Online Seminar: Gewässer, Seen und Feuchtgebiete im Klimastress

Research on Climate Change and Lakes - International Context

Are we moving forward?

Dr. Marlene Bär Lamas

What is known and how is progress being made?

Google Scholar

climate change lakes

Artikel

Ungefähr 2.240.000 Ergebnisse (**0,08** Sek.)

Beliebige Zeit
Seit 2021
Seit 2020
Seit 2017
Zeitraum wählen...

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Beliebige Sprache
Seiten auf Deutsch

Patente einschließen
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Alert erstellen

Lakes as sentinels of **climate change**
R Adrian, CM O'Reilly, H Zagarese... - Limnology and ..., 2009 - Wiley Online Library
While there is a general sense that **lakes** can act as sentinels of **climate change**, their efficacy has not been thoroughly analyzed. We identified the key response variables within a lake that act as indicators of the effects of **climate change** on both the lake and the ...
Zitiert von: 1256 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 35 Versionen

The impact of **climate change** on **lakes** in the Netherlands: a review
WM Mooij, S Hülsmann, LNDS Domis, BA Nolet... - Aquatic Ecology, 2005 - Springer
Climate change will alter freshwater ecosystems but specific effects will vary among regions and the type of water body. Here, we give an integrative review of the observed and predicted impacts of **climate change** on shallow **lakes** in the Netherlands and put these ...
Zitiert von: 373 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 19 Versionen

The impact of **climate change** on European **lakes**
G George - The Impact of **Climate Change** on European **Lakes**, 2010 - Springer
The above quotation, taken from a thirteenth century Welsh manuscript (Jones and Jarman, 1982), elegantly expresses the essence of this book. In a few words, the poet encapsulates the practical consequences of an extreme climatic event and describes its impact on the ...
Zitiert von: 113 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 10 Versionen

Extreme responses to **climate change** in Antarctic **lakes**.(**Climate Change**)
WC Quayle, LS Peck, H Peat, JC Ellis-Evans... - Science, 2002 - go.gale.com
We report data for maritime Antarctic **lakes** showing extremely fast physical ecosystem **change**, combined with the ecological responses to that **change**. Nutrient levels at some sites exhibit order of magnitude increases per decade.Polar **lakes** are early detectors of ...
Zitiert von: 343 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 13 Versionen

Hydrological Sciences–Journal

A review of the potential in
water quality

P. G. WHITEHEAD[1], R. L. WILBY
A. J. WADE[1]
1 Aquatic Environments Research Centre, University
p.g.whitehead@reading.ac.uk
2 Geography Department, Loughborough Universit

Wetlands Ecol Manage (2009) 17:71–
DOI 10.1007/s11273-008-9119-1

ORIGINAL PAPER

Wetlands and global climate change: the r
restoration in a changing world

The vulnerability of lak
an altitudinal gradient

Love Råman Vinnå [1]✉, Iselin Medhaug [2], Ma

Studies of future 21st century climate warming in lakes al
partially obscured by local atmospheric phenomena unre
forced the physical lake model Simstrat with locally down
future scenarios to investigate the i
tudinal gradient. Results from the w

Limnol. Oceanogr., 54(6, part 2), 2009, 2283–2297

Lakes as sentinels of climate change

Rita Adrian,[a,*] Catherine M. O'Reilly,[b] Horacio Zagarese,[c] Stephen B. Baines,[d] Dag O. Hessen,[e] Wendel Keller,[f] David M. Livingstone,[g] Ruben Sommaruga,[h] Dietmar Straile,[i] Ellen Van Donk,[j] Gesa A. Weyhenmeyer,[k] and Monika Winder[l]

[a] Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Berlin, Germany
[b] Biology Program, Bard College, Annandale, New York
[c] Laboratorio de Ecología y Fotobiología Acuática, Instituto Tecnológico de Chascomús (INTECH), Chascomús Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina
[d] Department of Ecology and Evolution, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York
[e] Department of Biology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
[f] Cooperative Freshwater Ecology Unit, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
nnsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria
uwersluis, The Netherlands
d Department of Ecology and
alifornia, Davis, California

Aquatic Ecology (2005) 39:381–400
DOI 10.1007/s10452-005-9008-0

The impact of climate change on lakes in the Netherlands: a review

Wolf M. Mooij[1,*], Ste
Nolet[1], Paul L. E. Bo
Gons[1], Bas W. Ibeling
Eddy H. R. R. Lamm
[1] NIOO-KNAW, Centre for
P.O. Box 17, 8200 AA L
Technology, 01062 Dresden
+31-294-239352; fax: +31

Received 21 April 2004; accepted

Key words: Biodiversity,
Transparency

Abstract

Climate change will alter fr
water body. Here, we give a
shallow lakes in the Netherl
are man-made and have pre
these ecosystems are temper

Global lake responses to climate change

R. Iestyn Woolway[1,2]✉, Benjamin M. Kraemer[3,11], John D. Lenters[4,5,6,11], Christopher J. Merchant[7,8,11], Catherine M. O'Reilly[9,11] and Sapna Sharma[10,11]

Abstract | Climate change is one of the most severe threats to global lake ecosystems. Lake surface conditions, such as ice cover, surface temperature, evaporation and water level, respond dramatically to this threat, as observed in recent decades. In this Review, we discuss physical lake variables and their responses to climate change. Decreases in winter ice cover and increases in lake surface temperature modify lake mixing regimes and accelerate lake evaporation. Where not balanced by increased mean precipitation or inflow, higher evaporation rates will favour a decrease in lake level and surface water extent. Together with increases in extreme-precipitation events, these lake responses will impact lake ecosystems, changing water quantity and quality, food provisioning, recreational opportunities and transportation. Future research opportunities, including enhanced observation of lake variables from space (particularly for small water bodies), improved in situ lake monitoring and the development of advanced modelling techniques to predict lake processes, will improve our global understanding of lake responses to a changing climate.

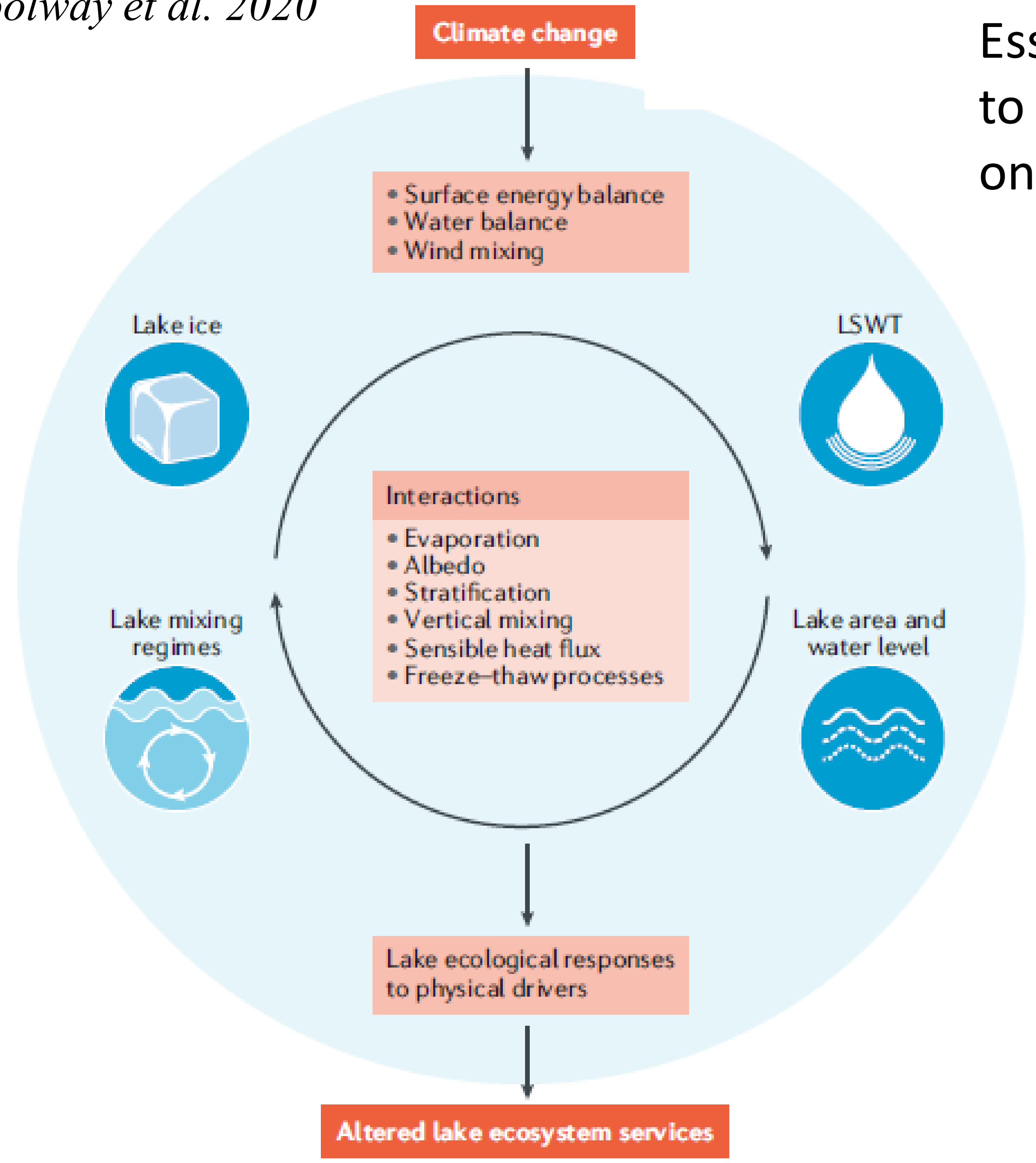
nature ecology & evolution
ARTICLES
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0407-

Homogenization of lake cyanobacterial communities over a century of climate change and eutrophication

Marie-Eve Monchamp[1,2*], Piet Spaak[1,2], Isabelle Domaizon[3], Nathalie Dubois[4,5], Damien Bouffard[6] and Francesco Pomati[1,2*]

Human impacts on biodiversity are well recognized, but uncertainties remain regarding patterns of diversity change at differ spatial and temporal scales. Changes in microbial assemblages are, in particular, not well understood, partly due to the lac community composition data over relevant scales of space and time. Here, we investigate biodiversity patterns in cyanob terial assemblages over one century of eutrophication and climate change by sequencing DNA preserved in the sedimen ten European peri-Alpine lakes. We found species losses and gains at the lake scale, while species richness increased at regional scale over approximately the past 100 years. Our data show a clear signal for beta diversity loss, with the composit and phylogenetic structure of assemblages becoming more similar across sites in the most recent decades, as have the gen

Woolway et al. 2020



nature reviews earth & environment

Essential physical lake variables, their response to climate change and how they interact with one another.

e.g. decreasing ice cover, increasing water temperature and altered lake mixing regimes

↓

evaporation rates

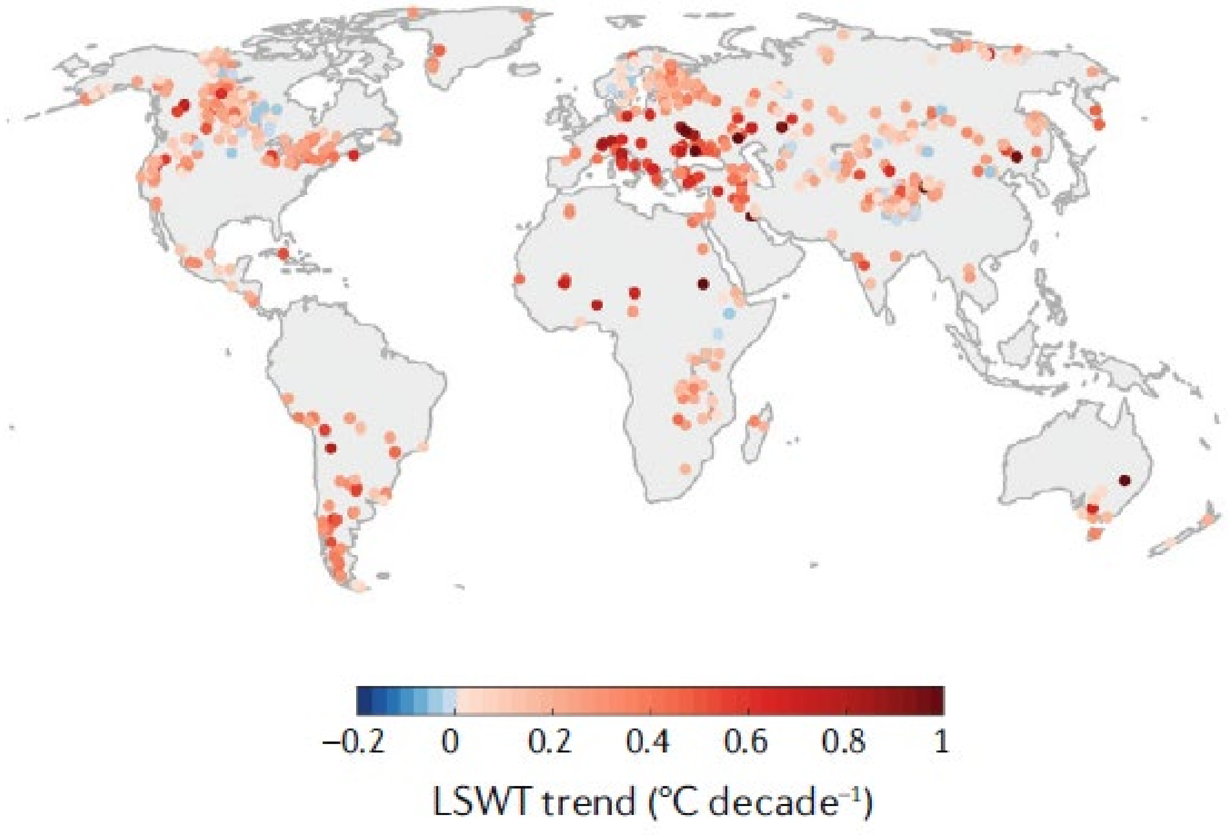
↓

subsequent alterations in lake water levels and extent

LSWT: lake surface water temperature

Lake surface water temperatures (LSWT) have increased worldwide

Global average rate= 0.34 °C decade^{-1}
(1985 to 2009)



MULTIPLE FEEDBACKS IN THE SURFACE ENERGY

- ❑ Amount of incoming radiation
- ❑ The advection and storage of heat within the lake
- ❑ The proportion of solar irradiance absorbed at the lake surface (albedo)
- ❑ Loss of heat at the air–water interface

Woolway et al. 2020

These drivers are affected by many climatic variables, including cloud cover, over-lake wind speed, atmospheric humidity and air temperature & LSWT and ice cover

Lakes are experiencing less ice cover

Photo: Pexels

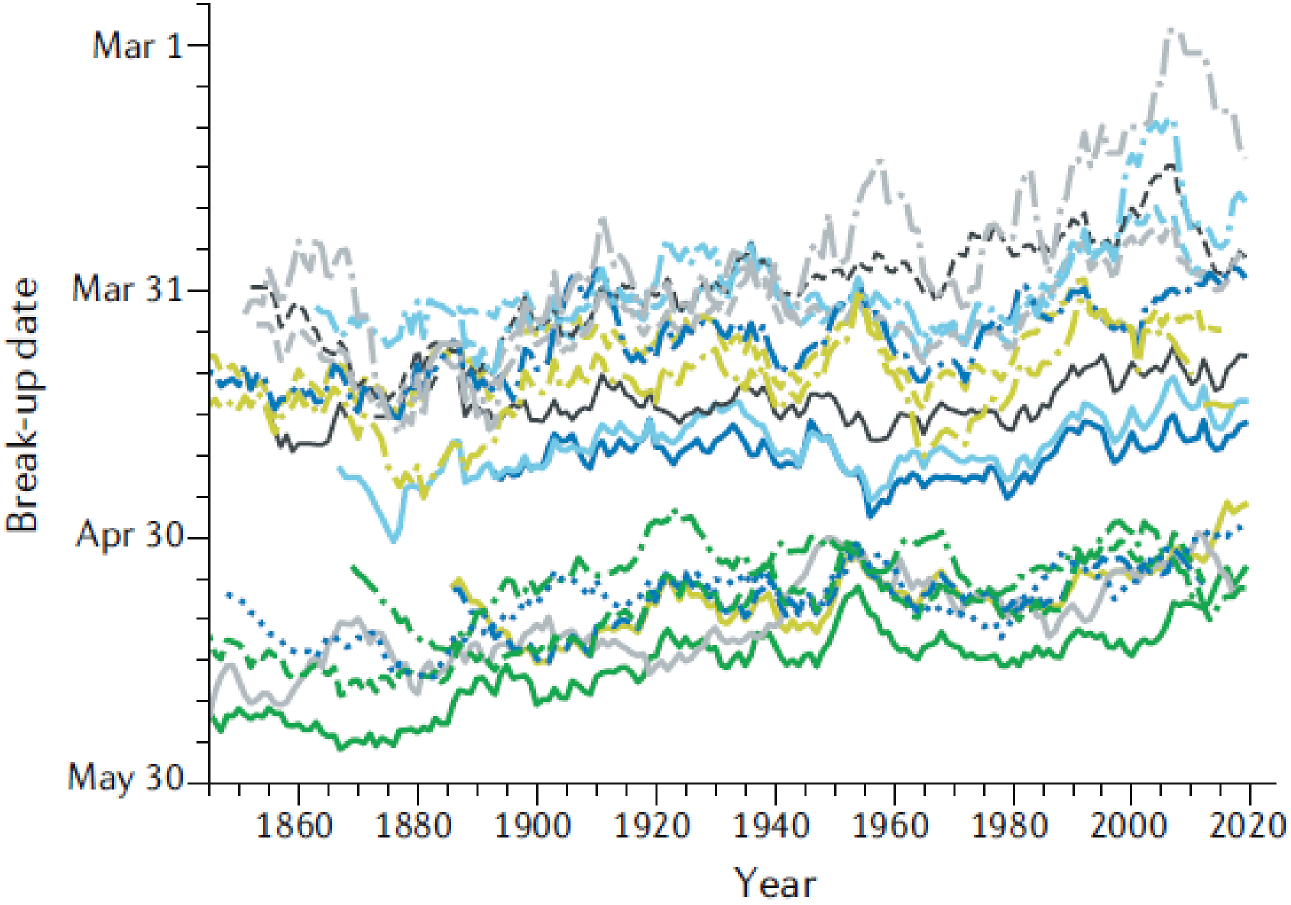
more than 100,000 lakes at risk of having ice- free winters if air temperatures increase by 4 °C

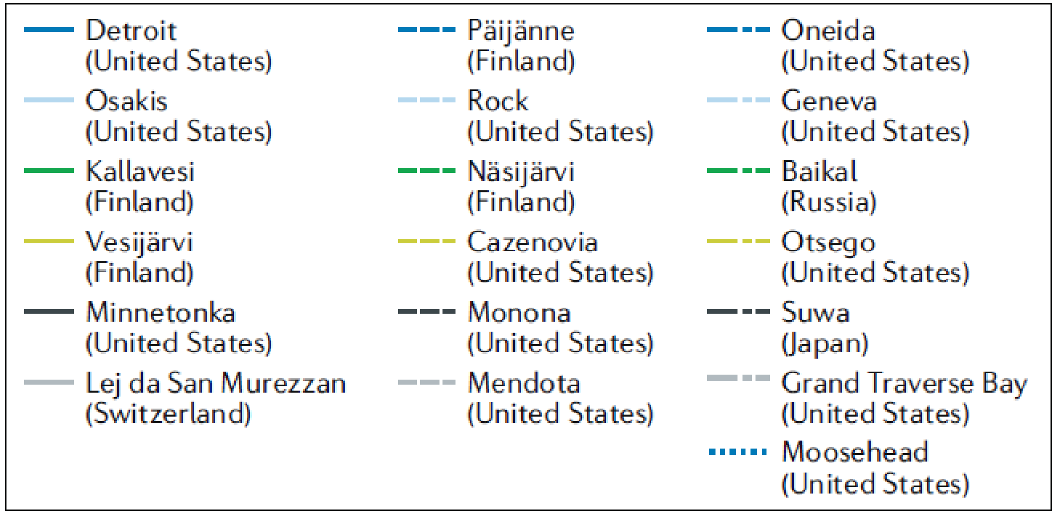
Ice duration has become 28 days shorter on average over the past 150 years for Northern Hemisphere lakes

Higher rates of change in recent decades.

Magnuson et al. (2000) calculated trends in ice freeze dates, ice break-up dates and ice duration from ~1855 to 1995 for 20 lakes in the Northern Hemisphere.

Woolway et al. (2020) updated the ice phenology records by an additional 24 years, to 2019





ice duration is now 19 days shorter per century on average

Global Nature Fund

Lebendige Seen Deutschland

Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung

Increase of global annual mean lake evaporation rates

increase of 16% is expected by 2100

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REMOTE SENSING
2020, VOL. 41, NO. 14, 5321–5337
https://doi.org/10.1080/01431161.2020.1739354

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Check for updates

Evaporation rates in a vital lake: a 34-year assessment for the Karaoun Lake

Mario Mhawej, Ali Fadel and Ghaleb Faour

National Center f

ABSTRACT
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Theor Appl Climatol
DOI 10.1007/s00704-016-1768-z

ORIGINAL PAPER

Trends in evaporation of a large subtropical lake

Cheng Hu[1,2] · Yongwei Wang[1] · Wei Wang[1] · Shoudong Liu[1] · Meihua Piao[1,3] · Wei Xiao[1] · Xuhui Lee[1,4]

Received: 9 June 2015 / Accepted: 5 March 2016

Abstract How rising temperature and changing solar radiation affect evaporation of natural water bodies remains poorly understood. In this study, evaporation from Lake Taihu, a large (area 2400 km^2) freshwater lake in the Yangtze River Delta, China, was simulated by the CLM4-LISSS offline lake model and estimated with pan evaporation data. Both methods were calibrated against lake evaporation measured directly with eddy covariance in 2012. Results show a significant increasing trend of annual lake evaporation from 1979 to 2013, at a rate of 29.6 mm decade^{-1} according to the lake model and 25.4 mm decade^{-1} according to the pan method. The mean annual evaporation during this period shows good agreement between these two methods (977 mm according to the model and 1007 mm according to the pan method). A stepwise linear regression reveals that downward shortwave radiation was the most significant contributor to the modeled evaporation trend, while air temperature was the most significant contributor to the pan evaporation trend. Wind speed had little impact on the modeled lake evaporation but had a negative contribution to

effect. Reference evaporation was not a good p
lake evaporation because it was on average 20.6
and its increasing trend was too large (56.5 mm d

1 Introduction

There are 304 billion lakes in the world, occupyin
3 % of the continental land surface (Downing e
Evaporation from these lakes plays a vital role i
energy distribution and the hydrological cycle (To
2004; Fu et al. 2004; Subin et al. 2012a; Rong
There are several methods for quantifying lake e
The water balance method determines the lake
from precipitation and the amounts of water that
out of the lake. The energy balance method deriv
oration rate by distributing the available energy
heat and latent heat fluxes (Rosenberry et al. 1
et al. 1995; Rosenberry et al. 2007; Elsawwaf e

Theor. Appl. Climatol. 79, 11–21 (2004)
DOI 10.1007/s00704-004-0059-2

Theoretical and Applied Climatology
Printed in Austria

School of Resources, Environ

Evaporation tre

E. T. Linacre

With 2 Figures

Received August 22, 2003; r
Published online July 29, 200

Summary
Lake-evaporation rates Eo a
deduced in three ways, u
estimates indicate generally
0.13 and 0.05 mm/day per
the order of 0.1 mm/d·dec.
involves a simplified version
formula, which shows that
chiefly to the general lessen
surface. In consequence of
regime model of the evap
shows that there has been a
evaporation from land surfac
rainfall exceeds Ep, the rat
Class-A pan evaporimeter. T

nature geoscience

ARTICLES
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0114-8

Global lake evaporation accelerated by changes in surface energy allocation in a warmer climate

Wei Wang[1,2,5], Xuhui Lee[1,3*], Wei Xiao[1,2,5], Shoudong Liu[1,2], Natalie Schultz[3], Yongwei Wang[1,2], Mi Zhang[1,2] and Lei Zhao[1,4]

Lake evaporation is a sensitive indicator of the hydrological response to climate change. Variability in annual lake evaporation has been assumed to be controlled primarily by the incoming surface solar radiation. Here we report simulations with a numerical model of lake surface fluxes, with input data based on a high-emissions climate change scenario (Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5). In our simulations, the global annual lake evaporation increases by 16% by the end of the century, despite little change in incoming solar radiation at the surface. We attribute about half of this projected increase to two effects: periods of ice cover are shorter in a warmer climate and the ratio of sensible to latent heat flux decreases, thus channelling more energy into evaporation. At low latitudes, annual lake evaporation is further enhanced because the lake surface warms more slowly than the air, leading to more long-wave radiation energy available for evaporation. We suggest that an analogous change in the ratio of sensible to latent heat fluxes in the open ocean can help to explain some of the spread among climate models in terms of their sensitivity of precipitation to warming. We conclude that an accurate prediction of the energy balance at the Earth's surface is crucial for evaluating the hydrological response to climate change.

In the climate system, lakes represent wet surfaces at which evaporation is controlled only by atmospheric conditions[1,2] and is therefore highly sensitive to climate change[3]. Current understanding of the influence of climate variability on annual lake evaporation E is that E is primarily limited by incoming surface solar radiation[4] ($K_\downarrow$), a view supported by the close relationship between pan

a negative feedback on E. These mechanisms are fundamentally different from those involved in pan evaporation.

Here we hypothesize that the changes in surface energy allocation are a key driver of the response of lake E to rising temperatures. We test this hypothesis using a lake simulator forced with the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 climate warming

Regional variations dependent on factors such as ice cover, stratification, wind speed and solar radiation.

Implications for lake ecosystems

Förderer
Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit
BfN Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Climate change has unquestionably altered lakes worldwide

Changes in water quality → increases in phytoplankton biomass and shifts in community composition

→ Increased cyanobacteria populations and greater toxin production

Increases in chlorophyll and cyanobacteria are also often associated with a lowering of water level → shifts from clear to turbid waters

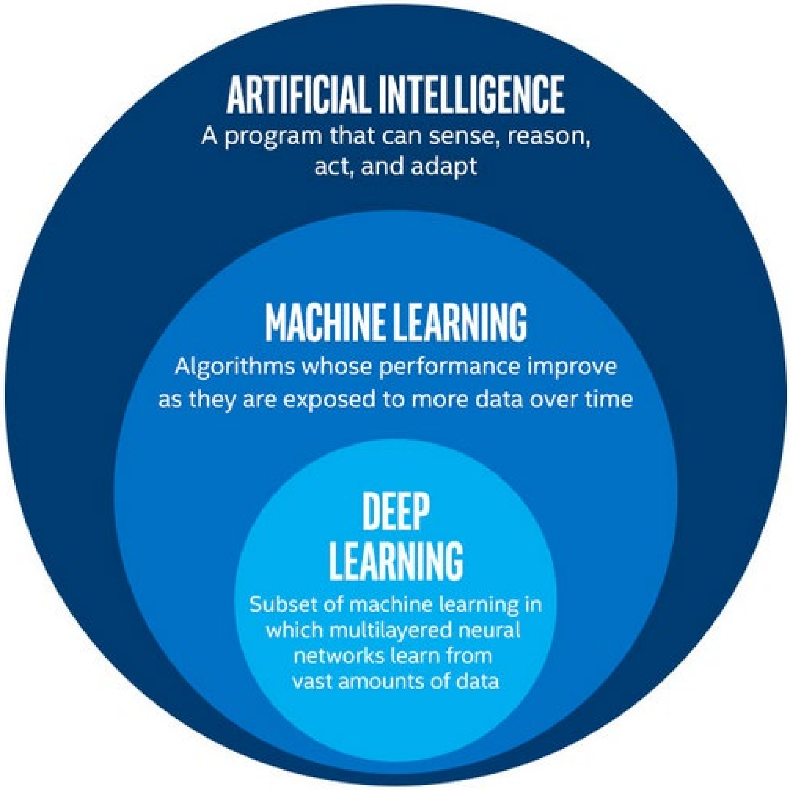
increased stratification results in declines in algal biomass

→ which adversely impact fish yields

The scientific literature addresses in detail only a small proportion of lakes worldwide

Need to have sustainable, systematic, multivariate observations for a consistent set of lakes.

European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative for Lakes (CCI Lakes), coordinates a range of remote-sensing techniques



New modelling paradigm

PROCESS-GUIDED DEEP LEARNING

(aims to integrate process understanding from lake models into advanced machine-learning modelling techniques)

should provide substantial improvements to our predictive ability of lake responses to climate change

Future research, including

- ✓ enhanced observation of lake variables from space
- ✓ improved in situ lake monitoring and the
- ✓ development of advanced modelling techniques to predict lake processes,

→ will improve our global understanding of lake responses to a changing climate

↓

and our capacity to react to these changes

Thank you very much for your attention

Lago de los tres - Patagonia Argentina
Photo: Pixabay

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