

# Using Phoslock<sup>®</sup> to control cyanobacteria in a shallow eutrophic Scottish reservoir - assessing its impact on sediment phosphorus pools



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# Content:

## I) Lake remediation

Scientific background

Knowledge gaps

## II) Study site & methods

## III) Results Clatto Reservoir

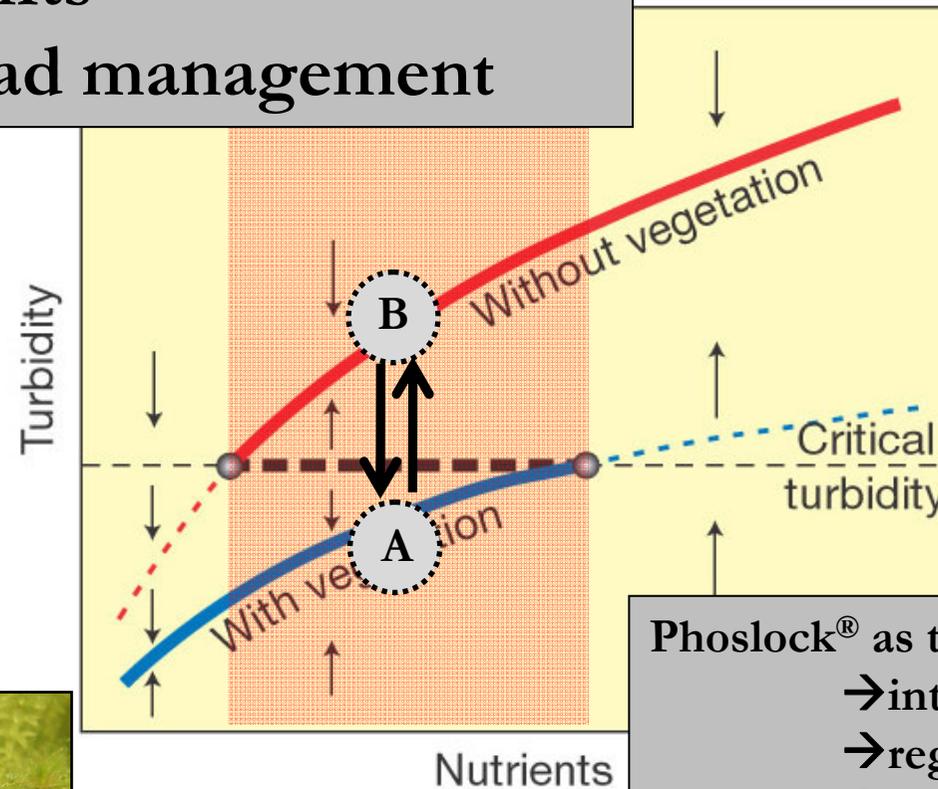
## IV) Conclusions



# I) Scientific background

- Alternative stable states
- Regime shifts
- Internal load management

Phytoplankton dominance



Phoslock® as tool:

- intercept internal loading
- regime shift
- forced state change



Macrophyte dominance

# I) Knowledge gaps

- 1) *Where* is Phoslock<sup>®</sup> following a common application?
- 2) *How* does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> effect P pools?
- 3) *When* does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> alter P pools? Timing of application?

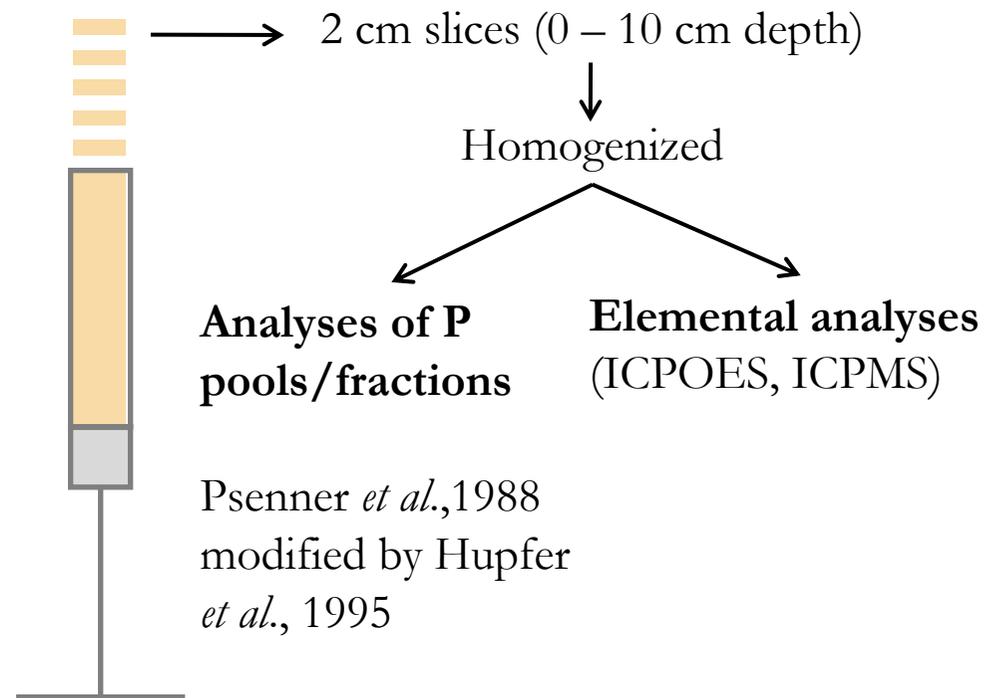
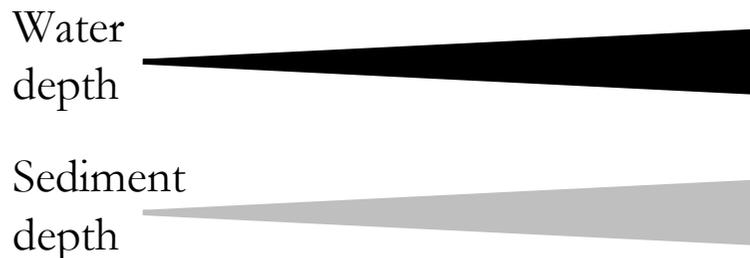
## II) Study site & methods

### Clatto Reservoir (Dundee, UK)

Area: 9.4 ha

Mean depth: 2.75 m

Max depth: 7 m



## II) Study site & methods

### Sampling

05.02.2009 begin monitoring



02.03.2009 pre-application cores

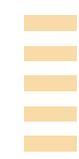


04.03.2009 start application

06.03.2009 end application



03.04.2009 post-application cores



→ 2 cm slices (0 – 10 cm depth)



Homogenized



**Analyses of P  
pools/fractions**

**Elemental analyses  
(ICPOES, ICPMS)**

*Psenner et al., 1988  
modified by Hupfer  
et al., 1995*

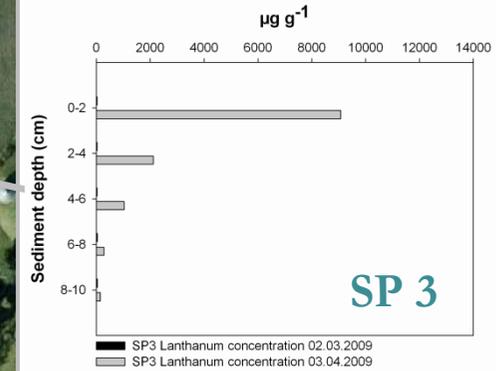
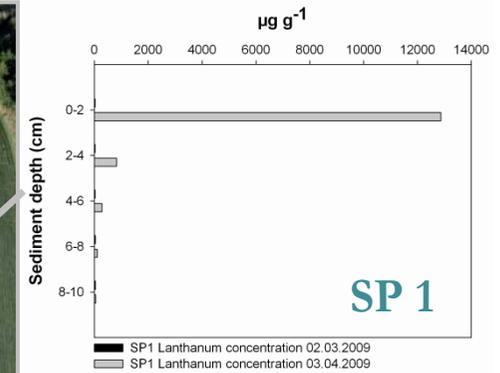
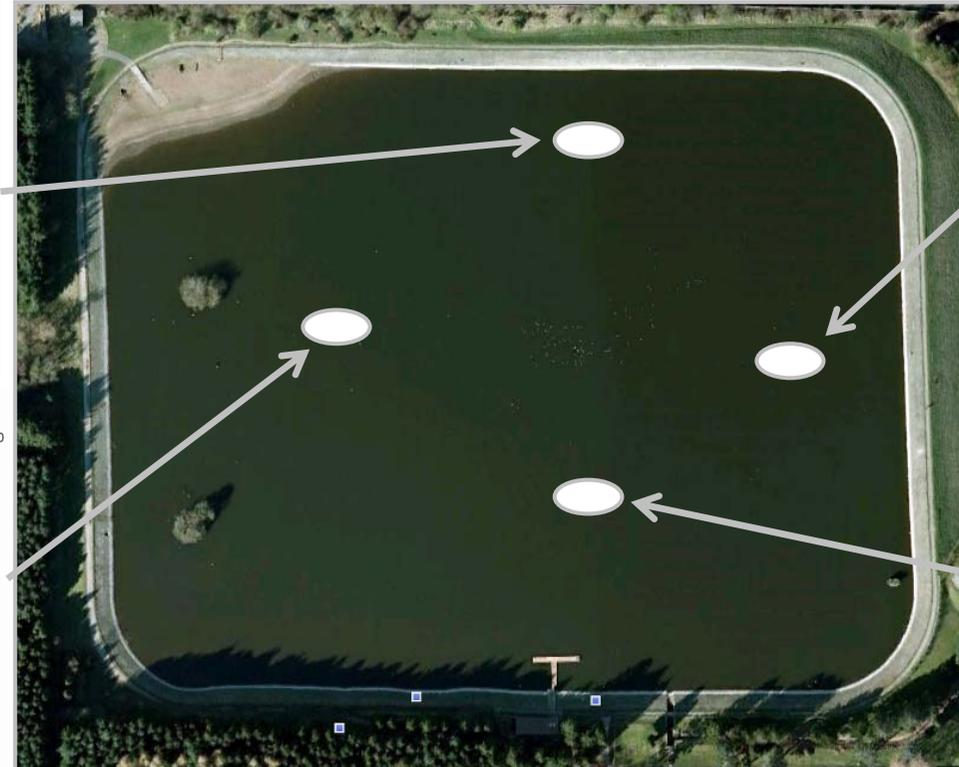
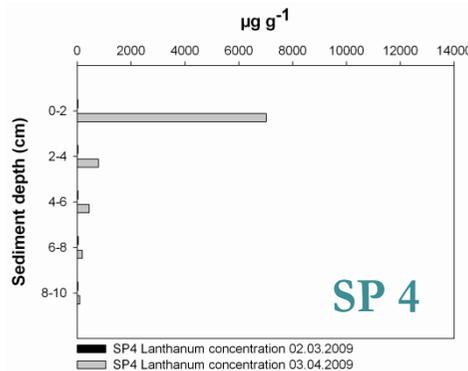
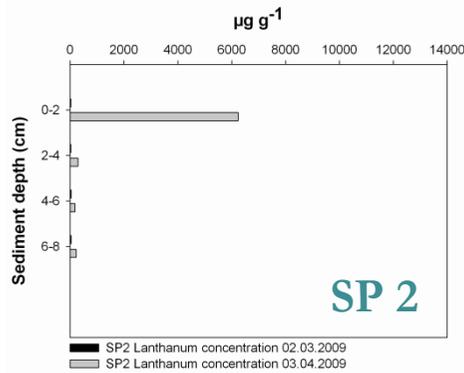


# 1) *Where* is Phoslock<sup>®</sup> following a common application?



# III) Where is Phoslock<sup>®</sup>?

## Use of lanthanum as 'tracer'

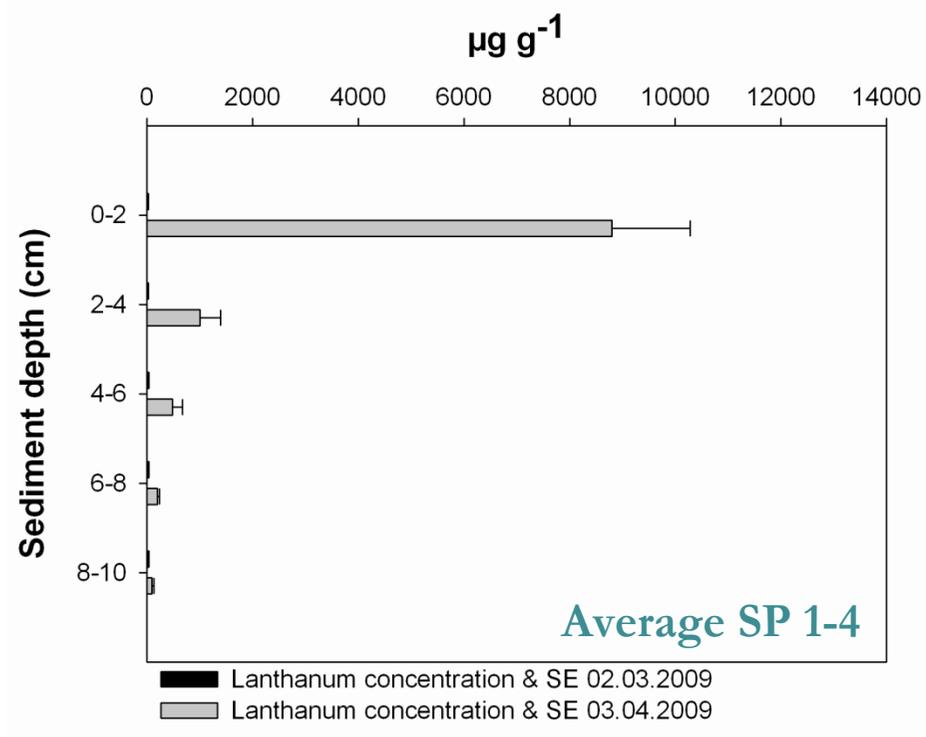


### Variability in horizontal distribution

→ higher lanthanum concentrations in deeper (targeted) areas

### III) Where is Phoslock<sup>®</sup>?

## Use of lanthanum as 'tracer'



### Variability in vertical distribution

→ higher lanthanum concentrations at sediment surface

### III) Where is Phoslock<sup>®</sup>?

#### Potential driver of changes in horizontal and vertical Phoslock<sup>®</sup> distribution:

- bio-turbation (vertical)
- macrophyte growth (vertical)
- wind induced sediment re-suspension (horizontal)
- sediment 'focussing' (horizontal)

**Magnitude and combinations of drivers are likely to be highly site specific.**

## 2) *How* does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> effect P pools?



# III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?

'Pool' or 'Fraction'	Example	P release – driver	P release – seasonality
Labile P	PO <sub>4</sub> -P	Diffusion	W S S A
Reductant soluble P	Predominantly P bound to Fe(III) and Mn(IV) hydroxides	Anoxia	- - <b>S A</b>
Organic P	Various organic compounds (i.e. algae, microorganism, detritus)	Mineralization (Temperature)	W S <b>S A</b>
Metal oxide adsorbed P	Predominantly P bound to Al, Fe and other metal oxides	High pH (Photosynthetic activity)	- - <b>S A</b>
Apatite P	Carbonate bound P	Low pH	- - - -
Residual P	Various refractory compounds	---	- - - -

W	winter	(December, January, February)
S	spring	(March, April, May)
S	summer	(June, July, August)
A	autumn	(September, October, November)

Bold letter      P release predominantly in this month

### III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?



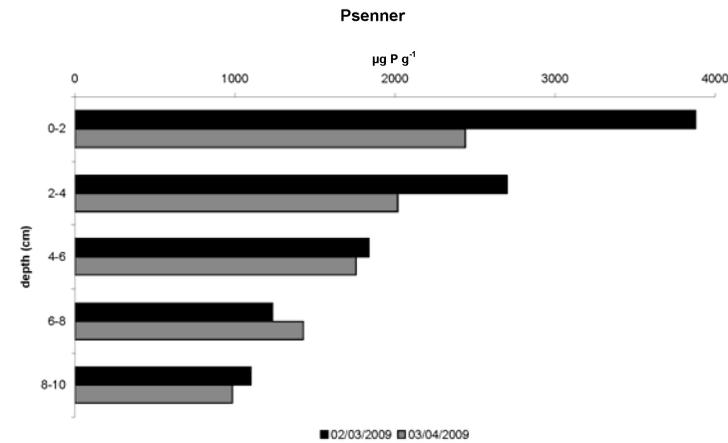
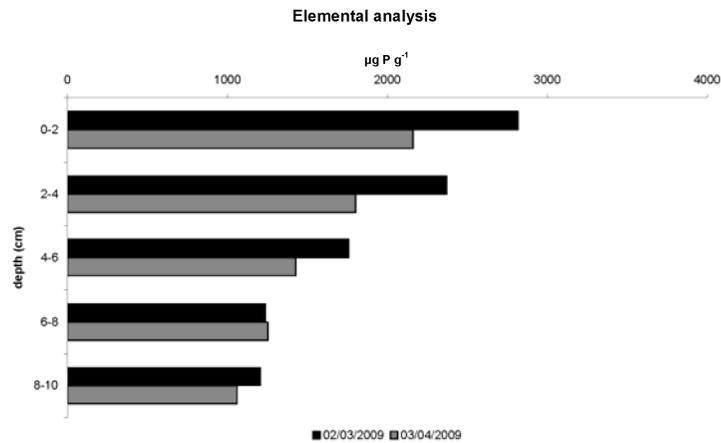
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-Reductant soluble P pool = largest P pool pre & post application

-Reduction in reductant soluble P pool

-No obvious increase in other P pool

# III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?



## Changes in sediment P concentration

→ potential causes of reduction:

→ hypothesis I: dilution effect

### III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?

Investigation of potential **dilution effect** – *mass balance estimate*

#### Elemental analyses

sediment depth	calculated post-application concentration $\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed.	measured post-application post-application $\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed	difference calculated vs. measured $\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed
0-2	2322	2160	163
2-4	2324	1802	522
4-6	1743	1427	316
6-8	1232	1253	-21
8-10	1204	1059	145

→ Data from elemental analyses supports dilution theory

### III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?

Investigation of potential **dilution effect** – *mass balance estimate*

Elemental analyses				Psenner analyses	
sediment depth	calculated post-application concentration	measured post-application post-application	difference calculated vs. measured	difference calculated vs. measured	
	$\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed.	$\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed	$\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed	$\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed	$\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ sed
0-2	2322	2160	163		758
2-4	2324	1802	522		632
4-6	1743	1427	316		64
6-8	1232	1253	-21		-198
8-10	1204	1059	145		115

- Psenner underestimation of post-application concentrations (=large difference)
- Larger error using Psenner for absolute concentrations

### III) How does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> affect P pools?

#### Changes in sediment P pools

→ potential causes of reduction:

→ hypothesis I: dilution effect

**→ Reduction in pool resulting from dilution**

**→ Phoslock<sup>®</sup> (i.e. lanthanum) does not compete with existing pools**

# 1) *When* does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> alter P pools?



# III) When does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> alter P pools?

So far...

→ Phoslock<sup>®</sup> does not compete with existing pools

Hypothesis...

→ Phoslock<sup>®</sup> binds P as soon as it is released from any given pool

→ Clatto: largest amount of P stored in reductant soluble pool → release in late summer/autumn

Future work...

→ Analysis of sediment cores from late summer/autumn to verify or reject hypothesis

### III) When does Phoslock<sup>®</sup> alter P pools?



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So far...

→ Phoslock<sup>®</sup> does not compete with existing pools

#### Suggested timing of application:

Trade-off between maximum instant P binding  
(=application during period when P has been released from major pool, often late  
summer/autumn)

vs.

Periods of high biological activity

# IV) Conclusions

- **Spatial Phoslock<sup>®</sup> distribution:** Phoslock layer varies spatially (horizontally & vertically)
  - additional temporal variation likely in shallow lakes
- **Effect on P pools:** No competition between lanthanum and sediment P pools
  - here: reduction in sediment P concentration dilution effect
- **Timing of effect on P pools:** Hypothesis: Phoslock<sup>®</sup> (i.e. lanthanum) binds P as soon P is released from pools under natural conditions
- **Sampling & methods:** P content & elemental composition of sediments spatially variable
  - high spatial coverage required
  - complementary analyses required (i.e. check of P<sub>senner</sub> vs. EA)