

USGS HAB Science in Virginia

Karen C. Rice, Research Hydrologist Va-WVa. Water Science Center





USGS Virginia & West Virginia Water Science Center

What we do...

- Operate streamgages, observation wells, and water-quality monitoring stations to provide reliable scientific information needed to make informed management decisions.
- Conduct interpretive investigations of specific water-resources problems.
- Most work is jointly funded by other Federal, State, and Local agencies.



USGS NAAR* HAB Capability Team

Team formed to optimize use of USGS resources for studying HABs

- Hydrologists
- Biologists
- Geneticists
- Engineers
- Phycologists
- Geographers



- Water Science Centers
 - Virginia-West Virginia
 - New England
 - New Jersey
 - Pennsylvania
 - New York
- Leetown Science Center
- Woods Hole Coastal and Marine Science Center
- Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
- Earth Resources Observation and Science Center



*North Atlantic Appalachian Region

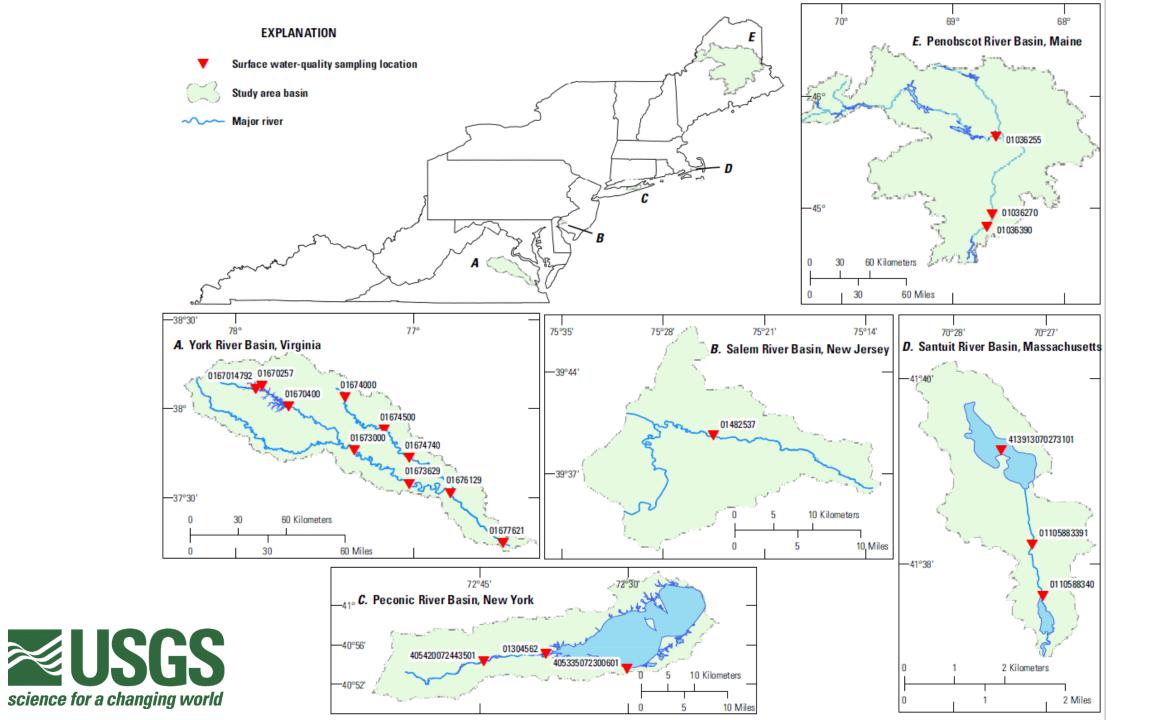
USGS NE Region HAB Pilot Study

Objectives:

- Conduct preliminary assessment of cyanotoxin transport from freshwater to marine systems in the Northeast US;
- 2) Evaluate ability of low-cost passive timeintegrative Solid Phase Adsorption Toxin Tracking (SPATT) samples to capture ephemeral toxin events that could be missed by routine discrete sampling approaches







Discrete Samples

Cyanotoxins, chlorophyll, cyanotoxin synthetase genes, phytoplankton community composition

Temperature, pH, SC, DO, turbidity, dissolved organic matter fluorescence, chlorophyll fluorescence, phycocyanin fluorescence, and nitrate (via sensor)

Samples collected September 2nd

SPATT Sampler

Cyanotoxins (by ELISA):

- Anatoxins
- Cylidrospermopsin
- Microcystins
- Saxitoxins

SPATTs deployed September 2nd retrieved September 9th (one lost)

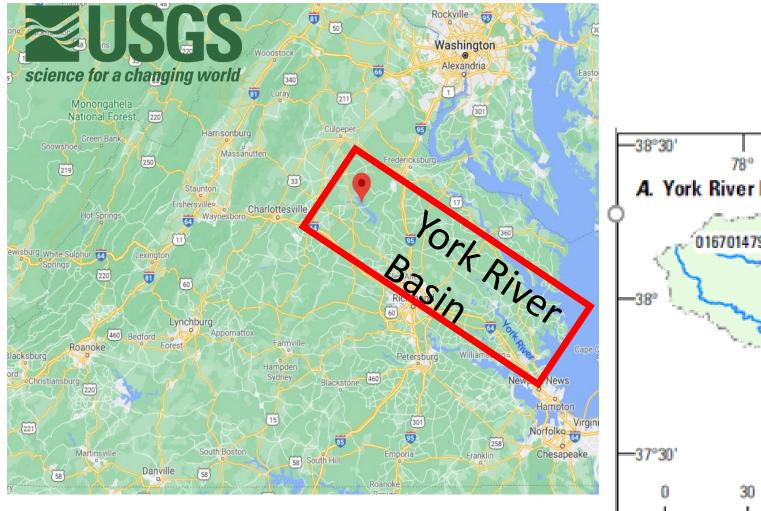


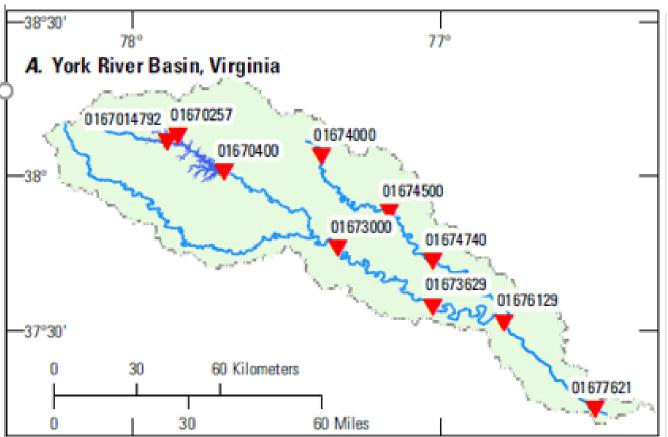


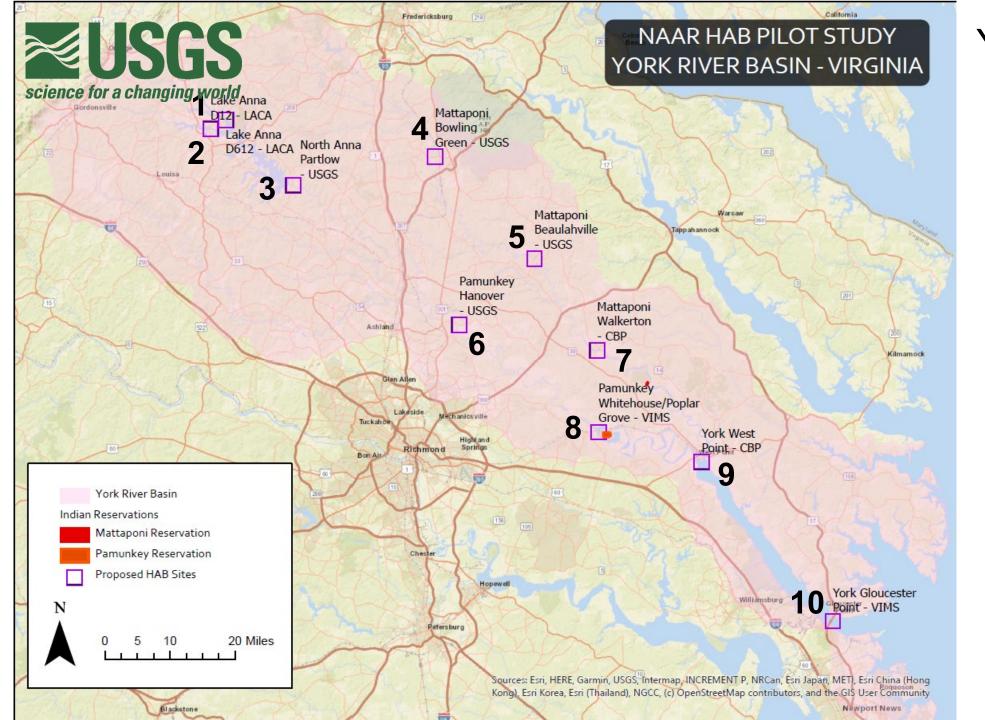
Advantages (SPATTs)

- Provides continuous toxin measurement to capture ephemeral events that discrete samples can miss
- More robust indicator of toxin prevalence compared to grab samples
- Applicable to marine, brackish and freshwater environments
- Can be deployed in many ways and in areas where there is limited sampling
- Time-integrated assessment
- Low cost, simple and easy to deploy/recover
- Year-round detection of algal toxins



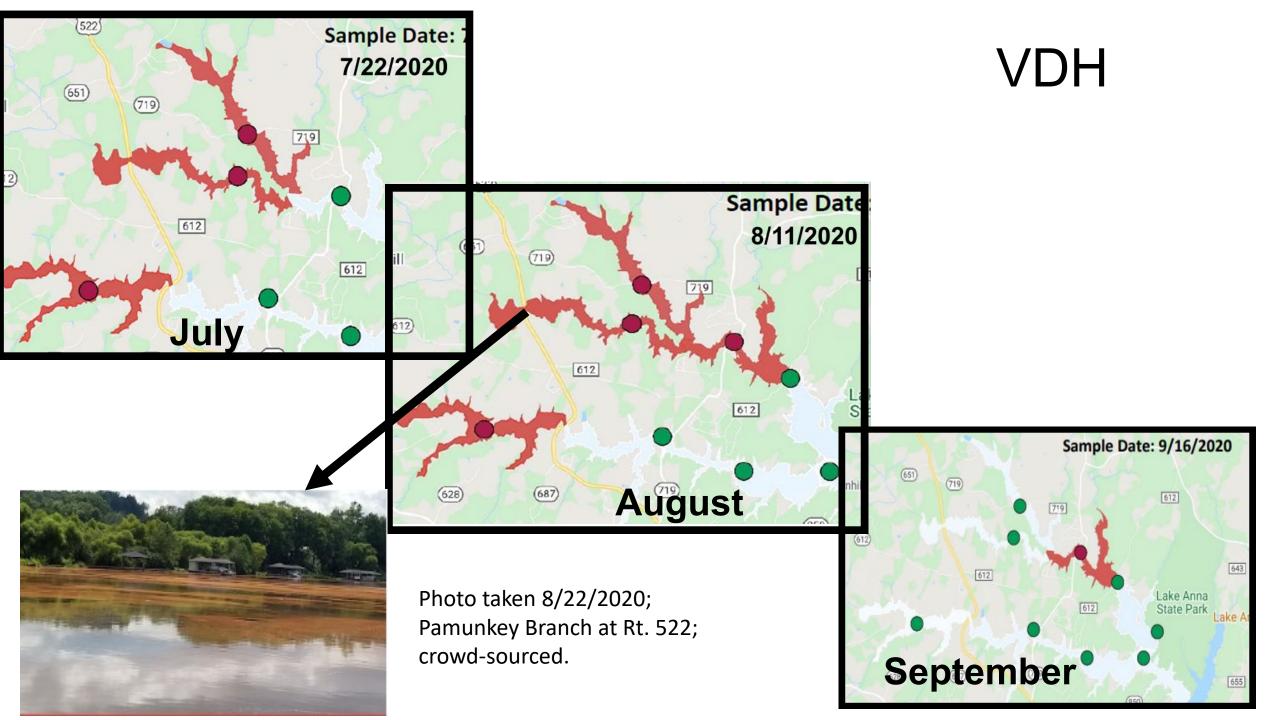




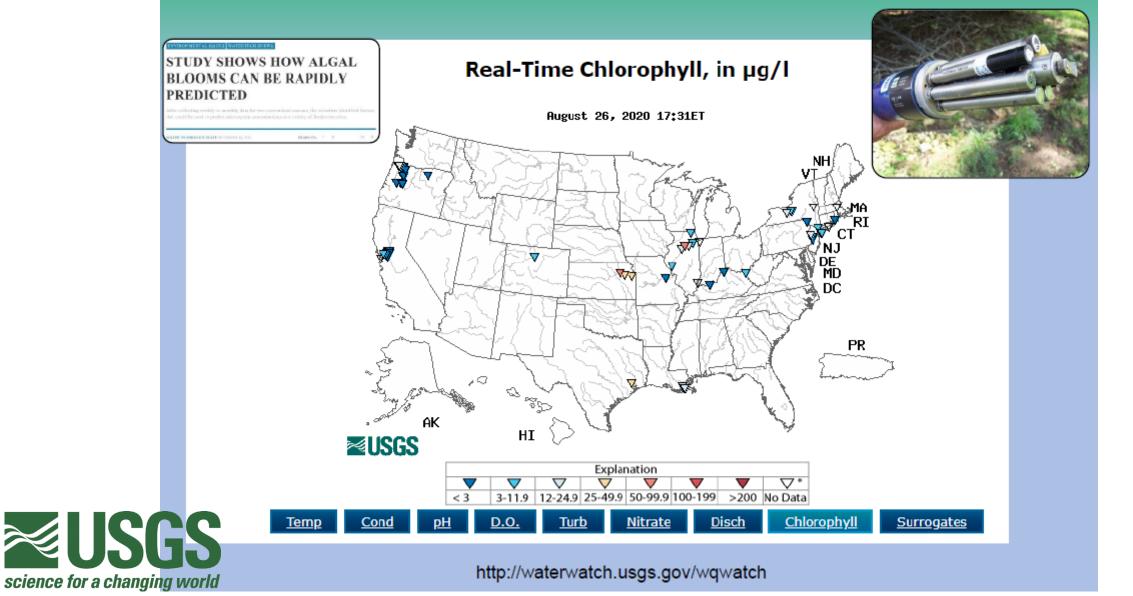


York River Basin

- 10 sites sampled for pilot study
- 2 sites associated with Native American reservations
- 2 sites associated with VIMS monitoring sites
- 2 sites associated with Lake Anna
- 1 site associated with CBP



Water-Quality Sensors are Used as Early Indicators for Potentially Harmful Blooms





The Spatiotemporal Variability of Cyanobacteria Poses Unique Challenges to Monitoring and Assessment



26 minutes later

USGS Data at Milford Lake, KS

Remote sensing as a potential management tool

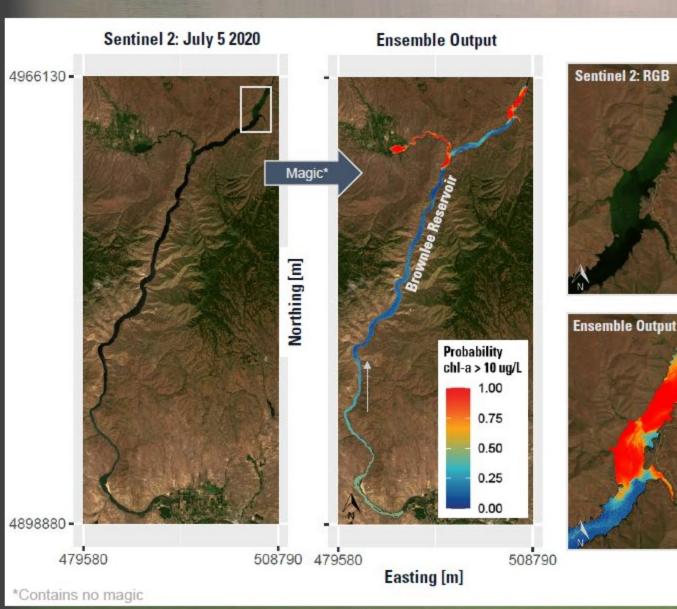
Beneficial attributes:

- High resolution
- Large spatial coverage
- Consistent return period

How it helps managers:

- Identify locations to sample
- Provide standardized assessment



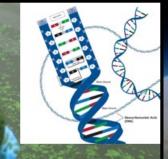


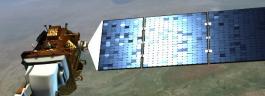
Brownlee Reservoir, 2020-07-06 Photo Credit: Idaho Power Company

1 km

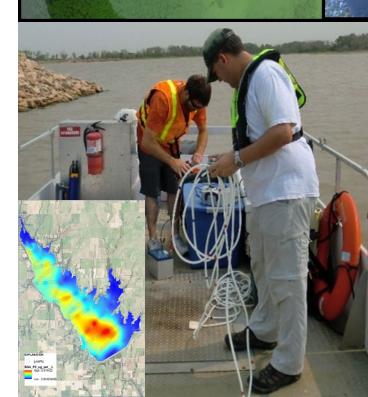
1 km



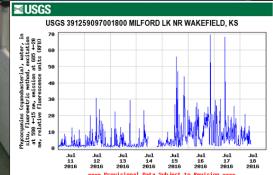




Emerging technologies allow integrated studies ranging from cells to satellites











USGS Partnering Opportunities

- USGS can partner with most organizations
 - Cooperative Projects
 - Technical Assistance Projects
- Funding opportunities
 - Cooperative Water Program
 - Matching funding to work with State and Local agencies

VIRGINIA TECH

- Capital investments
- Grant programs
 - USGS 104G VWRRC



US Army Corps of Engineers®



