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Cost Effective Algal Bloom Management Strategy Using Cupricide[®]

Managing water bodies, which have recurring algal blooms caused by; excessive nutrients, shallow, slow-moving or stagnant water and high temperatures, requires the development of a cost-effective algal bloom strategy.

Strategy A illustrated in Figure 1, shows a typical growth cycle of algal cells in a given water body. The peaks in the graph indicate the point of dosing with Cupricide[®] Algicide with 1.0 ppm copper concentration, when the algal cell density is 100,000 cells/ml (Alert Level 2).

Although this Algicide dosing is effective in eliminating >99.8% of algal cells present in the water after 2 to 3 days, this is a more costly algal bloom management strategy, because a greater quantity of Cupricide [®] Algicide is required, compared to *Strategy B*.

Strategy A also implies that following Cupricide[®] dosing, there will be higher levels of decomposing algal biomass present in the water, which may block filters, pumps and outlets.

Strategy B indicates the same algal cell growth rate; however the water is dosed with Cupricide[®] Algicide at a much earlier stage of algal growth (20,000 cells/ml) with only *half* the copper concentration as used in *Strategy A*.

Treating algal blooms at an earlier stage means that there will be less residual algal cells to be treated in the following cycle, and lower levels of decomposing biomass.

Strategy B is a much more cost-effective strategy, as it requires less Cupricide ® Algicide to treat less algal cells. In other words, you can achieve the same results at half the cost, with cell monitoring and earlier Algicide dosing.





