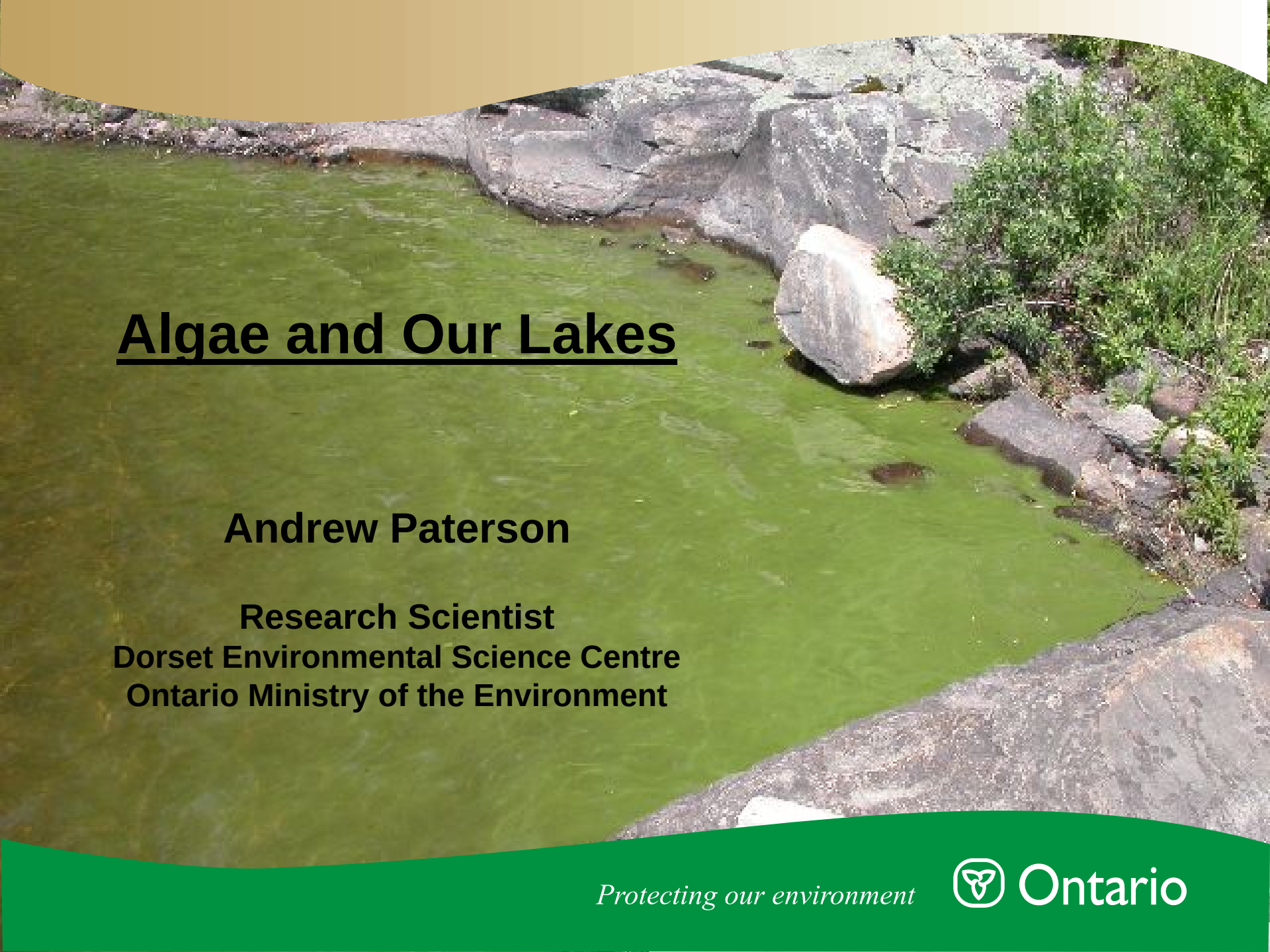




# **Algae and Our Lakes**

**Andrew Paterson**

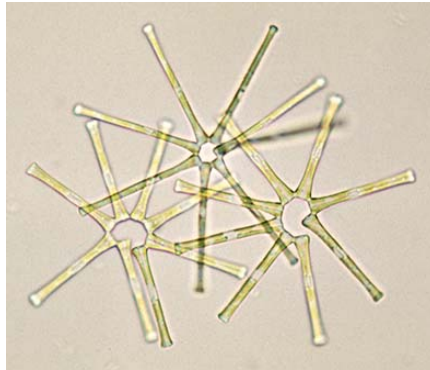
**Research Scientist  
Dorset Environmental Science Centre  
Ontario Ministry of the Environment**

*Protecting our environment*

 **Ontario**

# Confusing terms...

Algae ?

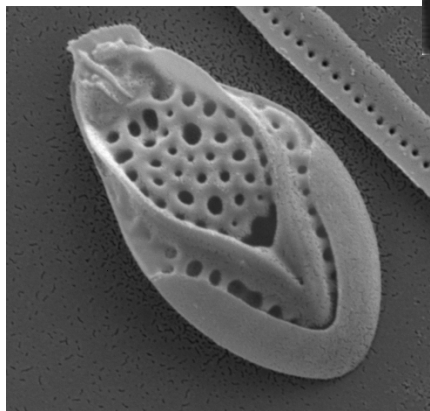


Phytoplankton ?



Periphyton ?

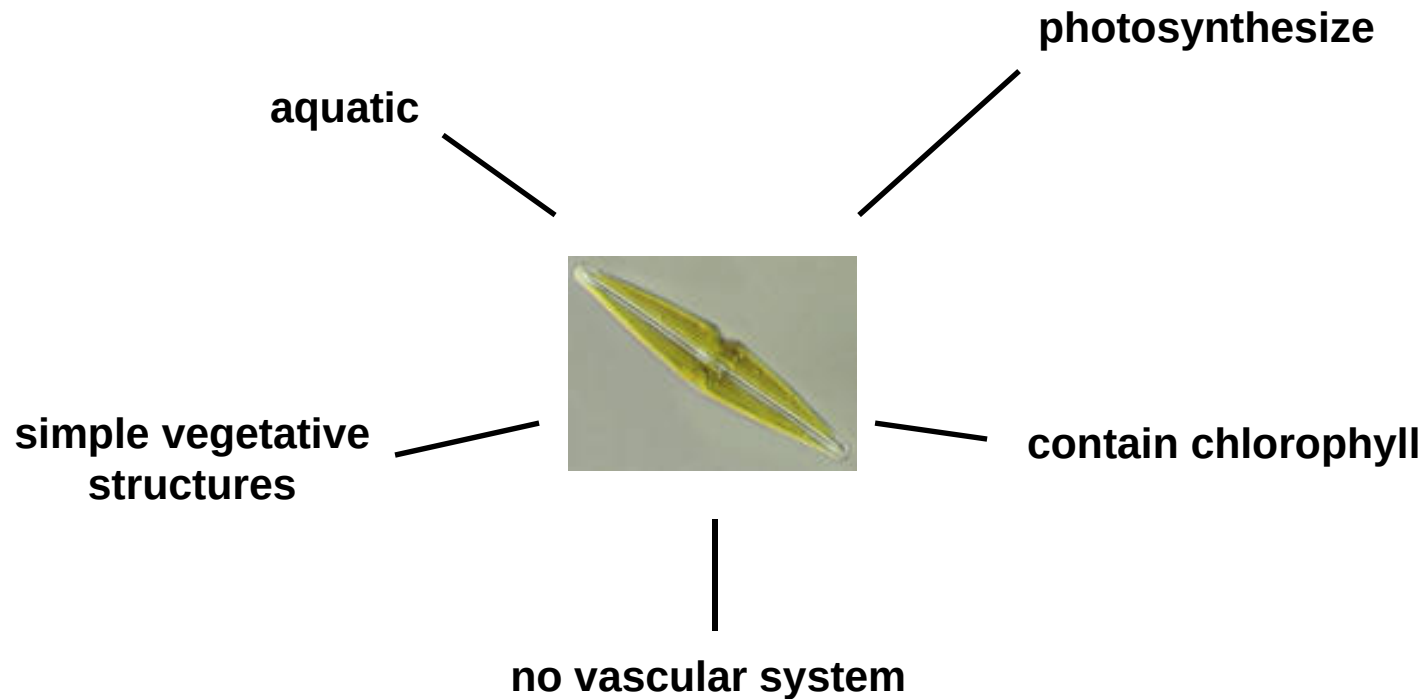
Chlorophyll a ?



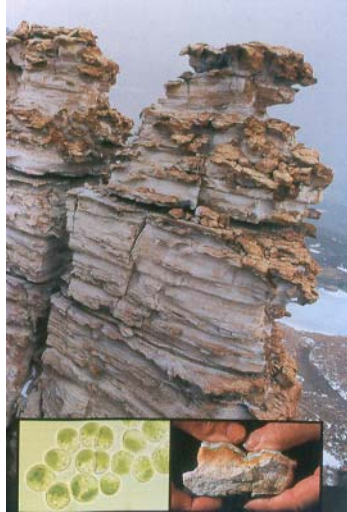
Blue-greens ?

# Algae are extremely diverse

- algae don't belong to a single taxonomic group
- many algae aren't "plants"
- algae are considered to be a loose collection of organisms that share the following characteristics:



# Algae exist anywhere there is moisture



Cryptoendolithic algae

Nat. Geog. Oct. 1998

“Snow” algae

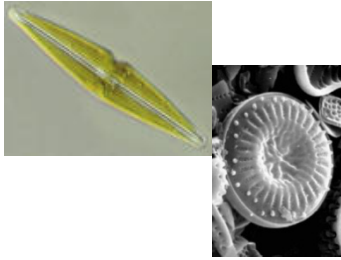


Sheba the polar bear in Singapore

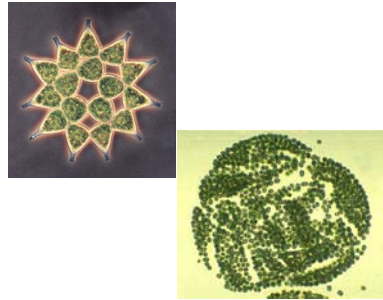


Courtesy J.P.Smol

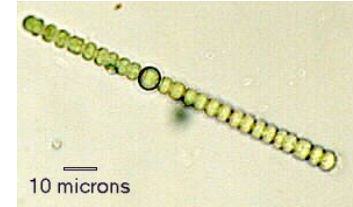
# Algae come in many forms and sizes



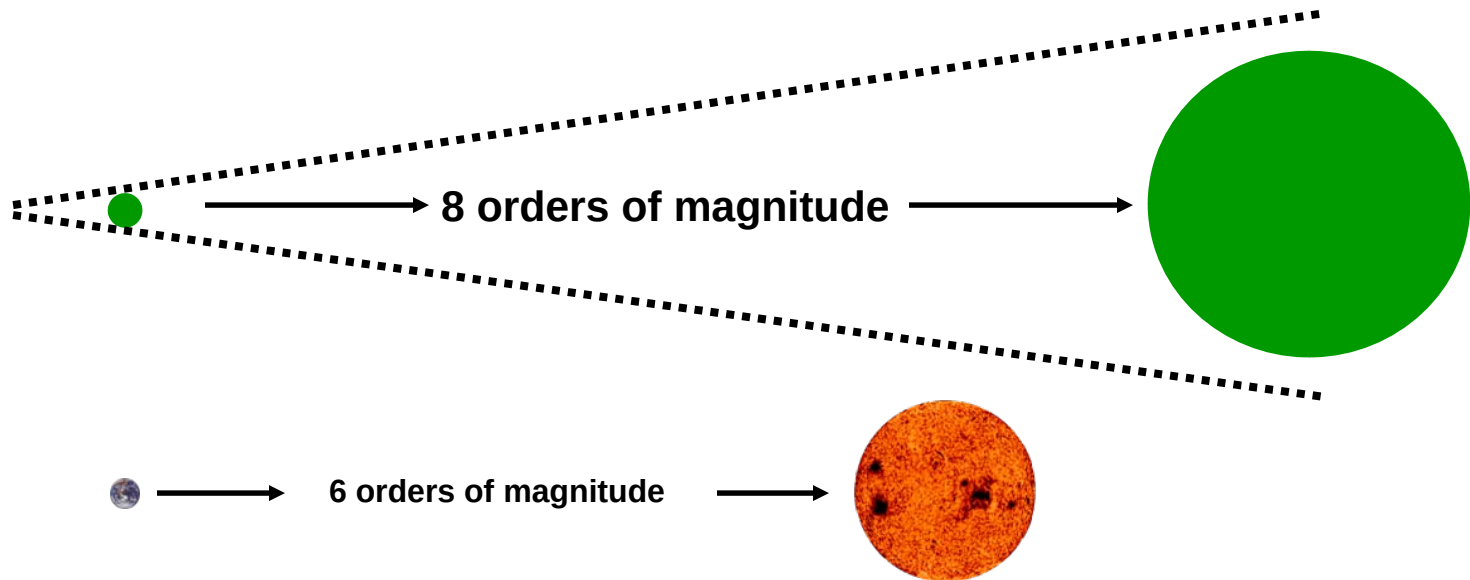
Single cells



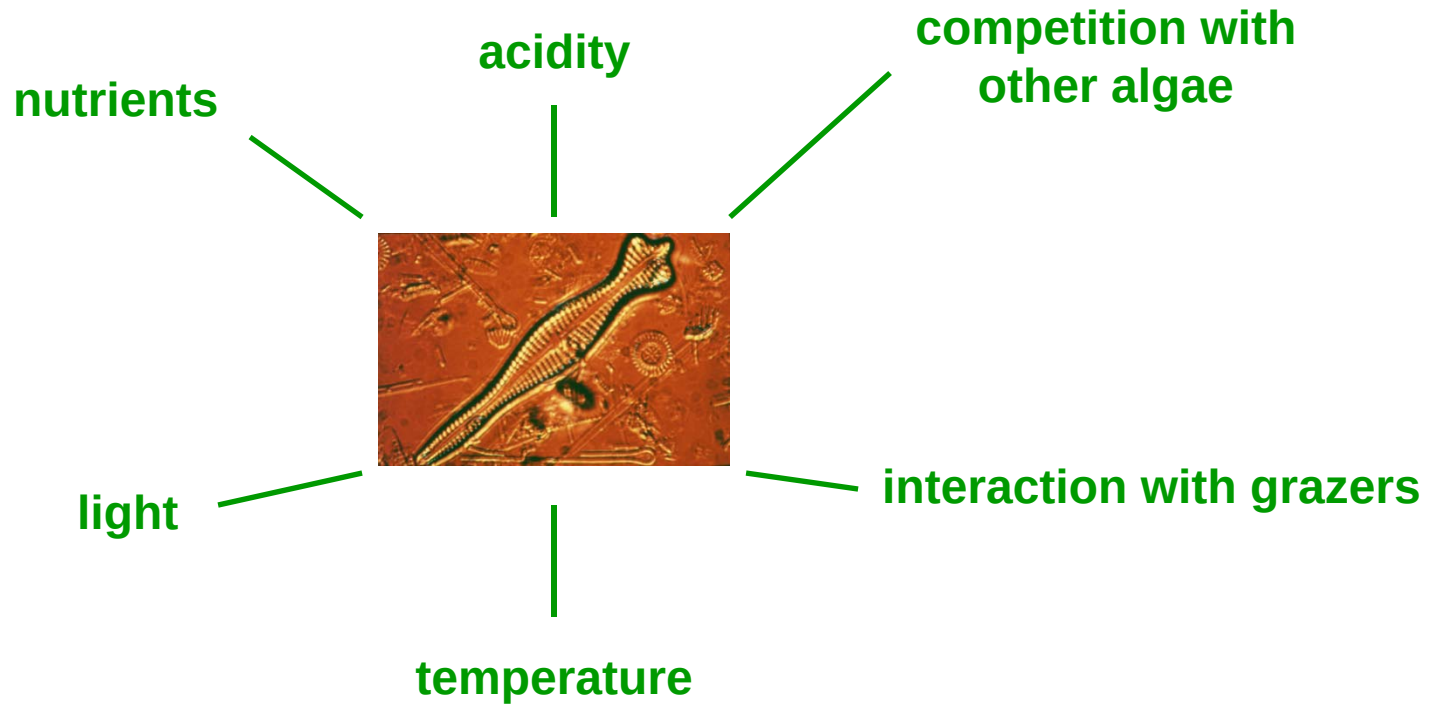
Colonies



Filaments



# The composition of algae is controlled by many factors



- each species differs in its tolerance to these factor
- growth of a species is best at “optimal” conditions
- in reality, optimal conditions are rarely achieved



**“...the water foul, frequently with a green scum of vegetable matter...”**

- Major Joseph Delafield, LOW, 1823



(Photos: Bev Clark)



## **Algal blooms:**

- 1) Reduced water clarity**
- 2) Loss of deep-water oxygen**
- 3) Toxins**
- 4) Taste and odour**

# But conditions have to be right for a bloom

1) Nutrients  
(phosphorus)

3) Warm temperatures/  
high sunlight

2) Water column with  
low turbulence

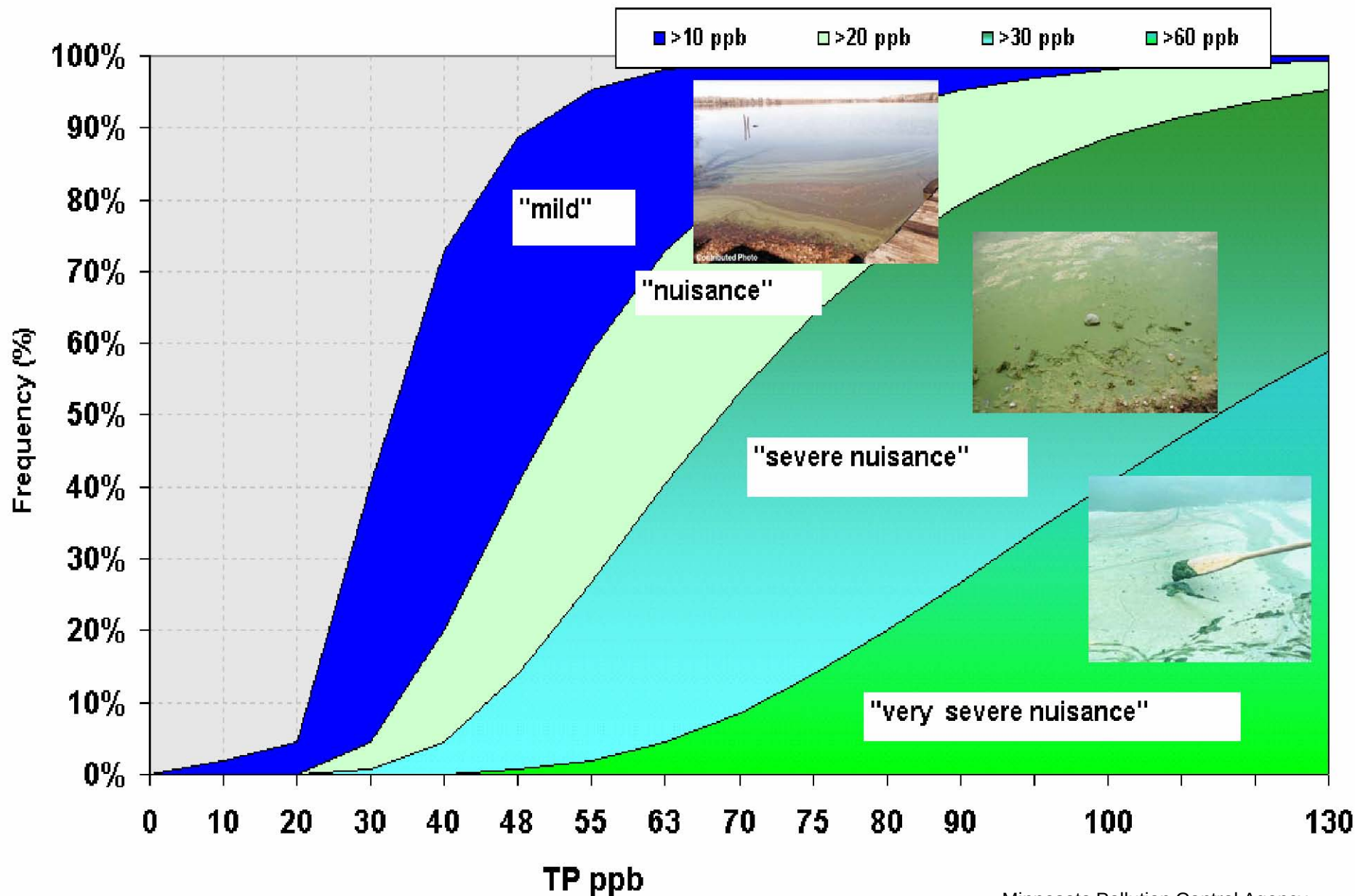


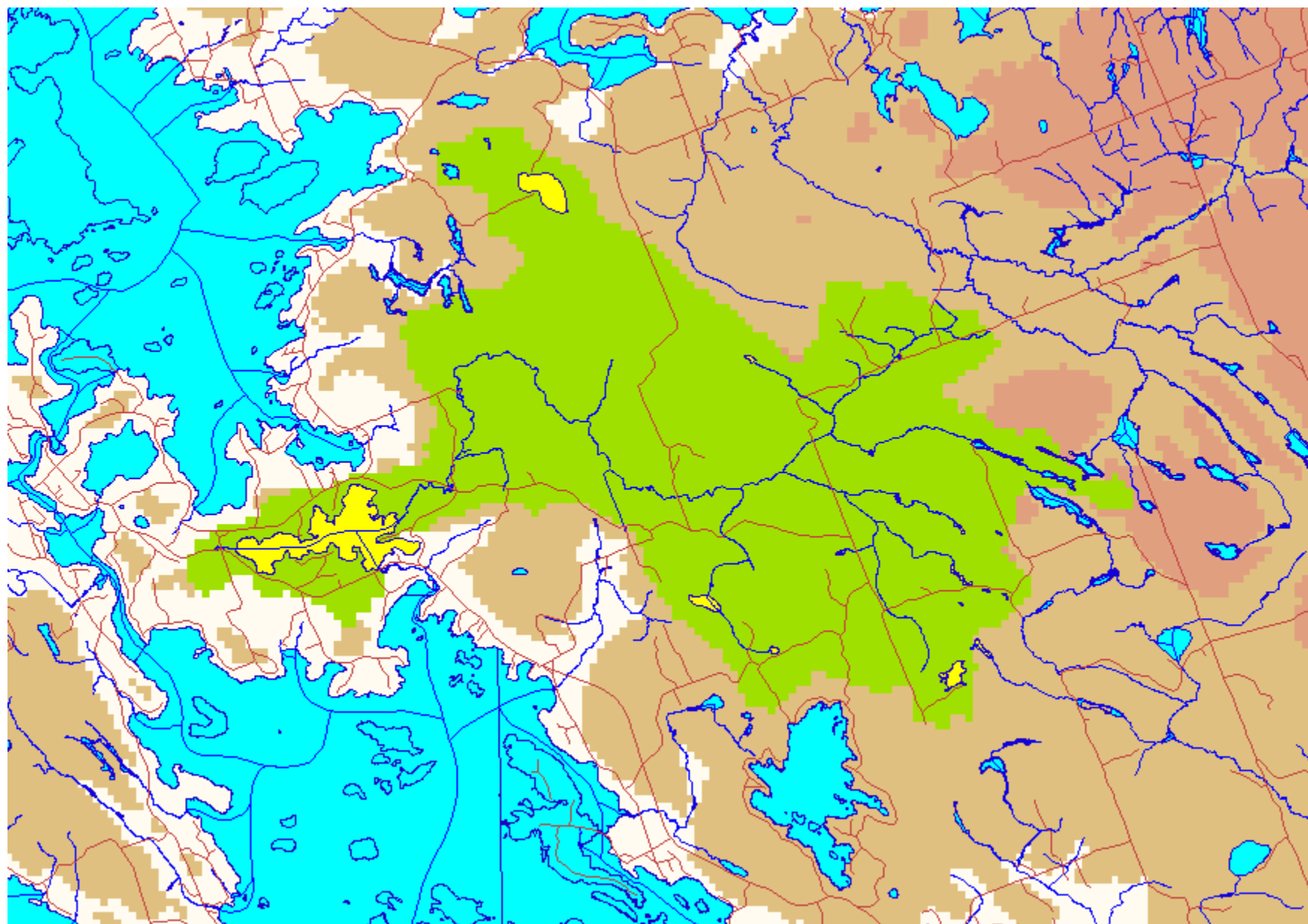
Experimental Lakes Area, NW Ontario

4) Biological factors



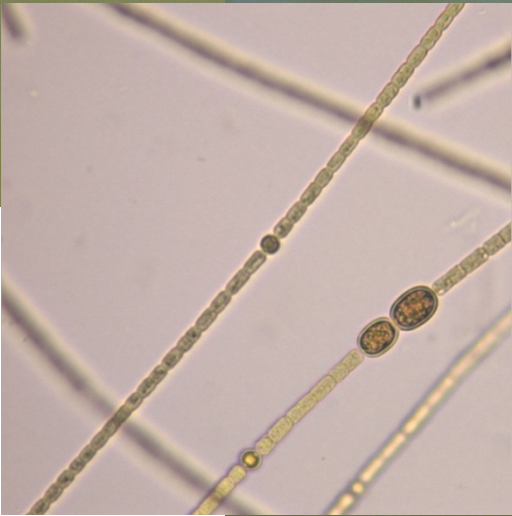
## Chlorophyll-a interval frequency versus total phosphorus.



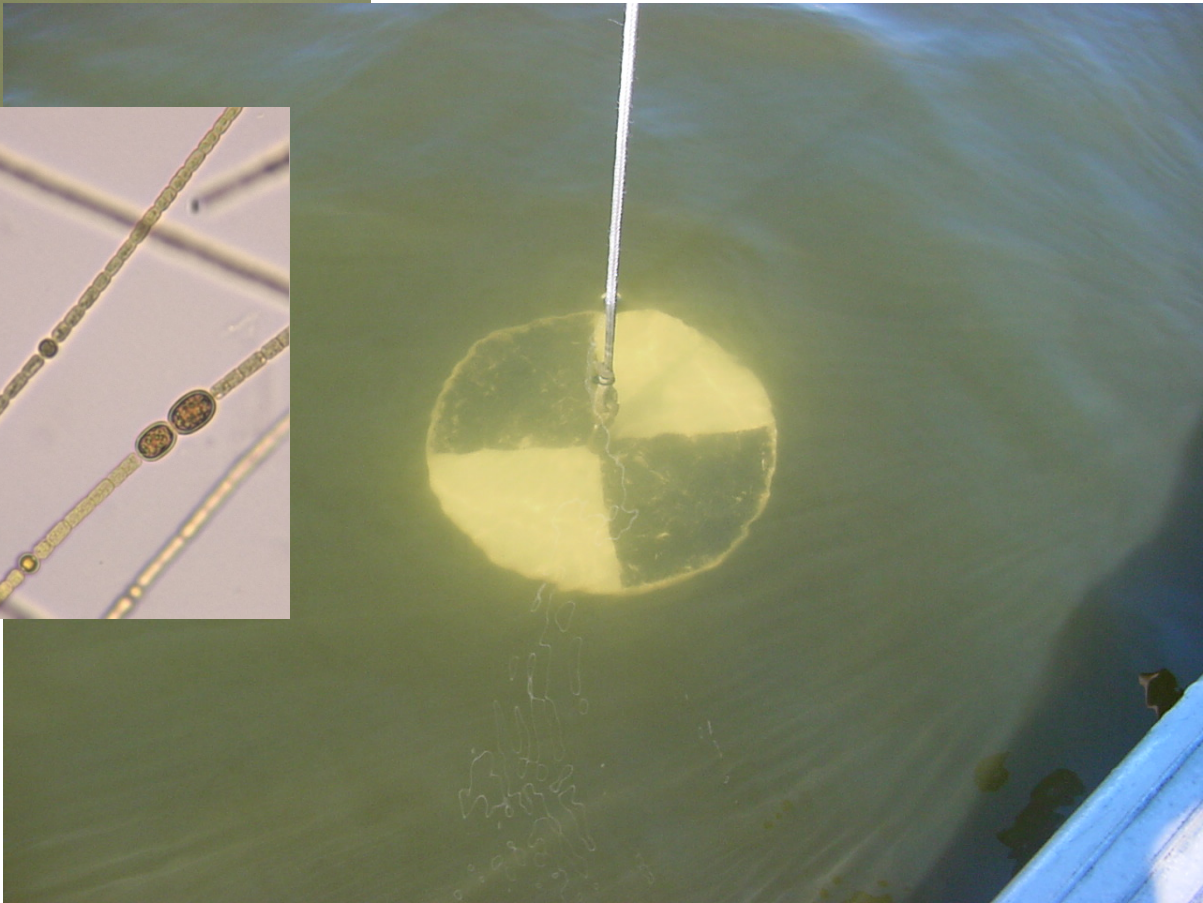




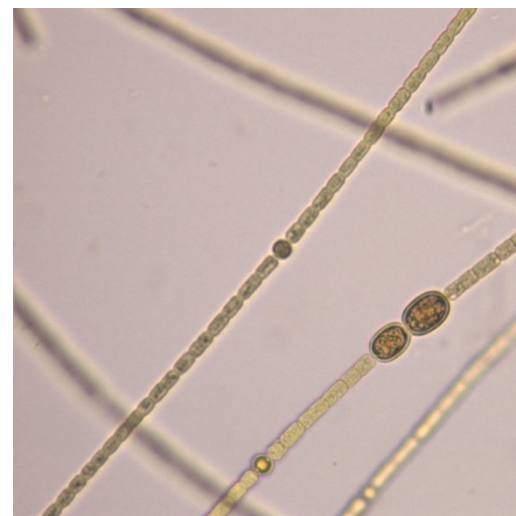
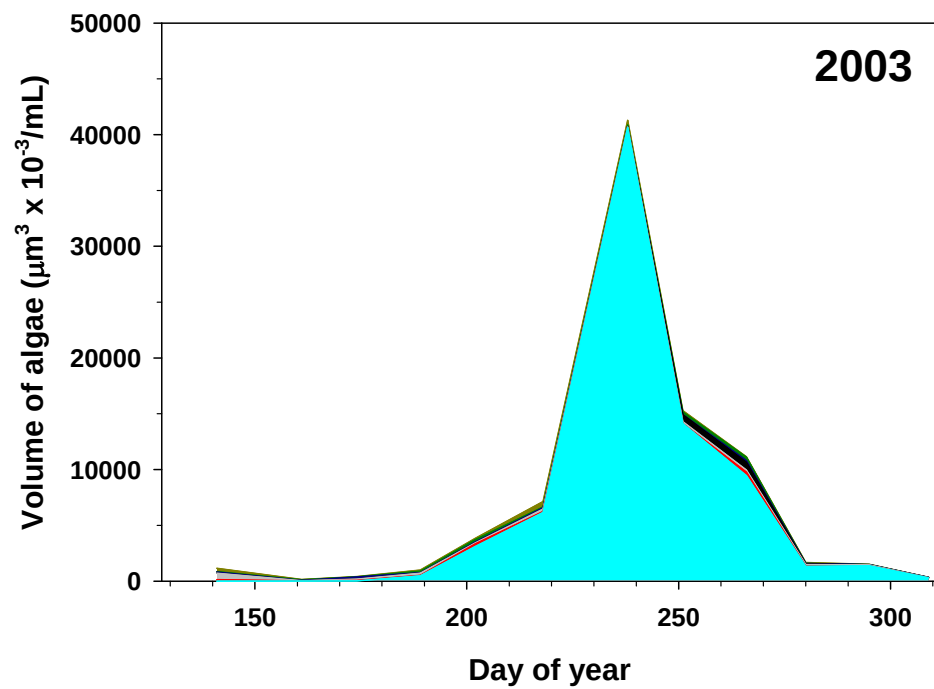
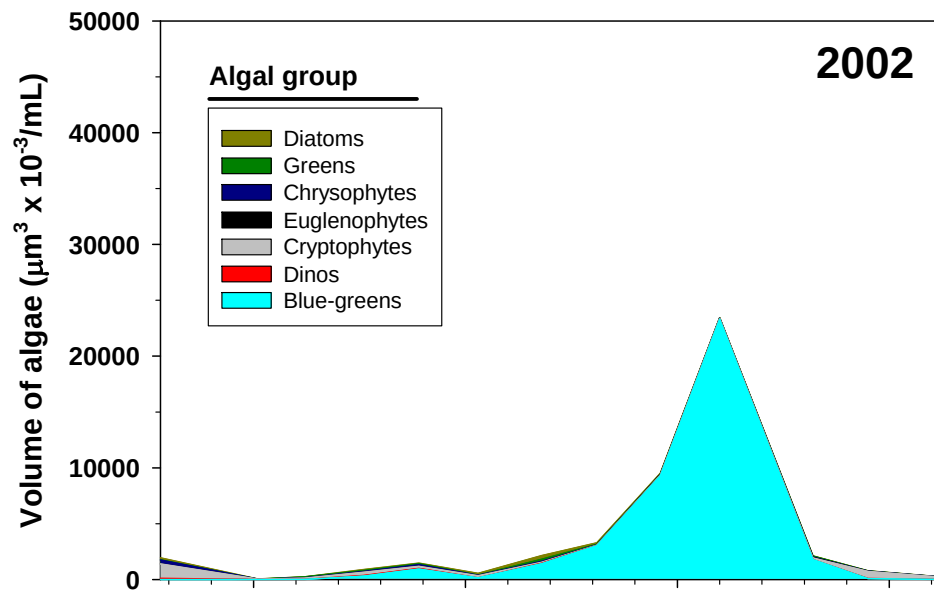
Ron Ingram



L. Heintsch

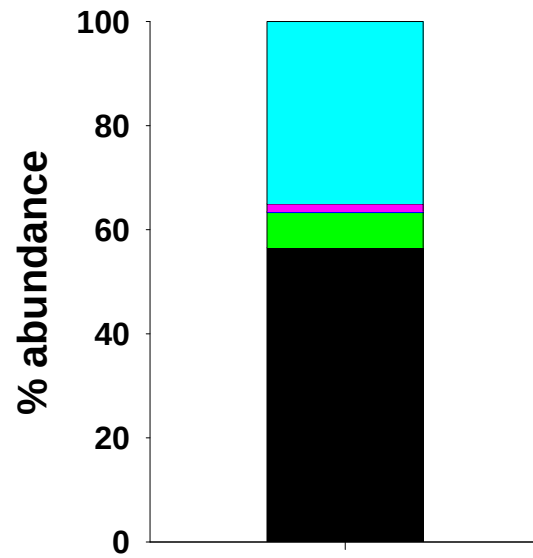


Ron Ingram

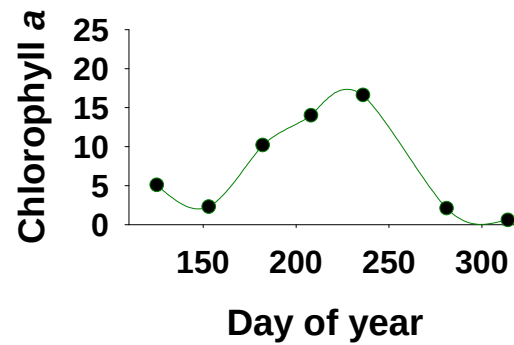


*Aphanizomenon schindleri*

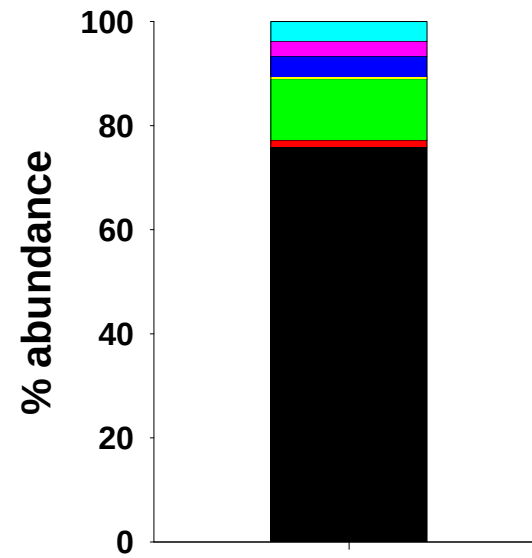
**1987**



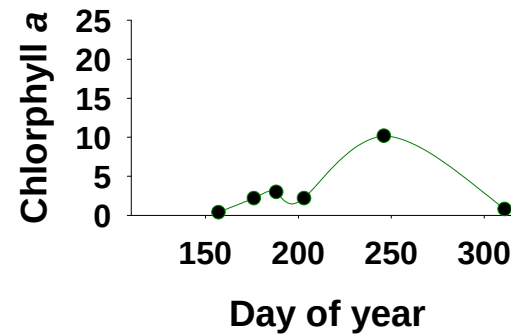
**1987**



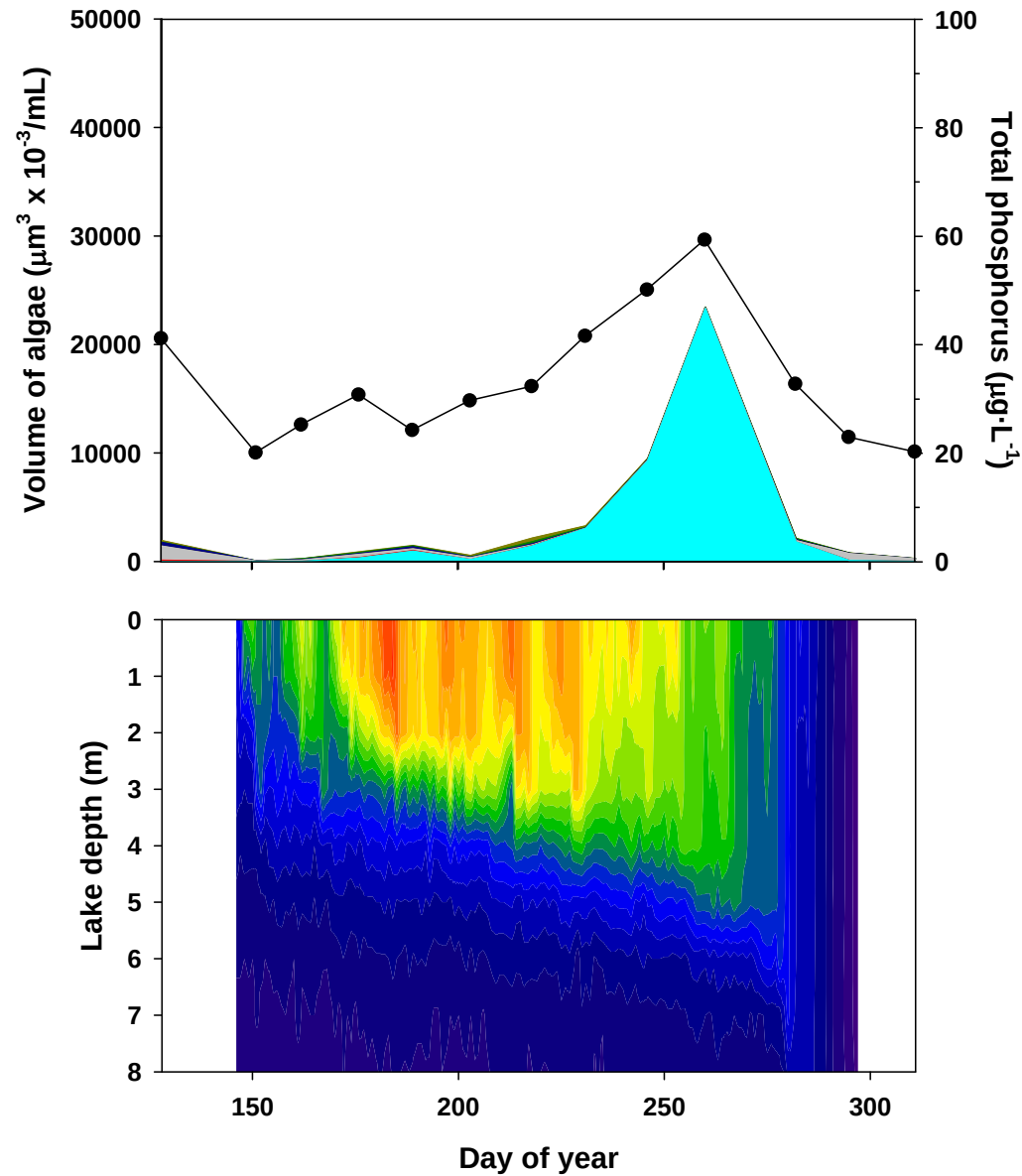
**2002**



**2002**

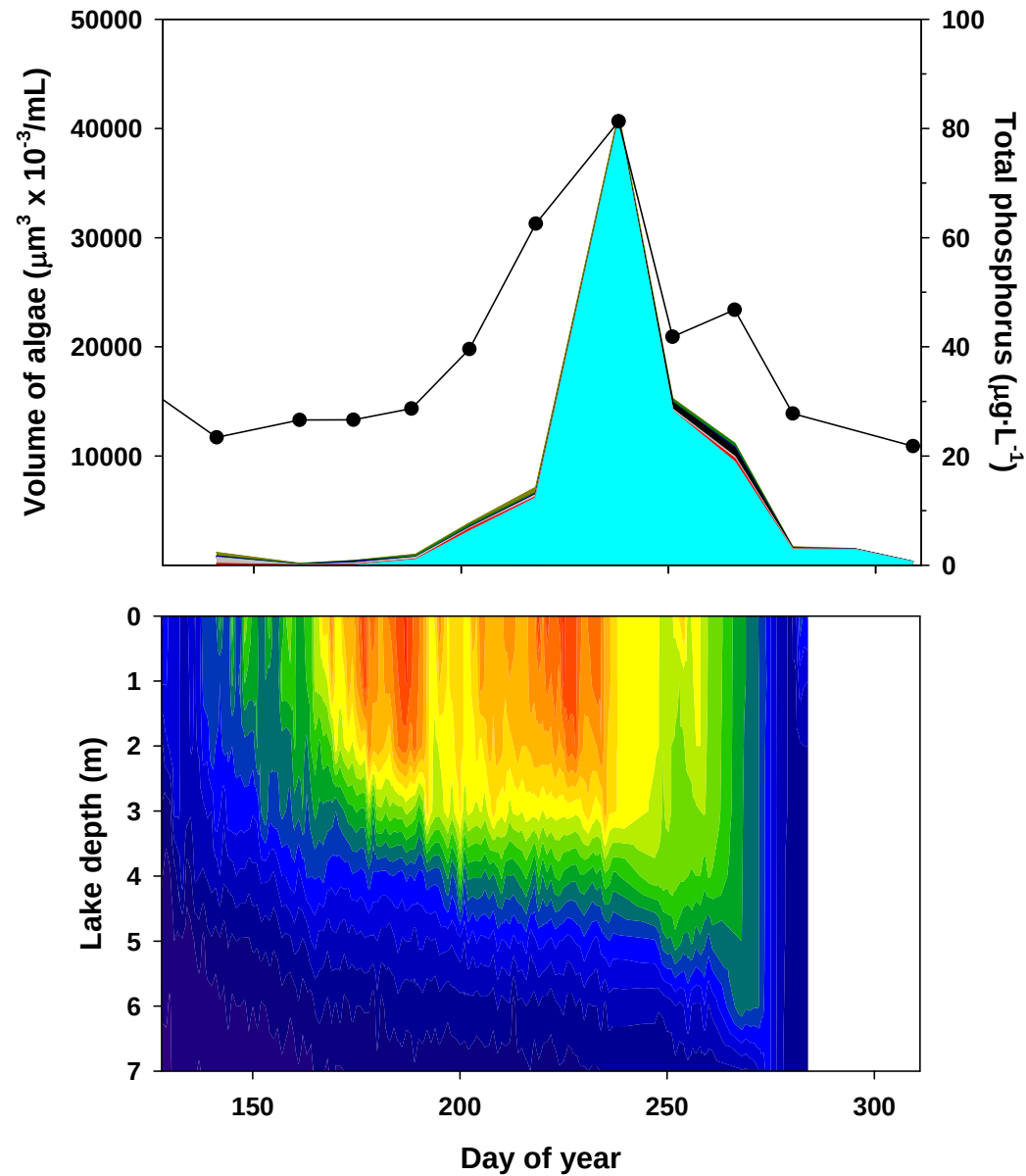


# Phosphorus and Algae - 2002



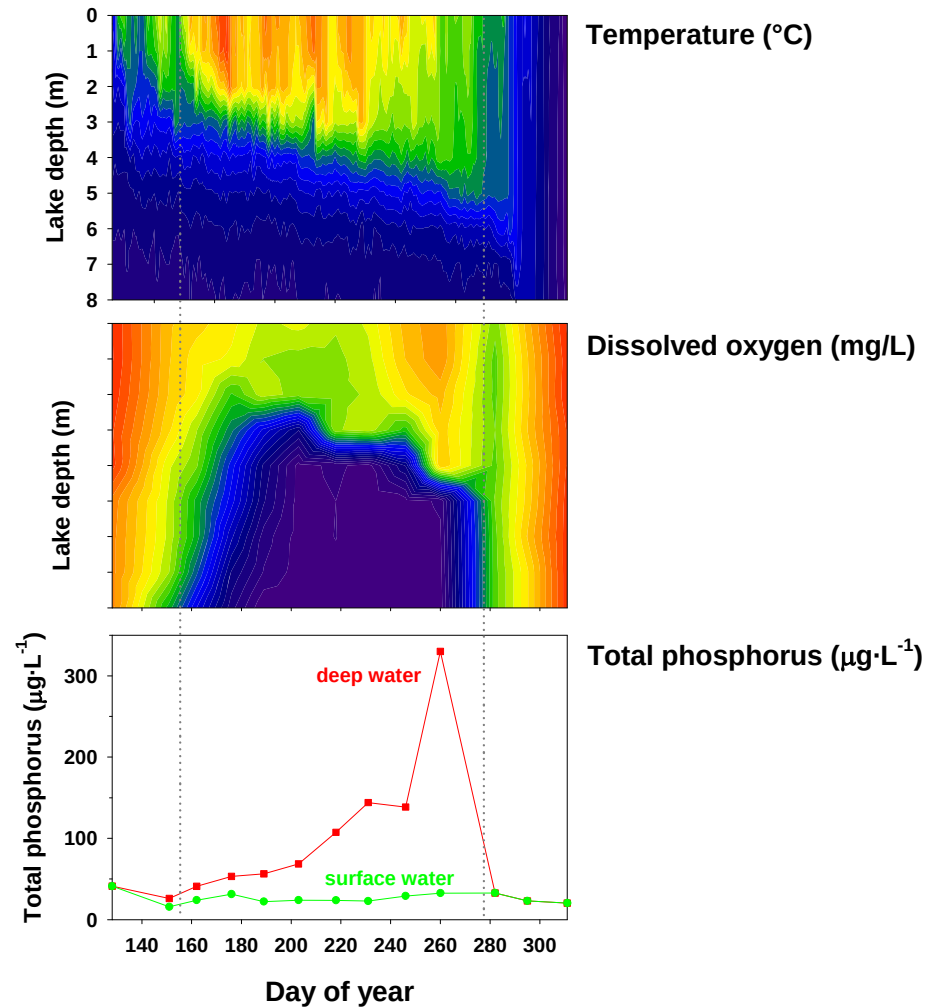


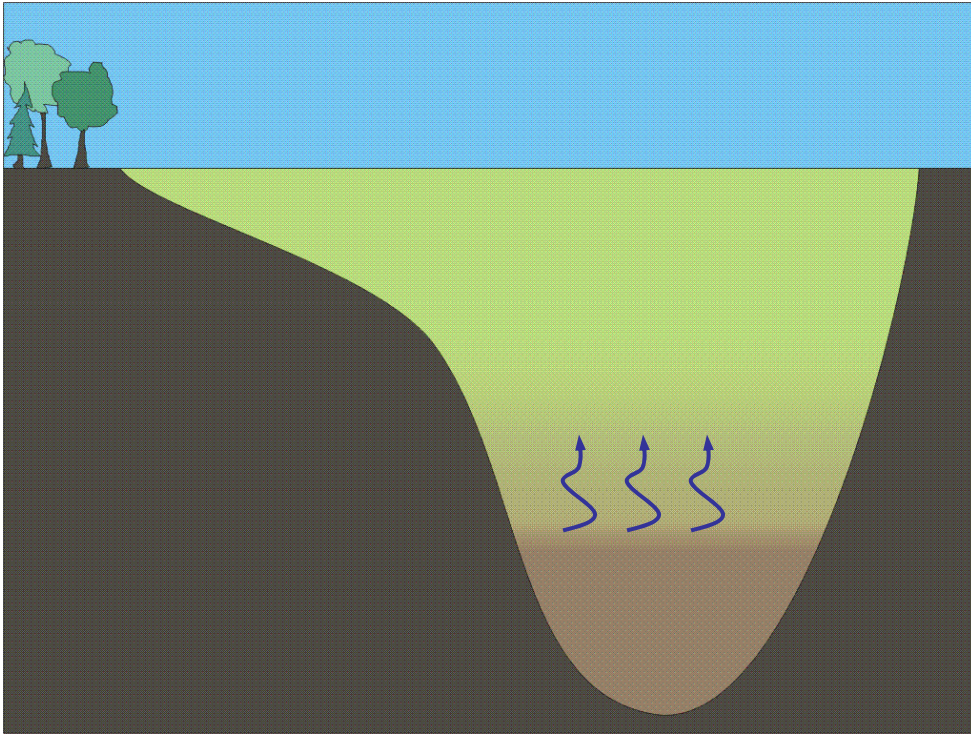
# Phosphorus and Algae - 2003



# Phosphorus from sediments

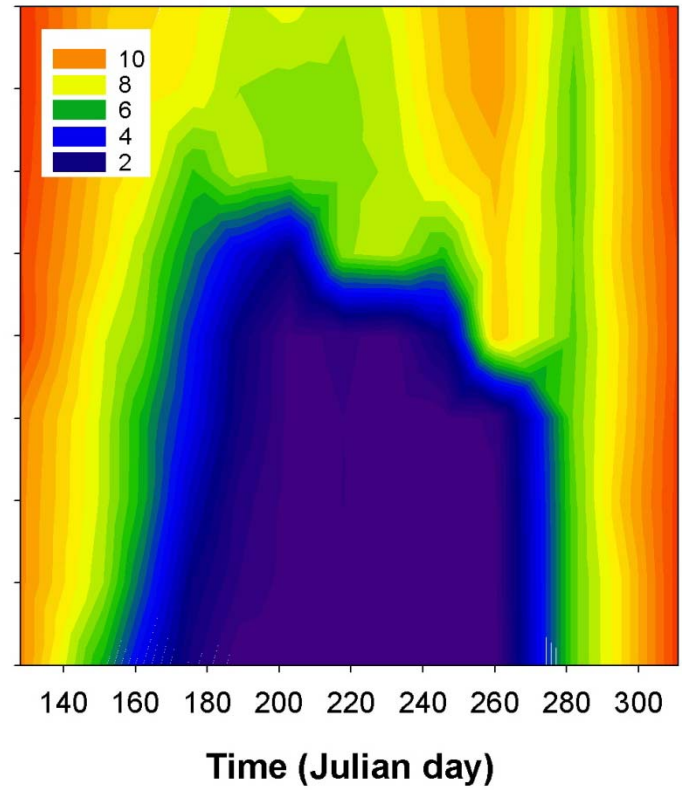
## The development of anoxia in deep waters





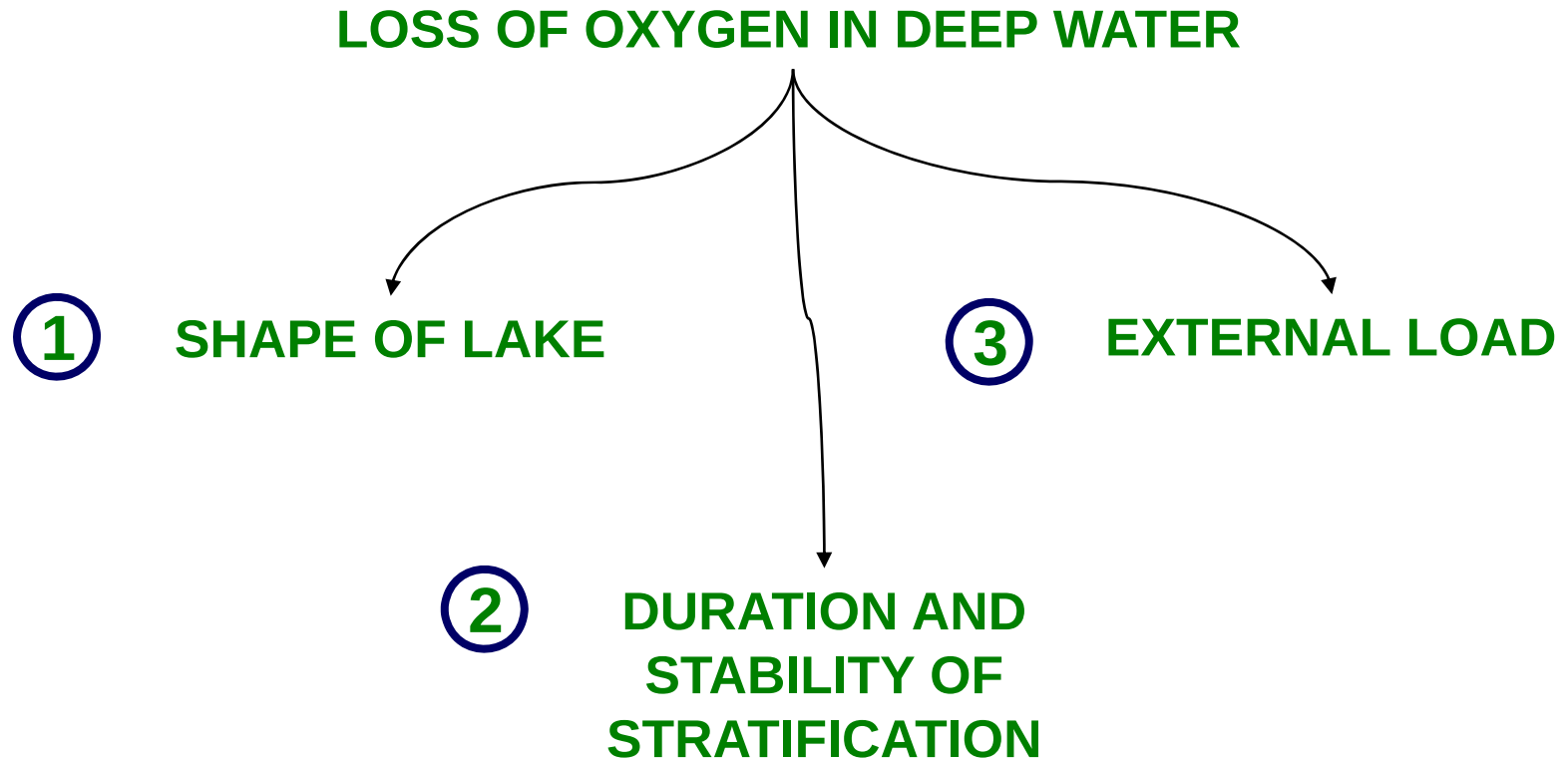
**Internal load from lake sediments**

**Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)**



# The internal load is controlled by...

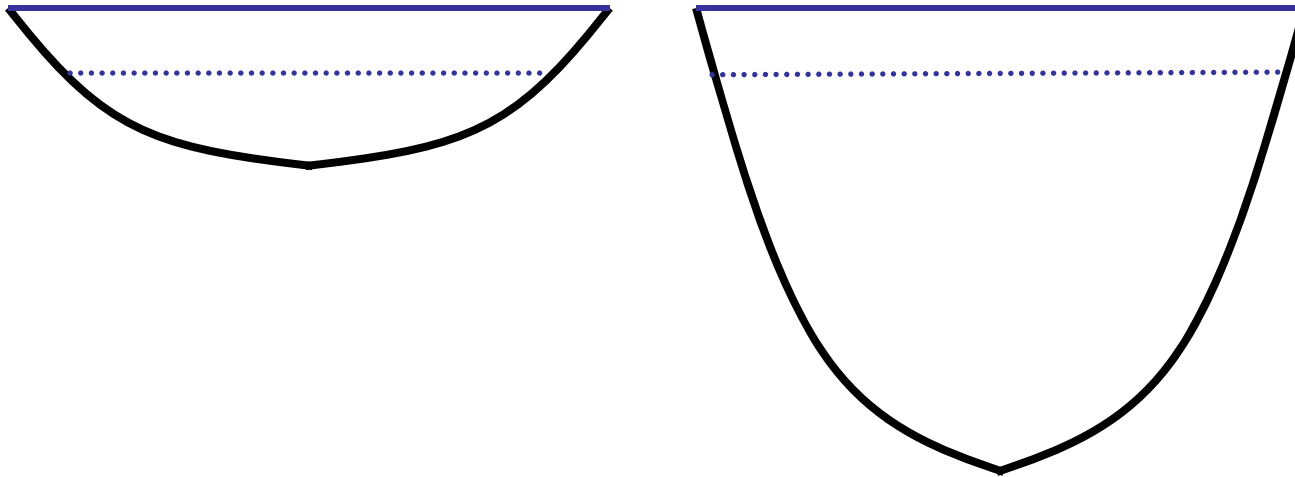
---



# Phosphorus from sediments

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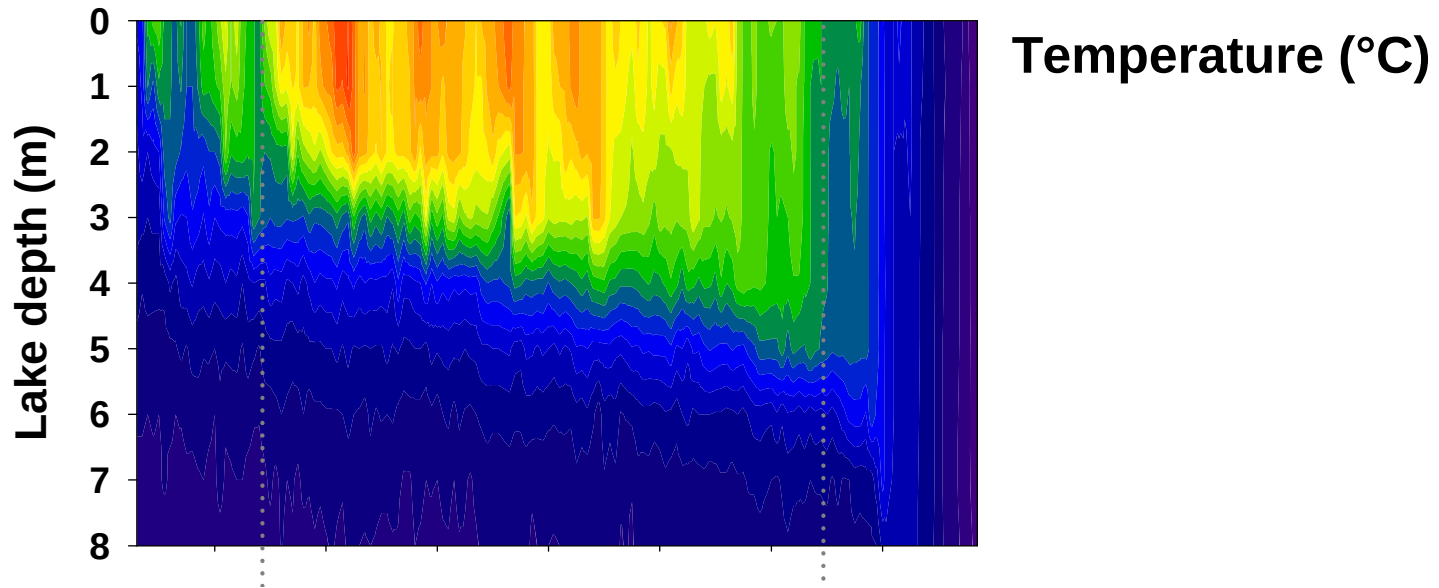
## 1) The shape of the lake



# Phosphorus from sediments

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## 2) The duration and stability of stratification

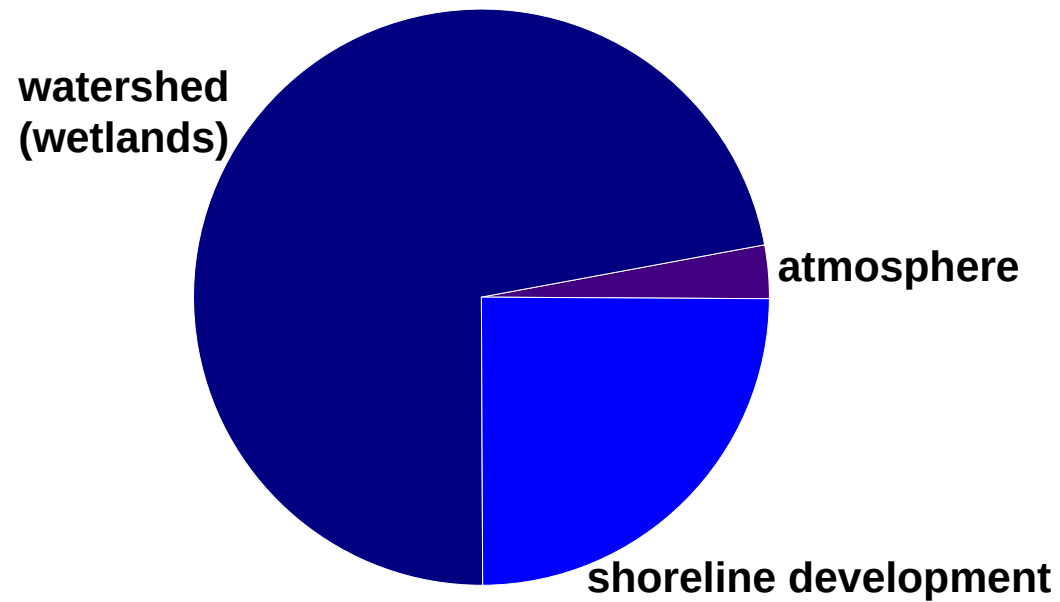




# Phosphorus from sediments

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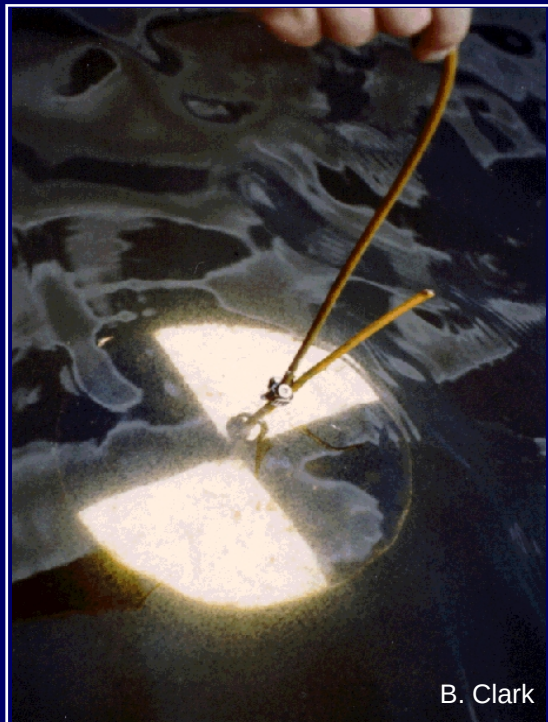
## 3) The external load of phosphorus



# Algal blooms are not always associated with higher phosphorus concentrations in lakes

- chrysophyte blooms occur more frequently in Muskoka lakes than blue-green algal blooms

Harp Lake, Huntsville, ON

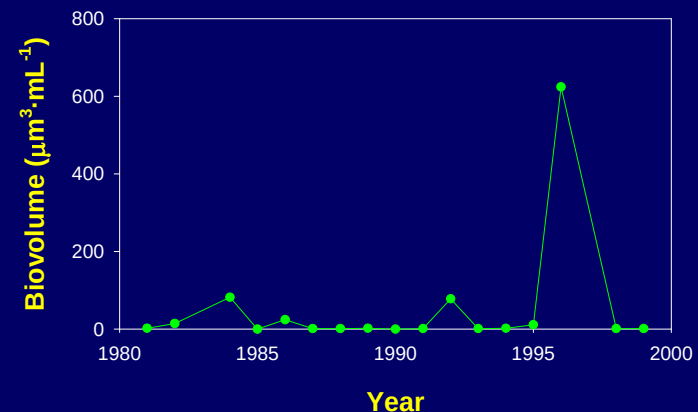


B. Clark

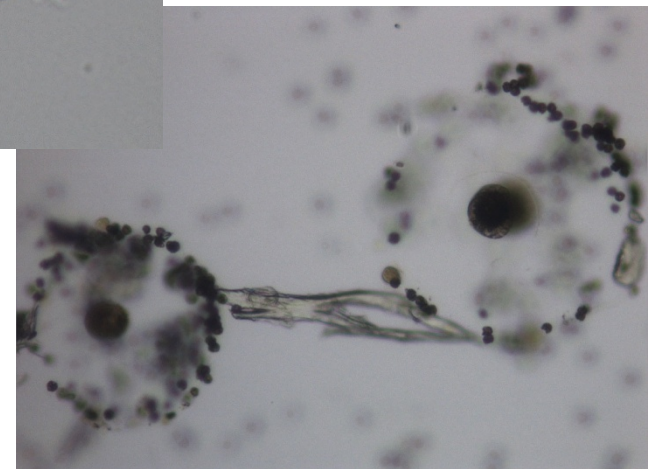
Chrysophyte bloom in spring 2006

Secchi = 0.5 m  
(long-term mean = 3.8 m)

Chlorophyll = 88 ug/L  
(long-term mean = 3.1 ug/L)

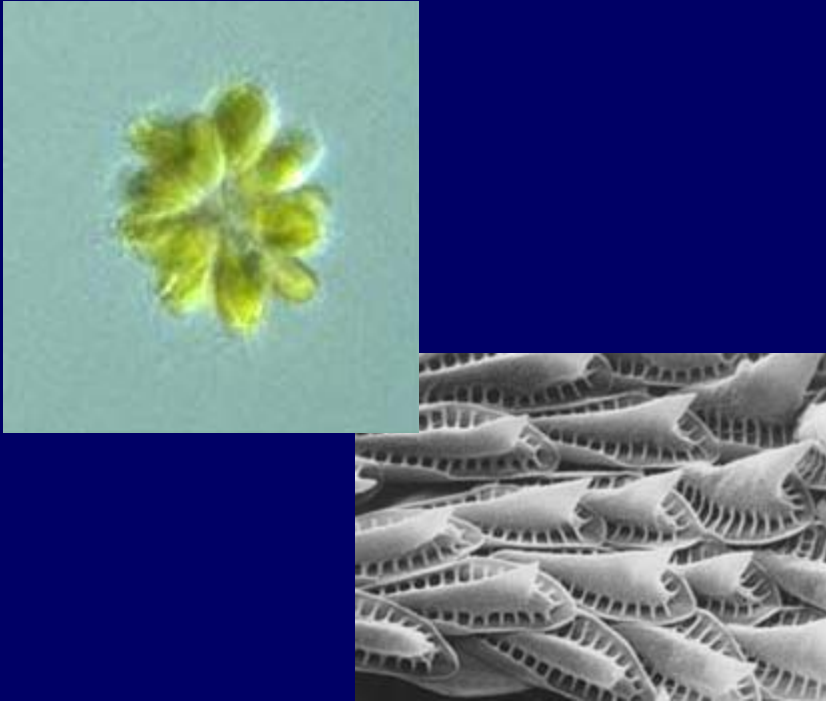


**Shoe Lake, near Dorset**

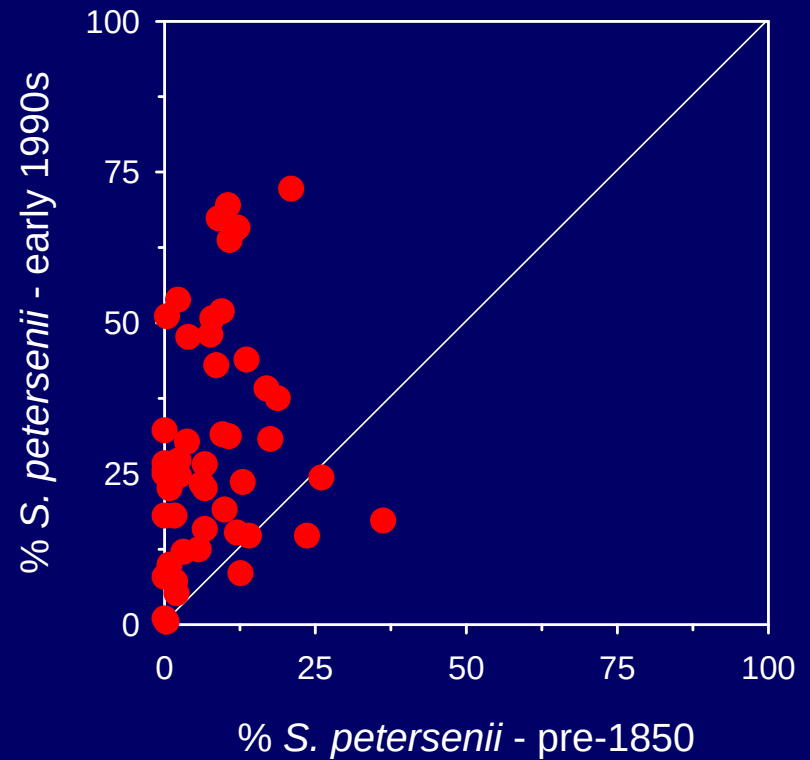


- chrysophyte blooms are more likely now than in the past

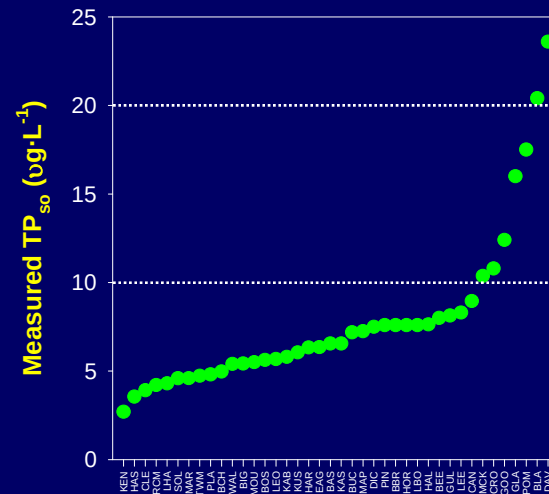
*Synura petersenii*



Courtesy of Peter Siver



- bloom-forming chrysophytes have increased in lakes with and without cottages, and in low phosphorus lakes



Lakes arranged by increasing  $TP_{so}$



# But conditions have to be right for a bloom

1) Nutrients  
(phosphorus)

3) Warm temperatures/  
sunlight

2) Water column with  
low turbulence

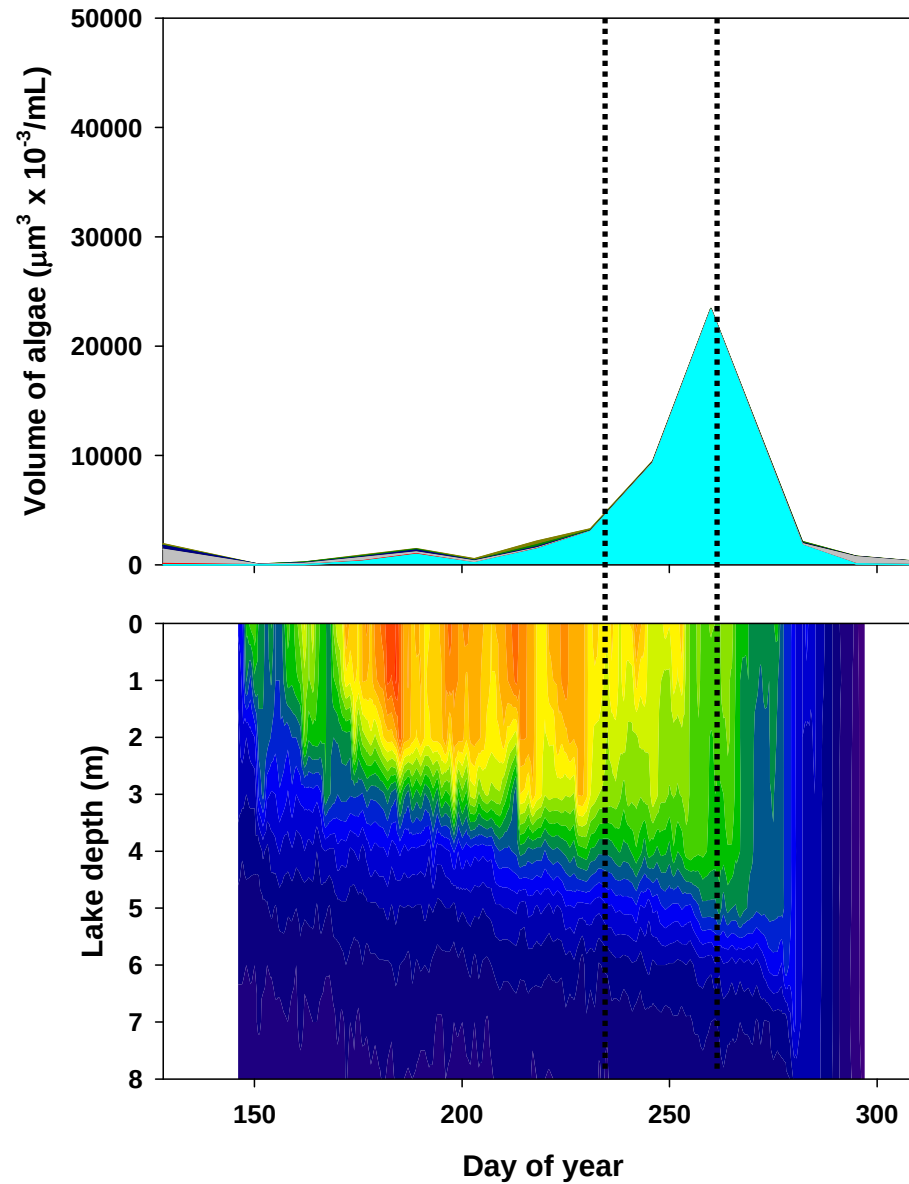
4) Biological factors



Experimental Lakes Area, NW Ontario

# What other factors are important?

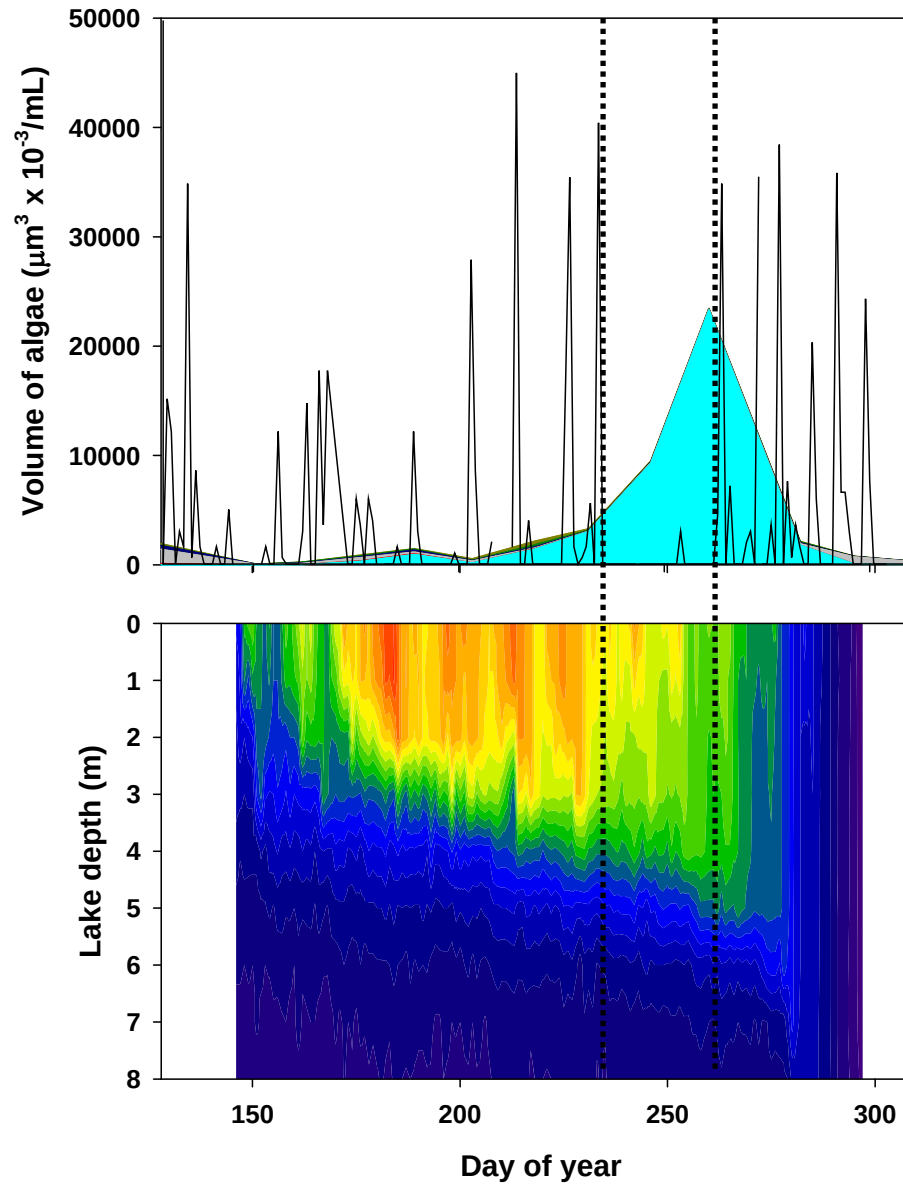
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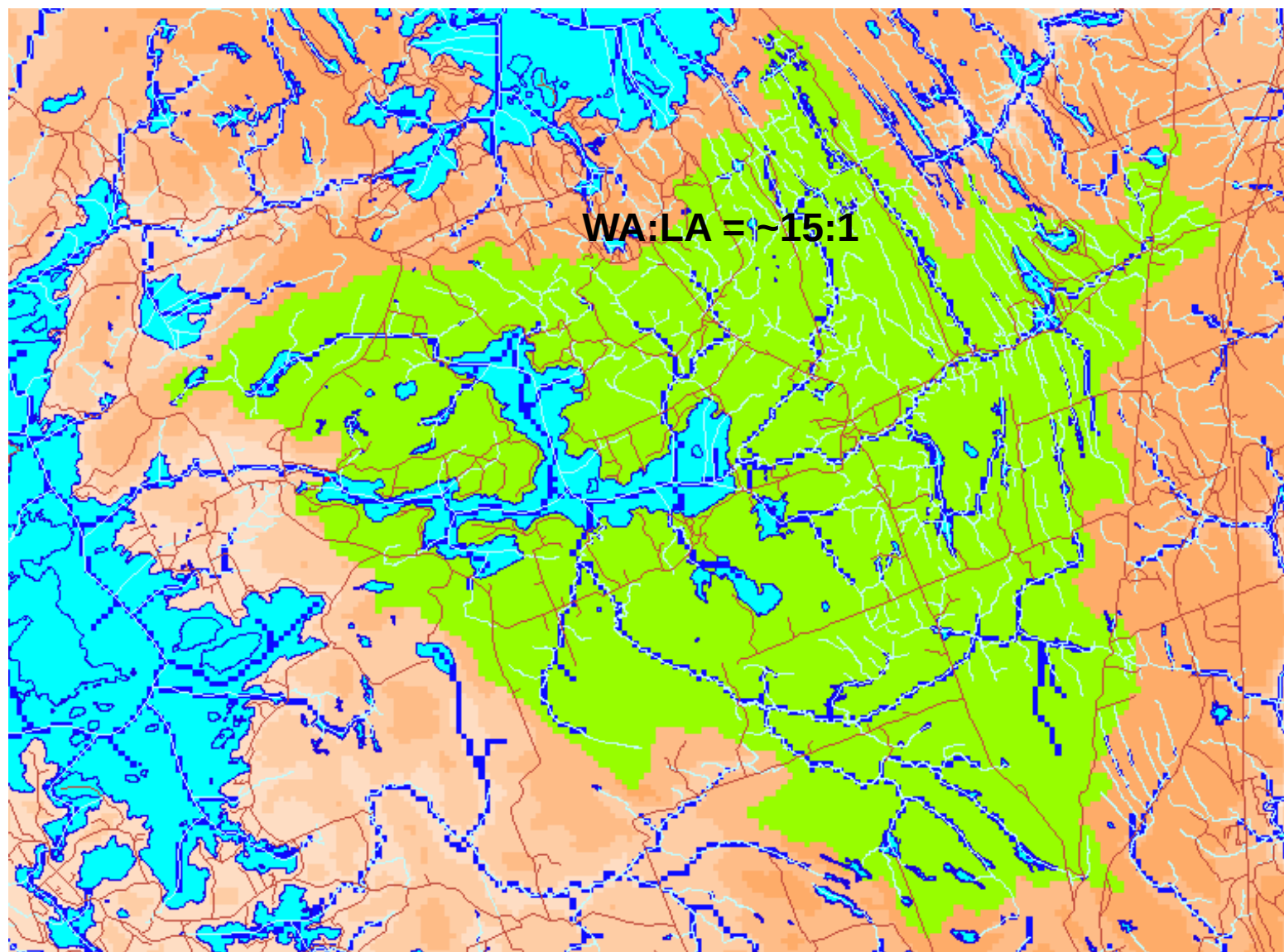


# What other factors are important?

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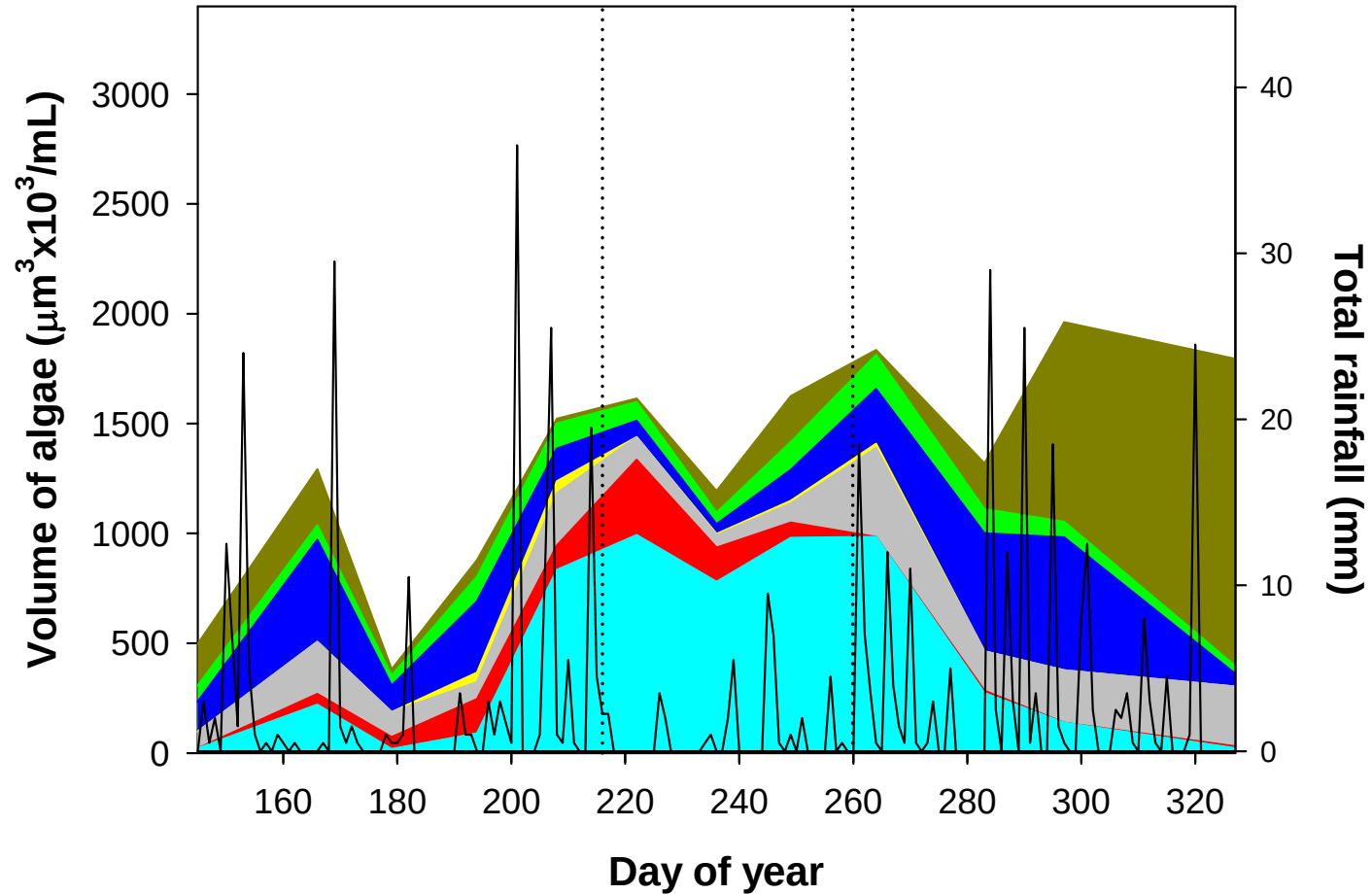


Weather



# The importance of weather – 3 Mile Lake, 2006

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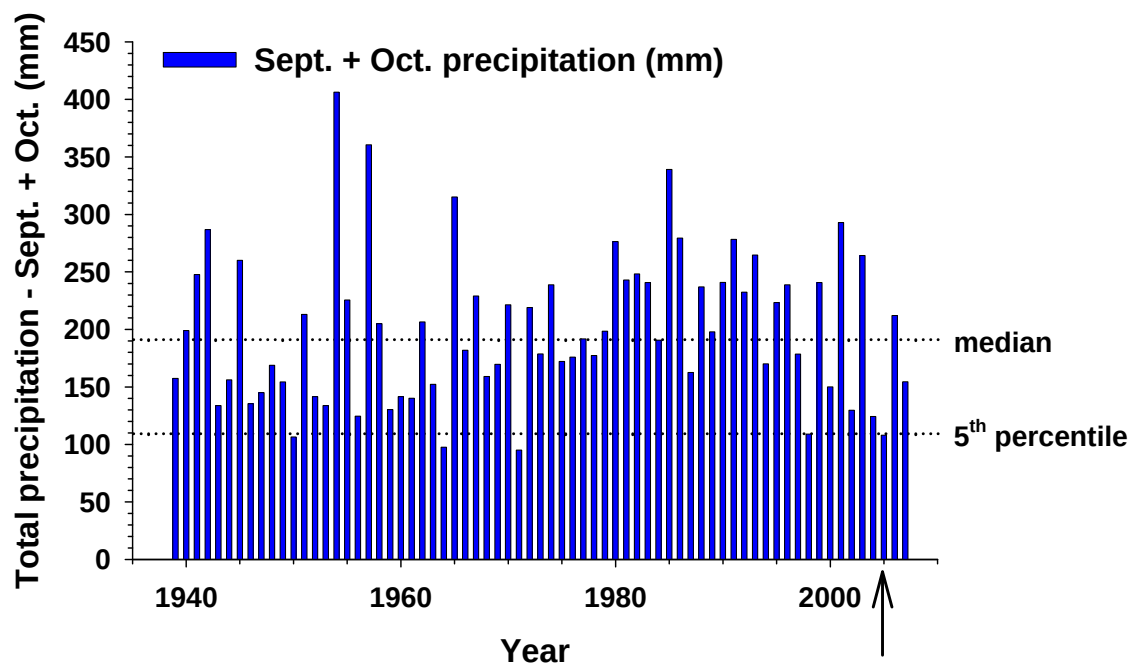
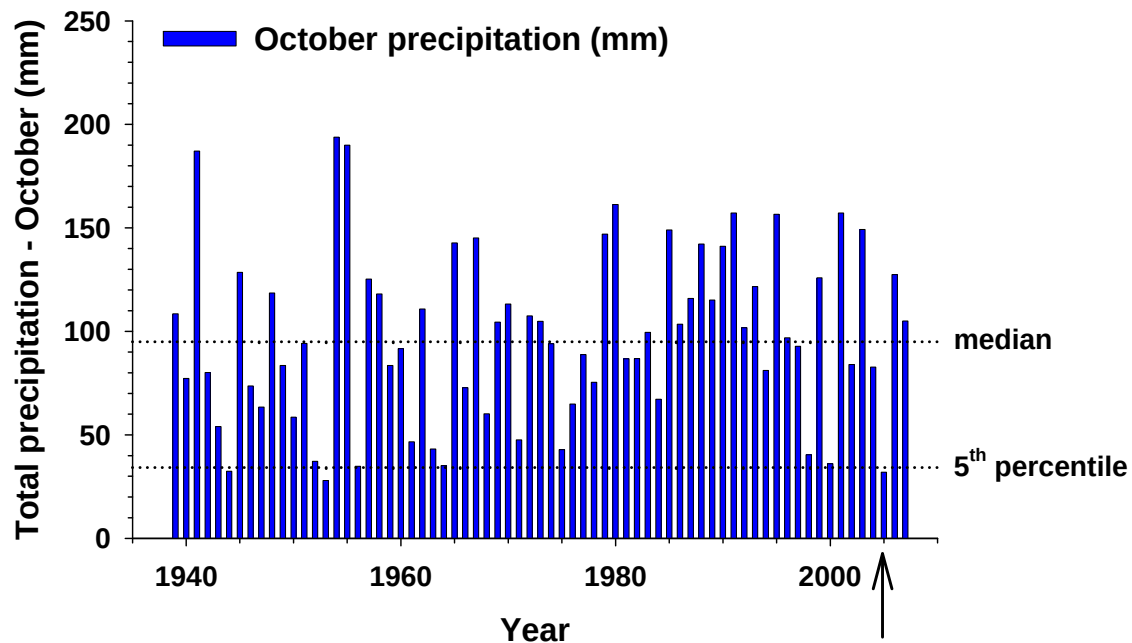
# On occasion, these blooms may produce a surface scum

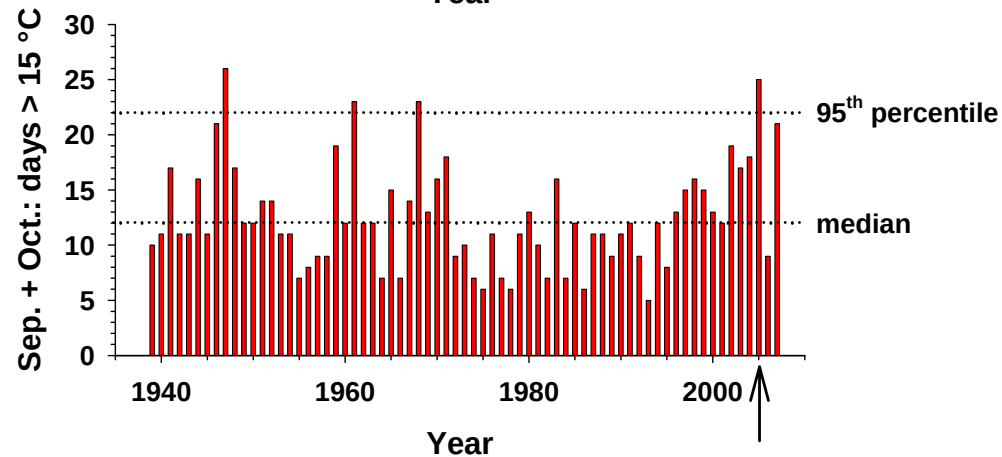
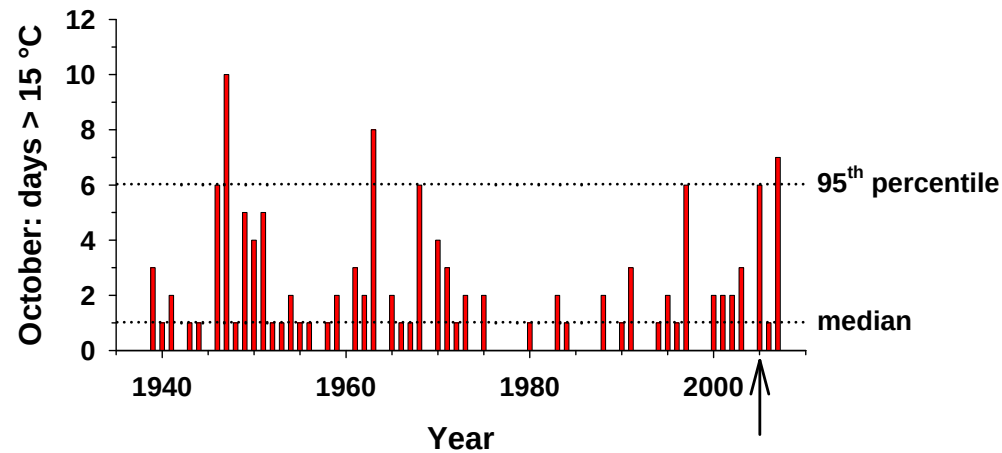
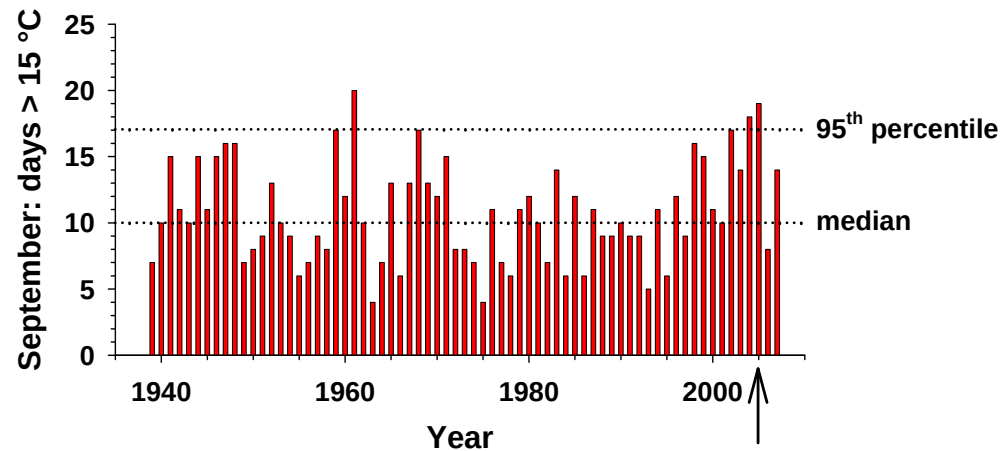


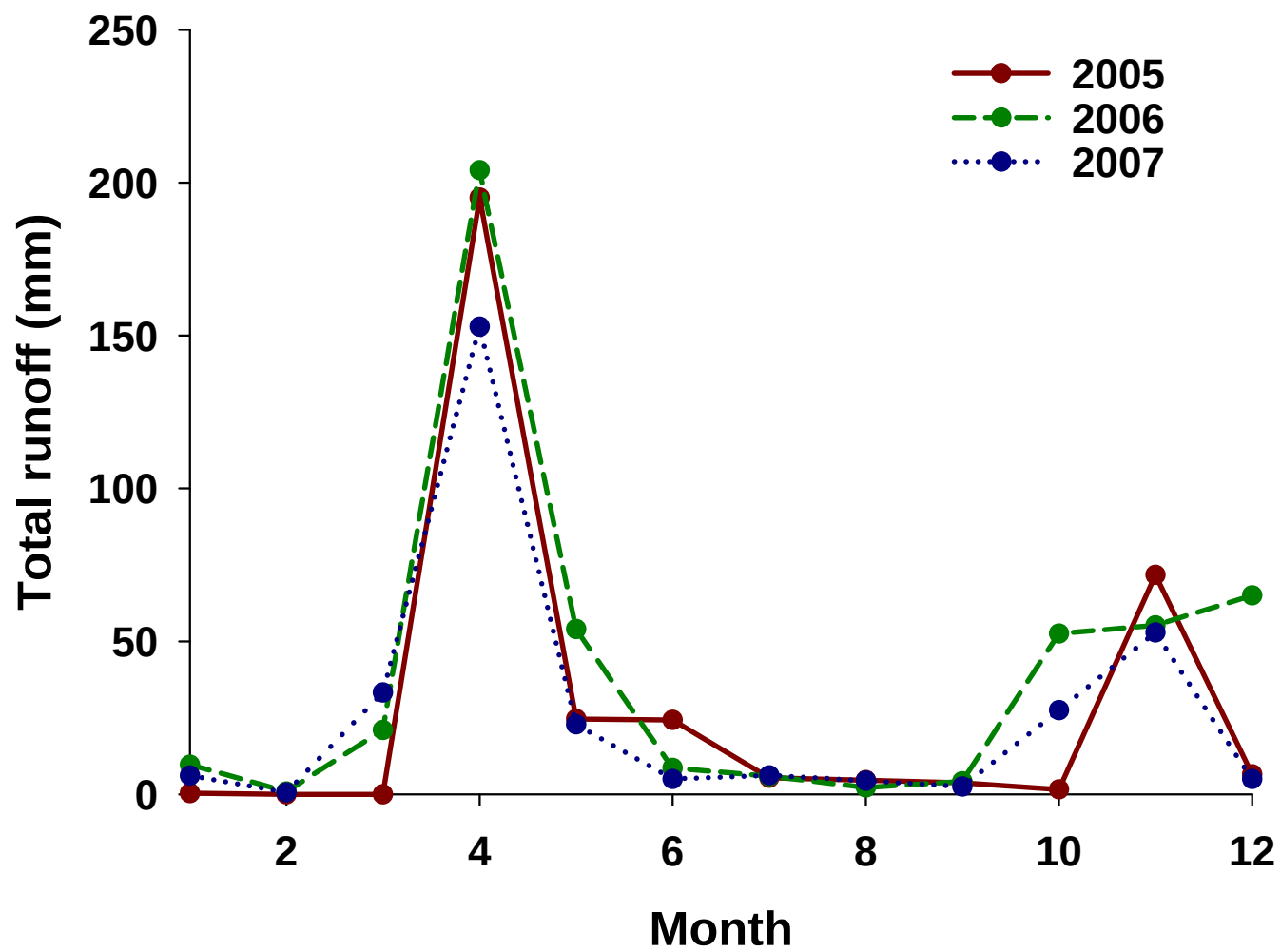
B. Clark

- detailed work in Wisconsin (Lake Mendota) found that surface scums are more likely to occur when:

- Wind velocities are low
- precipitation is absent
- solar radiation is higher than average
- atmospheric pressure is high

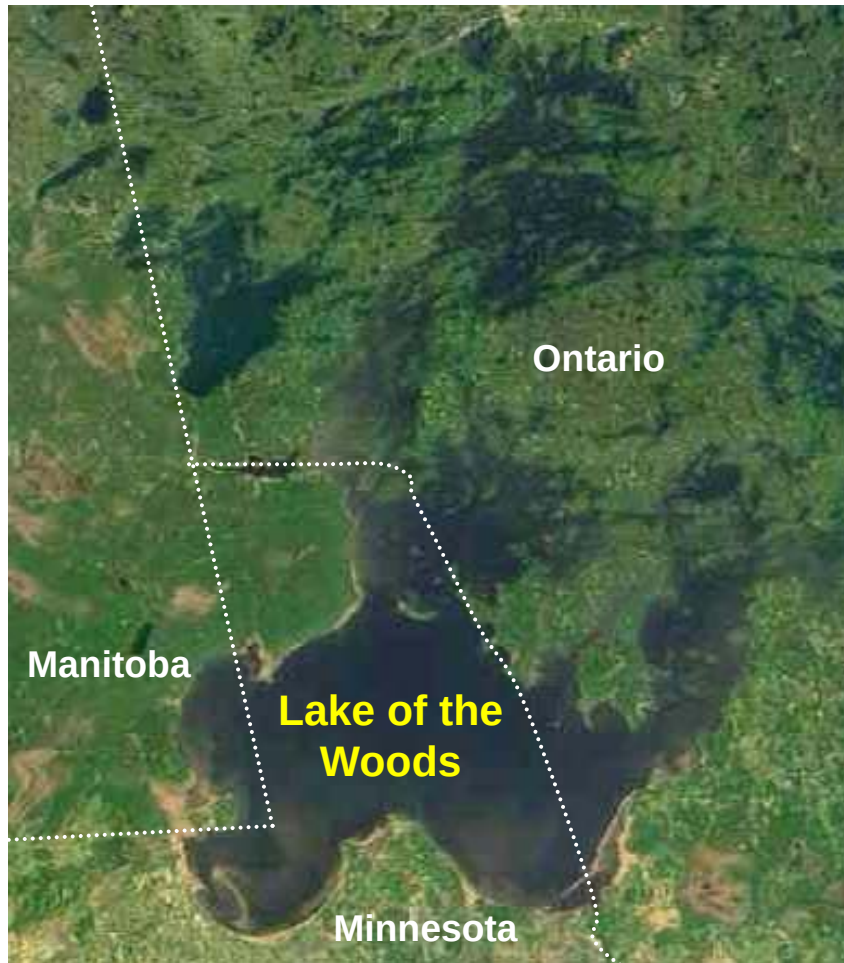








# Climate change and algae in our lakes



(LANDSAT Image, provided by G. McCullough, U. Manitoba)



- surface area: ~385,000 ha
- 14,500 islands
- flows north
- 70% of tributary inflow from Rainy R.

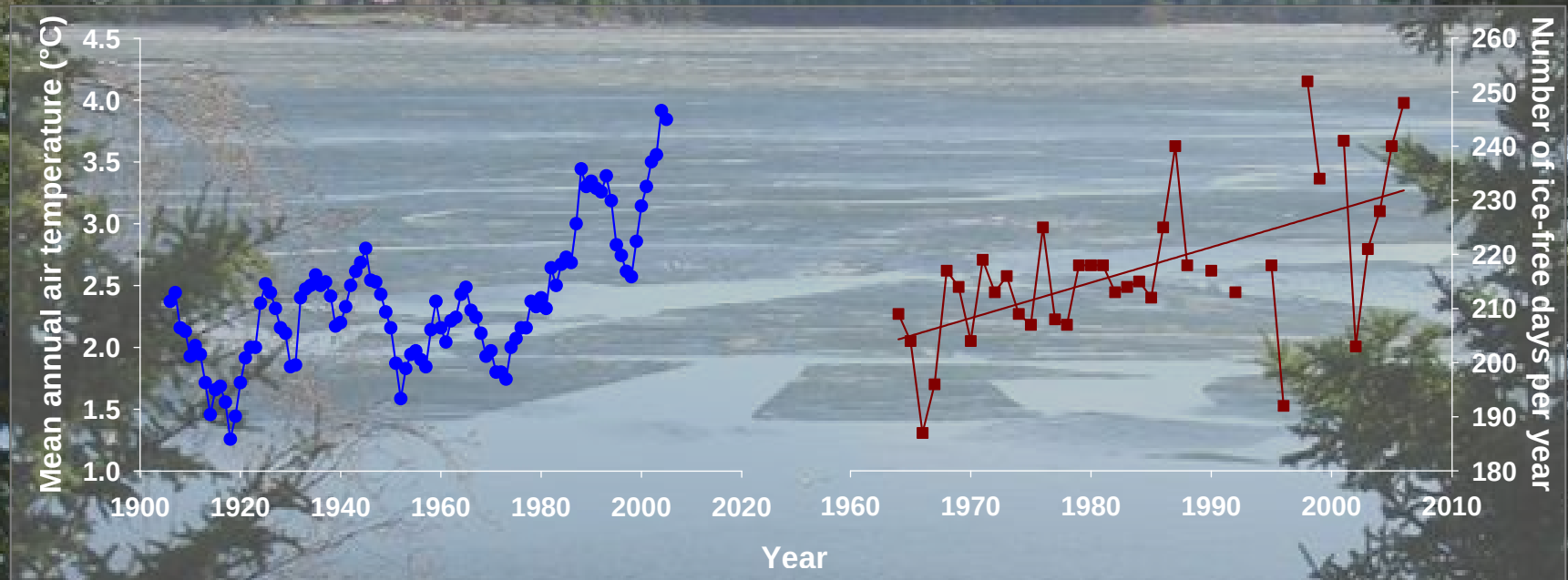
# Development of an Algal Bloom - 2003

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(Terra MODIS images – G. McCullough, U. of Winnipeg)

## A region sensitive to climate change

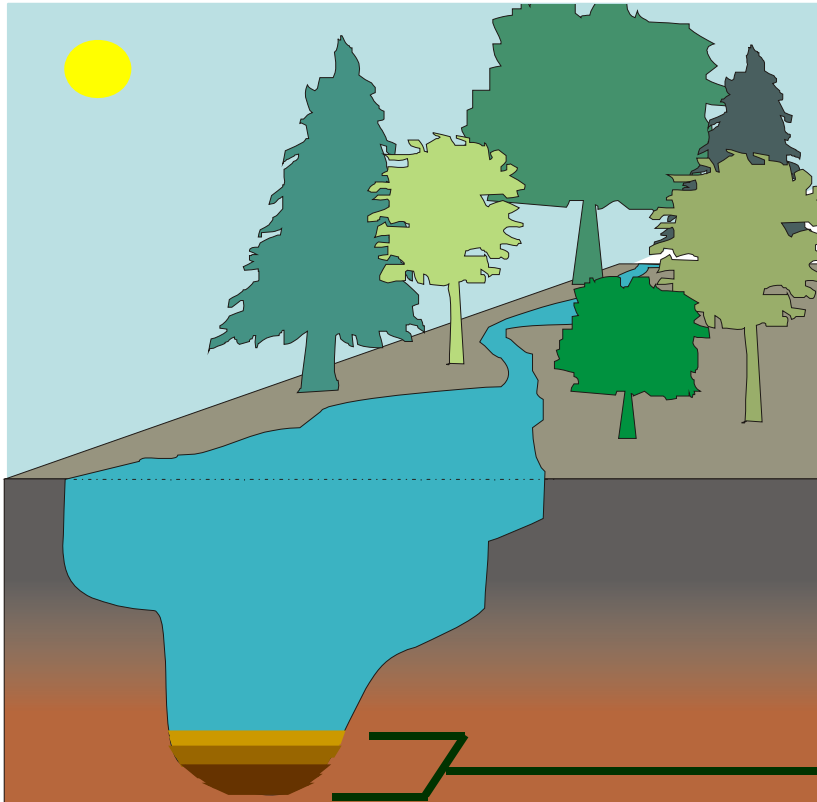


*(Temperature data from Kenora Airport, Environment Canada; Ice data from T. Mosindy, MNR, Kenora FAU)*

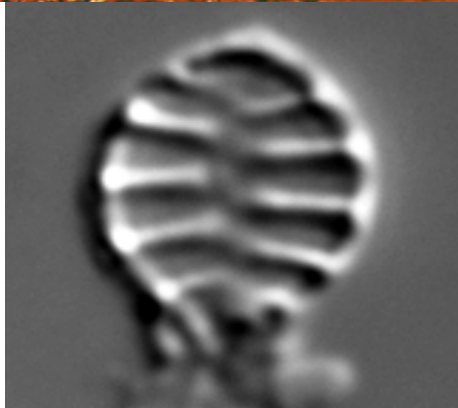
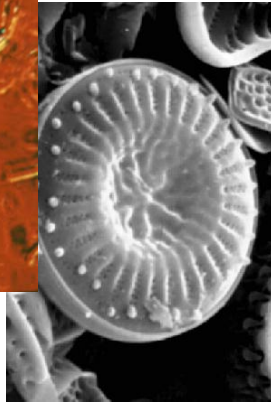
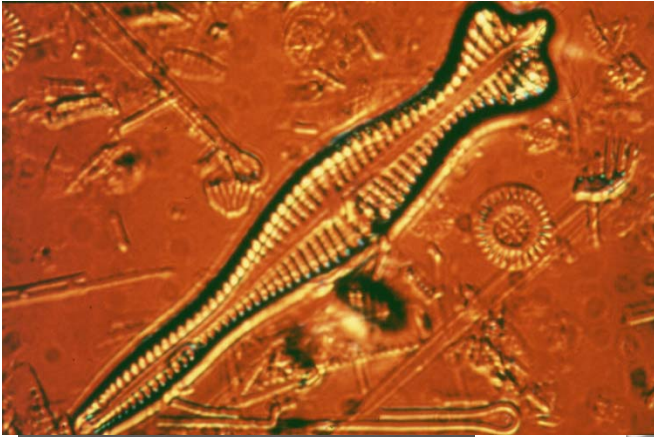


# Gaining a historical perspective - paleolimnology

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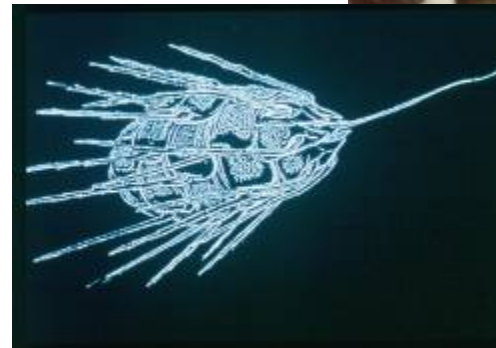
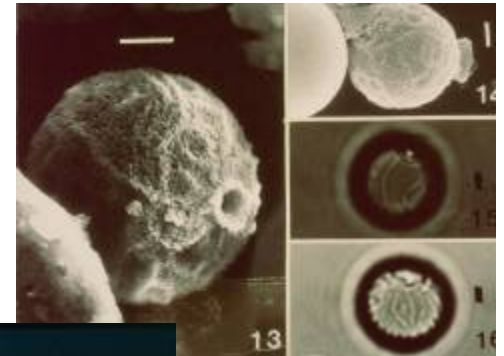


**Lake sediments are archives of environmental change**



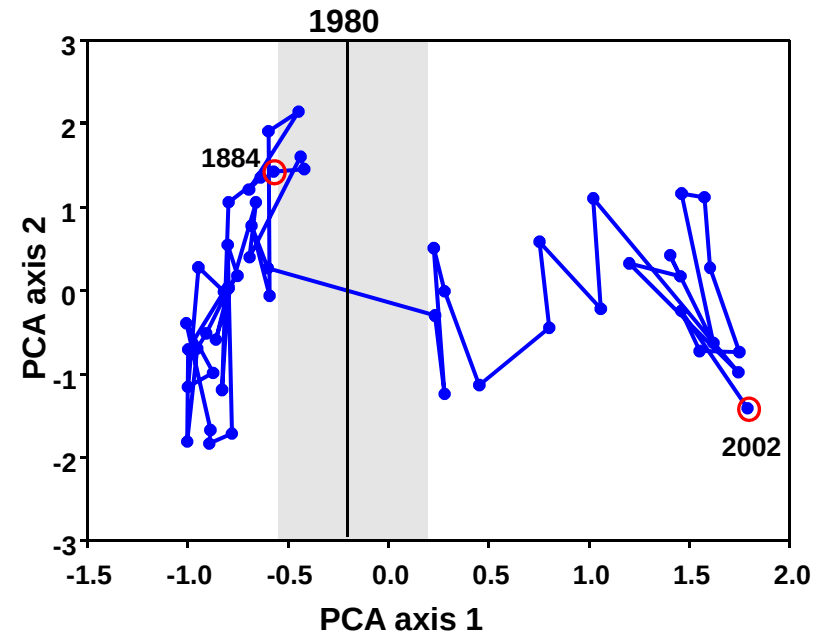
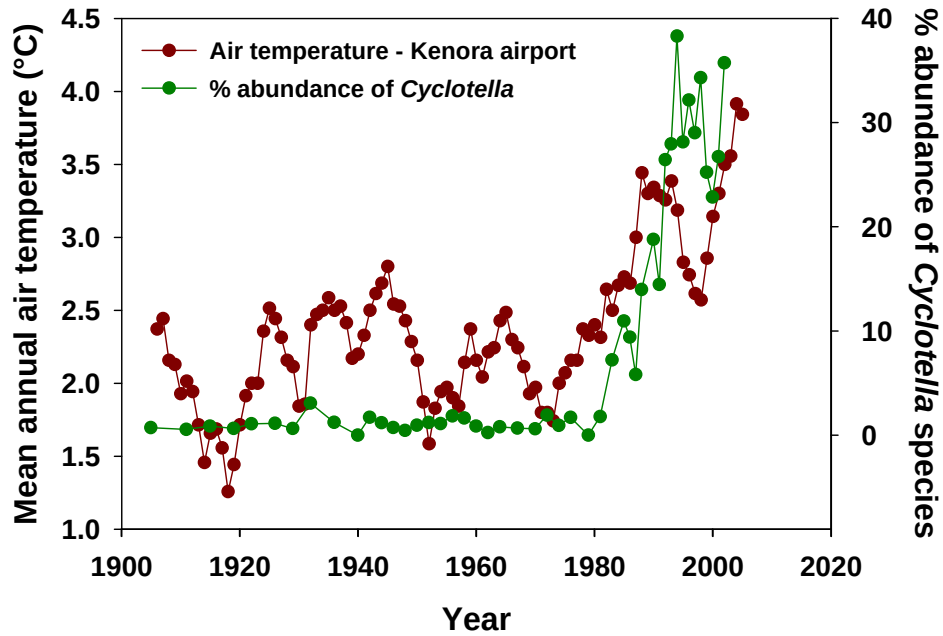
Diatoms

## Algae from the lake



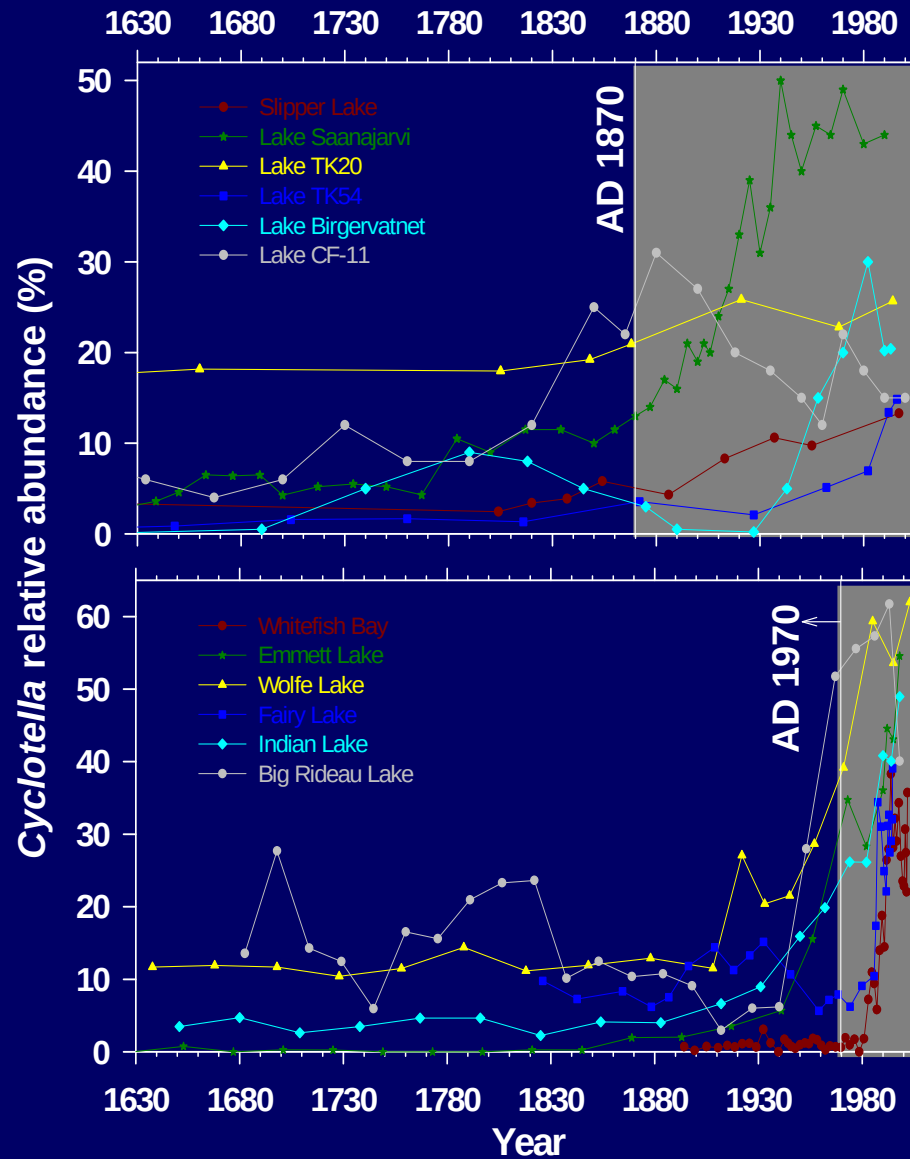
Chrysophytes

# Climate change and algae in our lakes



(Figures modified from Rühland, Paterson and Smol. 2008. *Global Change Biology*)

# Differences in the timing of the changes: Arctic versus temperate lakes

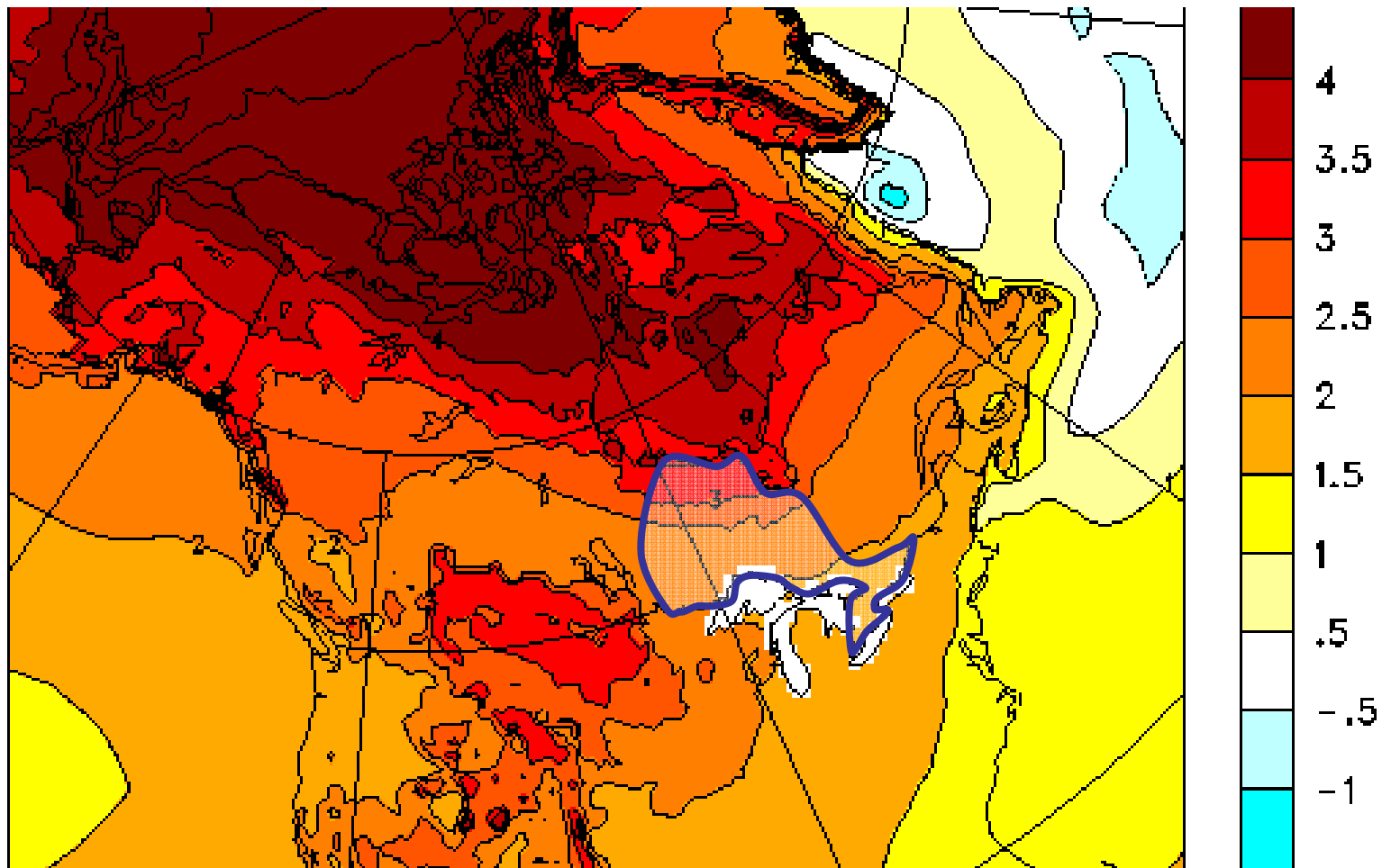


(Rühland, Paterson and Smol, 2008)



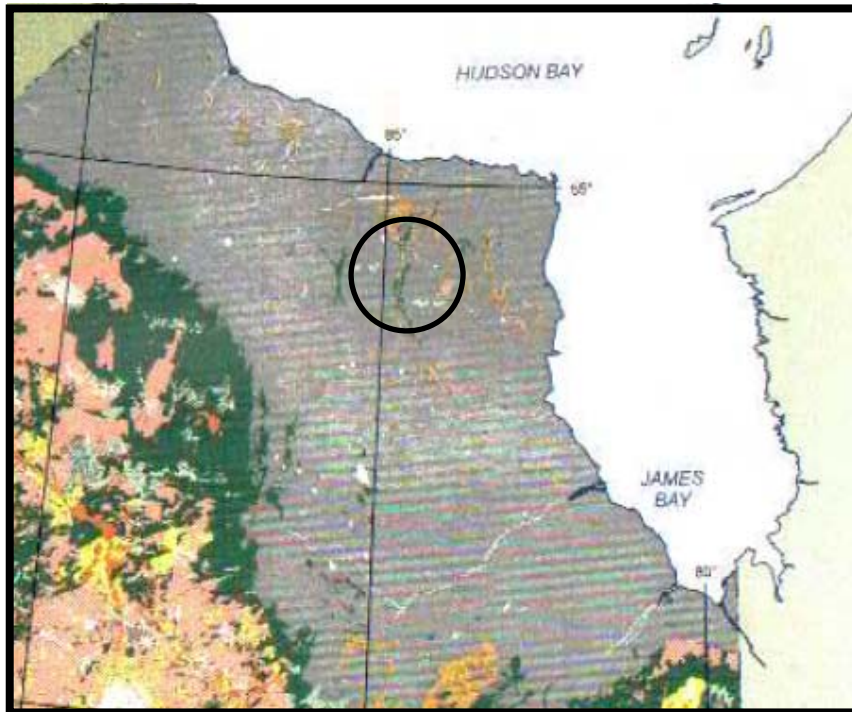
## Northern lakes -- The canaries in the mine

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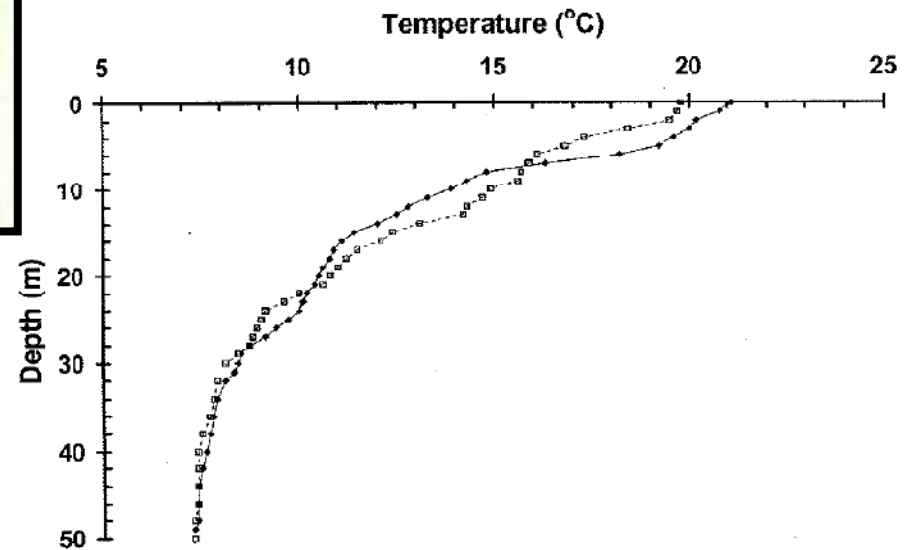


(Environment Canada; Canadian Regional Climate Model (v.3.6.1))

## Northern lakes -- The canaries in the mine



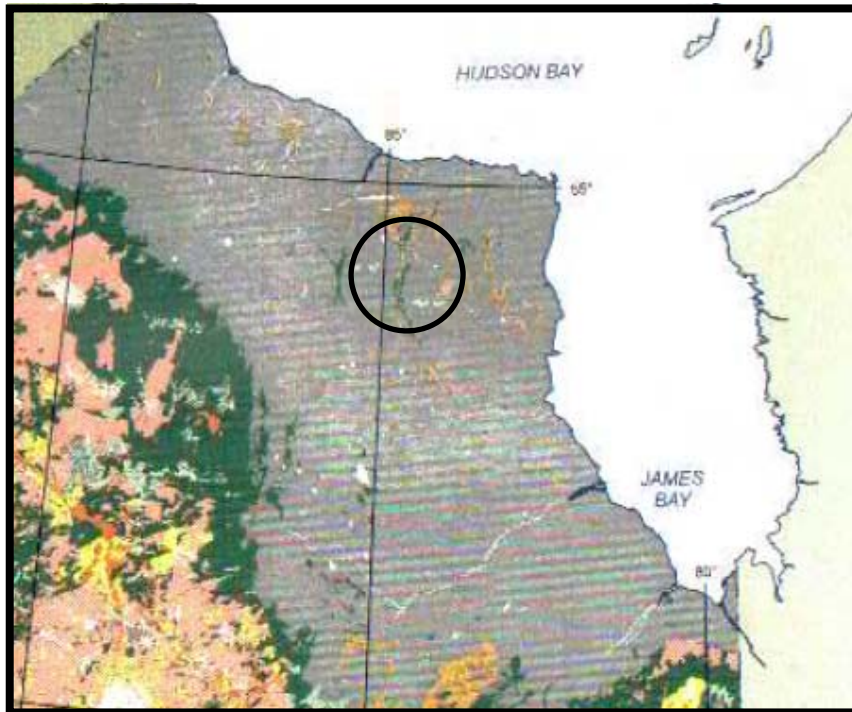
Ontario Geological Survey



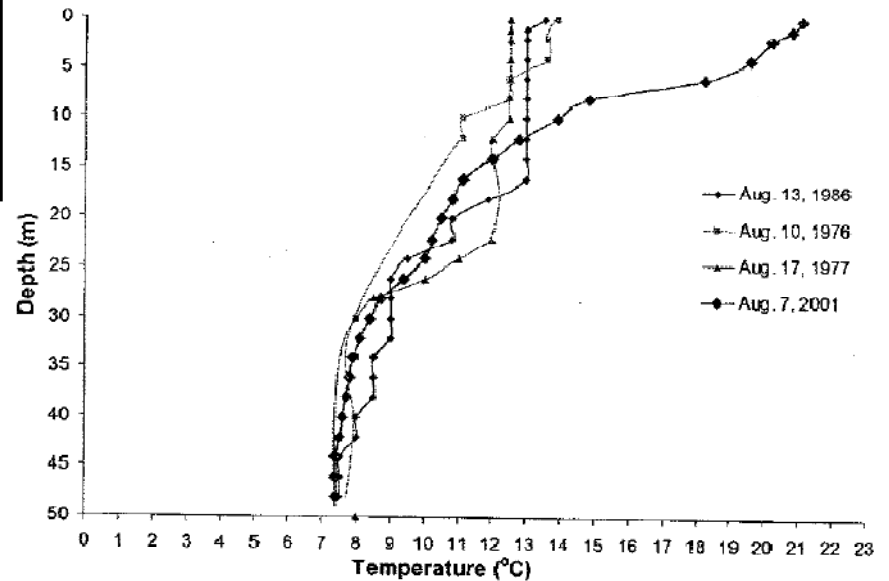
--- August 2    — August 7  
2001

(Snucins and Gunn, 2003)

## Northern lakes -- The canaries in the mine



Ontario Geological Survey



(Snucins and Gunn, 2003)

# But conditions have to be right for a bloom

1) Nutrients  
(phosphorus)

3) Warm temperatures/  
sunlight

2) Water column with  
low turbulence

4) Biological factors



Experimental Lakes Area, NW Ontario

# Acknowledgements

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## Brandy Lake

- Ron Ingram (MOE)
- Bev Clark (MOE)
- Lucja Heintsch, Lynda Nakamoto (MOE)
- MOE lab staff and students
- MOE summer students
- Brandy Lake Association (Jim Cormack)
- District Municipality of Muskoka (Judi Brouse)

## 3 Mile Lake

- Ron Ingram (MOE)
- Brad Allen (MOE – Barrie)
- MOE lab staff and students
- MOE summer students
- 3 Mile Lake Association (Jamie Delaney)
- District Municipality of Muskoka (J. Brouse, R. Willison)
- Members of 3 Mile Working Group

## Lake of the Woods and Taste and Odour work

- John Smol, Kathleen Rühland (Queen's University)
- Brian Cumming (Queen's), Roland Hall (U of W)
- Bev Clark, Anna DeSellas, Ron Ingram (MOE)
- MOE lab staff and students
- MNR Fisheries Assessment Unit – Kenora (Tom Mosindy)
- Lake of the Woods Water Sustainability Foundation (Todd Sellers)
- Lake of the Woods District Property Owner's Association

## Northern Climate work

- Bill Keller, Chris Jones (MOE)
- John Gunn (Laurentian), Lee Haslam, Jason Houle (MNR)
- John Smol, Kathleen Rühland (Queen's), Jules Blais (U of O)