

# Getting the N Out

## A Search for Bioremediation Alternatives to Sewage Treatment

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# The Problem:

The Massachusetts Estuaries Program (MEP) has confirmed that high nitrogen loading, especially from onsite septic systems, is the primary driver of the degraded environmental quality observed in many of the state's estuaries.

Local municipalities have been tasked with developing plans to meet the target nitrogen reductions.

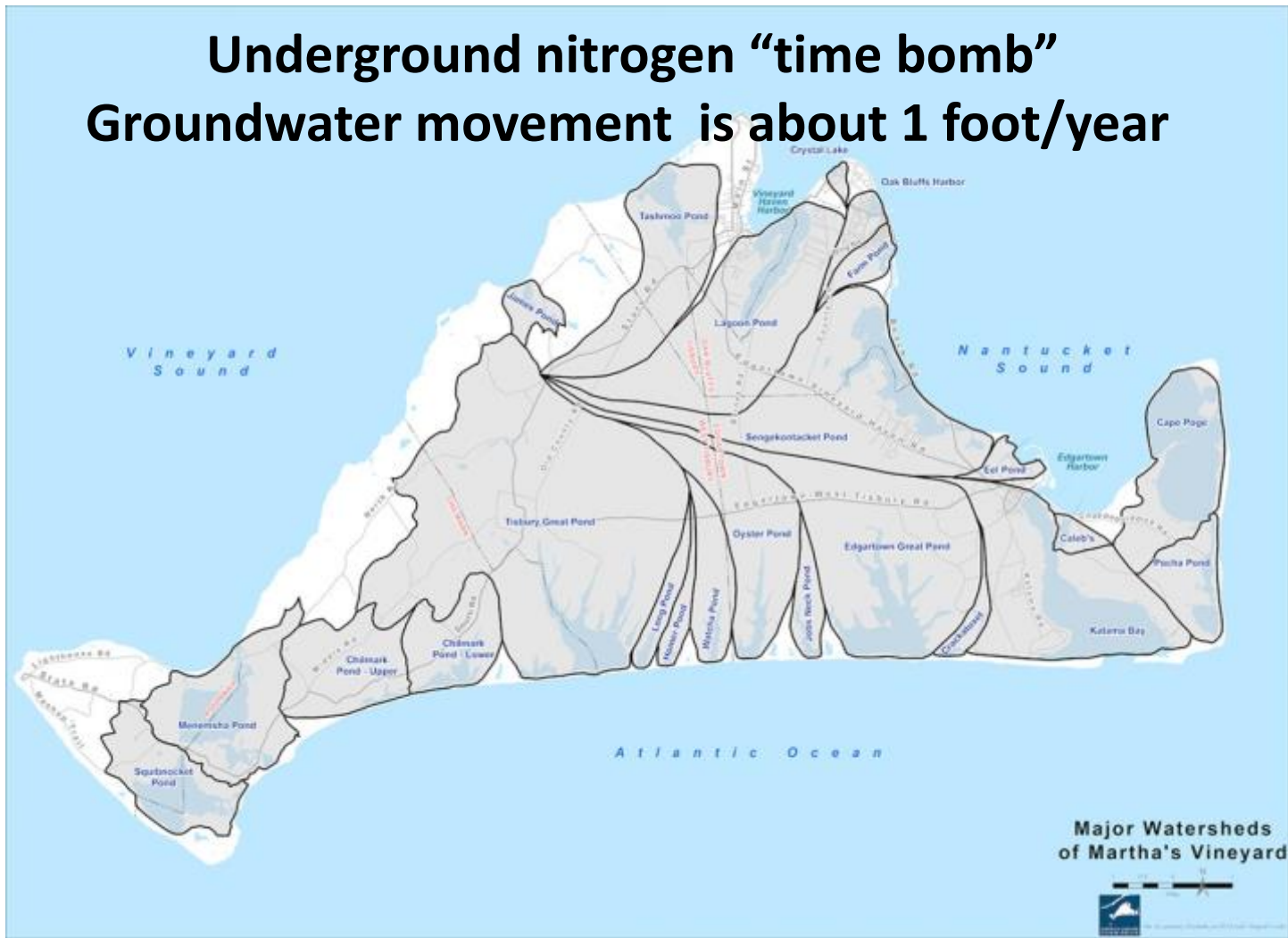


Foot note

Algal overgrowth courtesy  
of excess nitrogen  
-Foot by Karney

Because much of the problematic nitrogen enters the embayments through slow moving groundwater plumes, the damaging impacts of nitrogen will continue for years even after the installation of treatment systems.

**Underground nitrogen “time bomb”**  
**Groundwater movement is about 1 foot/year**



# Potential bioremediation options under investigation



Oyster reefs



Ribbed mussel culture



Biohaven®  
Floating Islands



DELSI Living Shorelines



Phragmites harvest

# Pathways for bioremediation of nitrogen

## 1) Sequestration of N in organism's tissue and removal through harvest

- Easier to quantify, concrete values, and more likely to be accepted by regulators
- N removal is modest

## 2) Dentrification to nitrogen gas by bacterial action

- Sometimes much higher N removal than harvest
- Difficult to quantify, varies by site and season, unlikely to be accepted by regulators

## 3) Deep burial in shellfish reefs/beds

# Lagoon Pond (583 acres)

Massachusetts Estuary Project report:

- a reduction of 16.18 kg/N/day (about 6 million g/N/year) will be required to restore the Lagoon to a healthy state.



# Oyster Harvest



## Potential:

Nitrogen content of an adult cultured oyster is  $\sim 0.4\text{g/oyster}$

## Challenge:

Target N reduction would require an annual harvest of about 15 million adult oysters

## Limitations:

- Even a small private oyster farm was not allowed
- Public funding to culture oysters to market size unlikely

# Oyster Reefs



**Potential: N removal via denitrification in an oyster reef can be substantial.**

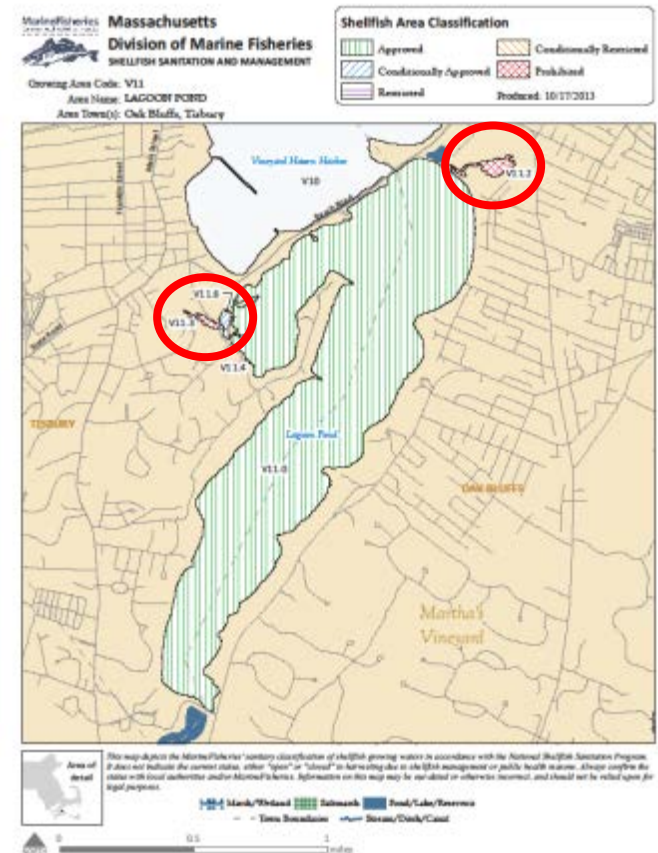
**Challenge: To establish oyster reefs in the Lagoon where they do not naturally occur**



# Oyster Reefs

## Limitations:

- High predation by oyster drills in high salinity water
- Reefs cannot be developed in areas where other commercial shellfish exist
- Reefs cannot be developed in waters closed to harvest



# Ribbed mussels, *Geukensia demissa*

## Potential:

- Excellent filtering capacities
- Can be deployed in closed areas most in need of remediation
- May create conditions favorable for denitrification

## Challenge:

To develop aquaculture methods that will enable deployment of numbers higher than natural populations.

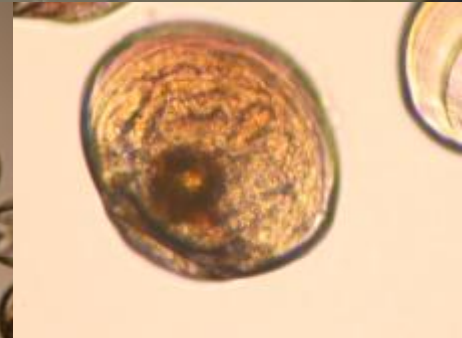
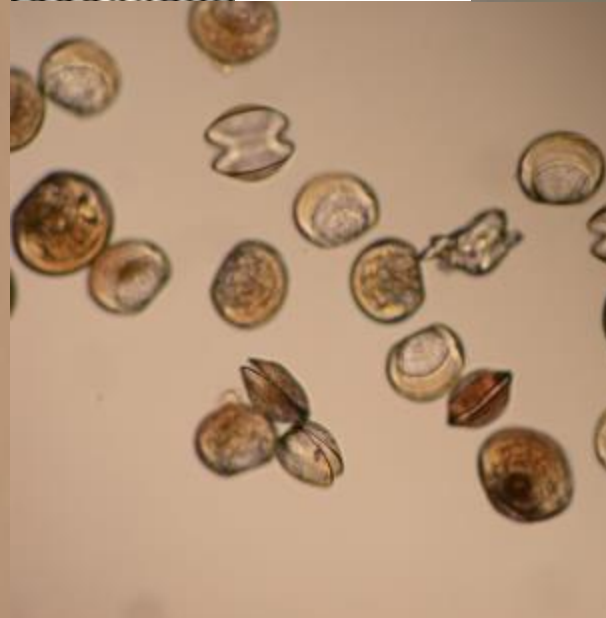


# Ribbed Mussels

Limitations: Difficult to spawn



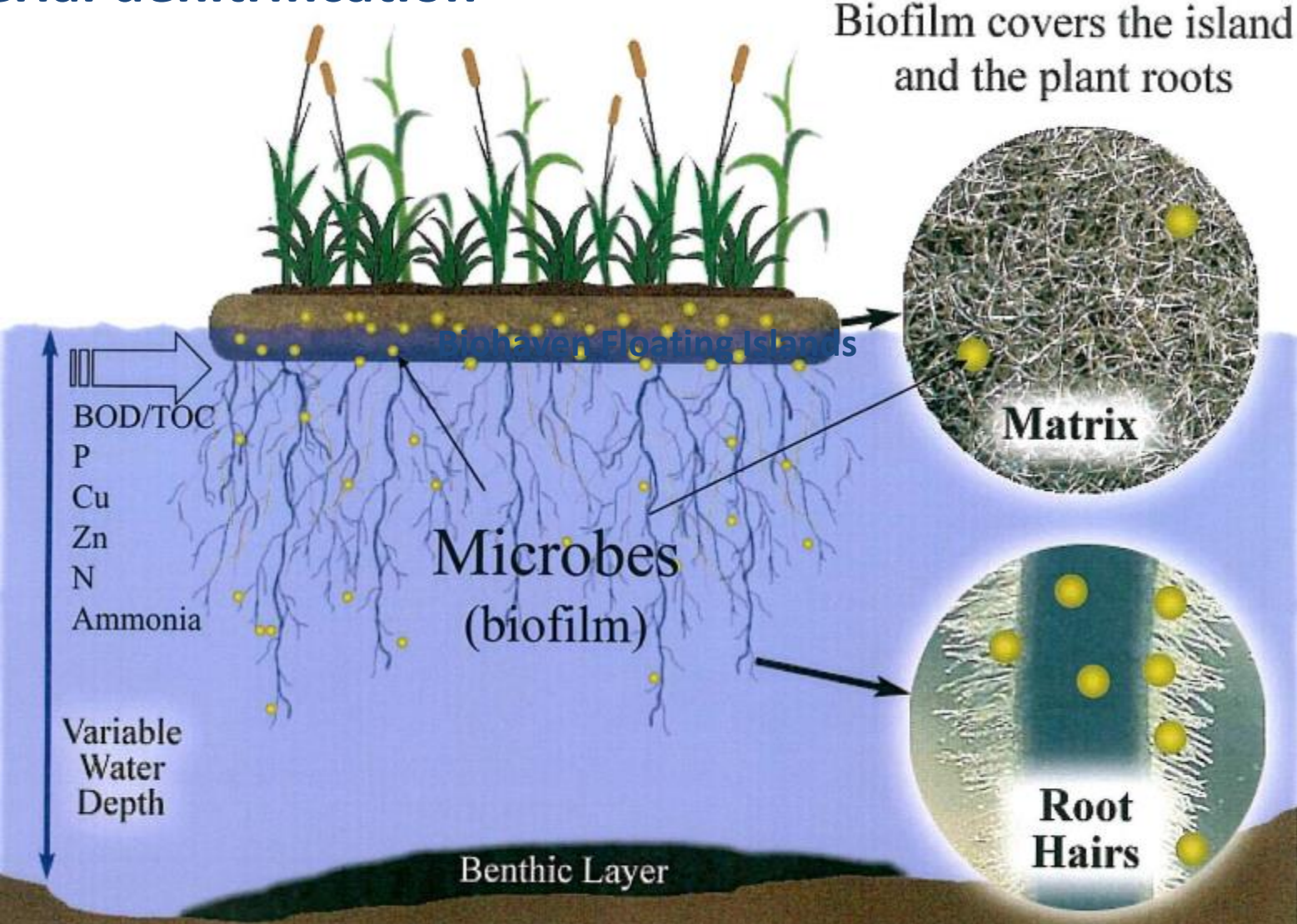
Healthy *Geukensia* larva



Dying from  
*Pseudomonas*  
bacteria

# Biohaven® Floating Islands

Potential: Matrix provides extensive surface area for bacterial denitrification



# Tunicate fouling in high salinity



*Geukensia*

Possible culture platform for mussels



*Mytilus & Crassostrea*

# Potential of Phragmites Harvest for Nitrogen Removal

## Potential

- High N uptake “green sponge”
- Invasive species
  - should make it easy to get permits
- Make Lemonade!!
  - Livestock feed
  - Compost
  - Biochar

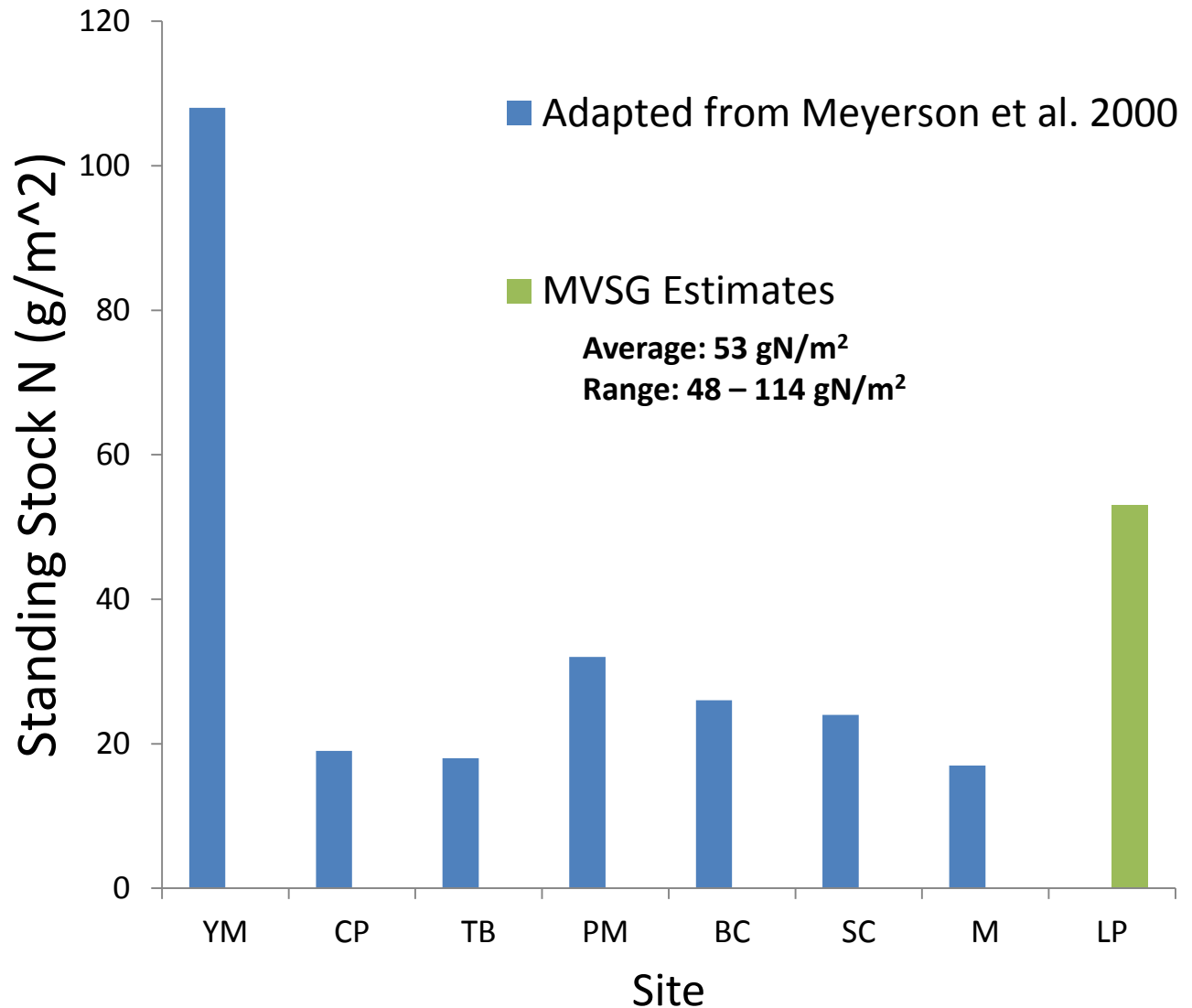


Joe's goats liked the Phrag!

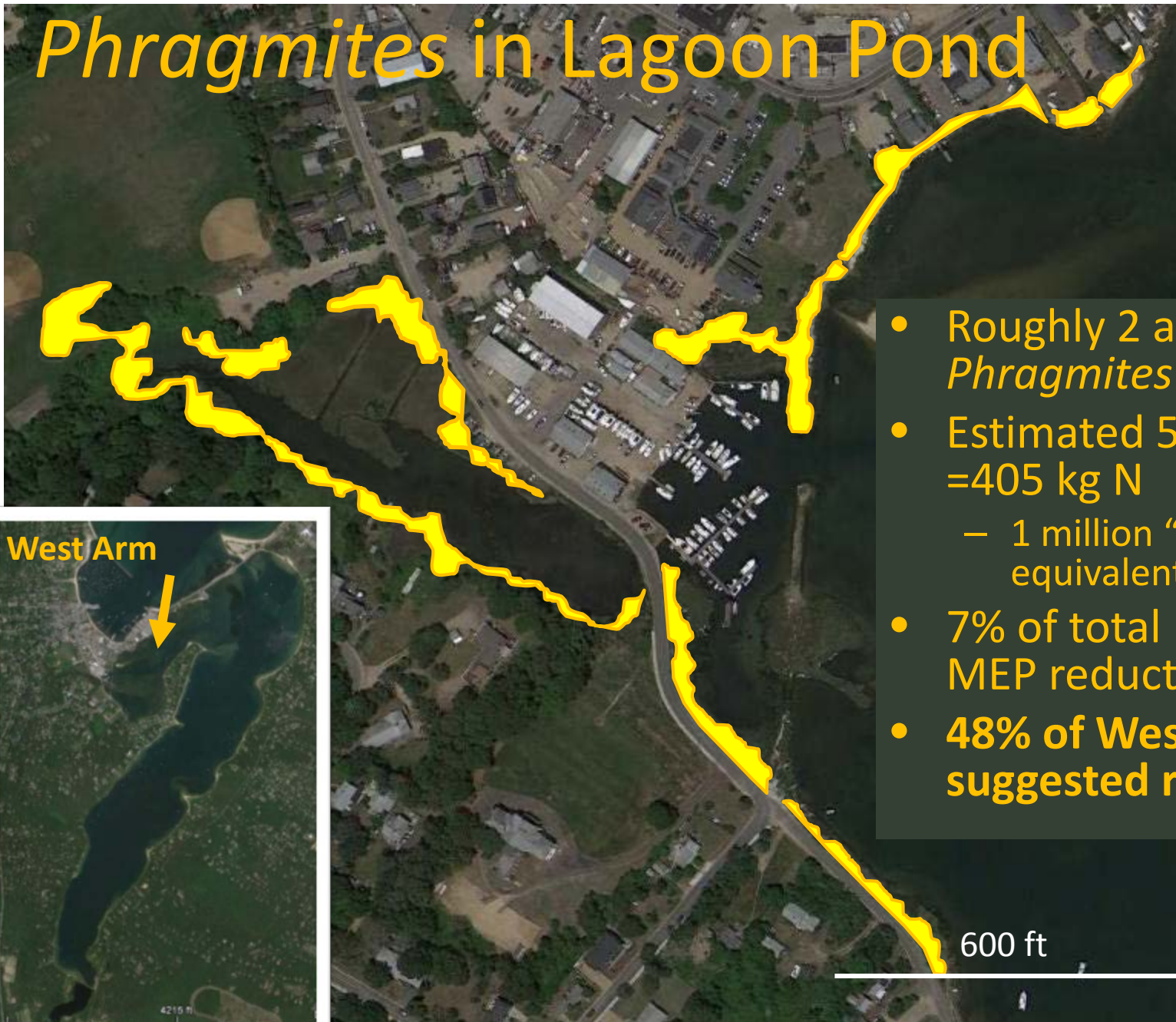
## Challenges

- Exact impact on system nitrogen cycle unclear at this time
- Logistics of wetland harvest
- Access to private property
- Widespread desire to use herbicides

# Estimate of Nitrogen Aboveground



# Phragmites in Lagoon Pond



- Roughly 2 acres of *Phragmites*
- Estimated  $50\text{gN}/\text{m}^2$   
=405 kg N
  - 1 million “oyster equivalents”
- 7% of total Lagoon Pond MEP reduction
- **48% of West Arm suggested reduction**

600 ft

West Arm

4215 ft



# Summary & Conclusions

- **Sewage treatment likely required to meet N reductions**
- **Bioremediation can definitely be a tool in the tool box**
- **Much more research is needed to understand and quantify N removal by natural systems (i.e. *Phragmites* & saltmarshes)**
- **Advances in applied technologies (aquaculture, Floating Islands, etc) hold potential to significantly enhance natural bioremediation processes**
- **Restoration of natural systems provides ecological benefits beyond N mitigation**