N:P uptake ratios to infer optimal conditions for HABS Lake Superior tributaries to open lake

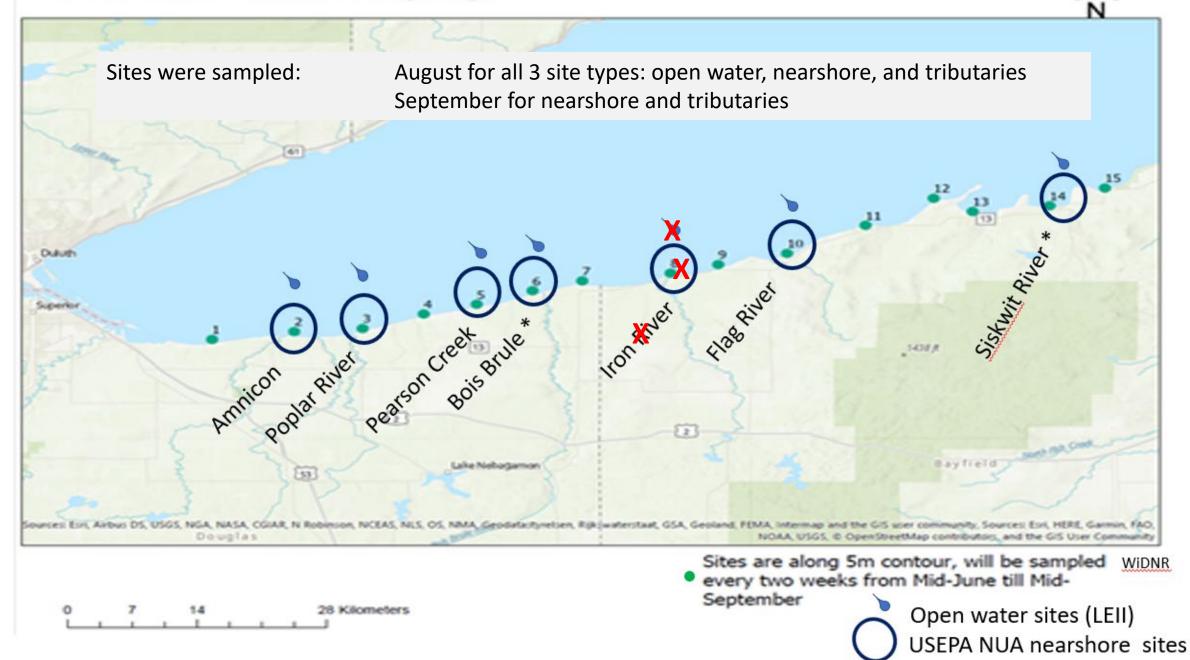
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USEPA-ORD-CCTE_GLTED

- Understanding of nutrient stoichiometry necessary to support HABs, HABs ecology.
- Conduct nutrient uptake assays in the Great Lakes: Erie, Michigan, & Superior in areas where HABs are probable.
- Methodology for understanding nutrient dynamics in large lakes.
- Understanding of the underlying nutrient requirements for HAB to better target nutrient reduction practices.
- Partners/stakeholders: GLNPO, OW, Region 5, WIDNR

2021 WDNR CSMI Sampling

Thank you to WiDNR for sampling the nearshore for us



Bioassays:

- Conducted the following day between 10 am 2pm
- 5L biotainers
- Added nutrients: NH4, NO3, PO4 to 100ppb above backgroundSampled hourly over 4 hours
- NH4, NO3, PO4, Si, Fe, DOC, cations and anions
- Ambient and final NUA assay: Chlorophyll a, phycocyanin, microsystin (ELIZA)

On LEII deck for open water sites:

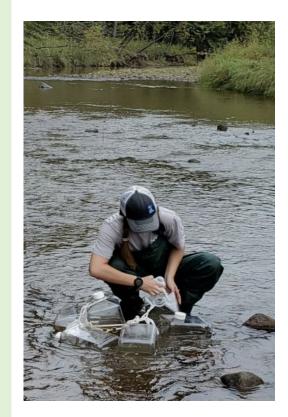
- Tank flow through lake water to incubate at lake temperature
- under natural density film to mimic in situ light conditions (on deck only)

Tribs and Nearshore

• In situ at Trib site or beach location

Phytoplankton samples also collected at each site for taxonomy.

Tributary sediment: Denitrification enzyme assay, nitrification, ammonification, extractable Nox, NHx and Pox, 12 ecoenzyme suite,





Data is currently held in house
L Erie data will be available to public upon request
Until publications, in which time it will be available in EPA's data repository Science Hub.

Outcomes: Partner presentations Peer – reviewed journal articles

Nutrient uptake dynamics in Lake Erie (CSMI 2019)

