

# California Cyanobacteria and Harmful Algal Bloom (CCHAB) Network

OCTOBER 2016

## CCHAB NETWORK

The [California Cyanobacteria and Harmful Algal Bloom Network](#), a work group of the [California Water Quality Monitoring Council](#), was first established in 2006 as the Statewide Blue-Green Algae Working Group in response to record-setting toxigenic blooms in Klamath River reservoirs. The focus is to bring all of the stakeholders that work on HABs to the table to collectively resolve issues and create a statewide framework to address HABs.

### MISSION:

To work towards the development and maintenance of a comprehensive, coordinated program to identify and address the causes and impacts of cyanobacteria and HABs in California.

## OBJECTIVES OF CCHAB NETWORK

- Develop a unified multi-entity program to identify and address HABs in California's freshwater ecosystems.
- Promote improvements in, and coordination of, monitoring, assessment, reporting, and management of HABs in California.
- Develop collaborative relationships among entities (e.g. federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, academic researchers, end-users and stakeholders) responsible for addressing HAB concerns and impacts on beneficial uses.
- Coordinate with the California Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring and Alert Program (CalHABMAP)
- Make efficient use of federal, tribal, state, regional, and academic resources to address cyanobacteria and HAB concerns by sharing information to avoid duplicative efforts; promoting research, monitoring, and assessment; identifying technical and policy gaps; and communicating HAB concerns to the public.
- Work collaboratively toward public awareness of the risks associated with HABs to people, pets, livestock, and wildlife.

## PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

- State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards— Includes SWAMP, Division of Water Quality and the Division of Drinking Water
- California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Water Resources
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians
- CSU, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories
- City of Watsonville
- City of San Mateo
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Del Norte County Department of Health and Human Services
- Elem Indian Colony
- Humboldt County, Health and Human Services
- Karuk Tribe
- Lake County Health Services Department
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern CA
- PacifiCorp
- San Francisco Estuary Institute
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Siskiyou County Health and Human Services
- Sonoma County
- Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
- University of California at Davis
- University of California at Santa Cruz
- Yurok Tribe

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

Media releases go out when there is a HAB and should inform the public to the potential impacts as well as direct them where to find more information. Media releases should direct the public to:

- [California HABs Portal](#)
- [California Cyanobacteria and HAB Network \(CCHAB\)](#)
- [SWAMP Freshwater CyanoHABs program](#)
- [Division of Drinking Water HAB program](#)
- [California Department of Public Health](#)
- [CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#)
- [US Environmental Protection Agency](#)



# SWAMP Strategy on Harmful Algal Blooms

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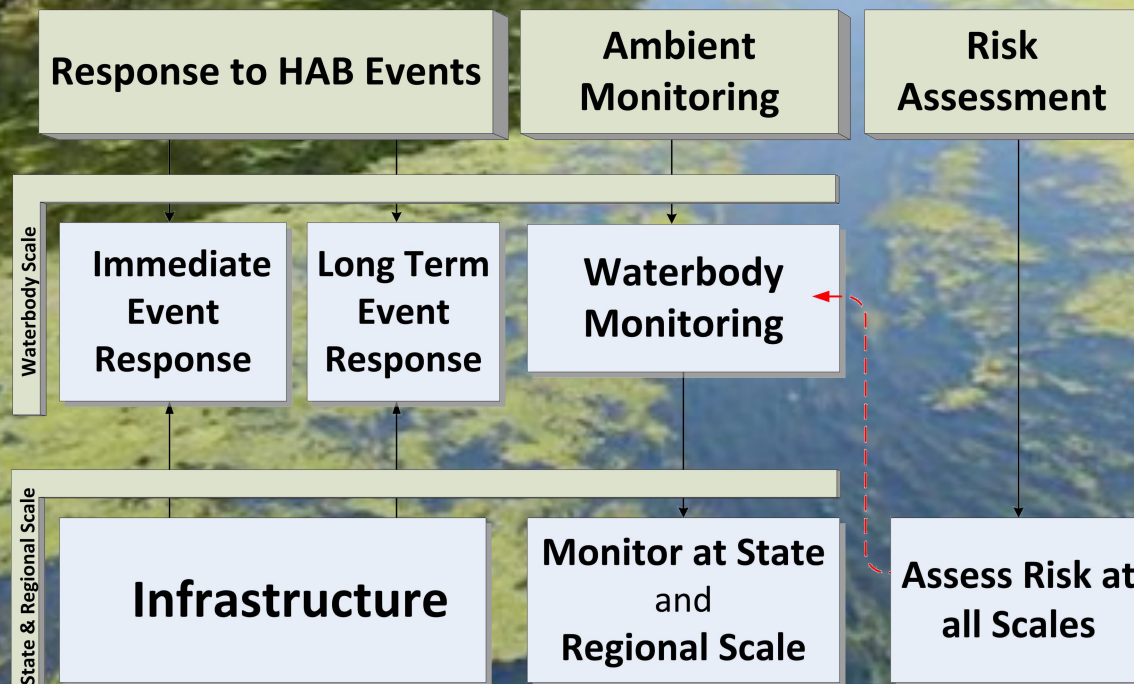
## SWAMP STRATEGY ON FRESHWATER HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS (HABs)

As a response to statewide freshwater HABs, the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) developed an [assessment and support strategy](#) and is funding some of the infrastructure and tools necessary for the successful implementation of the strategy. The goal is to have a program to assess, communicate, and manage freshwater HABs in a collaborative fashion. SWAMP is working with the California CyanoHAB Network to implement many aspects of the strategy.

## Why California Needs a Freshwater Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Strategy

1. HABs increasing worldwide and in California
  - Increasing water temperature
  - High nutrient concentrations
  - Drought—less water, low flows
2. HABs create significant water quality issues

## Freshwater HABs Assessment and Support Strategy Framework



## NEW AND RECURRENT BLOOMS

There are new and recurrent HABs in various waterbodies, impacting human and pet health as well as causing fish kills and negatively impacting water quality in the State's water resources. Satellite imagery, reports from state and local agencies, the public, and water body managers are used to detect HABs.

- Report a bloom

## SWAMP AND CCHAB

SWAMP works collaboratively with CCHAB on implementing the overall strategy to address HABs in California.

For more information:

- CCHAB Voluntary Guidance
- SWAMP Freshwater CyanoHABs program

