



**BREE**  
Basin Resilience to  
Extreme Events  
in the Lake Champlain Basin

# BREE Ecology Team PTAC Update

**Dustin Kincaid and Andrew Schroth**



## Focus on Extreme Events and Resilience –

***What are the properties and processes critical to maintaining water quality resilience across soil-stream-lake system of the LCB?***

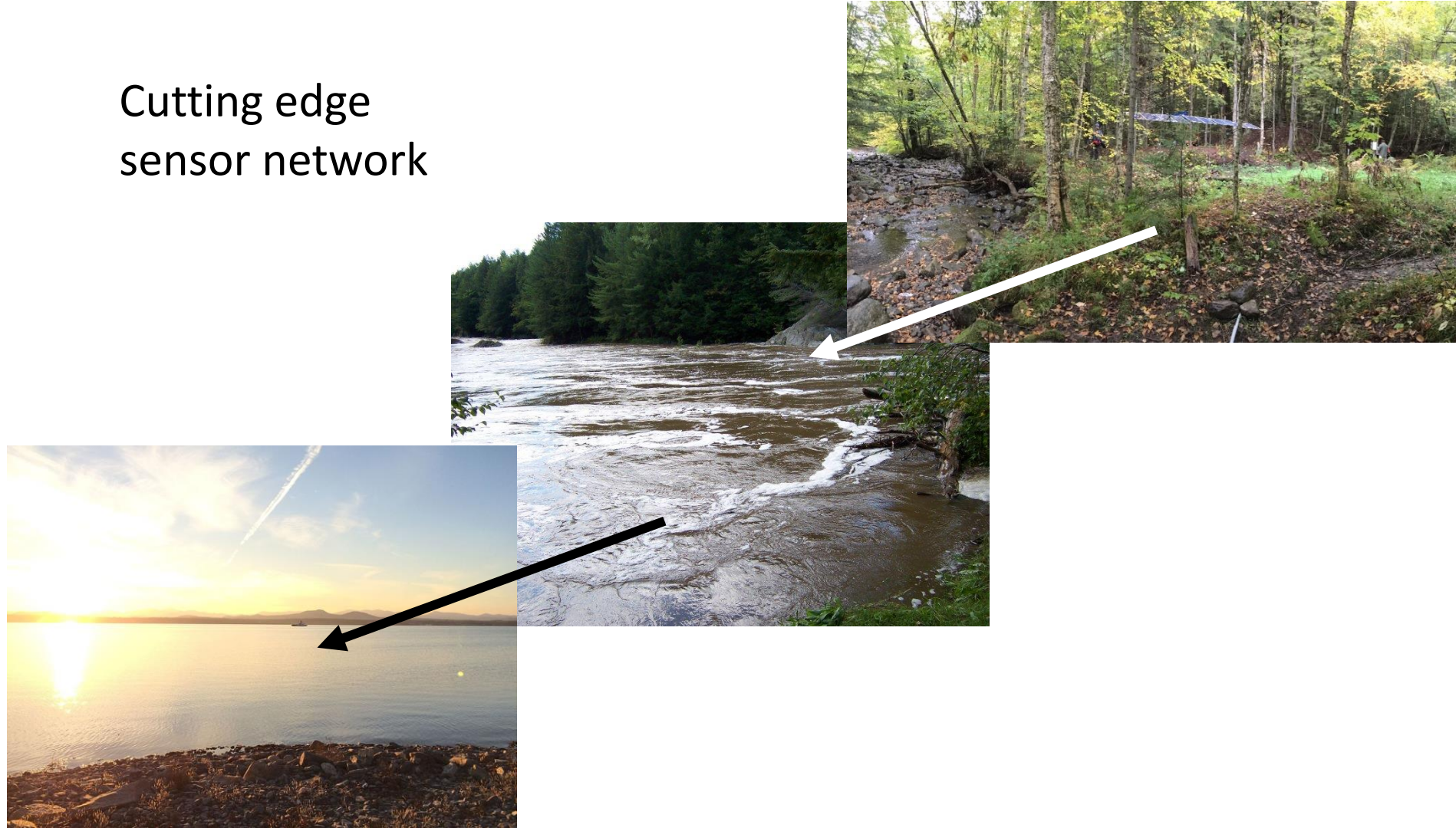
Tropical Storm Irene, Aug. 27, 2011  
(Gordon Miller)



# Ecological Research

## Resilience to Extreme Events Across Soil-River-Lake Continuum

Cutting edge  
sensor network



# Ecological Research

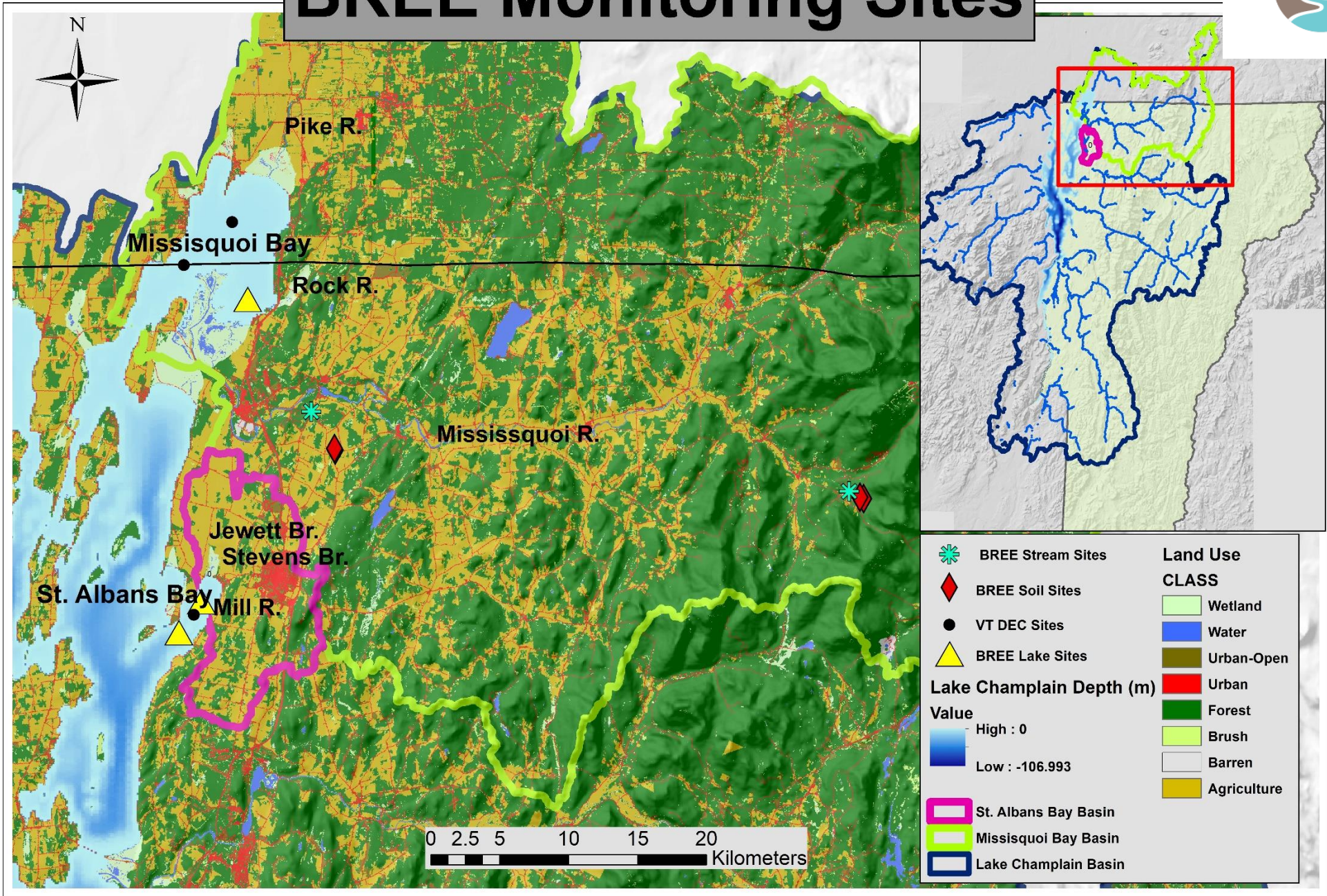
## Resilience to Extreme Events Across Soil-River-Lake Continuum

Cutting edge  
sensor network



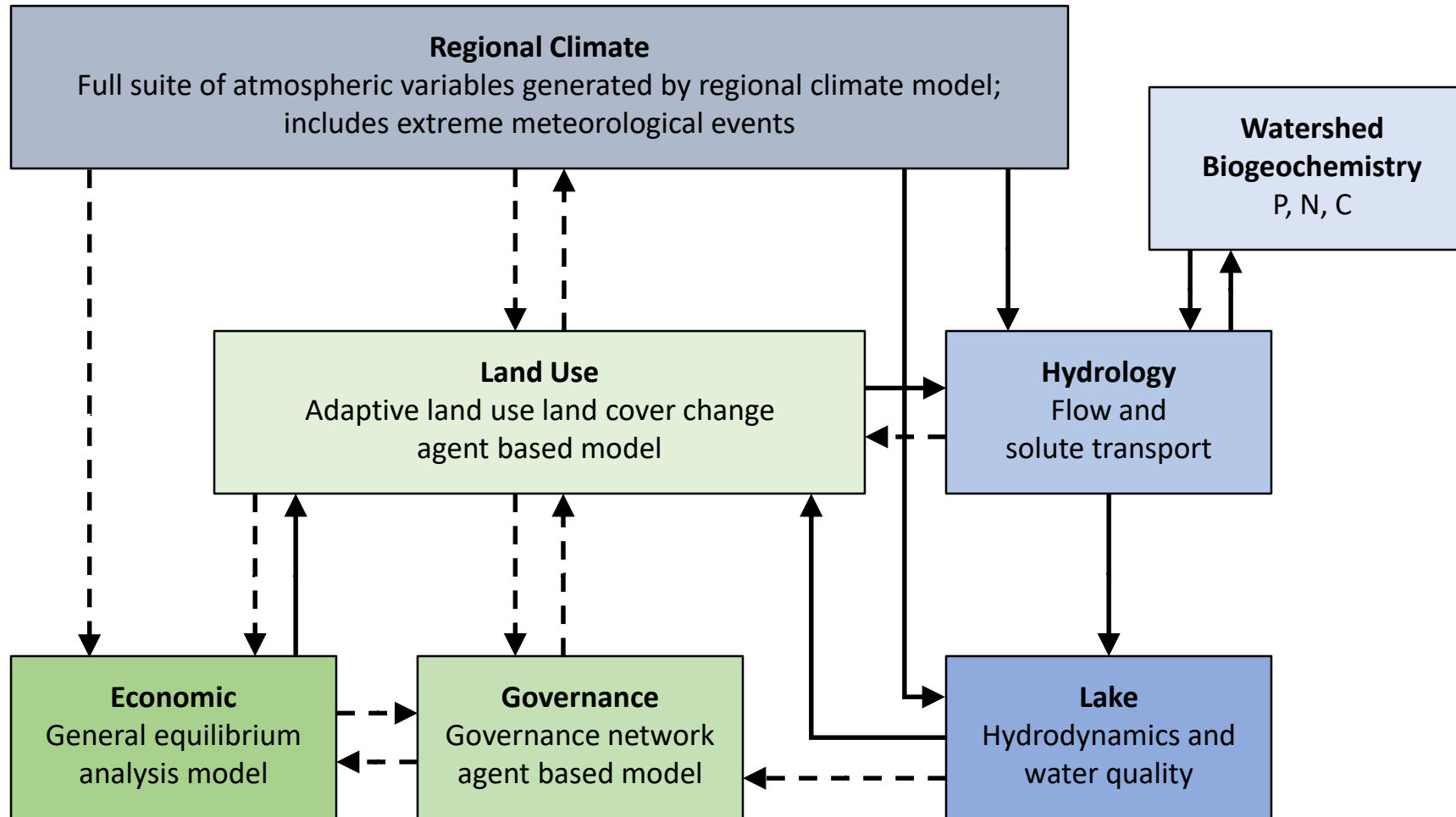


# BREE Monitoring Sites





# Major Features of the BREE Integrated Assessment Model



- Integration is enabled in BREE IAM
- ← - - Integration is being tested/planned in BREE IAM

# Land use & season influence event-scale nitrate and phosphorus exports & export stoichiometry from headwater catchments

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Erin Seybold, E. Carol Adair, William Bowden,  
Julia Perdrial, Matthew Vaughan, Andrew Schroth

VT EPSCoR – Fall 2019 – Policy & Technical  
Advisory Committee Meeting  
Thu, December 19, 2019



# Acknowledgements

## Co-authors

Erin Seybold  
E. Carol Adair  
Breck Bowden  
Julia Perdrial  
Matthew Vaughan  
Andrew Schroth

## Collaborators & support

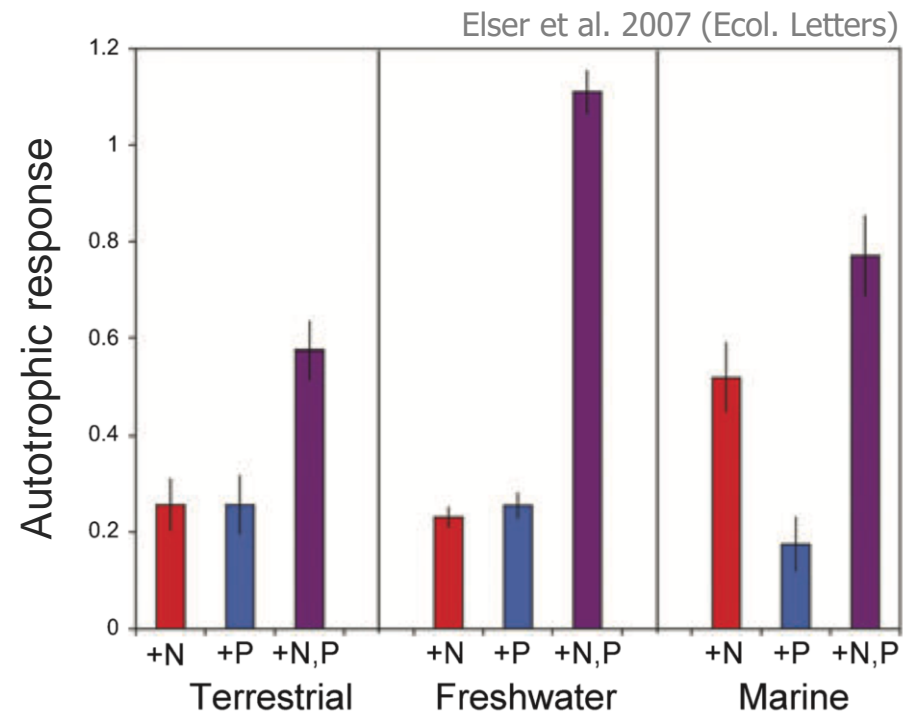
Saul Blocher  
Scott Hamshaw  
James Shanley  
Andrew Vermilyea

## Funding





The relative availability or stoichiometric ratios of N & P, can affect autotrophic biomass and production



And N:P can influence the likelihood of harmful algal blooms

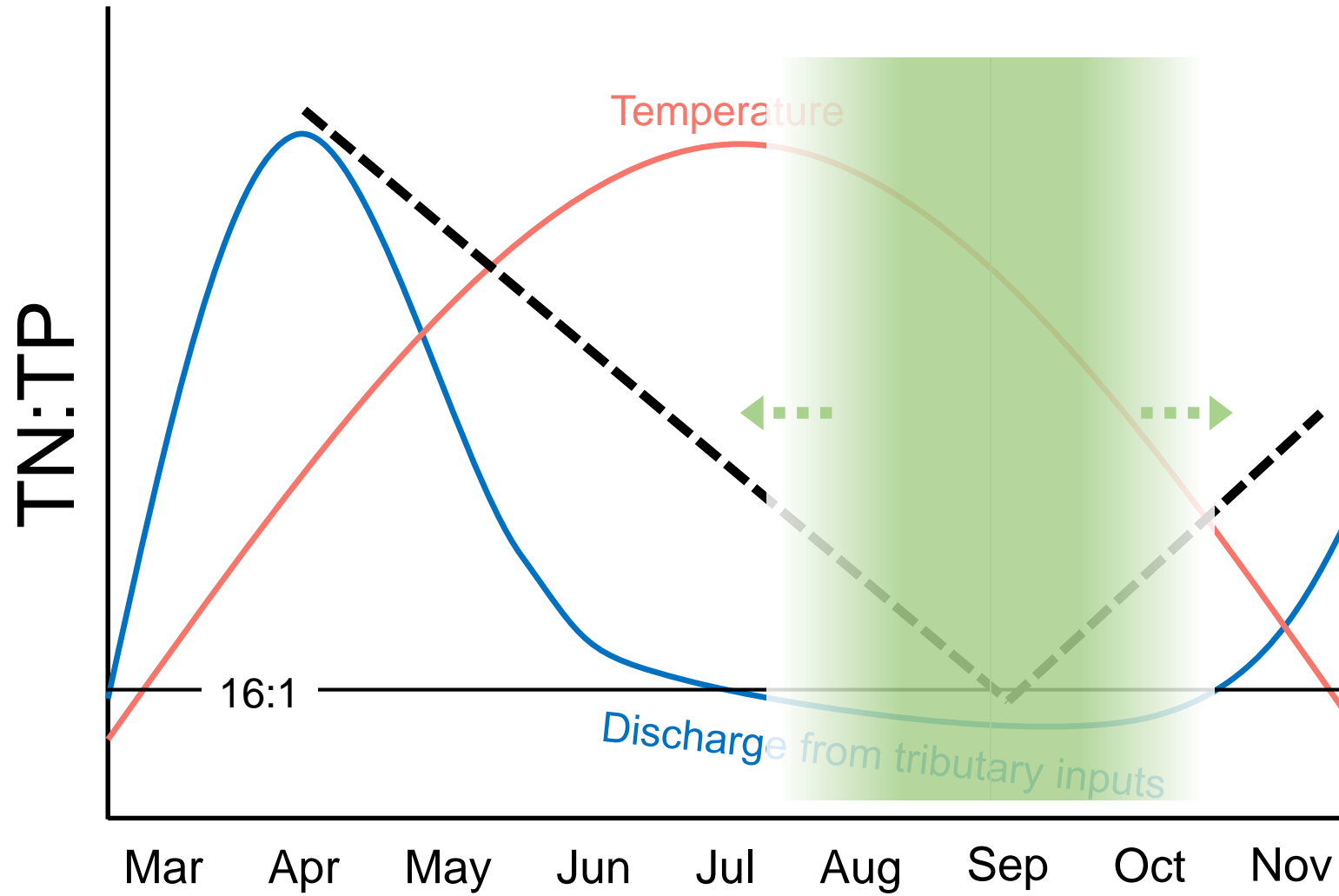


# Tributary inputs are important for lake chemistry



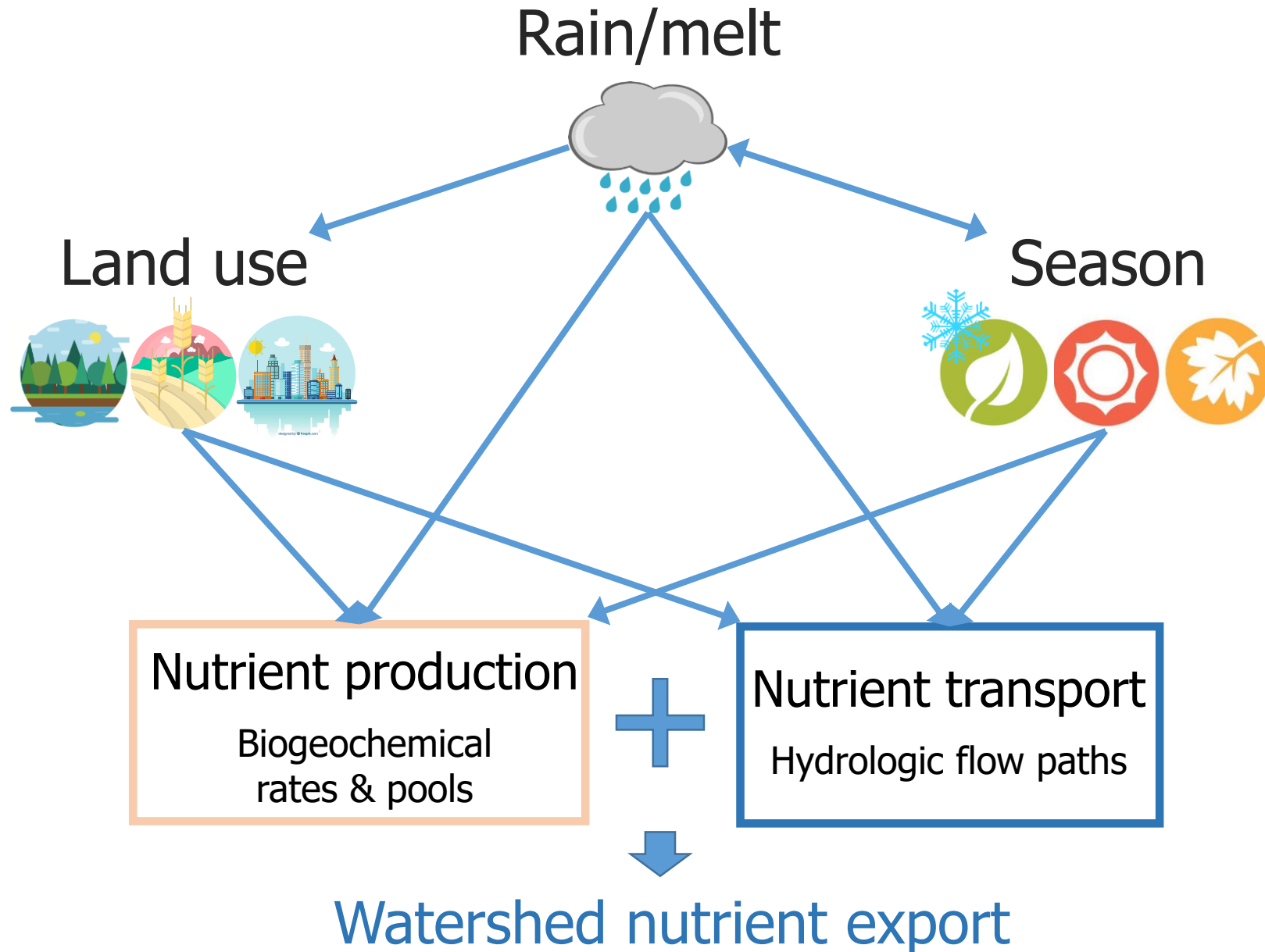
<http://lcbp.org/sol18dev/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/tributary-loading.jpg>

# External controls on lake chemistry in shallow bays

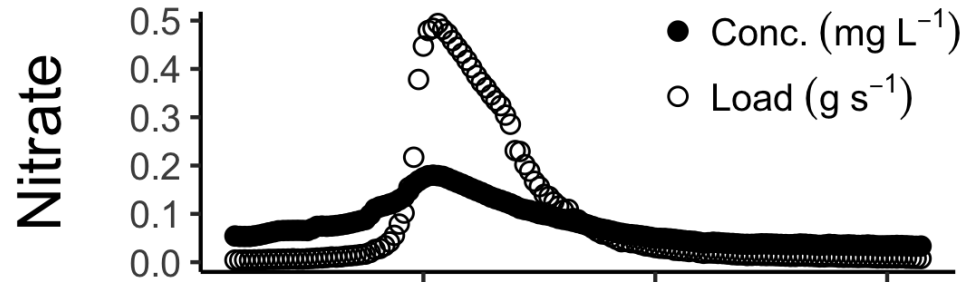




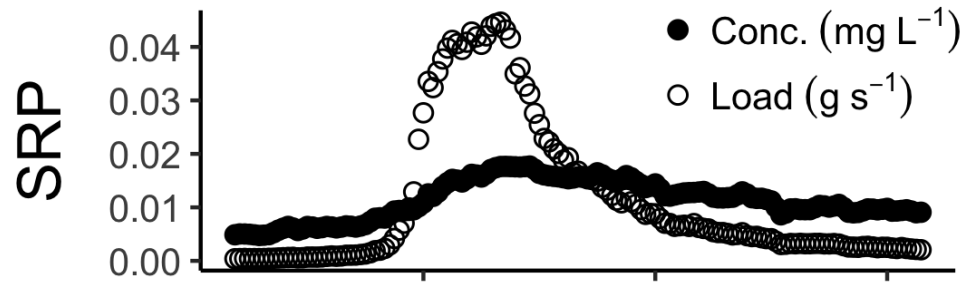
# What controls riverine N and P loading patterns on the event-scale?



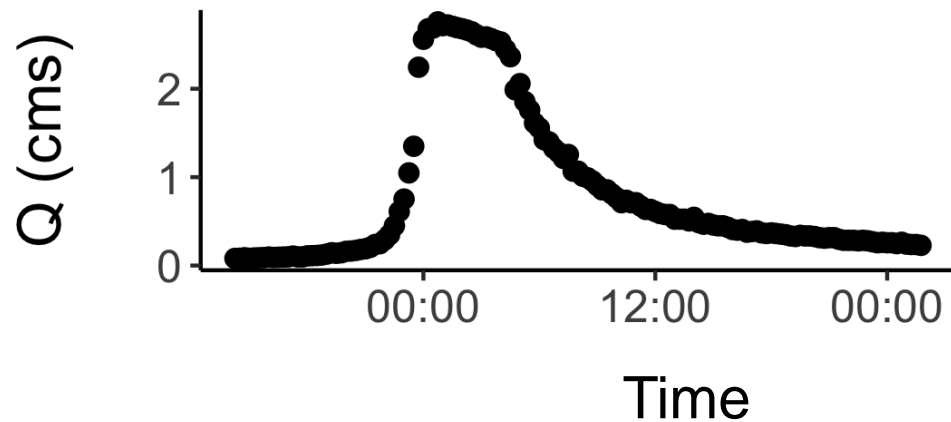
# Can now predict N & P concurrently using in situ sensors & algorithms



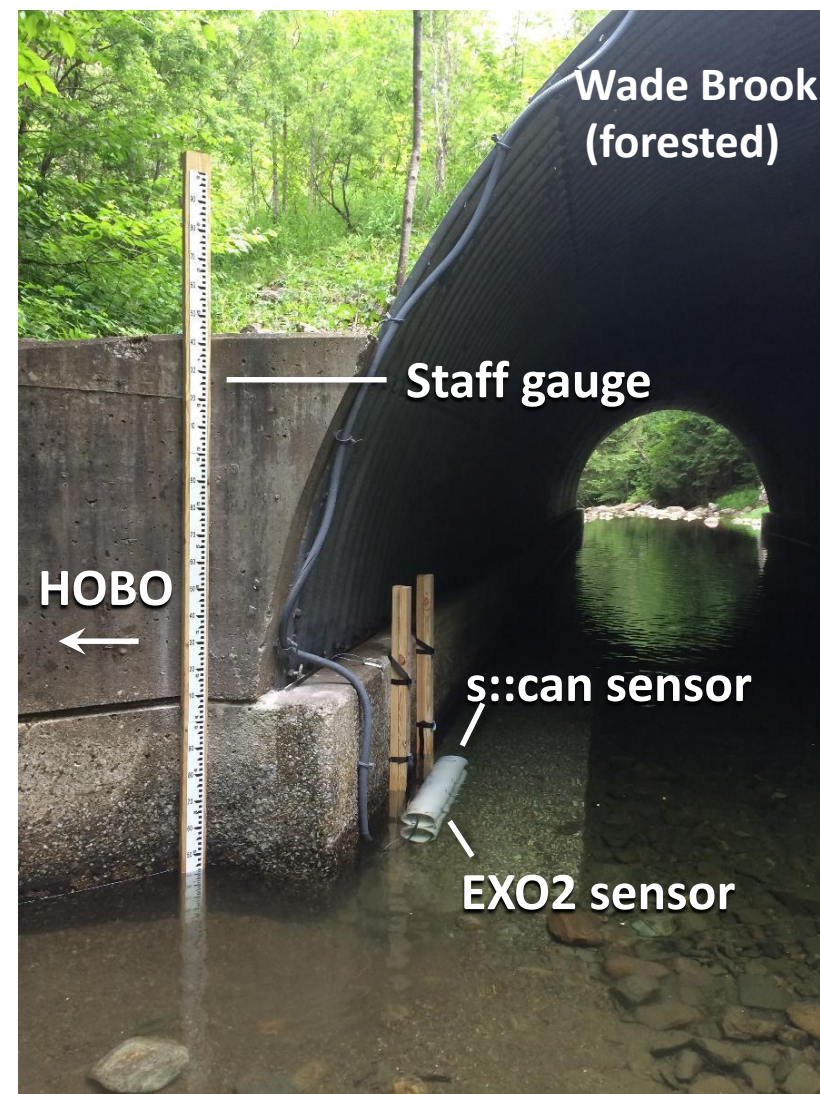
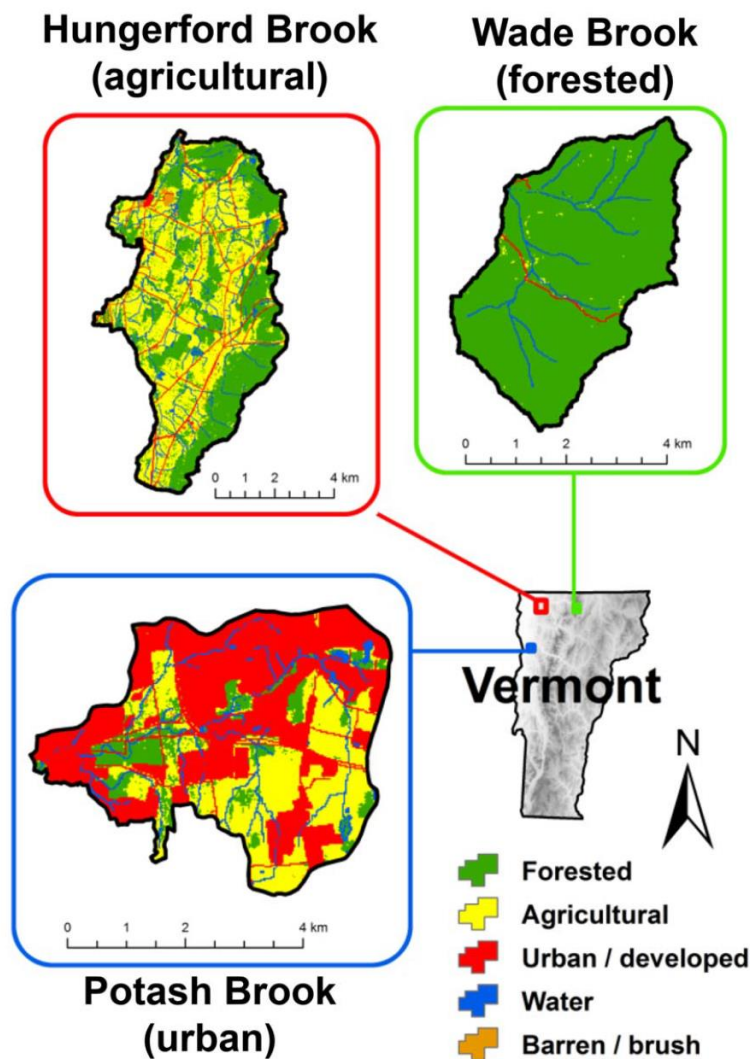
s::can spectro::lyser  
UV-vis spectrophotometry



SRP = soluble reactive  
phosphorus;  
essentially phosphate

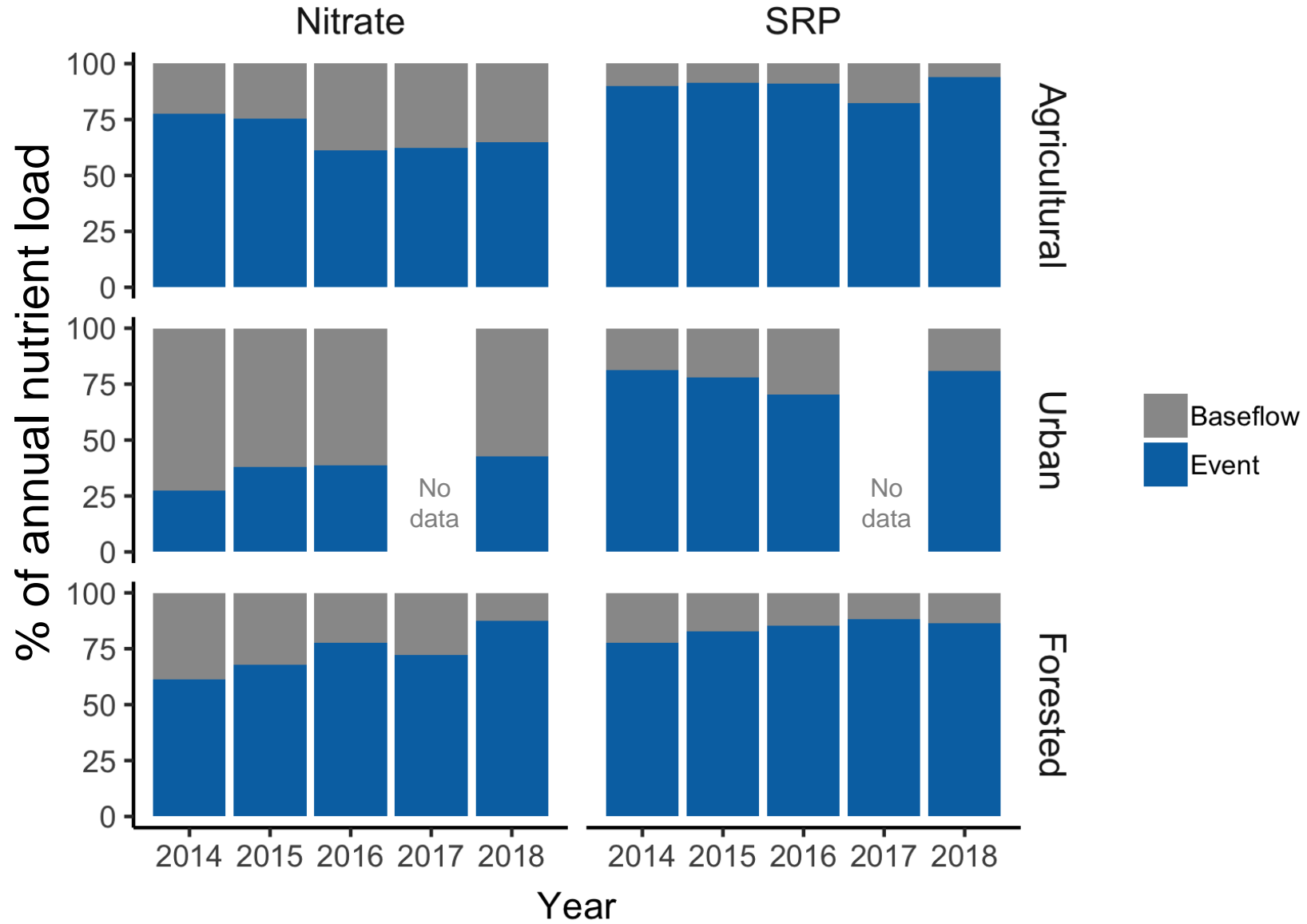


We quantified N & P dynamics for **>400 high flow events** across three LULCs from 2014-2018





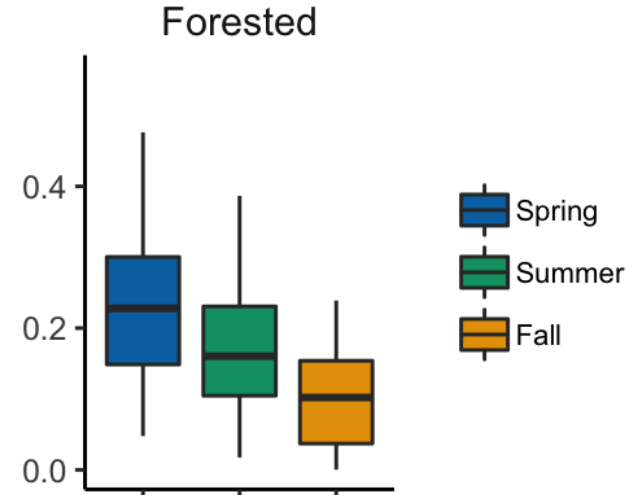
# Storms matter for annual loads, though slightly less so for nitrate in the urban site



# Agriculture increases event $\text{NO}_3^-$ yields & masks typical seasonal decline in $\text{NO}_3^-$ yields

$\text{NO}_3^-$

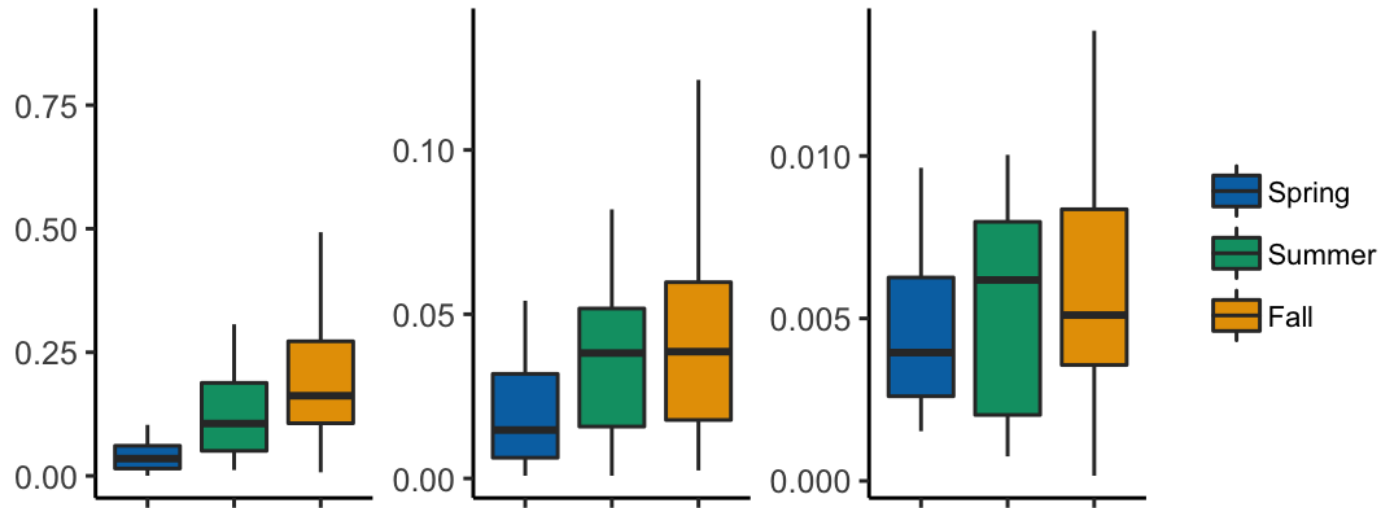
Runoff-normalized  $\text{NO}_3^-$  yield  
( $\text{kg N km}^{-2} \text{mm}^{-1}$ )



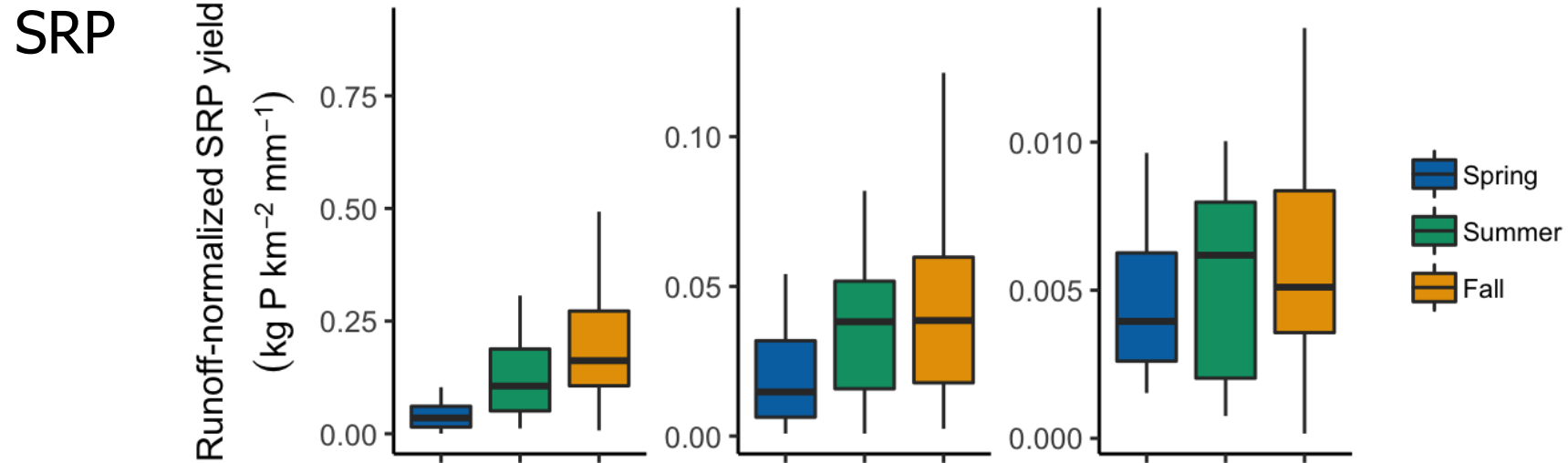
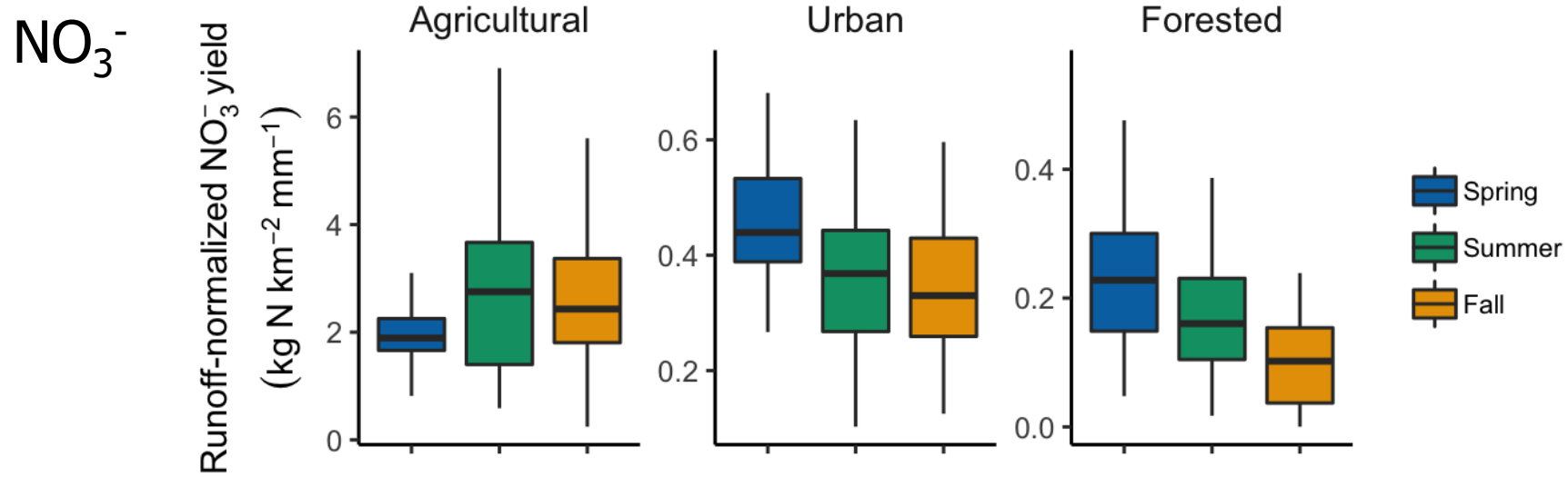
# Agriculture & urbanization increase event SRP yields & greatest yields tend to occur in summer and fall

SRP

Runoff-normalized SRP yield  
( $\text{kg P km}^{-2} \text{mm}^{-1}$ )

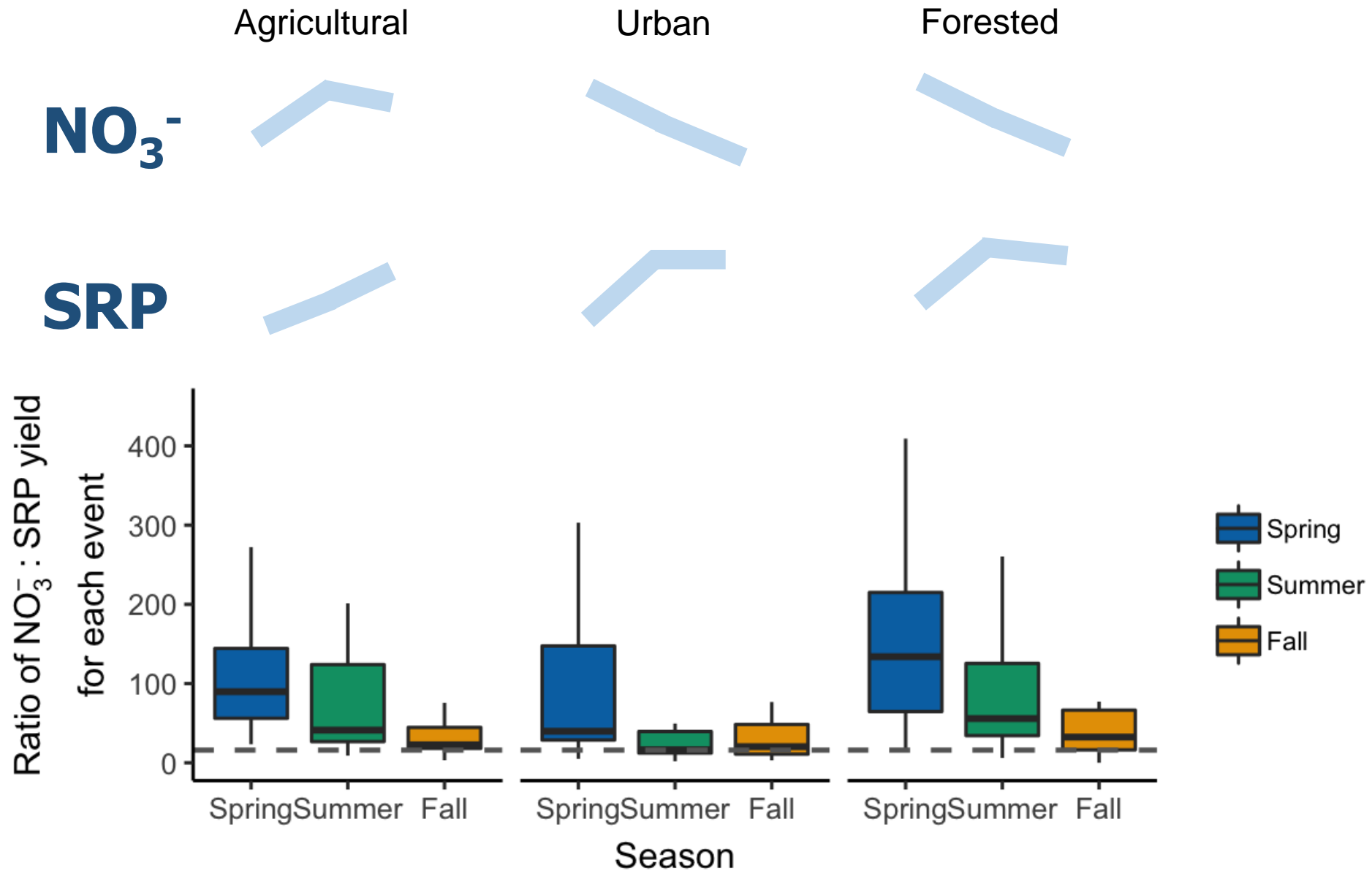


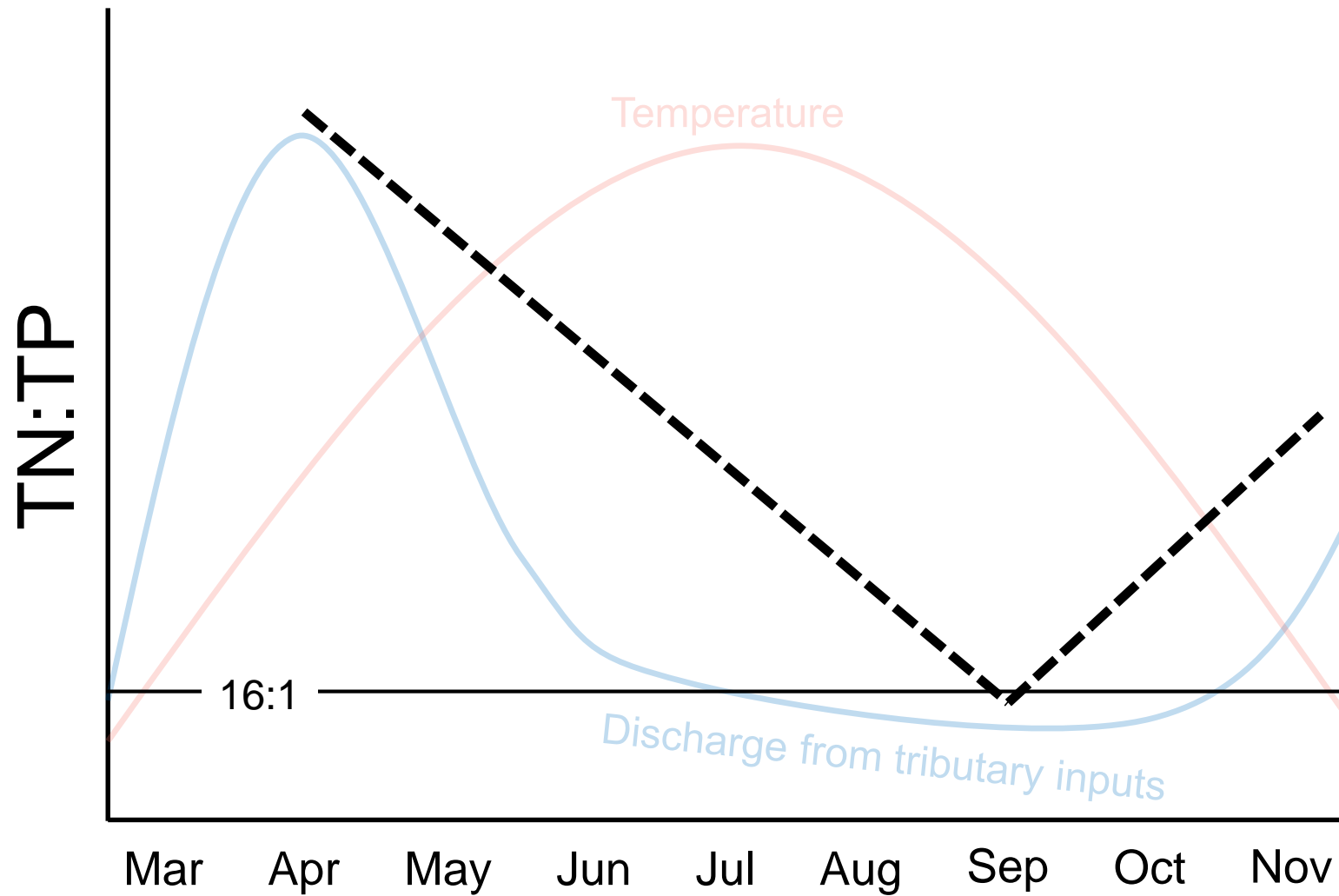
But what about the relative availability or RATIO of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  to SRP for each event?



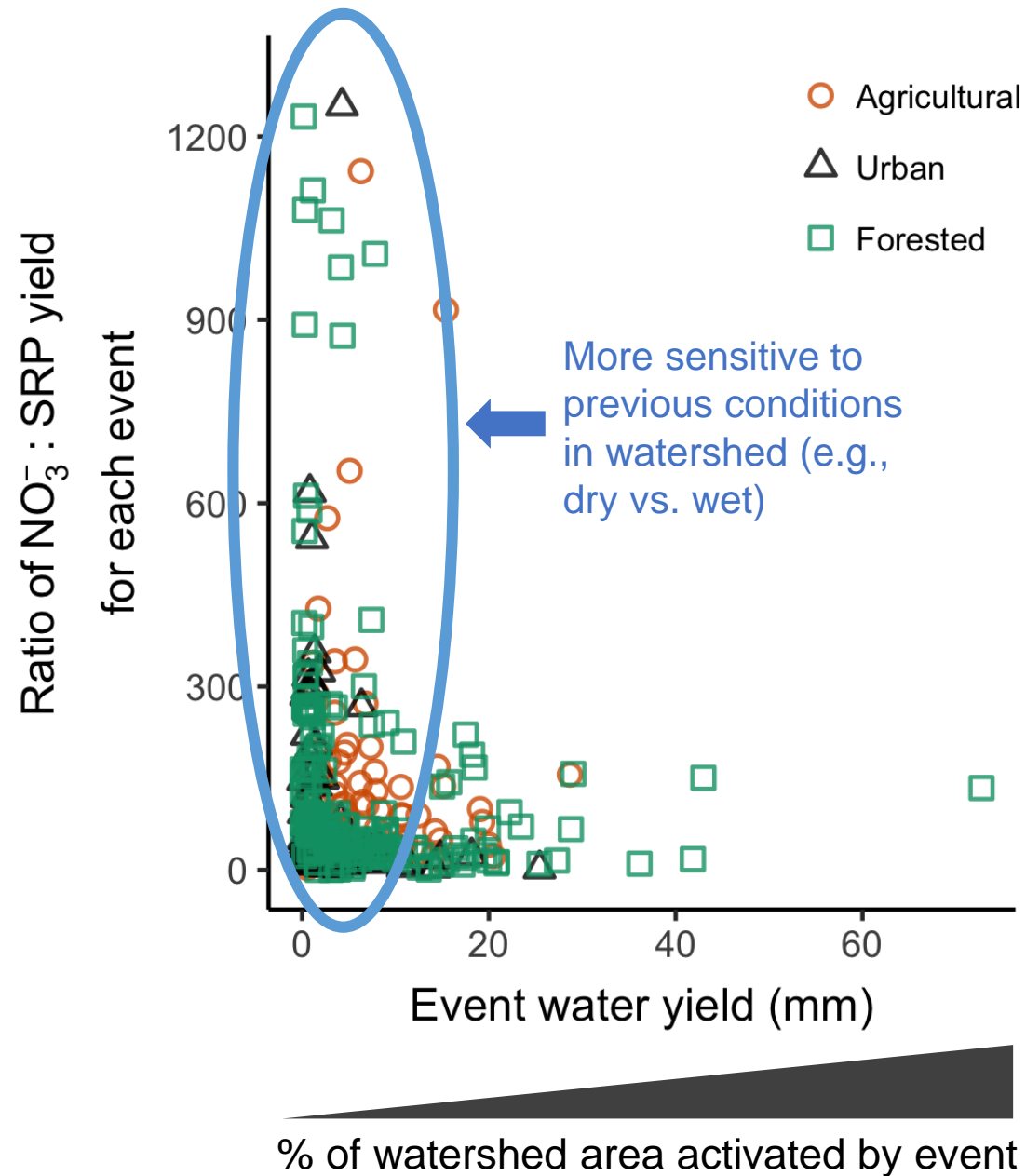


Export ratios decrease from spring to fall & converge close to N:P ratio of 16:1;  
BUT convergence is driven by different  $\text{NO}_3^-$  & SRP dynamics at each site

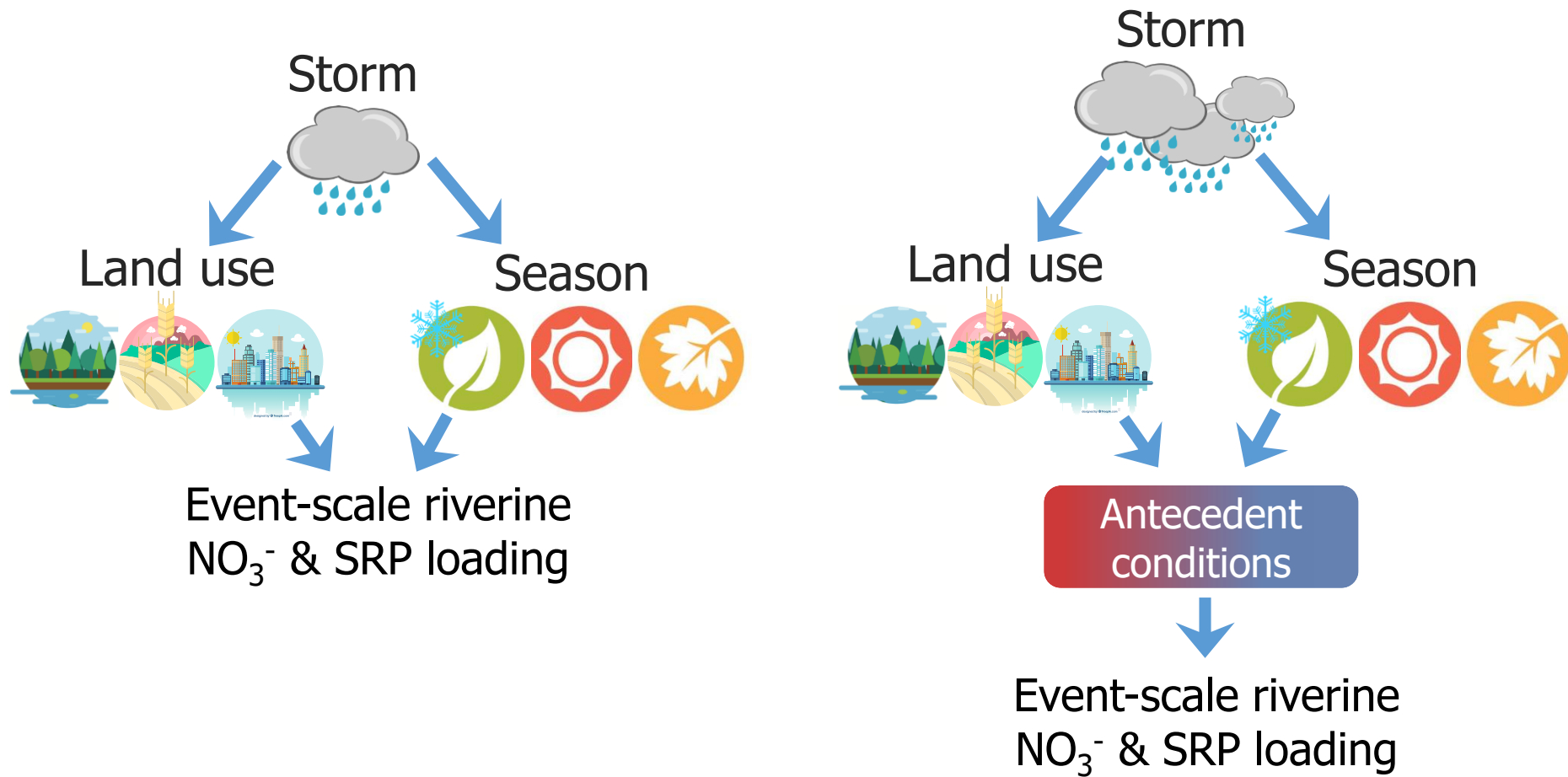




Smallest events had greatest magnitude and variability;  
large events drive down export ratios

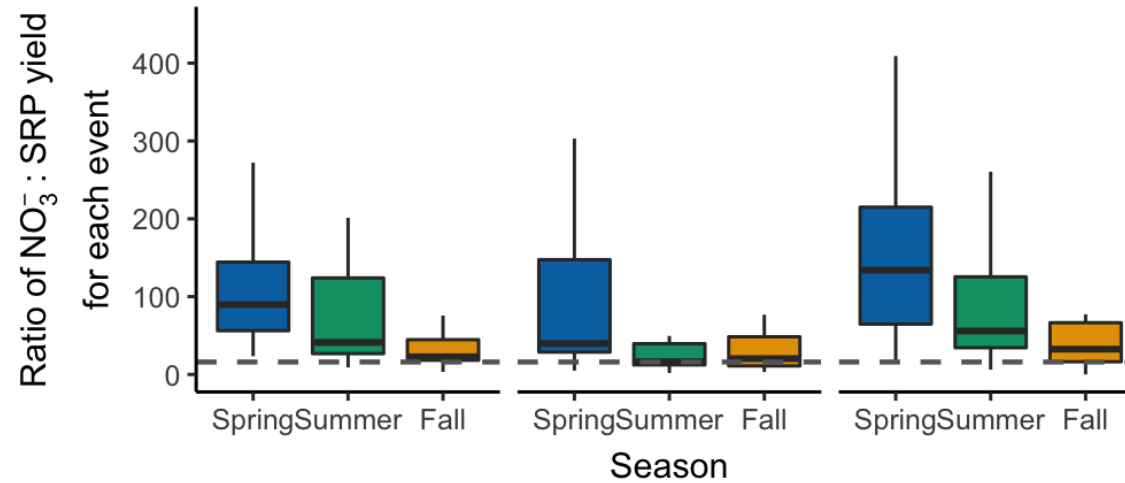




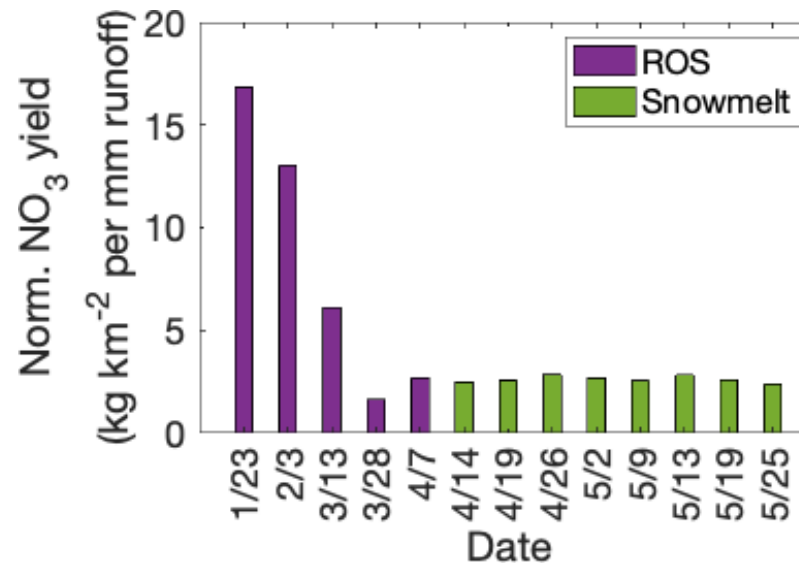


# Implications for Lake Champlain

Highest export ratios in spring

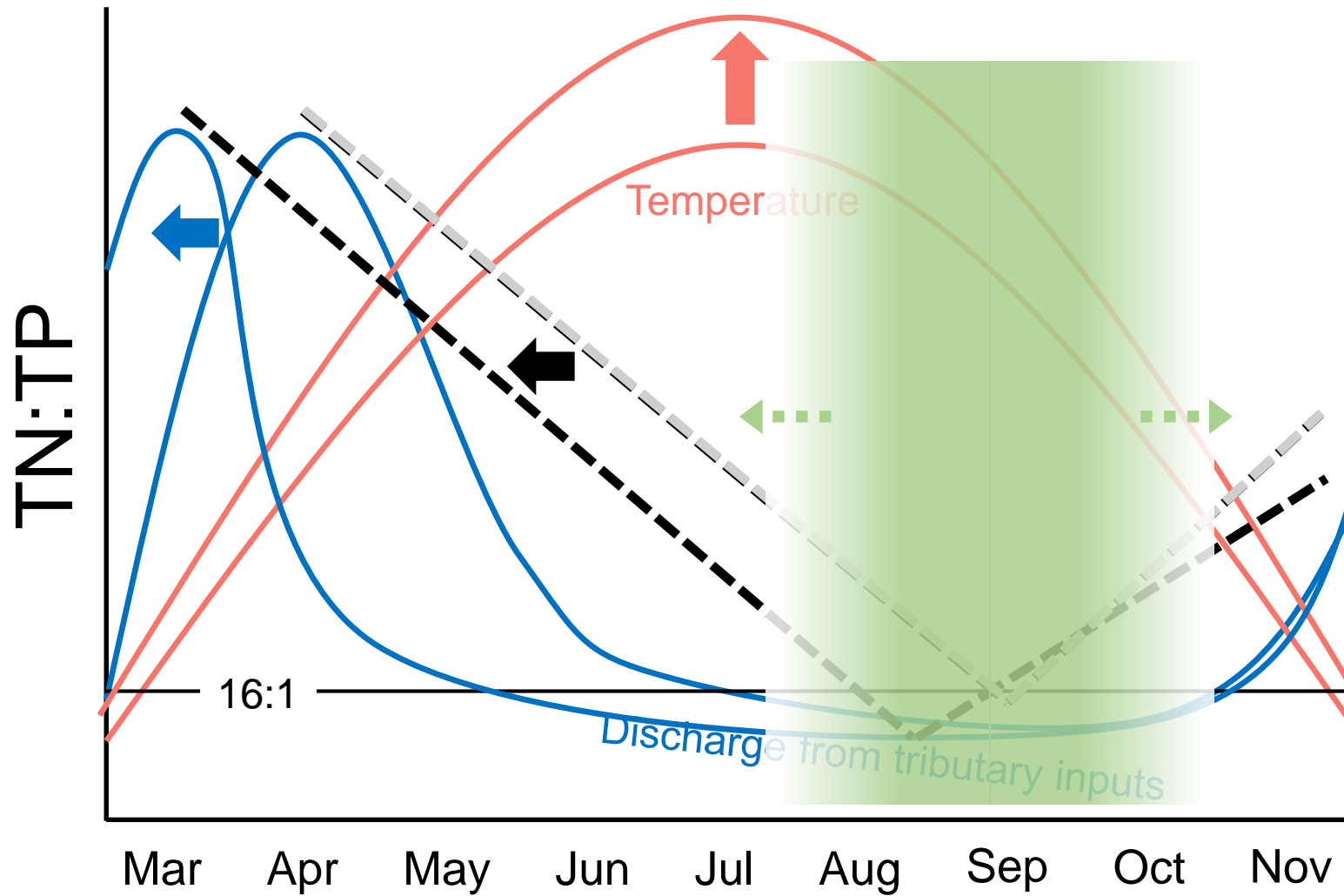


Early season rain-on-snow / snowmelt events matter A LOT!



Key collaborator:  
Dr. Erin Seybold,  
now at the Kansas  
Geological Survey

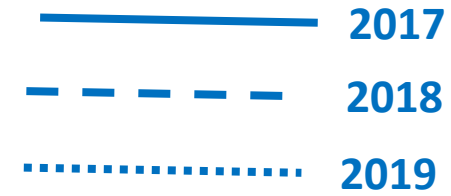




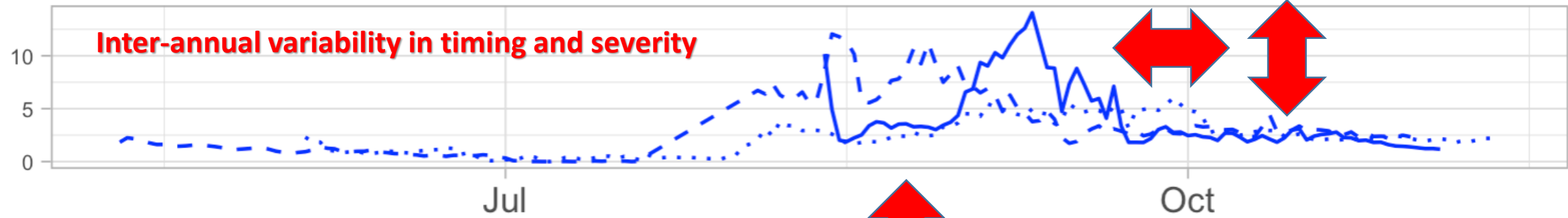
## **Review of 2017-2019 bloom dynamics - Andrew**



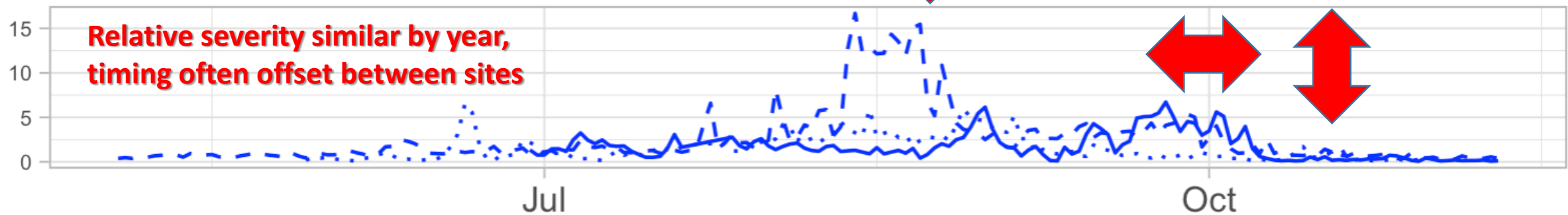
# St. Albans Bay



## Continuous Sensing of Cyanobacteria Blooms (phycocyanin)



# Missisquoi Bay



**Both were muted in 2019!**