

Effects of climate and watershed variability on lake cyanobacteria blooms

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Highlights

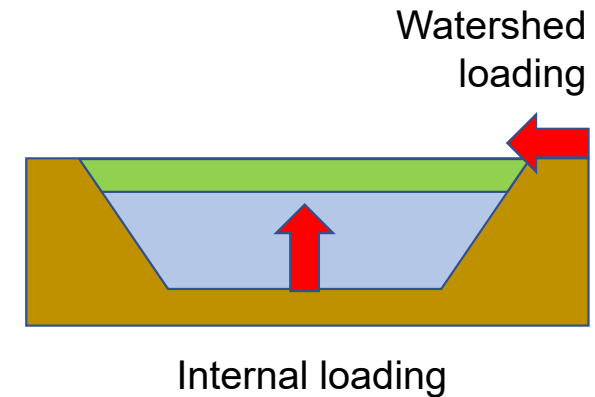
- **Paper 1: Bloom responses to changes in precipitation and temperature variability**

- Bloom responses to changes in temperature variability depend on mean temperature
- Blooms more sensitive to precipitation variability under higher mean temperatures
- Projected changes in precipitation and temperature

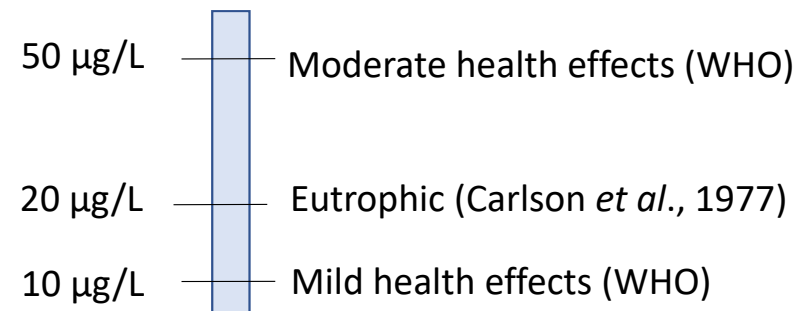
- **Paper 2: Watershed model residuals important for simulating blooms**

- Increases peak blooms, especially in years with large floods
- Tempered by loading of legacy P in other years

- **Setting the stage for future BREE research**



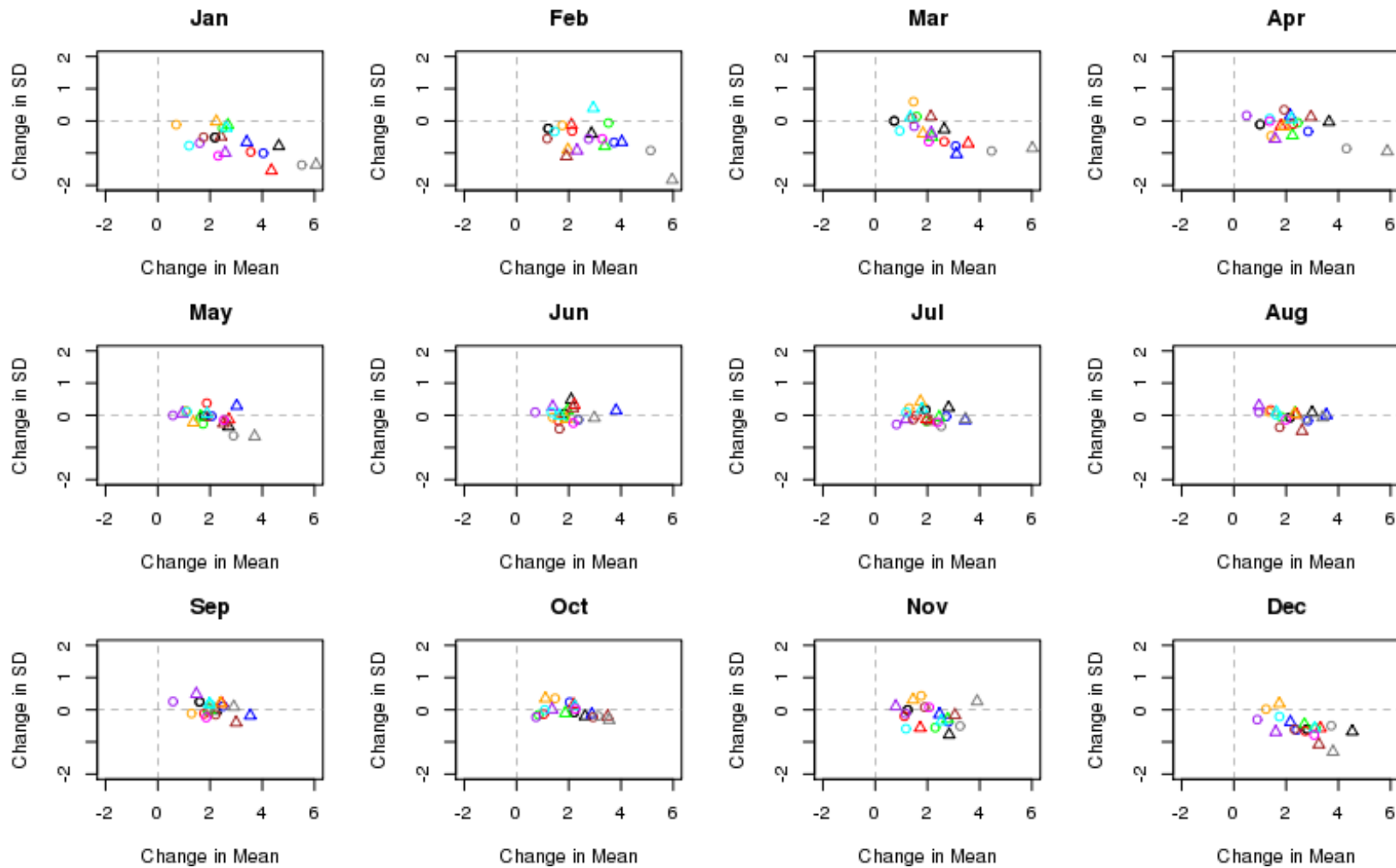
CHLOROPHYLL A (CHL-A) GUIDELINES



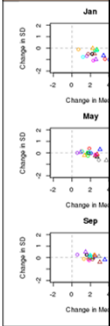
B Daily Average Temperature Changes

○ RCP 4.5 △ RCP 8.5

- Few in k
- Ran ten



Daily Average



Us

(19

GCM-informed sensitivity analysis scenarios

**12
Temperature
Scenarios**

$\Delta(\text{sd})$	1° C				
	0° C				
	-1° C				
		0° C	2° C	4° C	6° C
		$\Delta(\text{mean})$			

X

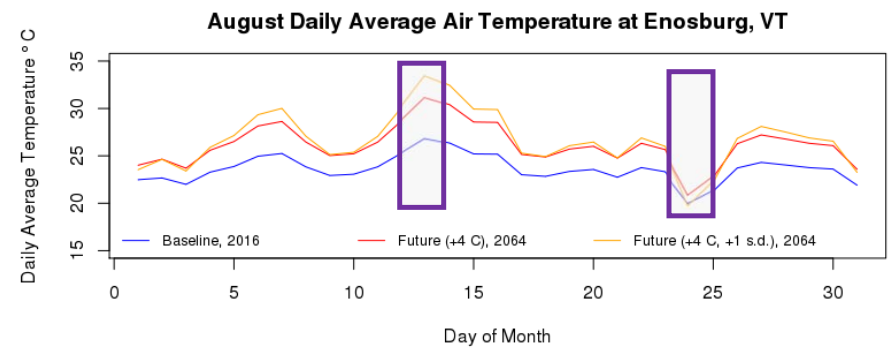
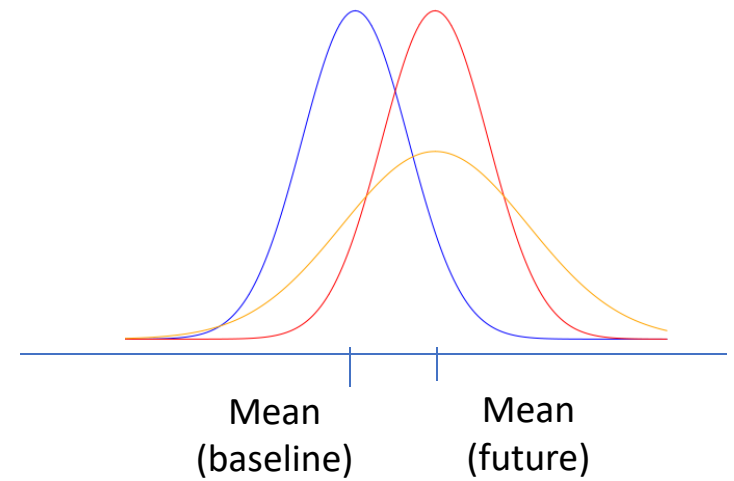
**12
Precipitation
Scenarios**

$\Delta(\text{Cv})$	20%				
	0				
	-20%				
		-20%	0%	20%	40%
		$\Delta(\text{mean})$			

=

**144 Total
Scenarios**

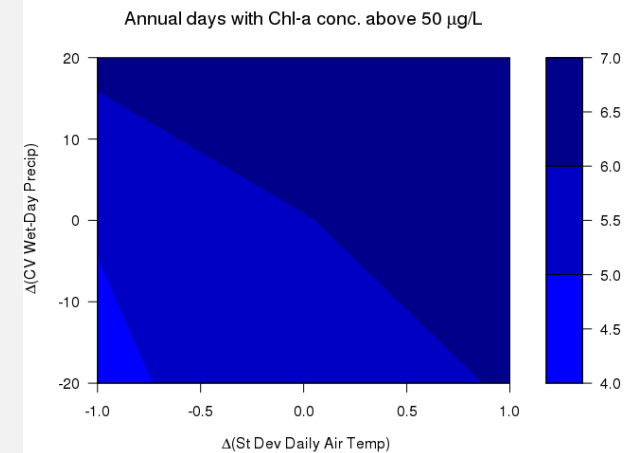
Winds from baseline period unchanged



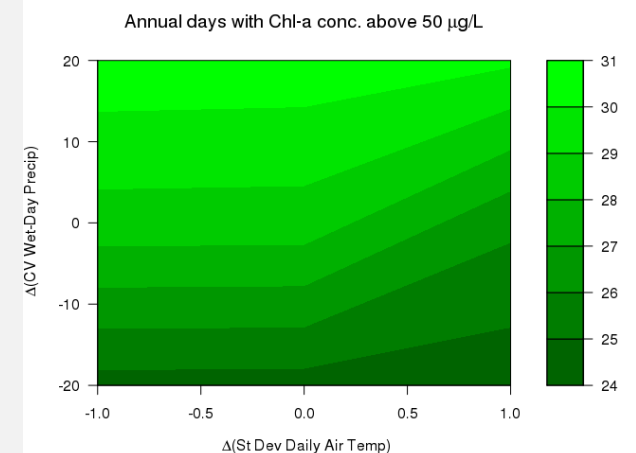
Bloom responses to changes in climate variability depend on changes in mean temperature

- **Effects of temperature variability on days > 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$**
 - Without warming, greater temperature variability increases blooms (days > 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$)
 - Under +4° C warming, greater temperature variability reduces blooms
- **Effects of precipitation variability on days > 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$**
 - More floods, more droughts, more blooms!
 - Precipitation variability controls blooms more under warming
- **Projected changes in variability will affect blooms less than projected changes in means**
- **Variability less critical at 10 and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$ thresholds**

Change in mean temperature: +0° C



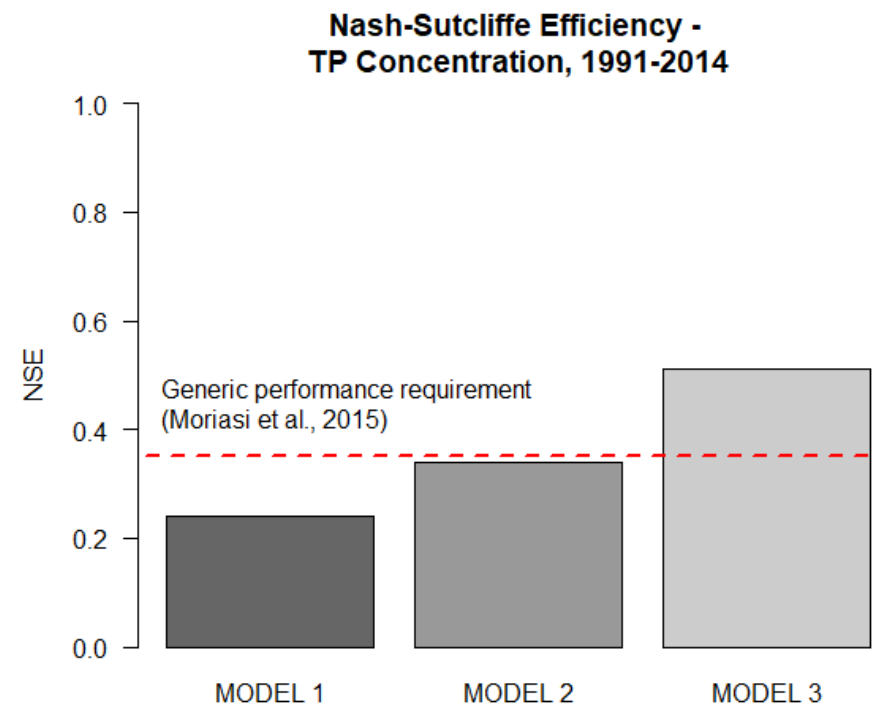
Change in mean temperature: +4° C



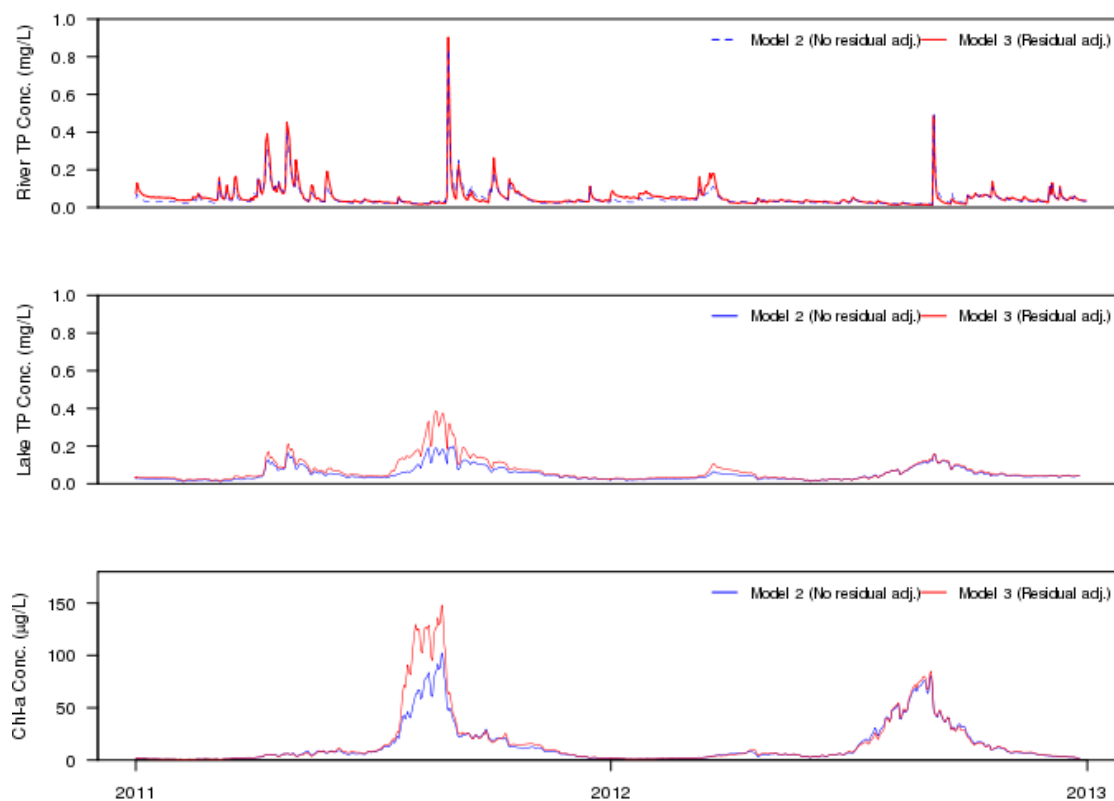
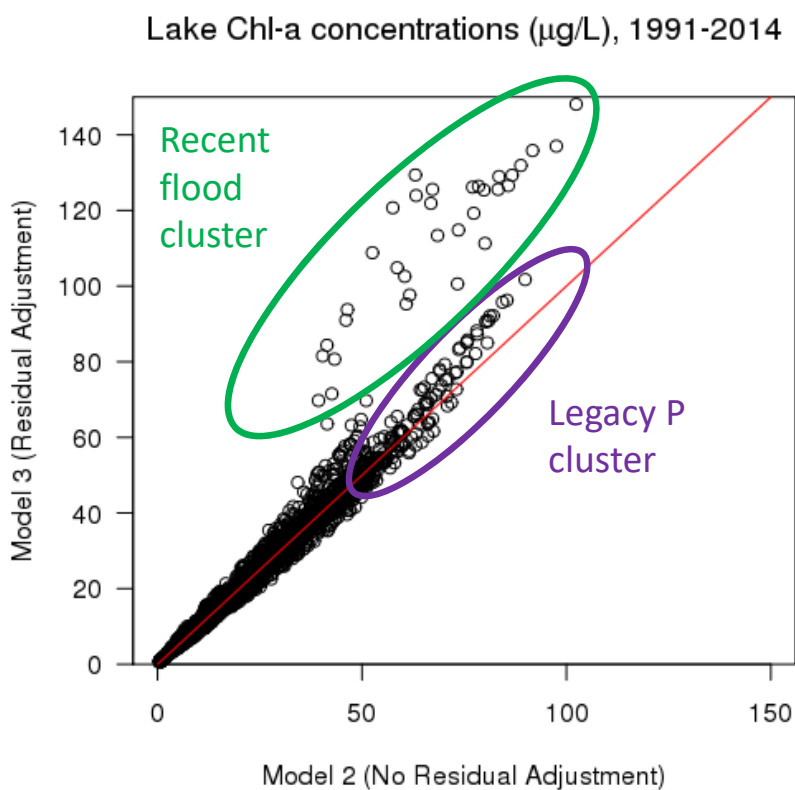
Incorporating calibration residuals in streamflow and water quality time series improves TP concentration estimates

Three modeling chains:

- **Model 1:** SWAT streamflow and water quality (TMDL)
- **Model 2:** SWAT streamflow + Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge & Season (WRTDS)
- **Model 3:** SWAT streamflow + WRTDS with residual adjustments:
 - Linear regression on streamflow residuals + quantile mapping
 - Monthly residual adjustment for TP concentration




Incorporating calibration residuals amplifies bloom extremes following floods; tempered by internal loading



Wrap-up and follow-up work plan includes:

- Publishing first-author manuscripts
 - Including model documentation
- Major co-author papers:
 - US agri-environmental incentive programs
 - Climate change-internal loading synergy
 - Thresholds, lags and inertia
- Concept notes:
 - Effects of seasonal and interannual persistence on blooms
 - Watershed management optimization

WATERSHED MODELING OPTIONS 

Streamflow post-processing

- Quantile mapping
- Streamflow residuals – autoregressive model
- Streamflow residuals – linear regression model

Streamflow-concentration relationship

- Quadratic regression
- Bayesian segmented regression
- Weighted regression on time, discharge, season
- Hysteresis models (e.g. Scott Hamshaw's work)

Concentration post-processing

- Monthly concentration residual model
- Concentration residual model from high-frequency monitoring period

Some other lower-hanging fruit for the team?

- Seasonal climatic changes and blooms
- Bloom sensitivity to N:P ratios in inflow
- Compare P load estimates with residual adjustments throughout Lake Champlain basin
- Pike and Rock modeling (undergraduate or master's project)



Thank you!

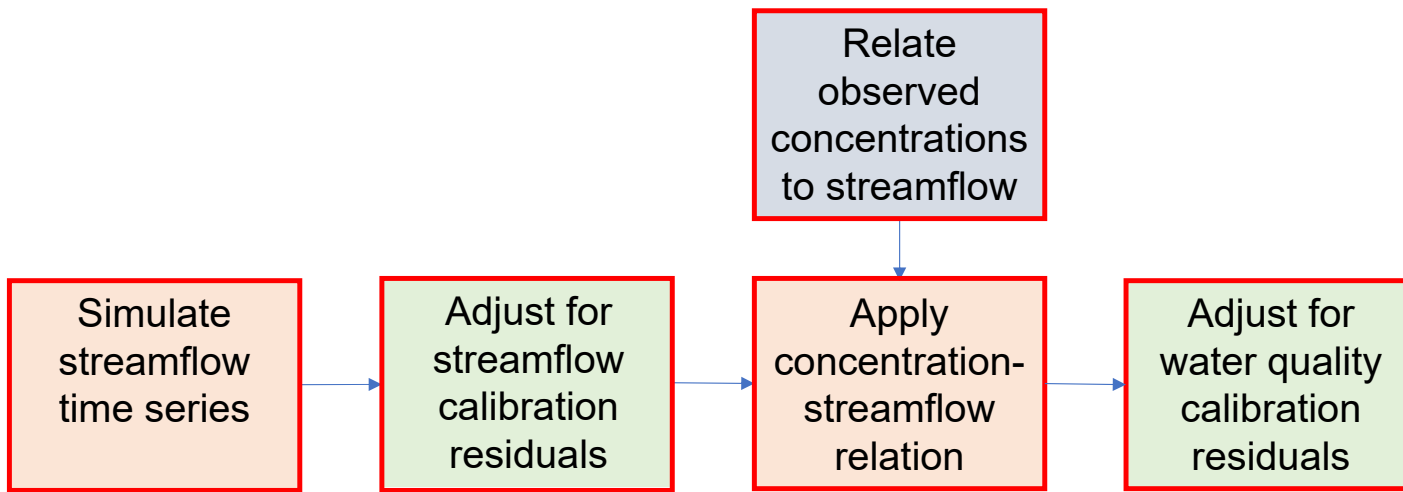
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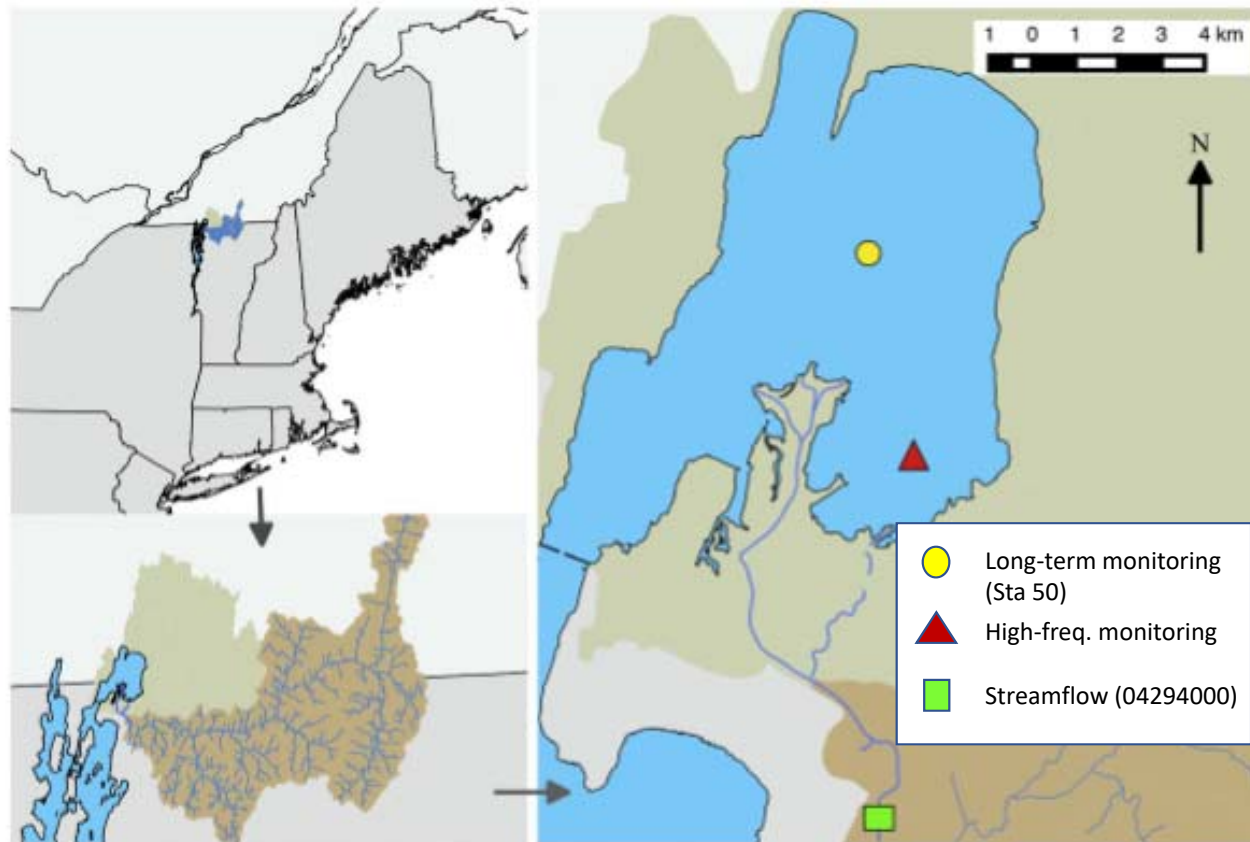


<https://www.flwfishing.com/news/2016-06-22-where-to-catch-bass-on-lake-champlain>

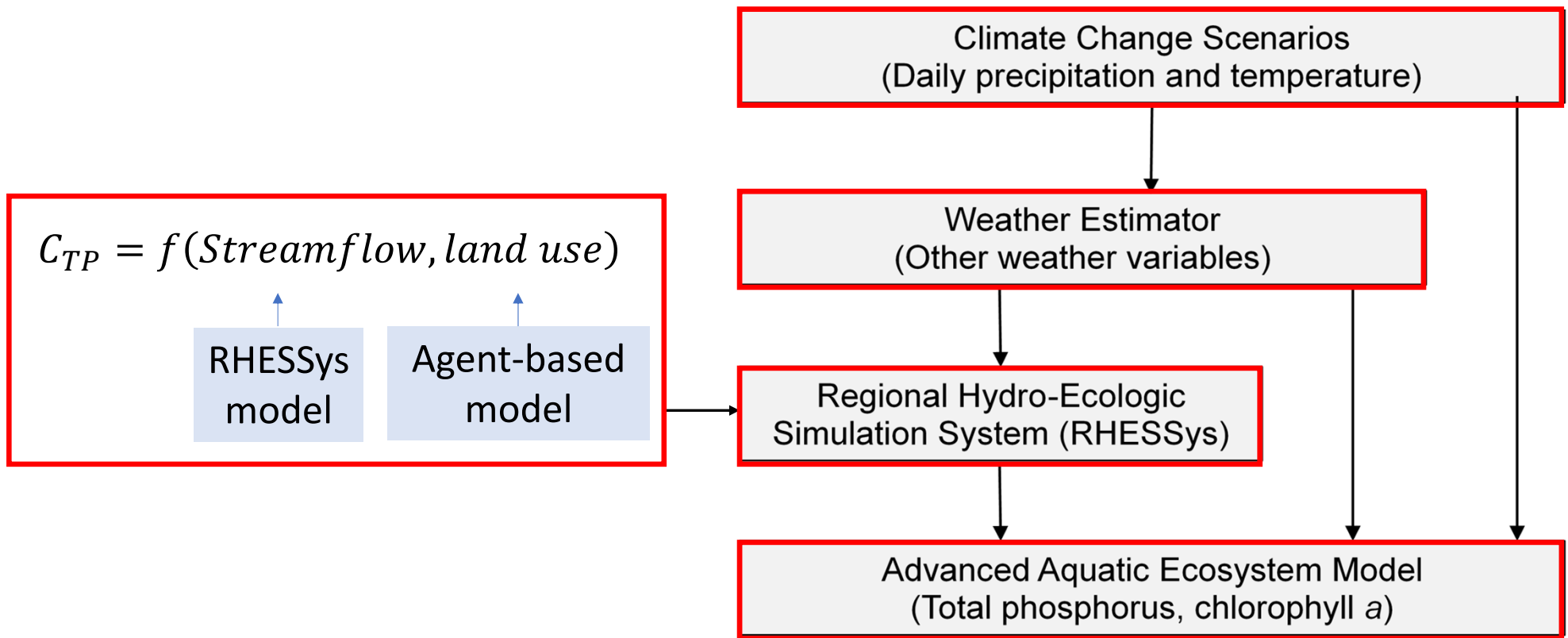
Streamflow-water quality modeling chains



Missisquoi Bay station locations



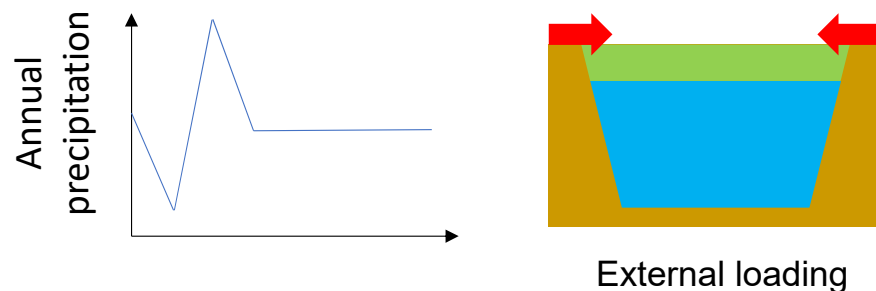
BREE Integrated Assessment Model in TMDL analysis



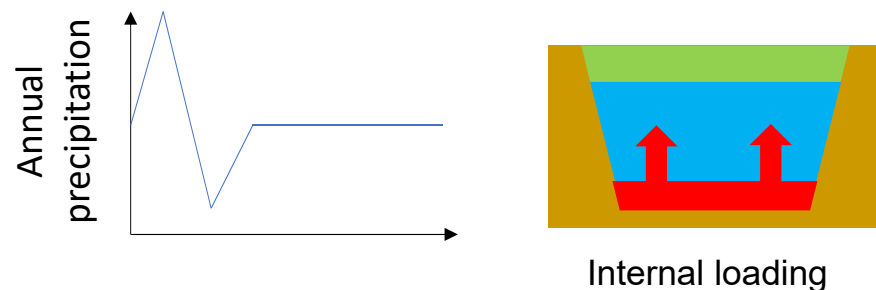
How might changes in sequences of extremes affect blooms?

- Weather whiplash:
 - Dry year followed by wet one
 - Wet year followed by dry one
- Has been linked to blooms, but not studied extensively
- Drought after deluge common in Lake Champlain basin
- What if weather whiplash worsens in the future?

DROUGHT BEFORE DELUGE



DROUGHT AFTER DELUGE



Daily Average Temperature Changes

○ RCP 4.5

△ RCP 8.5

