Cyanobacteria Assessment Network (CyAN)

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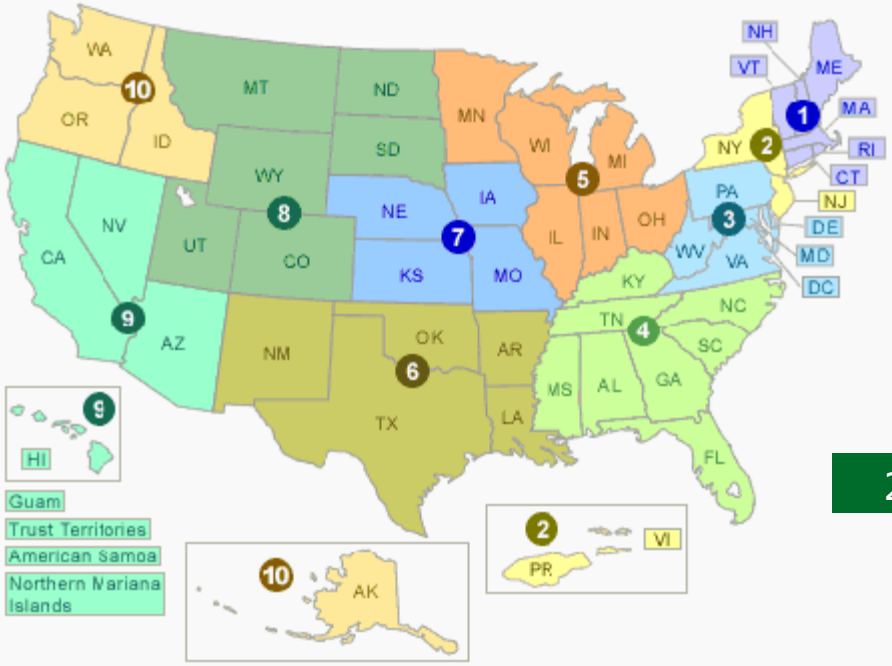
Partners and Stakeholders

- EPA Office of Water
  - Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds
  - Office of Wastewater Management
  - Office of Science and Technology
  - Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

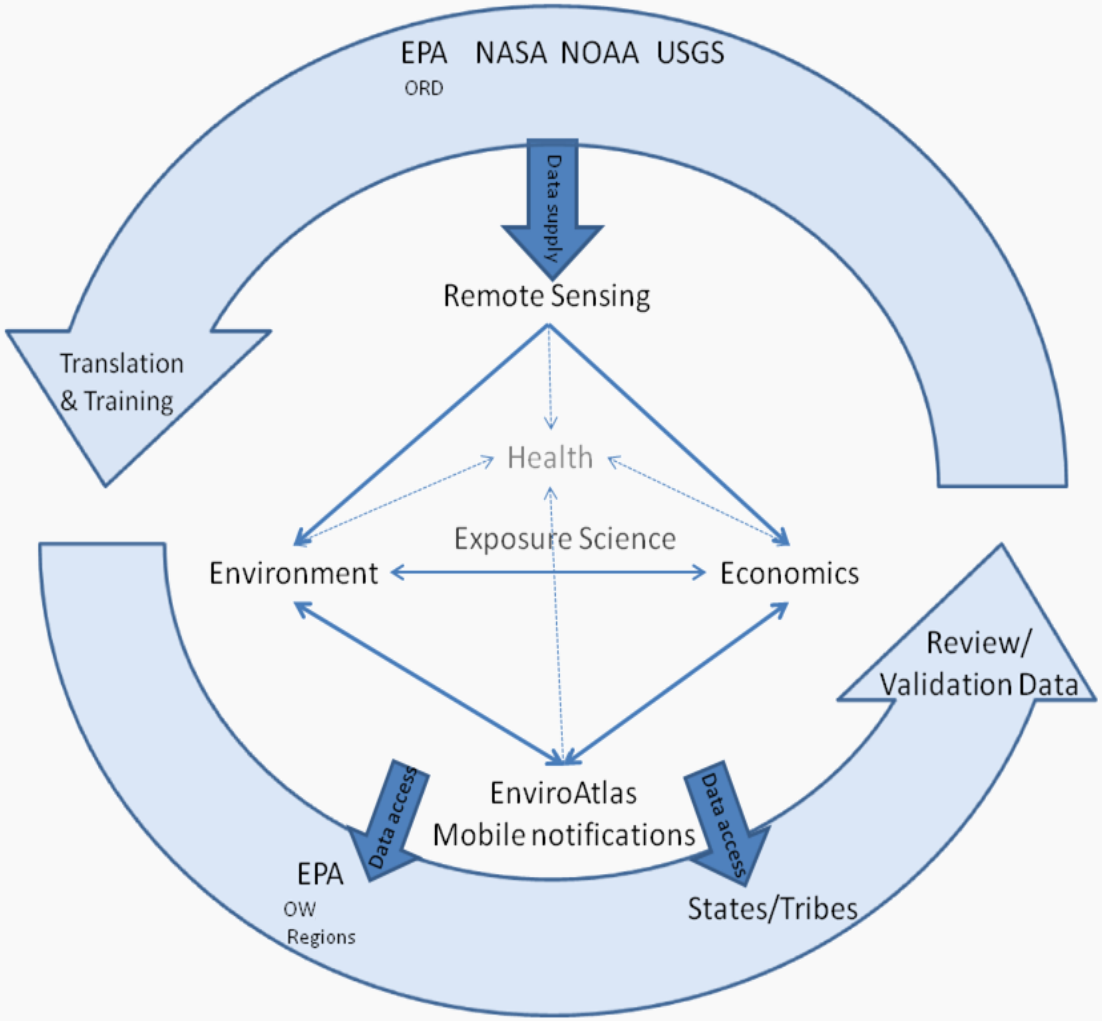
- EPA Regions

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- States
  - Ohio EPA
  - St. Johns River WMD
  - S. Florida WMD
  - California Water Board



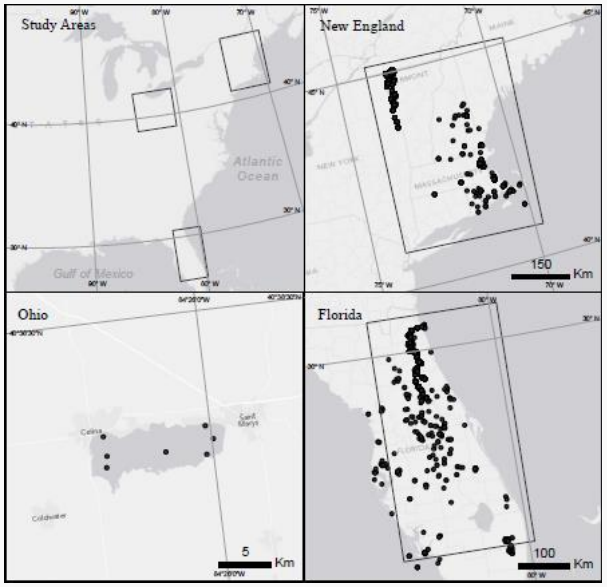
Technical Approach

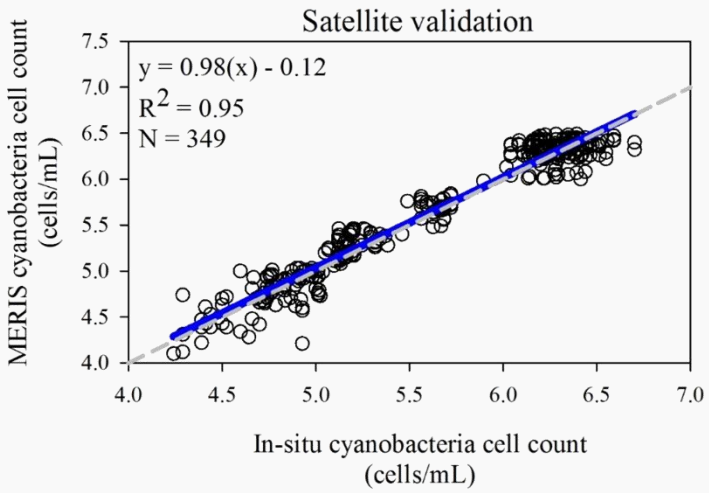


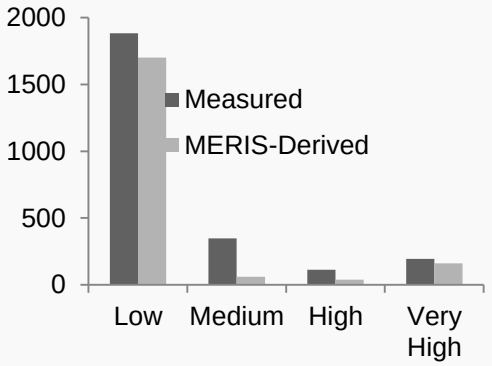
Technical Approach

- **Remote Sensing**
  - *Uniform and systematic approach for identifying cyanobacteria blooms.*
    - Second derivative spectral shape algorithms (SS; Wynne et al. 2008)

$$SS(\lambda) = \rho_s(\lambda) - \rho_s(\lambda_-) + \{\rho_s(\lambda_-) - \rho_s(\lambda_+)\} * \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_-)}{(\lambda_+ - \lambda_-)}$$







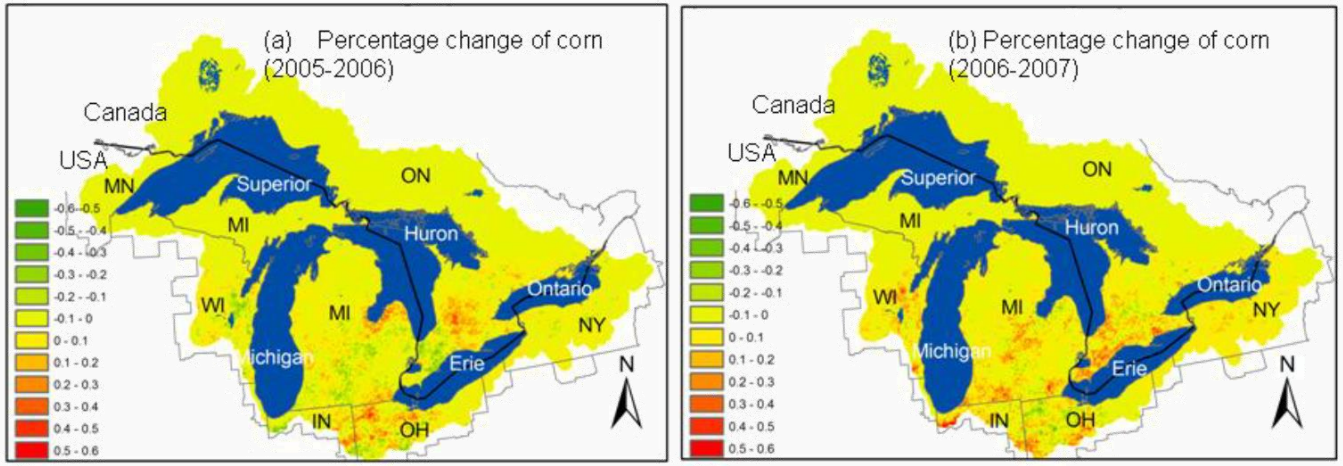
Lunetta et al. (2015) Remote Sensing of Environment

Technical Approach

- **Remote Sensing**
  - *Strategy for evaluation and refinement of algorithms across platforms.*
  - Model output from *in situ* radiometry vs. *in situ* metrics for cyanobacteria.
  - Satellite radiometry vs. *in situ* radiometry and model output from satellite radiometry vs. *in situ* metrics for cyanobacteria (Bailey and Werdell 2006; Werdell et al. 2009)
  - Model outputs from multiple satellite instruments such as MERIS and Landsat (Franz et al. 2005).

Technical Approach

- **Environment**
  - *Identify landscape linkages causes of chlorophyll-a and cyanobacteria.*
  - Evaluate chlorophyll-a concentrations and cyanobacteria cell count trends.
  - Identify changes related to land-cover modifications (2001–2016).
  - 13+ years of data observations across Great Lakes Basin, including all inland lakes (≥100 ha), focus on sources of potable water.



Technical Approach

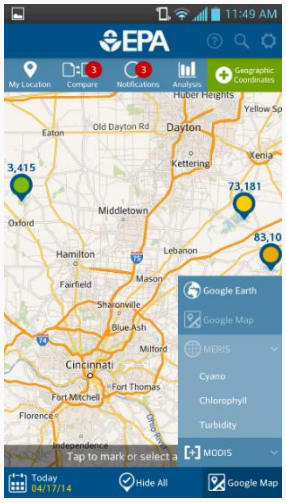
- **Health**
  - *Exposure and human health effects in drinking and recreational waters.*
  - Remote sensing provides opportunity to estimate human exposure to cyanotoxins over specific geographic areas
  - Retrospective evaluation of existing health records among communities with a past history of cyanobacteria blooms detected via satellite.

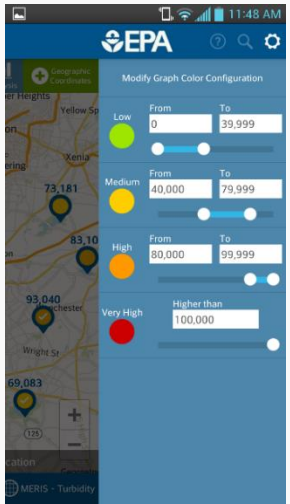
Technical Approach

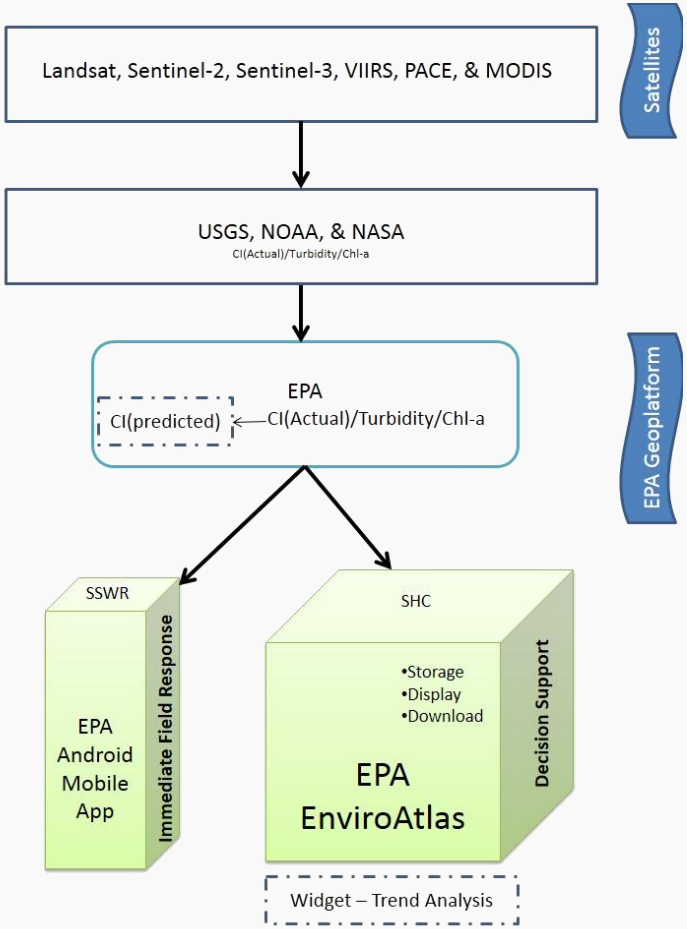
- **Economics**
  - *Behavioral responses and economic value of the early warning system.*
  - Database of public resources spent on monitoring or responding to HABs. Assessment of the potential value of more comprehensive monitoring by satellite.
  - Economic impact of avoiding toxic and nuisance bloom events in freshwater lakes.

Technical Approach

- **Notifications**
  - *Bring the technology to EPA, states and tribal partners.*
  - Ocean color satellite data not processed and delivered to stakeholders in a manner that demonstrates its practical value to daily life (Schaeffer et al. 2013).
  - Data pushed from NOAA, NASA and USGS to EPA Mobile Android Platform on weekly time-steps.

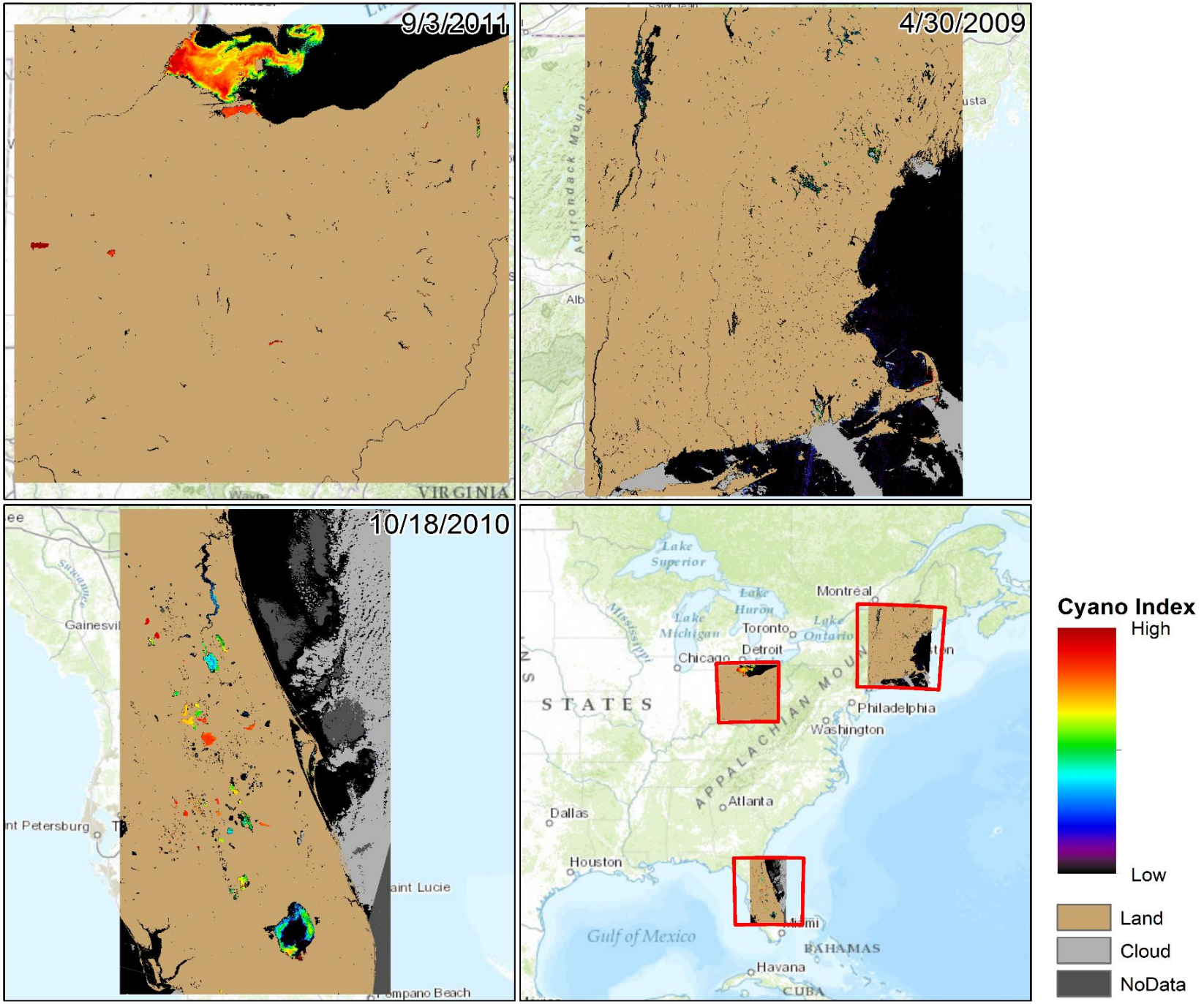


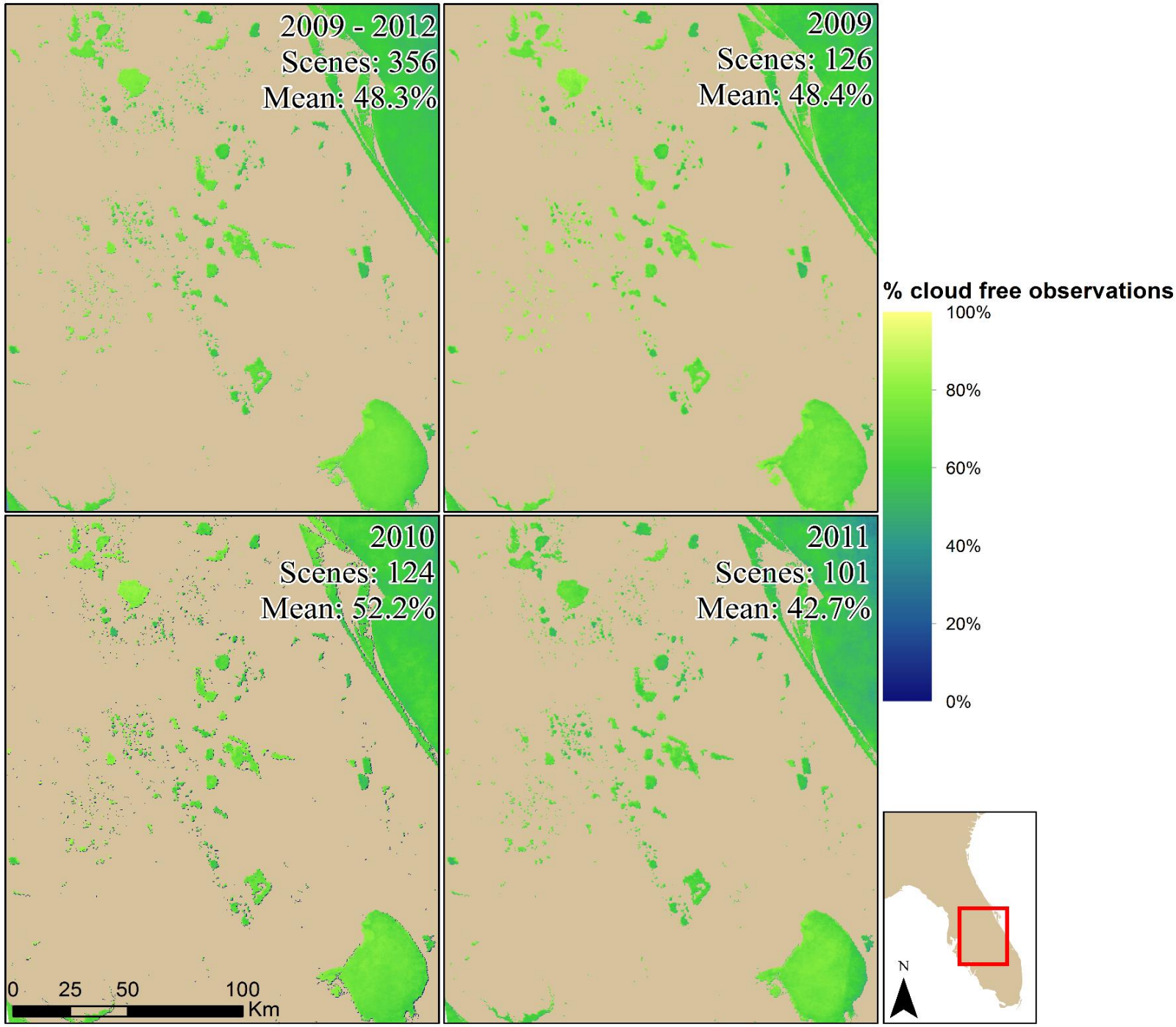


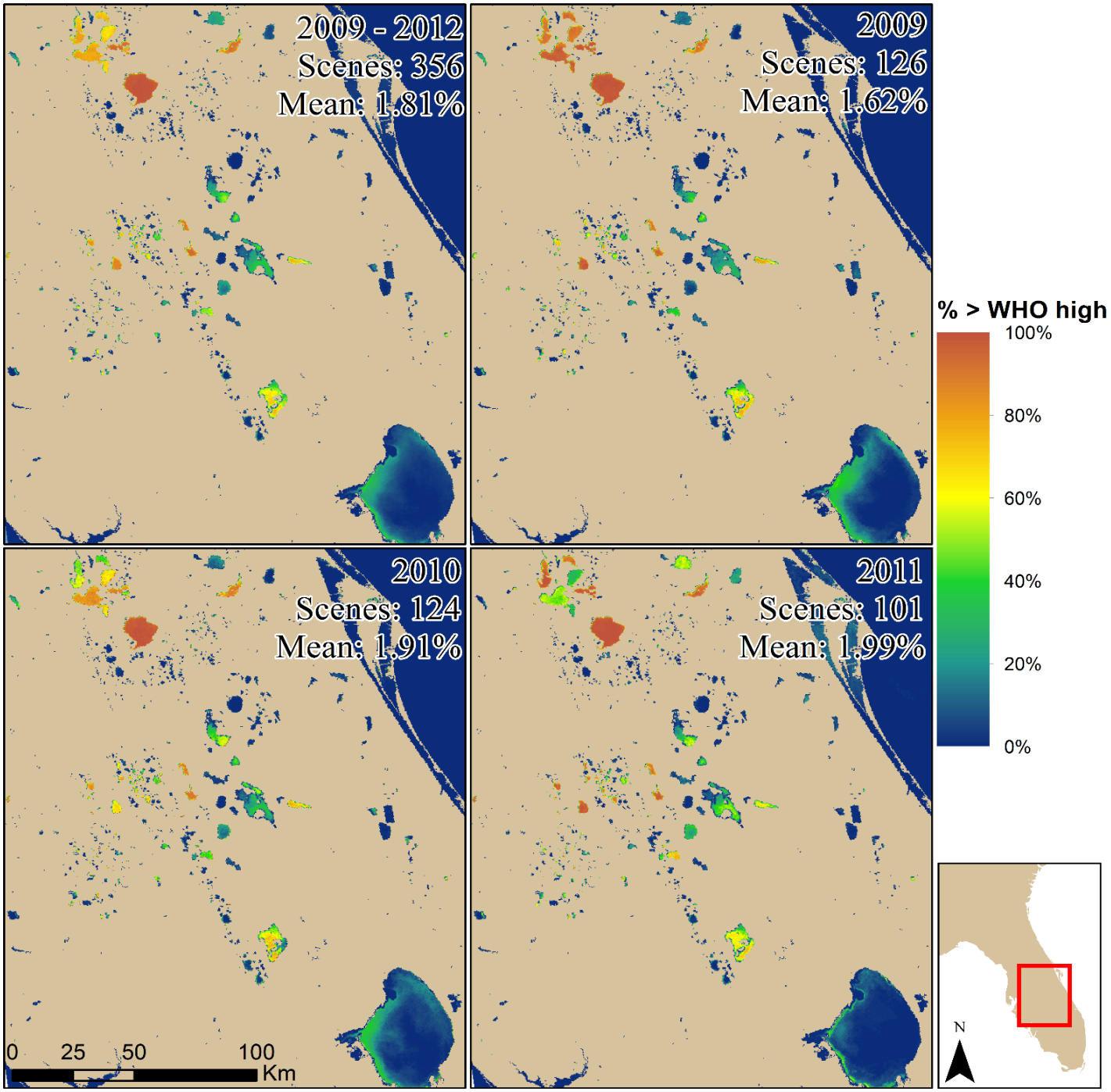


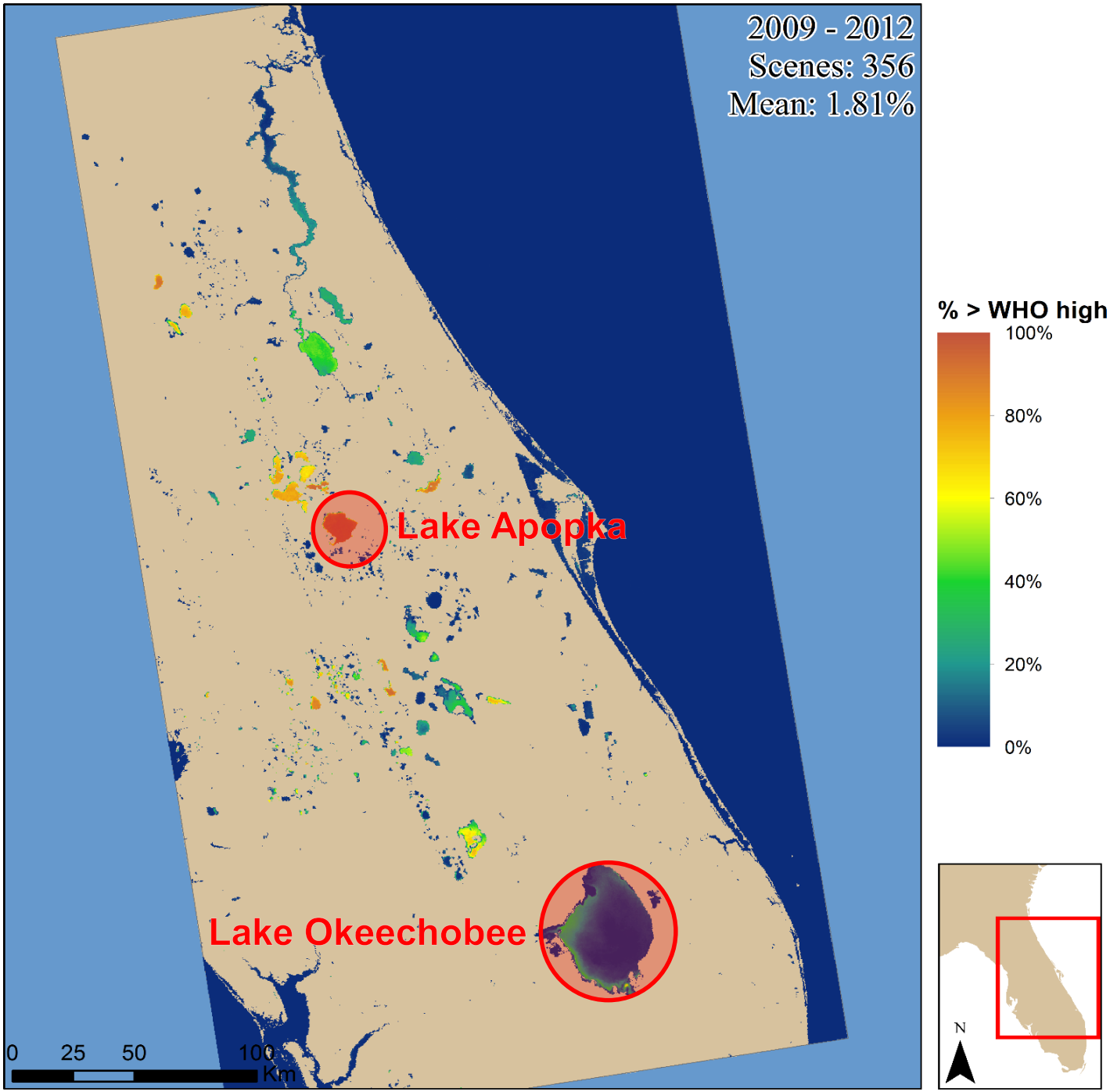
Technical Approach

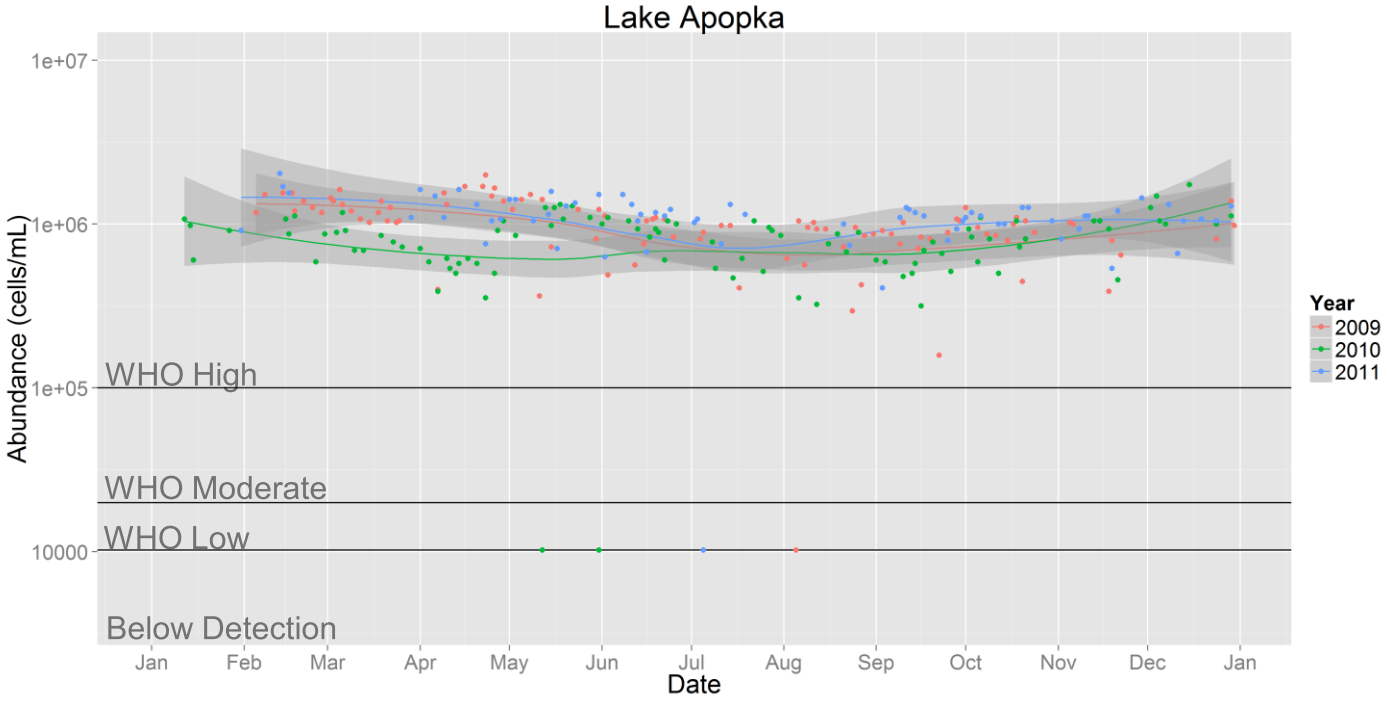
- FY16
  - Florida, Ohio, California, New England
- FY17
  - Continental US
  - Lakes, reservoirs, and estuaries
- Satellite derived products
  - Cyanobacteria concentration
  - Chlorophyll-a concentration
  - Turbidity
  - Temperature

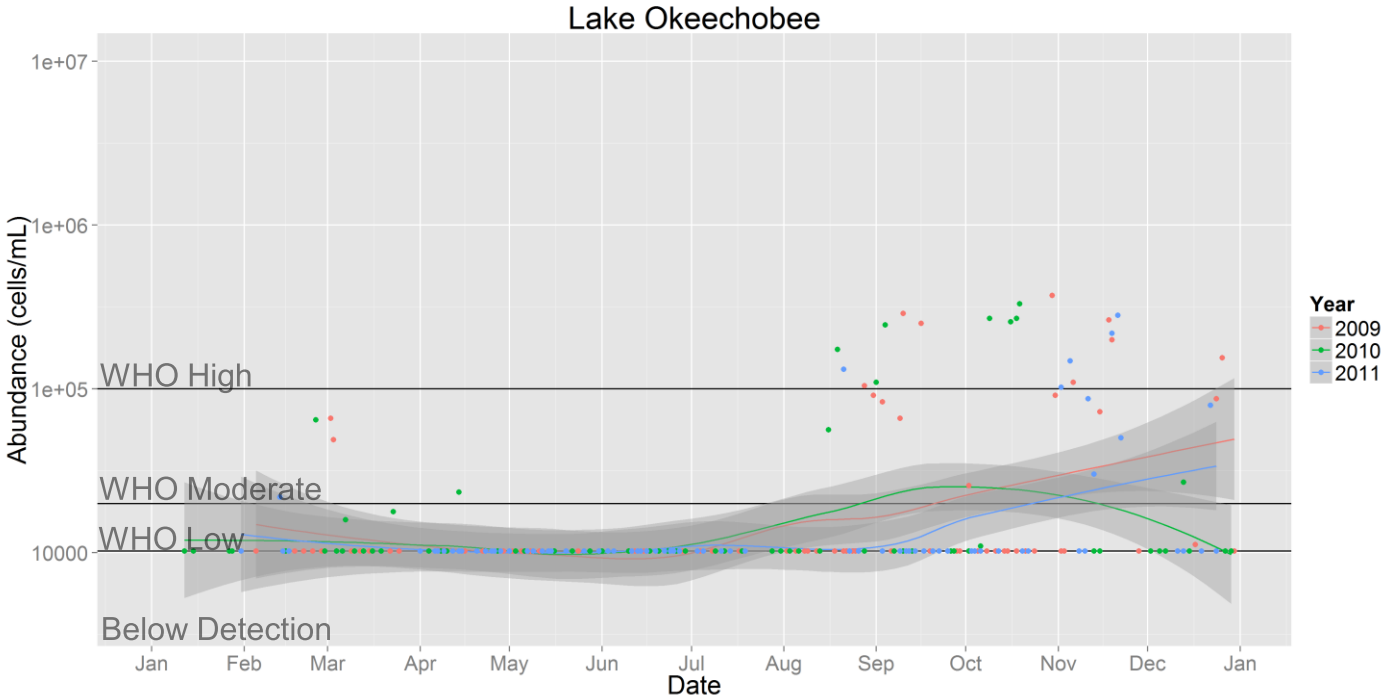

9/3/2011
4/30/2009
10/18/2010
VIRGINIA
Gainesvil
Pompano Beach
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Montréal
Toronto
Detroit
Chicago
Philadelphia
Washington
Atlanta
Dallas
Houston
Gulf of Mexico
Havana
CUBA
BAHAMAS
STATES
Cyano Index
High
Low
Land
Cloud
NoData


2009 - 2012
Scenes: 356
Mean: 48.3%
2009
Scenes: 126
Mean: 48.4%
2010
Scenes: 124
Mean: 52.2%
2011
Scenes: 101
Mean: 42.7%
0 25 50 100
Km
% cloud free observations
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
N


2009 - 2012
Scenes: 356
Mean: 1.81%
2009
Scenes: 126
Mean: 1.62%
2010
Scenes: 124
Mean: 1.91%
2011
Scenes: 101
Mean: 1.99%
% > WHO high
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
0
25
50
100
Km
N


2009 - 2012
Scenes: 356
Mean: 1.81%
Lake Apopka
Lake Okeechobee
0 25 50 100
Km
% > WHO high
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
N


Lake Apopka
1e+07
1e+06
1e+05
10000
Abundance (cells/mL)
WHO High
WHO Moderate
WHO Low
Below Detection
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Date
Year
2009
2010
2011


Lake Okeechobee
1e+07
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Abundance (cells/mL)
WHO High
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Below Detection
Jan
Feb
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Dec
Jan
Date
Year
2009
2010
2011

Impacts

- Informed decision making under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Complement National Aquatic Resource Surveys.
- Applied novel sophisticated tool to assist in management of events that may involve significant risk to the public.
- Increased use of remotely sensed water quality data to improve decision support in EPA and state agencies.
- Decrease costs of monitoring, resource allocations, and reduce exposures.