

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) in the Solomon River Basin



Presentation Roadmap

Blooms and consequences

How to find long-term trends?

Webster cores + data

Waconda Preview (in progress)

Big picture summary



Surface Waters of Kansas



Surface Waters of Kansas

Many uses of surface water

1- Drinking water



2- Grow Crops



3- Livestock water



4- Recreation



Surface Waters of Kansas

Our waters have started to look a little different...



Surface Waters of Kansas

Our waters have started to look a little different...

A **blue green** foe started to emerge



Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

NOT your average pond scum

This blue-green goo is disrupting our waters

Cause serious costs

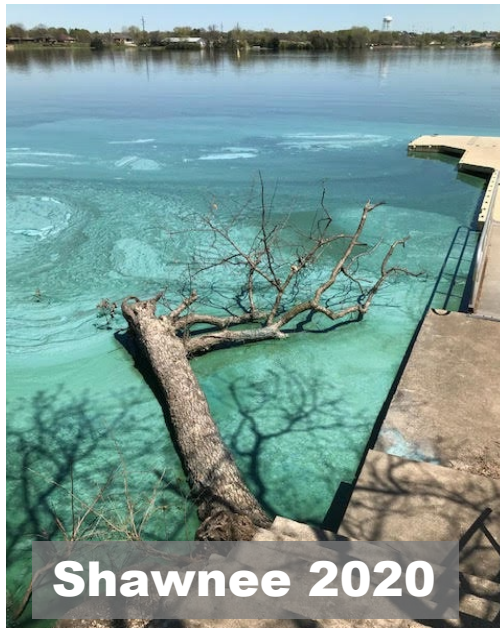
Harmful Algal Blooms in KS

- Made of “blue-green” algae = Cyanobacteria
- *Can* produce potent toxins (more potent than cobra!)
 - Blooms have poisoned dogs and cattle
- *Can* produce taste-and-odor compounds
 - HAB compounds increase drinking water cost by \$1000/day
- But not always (we don't know why)





Milford 2017



Shawnee 2020



Sebelius 2018



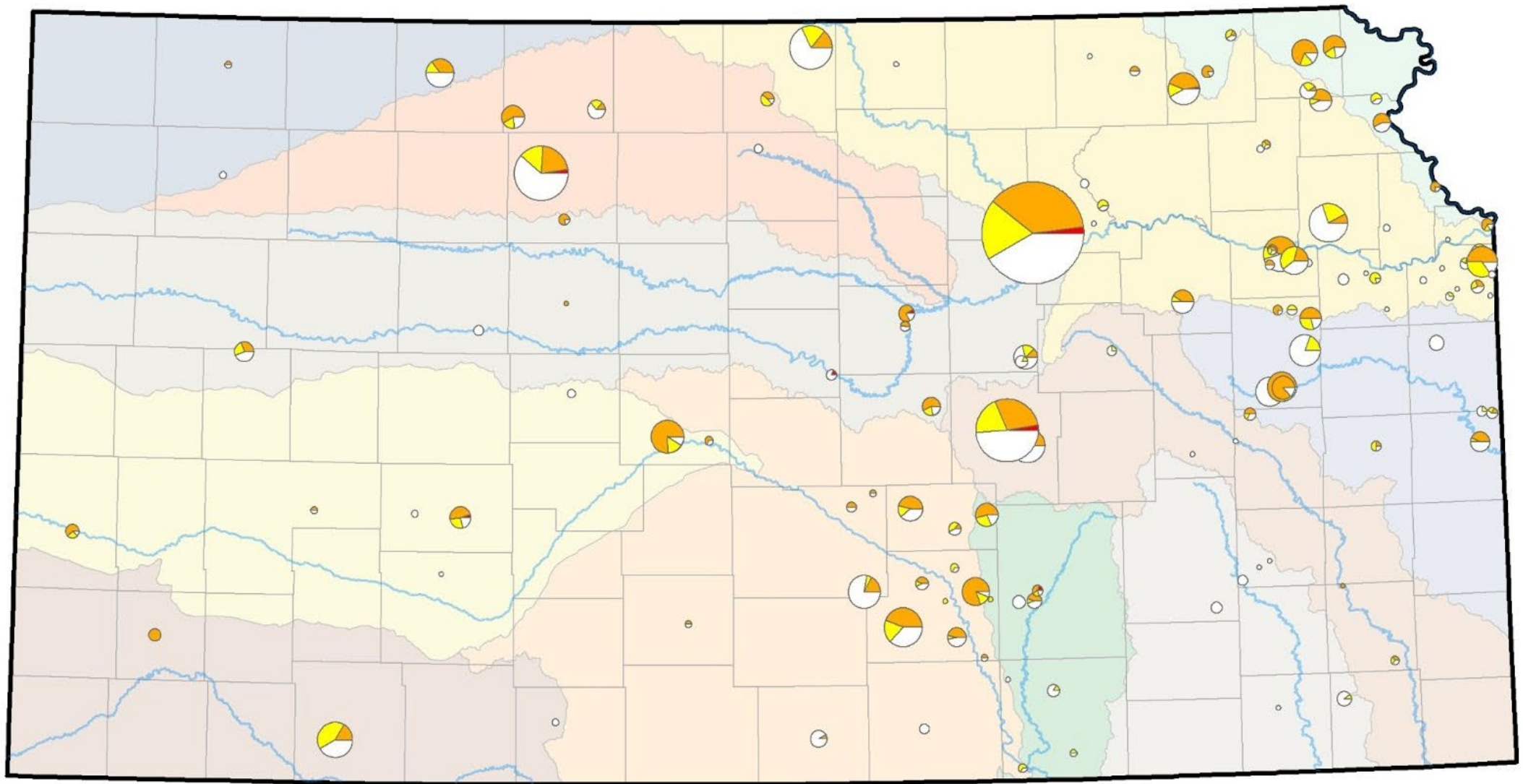
Webster 2019



Kanopolis 2020



Marion 2017



**CyanoHAB sampling events,
KDHE (2010-2020)**



Hazard (22)

Watch (402)

Warning (778)

No action (1015)

Why HABs?

- **Plants need:**
 - **Light**
 - **Nutrients**
 - **Water**





**Where do we find the answers to
our HAB problem?**

Long-term HAB changes

Sediment cores

Historical reconstruction using sediments

-Integrated timeline of events-

Compile historical data

Combine data from different agencies

Sediment coring



Why cores *and* data?

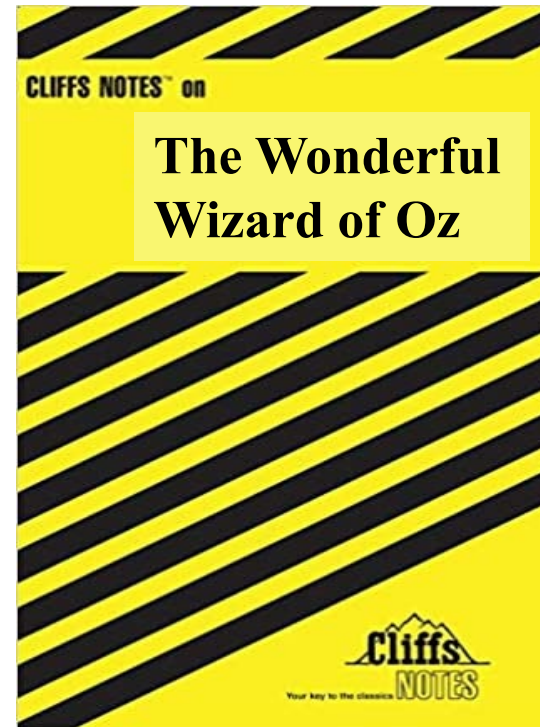
Both give a view of a long (lake) story.....

Analogy with a book: Cores are like cliff note version

Could also think “low resolution with full view”



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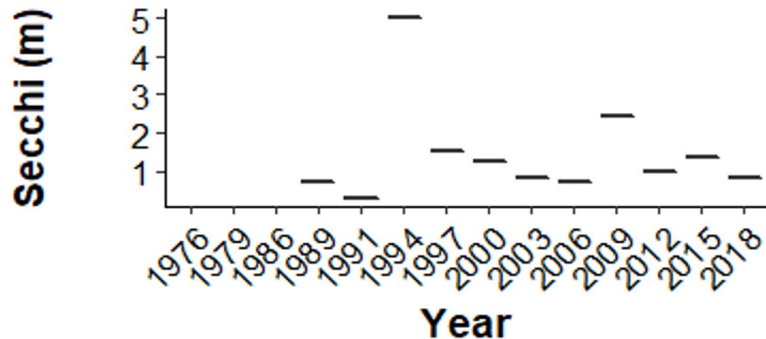
Why cores *and* data?

Analogy with a book:

Each datapoint like an individual page of a book

Could also think “High resolution but only for each sample”

Samples very limited ($\ll 1\%$ of all days)



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Why cores *and* data?

Without the cliff notes - story isn't clear

With the cliff notes - pages make sense

**Pages add to the story,
instead of trying to tell story alone**



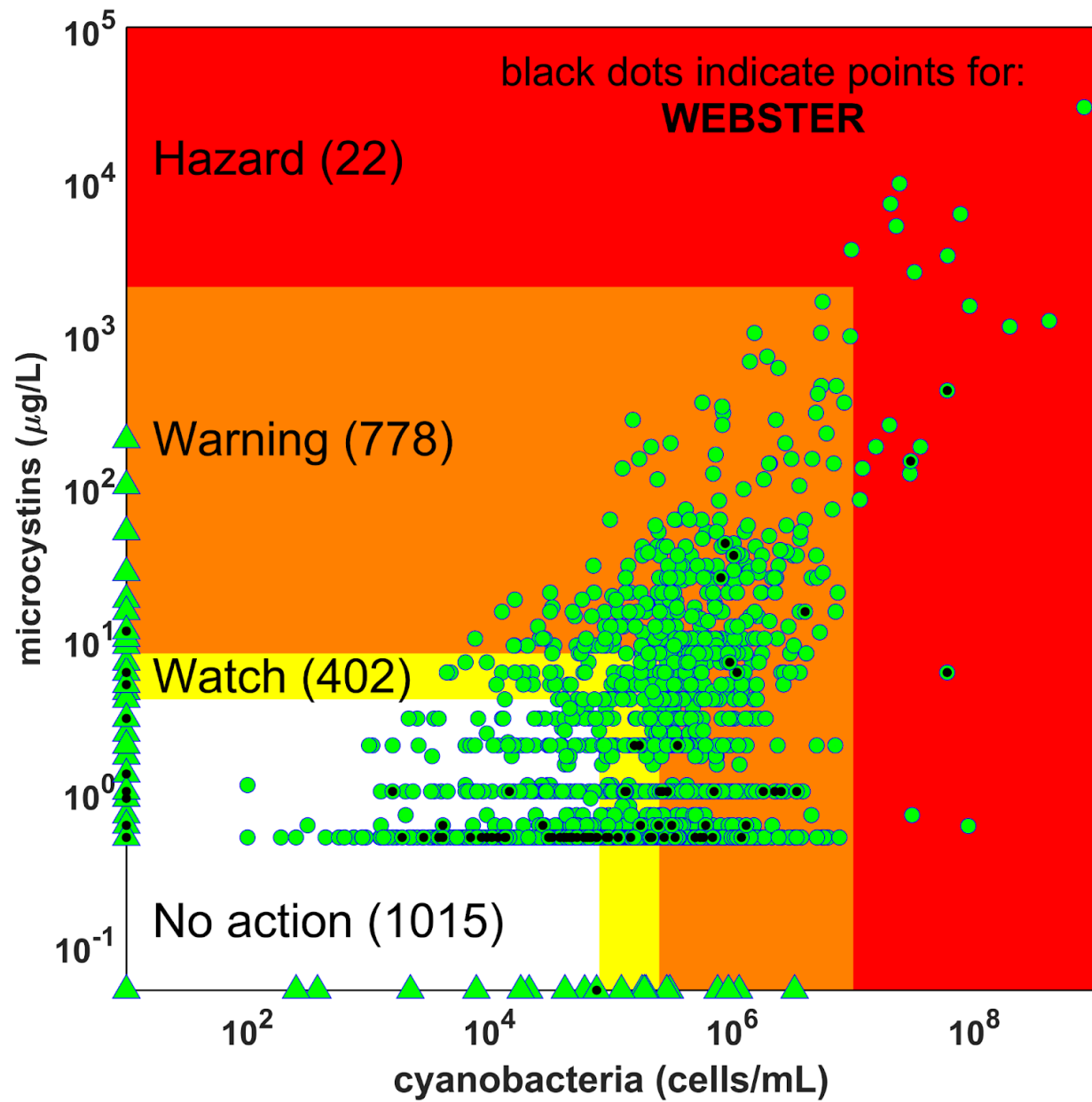
Webster

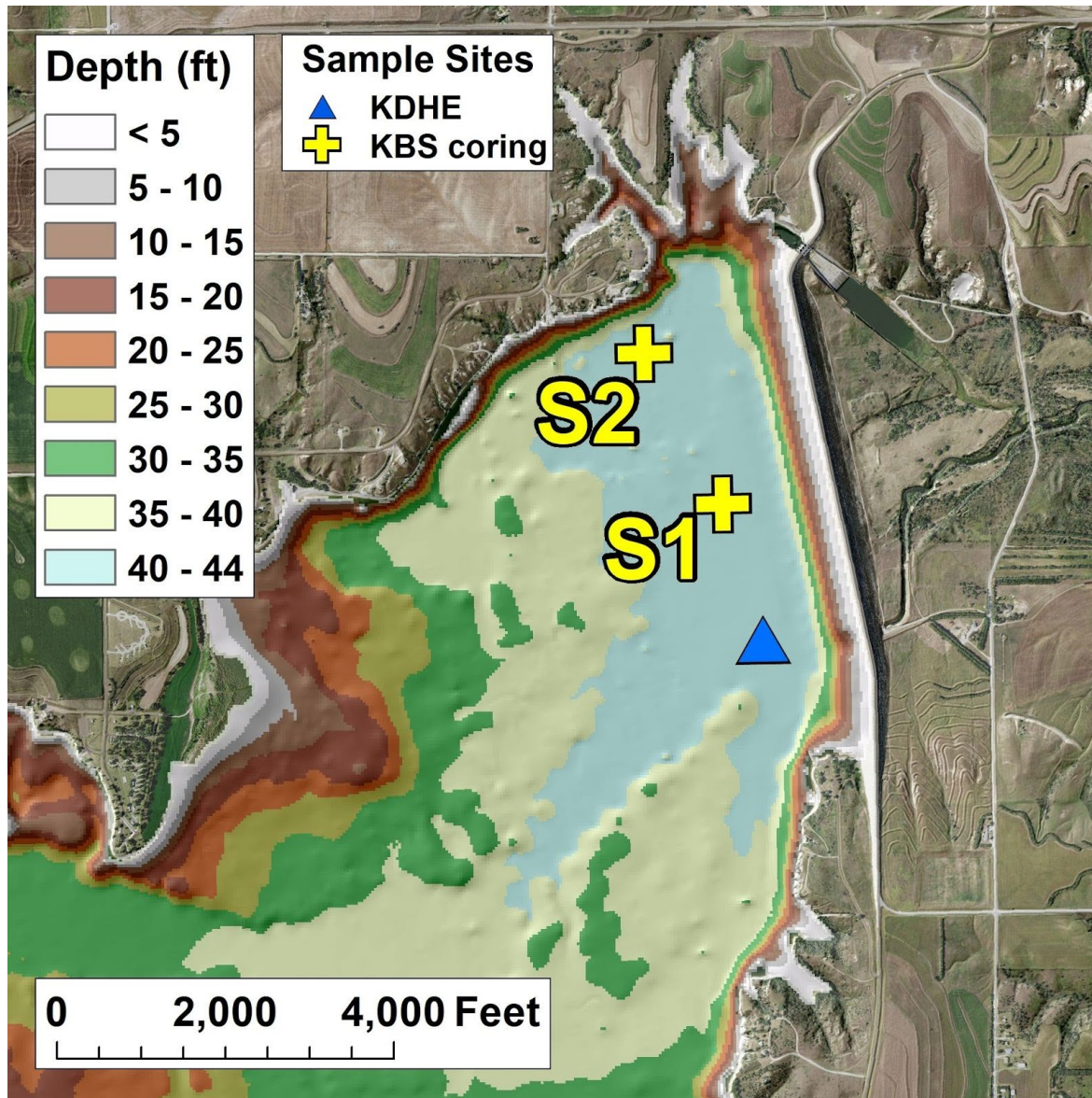
Impounded in 1956

Uses are flood control/irrigation

Impaired for nutrients

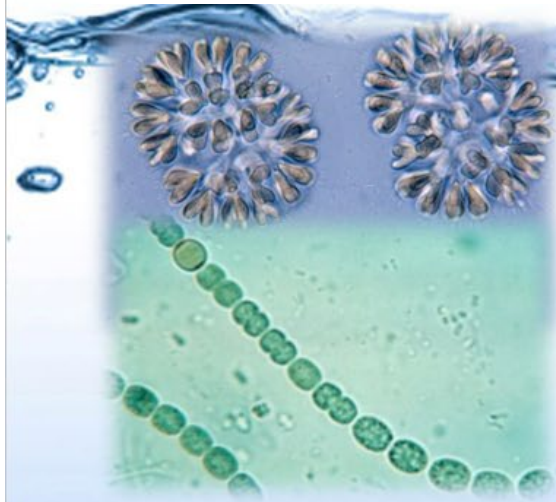
Multiple HABs since 2015



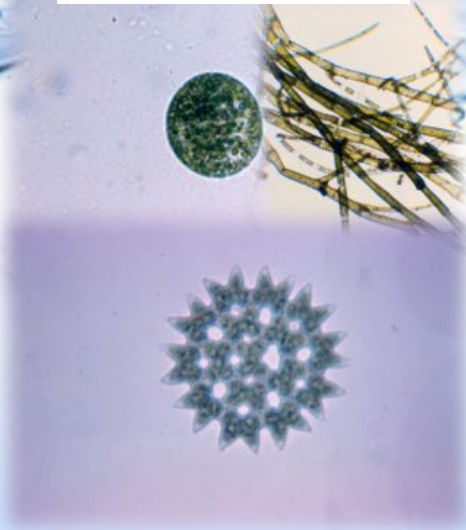


Algal Diversity

Blue- Green



Green

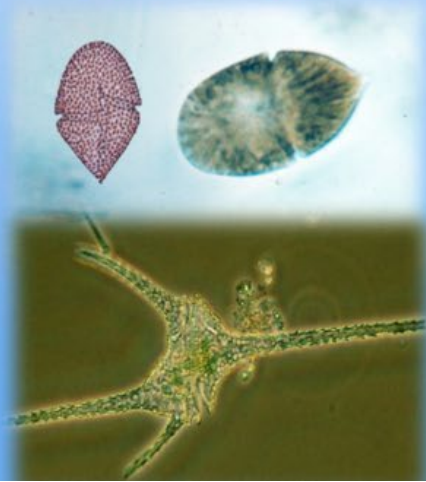


Diatom

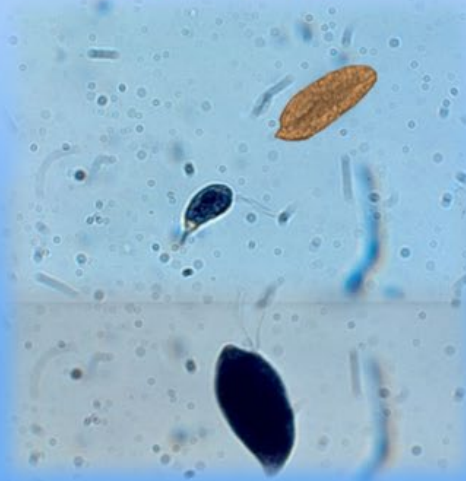


6 major freshwater groups

Pyrrophyta



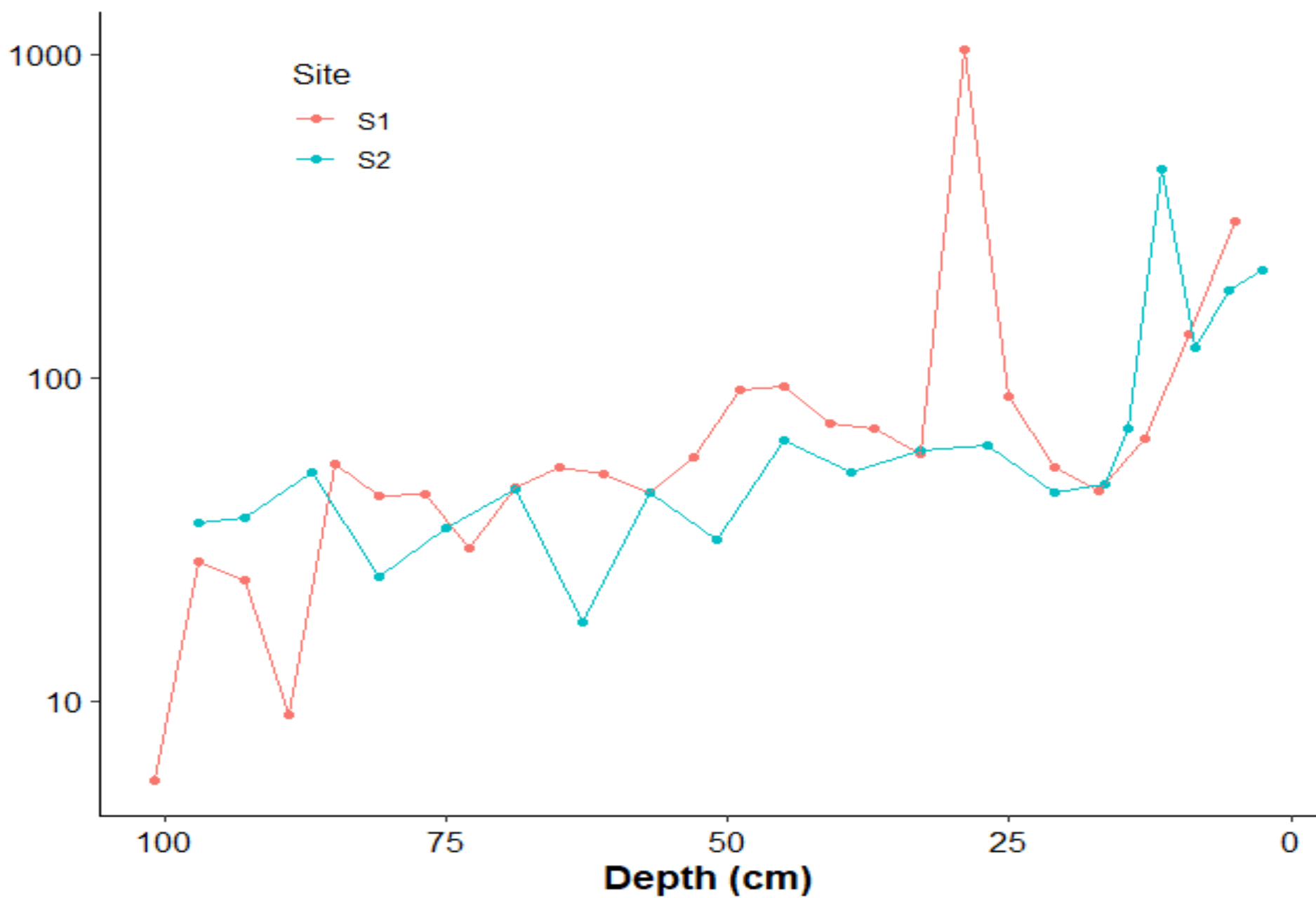
Cryptophyta



Euglenophyta

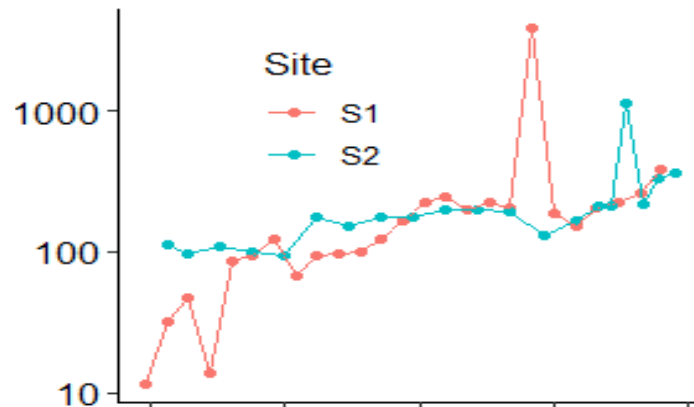


Total Algae (All Groups)

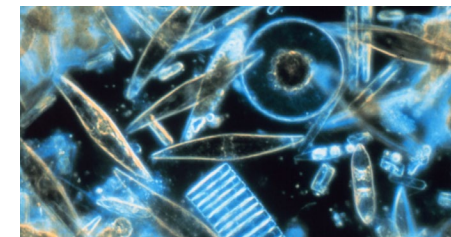
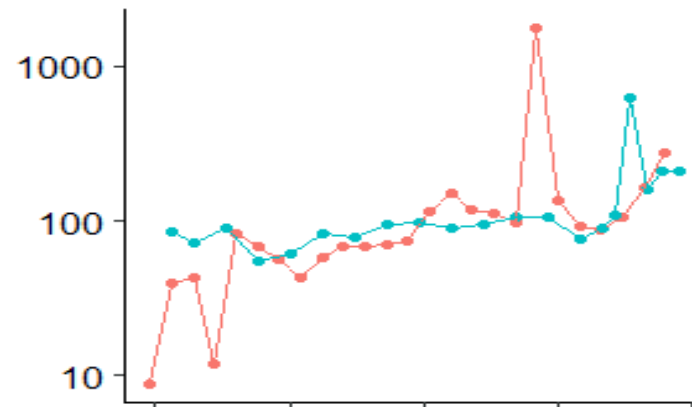




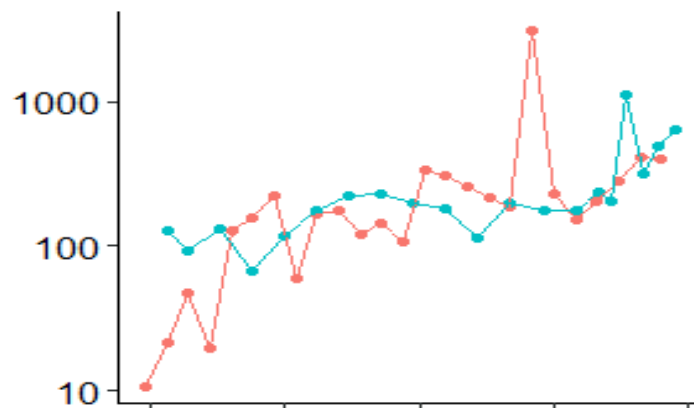
**Summer
Bloomers**



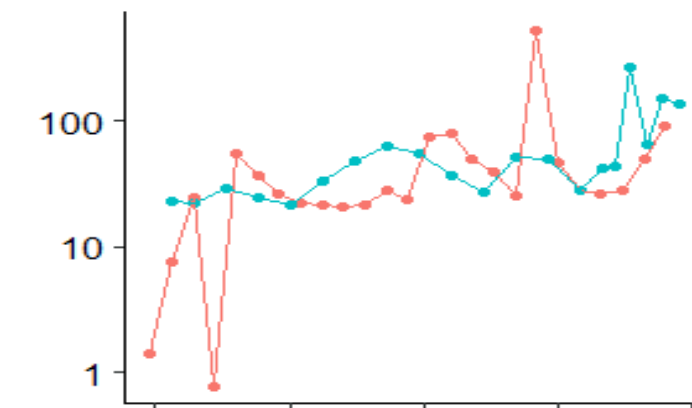
Diatoms



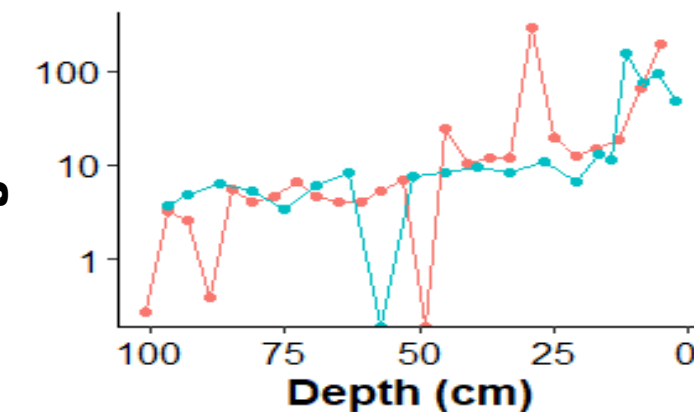
Greens



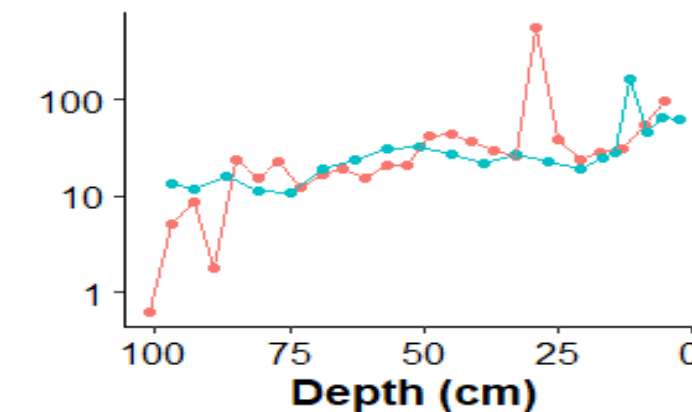
Cryptophytes

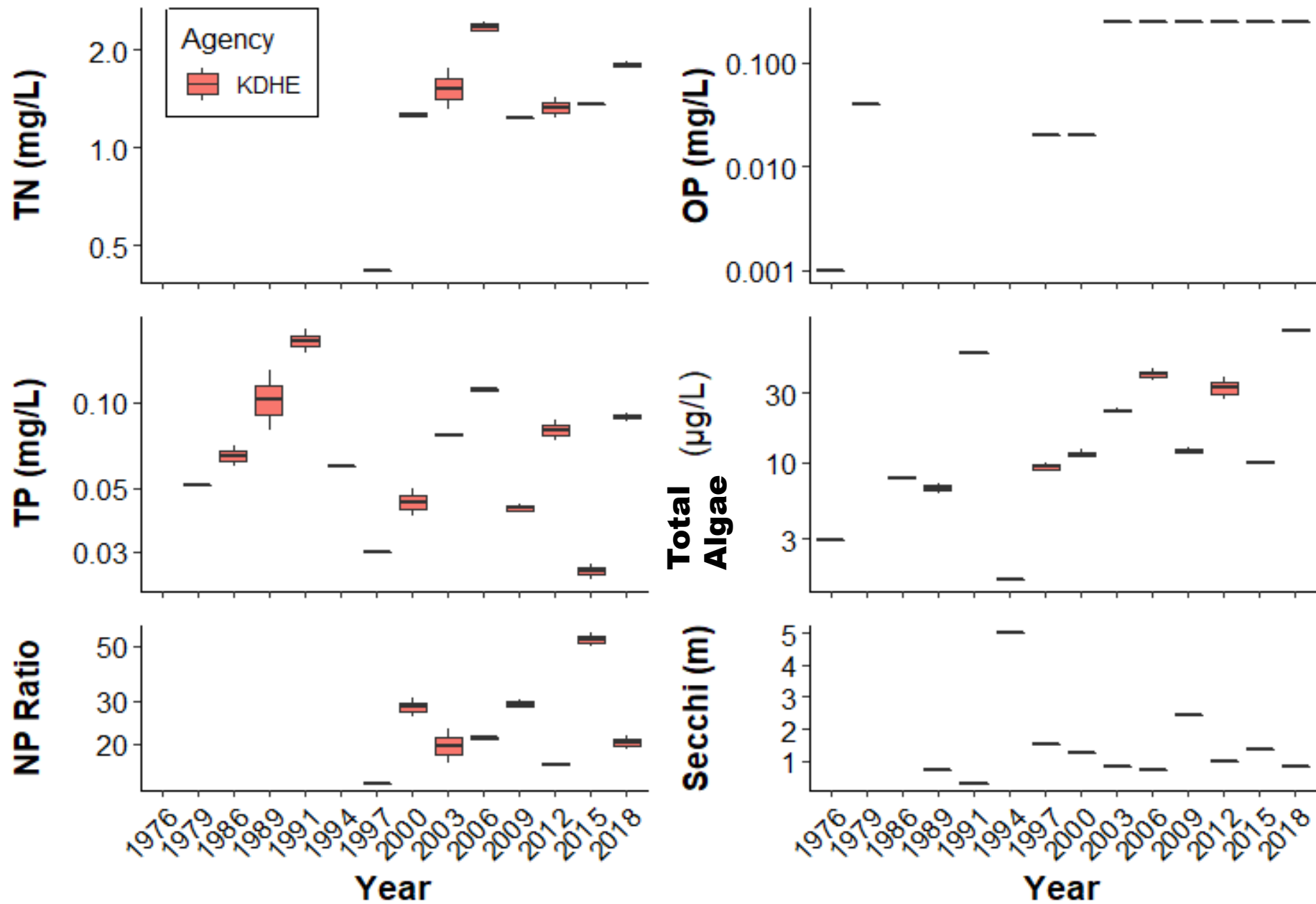


Blue- greens



Blue- greens





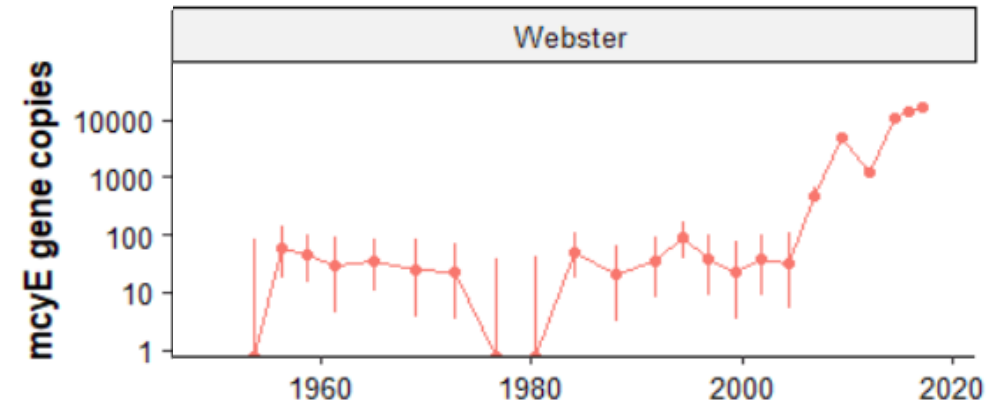
Webster Summary

Sediment cores:

- Variable algae over time, recent increase late 2000s
- Toxic cyano increase late 2000s

Long-term data:

- Highly variable over time



Dynamic hydrology → dynamic water quality

Waconda – In Progress



Big Picture Summary

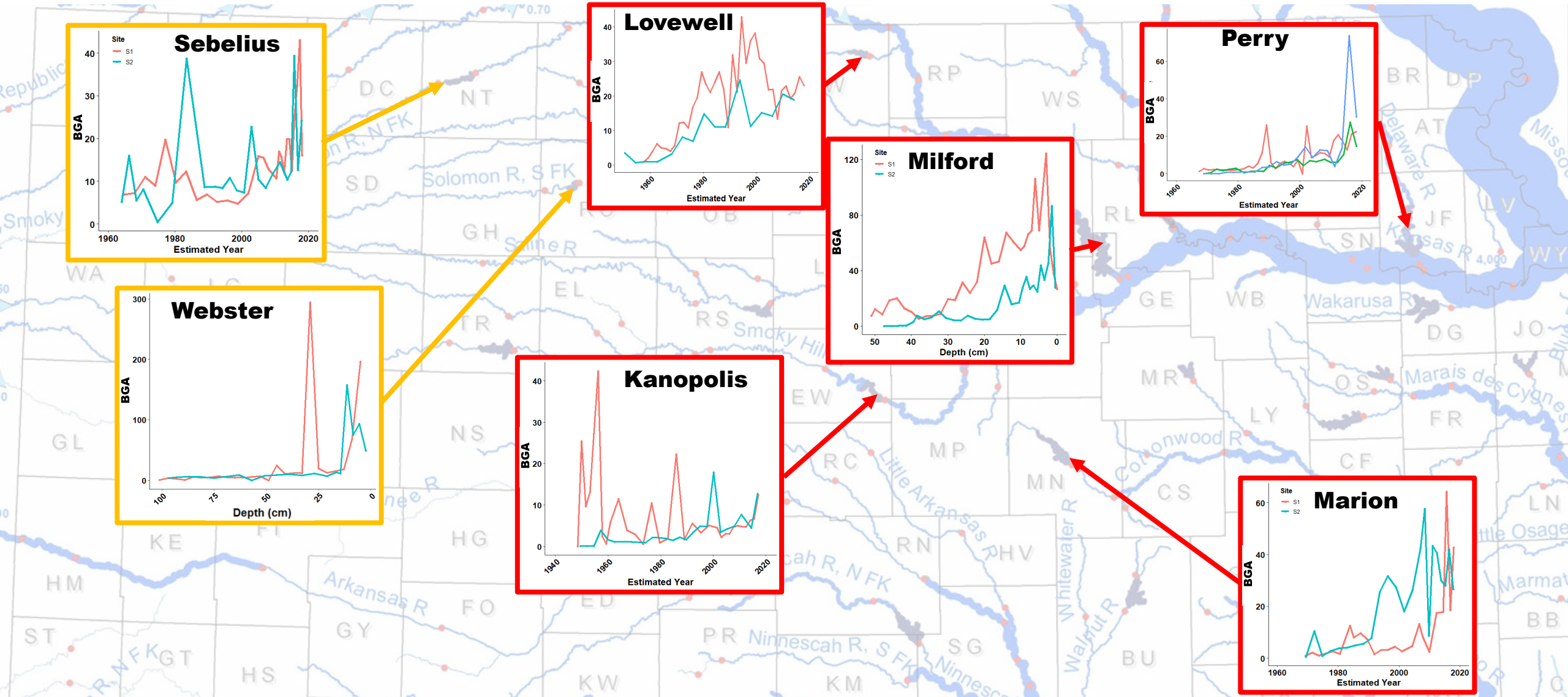
Webster: Few patterns observed – dynamic hydro.

- Clear increase in toxic cyano in late 2000s**

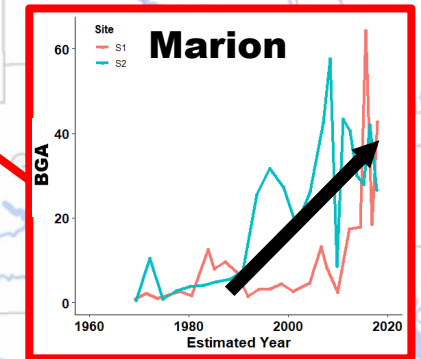
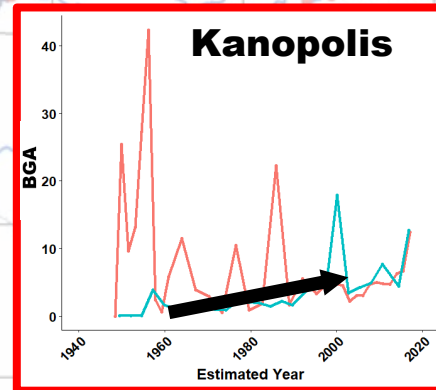
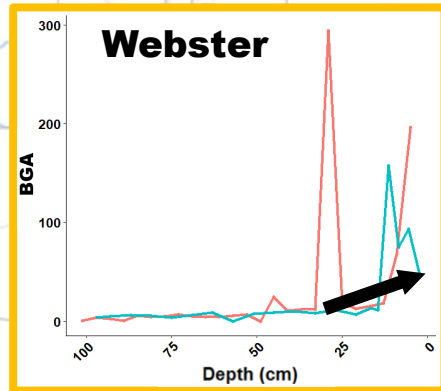
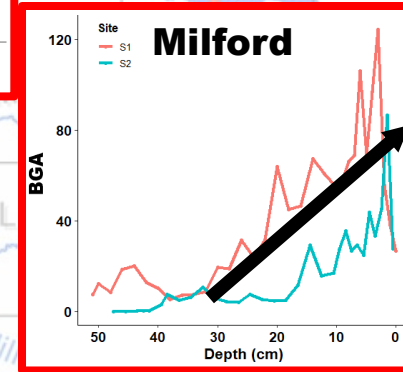
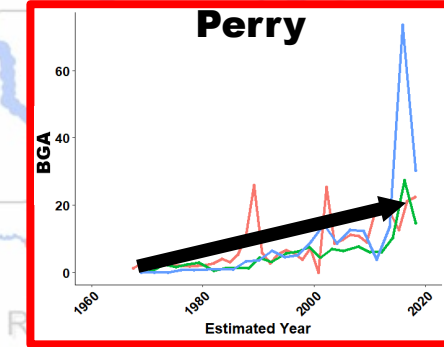
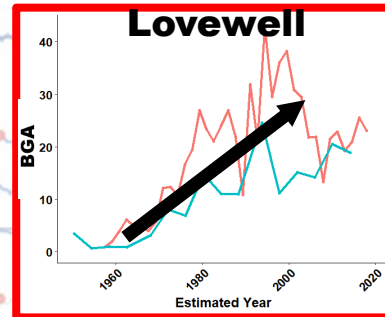
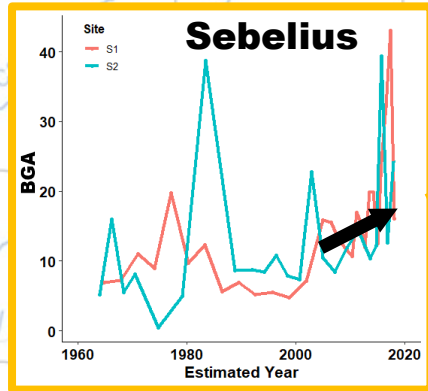
- Dynamic hydrology/weather + nutrients → HABs**

What about in other large lakes in the state?

Long-Term Blue-Green Algae Trends



Long-Term Blue-Green Algae Trends



Big Picture Summary

Webster: Few patterns observed – dynamic hydro.

- Clear increase in toxic cyano in late 2000s**
- Dynamic hydrology/weather + nutrients → HABs**

What about in other large lakes in the state?

- Other lakes show long-term increases in HABs**
- Milford, Marion, and Perry rapidly increase ~2000**

In progress & next up: Waconda/Tuttle cored last Fall

- Clinton, Wilson, Kirwin, and Cedar Bluff cored this Fall or Fall 2023 at latest**
- Goal is to project WQ throughout KS River Basin**

Thank You!

Questions?



