

Impacts of Climate Change on Lake Ecology



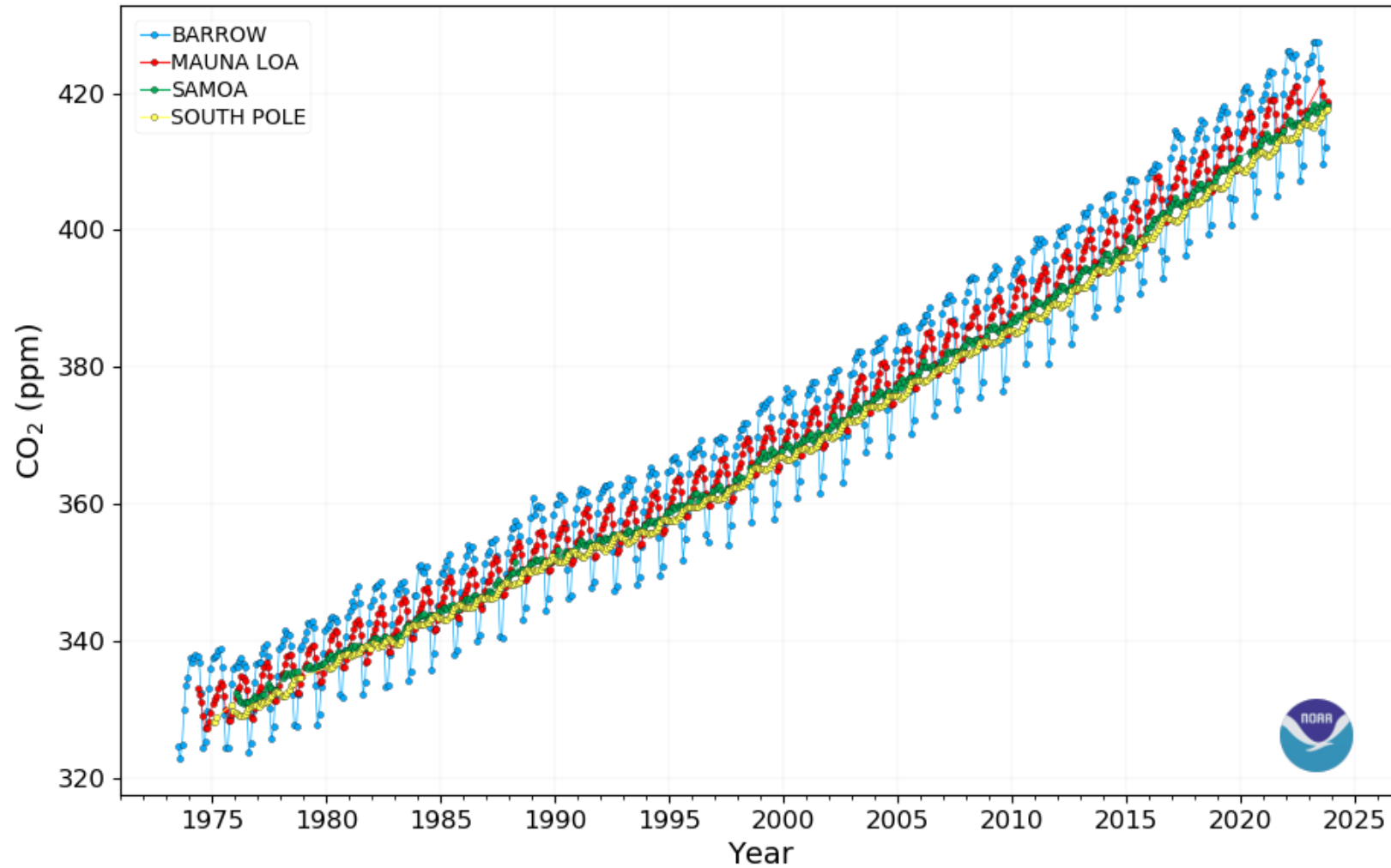
Michael Hartshorne

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908-237-5660

Climate Change

Monthly Mean Carbon Dioxide NOAA GML Carbon Cycle



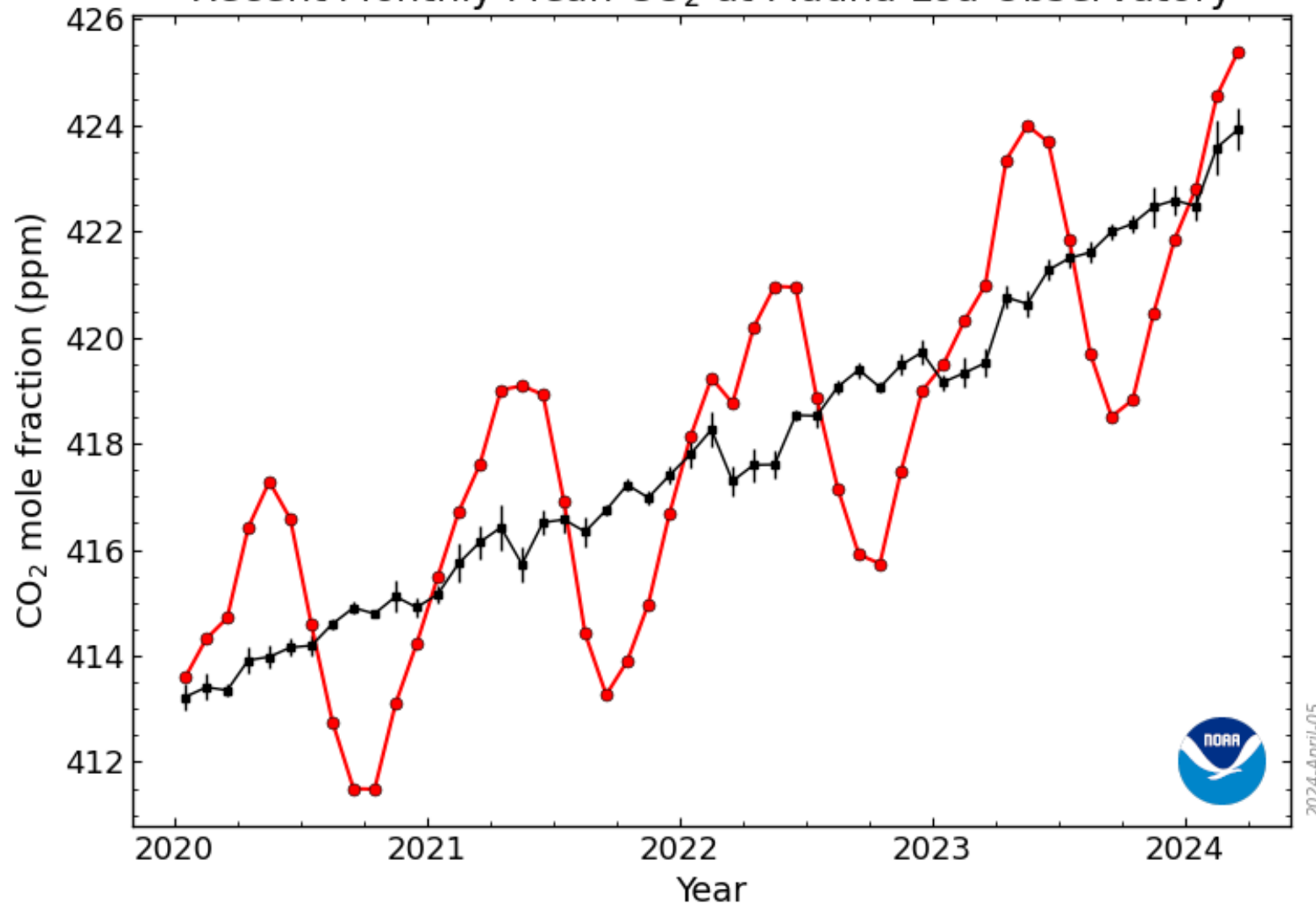
2023-October-26

Atmospheric carbon dioxide mixing ratios determined from the continuous monitoring programs at the 4 Baseline Observatories. Contact: Dr. Arlyn Andrews, NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory, Boulder, Colorado, arlyn.andrews@noaa.gov, <https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/>.

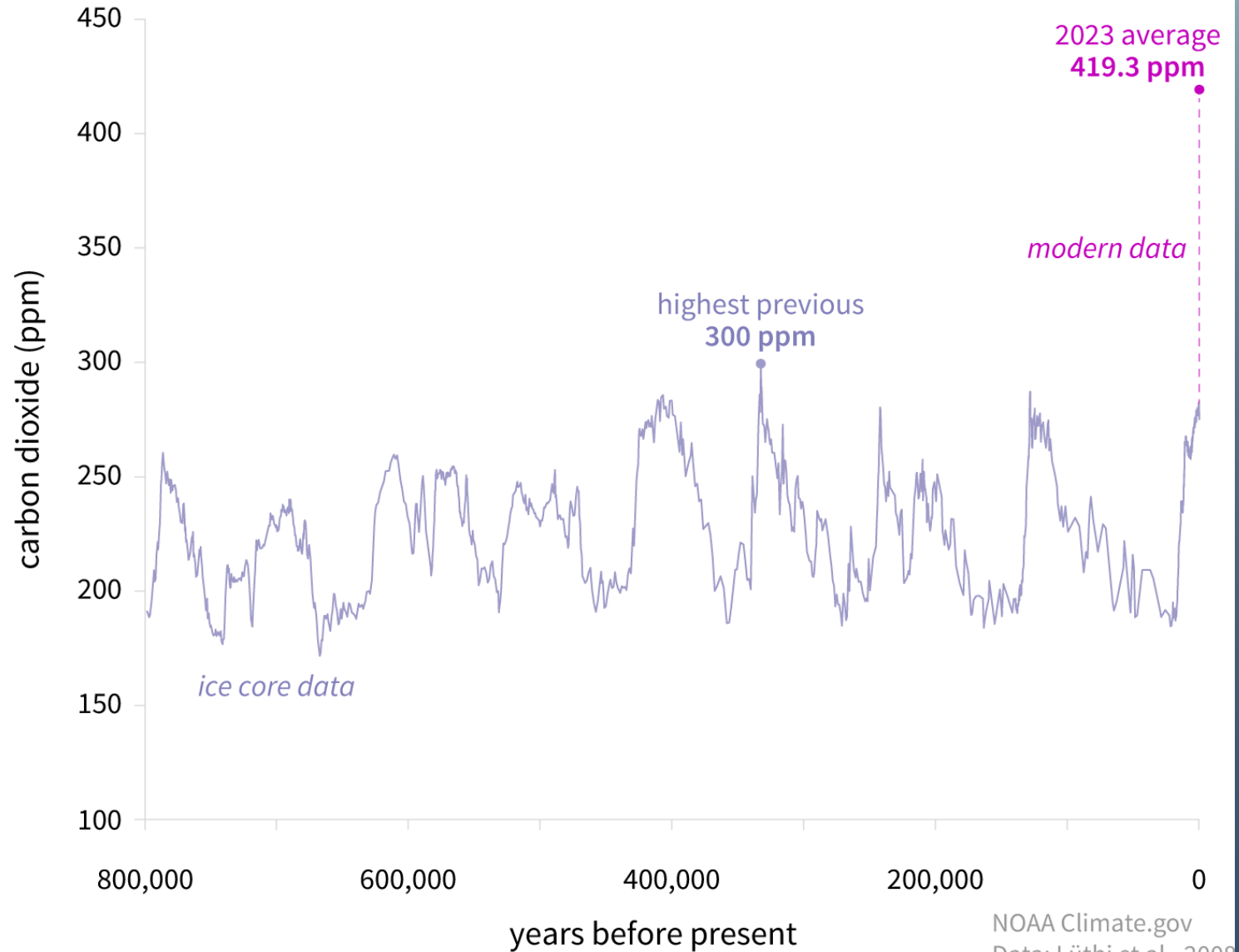


SCIENCE
ENGINEERING
DESIGN

Recent Monthly Mean CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

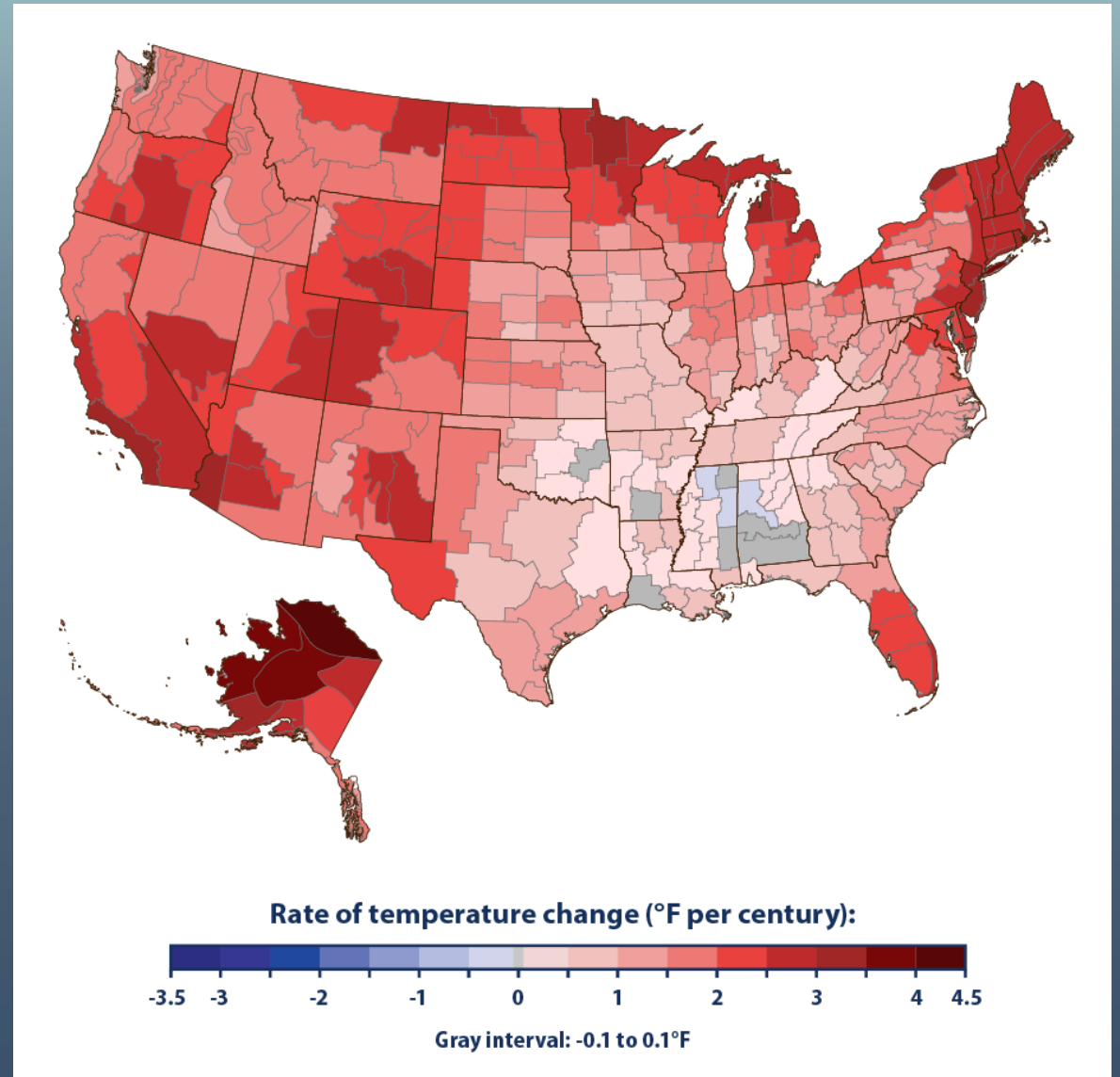


CARBON DIOXIDE OVER 800,000 YEARS



Temperature Change

- ✓ 1901 – 2021
- ✓ Increase rate of change in New England / Mid-Atlantic, Northeast Minnesota



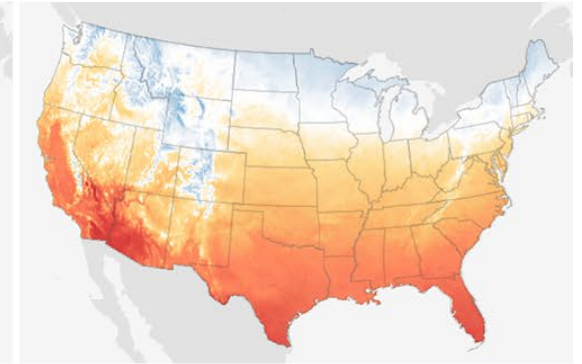
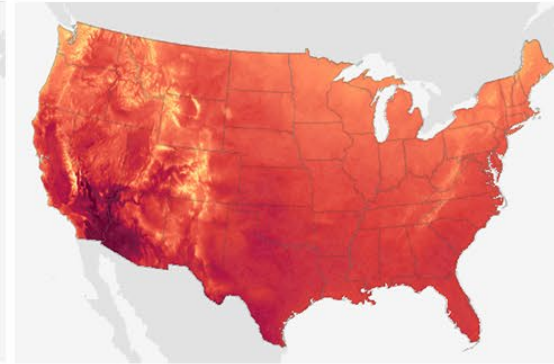
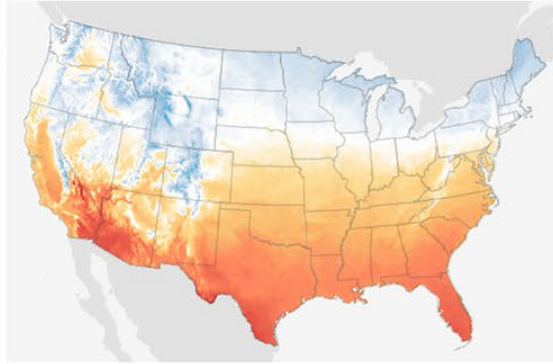
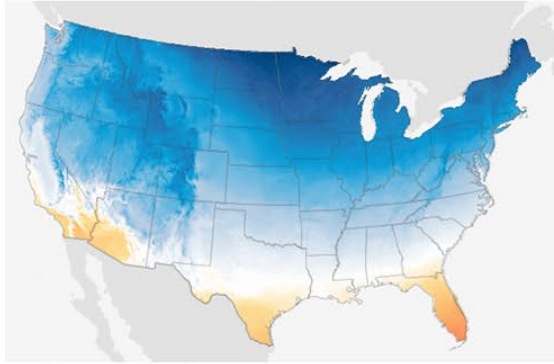
Projected changes in U.S. temperatures by mid-century

January

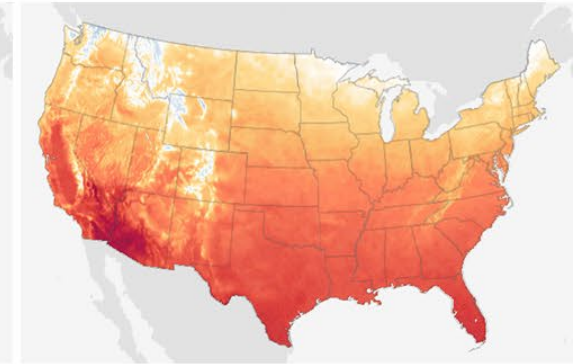
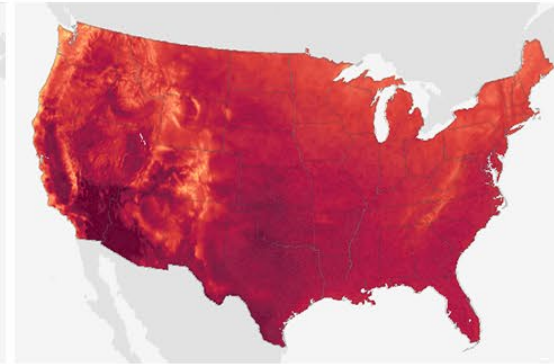
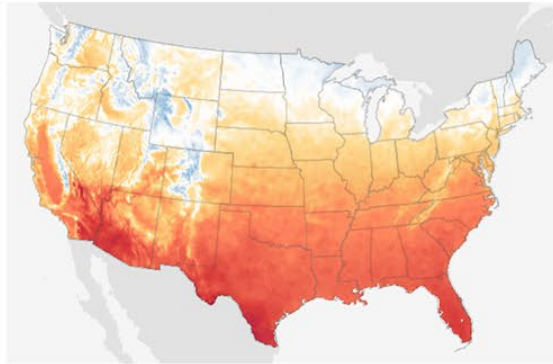
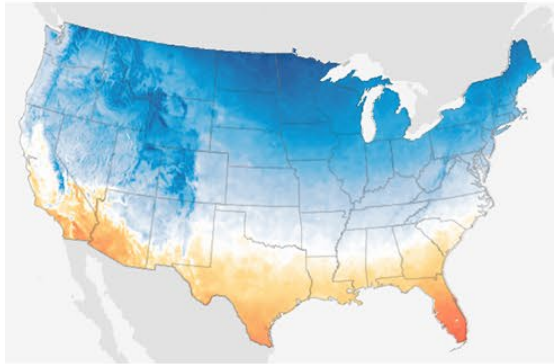
April

July

October

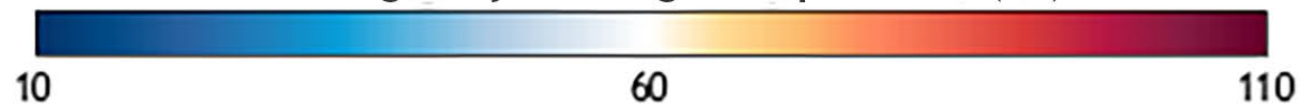


1981-2010 average



2060-2069, High emissions (RCP8.5)

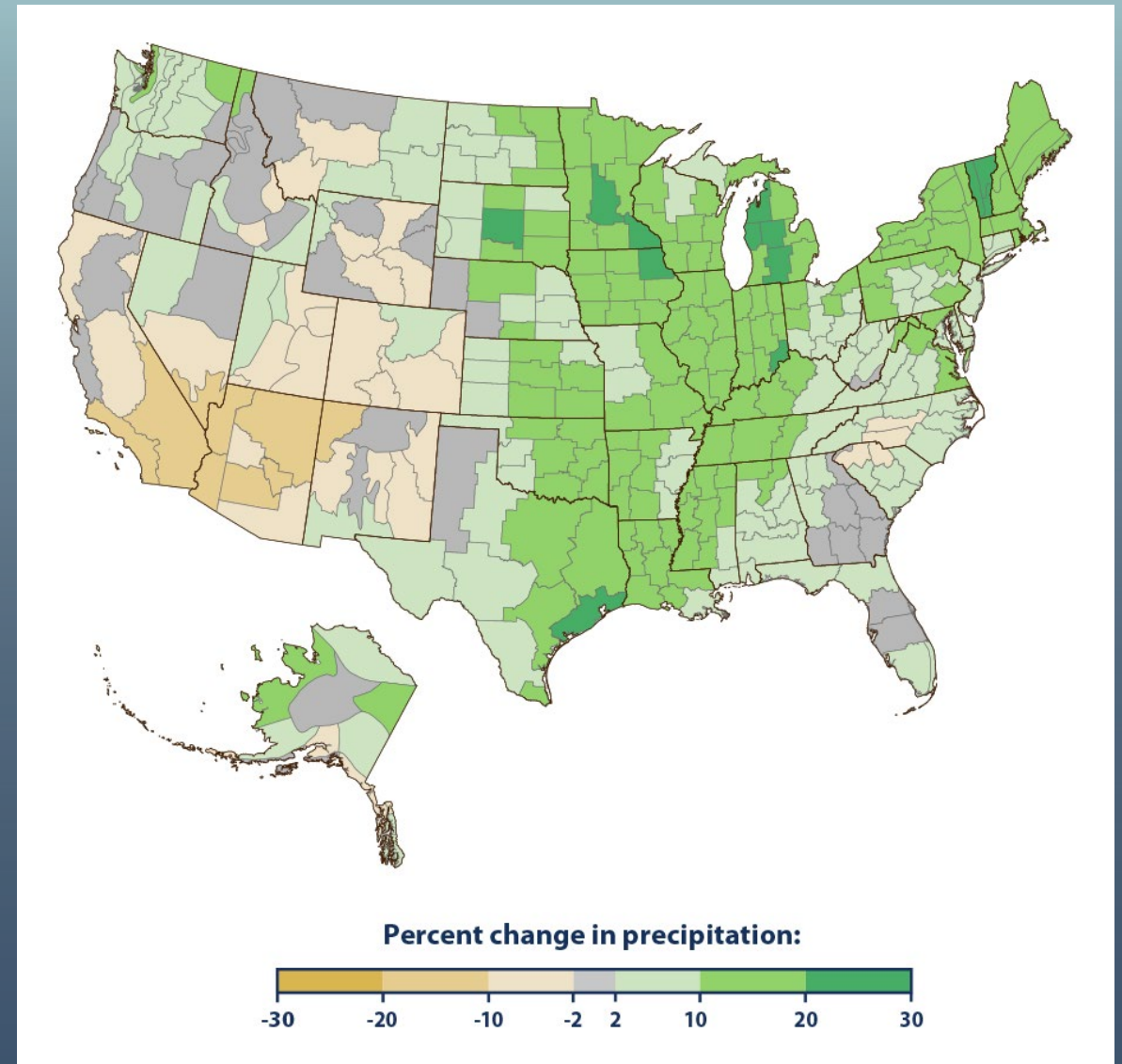
Average daytime high temperature (°F)



Climate.gov
Data: LOCA, PRISM

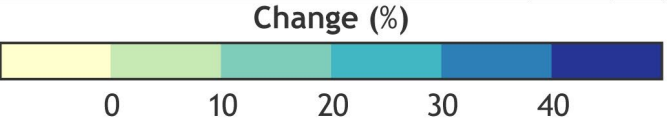
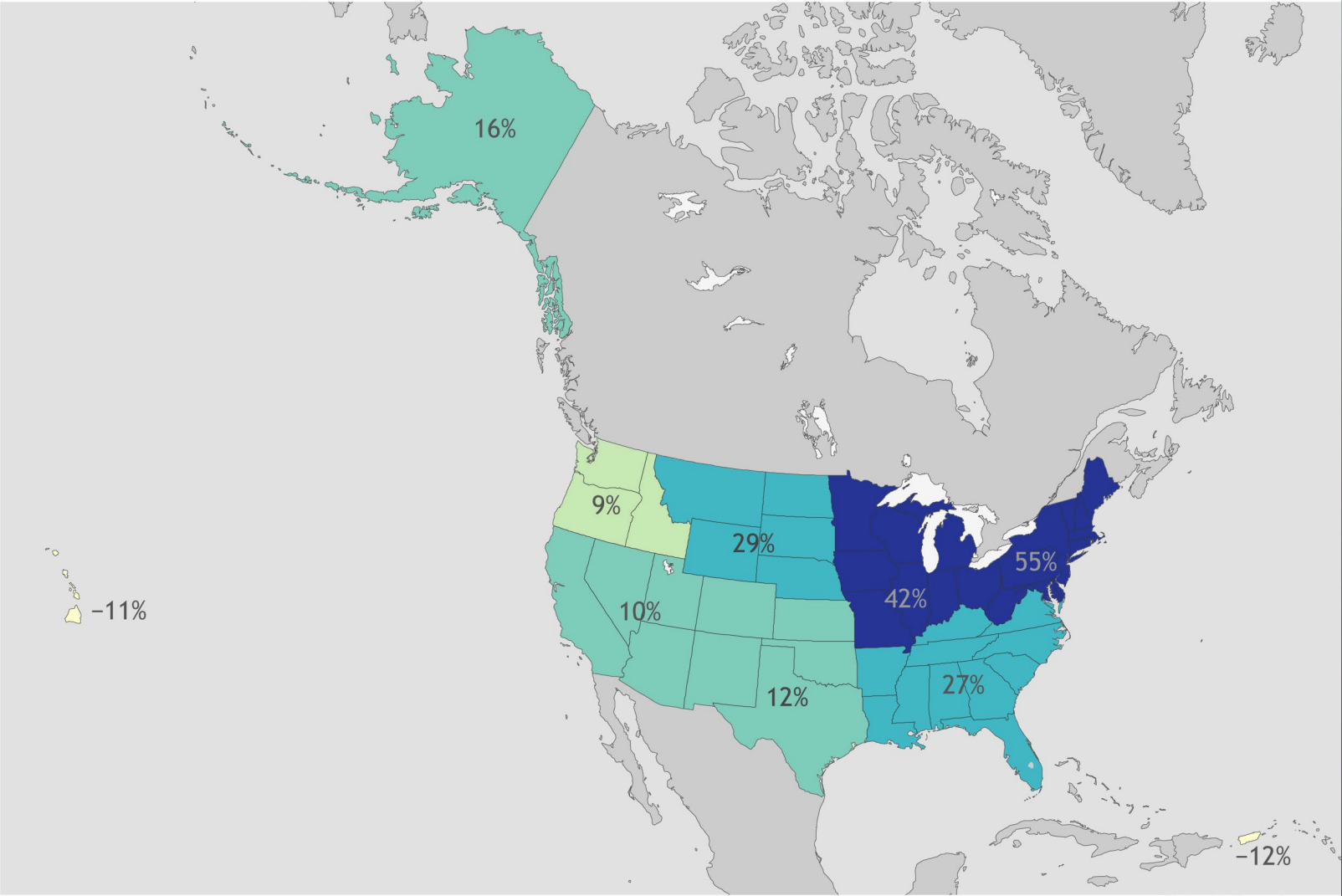
Precipitation Change

- ✓ 1901 – 2021
- ✓ Increase in Mississippi River Basin, New England, and Mid-Atlantic
- ✓ Contiguous US – 0.20" increase per decade



Recent Changes in Extreme Precipitation

Observed recent change in extreme precipitation, 1958–2016

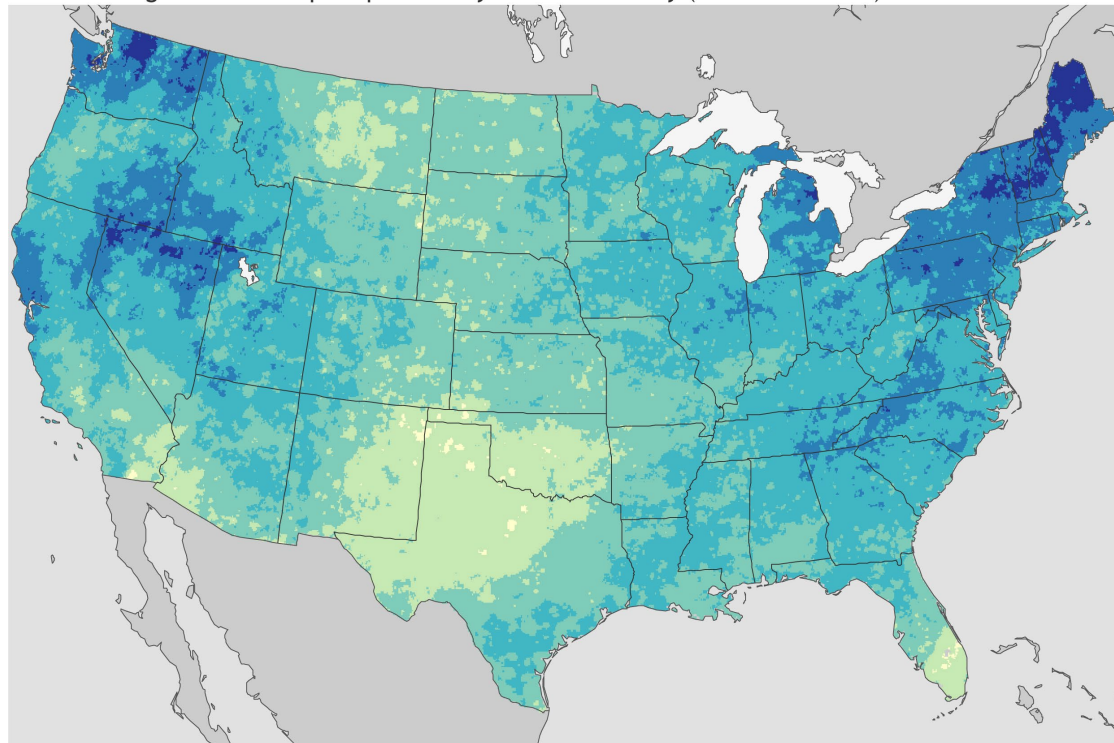


NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCA4



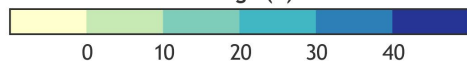
Source: NOAA
PRINCETONHYDRO.COM

Future change in extreme precipitation by late 21st century (lower emissions)



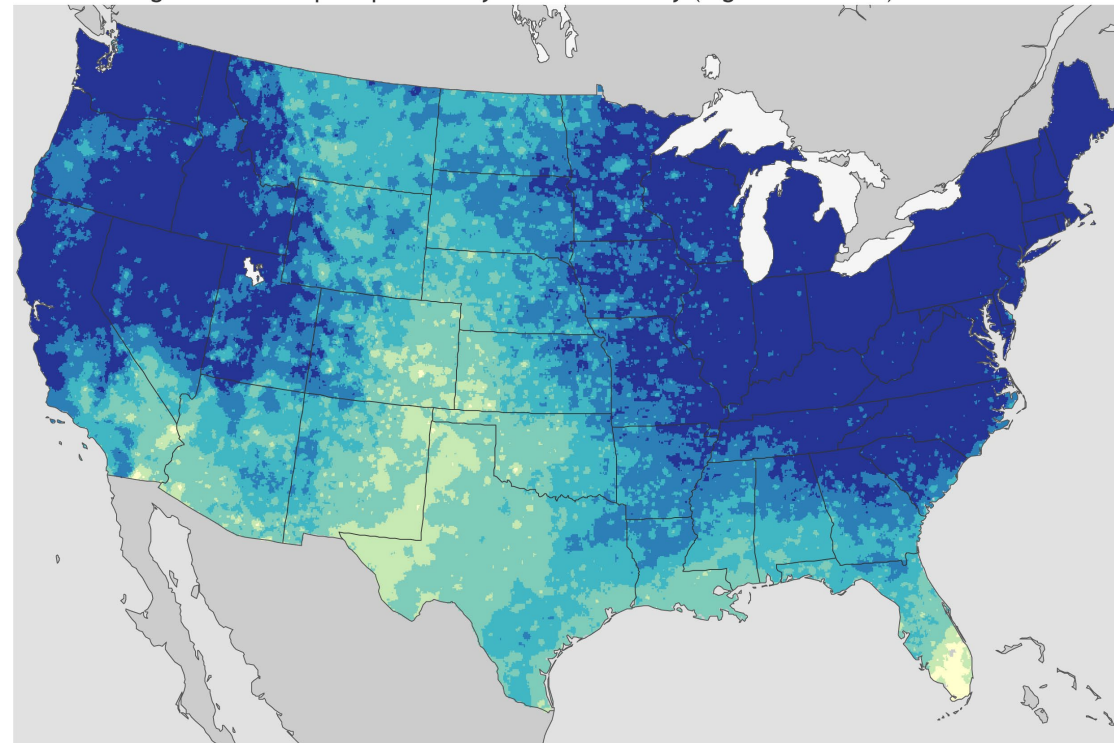
compared to 1986-2016

Change (%)



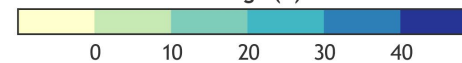
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCA4

Future change in extreme precipitation by late 21st century (higher emissions)



compared to 1986-2016

Change (%)



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCA4

Source: NOAA

Direct & Indirect Effects

Heat

- ✓ Warming temperatures
- ✓ Loss of ice cover
- ✓ Increase in evaporation
- ✓ Changes in mixing regimes
- ✓ Reductions in level
- ✓ Increased primary productivity
- ✓ Reduced ability to hold oxygen
- ✓ Changing fishery communities

Rainfall

- ✓ Increased stream discharge
- ✓ Changed stormwater flow / management
- ✓ Increase in NPS pollutant loading
- ✓ Changes in lake level
- ✓ Wetland habitat changes

Invasive Species

- ✓ Latitudinal migration
- ✓ Range retraction
- ✓ Increase in flood dispersal
- ✓ Construction of new reservoirs
- ✓ Increased global trade

Heat

Lake Temperature Change

- 1985 – 2009
- Satellite measures of surface water temperature change
- Sharma, et al., 2015

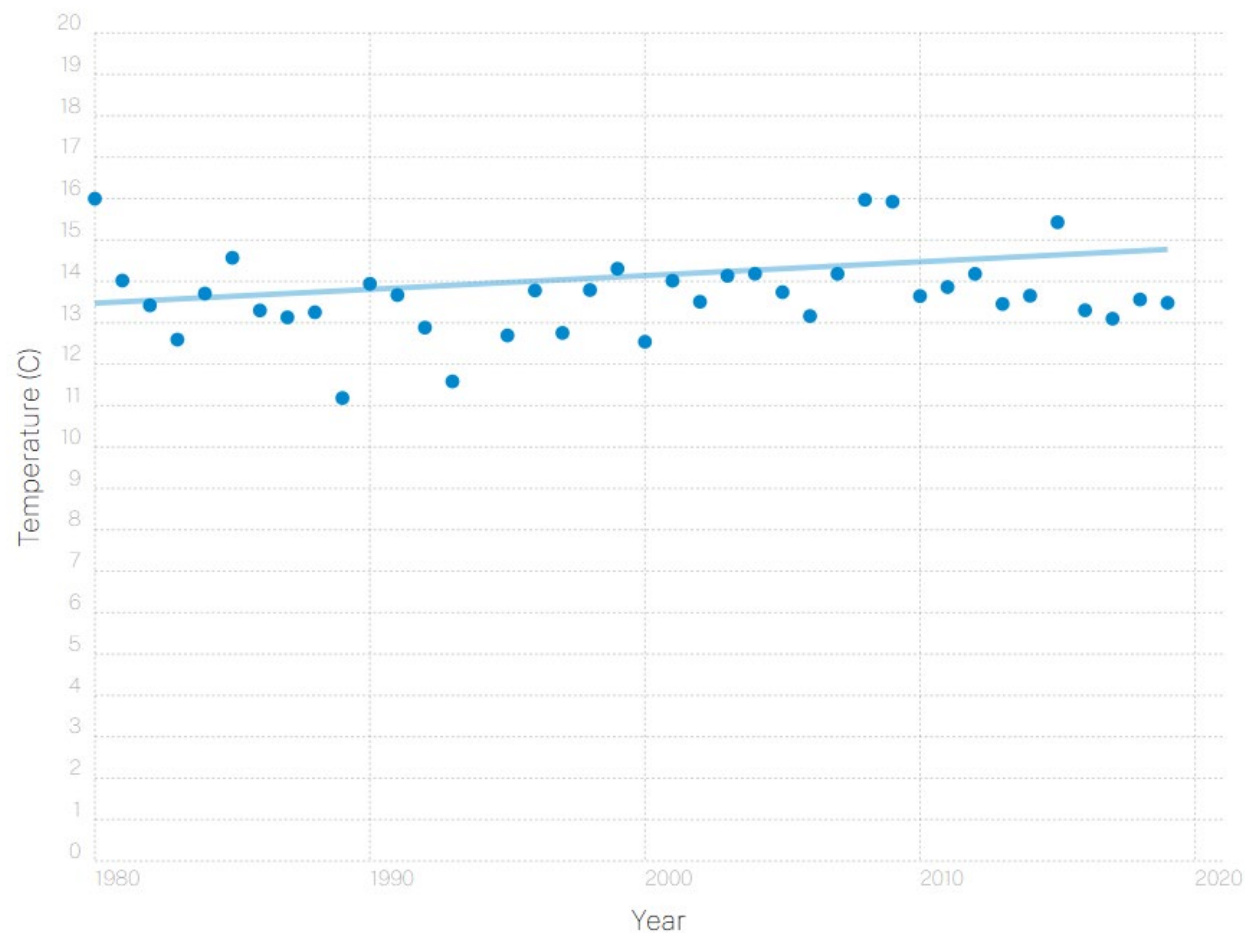


Lake George Temperature

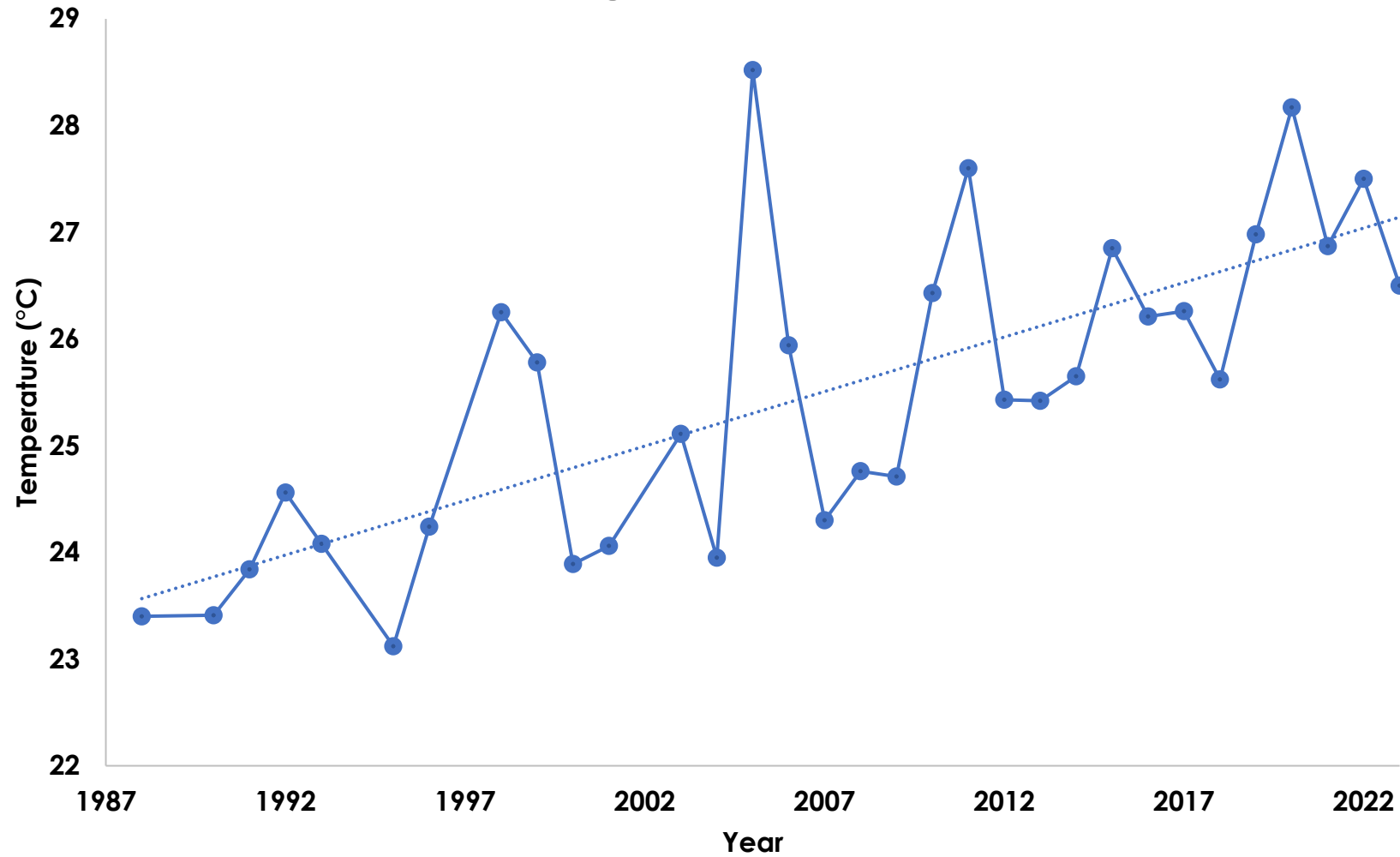
Temperature in Upper 10 m
+1.3°C over 40 years

Source: The Jefferson Project

Lake temperature in the top 10 meters of water has increased by 1.3°C (2.5°F) over 40 years.

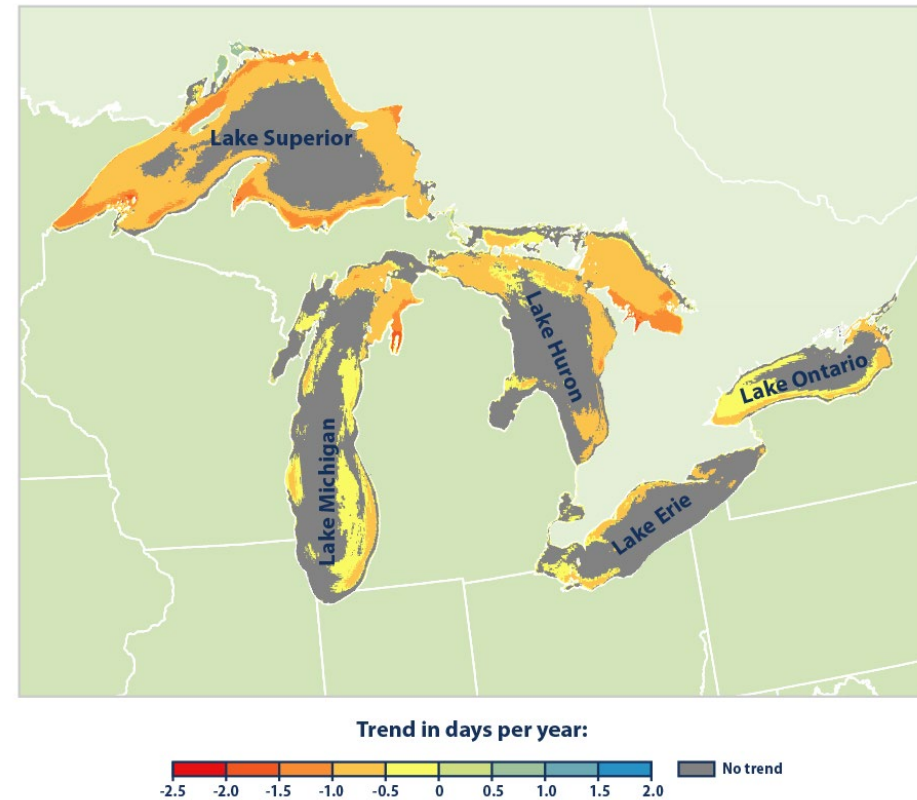
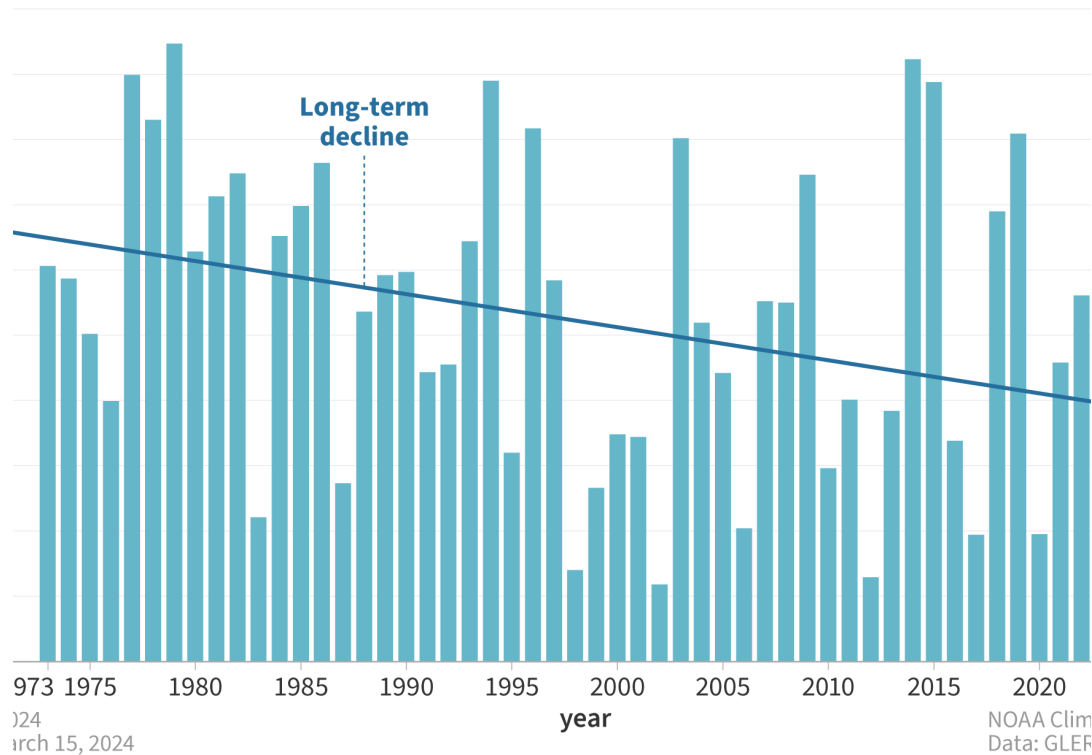


Lake Hopatcong July Surface Temperature



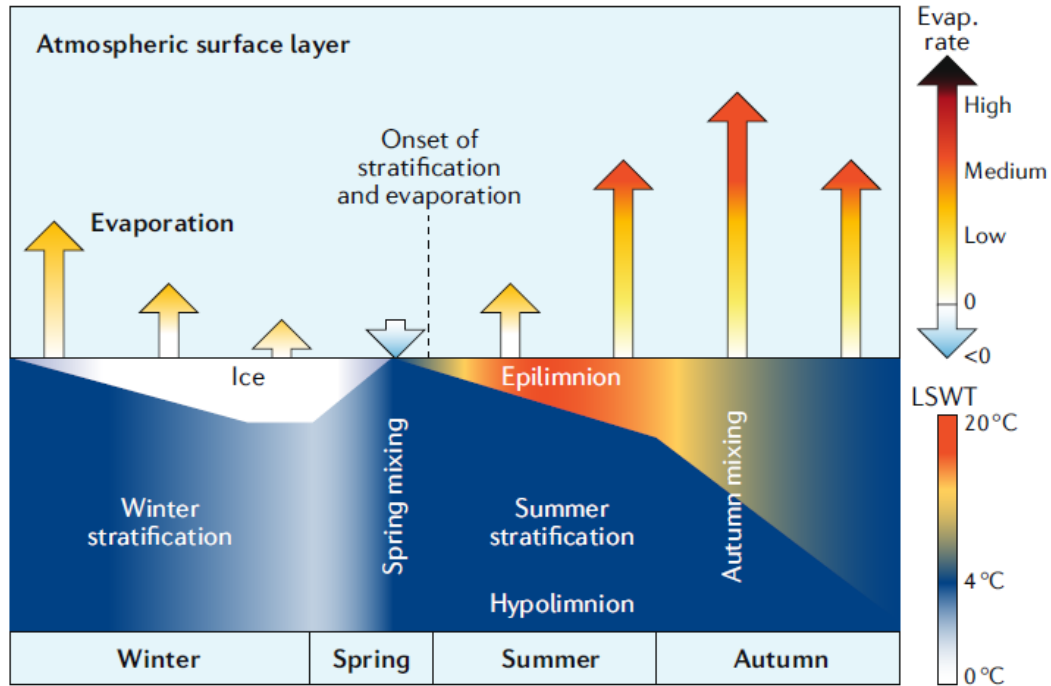
Ice Cover

Lakes yearly maximum ice concentration (1973-2024)

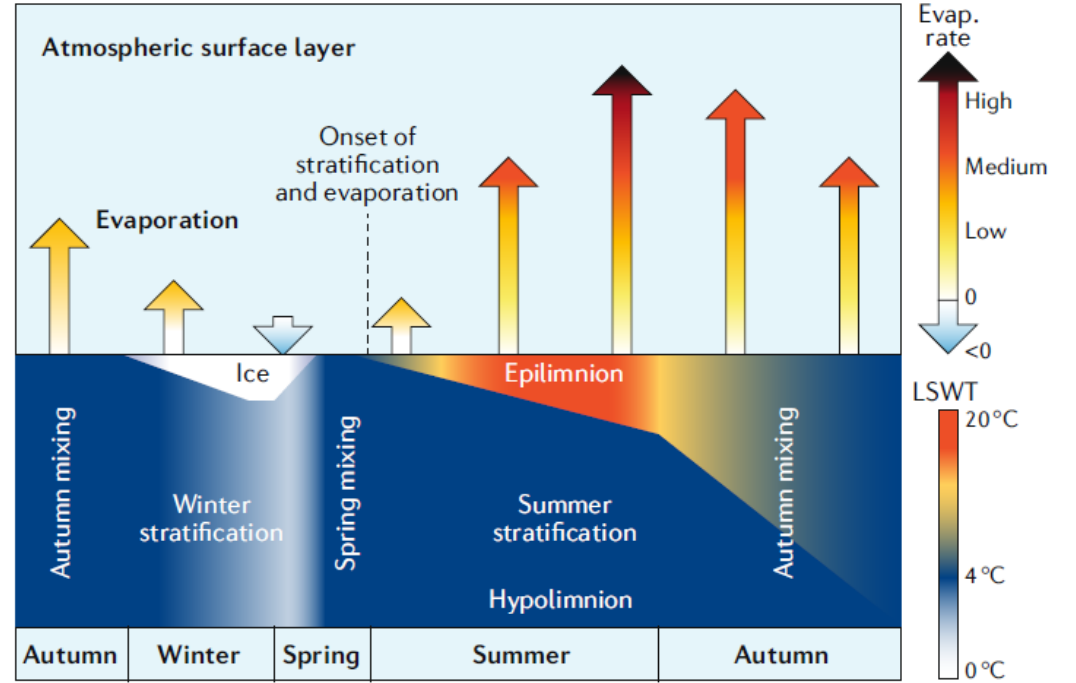


Thermal and Mixing Regimes

a Current climate: dimictic lake



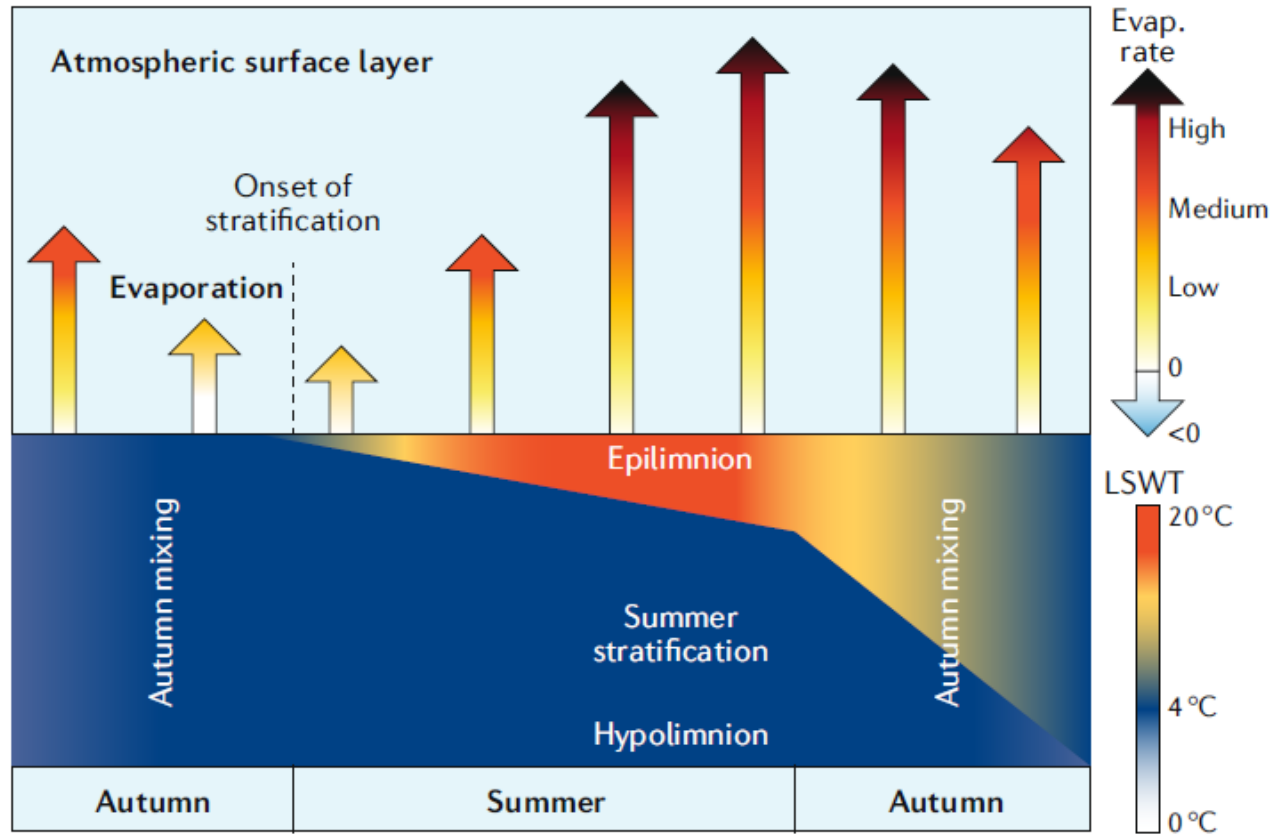
b Warming climate: early stratification



Source: Woolway, et al., 2020

Thermal and Mixing Regimes - Future

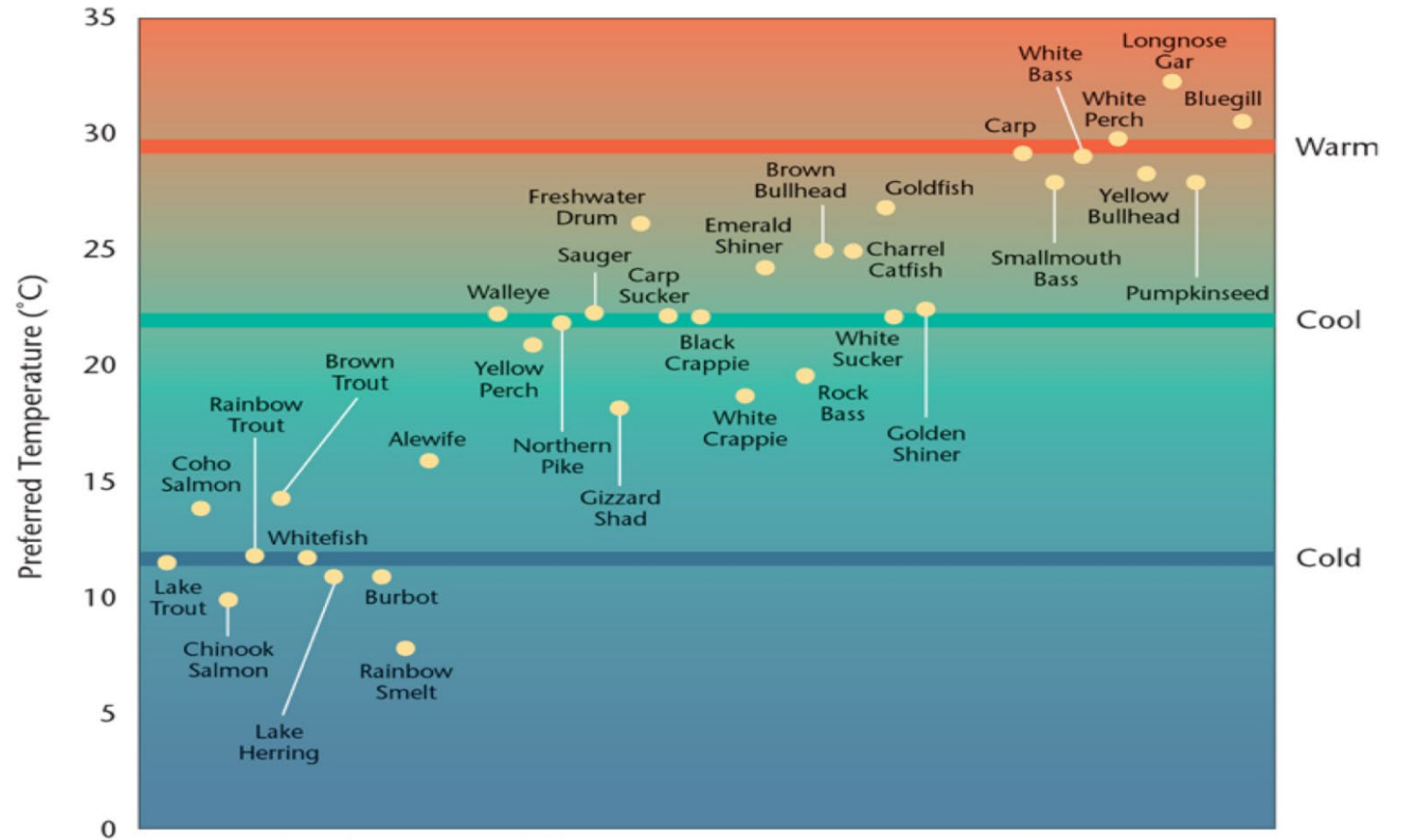
c Future climate: monomictic lake



Source: Woolway, et al., 2020

Fish Distributions

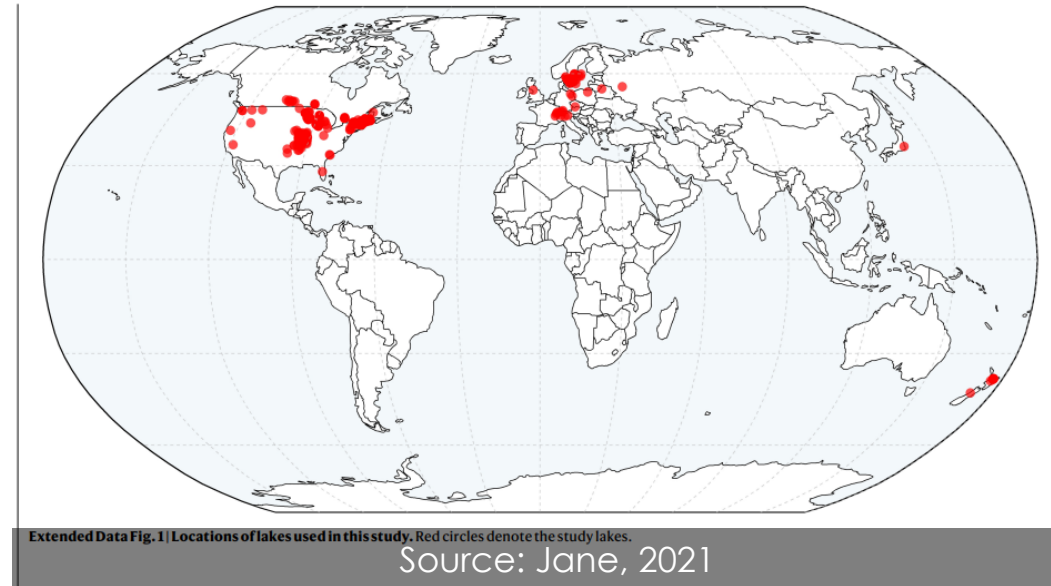
FIGURE 23
Temperature Groupings of Common Great Lakes Fish
from page 53



Source: Based on information provided by Brian Shuter
 Credit: Amanda Wait/DG Communications

Dissolved Oxygen Depletion

- Jane et al., (2021) looked at 393 lakes with over 45,000 DO/Temperature profiles from 1941 to 2017
- 6% reduction in surface DO and 19% reduction in deep DO
- DO declines in lakes 2.8 to 9.3 times greater than in ocean environments



Precipitation

Lake Levels





Source: LCBP

Source: mprnews.org

Shoreline Erosion

Increased Discharge / Nutrient Loading



April 5, 2005 Tanghasneck Creek photo by Bill Hecht



April 5, 2005 CAYUGA LAKE view south from Tawaline Road photo by Bill Hecht

Invasive Species

Vector and Habitat Changes



INCREASED FLOODING –
MORE DISPERSAL



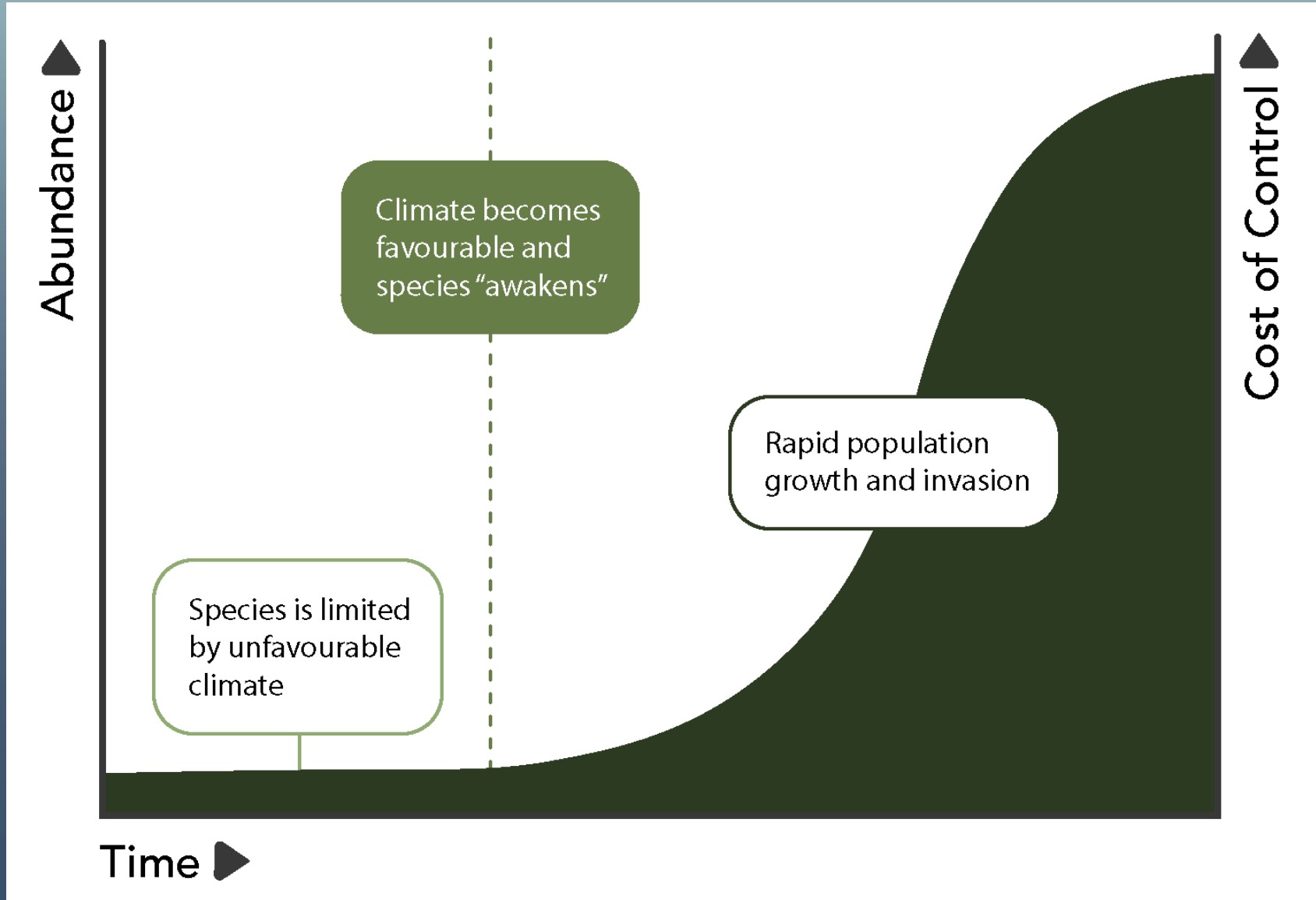
REDUCED COLD
TEMPERATURE ALLOW
NORTHERN MIGRATION



INCREASED HEAT IN
SOUTHERN RANGE CAUSES
NATIVES TO RETRACT NORTH

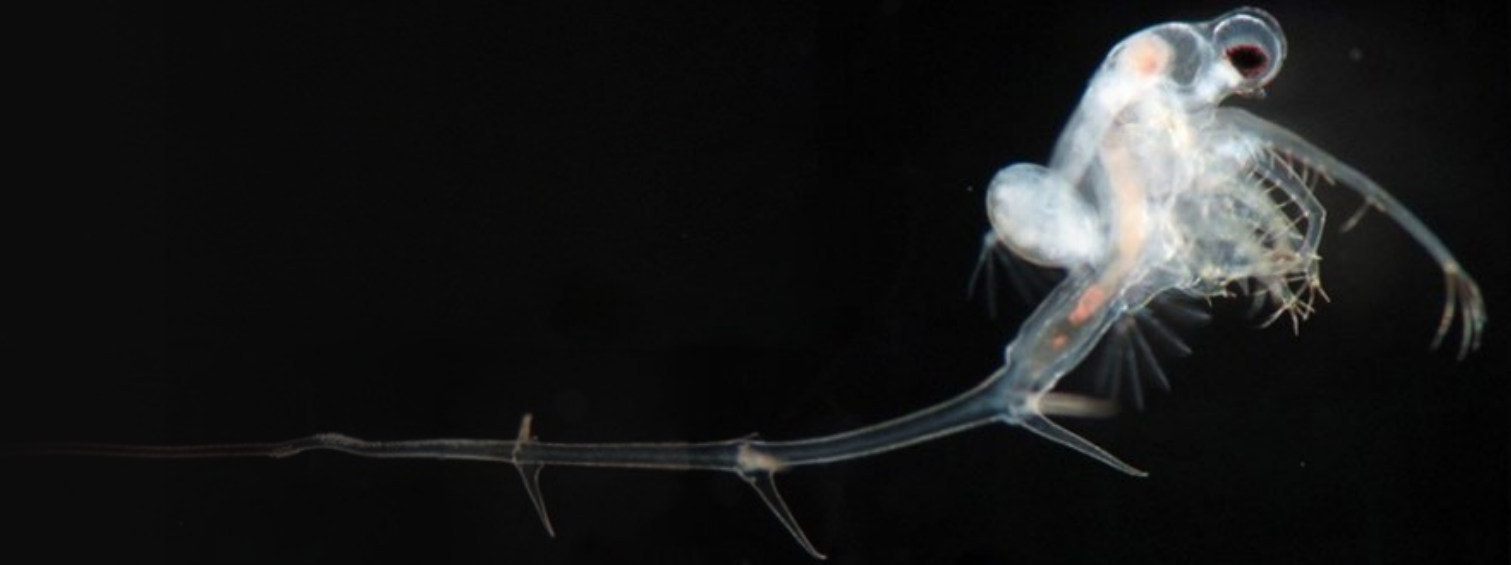


INCREASED RESERVOIR
CONSTRUCTION /
RECREATION AS HOTSPOTS

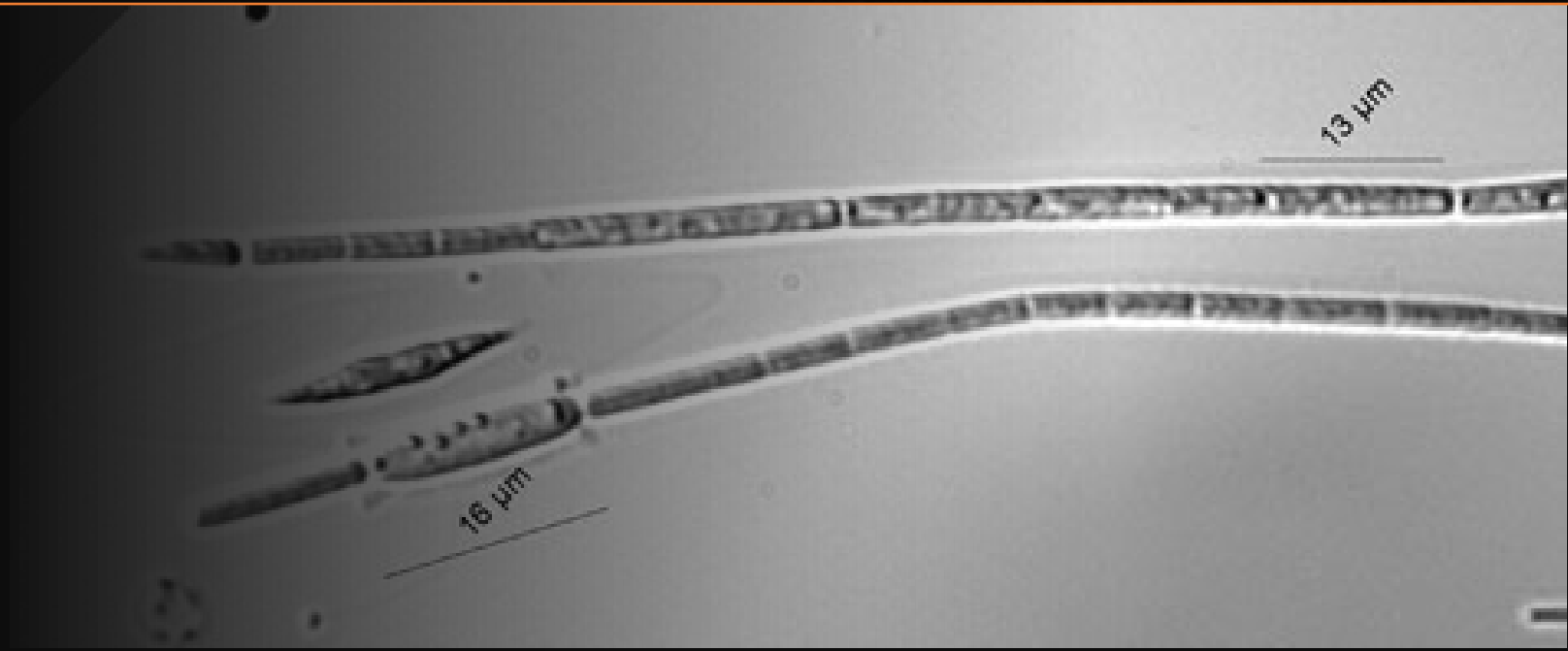


Source: ICAIS

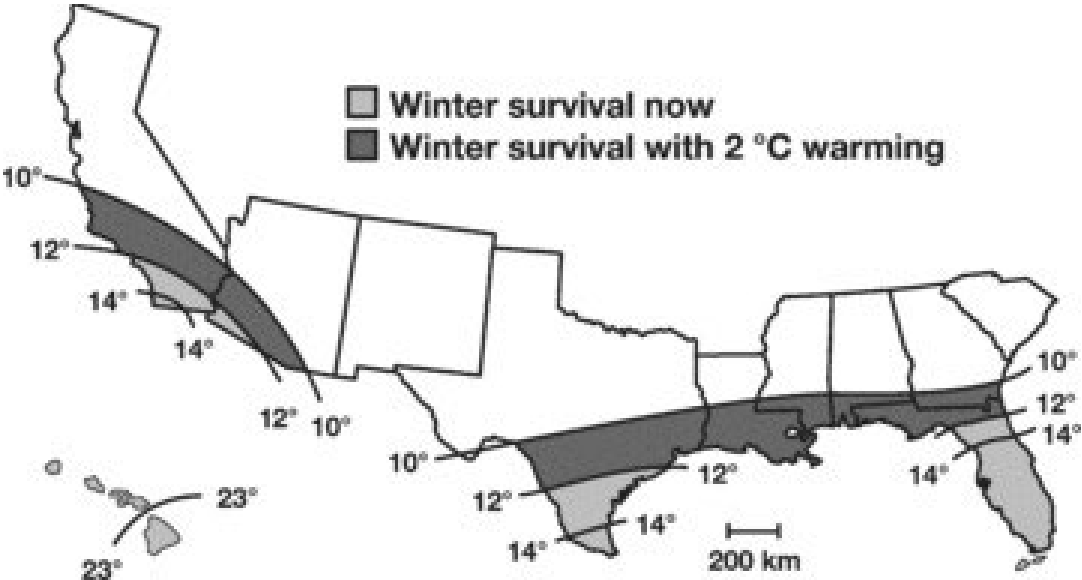
Plankton



Source: Michigan State University



Migration



Source: Bennett et al., 1997



Source: SC Fish Keeping



UGA5270022

Source: tnic.org



UGA5274075

Source: tnic.org



Photo by:
Richard Old
www.xidservices.com

UGA5240024

Source: tnic.org / Richard Old



UGA2132054

Source: Wilfredo Robles

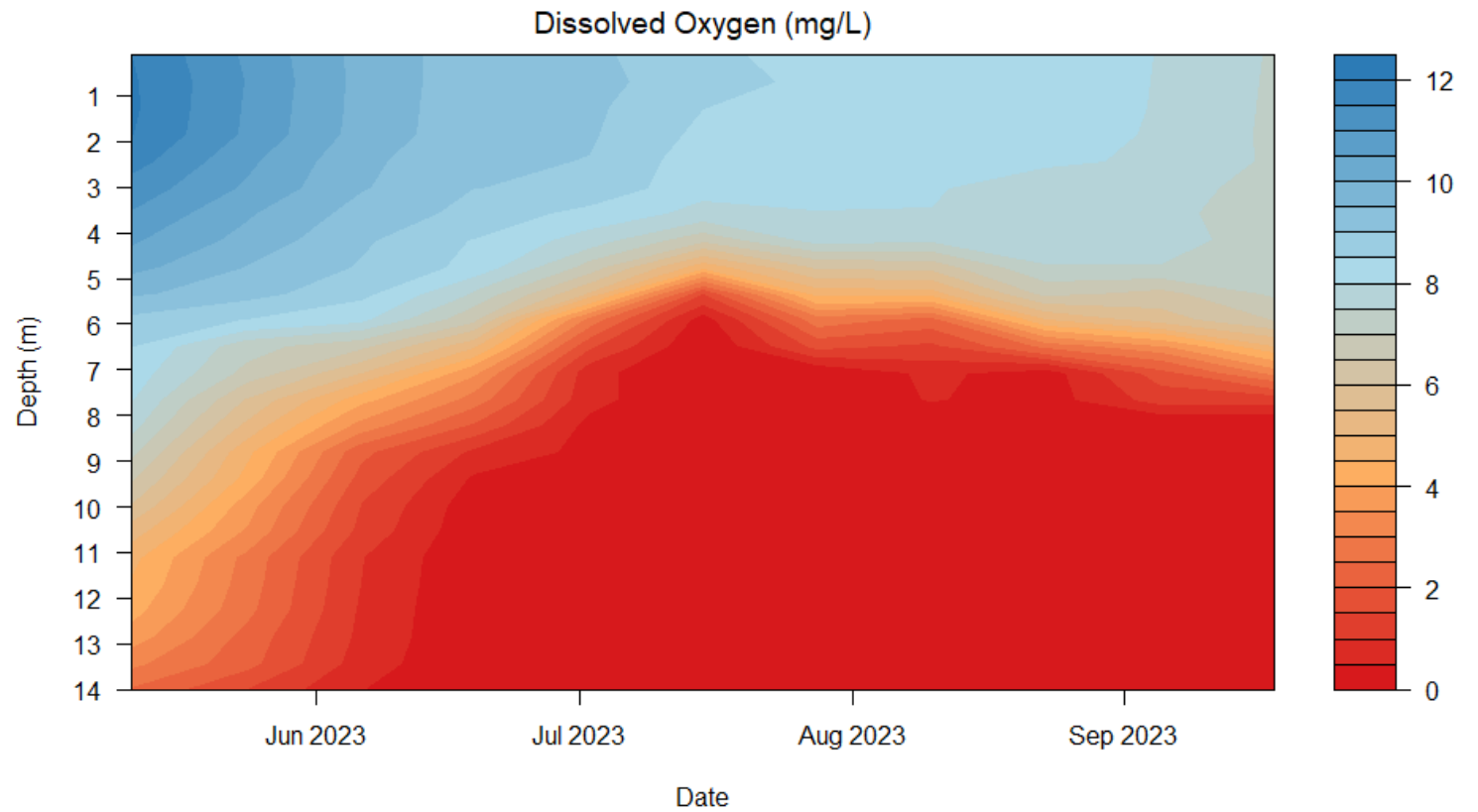


UGA5079024

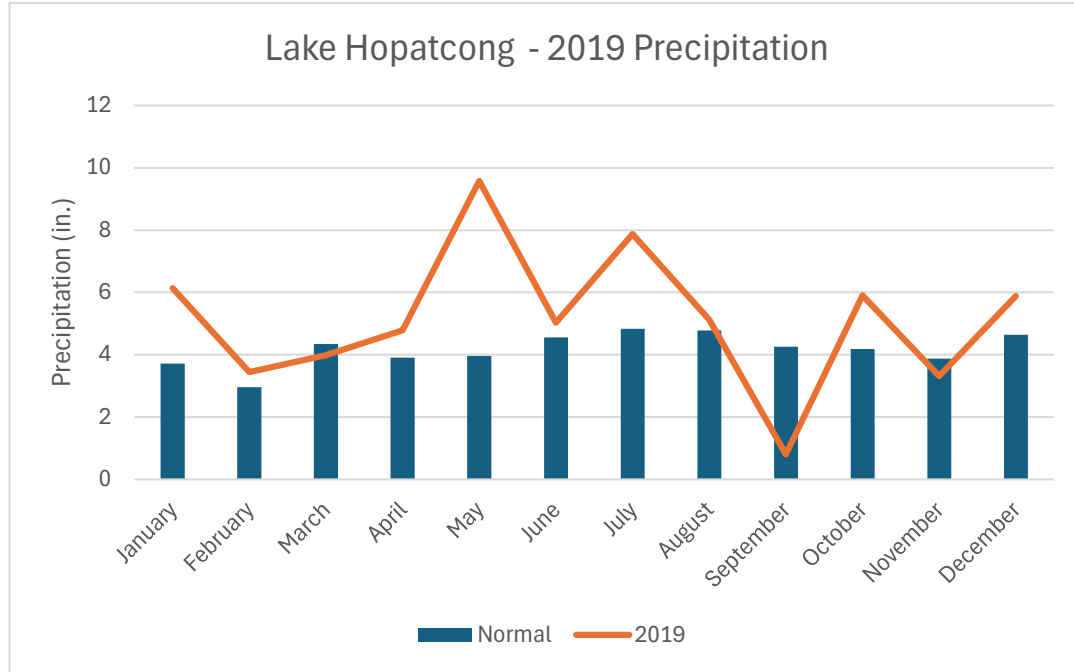
Source: Troy Evans

Implications for Management

Increasing Anoxia

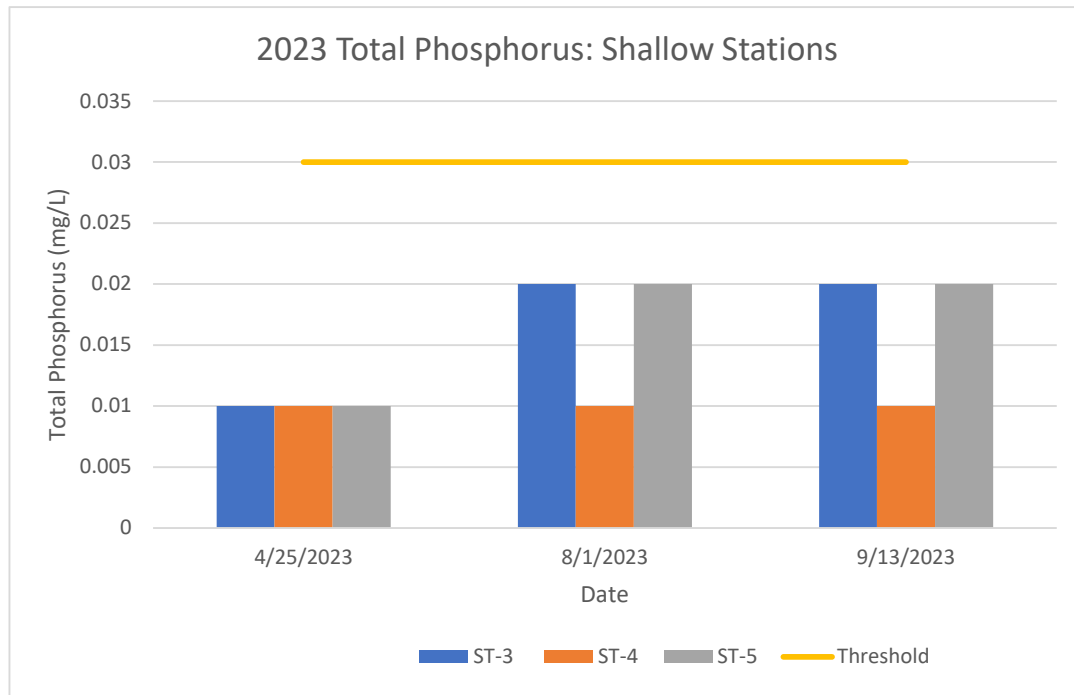


Heavy Rainfall / HABs



Source: NJDEP

Late-Season HABs / Low P



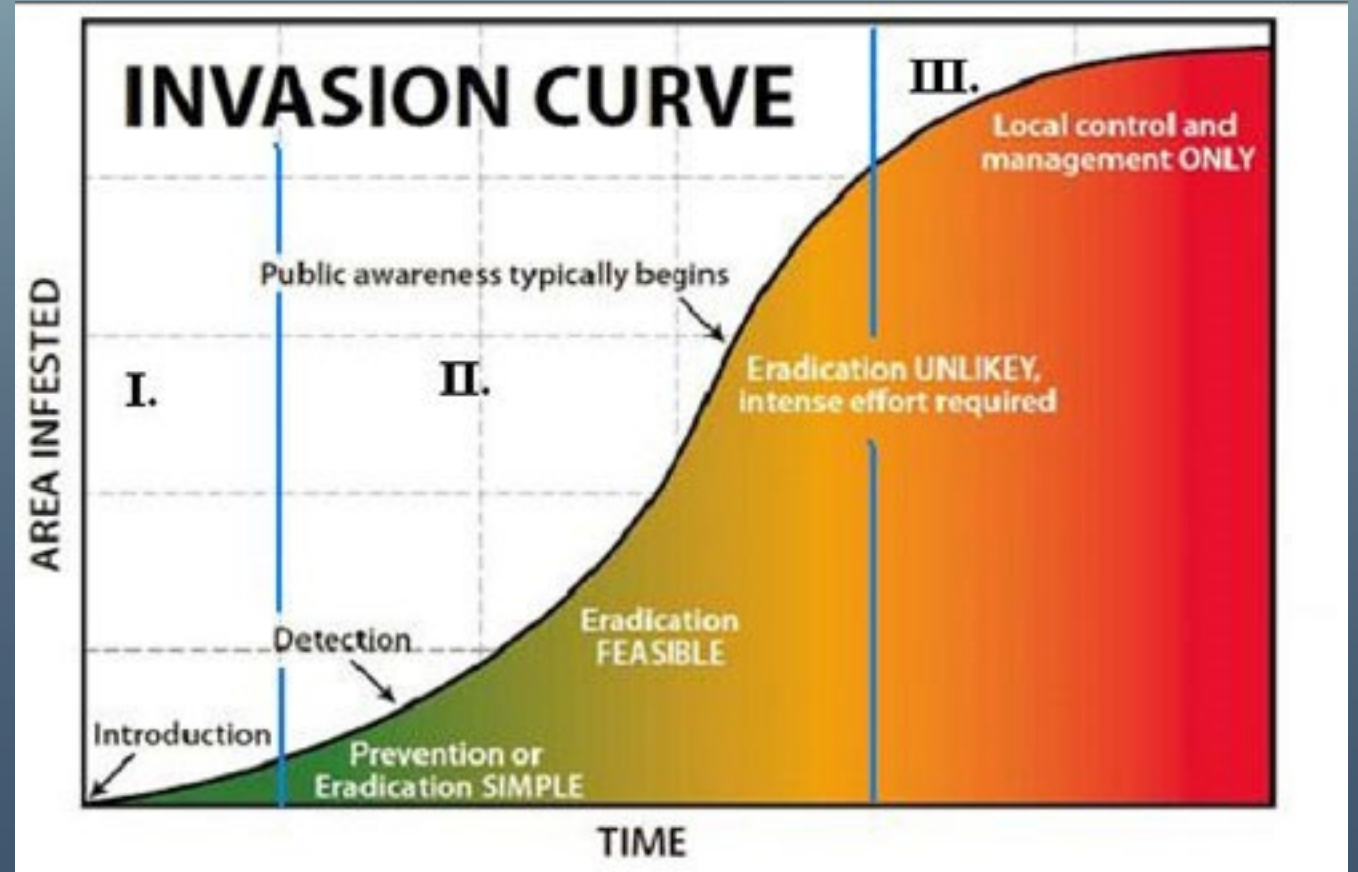


Stormwater Design for the Future

- NJ Inland Flood Protection Rule
- Requires use of projected precipitation when calculating flood elevations
- Design Flood Elevation
 - 3' above FEMAs current 100-year flood elevation

Invasive Species

- ✓ Education and dissemination of knowledge of potential new invaders
- ✓ Frequent monitoring to detect new populations
- ✓ Plan in place to address new detections



Source: Cornell Cooperative Extension

QUESTIONS?



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THANK
YOU!

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