

# **Long-term perspective on current changes in lake-water organic carbon levels in Ontario: linking monitoring data and paleolimnological reconstructions**

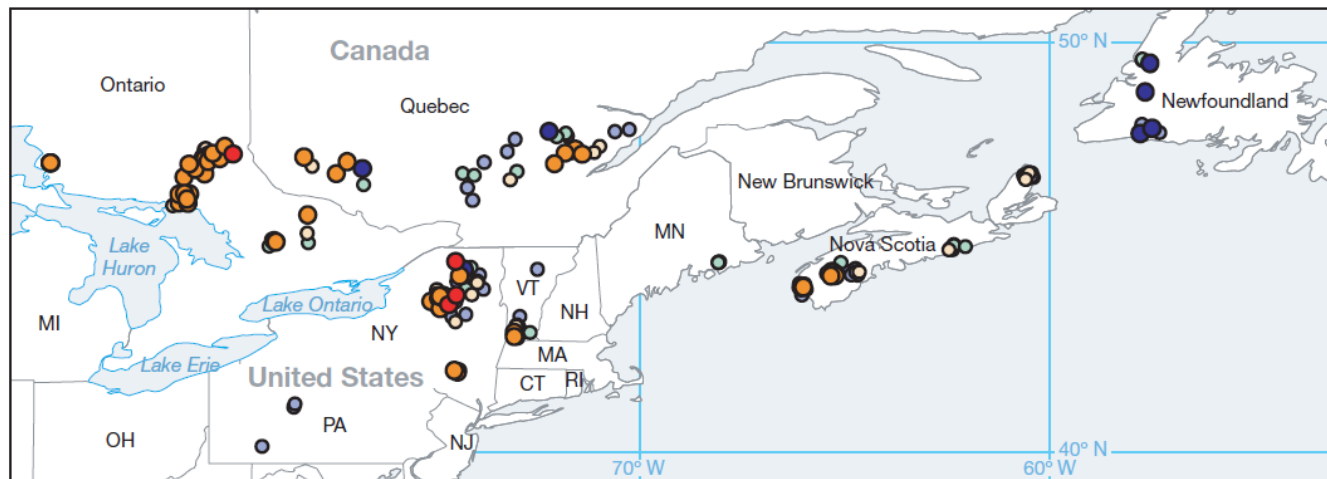
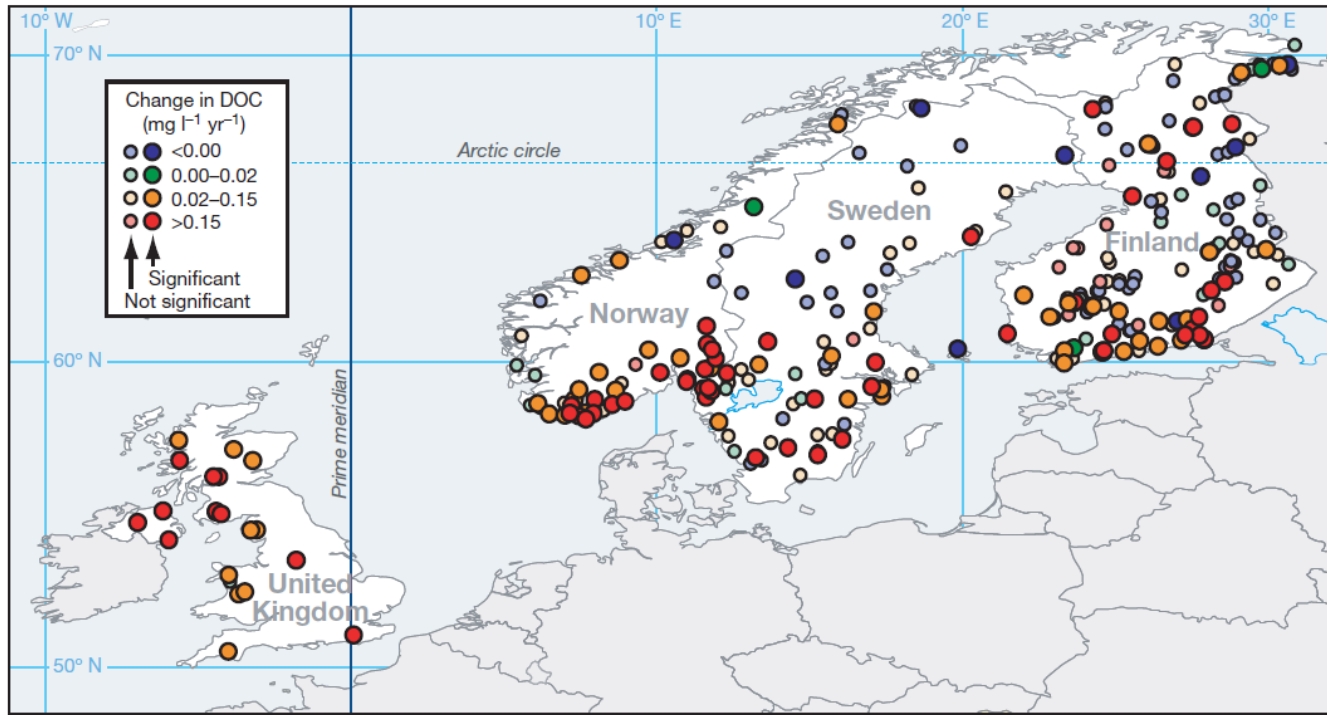
Carsten Meyer-Jacob<sup>1</sup>, Andrew M Paterson<sup>2</sup>, Neal Michelutti<sup>1</sup>, and John P Smol<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Paleoecological Environmental Assessment and Research Laboratory (PEARL), Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

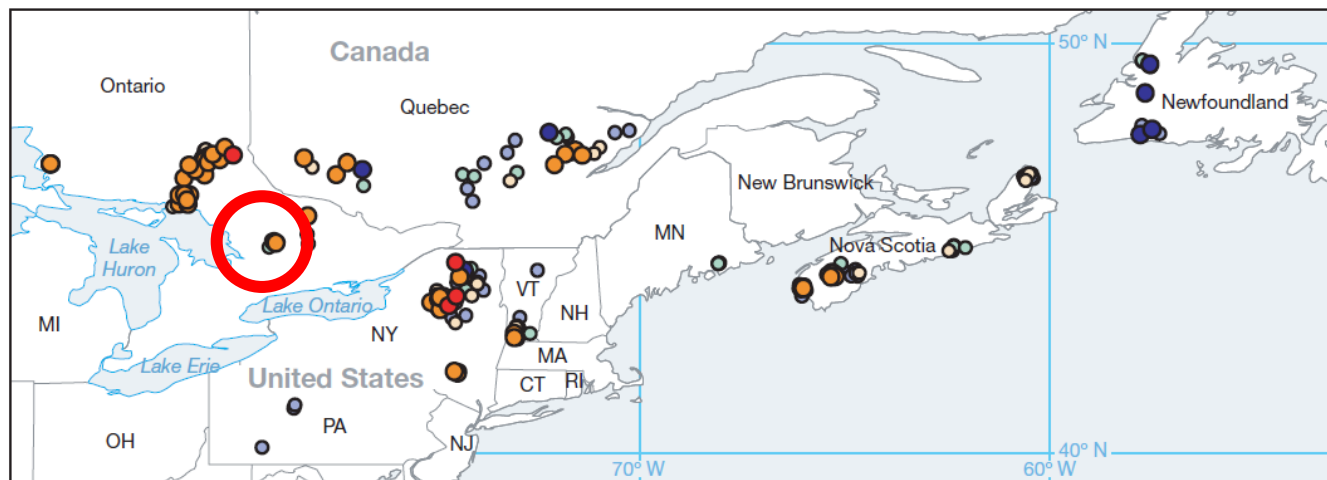
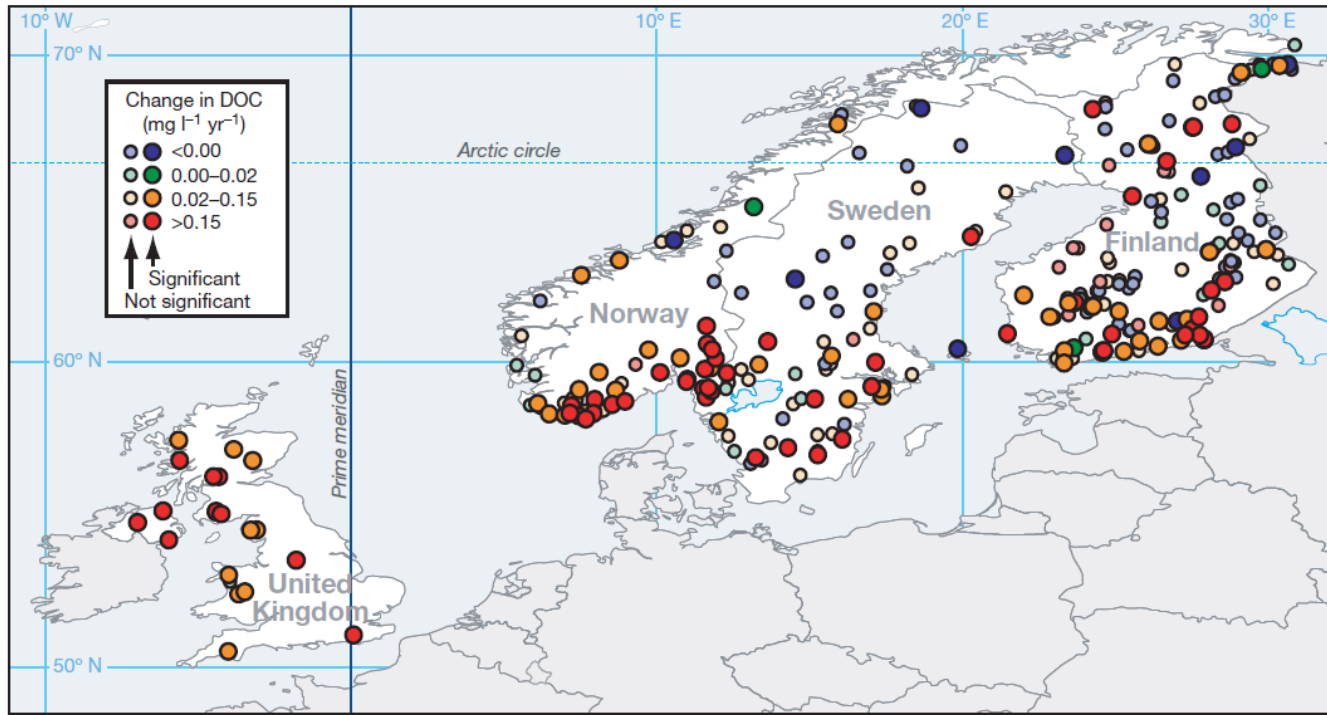
<sup>2</sup>Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Dorset Environmental Science Centre, Dorset, ON, Canada



# Recent increase of organic C concentrations in surface waters in NE North America and N Europe



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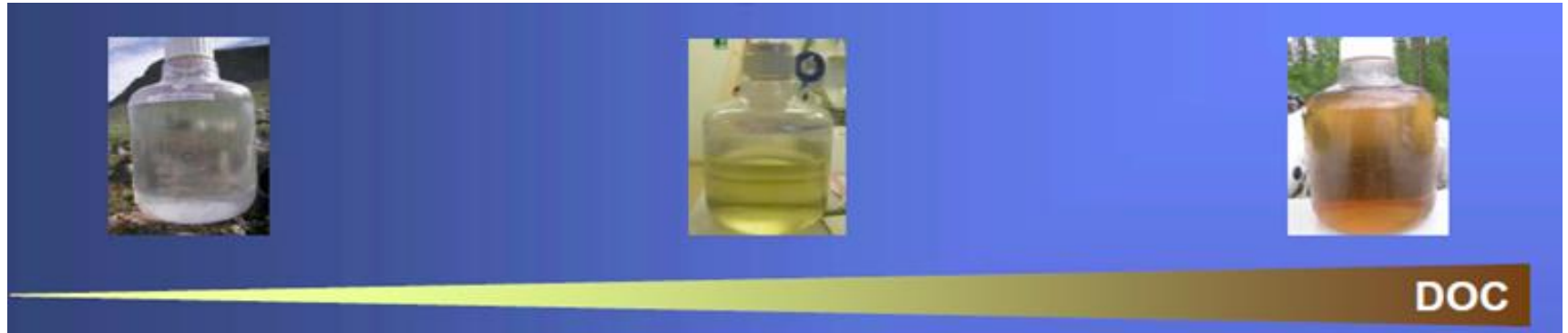


# Implications of changing lake-water organic C levels



- **Alteration of lake-ecosystem functioning**
  - Organic C influences:
    - Water acidity
    - Light conditions
    - Food web structures
    - Transport of pollutants
- **Global C cycle**
- **Drinking water treatment**

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**DOC = dissolved organic carbon**

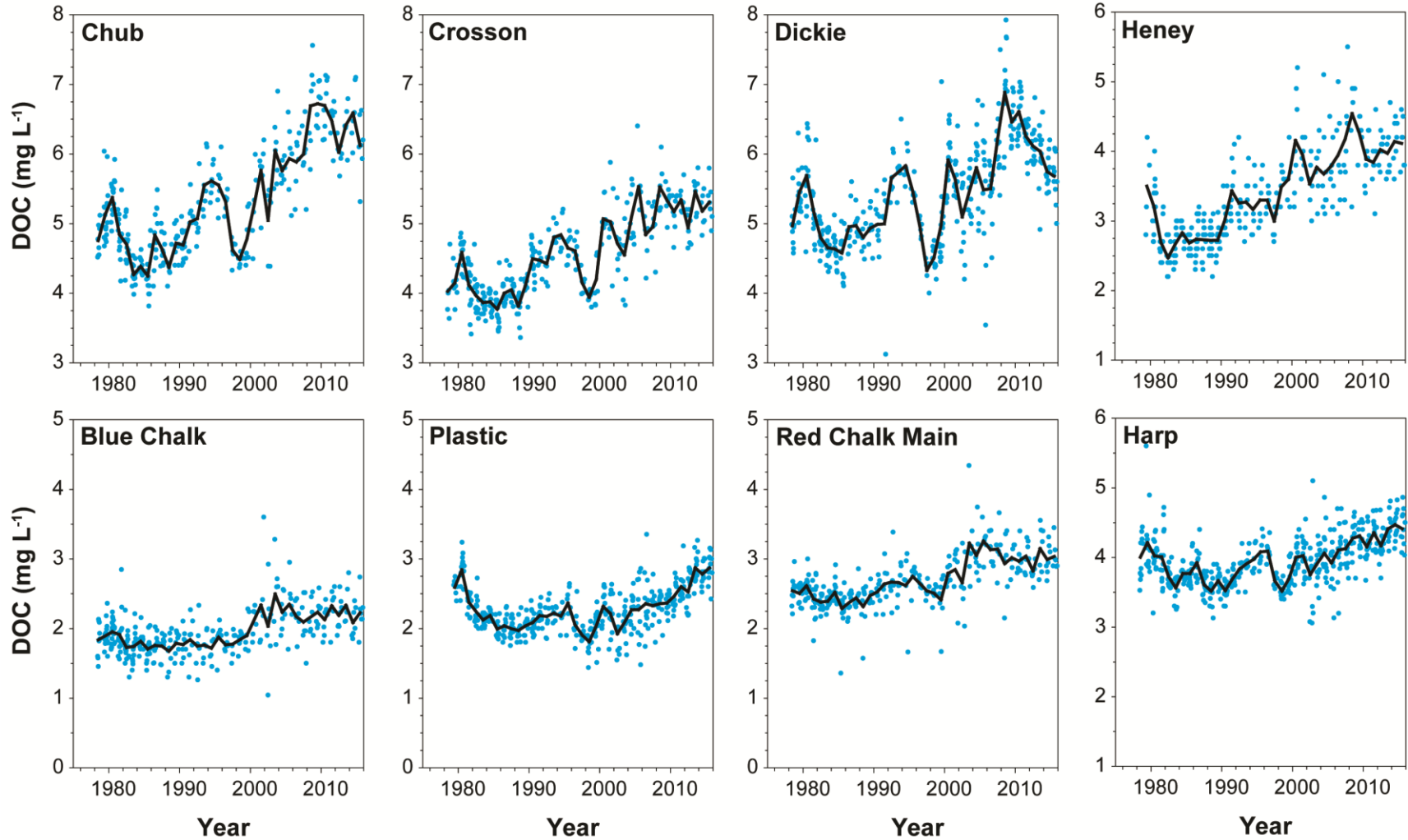
**TOC = total organic carbon (~90% DOC)**

**OM = organic matter**

# Recent increase of organic C concentrations

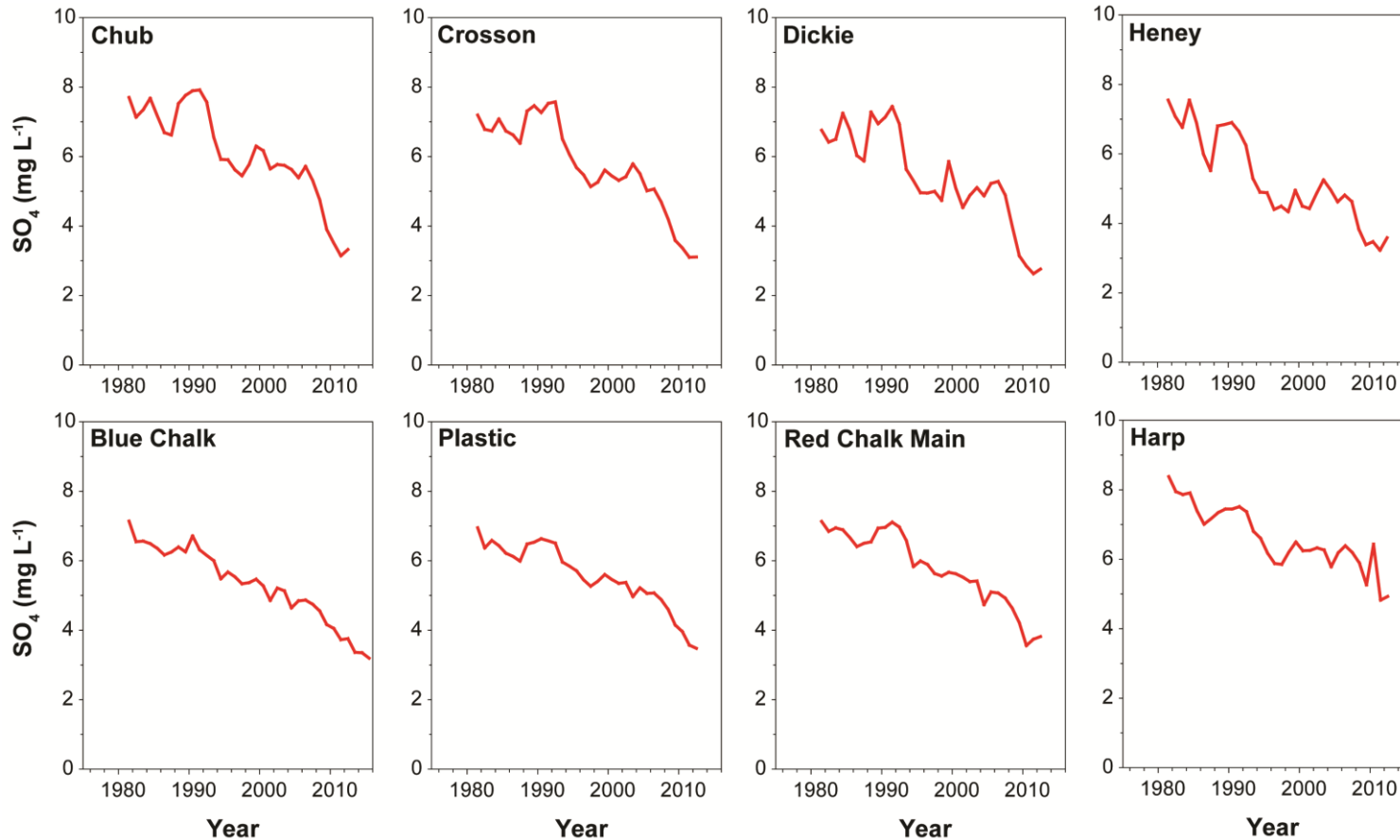
- **Identified drivers:**
  - Climate change
  - Recovery from acidification/atmospheric mineral acid deposition
  - Land use
  - Atmospheric nitrogen deposition
  - CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

# Organic C increase in lakes of the Muskoka watershed



# Analysis of monitoring data

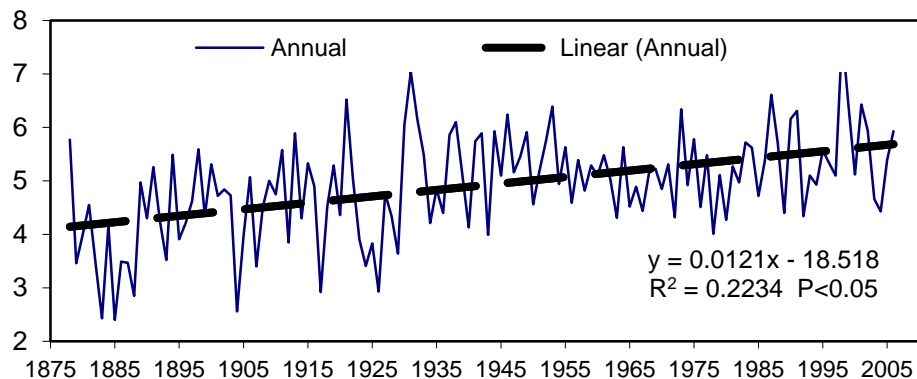
## Recovery from acidification



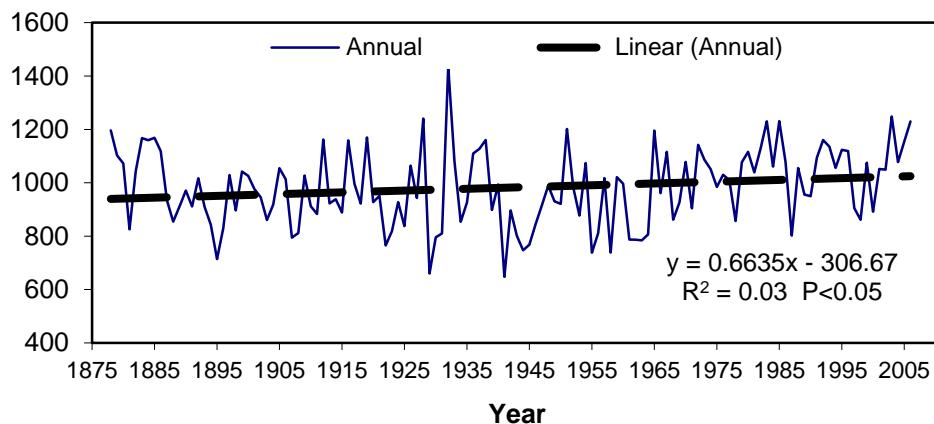


# Analysis of monitoring data

Annual mean temperature (°C)



Annual precipitation (mm)



Huntsville weather station

Yao et al. 2009, Hydrol Process

## Recovery from acidification

+

Temperature

+

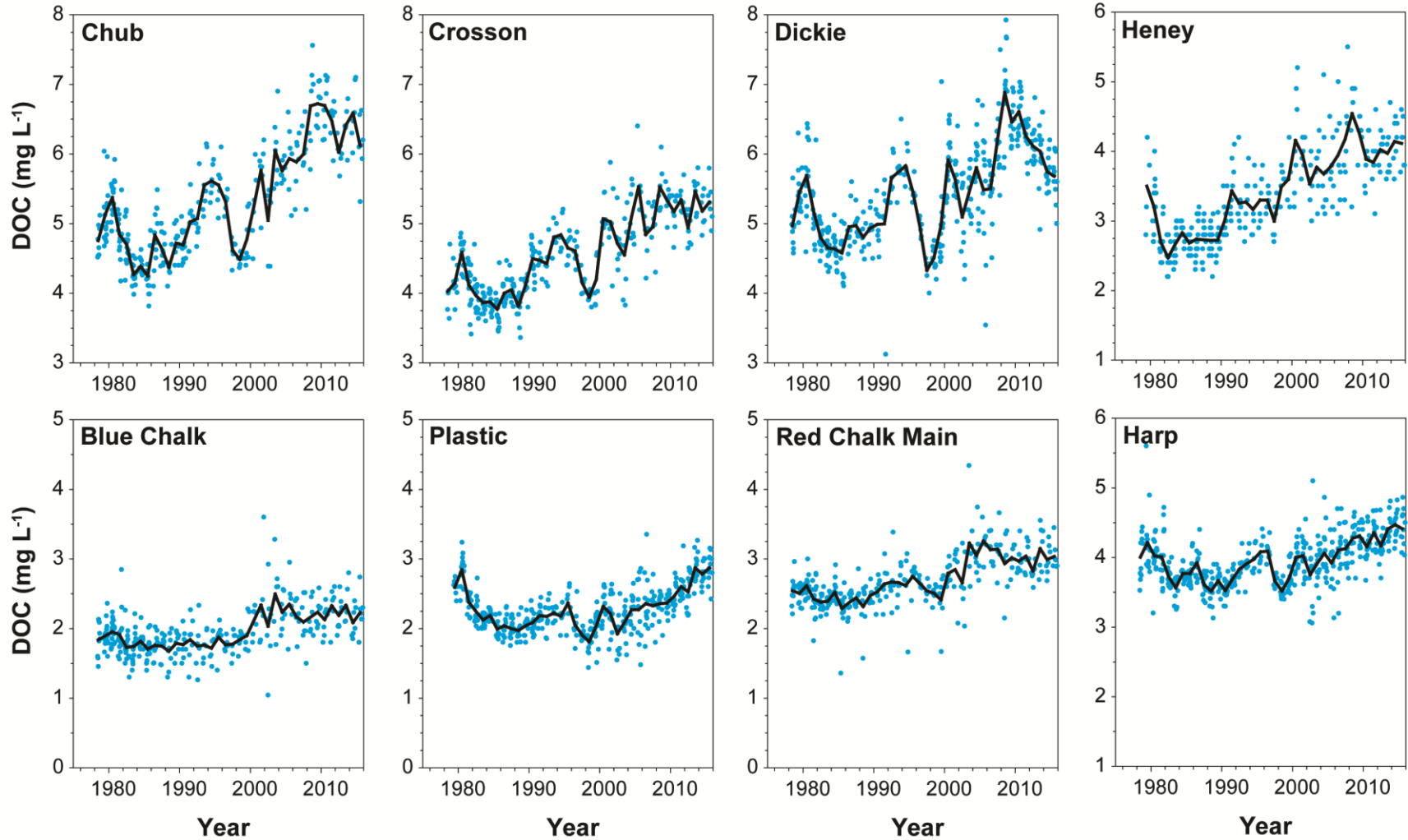
Precipitation

=

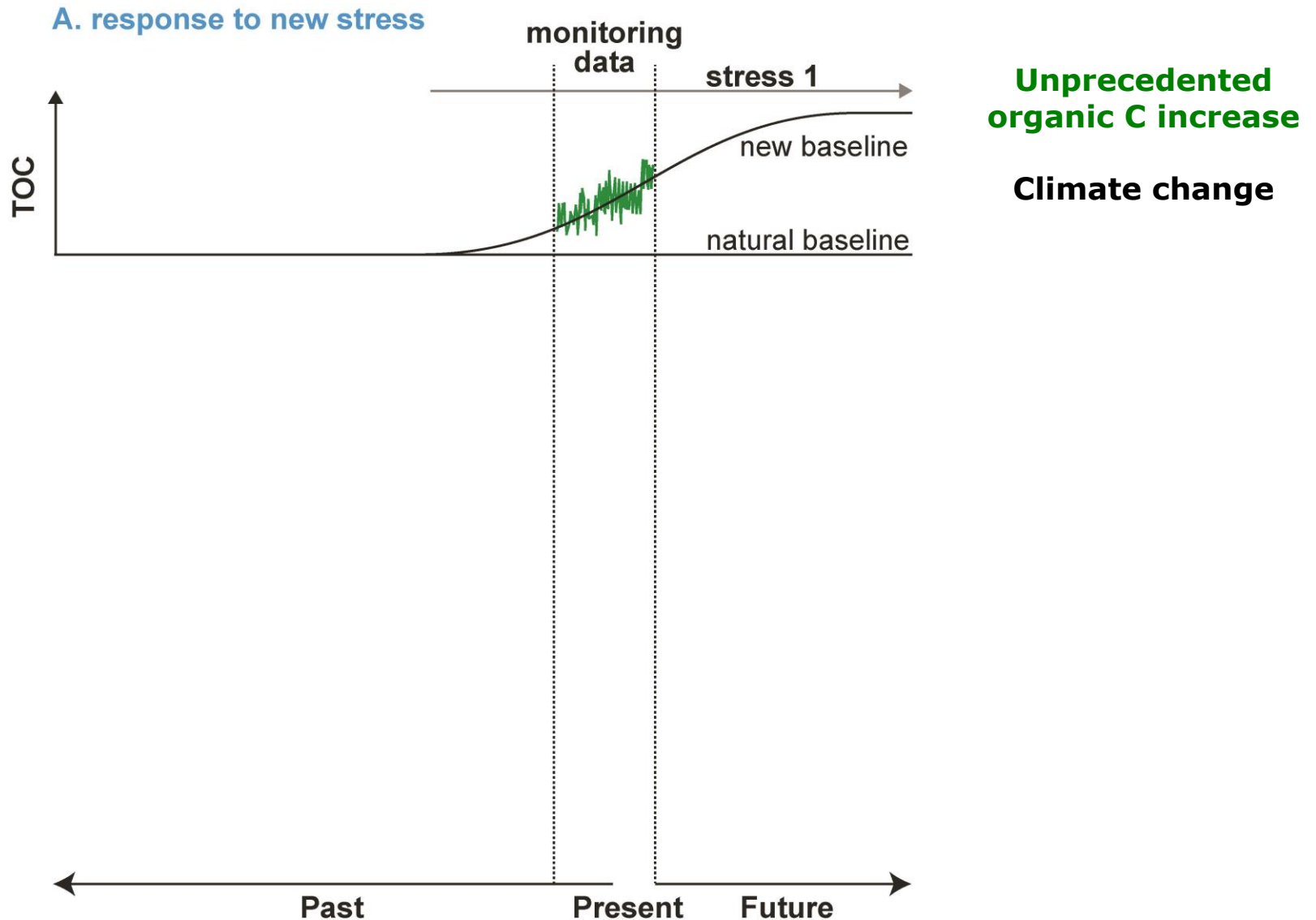
**41-75% of variability in  
organic C (1978-2003)**

Keller et al. 2008, Can J Fish Aquat Sci

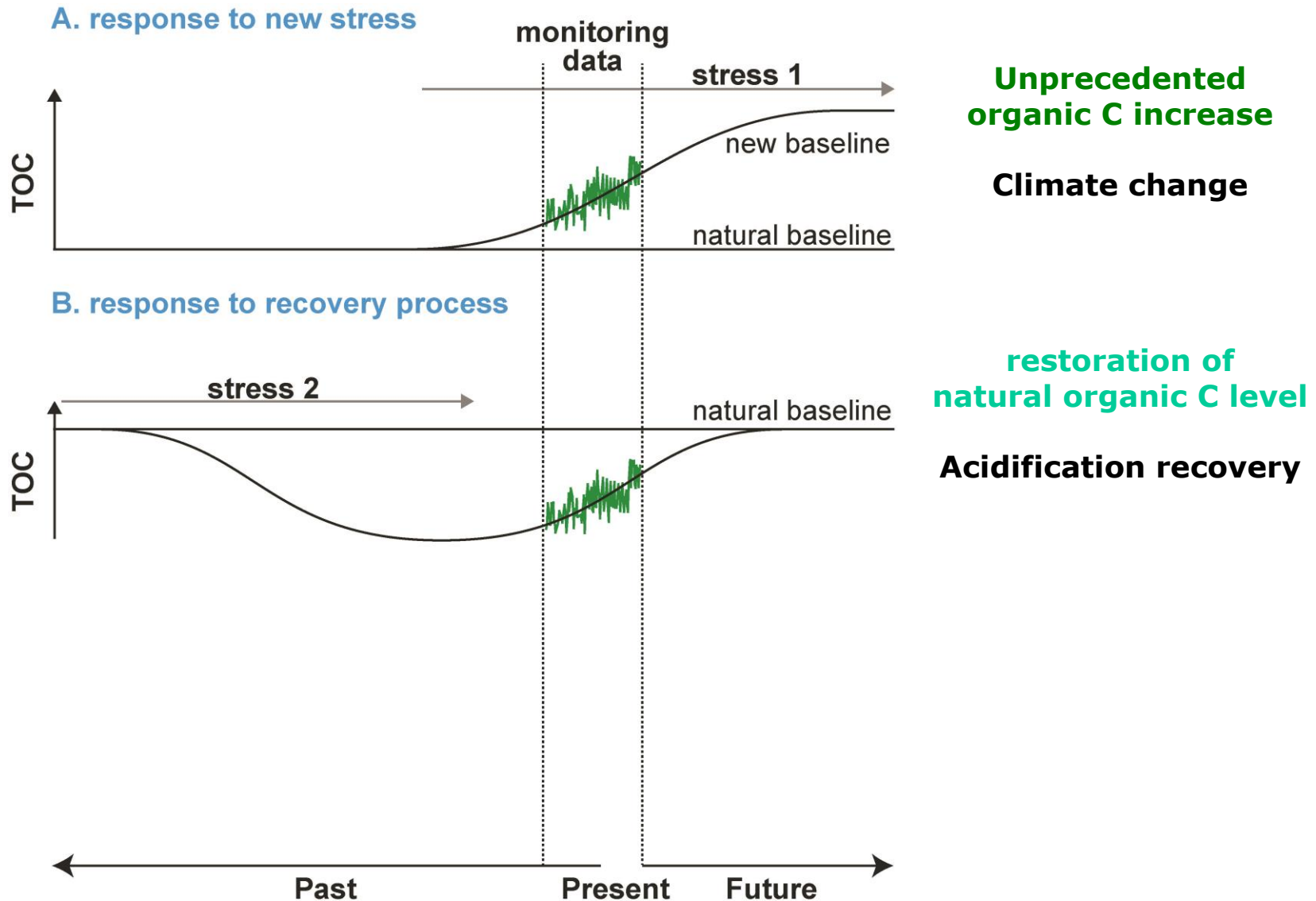
# Organic C increase in lakes of the Muskoka watershed



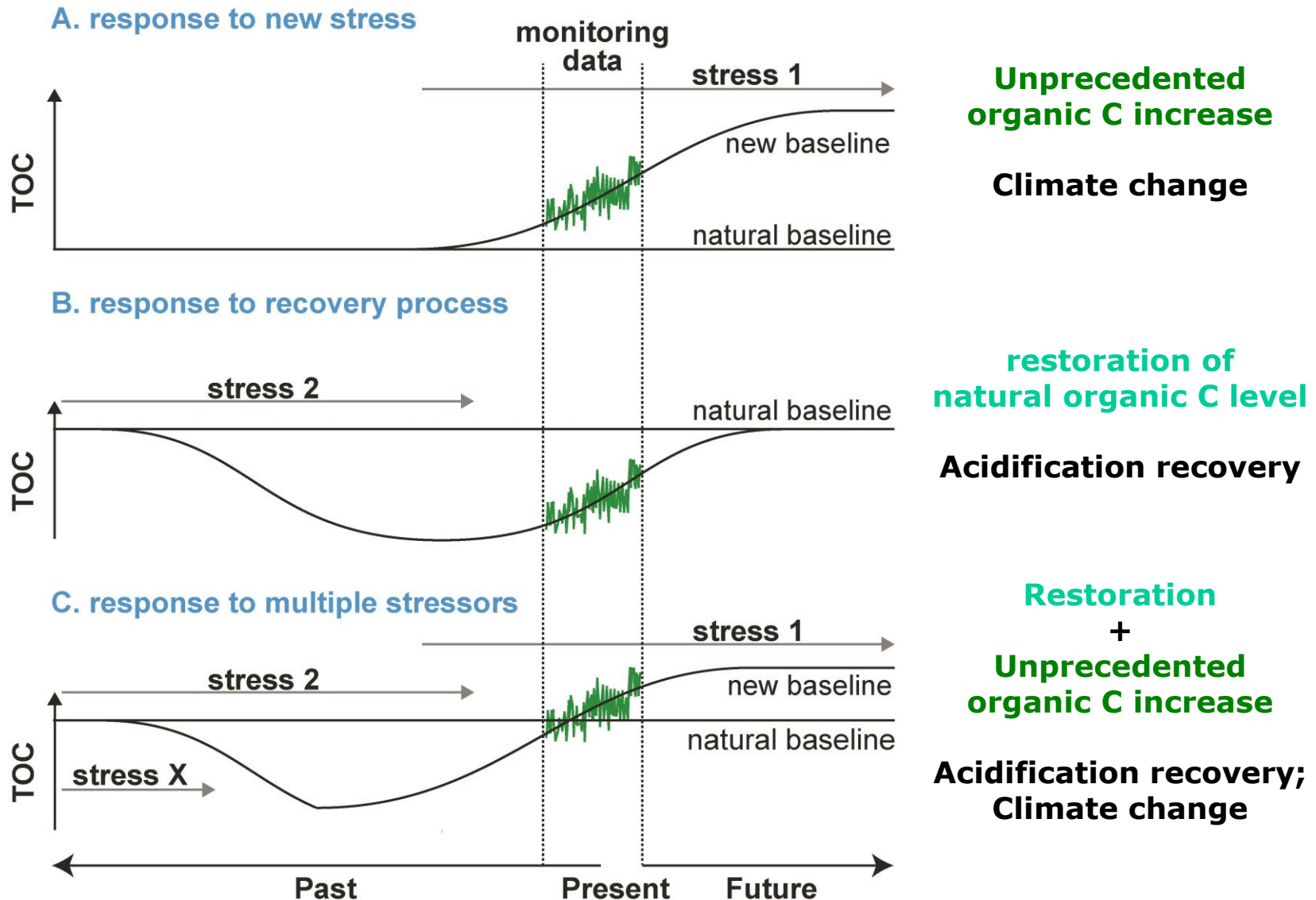
# Driving factors and future implications



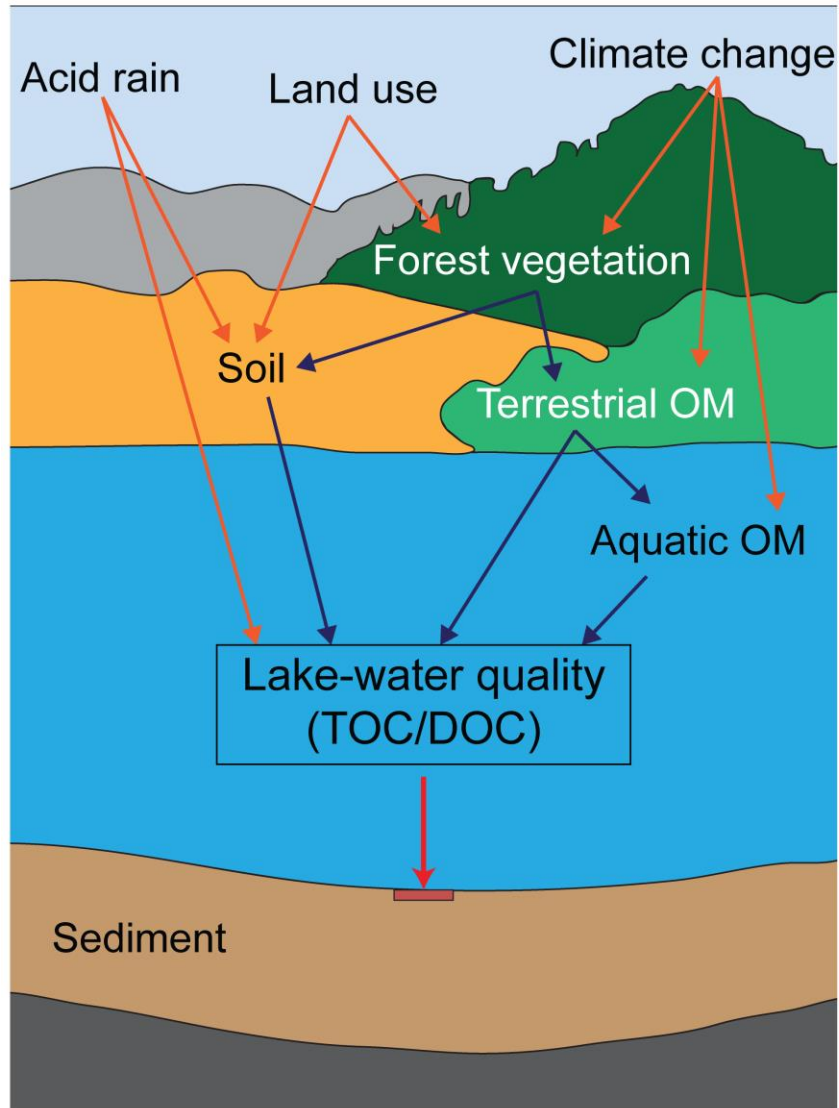
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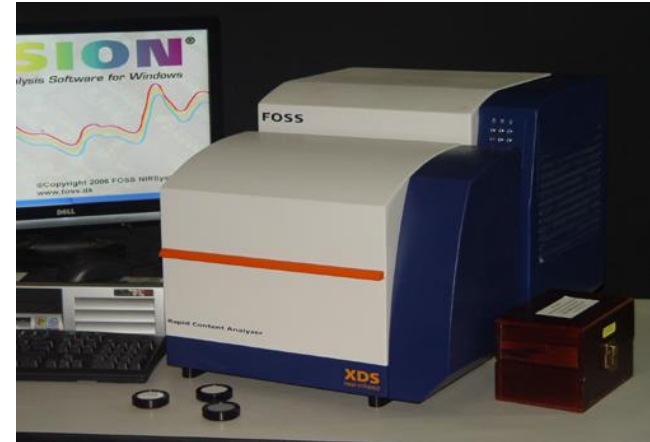
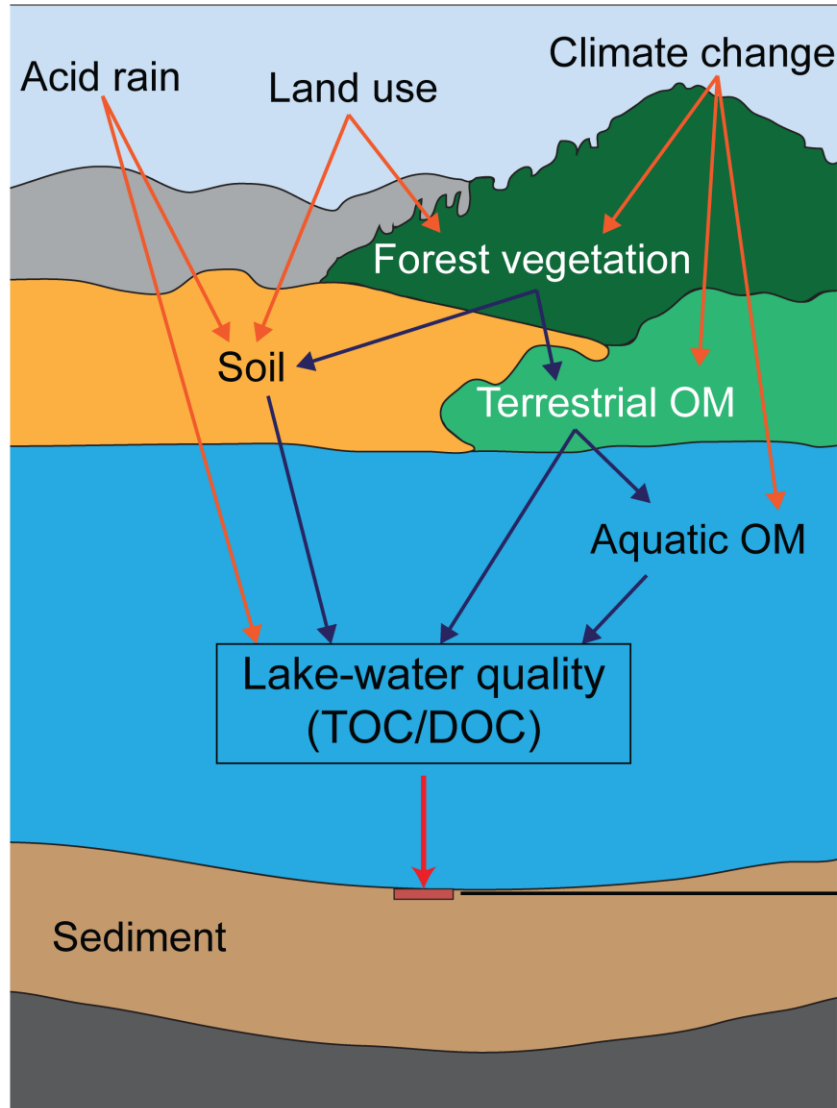
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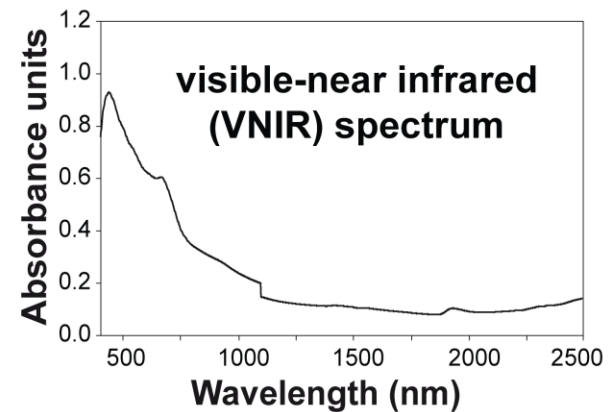
# Reconstruction of past lake-water organic C levels



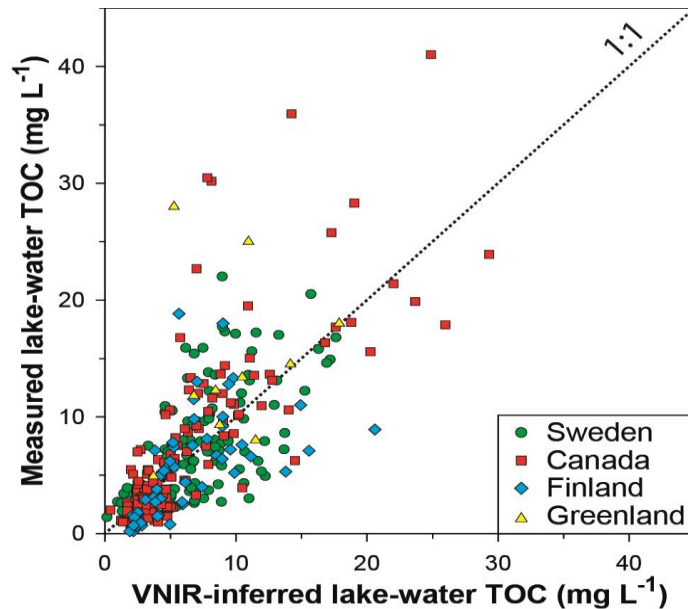
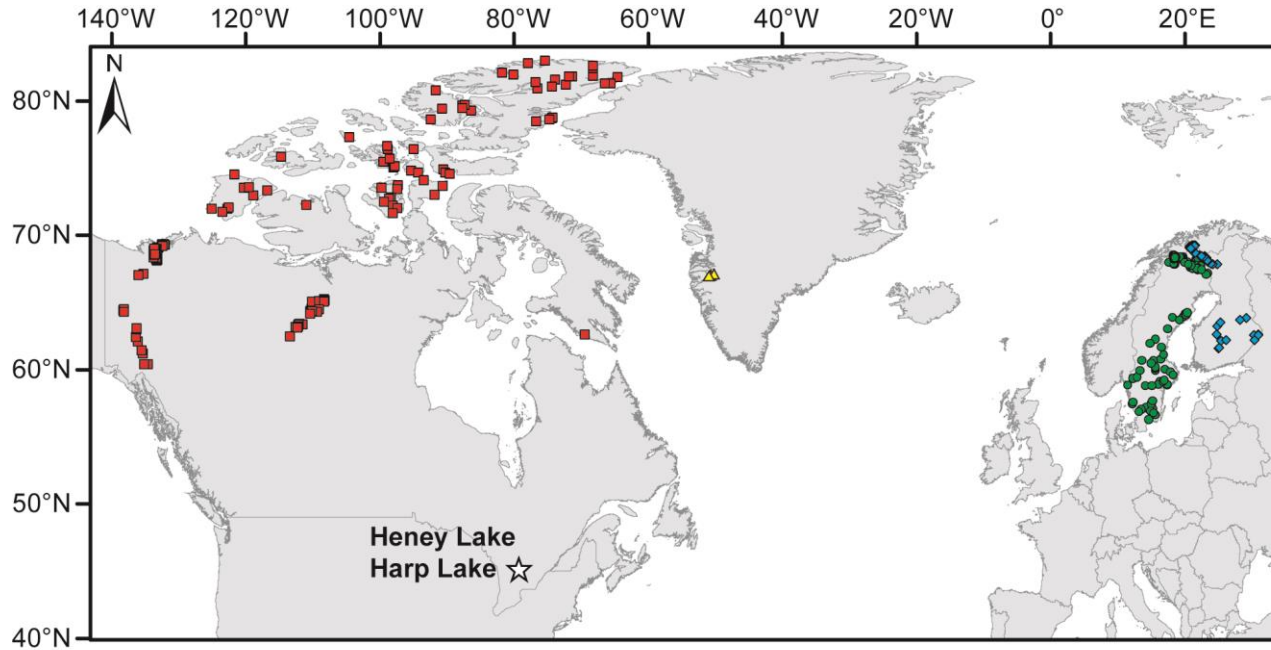
# Reconstruction of past lake-water organic C levels



**Visible-near infrared spectroscopy**



# Unified lake-water organic C model for northern lakes



**350 lakes from Canada,  
Greenland, Sweden and  
Finland**

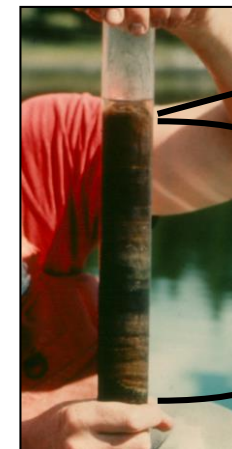
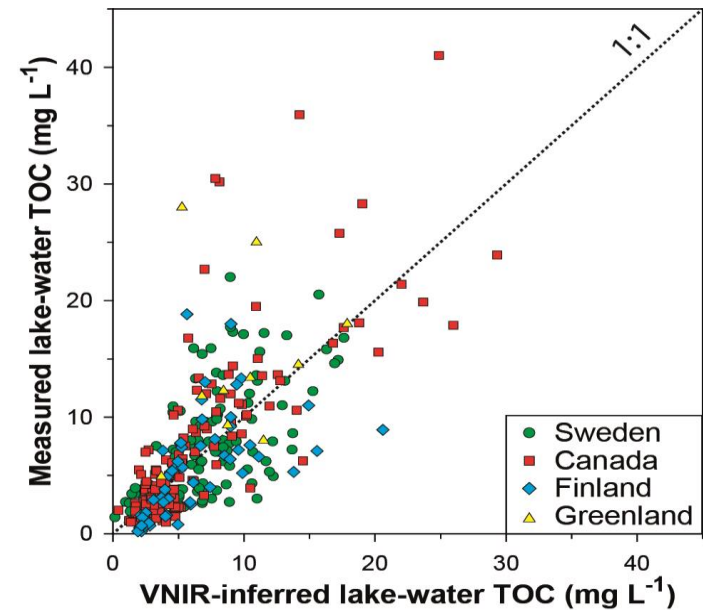
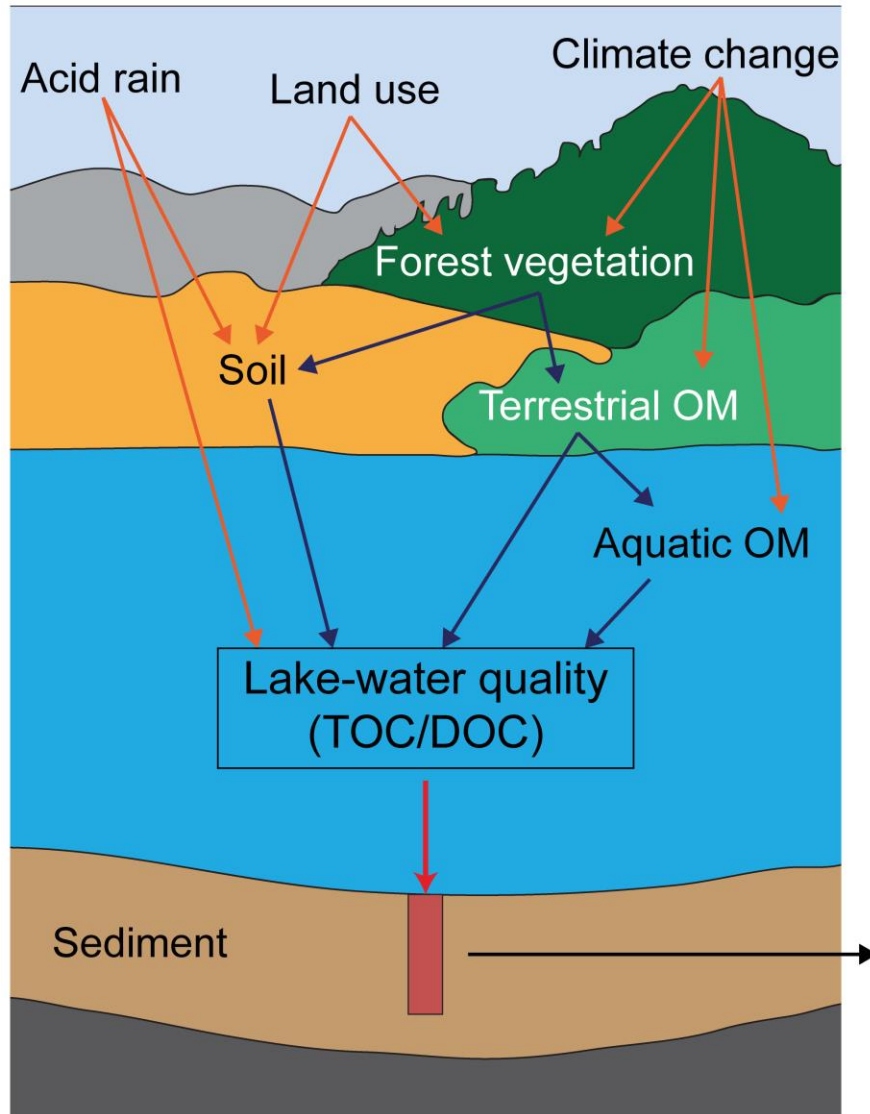
**0-41 mg TOC L<sup>-1</sup>**

**$R_{cv}^2 = 0.56$**

**$RMSE_{cv} = 4.5 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$**



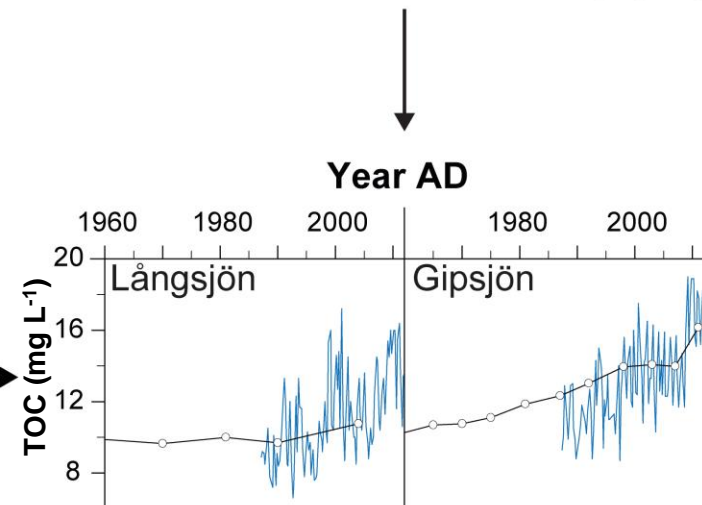
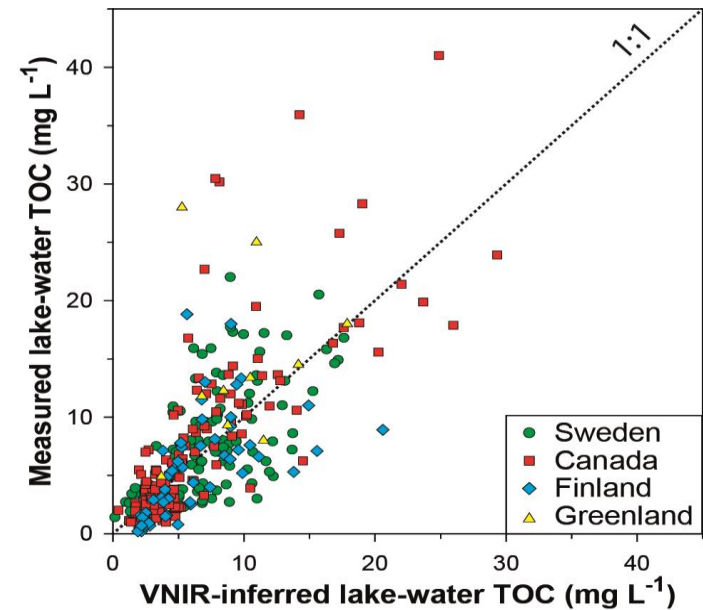
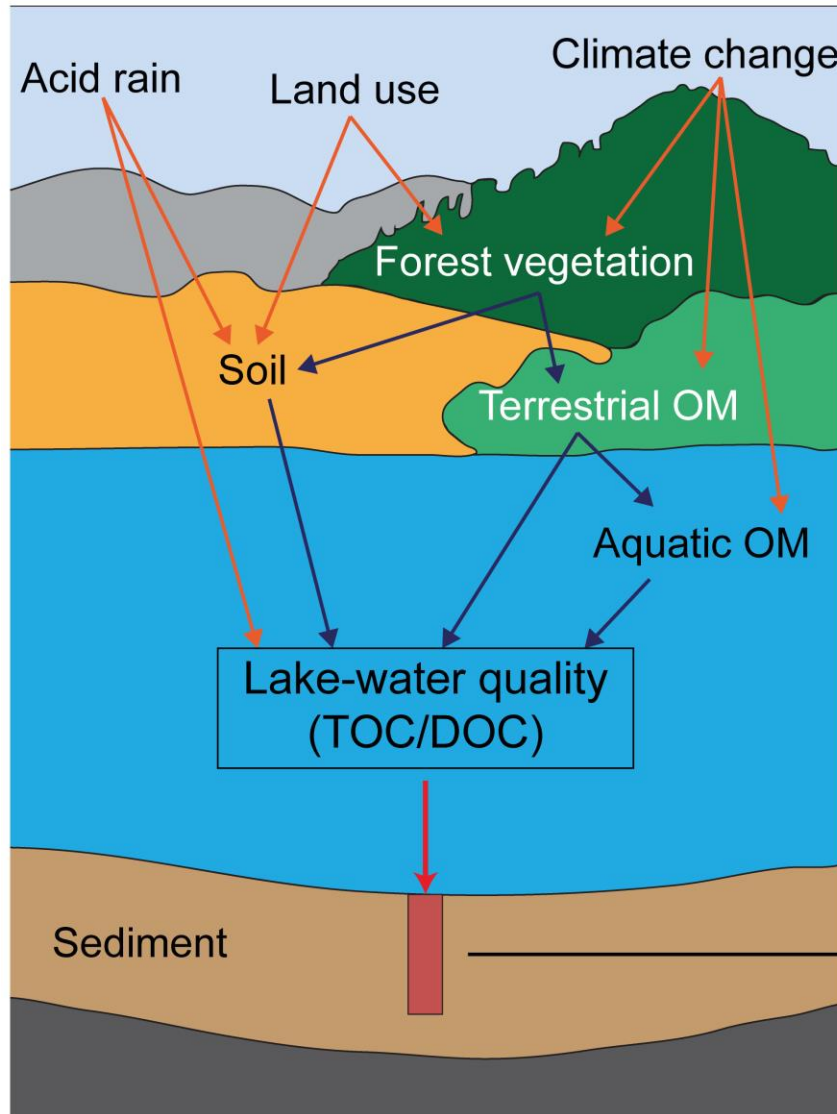
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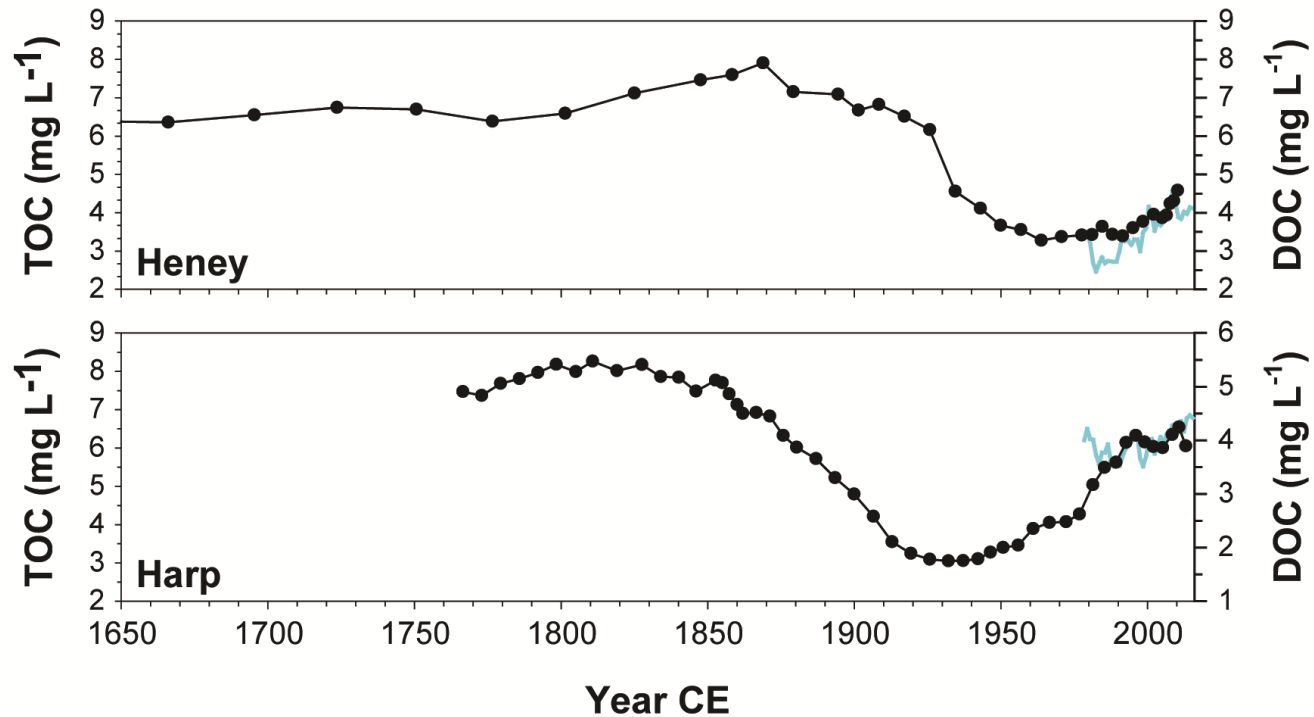
**Surface sediment:**  
recent lake  
environment

**Past lake  
environment**

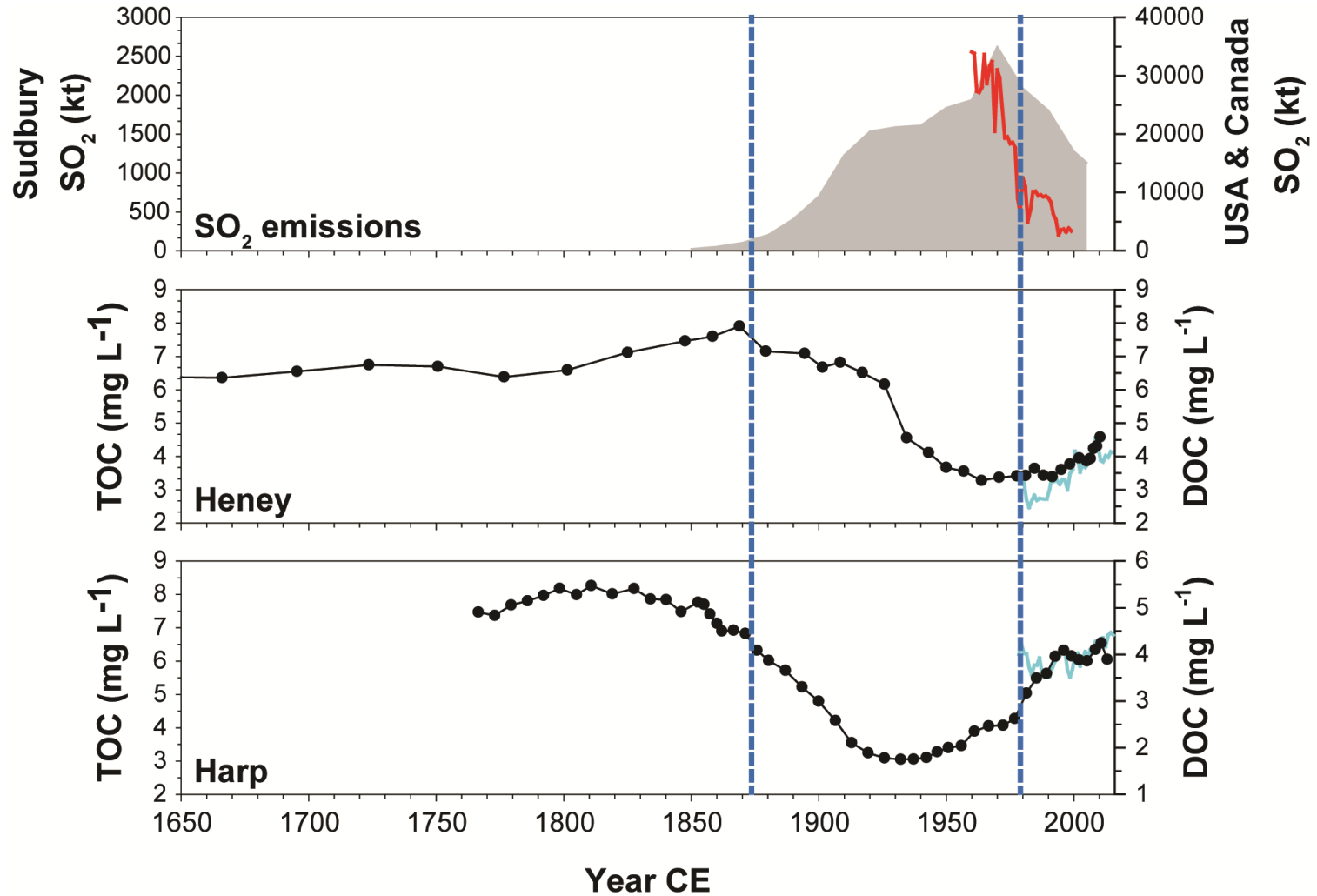
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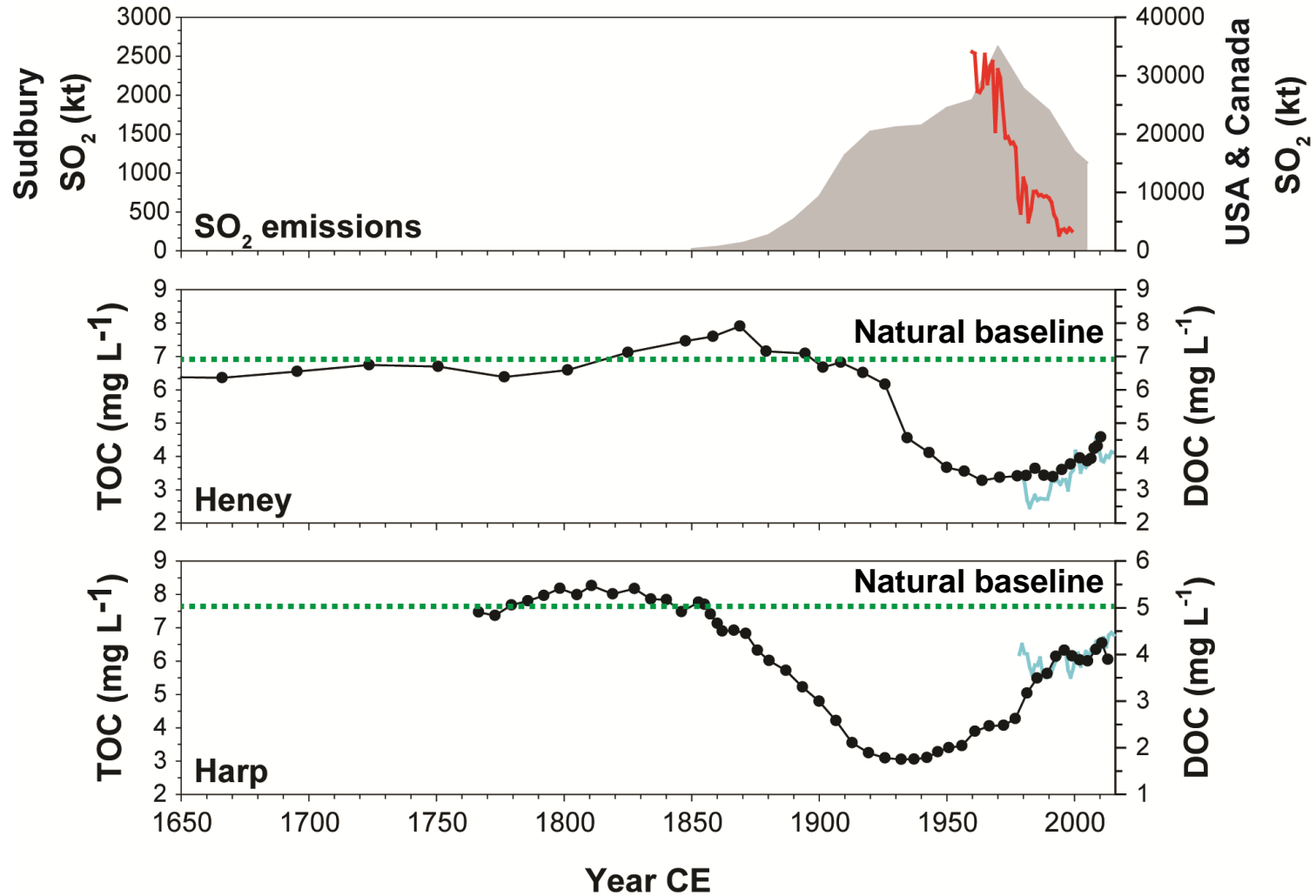
# Lake-water organic C trends in the Muskoka watershed beyond the monitoring window



# Response to atmospheric acid deposition



# Return to pre-industrial organic C levels?



# Conclusions

- Paleolimnological approach using VNIR spectroscopy allows to reconstruct past lake-water organic C trends beyond the monitoring window
- Initial results for the Muskoka watershed:
  - Strong response to past and ongoing changes in atmospheric acid deposition
  - Lakes have not yet fully returned to pre-industrial organic C levels



# Acknowledgements

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