

Landscape scale risk assessment of cyanobacteria blooms in California lakes

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May 24th, 2018





Bioassessment in California

Wadeable streams are covered statewide

- Reference sites [Ode et al., 2016]
- Macroinvertebrate, algal integrity [Mazor et al., 2016], [Theroux et al., in prep]
- Expectations of constraints [Beck et al., in prep]
- Recent proposal of biological standards





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Goal: evaluate the relative risk of lakes in California of exceeding a eutrophication endpoint that is related to bloom occurrence



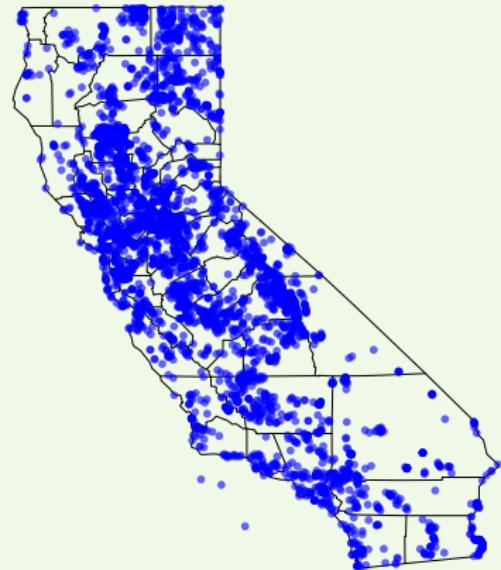
Available data

Limited *in situ* data for California, tons of watershed data

NLA07, NLA12: 59 lakes



LakeCat: 4924 lakes



[USEPA, 2009, USEPA, 2017, Hill et al., 2018]



Modelling approach

A four-step approach to make statewide inferences from a limited dataset:

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3. Predict statewide risk from chlorophyll prediction from landscape position
4. Identify statewide landscape factors that explain risk



Modelling approach

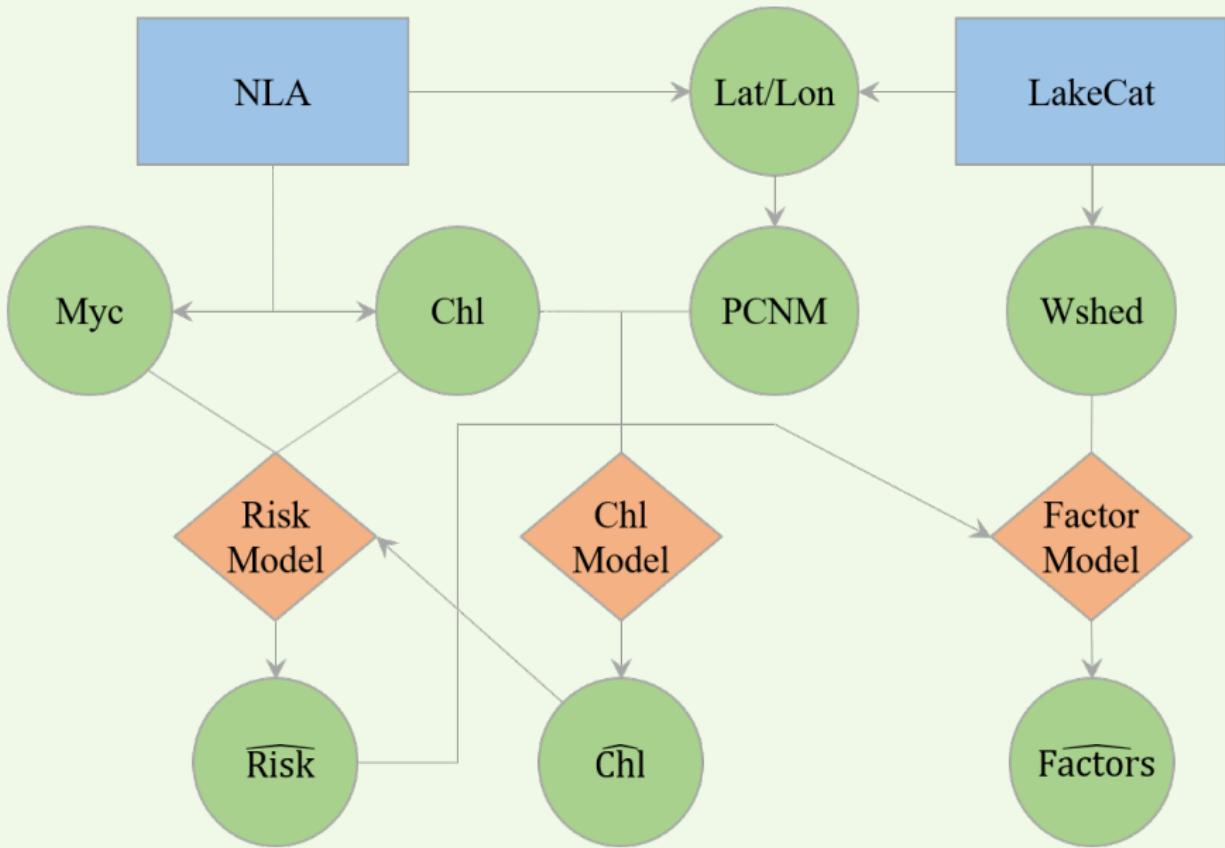
A four-step approach to make statewide inferences from a limited dataset:

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An exercise in diminishing returns...

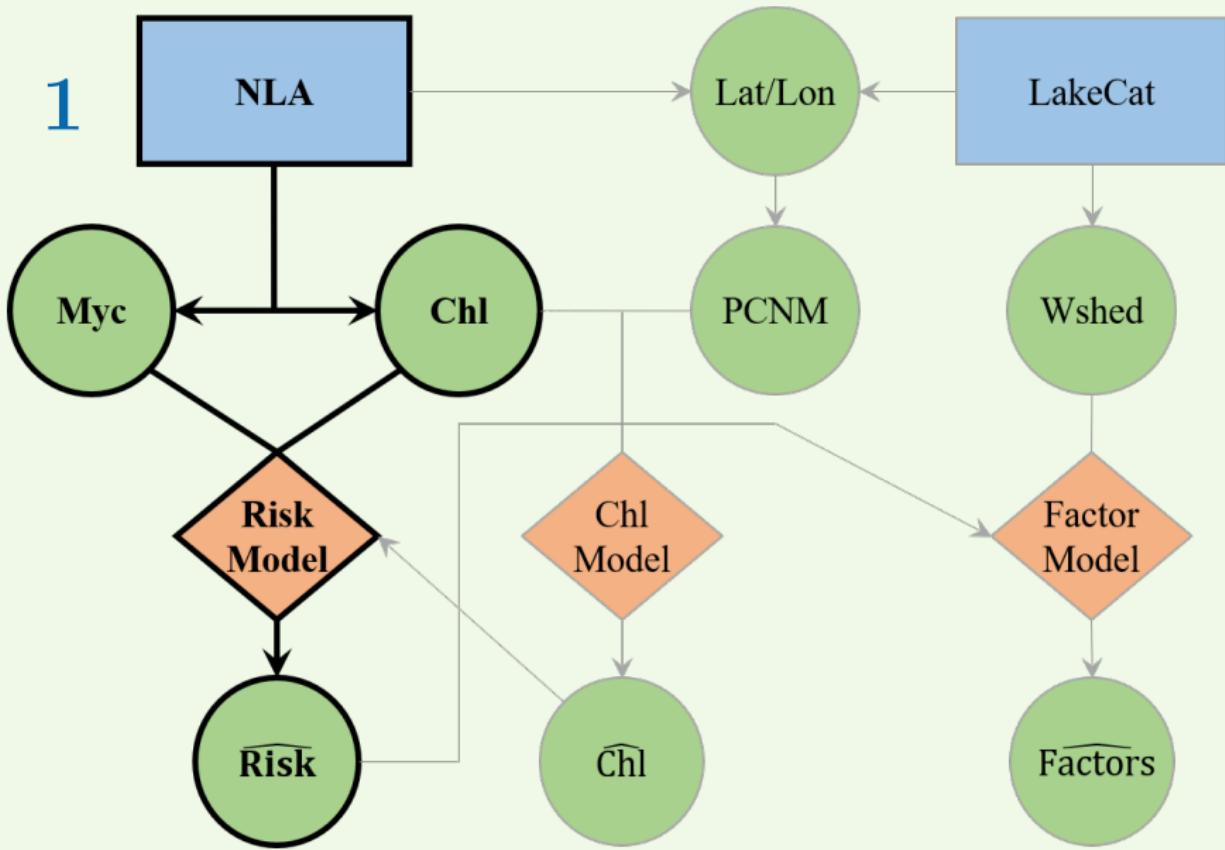


Modelling approach





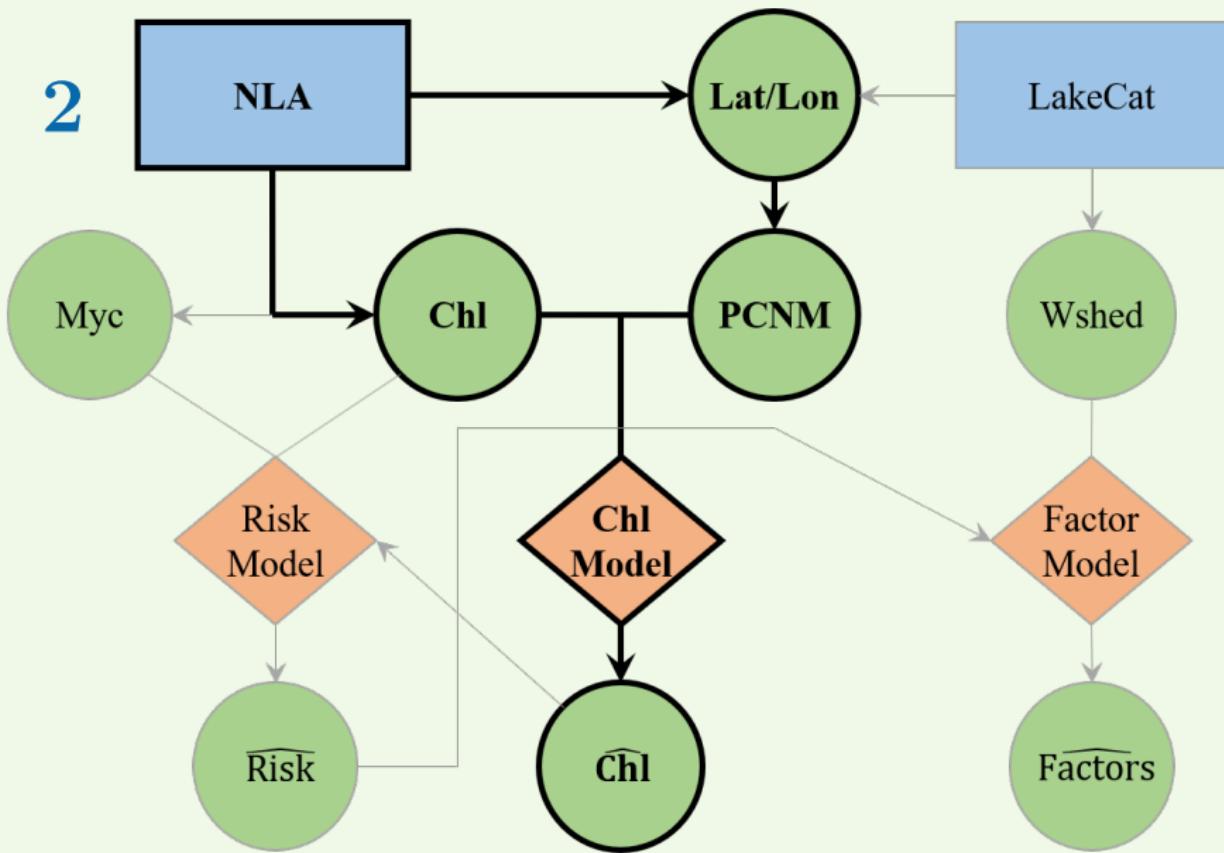
Modelling approach





Modelling approach

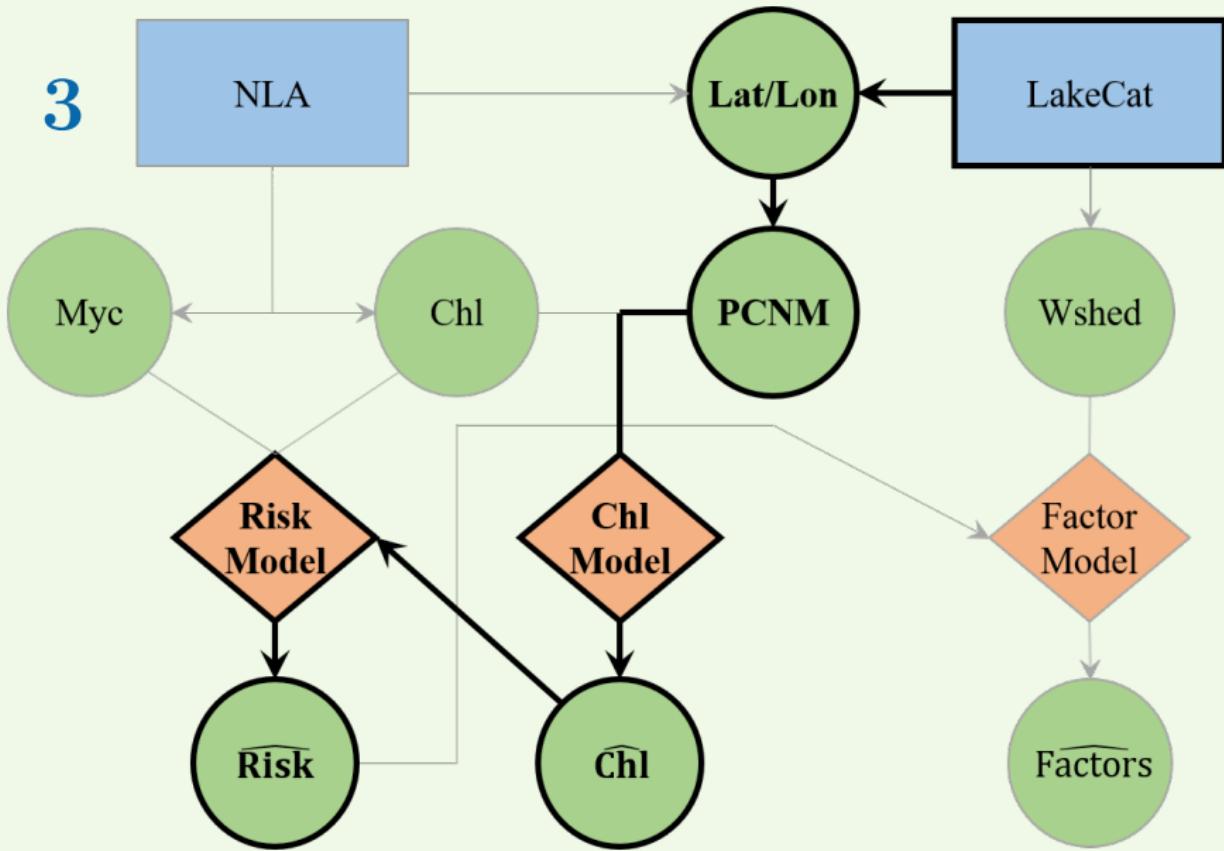
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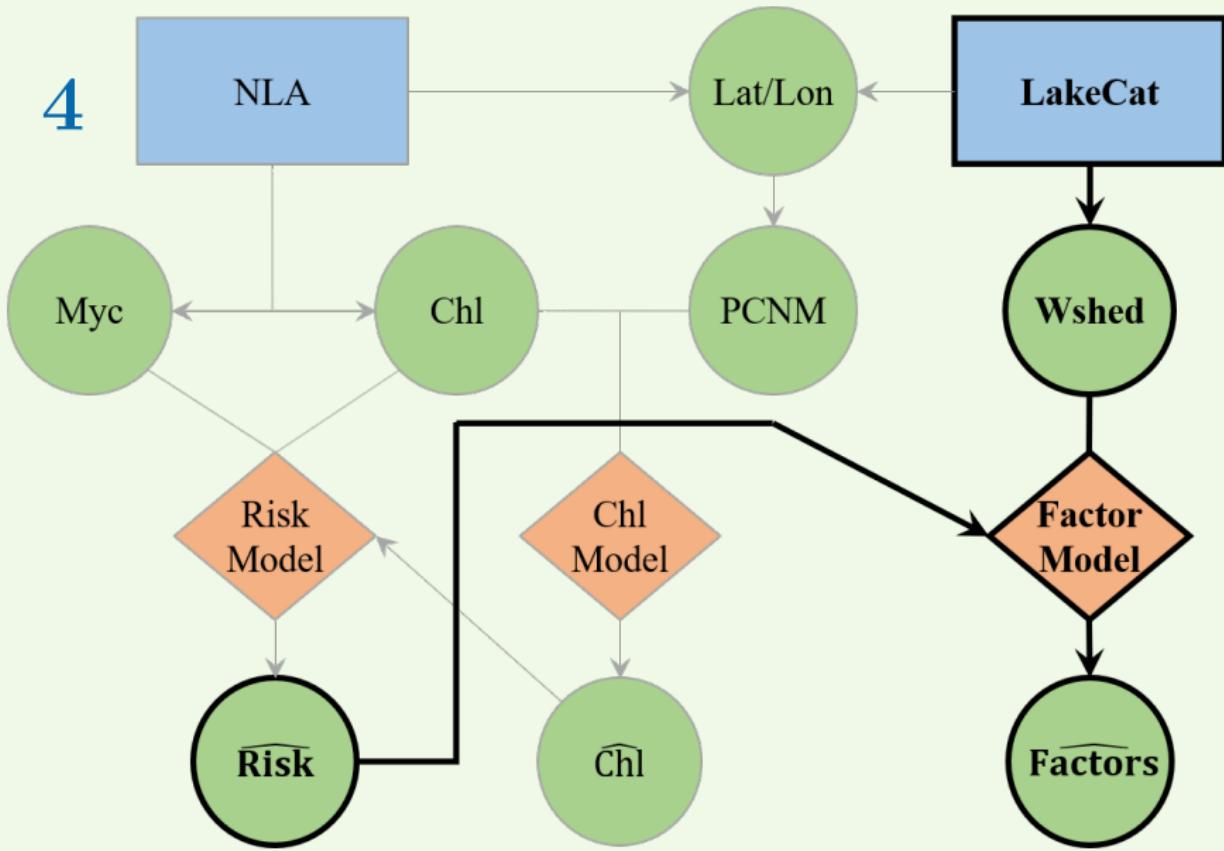
Modelling approach

3



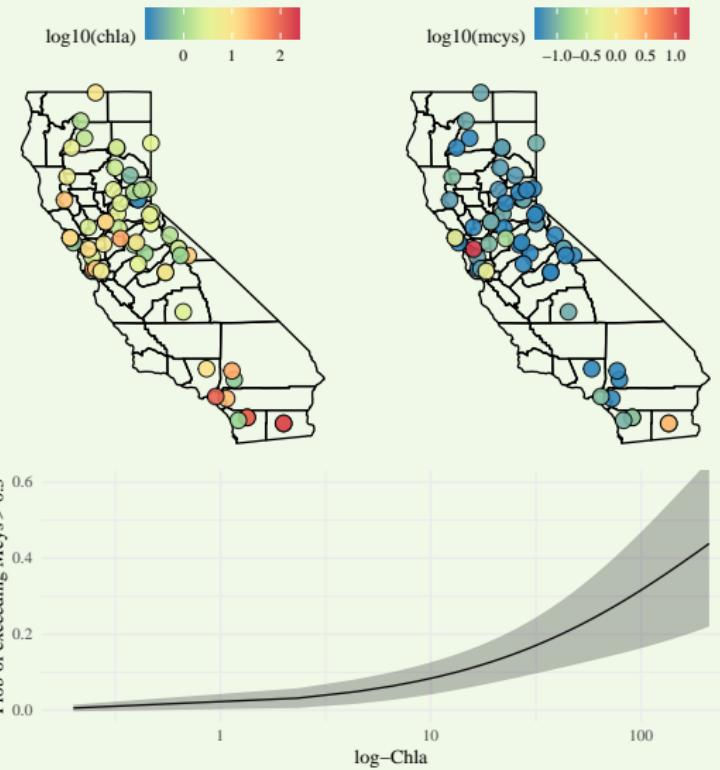
Modelling approach

4





1) Link between chlorophyll and microcystin

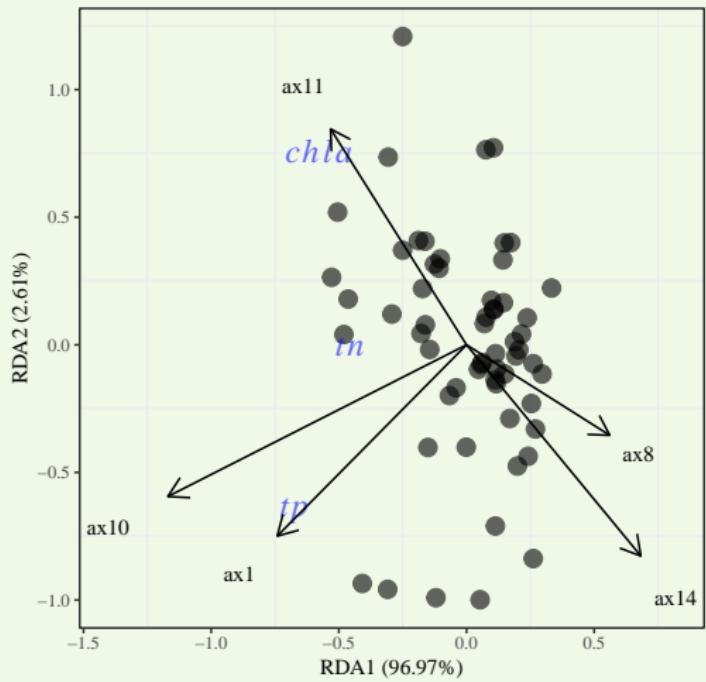
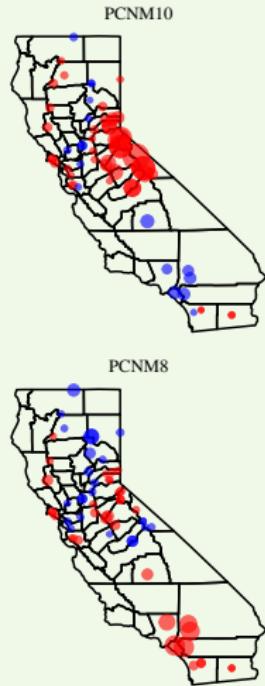
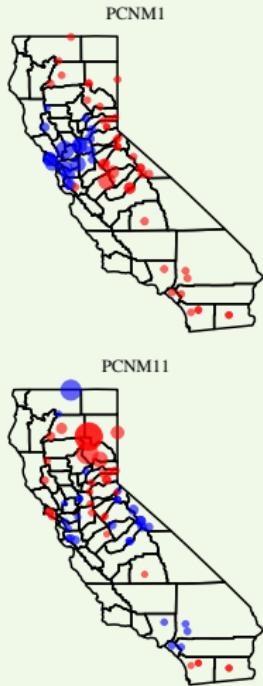


- *In situ* NLA data
- Build a simple model of the likelihood of exceeding some threshold
- WHO criteria for children drinking water



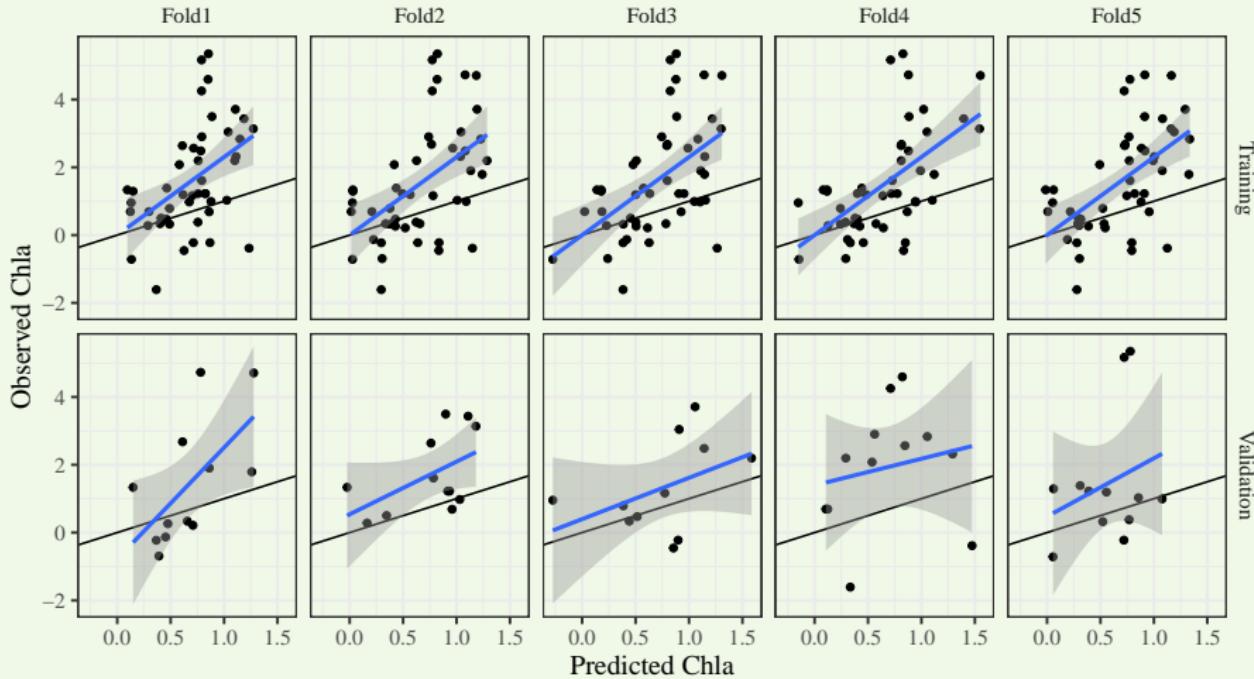
2) Link between chlorophyll and location

Making data using a spatial PCA



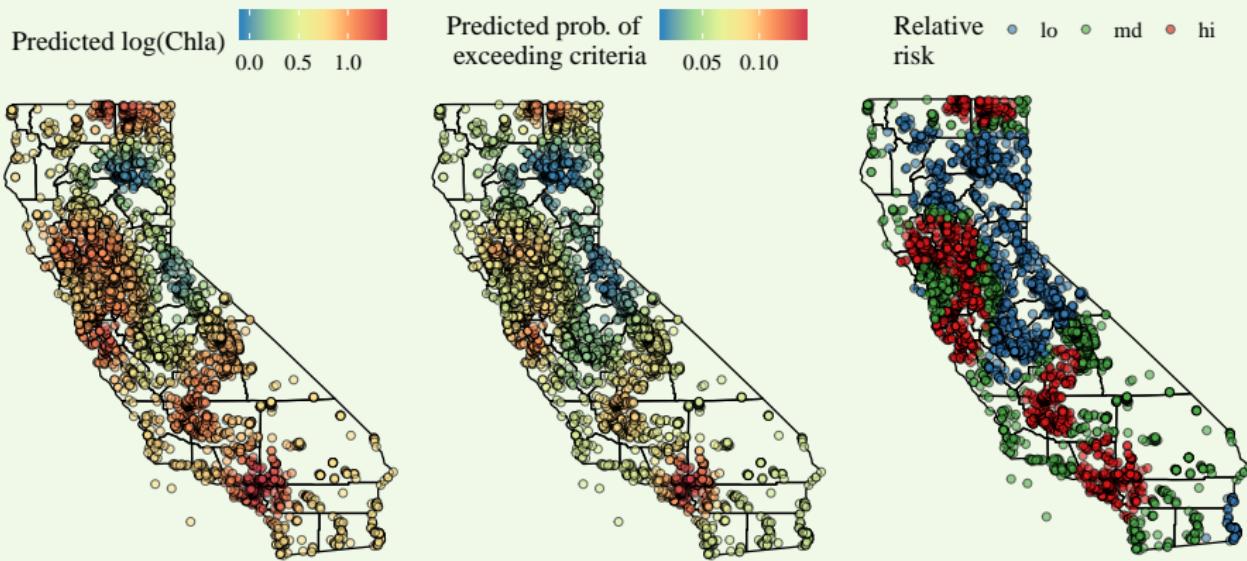
2) Link between chlorophyll and location

Predicted chlorophyll from location seems okay



3) Estimated risk from chla prediction

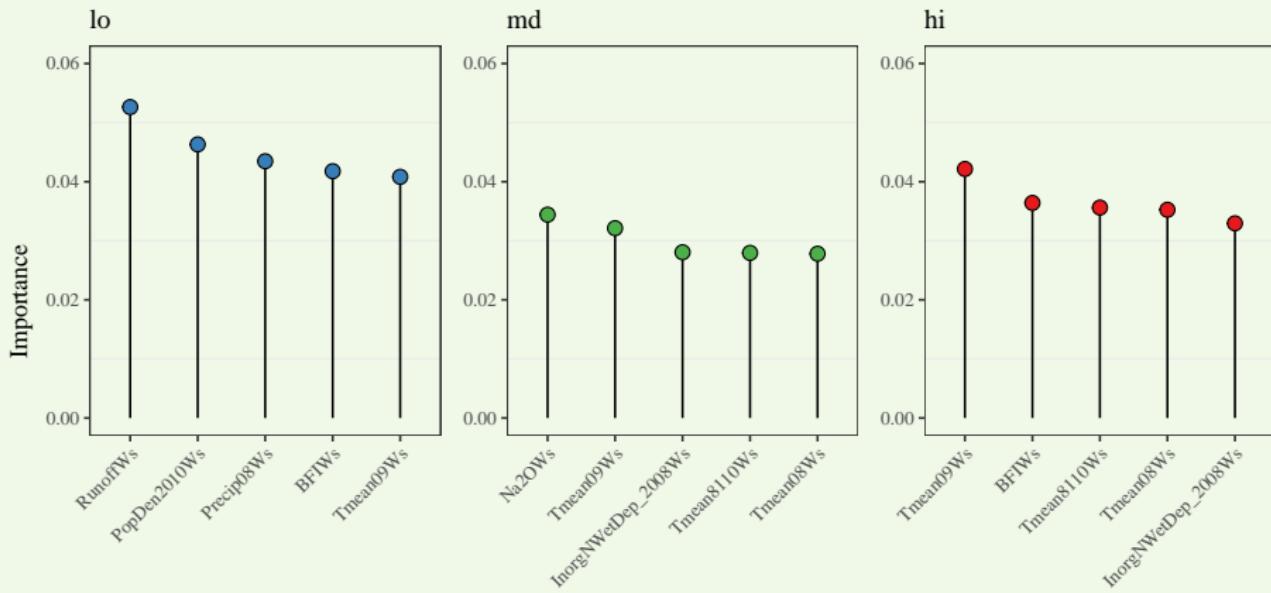
An additional leap: Use predicted chlorophyll from landscape model, estimate predicted probability of exceeding threshold, categorize relative risk





4) Identify landscape factors that explain risk

Top five most important watershed factors explaining the relative risk categories





What did we learn?

- National level products can be leveraged for exploratory analysis





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What did we learn?

- National level products can be leveraged for exploratory analysis
- Chlorophyll could be used as an assessment endpoint of HAB risk
- Landscape position is a potentially powerful predictor of water quality
- HAB risks are relatively low statewide, but possibly a byproduct of the model





Issues and future work

This is a very simplistic model wrought with assumptions, good for exploration but not on a case basis

Alternative data acquisition can be explored:



[https://www.epa.gov/water-research/](https://www.epa.gov/water-research/cyanobacteria-assessment-network-cyan)

cyanobacteria-assessment-network-cyan



Acknowledgments:

Research staff and employees at Southern California Coastal Water Research Project

Blake Schaeffer (USEPA, ORD) for CyAN data

Ryan Hill (USEPA, ORISE) for LakeCat data

Photo credits: Meredith Howard, Susan Fricke, Carey Nagoda, Raphael Mazor, Chad Loflen

Funding sources and contact:



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GitHub (project):
https://github.com/fawda123/cali_lake

GitHub (presentation):
https://github.com/fawda123/SFS_2018

Twitter: @fawda123

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