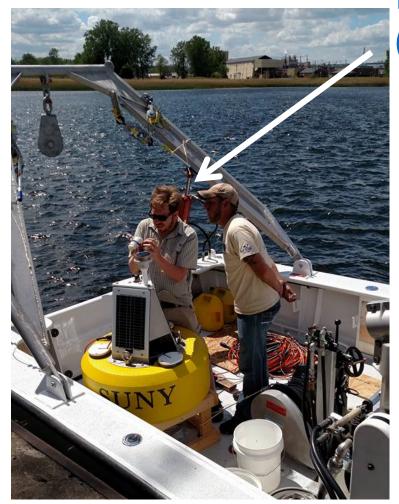






Temperatures in L. Champlain: Can climate research be of use to anglers? Eric M. Leibensperger (SUNY Plattsburgh) Mark Malchoff (L. Champlain Sea Grant)



Eric M. Leibensperger (eleib003@plattsburgh.edu)



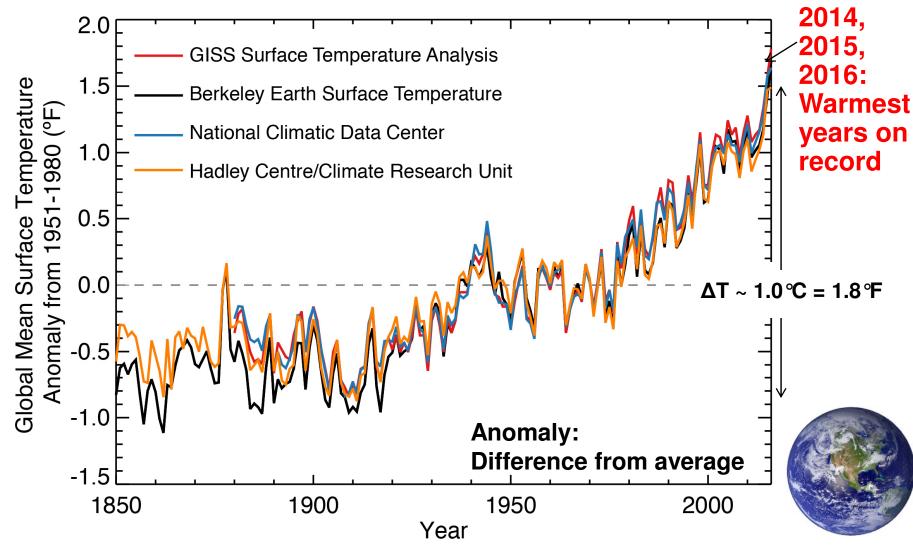
Mark Malchoff (malchom@plattsburgh.edu)



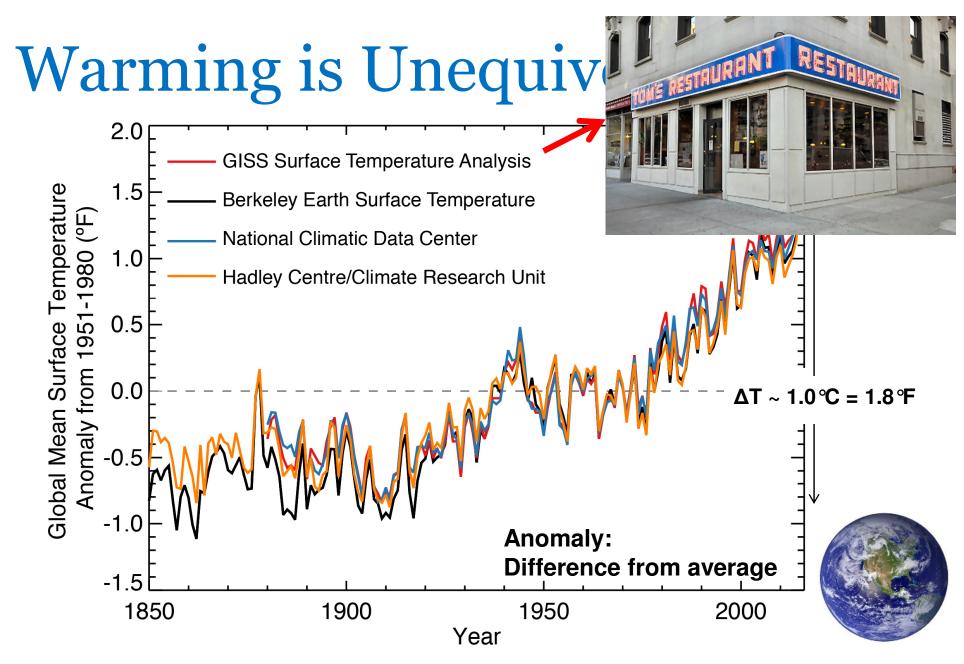
William Pierce and Vasu Govani (SUNY Platts.) Technical Assistance: Tim Mihuc, Luke Myers (LCRI) Advice from Tom Manley (Middlebury College)



Warming is Unequivocal



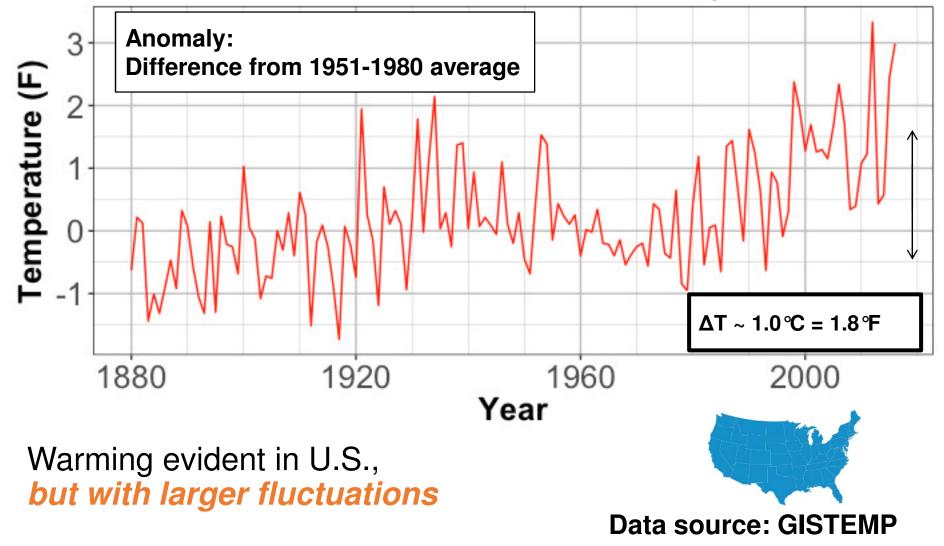
Independent analyses of observations agree: Earth is warming → Global Warming



Independent analyses of observations agree: Earth is warming → Global Warming

Warming within the U.S.

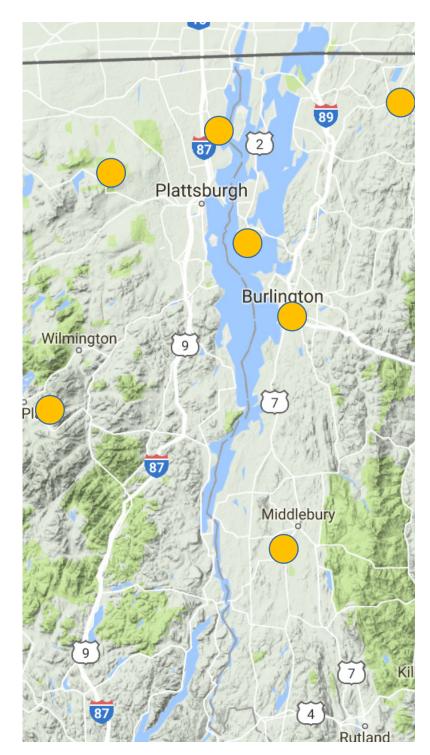
Annual Mean United States Temperature



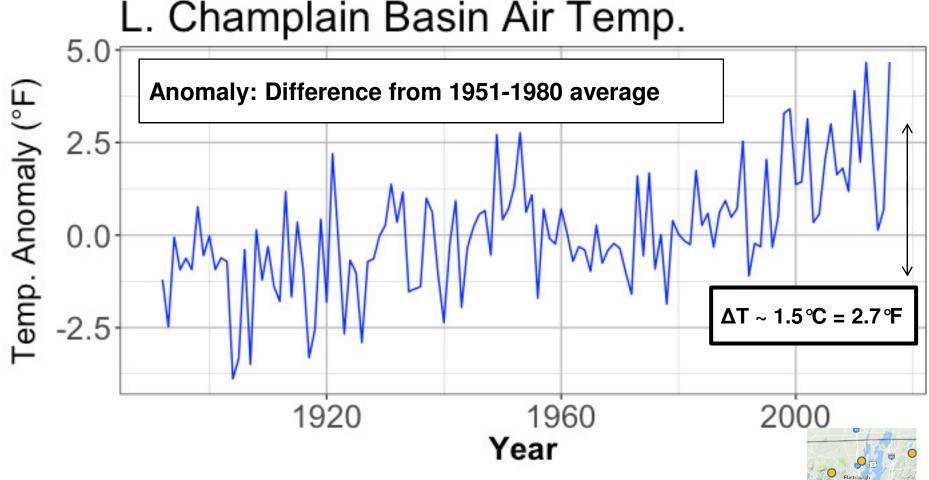
Warming w/in Champlain Basin

Long-term observations are available from:

- 1) Burlington, VT (1892-pres.)
- 2) Enosburg Falls, VT (1891-pres.)
- 3) **Cornwall, VT** (1894-pres.)
- 4) South Hero, VT (1945-pres.)
- 5) Lake Placid, NY (1910-2014)
- 6) Dannemora, NY (1907-2015)
- 7) Chazy, NY (1902-2011)



Warming w/in Champlain Basin



Warming has occurred in L. Champlain basin but with even larger fluctuations

Rate of Warming Comparison

Global:	Ann. 0.04	Winter 0.03	Summer 0.03
N. Hemisphere	: 0.05	0.04	0.05
U.S.:	0.05	Not significant	
Champ. Basin:	0.10	0.09	0.06

→ Rates: How quickly temperatures are increasing

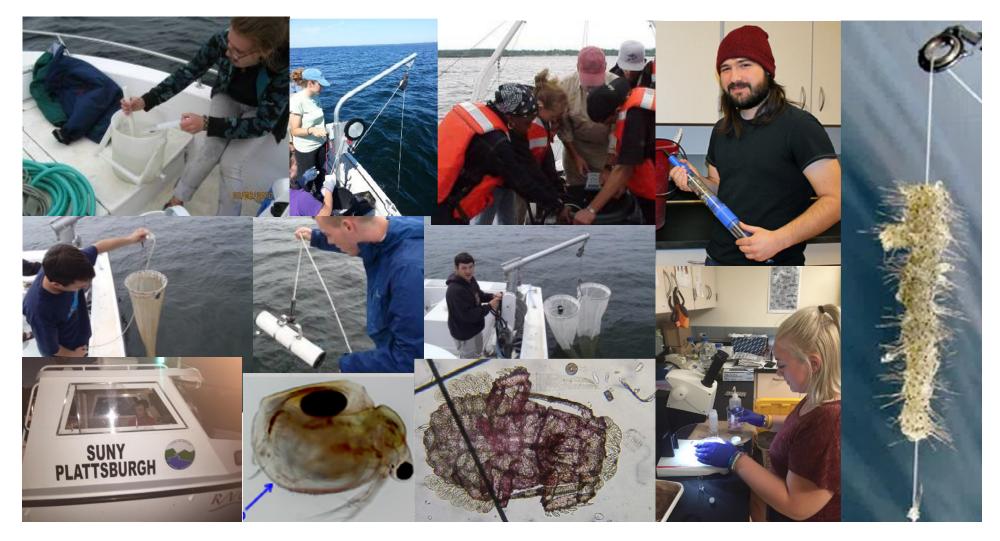
°F per year

→ Champlain Basin warming faster than other regions

But what is happening <u>in</u> the Lake?

Long-Term Water Quality and Biological Monitoring Project

Supported by: the Lake Champlain Basin Program (U.S. EPA), NY/VT DEC



Long-term Monitoring Data

Data and Documents

The Lake Champlain Basin Program, the Clean Water Initiative, and the Vermont Department of Health, among others, use data generated through the Long-Term Water Quality and Biological Monitoring Program to identify water quality issues of concern and assess progress in reducing lake pollution. Program data are also used for the Lake Champlain Basin Program to produce State of the Lake Reports and technical reports on trends in lake phosphorus concentrations and tributary loadings.



Lake Champlain Chemical and Biological Data

Lake Champlain Long-Term Water Quality and Biological Monitoring Project data (1992 to present)

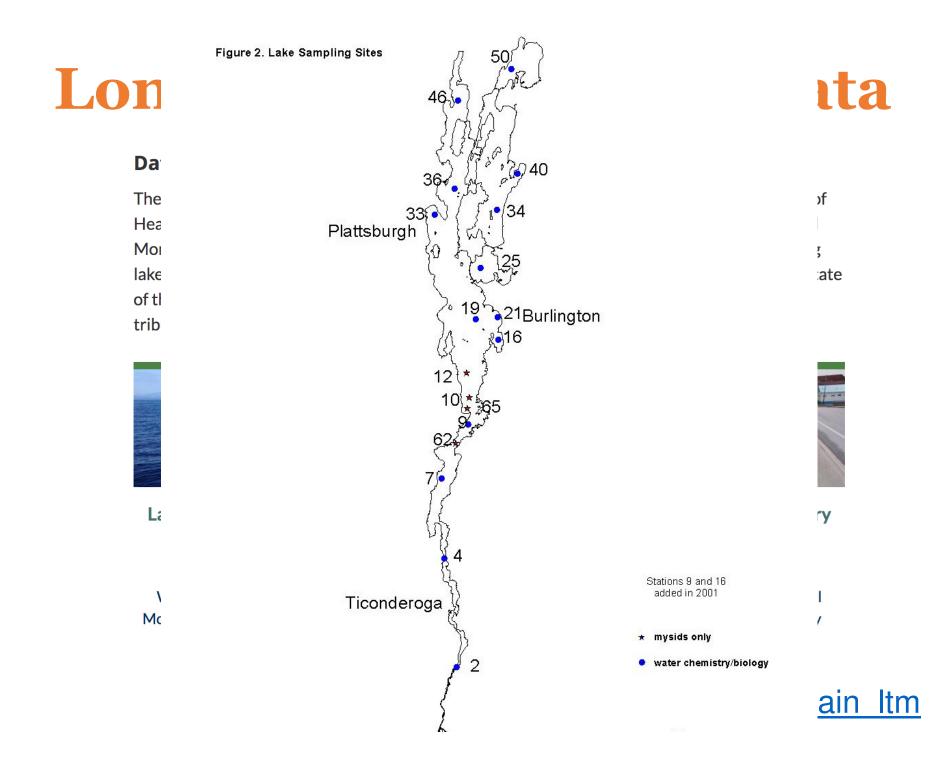
Lake Champlain Multi-Probe Sonde Profiles

Lake Champlain Long-Term Monitoring Project multi-probe sonde profiles (1992 to present)

Lake Champlain Tributary Chemical Data

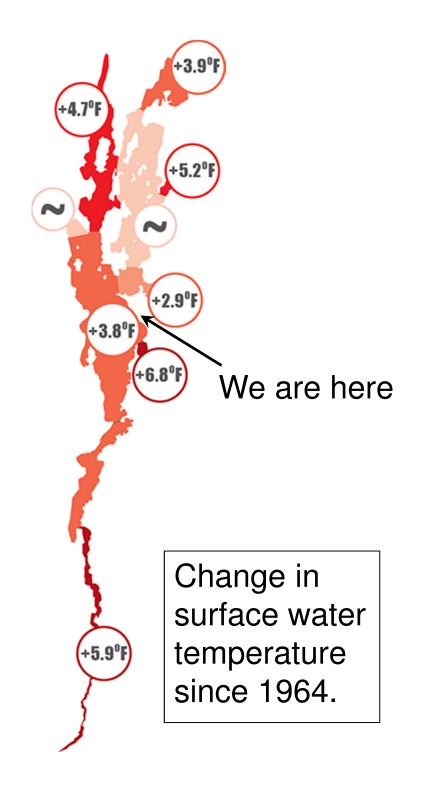
Lake Champlain Long-Term Water Quality and Biological Monitoring Project tributary data (1990 to present)

http://bit.do/champlain ltm



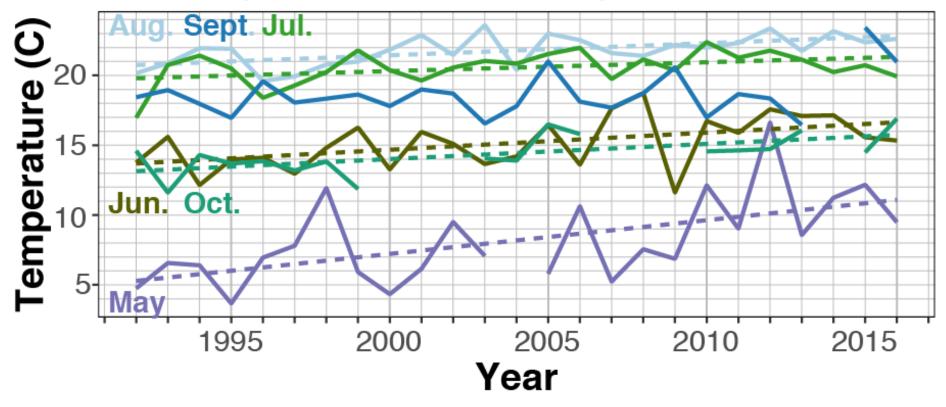
Change in Aug. Water Temp.

- Observations taken, at best, twice per month; once per month standard
- Reason to suspect temperatures have large variations within a month
- Hourly to weekly changes in water temperatures largely unknown (*until now!*)



Climate Change in L. Champlain?

L. Champlain Main Lake Temperature Trend



Lake surface water is warming at about 0.2°F/yr

- \rightarrow Faster than Basin-wide air temperatures
- \rightarrow Why/How? Is it real?





:: Lake Champlain Sea Grant

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MONITORING LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO ASSESS FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

TIMELINE

February 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017

DESCRIPTION

This project examines the impact of climate change on Lake Champlain. The 24-month monitoring project focuses on the lake's surface and internal climate. A data buoy, to be placed near Valcour Island, will be used to gather long-term high-frequency subsurface observations and meteorological data on the Main Lake. Temperature sensors suspended below the buoy will gather data from Spring to Fall on the vertical profiles of the lake's thermal structure. In addition, two multiprobes - one placed near the surface and another lower in the hypolimnion - will continuously collect temperature, pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen readings. The data will be transmitted from the buoys sensors via satellite to researchers at SUNY Plattsburgh. This project will provide a foundation for further assessment of Lake Champlain as a long-term climate monitoring program.





:: Lake Champlain Sea Grant

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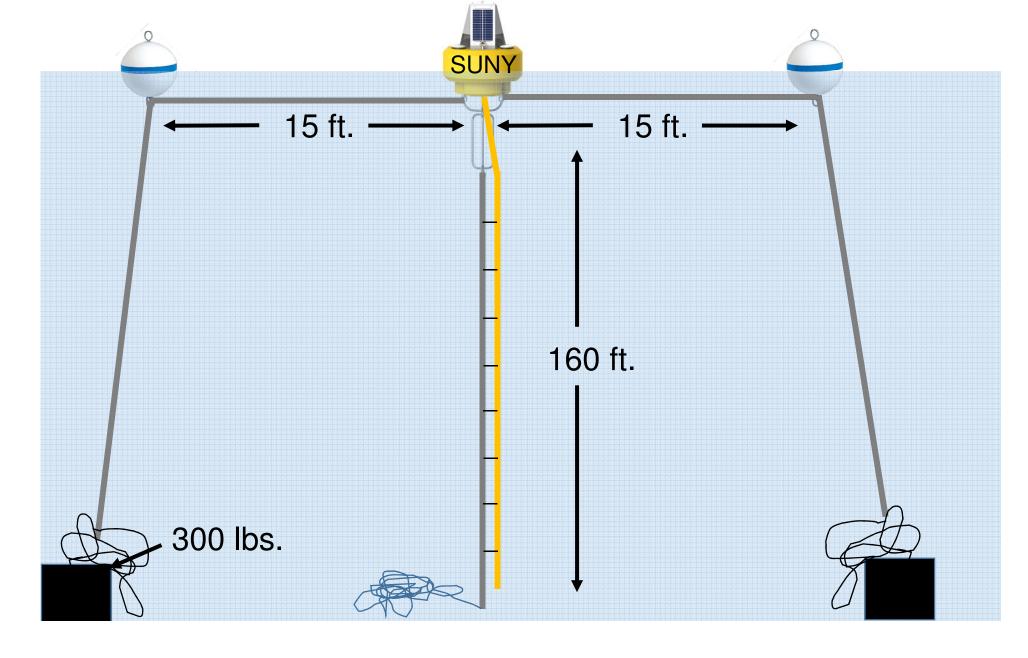
Sea Grant's goals include knowledge application, community outreach, and conservation activities.

February 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017

DESCRIPTION

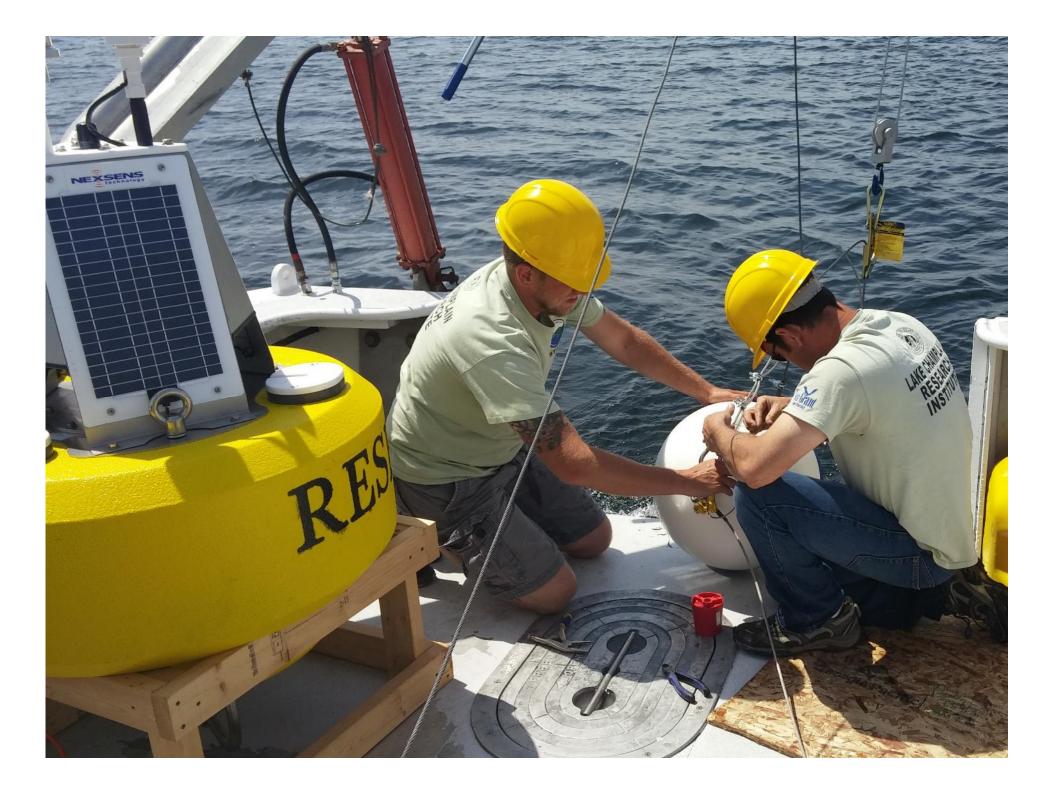
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SUNY Plattsburgh Data Buoy











Lake Champlain Data Buoy













Current conditions as of: 2016-07-18 09:00:00

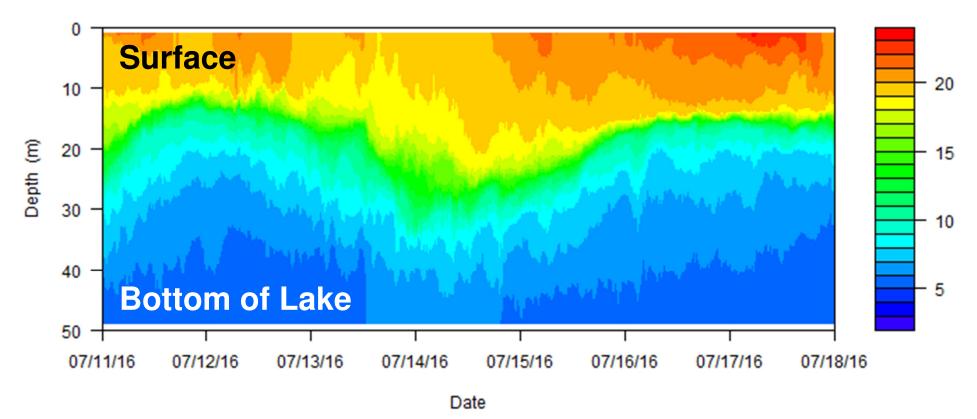
Upgraded	Surface Air Temp.:	18.9 ° C	66 ° F
next year Wind Speed:		8.2 m/s	15.9 knots
	from the South (169 $^\circ$)		
hopefully	1m Water Temp.:	20.74 ° C	69.33 ° F
	5m Water Temp.:	20.73 ° C	69.31 ° F
	10m Water Temp.:	20.19 ° C	68.34 ° F
	20m Water Temp.:	8.43 ° C	47.17 ° F
	49m Water Temp.:	5.74 ° C	42.33 ° F

٢

http://bit.do/plattsburgh_buoy



L. Champlain Temp. (C)



- Data is used by: National Weather Service; U.S. Coast Guard; L. Champlain researchers; anglers; sailors
- Hoping for additional funding from the International Joint Commission/NOAA
- Research paper with undergraduate (Will Pierce) expected

How Does This Information Affect You (and fish)?

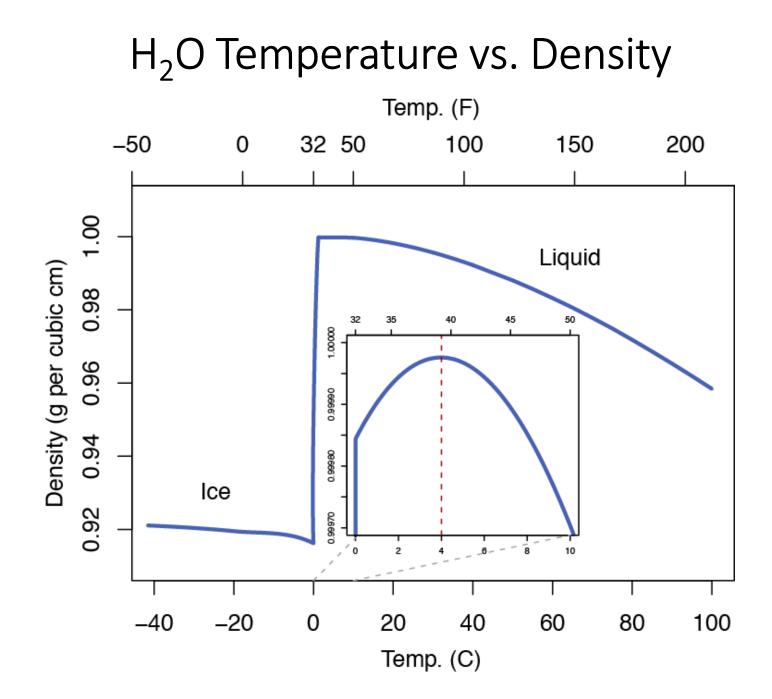
The Lake Champlain ecosystem is dependent on environmental factors (water quality, invasive species, fishing management, etc.).

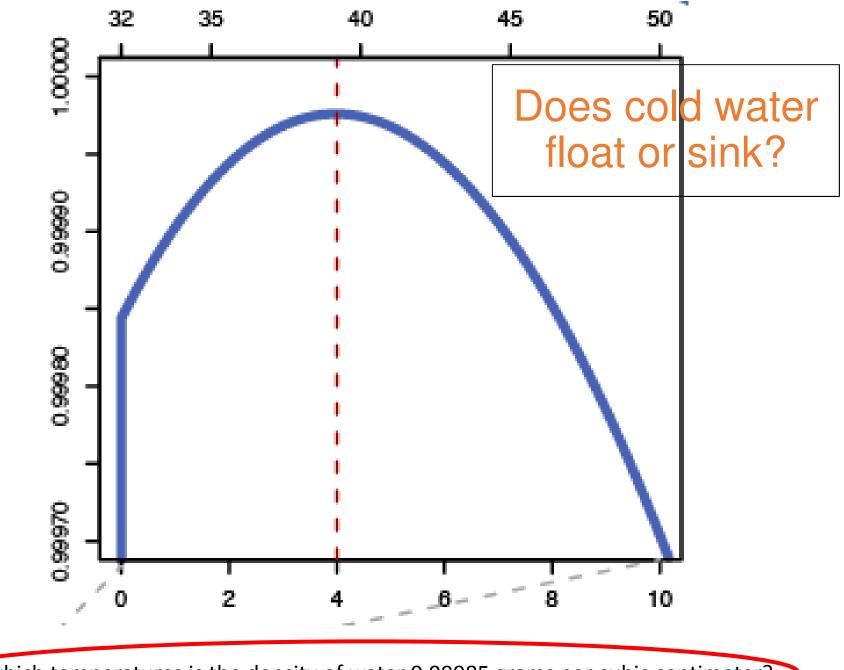
It's all about mixing:

- 1) Seasonal mixing (dimictic)
- 2) Weather-forced mixing

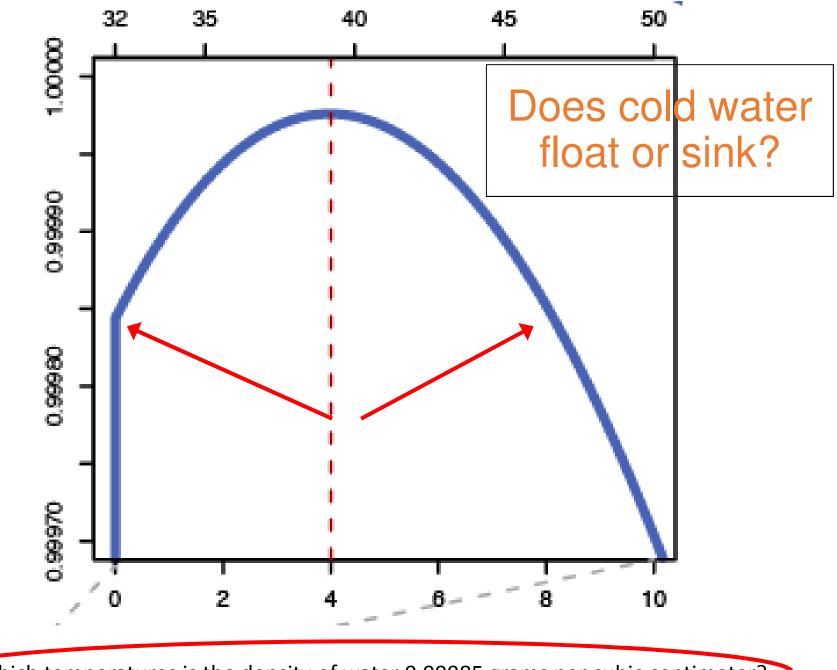
Mixing determines amount of dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and smaller organisms



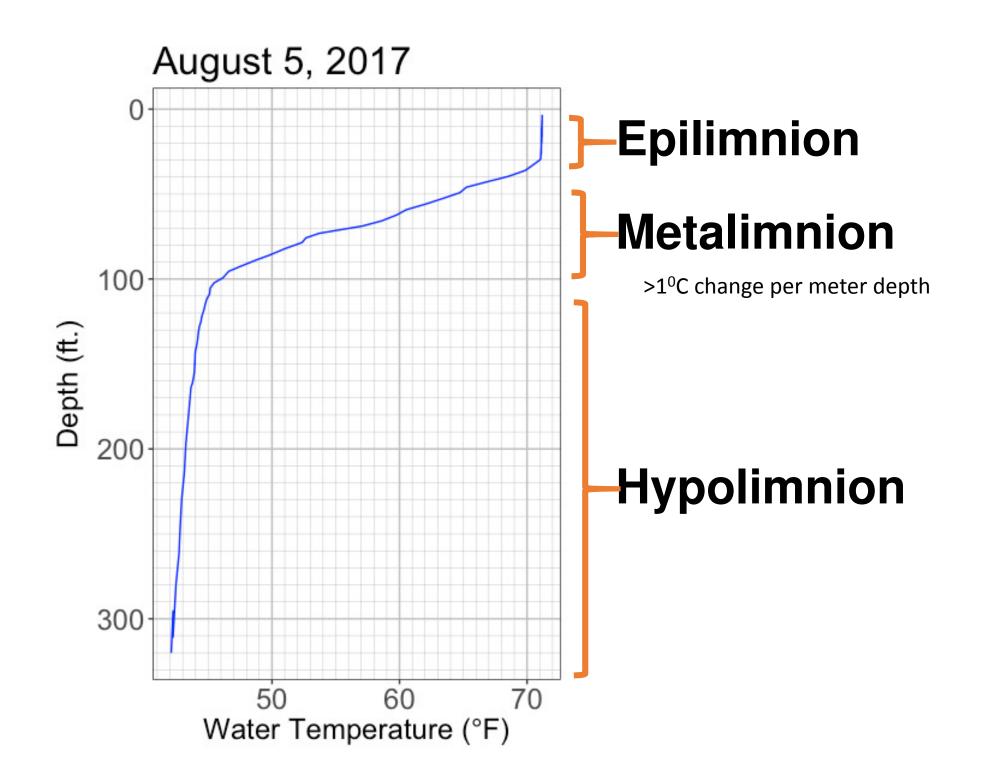




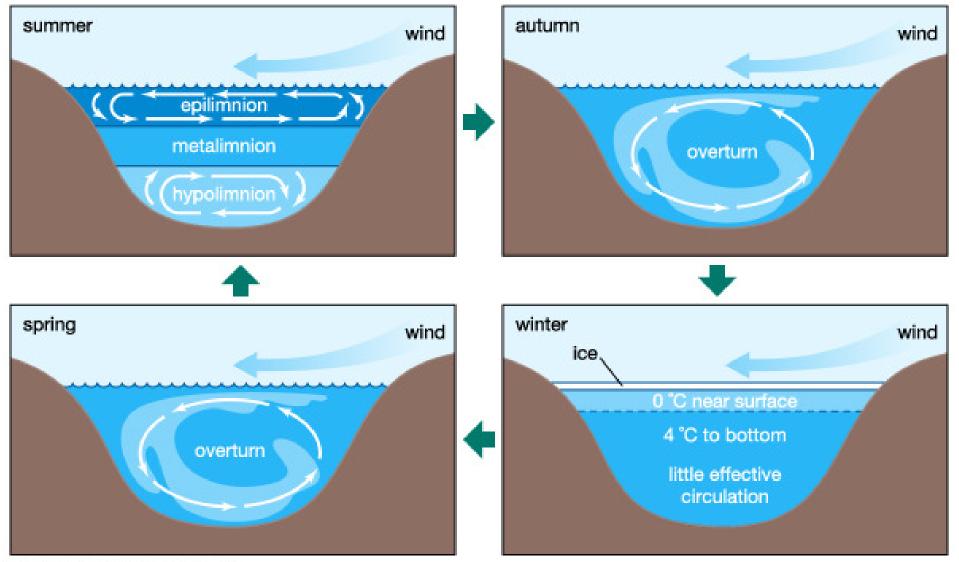
at which temperatures is the density of water 0.99985 grams per cubic centimeter?



Cat which temperatures is the density of water 0.99985 grams per cubic centimeter?

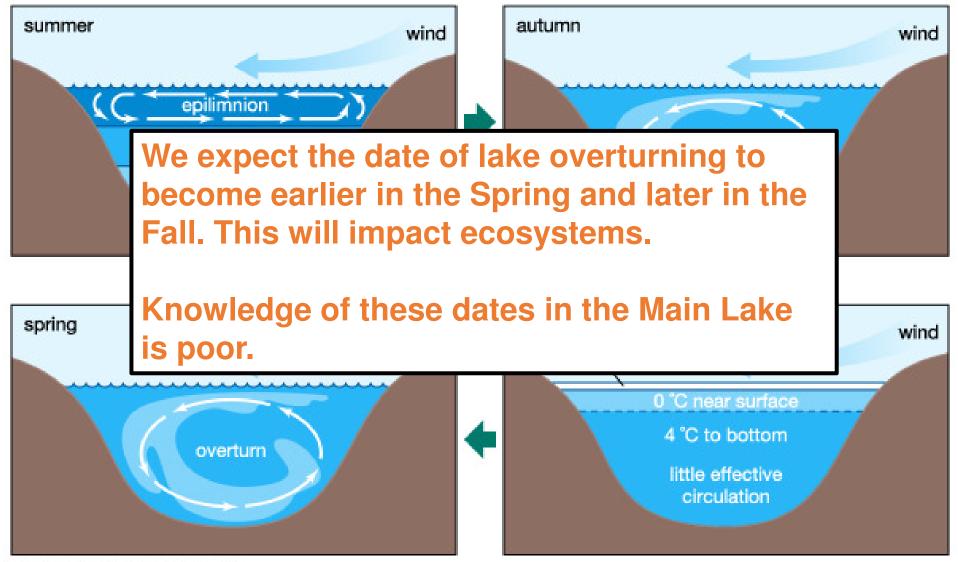


Seasonal Lake Mixing



C Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Seasonal Lake Mixing



C Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

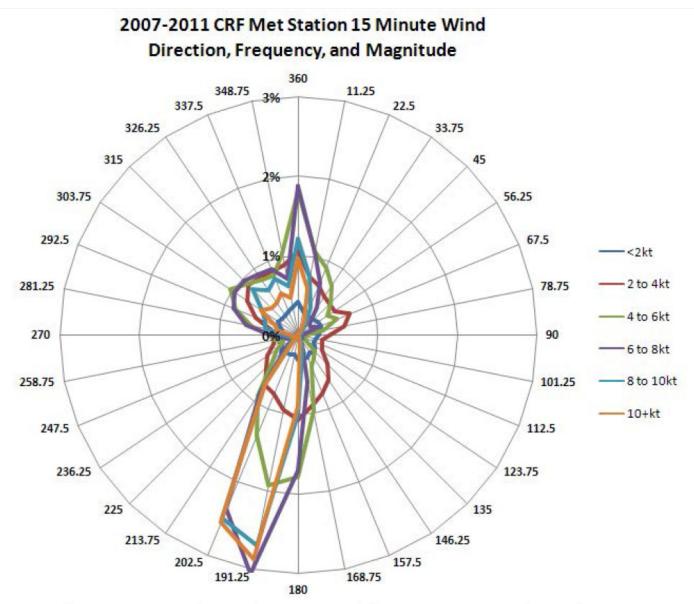
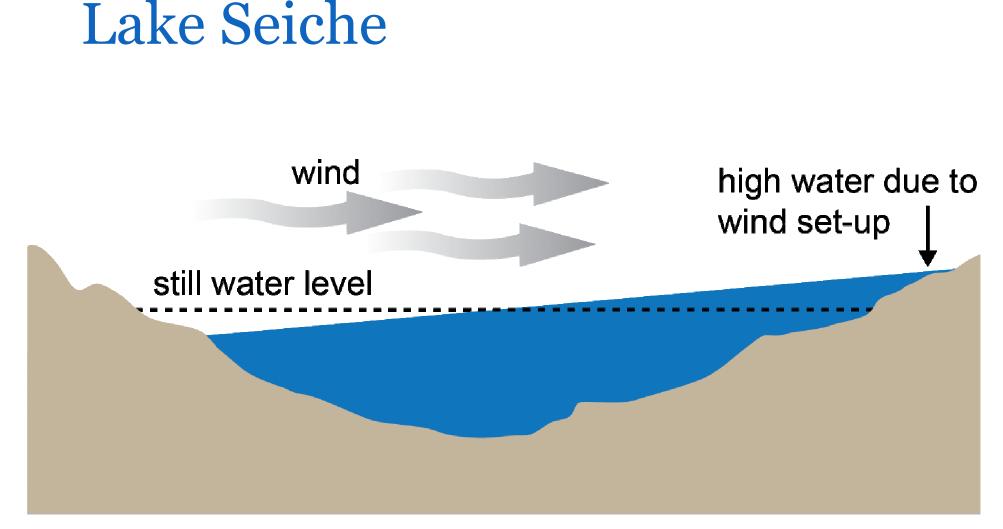


Figure 2.4: Wind rose showing wind <u>direction</u>, <u>magnitude</u>, and frequency (rings) for six wind speed classes from 32 bearings.

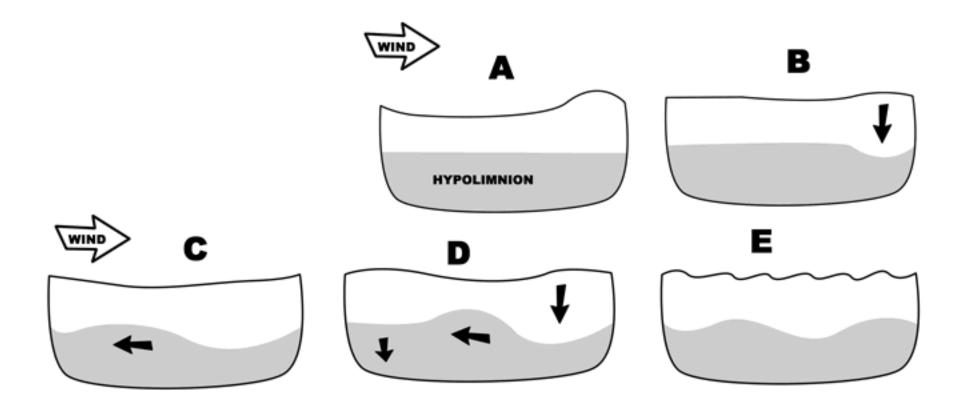
Source: Fitzgerald Environ. Assoc., LLC for LCBP, 2013



Wind setup is a local rise in water level caused by wind.

Images from Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

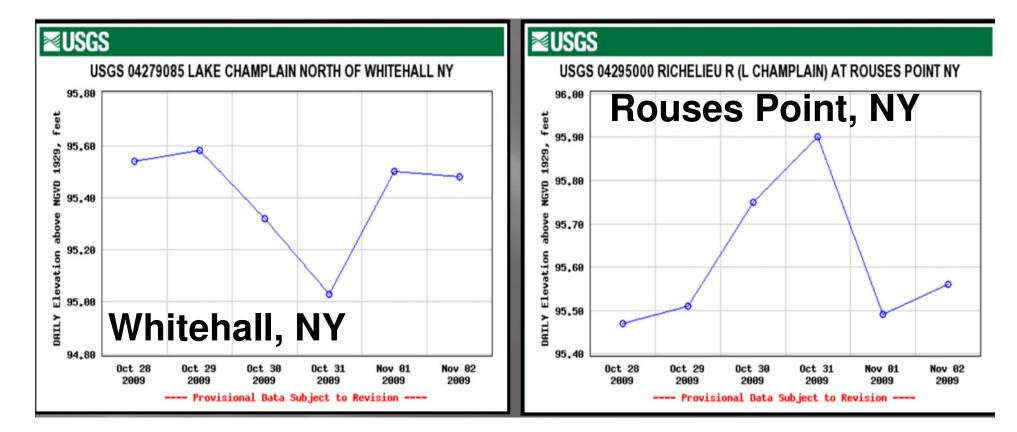
Lake Surface and Internal Seiche



Changes at surface: ~ 1 ft. (generally ~inches) Changes of thermocline (epilimnion depth): ~ 60 ft.

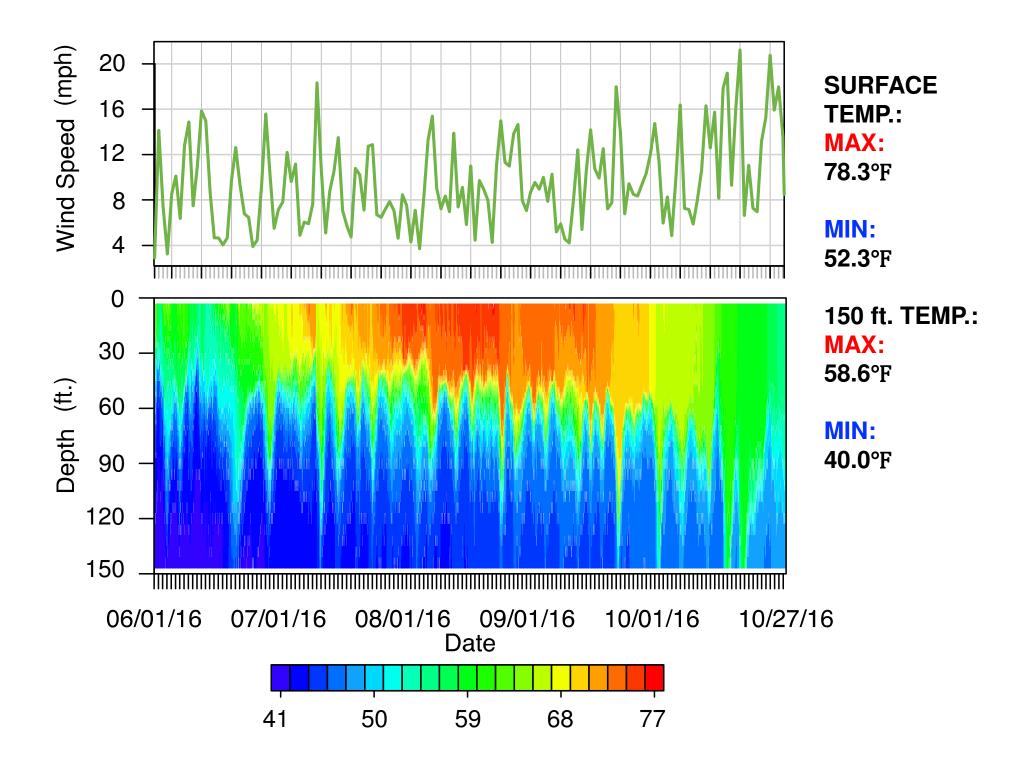
Images from Lakes of Missouri Volunteer Program

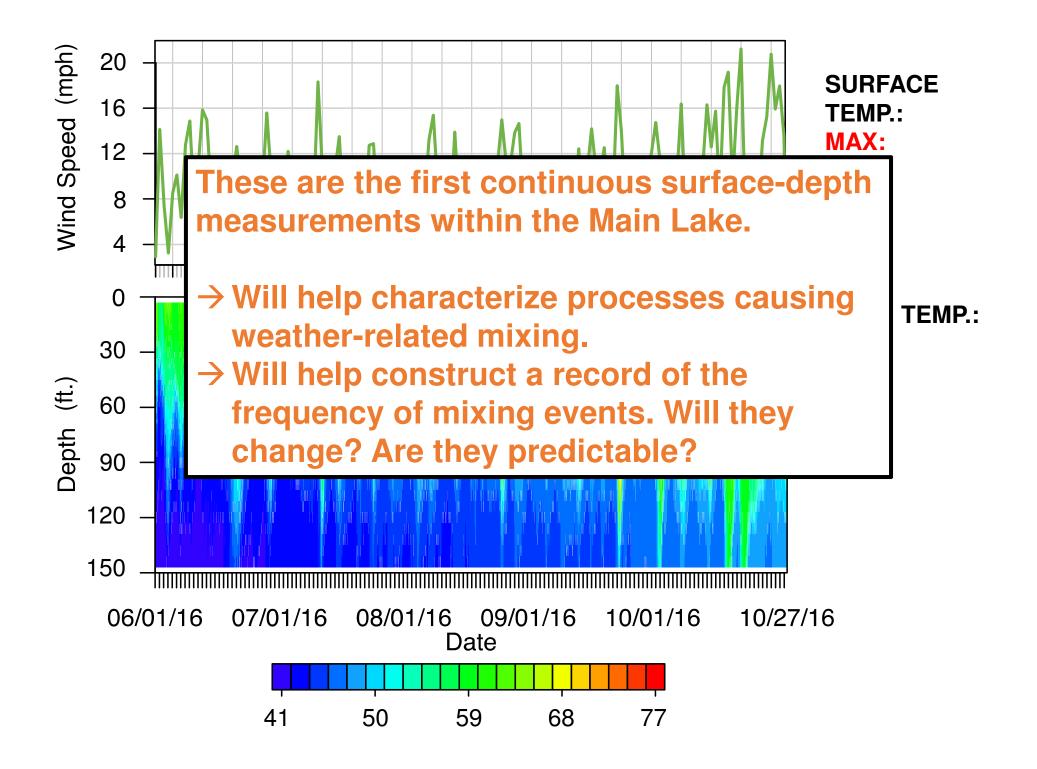
Example of a Strong Seiche Event

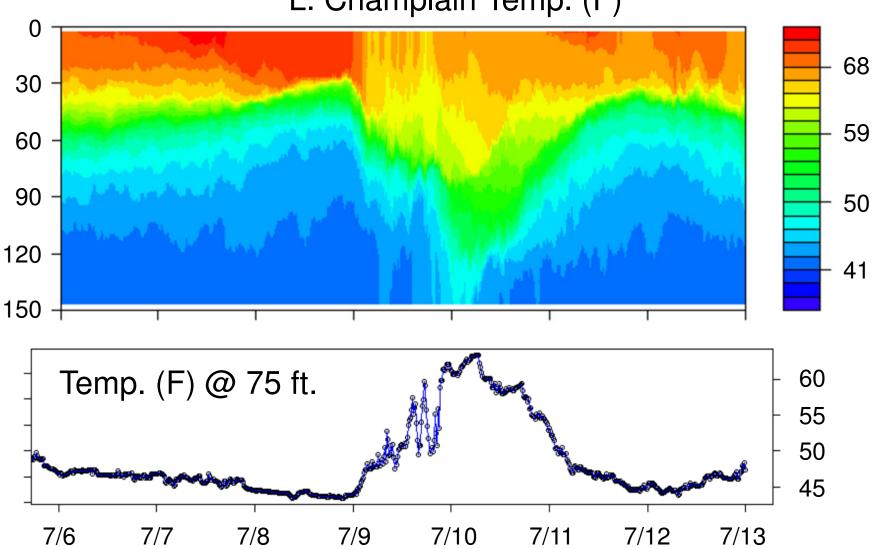


After 9 hours of > 40mph winds, water is ~1 ft. higher downwind

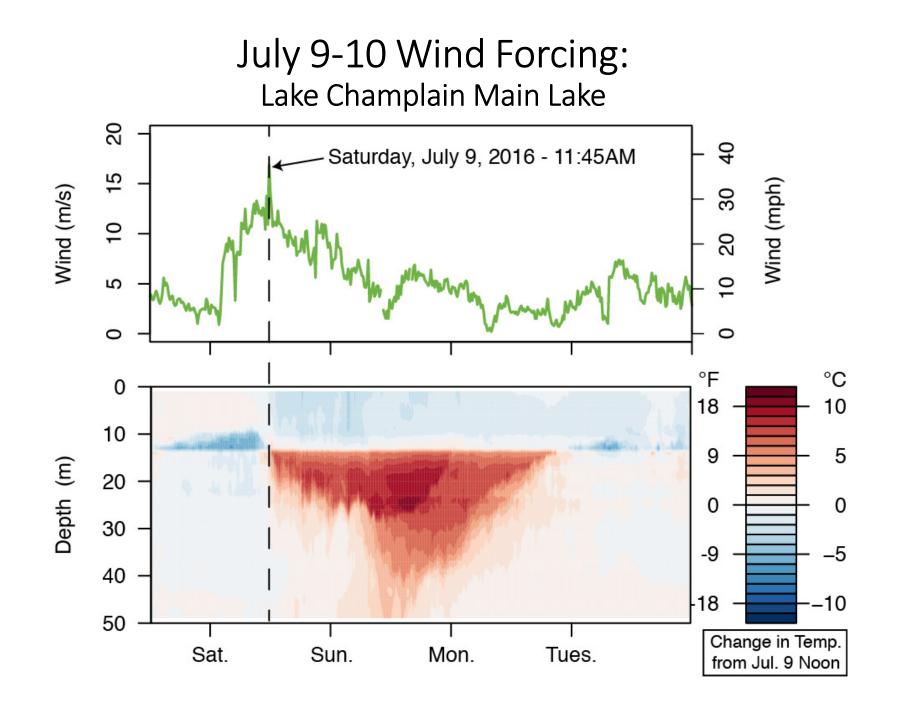
Data: USGS; Images from John Goff (NWS/BTV)

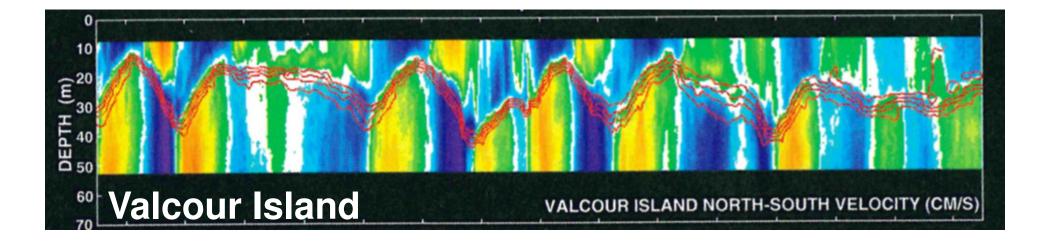






L. Champlain Temp. (F)

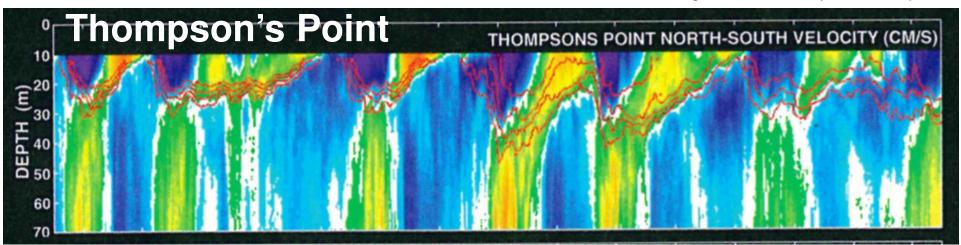




Green/Yellow/Orange Light Blue/Dark Blue/Purple

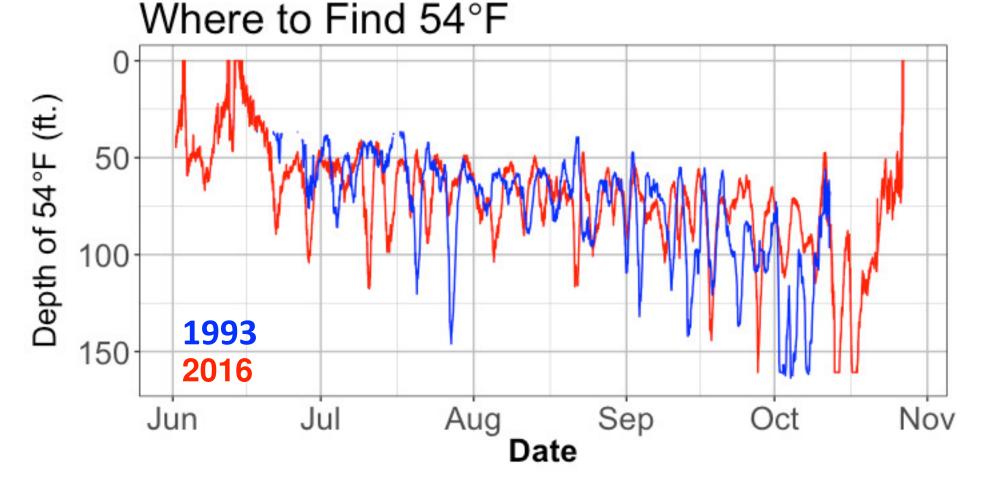
Northward Current Southward Current Thermocline

Data from Manley et al. (1999)



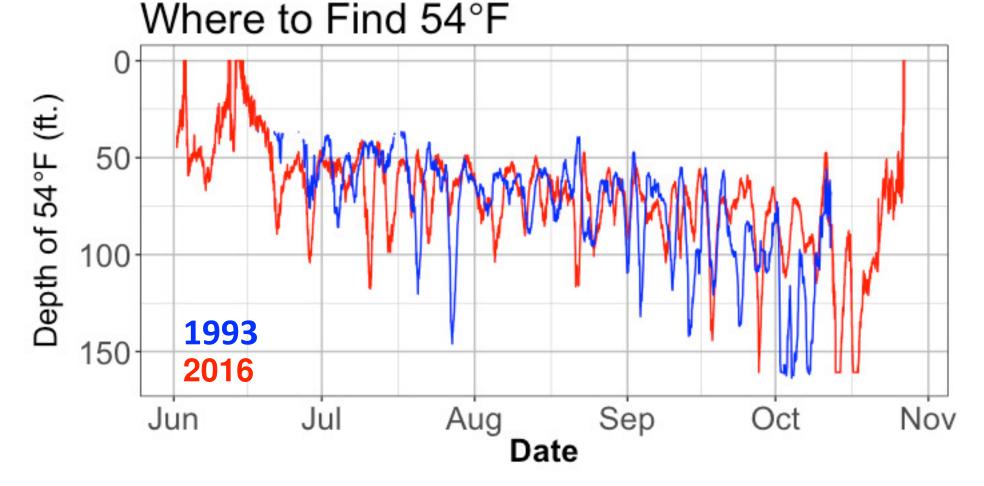
Putting the buoy to work....

2 Years, 13 Years Apart

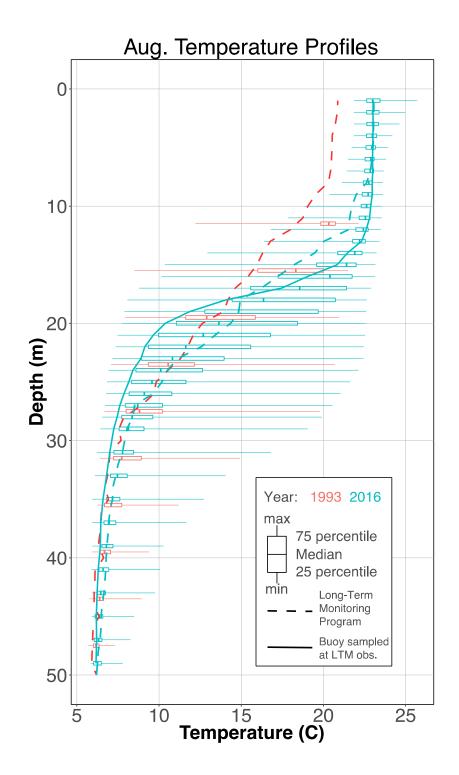


In general, 54°F was found at greater depth in 1993 vs 2016

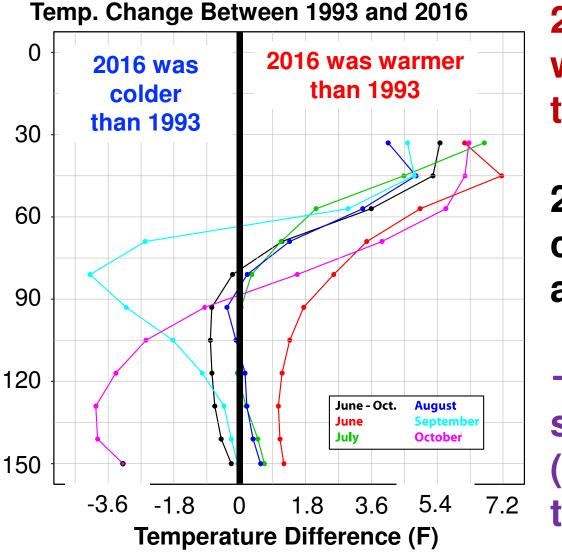
2 Years, 13 Years Apart



Variations caused by weather (vertical mixing) and seasonal cycle



2 Years, 13 Years Apart

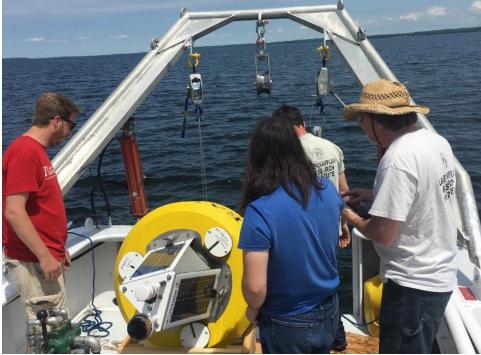


2016 was much warmer than 1993 in the epilimnion

2016 was comparable to 1993 at depth

→ Increased stratification (layering)/shallower thermoclines in 2016





Redeployment planned for May 2017

A lot of data... In one location

The data buoy measures a lot of data, but it is located in just one region of the lake.

We need *more* data from around the lake. This is Amazing Data! Can you add one of these right off Splitrock? LOL

"What is the approximate cost associated with a second buoy? Is it something that the forum could get behind and ask for donations to fund it if there was enough interest? The data could be fantastic as a fishing tool."

Exploring the creation of a data sharing app/web form that allows you to share your data with each other and us.

→ Key: We *all* gain

Citizen science data collection opportunity?





Date	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (ft)	Temp (F)

Details to follow with announcement on Lake Champlain United!



Eric M. Leibensperger (eleib003@plattsburgh.edu)



Thank You!! Please feel free to write!

Mark Malchoff (malchom@plattsburgh.edu)