Remediation of Björnöfjärden: a eutrophic bay in the Baltic Sea

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A remediation project in full scale (2011-2020)

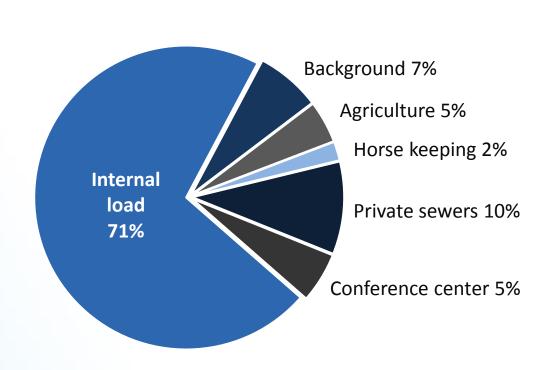
- Is it possible to achieve a good ecological status (WFD) in coastal bays that:
 - suffer from severe eutrophication
 - have vast extension of anoxic sediments
 - have limited water exchange

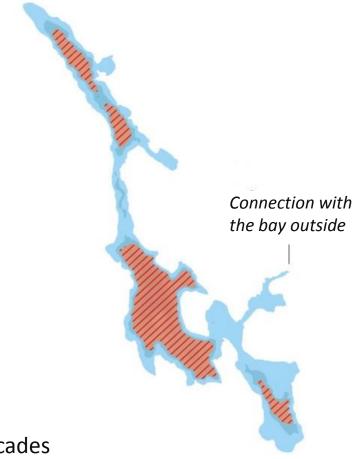
- We focused on Björnöfjärden in the Stockholm archipelago:
 - measures in the catchment area and in the bay
 - extensive monitoring (reference bay)





Internal recycling of phosphorus – the main P source

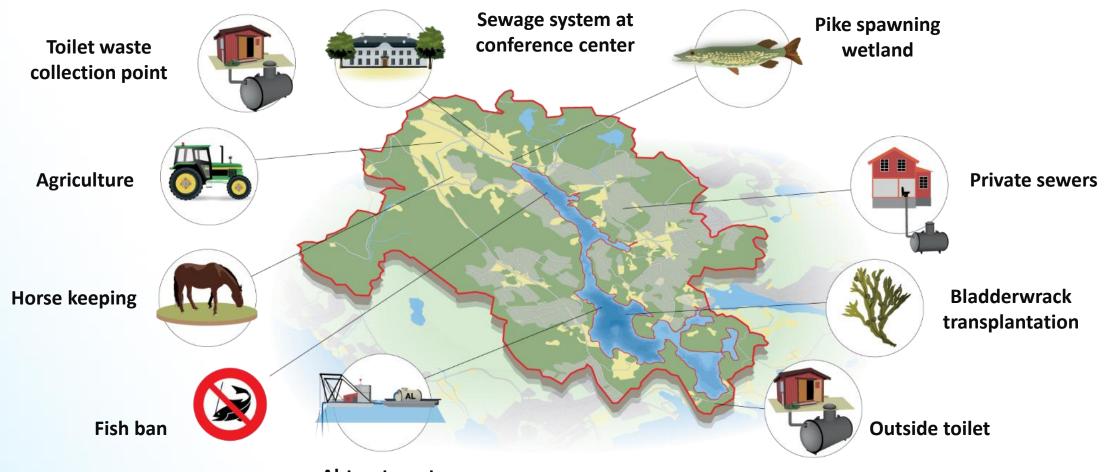




"The old sins" – external load that has accumulated in the sediment over decades which is recycled to the water column

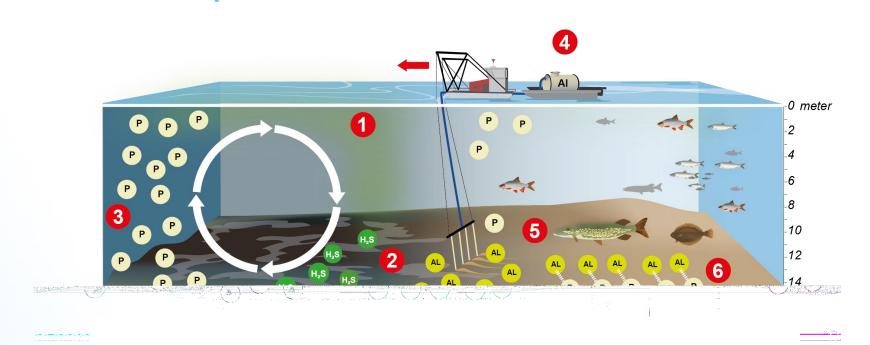
Measures in and around Björnöfjärden

Drainage basin 15 km²
Bay area 1.5 km²
Salinity 5 PSU



Al-treatment

Al-treatment to stop P-release from anoxic sediments



- 50 g Al/m²
- 3 ton P

Nutrients cause algal bloom

Decomposition lead to anoxia

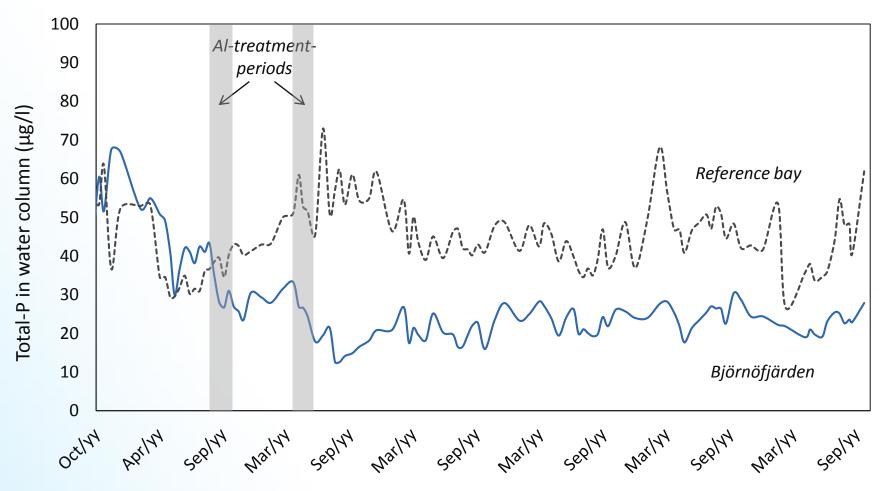
Anoxia release phosphorus (P)

Aluminium (Al) bind phosphorus (P)

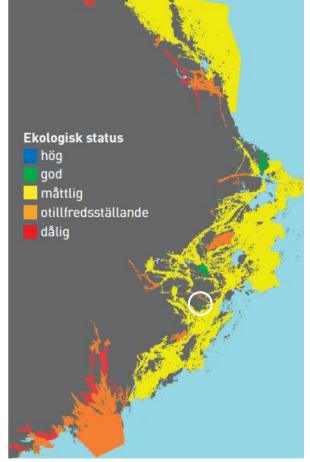
Eutrophication cease

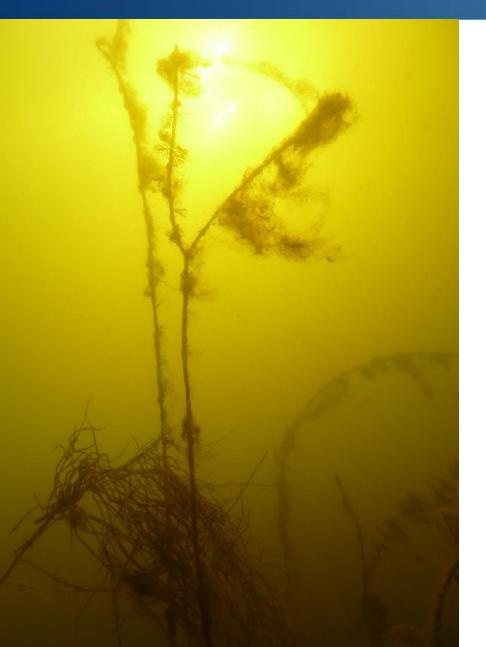
The P cycle has been stopped

The status of Björnöfjärden is improving!



Ecological status Stockholm archipelago (TP 2012-17)





- Phytoplankton biomass reduced by 50 %
- Increased secchi depth
- Increased depth distribution of bottom vegetation
- Improved oxygen conditions
- Recolonization of fish and bottom fauna



Summary & Conclusions

- Good ecological status in enclosed bays possible!
- Internal load the largest phosphorus source
- Anoxic sediment bind phosphorus after Al-treatment
- To reduce eutrophication we need to focus <u>both</u> on:
 - internal load (for quick response)
 - external load (for lasting effect)

- Catchment perspective important
- Catchment officers with overview and resources
- Patience and long-term projects

