



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 5, 2014

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Ann Arbor, MI — In light of last weekend's water consumption ban facing Toledo and surrounding communities, the International Association for Great Lakes Research encourages citizens and decision makers to seek credible science advice to effectively address the cause.



Toledo and numerous other communities obtain their drinking water from western Lake Erie, which is experiencing a bloom of harmful algae that produces the toxin microcystin.

Many IAGLR members, including IAGLR President Doug Kane, are engaged in research on the nutrient inputs that cause harmful algal blooms.

"The people and economy of the Toledo area have been greatly affected by the impairment of their drinking water," notes Kane, who is also a local resident. "If anything good comes out of the Toledo water crisis, I hope it's the recognition of water's importance. We take clean water for granted. Maybe this event will galvanize citizens--just as the burning of the Cuyahoga River did in the 1960s--to take an active role in protecting and restoring our lakes and their watersheds."



IAGLR* and its *Journal of Great Lakes Research* are dedicated to reporting the most current science on the issue of nutrient pollution and other threats to the Great Lakes.

Please note the [JGLR September 2014](#) issue includes a special section on levels of nutrients in Lake Erie that fuel the blooms.

**The International Association for Great Lakes Research (IAGLR) is a scientific organization made up of researchers studying the Laurentian Great Lakes, other large lakes of the world, and their watersheds, as well as those with an interest in such research.*