Executive Summary

Introduction

Northview Pond is

Figure 1: Northview Pond in October 2017

Figure 3 shows an aerial viewpoint of the Northview

Additionally, a floating filamentous algae samle w

Figure 8: Lower Pond Cross Section Site

Figure 8 displays an aerial view of the lower pond cross section, which is delineated by the orange dash.

Phacus	Flagellated	Green algae
Euastrum		

immobile, this is an adaptation to prolong sinking rates. From the open water plankton tow water sample, flagellated motile species were most abundant. Only one cyanobacterial species was identified (Anabaena). Desmids (an amoeboid green algae) was the most abundant type of algae present in the water column. Some spherical, colonial genera were also found. (Oocystis, Gloeocystis, Sphaerocystis). Overall algae composition was diverse and indicated a relatively healthy ecosystem. Filamentous algae were not overly abundant, and cyanobacterial blooms were not found. For more extensive algal community understanding, species samples should be taken in height of spring and summer seasons as well.

Figure 15: Regeneration Zone

Figure 15 depicts a typical biological filtration system (Keiren, 2017).

Fish are very beneficial to ponds by keeping a balance; they help reduce nutrient runoff, eat insects, and even control dead or unwanted plants. However, stormwater ponds are not to be maintained in the same manner as the average fishing pond. Not all fish are able to thrive in the same environment. The best combination of fish for a stormwater pond are bream (bluegill and

Helfrich, L., Neves, R., Libey, G., & Newcomb, T. (2009). Control Methods For Aquatic Plants in Ponds and Lakes. *Virginia Cooperative Extension*