Using satellite imaging for early detection of harmful algal blooms

Presented to the Public Health Advisory Council

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What does the Swim Beach Monitoring Program do?

- We provide timely and accessible information on water quality at designated swim beaches and other publicly accessible waterbodies used for recreation
- We work with lake managers and parks departments to post notifications during unsafe conditions
- We issue weekly newsletters during the summer with advisory updates and how to protect yourself and your family from potentially hazardous conditions



What are harmful algal blooms?

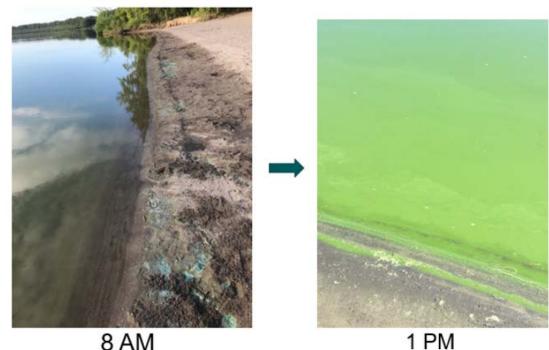
- Rapid growth of algae or cyanobacteria
- Algae: broad, informal term for photosynthetic eukaryotes
 - Cyanobacteria= blue-green algae
 - Microcystin: liver toxin
 - Anatoxin: neurotoxin
- Algae are always present, but they can grow out of control in certain conditions
 - Slow-moving water=warm water
 - Sunlight
 - Nutrient pollution





The issue: it's hard to predict HABs

 Increasing temperatures (climate change) and high levels of nutrient pollution make harmful algal blooms more likely to happen, but it is still difficult to predict when and where a bloom will occur



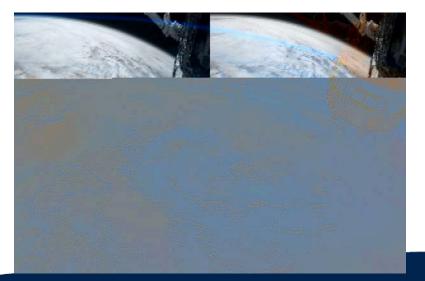




Vancouver Lake, 8/3/2020

Satellite imagery as a tool to predict blooms

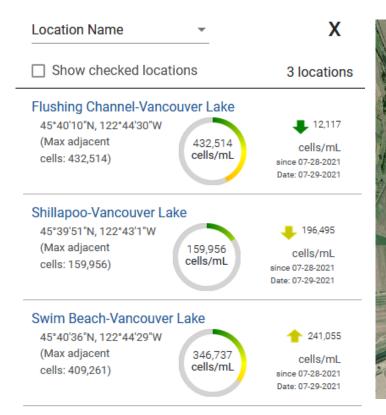
- Cyanobacteria Assessment Network (CyAN): a multiagency project among EPA, NASA, NOAA, and USGS
 - Purpose: develop and early warning indicator system to detect algal blooms in freshwater systems
 - Gives us the capability of detecting and quantifying algal blooms
 - Pigments associated with algal blooms can be detected and measured with special satellite instruments

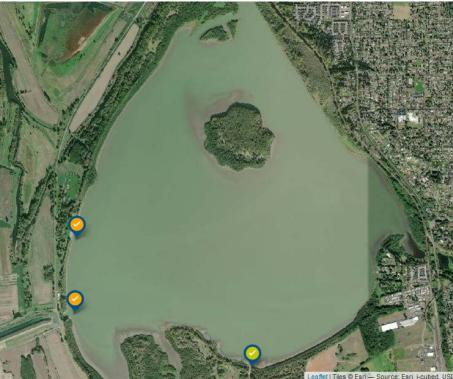






An overview of CyAN App







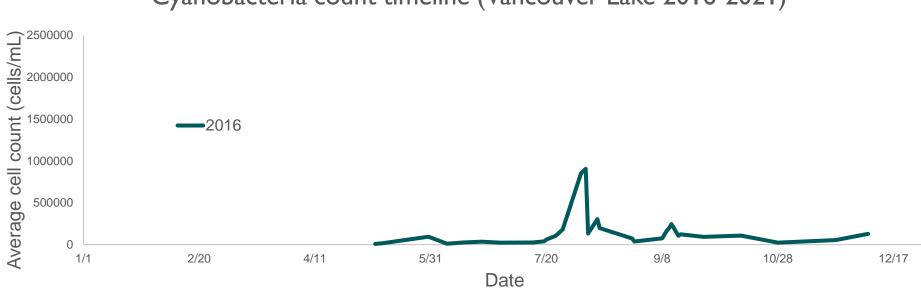


Collecting the data

• 400+ days, 1600+ total data points

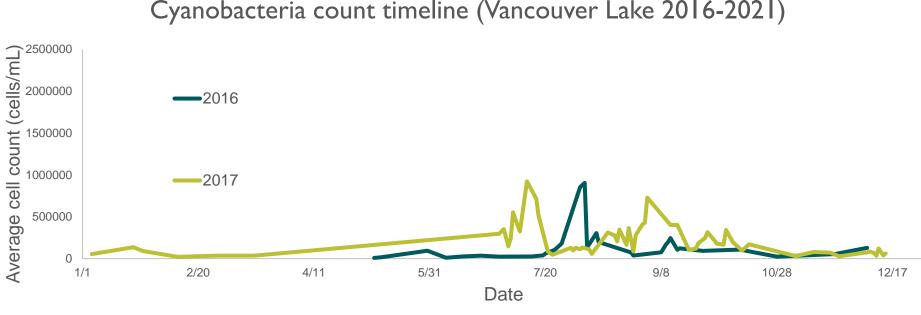
- May 2016 to present day
- Only Vancouver Lake
 - Swim beach, flushing channel, Shillapoo Wildlife Area, and maximum lake value
- For many days, no picture could be taken because of cloud cover, wildfire smoke, etc.
- Used our historical records to determine when a bloom was present in Vancouver Lake and assigned each day into the "bloom present" or "no bloom present" category"





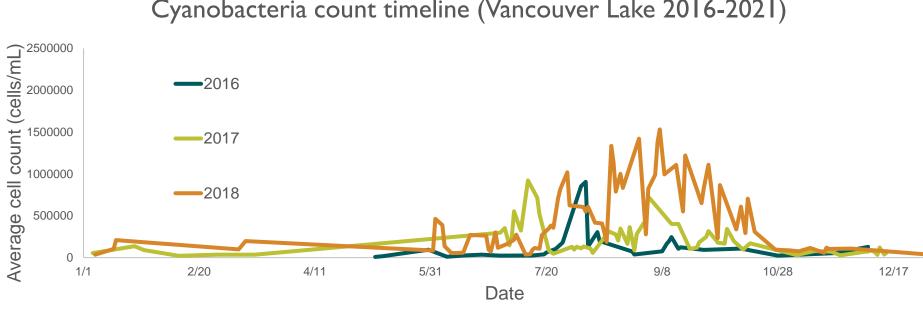
Cyanobacteria count timeline (Vancouver Lake 2016-2021)





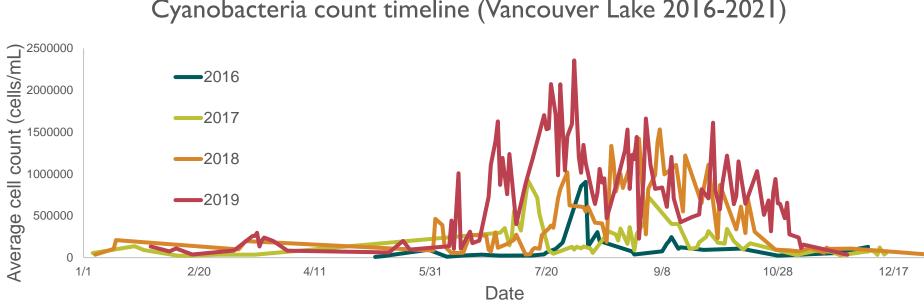
Cyanobacteria count timeline (Vancouver Lake 2016-2021)





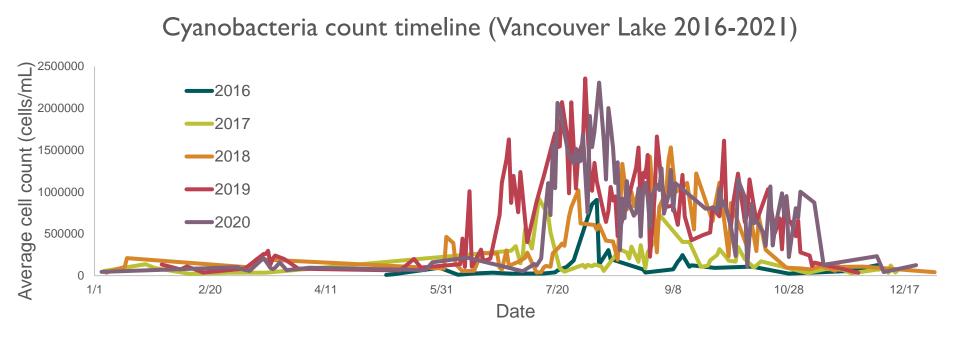
Cyanobacteria count timeline (Vancouver Lake 2016-2021)



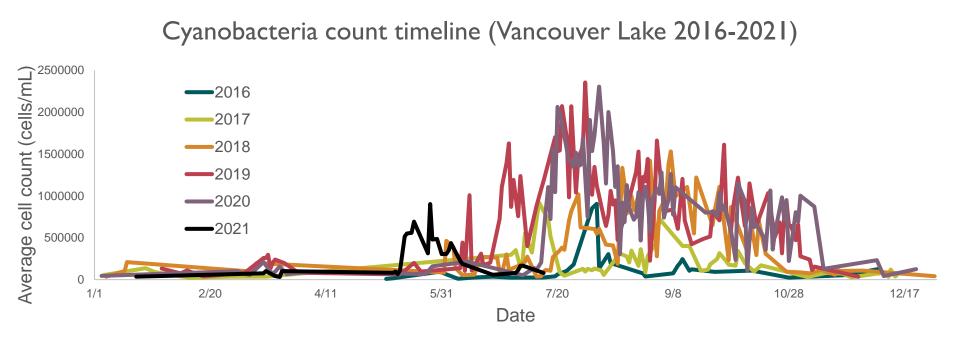








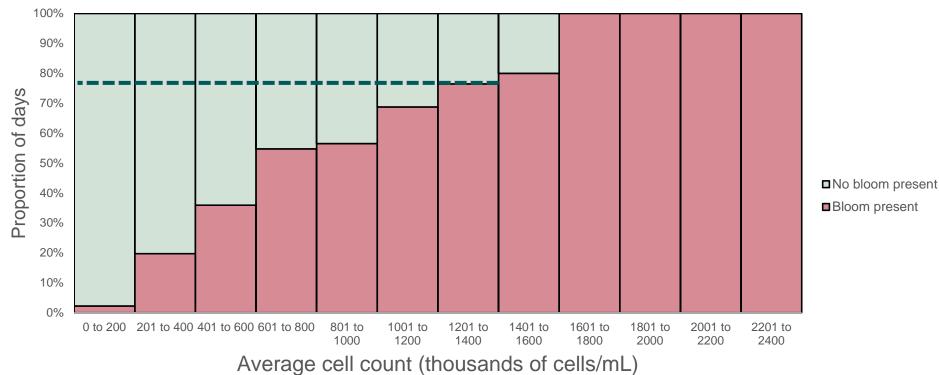






Results

Comparing cyanobacteria count to bloom presence (Vancouver Lake, 2016-2021)





How can we use this data?

• We can set a threshold cell concentration

- When it's above this value, do a site visit to check for bloom and test for toxicity
- Would allow for earlier detection of algal blooms and less reliance on notifications from the public

• More successful detection of algal blooms

- Issue advisories sooner to better protect human and animal health
- We can see if a past bloom was likely present but not reported



Areas for improvement

- Limited by spatial resolution
- Cloud cover/wildfire smoke
- This technology isn't a foolproof solution
 - We still rely on the public to notify us of potential blooms
 - If you see something, say something
 - https://clark.wa.gov/public-health/report-health-concern



You can get involved, too!

- The CyAN App is available on Android and most web browsers
- <u>https://qed.epa.gov/cyanweb/account</u>







Thank you!

Comments and questions

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