

WCMC Results October 3, 2022

Lake and Overall Risk	Phycocyanin Concentration (ug/l)	Particle Concentration (#/ml)	Cyanobacteria Density	Cyanobacteria Observed
Bell Pond	ND	639	low	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Coes Reservoir	107	8321	high	<i>Woronchinia, Dolichospermum, Aphanizomenon</i>
Cooks Pond	ND	3894	low	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Ecotarium Pond	10	4091	none	
Elm Park Pond	222	19755	high	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Green Hill Pond	9	7806	some	<i>Microcystis debris, Dolichospermum</i>
Indian Lake	10	9019	low	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Manchaug Pond	ND	491	none	
Newton Pond	ND	946	low	<i>Aphanizomenon</i>
Patch Pond	ND	17527	none	
Salisbury Pond	9	3226	none	
Stevens Pond	ND	1450	low	<i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris</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 October 15, 2022

Lake and Overall Risk	Phycocyanin Concentration (ug/l)	Particle Concentration (#/ml)	Cyanobacteria Density	Cyanobacteria Observed
Burncoat Pond	93	85611	high	<i>Microcystis, Microcystis debris, Woronichinia, Aphanizomenon</i>
Cooks Pond	ND	6125	low	<i>Woronichinia, Microcystis debris</i>
Dark Brook Reservoir	ND	1760	none	
Farm Pond	ND	3990	some	<i>Microcystis debris, Aphanizomenon</i>
Flint Pond	90	6154	some	<i>Aphanizomenon, Dolichospermum, Microcystis, Microcystis debris</i>
Green Hill Park Pond	21	12026	high	<i>Woronichinia, Dolichospermum, Microcystis, Microcystis debris</i>
Indian Lake	29	8308	some	<i>Microcystis, Woronichinia, Dolichospermum, Aphanizomenon, Microcystis Debris</i>
Jordan Pond	ND	2543	none	
Kiver Pond	61	7491	low	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Leesville Pond	ND	2924	low	<i>Aphanizomenon</i>
Little Indian	65	23100	high	<i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis, Aphanizomenon</i>
Manchaug Pond	ND	529	none	
Newton Pond	ND	5183	low	<i>Microcystis debris</i>
Patch Pond	66	4913	low	<i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis, Aphanizomenon</i>
Lake Quinsigamond	46	3295	high	<i>Dolichospermum, Microcystis debris, Aphanizomenon, Woronichinia</i>
Stevens Pond	ND	455	none	
East Lake Waushicum	11	2626	some	<i>Aphanizomenon, Woronichinia, Dolichospermum</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

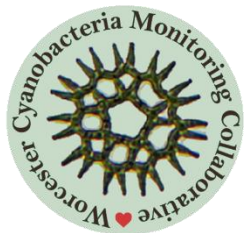


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Interpreting WCMC Results

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.