

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Inland HABs Discussion Group Webinar

“Freshwater HABs Response Efforts”

October 20, 2016

Waterbody Management Approaches for CyanoHABs

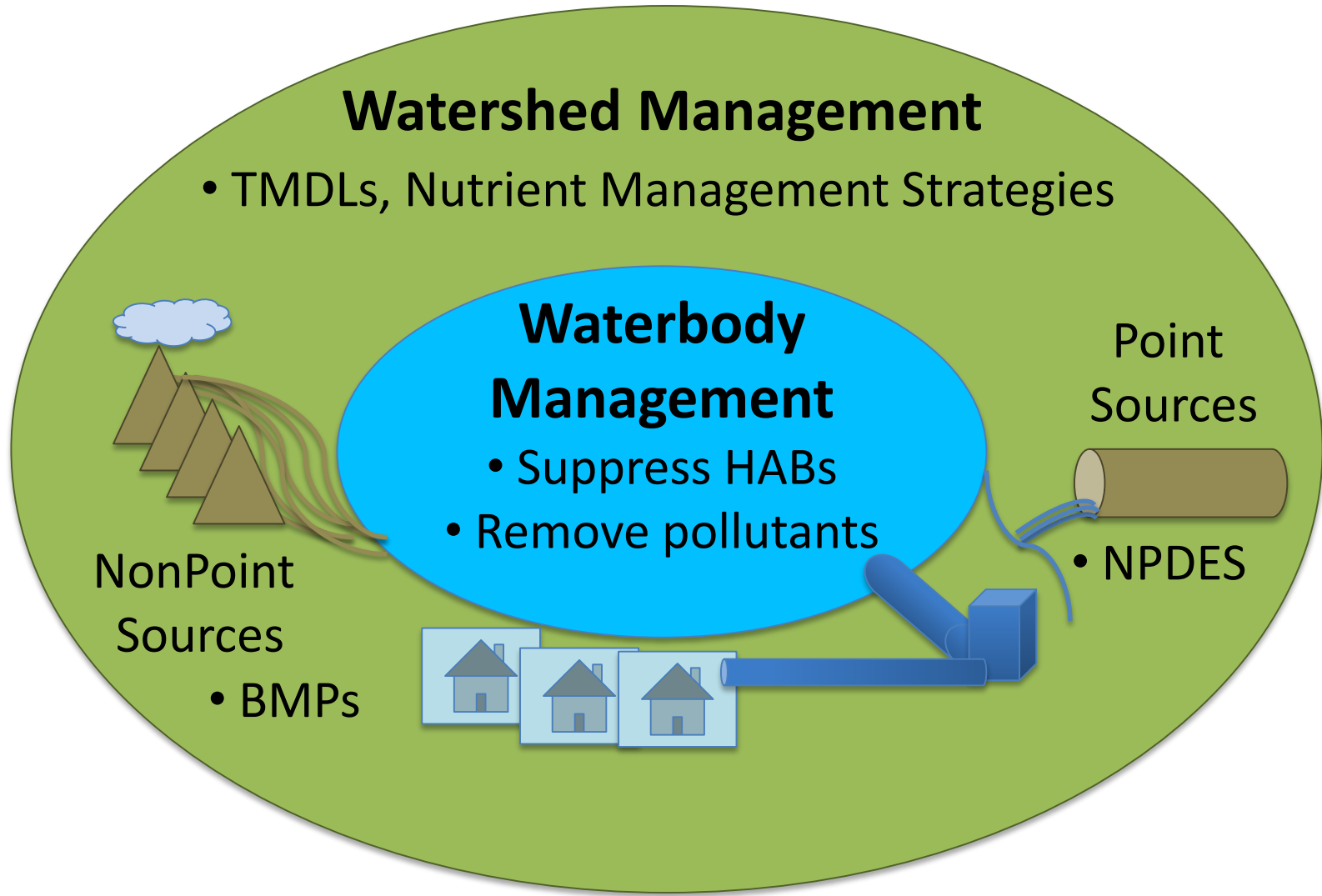
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U.S. EPA Office of Water

Office of Science and Technology

Washington, D.C.

What is Waterbody Management?



Disclaimer

The purpose of this presentation is to provide information and to describe various approaches for managing harmful algal blooms (HABs) as they are reported in the literature and other publications.

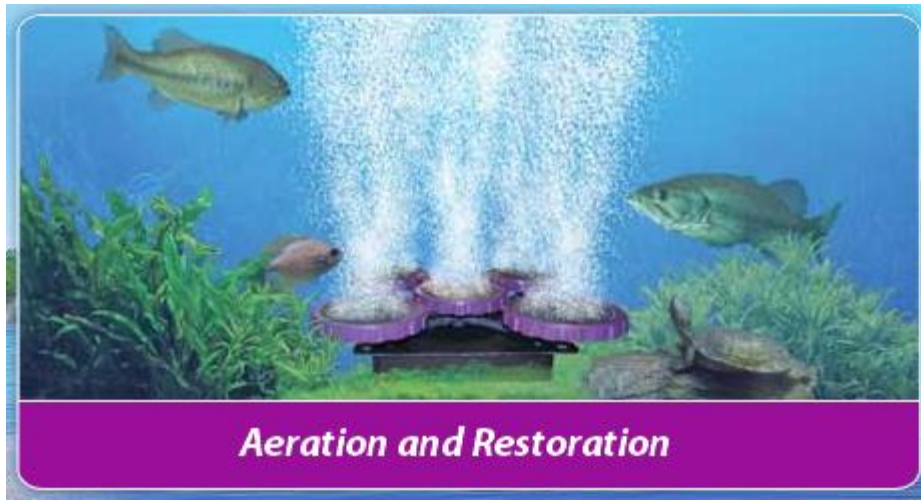
The EPA has not conducted any systematic, scientific review or technical analysis of these approaches. Therefore, the EPA does not endorse or recommend any particular approach.

Waterbody Management Approaches

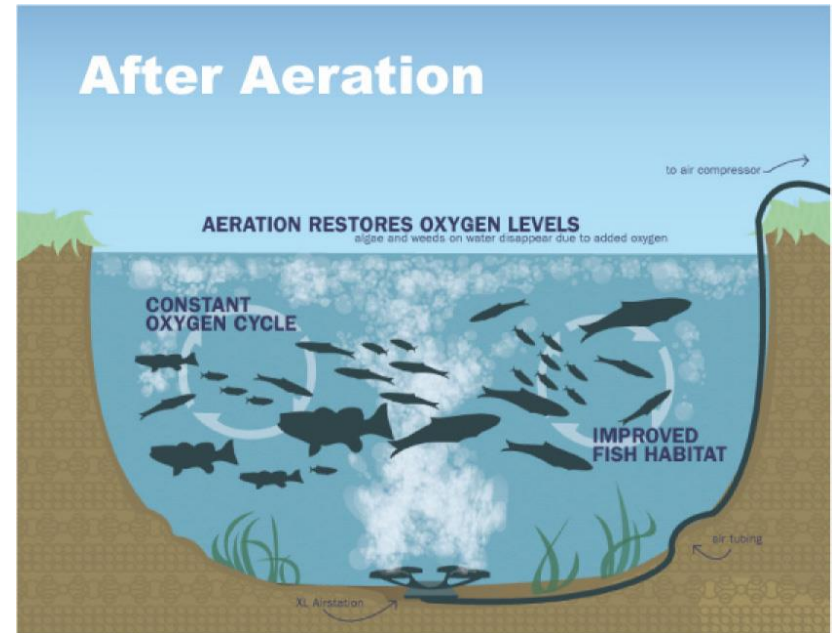
<http://www2.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/control-and-treatment>

Waterbody Management Method	Description	Benefits/Effectiveness	Limitations
Physical Controls			
Aeration	Aerators operate by pumping air through a diffuser near the bottom of the waterbody, resulting in the formation of plumes that rise to the surface and create vertical circulation cells as they propagate outwards from the aerator. This mixing of the water column disrupts the behavior of cyanobacteria to migrate vertically in addition to limiting the accessibility of nutrients.	Successfully implemented in small ponds and waterbodies. Proven effectiveness in several field studies. May also provide more favorable growth conditions for competing organisms.	Generally more efficient in deeper water columns. Also highly dependent upon the degree of stratification and the air flow rate.
Hydrologic manipulations	Low flow conditions in waterbodies can lead to stratification of the water column, which aids cyanobacterial growth. Particularly in regulated systems, the inflow/outflow of water in the system can be manipulated to disrupt stratification and control cyanobacterial growth.	Easy to implement in controlled systems (i.e., reservoirs, dams, treatment facilities).	Requires sufficient water volume and the ability to control flow. Oftentimes can be expensive. Unintended consequences for other aquatic organisms are likely.
Mechanical mixing (circulation)	Mechanical mixers are usually surface-mounted and pump water from the surface layer downwards or draw water up from the bottom to the surface layer. This mixing of the water column disrupts the behavior of cyanobacteria to migrate vertically in addition to limiting the accessibility of nutrients.	Successfully implemented in 350+ waterbodies in the U.S. Also used in other countries.	Individual devices have limited range; areas further away may remain stratified and provide a suitable environment for growth.

Aeration and Oxygenation



http://www.vertexwaterfeatures.com/sites/default/files/imagecache/billboard_frontpage_aeration/billboard-frontpage/billboard_A1.jpg



Bahia Del Mar Lake, St Petersburg, FL



http://www.vertexwaterfeatures.com/sites/default/files/bdm_both.jpg

Mechanical Mixing (Circulation)

SolarBee for Blue-Green Algae Control Intake Set Above the Thermocline

- Circulation of the Epilimnion:
1. Disrupts the blue-green algae's ability to vertically position itself.
 2. Helps edible algae out compete non-edible blue-green algae.

The warm, less dense water does not "fall". Instead, it travels long distances causing strong, direct circulation of the epilimnion.

Warm, Less Dense Epilimnion

Intense sediment oxidation inhibits nuisance aquatic weed growth.

Thermocline

Cool, Dense Hypolimnion

Anoxic Water

Physical Controls (continued)

Reservoir drawdown/dessication	In reservoirs and other controlled waterbodies, can draw down the water level to the point where cyanobacteria accumulations are exposed above the waterline. Subsequent dessication and/or scraping to remove the layer of cyanobacteria attached to sediment or rock is required, in addition to the reinjection of water into the system.	Easy to implement in controlled systems (i.e., reservoirs, dams, treatment facilities).	Can have a significant impact on other aquatic organisms in the system. Often times is expensive and requires a significant input of resources.
Surface skimming	Cyanobacterial blooms often form surface scums, especially in the later stages of a bloom. Oil-spill skimmers have been used to remove cyanobacteria from these surface scums. Often times this technique is coupled with the implementation of some coagulant or flocculant.	Useful method for blooms that are in later stages and have formed surface scums. Successful results seen in field studies in Australia.	This technique cannot be effectively employed until the later stages of a bloom, at which point many of the harmful aspects of a bloom have materialized. Requires proper equipment prior to implementation.
Ultrasound	An ultrasound device is used to control HABs by emitting ultrasonic waves of a particular frequency such that the cellular structure of cyanobacteria is destroyed by rupturing internal gas vesicles used for buoyancy control.	Successfully implemented in ponds and other small waterbodies. A single device can cover up to 8 acres. Non-chemical; inexpensive.	Also disrupts cellular functioning of green algae. Effectiveness are dependent upon waterbody geometry and cyanobacteria species. Further research of method is required.

Mechanical Removal

Skimming

Swan River, Perth, WA



Plant Removal
Filtration/Sieving

Lake Sediment Removal

Give your pond a fresh start...



without the use of chemicals



BEFORE



DURING



AFTER

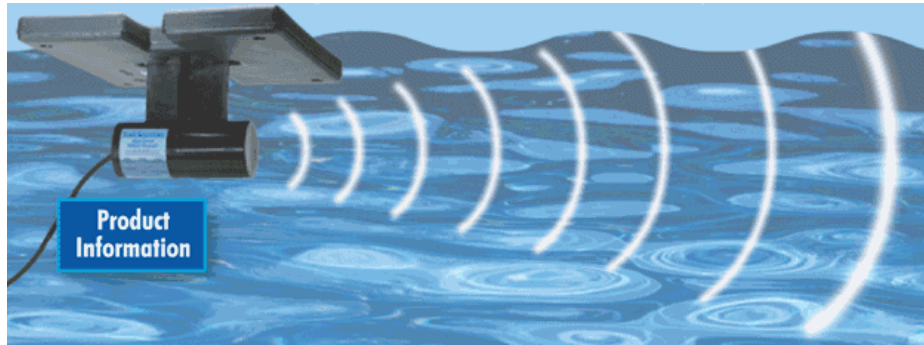


Sediment above surface



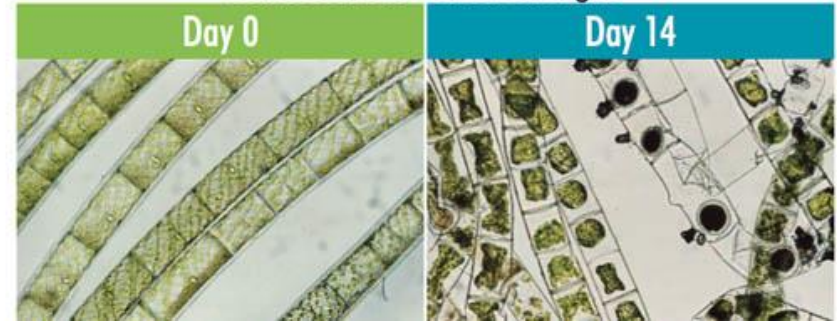
Sediment below surface

Ultrasonics



<http://www.sonicsolutionsllc.com/images/SonicAnimat630pxforDisc%20-%20Optimized.gif>

SonicSolutions™ Effect on Algae



<http://cdn2.hubspot.net/hub/227988/file-201537022-jpg/images/effectsOfAlgae.jpg?t=1371692499000>



BEFORE

using **SonicSolutions®** Algae Control

AFTER

using **SonicSolutions®** Algae Control

<http://www.marylandbiochemical.com/images/WildingAcres.jpg>



BEFORE

using **SonicSolutions®** Algae Control

AFTER

using **SonicSolutions®** Algae Control

<http://www.smokytroutfarm.com/Sonic%20Solutions%20Ultrasound%20Algae%20Control.jpg>

Drawdown and Desiccation

ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 • (603) 271-3503 • www.des.nh.gov

WD-BB-12

2010

Lake Drawdown for Aquatic Plant Control

Lake level drawdown and the subsequent exposure of sediments to prolonged freezing and/or drying is an inexpensive means of aquatic weed control. Drawdowns serve to stress plants and could physically remove them from their habitat. Low water levels will expose the plants to desiccation and could ultimately affect plant vascular structure, thereby rendering the plant incapable of nutrient transport and function. This can temporarily reduce plant density for an undetermined period of time.

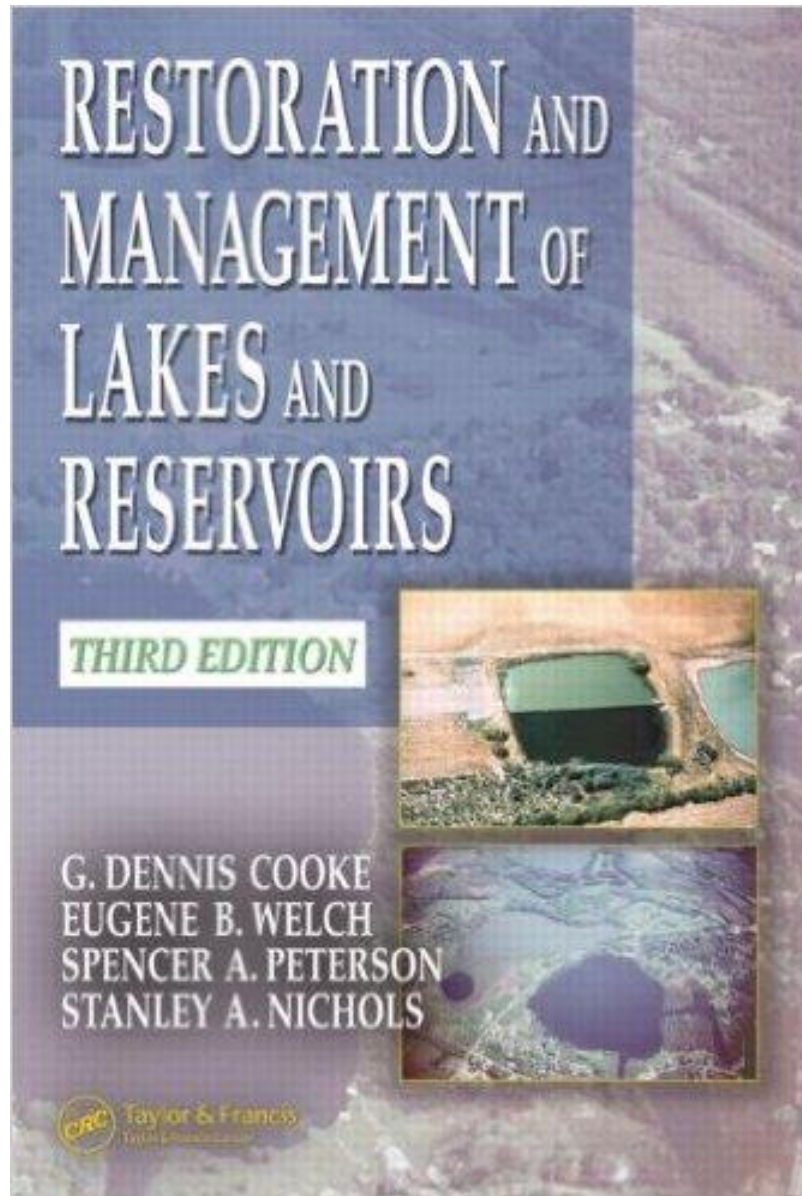


While being an economical means of plant control, lake drawdown is also rather unpredictable, and may cause some species to actually increase in abundance, or not affect some target species at all. Further, draining the water from an aquatic system can be detrimental to non-target organisms.

Factors Necessary to Increase Potential for Drawdown Success

Several factors are necessary to increase the potential for drawdown success. The amount and degree of the drawdown are probably the foremost important factors to consider. Most importantly, the capability to draw down the lake to a level suitable to maximize the exposed littoral zone is necessary.

Drawdown and Desiccation



The Practical Guide to Lake Management in Massachusetts

A Companion to the Final Generic Environmental
Impact Report on Eutrophication and Aquatic Plant
Management in Massachusetts



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

2004

Chemical Controls			
Algaecides	<p>Algaecides are chemical compounds applied to a waterbody to kill cyanobacteria. Several examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper-based algaecides (copper sulphate, copper II alkanolamine, copper citrate, etc.) • Potassium permanganate • Chlorine • Lime 	Wide range of compounds with a history of implementation. Relatively rapid and well-established method. Properties and effects of compounds are typically well-understood.	Risk of cell lyses and the release of toxins. Thus, is often used at the early stages of a bloom. Certain algaecides are also toxic to other organisms such as zooplankton, other invertebrates, and fish.
Barley straw	Barley straw bales are deployed around the perimeter of the waterbody. Barley straw, when exposed to sunlight and in the presence of oxygen, produces a chemical that inhibits algae growth. Field studies suggest significant algistatic effects. Several causes for the observed effects have been suggested; however, the exact mechanism of this process is not well understood.	Studies have shown that decomposed barley straw inhibits the growth of cyanobacteria <i>Microcystis</i> sp. Successfully implemented in many reservoirs and dams in the United Kingdom with positive results.	Does not kill existing algae, but inhibits the growth of new algae. May take anywhere from 2 to 8 weeks for the barley straw to begin producing active chemical. Potential to cause fish kills through the deoxygenation of the waterbody due to decay.
Coagulation	Coagulants are used to facilitate the sedimentation of cyanobacteria cells to the anoxic bottom layer of the water column. Unable to access light, oxygen, and other critical resources, the cells do not continue to multiply and eventually die.	Several studies have shown that cells can be coagulated without damage; however, further research is required. Successfully implemented in several treatment facilities.	Subject to depth limitations. Coagulated cells become stressed over time and lyse, releasing toxins to the waterbody.

Algaecides (Kill or inhibit cells)

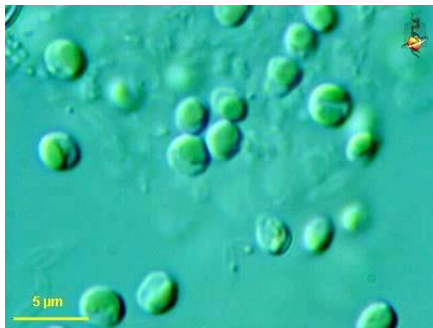
Inorganic chemicals

- KMnO_4 , FeCl_3 , chlorine, alum, flocculants
- NaOCl (bleach from electrified seawater)
- Hydrogen peroxide

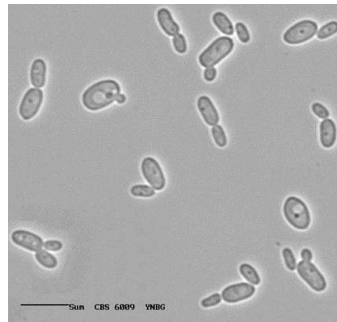


Organic chemicals

- Aponin (from alga *Nannochloris* sp.)
- Sophorolipids (from fungus *Candida bombicola*)
- Phlorotannins (from brown alga *Ecklonia kurome*)
- Barley straw bales and extract



Nannochloris sp.



Candida bombicola



Ecklonia kurome

Barley Straw

England



<http://aquatic-solutions.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Barley-Straw.jpg>



http://www.mankysanke.co.uk/assets/images/autogen/a_Barley_straw_reservoir.jpg

Tommy's Pond, Metuchen, NJ

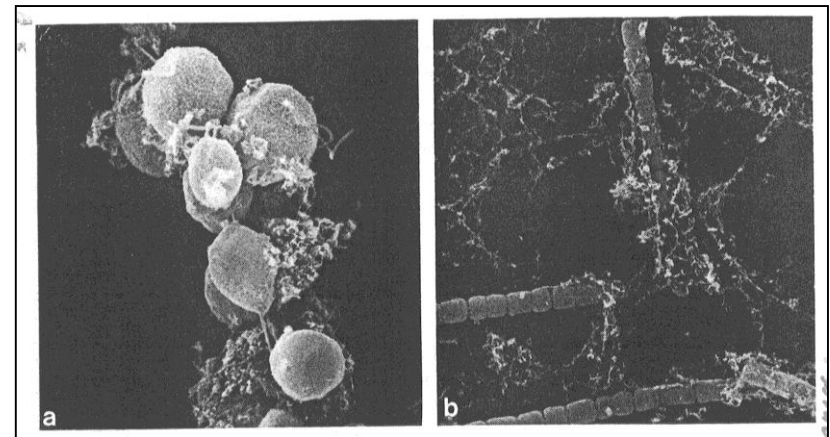
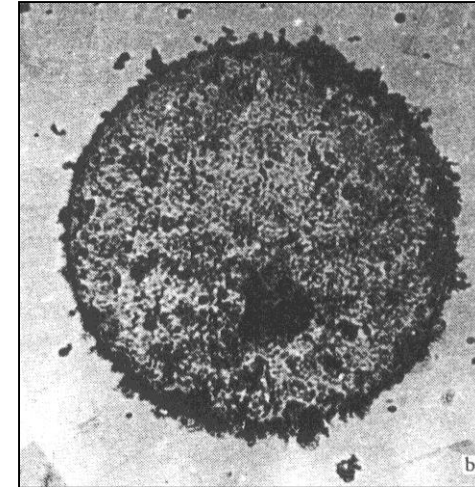
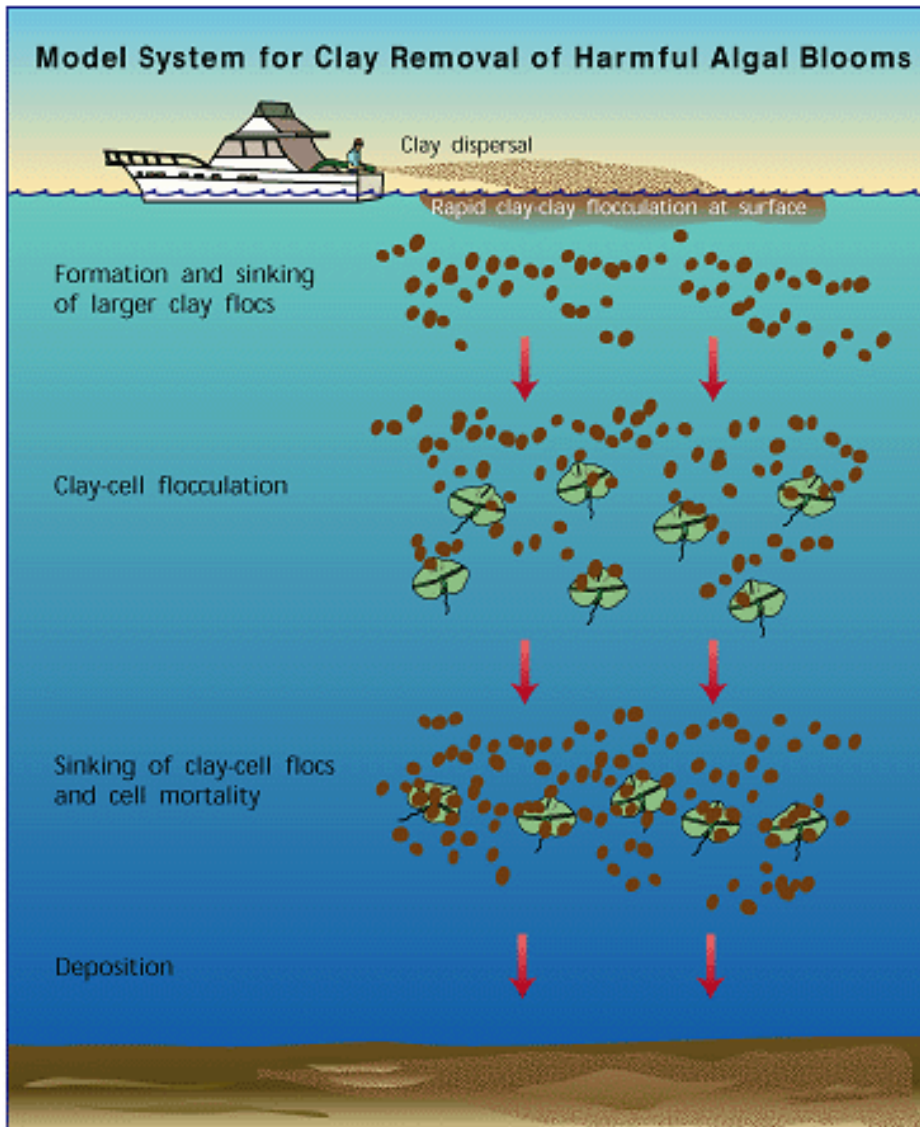


http://www.metuchenmatters.com/IMG_3585.JPG

Chemical Controls (continued)

Flocculation	Flocculants are used to facilitate the sedimentation of nutrients to the anoxic bottom layer of the water column, thereby limiting nutrient levels in the waterbody and inhibiting cyanobacterial growth.	Successfully implemented in larger lakes and ponds (e.g., Florida DEP, Lake Hilaman).	Subject to depth limitations.
Hypolimnetic oxygenation	Techniques used to achieve hypolimnetic oxygenation include: airlift pumps, side stream oxygenation and direct oxygen injection. The primary goal of this method is to increase the oxygen concentration in the hypolimnion in order to prevent or reduce the release of nutrients from the sediment while maintaining water column stratification. This serves to limit upper level nutrient levels thereby inhibiting cyanobacterial growth.	Maintains water column structure (thermocline, pycnocline, etc.).	Techniques are relatively expensive. Requires a significant understanding of system in order to determine effectiveness.

Clays (bind, aggregate and sink)



Clay treatment

South Korea



China



http://www.gangpan-environment.com/kindeditor/attached/image/20130514/20130514100056_3017.jpg

Sarasota Bay, FL



Biological Controls (Biomanipulation)			
Floating artificial wetlands	Artificial wetlands are constructed using floating mats and placed in a waterbody. As the plants grow, they function as a sink for excess nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen. Periodic harvesting of mature plants is conducted to prevent the stored nutrients from re-entering the aquatic ecosystem, which helps to mitigate the risk of cyanobacterial blooms by keeping nutrient levels in balance.	Implemented in small waterbodies with limited success.	Often dependent upon the amount of input (i.e., the number of plants and mats). Also subject to depth limitations.
Increasing grazing pressure	<p>Various measures can be introduced to encourage the growth of zooplankton, benthic fauna, and other aquatic organisms that feed on cyanobacteria, thereby limiting the proliferation of cyanobacteria populations. Techniques include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of fish that feed on zooplankton and other benthic fauna or the introduction of predators to these fish, and • The development of niches to encourage the growth of beneficial organisms. 	Biomanipulation has fewer direct detrimental effects on other aquatic organisms when compared to chemical and physical methods.	Unintended consequences may arise related to the deliberate modification of the biodiversity of the system. Requires constant monitoring. Increasing resource competition has only proven effective in shallow water bodies with moderate nutrient levels
Increasing resource competition	The introduction of other primary producers such as macrophytes can limit the available phosphorus and therefore limit cyanobacterial growth. An example of this technique is the introduction of floating wetlands (see above).		

Floating Islands

Genuine BioHaven® Floating Island



<http://www.prlog.org/11132852-biohaven-floating-island.jpg>



<http://lake-savers.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/feature-floating-island.jpg>



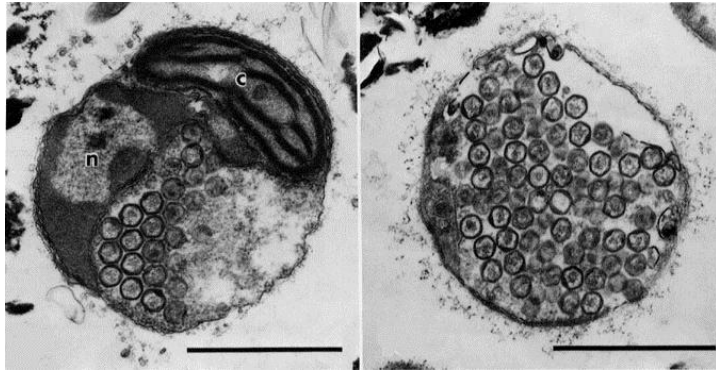
http://www.lowtechmagazine.com/images/2008/11/12/floating_island_rhizome_collective.jpg



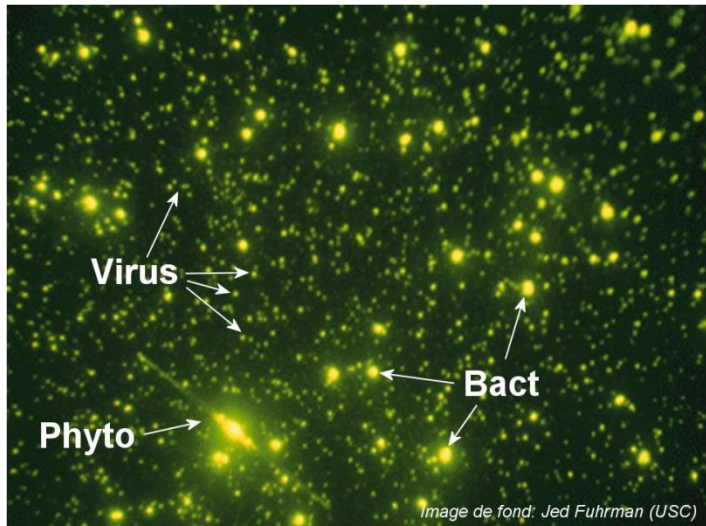
<http://www.wef.org/assets/0/86/108/668/773/6442452995/6442453001/1cf66293-bbae-4476-8f88-5d76eae71fc.jpg>

Biological Control and Biomanipulation

Viruses



Bacteria



http://www.quebec-ocean.ulaval.ca/_images/Marine_microbe_A_Comeau_Jed_Fuhrman.jpg

Parasites



Grazers



<http://wilsonlab.com/images/daphnia.jpg>



Competitors
(including allelopathy)

http://cfb.unh.edu/phycokey/Choices/Prymnesiophyceae/PRYMNESIUM/Prymnesium_02_600x448_nies.go.jp.nies-1397.jpg

Direct Nutrient Removal

Chemical flocculants (bind, aggregate and sink)

Chemical flocculants (dissolved and particulates)

aluminum sulfate (alum)

polyaluminum chloride (PAC)

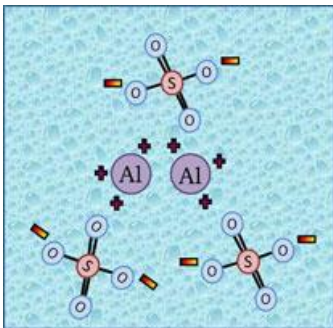
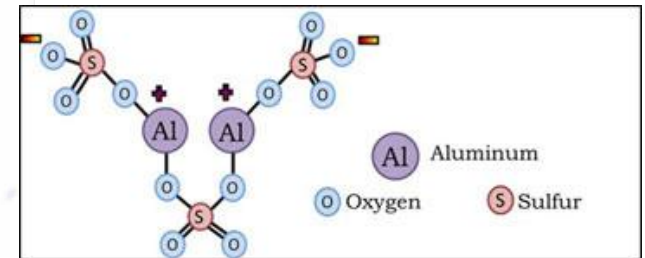
polymeric flocculants

Products & Applications

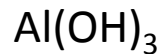


Aluminium Sulfate **Solid**

Chemical Formula: $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 14 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

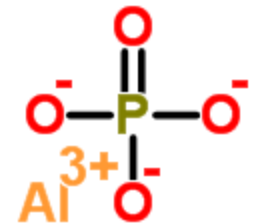


Aluminum hydroxide



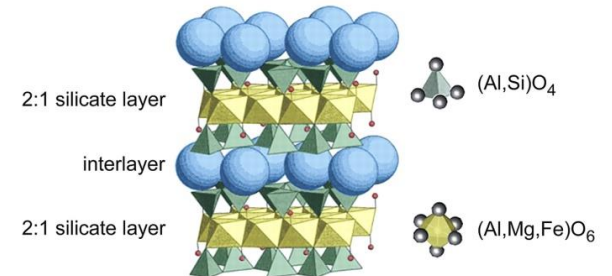
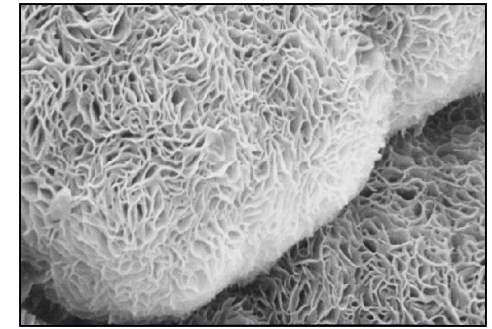
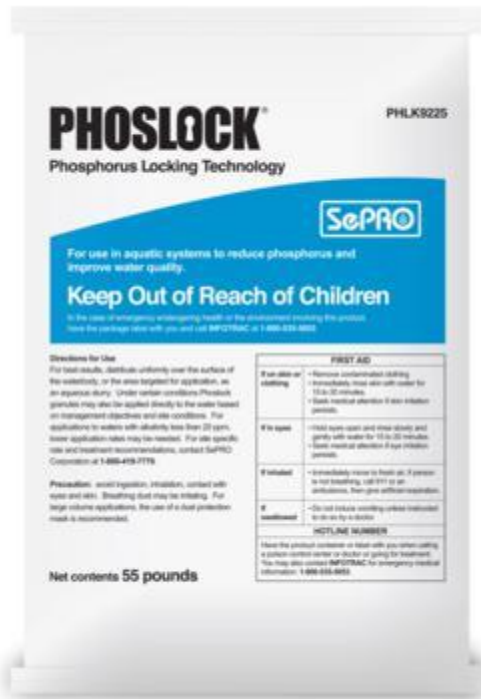
“Floc”

+ phosphates

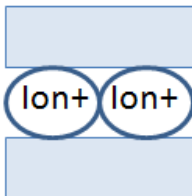


Alum Treatment in Lake Stevens (WA)

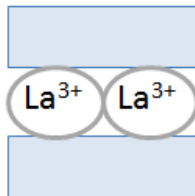




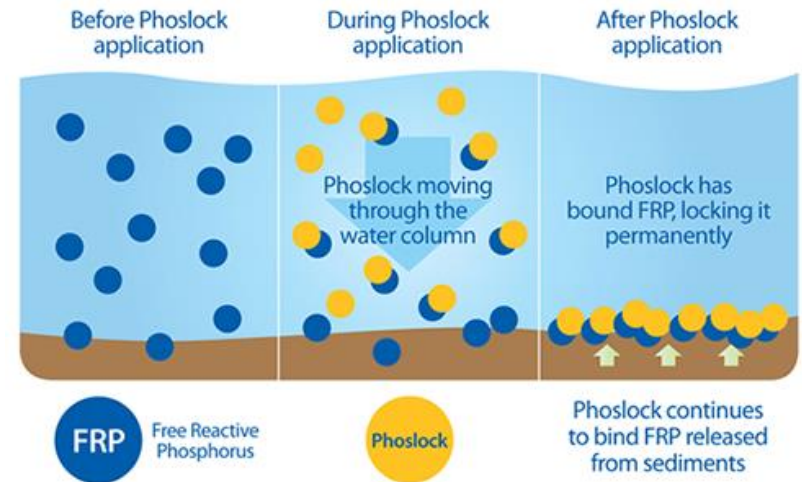
Unmodified
Bentonite



Phoslock



+ phosphates



Phoslock Treatment



The Netherlands

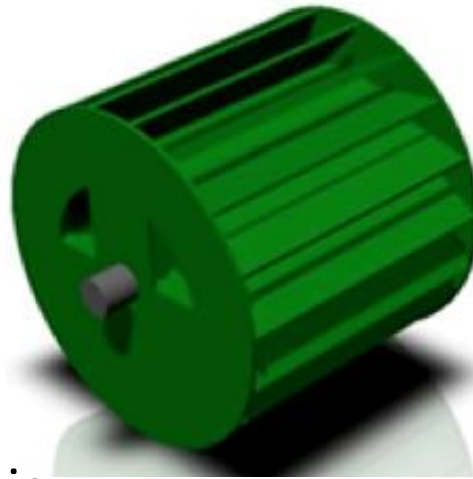
Lake Lorene, WA



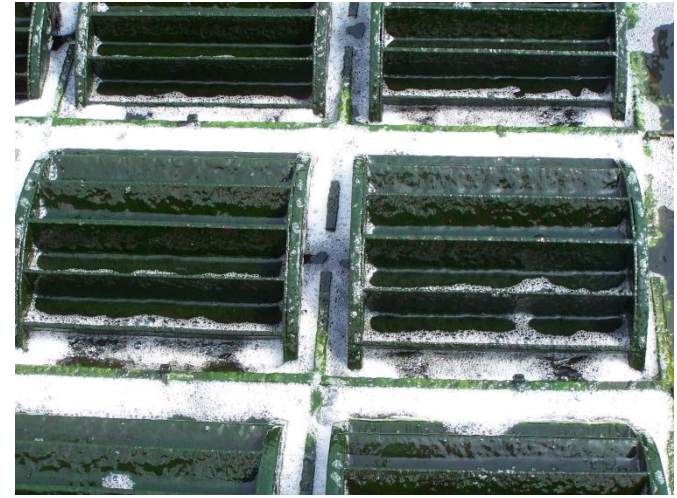


Input: high nutrient water
with natural algae &
bacteria, sunlight,
air/CO₂

Output: clean water, nontoxic
algae for biofuel, other



AlgaeWheel



Waterbody Management

Pros

- Prevents/Limits the impacts of nutrient pollution in short term (especially human health, drinking water, and local economies);
- Allows time for criteria development and implementation, including policy challenges;
- Cost effective approach (relative to watershed management).

Cons

- Benefits may be temporary;
- Treatments may need to be repeated or maintained over time;
- Cost effectiveness can distract from addressing the problem itself (i.e., sources);
- Implemented in small scales. Some technologies untested for larger scales.