Water Quality Updates from the Waccamaw River Volunteer Monitoring Program



Susan M. Libes Oct 30, 2019









Winston-Salem









Charlotte,





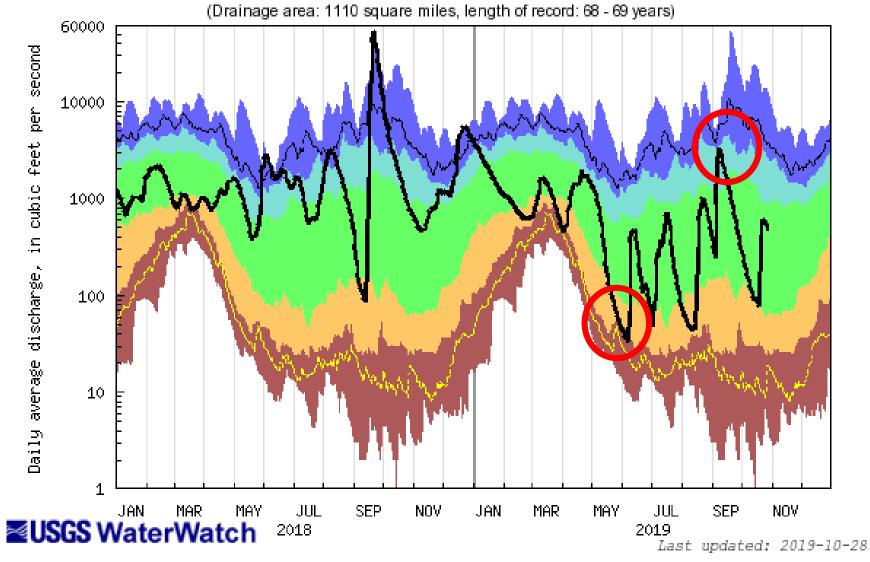
Topics

- Introduce Victoria
- After my presentation, Kelly does some training for pH sensor
- My presentation
 - Periods of low water level
 - From May to Dorian (9/5/19)
 - Elevated turbidity
 - Widespread and intense algal bloom

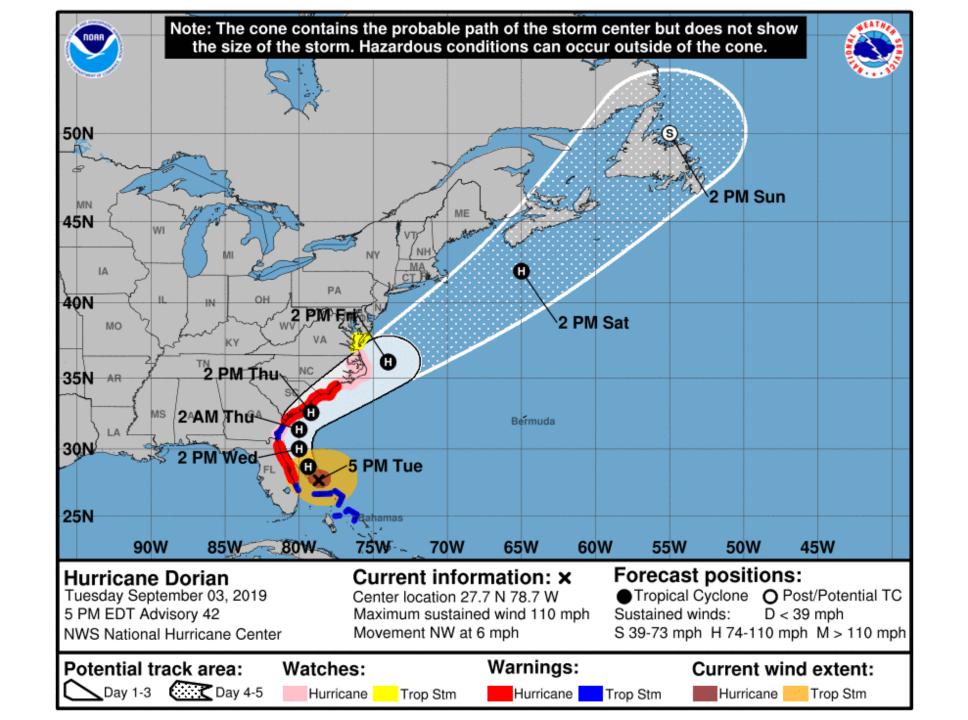


From: Rosemary Dorsey
Here's the newest member of Team 8! Woody was
found while collecting trash at the LW Dam sampling

USGS 02110500 WACCAMAW RIVER NEAR LONGS, SC



	E	xplana	tion - Pe	ercentile	classes	S	
							_
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		Tiow







D0 - Abnormally Dry

- · Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops
- Some lingering water deficits
- · Pastures or crops not fully recovered



D1 - Moderate Drought

- · Some damage to crops, pastures
- · Some water shortages developing
- · Voluntary water-use restrictions requested



D2 - Severe Drought

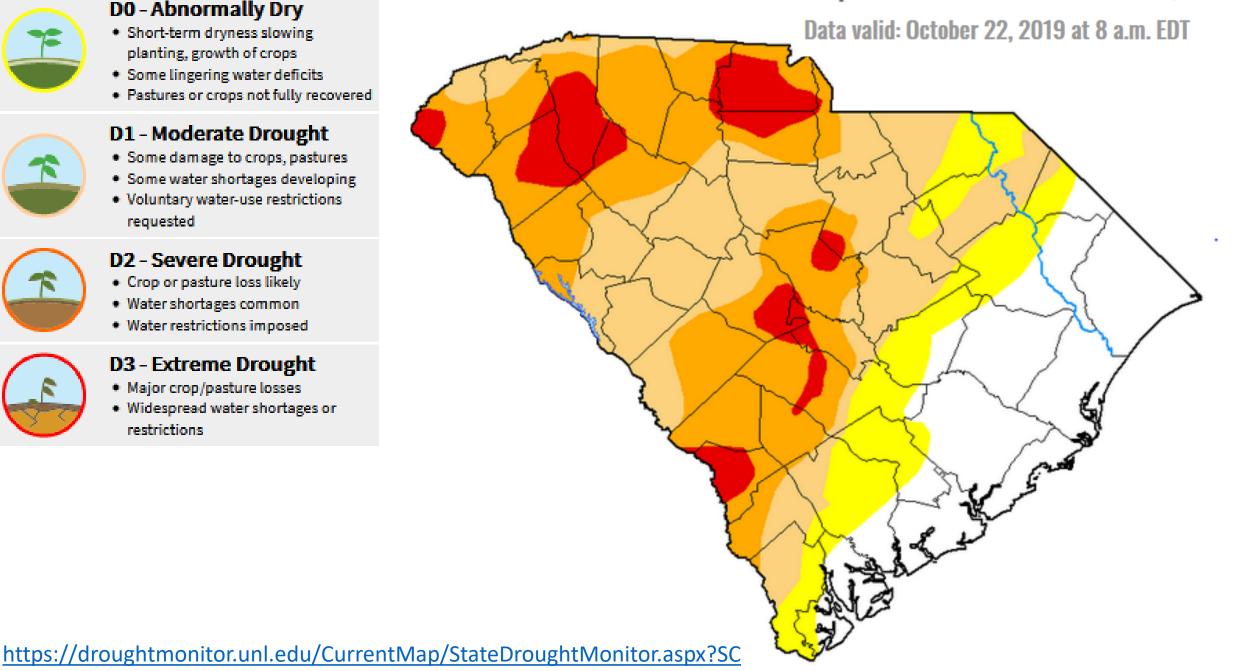
- · Crop or pasture loss likely
- · Water shortages common
- · Water restrictions imposed

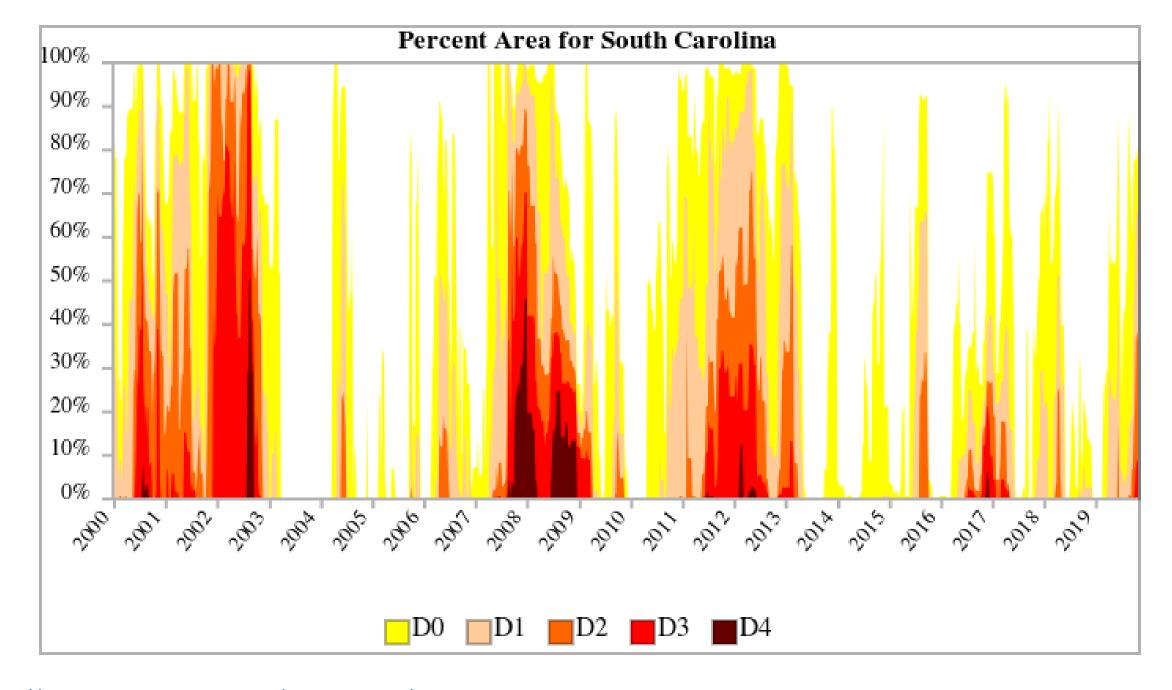


D3 - Extreme Drought

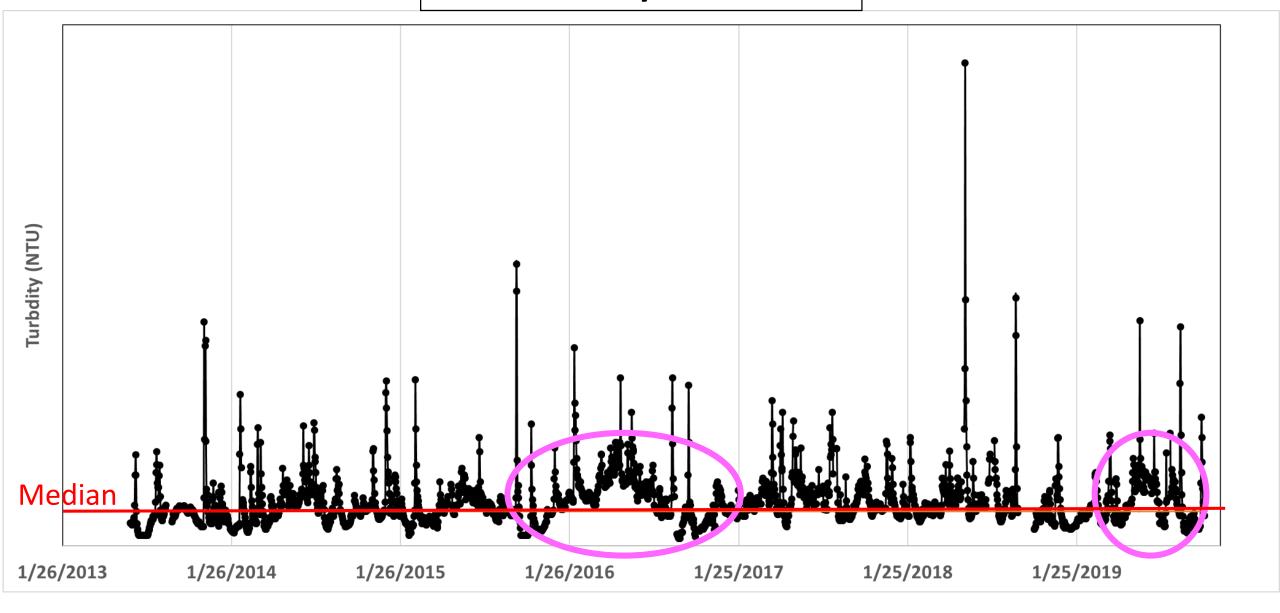
- Major crop/pasture losses
- Widespread water shortages or restrictions

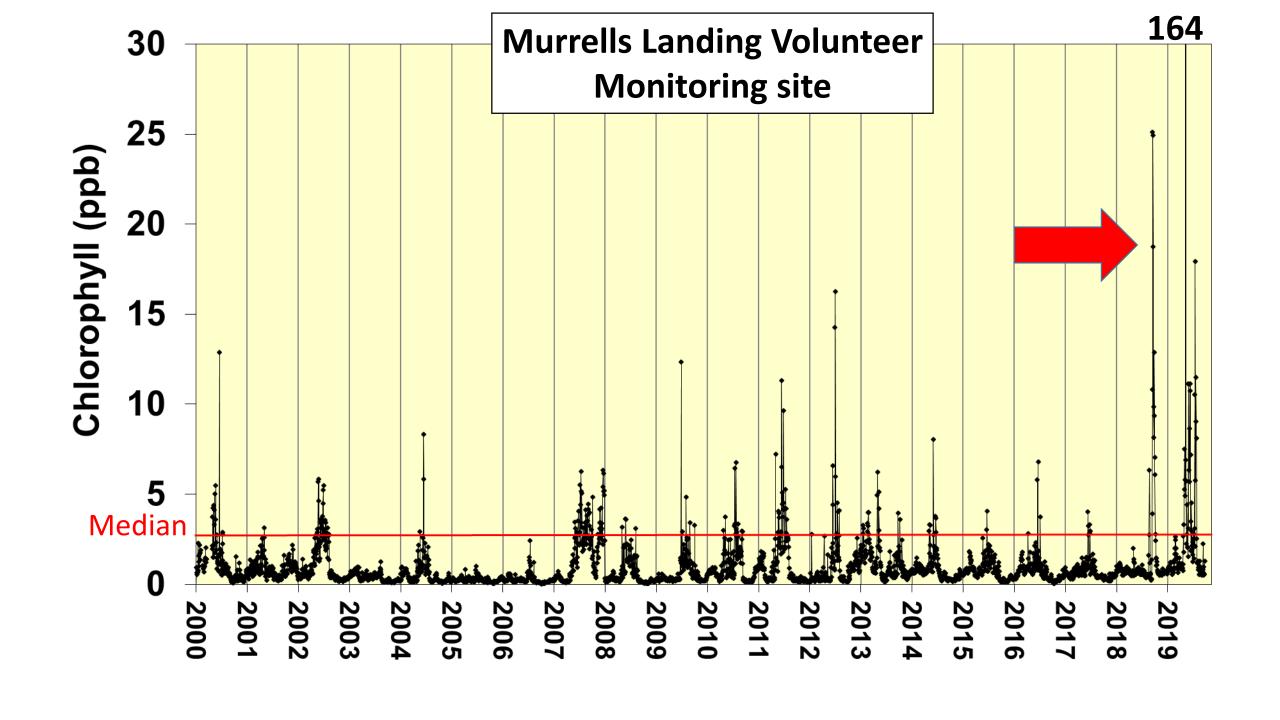
Map released: Thurs. October 24, 2019





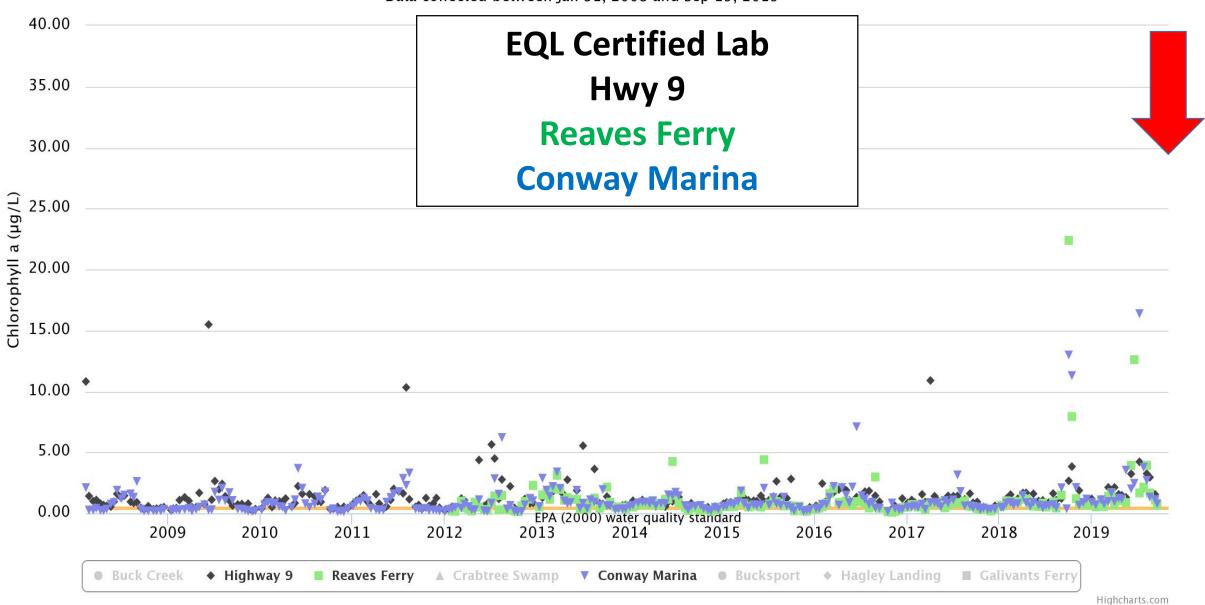
Reaves Ferry USGS data





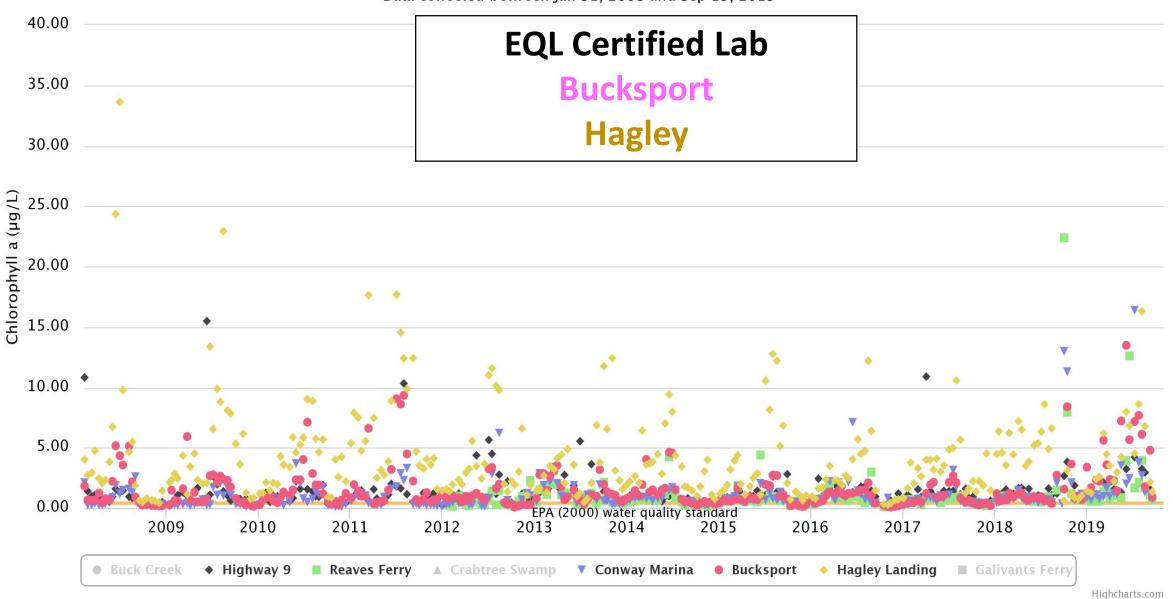
Chlorophyll a (µg/L)

Data collected between Jan 31, 2008 and Sep 19, 2019



Chlorophyll a (µg/L)

Data collected between Jan 31, 2008 and Sep 19, 2019



Harmful Algal Blooms

Increased frequency and intensity

- Freshwater lakes
- Coastal oceans

Causes

- Nonpoint nutrient pollution
- Climate change





Freshwater Harmful Algal Blooms: Causes, Challenges, and Policy Considerations

Scientific research indicates that in recent years, the frequency and geographic distribution of harmful algal blooms (HABs) have been increasing nationally and globally. Because the impacts of HABs can be severe and widespread—often with interstate implications—these issues have been a perennial interest for Congress. While algal communities are natural components of healthy aquatic ecosystems, under certain conditions (e.g., increased temperatures and nutrient concentrations), algae may grow excessively, or "bloom," and produce toxins that can harm human health, animals, aquatic ecosystems, and the economy.

SUMMARY

R44871

September 5, 2019

Laura Gatz

Analyst in Environmental Policy

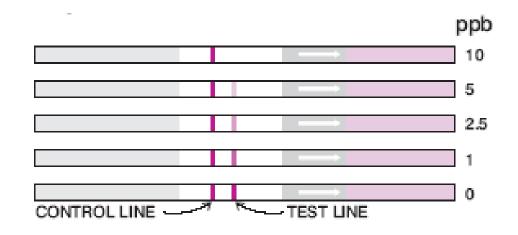
- More research on causes
 - Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act funding
- Monitoring programs
- Use watershed approach to management of nonpoint sources of nutrients
- Adopt Nutrient water quality criteria for lakes, rivers and coastal waters
 - First recommended by EPA in 2000!

New US EPA recreational water quality criteria

Table. Recommended magnitude for cyanotoxins.

Microcystins	Cylindrospermopsin		
8 μg/L	15 μg/L		

Test Strips for screening \$35 each!





- Potential Names for revitalized group
 - South Carolina Harmful Algal Bloom Information Network (SC HABIN)
 - South Carolina Harmful Algal Bloom Network (SC HABNet)
 - South Carolina Network on Harmful Algal Blooms (SC NoHABs)
- Priority products
 - HAB Event Response Strategy
 - HAB Research Strategy
 - Stormwater pond education and outreach
 - Basic Background on HABS with group website



A forum to give the latest information, resources, and tools on stormwater pond management for the Lowcountry community. Topics include a plenary session, the current state of the knowledge on stormwater ponds, integrated pest management, aquatic weed management, wildlife habitat, sea level rise, and upland management.

Feb 25, 2020