

Importance Of Cyanobacteria Management In A Trophy Largemouth Bass Fishery

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SÖLITUDE
LAKE MANAGEMENT

Restoring Balance. Enhancing Beauty.

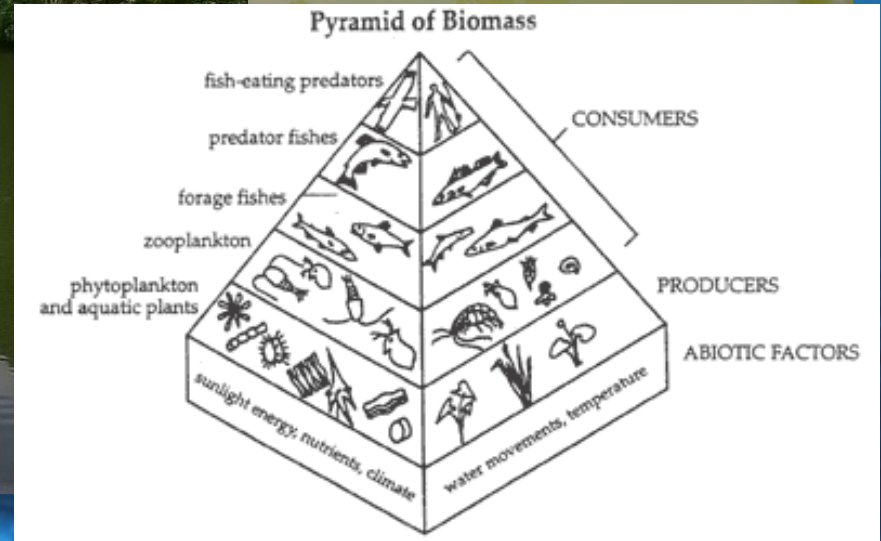
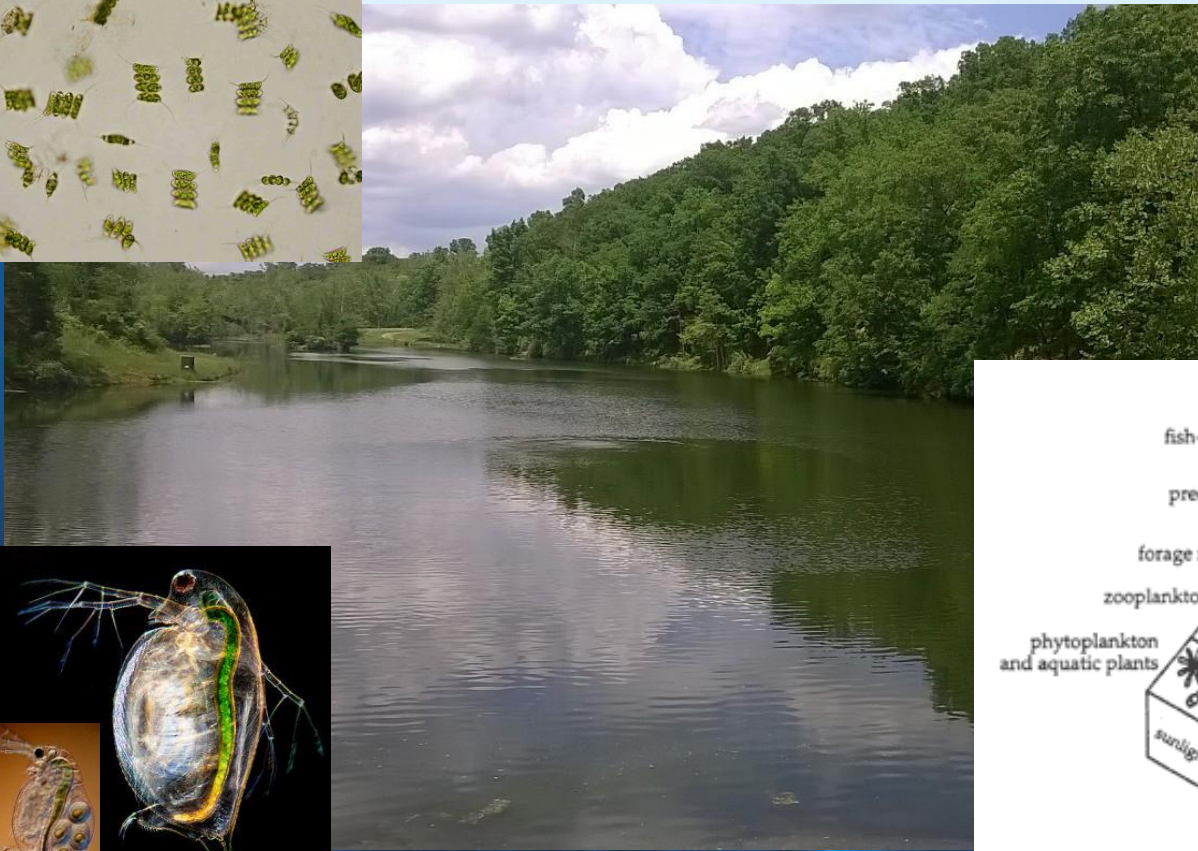
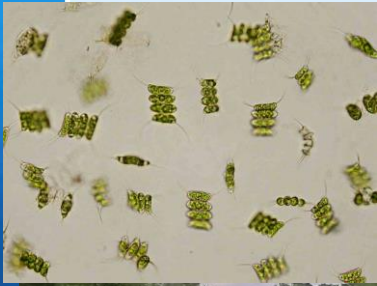
Overview

- Why cyanobacteria (i.e. blue-green algae or cyanos) are problematic
- Cyanos competitive advantage
- Why pond fertilizers can fuel cyano growth
- Keeping cyanos in check



Productivity

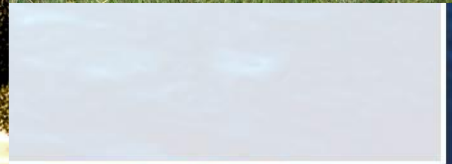
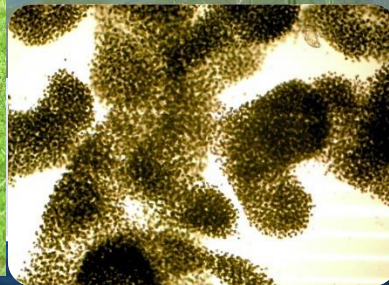
- Multi-dimensional term
 - Stimulating algal growth
 - Movement of energy and biomass up the food chain



Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic

Common knowledge:

- Many forms produce toxins
- Often form thick scums or mats, congregating toxins
- Human health concerns
- Taste and odor

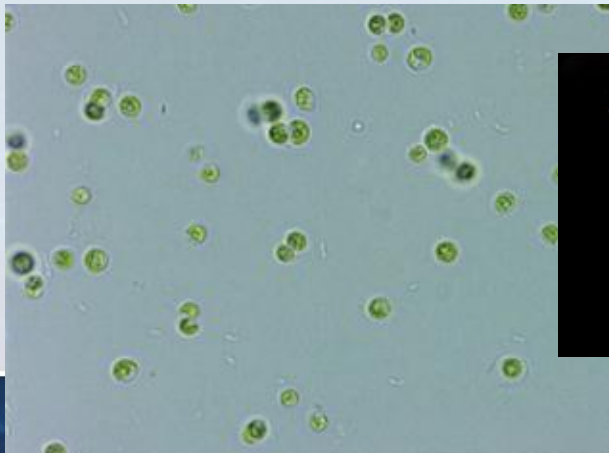


Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic For Bass?



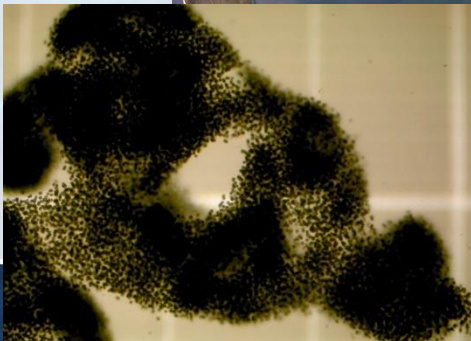
Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic

- Nutrient-poor for zooplankton and/or unable to be digested by many zooplankton.
(Lampert 1987)
- Gelatinous colonies, aggregated filaments and other unique structural features designed to avoid being consumed.
(Webster and Peters, 1978; DeMott et al. 2001)
- Many get caught in filtering structures of zooplankton rather than be fully ingested.
(Lampert 1987)



Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic

- Negative impacts on zooplankton growth rates and ability to reproduce.
(Kilham et al. 1997)
- Internally accumulated toxins (if present) may be detrimental to their fecundity (fertility).
(Reinikainen et al. 1995)



Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic

- Negatively impact growth and immune function of juvenile fish (adult exposure).
(Liu et al. 2014)
- Fish embryo lethality.
 - Various developmental defects
(Oberemm et al. 1997; Wang et al. 2005)



Why Cyanobacteria Are Problematic

- Physiological stress and damaged gonad tissue in fish following microcystin LR exposure
 - Lesions, cell apoptosis, and testicular ultrastructure alteration in fish have been documented
(Trinchet et al. 2011; Zhao et al., 2012; Qiao et al. 2013)
 - Endocrine disruption
(Rogers et al. 2011)



Cyanos Competitive Edge

- Daphnia selectively graze on green algae over cyanos. (Mitra and Flynn 2006; Wang et al. 2010).
- That ends up giving the cyanos a competitive edge because, over time, they limit competition for light and nutrients (Mitra and Flynn 2006; Wang et al. 2010).
- Downward spiral of your algal assemblage.



Cyanos Competitive Edge

- Many can move around without expending much energy.



Why Pond Fertilizers Tend To Fuel Cyano Growth

- N:P ratios which favor phosphorus are more likely to promote undesired cyanobacteria.
(Smith 1983; Seale et al. 1987; Paerl 1990, 1991 Ghadouani et al 2003).
- Phosphorus applied when additional phosphorus is not necessary, promotes nuisance cyanos that actually can harm your fish and decrease biomass.



Keeping Cyanos In Check

- Verify cyanos are present
 - Visual clues
 - Handheld meters
 - Laboratory analysis



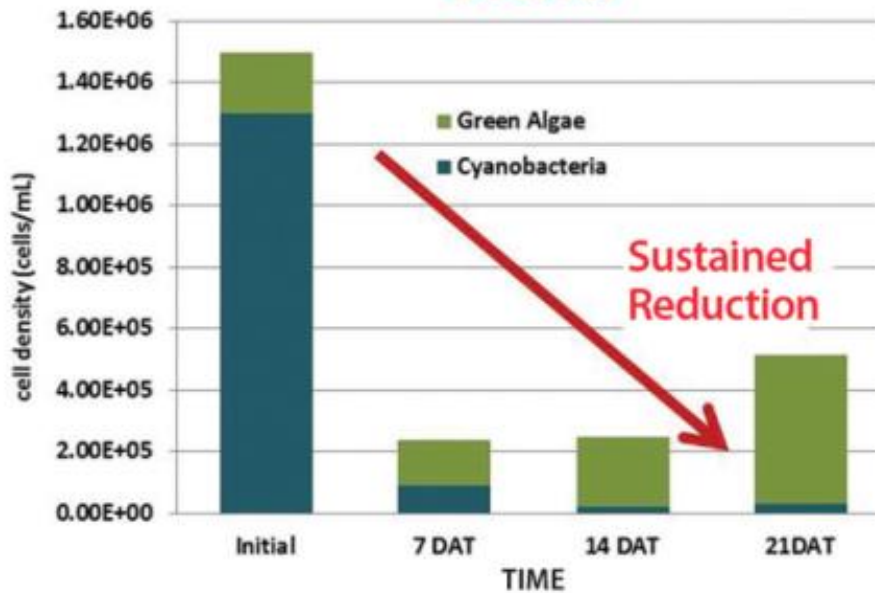
Keeping Cyanos In Check

- Effective solutions to help get cyanobacteria in check.
 - Target nuisance cyanobacteria

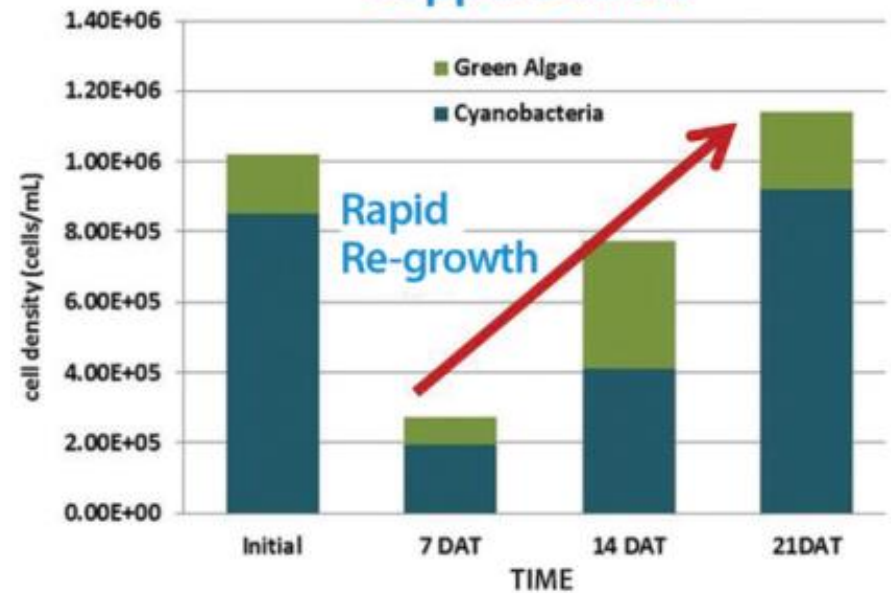


Keeping Cyanos In Check

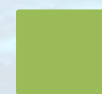
SeClear



Copper Sulfate

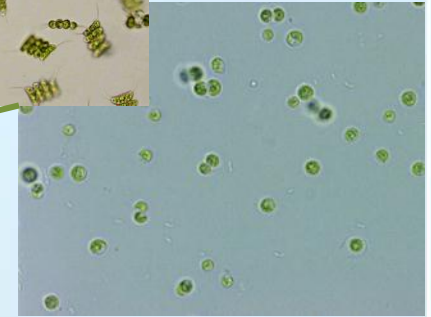
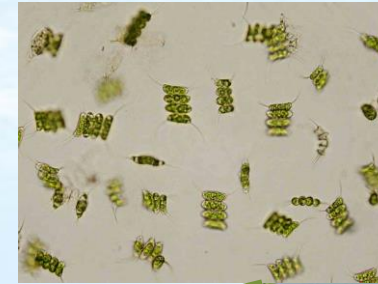
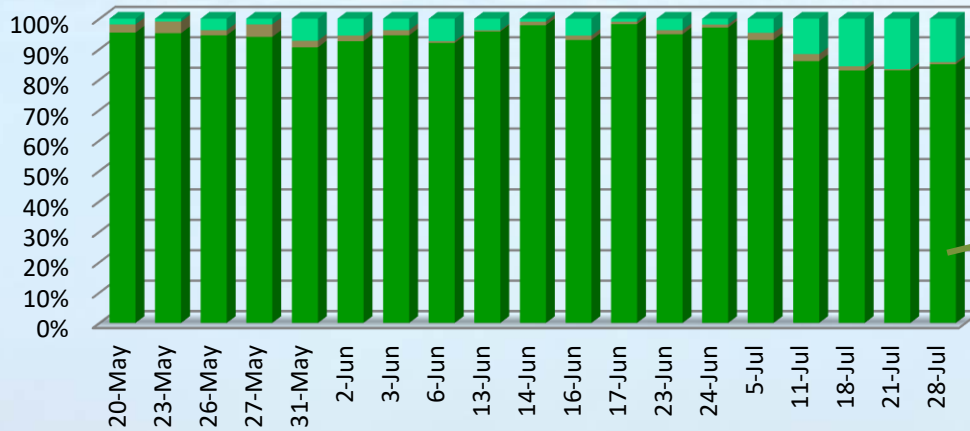


Cyanobacteria
(Blue-green algae)

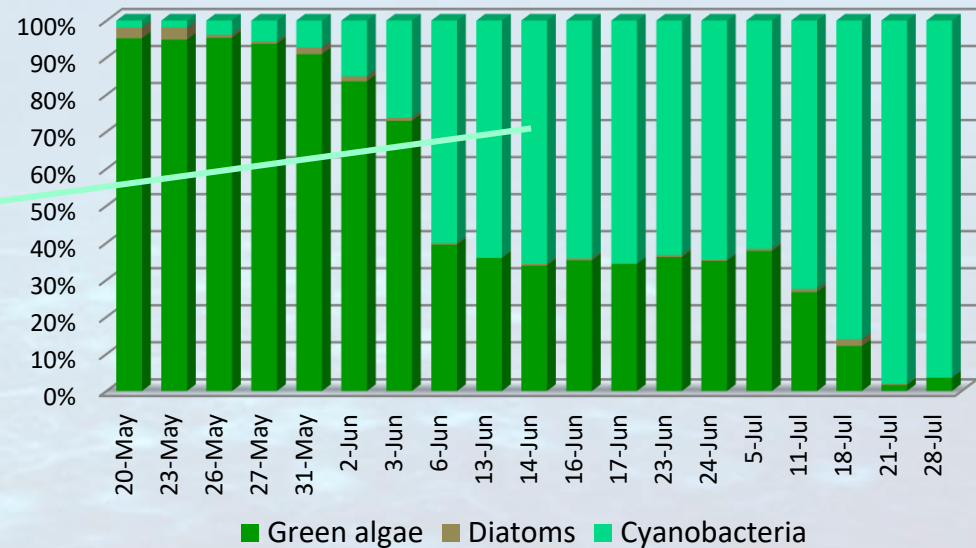
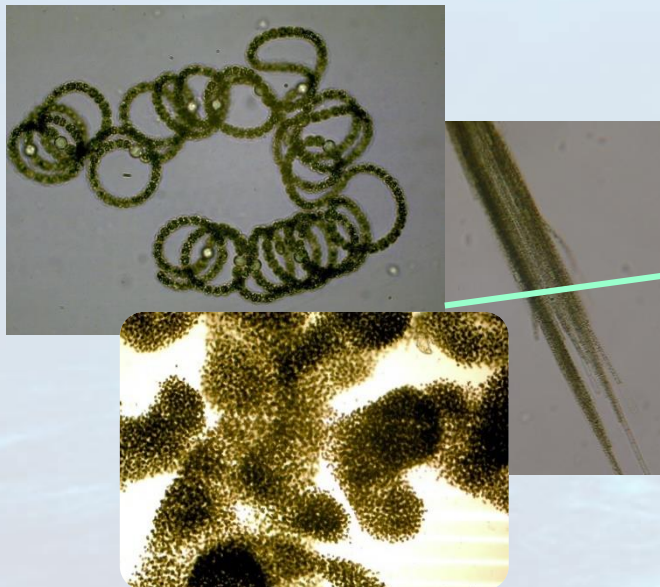


Green algae

SeClear Program: Healthy Algal Assemblage



Copper Sulfate: Poor Algal Assemblage



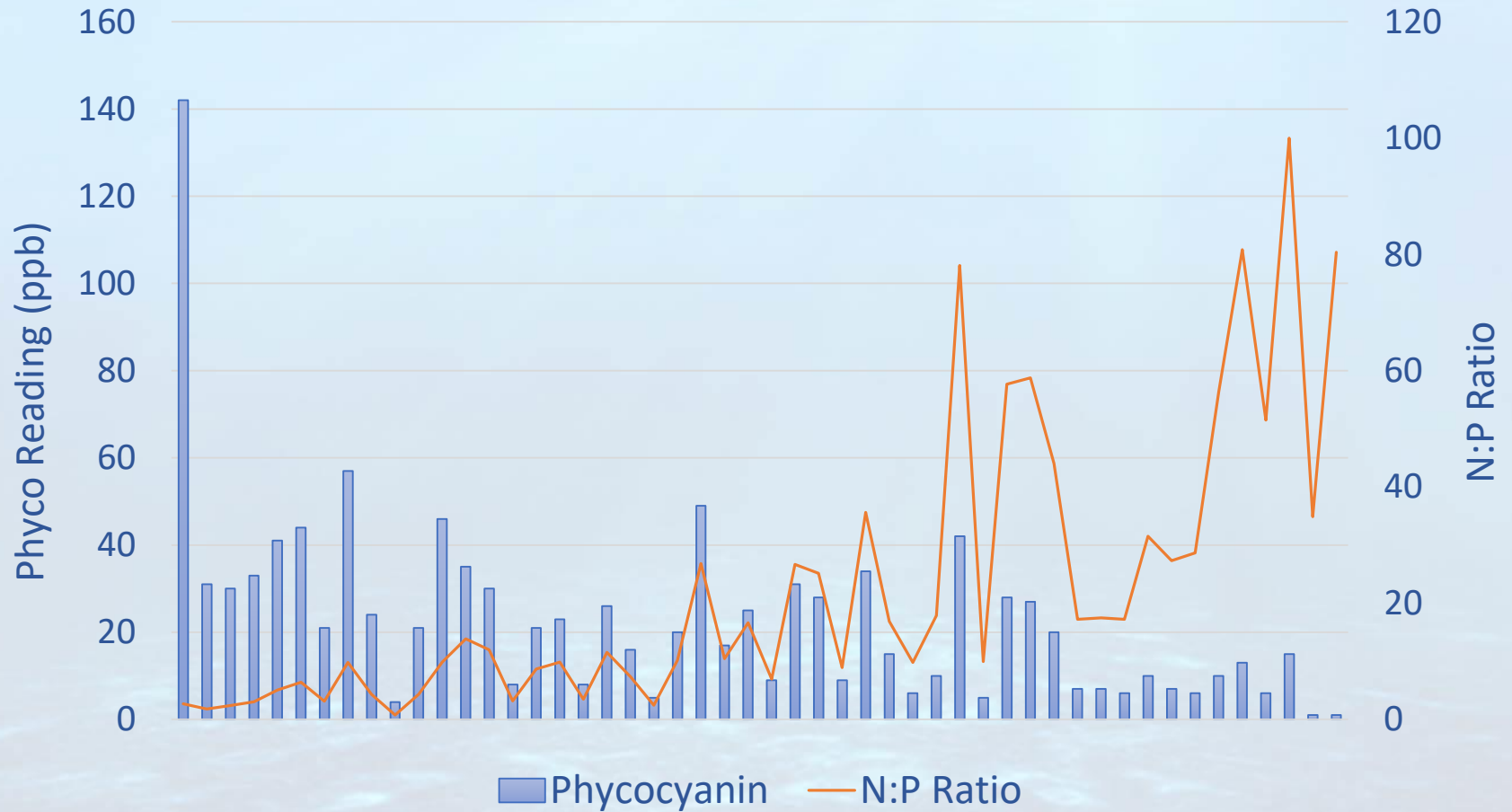
■ Green algae ■ Diatoms ■ Cyanobacteria

Keeping Cyanos In Check

- Monitor Nitrogen and Phosphorus levels
- Alter N:P ratio if necessary
 - Remove or add P if needed
 - Add N if needed
- Consider other ratios such as Si:P, NH₃:P, NO₃:NH₃
 - Si:P < 25:1 Microcystis dominantes (Holm & Armstrong 1981)

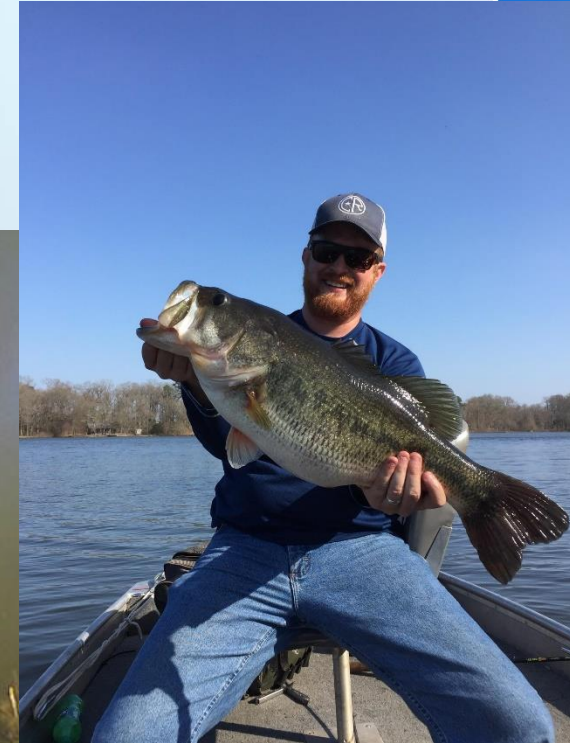


Phycocyanin and N:P Ratio Relationship



Summary

- Cyanos are equip to out compete green algae species.
- Understand your water chemistry
- Manipulate the water chemistry to improve the odds of green algae succeeding.
- Selectively control cyanos using algaecides.
- Stay vigilant.

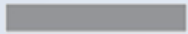


Please Share Your Takeaways

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