Bibliography

- Baker, L. C. (2002). Cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms (CyanoHABs): Developing a public health response. *Lake Reserv. Manage.*, 18(1), 20-31.
- BGA- Private Water Bodies. (2017). Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Retrieved from http://www.kdheks.gov/algae-illness/private waters.htm.
- Bohlen, P. J., & Villapando, O. R. (2011). Controlling runoff from subtropical pastures has differential effects on nitrogen and phosphorus loads. J. Environ. Qual., 40(3), 989-98.
- Carmichael, W.W. (1991). Toxic freshwater blue-green algae (cyanobacteria): An overlooked health threat. Health Environ. Digest 5, 1-4.
- Dale, B., Edwards, M.; Reid, P.C. (2006). Climate change and harmful algal blooms. *Ecol. Harmful Algae* (189): 367–378.
- Edmondson, W.T. (1995). Eutrophication. Encyclopedia of Environmental Biology, vol. 1. Academic Press, New York, pp.697-703.
- Google. (2017). Google Maps. Retrieved from maps.google.com
- Grismer, M. E., A.T. O'Geen and Lewis, D. (2006). Vegetative filter strips for nonpoint source pollution control in agriculture. *ANR* (8195): 1-7.
- Harper, D. (1992). "What is eutrophication?" Eutrophication of freshwaters:Principles, problems, and restoration. Chapman and Hall, New York. pp. 1-28
- Haslouer, S.G. (1979). Natural and Pollution-Caused Fish Kills in Kansas during 1978: KS
 Dep. of Health and Environ. Retrieved from http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/download/bibliography/PollutionFishKills
- Hons, F. (n.d.). Soil Basics: Texas A&M University. Retrieved from http://organiclifestyles.tamu.edu/soilbasics

Kansas Department of Agriculture. (2017). Washington County. Manhattan, KS. Kansas Department of Agriculture. Retrieved from http://agriculture.ks.gov/economic-development-statistics/county-ag-statistics-%28jz%29/washington-county

Lapointe, B.E., & Clark, M.W. (2012). Nutrient inputs from the water- shed and coastal eutrophication in the Florida Keys. Estuaries 15, 465-476.

Lone, P. A., Bhardwaj, A. K., & Shah, K. W. (2014). Macrophytes as powerful natural tools

for water quality improvement. Res. J. Botany, 9(2), 24.

- Mosier, S. MD. (2015). Policy: Guidelines for addressing harmful algal blooms in Kansas recreational waters. *KDHE Internal Directive 1101.1*. Topeka, KS: KDHE.
- Nixon, S.W. (2005). Coastal eutrophication: a definition, social causes, and future concerns. Ophelia 41, 199-220.
- Pitois, S., Jackson, M. H., & Wood, B. J. B. (2001). Sources of the eutrophication problems associated with toxic algae: An overview. *J. Environ. Health*, 64(5), 25-32.
- Robotham, M., Smith, C., & Valenzuela, H. (2004). Testing for soil nitrogen and phosphorous for environmental pollution monitoring. *Soil Crop Manage.*, 1-3.
- Skulberg, O.M., Codd, G.A., & Carmichael, W.W. (1984). Toxic blue-green algal blooms in Europe: A growing problem. Ambio 13, 244-247.
- Triest, L., Stiers, I., & Van Onsem, S. (2016). Biomanipulation as a nature-based solution to reduce cyanobacterial blooms. *Aquat. Ecol.*, 50(3), 461-483.
- U.S. EPA. (2005). Clean water is everybody's business: Protecting water quality from agricultural runoff. US EPA. 841-F(05): 1-2.
- U.S. EPA, O. W. (2013). The Sources and Solutions: Agriculture. Retrieved from https://www.epa.gov/nutrientpollution/sources-and-solutions-agriculture
- U.S. EPA. (2017). Lower Republican Watershed -- 10250017. Washington, DC: US EPA. Retrieved from https://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/huc.cfm?huc_code=10250017
- U.S. Geological Survey. (2016). What causes fish kills? Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Interior. Retrieved from https://water.usgs.gov/edu/qa-chemical-fishkills.html
- Web Soil Survey. (2017). Washington County, KS (KS201). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Retrieved from https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx