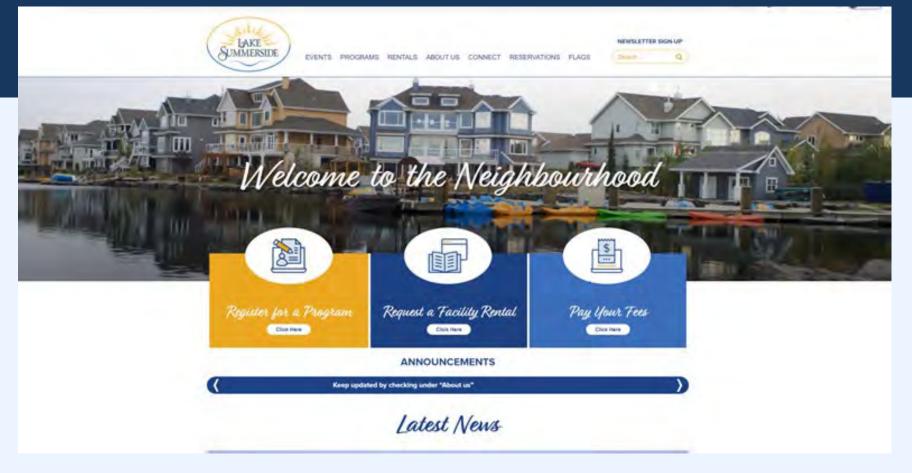
Water Quality Management of Lake Summerside



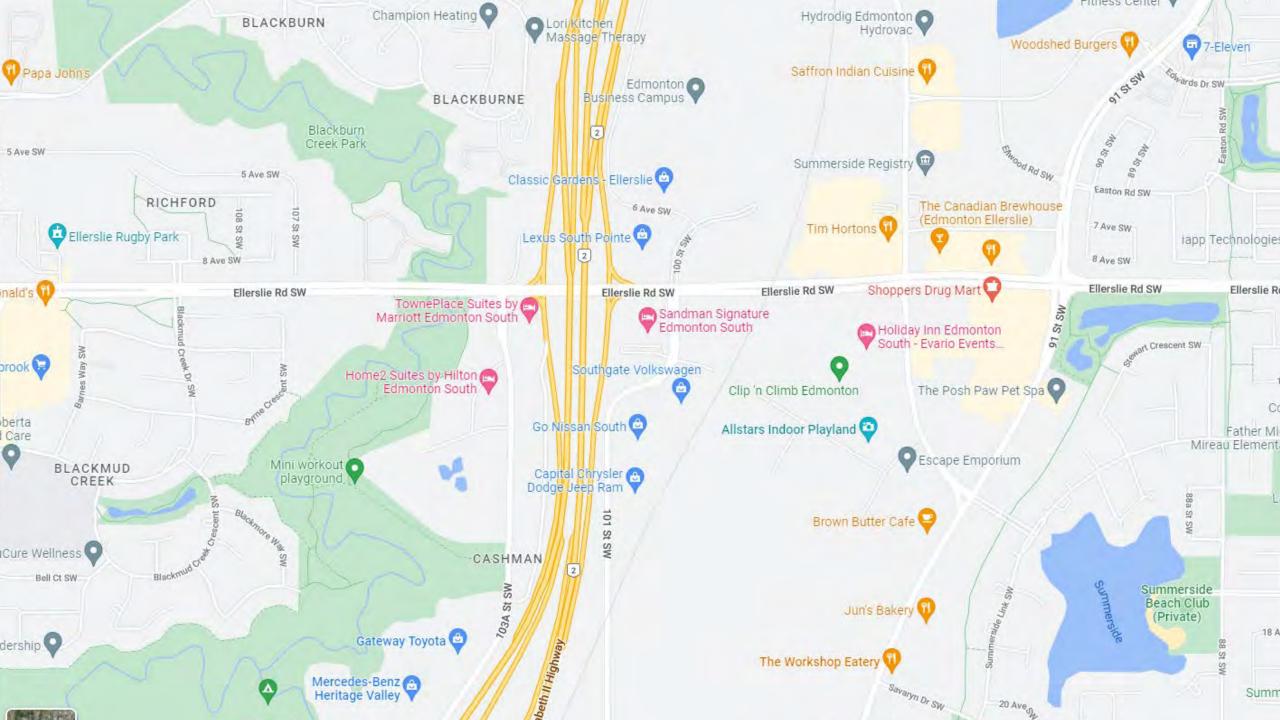
Jay White, M.Sc., P.Biol., QAES, AP Aquality Environmental Consulting Ltd.













What Are the Lake Management Issues?



- Green algae and Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae) show up!
- Blue-green algae produce toxins that can make people, pets, and wildlife sick

Green Algae



Green algae growing near the shoreline at Summerside Lake. (Aquality, 2020).

Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae)



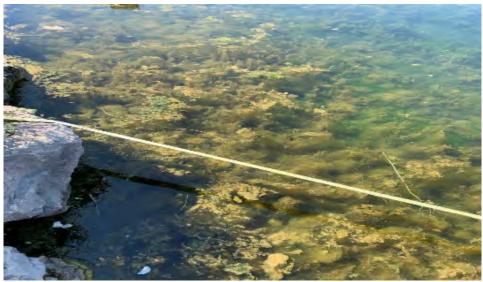
Cyanobacterial bloom at Summerside Lake June 4, 2020. Photo by EnviroMak Inc.



What is Blue-Green Algae (Cyanobacteria)?

Green algae and Blue-green Algae (Cyanobacteria) are two very different things.
 Blue-green algae is actually bacteria that can photosynthesize. They produce toxins that can make people, pets, and wildlife sick.

Green Algae



Green algae growing near the shoreline at Summerside Lake. (Aquality, 2020).

Blue-green Algae (Cyanobacteria)



Cyanobacterial bloom at Summerside Lake June 4, 2020. Photo by EnviroMak Inc.







In the summer of 2021, Aquality applied Sodium Percarbonate to manage cyanobacteria

- Powerful oxidizer, rapid acting, sunlight intensifies









Peroxide Treatment for Blue-Green Algae

- Effective for rapidly killing off a blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) bloom
- Applied only to targeted bloom areas as required
- No harmful effects for people or organisms as H₂O₂ rapidly degrades into water and oxygen





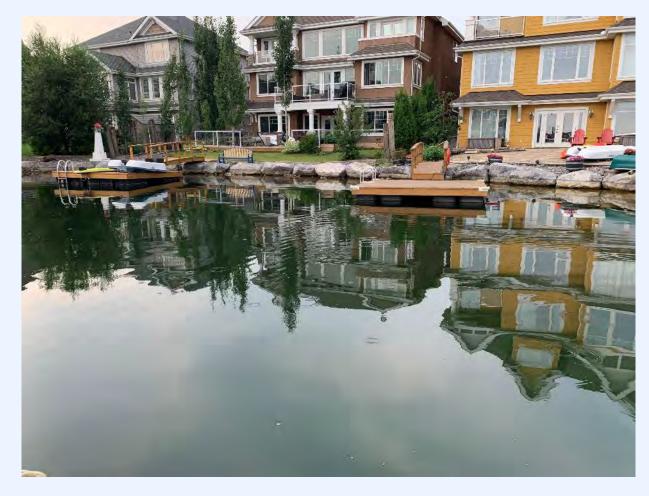




Lake Managers Happy! Residents Happy!







Does the story end here?





....we showed we could treat the symptoms. But what about the cause?

Is there an effective P-binder that we could use?



What is Floc N'Lock?





Floc N'Lock is aluminum chloride:

 Safer for fish bearing waters compared to alum (aluminum sulfate)

How Does It Work?

 Adds phosphate binding capacity to the top of the sediment layer (removes available phosphate from system)



Nutrient Management in Lakes





Floc N Lock (aluminum chloride) Application:

- Application of Floc N Lock in select areas (all shoreline excluding swimming area)
- Recommended application for first year of treatment is 10 L per 100 m of shoreline twice per season.
 - Maintenance treatment 5 L per 100 m of shoreline twice per season



Flock N'Lock Application System





Application system included:

- The ability to pump lake water into the drum for dilution of Floc N'Lock solution to an appropriate concentration
- Tubing and pump system connected to a pipe with several holes drilled into it to evenly disperse the solution on the surface of the lake



Wind Helped To Disperse the Liquid









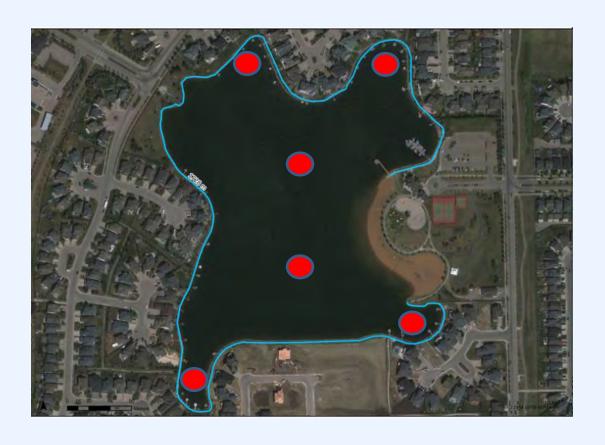




So.... How do we know it worked?







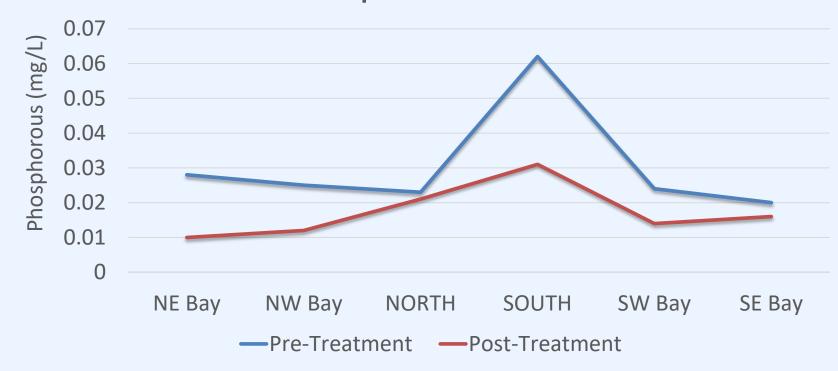
Water Quality Sampling Locations:

- 6 locations around Lake Summerside were selected including one in each of the four bays and 2 in the central basin
- Pre-treatment sampling conducted on May 25, 2022
- Post-Treatment sampling conducted on June 2, 2022





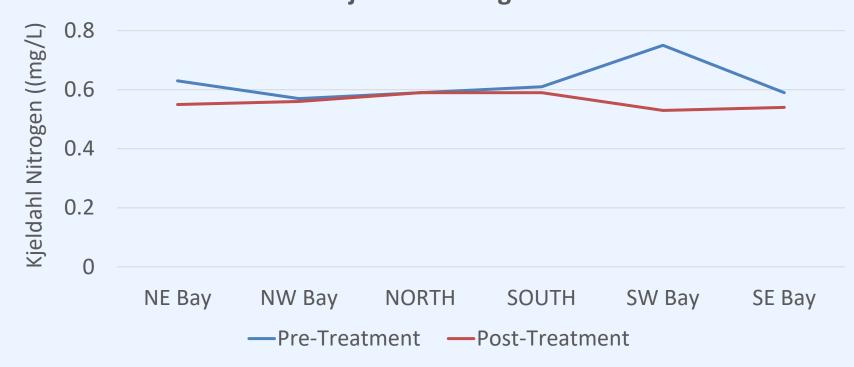
Pre and Post Treatment Measurements of the Total Phosphorus Concentration







Pre and Post Treatment Measurement of Kjeldahl Nitrogen







Secchi disk measurements were conducted to assess the clarity of water

Date	NE Bay	NW Bay	North	South	SW Bay	SE Bay
May 25, 2022	Bottom	Bottom	2.50m	2.50m	Bottom	2.50m
June 2, 2022	Bottom	Bottom	2.95m	2.70m	2.90m	2.70m









Questions? Comments? Contact Us!





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Email: Info@aquality.ca



http://www.facebook.com/AqualityEnv

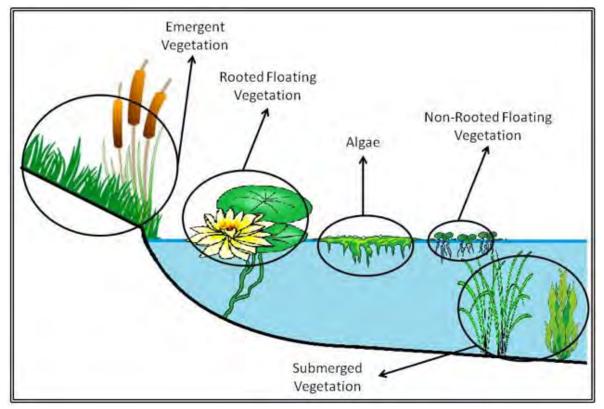


https://twitter.com/AqualityEnv



Types of Aquatic Vegetation

- Emergent
 - Grow along the shoreline with roots under water and leaves above water
- Rooted Floating
 - Found in deeper water where roots are under water and leaves on the surface.
- Submergent
 - Entire plant is found under water
- Non-rooted Floating
 - Tiny floating plants with fine roots
- Algae
 - May be floating mats, attached to plants, or attached to rocks and the substrate



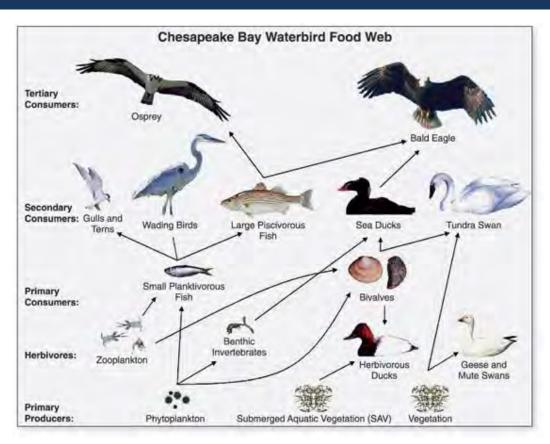
5 Techniques To ID Aquatic Plants | Ausable River Association





Importance of Aquatic Vegetation

- Plants feed the plankton and macroinvertebrates that feed the fish.
- Plants provide oxygen to the aquatic environment.
- Aquatic plants uptake excess phosphorus and nitrogen. Compete with algae and blue-green algae (cyanobacteria).
- Emergent plants protect the shoreline from wave erosion and reduce turbidity (murkiness) during stormy weather.



Food Webs - Freshwater biome facts (weebly.com)