

A GLOBAL SCAN OF HOW THE ISSUE OF NUTRIENT LOADING & HABS IS BEING ADDRESSED

ETIENNE FOULON, ALAIN N. ROUSSEAU

*Spring 2019 - BREE/VT EPSCoR/International Joint Commission
meeting to discuss the Missisquoi Bay Water Quality Reference*

Wednesday, May 8th 2019, 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Roy Room on St. Michael's College campus



Institut national
de la recherche
scientifique



Satellite based image of Lake Erié covered in algal blooms, 2011.
Photo : Associated Press / NOAA

Context & Objective

Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

Worldwide literature review

For the International Joint Commission

Inform and support recommendations in
Missisquoi Bay Lake Champlain and Lake
Memphremagog



Context & Objective

Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

Worldwide problem

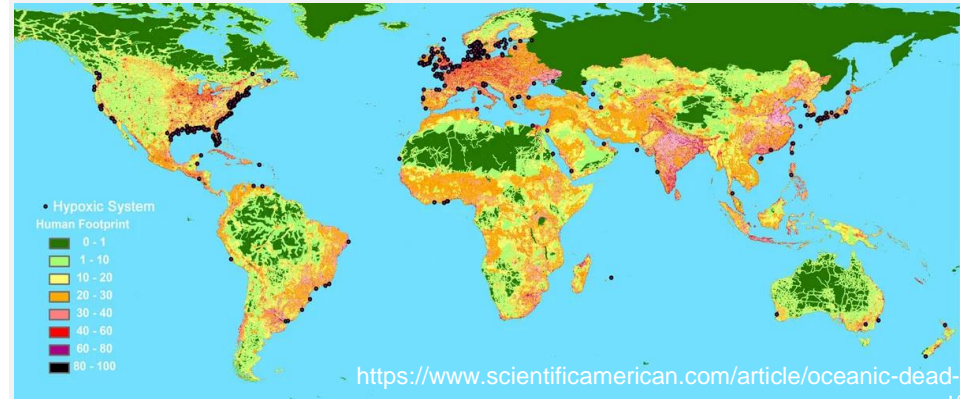
World coastal zones

At least 816 areas experiencing some form of eutrophication or nutrient over-enrichment

Of these, 481 hypoxic areas

Greenhalgh and Selman, 2011

Oceanic dead zones (*Biello, 2008*)



Context & Objective

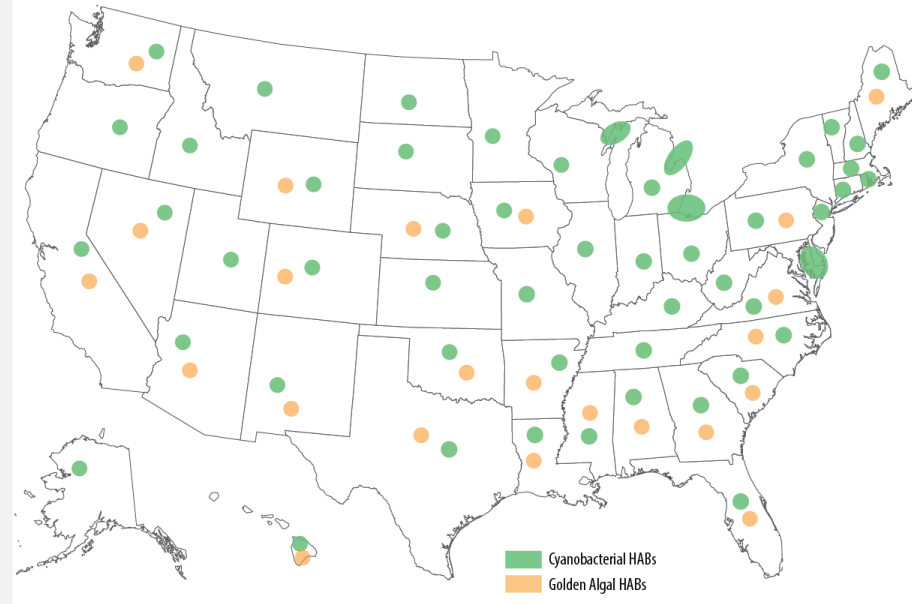
Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

Worldwide problem

United States of America

50 states affected by HABs

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
Primnesium parvum (golden algae)



Generalized distribution of selected freshwater HABs in the U.S. extracted from (CRS, 2018)

Context & Objective

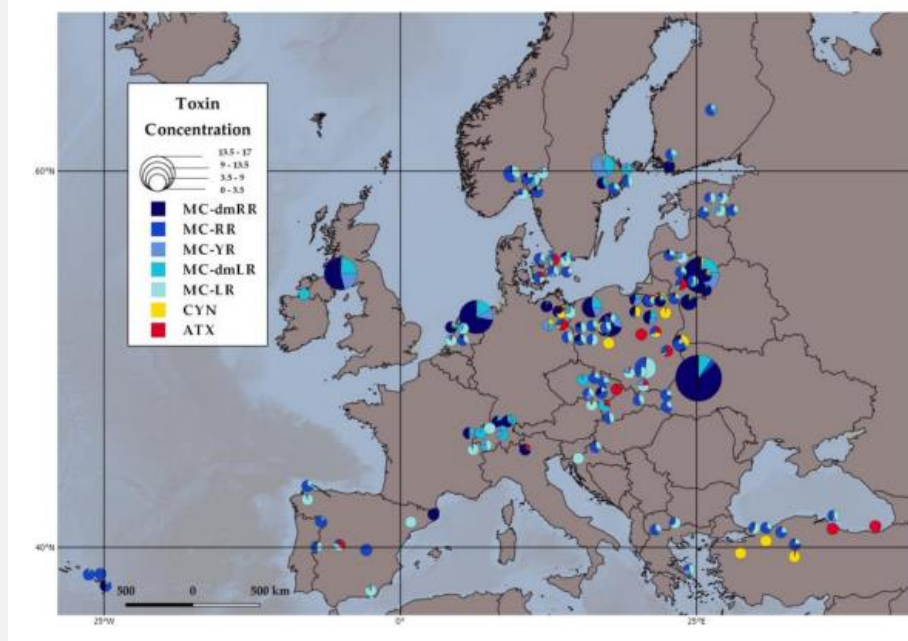
Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

Worldwide problem

Europe

Widespread problem mostly due to nitrates pollution

Motivation behind European-wide lake assessment (369) of toxins

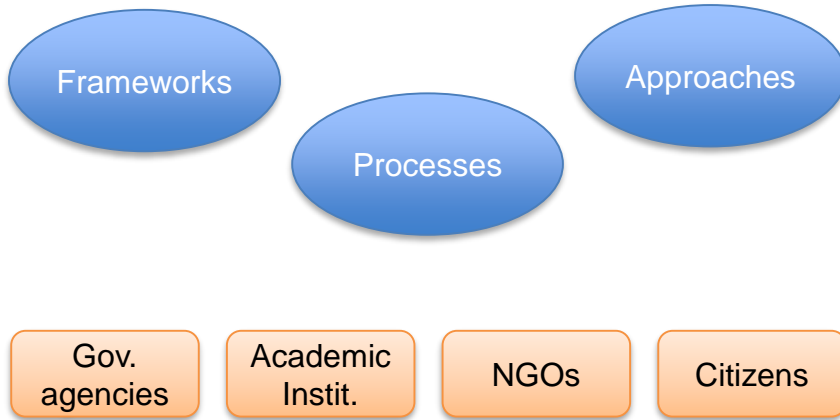


Toxin concentrations in the 137 lakes used in the statistical analyses (Mantzouki et al., 2018)

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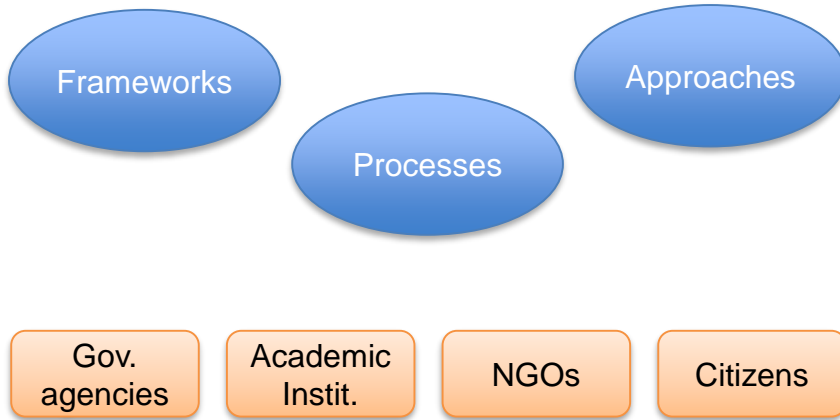
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Worldwide literature review



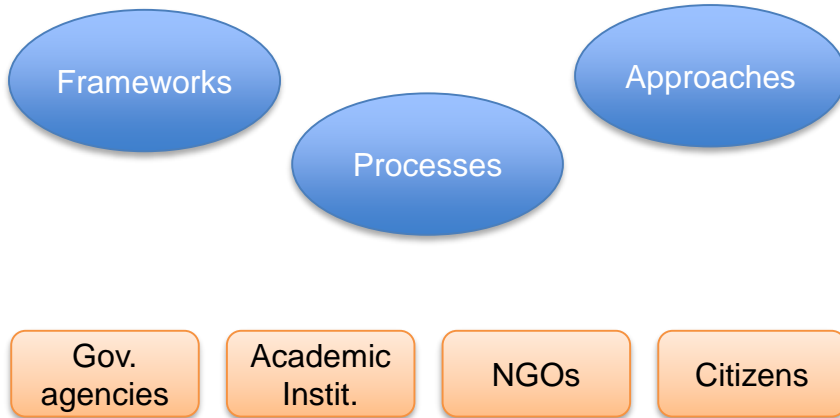
Guiding the review

When was the problem noticed?

Context & Objective

Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

Worldwide literature review



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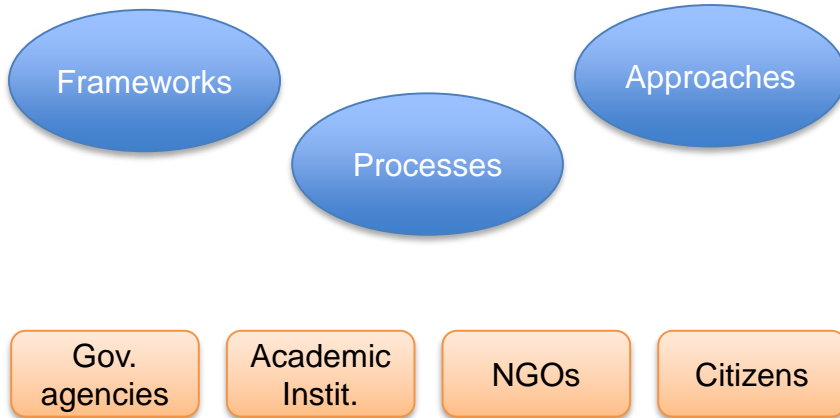
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What research was done to determine whether or not there was a problem to be addressed?

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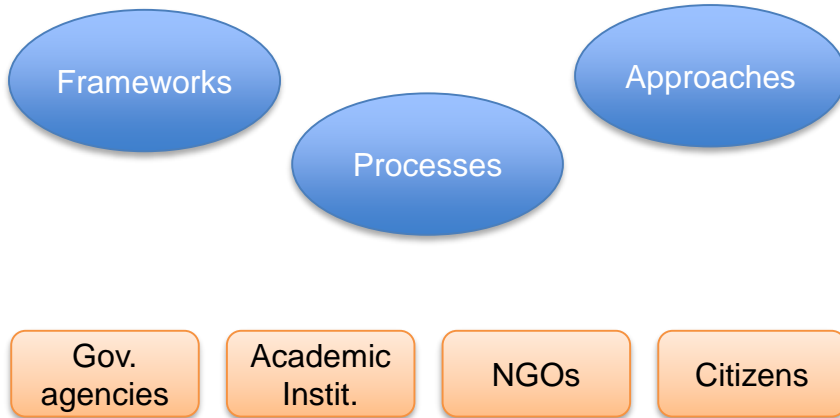
What research was done to determine whether or not there was a problem to be addressed?

Which mitigation approaches were used to address the problem?

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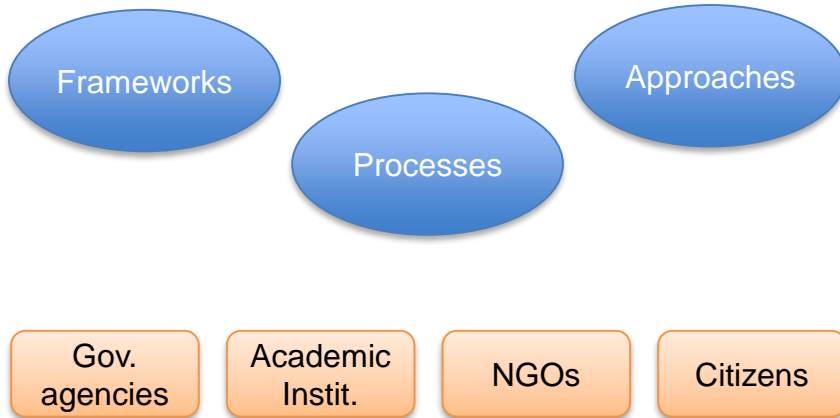
How were the approaches selected?

How long have these approaches been in use?

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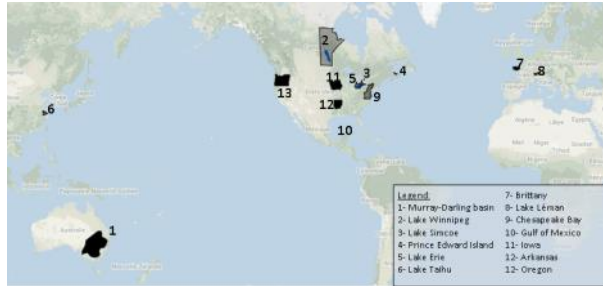
How long have these approaches been in use?

Have they been successful?

How was “success” determined?

Material & Method

Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms

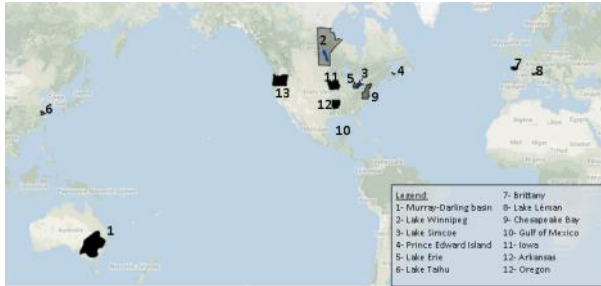


Issues faced across 12 case studies

- Harmful blooms, limited recreation, P internal loading, massive fish kills, drinking water shutdown

Material & Method

Nutrient loading & harmful algal blooms



Issues faced across 12 case studies

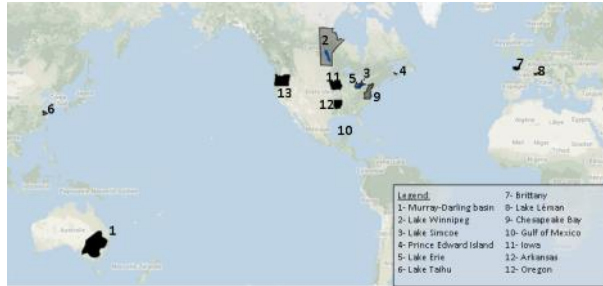
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- Reduction targets (TMDL), stormwater and wastewater more stringent management, ban on winter application of fertilizer, wetland no-net loss policy, numerical nutrient criteria

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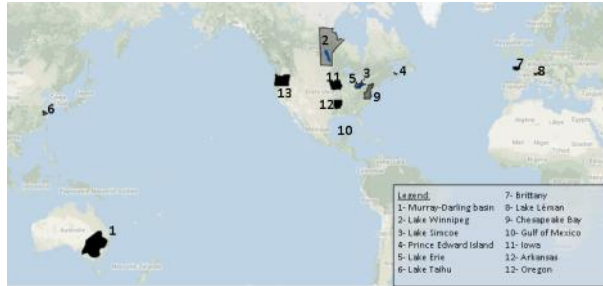
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Incentive based approaches

- Land retirement, stewardship certification, water quality trading, performance incentives, insurance promoted BMPs, conservation auctions, taxes, fees, or surcharges

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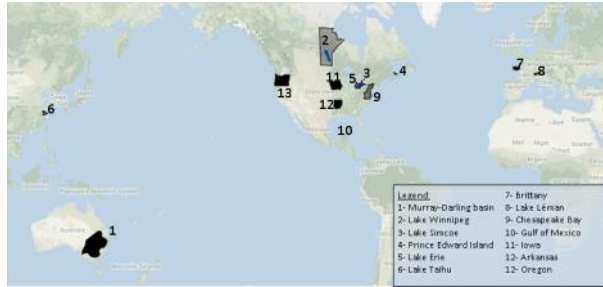
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Risk management and mitigation

- Nutrient management plans (farm), drinking water protection plans, early warning systems, algae surveillance program, cyanotoxin testing

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Outreach, engagement, and educational activities

- BMP guidance documents, educational programs, community engagement activities, technical seminar, opinion surveys

Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities

Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities

Engaging with all stakeholders and building trust



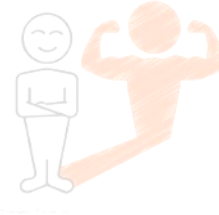
Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities

Engaging with all stakeholders and building trust



© Can Stock Photo

Thinking BMPs through

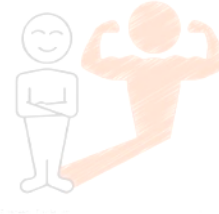
Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities

Engaging with all stakeholders and building trust



Thinking BMPs through

Ensuring performance



Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities

Engaging with all stakeholders and building trust



Thinking BMPs through



Ensuring performance

Governance and leadership



Material & Method

Summary of lessons learned – five themes



Approaches and their specificities



Engaging with all stakeholders and building trust



Thinking BMPs through

Supplemented by a separate review to ensure enough cases captured to allow some generalisation



Ensuring performance



Governance and leadership

Results

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Land retirement	Stewardship Certification	Water Quality trading	Performance incentives	Insurance promoted BMPs	Conservation auctions	Taxes, fees or surcharges
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	•	•			•	•
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>	•	•		*		•	
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	•	•	•	•			•
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	•	•			•		•
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	•	•	•			•
<i>Lake Tahiu</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•
<i>Brittany</i>	•	•					•
<i>Lake Léman</i>	•**						•
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•
<i>Gulf of Mexico Arkansas</i>	•	•	•	•			•
<i>Iowa</i>	•	•	•	•	•***	•	•
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•	•	•	•			

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Land retirement	Stewardship Certification	Water Quality trading	Performance incentives	Insurance promoted BMPs	Conservation auctions	Taxes, fees or surcharges
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	•	•			•	•
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>	•	•		*		•	
<i>Lake Simcoe Prince Edward Island</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	•	•	•			•
<i>Lake Tahiu Brittany</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•
<i>Lake Léman</i>	• ^{**}						•
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•
<i>Gulf of Mexico Arkansas</i>	•	•	•	•			•
<i>Iowa</i>	•	•	•	•	• ^{***}	•	•
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•	•	•	•			

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Land retirement	Overall program homogeneity	Taxes, fees or surcharges
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	Land retirement	•
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>	•	Compensate landowners for “retiring” sensitive areas relative to their contribution to water quality degradation	
<i>Lake Simcoe Prince Edward Island</i>	•		•
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	Taxes, fees or surcharges	•
<i>Lake Tahiu Brittany</i>	•		•
<i>Lake Léman</i>	•**	Examples including tax credits as incentives to implement BMPs or conservation strategies, or levy pollution related taxes to incentivise pollution-reducing approaches (or the use of less pollutants, quantitatively speaking)	•
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•		•
<i>Gulf of Mexico Arkansas</i>	•		•
<i>Iowa</i>	•		•
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•		

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Land retirement	Stewardship Certification	Water Quality Trading	Performance incentives	Incentives provided BMPs	Conservation actions	Taxes, fees or subsidies
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>		•					
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>		•					
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>		•					
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>		•					
<i>Lake Erie</i>		•					
<i>Lake Tahiu</i>		•					
<i>Brittany</i>		•					
<i>Lake Léman</i>							
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>		•					
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>		•					
<i>Arkansas</i>		•					
<i>Iowa</i>		•					
<i>State of Oregon</i>		•					

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Stewardship Certification	
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	Same overall philosophy Willingness to improve the environment, peer pressure (inclination to implement your neighbour-proven practices), and of course on market value increase.
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>	•	
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	•	False sense of homogeneity
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	•	
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	■ <i>4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program</i> Encourage series of BMPs using the Right source of nutrients at the Right rate and Right time in the Right place
<i>Lake Tahiu</i>	•	
<i>Brittany</i>	•	■ <i>Forest and tree farm certifications</i>
<i>Lake Léman</i>	•	
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•	■ <i>Lake friendly certification</i> Offered to municipalities around Lake Winnipeg
<i>Gulf of Mexico Arkansas</i>	•	
<i>Iowa</i>	•	■ <i>Biological farm certification</i>
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•	

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Land Stewardship Certification	Water Quality trading	Performance Incentives	Insurance provided BMPs	Conservation easements	Tax Exempt exchanges
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>		•				
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>						
<i>Lake Simcoe Prince Edward Island</i>		•				
<i>Lake Erie</i>		•				
<i>Lake Tahiti Brittany</i>		•				
<i>Lake Léman</i>						
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>		•				
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>		•				
<i>Arkansas</i>		•				
<i>Iowa</i>		•				
<i>State of Oregon</i>		•				

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Water Quality trading	Principle
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	Promote trades (mostly source to NPS) between pollutant source treatments → voluntary and surplus pollutant reduction, lower cost
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>		
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	•	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>		Overall usage (Selman & al., 2009)
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	57 WQT programs worldwide
<i>Lake Tahiu</i>	•	
<i>Brittany</i>		26 active
<i>Lake Léman</i>		21 under consideration
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•	10 inactive or completed pilot program with no plan for future trades
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>		
<i>Arkansas</i>	•	
<i>Iowa</i>	•	
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•	Majority in the USA, only six elsewhere

Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Fund Based	Stewardship Certificates	Water Quality Trading	Performance incentives	Incentives provided by BMTs	Coastal Water Markets	Tax Exchanges
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>							
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>				*			
<i>Lake Simcoe Prince Edward Island</i>				.			
<i>Lake Erie</i>				.			
<i>Lake Tahiti Brittany</i>				.			
<i>Lake Léman</i>							
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>				.			
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>				.			
<i>Arkansas</i>				.			
<i>Iowa</i>				.			
<i>State of Oregon</i>				.			

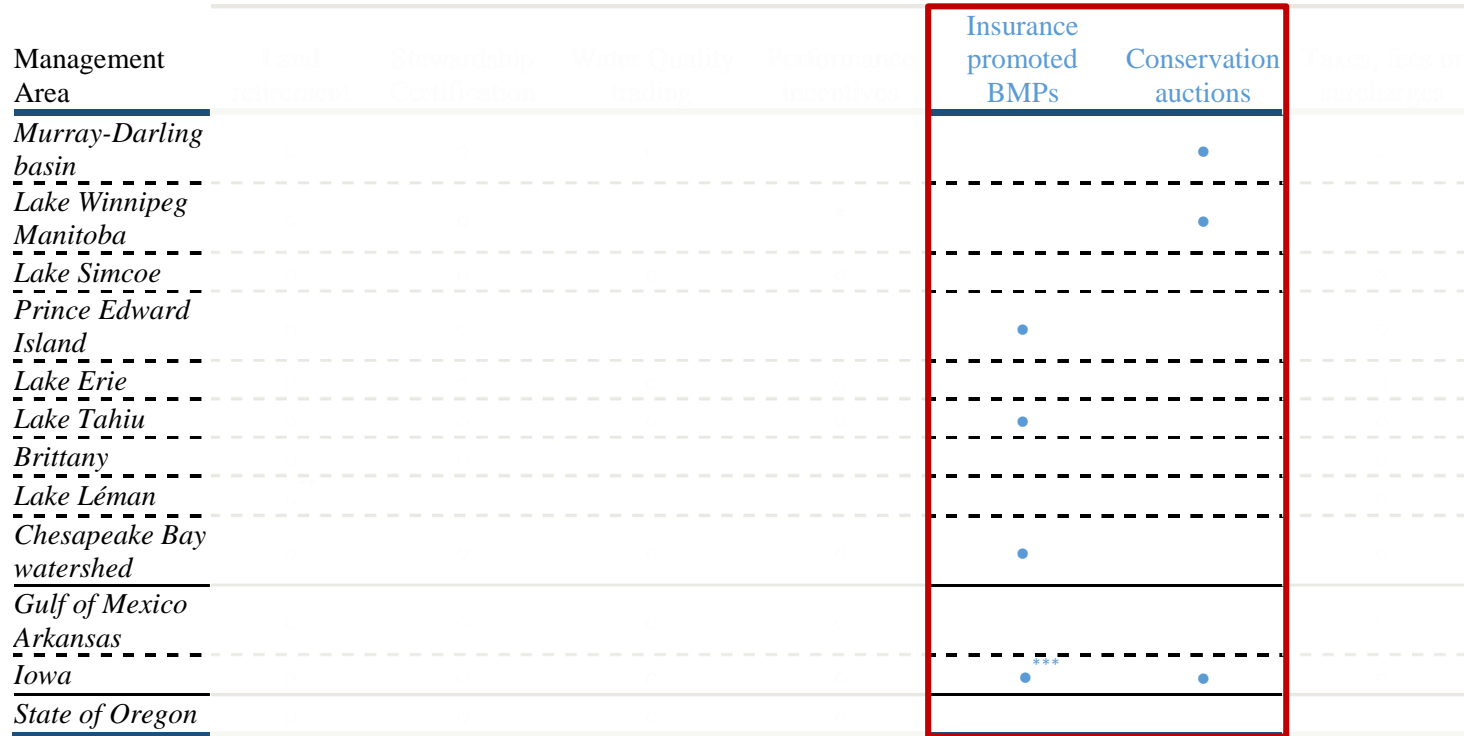
Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Principle	Performance incentives	
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	payments/incentives proportional to actual measured performance or to the level of environmental benefits arising from a technical approach		Rethinking the procurement of means
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>		*	Incentivising results
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>		•	The Delta Institute proposing to shift towards pay for performance programs (<i>Fisher et al., 2016</i>)
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>			
<i>Lake Erie</i>		•	The USDA proposing similar programs (<i>NRCS, 2017</i>)
<i>Lake Tahiu</i>		•	
<i>Brittany</i>			
<i>Lake Léman</i>			Innovative progress payments
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>		•	In Finland specific BMPs required the years following enrollment in the conservation program to keep payments coming
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>		•	
<i>Arkansas</i>			
<i>Iowa</i>			
<i>State of Oregon</i>			

Results

Incentive based approaches



Results

Incentive based approaches

Management Area	Innovative approaches	Insurance promoted BMPs	Conservation auctions
<u>Murray-Darling basin</u>	BMP insurance guarantees economic losses endured due to BMPs.		•
<u>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</u>	Control parcel with no BMP. beyond a loss of more than 5% (deductible), losses refunded to the policy holders		•
<u>Lake Simcoe Prince Edward Island</u>	Hindrance: high transaction cost imposed by private insurance companies	•	
<u>Lake Erie Lake Tahiu</u>		•	
<u>Brittany Lake Léman</u>	Conservation auctions reverse auctions , bidders (farmers or private land owners) submitting bids indicating their willingness to accept incentives for a BMP	•	
<u>Chesapeake Bay watershed</u>			
<u>Gulf of Mexico</u>			
<u>Arkansas</u>	Hindrance: low participation	•***	
<u>Iowa</u>			•
<u>State of Oregon</u>	Plus: efficient in broader environmental schemes		

Conclusion

Nutrient loads and algal blooms

Worldwide
literature review

Innovative and diverse approaches being implemented

But...

- In-depth review needed to make recommendations adapted to the contexts of Lake Memphremagog and Missisquoi Bay-Lake Champlain

Conclusion

Nutrient loads and algal blooms

Worldwide literature review

- National water quality standards not stringent enough to prevent HABs.

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- Cost-benefit analyses increasing the use of more or less sustainable technical solutions (algaecide, Phoslock™).
- Climate change synergy in all likelihood increasing HABs frequencies and areas.

Conclusion

Nutrient loads and algal blooms

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literature review

There are not any actual success stories related to remediation of HABs, simply management stories.



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Merci pour votre attention

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Issues addressed across case studies

Country	State/Province	Management Area	Dominant nutrient source	Addressed Issues				
				HABs	Limited recreation	Internal Loading	Massive fish kills	Drinking supply shutdown
Australia	Multi	<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	Agriculture	•	•		•	•*
Canada	MB	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Multiple/Upstream jurisdictions	•	•	•	•	**
Canada	ON	<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	Agriculture/Atmosphere/Urban	•	•	•		
Canada	PEI	<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	Agriculture				•***	
Canada-USA		<i>Lake Erie</i>	Agriculture-Urban	•	•	•	•	•
China		<i>Lake Taihu</i>	Agriculture-Urban	•	•	•		•
France		<i>Brittany</i>	Agriculture	•	•		•	
France-Switzerland		<i>Lake Léman</i>	Natural/WWTP outlet	•	•****			
USA	MD-VA	<i>Chesapeake Bay</i>	Agriculture/Urban	•	•	•	•	
USA		<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>	Agriculture	•	•	•	•	
USA	IA	<i>State of Iowa</i>	Agriculture/WWTP	•			•	•
USA	AR	<i>State of Arkansas</i>	Agriculture/Urban	•	•		•	
USA	OR	<i>State of Oregon</i>	Multiple/Climate change	•	•			•*****

Regulatory approaches

Management Area	Regulatory Approaches					
	Setting reduction targets*	Stormwater management	Wastewater management	Ban on winter manure spreading	Wetland no-net loss policy	Numeric nutrient criteria**
Murray-Darling basin	•	•				•
Lake Winnipeg	•		•	•	•	•
Manitoba						
Lake Simcoe	•	•	•		•	•
Prince Edward Island	•				•	
Lake Erie	•	•	•	•		•
Lake Taihu	•**	•	•		•	•**
Brittany	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lake Léman	•	•	•	•	•	•
Chesapeake Bay watershed	•	•	•	•	***	
Gulf of Mexico						
Arkansas	•	•	•			
Iowa	•	•	•	•		
State of Oregon	•			•		

Risk management and mitigation approaches

Management Area	Risk mitigation approaches				
	Nutrient management plan (farm)	Drinking water protection plans*	Early warning system	Algae surveillance program	Cyanotoxin testing**
<i>Murray-Darling basin</i>	•	***	•	•	•
<i>Lake Winnipeg Manitoba</i>	•	•		•	•
<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	•	•		•	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	•	•			•****
<i>Lake Erie</i>	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Lake Taihu</i>	*				•
<i>Brittany</i>	•	•		•	•
<i>Lake Léman</i>	•	•	•	•	
<i>Chesapeake Bay watershed</i>	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>	N.A.	N.A.	•	•	•
<i>Arkansas</i>	•	•			
<i>Iowa</i>	•	•		•	•
<i>State of Oregon</i>	•	•		•	•