

# Nutrient Loading and Lake Erie: Recent Learnings

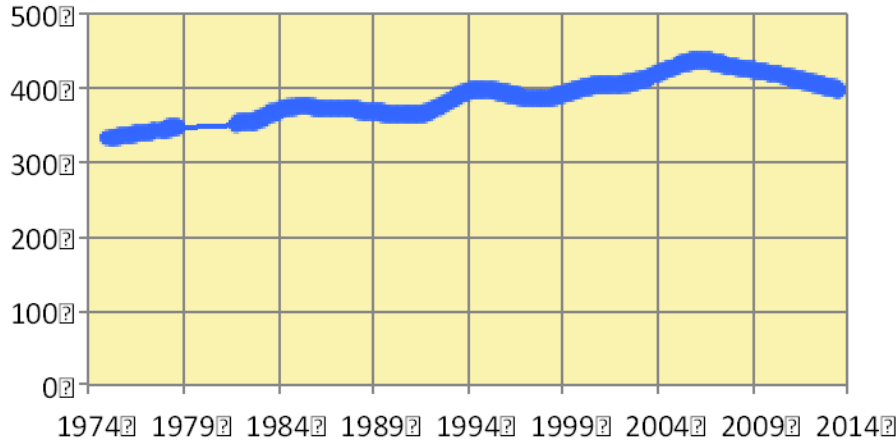
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Heidelberg University  
Tiffin, Ohio

# Topics

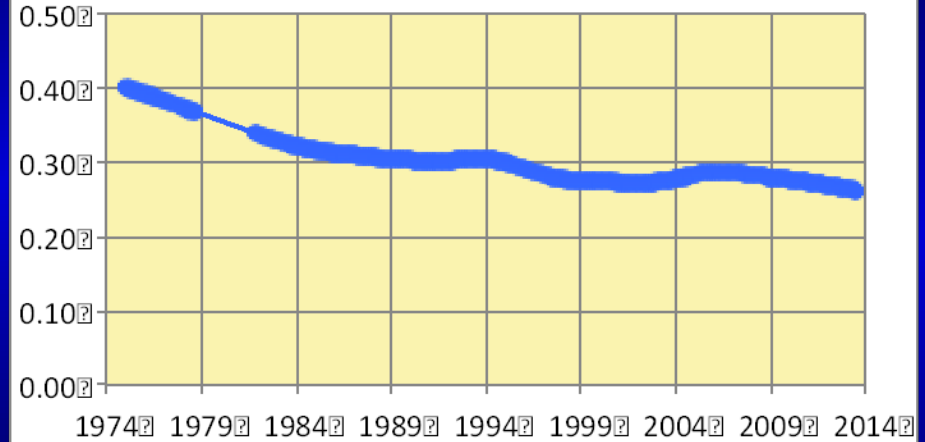
- Phosphorus loading, long-term and 2011-2013
- Predicting HAB intensity

# Tributary P trends 1975-2013

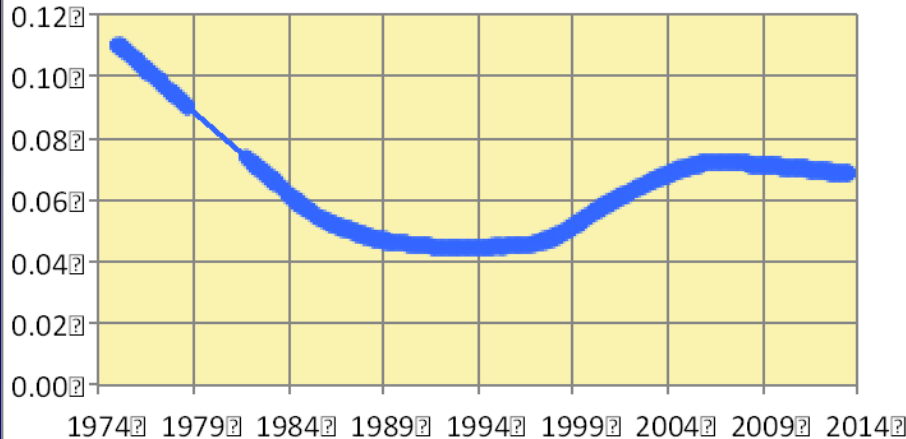
Discharge, million cubic meters/month



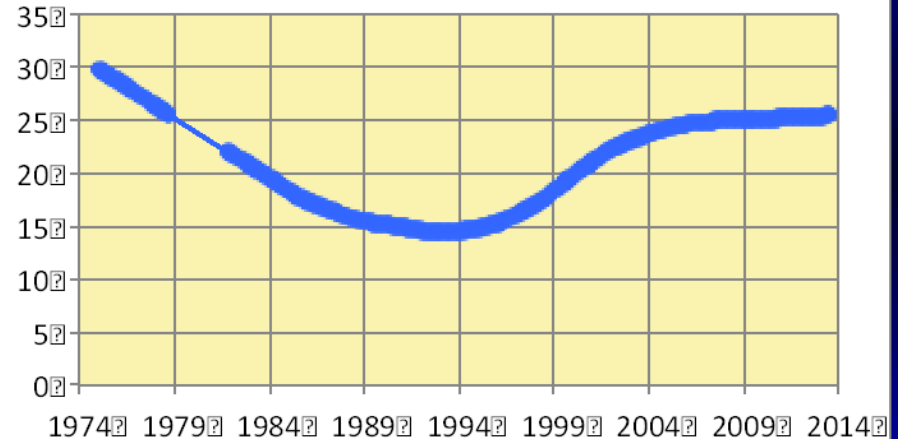
Total Phosphorus FWMC, mg/L



Dis. Reactive Phosphorus FWMC, mg/L



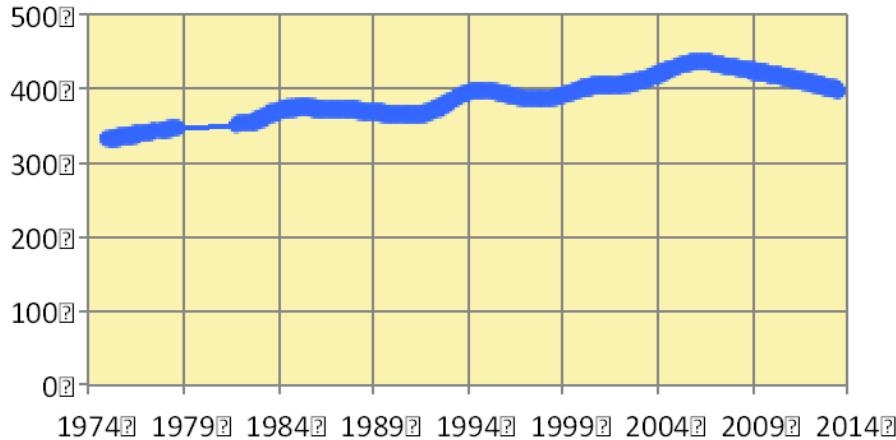
DRP as percent of TP



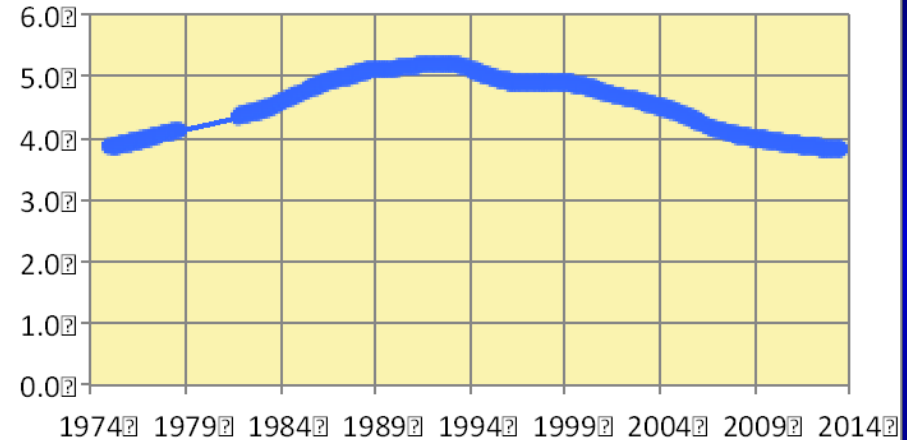
Maumee River monthly averages

# Tributary N trends 1975-2013

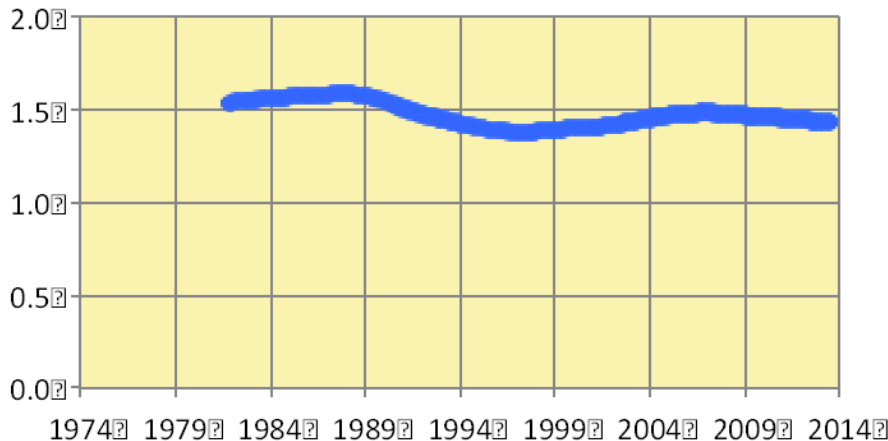
Discharge, million cubic meters/month



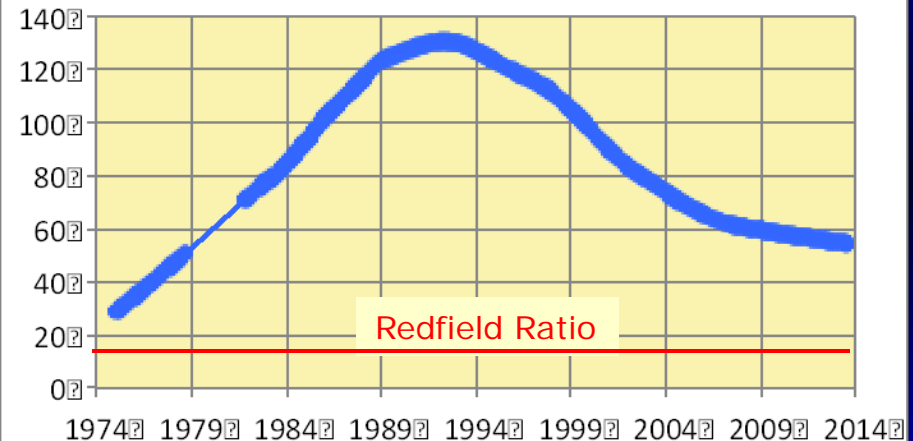
Nitrate FWMC, mg/L



Total Kjeldal Nitrogen FWMC, mg/L

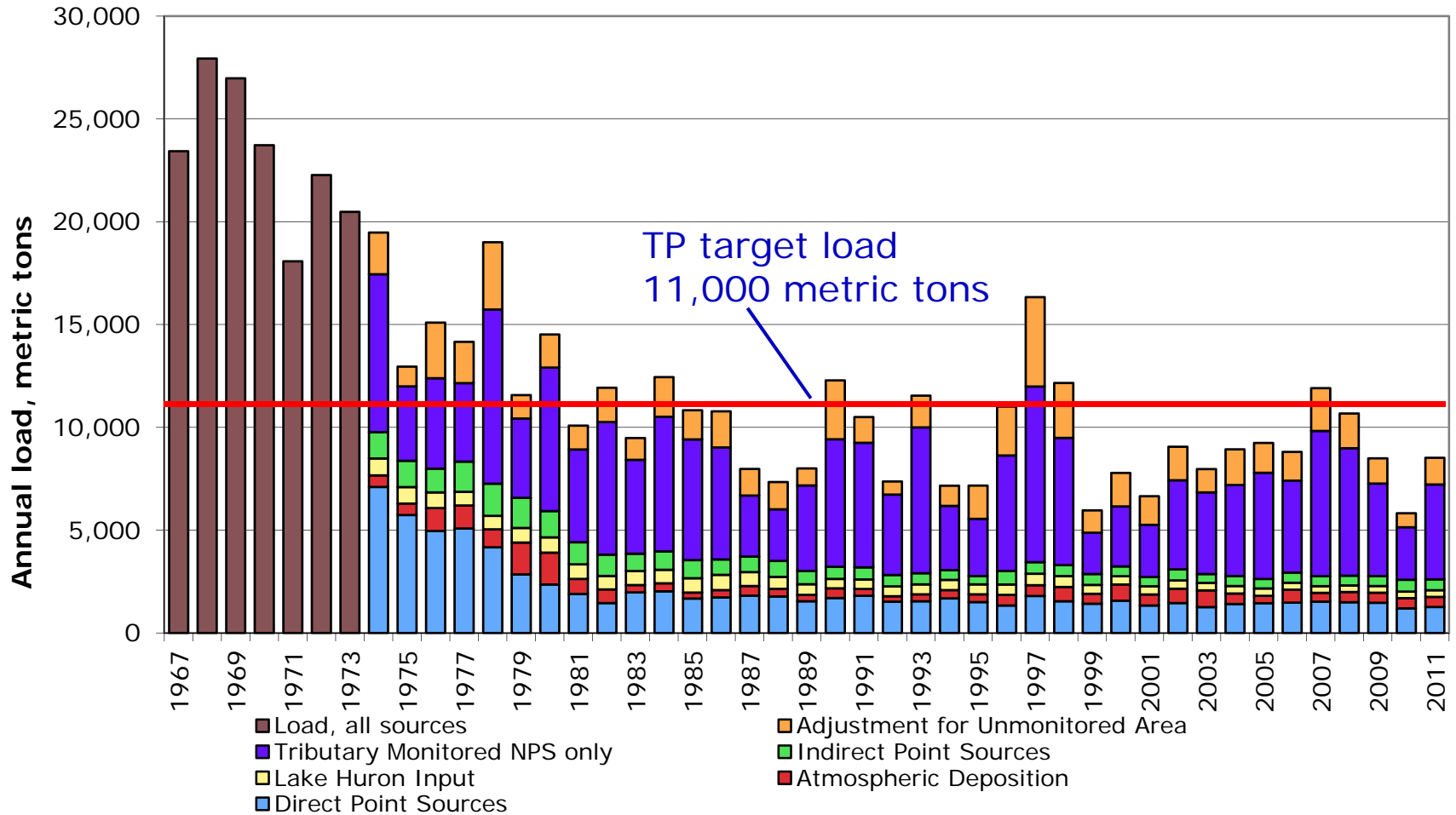


NO<sub>3</sub>/DRP Ratio

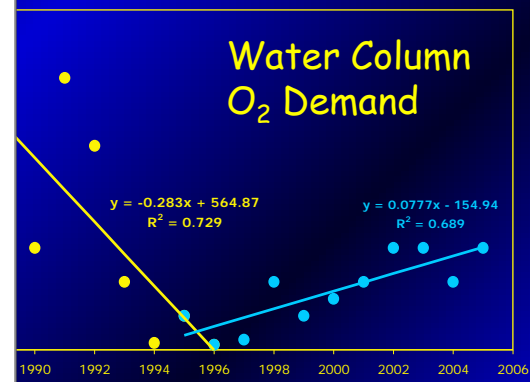
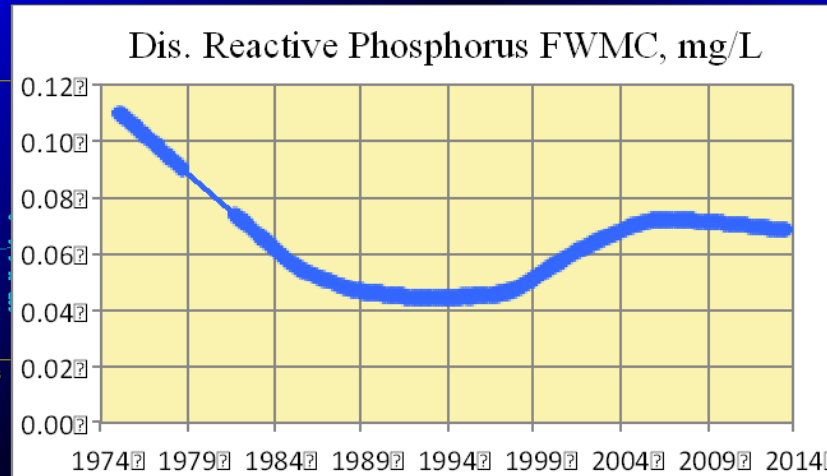
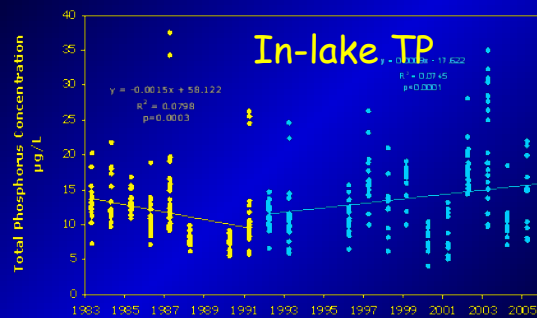
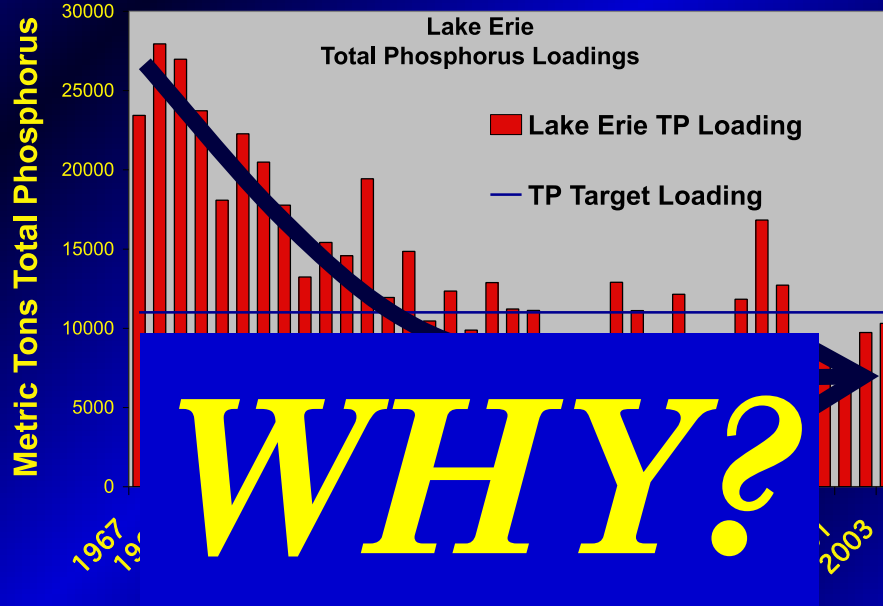


Maumee River monthly averages

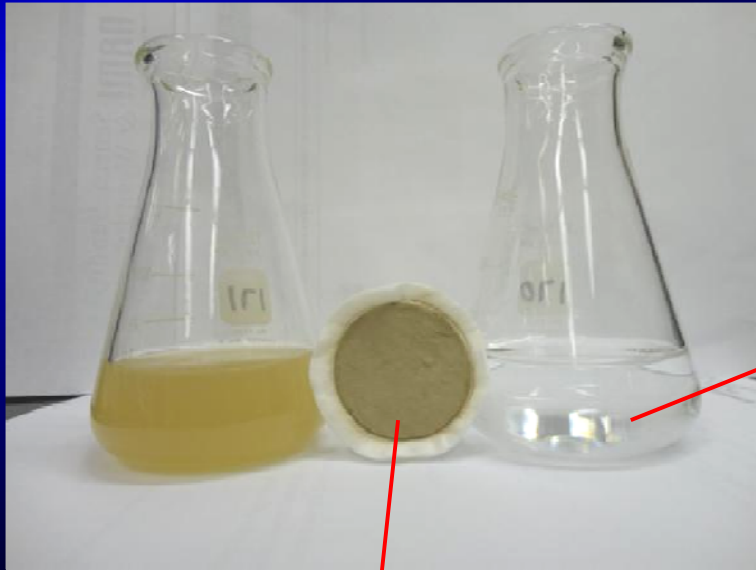
# Lake Erie Total Phosphorus Loading, 1967-2008



# Shift in lake response?



# Importance of DRP



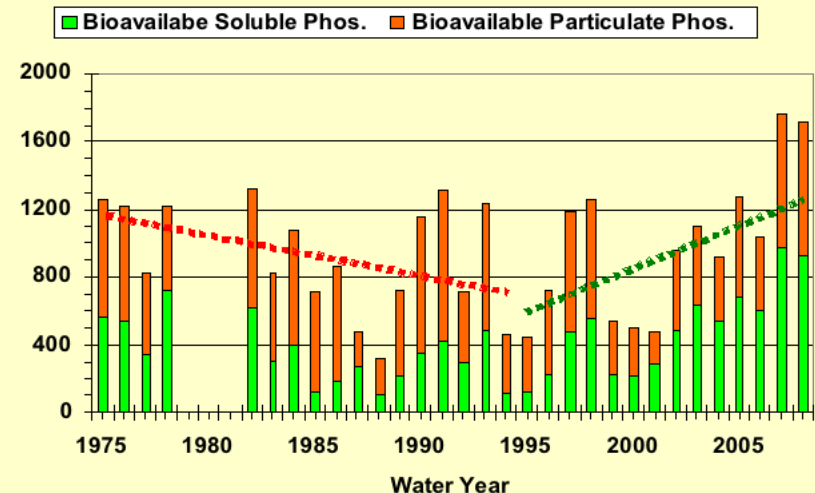
## Dissolved P

- 90% DRP
- DRP is 100% bioavailable for algal growth

## Particulate P

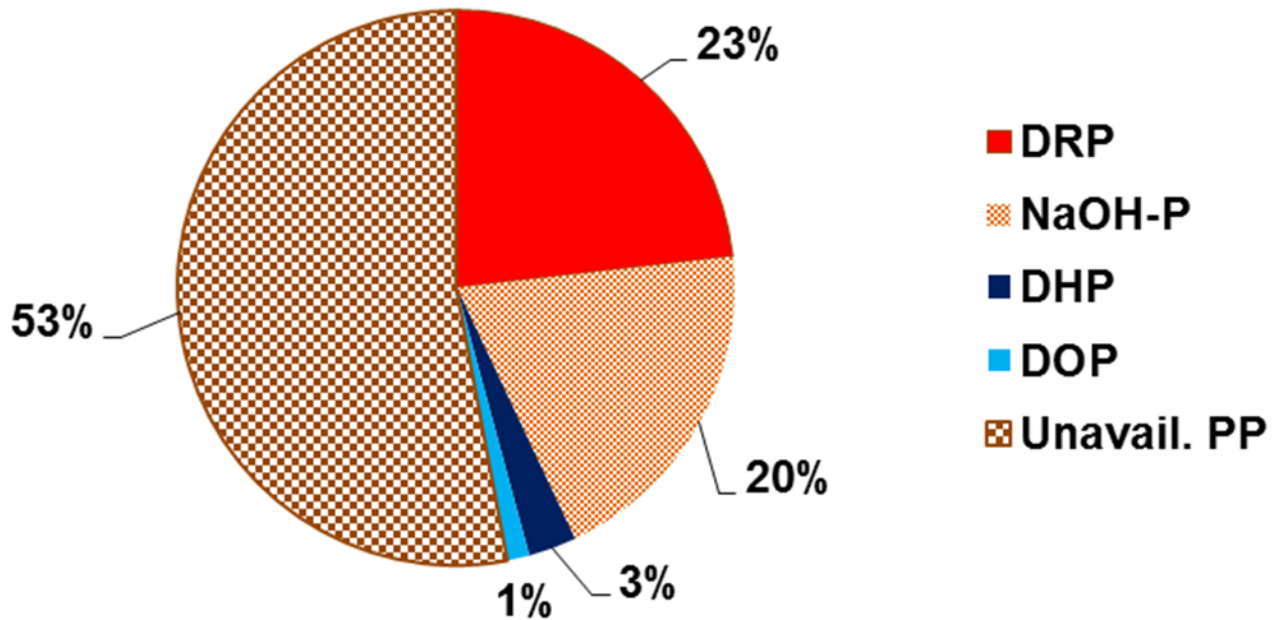
- ~30% bioavailable
- Tends to settle to bottom

Maumee River, Bioavailable Phosphorus Loading



# Bioavailability of P

Maumee River, Phosphorus Loads, 2001-12





# Source Ideas

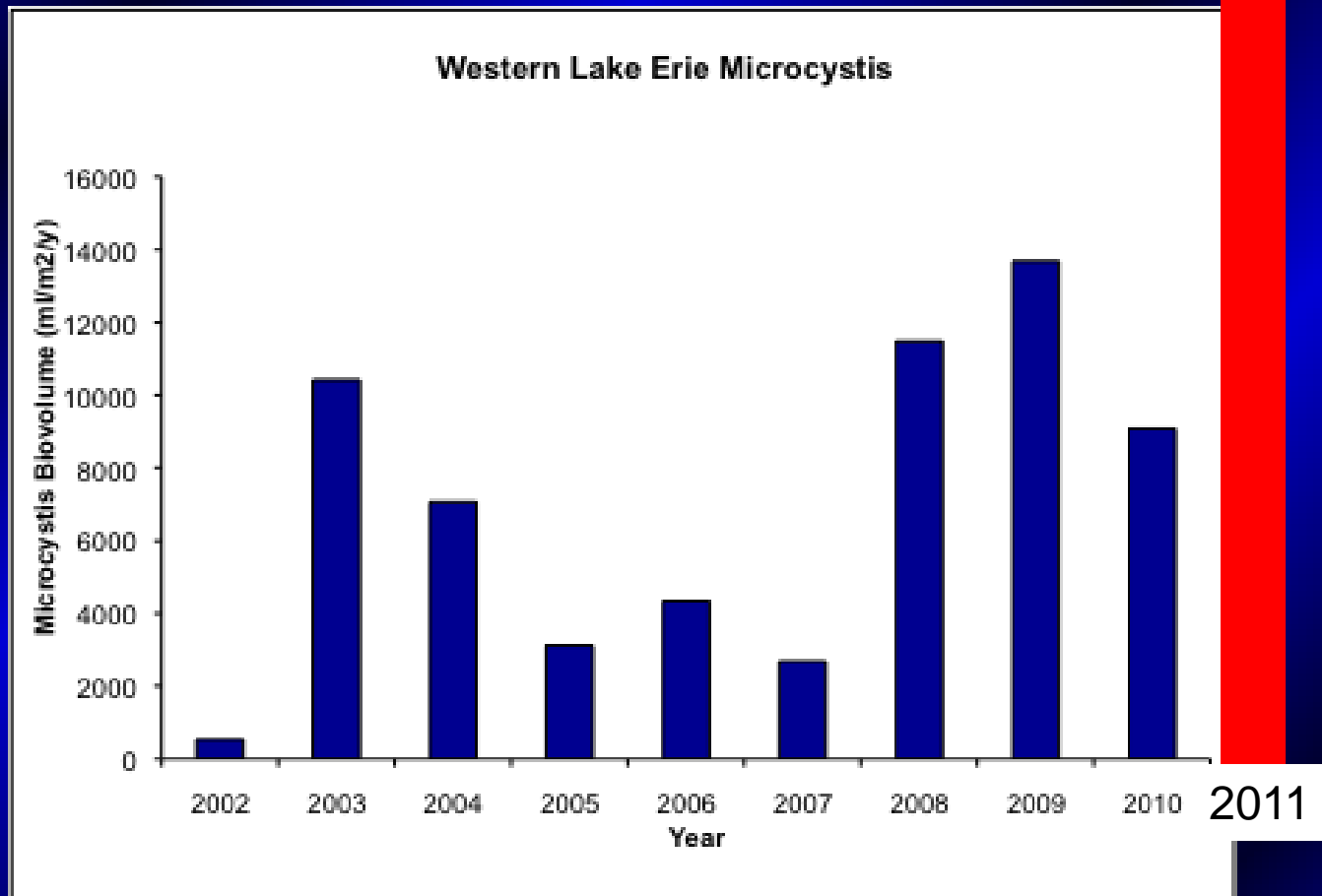
- ~60% of LE TP load enters WB
- Maumee and Detroit River about equal
- Other sources minor
- Algal blooms often appear to grow in Maumee River plume
- Need new target loads that acknowledge bioavailability, basin-specific nature of problems

# Seasonal Loading Concept

- P loading drives algal growth
- HABs occur in late summer
- Perhaps P loads in some seasons are more important than loads in others.

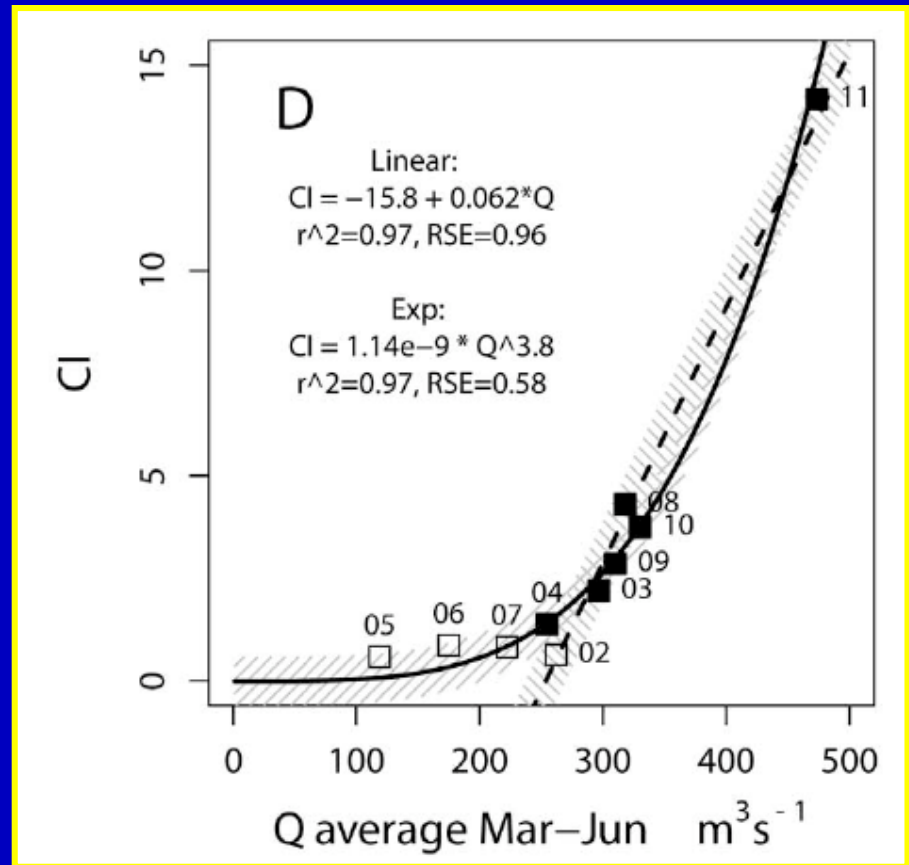
# *Microcystis* in Lake Erie

The *Microcystis*-*Anabaena* bloom of 2009 was the largest in recent years in our sampling region  
...until 2011

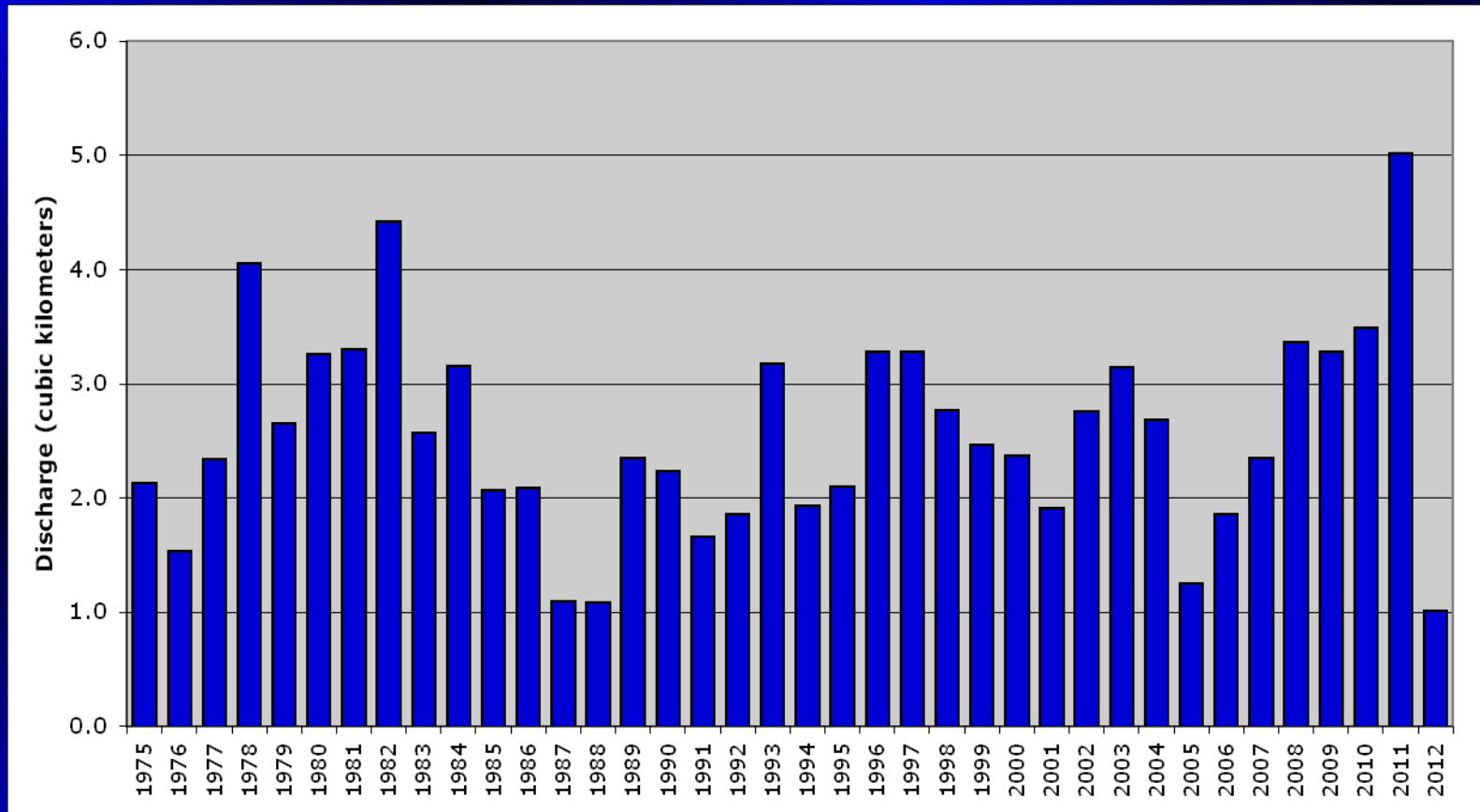


# NOAA work

- Relate “cyanobacteria” discharge and
- CI best predictor of discharge
- March–June discharge predictive
- Initial work on CI to predict 2012

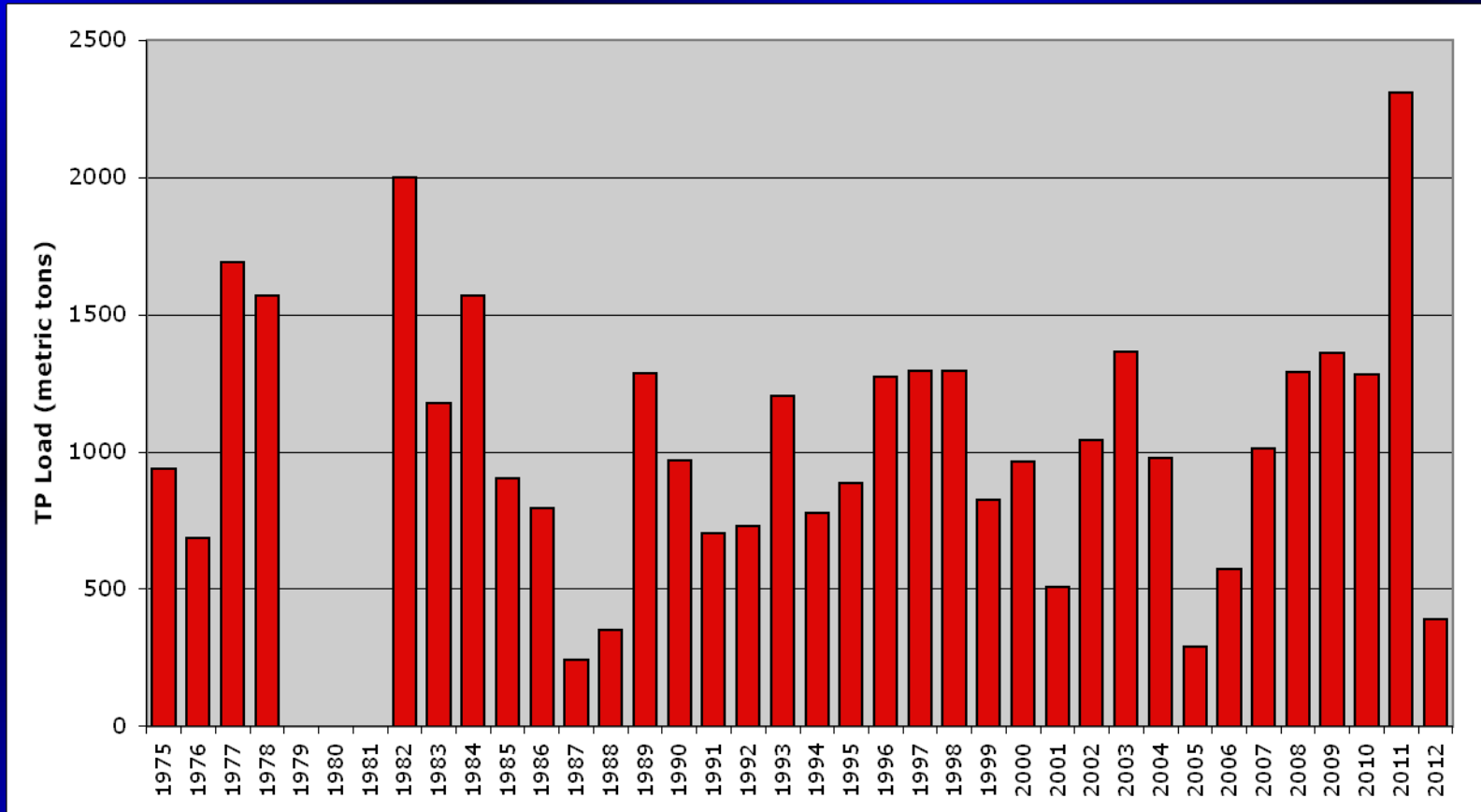


# Spring Discharge (March-June)



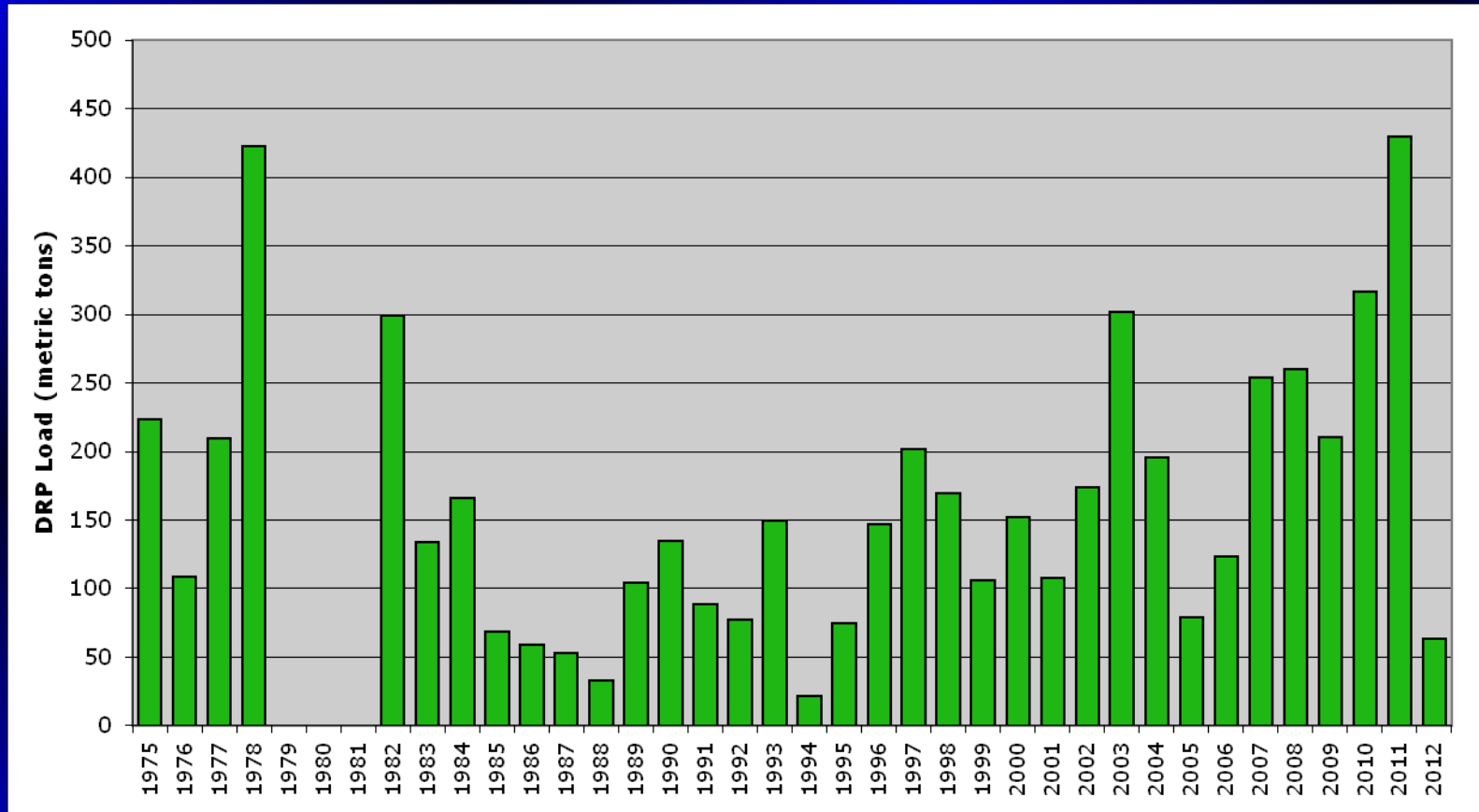
2011 and 2012 are the extremes - 2012 is 20% of 2011!

# Spring TP Load



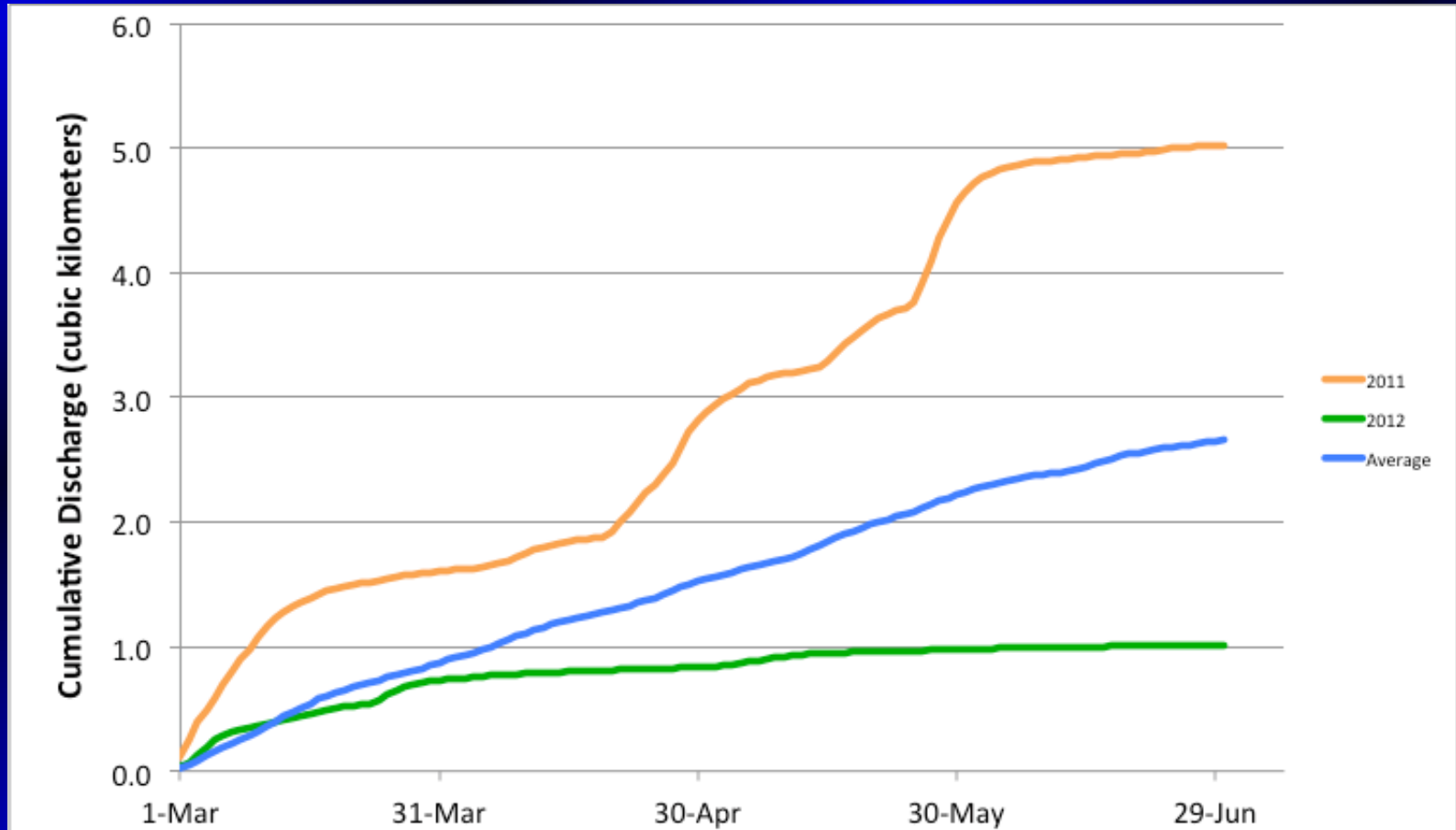
2011 and 2012 are extreme - 2012 is 17% of 2011!

# Spring DRP Load



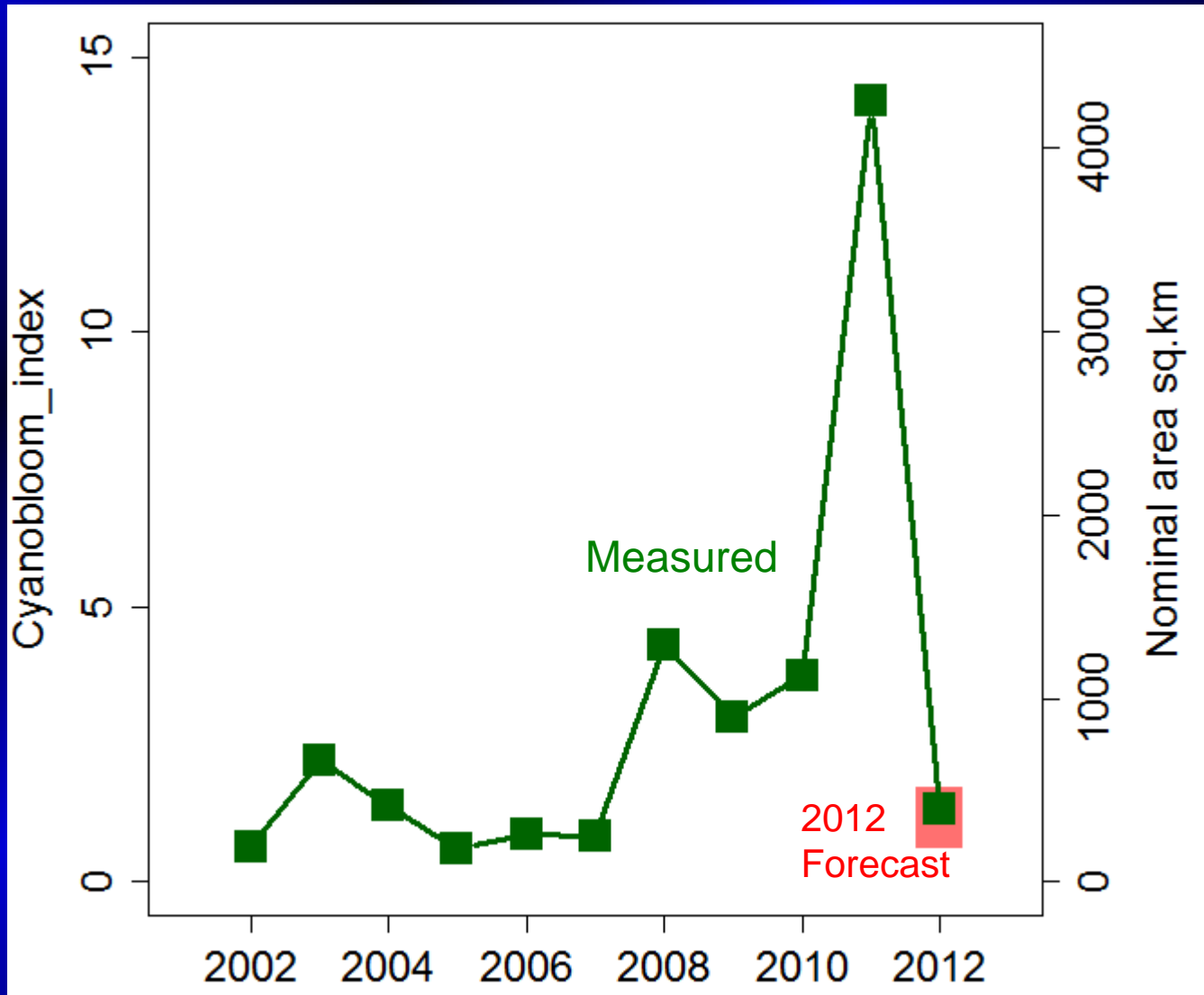
2011 and 2012 are extreme - 2012 is 15% of 2011!

# March-June Maumee Discharge





# 2012 Forecast (mild bloom) and Observed Bloom





09/03/2011 (DOY=246)

# Big Contrast!



08/30/2012 (DOY=243)

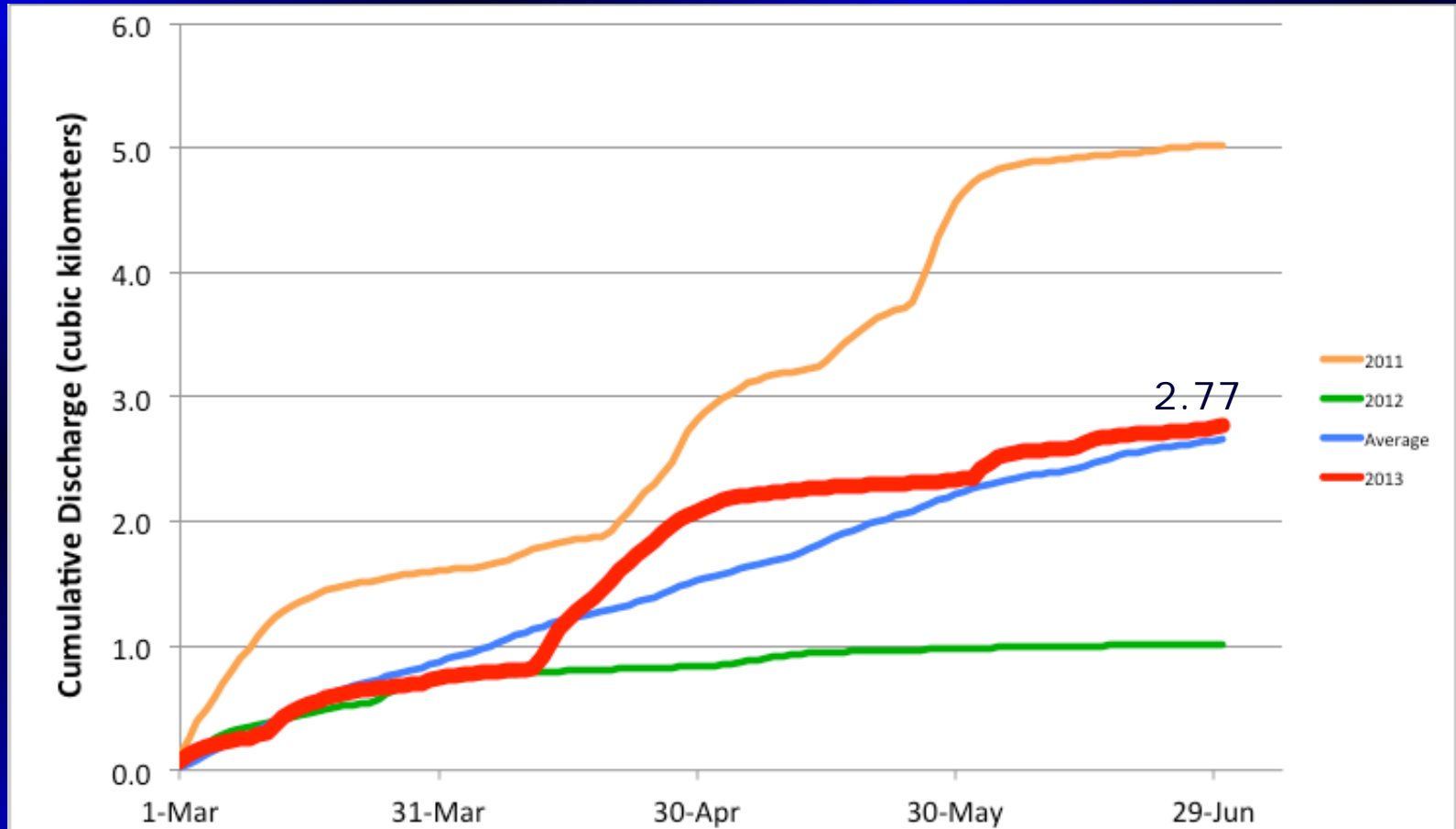
# Learnings

- Lake responds quickly to changed loads
- Internal loading not important
- Detroit River loading not important
  - (maybe along west shore?)
- This is all about HABs; hypoxia is different in all regards

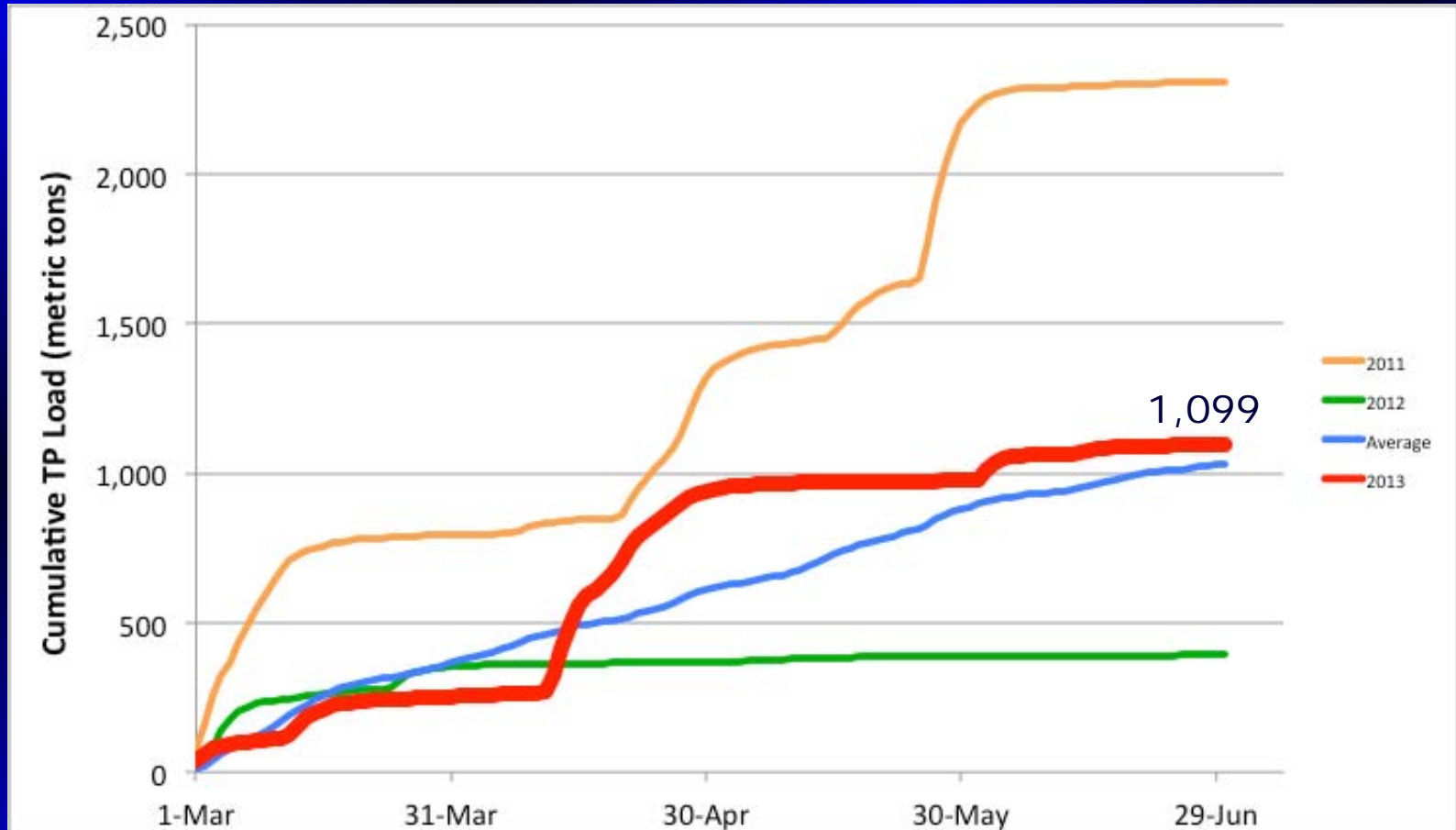
# What about 2013?

- Spring totals at end of June
- Predictions given July 2 at a webinar at Stone Lab

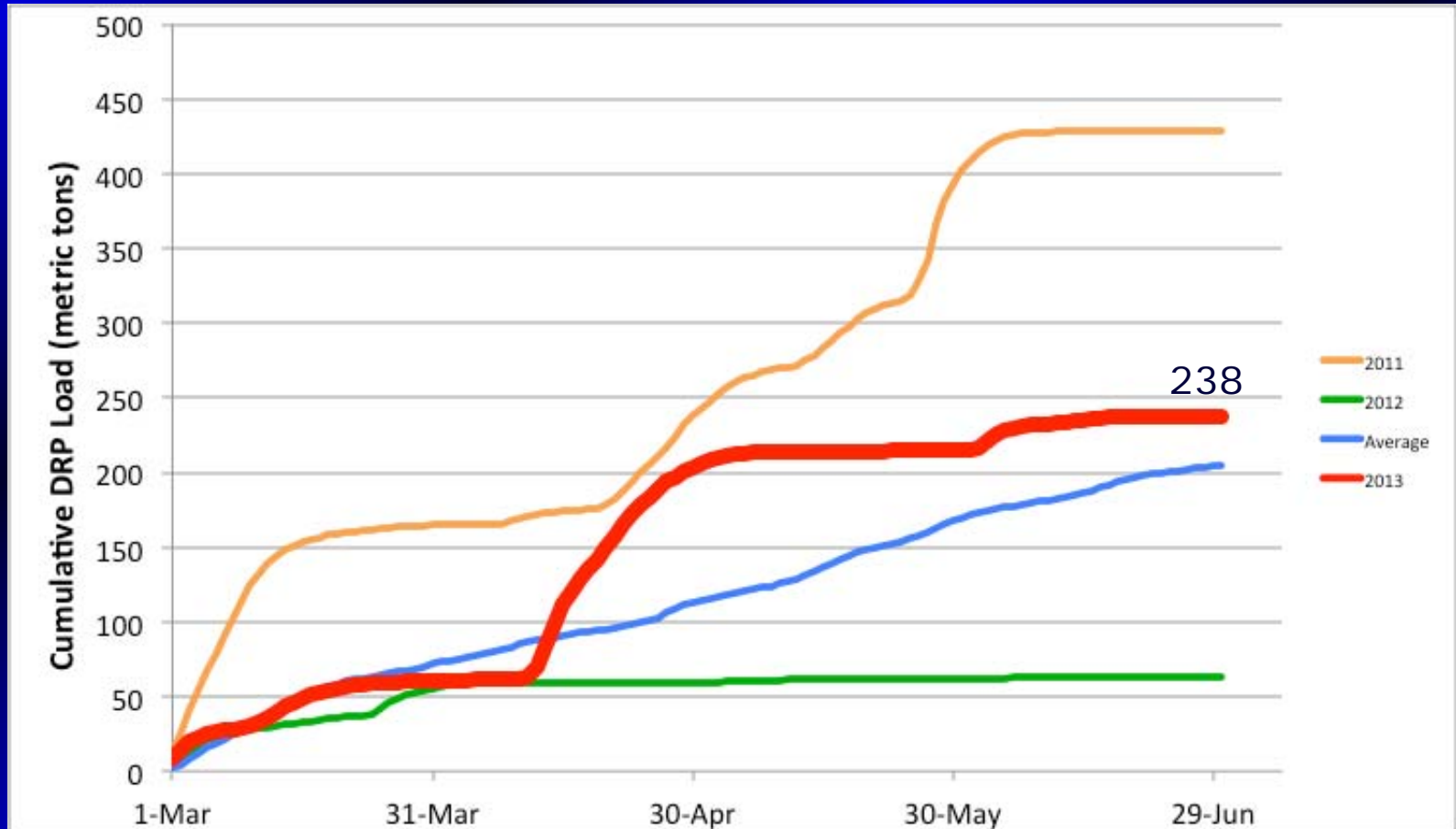
# March-June Maumee Discharge



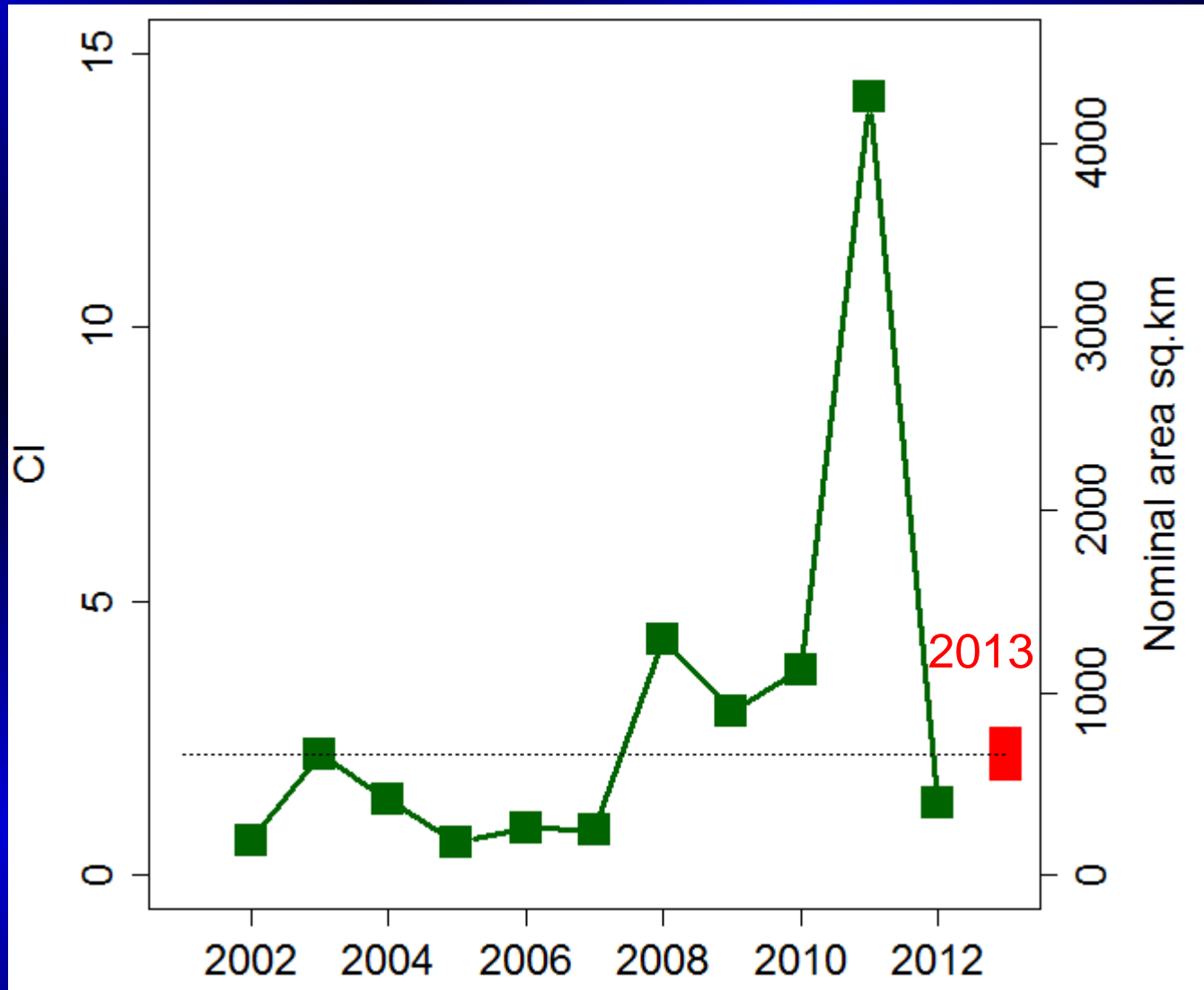
# March-June Maumee Total P



# March-June Maumee DRP



# 2013 Forecast: Significant bloom, similar to 2003, much milder than 2011

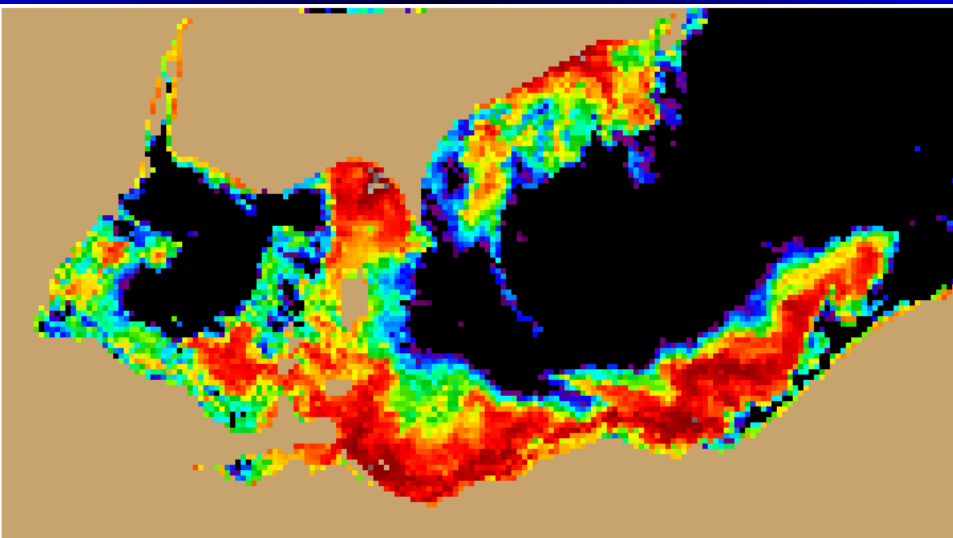




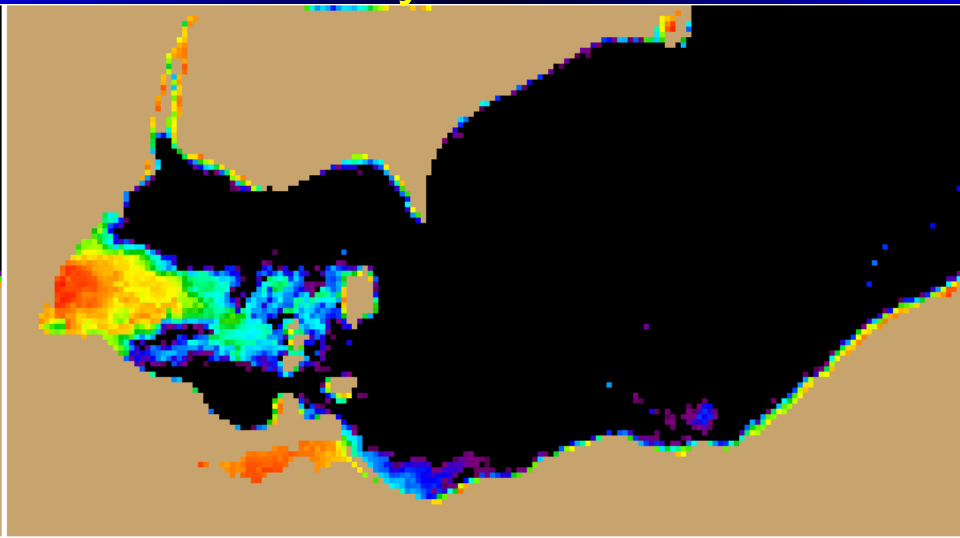
2013 prediction for western Lake Erie  
similar in intensity to 2003,  
<1/5 of 2011

2011 for comparison

2013 may resemble 2003



2011



2003

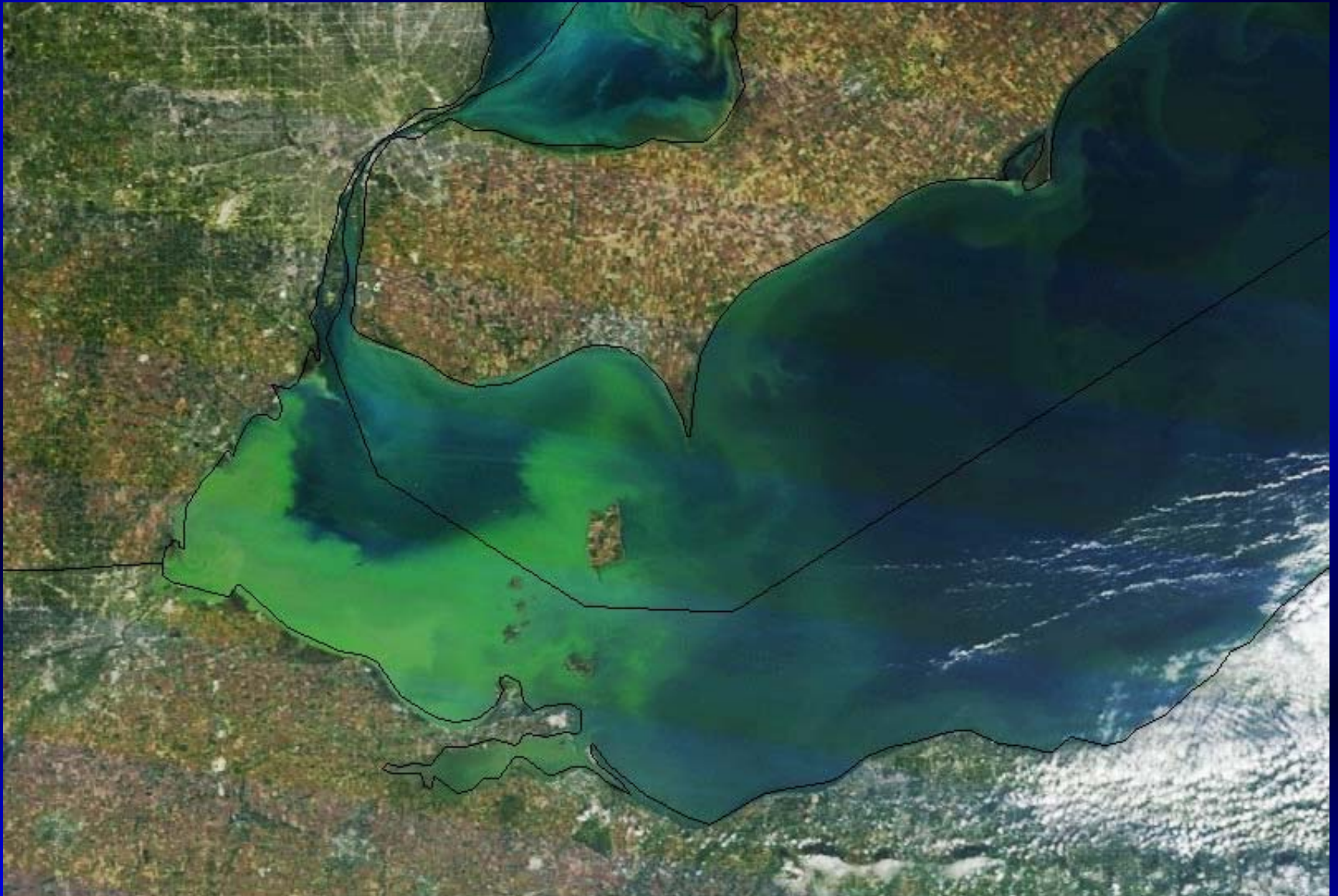
low

medium

high

concentration

October 2, 2013 – looking pretty bad

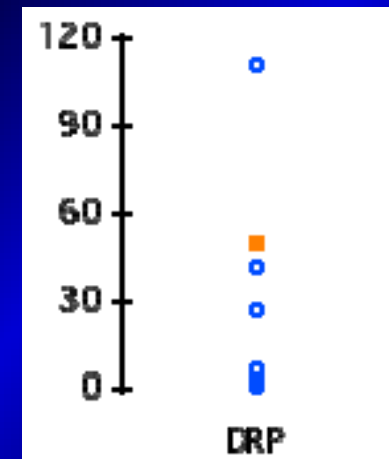
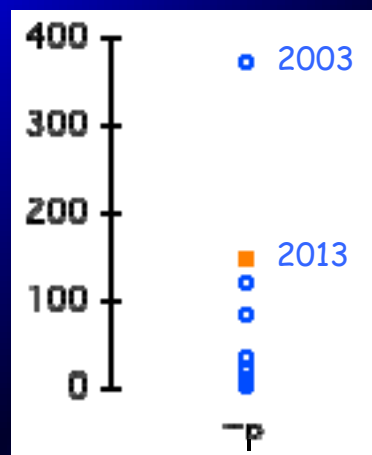
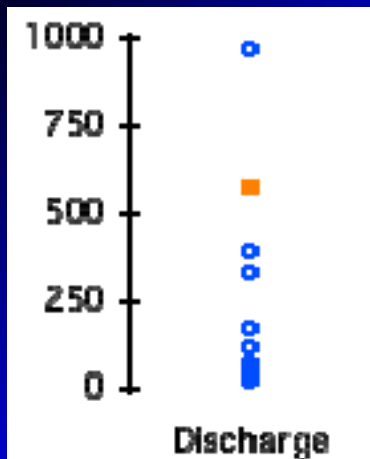


# October 2, 2013 – looking pretty bad

- One day's image does not constitute an annual Cyanobacteria Index value
- But - possible revision to models
- July loads: seems it never stopped raining
- Hypothesis: maybe July loads count, but they don't get into the model because there's not been any important July loading during the period the model is based on.

# July Loads

	Discharge	TP	DRP
March-June	2.77	1099	238
July	0.57	149	50
July/Mar-Jun	21%	14%	21%



2013 July loads compared to 2002-2012

# March-July Loads

	Year	Discharge	TP	DRP
March-June	2003	3.15	1360	307
	2013	2.77	1099	238
July	2003	0.97	373	111
	2013	0.57	149	50
March-July	2003	4.11	1733	417
	2013	3.34	1248	288

- 2003 loads substantially larger
- Yet 2003 was a small bloom year
- Reject hypothesis!
- Wait for CI to be determined...

# Summary

- Inter-annual variability in loading leads to highly variable HABs
- Tributary loading is the main driver
- Seasonality of loading appears important
- Must account for bioavailability of sources
- Need new P targets specific to Western Basin

# Useful References

- Ohio Lake Erie Phosphorus Task Force
  - <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dsw/lakeerie/index.aspx>
- Paper on climate change, Lake Erie, and water sustainability
  - Anna Michalak and many others including me, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences
  - <http://www.pnas.org/content/110/16/6448>