

The UK Upland Waters Monitoring Network: from acid rain to climate change

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The international concern over acid rain was first raised in Sweden and Norway







Overrein et al. 1980 SNSF Project FR 19/80





Great Britain - Still the dirty old man of Europe

Drawing: Nils Forshed



1980 Richard F. Wright and Arne Henriksen (in collaboration with Ron Harriman and Brian Morrison from the FFL, Pitlochry





"....The Galloway area thus appears to be yet another region in which acidification of freshwaters has occurred because of deposition of strong acids from the atmosphere."



Galloway, S.W. Scotland



The Round Loch of Glenhead





The definitive evidence came from diatom data from lake sediment cores









The Round Loch of Glenhead

Flower & Battarbee 1983, Nature; Jones, et al. 1989, J. Ecology



The clincher: fly ash



Fly ash particles that include spheroidal carbonaceous particles (SCPs), produced by high temperature combustion of coal and oil, are found in high concentrations in the upper sediments of acidified lakes



UNECE Protocols and EU Directives

Current legislation

- UNECE Oslo Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions (second sulphur protocol) 1994
- UNECE Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone, 1999
- EU Proposal for a National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD) (1999)
- EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000)



The Acid Waters Monitoring Network 1988 onwards (now the UWMN)

a science partnership of UCL, CEH, QMUL and MSS

supported by Defra, WAG, SNH, SEPA, SG, NRW, EA, Forestry Commission, SNH, CEH and ENSIS Ltd





http://awmn.defra.gov.uk/



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Centre for Ecology & Hydrology NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



UK SO₂ emissions: 1970 - 2006

AWMN (1988)



The Acid Waters Monitoring Network (from 1988) 22 low alkalinity lakes and streams in high and low acid deposition areas



Photos: E Shilland



The Acid Waters Monitoring Network: chemistry and biology



Photo E.Shilland



UCL

ECRC Research Report # 141, 2010

UK Acid Waters Monitoring Network 20 Year Interpretative Report

Eds. M. Kernan, R.W. Battarbee, C. J. Curtis, D. T. Monteith & E. M. Shilland Volume 37, Part B, February 2014 ISSN 1470-160X

ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS

INTEGRATING, MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT



Editor-in-chief Felix Müller Special Issue: Threats to upland waters Guest Editors: Christopher J. Curtis, Richard W. Battarbee, Donald T. Monteith, Ewan M. Shilland

Curtis et al. (Eds) Threats to Upland Waters *Ecological Indicators* 2014









Kernan et al. 2010 Defra report

Diatoms floras significantly shifting away from acid-tolerant taxa at all sites

Diatom epilithon: The Round Loch of Glenhead 1988-2008

Analysts: Roger Flower, Steve Juggins, Annette Kreiser, Hong Yang

Kernan et al. 2010, Defra Report

But recovery has a long way to go to reach pre-acidification conditions

Sediment core (1790 – 1990) + sediment trap (1991- 2005)

None of the AWMN lakes has yet reached "good ecological status"

Battarbee et al. Ecological Indicators, 2014

AWMN lakes: 1800 – 2008 (red: cores; blue: traps)

Why is recovery limited?

Non-marine sulphate concentrations are still high at many sites

NO_x emissions are going down but are still quite high

From DEFRA, RoTAP 2010

Kernan et al. 2010, Defra report

Afforested sites are recovering but remain more acidic than moorland sites

Moorland Limited forestry Extensive forestry Basic geology

Loch Ard streams

Malcom et al. 2014 Ecological Indicators

Increased winter precipitation exacerbated by sea-salt events may be offsetting reductions in acid emissions

Increased winter precipitation is predicted to increase the natural acidity of upland lakes as a result of increased surface runoff and the dilution of more alkaline base-flow in inflow streams

Monteith et al. unpub.

Other pressures not related to acidification

Eutrophication may become a problem at N-limited sites

Almost all upland lakes in the UK received N deposition exceeding the theoretical critical load of 10 kgN ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

Site	June	July	September
Scoat Tarn	Р	Р	Р
Small Water	Co	Co	Co
Burnmoor Tarn	Co	Ν	Co
Llyn Edno	Со	Р	Р
Llyn Gamallt Fawr	Co	Co	Ν
Llyn Hiraethlyn	Ν	N	Co
Llyn Mair	Co	Р	Co
Hammer Pond	Ν	Co	Ν
Loch Beanie	Co	Р	Р
Lochnagar	Co	Р	Р
Loch Coire nan Eion	Co	Co	Р
Loch Coire Fhionnaraich	Co	N	Co
Loch Coire Mhic Fhearchair	Со	Р	Р

Phytoplankton N and P limitation bioassays

Accelerated soil erosion may lead to the further remobilisation of toxic substances from catchment soils and their accumulation in lake food chains

Pb in Lochnagar sediments from 1850 vs. emission trends

Future change in commercial forestry planting may influence water quality and biodiversity in the uplands

2007

e.g. Loch Grannoch

Monitoring is needed over the forest life-cycle

From Forestry Commission

2050

Increasing temperature may modify the thermal structure and biodiversity of upland lakes and streams

Thompson et al. 2007 Lochnagar

Subularia aquatica

Current and future pressures, especially from climate change may lead to the creation of "novel" upland freshwater ecosystems and not necessarily to the restoration of pre-acidification "reference conditions"

An Upland Waters Monitoring Network for the UK

(based on a science partnership of UCL, CEH, QMUL and MSS; supported by Defra, DOENI, WG, SNH, SEPA, SG, CCW, EA, Forestry Commission, CEH and ENSIS Ltd)

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Upland waters in the UK

We define upland waters in the UK as headwaters situated beyond the limit of enclosed agricultural land in catchments occupying moorland or afforested catchments. This corresponds to land-use categories "mountain, moorland and heathland" (MMH) in the **UK National Ecosystem Assessment.** Afforestation has a separate classification

The UK UWMN: gradually adding more sites

- Baddoch Burn (Cairngorms)
- ECN-Troutbeck (Pennines)
- Danby Beck (North York Moors
- Plus Associated sites
- Primary and secondary sites

C Tinytag

Adding thermistors at (almost) all sites (from 1999) and thermistor chains at lake sites (from 2013)

SITE	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Loch Coire nan Arr																										
Allt a Mharcaidh												MS	MS	MS	MS						MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Allt na Coire nan Con																				MS						
Lochnagar																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Loch Chon																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Loch Tinker																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Round Loch of Glenhead																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Loch Grannoch																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Dargall Lane																							MS	MS	MS	MS
Scoat Tarn																										
Burnmoor Tarn																										
River Etherow																								MS	MS	MS
Old Lodge																							MS	MS	MS	MS
Narrator Brook																							MS	MS	MS	MS
Llyn Llagi																										
Llyn Cwm Mynach																										
Afon Hafren																							CEH	CEH	CEH	CEH
Afon Gwy																								MS	MS	MS
Beaghs Burn																										
Bencrom River																										
Blue Loch																										
Coneyglen Burn																										
Loch Coire Fionnaraich																					*	*	*	*	*	*
Danby Beck																									MS	MS

No planned sampling Funded, sampled and analysed Funded but unsampled Unfunded, sampled and analysed

Temperature network coordinated by MSS

marinescotland

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Automatic water quality monitoring station, lake level recorders and outflow loggers at the Round Loch of Glenhead and Llyn Llagi

Funded by NERC, SNH and NRW

When funds allow, we need to:

- •Continue to add new sites, especially those with higher alkalinity
- •Extend the water level logging to all primary sites
- •Introduce protocols for chl a and low concentration TP measurements
- •Re-introduce measurements of toxic substances at Lochnagar and roll out to other sites (possibility of help from SEPA)
- •Introduce a programme of systematic vegetation and land-use mapping for all catchments

And most of all we need to find new funds – but thanks to all current funders and collaborators!

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