

N:P uptake ratios to infer optimal conditions for HABs

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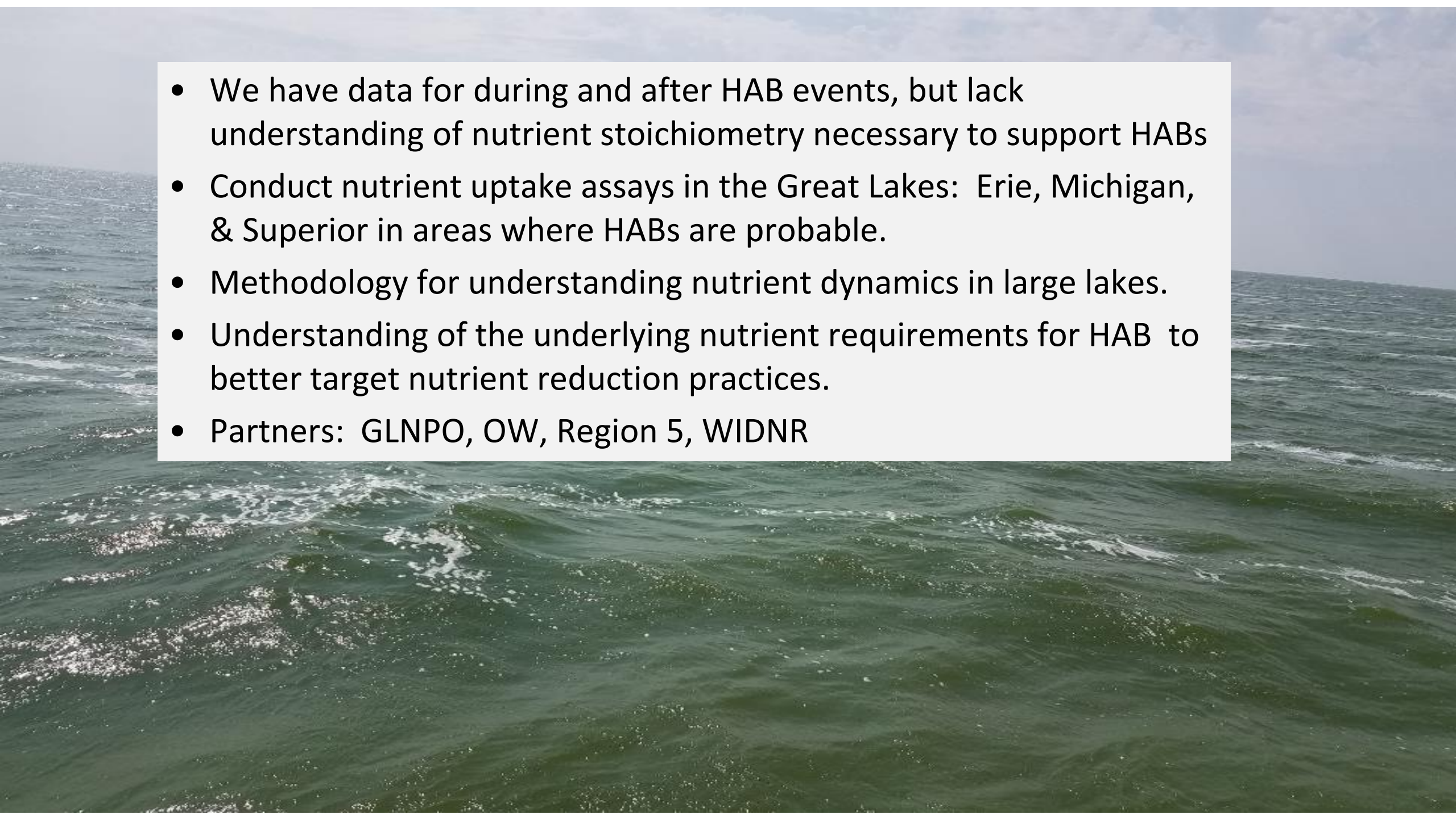
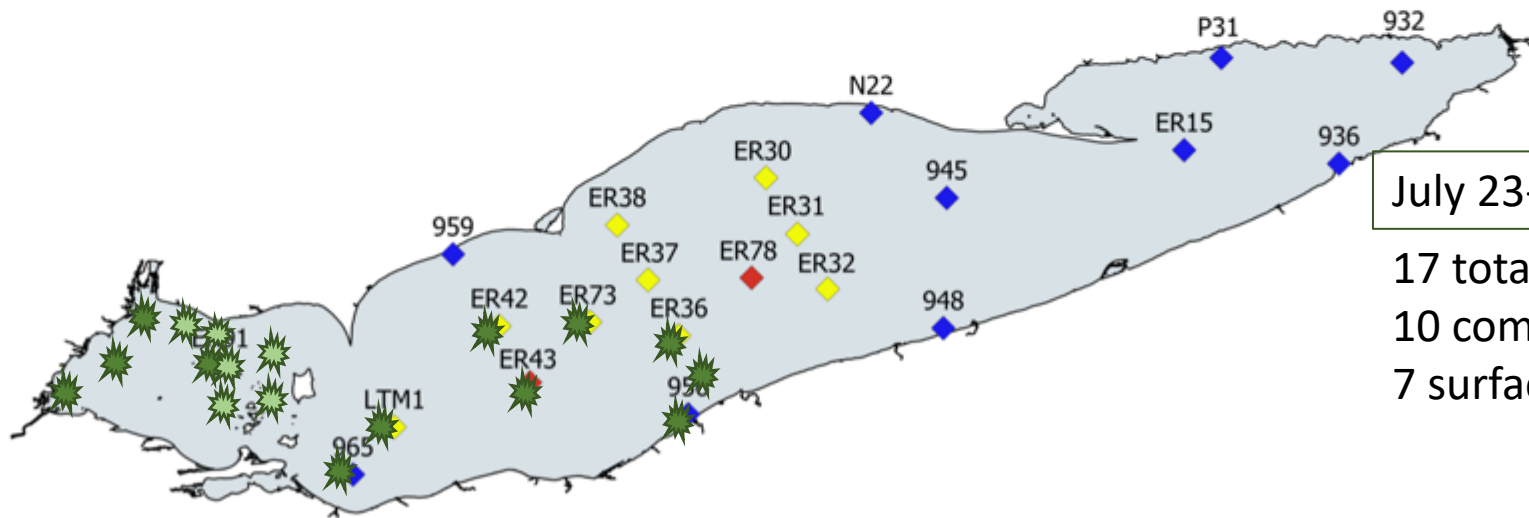
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- An aerial photograph of a large body of water, likely a Great Lake, showing a significant green algal bloom in the foreground. The water is dark green with white foam from breaking waves. The background shows a hazy horizon under a cloudy sky.
- We have data for during and after HAB events, but lack understanding of nutrient stoichiometry necessary to support HABs
 - 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: GLNPO, OW, Region 5, WIDNR

Figure 1: Samples sites for Lake Erie Lower Food Web/primary production surveys. Selected sites will be sampled for nutrient uptake assays.

- ★ Nutrient uptake assay (NUA) sites
- ★ NUA-HABs/ Hypoxia transects (OSU)

- ◆ Primary Production + ORD Nutrients + Cornell Zooplankton (Rosette + 2 Nets)
- ◆ NOAA Hypoxia + Primary Production + ORD Nutrients + Cornell Zooplankton (Rosette + 2 Nets + 1 Ponar)
- ◆ NOAA Hypoxia + Cornell Zooplankton (Rosette + 2 Nets + 1 Ponar)



July 23- 30, 2019

17 total stations

10 composited

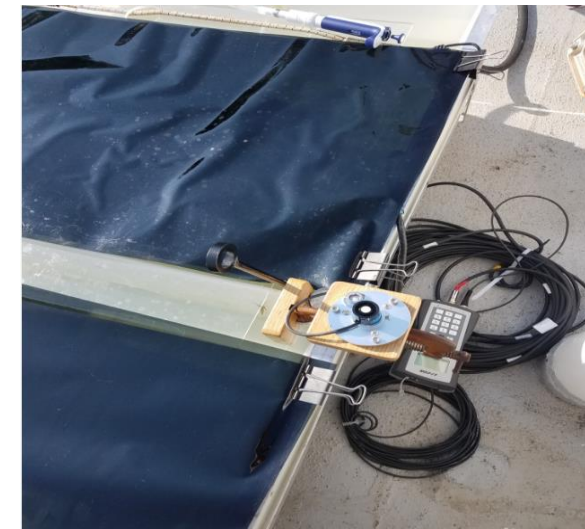
7 surface and bottom

Collection:

- Samples were collected via the Rosette at 3 depths: 1M, Fmax, 2M from bottom
- Composited by stratification

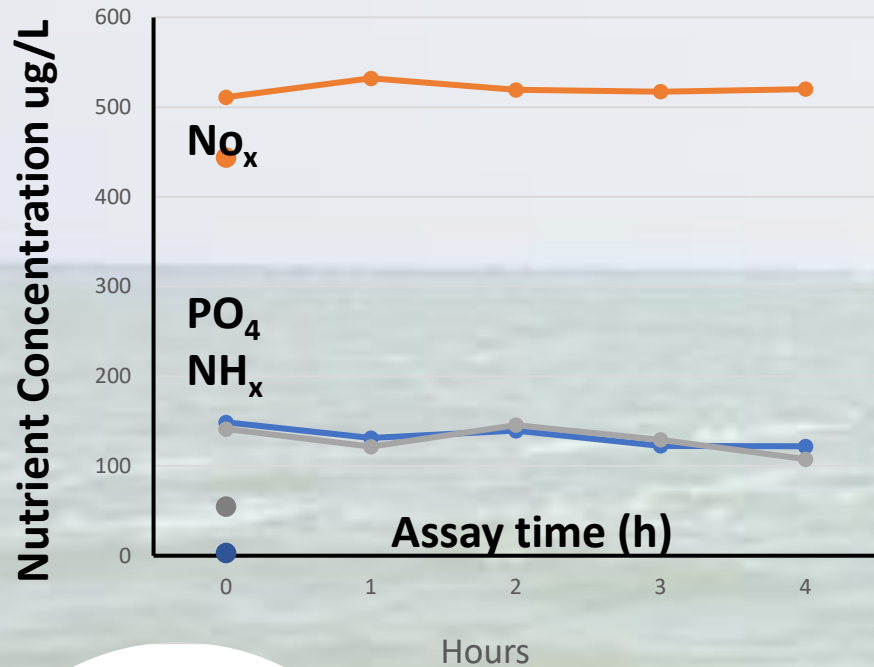
Bioassays:

- Conducted the following day between 10 am 2pm
- 5L biotainers
- Added nutrients to 100ppb above background
- under natural density film to mimic in situ light conditions.
- Tank flow through lake water to incubate at lake temperature
- Sampled hourly over 4 hours
- NH_4 , NO_3 , PO_4 , Si, Fe, DOC, cations and anions

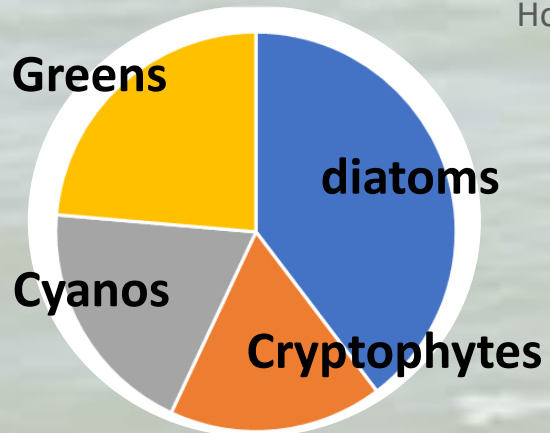
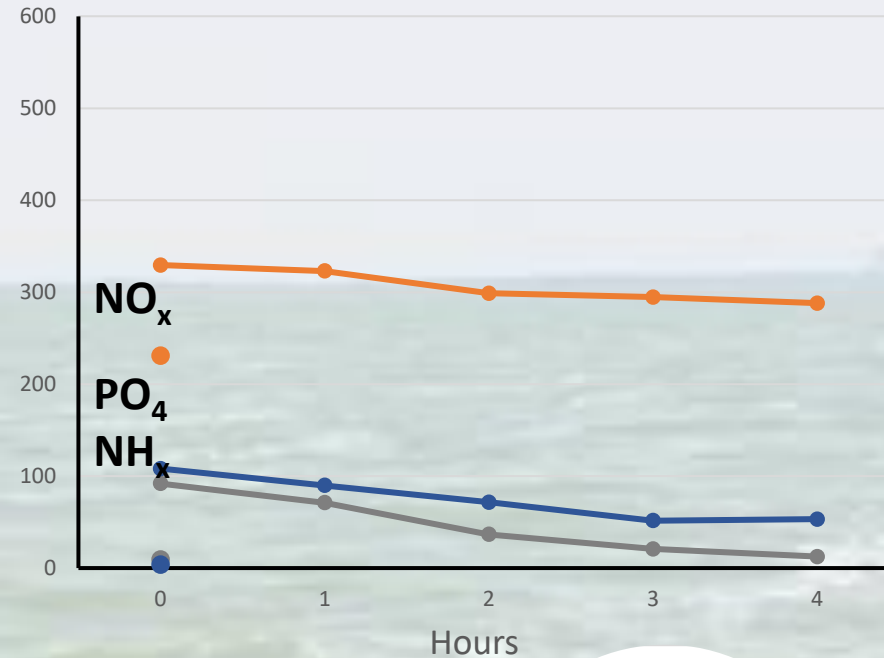


Nutrient uptake dynamics in Lake Erie (CSMI 2019)

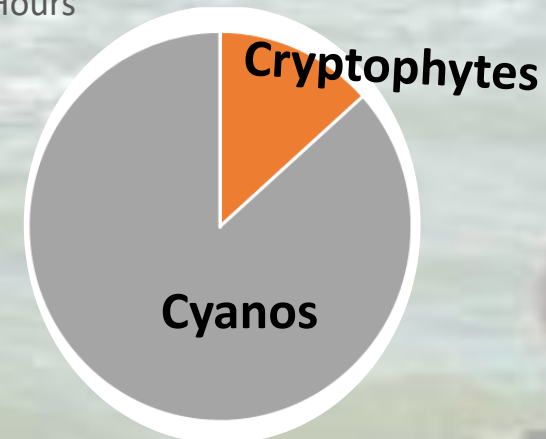
Low Chl a (2.6 ug/L)

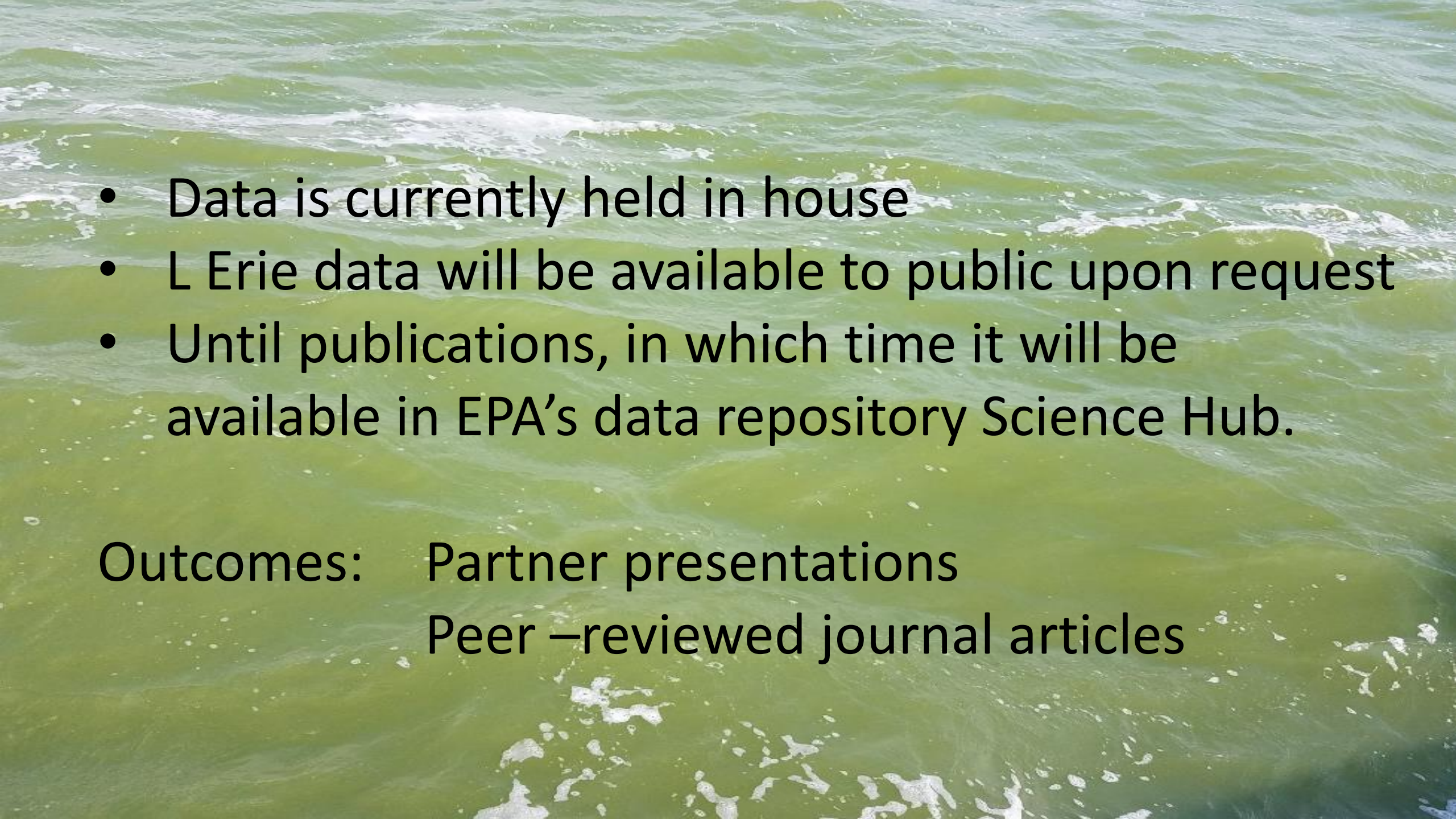


High Chl a (40 ug/L)



Nutrient uptake assays show minimal nutrient uptake in low Chlorophyll a sites, while high Chlorophyll a sites show Ammonium and Phosphate as the preferred nutrients, possibly co-limiting.



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- 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