Lancaster LANCASTER Environment Centre UNIVERSITY

Regional vs local drivers of water quality in the Windermere catchment

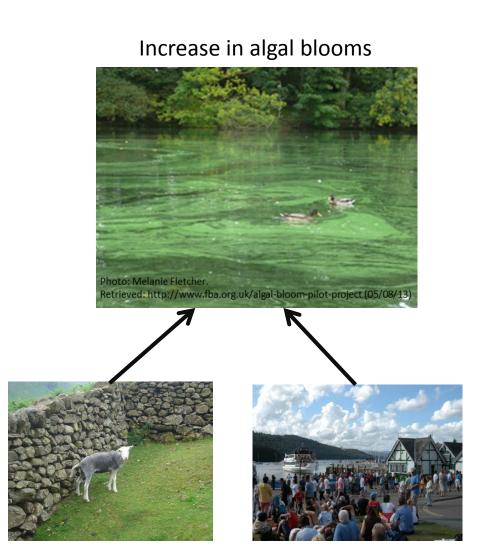


Heather Moorhouse, Senior Research Associate, Living Deltas Hub.

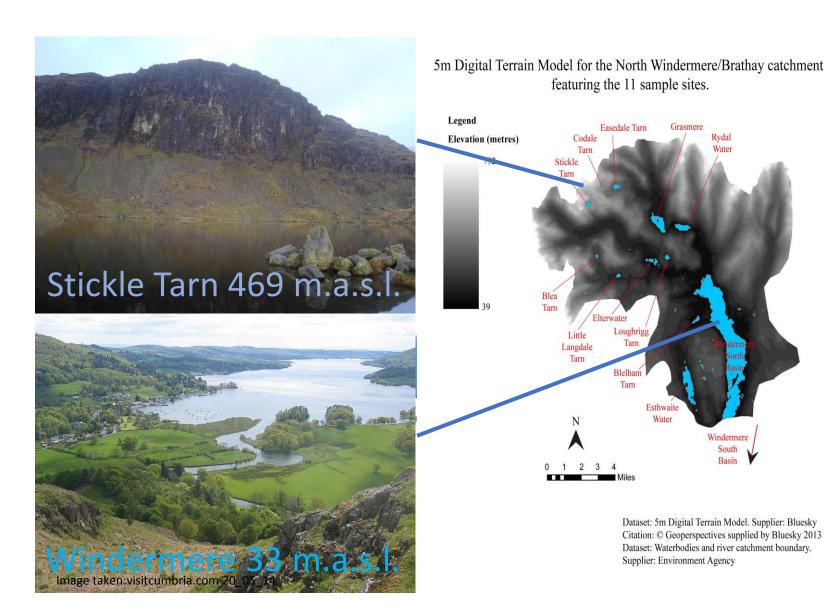
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Regional synthesis of algal community change in lakes and tarns of the Windermere catchment, Lake District, UK since the 19th century



A landscape-scale palaeolimnological investigation into the multiple spatial and temporal forcings of algal community change



Algal pigments – proxies of environmental change



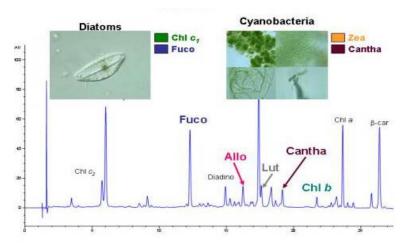
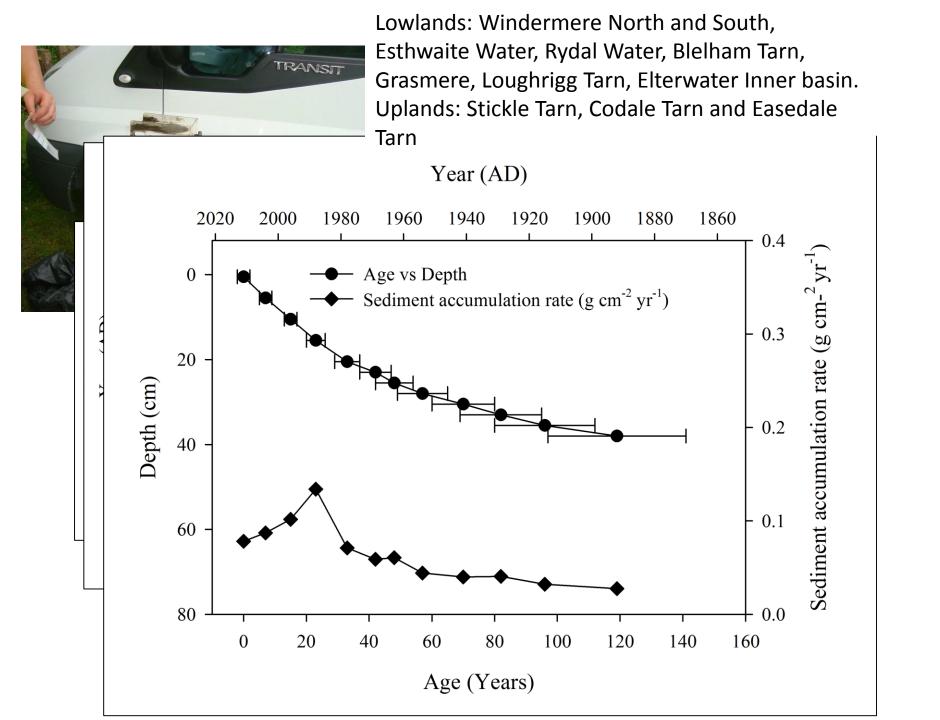
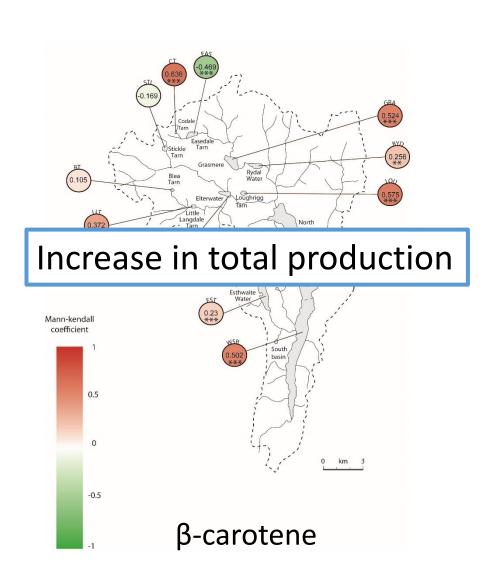


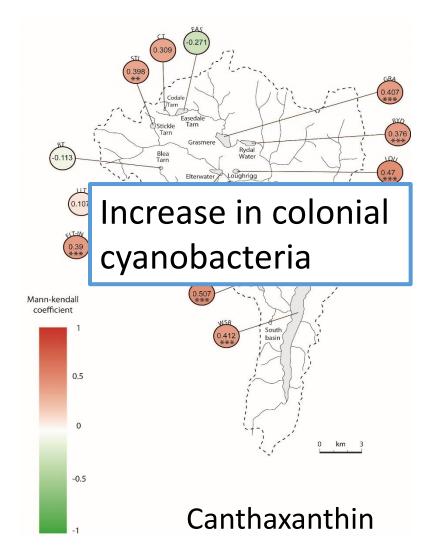
Image: http://www.dnr.sc.gov/ael/research/pigments.html

- Found in all photosynthetic organisms
- Chlorophylls and carotenoids (light-absorbing compounds)
- Often only biochemical compound remains of photosynthetic organisms
- Taxonomically specific
- Separated, identified and quantified using HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)

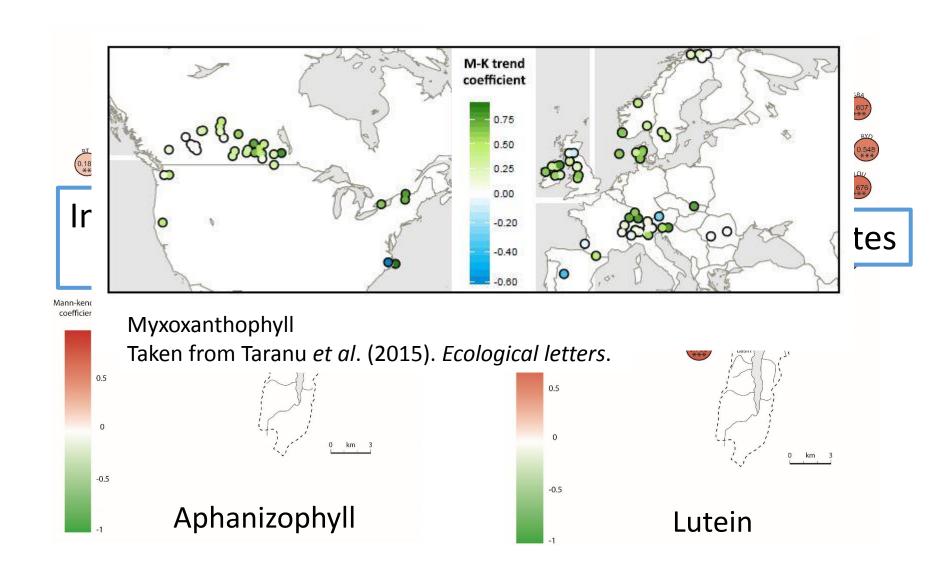


How have the algal communities changed over last ~200 years? Mann-Kendall trends – increasing or decreasing concentrations

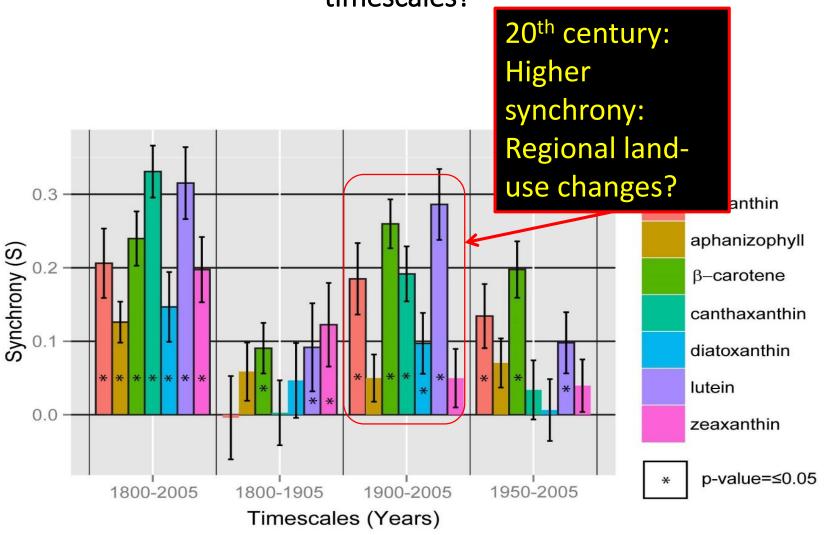




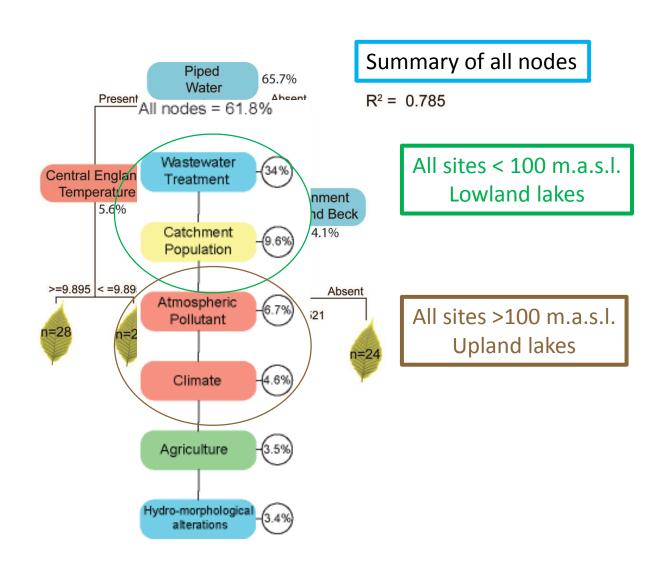
How have the algal communities changed over last ~200 years? Mann-Kendall trends – increasing or decreasing concentrations



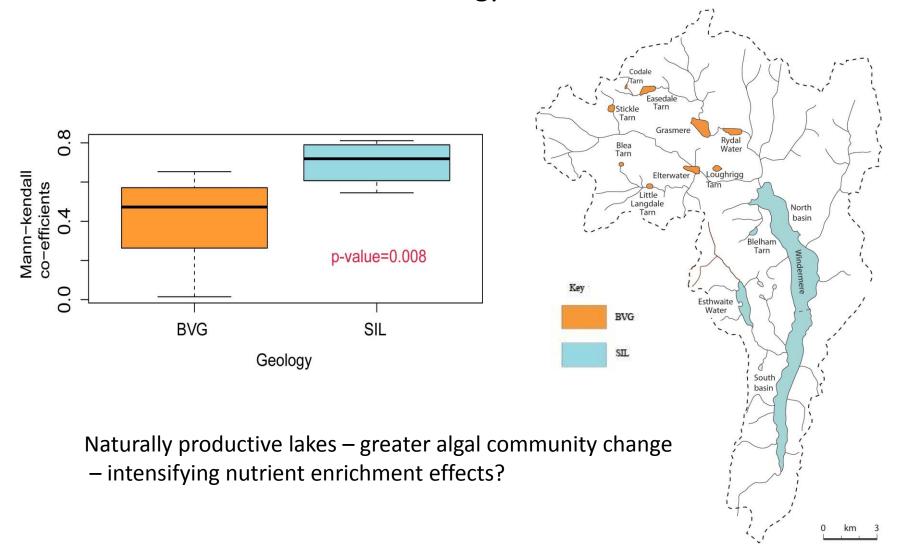
Is there a difference in algal community synchrony at different timescales?



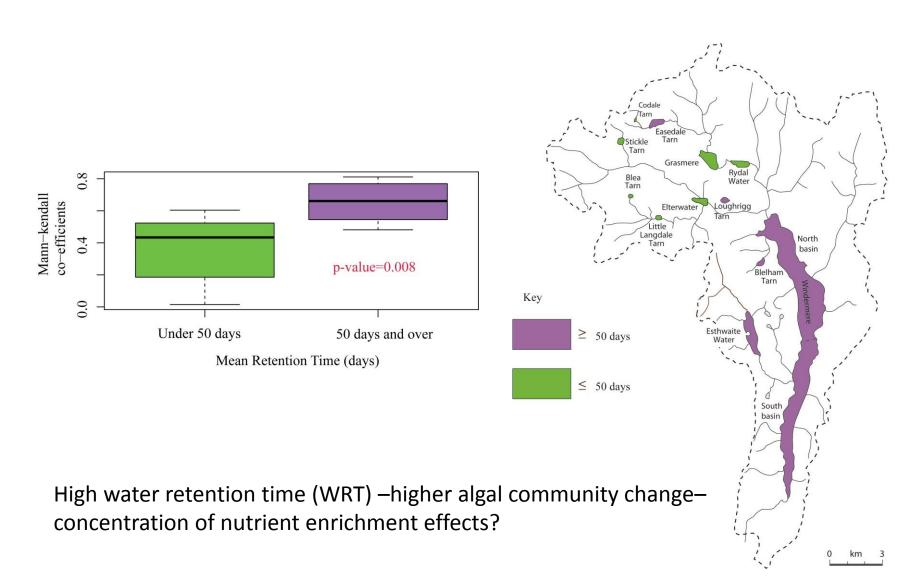
What has caused the algal communities to change? Multivariate regression trees – hierarchy of explanatory variables



Other factors attributing to algal community change? Physical site and catchment characteristics Geology



Other factors attributing to algal community change? Physical site and catchment characteristics Water Retention Time (WRT)



Summary



- Increased algal production in all lowland lakes but not all upland
- Lakes less synchronous post-1950 (more point sources)
- Lakes with greatest algal community change found on sedimentary geology and have high WRT