

Lake Superior collections

- Pelagic monitoring
- Sediment cores

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Minnesota Pollution
Control Agency

UMD

**Natural Resources
Research Institute**
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

EPA's biological monitoring program - highlights

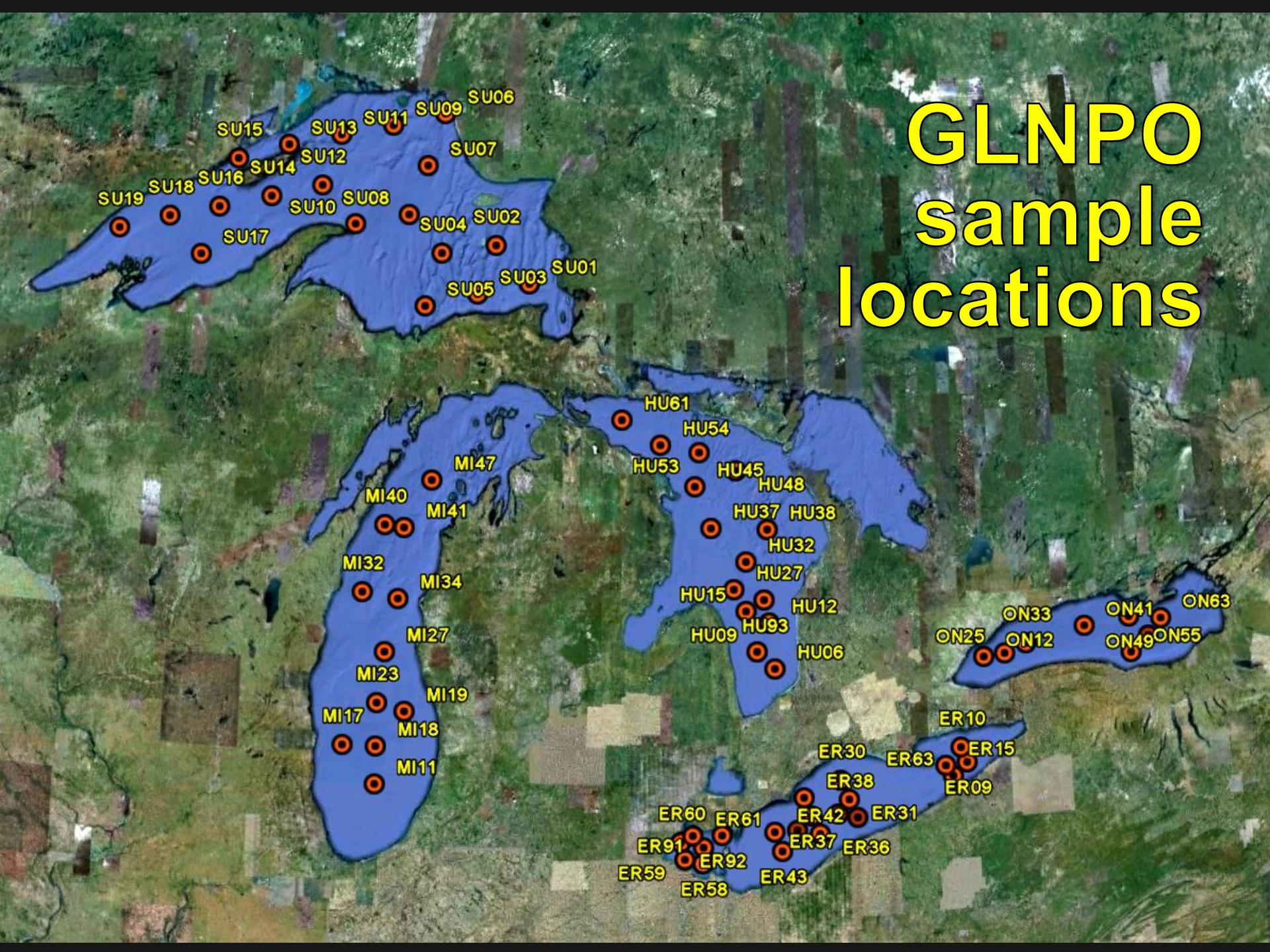
- Initiated 1983
- Whole system is sampled twice a year (early spring and late summer)
- Water quality, zooplankton, phytoplankton, benthic invertebrates, & sediments
- assess compliance with requirements under GLWQA (IJC 1978)



*R/V Peter Wise
Lake Guardian*



GLNPO sample locations



Environmental variables

Chemical and particulate variables

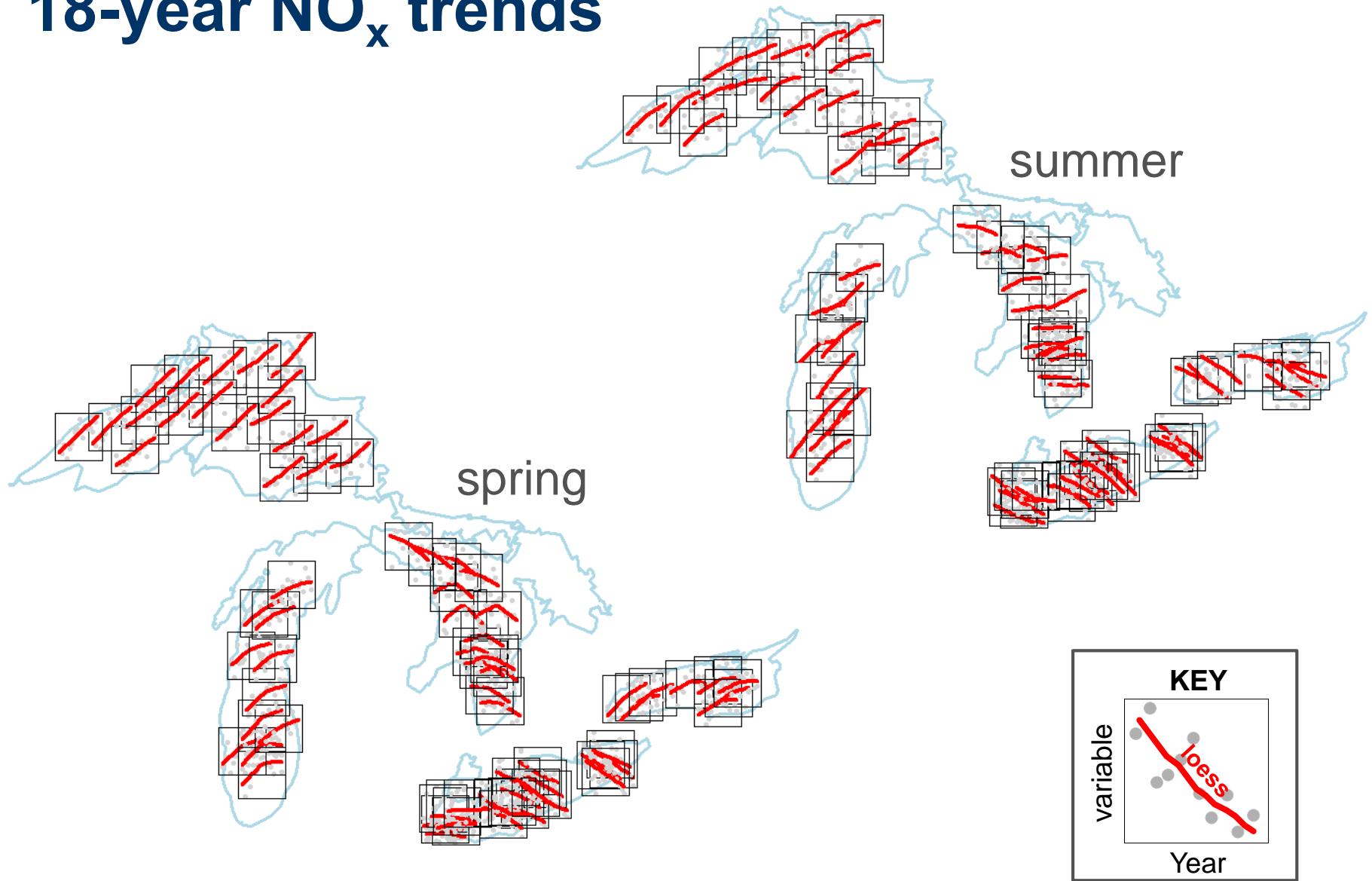
Total phosphorus
Total nitrogen
Chlorophyll a
Suspended solids
Turbidity
Fluorescence
pH
Temperature
Specific conductivity
Oxygen
Alkalinity
Ammonium
Nitrite
Dissolved organic carbon
Dissolved inorganic carbon

Physical variables

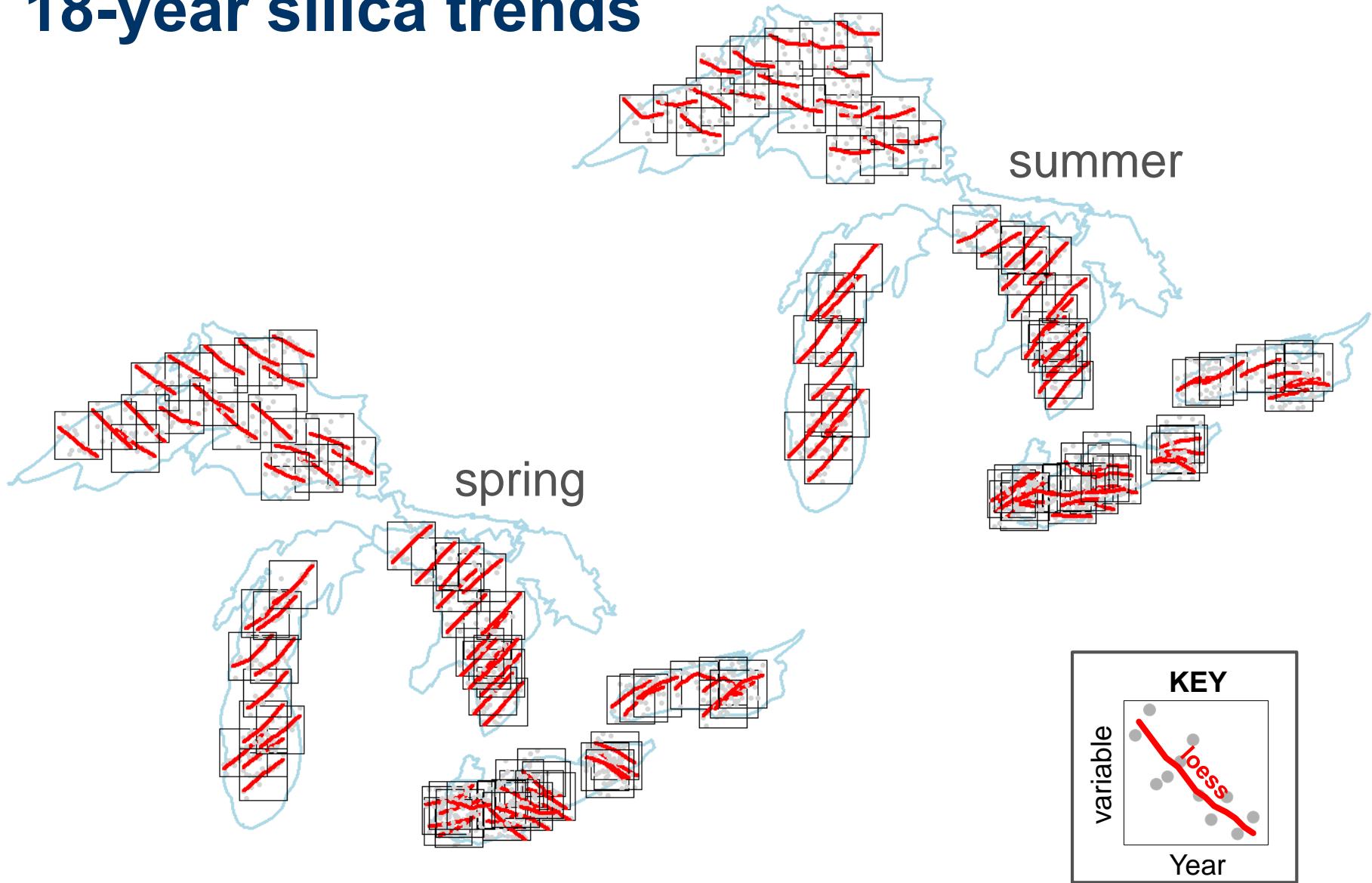
Temperature
Secchi depth
Transparency
Color
Latitude
Longitude
Depth
Lake
Habitat



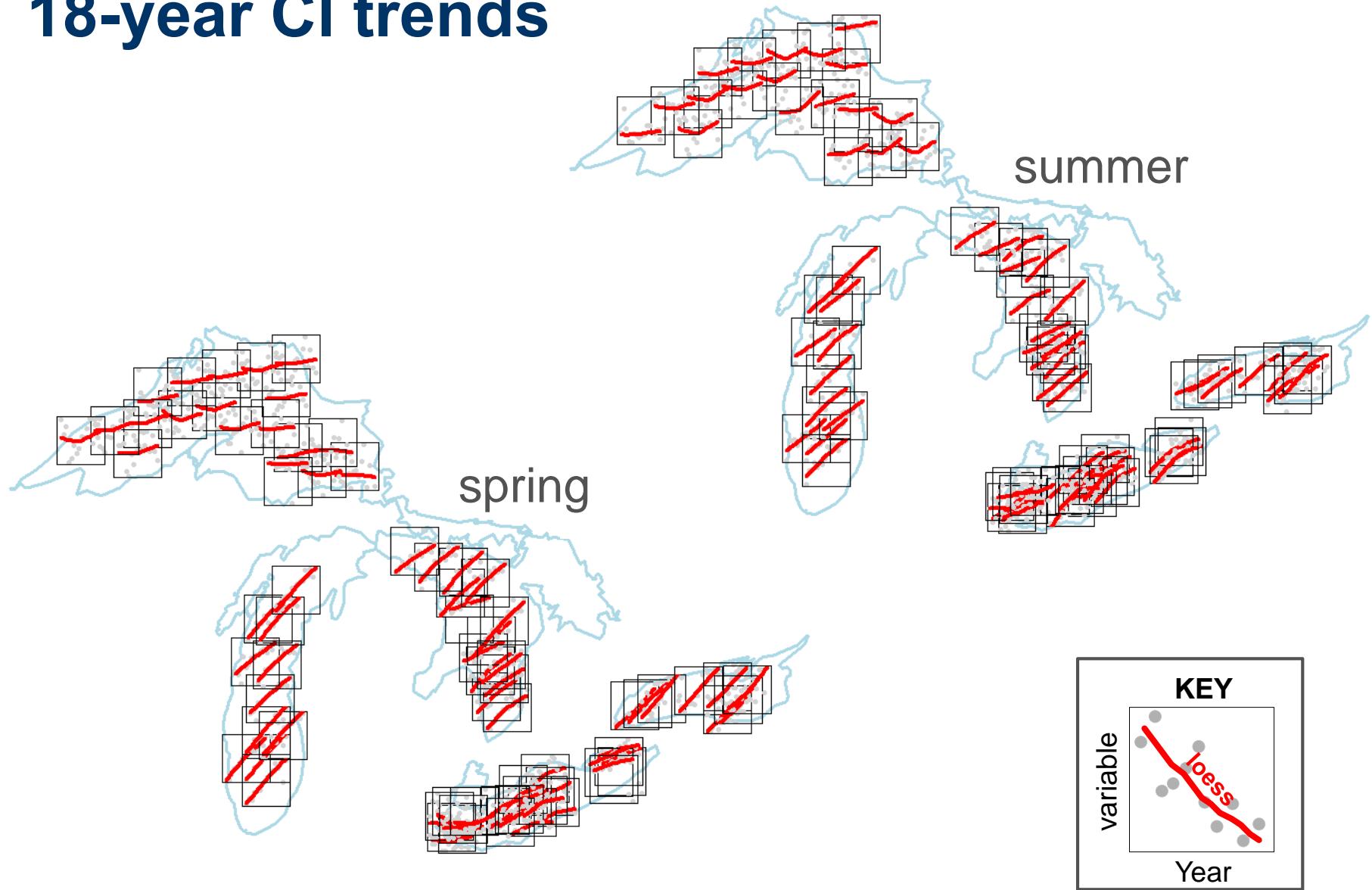
18-year NO_x trends



18-year silica trends

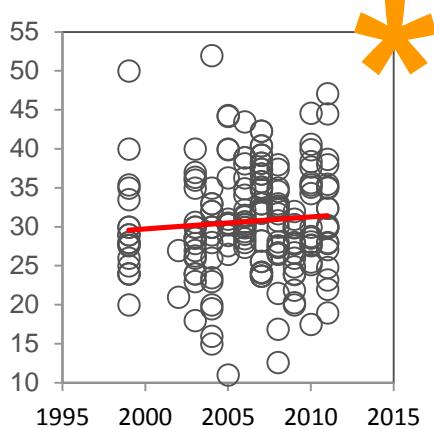


18-year CI trends

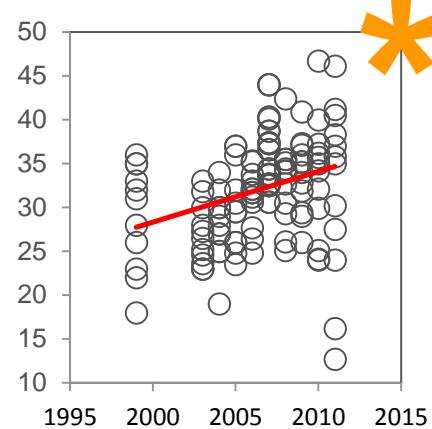


Epilimnion thickness? (DCL depth [m])

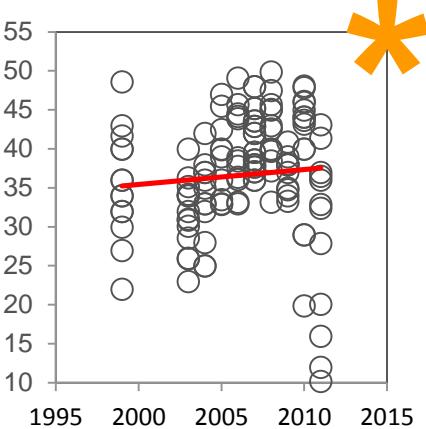
Superior



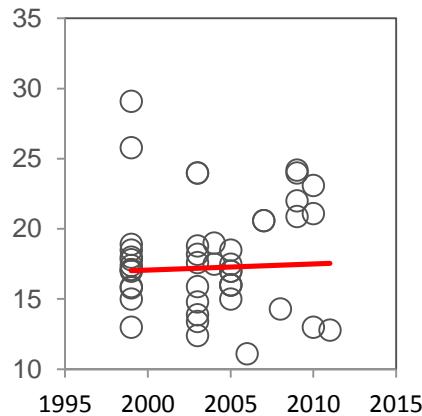
Michigan



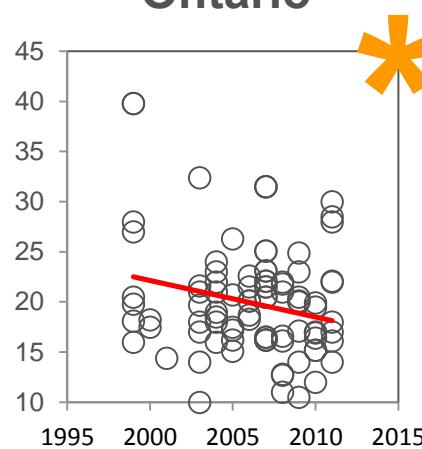
Huron



Erie



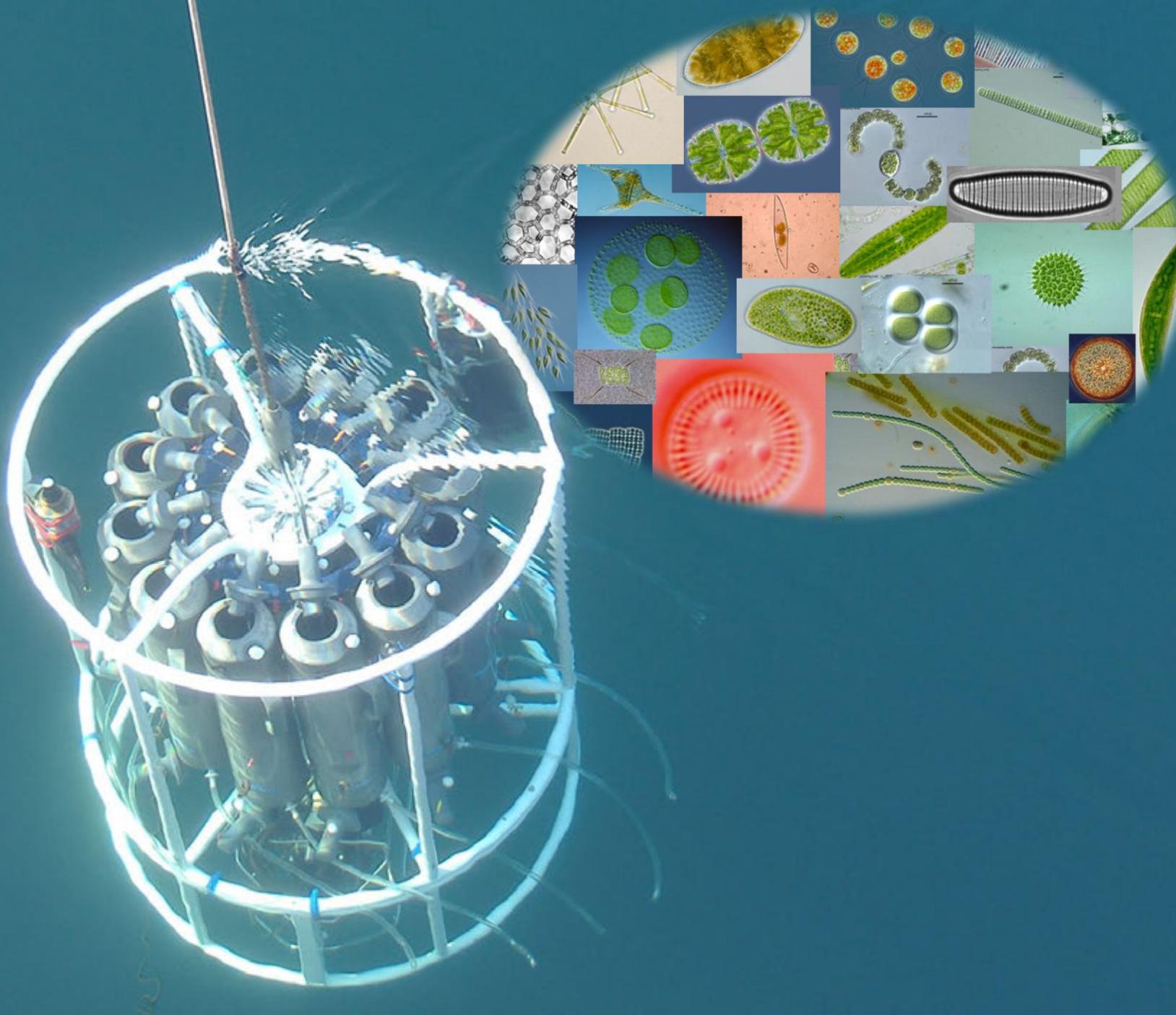
Ontario

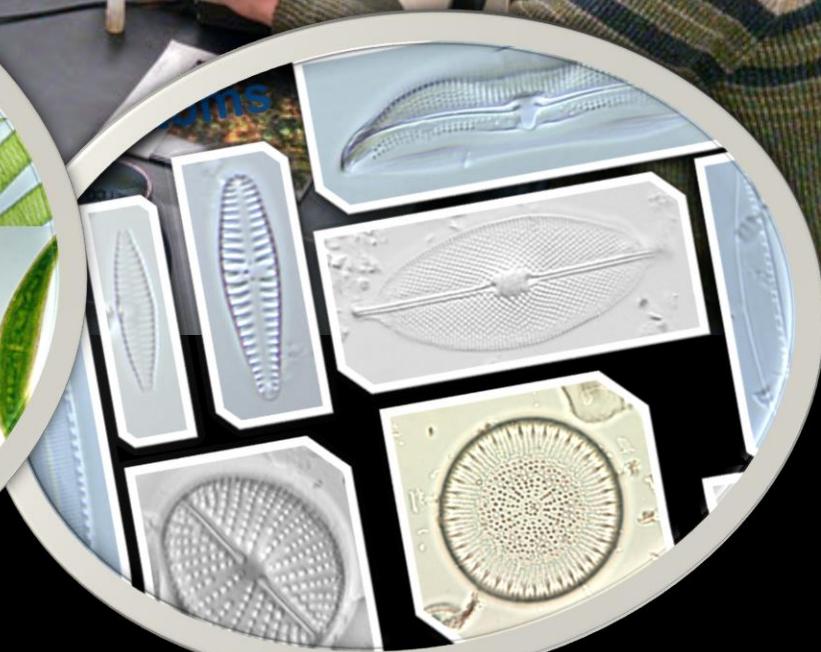
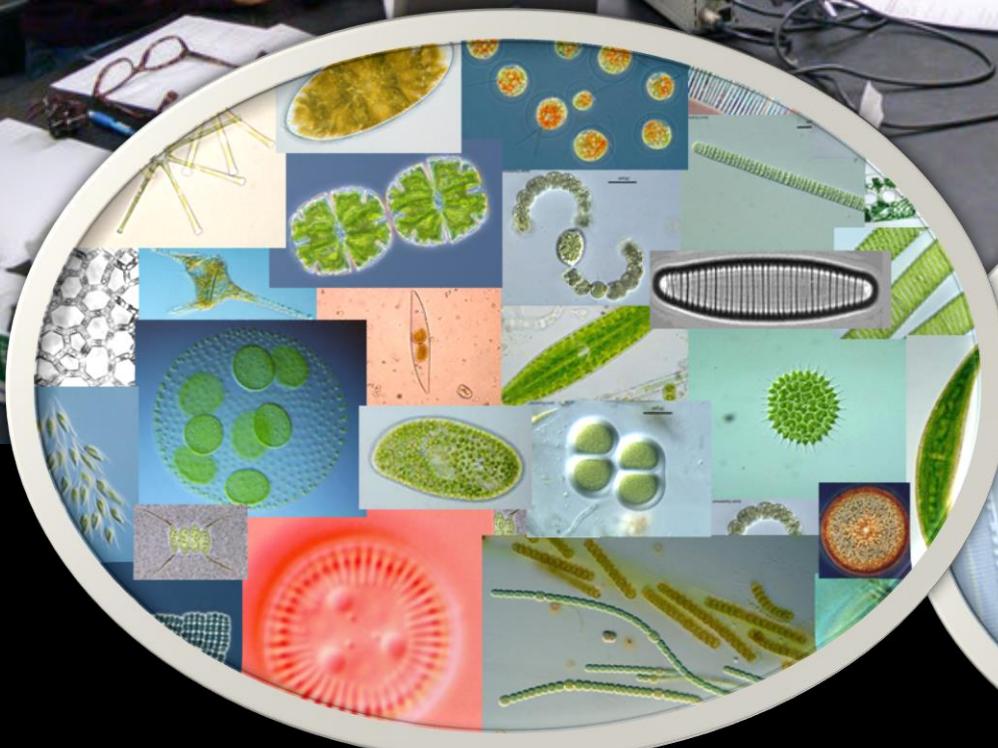


significant



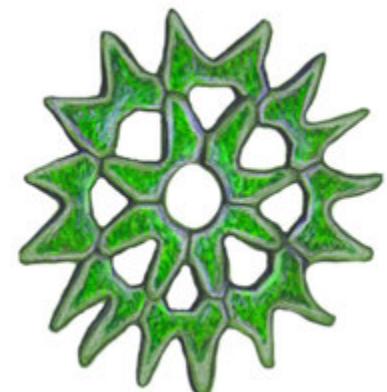
WT
LBS

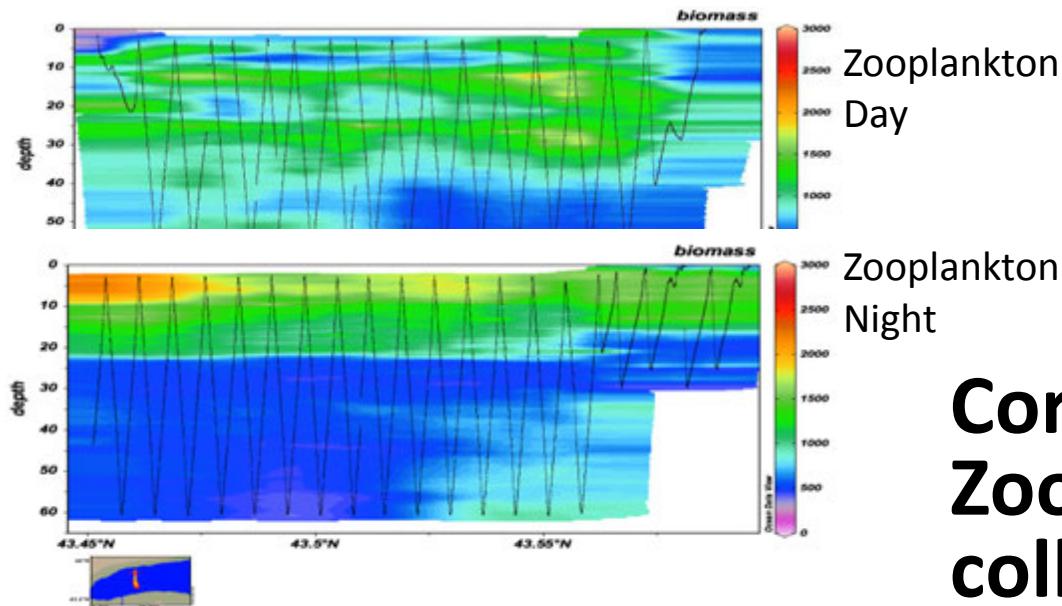
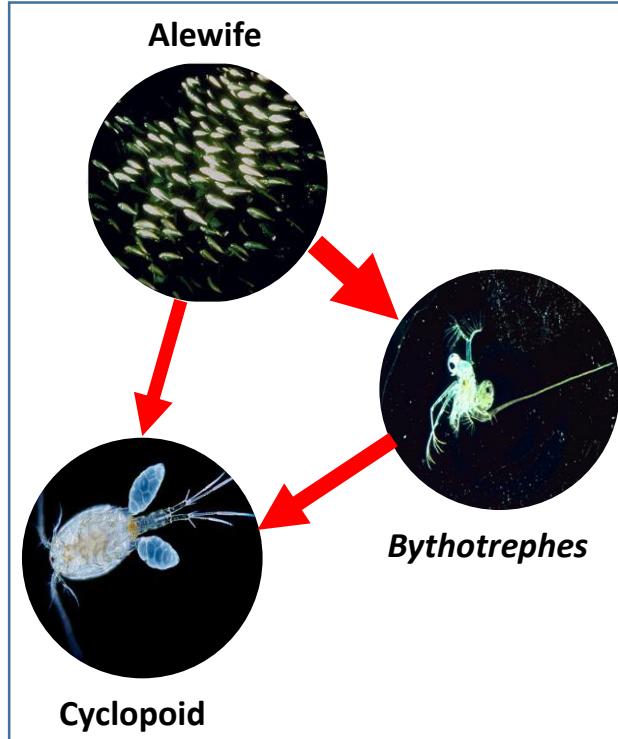




Why do we monitor algae?

- First responders to water quality changes
- An important component of the food web
- Integrating indicators of quality, including long-term retrospection
- They can be a problem
- Invasive species (and their effects)



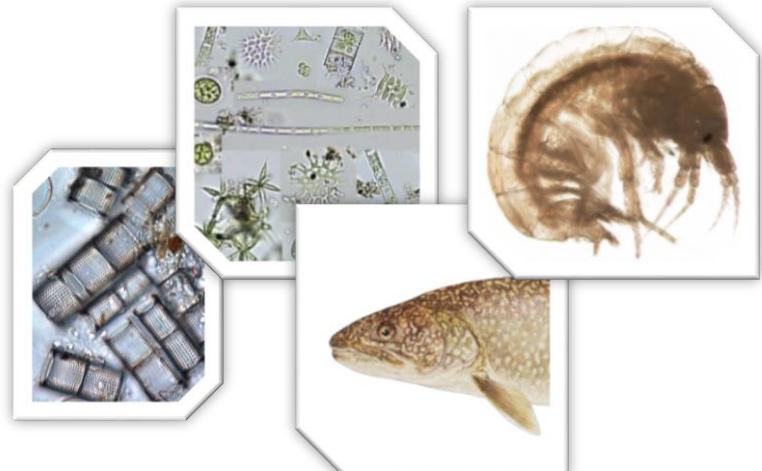


Corresponding Zooplankton collections

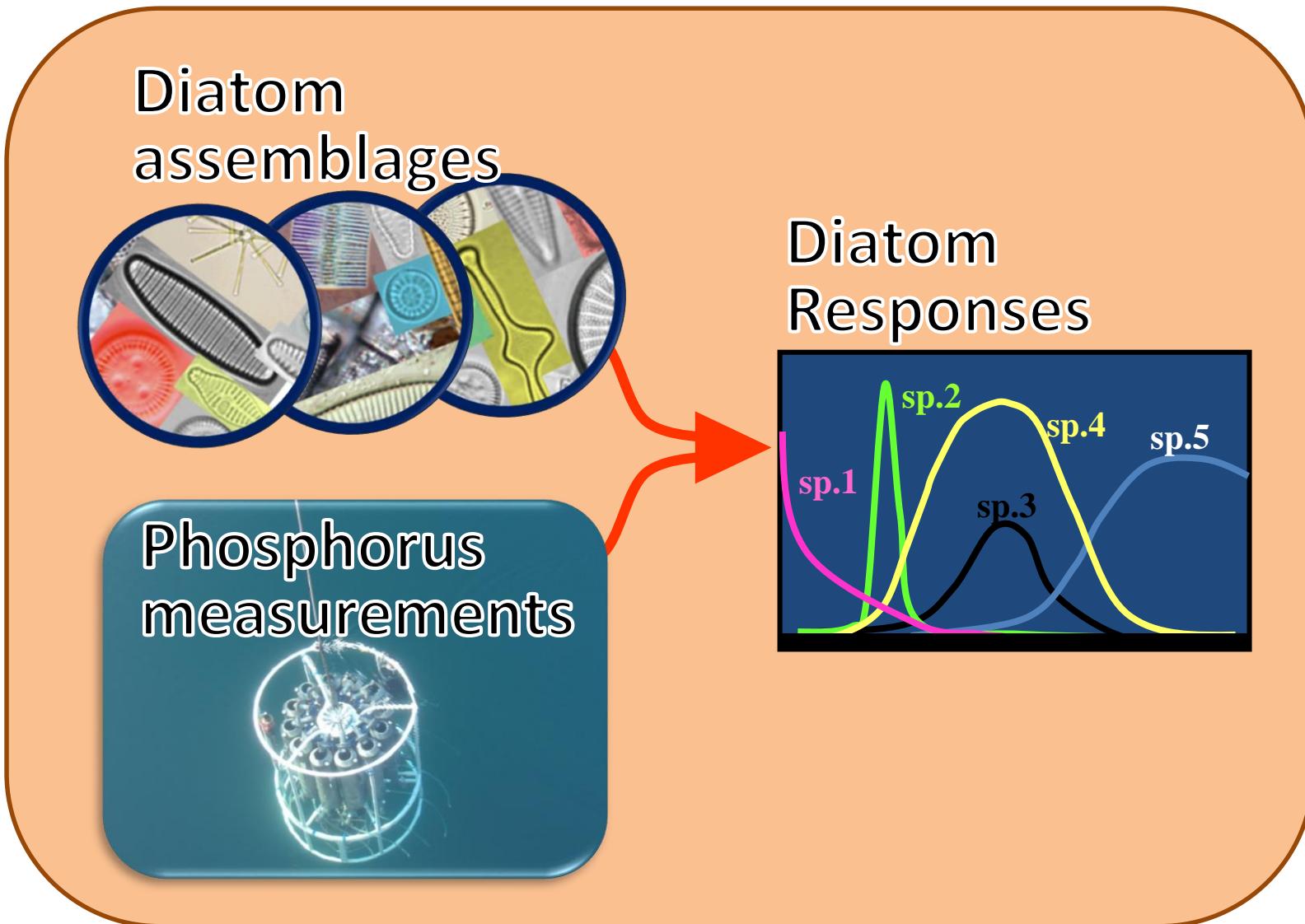


What's this all telling us?

- Phytoplankton, zooplankton and water quality are changing due to anthropogenic drivers.
- Monitoring activities under the GLWQA are accomplishing exactly what they're meant to.
 - Long-term changes (good and bad)
 - Ecological trajectories
 - Food web shifts

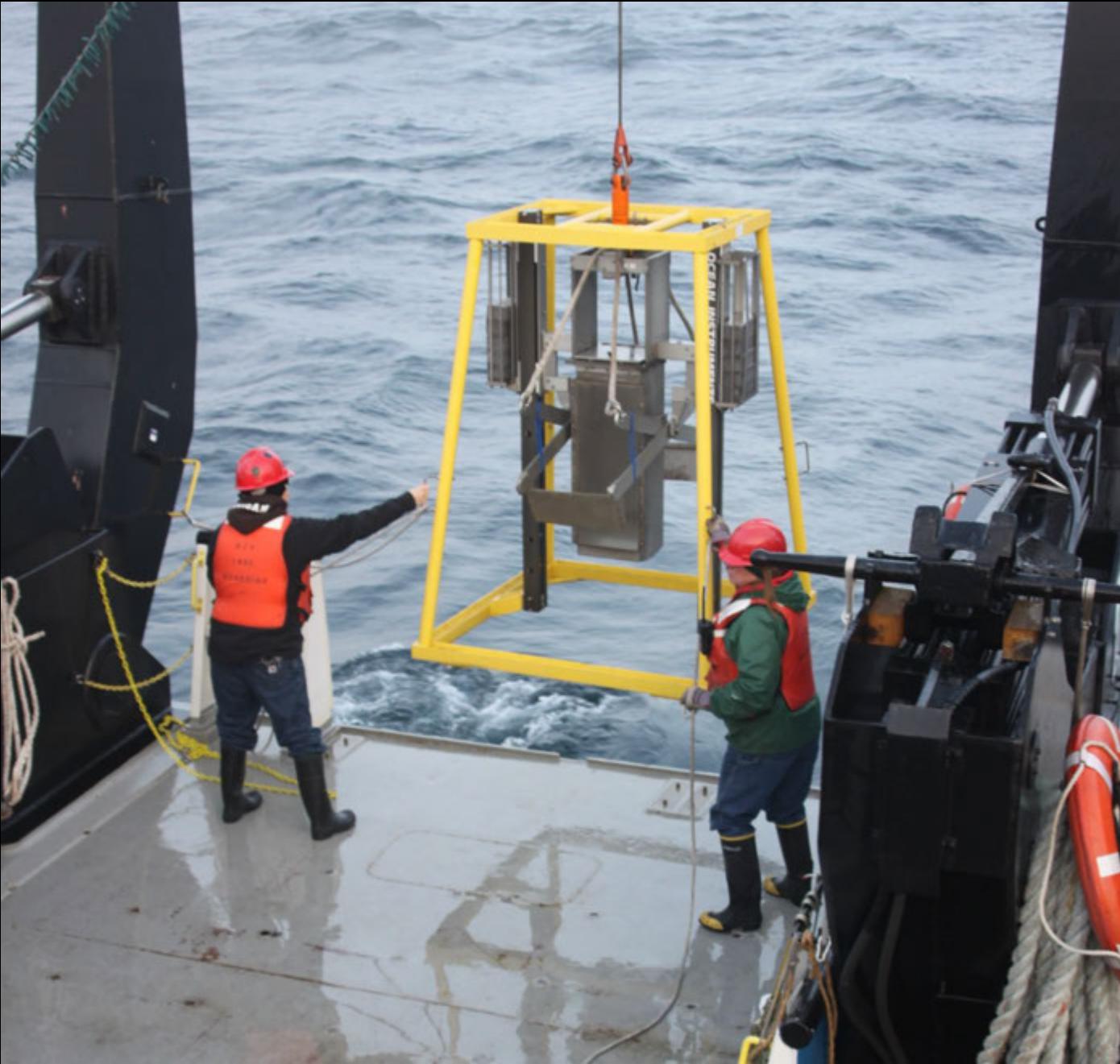


Construction of a diatom-based model



Great Lakes cores



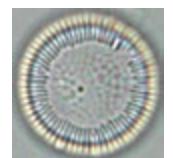
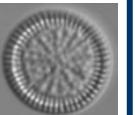
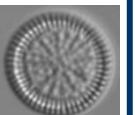
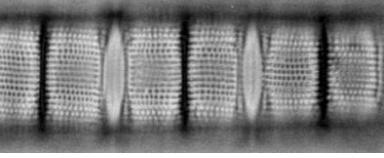
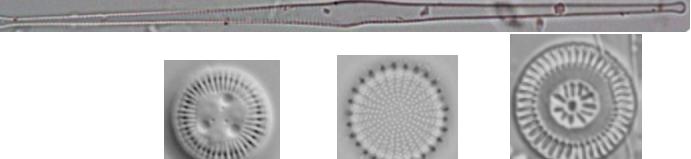
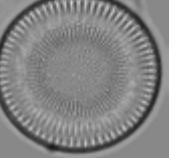
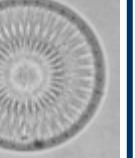
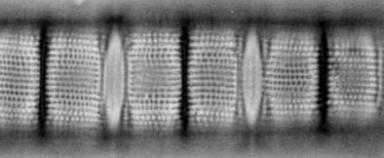
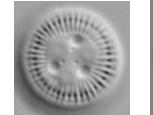
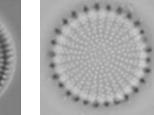
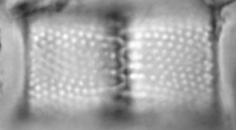
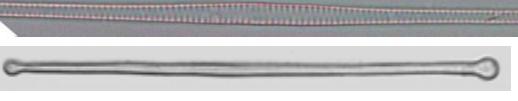
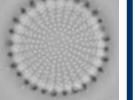




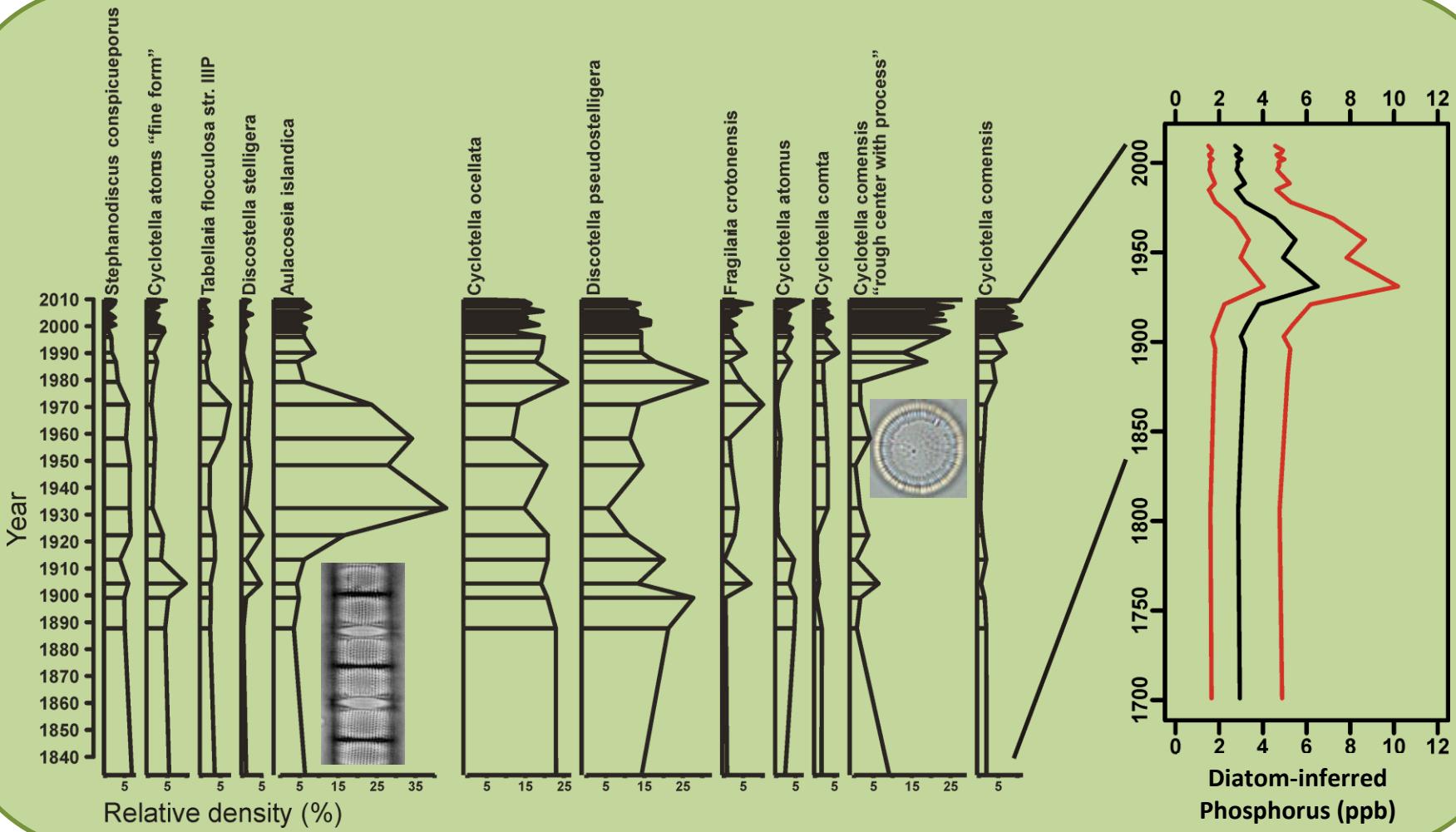


April 2010

How have the diatoms changed? (e.g., Superior)

2000s	 	 
1990s	 	 
1980s	 	 
1950-1980	 	 
1900-1950	 	  
Pre-European	 	 

Lake Superior nutrient history



Multiple paleoindicators used... e.g...

- Geochemistry
 - Isotopes (^{210}Pb)
 - Organics & inorganics
 - Metals (incl. Hg) & oxides
 - Contaminants
- Biology
 - Diatoms
 - Pollen & Phytoliths
 - Pigments
 - Chrysophytes

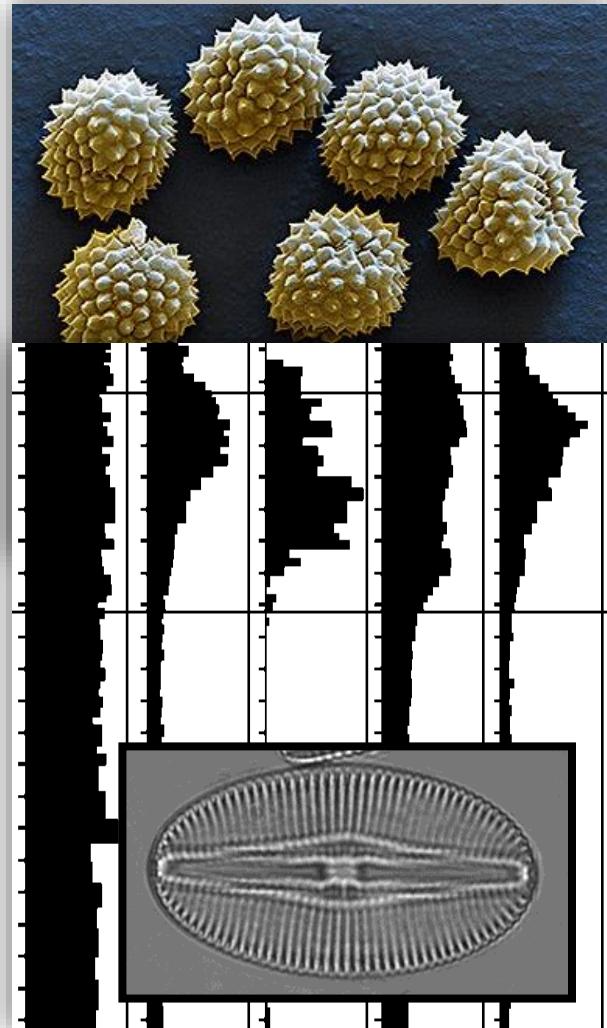
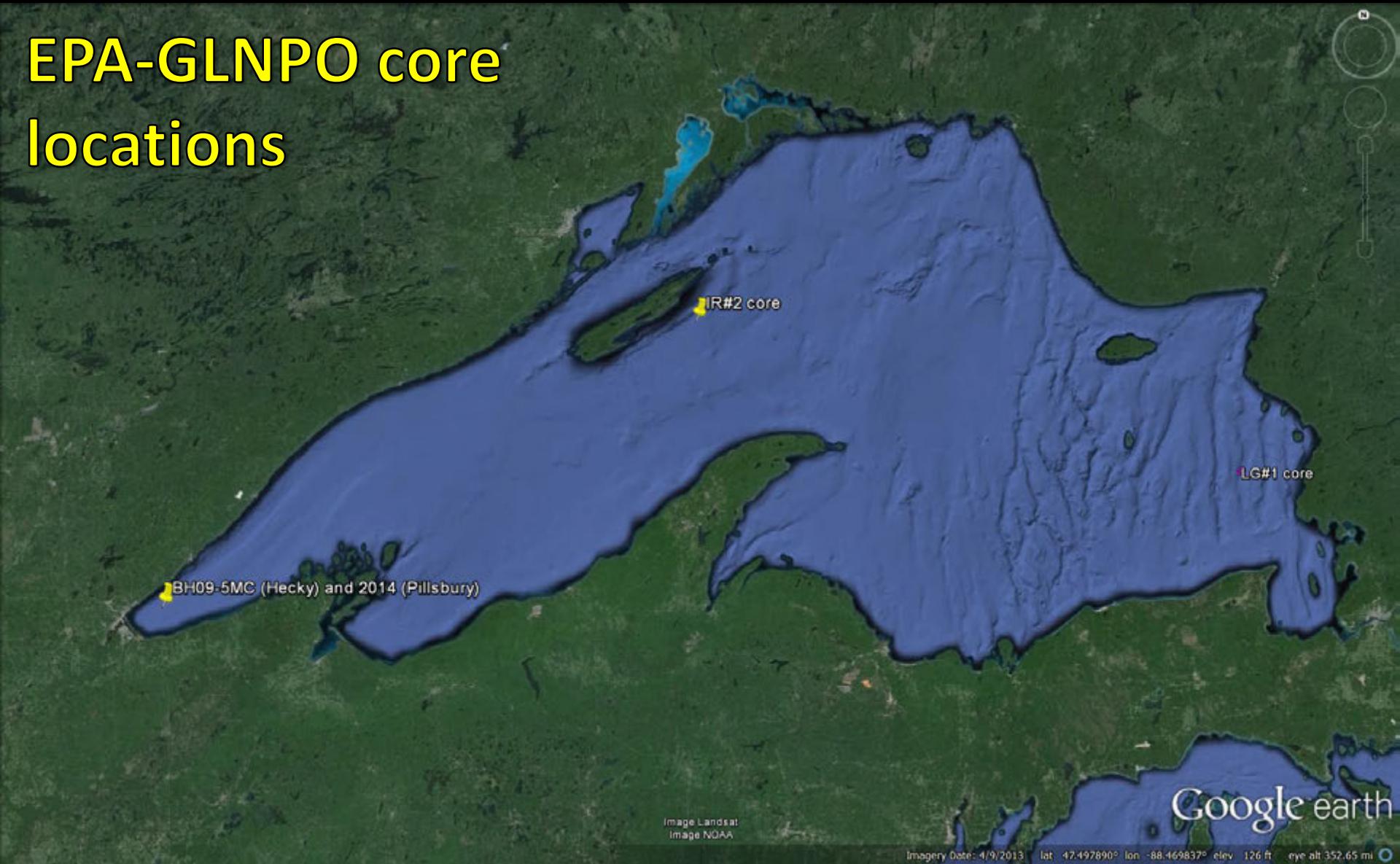




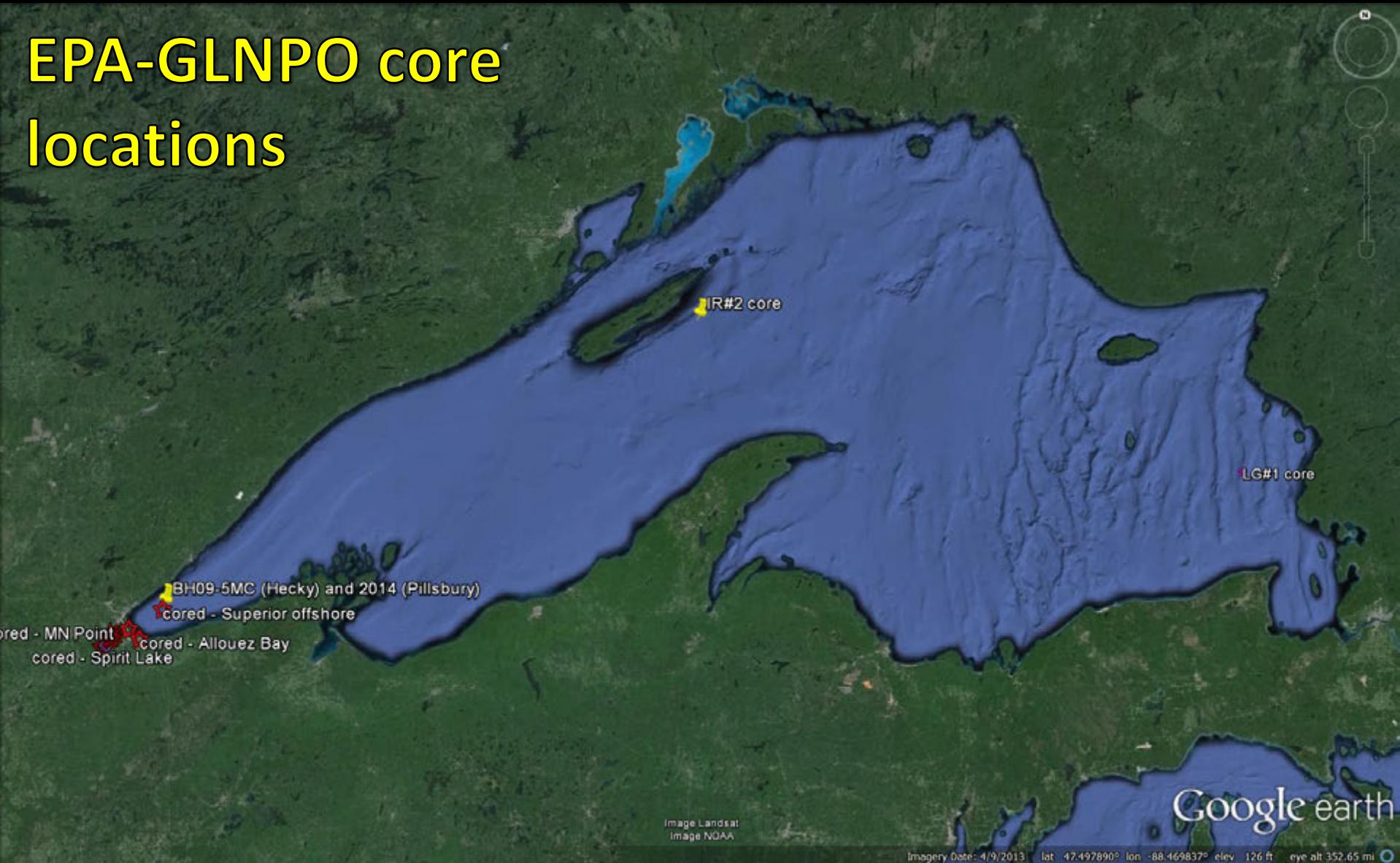
Image Landsat
Image NOAA

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 lat: -47.497890° lon: -88.469837° elev: 126 ft eye alt: 352.65 mi

EPA-GLNPO core locations



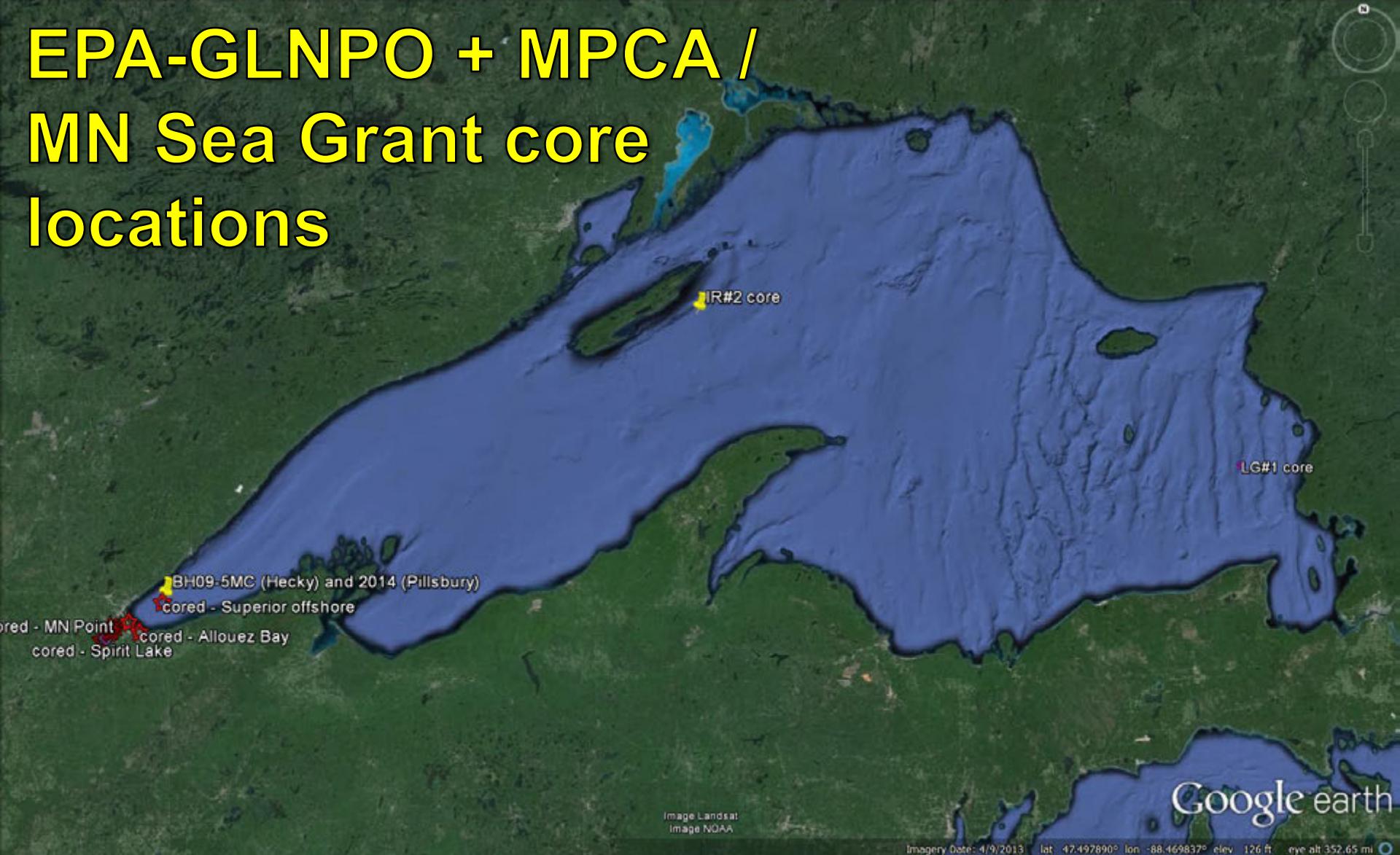
EPA-GLNPO core locations



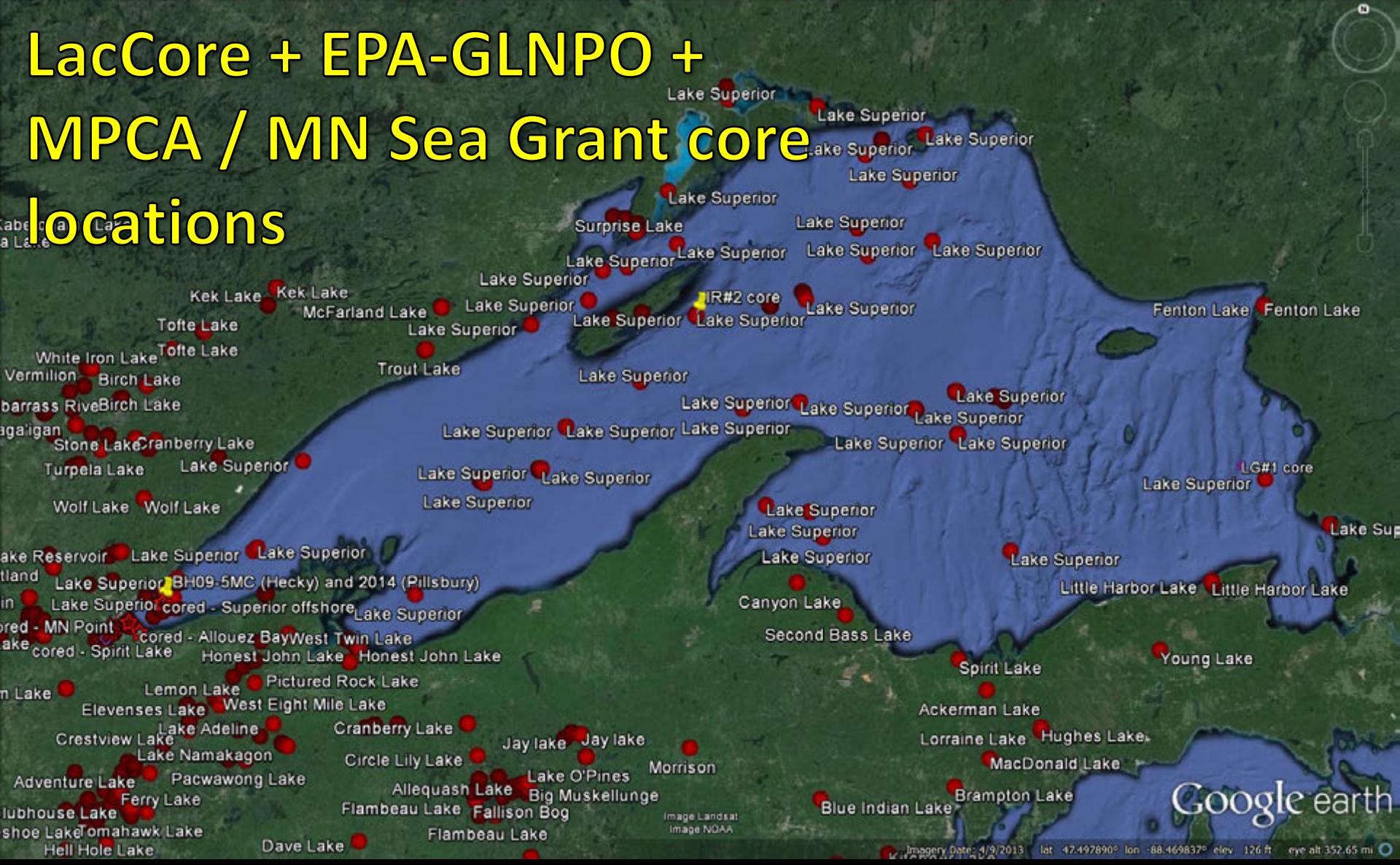
MPCA / MN Sea Grant core locations



EPA-GLNPO + MPCA / MN Sea Grant core locations



LacCore + EPA-GLNPO + MPCA / MN Sea Grant core locations



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Lake Ontario, Lake Guardian, April 2013