

Potentially Harmful Algal Bloom



Reservoir
Coming to a Heatre-near You!!!



Akron Watershed Division

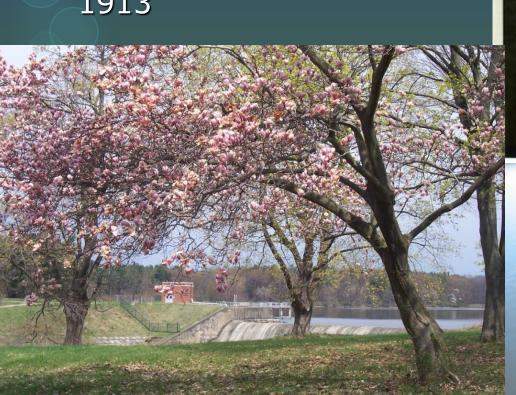
FUN FACTS:

- •UCRW 207 miles (134,463 acres)
- •3 Reservoirs: East Branch, LaDue and Rockwell.
- •Akron owns 12% of the UCRW (15,941 acres), including 36.3 miles (31%) of river frontage
- •47,542 acres Ag in UCRW (32.5%)
- 74 NPDES Permitted WWTP discharges
- 7 employees



Lake Rockwell Reservo

- Impounds Upper Cuyahoga River
- 770 acres surface area
- 207 square mile watershed
- Cost for treatment plant and Reservoir: \$815,000 in 1913







East Branch Reservoir

Impounds East Branch Cuyahoga River1.35 BG, 1938

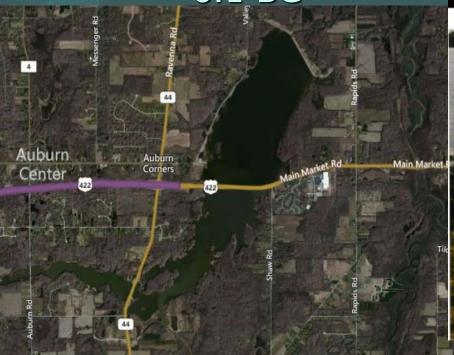
• Cost: \$658,000, PWA grant: \$268,000



Wendell R. LaDue Reservoir

- Impounds Bridge Creek and Black Brook (tribs of Cuyahoga)
 - 1,550 surface acres -Completed in 1962

• 6.1 BG







Mom's Famous Algal Bloom Recipe

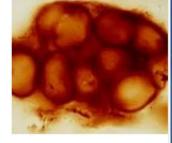
- 1 water body (preferably eutrophic and/or with high detention time)
- 2-3 days sunshine
- 1 pinch nitrogen (optional)
- Phosphorus to taste

Mix slowly and bake at 20-30* C (68-86* F) until full bloom



Cyano fun facts!

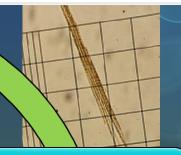
The oldest known fossils, in fact, are cyanobacteria from Archaean rocks of western Australia, dated **3.5 billion years** old. This may be somewhat surprising, since the oldest rocks are only a little older: 3.8 billion years old!



Fossil Record of the Cyanobacteria

www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/... University of California Museum of Paleontology *

Spring (warming water temp, introduction of nutrients initiates germination of akinetes)



Winter

Sedimentation and overwintering of akinetes (resistant spores)

Early Summer

exponential increase (increasing temp, runoff and day length)

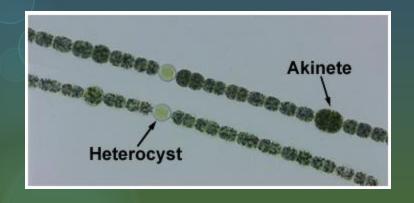
Late Summer-Late Fall

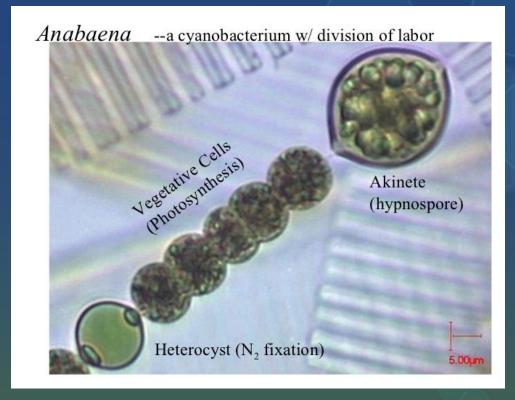
Bloom collapse factors: decline in temp, light and nutrient availability causes development of akinetes

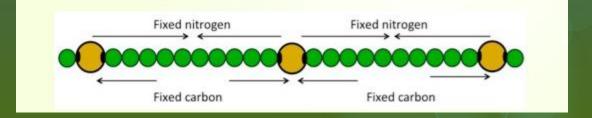
Summer-Fall BLOOM!

Nitrogen limitations create N fixing heterocysts

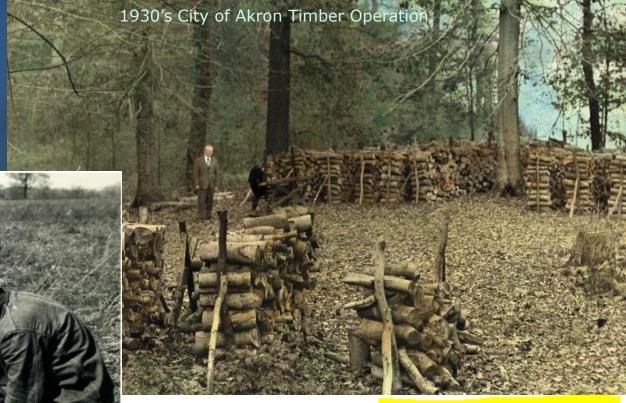
No Nitrogen, No Problem











769 Aores Of Water

There are reasons for these things, according to W. R. LaDue, water department superintendent.

The vineyard and orchard exist because the city must own the land surrounding the reservoir to safeguard the water supply, and yet they afford a source of revenue from the

The pine trees represent the first of many far-reaching steps to provide pure, colorless and odorless water for the city system.

prevent weed growth, keep back soil erosion and preserve the moisture in the banks instead of dissipating it," explains Mr. LaDue.

Copper sulphate is used to control weed-growth in the reservoir, which has a surface of 769 square acres. The flow line is 1052 feet above sea level and 480 feet above Lake Erie.

The water begins its journey through the purification plant and pumping station a heavy metal screen adjoining the 280 feet dam.

Raw water from the dam flows by gravity through a 48-inch cast iron pipe a half mile to the puri-"When evergreen needles fall they fication plant. When the demand

The Akron Times Press

AKRON, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931

Shores Of Lake Rockwell And Troy Reservoir Made To Blossom Like Rose By Modest City Water Chief

Weeds, Underbrush Give Way to Modern Orchard, Nursery

MAKE A PARADISE

Beautiful in Blossom. Trees to Give Bountiful Yield

[MMACULATE, quiet-spoken Manning Perlee Tucker, superintendent of the Akron waterworks, was raised on a farm near Cincinnati.

tire to some broad, rolling acreage and live the life of a gentleman

That, perhaps, explains the agricultural activities at Lake Rockwell and Troy Reservoir.

The shores of Lake Rockwell, once overrun with weeds and underbrush, have been transformed into a modern orchard and nur-

Thousands of apple, pear and cherry trees make a paradise of blossoms in the spring, and bear their fruit in the summer and

Forty acres of swollen, purple grapes are gathered in the fall. "The finest grapes you ever tasted." boasts Superintendent

By EVAN WILLIAMS, JR. His current ambition is to re-500.000 Pine Trees

Cattle and Sheep Keep Land Clear; to Yield Profit

FINE HEREFORDS

Farms Will Furnish Potatoes to Feed Akron's Needy

have not sprouted yet. Almost perfectly matched, their red bodies, white faces and chests just miss being shaggy. Short of leg they are and heavy of body.

So equal are they in size, one could line up a dozen of them and span them with a board, being almost unable to put one's hand between the board and the back of any steer.

Cattle experts at Wooster advised the purchase of Hereford steers. They have little or no reputation as dairy cattle, but are a hardy breed and produce an extremely fine grade of beef. Docile and curious, they will even now approach within a few feet of a man, and will be entirely tame in a short time. Being docile they fatten easily and readily.

Fine Beef Breed

As evidence that they are a fine beef breed, the Hereford is now the most numerous ranch animal in the United States and Canada.

By Christmas the beef will be prime for the market and with any kind of a price at all will bring in between \$10,000 and \$15,000, leaving sufficient cattle for breed-

Akron T mes Press

WANT ADS - COMICS

AKRON, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

EDITORIALS

'Old Pine Tree' Protects Akron Health

Half Million Of Its Brothers Also Help Guard Lake Rockwell



Taxpayers Are Kept Out Of One Of State's Most Beautiful Parks For Own Good

This is the second of a series of stories on Akron's water supply.

By A. H. SYPHER

YOU and other Akron taxpayers own one of the most beautiful and well-kept parks in Ohio, but stout brass padlocks guard every Pure Water Is Provided After Long Process; 20 Tons Of Coal Are Used Daily

result from algae growth.

Then, just before the filtration process 1000 pounds of calcium oxide, or quick lime, is mixed into the water to soften it and take out the carbon dioxide.

This is a process that vitally affects the pocketbook of every city water user, for it removes the corrosive action, which in some cities



Akron's Strategy: Prevention

- O Watershed Control Program
- O Reservoir Management
- **OAlgae Sampling**
 - OqPCR
 - Omicroscopy



How do we prioritize for water source protection?

Identify 'the good'

Natural Resource Protection

Wetlands
Hydrology
Topography
Vegetation
Floodplains
Soils

Natural Resource Map Identify 'the bad'

Source of Impairments

Source Risk Assessment

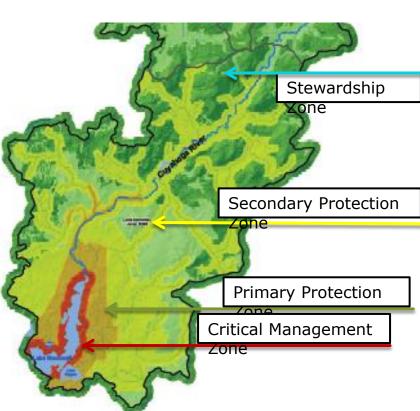
Land Use
Population
WWTP
Sand & Gravel
Agriculture
Roads

Development Influences

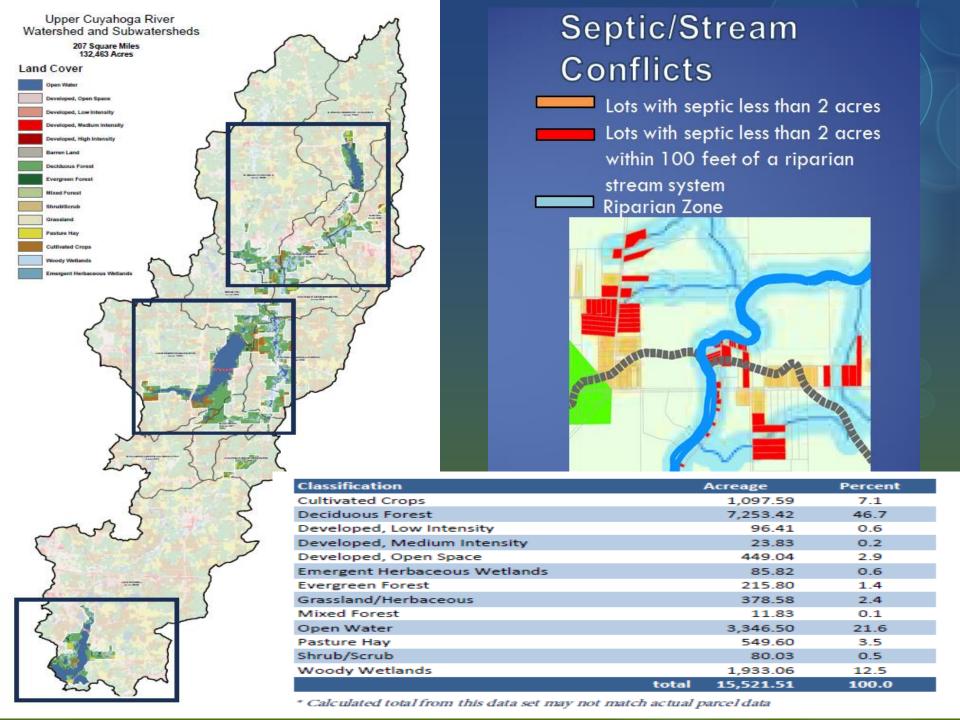
Time of Travel Model

Priority Management Zones & Stewardship/ Protection Mapping

City of Akron Watershed Protection Policy Guide	Property Acquisition	Conservation/Deed Restriction/TDR	Public Outreach/ Education /Stewardship	Ecological Restoration	Management	Monitoring	Land Use Stewardship	Improvements (non- restoration)
Zone A1 - Critical Management Zone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zone A2 - Primary Protection Zone	Maybe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zone A3 - Secondary Protection Zone	No	Maybe	Yes	Maybe	No	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
Zone B - Stewardship	No	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	No	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe









Source Water Area Monitoring Program (SWAM)

- O Regular monitoring of potential pollution sources
 - O HAZMAT
 - O WWTP
 - O Agriculture
 - O Industrial/construction
 - O Other identified sources

Additional Monitoring:

- EPA approved Bio-solids application sites (spring and fall)
- Watershed Agriculture
- Akron properties leased for agricultural use







OMunicipal/Co unty operated OMobile Home

Park operated

Ondustrial

OOther/private



AUBURN CORNERS WWTP



BURTON LAKES WWTP



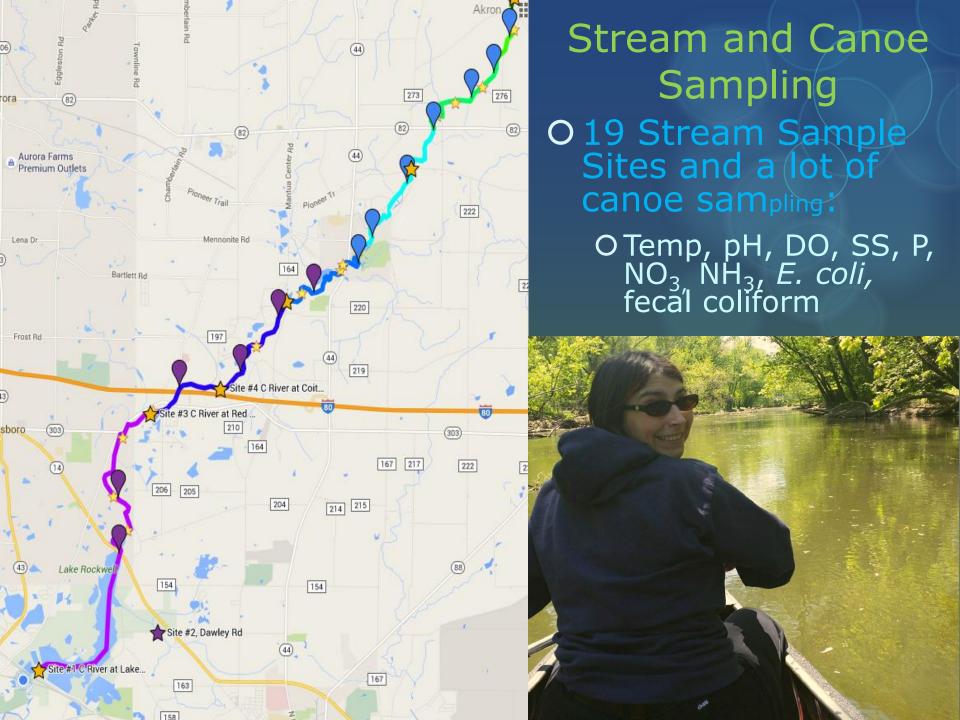
INFIRMARY CREEK WWTP

NPDES Permitted
Bio-solid farm field
application (You
probably should just
not think about it...)

68 farm fields with NPDES permits for bio-solid spreading in Upper Cuyahoga River Watershed.

Only 5 actively spread.

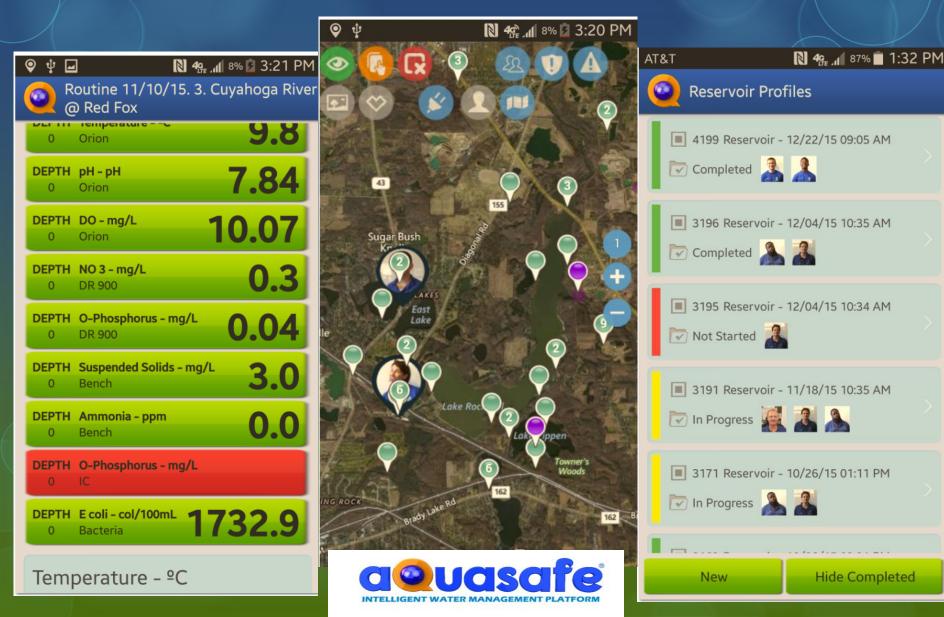








Akron HAB Special Projects: aQuaSafe

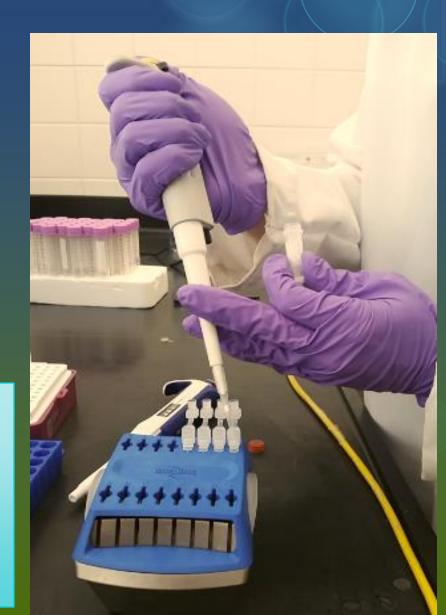


Akron HAB Special Projects





- Current HAB monitoring utilizes visual cyanobacteria identification.
- Toxic potential can vary, even within species.
- PCR allows more accurate risk assessment by counting the number of genes responsible for toxin production.





International Algal Toxin Conference 2015





Akron HAB Special Projects: BlueLeg Monitor WISP3: "The algae gun"









Akron's Response: Using Algaecide

Copper Sulfate 40,000 c/mL or less





CUIRINE®-PLUS

ALGAECIDE/HERBICIDE

Pal. No. 3.530,634 EPA Bay No. BUILD 10 FOR USE IN LAKES, POTABLE WATER RESERVOIRS; FARMS, FISH AND INDUS TRIAL PONDS, FISH HATCHERIES AND RACEWAYS, CROP AND NON-CROP IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS; DITCHES, CAMALS AND LATERALS

ACTIVE INOREDIENTS CAMPER AN ELEMENTAL

MENT MOREORNYS

517% 5555 CF 16 10000%

CUTRING * PLUS contains () 500 line of abovening crypted year quiters From mixed Copper & Boundaries complexes

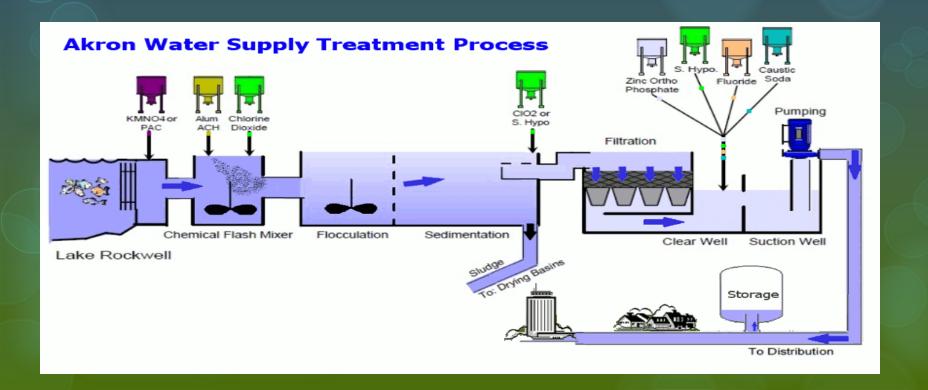
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

Move person to freely etc.

F15151 F457

Akron's Response: Optimizing Conventional Treatment

- O Conventional treatment= @95% removal
- O KMn0₄, Carbon, Coagulation, Carbon, Chlorine



Thanks!

