Cyanobacteria and Lake Waihola





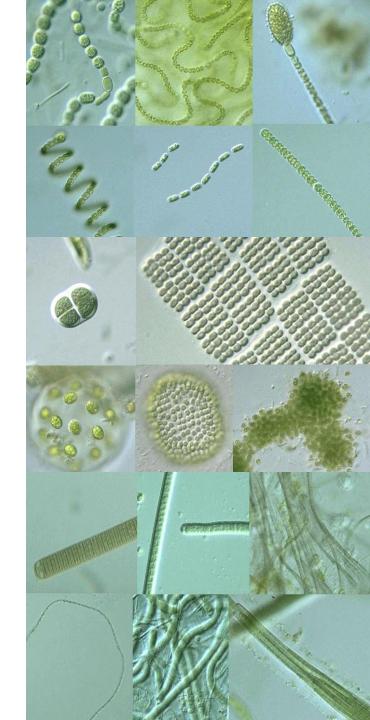
Dr Dean Olsen Water Resource Scientist



What are cyanobacteria?

- Blue-green algae
- Photosynthetic bacteria
- Found in almost all terrestrial and aquatic habitats





Freshwater cyanobacteria

- Planktonic or benthic
- Can form dense blooms
 - →water quality issues
 - →Toxins (possible)
 - Drinking water
 - Swimming
 - Animals
 - Fish
- Shallow, eutrophic lakes (but not necessarily)







Blooms & scums

Not a new issue in NZ & widespread

Pridmore & Etheredge 1987

- Planktonic cyanobacteria detected in 127 NZ lakes
- Conspicuous blooms/scums reported from 33 NZ lakes (including Waihola)

Wood et al. (2006)

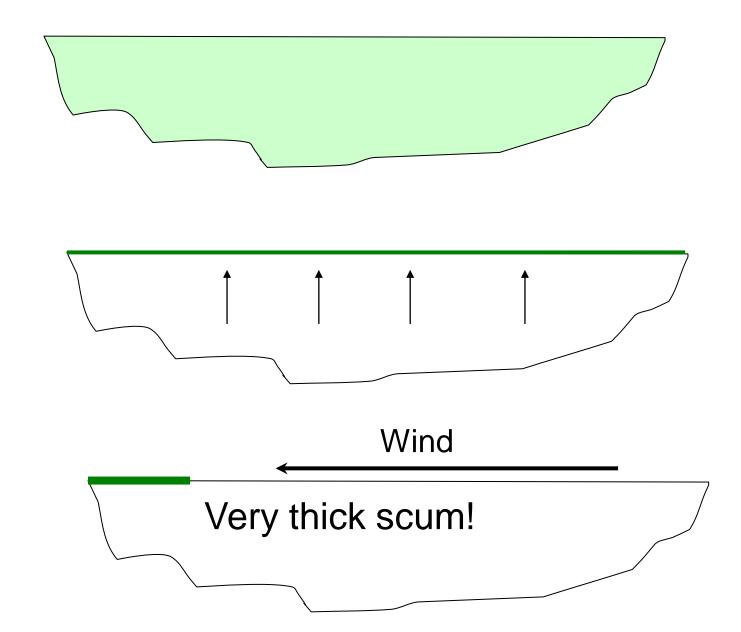
- 37 lakes (incl. Waihola) screened for toxins
 - Microcystins most abundant class of cyanotoxin in NZ







How scums form





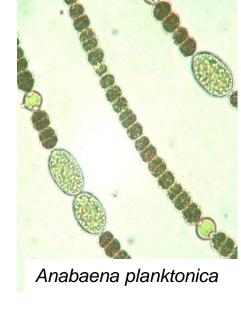


Lake Waihola

- Cyanobacteria blooms have occurred previously
- E.g. summer 2001/2002
 - Anabaena lemmermannii
 - Microcystin 1.7 μg/L
 - Drinking water MAV (provisional) :

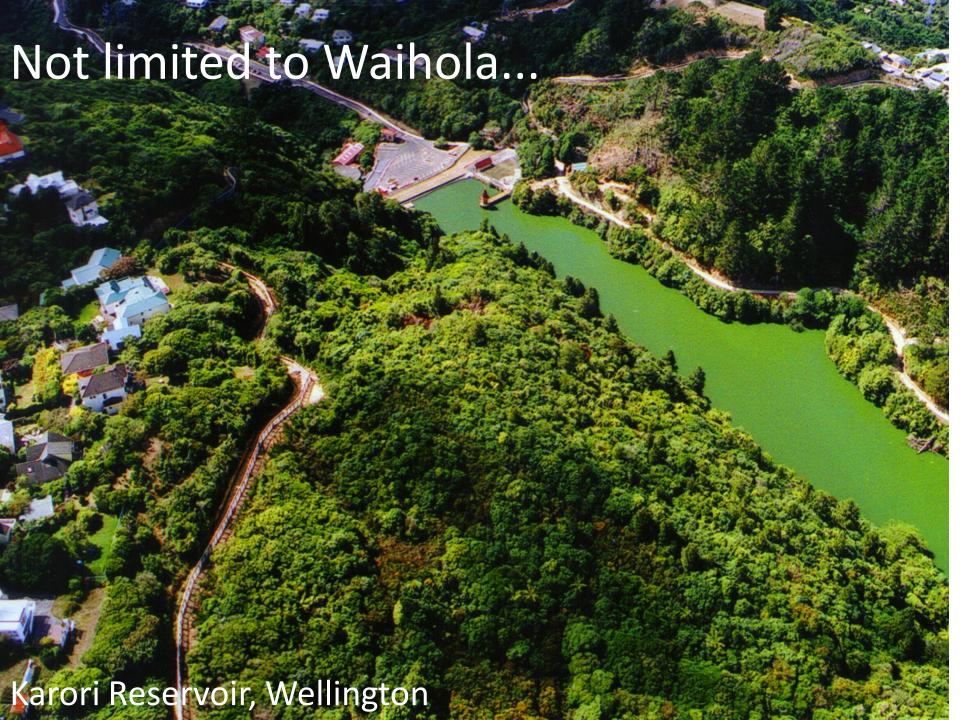
 $1 \mu g/L$

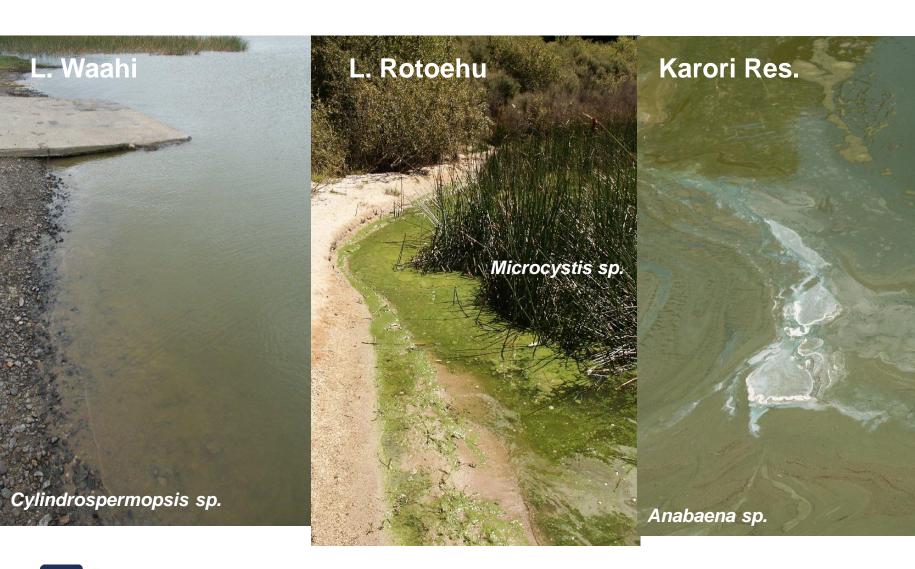
 Nutrient levels not likely to be limiting algal growth







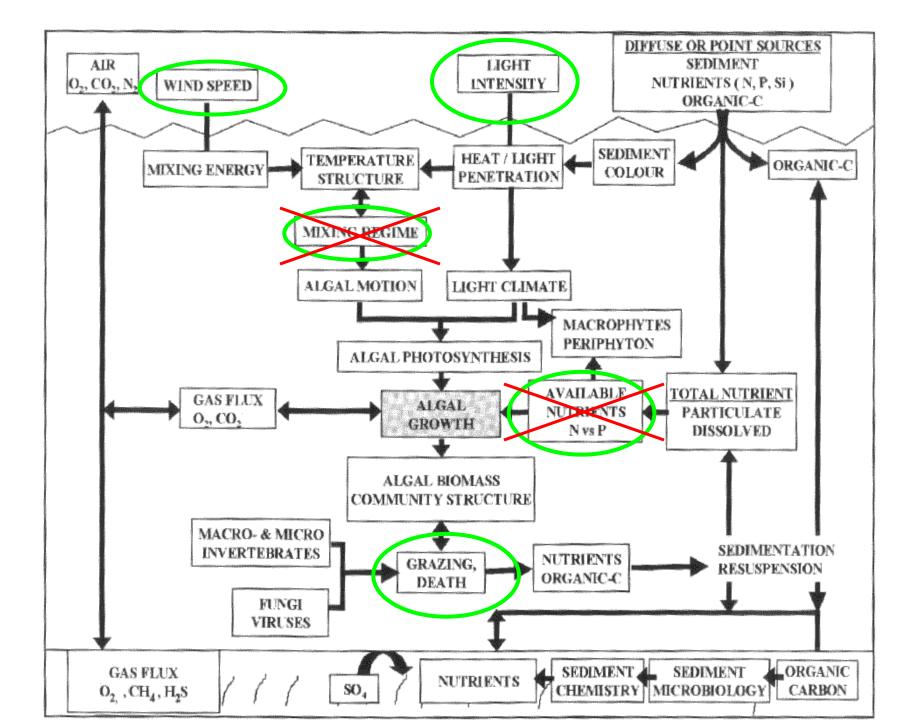






Lake Horowhenua - Levin





Cyanotoxins



Cyanotoxins

Three broad classes:

Hepatotoxins = damage liver

Microcystin eg: Microcystis, Anabaena

Nodularin eg: Nodularia

Cylindrospermopsin eg: Cylindrospermopsis

Neurotoxins = affect nervous system

Anatoxin-a eg: Aphanizomenon, Anabaena

Saxitoxin eg: Lyngba, Anabaena

Dermatotoxins = skin irritants

Lyngbyatoxin-a eg: Lyngba, Anabaena

Aplysiatoxins

Lipopolysaccharides eg: most spp.







Microcystins

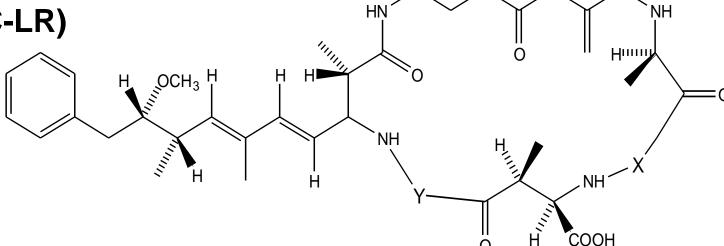
- Globally the most frequently found cyanotoxin
- Some cases of human deaths from drinking contaminated water



Microcystis aeruginosa

.COOH

- Inhibitors of protein phosphatases enzymes
- Liver tumor promoters
- WHO guideline value for DW of 1µg/L (MC-LR)



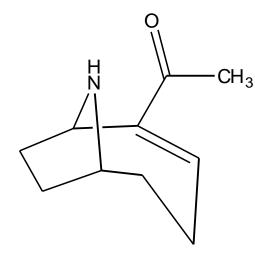


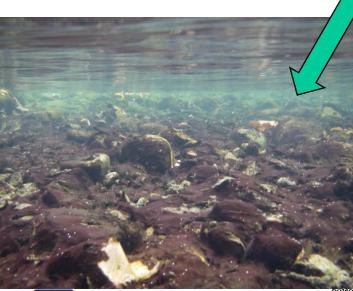
Anatoxin-a & Homoanatoxin-a

- **Not** identified from Waihola
- **Neurotoxin**
- Rapid death from respiratory arrest
- Numerous dog deaths in NZ
 - Esp. Benthic cyanobacteria in rivers

have

d three dogs





c algae Algae can be deadly Dog killed by toxic algae in Hutt River

Warning too late: Labrador cross Maggie died after swimming in the Hutt River last Sunday. Owner

Fears killer algae may flare up in other areas

Hutt City Council spokesman Pepper said the council had erected

Upper Hutt City Council had

ouncil looks into og 'poisonings' om river visits

CITY Council is looking into a that three dogs have been oned whilst swimming in the Hutt

Louise Pierce from Taita says she took her dog Max for a swim near the dogexercise area north of Fraser Park

Herdog gotsick shortly afterwards and had to be taken to the After Hours

The vet told her that she was the third person to bring in a dog that appeared to have been poisoned during a visit to the river.

Max was induced to vomit and the vet treated her as if she had been poisoned with 1080.

"If I had not got her to the vet, she | ave killed would have died." Louise says. Whilst Max made a quick recovery, Pr dog

Louise was told that one of the other Councilanimal control manager Les

Dalton told the Hutt News shortly before we went to press yesterday that he would look into the matter.

If there is any problem with the water, he says the council will put up a sign warning dog owners.

algae

Dermatotoxins

- Severe dermatitis
- Burning or itching skin
- Red eyes & lips
- Asthma symptoms
- Sore throat
- Dizziness





Safety considerations

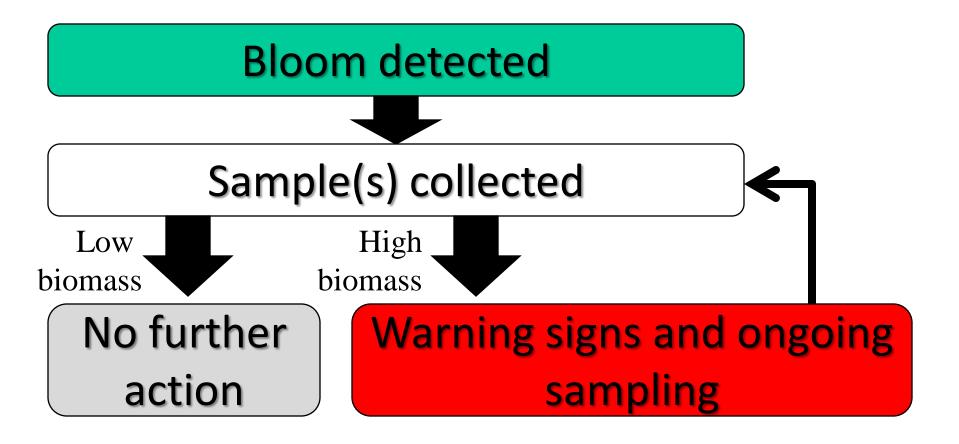
- Significant health consequences from drinking contaminated water
 - Humans
 - Animals (esp. dogs & horses)
- Swimming or showering/bathing
 - Dogs
- Contaminated irrigation water can deposit toxins & cells on crops



Take-home messages

- Blooms are likely to develop from time to time
 - Settled, warm weather
- Precautions during blooms:
 - Don't drink lake water (boiling won't remove toxins
 - Including stock water
 - Minimise contact with water
 - Keep dogs out of water
 - Don't irrigate using lake water during





- No routine monitoring for cyanobacteria in Otago
- Rely on public and/or ORC staff to report



Thanks!

 A massive thanks to Susie Wood (Cawthron Institute) who provided much of the material for this

presentation



