**Bibliography**

"5.7 Nitrates." United States Environmental Protection Agency. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This was a very important source for understanding nitrates, their roles in stream health, and the pros and cons of having a great deal of nitrates or not a whole lot. It was very clear and very effective.

Anne. M. D. Brasher. “Contaminants in the Watershed: Implications for Hawaiian Stream Biota.” n. pag. Print.

This was a very thorough study conducted that detailed all implications of such contaminants. It is very important that we look at the negative effects, and this did so thoroughly, effectively, and in an unbiased fashion, making it a very helpful source.

Anne. M. D. Brasher. “Impacts of Human Disturbances on Biotic Communities in Hawaiian Streams.” N. p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2014.

The impacts that humans have caused on streams and other parts of the environment are significant and cannot be taken lightly. These sources gave a logical explanation of why the changes are made hurt the area and then in turn the habitats.

California Department of Pesticide Regulation. "What Are the Potential Health Effects of Pesticides?" (n.d.): n. pag. Web.

This source was very helpful in expanding on necessary information about the actual effects of pesticides to show that pollution and the effect on the areas surrounding the area in question are actually endangering the animals and plants. It was a detailed and factual account, with no bias whatsoever.

Chade, Joan. “Watershed Investigations: How to Assess the Health of a Stream.”

In analyzing the stream and the area surrounding it, it is important to be able to be aware of different methods for testing the water for chemicals, and this presentation gave a clear picture of how to test for different things. It will be very helpful, and the source was clear and easy to understand.

"Chapter 3 - Streams." Ecology. Department of Ecology- State of Washington, n.d. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

Streams need to be analyzed thoroughly, and this helped tremendously. It was not biased at all, and was very factual.

Clausen, J. C. et al. “Paired Watershed Comparison of Tillage Effects on Runoff, Sediment, and Pesticide Losses.” *Journal of Environment Quality* 25.5 (1996): 1000. *CrossRef*. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

This helped me to see other studies that scientists have completed and what they have come to conclude. In the end, the research and results agreed with our research, that the less tilled and shorter crops tend to have more runoff. It was a very detailed source and very scientific.

“Climate in Mililani Town, Hawaii.” *Sperling’s Best Places*. N. p., n.d. Web. 7 Feb. 2014.

Great information on how the climate is in Mililani and supplies other data. This website shows views of Mililani in a purely analytical and scientific way.

Department of Environmental Services. “Water Quality.” N. p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2014.

This website proved very useful and had a ton of information about everything from pesticides to runoff. It was very clear and organized well.

Department of Health. “Agriculture and Polluted Runoff.” N. p., n.d. Web. 7 Feb. 2014.

This was an article on the website of the Hawaii government that spoke of problems that Hawaii has had with pollution for ground, surface and coastal waters. It detailed the possible sources of such pollution and instead of only identifying problems; it went on to encourage conservation plans and guidelines for properly applying fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. It was very detailed and deep.

Department of Health. “Amendment and Compilation of Chapter 11-55; Hawaii Administrative Rules.” n. pag. Print.

This source, last modified in October of 2012, came directly from the Department of Health and is a very in-depth and detailed set of guidelines, rules, definitions and other parts to help prevent and control water pollution. It also spoke of effluent standards and limitations, water quality standards and various other requirements.

Geological Survey (U.S.). “Oahu (Hawaii) 1917, Topographic Map.” Oahu, Hawaii: N. p. Print.

This is a very old map and is not entirely relevant because so much has changed. However, it shows paths of streams and old buildings and other installations that are no longer around. It will be useful in the background information section.

Google Maps. “Mililani.” *Google Maps*. N. p., n.d. Web. 28 Feb. 2014.

It is very vital that the area being studied is known well, and a basic overview of Mililani shows where the ditch and stream run, what dangers are near and what houses could be affecting the streams health.

Hawaii Government. “Hawaiian Stream Species.” n. pag. Print.

The fish in the stream are important to note, and this gives a very clear list of different species and where they originated from, whether they are endemic or indigenous.

Hawaii Watershed Atlas. “Waikele Watershed.” n. pag. Print.

As the background needs to be detailed, this source was great for that. It had so many excellent facts figures and maps, making it a very useful source. It was detailed, organized, clear and easy to use.

Honolulu Civil Beat. “Impacts of Land Use in Hawaii - Honolulu Civil Beat.” *Civil Beat*. N. p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

This article about land use in Hawaii covered many topics from development to pesticides and chemicals. This made it useful in determining other factors that hurt the land, and overall it was a clear, well organized article.

Honolulu Department of Environmental Services. “Storm Water.” N. p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb.

2014.

Storm drains are one of the main issues we will be covering in our project and this gives a very good breakdown of the issues surrounding them and has useful illustrations showing the process.

"In Re Water Use Permit Applications. Waiahole Ditch Combined Contested Case Hearing." The

Aloha State. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Apr. 2014.

This thorough breakdown of the ditch water usage disagreement helped to show the significance of the ditch and had good details and statistics about the ditch, which was necessary and very useful for basic understanding of the whole case in general. It was very clear and useful.

Keith R. Cooley, and Leonard J. Lane. “Modified Runoff Curve Numbers for Sugarcane and Pineapple Fields in Hawaii.” *The Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 37.5 (1982): 295–298. Print.

This was another study that was completed that showed the difference in runoff when crops are grown with different heights. It was a very well explained and put together experiment and was very useful.

Klein, Richard. “Protecting The Aquatic Environment From The Effects OF Golf Courses.” 49.

Print.

This is a really amazing source which has helped me so much. It has charts and helpful statistics. It also has solutions to golf course environmental caused issues. This source really helped me greaten our understanding of modern environmental issues.

Kumukahi. “What Is an Ahupua’a?” N. p., n.d. Web. 20 Feb. 2014.

The Hawaiian history of Ahupu'a is an important one to understand as well as a useful term for describing the land separations. It is important to include an accurate representation of the places history and this source gave a very clear and simple explanation.]

“Mililani Town Association.” *MTA*. N. p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

Main site for the association, with a good amount of information yet it is biased. It’s main purpose as a source is really how to become a member of the MTA.

“Mililani Town US Census Bureau.” *United States Census Bureau*. N. p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

Lots of data about the demographics in Mililani Town from the Cenus. It is great because it has absolutely no bias whatsoever.

Moll, Eric. “Fertilizers As Pollutants | Home Guides | SF Gate.” *SFGate*. N. p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb.

2014.

This source is very informational on enviromental effects and helped me greatly with our research. It gave very important impartial views on current happenings.

Murphey, Sheila. "Dissolved Oxygen (DO)." General Information on Dissolved Oxygen. N.p.,

n.d.

Web. 22 Apr. 2014.

Dissolved oxygen is one of the most important factors in stream health, so a deep understanding of it is very necessary, and this article was able to give that. It was very clear and easy to understand, and gave the standards necessary for stream life.

National Fish Habitat Action Plan. “Hawaii Fact Sheet- Fish.” N. p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2014.

The inhabitants of the stream being affected need to be noted, and this source was an easy one to understand, and laid out what the dangers are and how fish are being damaged. It was very to the point and clear.

Natural Resources Defense Council. “Testing The Waters: Health and Economic Impacts | NRDC.” N. p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

This article was very interesting and it included useful points for economic viewpoints as well as background. It was a very clear article; it seemed logical, and deep, analyzing not only the superficial.

Natural Resources Management and Environment Department. “Chapter 4: Pesticides as Water Pollutants.” N. p., n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2014.

This was an amazing source. It had so many details and terms that helped me to learn about all the different effects and dangers that pesticides have. It was very clear, very detailed and deep. It will be used a great deal in the section of the paper discussing pesticides in general.

"Nitrate Analysis." (n.d.): n. pag. *Trilogy Laboratory Flurometer*. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This source was very necessary for analyzing data, and was very factual and especially clear. It was very useful and necessary for this paper.

NOAA National Ocean Service. “Nonpoint Source Pollution.” n. pag. Print.

This was a very detailed publication that helped me understand the different possibilities for nonpoint source pollutants and what scientists do in their analysis of the dangers and effects.

Oceanit. *Central O’ahu Watershed Study*. N. p., 2007. Print.

This study was very in depth and at times difficult to understand. However, it was logical and organized well. It contained so many components of the issues involved. It gave a very accurate breakdown of stream damage, storm drains, etc.

Ophardt, Charles E. "PH Scale." PH Scale. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This source helped in our interpretation of data, especially pH levels, but also had other useful information. It actually was not very thorough, but was still useful.

"ORGANIC SOLVENTS." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease

Control

and Prevention, 30 Dec. 2013. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This provided a useful definition for organic solvents, which are in chemicals that damage water systems. It was clear and easy to understand.

Pacific Islands Water Science Center. “USGS Oahu National Water Quality Assessment: Waikakalaua Stream near Wahiawa.” N. p., n.d. Web. 28 Feb. 2014.

In order to analyze dangers for the stream we needed to understand the stream and past findings. It also gave good information about the drainage area, which is the area that will be affected by runoff. It was a clear, short summary that offered even more links to data.

Presley, Todd K., Marcael T.J. Jamison, and Stacie T.M. Young. *Rainfall, Discharge, and Water-Quality Data During Stormwater Monitoring, July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008: Halawa Stream Drainage Basin and the H-1 Storm Drain, Oahu, Hawaii.* N. p. Print.

This was a very useful and detailed study completed concerning Storm runoff water-quality samples, and its purpose was to assess effects of highway and urban runoff. It was very clear, detailed, and overall, a good test to analyze water quality.

Princeton.edu. “Mililani, Hawai’i.” N. p., n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2014.

This is a useful source for considering the historical context and significance of Mililani. This source did help to build basic foundation, but was also simple, and did not yield as much help as other sources did.

Robert L. Kellogg et al. “Environmental Indicators of Pesticide Leaching and Runoff from Farm Fields | NRCS.” *Natural Resources Conservation Service*. N. p., n.d. Web. 7 Feb. 2014.

Environmental Indicators are very important and this paper covered a lot of information concerning indicators, other information about pesticides and other very important information. It was very clear and well put together.

Schiffman, Howard. Green Issues and Debates: An A-to-Z Guide. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

Publications, 2011. Print.

This book was filled with helpful information on green issues. One of the most useful parts of this book was the possible solutions, as well as their pros and cons. We learned a great deal about green debates and what has most recently been developed, and this was greatly aided by the clarity and depth of the book

State of Hawaii; Plant Industry Division. “Licensed Pesticides.” N. p., n.d. Web. 20 Feb. 2014.

Licensed pesticides and knowledge of pesticides in general is necessary when analyzing danger of such pesticides in the environment. This source was a chart which may come in handy while analyzing.

Steinwachs, Maire. "Storm Drains and Water Quality." University of Missouri Extension. N.p., June 1994. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

The possibility of runoff from storm drains and the standards and dangers to water quality are vital to understand, and this source clearly and effectively showed this. It showed no bias at all.

The Ontario College of Family Physicians. “Chapter 8 - Neurological and Mental Health Impacts of Pesticides.” n. pag. Print.

This study spoke of the neurotoxic symptoms and signs related to acute poisonings from several types of pesticides including those from development of organophosphorus compounds and gases used in the military. The article was very indepth and went so far as to list the various studies conducted, making it very thorough and conclusions were unbiased.

T.L. Pedersen. “Drinking Water Contamination due to Pesticide Residues.” N. p., n.d. Web. 18

Feb.

2014.

The full effect of pesticides needs to be realized and not underestimated. This source was very helpful in realizing the danger in drinking contaminated water, and was a very clear and easy to understand source.

Tvedt, Terje, and Terje Oestigaard. A History of Water: The World of Water. Vol. 3. London: I.

B.

Tauris, 2010. Print.

This book was very thorogh, expounding in great detail on the history of water all around the world. Thankfully, in this history, the ditch and water that we are studying was talked of in clear, precise detail. Nothing was biased or unfair, it was deep and considered the side of farmers and fishers whose water was diverted, hurting them.

UN General Assembly. "UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of

International Watercourses." International Water Law Project. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Apr. 2014.

This was interesting, but did not provide too much depth for our paper. It had standards for countries to fulfill, and did have basic information on how the watercourse should not harm the environment. This did show that international assemblies are concerned with this issue, but nothing radical was done, so it was not a very deep source.

U.S. Arour Garrison-Hawaii. “Historic Context: USAG-HI Cultural Resources.” n. pag. Print.

Having a detailed background of both the place and the island is very helpful, and this source was excellent. It was organized well, easy to understand and clear, making it a very valuable source detailing the history of the island.

U.S. Government. “Historic Context USAG-HI; Cultural Resources.” n. pag. Print.

This publication, written by the Military gives a detailed history of Hawaii including ancient times to more modern times. It was a very useful source for observing the historical context as well as seeing the modern military installations and actions taken. It seemed to be unbiased as well as deep.

United States Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing Service. “Agricultural Marketing Service - PDP Drinking Water Project.” N. p., n.d. Web. 20 Feb. 2014.

This source, which is from a website that is part of the government, was very trustworthy and detailed. It looked at issues in groundwater and wells very thoroughly, and we were able to see current and past problems and projects as well as descriptions and analytical methods. Overall, it was very factual, clear, and detailed.

US EPA. “What Is Nonpoint Source Pollution?” N. p., n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2014.

This was a very useful source that gave me the basis for our understanding and our analysis of the pollution and effects thereof. It was very simple, yet detailed as well as accurate.

US EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs. “Types of Pesticides.” N. p., n.d. Web. 28 Feb. 2014.

The different types of pesticides are important to understand when analyzing both causes and effects of pollution. It was very clear and concise, making it a very good source.

US EPA, OW. “How Do We Measure the Quality of Our Waters?” N. p., n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2014.

In order to analyze the stream, we need to figure out what to test for and how. This article showed the various indicators that can be used, and was very easy to understand, making it very valuable.

US EPA, OW. “Selecting Metrics to Determine Stream Health.” N. p., n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2014.

This publication showed the various types of metrics analyzing streams house including composition metrics, tolerance and intolerance metrics, feeding ecology metrics, and population attributes. It was very helpful, deep, clear and accurate. It was in no way superficial.

Waiahole Ditch Case Study. University of Manoa.

This powerpoint was very useful because it gave the basic disagreement in clear terms and laid it out along with the outcomes and the opposing arguments. It helped to show how the case ended up, and the only disadvantage is that it is not the most recent, updated version, but still is useful.

"Water Chemistry: Data Interpretation and Standards." Western U.P. Center, n.d. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This source helped to analyze streams and to look at whether or not the ditch is up to standards and to look at what exactly is not up to par and how this is caused. It was very clear, detailed, and covered many different topics.

Webb. “Stream Team 2013.”

This presentation had more basic information that is necessary to understand for the background. It was very simple, clear, and easy to understand.

Webb. “Watersheds in Hawaii.”

This was a very easy presentation to understand. Because it was so clear and simple, the important information was easy to glean. we were able to understand the basics of watersheds, how they work, and some background.

Webb. “What’s an Ecosystem and Why Are They Important?”

The background is very important to have a good understanding of, and this gave excellent reasons for why the environment and ecosystem need to be protected. We need to establish such good reasons to make our paper relatable.

Wiser, Glenn, and Daryl Ditz. "Analysis of POPs Treaty Implementing Provisions in Senate and

House TSCA Reform Bills." Center for International Environmental Law (2010): n. pag. 18 May 2010. Web. 30 Apr. 2014.

This was a very useful breakdown of various measures taken by the government and their intended effect. This is necessary for our paper because it shows current laws and regulations that are a factor in current public policy. Because it was written by the government, it is not very critical, only factual, but did seem somewhat biased.