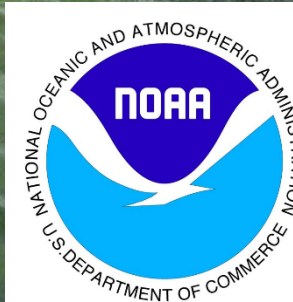


US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Expanding NOAA's ability to monitor and predict HAB events in western Lake Erie

Dr. Timothy Davis



NOAA's HAB Team

Monitoring

Duane Gossiaux
Tom Johengen
Ashley Burtner
Danna Palladino
Russ Miller
Heidi Purcell
Greg Doucette

Remote Sensing

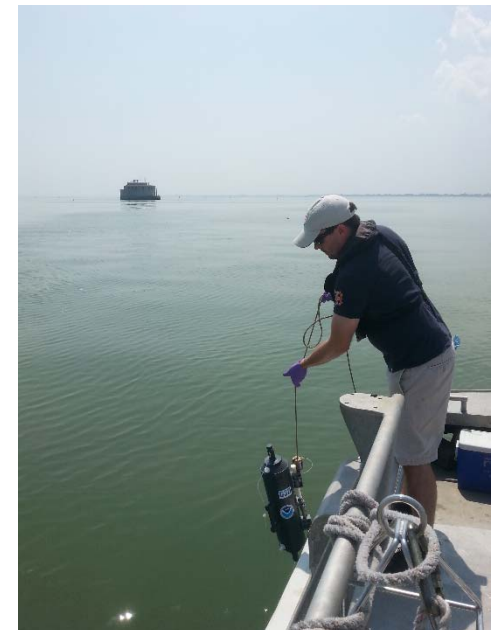
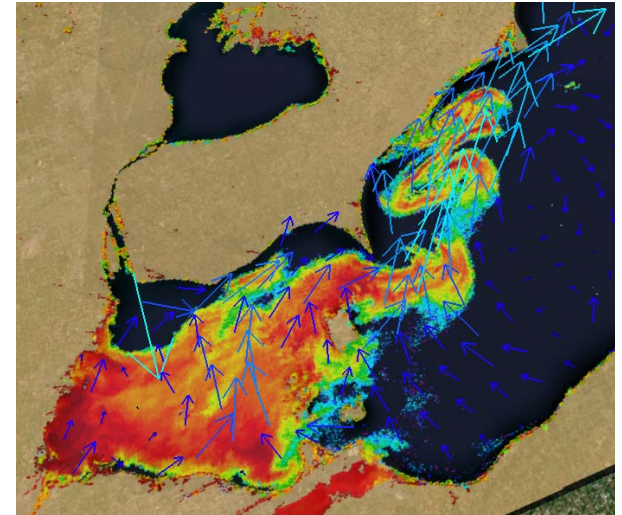
Steve Ruberg
Andrea van der Woude
Et al.

Modeling

Richard Stumpf
Eric Anderson
Dan Obenour
George Leshkevich
Greg Lang
Timothy Wynne

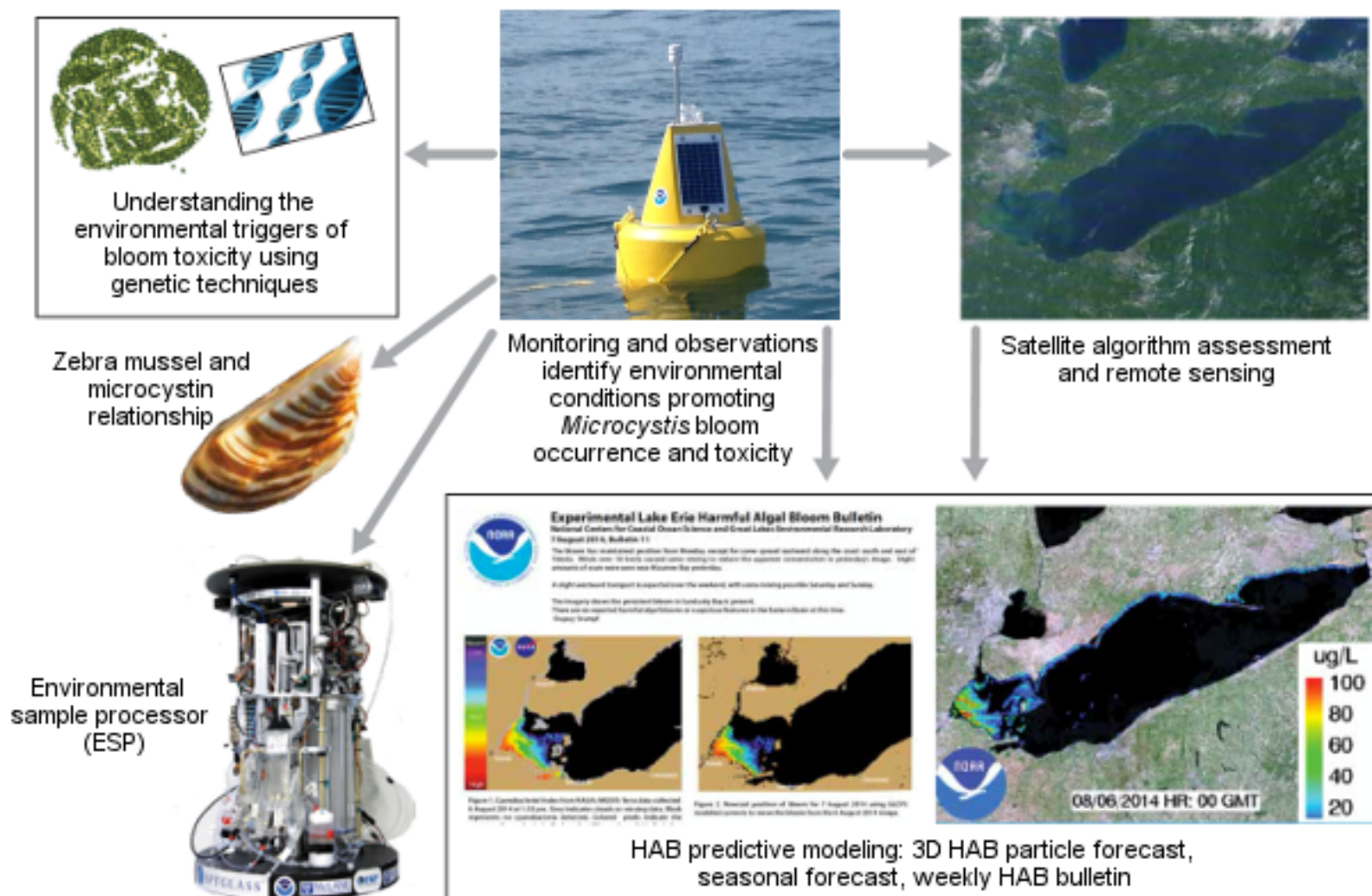
Communications

Sonia Joseph Joshi
Joe Smith
Quay Dortch
Marc Suddleson

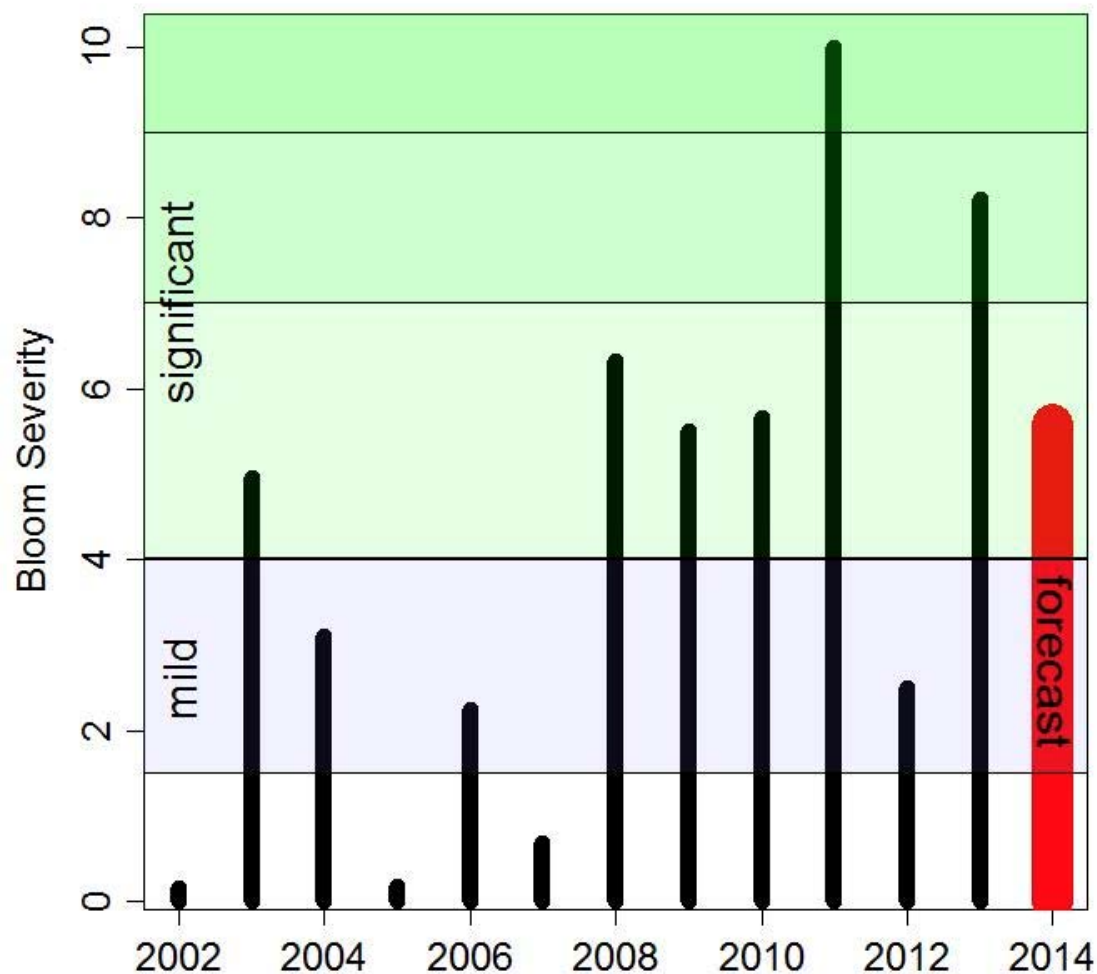


NOAA uses an integrated approach to studying HABs

Developing Predictive Models to Improve Coastal and Human Health and Beach Forecasting - HAB Component



NOAA and academic partners predict bloom severity



The forecast uses a 12-year Lake Erie nutrient flow data set, collected by Heidelberg University's National Center for Water Quality Research, and analysis of satellite data from the European Space Agency's ENVISAT and NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites.

Lake Erie Harmful Algal Bloom Summary

2014 HABs Summary

Bloom forecasts:

Stumpf – 38%

Obenour – 50%
of the 2011 bloom.

Average HAB extent in Western L. Erie Basin (derived from MODIS)

2011	892 sq.km
2012	221 sq. km.
2013	676 sq. km
2014	470 sq. km

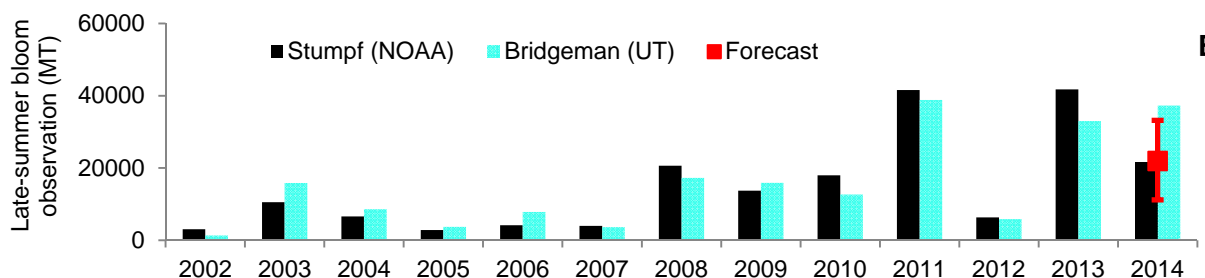
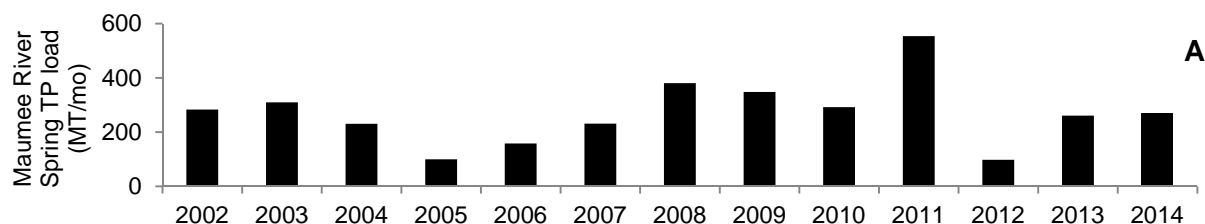


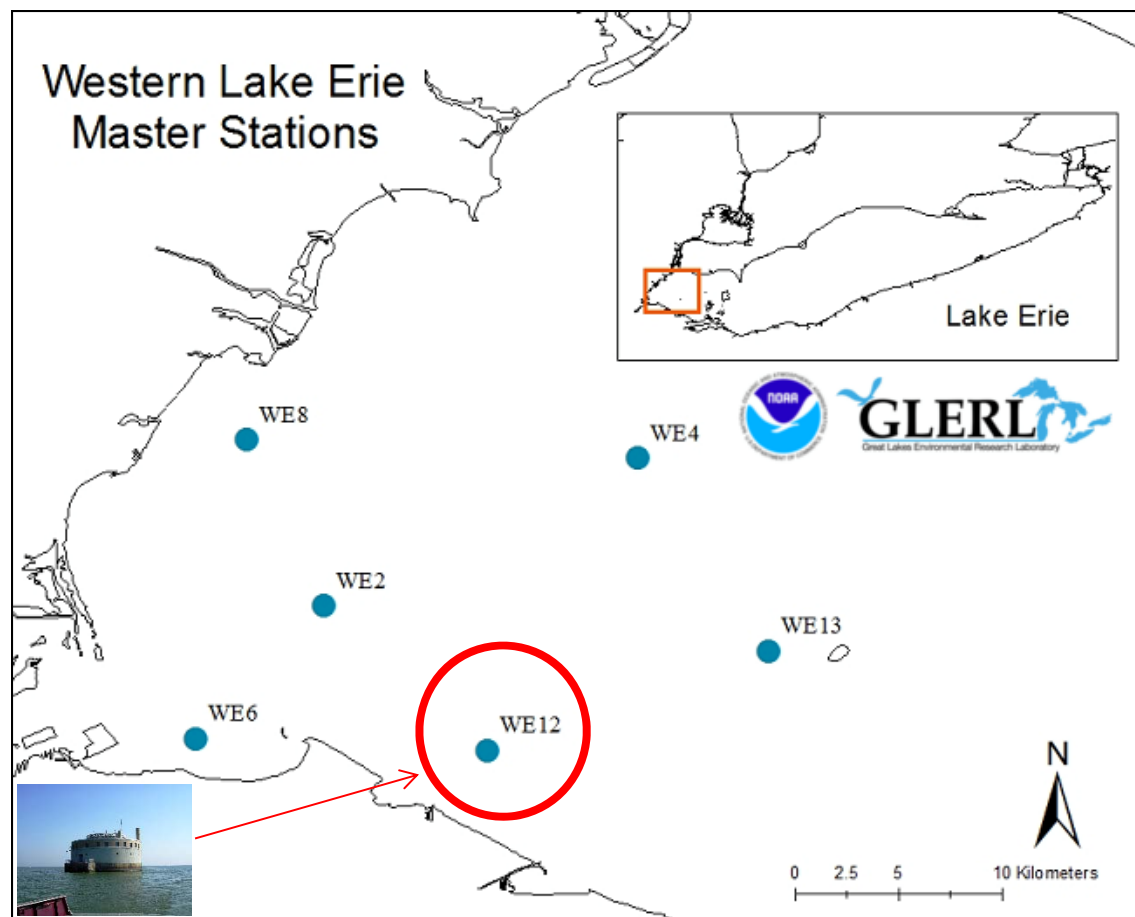
Figure: Spring TP loads (A) and western basin bloom observations (B) along with 2014 bloom forecast and 95% predictive interval (red).

Summary:

In July of 2014, researchers from University of Michigan and NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) forecasted a western basin Lake Erie cyanobacteria bloom of 22,000 metric tons dry weight (MT), with a 95% predictive interval of 11,000 to 33,000 MT. The average observed late-summer bloom intensity, derived from NOAA remote sensing and University of Toledo field sampling, was approximately 29,000 MT, in general agreement with the forecasted range.

Weekly HAB sampling in Lake Erie

- June – October
- Surface water samples
- Ground-truth for remote sensing (bloom extent, distribution)
- Parameters:
 - Temperature
 - Kpar
 - CHN
 - SRP
 - Particulate P
 - Total P
 - $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$
 - NH_3
 - Fluorescence
 - Chlorophyll
 - Particulate and dissolved microcystins
 - Phytoplankton community composition
 - Phycocyanin
 - DNA



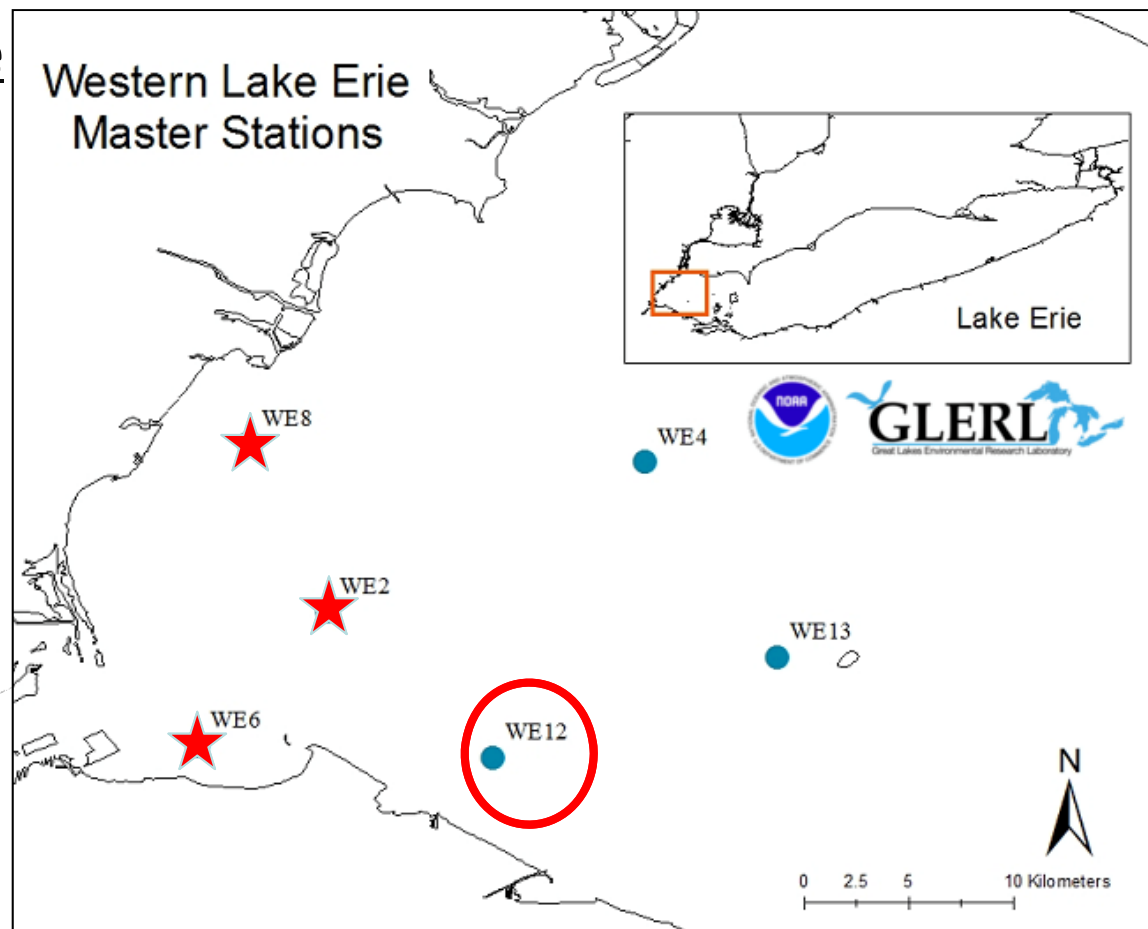
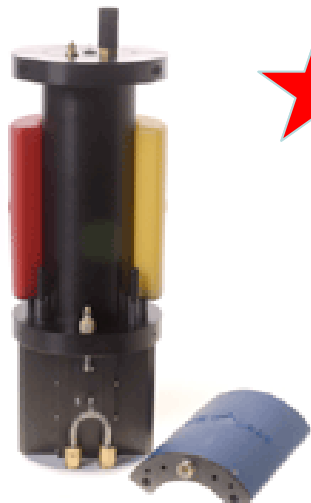
Western Lake Erie Real-time HABs Monitoring

Sensors:

- . Turner C6, Cyclops sensors
- . Chlorophyll, Phycocyanin, Turbidity, CDOM

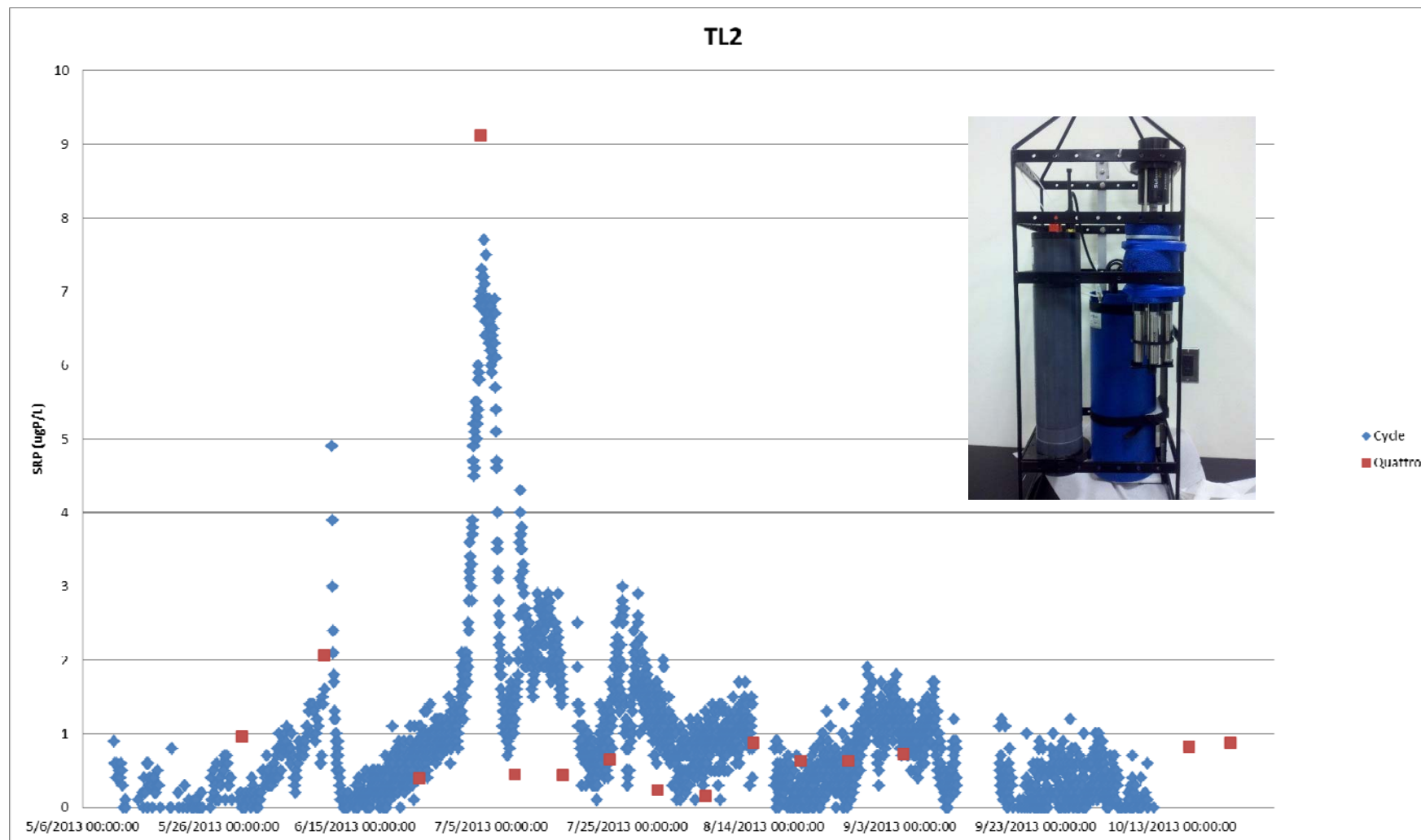


- . Wetlabs Cycle -PO4

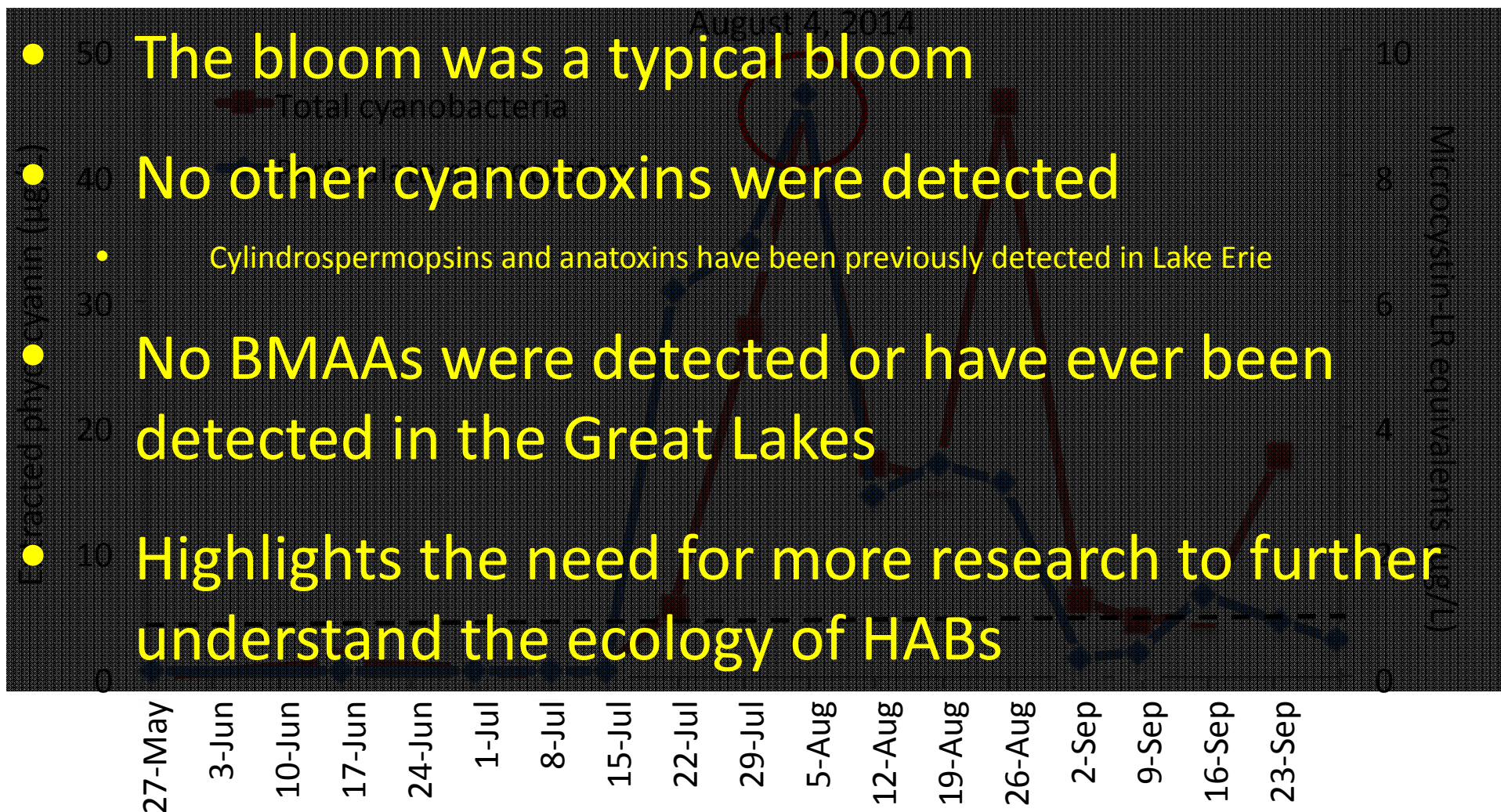


★ = Real-time observation station in 2014

Continuous inorganic phosphorus monitoring at WLE 4



Toledo water intake 2014 sampling data



- - - = WHO guideline level for safe drinking water

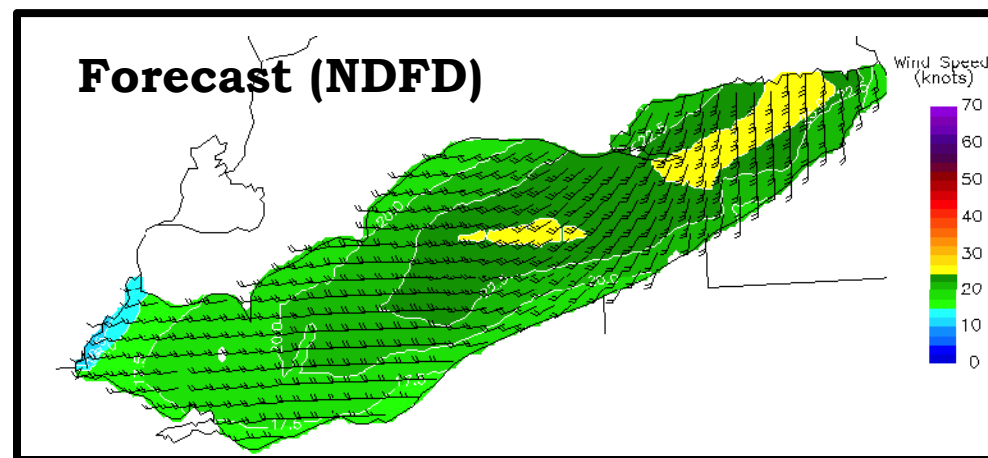
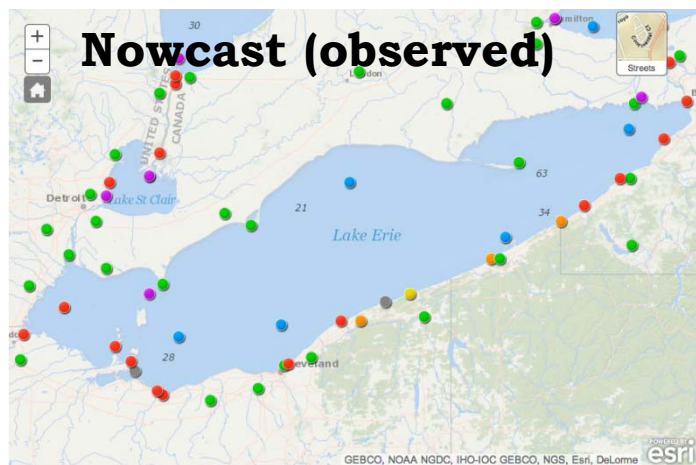
Remote sensing of HABs in Lake Erie



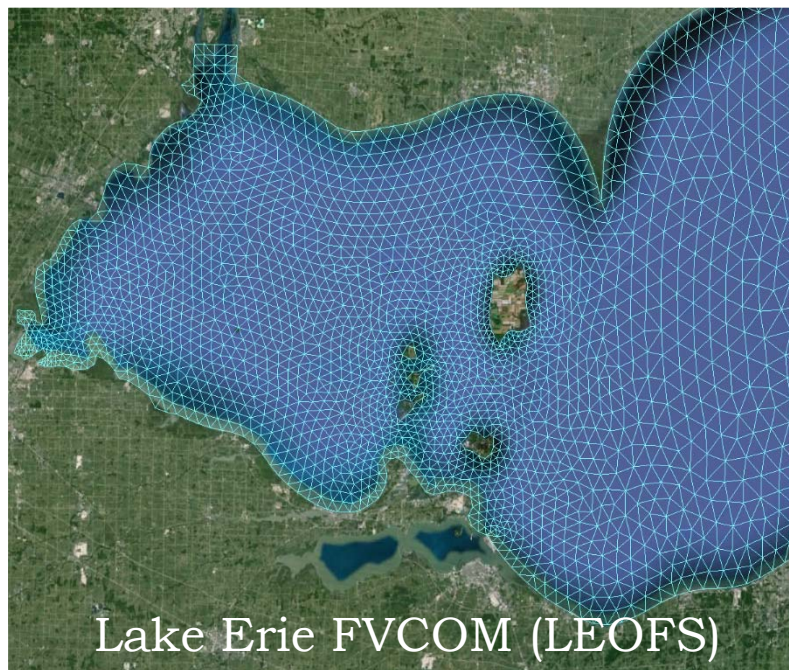
<http://livingbetweenwednesdays.com/?p=486>

MODIS satellite
estimates of chlorophyll
values for western Lake
Erie → capturing HABs

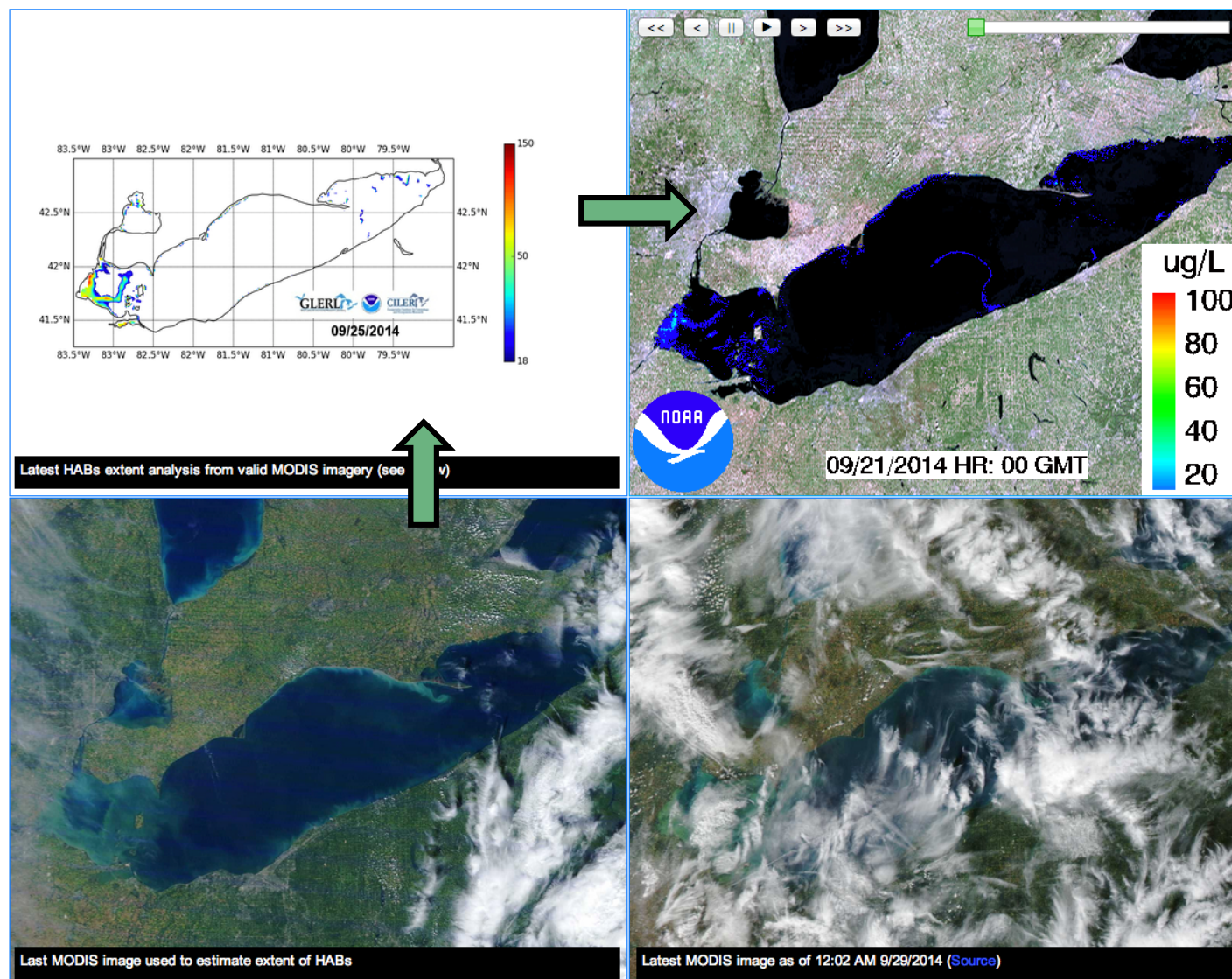
Lake Erie hydrodynamic forecasts



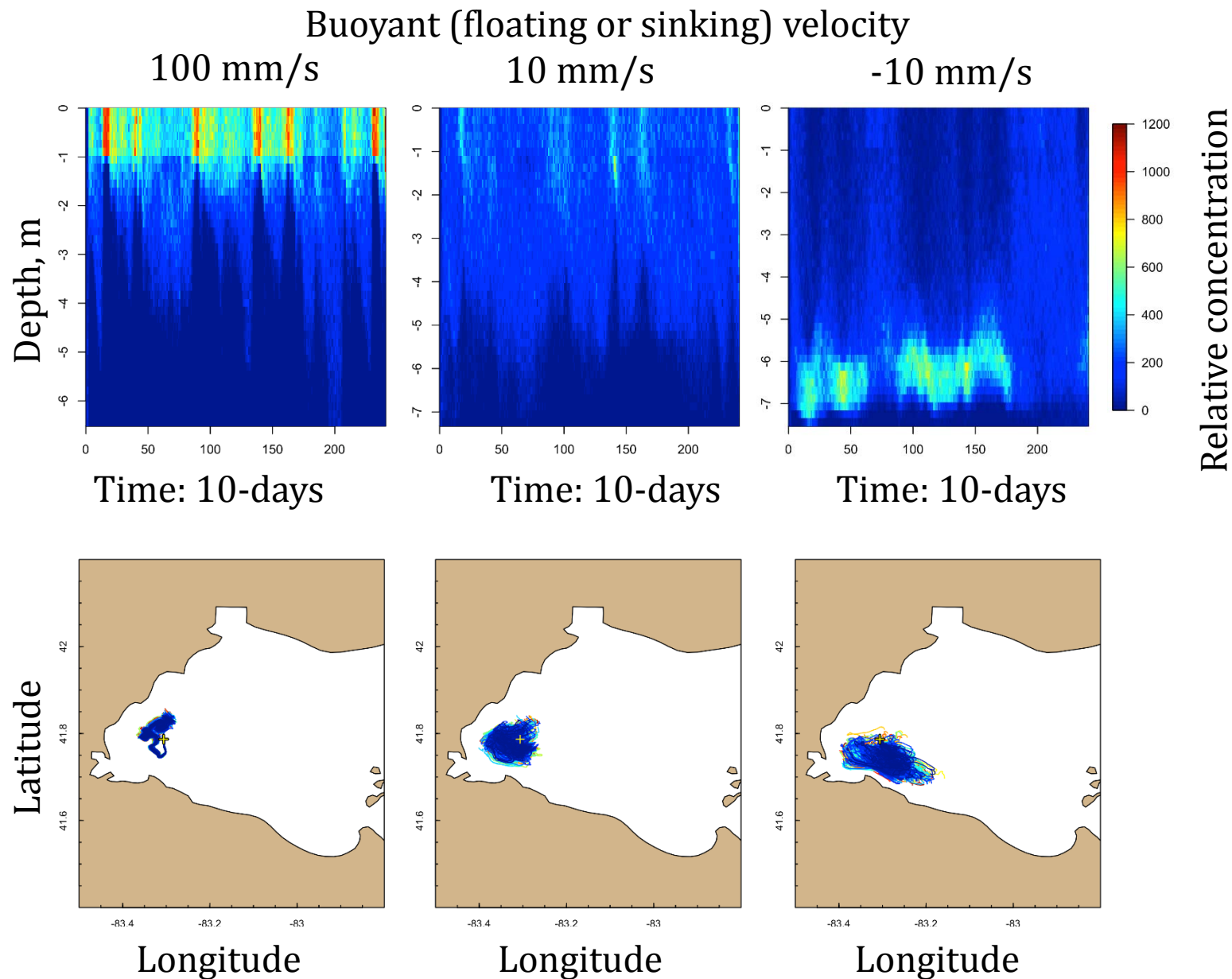
- Daily nowcast/forecast (120 hrs)
- Hourly currents
 - HAB advection



NOAA-GLERL HAB Tracker



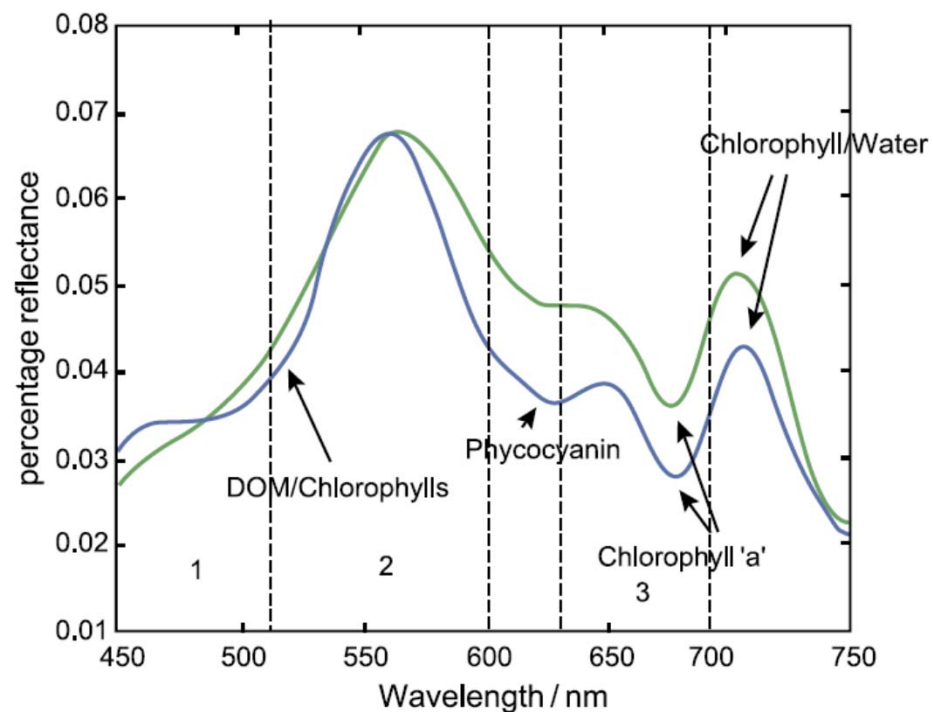
Sensitivity of simulated HAB vertical concentration profiles and trajectories as a function of *Microcystis* colony buoyancy



HABs Flyovers




- . Detect blooms near water intakes when satellite remote sensing products unavailable
- . Airborne Sensor: 400-900 nm, 2.1 nm res
- . GLRI funds available for 2015
- . Pursuing MERHAB for 2016-18



R. K. Vincent et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **89** (2004) 381-392.

NOAA-GLERL HAB webpage



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory



Research
Data
Products & Services
Outreach
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News & Events

Research Programs

[By Subject](#)

[By Researcher](#)

[Publications](#)

Overview
HABs
Hypoxia
Beach Water Quality
FAQ
Contacts


NOTICE: the agency will be undergoing site maintenance the evening of Monday, September 22, 2014. Services will be restored as soon as possible. Thank you for your understanding.

Harmful Algal Blooms

Developing Predictive Models to Improve Coastal and Human Health and Beach Forecasting - HAB Component



Understanding the environmental triggers of bloom toxicity using genetic techniques



Monitoring and observations identify environmental conditions promoting *Microcystis* bloom occurrence and toxicity



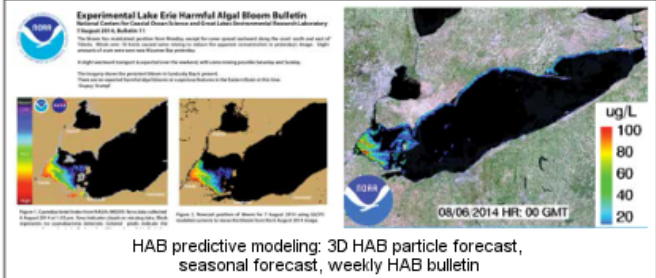
Satellite algorithm assessment and remote sensing



Zebra mussel and microcystin relationship



Environmental sample processor (ESP)



HAB predictive modeling: 3D HAB particle forecast, seasonal forecast, weekly HAB bulletin

National Poison Control Center: 1-800-222-1222

Additional HAB Resources

[Overview of guidelines on algal toxins](#)

[Latest Lake Erie HABs Bulletin](#)

[Lake Erie HAB Bulletin Sign Up](#)

[Lake Erie HAB Bulletin Archive](#)

[Algal Bloom Images \(GLERL Flickr\)](#)

[Great Lakes MODIS Satellite Imagery](#)

[Western Lake Erie Microcystin concentration sampling data.](#)

[Lake Erie HABs Tracker](#)

[Other HABs resources](#)

Brochures and Factsheets

[Harmful Algal Blooms in the Great Lakes: What they are and how they can affect your health \(.pdf\)](#)



Experimental Lake Erie Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science and Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

4 August 2014, Bulletin 10

The microcystis bloom has intensified since last Thursday, and the area covered by medium to high concentrations (green to red) has increased. Calm winds have allowed the bloom to concentrate near surface; patches of scum were present in the areas of high concentration.

Today and Tuesday expect slight northeast transport (away from the Maumee Bay area). However, this pattern will change and light southward transport is expected through the end of the week. Mixing is expected to be weak.

The imagery shows the persistent bloom in Sandusky Bay is present. There are no reported harmful algal blooms or suspicious features in the Eastern Basin at this time.

-Dupuy Stumpf

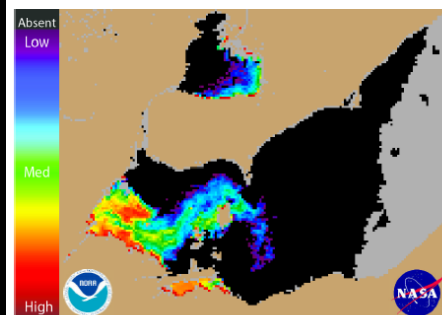


Figure 1. Cyanobacterial Index from NASA's MODIS-Aqua data collected 3 August 2014 at 1:10 pm. Grey indicates clouds or missing data. Black represents no cyanobacteria detected. Colored pixels indicate the presence of cyanobacteria. Cooler colors (blue and purple) indicate low concentrations and warmer colors (red, orange, and yellow) indicate high concentrations. The estimated threshold for cyanobacteria detection is 35,000 cells/mL.

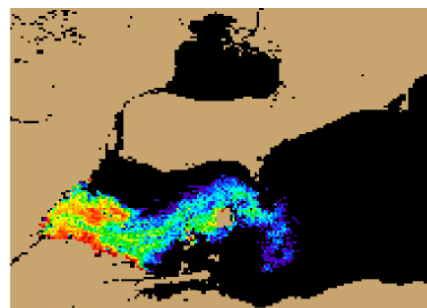


Figure 2. Nowcast position of bloom for 4 August 2014 using GLCFS modeled currents to move the bloom from the 3 August 2014 image.

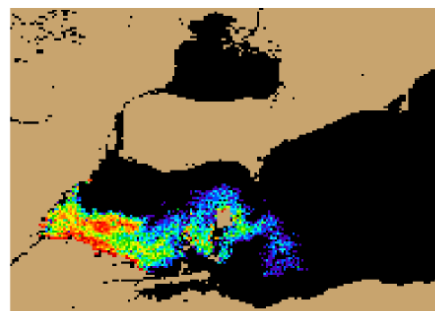
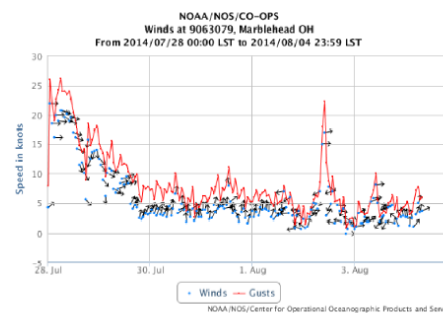


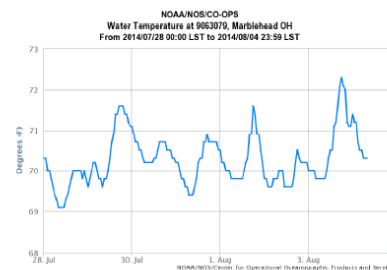
Figure 3. Forecast position of bloom for 7 August 2014 using GLCFS modeled currents to move the bloom from the 3 August 2014 image.



Supported by the NASA Applied Sciences Health and Air Quality Program.
For more information and to subscribe to this bulletin, go to:
http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/Centers/HABS/lake_erie_hab/lake_erie_hab.html



Wind Speed, Gusts and Direction from Marblehead, OH. From: NOAA/Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS). Note: 1 knot = 0.51444 m/s. Blooms mix through the water column at wind speeds greater than 7.7 m/sec (~ 15 knots).



Water Temperature from Marblehead, OH. From: NOAA/Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS).

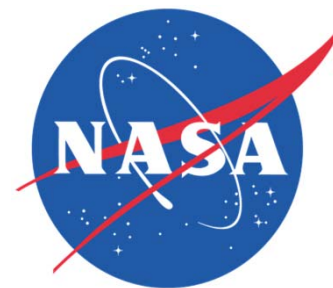
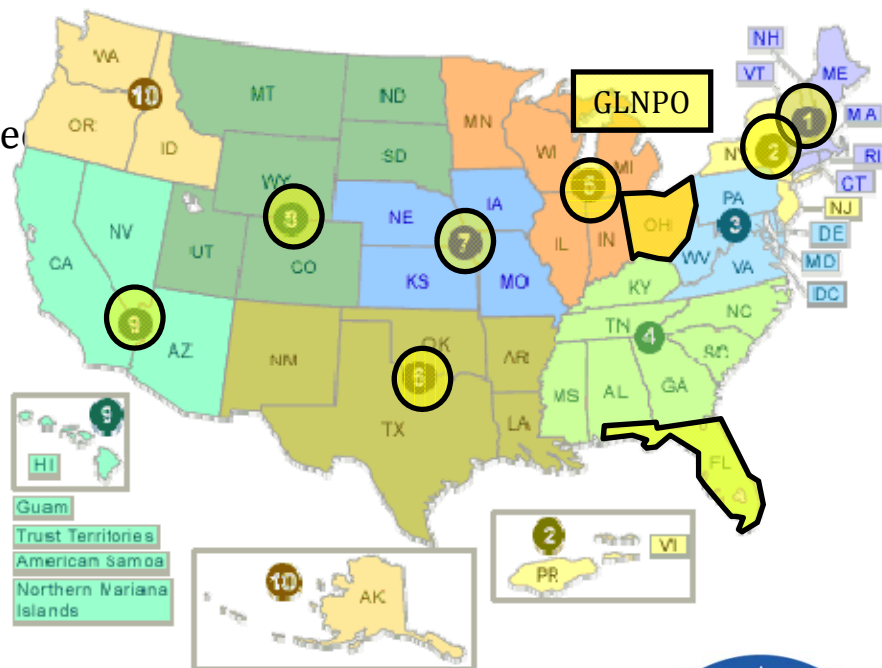
Cyanobacteria Assessment Network (CyAN)

Getting satellite ocean color capabilities into U.S. water quality mgmt decisions

collaboration of EPA Office of Water; NOAA Natl Centers Coastal Ocean Science; NASA; USGS

Partners

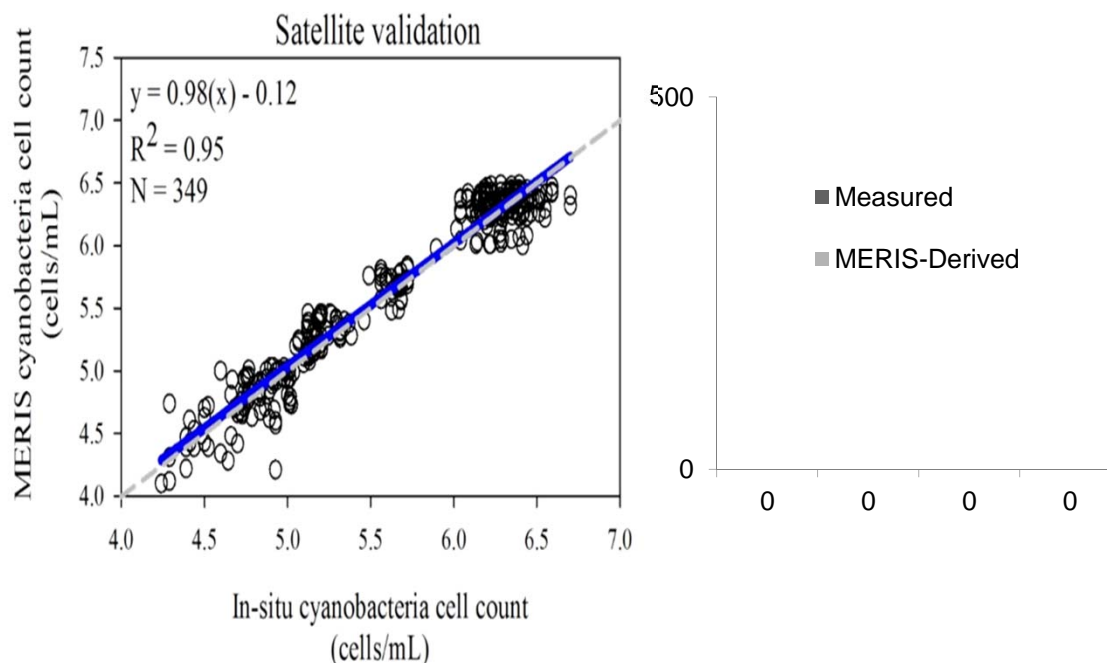
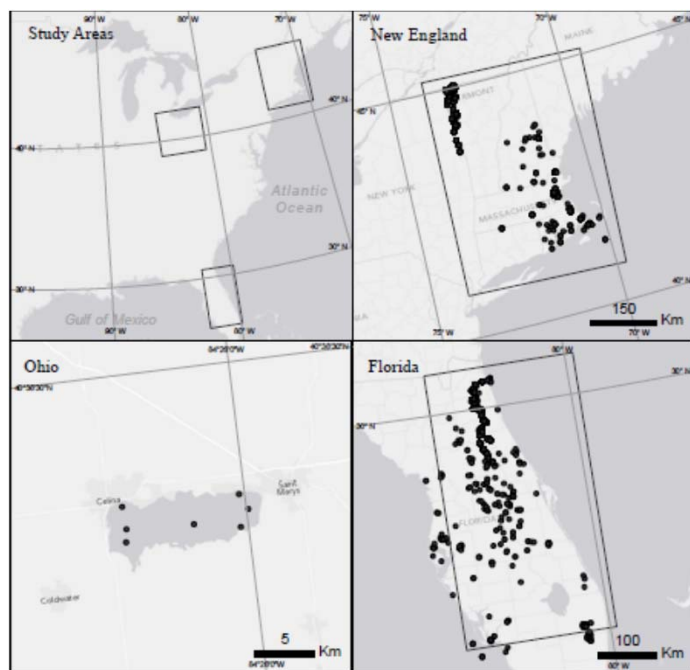
- EPA Office of Water
 - Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds
 - Office of Wastewater Management
 - Office of Science and Technology
- EPA Regions
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- States
 - Ohio EPA
 - St. Johns River WMD
 - S. Florida WMD



Validation of Lake Erie algorithm for other areas with EPA; start of Cyanobacteria Assessment Network

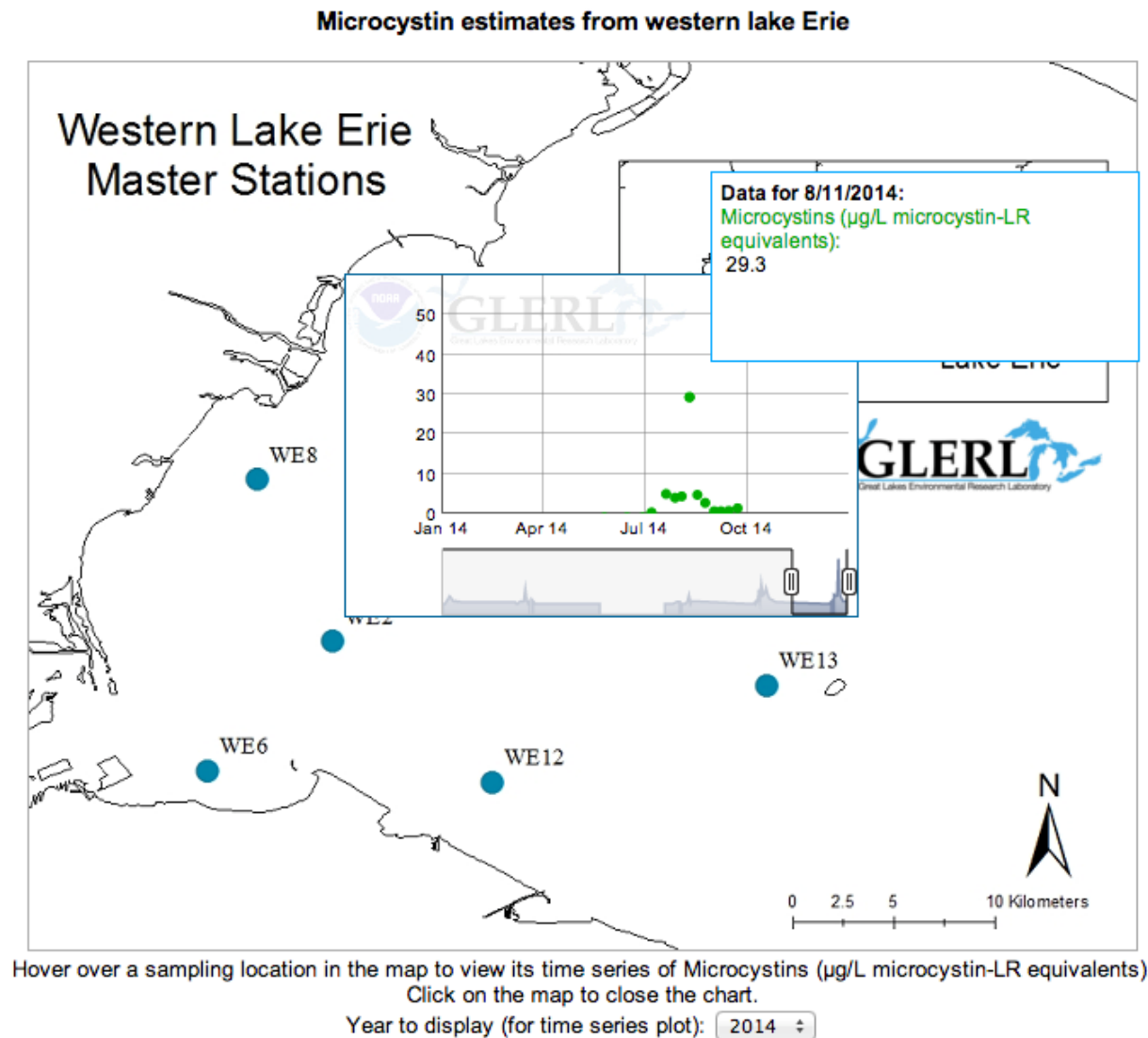
- Remote Sensing
 - *Uniform and systematic approach for identifying cyanobacteria blooms.*
 - Second derivative spectral shape algorithms (SS; Wynne et al. 2008)

$$SS(\lambda) = \rho_s(\lambda) - \rho_s(\lambda_-) + \{\rho_s(\lambda_-) - \rho_s(\lambda_+)\} * \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_-)}{(\lambda_+ - \lambda_-)}$$

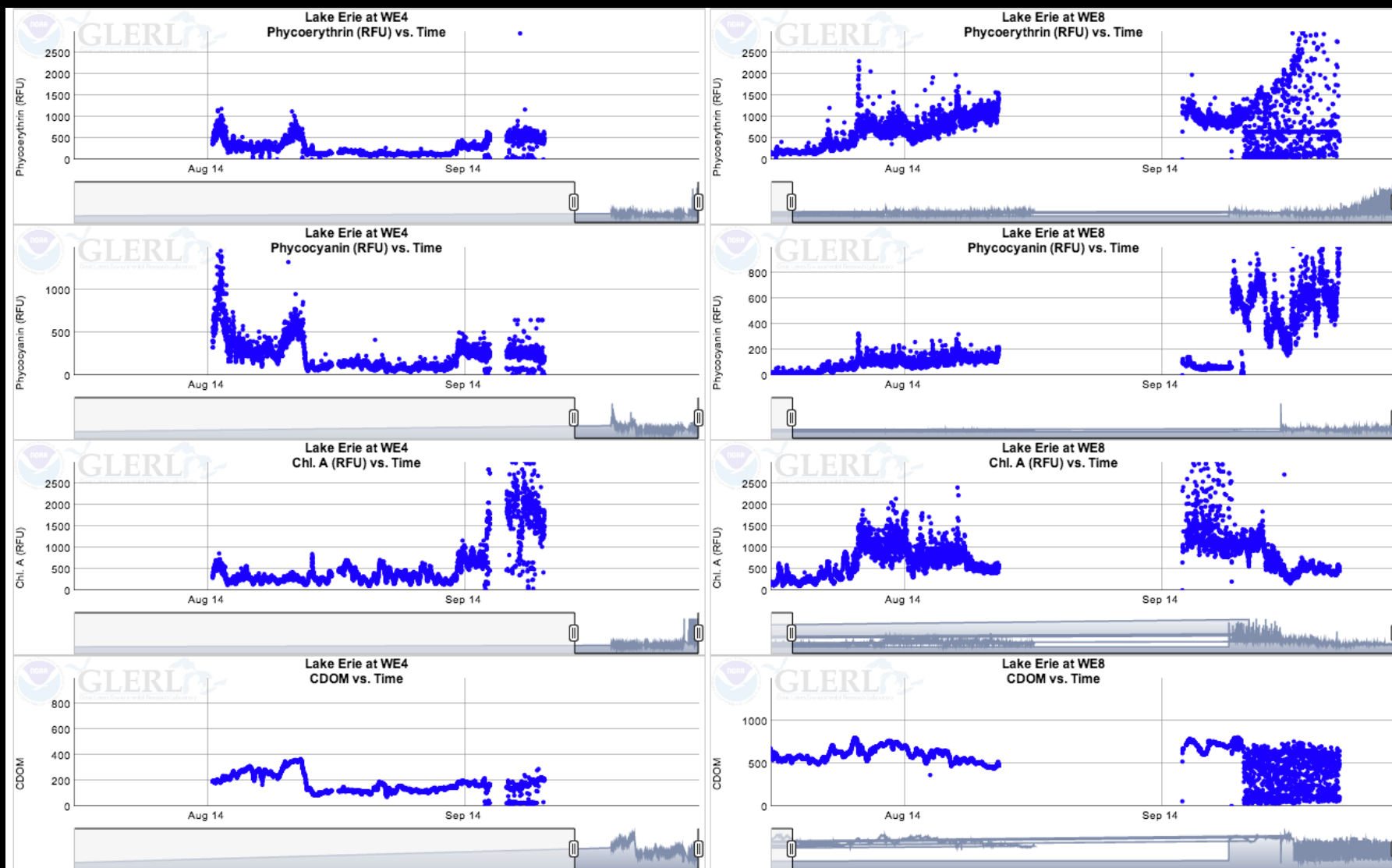


Lunetta, Schaeffer, Stumpf et al. Remote Sensing of Environment

NOAA- GLERL microcystins data



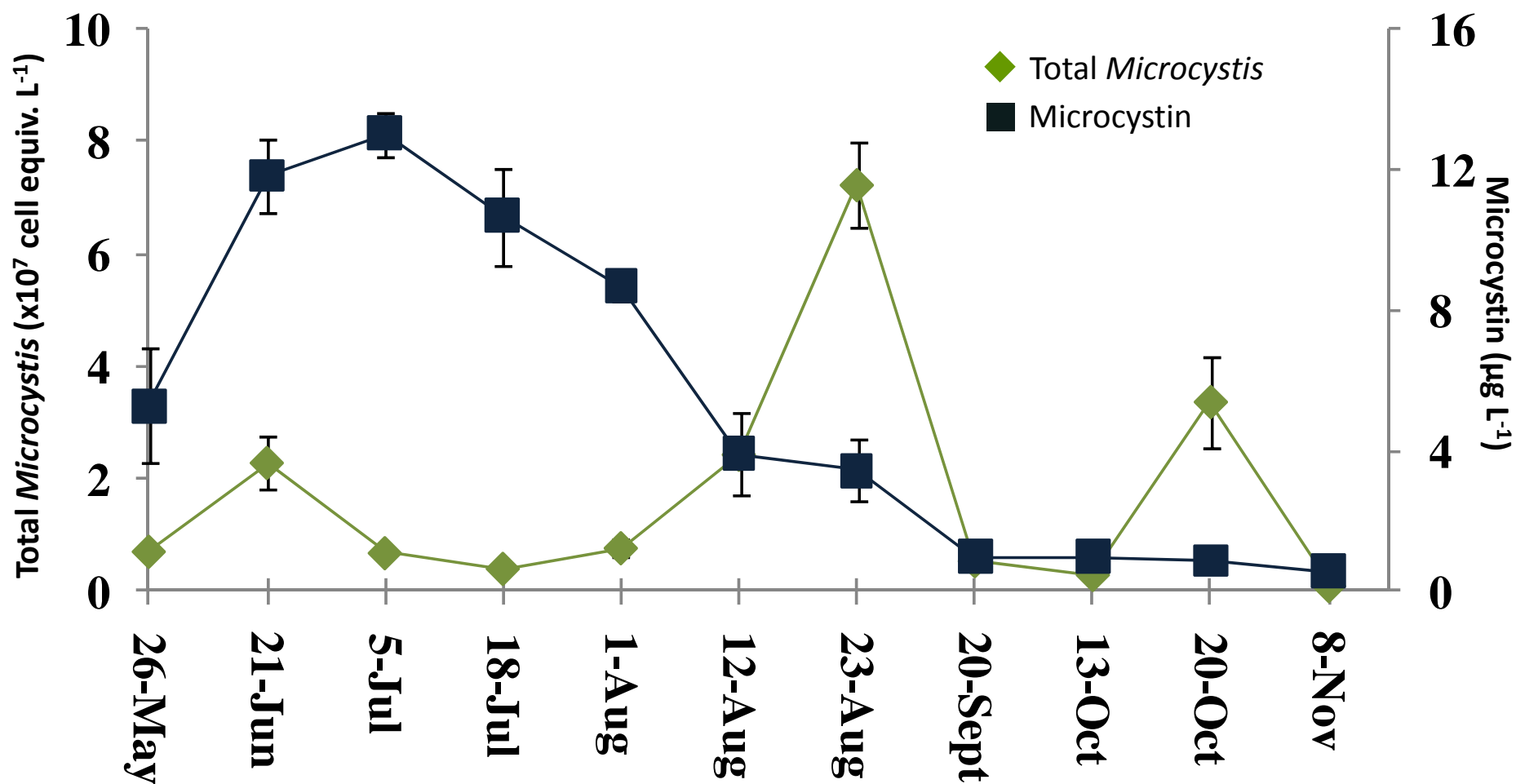
Water quality data



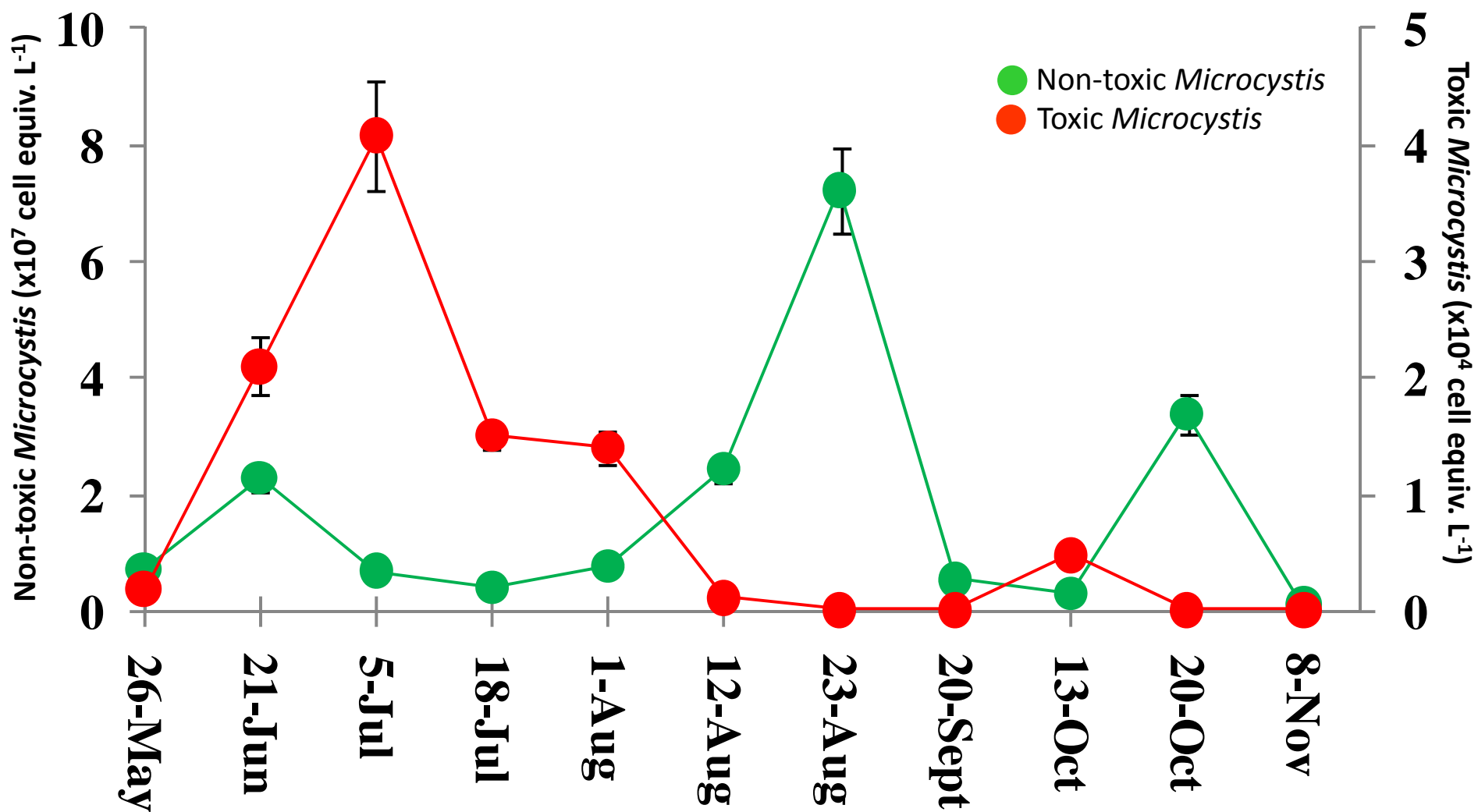
Overarching research statement:

Understanding the driver of bloom toxicity will aid in enhancing predictive models that forecast bloom size, location AND toxicity

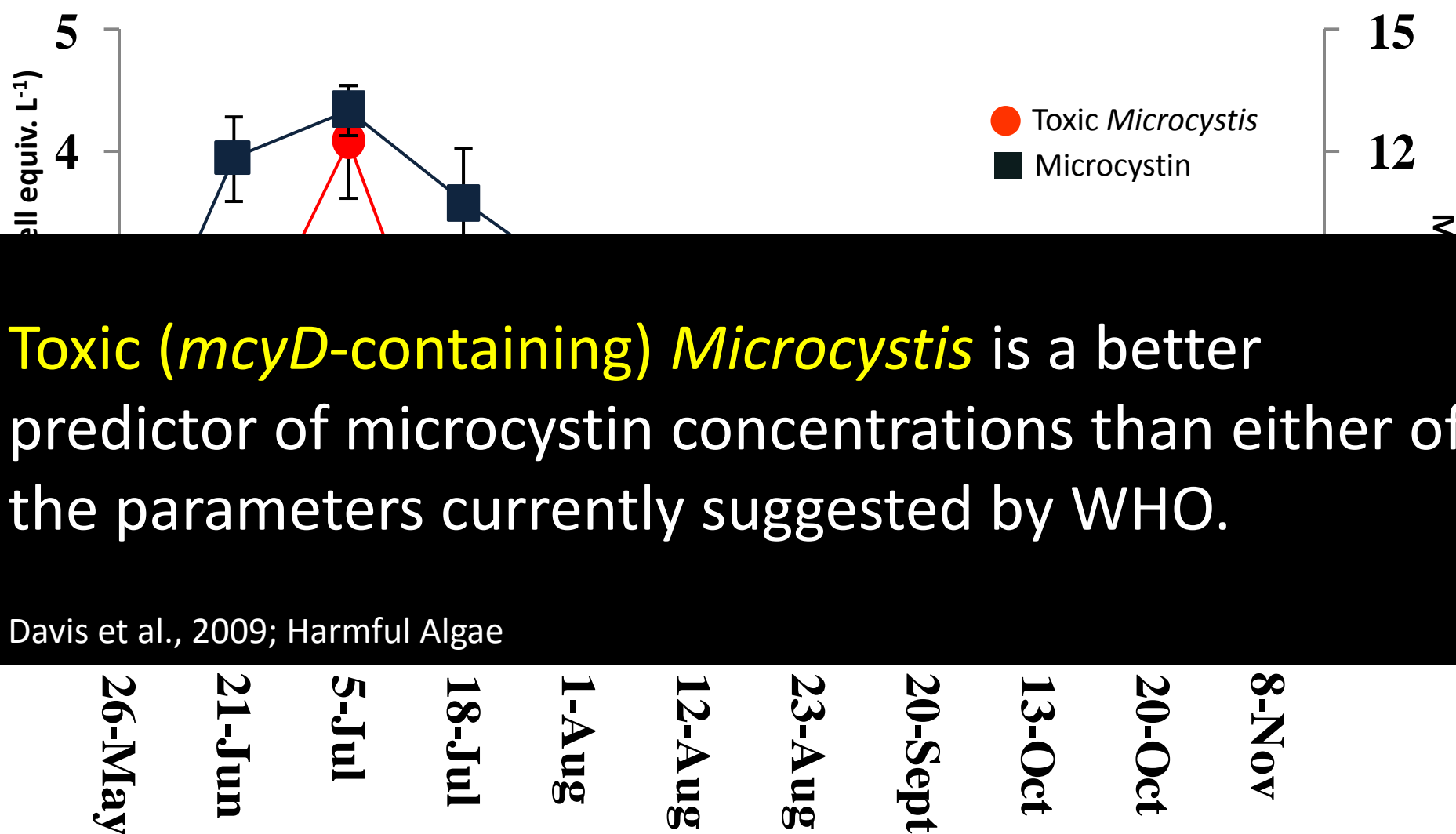
Total *Microcystis* and microcystin



Toxic and non-toxic *Microcystis*



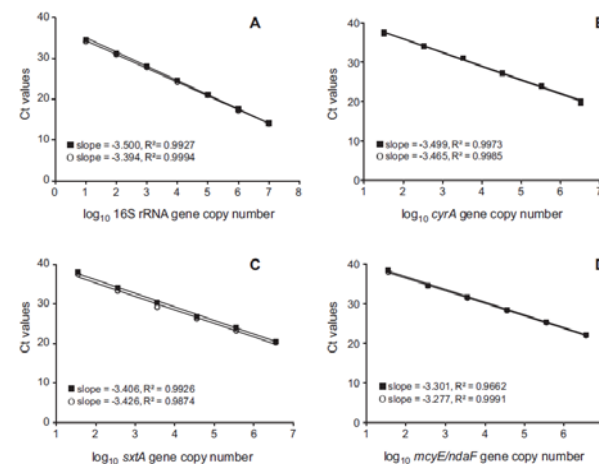
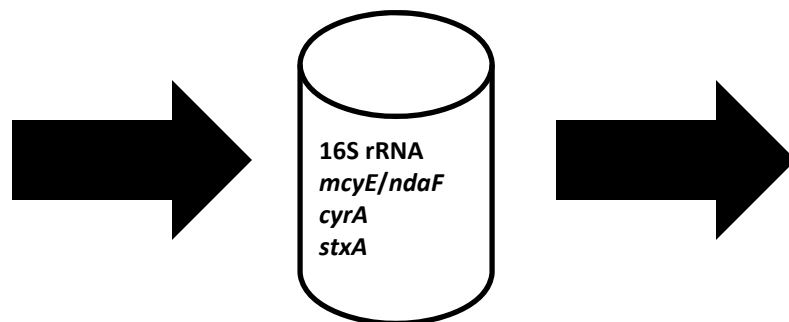
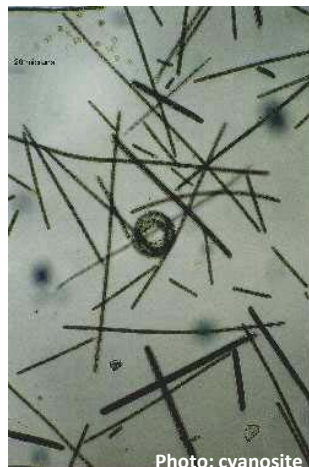
Toxic *Microcystis* and microcystin



Toxic (*mcyD*-containing) *Microcystis* is a better predictor of microcystin concentrations than either of the parameters currently suggested by WHO.

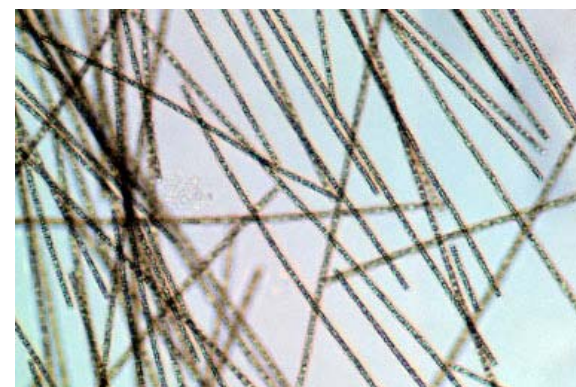
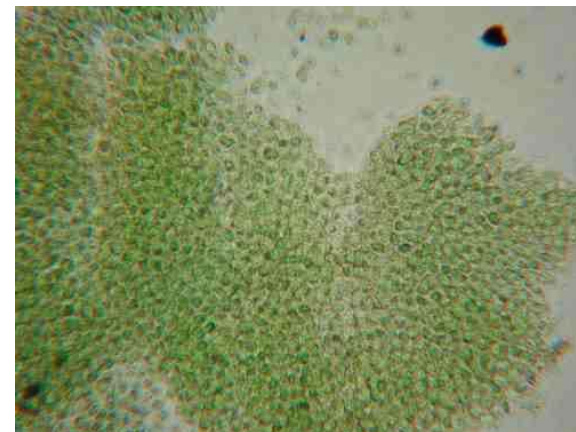
Davis et al., 2009; Harmful Algae

Multiplex qPCR: quantifying multiple genes of interest in a single reaction



Multiplex qPCR: understanding competition among CHAB species in the Great Lakes

- This proposed work would be a continuation of my current grant
- In Lake Erie, cylindrospermopsin, anatoxin, and microcystin have been detected
- The specie(s) responsible for the production of CYN and ATX are currently unknown
 - CYN production: *Cylindrospermopsis* or *Aphanizomenon*?
- Would significantly enhance models aimed at predicating bloom toxicity
- Conducting mechanistic experiments that would help elucidate the competition between potential cyanotoxin producers




Elucidating ecological adaptations of Great Lakes CHAB species

- *Microcystis* blooms (Western Basin Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Green Bay, Hamilton Harbor) *Anabanea* blooms (Cleveland area & Western Basin of LE, Bay of Quinte) and *Planktothrix* blooms in Sandusky Bay
- Isolation of Great Lake HAB species from major bloom-forming genera
- Controlled laboratory experiments investigating the competition between species under varying environmental conditions
- Further understating the interactive roles of light, nutrients, and temperature on toxin production and community composition
- This would involve investigating the molecular response of these phytoplankton to different environmental variables (light, nutrient, temperature, CO₂) on a global level (comparative genomic/transcriptomic studies)



Omics of Great Lakes CHAB species


- Very few Great Lake HAB genomes have been sequenced
- Understanding the global response of HAB species to environmental stressors
- Comparative genomics of toxic and non-toxic strains
- Laboratory and field experiments aimed at elucidating the transcriptomic response of individual strains and the overall community to changes in the physical and chemical environment
- 13 strains of Great lakes CHAB species sequenced

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online 

A Tribute to Disorder in the Genome of the Bloom-Forming Freshwater Cyanobacterium *Microcystis aeruginosa*

Jean-François Humbert^{1a,1a}, Valérie Barbe², Amel Latifi³, Muriel Gugger^{1b}, Alexandra Calteau⁴, Therese Coursin^{1b}, Aurélie Lajus⁴, Vanina Castelli², Sophie Oztas², Gaëlle Samson², Cyrille Longin⁴, Claudine Medigue⁴, Nicole Tandeau de Marsac^{1,3}

1 Unité des Cyanobactéries, Institut Pasteur, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Unité de Recherche Associée 2172, Paris, France, 2 Institut de Génétique, Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives Génomique, Evry, France, 3 Laboratoire de Chimie Bactérienne, Aix-Marseille Université, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Unité Mixte de Recherche 7283, Marseille, France, 4 Laboratoire d'Analyse Bioinformatique en Génomique et Métabolisme, Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives Génomique, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Unité Mixte de Recherche 8030, Evry, France


OPEN ACCESS Freely available online 

Global Transcriptional Responses of the Toxic Cyanobacterium, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, to Nitrogen Stress, Phosphorus Stress, and Growth on Organic Matter

Matthew J. Harke, Christopher J. Gobler*

School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States of America

Tonietto et al. *Proteome Science* 2012, 10:38
http://www.proteomesci.com/content/10/1/38



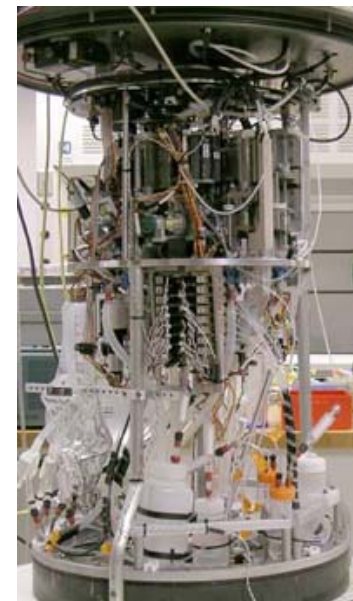
RESEARCH **Open Access**

Comparative proteomics between natural *Microcystis* isolates with a focus on microcystin synthesis

Ângela Tonietto¹, Bernardo A. Petriz¹, Wérica C. Araújo¹, Ângela Mehta², Beatriz S. Magalhães¹ and Octávio L. Franco^{1,3*}

Autonomous real-time toxin detection for Lake Erie

- EPA-GLRI supplemental funds
- Environmental Sample Processor (ESP; Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute)
- Would be able to track blooms toxicity at a resolution that was previously unattainable with traditional sampling
- Will be referenced against physical, chemical and biological conditions
- Will be extremely valuable in the development of more accurate bloom forecasting models



Photos: Monterey Bay
Aquarium Research Institute



Thank you for your attention!

QUESTIONS?