

From Monitoring to Management: Working Towards Maintaining and Improving Water Quality at Pigeon Lake

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Alberta Environment and Sustainable
Resource Development
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Introduction

Outline

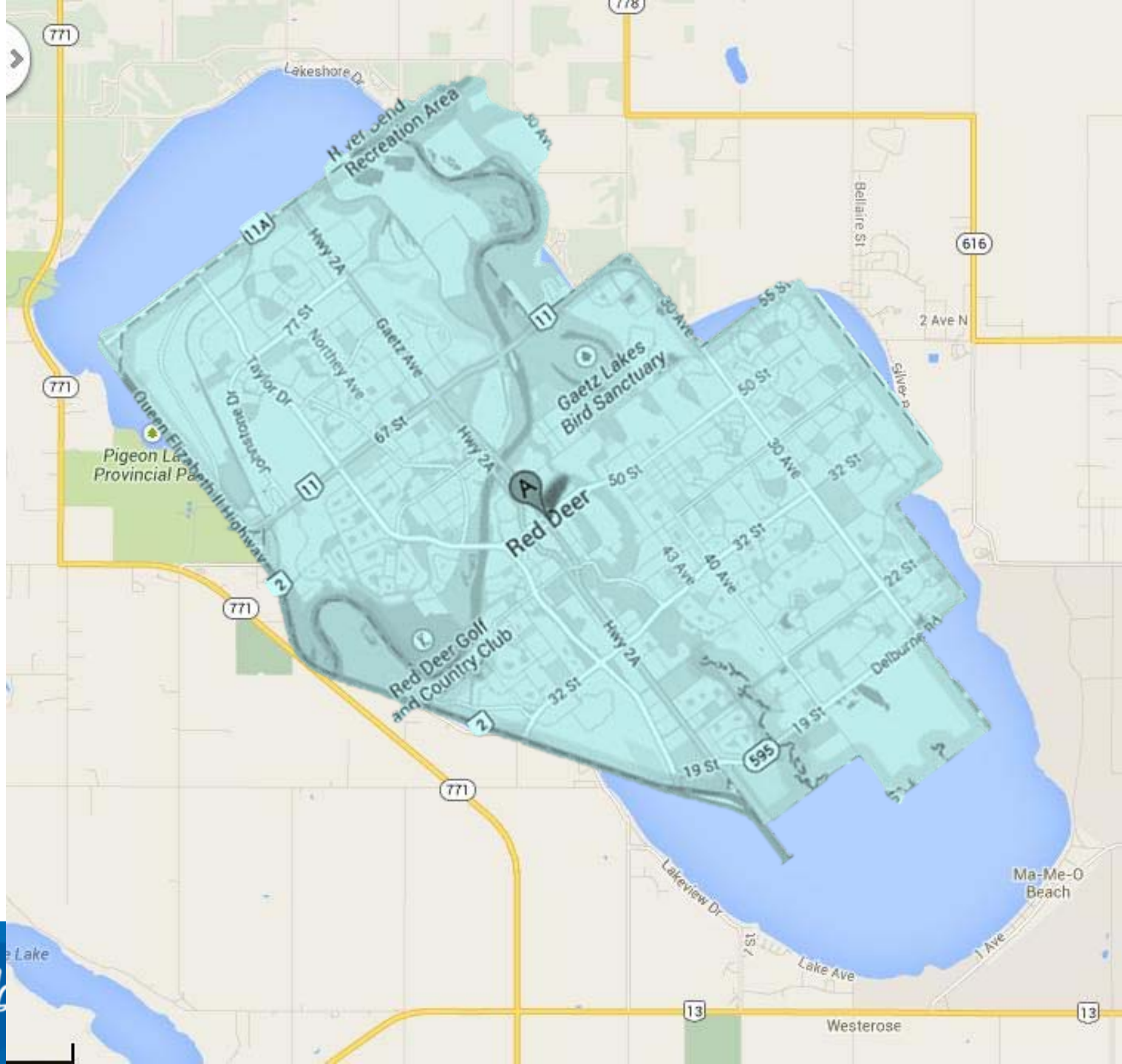
- Pigeon Lake and Pigeon Lake watershed
- Nuisance blooms and fish kills – issues or indicators?
- Evolution of monitoring and management – past to present
- Where do we go from here?

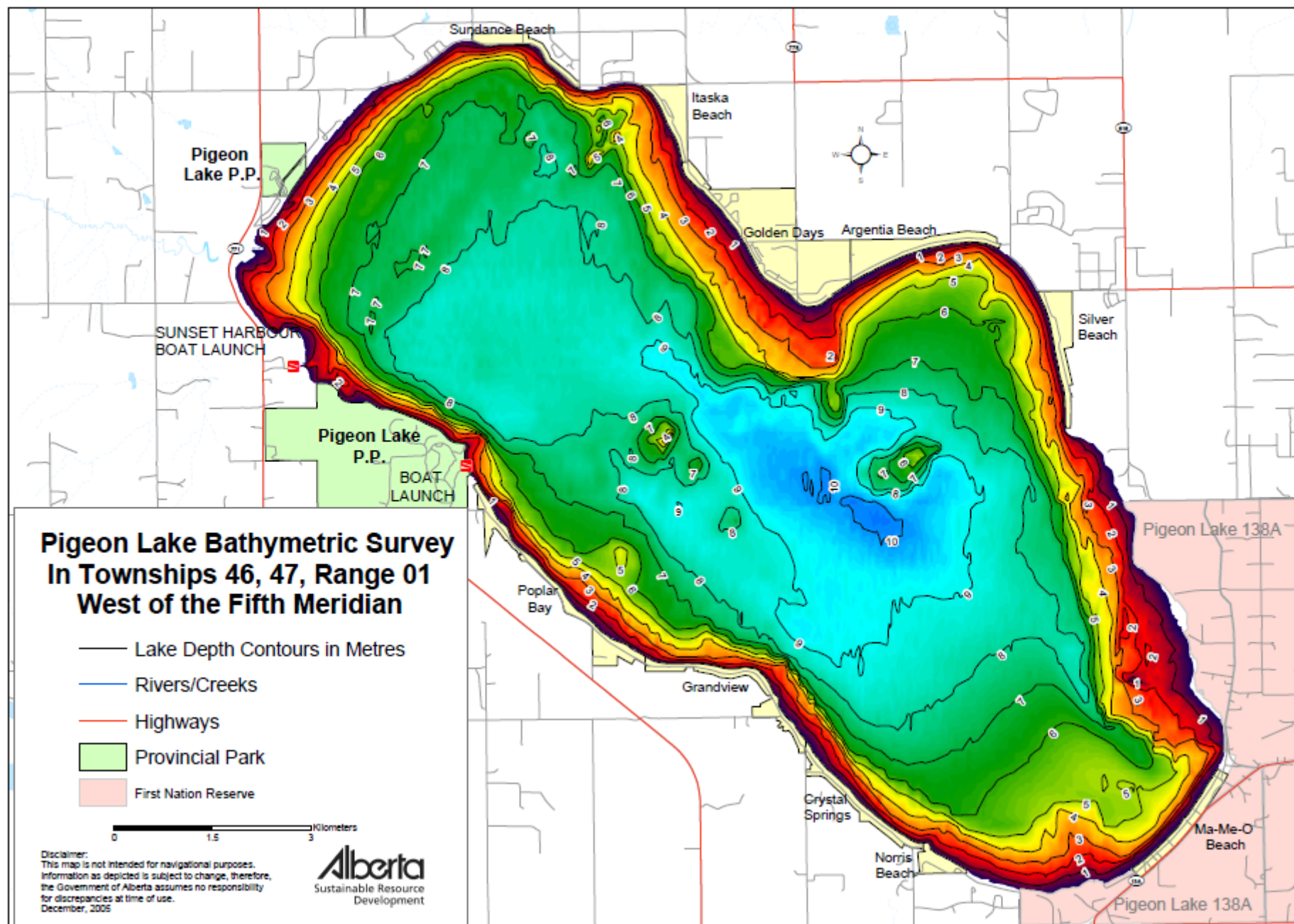


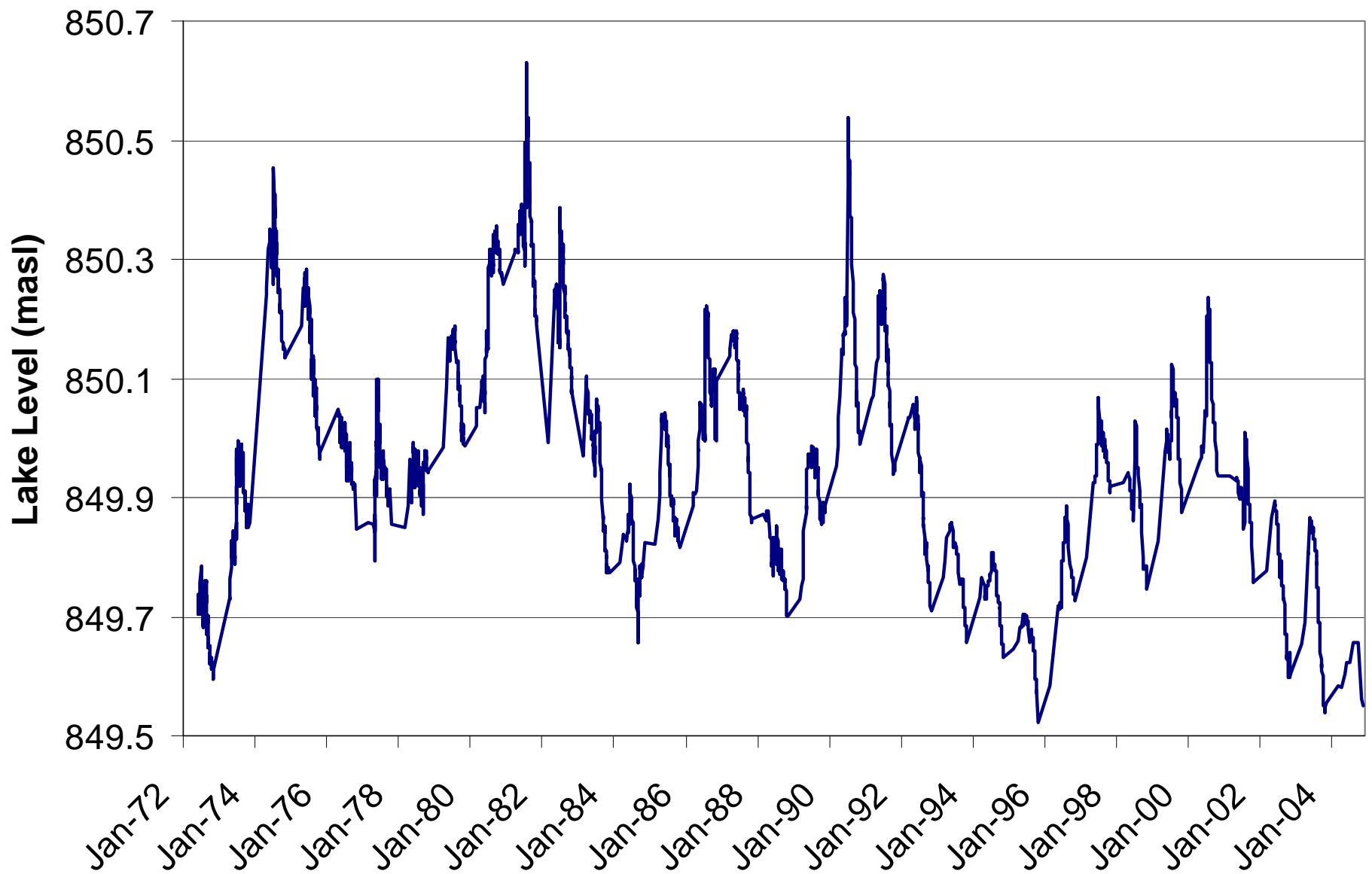
Pigeon Lake and Pigeon Lake Watershed

Overview and History

- Very popular recreational lake located 60km southwest of Edmonton within Battle River watershed
- Large lake (96.7km²) with a relatively small watershed (187km²)
- Relatively shallow (maximum depth of ~10m) with small inflowing streams and single outflow – large fluctuations in water levels
- Development and more intensive use of the watershed and lake beginning in 1850's
- Currently includes 10 summer villages, 2 counties, First Nations reserve, provincial park, agricultural land, and natural areas – lots of varying land-use
- Differing bylaws, land-use strategies, values, etc. – lake is common bond




















PIGEON LAKE WATERSHED: LAND COVER

-  Water
-  Exposed Land
-  Developed Land
-  Shrubland
-  Wetland
-  Annual Crops
-  Perennial Crops and Pasture Lands
-  Coniferous Forest
-  Deciduous Forest
-  Mixed Forest
-  Subwatershed Boundaries

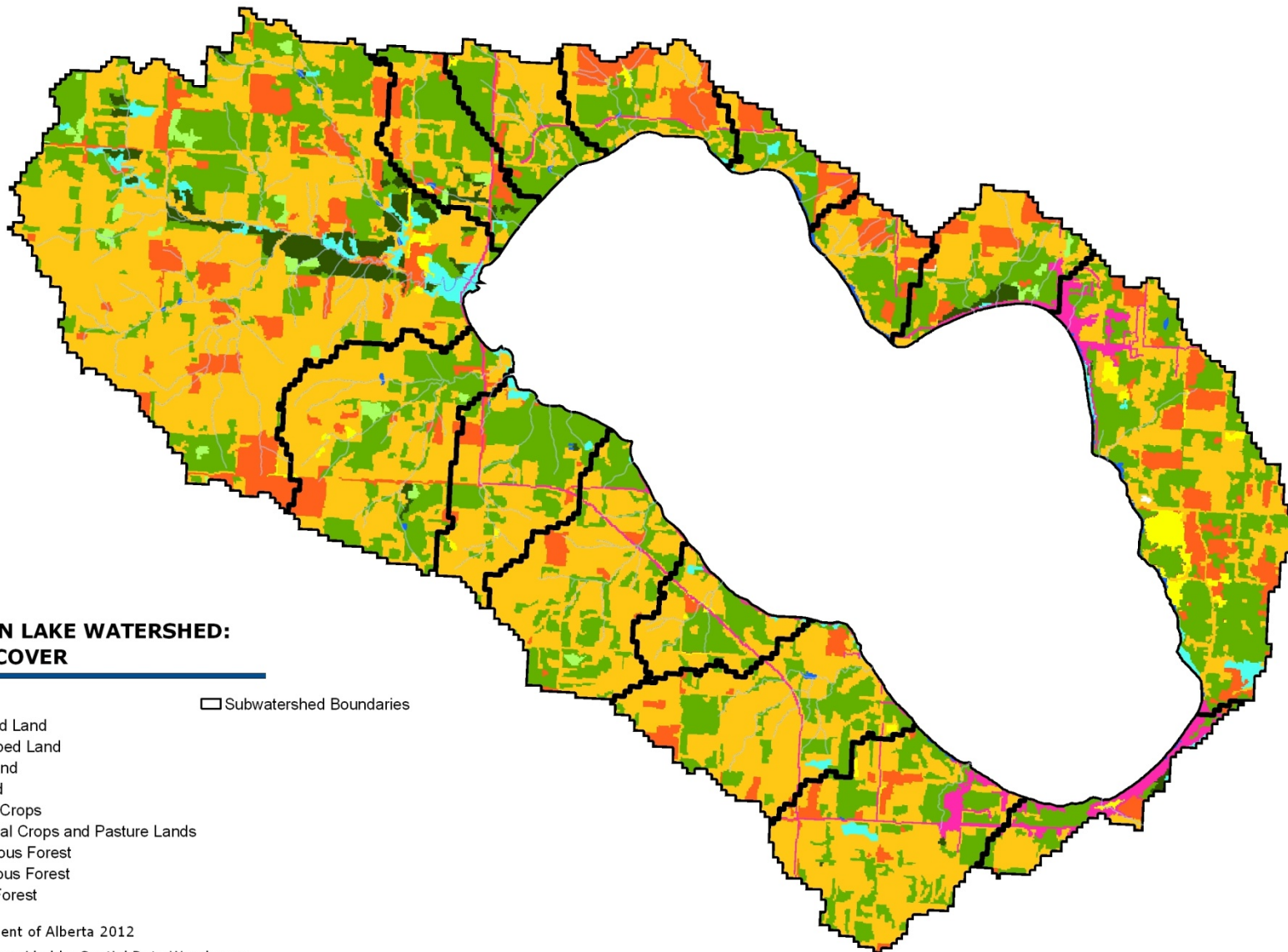
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 Kilometers





PIGEON LAKE WATERSHED: SUBWATERSHEDS

Subwatersheds

- Argentia
- Crystal Springs
- Golden Days
- Grandview
- Itaska
- Lakedell
- Ma Me O Beach
- North East Shore
- Pigeon Lake Provincial Park
- Poplar Bay
- Rundel's Mission
- Sundance
- Sunset Harbor
- Tide Creek
- Zeiner

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Kilometers



PIGEON LAKE WATERSHED: OIL AND GAS PIPELINES

- Pipelines STATUS**
- Abandoned
 - Discontinued
 - Operating
 - To Be Constructed
- Pigeon Subwatershed Boundaries

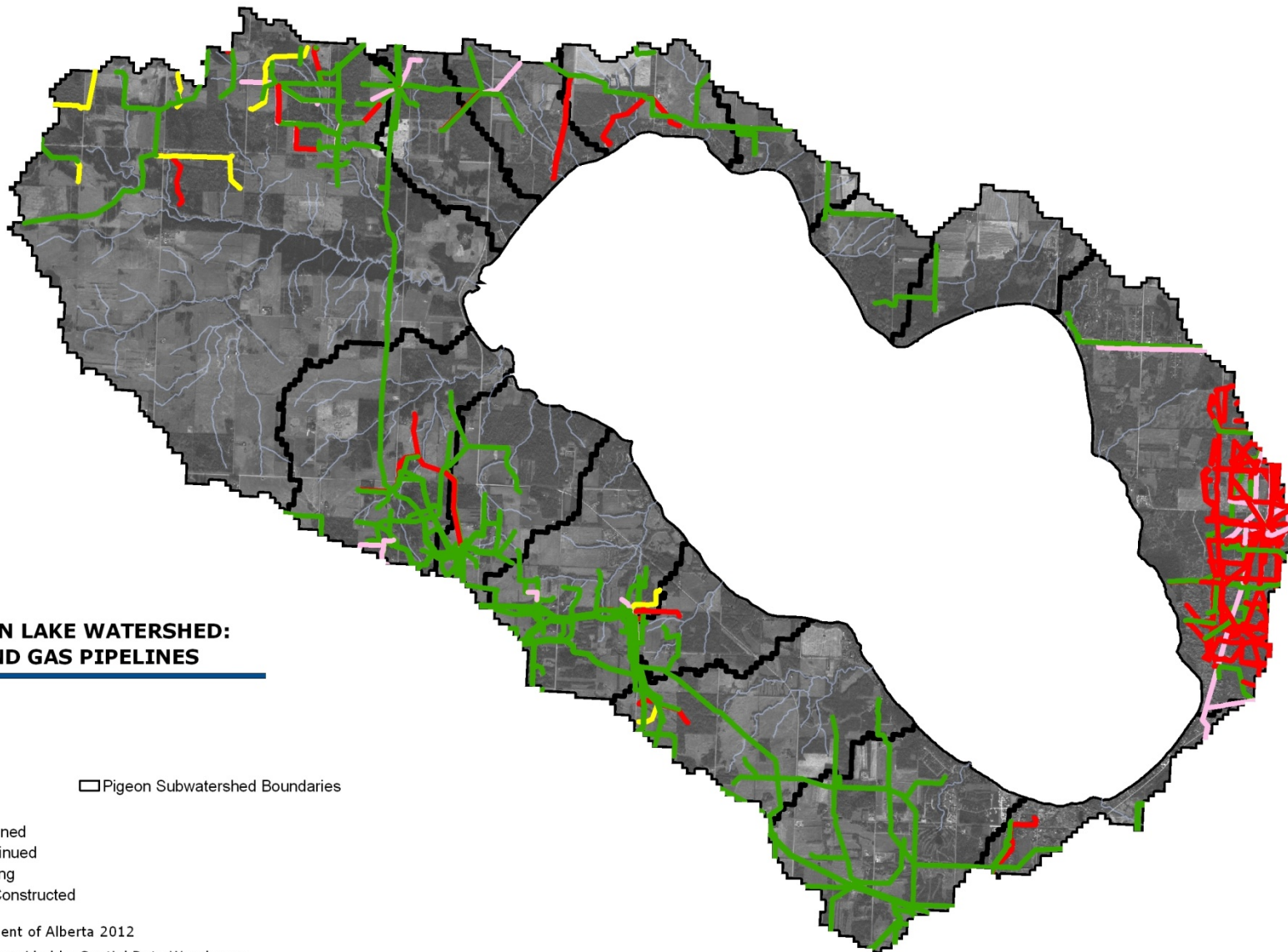
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Kilometers





PIGEON LAKE WATERSHED: CUTLINES AND TRAILS

— Cutlines and Trails □ Pigeon Subwatershed Boundaries

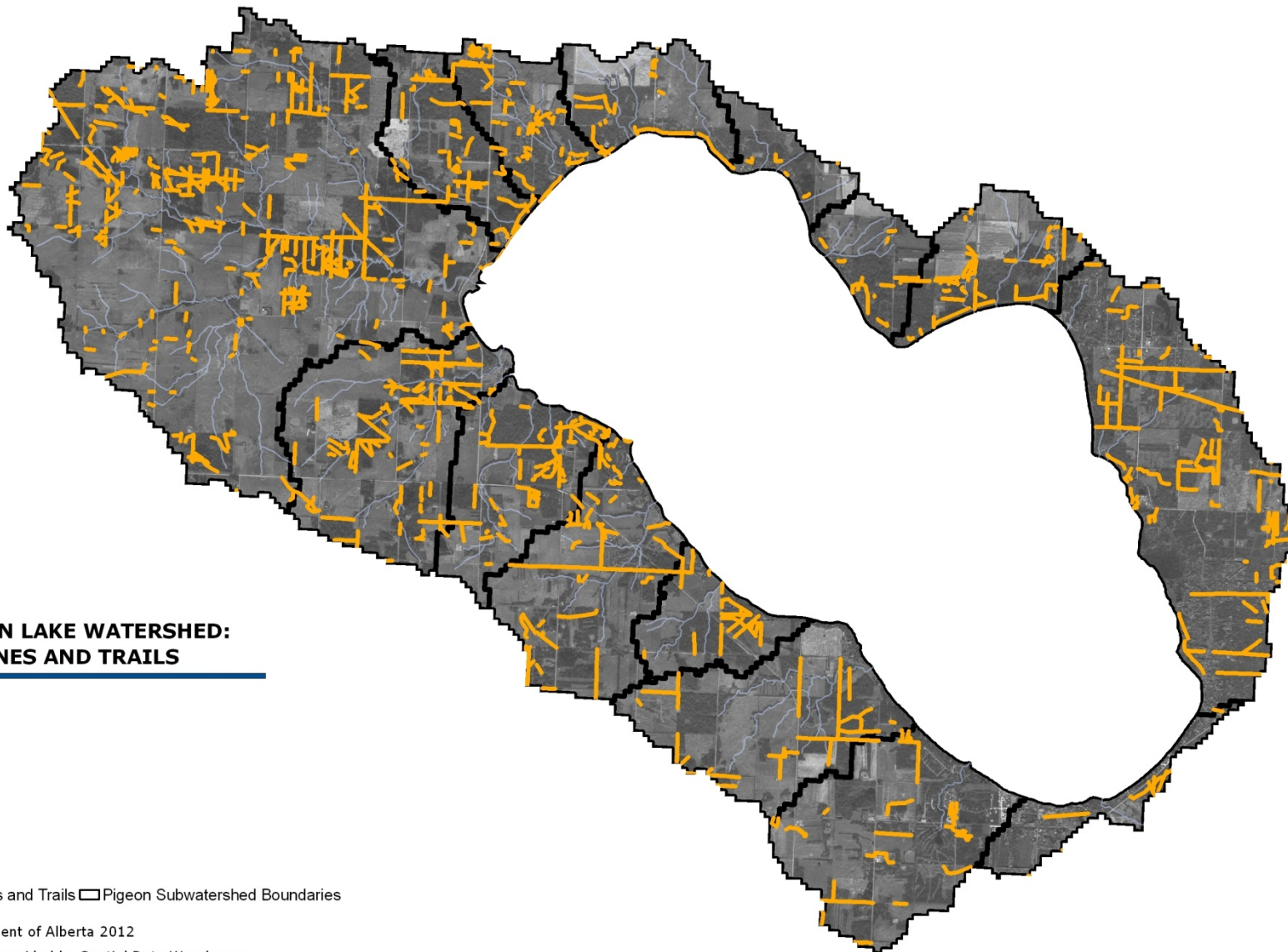
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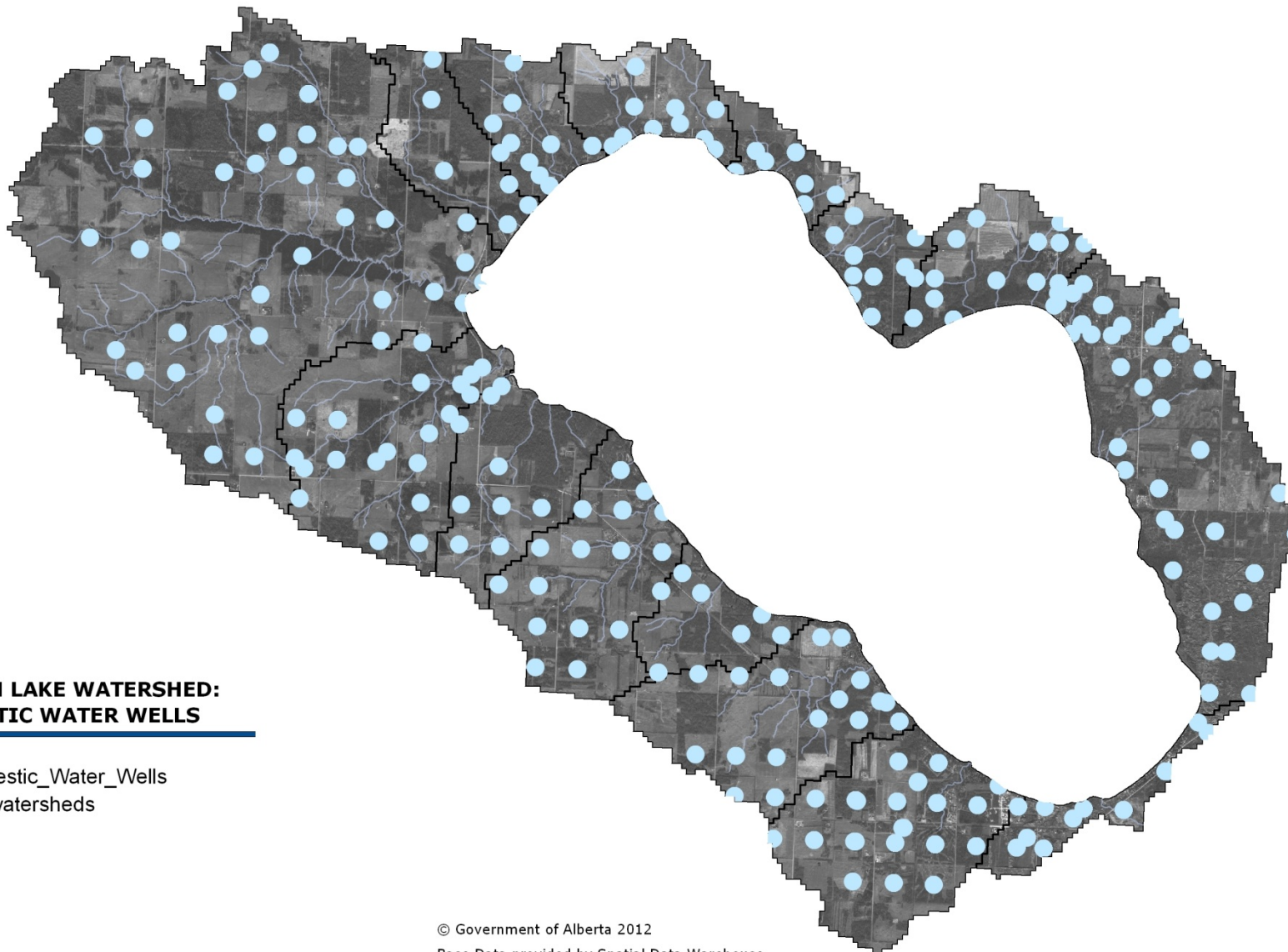
Kilometers





PIGEON LAKE WATERSHED: DOMESTIC WATER WELLS

- Domestic_Water_Wells
- Subwatersheds



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 Kilometers

Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills – Issues or Indicators?

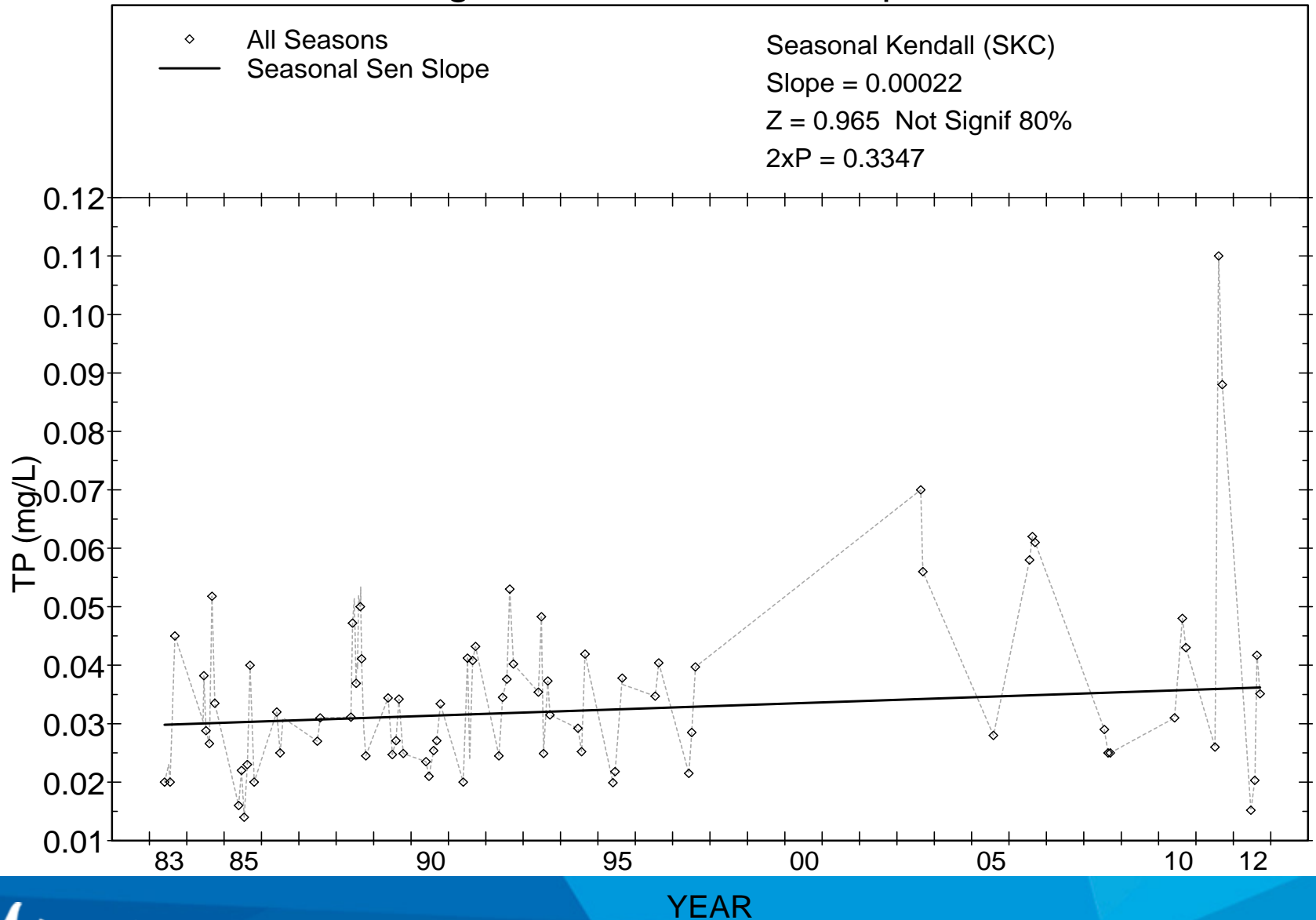
Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills

- Pigeon Lake has long been a productive lake
 - Mitchell (1986) – Pigeon Lake is “relatively shallow, green with algae in summer...”
 - Mitchell (1996) – Pigeon Lake has “relatively good water quality for much of the summer even though the water may appear green...”
- Classified as eutrophic, similar to many other central Alberta lakes
 - Productive soils = productive lakes
 - Chemical and physical characteristics are ideal for cyanobacteria

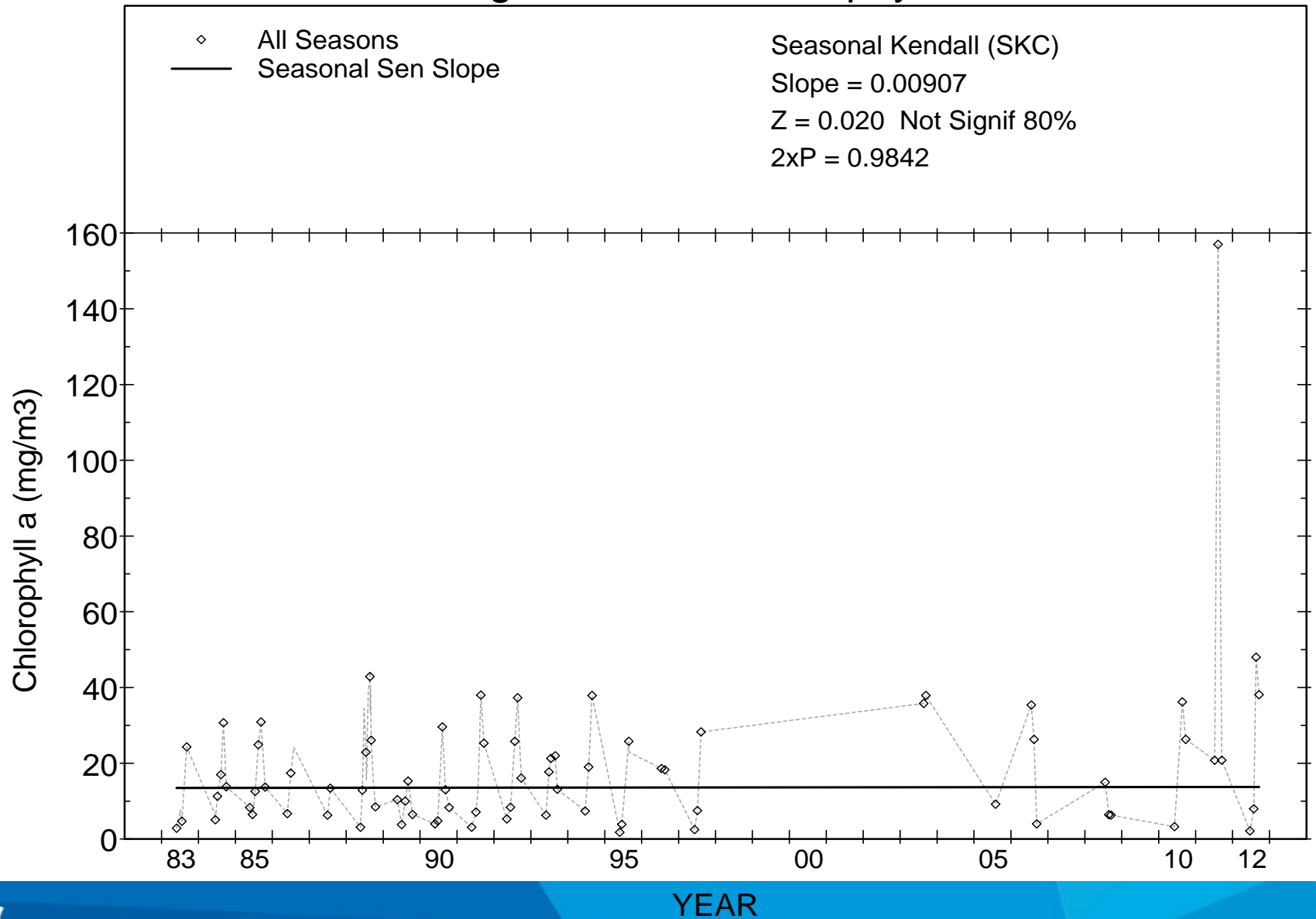
Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills

- Despite presence of nuisance blooms in recent years, long-term data does not indicate a significant increase in nutrient or chlorophyll-a content over time
- Possible explanations?
 - Sample timing and sample gaps
 - Collection of integrated composite samples
 - Variability in dataset
 - Heightened awareness
- Likely that subtle changes over long period of time have lead to favourable conditions for algal blooms – no one major change

Pigeon Lake - Total Phosphorus

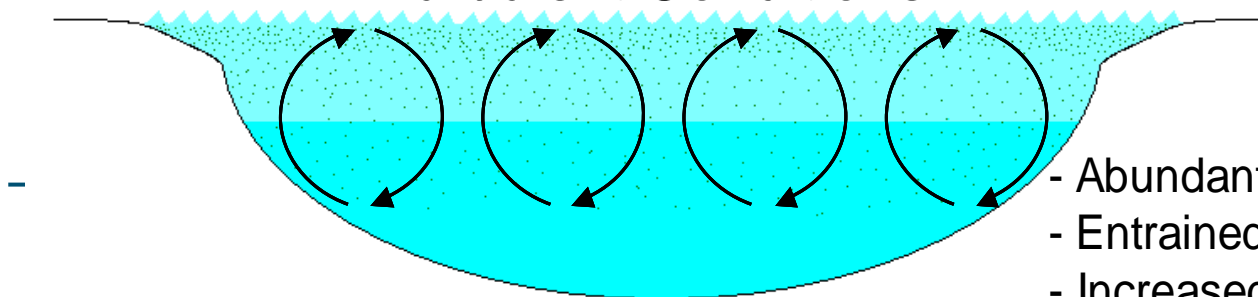


Pigeon Lake - Chlorophyll a



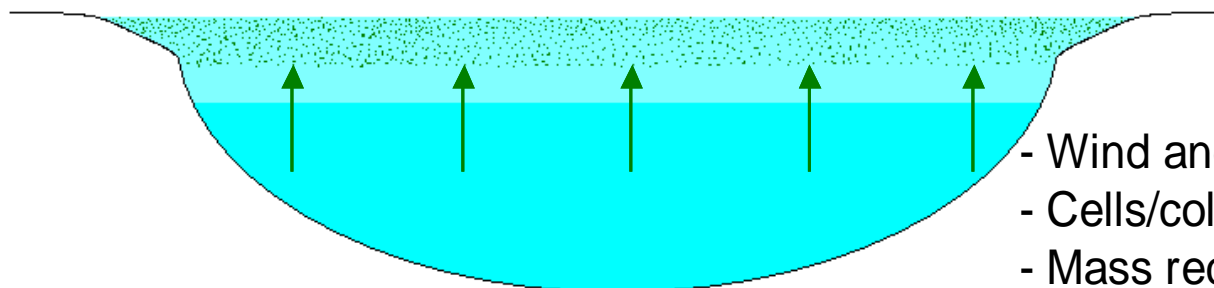
wind → →

Turbulent Conditions



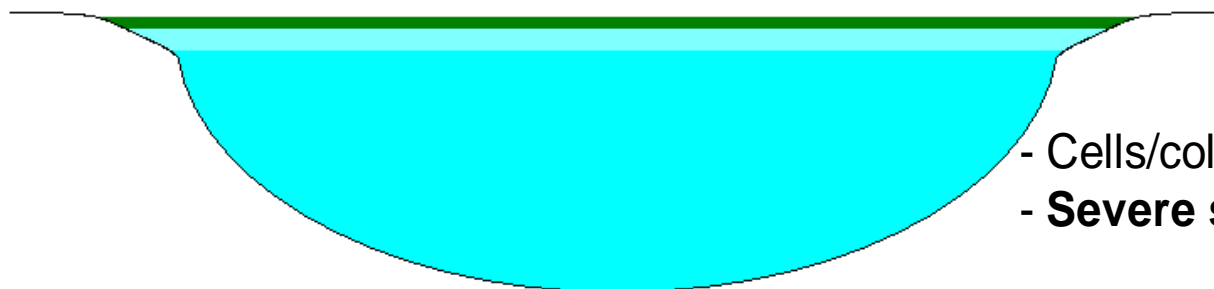
- Abundant ~~existing~~ cells/colonies.
- Entrained throughout water column.
- Increased gas vesicle production.

Calm Conditions

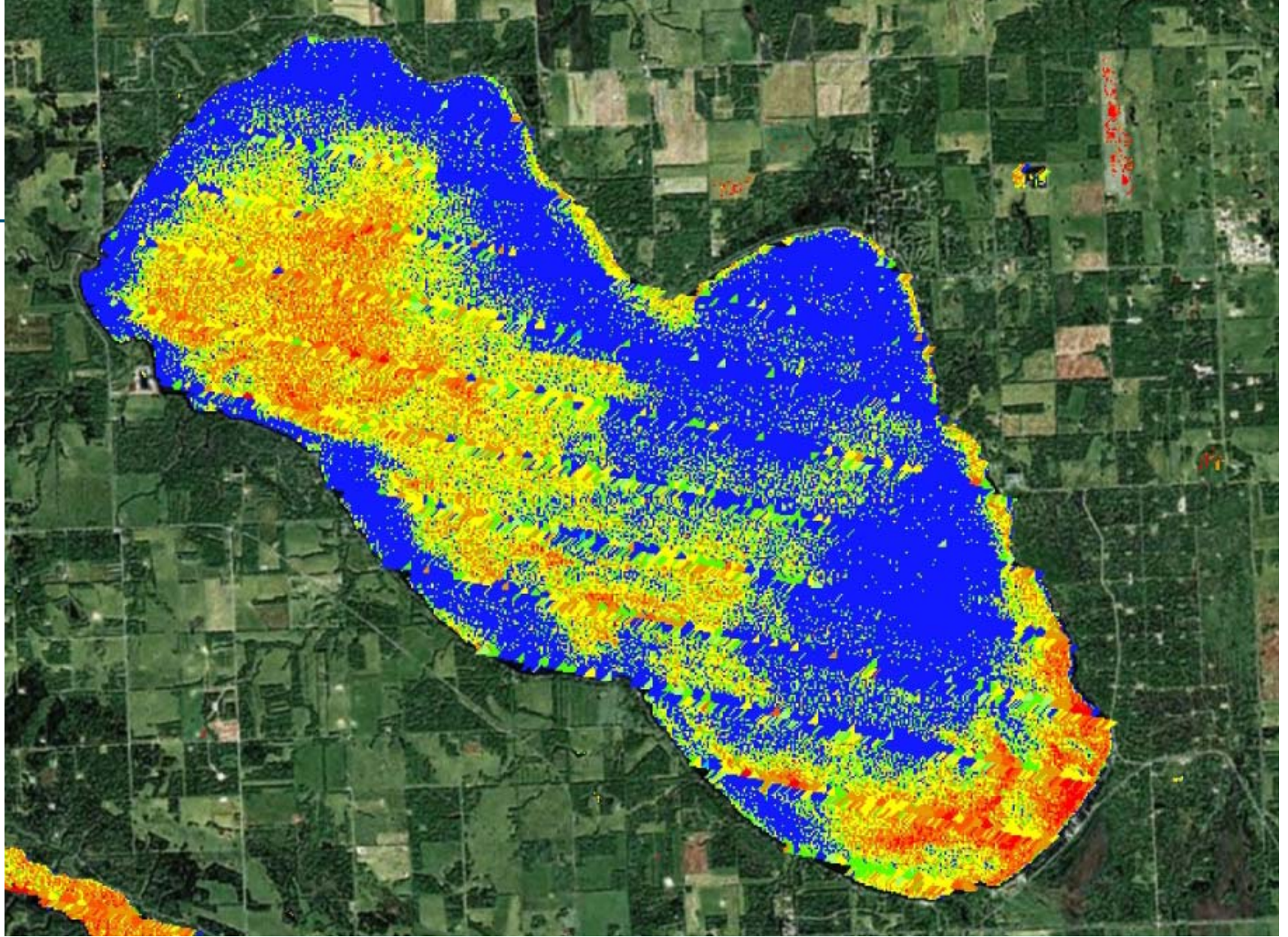


- Wind and wave action cease.
- Cells/colonies over buoyant.
- Mass recruitment towards surface.

Bloom Formation



- Cells/colonies stranded at surface.
- **Severe surface accumulation!**

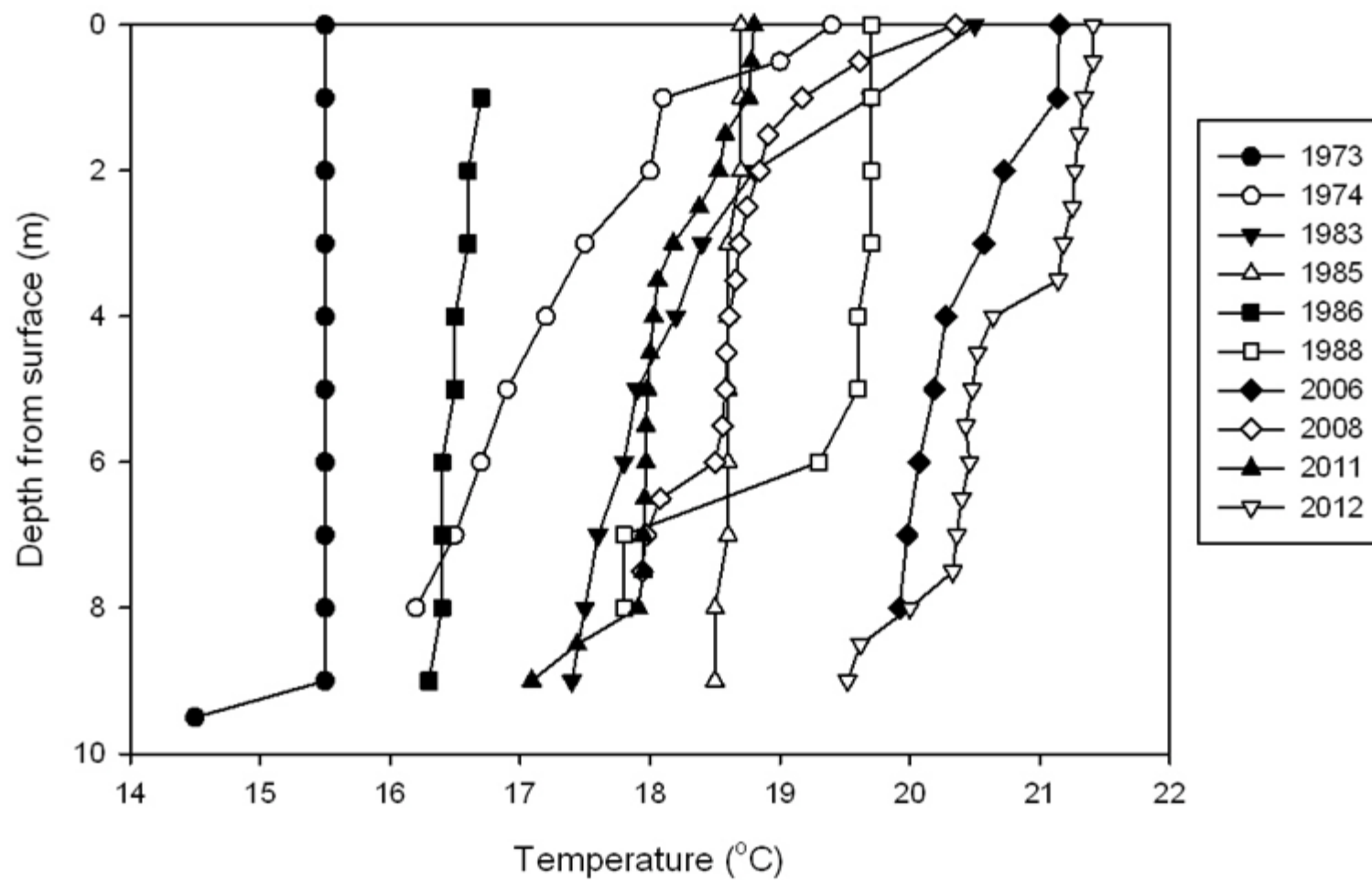


Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills – Fish Kills

- Similar to cyanobacteria, fish kills have been occurring at Pigeon Lake for many years
- More severe die-offs in 2010 and 2012 and to a smaller extent in 2013
- All similar age and size class lake whitefish
- Several hypotheses, but many assumed algal blooms/toxins responsible
- Issues with this hypothesis:
 - Die-offs in 2012 and 2013 began prior to significant growth of cyanobacteria
 - Testing of fish tissue has revealed virtually no microcystin in muscle tissue
 - Lake water microcystin levels have always been very low in Pigeon Lake

Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills – Fish Kills

- Plausible theory:
 - Warmer temperatures leading to stress and death of fish
 - Fish die-offs exacerbated by algal bloom collapse (consumes oxygen upon decomposition)
- July 2012 warmest temperature profile on record
- Warmer temperatures may lead to increased fish kills and nuisance blooms



Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills - Timeline

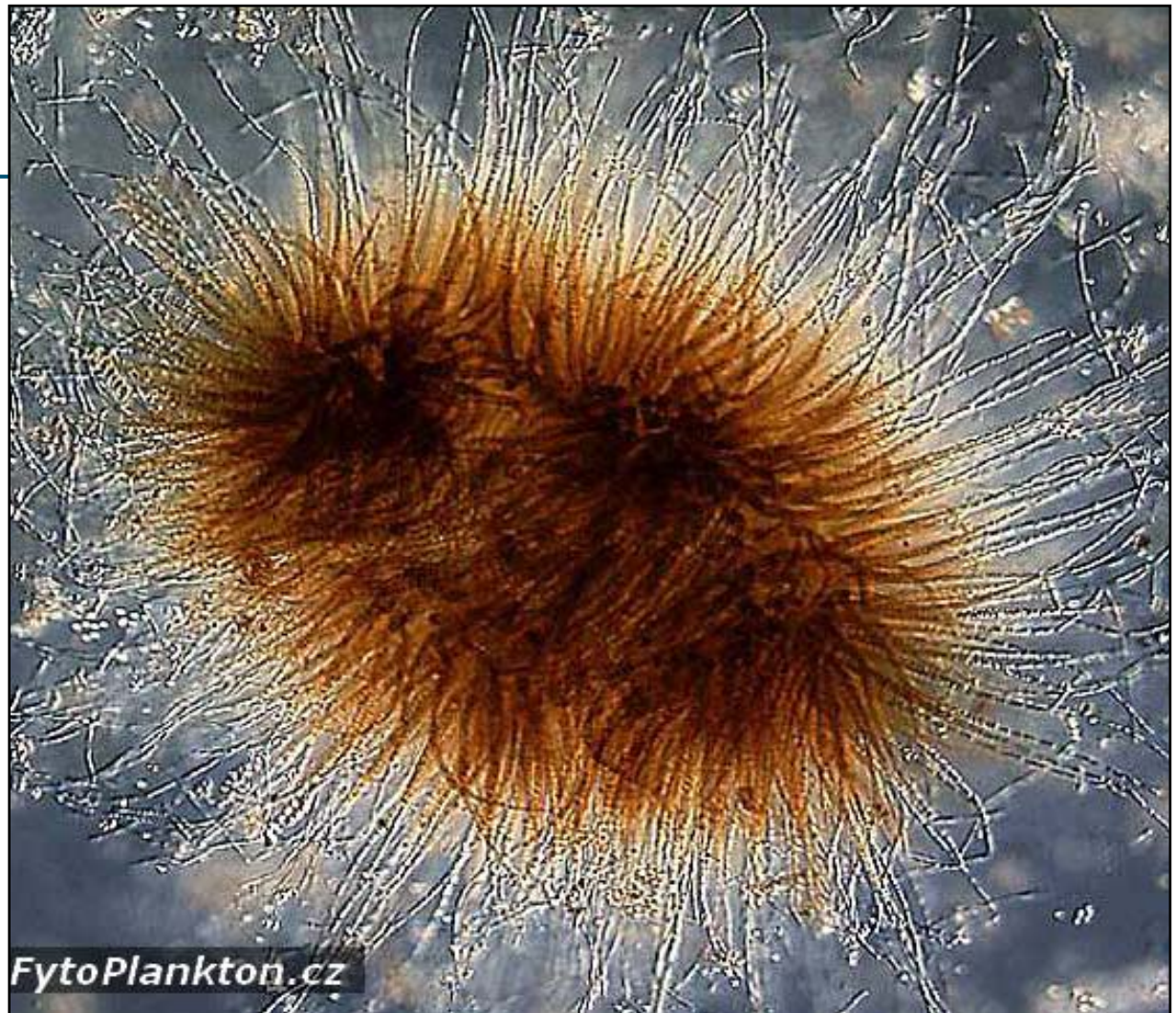
- Whatever the history, frequent and intense blooms along with fish kills have occurred in recent years
- 2006 – severe cyanobacterial bloom occurs
- Dominated by *Lyngbya* along with *Gleoeotrichia*, and *Anabaena*
- Includes die-off of snails and some fish
- Subsequent years blooms of varying intensity occur
- In addition to nuisance blooms large whitefish die-offs occur in 2010 and 2012
- Blooms and fish die-offs can be expected to continue without change
 - Focus is on nutrient controls



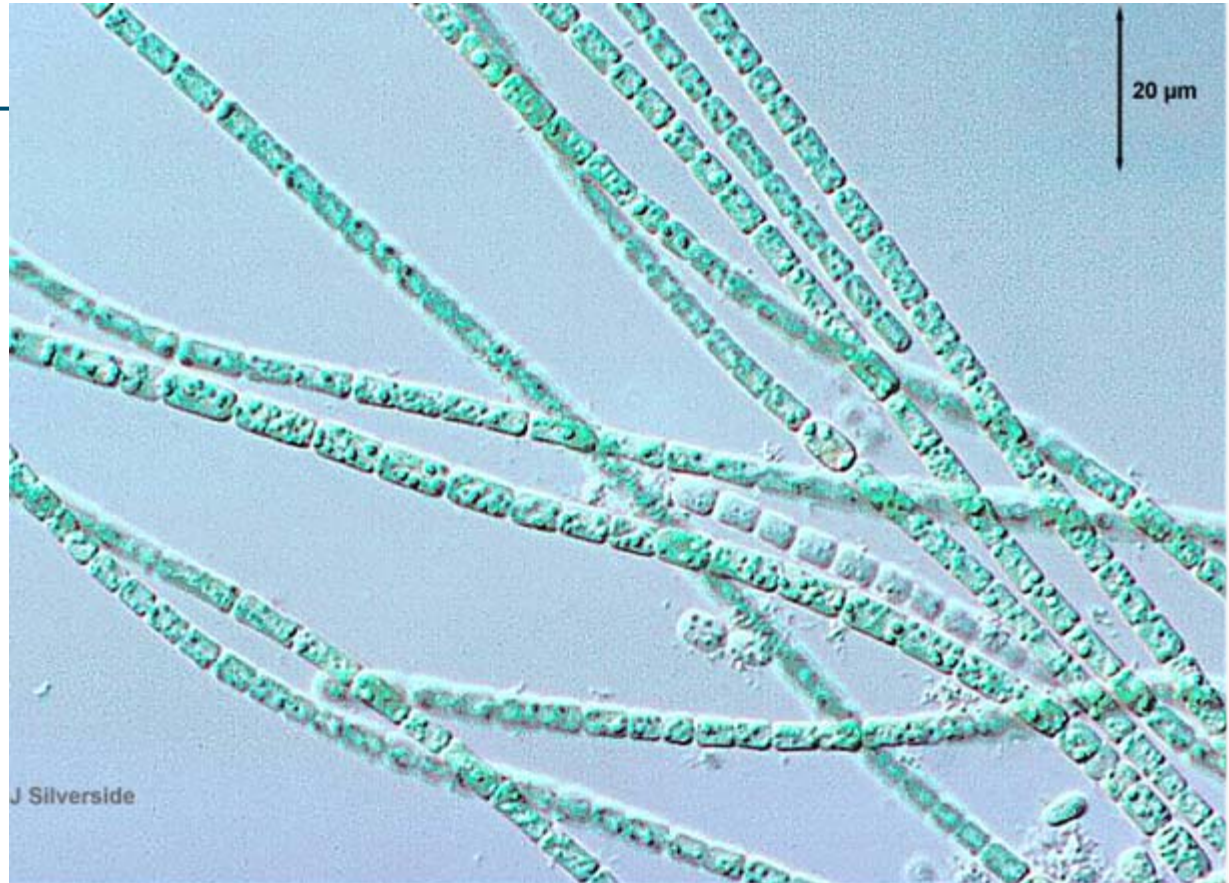
Lyngbya spp.



Gloeotrichia spp.



Anabaena spp.







Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills - Response

- Response to blooms and fish kills has evolved over time
- Initially
 - High need for education and awareness
 - Lots of finger pointing
 - Lots of expectation for government to fix the problem
- Over time
 - Realization of personal responsibility
 - Partnering with municipalities, government, stakeholders to understand and address the issue
 - Initiatives to look at watershed management and in-lake treatment options
 - Moved from panic to education to action mode
- Still evolving

**NO DRINKING, SWIMMING, OR
OTHER CONTACT
WITH THIS WATER**



**TOXIC ALGAE
HAS BEEN REPORTED AT THIS
LOCATION**

For Further Information:
1-877-360-6366



**Alberta Health
Services**



Alberta Health
Services

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY

Protect Your Health

AHS has identified a blue-green algae bloom and/or toxin in the lake water.

Reduce your risk by not swimming, ingesting or being in contact with the lake water.

The public may wish to limit their consumption of fish.

If contact occurs, wash with clean water as soon as possible.

Persons experiencing illness after having contact with lake water are advised to seek medical attention.



Call Toll Free 1-866-408-LINK (5465)

www.albertahealthservices.ca

Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills - Response

- The Good
 - Working together more effectively to address the current conditions
 - Gaining a much better understanding of the ecology of the lake
 - People want to do the right thing
 - Moving from panic to proactive
- The Bad
 - Lots of negative publicity around the lake, especially during blooms and fish die-offs
 - Decreased property values, business, and recreation
 - “Snake oil” salesmen come out of the woodwork

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ALBERTA OUTDOORSMEN

JULY 2013 \$6.95

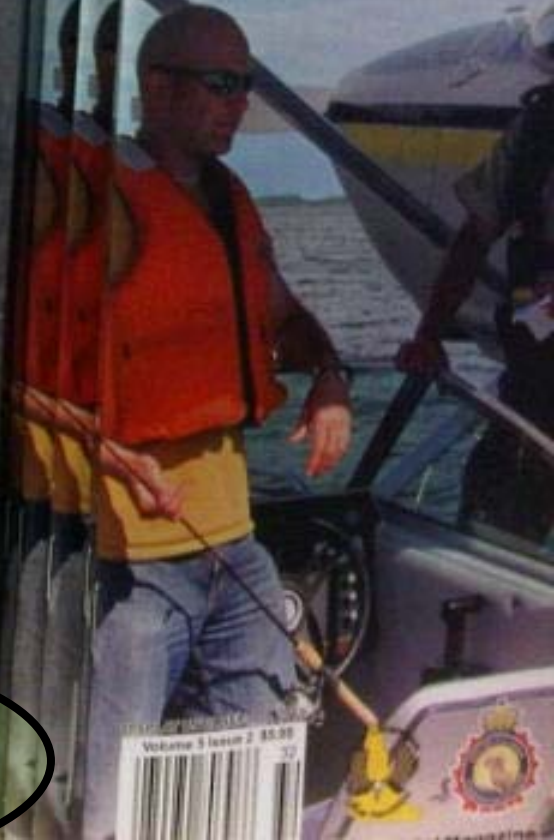
DEATH WINTER

EXAMINING THE WINTER
OF 2010-2011 THAT KILLED
THOUSANDS OF ALBERTA'S DEER.



VIGILANTES GO DIGITAL ALLURE OF THE RISE!

The Land of 20
TOXIC LAKES





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Pigeon Lake the latest to be plagued with blue-green algae

BY ALEXANDRA ZABJEK, EDMONTON JOURNAL AUGUST 14, 2013

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Pigeon Lake lovers battle blue-green algae with education, research, lifestyle changes

“Everyone working together, it all adds up”

BY ALEXANDRA ZABJEK, EDMONTON JOURNAL AUGUST 18, 2013

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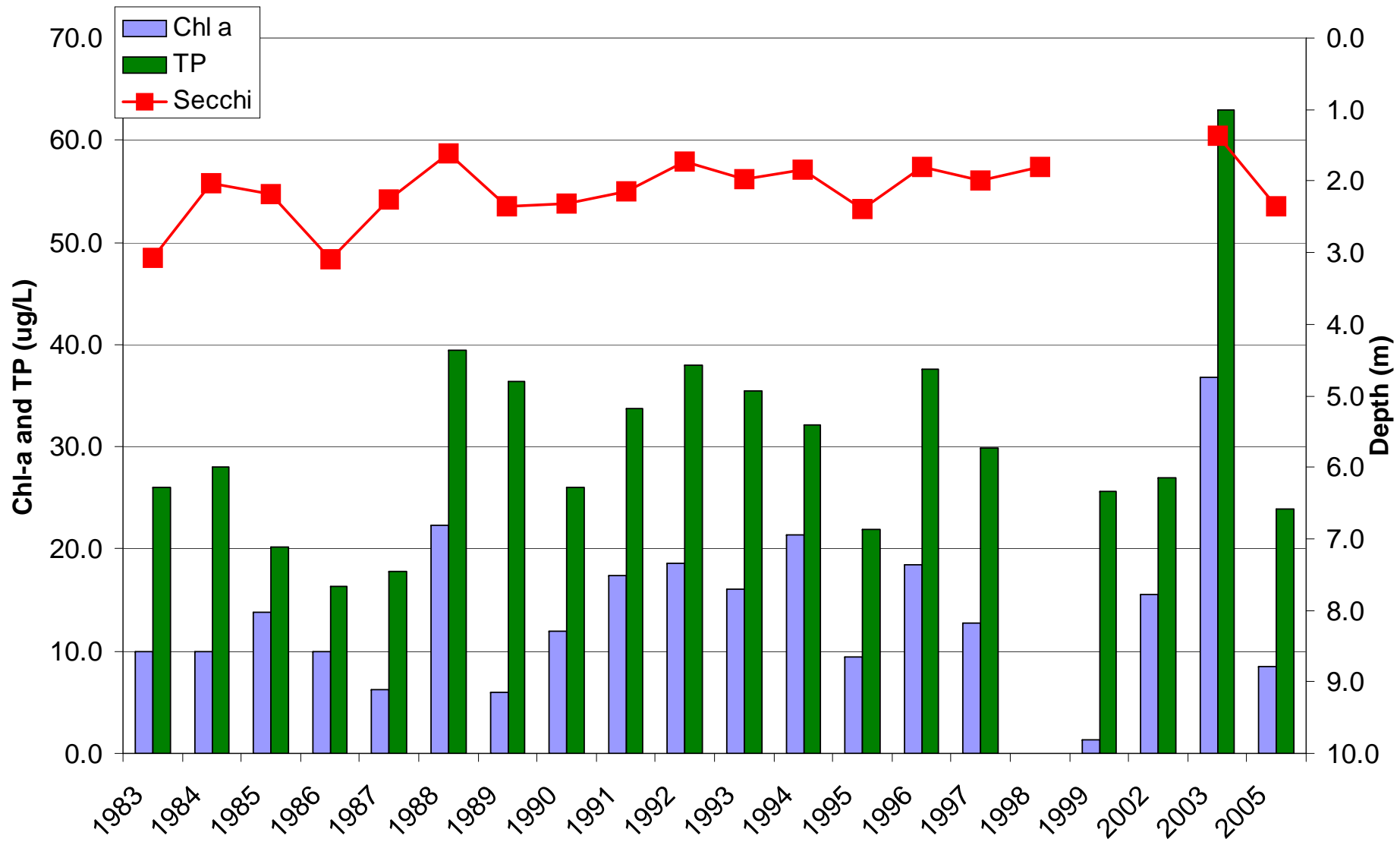
Nuisance Blooms and Fish Kills – Issues or Indicators?

- Remaining question: are nuisance blooms and fish kills issues or indicators?
- Issue
 - If nuisance blooms and fish kills did not occur, unlikely that options to address them would be looked at
 - As blooms and dead fish affect lake values, they are an issue
- Indicator
 - Algal growth relies broadly on light, temperature and nutrient concentration so is an indicator of potential issues (e.g. excess nutrient runoff)
 - As work progresses and measures are taken to reduce severity of blooms and potentially fish kills, the presence of both will serve as an indicator
- Difference needs to be kept in mind when setting management goals for the lake

Evolution of Monitoring and Management – Past to Present

Past – Water Quality

- Prior to movement towards management of nutrients, monitoring focused on characterization of lake only
- Sampled in 1969-1975 by U of A
- Sampled in 1981, 1983-1999, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2011-2013 by ESRD
- Sampled in 2001, 2010, 2013 by ALMS
- Predominantly sampled for physical (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen), nutrient and major ion parameters
- Very little stream monitoring prior to 2012



Past – Management

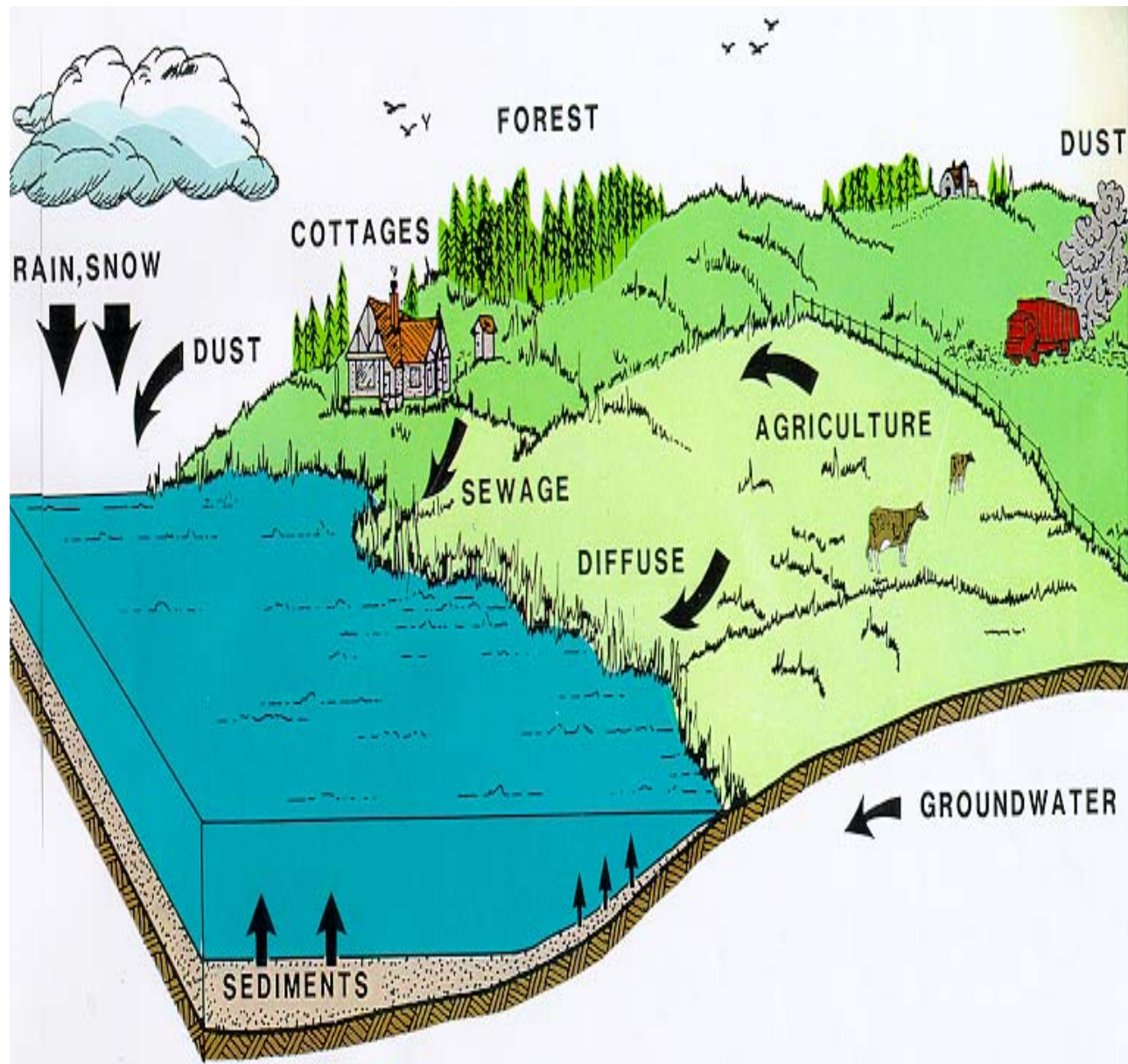
- Impacts to lake water quality primarily managed through approvals
- 2006 land septage spreading discontinued in Pigeon Lake watershed
- Ongoing work to develop regional wastewater line for Pigeon Lake
- Ongoing work to ensure lakeshore developments held to higher standard for wastewater and stormwater treatment

Present – Options Report

- PLWA requested that ESRD present overview of options for control of blue-green algal blooms at Pigeon Lake
- ESRD generated report in 2012 – “Lake and Watershed Management Options for the Control of Nuisance Blue-Green Algae in Pigeon Lake, Alberta”
- Looked at watershed management and in-lake technology options and broadly classified into:
 - Applicable at Pigeon Lake
 - Not applicable at Pigeon Lake - legal or technical reasons
 - Potentially applicable but requiring more study
- PLWA exploring watershed management options and APLM exploring in-lake treatment options in more detail
- Consensus is that watershed management **must** happen, in-lake treatments may provide additional benefit

Present – Nutrient Budget

- Need to know where nutrients are coming from
 - Set baseline conditions for future work
 - Identify areas of concern
- 2012 began initial work for nutrient budget
- 2013 more intensive sampling for nutrient budget
- Partnered with ALMS to hire on staff in 2013 dedicated to Pigeon Lake sampling
- Began stream sampling in April, lake sampling in June
- Weekly to bi-weekly stream sampling + storm events
- Weekly sampling of lake with volunteers
- Continued until end of September (lake)/October (streams)





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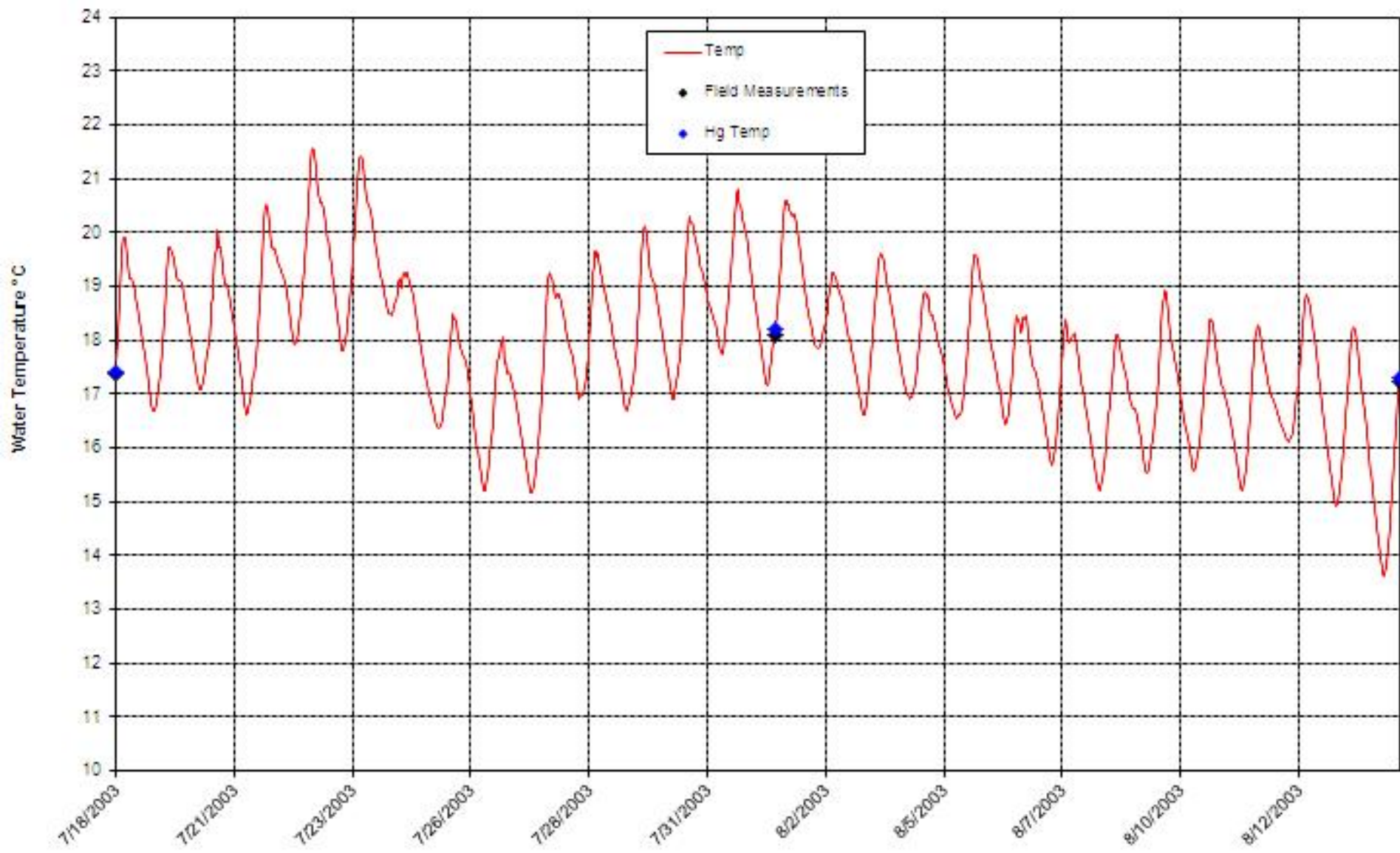
Present – Additional Analyses

- Collected sediment cores in early June for chemical analyses
 - Potential for phosphorus release/adsorption into water column/sediments
 - Providing data for exploration of dredging option
- Collected bloom samples in August for chemistry
 - Data for harvesting option
 - Better understanding of partitioning of nutrients in the water column
- Collected weekly zooplankton and phytoplankton samples for taxonomy
 - Tracking species level changes in the phytoplankton and zooplankton community in response to changing water chemistry

Present – Datasonde monitoring

- Fisheries staff deployed two datasondes into Pigeon Lake in 2012 and 2013
- Monitoring for parameters such as temperature and dissolved oxygen on a high frequency basis
- Utilizing data for insight into fish kills





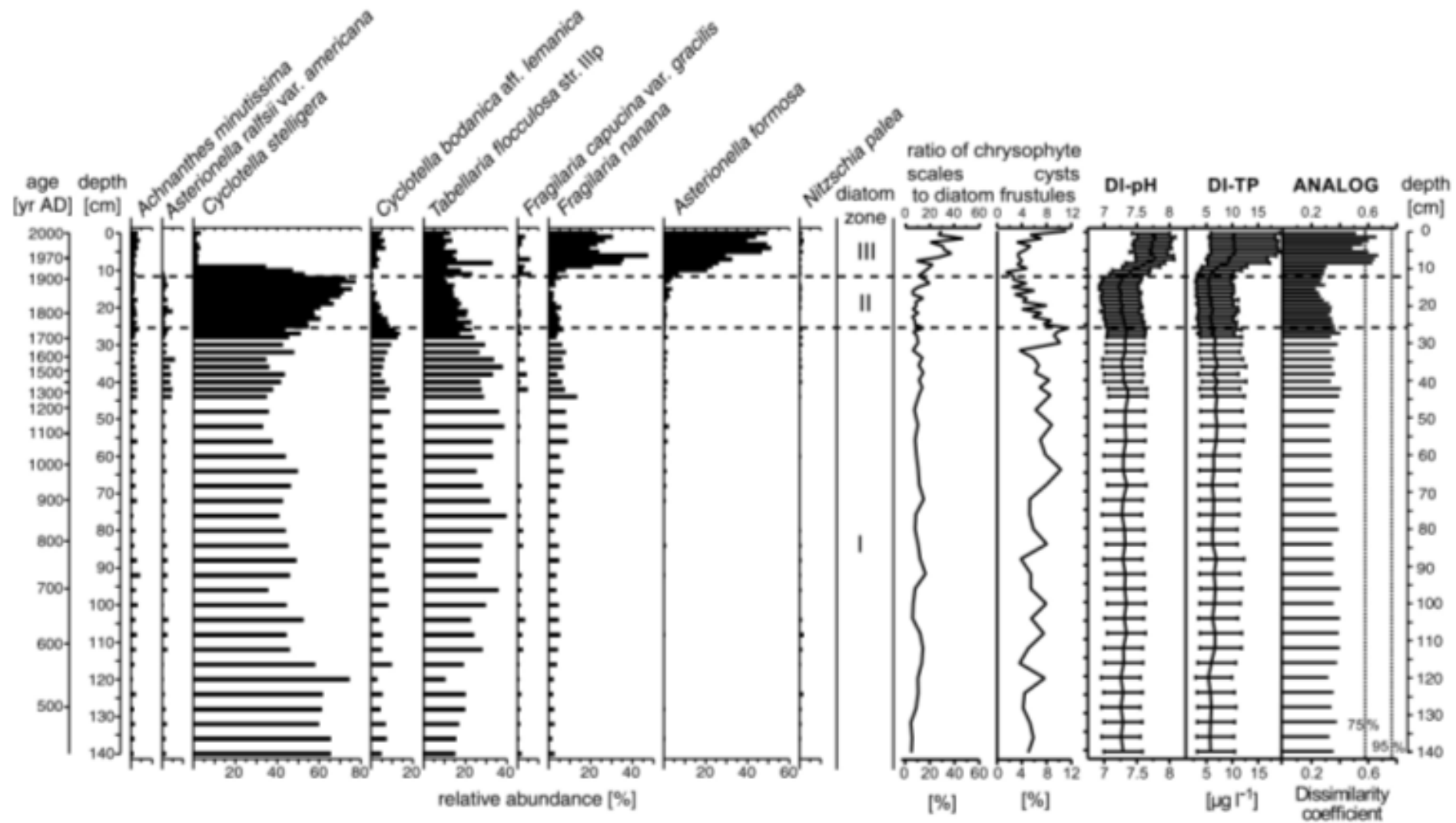
Present - Paleolimnology

- Paleolimnology contract to Hutchinson Environmental for assessing Wabamun and Pigeon lakes
- Reconstructing trophic status history from pre-European settlement to present
- Provides insight to what the lake looked like prior to available contemporary monitoring data, identifies major changes in trophic status, and potential causes of these changes
- Helps set reasonable management targets for Pigeon Lake



← Most recently deposited (2013)

← Oldest sediments (~1600)



Where do we go from here?

Future

- Looking beyond the surface – groundwater and air monitoring
- Complete nutrient budget and paleolimnology work in 2014
- Complete predictive modelling work for 2014
- Complete water quality overview report for 2014
- Continue work with APLM and PLWA to examine, recommend, monitor and implement measures to maintain and improve water quality of Pigeon Lake based on sound data
 - Work with PLWA to assess watershed management options and support development and implementation of watershed management plan
 - Work with APLM to examine feasibility of in-lake options
- Work with AHS locally and provincially on beach monitoring program
- Ongoing work with other agencies, government branches, and local interest groups

Summary

- Pigeon Lake is a very large lake – presents challenges
- More frequent, intense blooms have lead to evolution of response and management
 - Focus is on reduction of nutrients – watershed management must be done, enhanced by in-lake treatment if feasible
 - Moving from monitoring for characterization to monitoring to support exploration of management options
- Numerous focused studies undertaken to provide answers to management questions
 - Where are the nutrients coming from? How long until a change is expected? What caused the changes observed?
- Next step is to begin implementing management measures and move to monitoring response of lake
 - Patience, patience, patience – management measures will result in small changes and take many years to see change in lake
 - Keep in mind that it has taken many years to arrive at this point

Acknowledgements

- ESRD staff – limnologists, fisheries biologists, field staff, data management, planners, managers and executive
- ALMS staff and volunteers – Arin, Bradley, Elynne and all the Lakewatch volunteers
- PLWA and APLM – countless volunteer hours dedicated to Pigeon Lake

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Thanks!