

WCMC Results September 12, 2022

| Lake and Overall Risk | Phycocyanin Concentration (ug/l) | Particle Concentration (#/ml) | Cyanobacteria Density | Cyanobacteria Observed |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Bell Pond | ND | 544 | none | |
| Coes Reservoir | 27 | 3924 | some | <i>Dolichospermum, Woronichinia, Aphanizomenon</i> |
| Cooks Pond | 13 | 4004 | low | <i>Aphanizomenon</i> |
| Dark Brook Reservoir | ND | 1279 | low | <i>Dolichospermum</i> |
| East Lake Waushacum | 9 | 2093 | some | <i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris</i> |
| Ecotarium Pond | 59 | 12136 | low | <i>Aphanizomenon</i> |
| Elm Park Pond | 172 | 45105 | low | <i>Microcystis debris</i> |
| Farm Pond | 17 | 2066 | some | <i>Microcystis debris, Dolichospermum</i> |
| Flint Pond | 19 | 9228 | some | <i>Microcystis, Aphanizomenon, Woronichinia</i> |
| Green Hill Park Pond | 23 | 5532 | low | <i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris</i> |
| Manchaug Pond | 9 | 1146 | low | <i>Dolichospermum</i> |
| Newton Pond | ND | 1898 | low | <i>Microcystis debris</i> |
| Patch Reservoir | 50 | 13500 | high | <i>Aphanizomenon, Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris</i> |
| Salisbury Pond | 29 | 14900 | none | |
| Steven's Pond | 11 | 1516 | low | <i>Microcystis, Aphanizomenon</i> |

| Risk of Exposure | Phycocyanin ug/l | Particles/ml | Comparative density of cyanobacteria |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Almost none | 0-15 | 0-1000 | none |
| Low | 15-20 | 1000-5000 | low |
| Elevated | 20-50 | 5000-10000 | some |
| Blooming | >50 | >10000 | high |



See reverse side for details

Results are based on methods that are not certified by the Commonwealth of MA but are presented as recommendations so that lake uses can make informed choices about their contact. We encourage people to use their best judgement, and "If in doubt, stay out!"

If you or your pet has been exposed to water that may contain cyanotoxins, rinse the areas with tap water immediately. If your pet has ingested scums or water containing cyanobacteria, contact your veterinarian as soon as possible.

[Learn more at WorcesterMA.gov/WCMC](http://WorcesterMA.gov/WCMC)

WCMC Results September 24, 2022

| Lake and Overall Risk | Phycocyanin Concentration (ug/l) | Cyanobacteria Density | Cyanobacteria Observed |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Bell Pond | ND | low | <i>Dolichospermum</i> |
| Burncoat Pond | 177 | NA | NA |
| Coes Reservoir | 87 | high | <i>Dolichospermum, Aphanizomenon, Woronichinia</i> |
| Cooks Pond | ND | low | <i>Microcystis debris, Aphanizomenon, Dolichospermum</i> |
| East Lake Waushacum | ND | some | <i>Aphanizomenon, Woronichinia, Microcystis/Microcystis debris</i> |
| Elm Park Pond | 314 | high | <i>Microcystis debris</i> |
| Farm Pond | 30 | none | |
| Green Hill Park Pond | 33 | high | <i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris, Aphanizomenon</i> |
| Little Indian Lake | 113 | high | <i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis, Microcystis debris, Aphanizomenon</i> |
| Indian Lake | 19 | some | <i>Microcystis, Microcystis debris, Dolichospermum</i> |
| Jordan Pond | 12 | none | |
| Kiver Pond | 61 | none | |
| Lake Quinsigamond | 17 | some | <i>Aphanizomenon, Dolichospermum, Woronichinia</i> |
| Leesville Pond | ND | none | |
| Manchaug Pond | ND | low | <i>Microcystis, Microcystis debris</i> |
| Newton Pond | 13 | some | <i>Microcystis debris</i> |
| Patch Pond | 22 | none | |
| Salisbury Pond | 42 | none | |

| Risk of Exposure | Phycocyanin ug/l | Comparative density of cyanobacteria |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Almost none | 0-15 | none |
| Low | 15-20 | low |
| Elevated | 20-50 | some |
| Blooming | >50 | high |

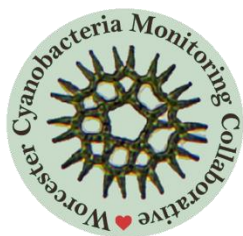


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If you or your pet has been exposed to water that may contain cyanotoxins, rinse the areas with tap water immediately. If your pet has ingested scums or water containing cyanobacteria, contact your veterinarian as soon as possible.

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Interpreting WCMC Results

If you or your pet has been exposed to water that may contain cyanotoxins, rinse with tap water immediately. Do not let animals lick their fur. If your pet has ingested scums or water containing cyanobacteria, contact your veterinarian as soon as possible and see these CDC guidelines:

[Cyanobacterial Blooms: Information for Veterinarians | Harmful Algal Blooms | CDC.](#)

The WCMC is a group of volunteer community scientists that is developing ways to assess risk to cyanotoxin exposure using fast and low cost methods. These results are based on methods that are not certified by the Commonwealth of MA but are presented as recommendations so that lake users can make informed choices about their contact.

We encourage people to use their best judgement, and “If in doubt, stay out!”

The WCMC does not measure cyanotoxins, instead the group uses four parameters to determine the **risk of cyanotoxin exposure**. These include **phycocyanin concentration**, **particle concentration**, **cyanobacteria density**, and the **cyanobacteria observed**. Each of the results are ranked and given a color to identify severity. The overall risk of exposure at each lake is determined by reviewing all four parameters together.

| Risk of Exposure | Phycocyanin ug/l | Particles/ml | Comparative density of cyanobacteria |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Almost none | 0-15 | 0-1000 | none |
| Low | 15-20 | 1000-5000 | low |
| Elevated | 20-50 | 5000-10000 | some |
| Blooming | >50 | >10000 | high |

ND = Below detection limits

Risk of Exposure: Overall risk of exposure to cyanotoxins in the waterbody based on a holistic interpretation of the data collected.

Phycocyanin: Cyanobacteria-specific pigment concentration in the water. The more phycocyanin there is in the water, the more cyanobacteria are present. However, because different kinds of cyanobacteria produce different quantities of phycocyanin, the risk of toxin production is different for the same concentration of phycocyanin when there are different cyanobacteria present.

Particle Concentration: Particles include living and non-living materials and can be a proxy for overall turbidity of the water. High concentrations of particles in the water can be indicative of cyanobacteria blooms, but can also be the result of other factors such as non-living debris and sediment. The phycocyanin concentrations and cyanobacteria density help to interpret if particles are due to cyanobacteria or other sources.

Cyanobacteria Density: The ratio of cyanobacteria to other organisms in the sample. Higher densities can indicate elevated risk of exposure to cyanotoxins. Density results do not consider concentration, but in general, systems dominated by cyanobacteria are at higher risk for producing toxins.

Cyanobacteria Observed: Genera of cyanobacteria identified in the sample. Because different cyanobacteria have different levels of phycocyanin, observed cyanobacteria help determine the threshold of phycocyanin that is considered risky.