

# Seasonal Water Quality Patterns in Curly Leaf Pondweed Plots

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Minnesota-Wisconsin Invasive Species Conference  
8-10 November, 2010 St. Paul, MN

# Unique Life Cycle

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- Turions (vegetative structures) sprout in late summer through late winter
- Plants can overwinter under the ice
- Explosive growth occurs shortly after ice out
- Peak biomass and turion development occur in early June to mid-July (and beyond)
- Populations senesce rapidly in mid-summer



# Water Quality Issues

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- Phosphorus in macrophyte tissue leaches back into the water for algal uptake during senescence
- Decomposition of large mats may exert an oxygen demand at the sediment-water interface
- Curly leaf senescence usually coincides with later development of noxious blue-green algal blooms

# Linkages Between Curly Leaf Senescence, Water Quality, and Algal Blooms

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- The contribution of curly leaf senescence to the phosphorus budget and algal uptake depends on:
  - Lakewide biomass and tissue P
  - Proportion of lake that is infested
  - Timing of senescence
  - Importance relative to other P sources
- Can management of curly leaf result in improved water quality?
  - Depends on above
  - Early season herbicide application can limit curly leaf P input
- Direct transfer of P from curly leaf to algae is difficult to pinpoint
  - More research is needed
  - Tracer studies

# Half Moon Lake, Eau Claire, WI

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- Urban oxbow lake of the Chippewa River
- Important recreational and wildlife resource
- Located in the City of Eau Claire, WI
- Population ~ 65,000
- Rich history as a holding pond during the lumber industry of the late 1800s

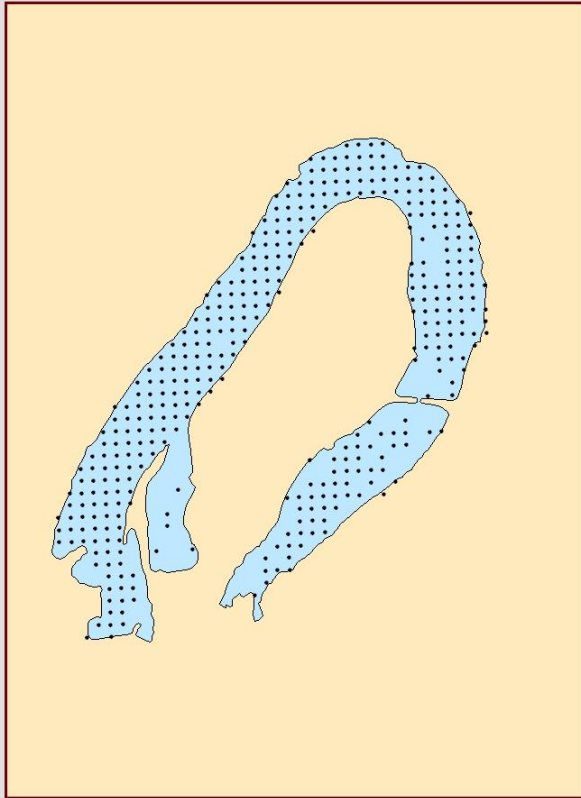
Source: N. Trombley, WI-DNR

# Water Quality Impairment

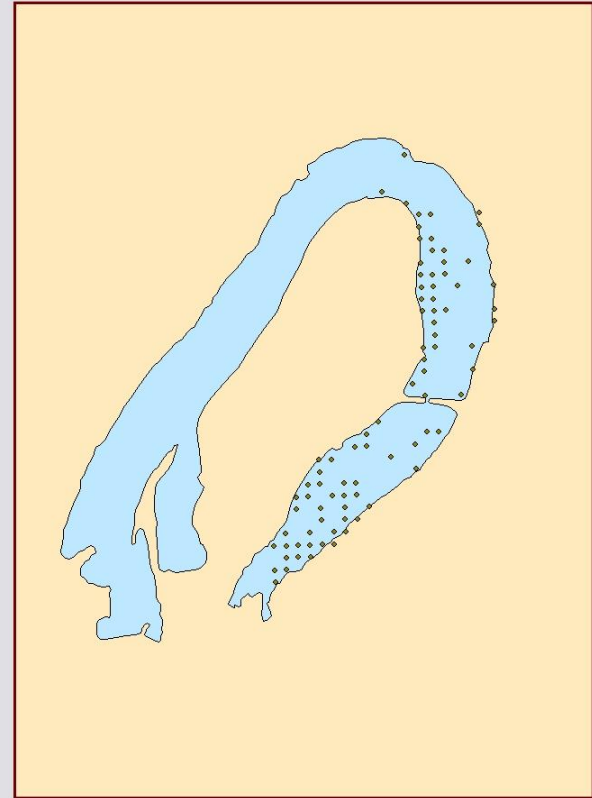
- *Potamogeton crispus* and *Myriophyllum spicatum*
- Eutrophic
  - TSI = 74
  - $> 0.10 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  phosphorus
  - $> 80 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$  chlorophyll
  - $< 1.0 \text{ m}$  Secchi transparency
- Phosphorus budget
  - Sediment internal loading (42%)
  - *P. crispus* decomposition (20%)
  - Motor boat activity (17%)
- Beach closure



*P. crispus*



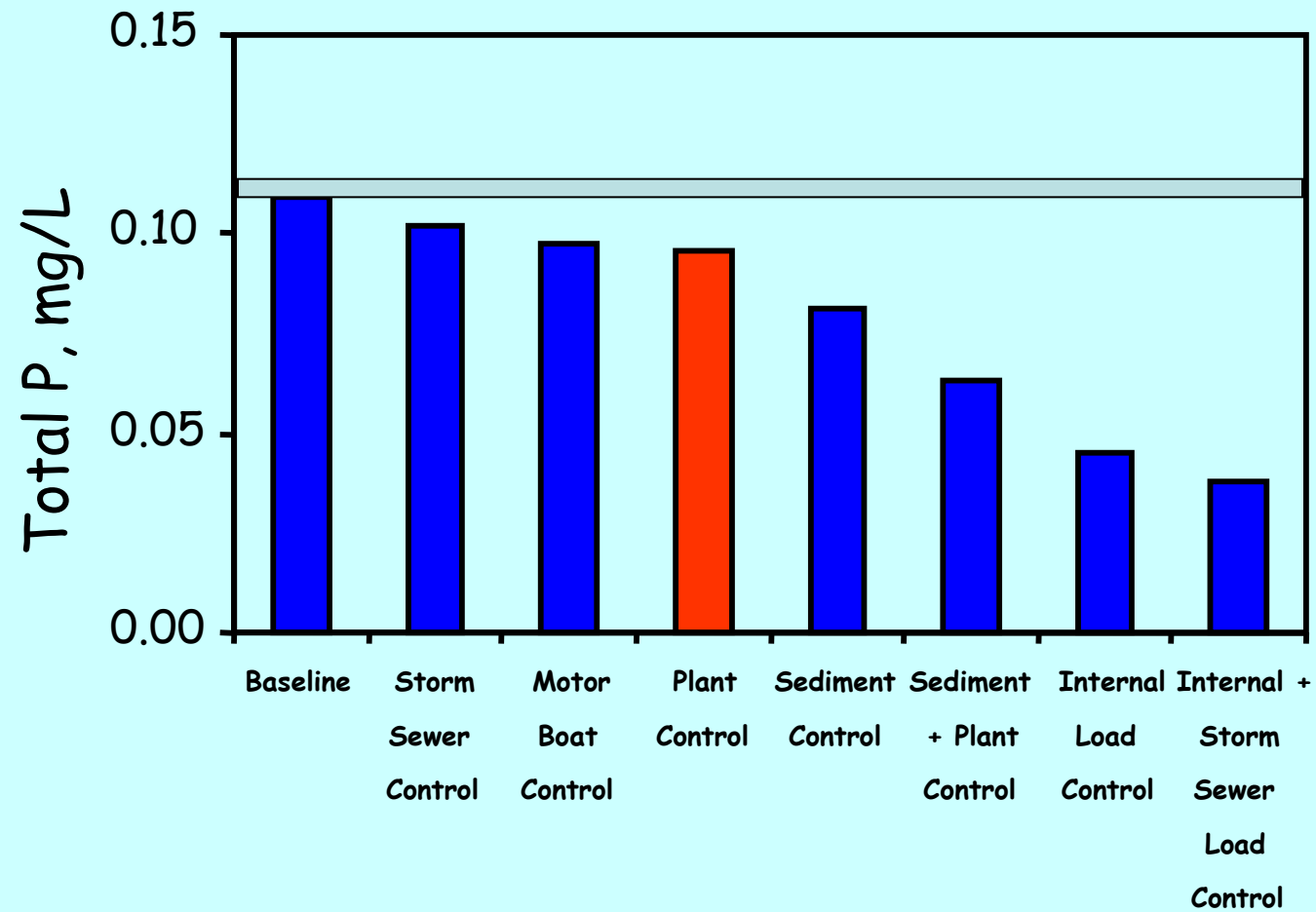
*M. spicatum*

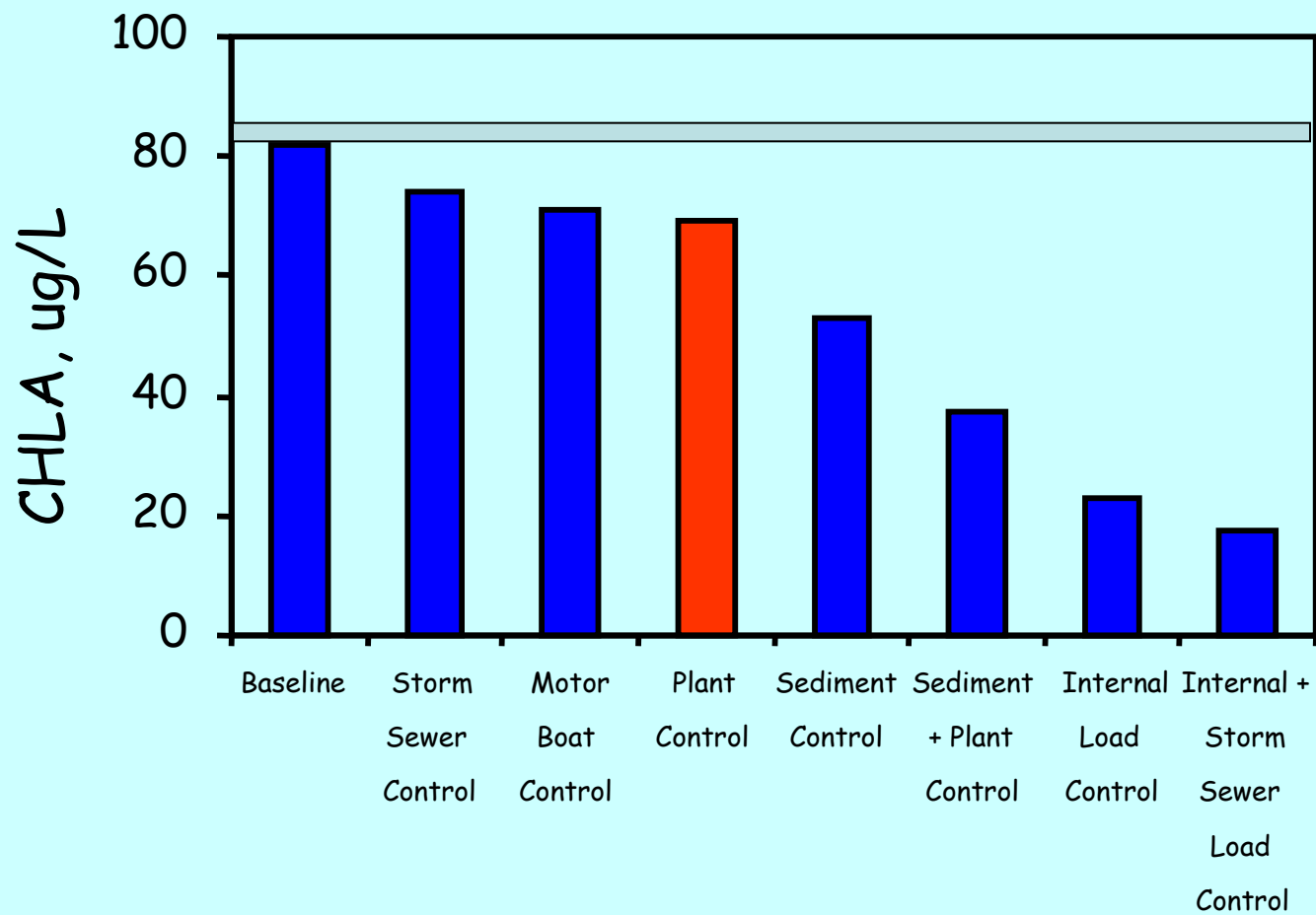


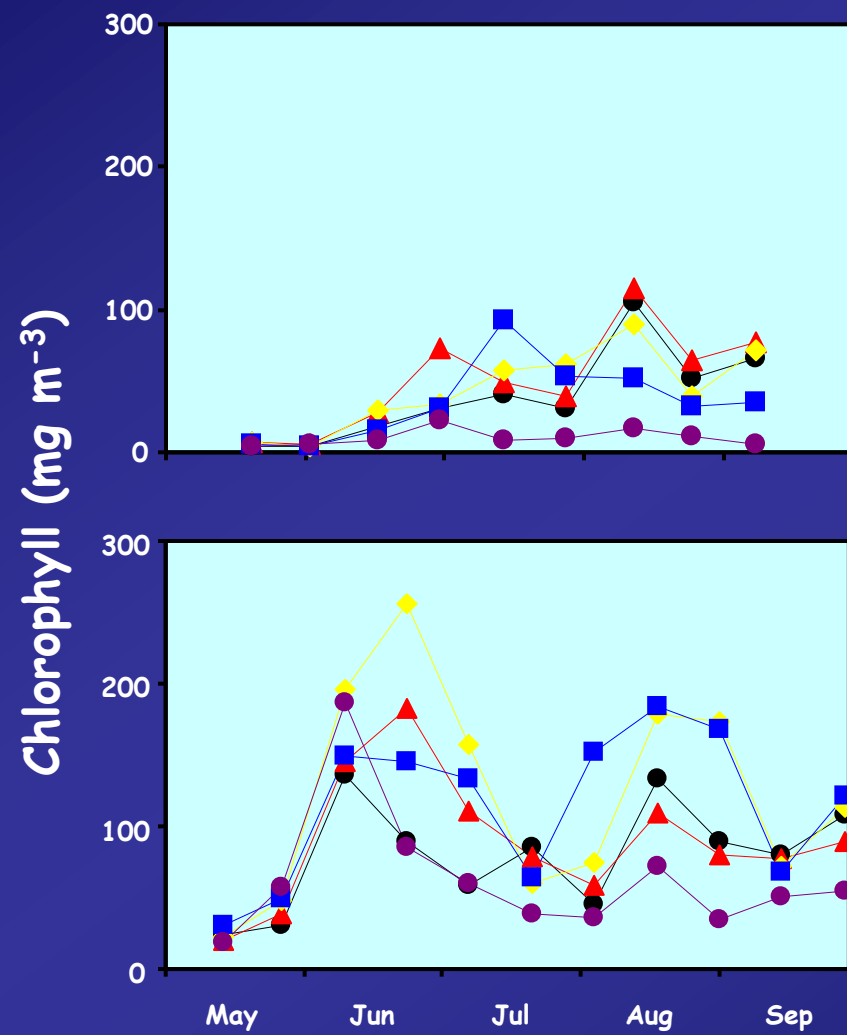
2008

# Phosphorus Budget

| Loading Variable<br>mg m <sup>-2</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> | Source            | Rate | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|---------|
| External P Load                                        | Storm Sewers      | 0.3  | 5       |
|                                                        | GW Pumps          | 0.4  | 7       |
|                                                        | Precipitation     | 0.5  | 9       |
| Internal P Load                                        | Sediment          | 2.5  | 42      |
|                                                        | <i>P. crispus</i> | 1.2  | 20      |
|                                                        | Motor Boats       | 1.0  | 17      |
| Total                                                  |                   | 5.9  | 100     |



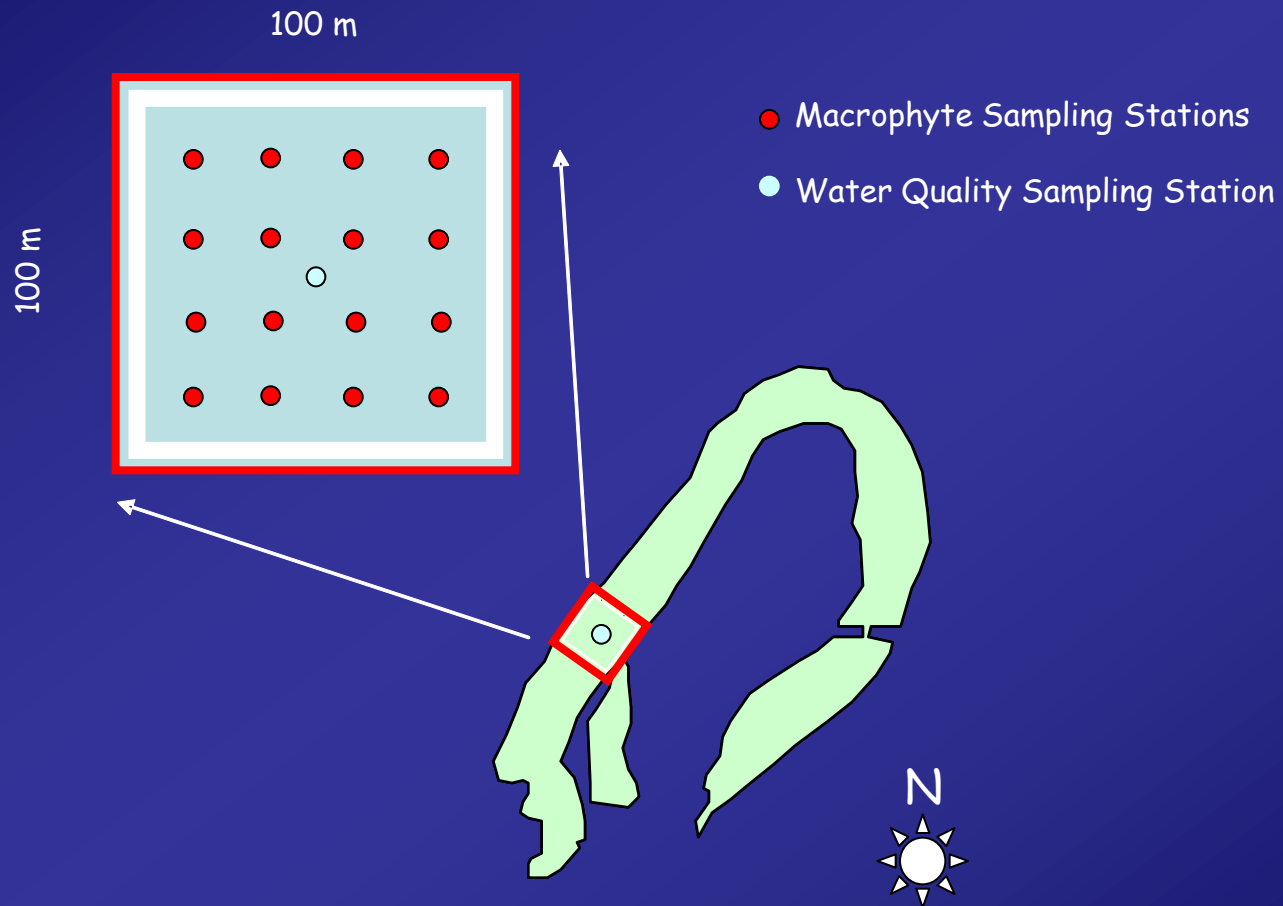




# Objectives

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- Examine detailed water quality patterns in a large plot setting in Half Moon Lake, Wisconsin
- Explore linkages between curly leaf senescence and later development of algal blooms



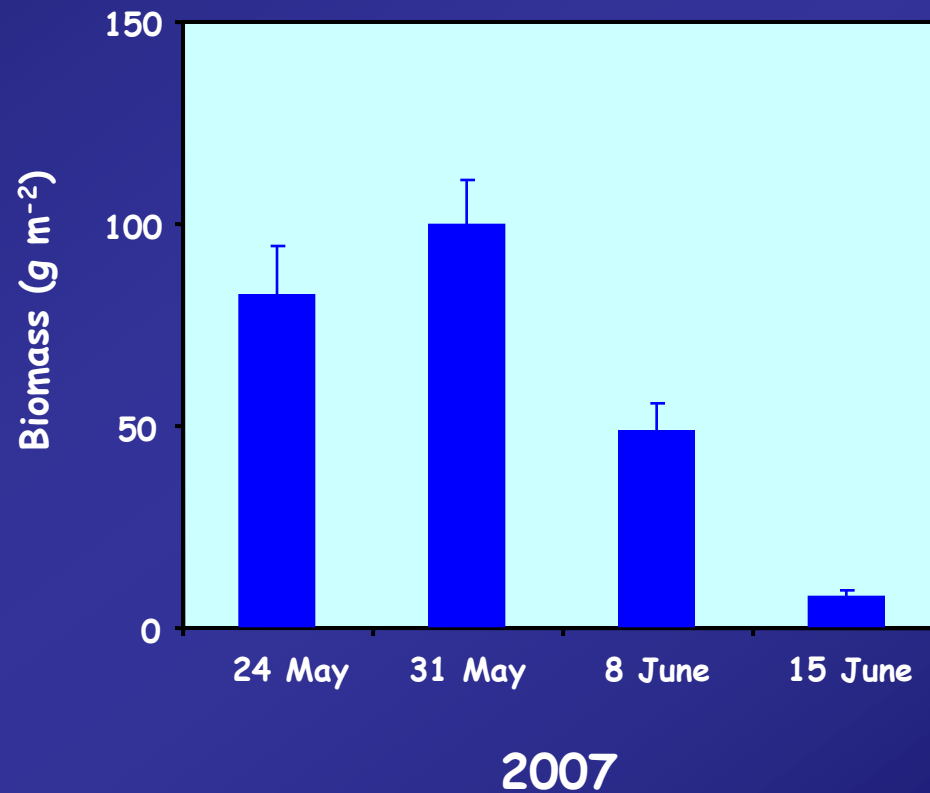
# Why a Study Plot

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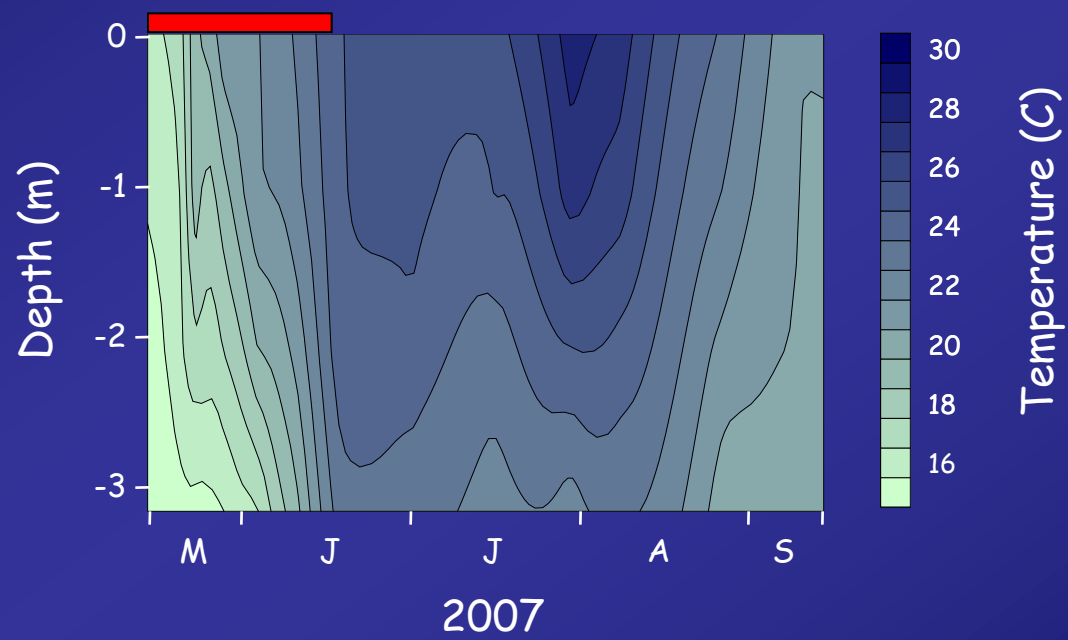
- Mechanical harvesting is used to manage curly leaf
- No harvesting in plots

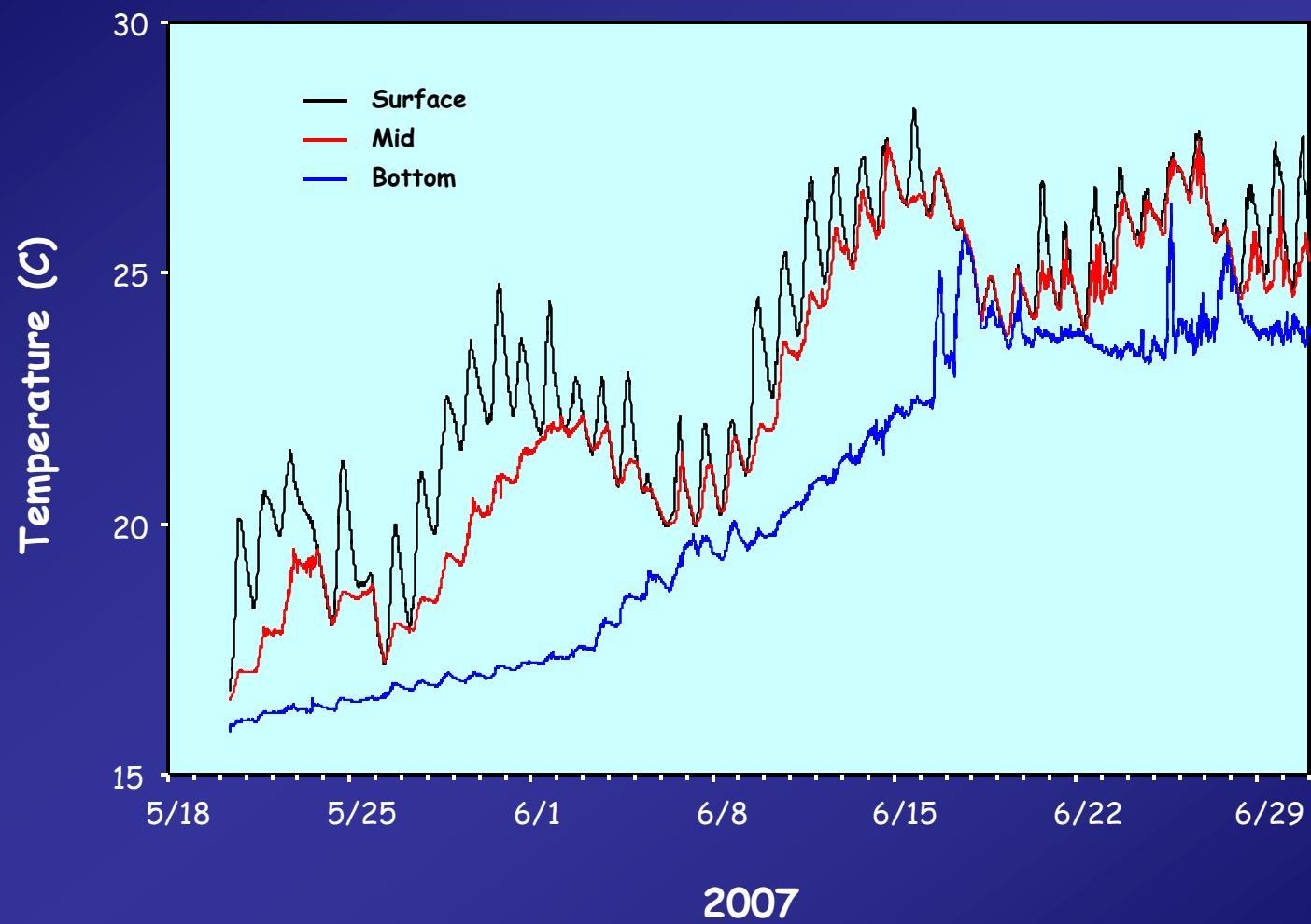
# Curly Leaf Biomass

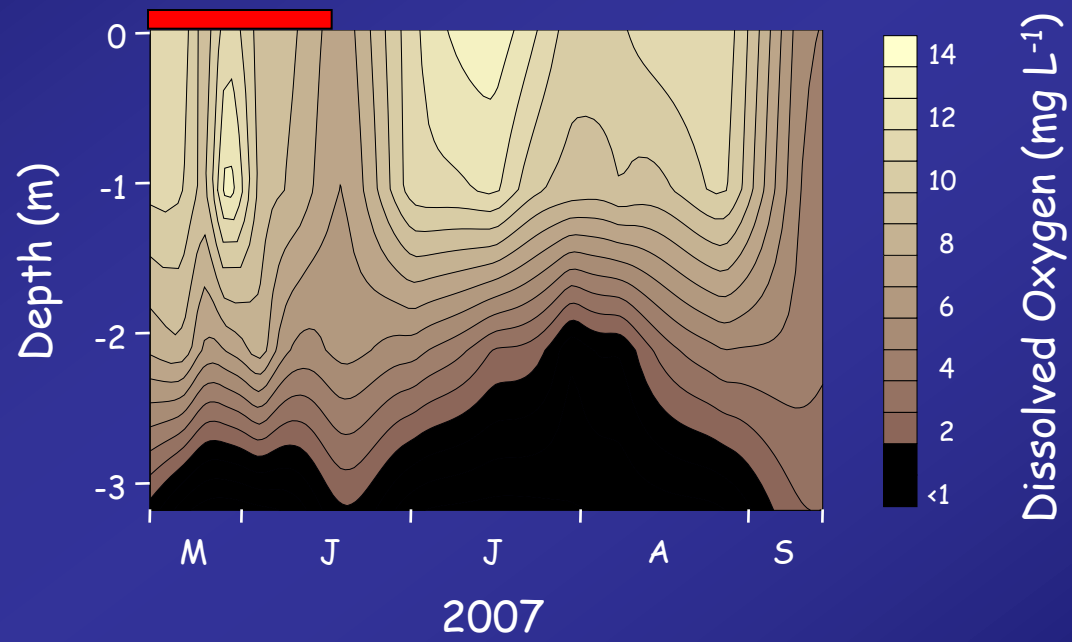
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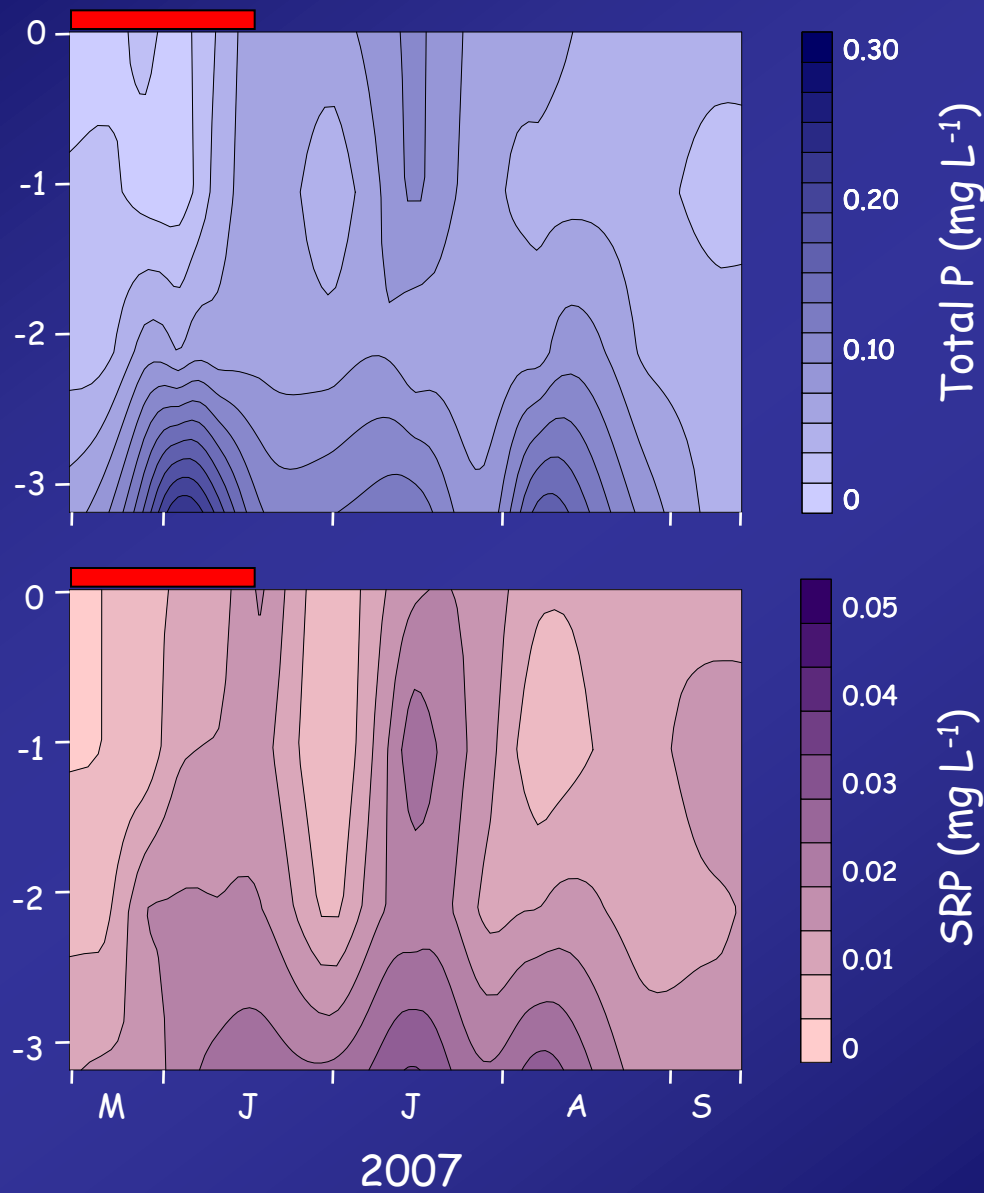


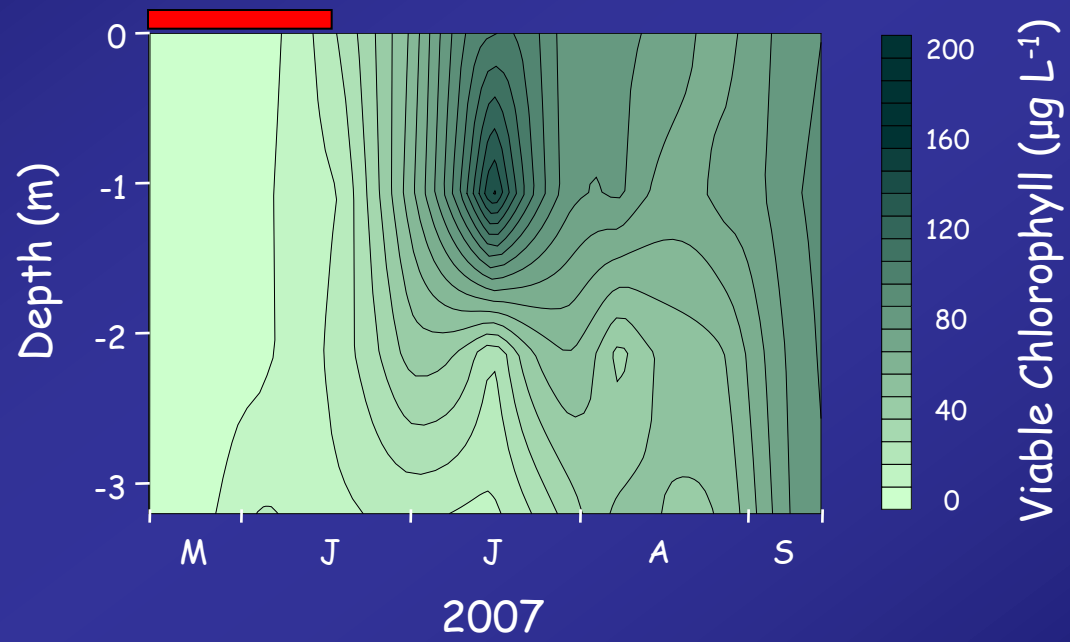


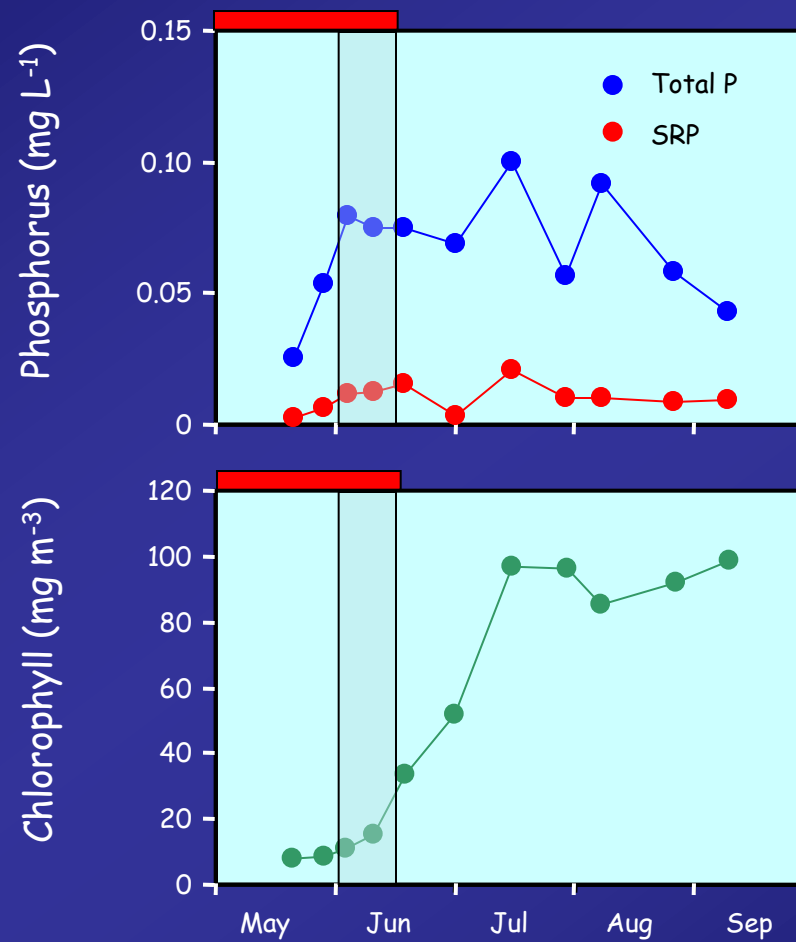




Depth (m)







2007

# Early Summer P Budget (Mid-May to Mid-June)

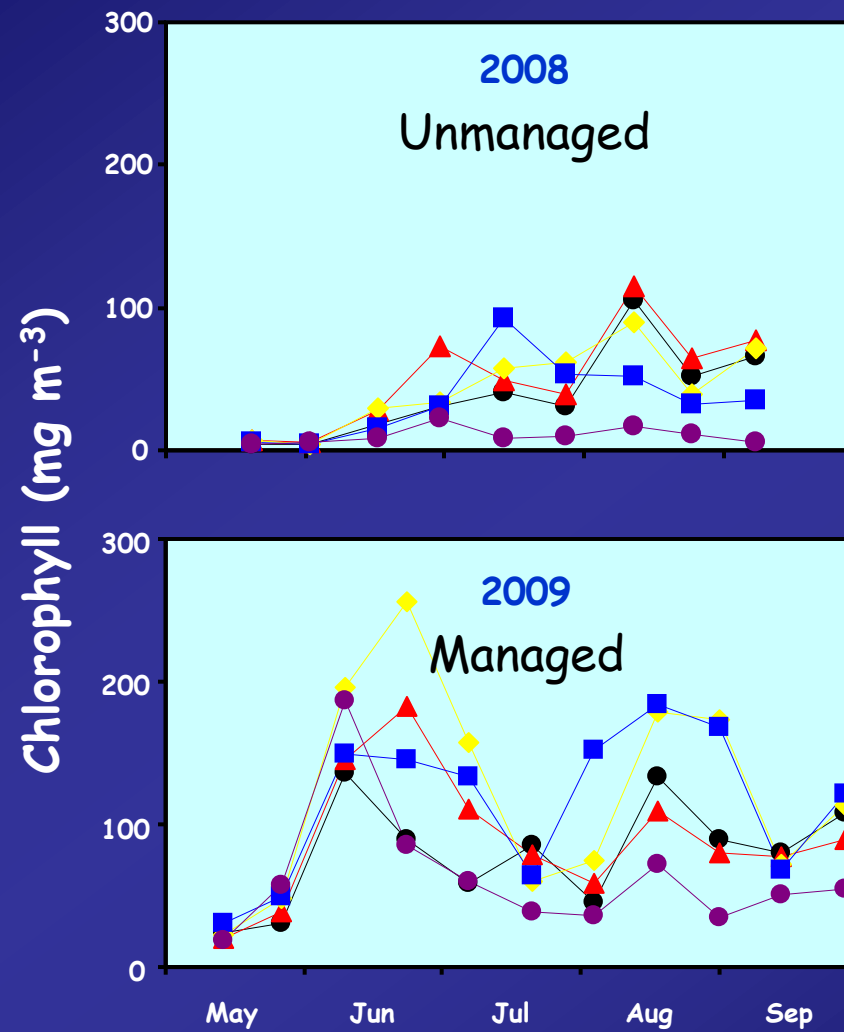
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| Source              | kg P  |
|---------------------|-------|
| Curly leaf tissue P | 60-90 |
| Sediment flux       | 20    |
| Total P increase    | 70    |

# Summary and Knowledge Gaps

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- Curly leaf senescence accounted for much of the total P increase in early June
- Algal biomass increased tremendously after senescence, with peaks occurring in July - September
- Unknowns
  - How much of the curly leaf P was taken up by algae for growth
  - Luxury uptake and storage as polyphosphates in algal cells
  - versus sediment P flux in July through September



# Acknowledgments

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City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
ERDC Aquatic Plant Control Research Program