



WAYS TO DEAL WITH ALGAL BLOOMS: MONITORING, MODELING, AND MITIGATING

JOHN F. BRATTON, PHD, PG





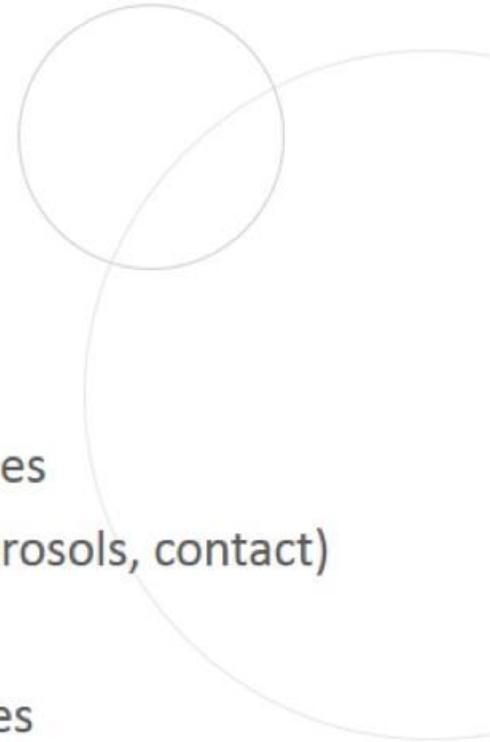
ALGAL BLOOM INTRO

Causes

- Excess watershed nutrients
- Internal nutrient loading
- Warm water
- Long residence time
- Little mixing

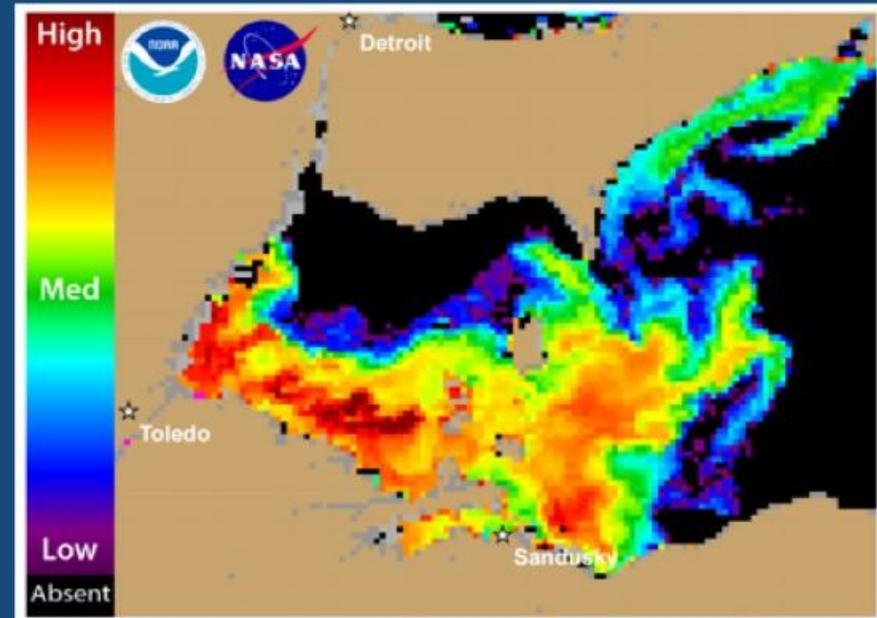
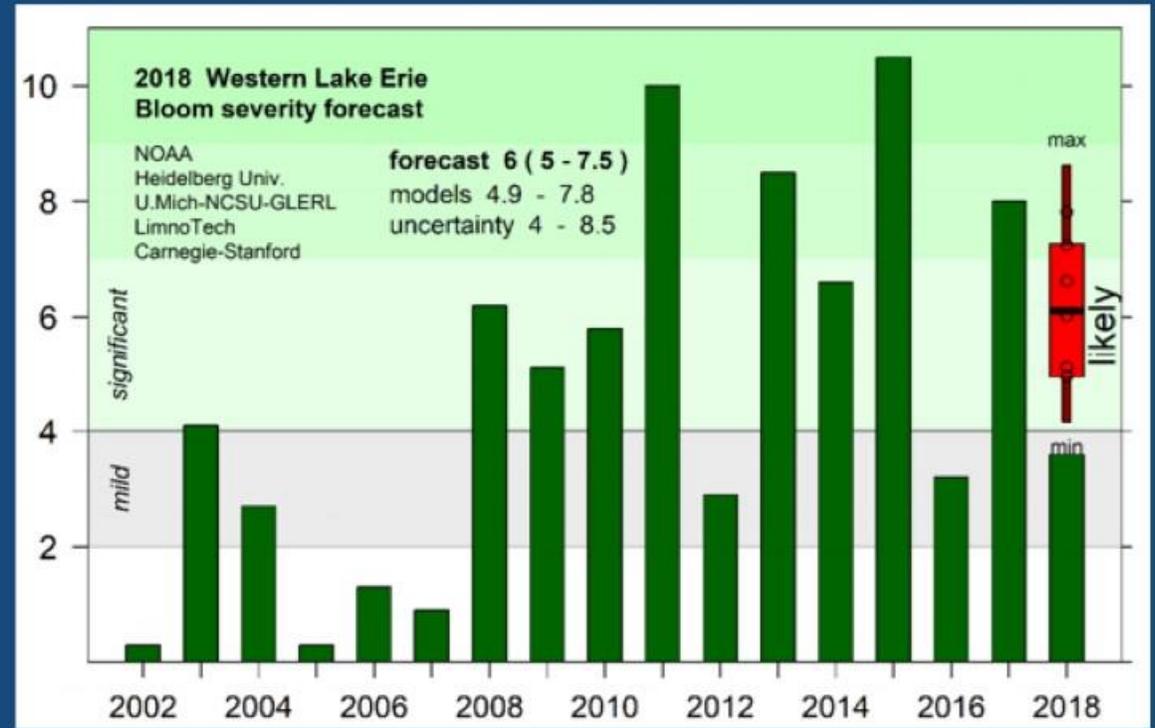
Challenges

- Taste and odor issues
- Toxins (drinking, aerosols, contact)
- Fouling
- Analytical difficulties
- Public communication
- Dynamic conditions
- Multiple species
- Benthic and planktonic
- Huge variety of treatments
- Non-point nutrient mitigation



2015

- Largest bloom ever recorded in Lake Erie



2015

- Largest bloom ever recorded in Ohio River

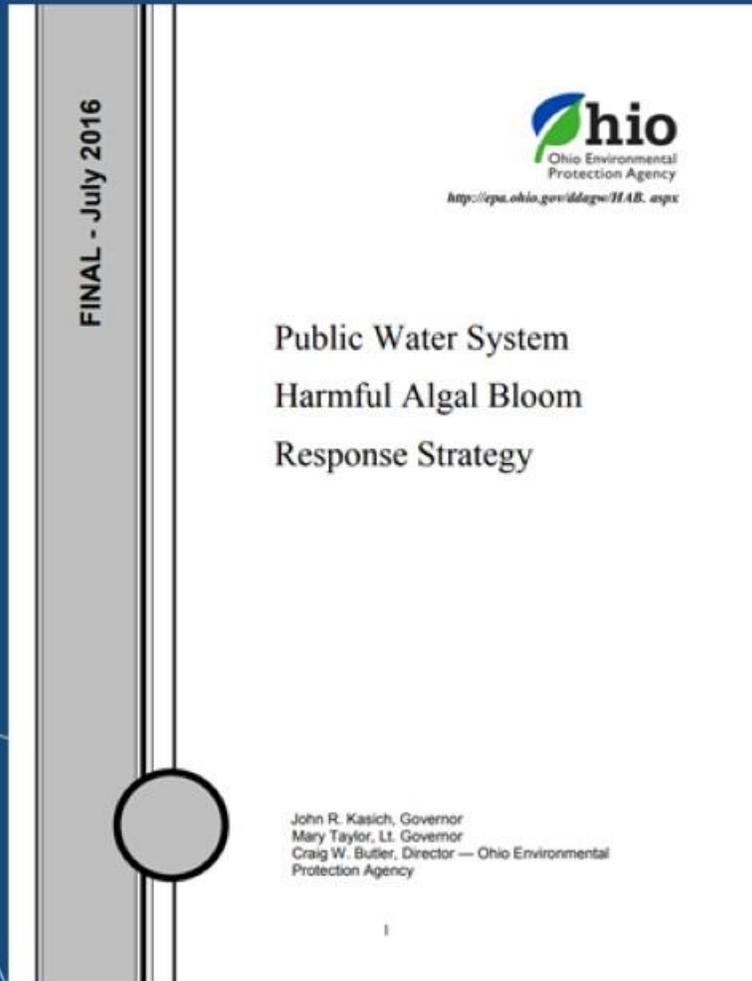
Record bloom

The toxic-algae bloom on the Ohio River covers more than two-thirds of the river's length. It started upstream of Wheeling, W.Va., and was first spotted on Aug. 19. As of Friday, the bloom stretched to Tell City, Ind., about 650 miles downstream. The bloom produces a toxin that can sicken people and kill pets, and it is costing water-treatment plants along the river hundreds of thousands of dollars to treat.



PERSPECTIVE

- Ohio is a leader in HABs management and research



PREPAREDNESS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d_-iJvytSgs&feature=youtu.be

Ohio EPA Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Program Update

Webinar

April 30, 2019

Heather Raymond

Ohio EPA HAB Coordinator

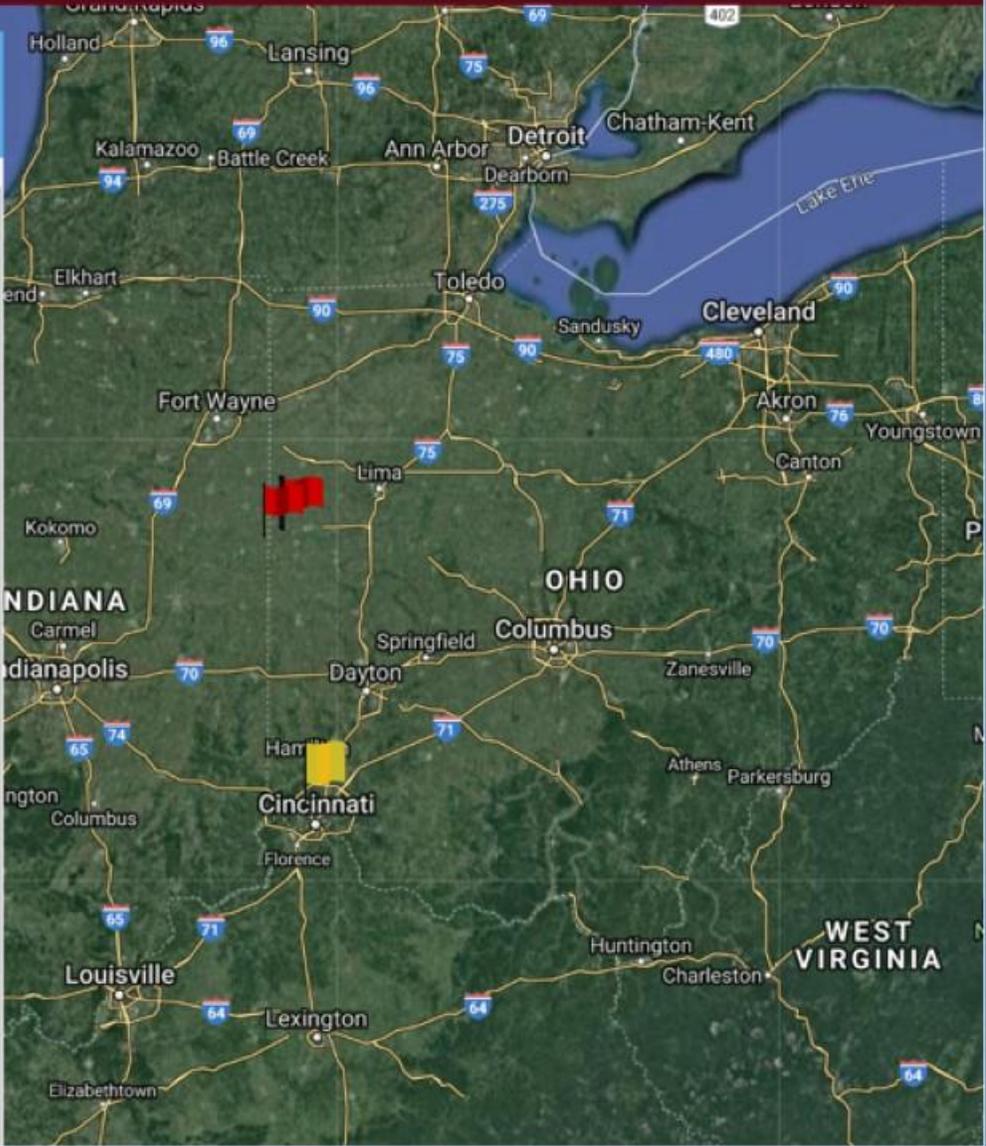


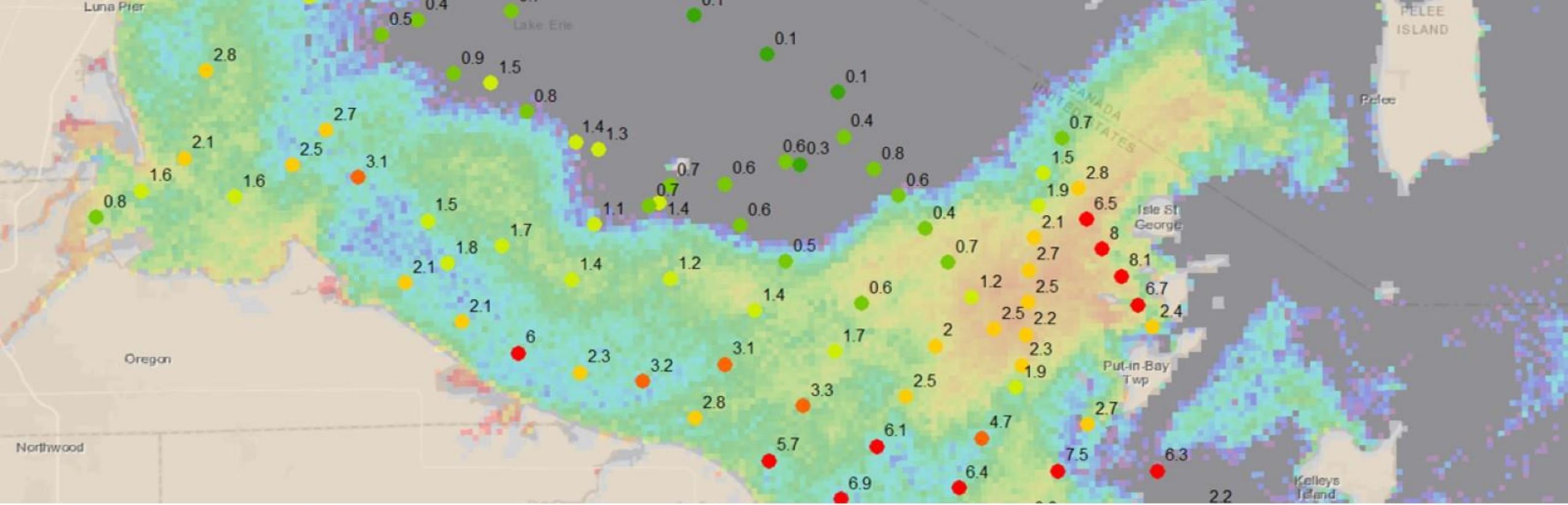
STATUS

Ohio.gov • Department of Health
BEACHGUARD

Advisories 6 ?

-  **Izaak Walton League Loveland** - Little Miami River
CLERMONT
-  **Camp Dennison Municipal Park** - Little Miami River
CLERMONT
-  **Grand Lake St. Marys - Camp** - Grand Lake
AUGLAIZE
-  **Grand Lake St. Marys - Main East** - Grand Lake
AUGLAIZE
-  **Grand Lake St. Marys - Main West** - Grand Lake
AUGLAIZE





HABS MANAGEMENT



- Monitoring, Early Warning Systems ●●
- Modeling and Forecasting ●●
- Data Management, Decision Support ●●
- Control, Mitigation, Treatment ●●
- Research and Development ●●



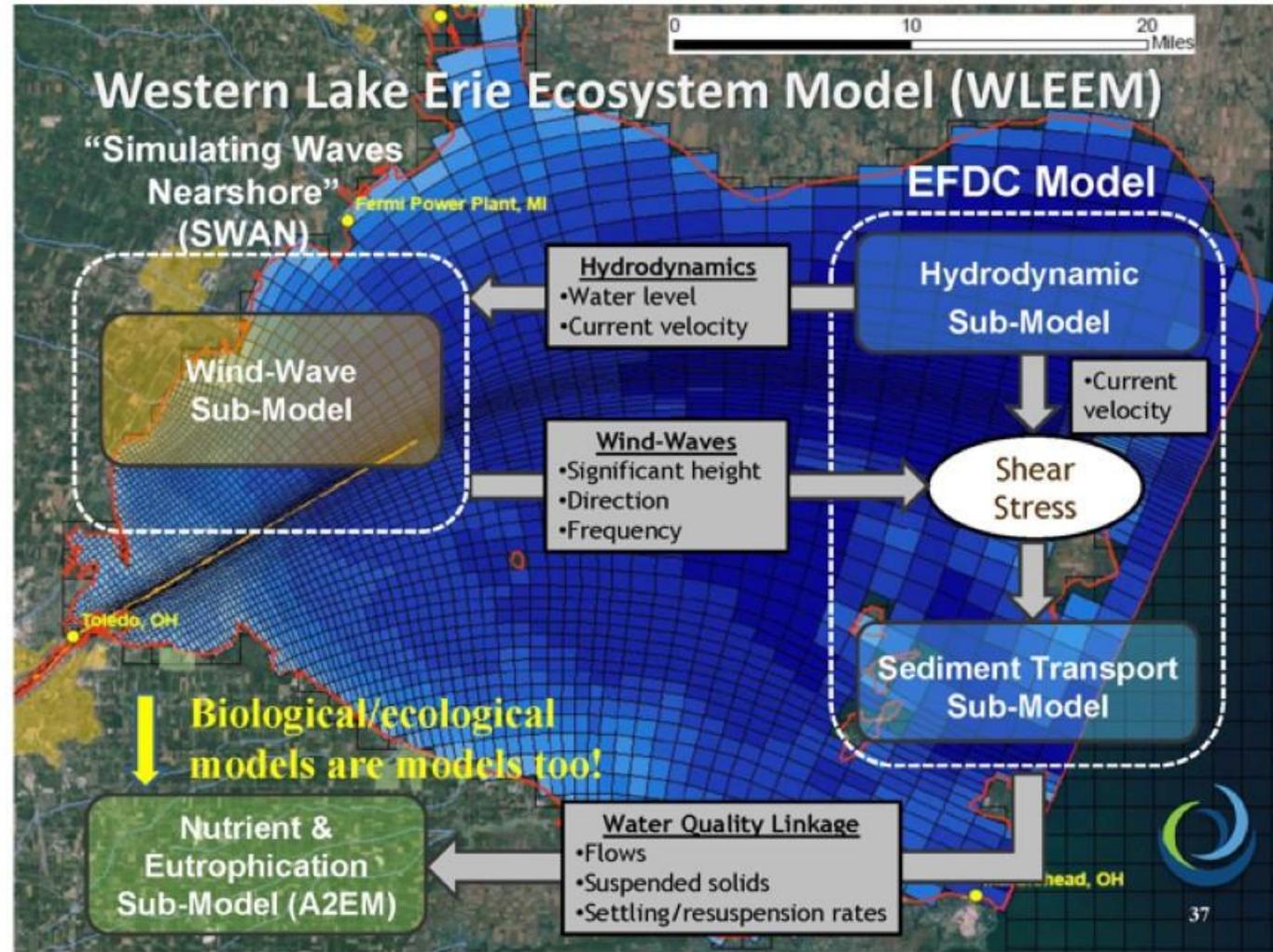
MONITORING

- Lake Erie real-time observing network of buoys and drinking water plant intakes; basin-wide “HABs Grab” sampling and research programs
- Continuous watershed monitoring in Maumee and other Ohio Rivers
- Sensors and analytes include algal pigments, nitrate, phosphorus, weather, waves, webcams, thermistor strings
- Satellites, drones, aircraft
- EnviroDIY



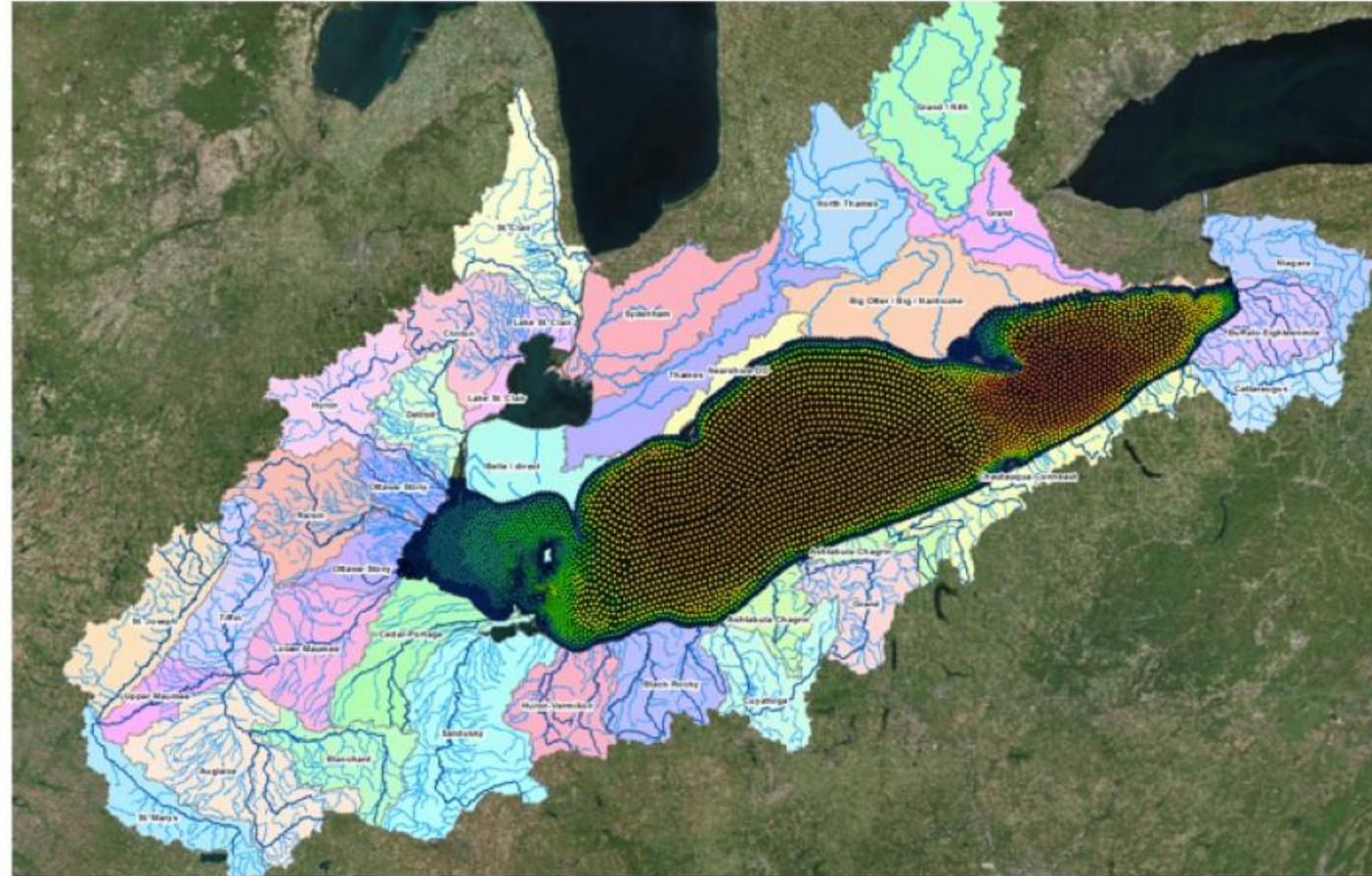
MODELING

- Linked and mechanistic watershed and water body modelling and forecasting
- Lake Erie Ecosystem Model
- Lake Ontario Ecosystem Model
- Lake Okeechobee
- Lake Champlain
- Utah Lake



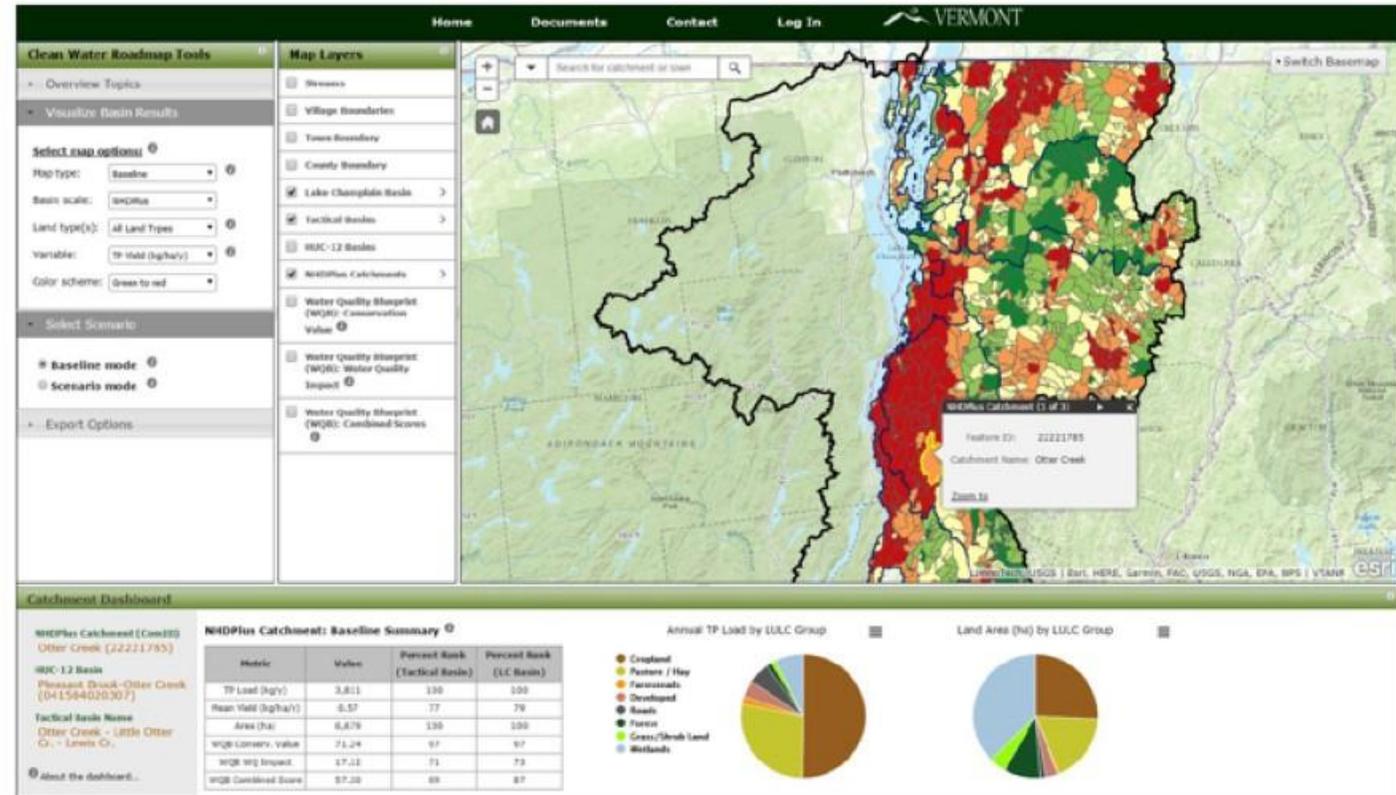
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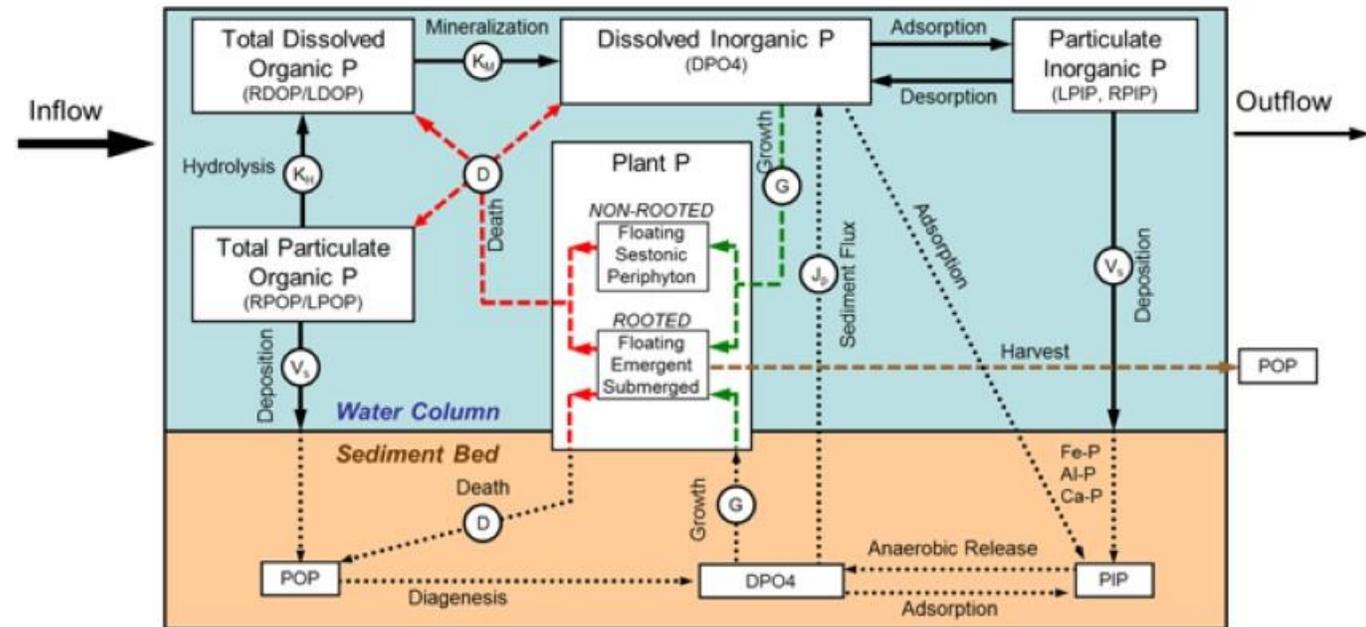
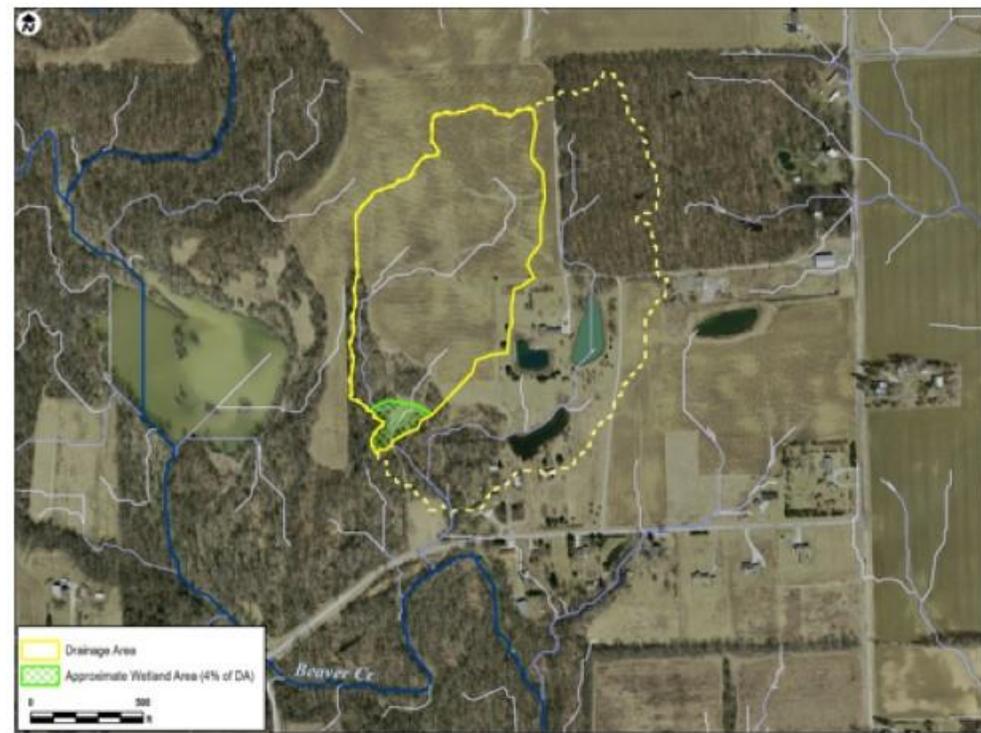
DATA AND DECISIONS

- Lake Champlain Clean Water Roadmap
- Great Lakes Observing System HABs Data Portal, Great Lakes Buoy Portal, Heidelberg Portal and Maumee Portal (in development)
- Big Data, Internet of Things, machine learning
- Nutrient Modeling Toolbox and Decision Tool



MITIGATION

- 4R Nutrient Stewardship evaluation
- Siting and design of agricultural nutrient treatment wetlands
- Green infrastructure planning for cities and counties
- Technical assessments to support policy development for state, federal, and bi-national agencies



MITIGATION

Management Action

Algaecides

Hypolimnetic aeration/oxygenation

Inflow/end-of-pipe chemical treatment (e.g. alum based compounds)

Biomanipulation through Fisheries Mgmt (Long-term)

Biomanipulation through Fisheries Mgmt (Short-term)

Drawdown

Shoreline restoration/riparian management

P coagulants (Alum & alum-based compounds)

P coagulants (Ca & Fe)

P coagulants (Other)

Dilution and flushing

Mechanical harvesting

Native plant community restoration

Herbicides

Dredging

Microbes and enzymes

Shading Dye

Artificial Circulation

Hypolimnetic withdrawal

GRAND LAKE ST. MARYS ALUM TREATMENT

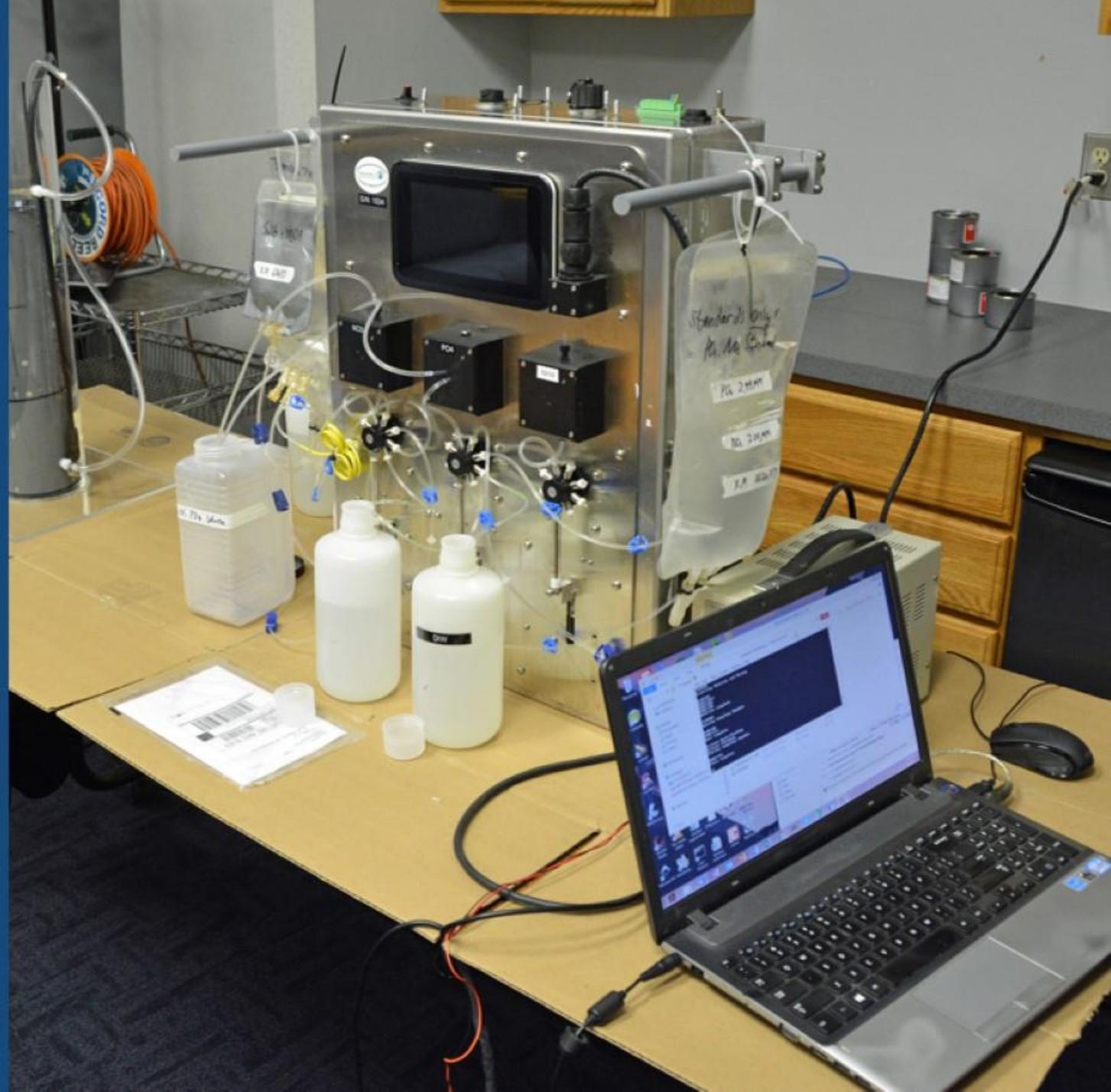




FLORIDA ALGAE SKIMMING (AECOM)

RESEARCH

- Model development
- HABs toxin production
- New sensor technologies
- Effectiveness of mitigation practices
- NOAA Cooperative Institute
- OSU, BGSU, Case Western, U-Toledo, UK, USACE ERDC, USEPA-Cincinnati, NOAA NCCOS



PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

 **Journal of Great Lakes Research**

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jglr



Development of the Western Lake Erie Ecosystem Model (WLEEM): Application to connect phosphorus loads to cyanobacteria biomass



Edward M. Verhamme^a, Todd M. Redder, Derek A. Schlea, Jeremy Grush, John F. Bratton, Joseph V. DePinto

^aLimnoTech, 501 Avis Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48108, United States

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 18 January 2016
Accepted 15 August 2016
Available online 4 October 2016

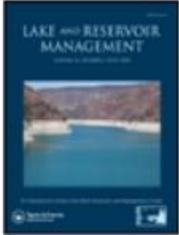
Communicated by Donald Scavia

Index words:
Cyanobacteria
Lake Erie
Phosphorus
Eutrophication
Ecosystem model

ABSTRACT

Since the mid-1990s, Lake Erie has experienced re-eutrophication symptoms including harmful algal blooms in the western basin and summer hypoxia in the Central Basin. The 2012 Protocol for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) required phosphorus objectives and management recommendations to be set for all the Great Lakes, beginning with Lake Erie. To inform setting revised loading targets for the Lake Erie portion of the GLWQA, modeling was performed. The development and application of one of those models, the Western Lake Erie Ecosystem Model (WLEEM), is described here. WLEEM is a three dimensional, fine-scale, process-based model that links hydrodynamic, sediment transport, and in-lake biogeochemical and ecological processes. WLEEM was applied here to assess system sensitivity to a range of variables, and ultimately to develop a robust phosphorus load – cyanobacteria response relationship to determine a maximum load of total phosphorus from the Maumee River during the period of March–July that would produce a mild cyanobacteria bloom (<7830 MT cyanobacteria biomass) in Western Lake Erie. The maximum total phosphorus load from the Maumee River for that period to produce a mild bloom was determined to be 890 metric tons. Given the natural variability of systems like this, tools like WLEEM used in a dynamic operational modeling mode, consistent tributary and lake monitoring, and ongoing research will be essential components of effective mitigation and science-based adaptive management of eutrophication in Lake Erie and other nutrient-impacted water bodies.

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Lake and Reservoir Management

ISSN: 1040-2381 (Print) 2151-5530 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ulrm20>



The Lake Okeechobee Water Quality Model (LOWQM) Enhancements, Calibration, Validation and Analysis

R. Thomas James^a, Victor J. Bierman Jr.^a, Michael J. Erickson^b & Scott C. Hinz^c



Water Research

Volume 139, 1 August 2018, Pages 38–46



Using models of farmer behavior to inform eutrophication policy in the Great Lakes

Robyn S. Wilson^a, Derek A. Schlea^b, Chelsie M.W. Boles^b, Todd M. Redder^b



AREAS WITH BIG PROBLEMS

Ohio River

Ohio Inland Lakes (e.g., GLSM)

South Florida

Upstate New York

Western lakes and reservoirs

San Francisco Bay-Delta

Great Lakes



THANK YOU



jbratton@limno.com



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