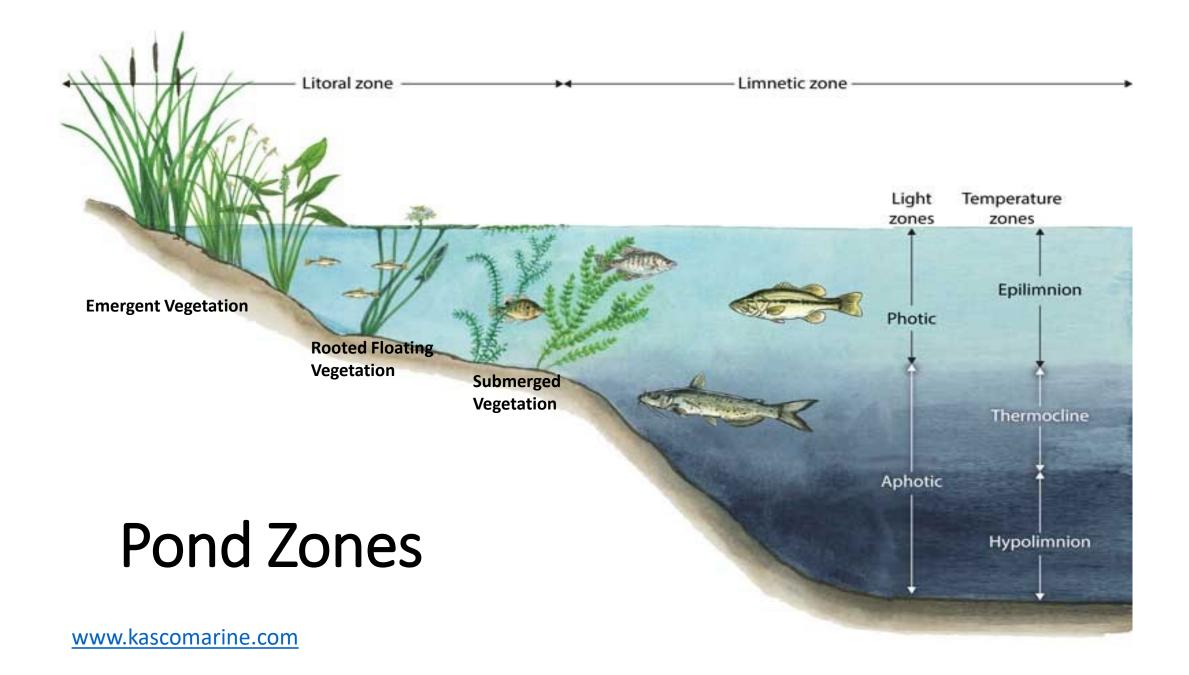
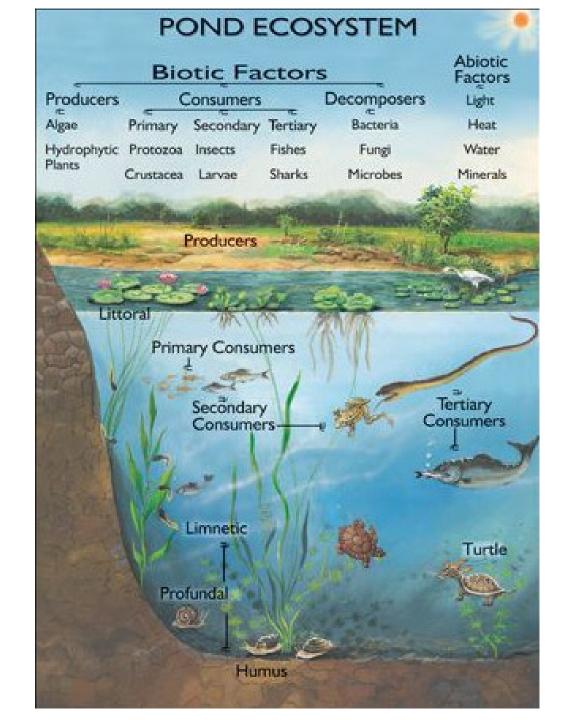
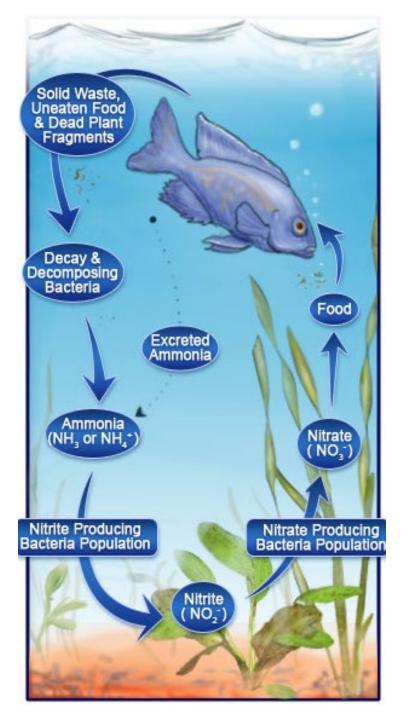
## **POND ECOLOGY 101**

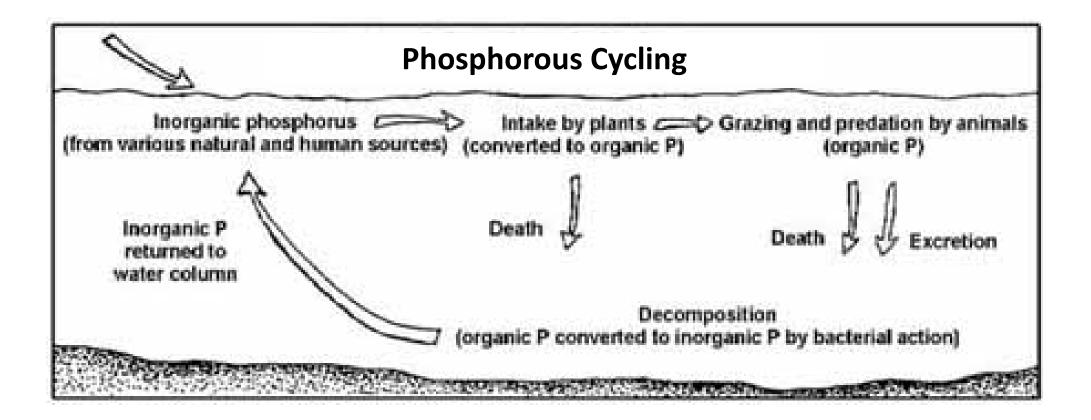




# Nitrogen Cycling

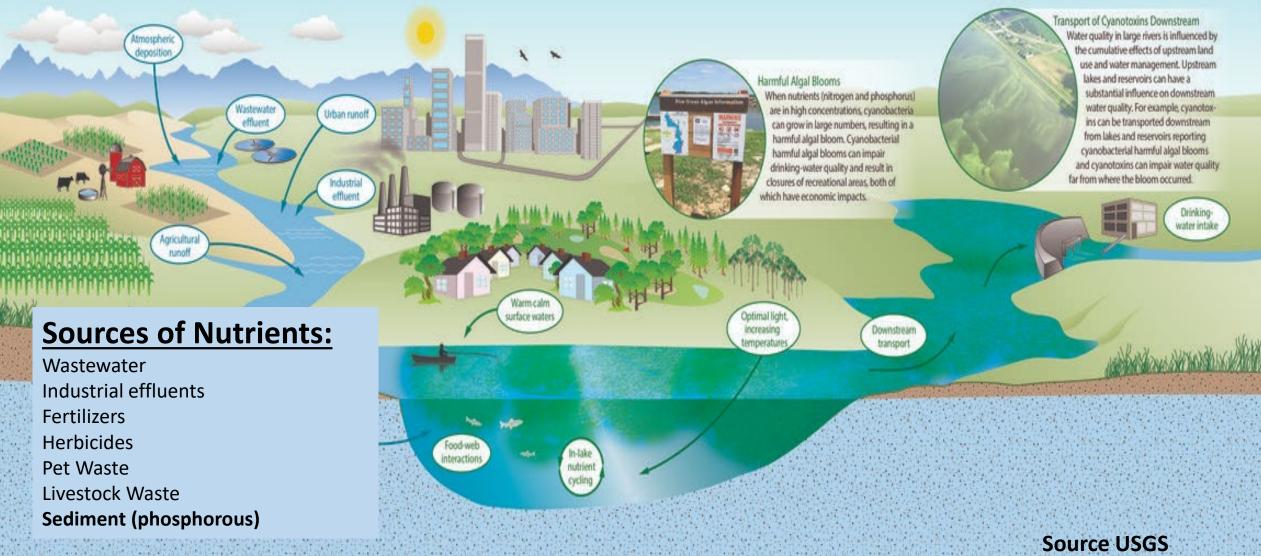


Source: Aquaprobiotics.com

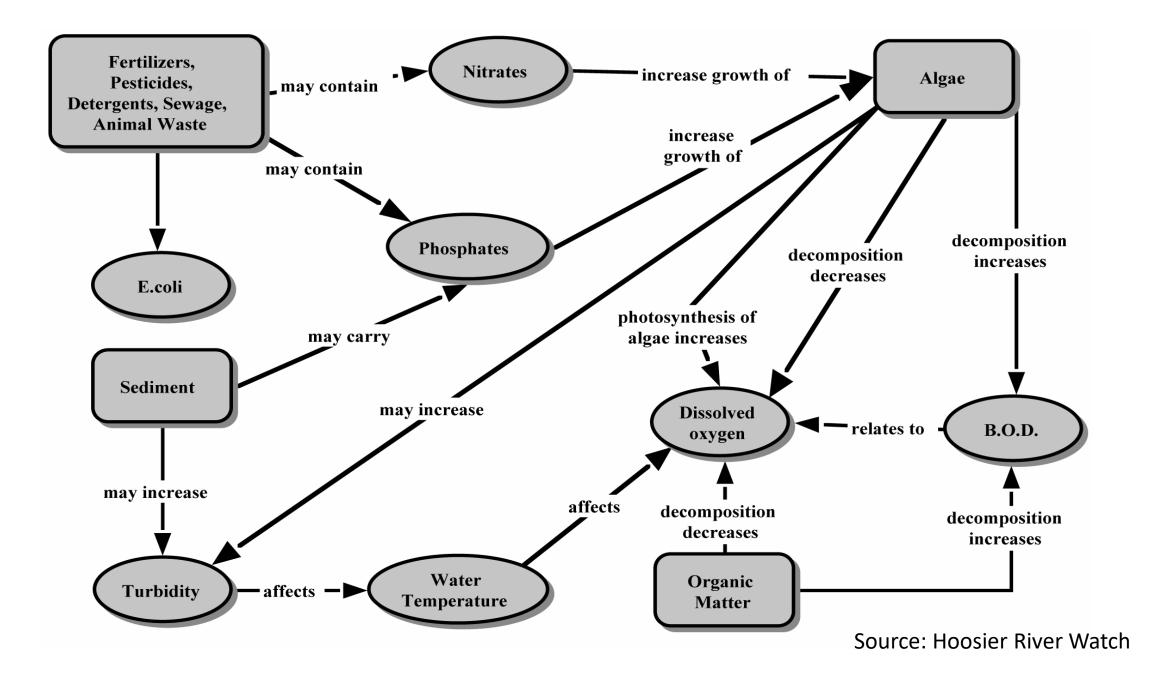


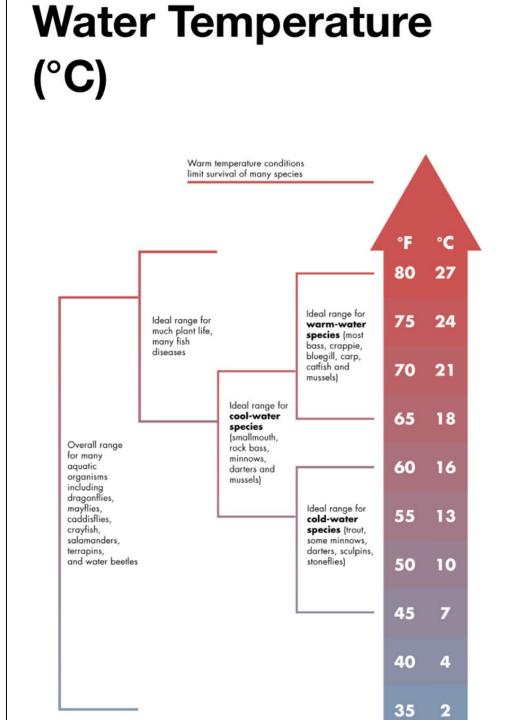
Source: Wikimedia

# **Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms**

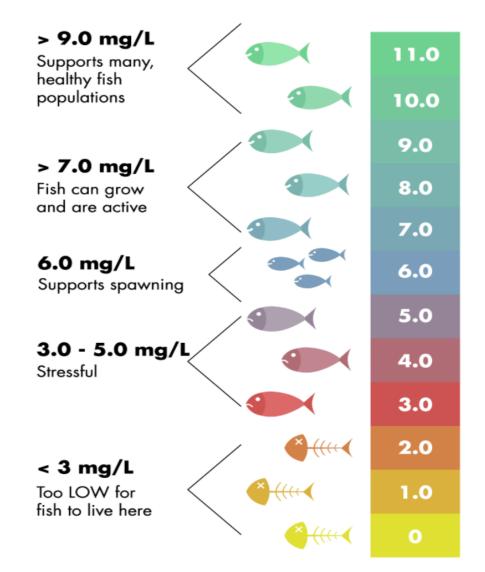






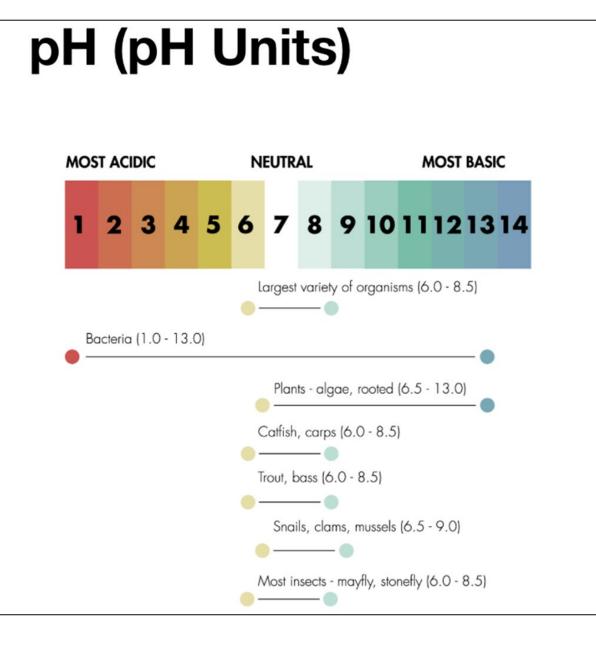


### Dissolved Oxygen -Concentration (mg/L)



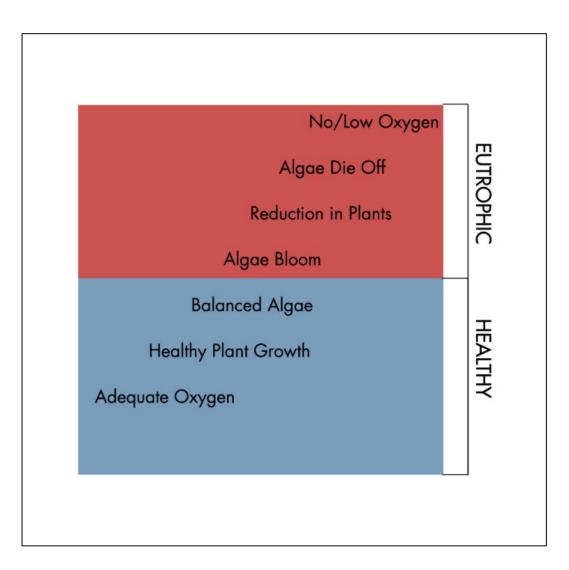
- Oxygen levels can fluctuate throughout the day
- Decomposition of dead algae and other matter can cause drops in oxygen



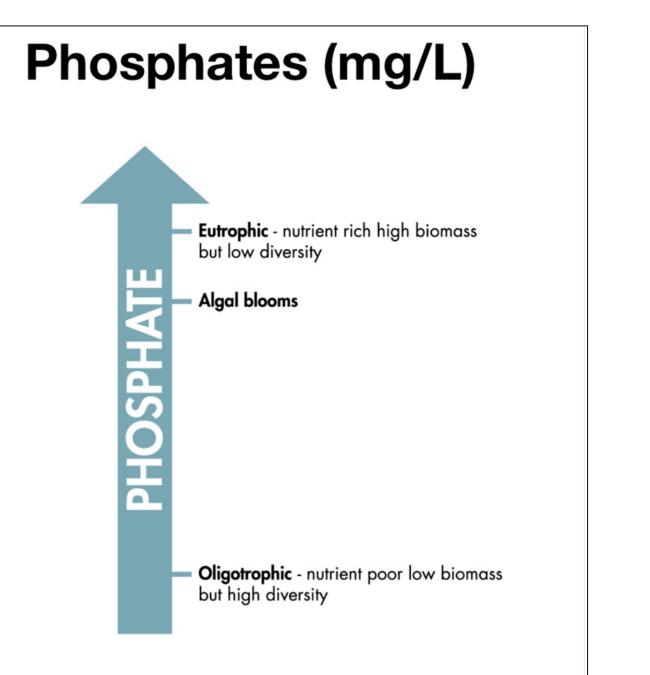


- pH scale is logarithmic
- pH can affect toxicity of other substances in the water
- Algae blooms can cause increases in pH

#### Nitrogen



- Ammonia levels should be 0.
  Levels as low as .1 mg/L can be harmful to fish and aquatic life.
- Nitrite levels should also be around 0. Levels as low as .25 mg/L can be toxic to fish and aquatic life.
- Nitrate levels of more than 3 mg/L can indicate nutrient pollution. For protection of aquatic life, levels should ideally remain below 5 mg/L.



Phosphate levels in excess of 0.1 mg/L can cause excess algal or aquatic plant growth in a pond.





Target organisms: E. coli and other coliforms

Colony Color Guide:

E. coli (dark blue/purple)
 Other Coliforns (pink/red)
 Teal/Green colonies

Ponds and lakes used for swimming and other recreation should have less than **126** colonies of *E. coli* bacteria per 100 mL of water.



# **Sampling Safety**

Assume HAB event if you observe:

- Fish kills, dead livestock, critters or birds
- Surface water is discolored with surface scum (red, green or brown)
- Thick mats of algae on shoreline
- Smells bad



# **Sampling Supplies**

- Gloves
- Bucket with line
- Sample Bottles
- Safety glasses
- Waste disposal bottle for test chemicals
- Paper towels
- Access to clean water and soap after sampling



### **Camp Ernst Lake**

- Left onto Patrick Drive
- Left onto Camp Ernst Road
- Right into Parking Area
- Heather's Cell: 859-468-4539

