

An aerial photograph of a large, winding lake system. A road runs along a narrow peninsula that divides the lake into two main sections. The water on the left is a murky, greenish-brown color, while the water on the right is a deep, dark blue. The surrounding land is densely forested with green trees, and several houses with swimming pools are visible along the shorelines.

Cyanobacteria Monitoring Collaborative

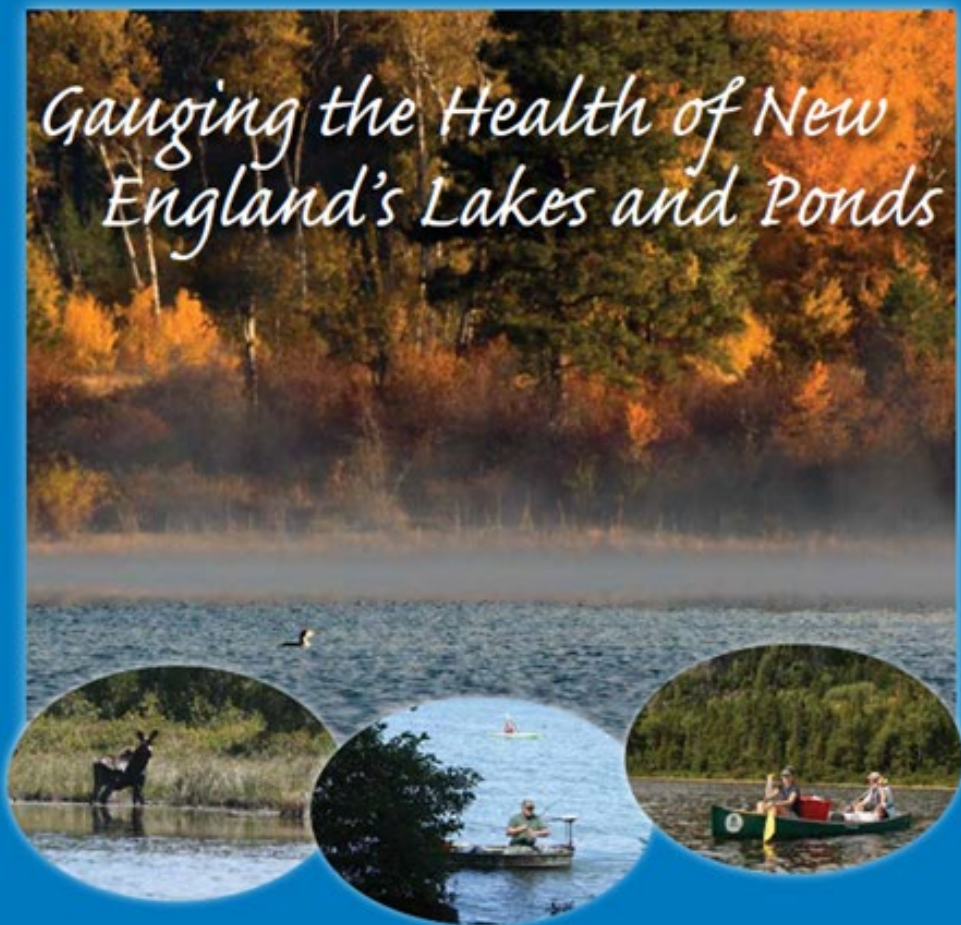
History, tools, and lessons learned

USEPA Region 1

Laboratory Services and Applied Sciences Division



Gauging the Health of New England's Lakes and Ponds

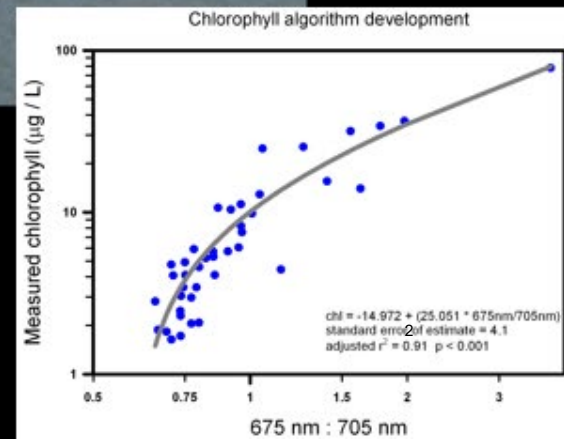
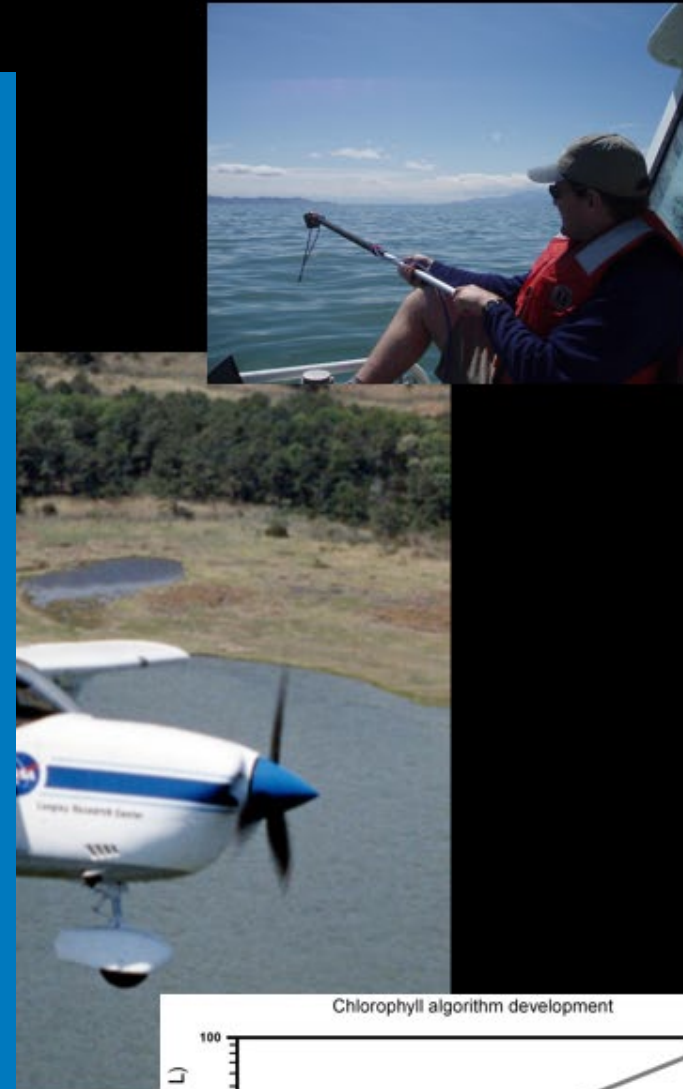
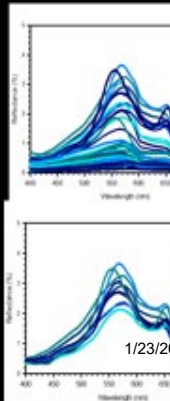


A Survey Report and Decision-Making Resource

OCTOBER 2010

NEIWPCC
New England Interstate Water
Pollution Central Commission

EPA United States
Environmental Protection
Agency





Initial Meeting Outcomes-Jun 26th, 2013

- Small group of technical experts (*you*) willing to work towards development of a standardized regional architecture to monitoring & documenting HABs
- Development of *useful* products
 - Federal/State/Local
- Not a replacement to existing programs-viewed as an enhancement to existing monitoring programs-All volunteer participation



Regional and National Partners



Ideas/points for Discussion and Development of a Citizen-based Cyanobacteria Monitoring Program (CCMP)

1. CCMP (full program) Features

1. **Universal Accessibility** (web portal with easy access to programs and data; all interested parties can participate, e.g. motivated individuals, lake associations, school classes)
2. **Geographically Broad** (begin New England-wide, eventually??)
3. **Citizen-centered Program** (role of “agencies” mainly supportive)
4. **Designed to Minimize Costs** (reinforcing point “a”)
5. **Scientifically-based and Useful Objectives** (not just collecting data to collect data)
6. **Utilize program-wide standardized operating procedures** (for consistency of data collection)
7. **Designed to enhance learning about lake water quality issues and solutions**
8. **Other?**

2. CCMP: consists of two complementary sub-programs

1. **Bloom Watch (BW)**: focus on location, timing, composition and causes of cyanoblooms
 1. **Pros**: deals directly with blooms
 2. **Limitations**: does not address long-term changes in abundance/toxicity of lake populations of cyanobacteria
2. **Non-Bloom Cyanobacteria Monitoring (NBCM)**: focus on seasonal and long-term changes in the cyanobacteria and their toxicity for lakes and regions
 1. **Pros**: Tracks spatial/long-term changes in cyanobacteria
 2. **Limitations**: does not report on blooms that are often ephemeral and small spatial scale.



Tool Development

CyanoMon

Tracking progression
Forecasting/Trends
Temporal component



CyanoScope

System understanding
Education/awareness



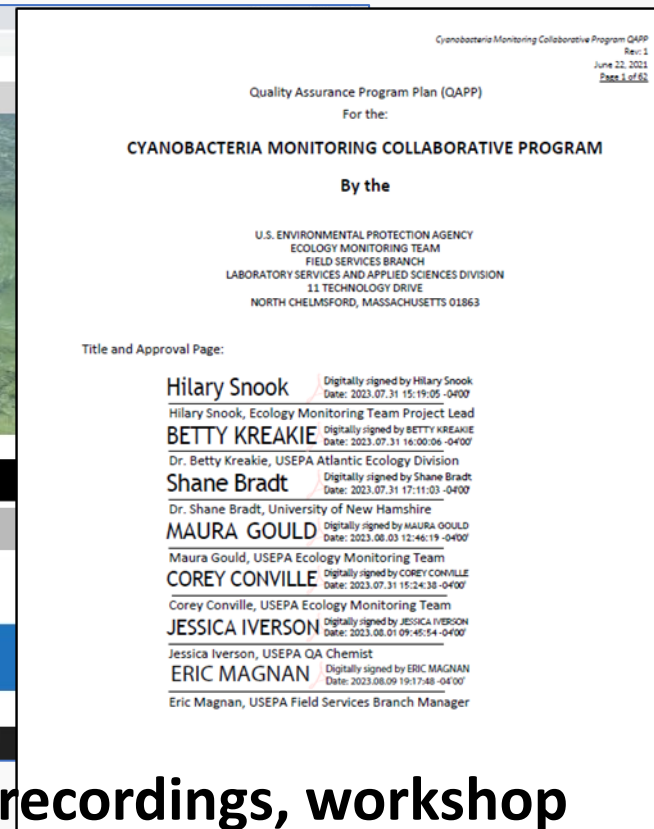
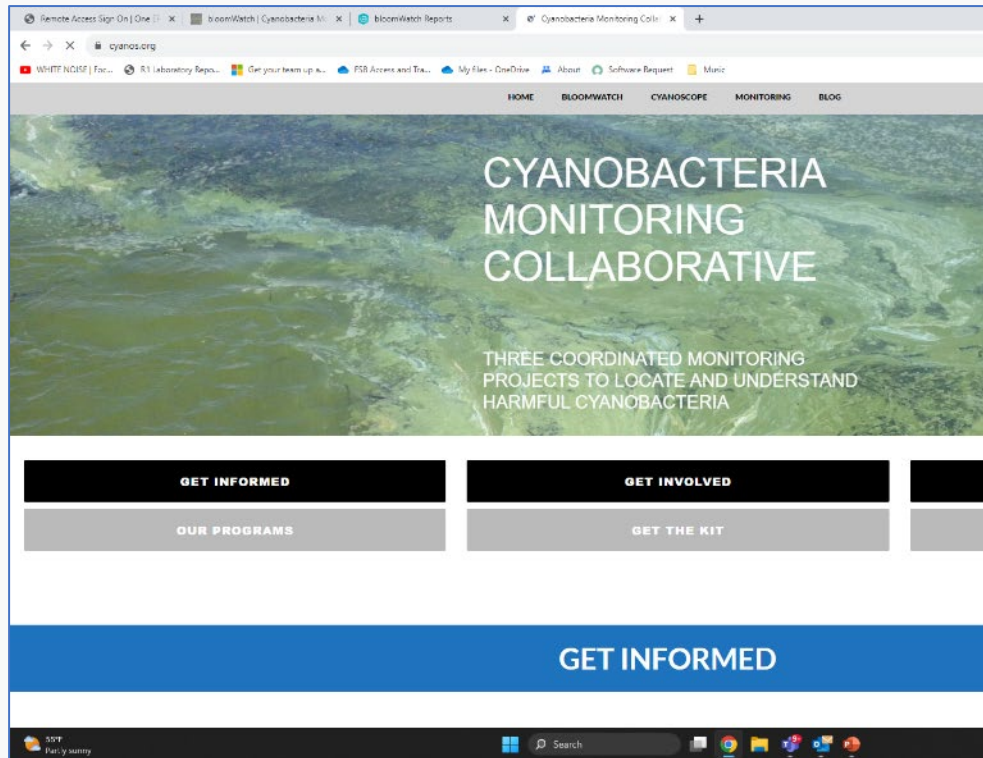
bloomWatch

Notification/surveillance





Website development



Video training clips, conference/webinar recordings, workshop recordings, equipment links, blog posts, quality assurance plans,



Real time reporting of extent, frequency, and duration

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the bloomWatch website. The browser's address bar shows "cyanos.org/bloomwatch/". The website has a navigation menu with links for HOME, BLOOMWATCH, CYANOSCOPE, MONITORING, and BLOG. The main content area features a large image of a green, algae-covered pond. Overlaid on this image is the bloomWatch logo, which consists of a blue circle containing a green wave and a plant. Below the logo, the text "BLOOMWATCH" is written in large white letters, followed by "CROWDSOURCING TO FIND AND REPORT POTENTIAL CYANOBACTERIA BLOOMS" in smaller white text. At the bottom of the page, there are three black buttons with white text: "WHAT IS BLOOMWATCH?", "HOW DOES IT WORK?", and "WHERE ARE THE BLOOMS?". A blue banner at the very bottom of the page contains the text "WHAT IS THE BLOOMWATCH APP?". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the time as 1:54 PM on 10/4/2023.



Lake Sule, Rochelle, IL July 21 to August 31, 2023

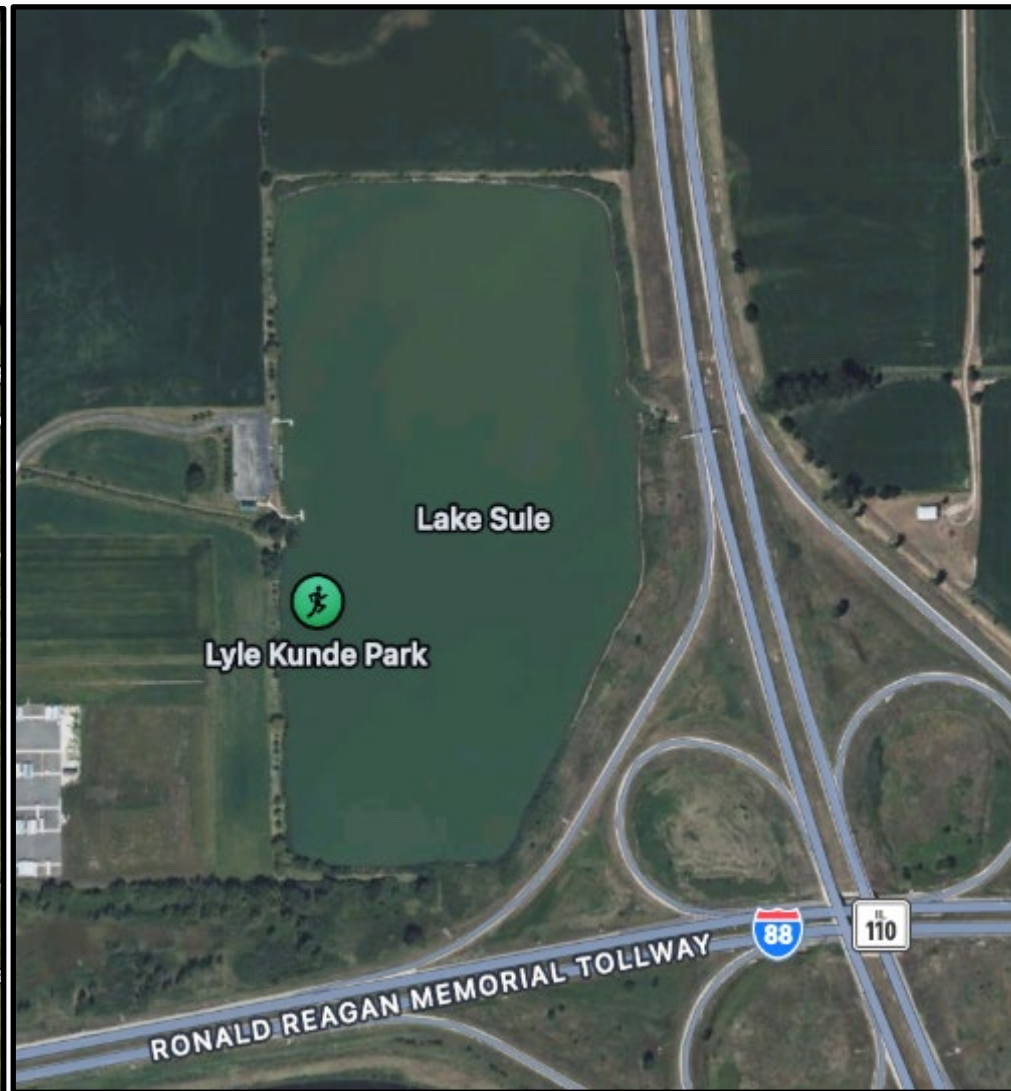
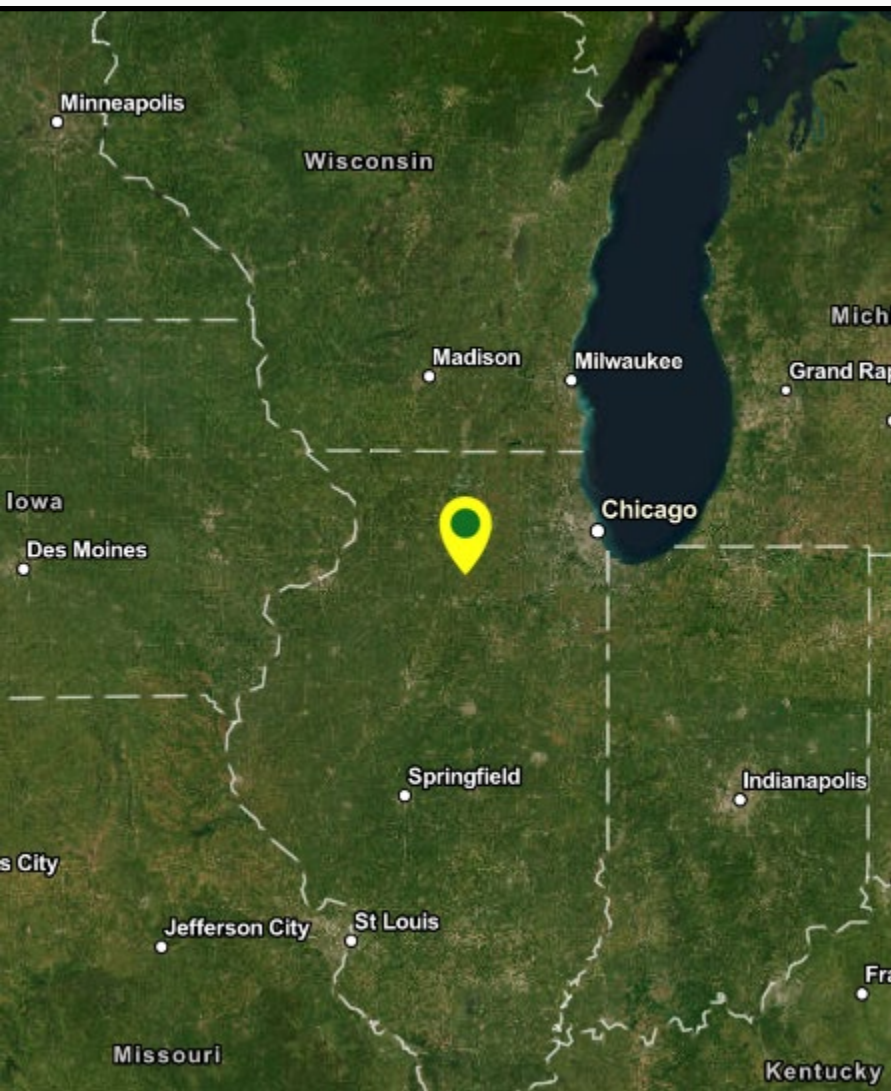


PHOTO 1

Aerial extent of bloom

PHOTO 2

Distance of 10-30 feet

PHOTO 3

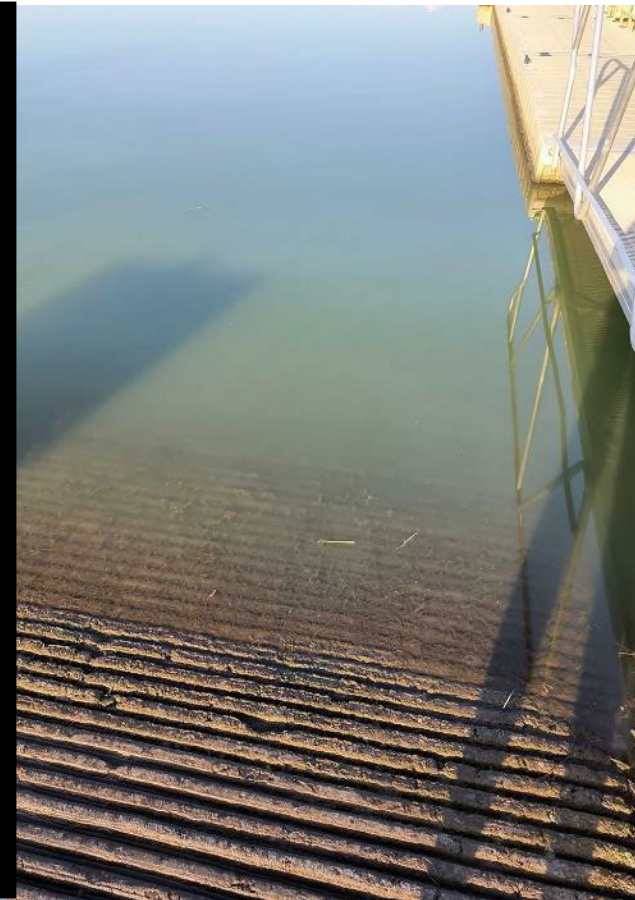
Close up / jar

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

JULY

AUGUST



July 21st

JULY

AUGUST



July 23rd

JULY

AUGUST



July 26th

JULY

AUGUST



July 31st

JULY

AUGUST



August 3rd

JULY

AUGUST



August 19th

JULY

AUGUST



August 22nd

JULY

AUGUST



JULY



AUGUST



August 29th



August 31st

JULY

AUGUST





cyanoScope

MAPPING CYANOBACTERIA ONE SLIDE AT A TIME

ADD
OBSERVATIONS



cyanoScope

Stats

Totals

3200
Observations »

178
Species »

212
People »

Most Observations



clark_county_public_health
472 observations



h2opurist
245 observations



lanabluege
198 observations



townofbarnstable
195 observations

Most Species



kbeza31979
19 species



willbmisled
14 species



larryzsherman
11 species



skmayer
10 species

Most Observed Species



Microcystis aeruginosa
383 observations



Woronichinia naegeltiana
180 observations



Dolichospermum lemmermannii
118 observations



Aphanizomenon flosaquae
89 observations

WHA



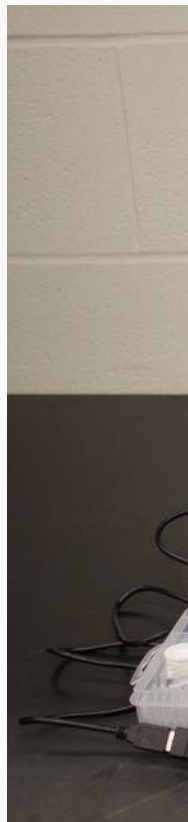
Projects

Terms & Rules | Join this project



cyanoScope

MAPPING CYANOBACTERIA ONE SLIDE AT A TIME



Toxic Cyanobacteria of New England



cyanoScope

Print

The inaturalist cyanoScope project <https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/cyanoscope> is a citizen science based program to photograph and identify cyanobacteria and other phytoplankton. This guide is a work in ...more ↓

All 16

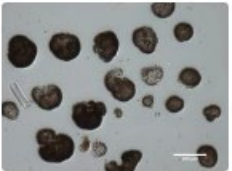
Search Search

Sort Grid Card

- TAGS
- BMAA 1
 - Cyanobacteria 1
 - Microcystin 1
 - toxin 1
- TAXONOMY
- Order Chroococcales 1
 - Order Nostocales 8
 - Order Oscillatoriales 5
 - Order Synechococcales 1



*Microcystis*¹



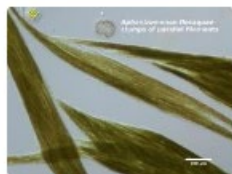
*Woronichinia*¹



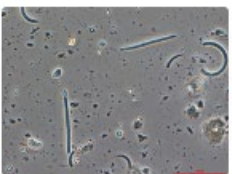
*Anabaena*¹



*Dolichospermum*¹



*Aphanizomenon*¹



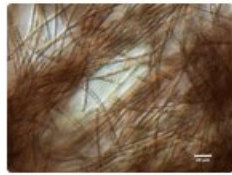
*Cylindrospermopsis*¹



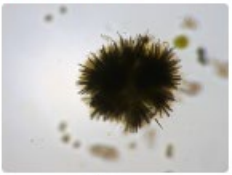
*Planktothrix*¹



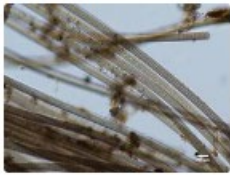
*Nostoc*¹



*Phormidium*¹



*Gloeotrichia*²



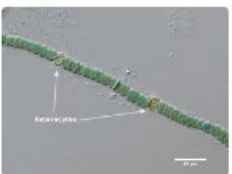
*Oscillatoria*¹



*Lyngbya*¹



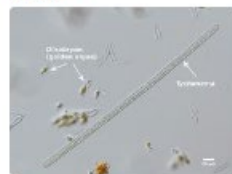
*Cylindrospermum*¹



*Nodularia*¹



*Oscillatoriales*¹

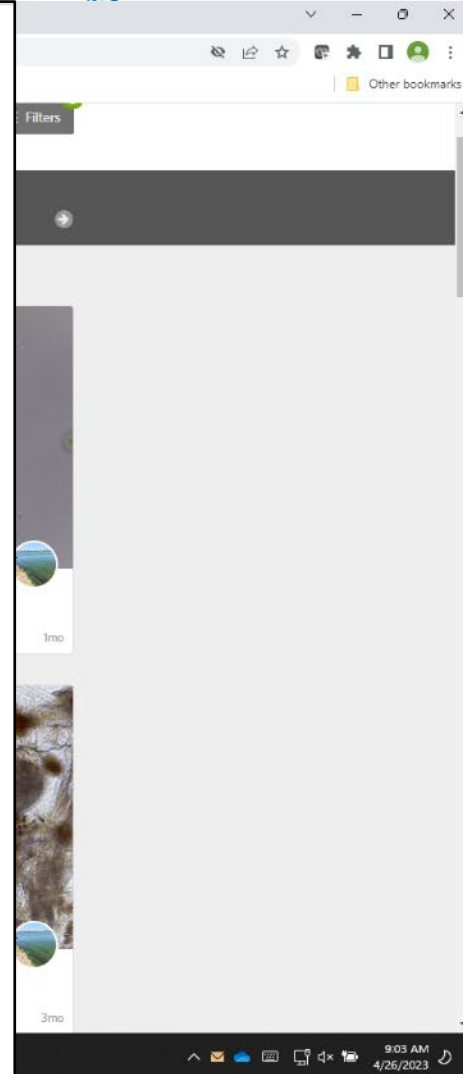


*Tychonema*¹

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Tools

[HOME](#) [BLOOMWATCH](#) [CYANOSCOPE](#) [MONITORING](#) [BLOG](#)



CYANOMONITORING

PROFESSIONALS AND TRAINED
CITIZEN SCIENTISTS MONITORING
SURFACE WATERS FOR CYANOBACTERIA

[HOW DOES IT WORK?](#)

[WHAT HAS BEEN FOUND?](#)

[WHAT'S THE LATEST?](#)

☰ YouTube

Cyanobacte
132 subscribers

Cyanobacteria Sample Kit Reference Sheet

In the field, first take any bloomWatch images and submit them in the app. Record location coordinates (lat:long) on the sample jar.

- View sampling instructional video prior to collection (see QR code below).
- Fill out sample labels clearly and completely and apply to sample jars. There are two labels for each jar. Please fill out Latitude/Longitude in decimal degrees, if possible.
- Freeze the cold packs flat so they will fit in the shipping container.
- Wearing gloves, collect sample material:






Sample jar Freeze sample on side.

- Check the pH of water verifying it is within the range of 5 to 7 (Use colorimetric scale below to check).
- Using the unmarked jar, first fill the amber glass jar with lid marked "A" up to the line (this contains a preloaded preservative). Then fill the second jar up to its marked line. Shake gently and then place in freezer on their side until frozen and ready to ship. (1 amber for Anatoxin-a with diluent, 1 amber for all other toxins, and one clear for BMAA, additional jar for taxonomy with Gluteraldehyde capsule).
- If an unmarked third amber jar has been supplied, this will be for taxonomy. Open the jar and take out the preservative capsule. Fill jar to approximately the same level as the other jars and then add the supplied preservative into the sample container wearing gloves. Handle the preservative with care, open away from you, and keep away from eyes. Close tightly and shake for ten seconds. Refrigerate until ready to ship.
- Wrap bottles in protective padding supplied. Place jars in shipping container with frozen jars on the bottom as shown with cold packs. Ensure any space in cooler is filled with protective padding (newspaper, bubble wrap, etc.) to prevent breakage. Tape container closed and place prepaid shipping label on box (See below).

pH Wide Stick 0-13

For determining risk level before spill cleanup.





Samples with ice packs held packing material on top to limit movement



Shipping label attached to top of sampling kit.

*Do not ship on Friday, samples will not be able to be received at laboratory over the weekend. Ship as soon as possible.

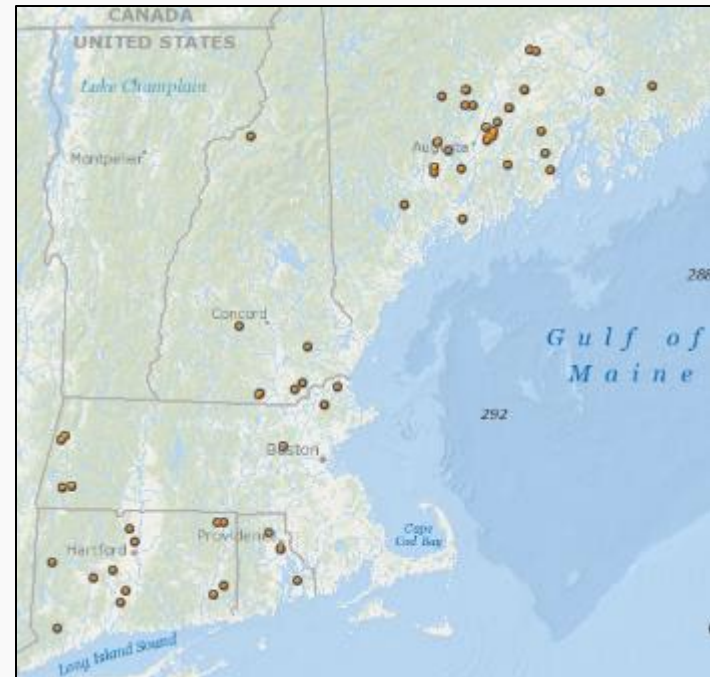
For more information scan QR code for instructional videos on [Cyanos Youtube](#) channel



Download ...

Region 1 Engagement

- Grab samples collected by state and local partners, LSASD supplied kits
- Samples shipped to lab for toxin analysis
- 100+ samples analyzed for multiple toxins





USGS-NPS Nationwide HABs Project Monitoring Locations



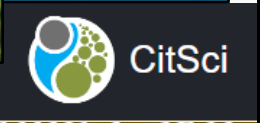
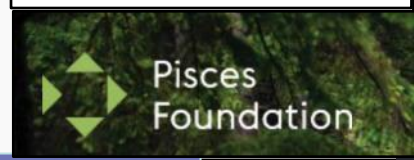
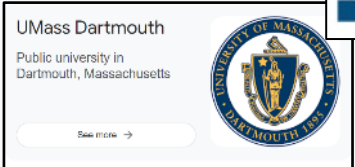
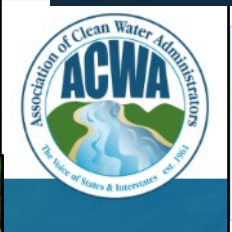
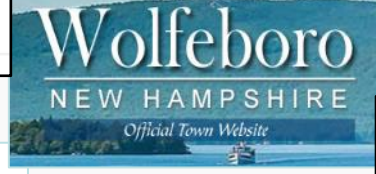
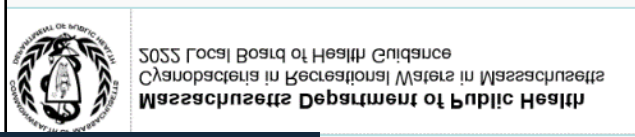
USGS-NPS Nationwide HABs Project Monitoring Locations





Trainings - Mobile Laboratory On-Site & Remote





Success Stories



Bloomwatch (EPA)
CyanoHAB Report (CA)



WORCESTER 311 DEPARTMENTS TRANSLATE -



Stormwater
Innovation
Center



HOME ABOUT MONITORING STORMWATER BMPs MAP TRAINING VIDEO EVENTS GET INVOLVED More

CYANOBACTERIA



1/23/2024



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



31



Lessons learned

- Human nature is a constant
- Funding helps!
- Little wins are still wins
- Passion is essential, along with persistence
- Big data is not essential to success
- Simplicity works

bloomWatch- Monique's section
here?



Contact info: Questions?

Hilary Snook – snook.hilary@epa.gov

Corey Conville – conville.corey@epa.gov

Scan to download Bloomwatch App!

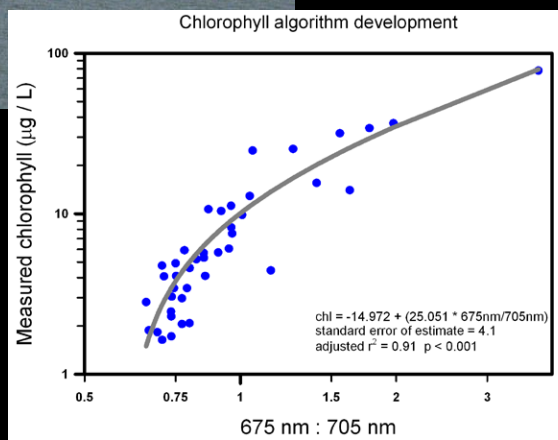
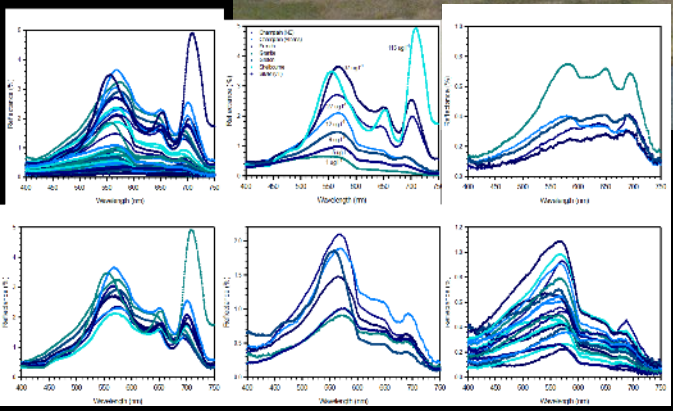
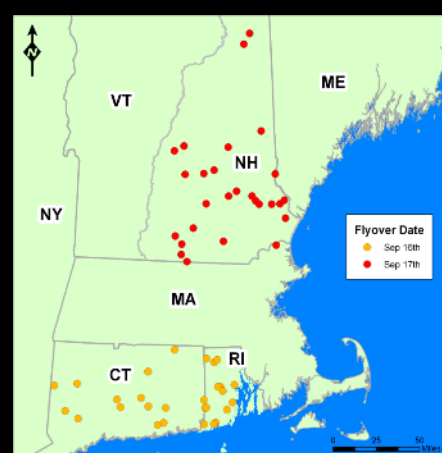
Apple



Android



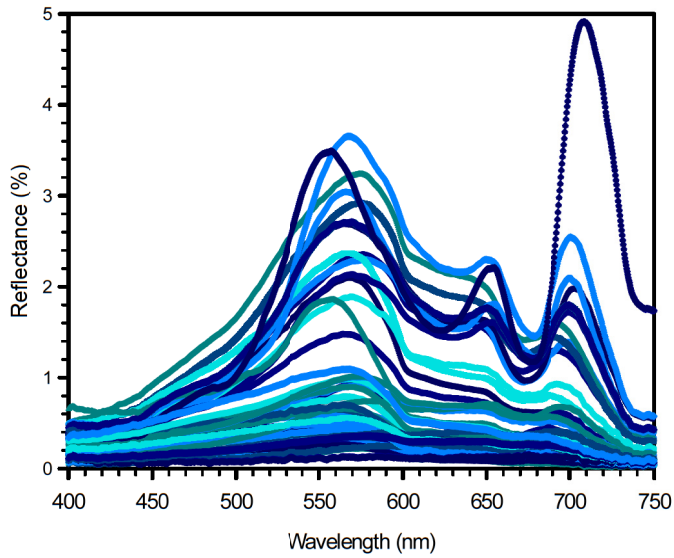
Cyanos.org



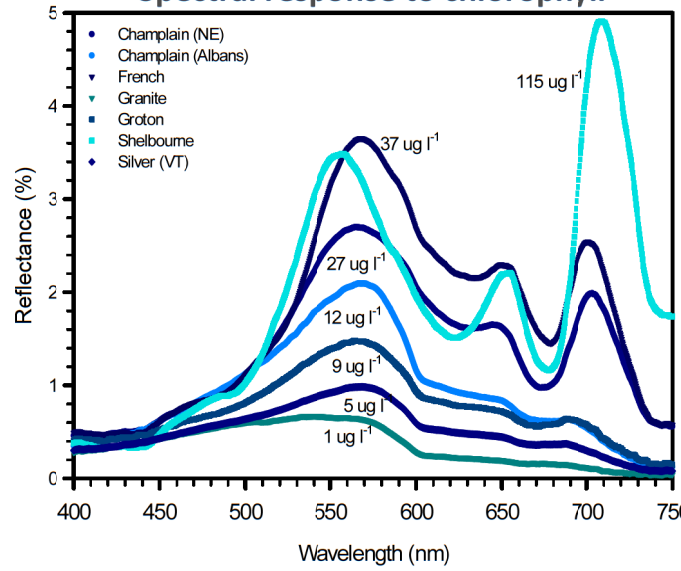
Lake Color (Shane Bradt, UNH)



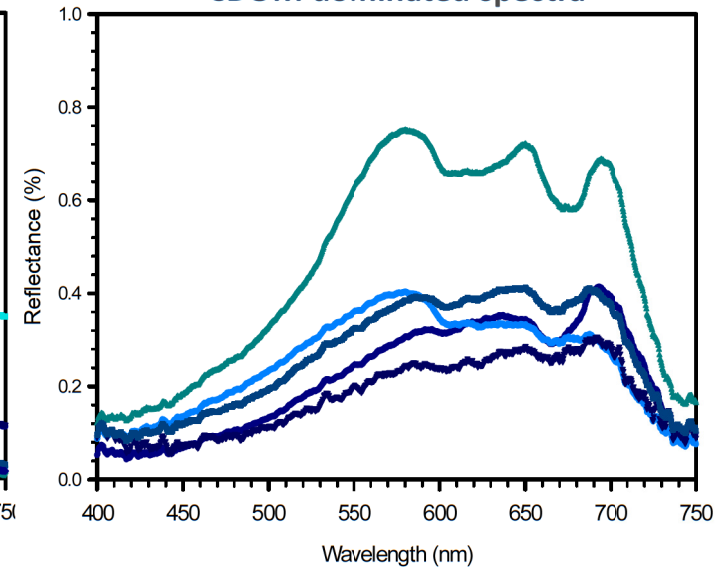
44 spectra from New England lakes



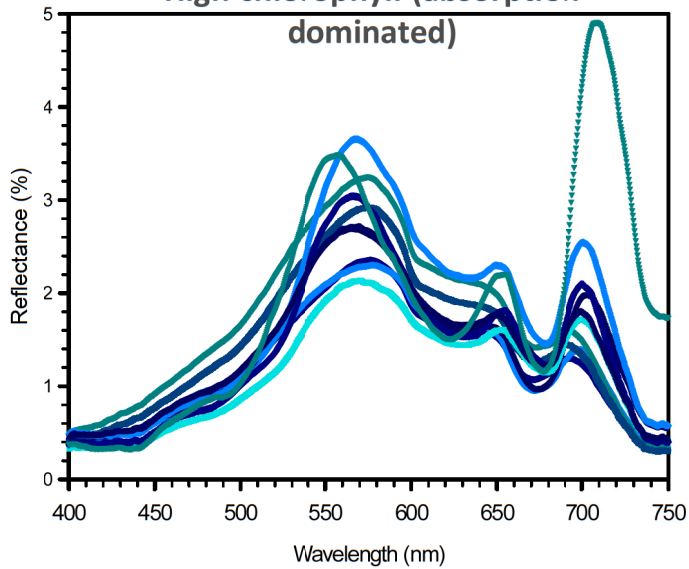
Spectral response to chlorophyll



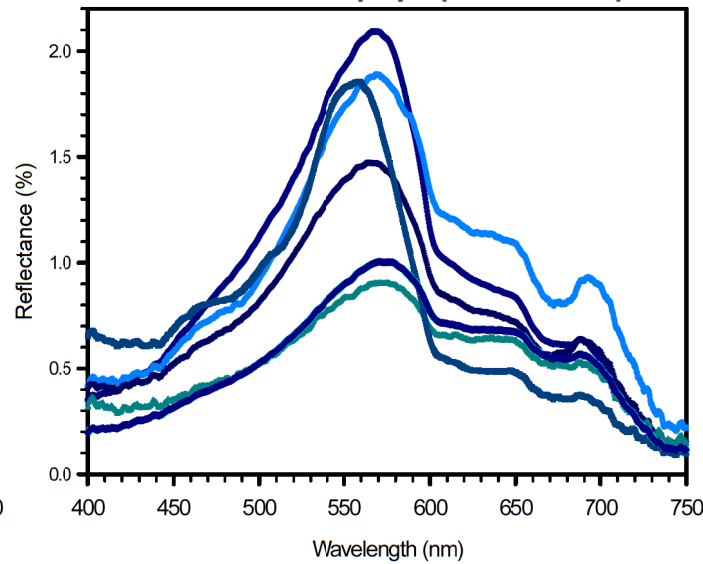
CDOM dominated spectra



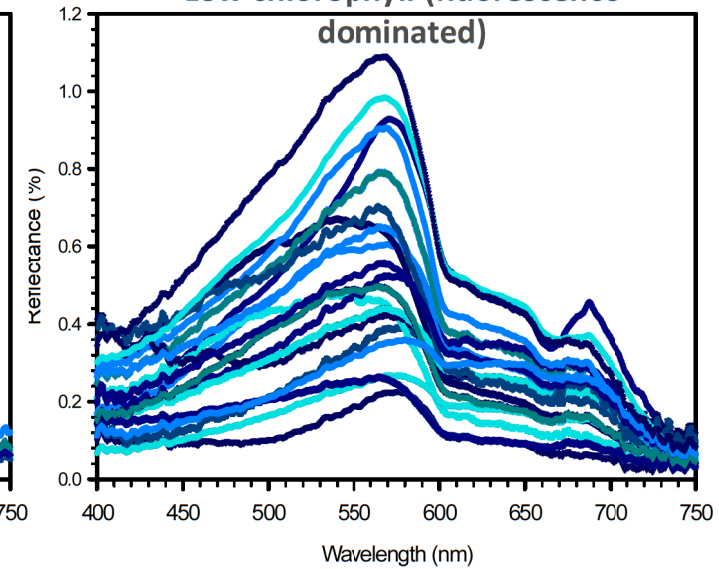
High chlorophyll (absorption dominated)



Medium chlorophyll (transitional)



Low chlorophyll (fluorescence dominated)





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GAO

United States General Accounting Office

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee
on Water Resources and Environment,
Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, House of Representatives

March 2000

WATER QUALITY

Key EPA and State Decisions Limited by Inconsistent and Incomplete Data



GAO/RCED-00-54