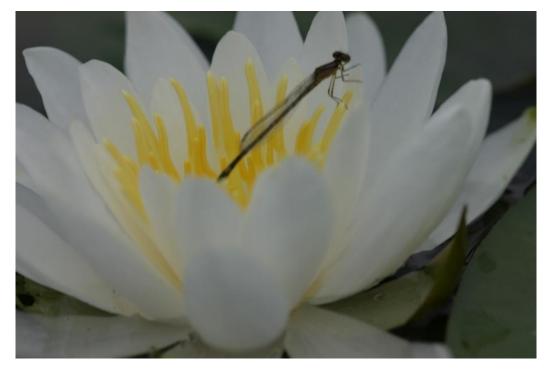
Limnology An Introduction



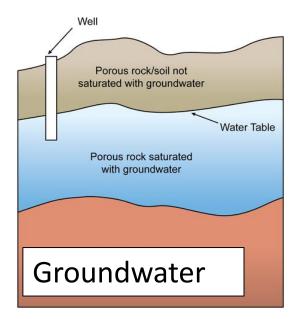
Susan Knight April 2019





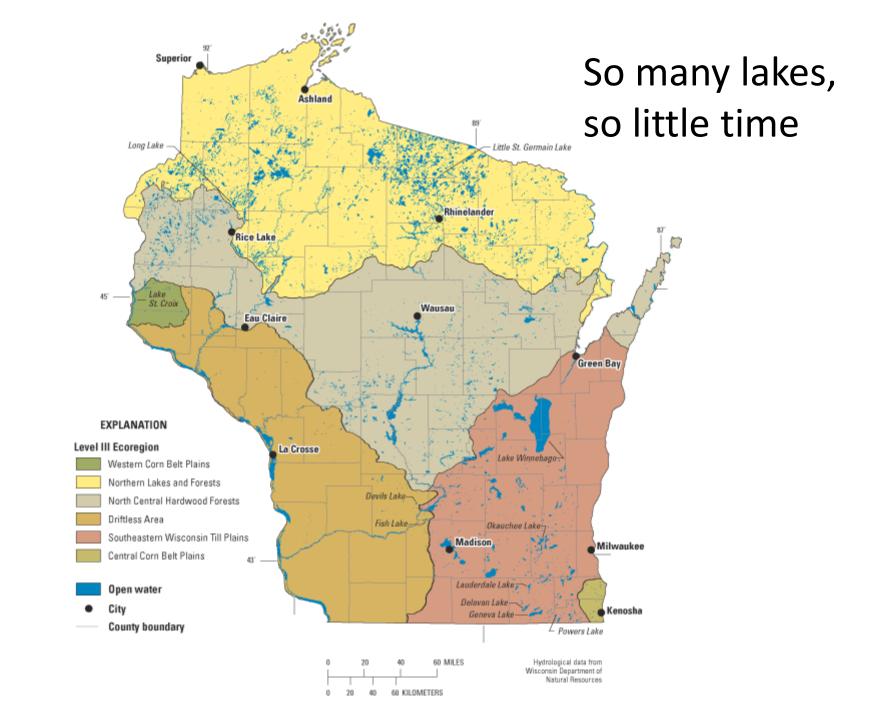


Physics



Biology





Why do Neighboring Lakes Differ?

- Lake Area: tiny to >3000 acres
- Chemistry
 - Landscape position
 - Nutrients, especially phosphorus
 - Susceptible to Acidification
- Color: Blue, Green, and Brown
- Water Clarity: Clear to Not Clear
- Boat Use: Crowded to Uncrowded
- Number of Fish Species: 0 to 37



Individual Lake vs



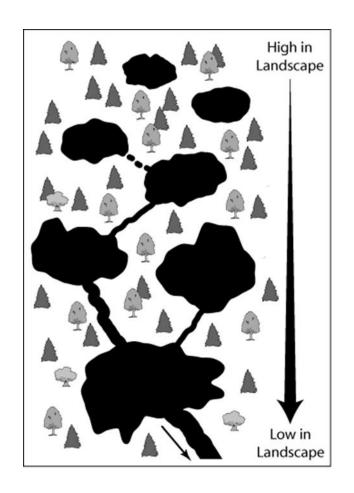


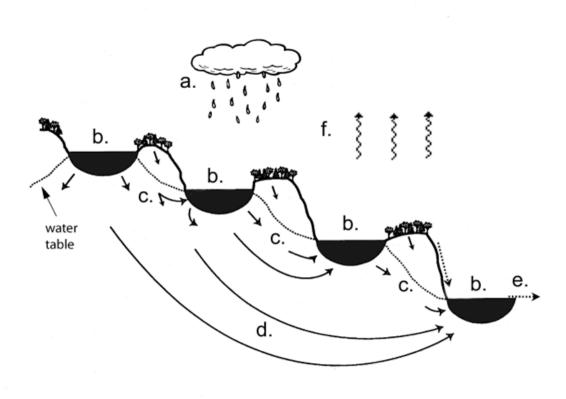




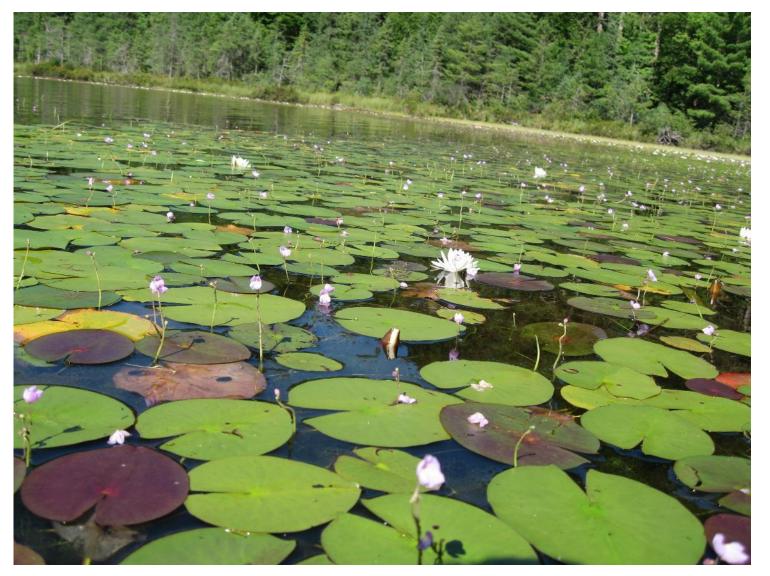
Where does the water come from?

Balance of precipitation, groundwater and stream inputs matters to lake physics, chemistry, biology





Important elements and compounds...



- Oxygen
- Phosphorus
- Nitrogen
- Alkalinity
- Conductance
- pH (acidity)
- Water (especially odd)

...are inextricably linked to biological processes

- Primary Productivity:
 Growth of phytoplankton
 and plants
- Zooplankton, Invertebrates
- Forage Fish
- Large Fish



Nutrients in lakes

Phosphorus

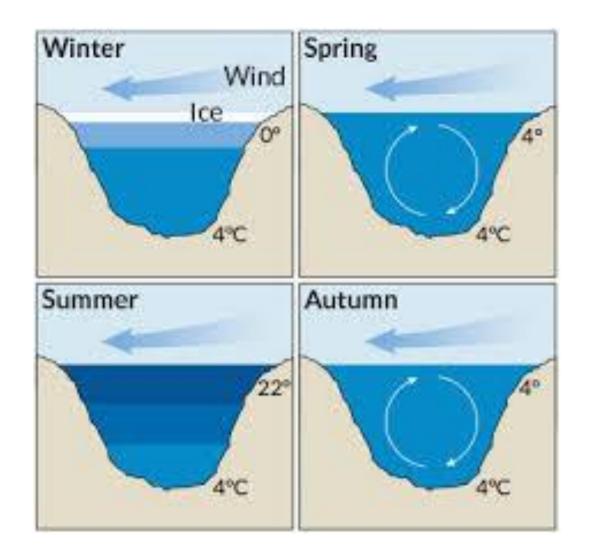
- Most often the limiting nutrient in lakes
- More P often means more algae
- More algae often means greener water
- Greener water often means impaired water

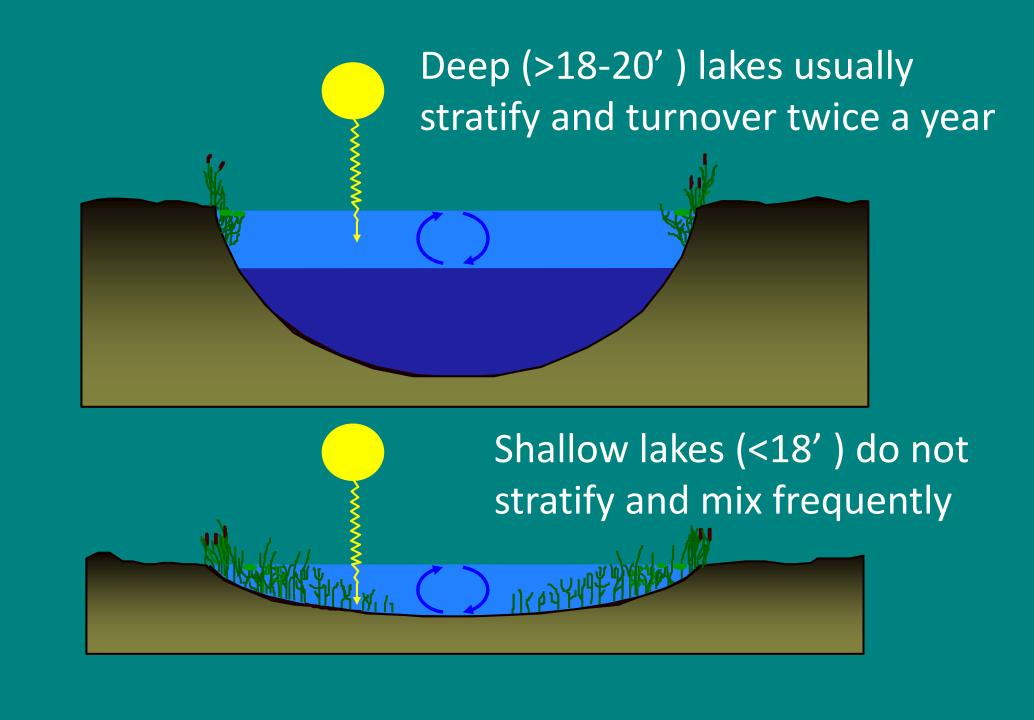
Nitrogen

- Lakes less often N limited
- Some cyanobacteria can fix N, making it available for uptake by algae and other primary producers
- In lakes with plenty of P, may get N-fixing cyanobacteria (bluegreen) blooms

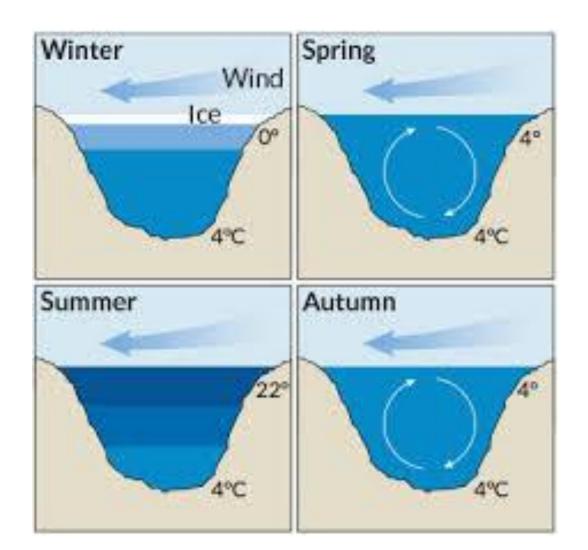
Stratification

Deep lakes form layers of different temperatures, densities in summer and winter





...More on stratification and phosphorus

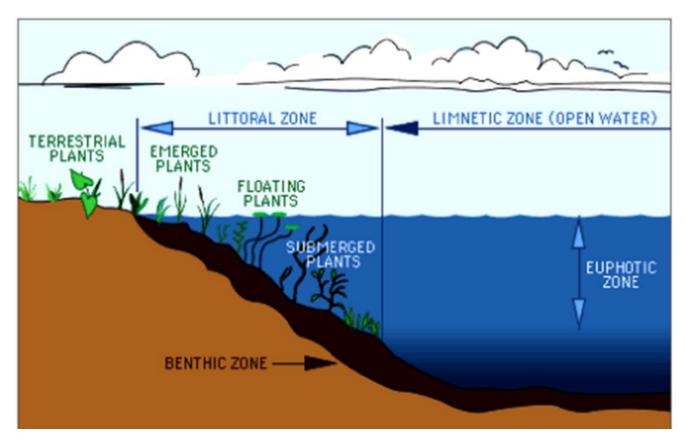


- 1. There may be no oxygen at the bottom of a lake in late summer.
- 2. When there is no oxygen, the phosphorus is not bound to iron, and the phosphorus is free for uptake.
- 3. When a stratified lake turns over in spring and fall, phosphorus-rich and oxygen-poor water at the bottom circulates and may cause algal blooms (internal loading).
- 4. Shallow lakes mix frequently, and have a different phosphorus dynamic than deep lakes.

Lake zones

Littoral zone – area where plants are growing, shallow water Benthic zone – bottom

Pelagic area – deep or open water (limnetic zone)



Littoral Zone

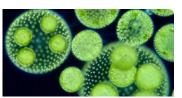


Wood, plants, and algae in the littoral zone are very important to the lake ecosystem.



Food Webs

- Photosynthesis = 1° production $CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow Sugar + O_2$
- Photosynthesis by algae, plants
- Zooplankton eat algae
- Small fish eat zooplankton
- Large fish eat smaller fish
- Larger fish eaters eat large fish









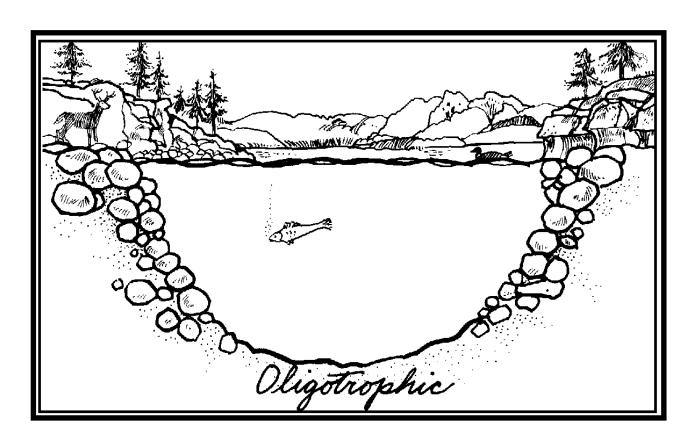
Trophic Cascade



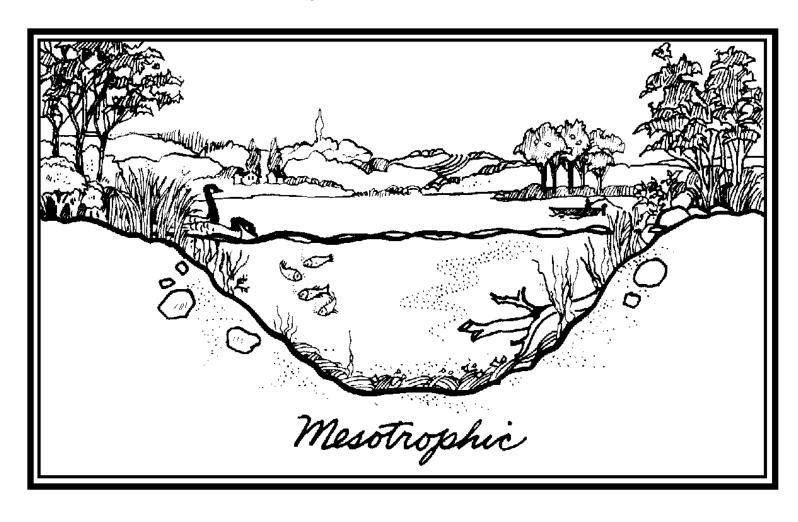


Trophic state

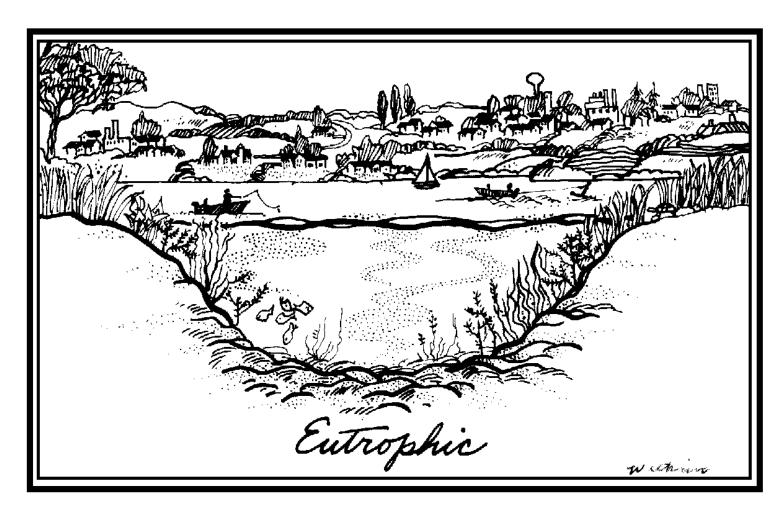
Describes productivity



Trophic state



Trophic state

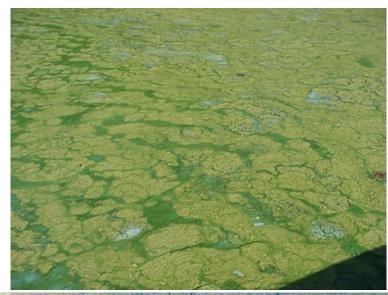


- Human-caused Eutrophication
- Invasive Species
- Climate Change
- Shoreland Destruction
- Pollution
- Lake level changes





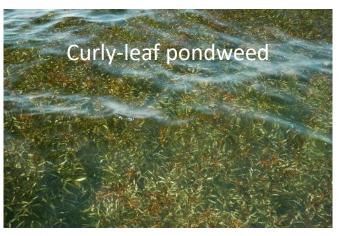
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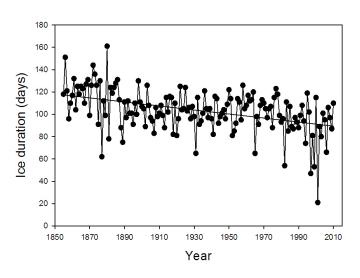


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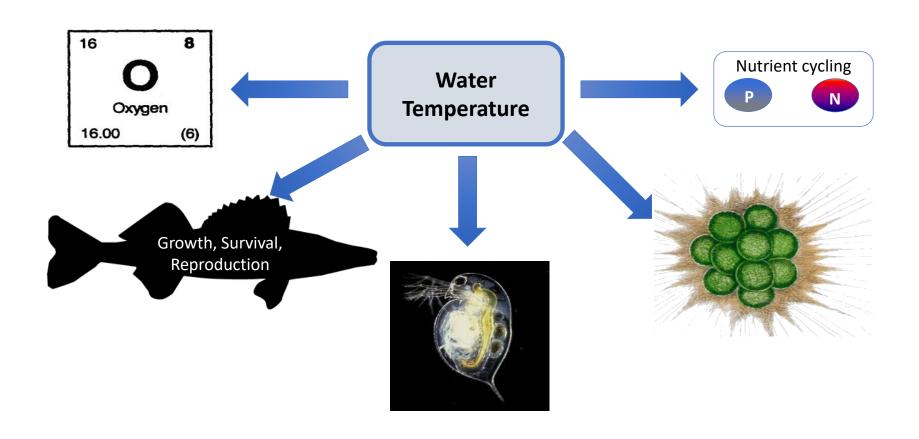
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Why is Climate Change Important in Lakes?

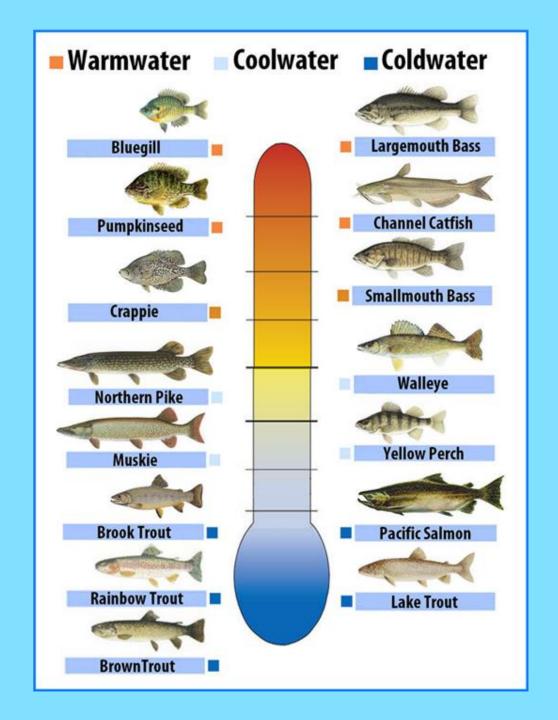
Temperature is an ecological "master factor"



Temperature is vitally important for fish

Species 'thermal niche'

Determines metabolic and other rates



- Cultural Eutrophication
- Invasive Species
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- Invasive Species
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- Cultural Eutrophication
- Invasive Species
- Climate Change
- Shoreland Destruction
- Pollution
- Lake level changes
 - Natural cycles
 - Climate change causes











Questions?