

Introduction and Motivation

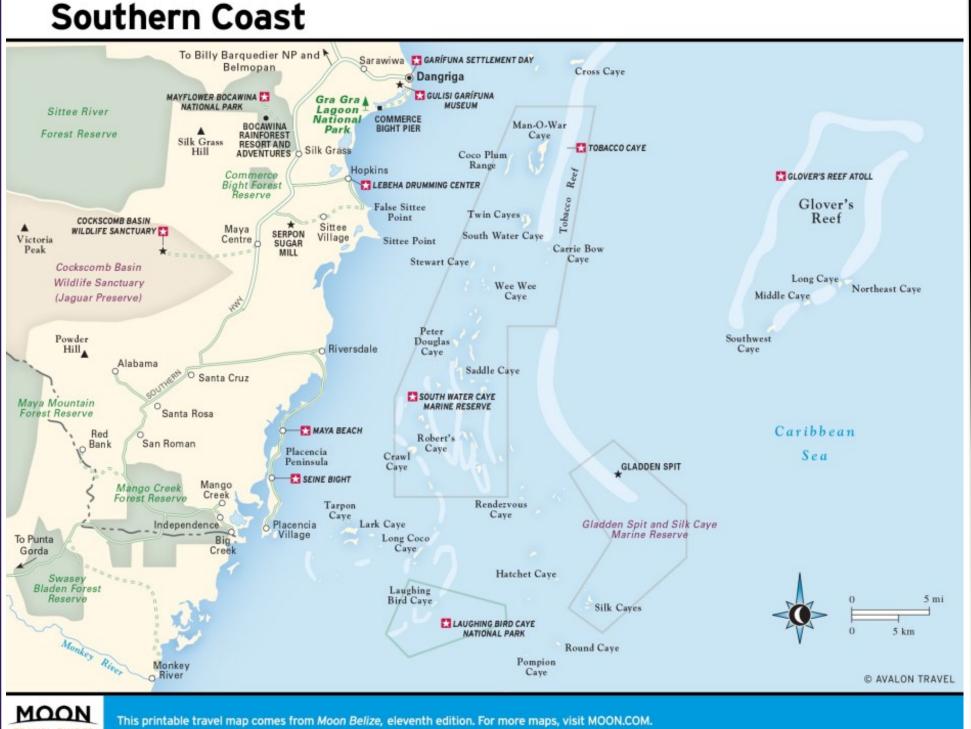
Excess nutrient (nitrogen and phosphate) discharge can cause algal blooms that make coral reefs more vulnerable to climate change and accelerated reef erosion. For coastal communities that depend of fishing and tourism for their livelihood these effects can be devastating.

A major source of nutrient input is poorly treated wastewater from Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS).

This study investigates the factors that influence the performance of OWTS in the Belizean Cayes where salt water flushing is common.

Using OWTS' owner, maintainer, and user input, a novel community engaged system thinking approach to controlling nutrient pollution will be developed.

Belize Map



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