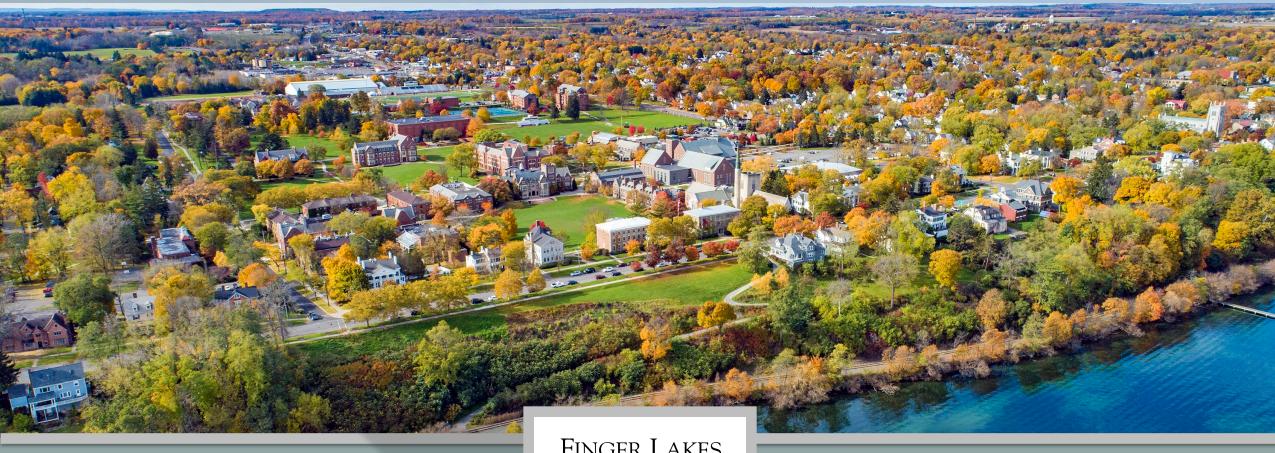
FLI Freshwater Initiatives and Programs

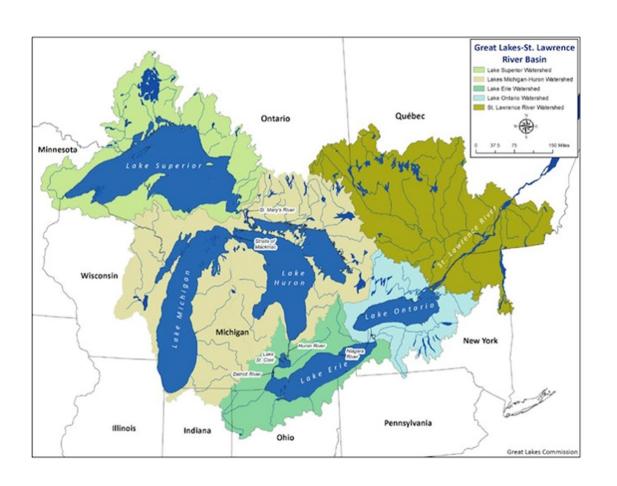


Dr. Lisa B. Cleckner Director



Chautauqua Lake Water Quality Conference 06/17/2023

The Finger Lakes





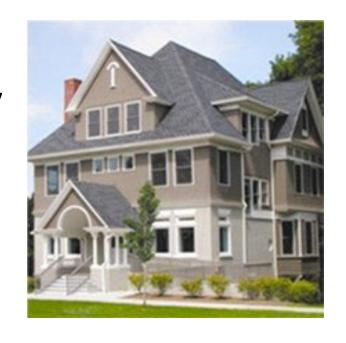
Finger Lakes - a natural laboratory

It is probable that there is no group of lakes in the world which offers to the limnologist such opportunities for working out the problems of his science.

Lake	Mean, Max Depth (m)	Volume (km³)	Surface area (km²)	H ₂ O- shed area (km²)	H ₂ O-shed /Surface Ratio	Retention Time (years)
Honeoye	5,9	0.03	7	95	13.57	1-1.5
Canandaigua	39,84	1.64	42	477	11.36	8.5-10
Seneca	89, 198	15.54	175	1181	6.74	12-23
Cayuga	55, 133	9.38	172	1145	6.66	8.5-10
Owasco	29, 54	0.78	27	470	17.41	1.5-3

Finger Lakes Institute at HWS - Vision

The FLI strives to protect and promote the water resources and natural capital of the Finger Lakes region. We connect HWS academic activities to regional, state and federal research and community needs. The FLI provides (i) relevant, actionable scientific analysis for the region; (ii) research and professional development opportunities for students, faculty, and staff; and (iii) a place for community education about existing and emerging water quality issues.



Finger Lakes Institute at HWS - Mission

Translate knowledge and research about the Finger Lakes environment

into collaborative action









Finger Lakes Institute at HWS

Research



Education



Outreach

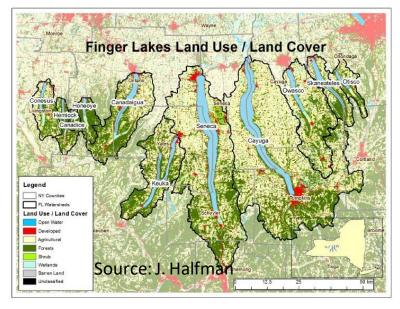
2020 Finger Lakes Research Conference

Threats to the Finger Lake

Threats to the Finger Lakes						
	Schedule					
8:30 a.m.	Registration and poster set-up					
9 a.m.	Opening Remarks					
Session 1						
9:15 a.m.	A program to understand and mitigate nutrient supply and harmful algal blooms in Skaneateles Lake Charles Driscoll, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Syracuse University					
9:45 a.m.	Panel: Citizen Science HAB Programs in Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes Frank Di'Orio, Bill Roege, Sally Napolitano, Lynn Klotz HABS Program Managers for Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes					
10:30 a.m.	Break					
Session 2						
11-11:30 a.m.	Gobies and invasive mussels in New York lakes- predicting future ecosystem effects Lars Rudstam, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University, and Director, Cornell Biological Field Station					
11:30 a.m.	Changes to wetland structure and function following plant community restoration at Braddock Bay Wildlife Management Area, NY Rachel Schultz, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Wetland Science, Department of Environmental Science and Ecology, SUNY Brockport					
12 p.m.	Lunch					



Watershed Stewardship



Finger Lakes Economic Impacts

- Water is the basis of the Finger Lakes economy
 - Tourism
 - \$3B/yr
 - 58,242 jobs

Source: Tourism Economics 2018 Report

- Agriculture
 - ~\$1B/yr
- Ecosystem services
 - Non-monetized
- FLX is a global brand



This is second win in a row for New York wine regio

While California undoubtedly produces excellent wine, it's got stiff competition these days. The United States is as of 2019 home to 244 American Viticultural Areas, or AVAs – grape-growing regions designated by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. We asked a panel of wine industry experts to pick their favorite American AVAs and wine regions, and our readers voted for their favorites from the pool of 20 nominees.





https://ecology.fnal.gov/ecosystem-services/

Threats to Finger Lakes – FLI Focal Areas

- Nutrients/land use
 - Drive energy flow of system, feed harmful algal blooms
- Invasive species
 - Alter habitats, change cycling of nutrients
- Contaminants
 - Increase or decrease pending sources, microbial transformations, nearshore vs. offshore
- Watershed management practices, climate change









Photo: Bill Hecht

FLI Project Areas

Focal Area	Research	Education	Demonstration/	Funders	Partners
			Community Work		
Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs), Nutrients, and Water Quality	Investigating HABs and toxin production in nearshore areas of Honeoye, Seneca, Owasco, Canandaigua, Cayuga Lakes; Use of drones/remote sensing to detect and monitor HABs	New grant to develop curricular materials for K-12 students and teachers; hosted 2021 symposium with 205 attendees; Youth Climate Summits	Screen shoreline samples collected by volunteers on Seneca, Canandaigua, and Keuka Lakes; nearshore dock monitoring projects on Canandaigua, Cayuga, Seneca Lakes	Great Lakes Research Consortium, Emerson Foundation, Ontario County, Seneca Lake Pure Waters, Tripp Foundation, Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association and Council, Corning, Inc., Keuka Lake Assn, Wyckoff Foundation, NYS Water Resources Institute, NOAA, NY Sea Grant	SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Wright State U, Cornell U., NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Lake Associations, Wild Center, Corning, Inc., SUNY Fredonia, SUNY Binghamton, SUNY Oneonta, watershed associations, local school districts
Invasive Species	Exploring species richness of macrophytes in invasion areas compared to uninvaded habitats; multi-year datasets on macrophyte communities in lakes	Watercraft stewards, giant hogweed, water chestnut, Hydrilla, citizen science, stream monitoring; virtual web series	Control projects for terrestrial/aquatic species, training/prof development workshops, citizen science programs, water chestnut pulls, early detection/ reporting	NYSDEC, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US EPA, US Dept. of Agriculture, US Forest Service, Cornell U., county soil and water districts, watershed associations	17 counties of FLPRISM, NYSDEC, NYSFOLA, Montezuma, Cumming Nature Center, Finger Lakes Trail Conf., NYS Parks, Cornell, Finger Lakes National Forest, Seneca Park Zoo, FL Regional Watershed Alliance,
Mercury	Contaminant levels in Finger Lakes food webs and fish; exploring applications/connections to other contaminants such as PFAS	Stream monitoring, four HWS honors students, summer research plus modules in HWS classes	Synthesis findings used to brief officials in Attorney General Office in NYC and Washington, DC; other information used by NYSDOH for fish consumption advisories	NYS Energy Research and Development Authority, Cornell, SUNY ESF, SUNY Purchase, Seneca Lake Pure Waters, CoE Healthy Water Solutions, Clarkson U	Biodiversity Research Institute, USGS, Syracuse U, SUNY ESF, Adirondack Lake Survey Corp, Cornell, NY Sea Grant, NYSDEC, SUNY Brockport, Contract work for academic institutions
Watershed Management and Governance	Water resource management and water quality protection by inter-governmental organizations; Mitigation techniques; NYSDOH Certified Laboratory	Municipal official workshops, briefings, white papers	Leading and facilitating meetings, providing fiscal administration for organization, assisting with grant applications, 9 Element Plan project, project implementation	NYSDEC, municipal pledges, private \$\$, Yates County, NYS Department of State, NYS Pollution Prevention Institute, NY Wine and Grape Producers, Cayuga IO, Park Foundation, NY Sea Grant	Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung, Seneca, Tompkins, Cayuga, Cortland Tioga counties plus over 70 Seneca, Keuka, Cayuga Lake municipalities plus watershed associations, NYSDEC, NYSDOS

Acknowledgments – FLI Staff



Nadia Harvieux



Trevor Massey



Sam Beck-Andersen



Ian Smith



Evan Helming



Josh Neff



Matt Gallo



Erin Norris



Amy Slentz



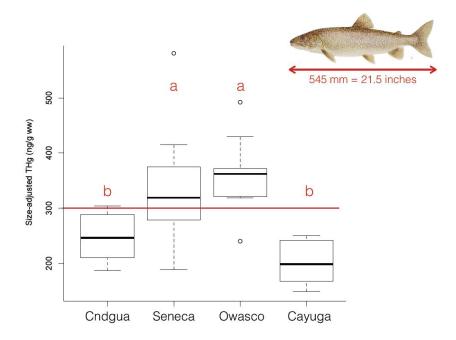
Ben Kelley



Lisa Cleckner

Mercury in fish in the FLX

- Multiple summer research students
- HWS class modules, lectures
- Honors students

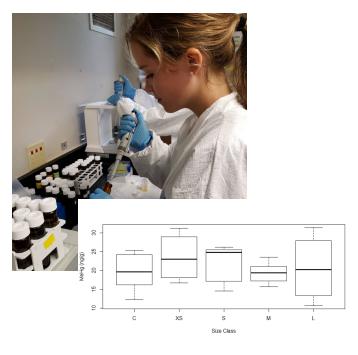




Updated Mar 21, 2019: Posted Mar 20, 2019







Example Hg Publications



Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety

Volume 172, 15 May 2019, Pages 265-272



Mercury bioaccumulation in stream food webs of the Finger Lakes in central New York State, USA

N. Roxanna Razavi ^a Q 🖾 , Susan F. Cushman ^{a b c}, John D. Halfman ^{a c d}, Trevor Massey ^a, Robert Beutner e, Lisa B. Cleckner a c

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2019.01.060 >

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Home > Ecotoxicology > Article

Published: 21 May 2020

Mercury in fish from streams and rivers in New York State: Spatial patterns, temporal changes, and environmental drivers

Karen Riva-Murray , Wayne Richter, N. Roxanna Razavi, Douglas A. Burns, Lisa B. Cleckner, Mark Burton, Scott D. George & Douglas Freehafer

Ecotoxicology 29, 1686-1708 (2020) Cite this article

480 Accesses 8 Citations 1 Altmetric Metrics

Published: 09 December 2019

Mercury concentrations in fish and invertebrates of the Finger Lakes in central New York, USA

N. Roxanna Razavi , John D. Halfman, Susan F. Cushman, Trevor Massey, Robert Beutner, John Foust, Bruce Gilman & Lisa B. Cleckner

Ecotoxicology 29, 1673-1685 (2020) Cite this article

523 Accesses 6 Citations 1 Altmetric Metrics

New York State Mercury Connections is a summary of the major findings of a series o studies undertaken by Biodiversity Research Institute in cooperation New York State Energy Research and Development Authority.

Biodiversity Research Institute

Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI), headquartered in Portland, Maine, is a bloodwesty Mesearch Institute (BMI), headquartered in Portland, Mane, is a nonprofit ecological research group whose mission is to assess emerging three to wildlife and ecosystems through collaborative research, and to use scientific findings to advance avvironmental awareness and inform decision makers. For information about BRI's Center for Mercury Studies, visit:

New York State Energy and Research Development Authority

New York State Linery and nessed and Development Authority (NYSERDA), a public benefit corporation, offers objective information and enalpsis, innovative programs, technical exportise, and support to help low Yorksrs increase energy efficiency, sew money, use renewable energy, and reduce reliance on fosal fuels. NYSERDA professionals work to protect the environment and create clean energy jobs. NYSERDA has been developing 975. To learn more about NYSERDA's programs, visit nyserda.ny.gov o ollow on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, or Instagram.

Synthesis of Environmental Mercury Loads in New York State – NYSERDA Agreement #124842 with additional support from: Songbirds and Loons for Mercury Biosecumulation Assessment NYSERDA Agreement #34358

Syracuse University

yracuse, New York, was incorporated in 1870 and grew rapidly, stablishing programs in architecture and fine arts that were mong the nation's earliest. By 1934, the University's academic divisions had grown to comprise 13 schools and colleges which persist to the present day.

Evers, D.C., Adams, E., Burton, M., Gulka, J., Sauer, A., and Driscoll, C.T. 2019. New York State Mercury Connections: the Extent and Effects of Mercury Pollution in the State. Biodiversity Research Institute. Portland, Maine, BRI Science Communications Series 2019-12-2, 41 page



Biodiversity Research Institute— Even Adems, Merk Burton, Chris DeSorbo, David Evers, Julia Gulka, Oksana Lane, Amy Sauer NYSERDA-Diane Bertok Adirondack Center for Loon Consention—Valerie Buxton, Nina Schoch

Finger Lakes Institute at Hobart and William Smith Colleges—Lisa Cleckn Harvard University-Marie Perkins State University of New York College of

Stony Brook University-Nick Fisher U.S. Geological Survey—Douglas Burns, Karen Riva Murray



Emergent Freshwater Insects Serve as Subsidies of Methylmercury and Beneficial Fatty Acids for Riparian Predators Across an Agricultural Gradient

Cornelia W. Twining,* N. Roxanna Razavi, J. Thomas Brenna, Sarah A. Dzielski, Sara T. Gonzalez, Peter Lawrence, Lisa B. Cleckner, and Alexander S. Flecker



Cite This: Environ. Sci. Technol. 2021, 55, 5868-5877





Home > Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology > Article

Published: 01 April 2021

Mercury Concentrations in Big Brown Bats (Eptesicus fuscus) of the Finger Lakes Region, New York

Abby M. Webster [™], Lisa B. Cleckner & N. Roxanna Razavi

Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 81, 1-14 (2021) Cite this article

399 Accesses 2 Citations 1 Altmetric Metrics



Journal of Great Lakes Research Volume 48, Issue 1, February 2022, Pages 252-259



Elevated methylmercury concentration and trophic position of the non-native bloody red shrimp (*Hemimysis anomala*) increase biomagnification risk in nearshore food webs

Meghan E. Brown ^a 🙎 🖾 , Kayleigh L. Buffington ^a, Lisa B. Cleckner ^b, N. Roxanna Razavi ^{b c}

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jglr.2021.11.010 >

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Current Hg research

- Collaborative research among HWS (Cushman), SUNY ESF, NYSDEC,
 Seneca Lake Pure Waters, others
- 2022: Lake Trout derby
 - Data species, length/weight (condition)
 - Stomachs for diet analysis (Cushman, students)
 - Tissue (muscle, skin on) for foodweb (stable isotopes), contaminant (Hg, PFOS/PFAS) analysis
- 2023: Fish community assessment in Seneca
 - Leverage NYSDEC Region 8 planned work in Seneca
 - Parallel work in Cayuga (Region 7) offers an opportunity for comparison

FLI Education Programs: K-12 Core Program

- Science on Seneca
- Stream monitoring
- Finger Lakes Youth Climate Summit
- Youth for Water & Climate Action
- Outdoor Finger Lakes environmental education and classroom enrichment
- Community Science pilot programs









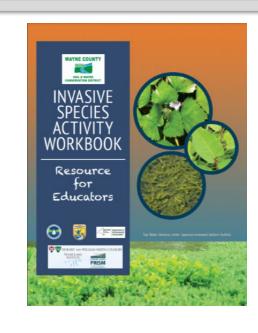
Education – professional development

- For Educators
 - Educator retreats, workshops
 - Educational resources
- For HWS students
 - Intern positions at FLI
 - Environmental education training











Invasive Species – 1 of 8 NYS PRISMs















Invasive species outreach and education









Collaboration with Prof. Christine Chin

Artist and professor Christine Chin will join us on April 20th to explore the intersection of art and conservation. To combat the increasingly fuzzy distinction between truth and fiction in the media, Christine Chin's recent work seeks to create a more direct relationship between the art work and the data and sources of climate research. This talk will discuss the processes and thought behind various bodies of work: Stuffed Storms, Dust Storm Animations, and Invasive Species Cyanotypes—including directions being explored as a result of work with summer research students and the Finger Lakes Institute. (christinechinphotography.com)



Sydney Van Winkle and Christine Chin in front of the exposing print of Invasive Species Cyanotype: Heracleum mantegazzianum

Speaker: Christine Chin—Artist and Professor at Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Title: Concerning Climate: Art About Climate

Date: April 20, 2023 Time: 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM

ZOOM REGISTRATION REQUIRED



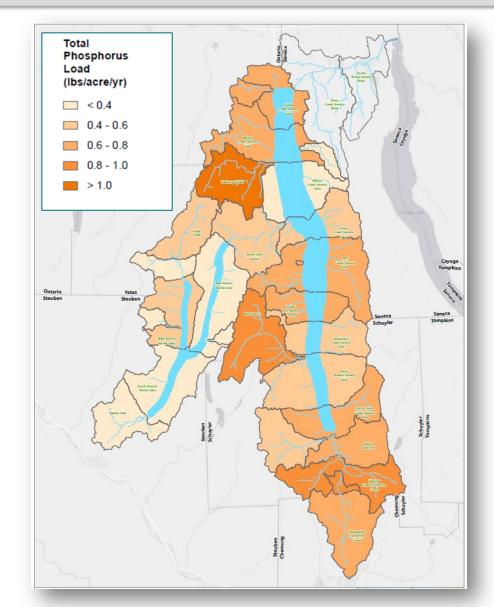




Seneca Lake Watershed IO

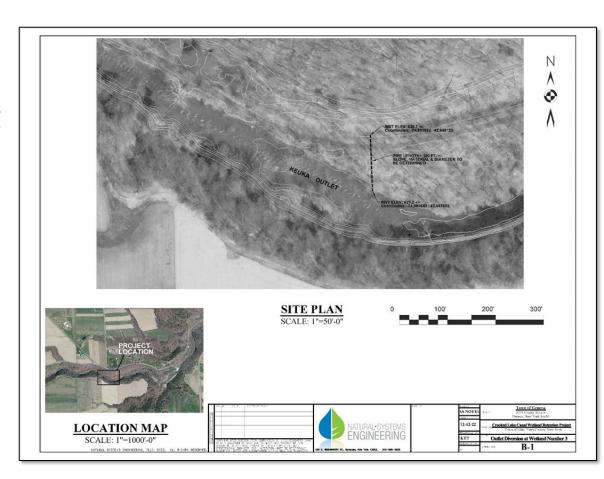
- Collaborative intermunicipal organization focusing on natural resource management
- FLI provides staff and resource support to execute projects
- Nine Element Plan completed in 2022 to support accelerated execution
- \$750K in active project with an additional \$350K pending





SWIO active project examples

- Keuka Outlet Wetland Creation
 - Repurposing abandoned portions of the defunct Crooked Canal to reduce flooding and sequester nutrients and sediment along the Keuka Outlet
- Road Drainage Assessment
 - Developing a methodology to assess and prioritize 2,000+ miles of road drainage ditches and culverts for best management implementation work
- Odessa Green Infrastructure
 - Planning and engineering work to integrate green infrastructure into the Village of Odessa stormwater system and parklands



Baker Lab – NYS Certified Lab

- NYS Department of Health certified in October '21, renewed in April '22, '23
 - Procedures
 - Databases
 - Logs for dedicated equipment, supplies
 - Safety and ethics training, records
 - Semi-annual demonstration of capability tests
 - Audits
- TP, SRP, NOx, NH₄, Microcystin to start...





Baker Lab – FLI Capabilities

- Data management, QA/QC automation
 - R, report generation
- Work with clients
 - Chain of custody forms
 - Quality Assurance Project Plans
 - Timely reporting
- Revenue generating





Finger Lakes Institute Lachat Report

Analyte - NOX

Analysis Date: 11/03/2020

Sample Results (all results expressed as mg/L)

formattable(NOXsam)					
	Sample.ID	Peak.Concentration	Detection.Date		
	200917_KE-A1_NOX	0.01040	11/3/2020		
	200917_KE-A1_NOX	0.01010	11/3/2020		
	200917_KE-A1_NOX	0.01010	11/3/2020		

Certified Reference Material Percent Recovery

Sample.ID	Peak.Concentration	CRM	PctRecCRM
0.22 CRM	0.233	0.22	105.91%
0.22 CRM	0.225	0.22	102.27%
1 CRM	1.020	1.00	102.00%
1 CRM	1.000	1.00	100.00%

NYSDOH Certificates

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WADSWORTH CENTER



Expires 12:01 AM April 01, 2024 Issued April 01, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR LABORATORY SERVICE

Issued in accordance with and pursuant to section 502 Public Health Law of New York State

DR. LISA B. CLECKNER FINGER LAKES INSTITUTE 601 SOUTH MAIN STREET GENEVA, NY 14456 NY Lab Id No: 12144

is hereby APPROVED as an Environmental Laboratory in conformance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference Standards (2016) for the category ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES NON POTABLE WATER All approved analytes are listed below:

Nutrient

 Ammonia (as N)
 EPA 350.1, Rev. 2.0 (1993)

 Nitrate (as N)
 EPA 353.2, Rev. 2.0 (1993)

 Orthophosphate (as P)
 EPA 365.1, Rev. 2.0 (1993)

 Phosphorus, Total
 EPA 365.1, Rev. 2.0 (1993)



Serial No.: 67429

Property of the New York State Department of Health. Certificates are valid only at the address shown and must be conspicuously posted by the laboratory. Confluend accreditation depends on the laboratory's successful ongoing participation in the Program. Consumers may verify a laboratory's accreditation estatus online at https://apps.health.ry.gov/jubo/happiniskweichespublicweich. by phone (15) 4845-5570 or by email to elegi@health.ry.gov.



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WADSWORTH CENTER



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is hereby APPROVED as an Environmental Laboratory for the category ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES NON POTABLE WATER All approved subcategories and/or analytes are listed below:

Bacteriology

Total Microcystins

EPA Method 546



Serial No.: 67430

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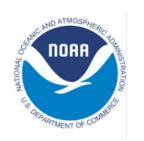
Done 1 of 1

Our Funding Sources



CORNING















Seneca Lake PURE WATERS Association







Environmental















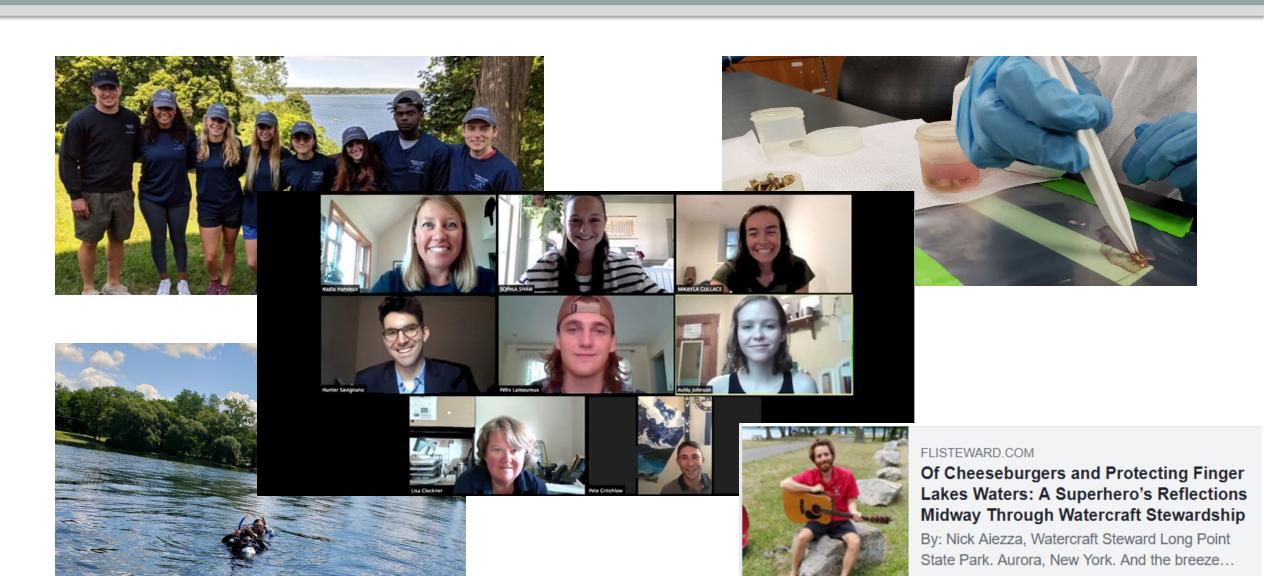
CANANDAIGUA LAKE



Conclusions

- Water resources and natural capital are economic heart of the Finger Lakes region
- Many pressing issues including HABs, invasive species, nutrients
 - Citizens, watershed associations, municipalities play key roles
- Watershed stewardship needs many partners including landowners, citizens/volunteer scientists, municipal leaders and agencies, academics, people who drink water and \$\$
- FLI helps to protect and promote these natural assets by connecting activities at HWS to regional, state, and federal needs
- Baker Lab is key asset for FLX region

Acknowledgments – Students and Partners



Acknowledgments – HWS Faculty



John Halfman



Susan Cushman



Meghan Brown



Beth Kinne



Kristen Brubaker



Tara Curtin



Brad Cosentino



Darrin Magee



Leslie Hebb



Ileana Dumitriu



Dave Finkelstein



Tom Drennen



Christine Chin

HABs – lots of interests, projects, collaborations

Comprehensive monitoring of HABs via molecular tools and weekly sampling in two Finger Lakes, NY



Lisa B. Cleckner¹, Trevor Massey¹, Evan Helming¹, Nan Wang², Ruth Richardson²

Finger Lakes Institute, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY

²Civil and Environmental Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY



Background

The Finger Lakes, located in New York State, are 11 glacially formed lakes with a wide variation of trophic status, watershed size, land use, and lake depth (Figure I). Harmful algal blooms (HABs) have been reported across the 11 Finger Lakes over the past decade, with all lakes having confirmed HAB events in the same year in 2017. Detectable microcystins in public drinking water supplies on Owasco Lake in 2016 and on Canandaigua Lake in 2018 focused greater attention on addressing HABs including the development of NYS Action Plans.



Figure 1. Location of the Finger Lakes and the documented HAB events over the past decade. There have been notable HAB events over the past few years including those in oligotrophic lakes such as Canandaigua and Skaneateles. Bloom events are differentiated by high bluegreen chlorophyll concentrations (cyan color) and the presence of high concentrations of microcystins (red). From 2020 forward, the number of confirmed blooms is listed.





Figure 2. Flow chart of NYS definition of HABs based on screening using a bbe FluoroProbe and subsequent toxin analysis. Results of analysis are shared with the public through an Arcsid website that is updated by NYS. The map on the right shows the HAB status in the Finger Lakes in September 2019. Yellow symbols indicate active blooms while grey symbols show archived blooms (> 2 weeks old). Circled lakes are part of this study. Source: NYHABS, NYSDS.

The Finger Lakes Institute analyzes HABs for several watershed associations and intermunicipal groups and as part of research projects. The bbe FluoroProbe is used in the lab for to measure Chla by phytoplankton group including green algae, diatoms, cyanobacteria, and cryptophytes (red channel can also indicate presence of cyanobacteria with phycoerythrin). Confirmations of cyanobacteria are made using light microscopy and total microcystins are analyzed using EPA Method 546 using an Abraxis Automated ELISA system.









Objectives

In order to better understand the formation and dissipation of HAB events, we performed weekly (Tues) sampling of nearshore waters from Canandaigua and Cayuga Lakes (Table 1) in 2020, regardless of whether HABs were present or not.

Weekly composite (0.5m) water samples were collected at the surface and bottom from 4

nearshore locations (depth ~1.5 - 3m) of each lake

• Samples were analyzed for FP Chla, total microcystin

 HAB samples were collected opportunistically through community science HAB programs on both lakes throughout HABs season (August – October)

 Microbial community 16S analysis was performed on select subsamples at Cornell to help characterize the microbial community in water and HAB samples



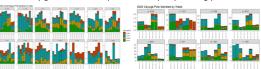
Table 1. Average water quality and watershed characteristics of Canandaigua and Cayuga Lakes.

Lake	Mean, max	Volume	Surface area	Watershed area	Watershed:	Mean summer	Mean summer open
	depth (m)	(km²)	(km²)	(km²)	Surface Ratio	Total P (µg/L)*	water Chia (µg/L)*
Canandaigua (CN)	39, 84	1.64	42	477	11.4	6	2.3
Cayuga (CY)	55, 133	9.38	172	1145	6.65	13	4.1

*NYSDEC, 2018 Finger Lakes Water Quality Report - Summary of Historic Finger Lakes Data and the 2017-2018 Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program

Results

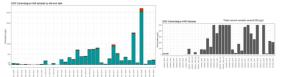
On average, nearshore Canandaigua Lake composite water Chla concentrations (µg/L) were lower than Cayuga Lake nearshore composite water Chla (note y-axis change).



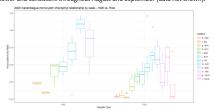
Over the sampling period, Chla concentrations were not different between surface and bottom depths from both lakes. This is likely due to the relatively shallow water depth.



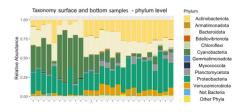
HAB events with confirmed high microcystin concentrations were observed throughout the late summer and early fall in Canandaigua Lake.



Composite water samples from Canandaigua Lake mirrored microcystin:Chla ratios of HABs over the sampling season with highest concentrations seen in September. Cayuga Lake composite sample toxin quotas were highest in July and lower and consistent throughout August and September (data not shown).



165 Community analysis of HABs and composite samples continues. <u>At this time</u>, we have preliminary data from a subset of composite samples and HABs in 2020. The three most common phyla of bacteria found across both Canandaigua and Cayuga Lakes other than Cyanobacteria are <u>Actinobacteriota</u>, <u>Bacteroidota</u>, and <u>Proteobacteria</u>.



Summary and Future Work

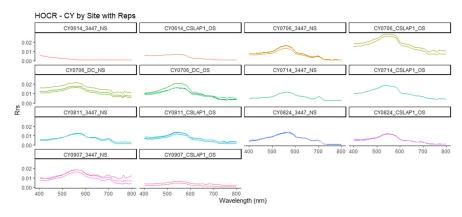
- Community scientists play a key role in enabling HABs research in the Finger Lakes and have contributed much to our understanding of spatial and temporal changes of HABs for different Finger Lakes.
- Canandaigua Cyanobacteria communities have higher toxin quotas compared to other Finger Lakes.
- Canandaigua Lake has had consistent HABs since 2017 despite its low nutrient concentrations.
- More analysis of 16S communities from HABs and composite water collected in 2022 is underway to help understand short-term changes in HAB biomes.

Acknowledgments

Funding from Canandaigus Lake Watershed Association and WYS Water Resources Institute supported this work We thanks community scientists, Sally Napolitano, uprix lotz, Marry Lasher, and Steve Zumbo for the Canandaigus Lake sampling. We are also prateful for the contributions from our undergraduate students, Ashly Johnson (HWS), Chiber Palehndrich (Skidmore) and Lydia LaGorga (Cornell). Thanks to the Community Science institute in thisse for providing opportunities for microcyptin analytical intercomparisons.







Thank you

