

Why Do Algae Always Get a Bad Rap? A brief primer on phytoplankton

Rick Twait, Jill Mayes and Tony Alwood, Bloomington Water Treatment Plant Illinois Lake Management Association 33rd Annual Conference Bloomington, IL

Topics

- What they are
- What they do
- Why they are important
- What they need
- Where they are found
- When algae go wild
- How to find out more on your own

Phytoplankton

Primary Producers

Forms and Habits

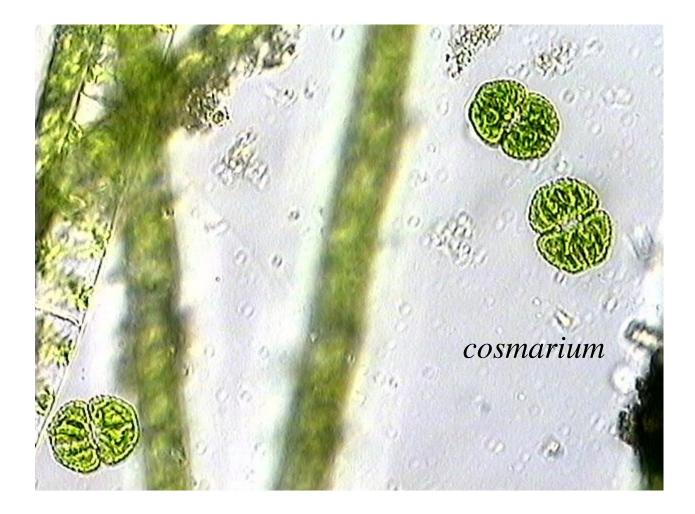
- Solitary
- Colonial
- Free floating
- Attached

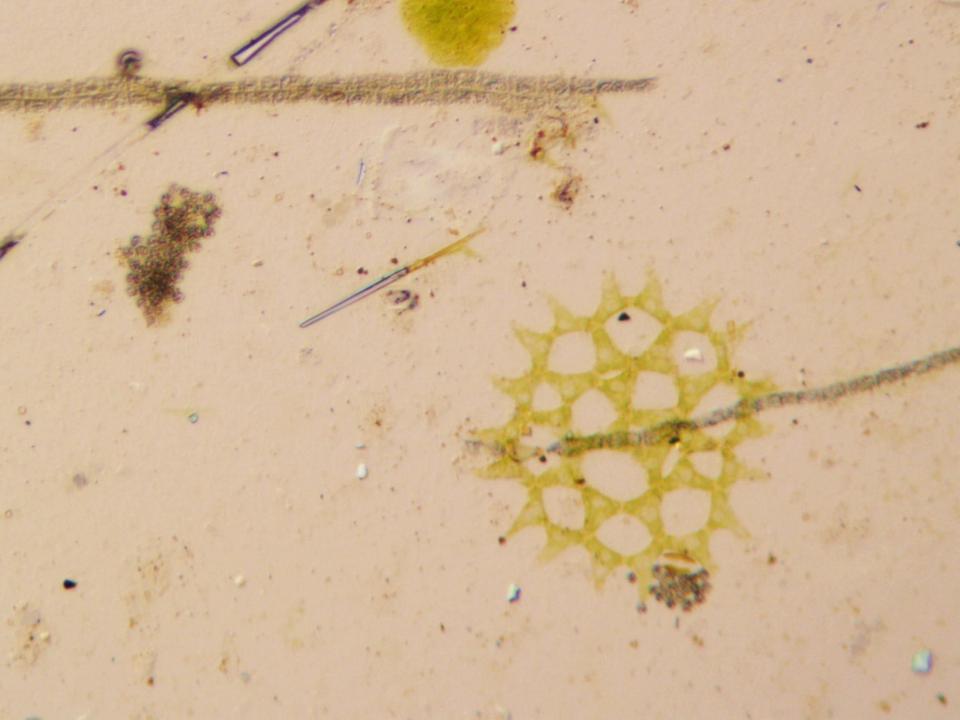
Common Phyla

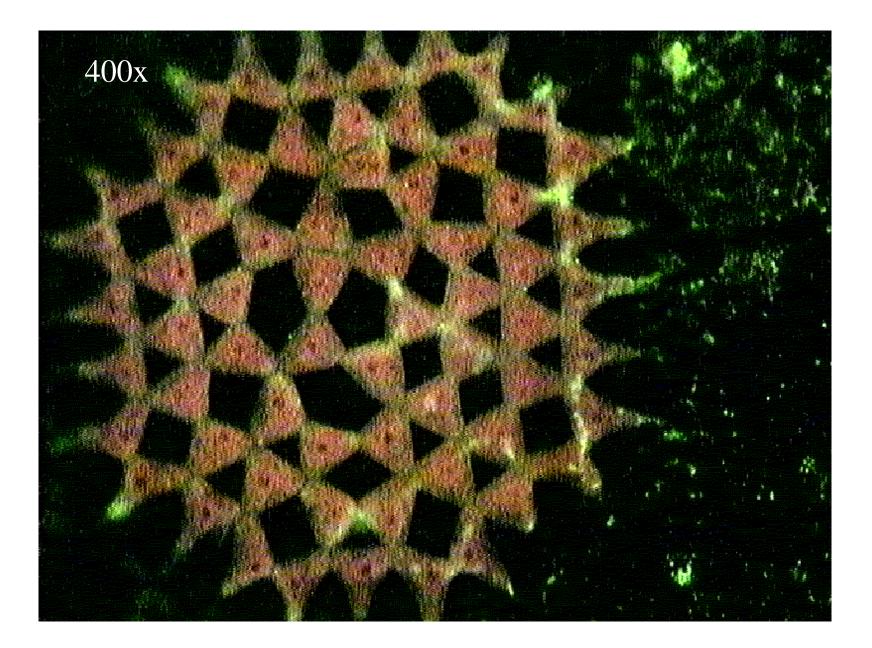
- Chlorophyta (Green Algae)
- Chrysophyta (Yellow-green or Yellowbrown algae) includes the diatoms
- Euglenophyta (Euglenoids)
- Pyrrhophyta (Dinoflagellates)
- Cyanophyta (Cyanobacteria) : Bluegreen "algae"

Green Algae



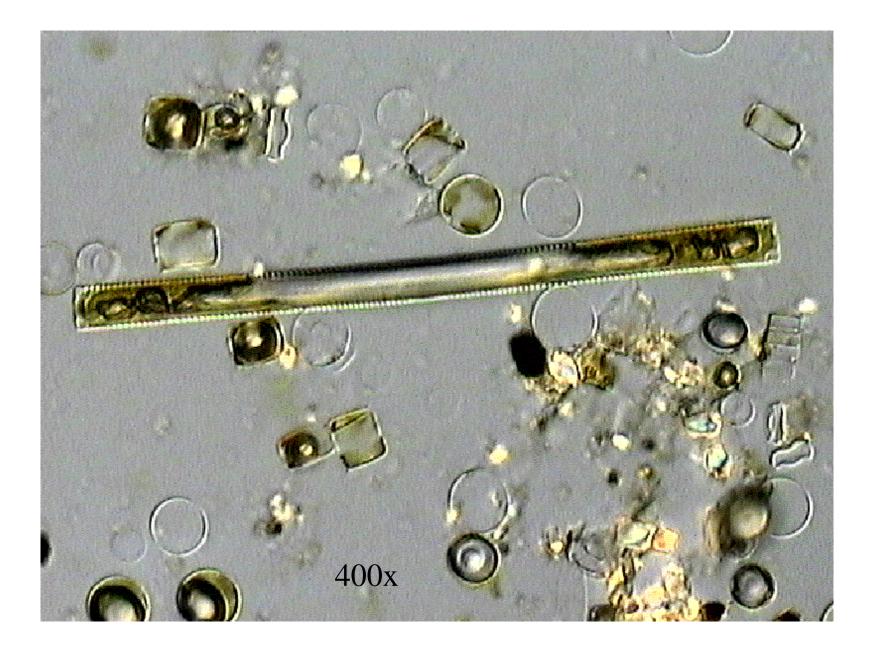


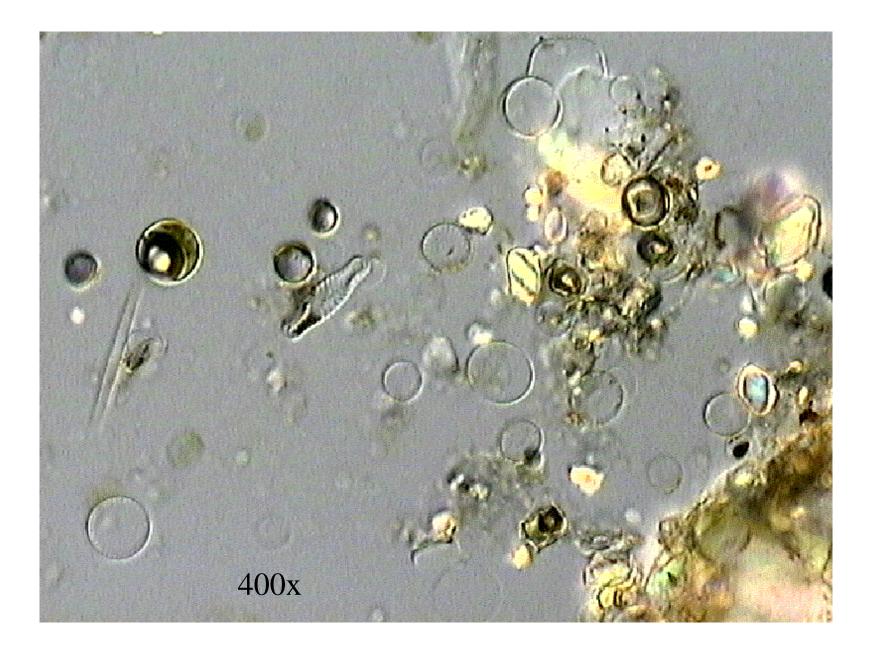


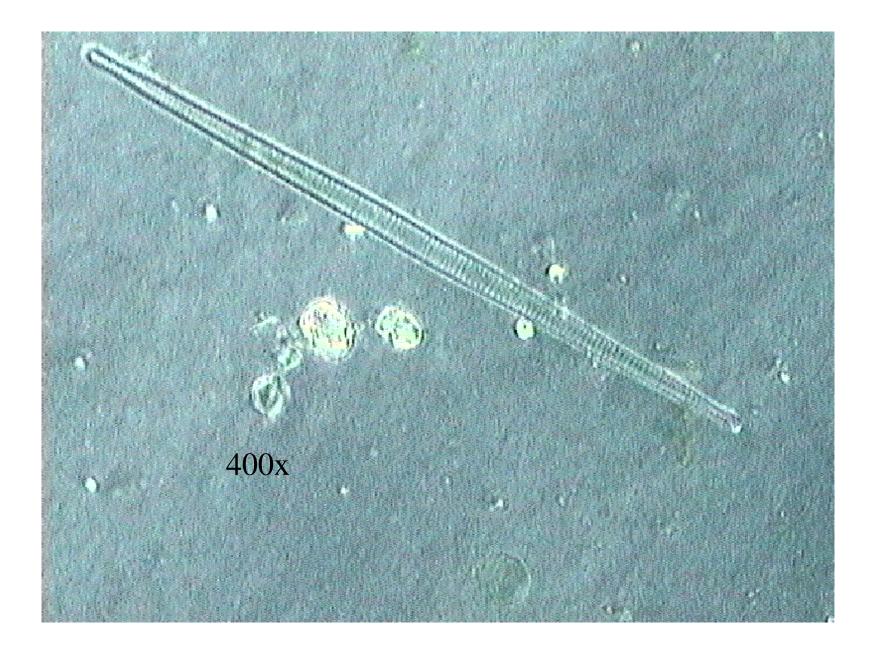


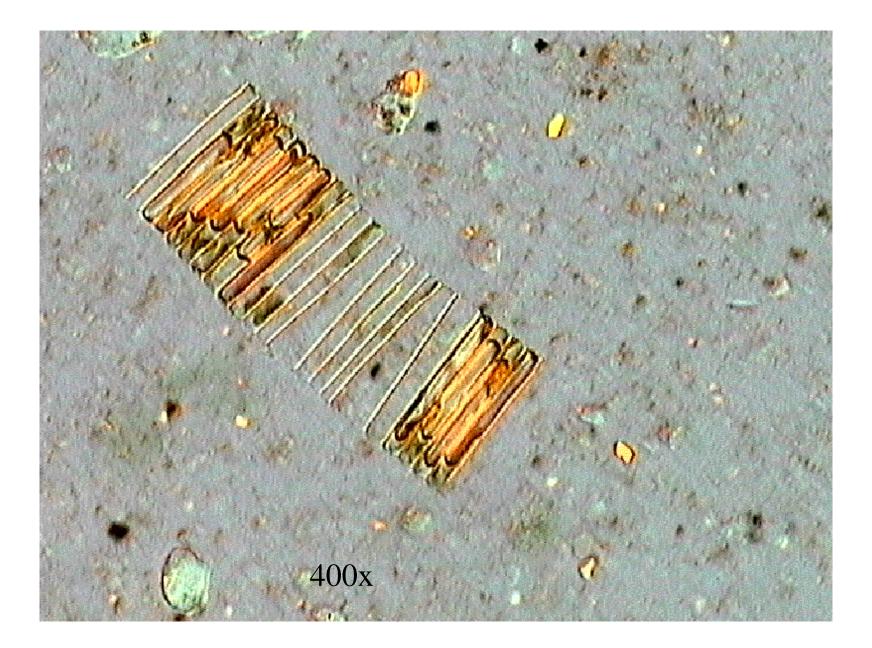


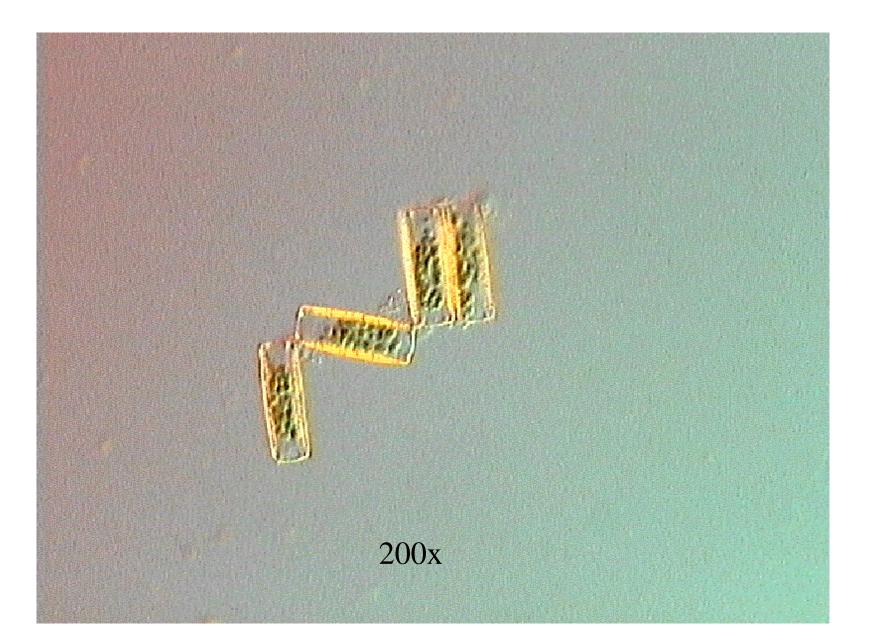
Yellow-Green Yellow-Brown Algae





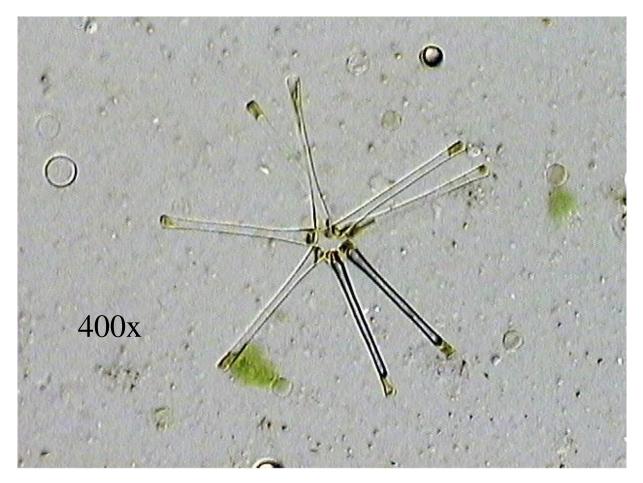






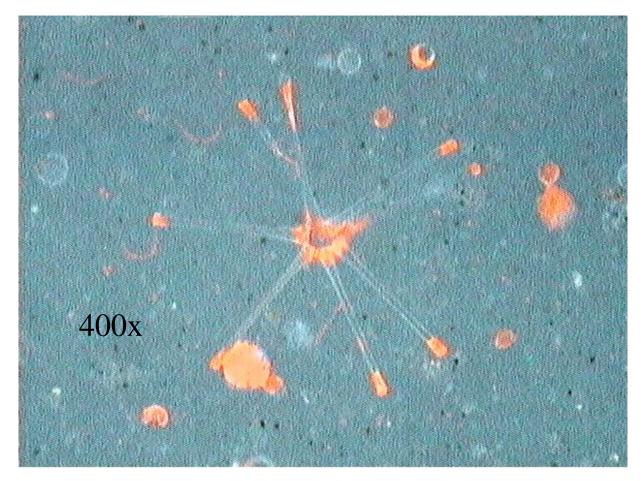
Astrionella: Diatom

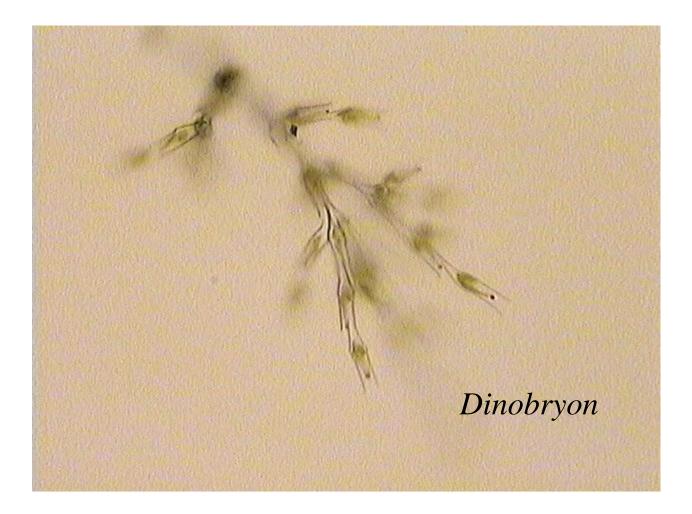
DIC



Astrionella: Diatom

Fluorescence

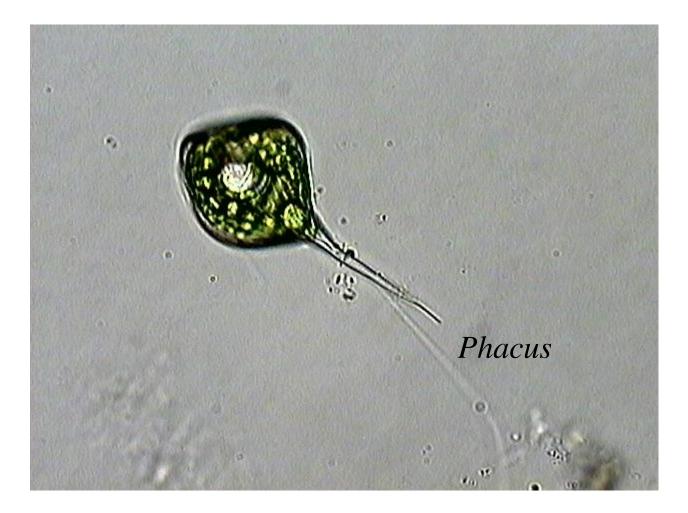


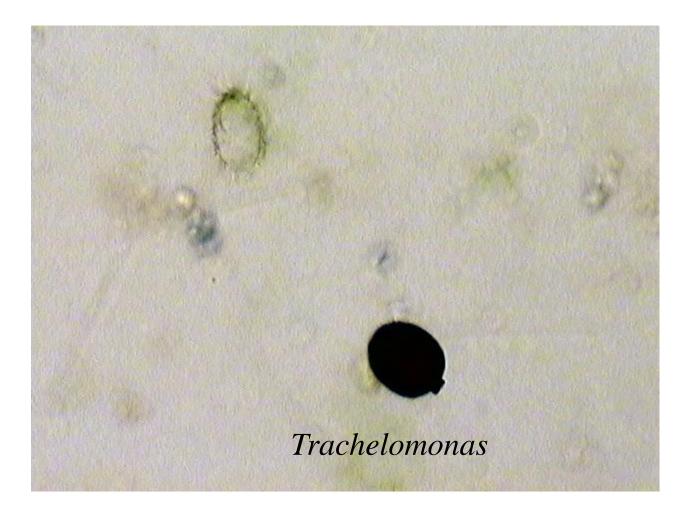






Euglenoids

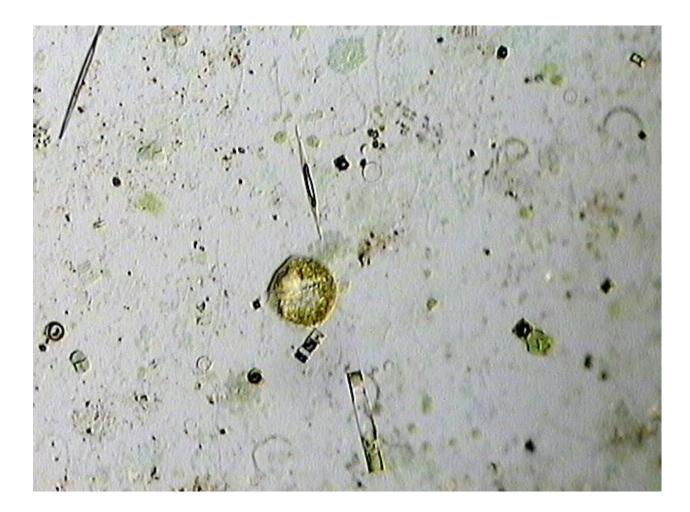




Dinoflagellates

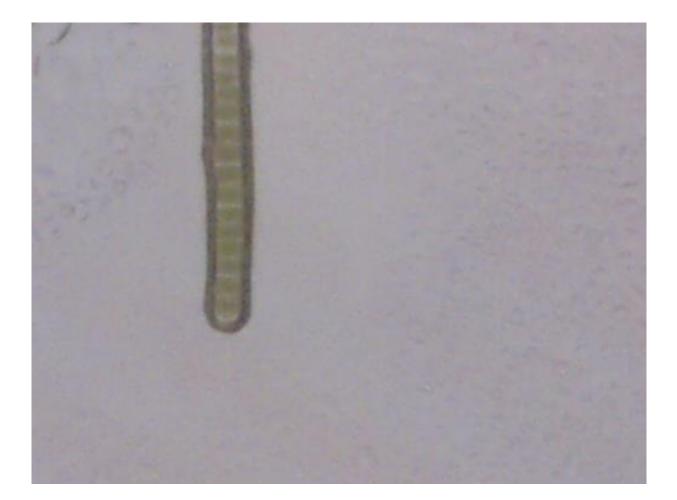
Lake Bloomington 200x

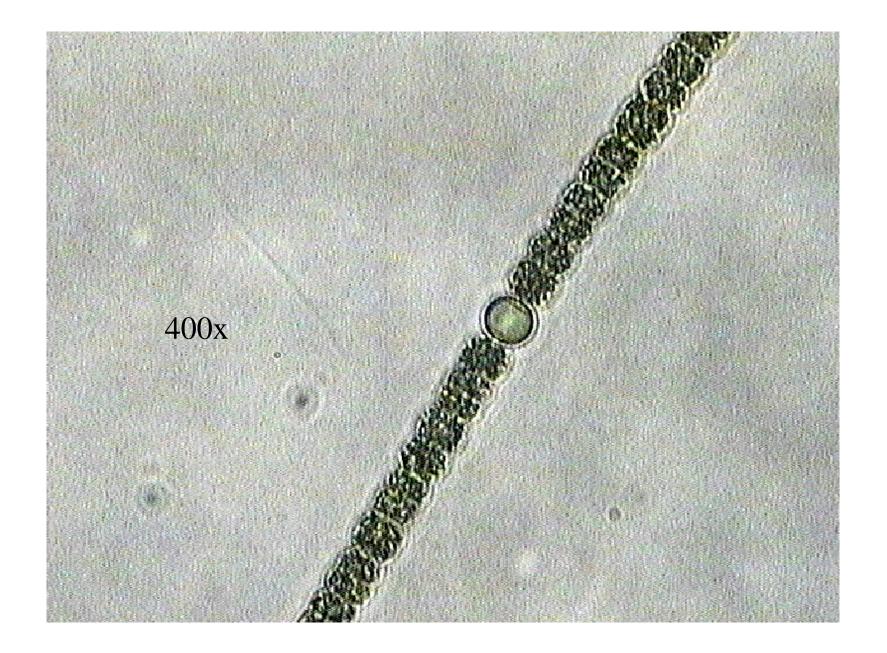
Dots: Bacterial Cells

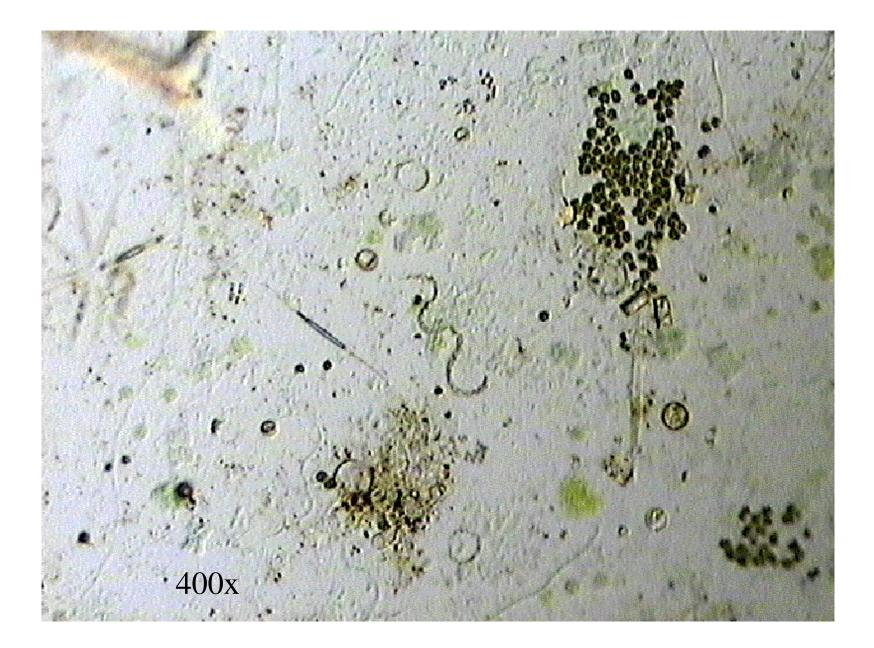


Cyanobacteria (Bluegreen "Algae")

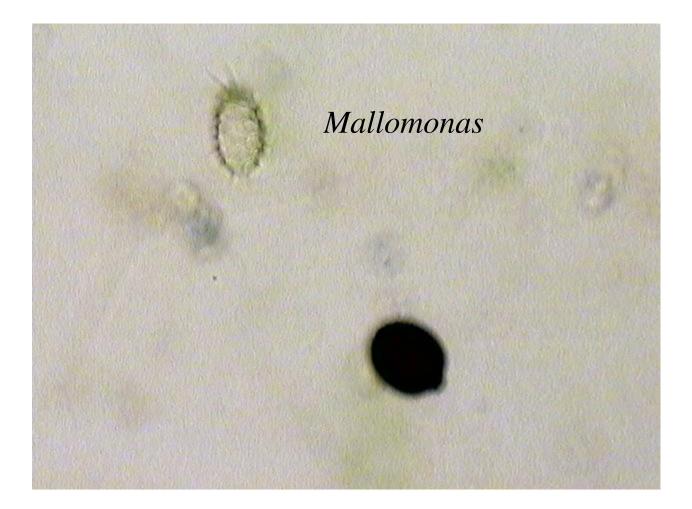
Filamentous Algae (Cyanobacterium) 200x





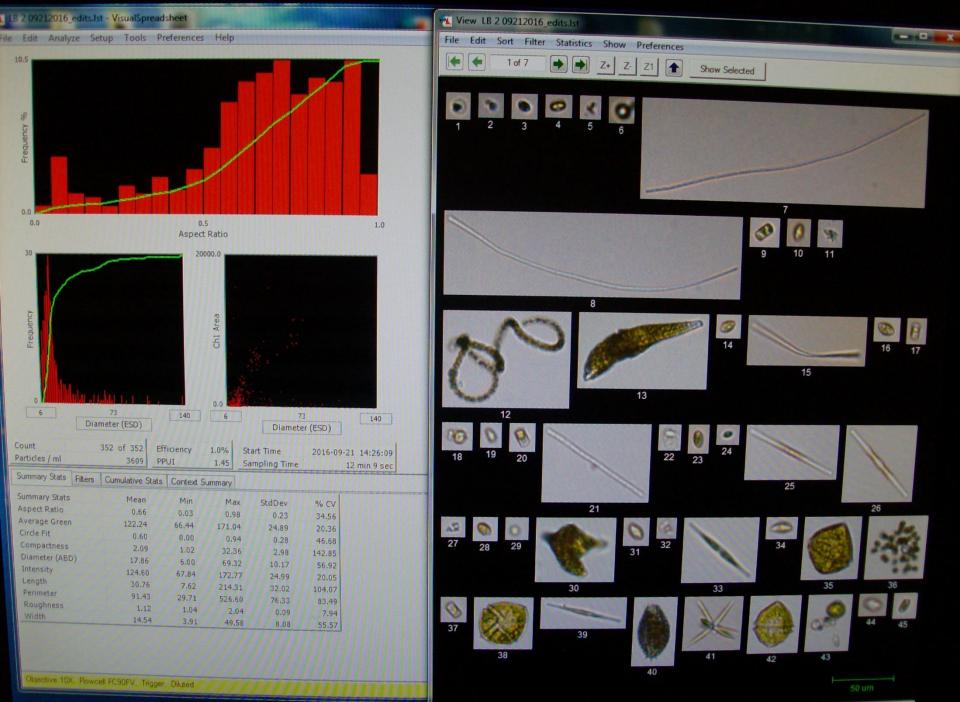


Other Types



The Rise and Fall of Algal Types

- Predominance of species and population size can vary with lake conditions
 - Temperature
 - Nutrient levels (both N and P)
 - Grazing pressure
 - Light penetration and Water clarity



Seasonal Succession of Phytoplankton

From: The Lake and Reservoir Restoration Guidance Manual, 2nd Edition, 1990

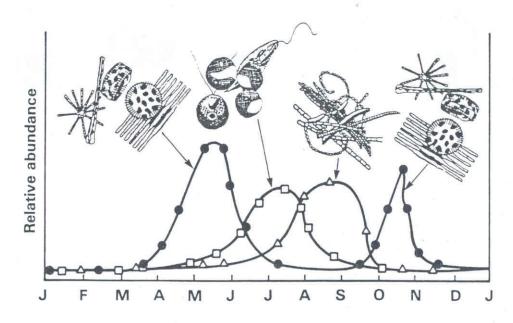
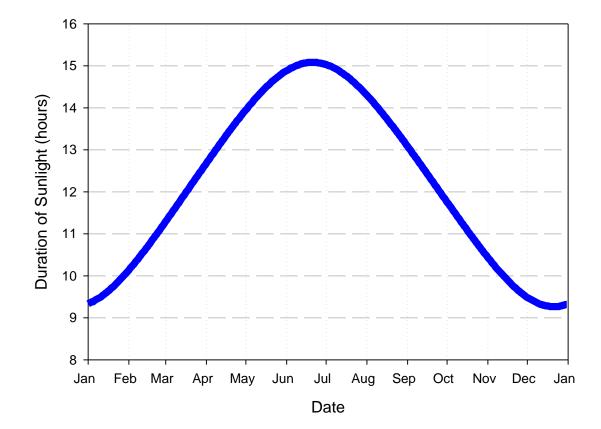
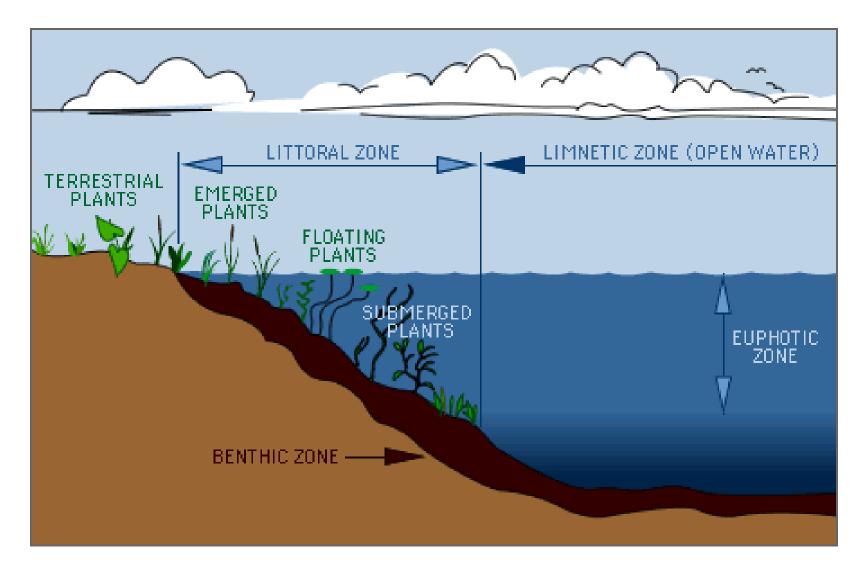


Figure 2-8.—A typical seasonal succession of lake phytoplankton communities. Diatoms dominate the phytoplankton in the spring and the autumn, green algae in midsummer, and blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) in late summer.

Duration of Sunlight vs Date Hudson, IL



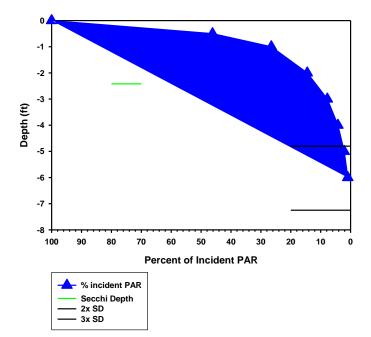
Source: United States Naval Observatory



Zones of a Lake (Source: Minnesota DNR)

Lake Notes Common Lake Water Quality Parameters

Photosynthetically Active Radiation vs Depth Lake Bloomington Launch Ramp Dock 03/21/2018









1 11

2 12

3 13

4 14

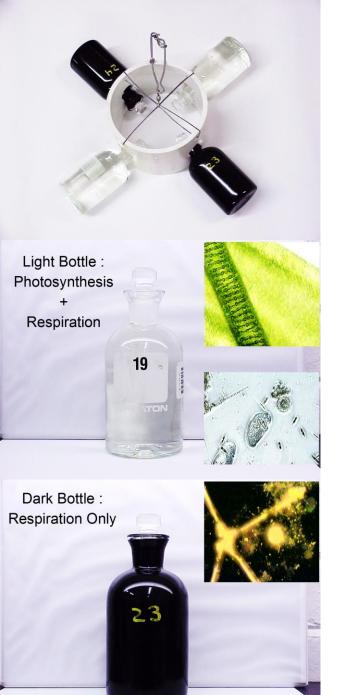
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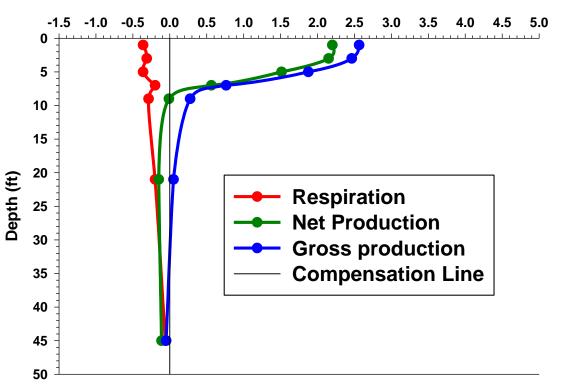
8 18

9 19

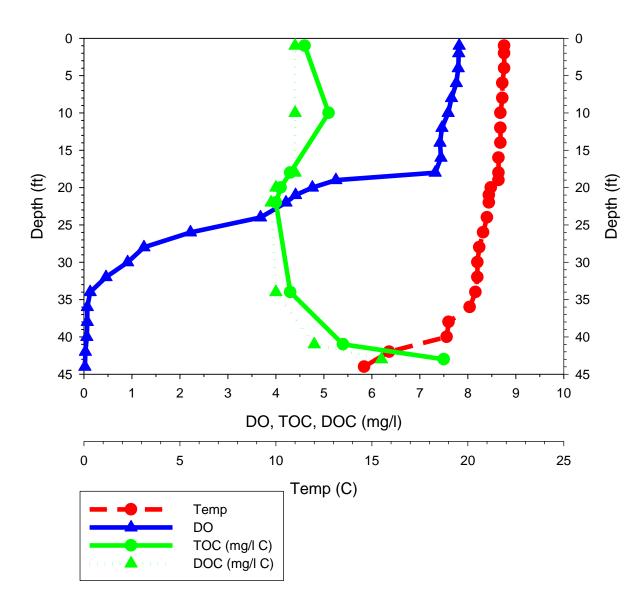


Evergreen Lake Light & Dark Bottle D.O. Study 7/22/99

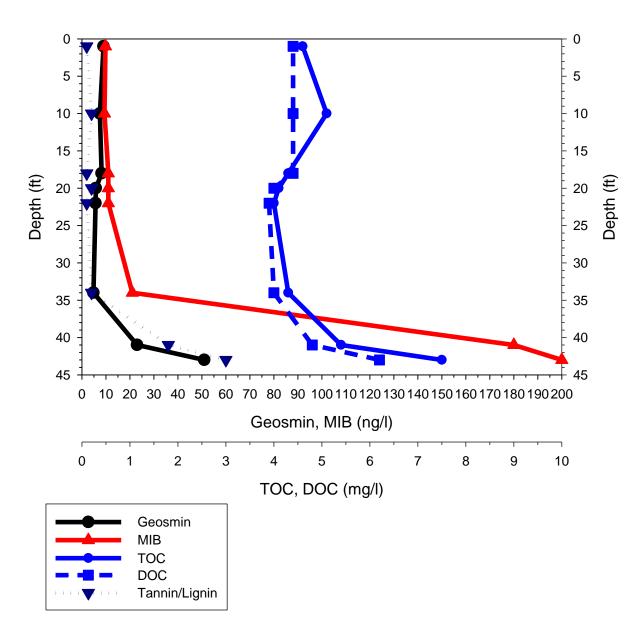
Change in Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)



Evergreen Lake Deep Station 10/04/2005



Evergreen Lake Deep Station 10/04/2005



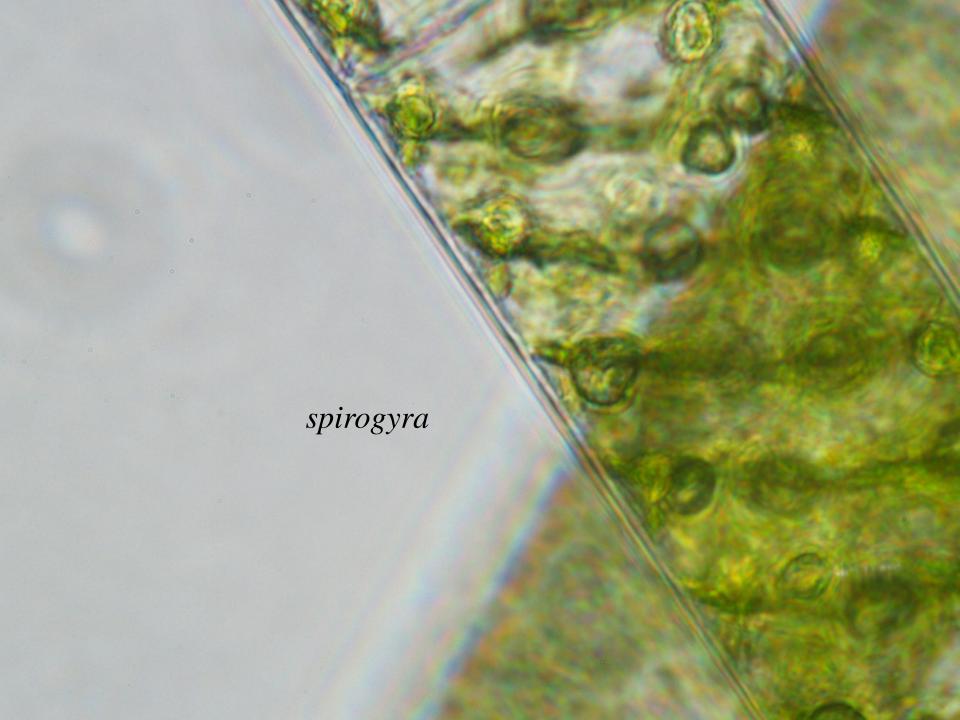
Bloom Photos



07/01/2015 08:52 AM

Evergreen Lake at spillway showing attached mats of *chladophora* and *spirogyra*



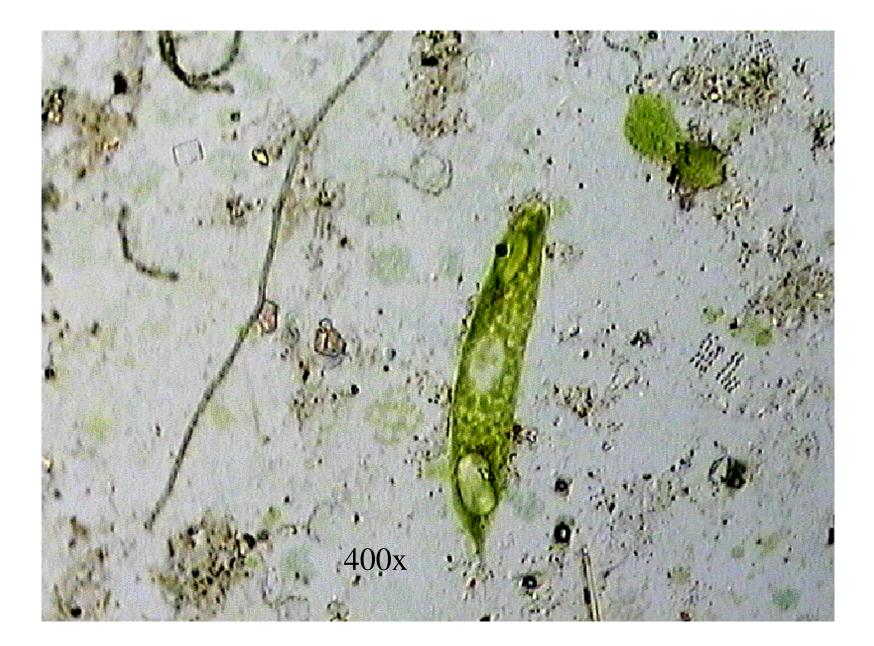


chladophora





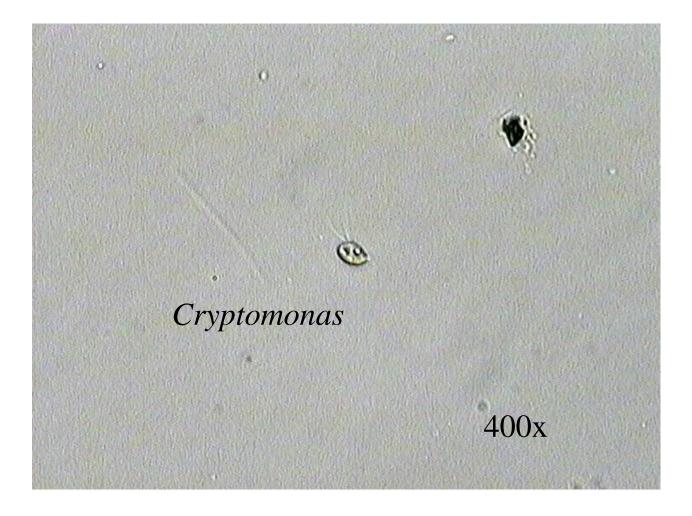


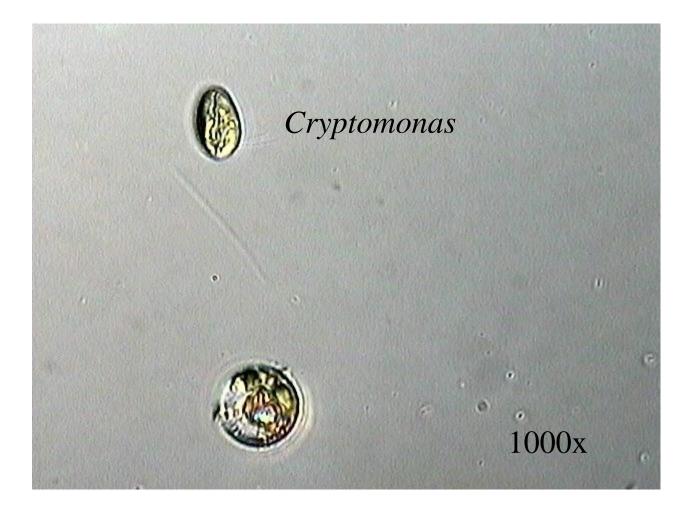


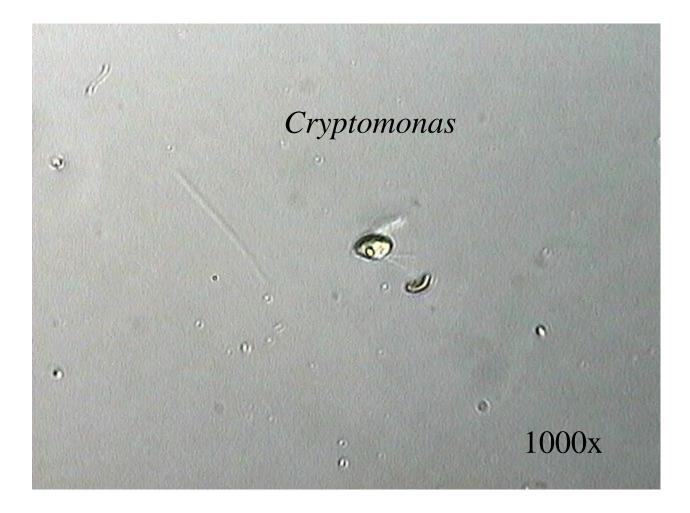


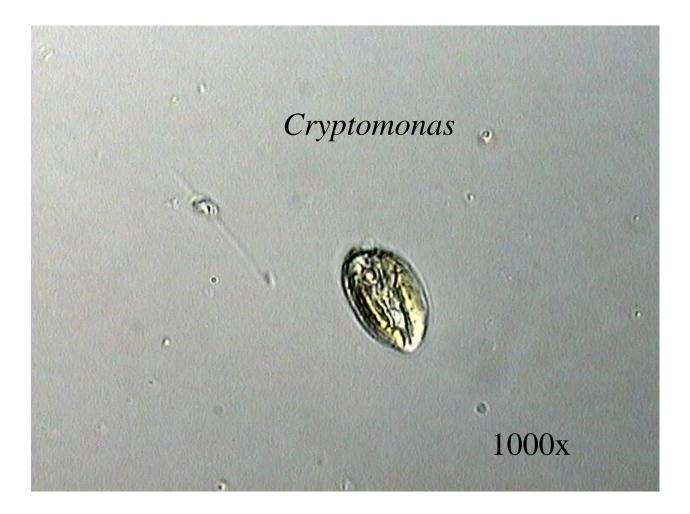






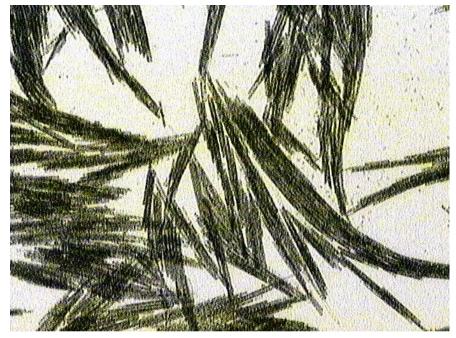






Evergreen Lake at Spillway showing green color of water due to *aphanizomenon flos aquae* bloom. July 06, 2015

07/06/2015 08:18 AM















0

05/23/2014 T3 wet land "Whitting"



05/23/2014

T3 Wetland "Whiting" 134 NTU

001-01-01. T3 wetland "Whiting" 134 NTU 6.02 NT4

after acidification

Tools you can use

- Secchi disk
- Color strip
- Digital camera
- Deer cam
- Digital microscope
- Lake Notes

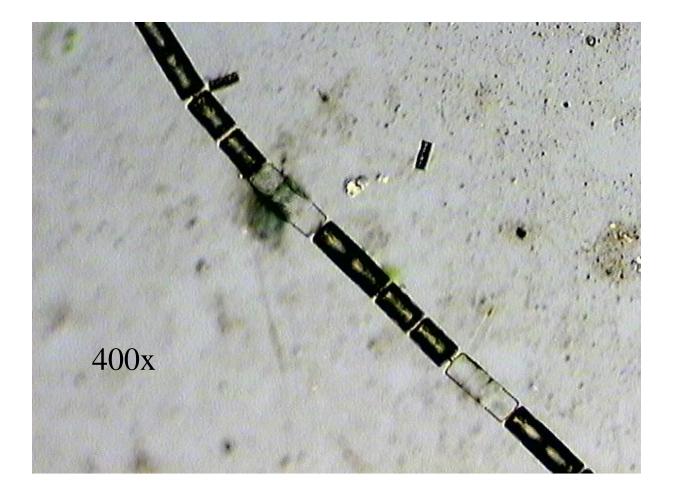




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9	19	
10	20	No Match



Questions?



Acknowledgements

City of Bloomington Water Department Staff Bob Yehl, Water Director Illinois EPA Lakes Unit Our Water Customers

Thank You

