



Photo Credit: Dr. Dan McCarthy, Brock University

# Climate change impacts on water quality and aquatic communities

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Janice Brahney, Utah State University

# The Great Climate Change Experiment

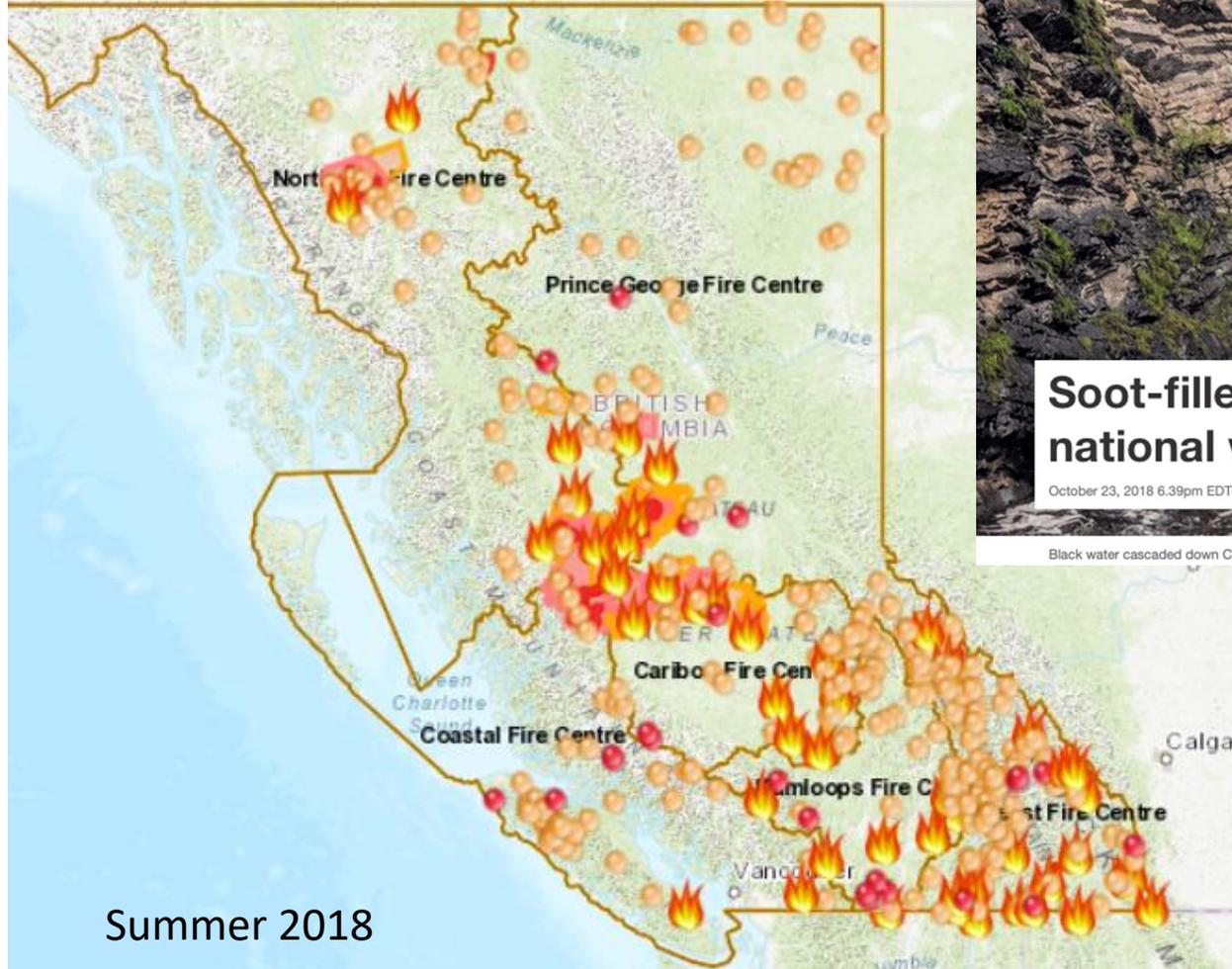
Emergent consequences of climate change

1. Habitat Changes/Community Reorganization
2. Wildfire
3. Glacier Loss



# Transition to Drier Climatic States Might not be Smooth

## Direct and Indirect effects on Water Quality



**Soot-filled rivers mark the need for a national wildfire strategy**

October 23, 2018 6:39pm EDT

Black water cascaded down Cameron Falls in Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta after a 2018 wildfire denuded the landscape. (Kaleigh Watson), Author provided

## The Wettest Place in North America Is Burning

Extreme drought is causing Canada's only rainforest to dry up, and now it's on fire.

# Wildfire as Experiment Okanagan Mountain Park



# Hydrologic Yield

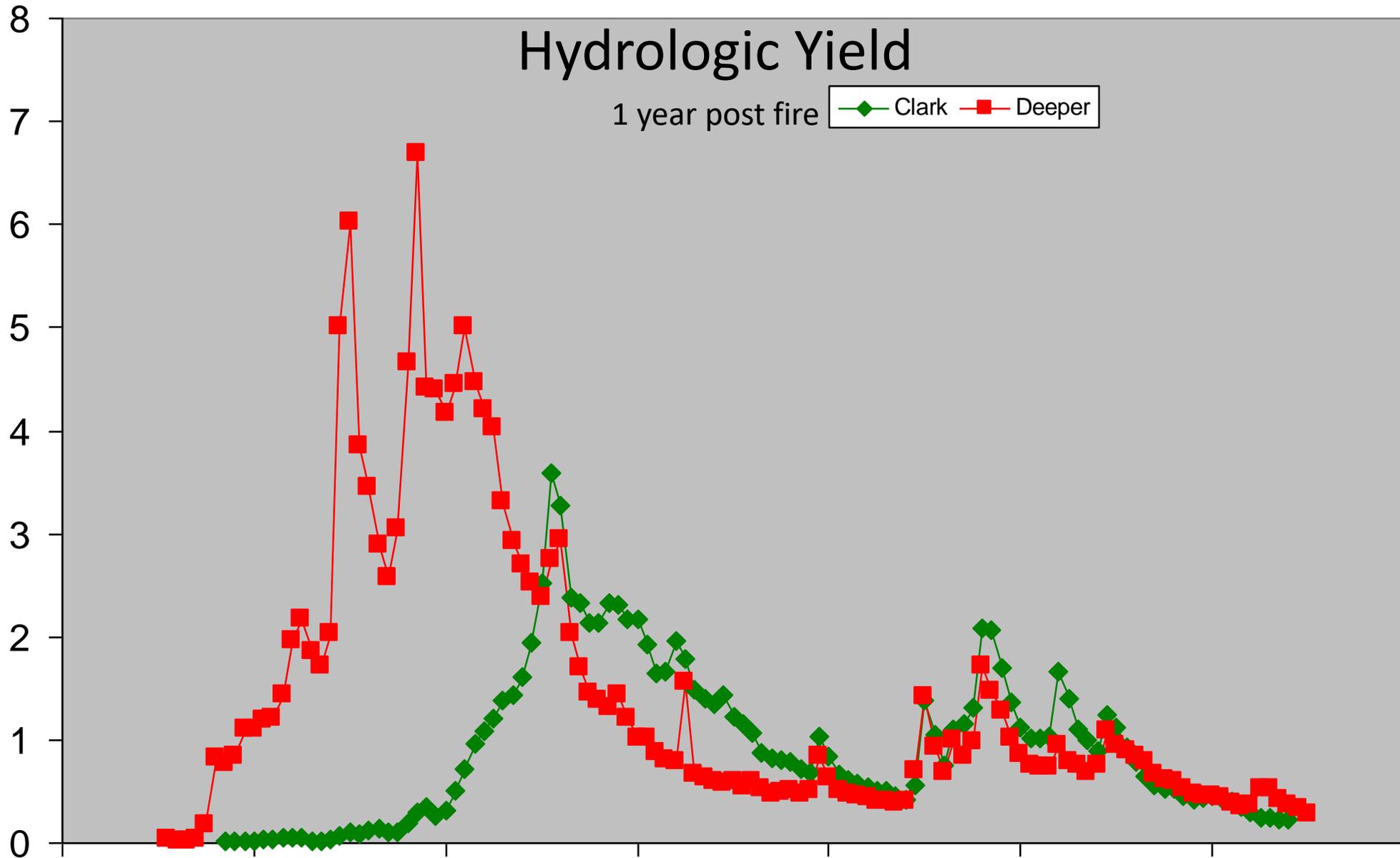
1 year post fire



Y, m<sup>3</sup>/ha/d

2/23/2004 3/14/2004 4/3/2004 4/23/2004 5/13/2004 6/2/2004 6/22/2004 7/12/2004

Date



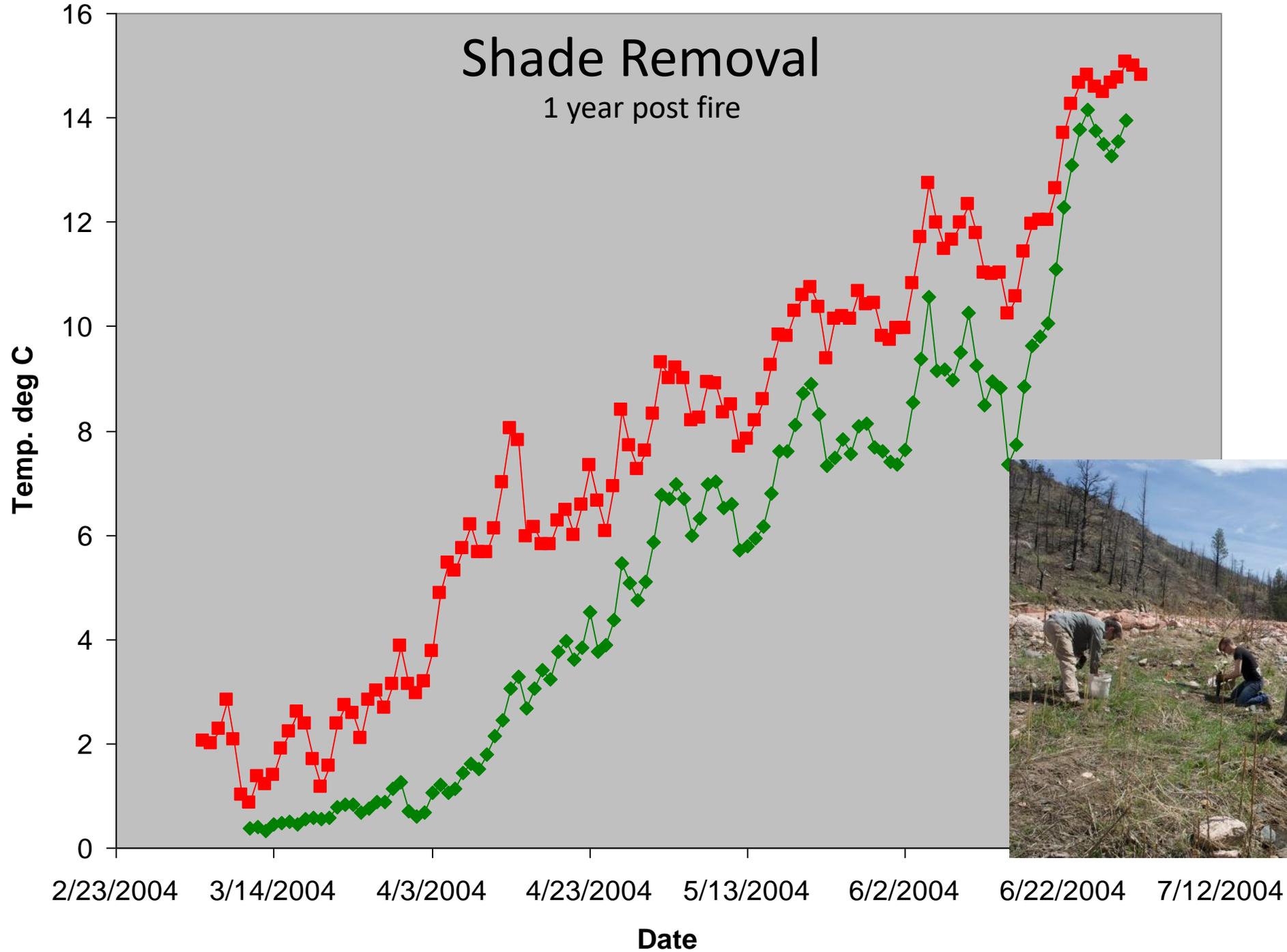
Increased flow can bring substantial amounts of sediments from the burned landscape

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# Shade Removal

1 year post fire



# Effects of wildfire on stream temperatures in the Bitterroot River Basin, Montana

Shad K. Mahlum<sup>A</sup>, Lisa A. Eby<sup>A,E</sup>, Michael K. Young<sup>B</sup>,  
Chris G. Clancy<sup>C</sup> and Mike Jakober<sup>D</sup>

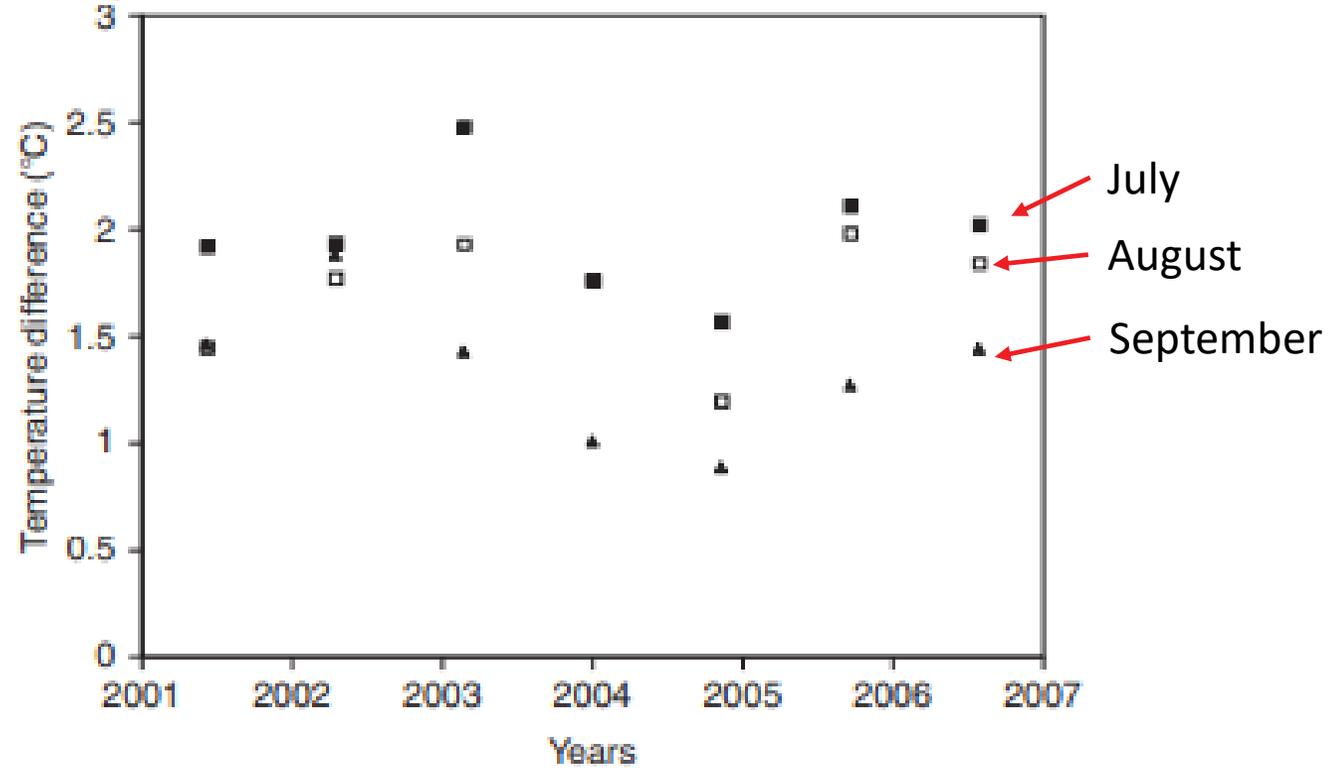
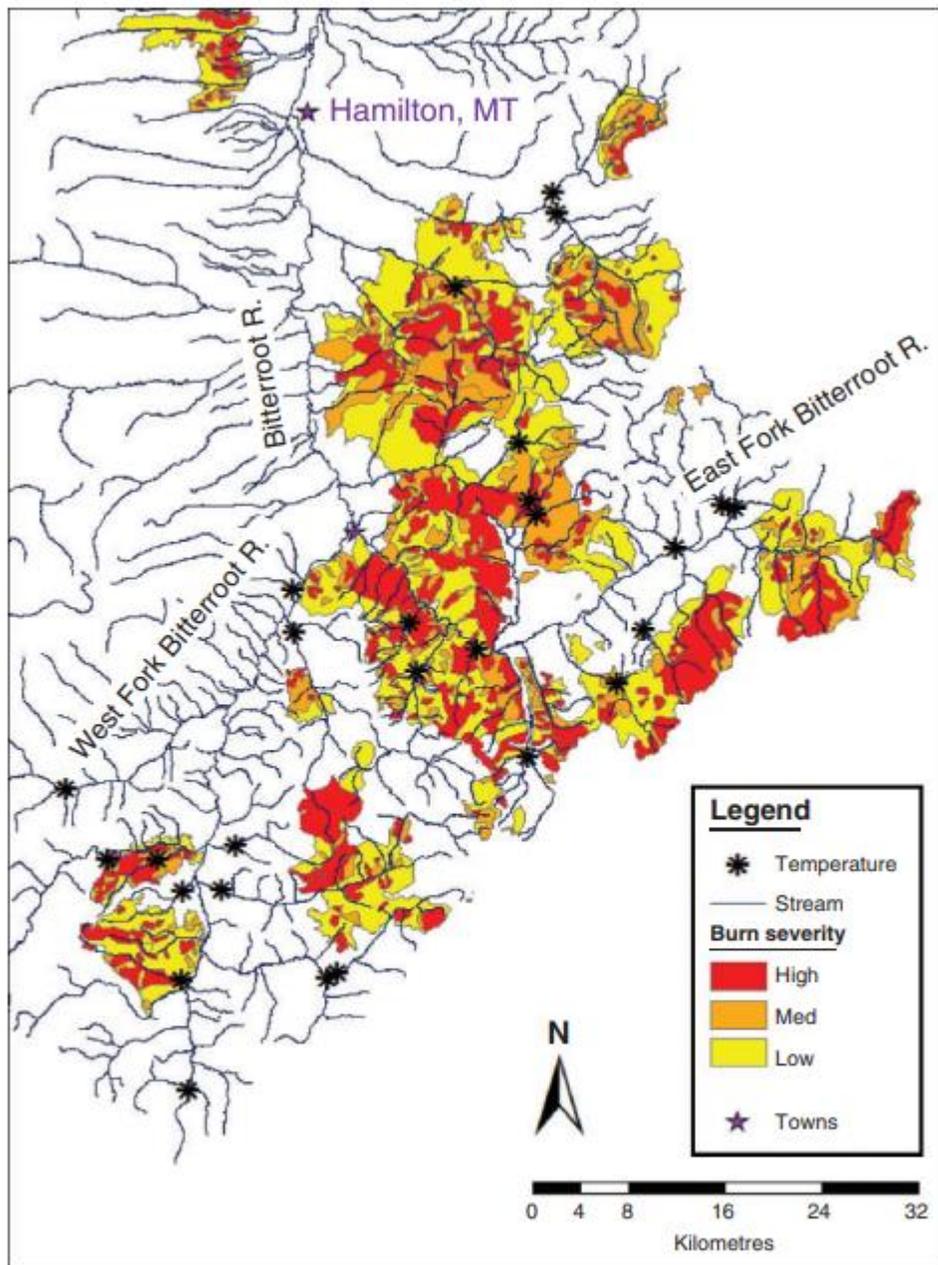


Fig. 1. Temperature logger sites (asterisks) and 2000 burn severity in the southern Bitterroot River basin, Montana. Red, orange and yellow indicate areas of high, medium and low burn severity. White indicates areas that did not burn.

- 1.4 – 2.2 °C warmer – no change after 7 years

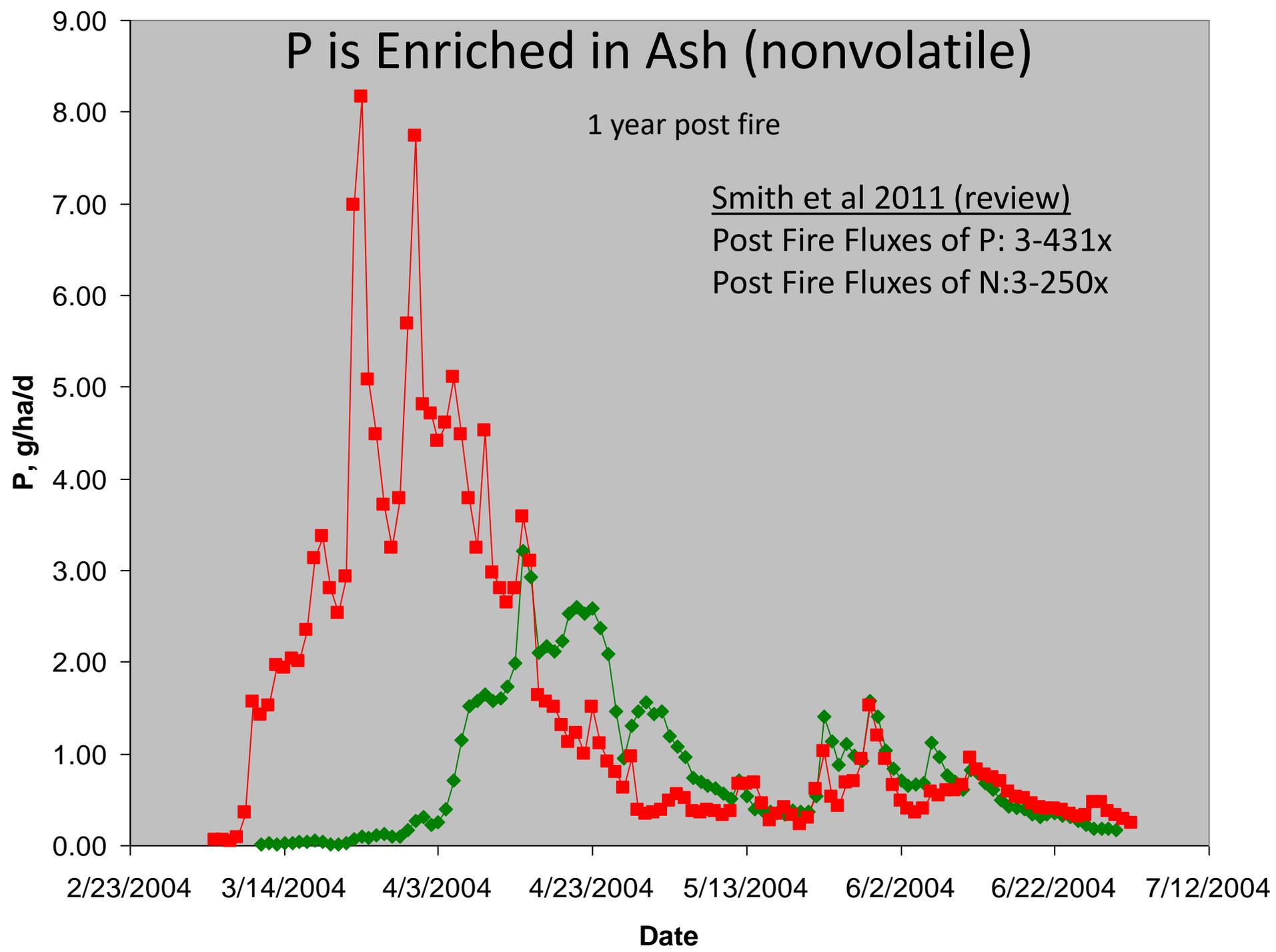
# P is Enriched in Ash (nonvolatile)

1 year post fire

Smith et al 2011 (review)

Post Fire Fluxes of P: 3-431x

Post Fire Fluxes of N:3-250x



# Stream Water Quality Concerns Linger Long After the Smoke Clears

## Learning from Front Range Wildfires

*Chuck Rhoades, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station,*

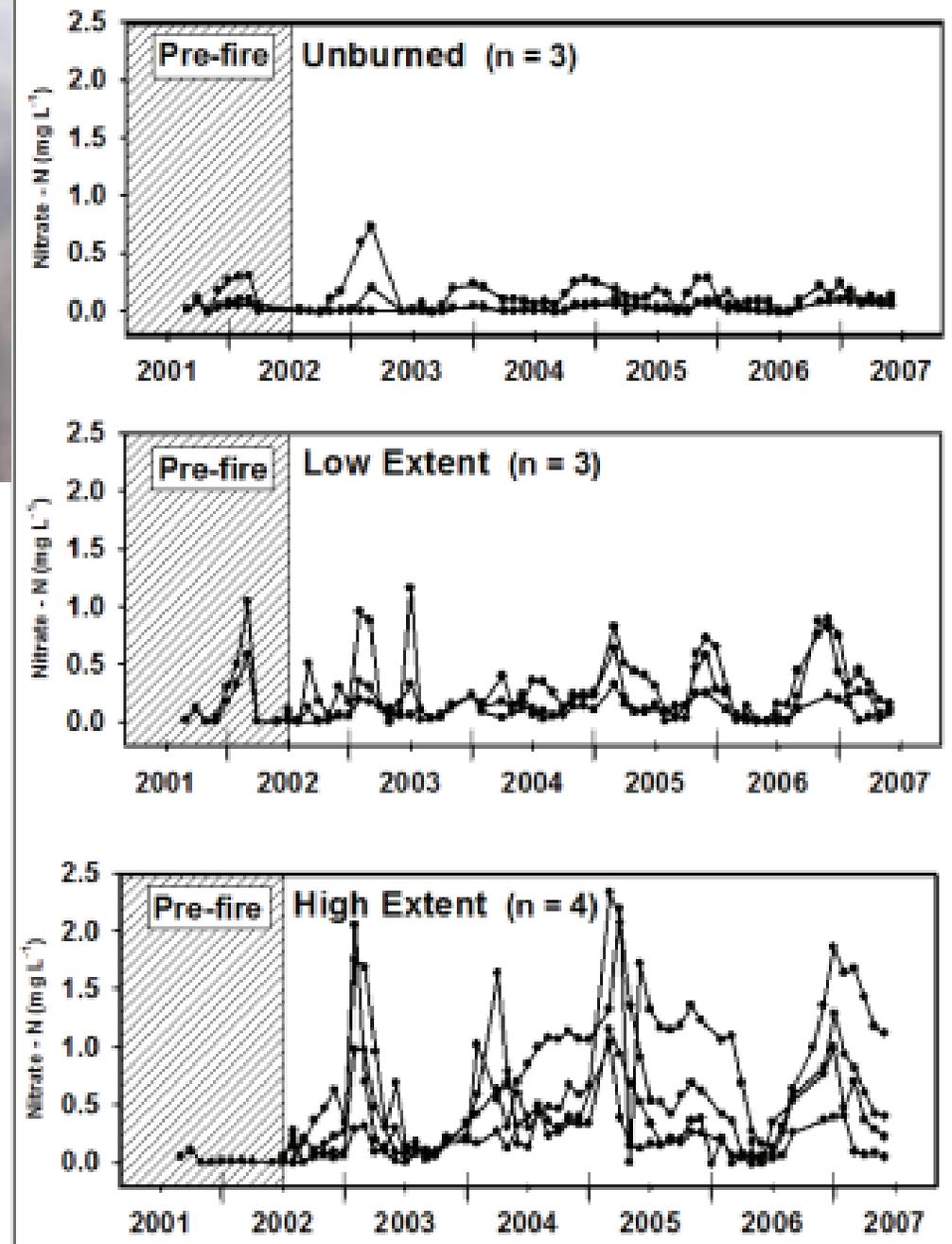
*Susan Miller, Freelance Science Writer,*

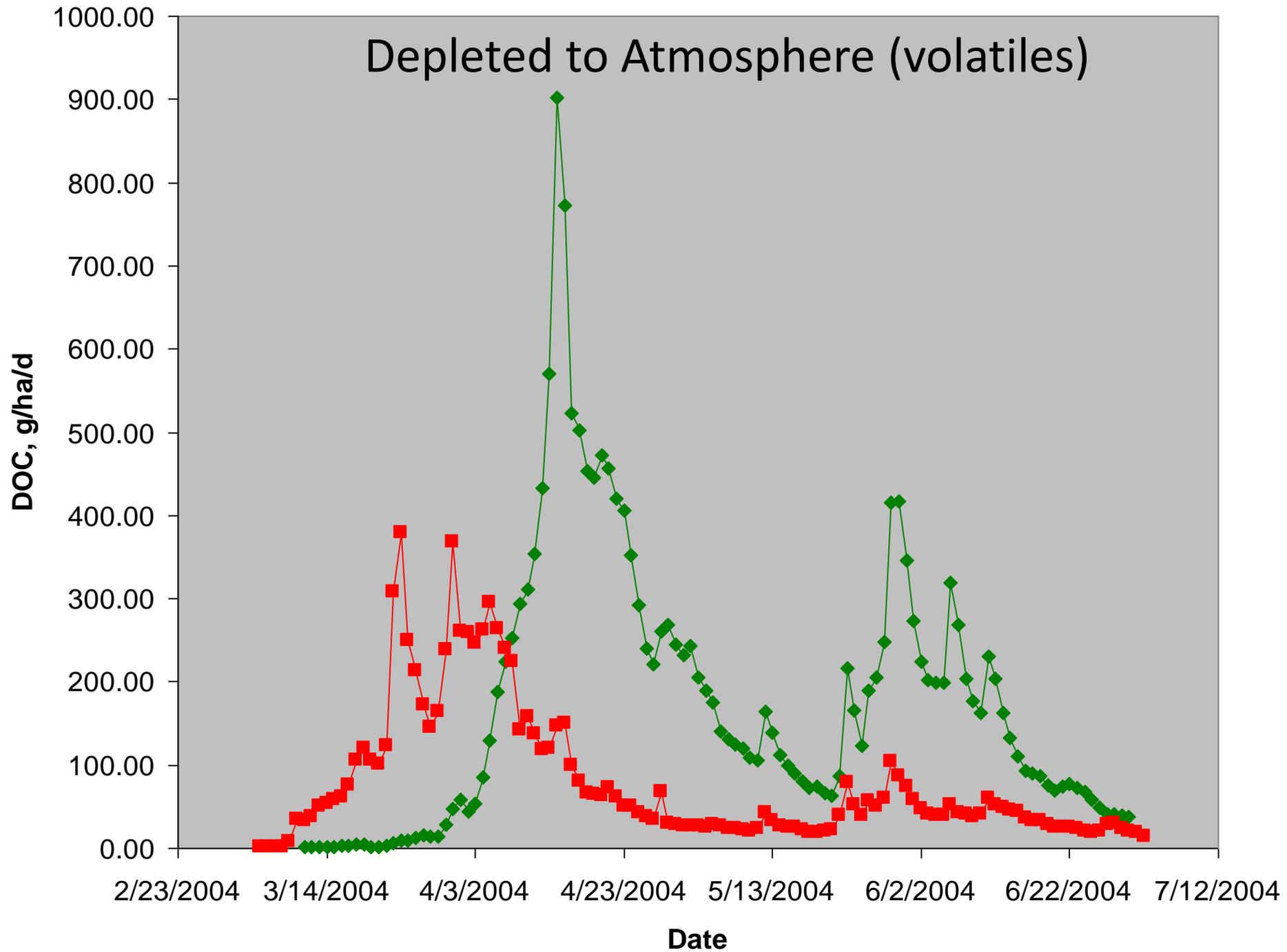
*Tim Covino, Department of Ecosystem Science and Sustainability, Colorado State University,*

*Alex Chow, Department of Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Clemson University,*

*Frank McCormick, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station*

- **Nutrient concentrations remained elevated through the study period (5 years)**
- **Varied by catchment slope – lower slopes showed effects longer (Hauer et al. 1998)**

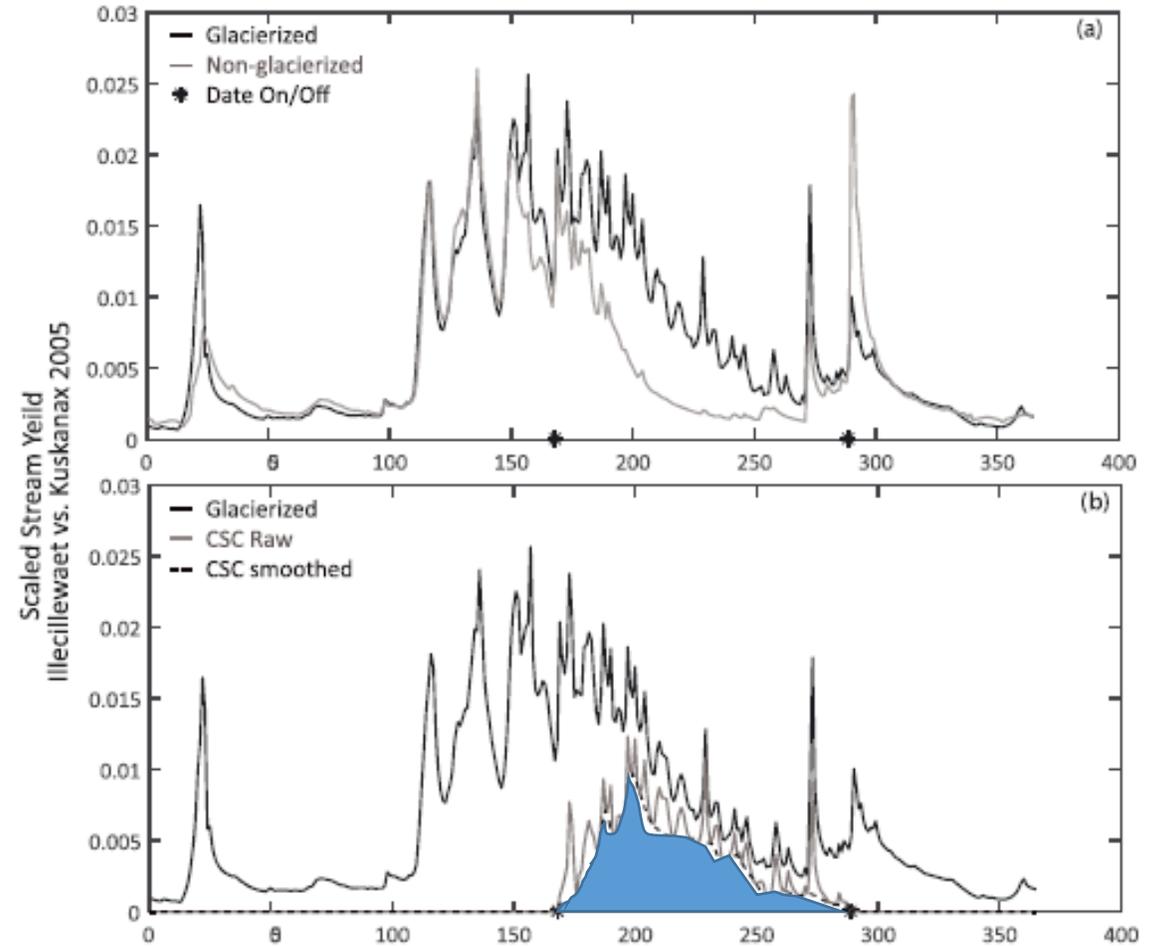
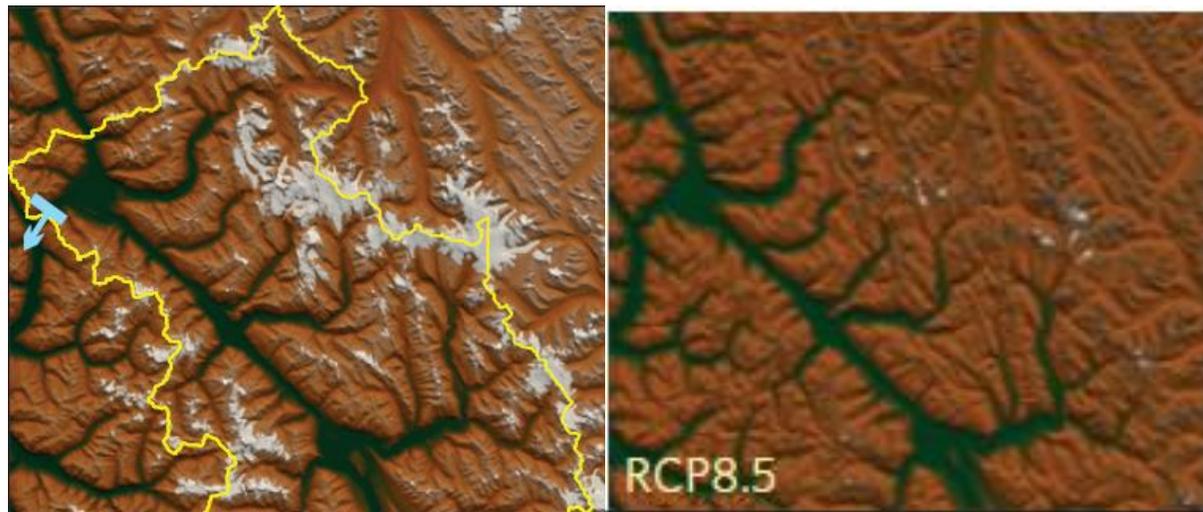




# ICE

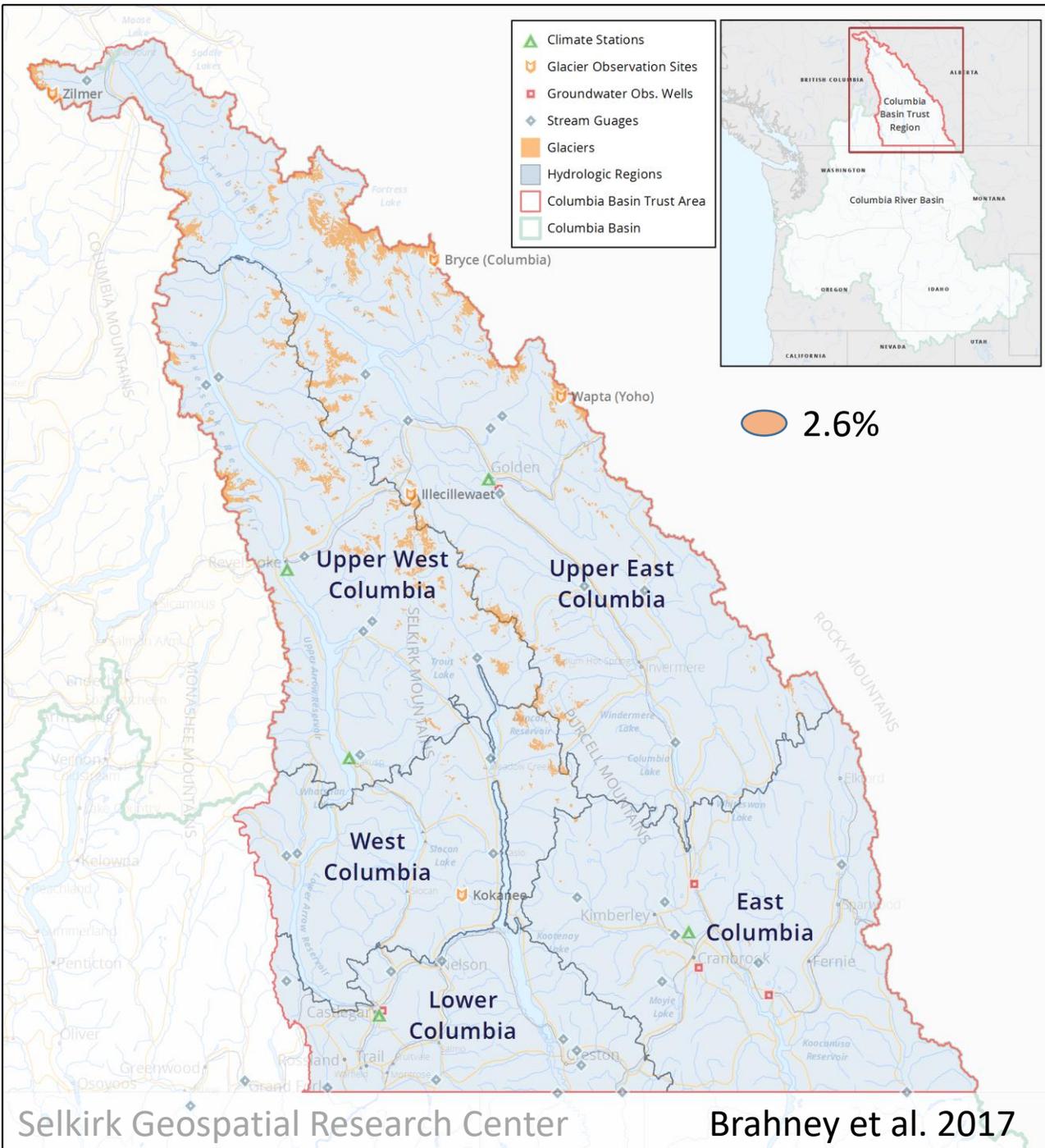


Clark et al. 2015



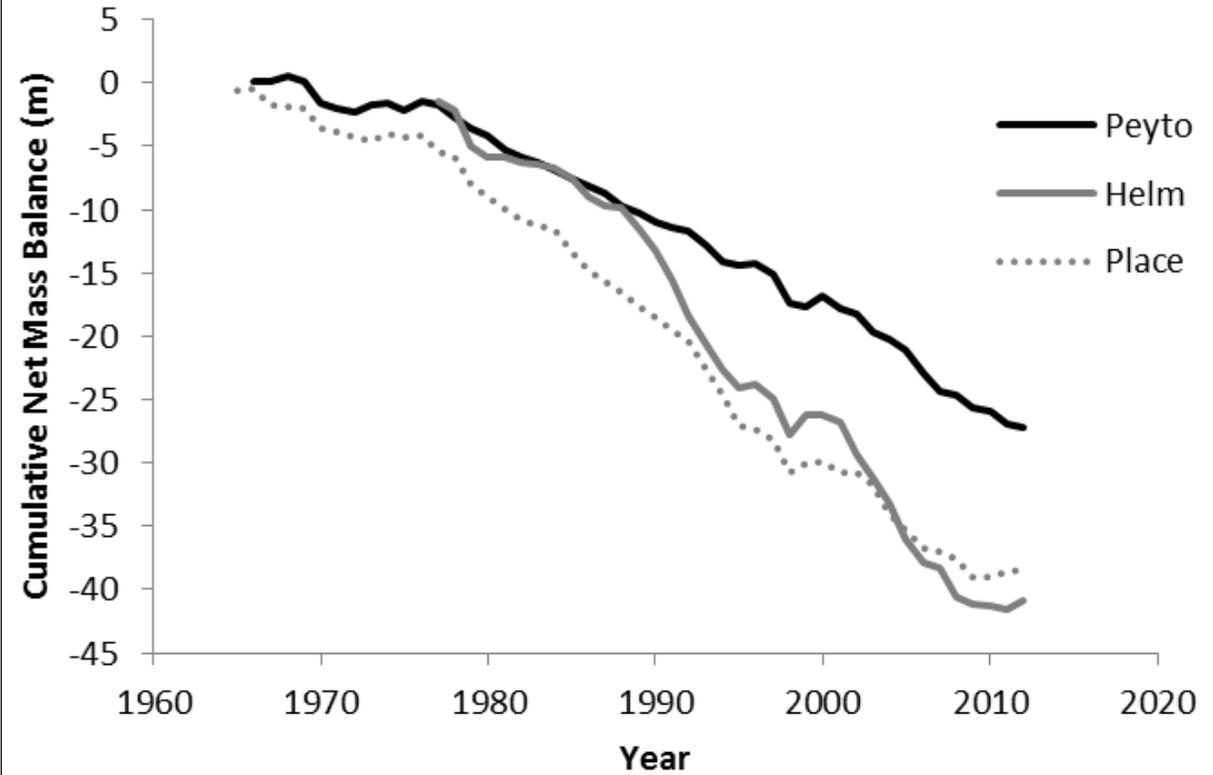
Important late summer

Brahney et al. 2017, Hyd. Proc.



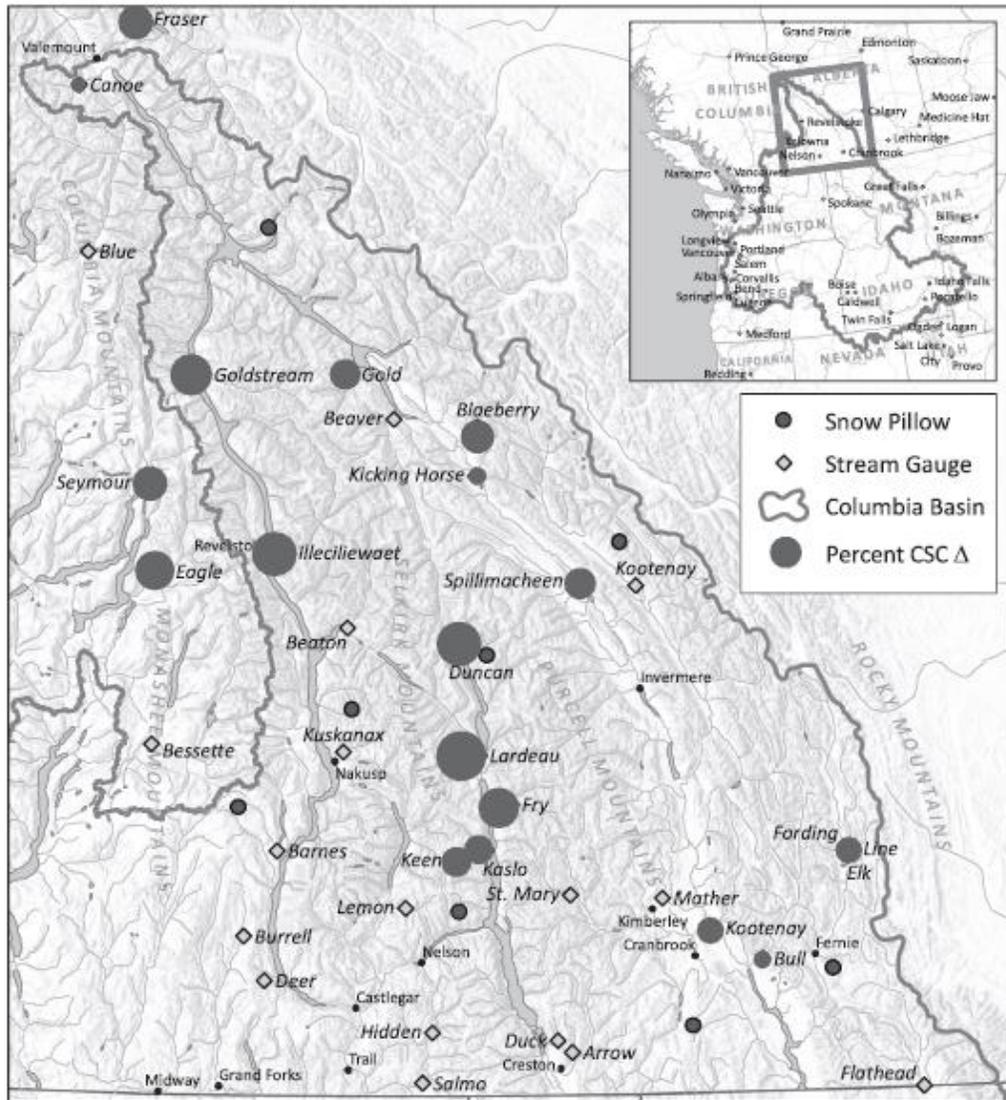
# Rapid retreat of glaciers

- Cumulative loss of 25-40 m.w.e
- Many already gone or will be gone by end of century

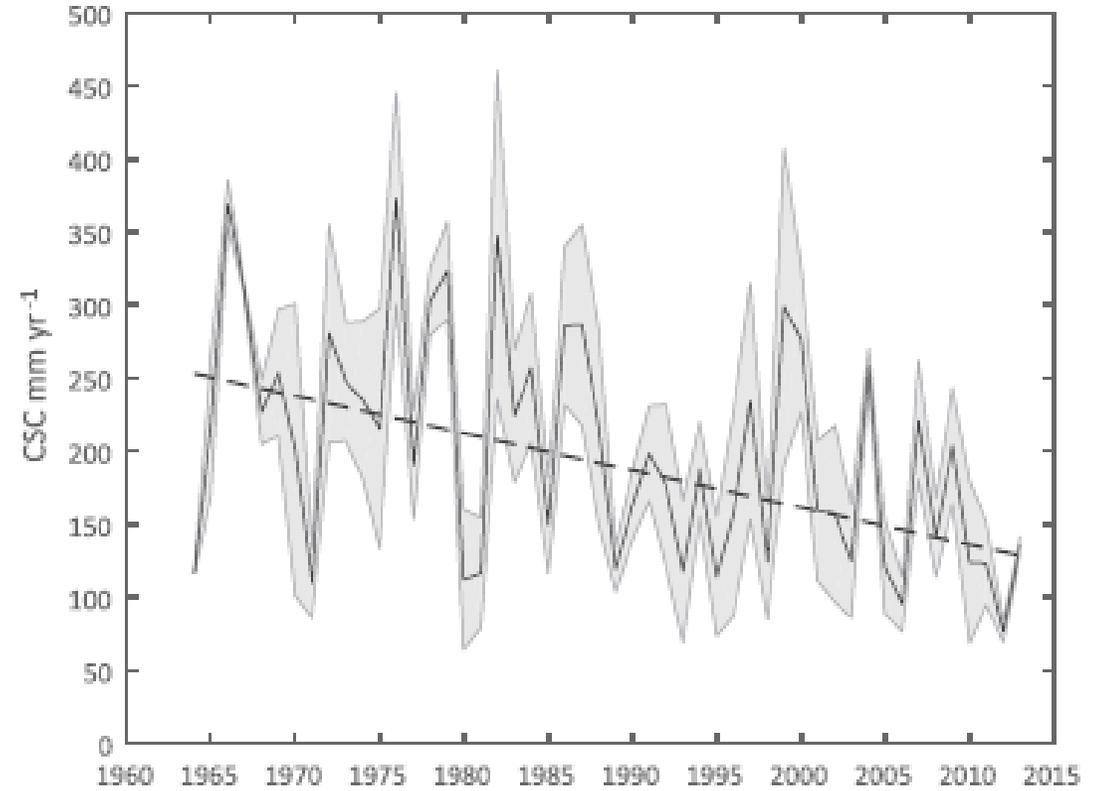


Demuth, 2013

# Glacier contribution



Sources: Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

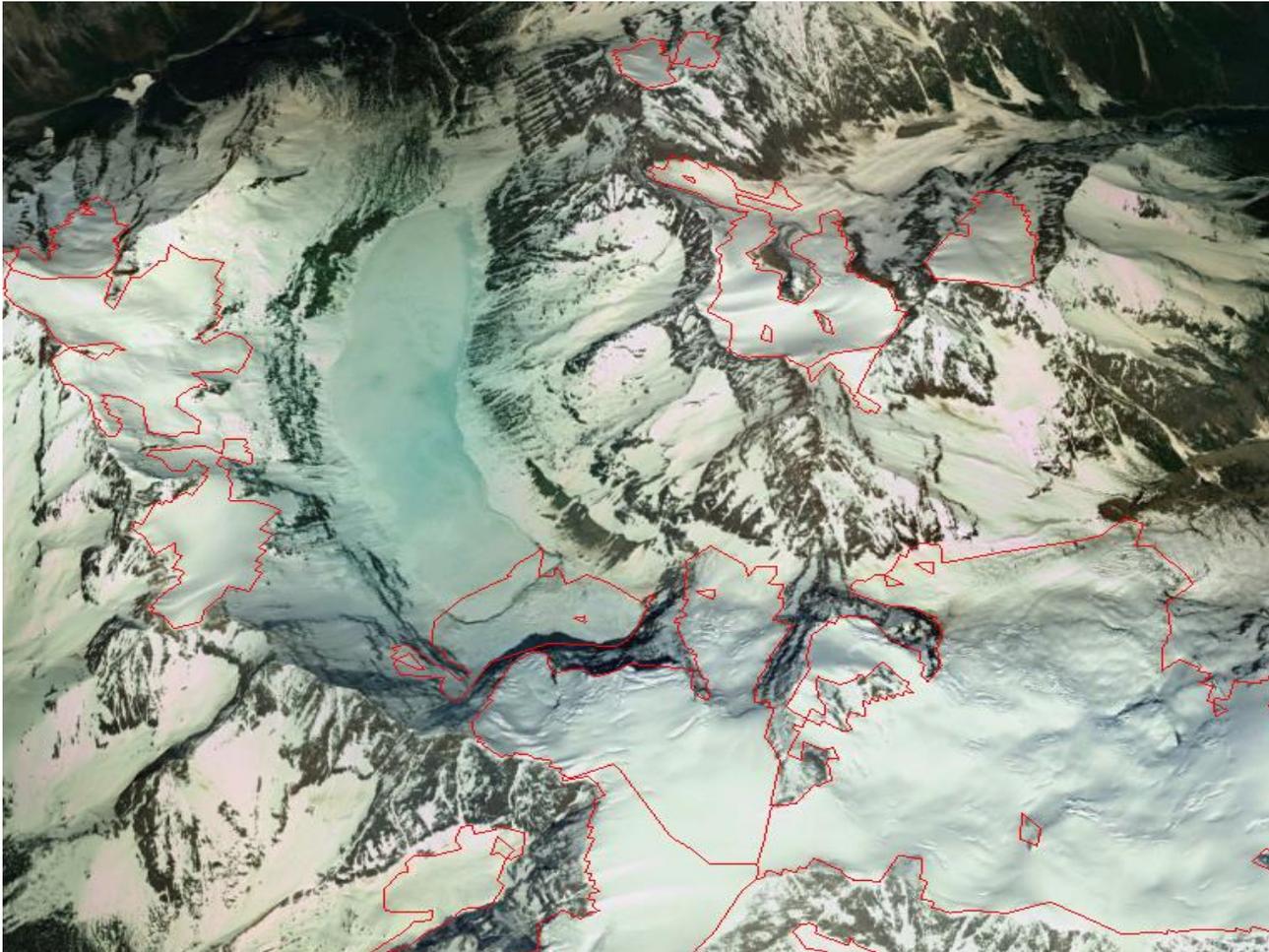


**FIGURE 8** Mean (black) and two standard deviation (shade) estimate for annual CSC to streamflow for the Illecillewaet River

Decreasing glacier contributions to flow

## Space-for-time

Actively glacierized: >5%



Down valley rivers

Headwater Lakes

Red polygons = 1985 glacier cover

## Space-for-time

Transitional: < 5% (remnant ice)

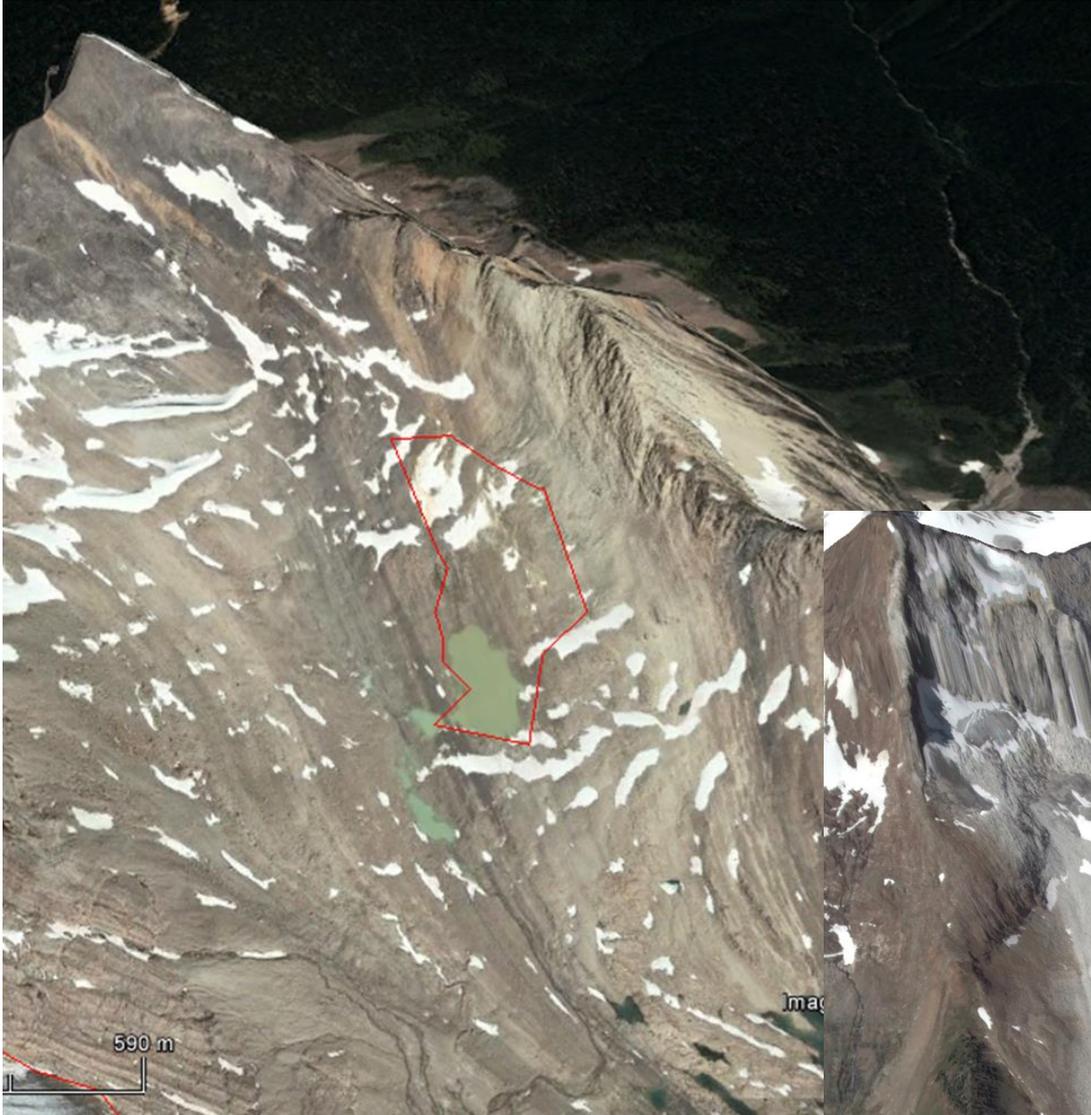


Down valley rivers

Headwater Lakes

# Space-for-time

# Transitional: Recently-lost glaciers



Down valley rivers

# Space-for-time

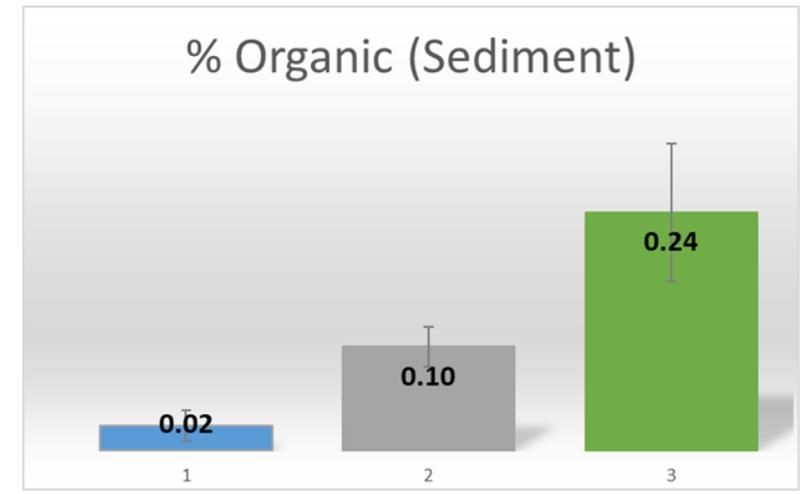
## Snowfed



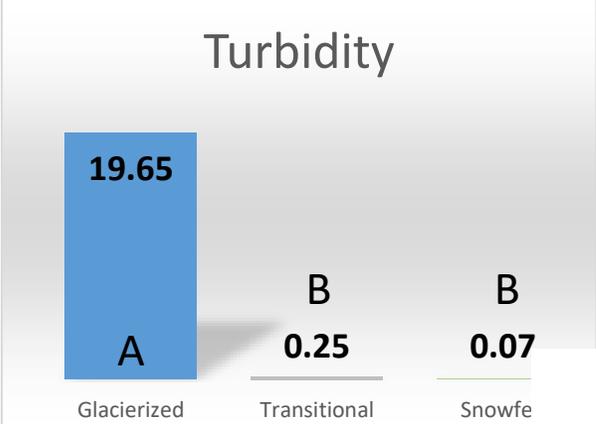
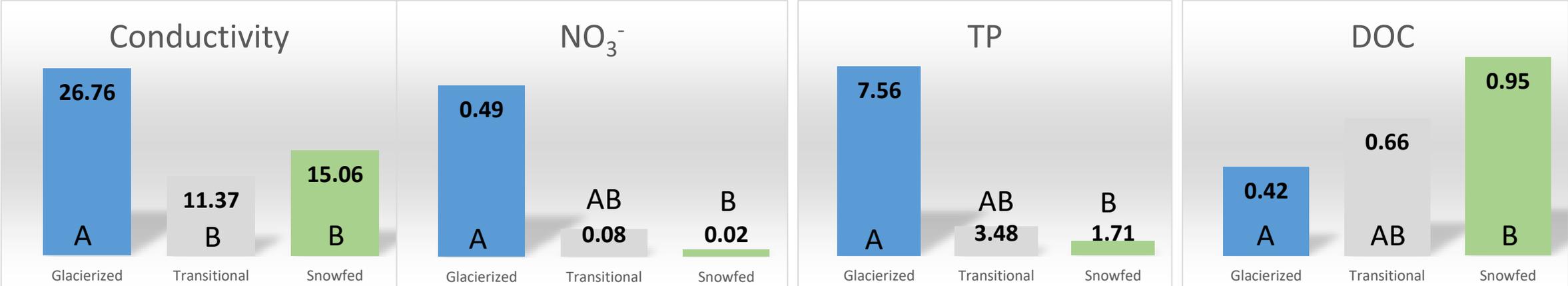
## Changing habitats

- Changes in the character of many lakes
- Longer growing season -> Greater production
- New Lakes (156) + expansion (5.2km<sup>2</sup>)

Brahney et al. unpublished



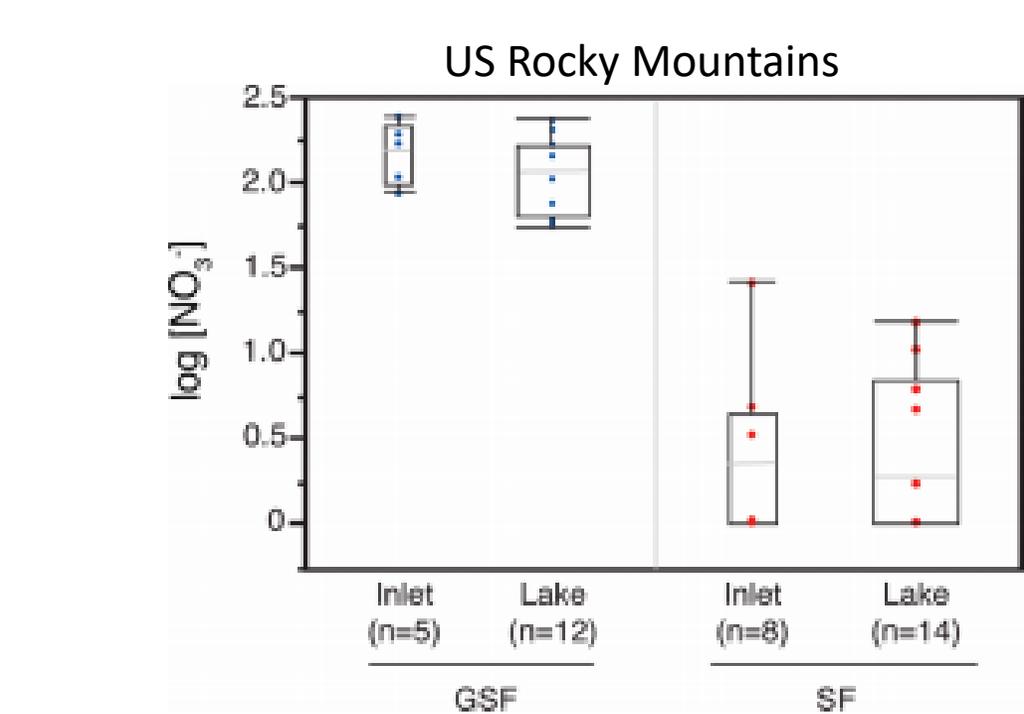
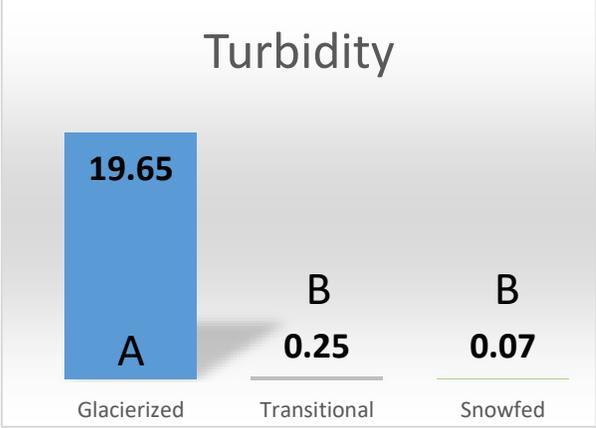
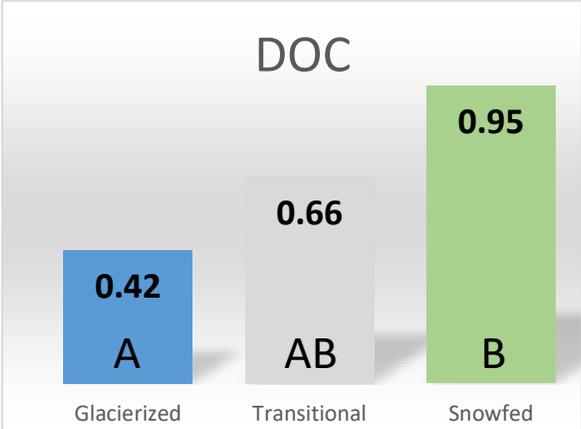
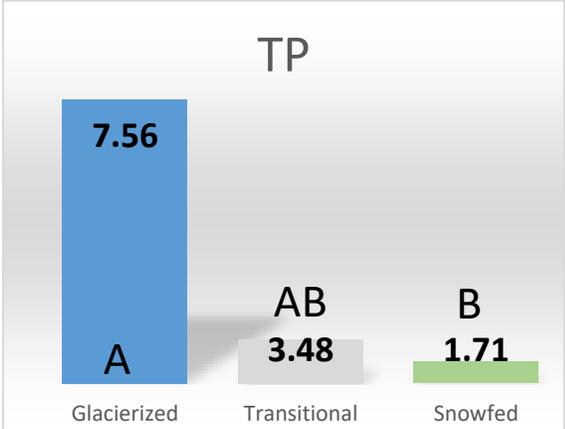
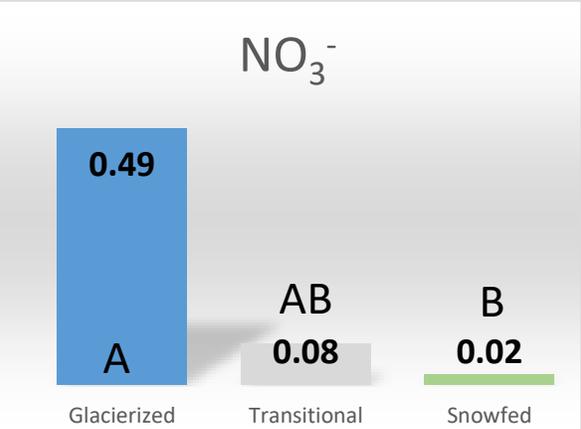
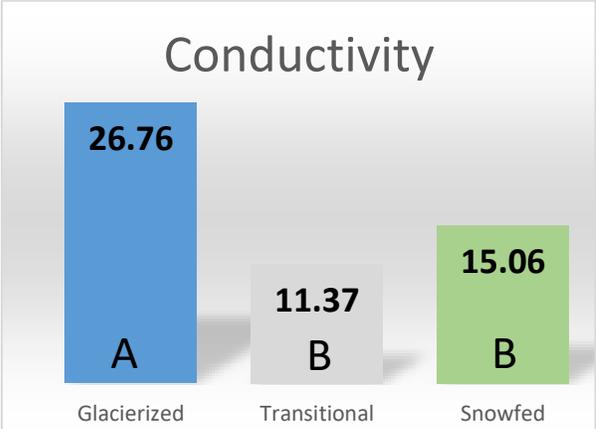
# Retreat of glaciers = changing water chemistry in lakes



12/1987    12/1994    12/2000



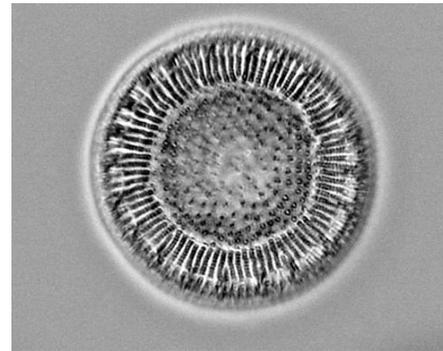
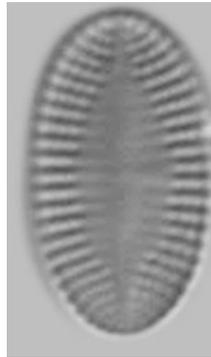
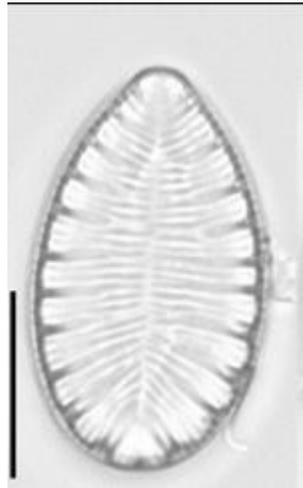
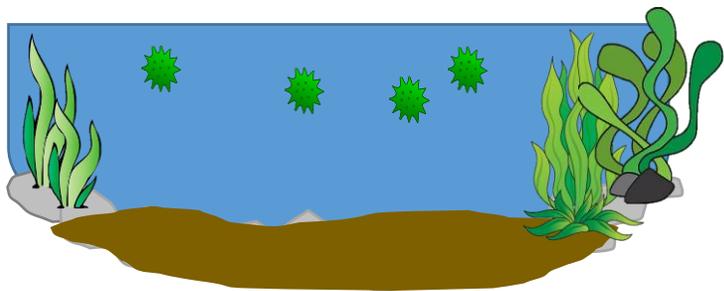
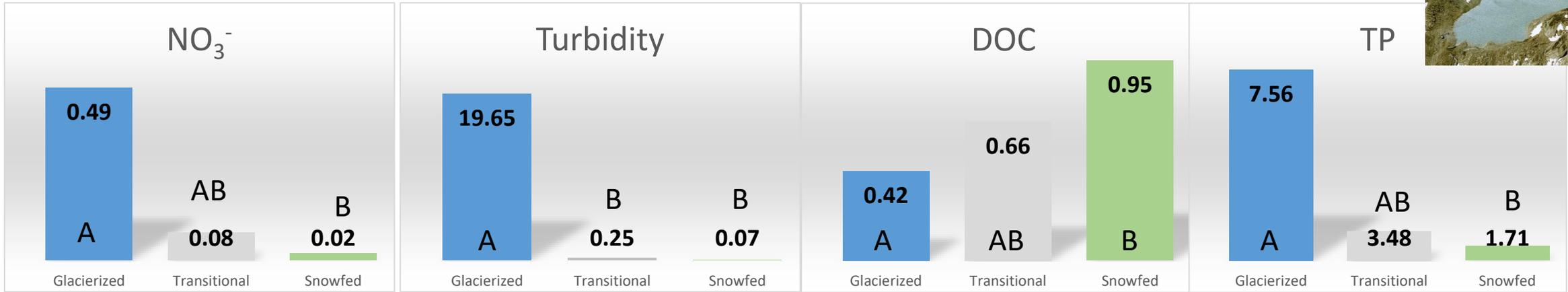
# Retreat of glaciers = changing water chemistry in lakes



## Melting Alpine Glaciers Enrich High-Elevation Lakes with Reactive Nitrogen

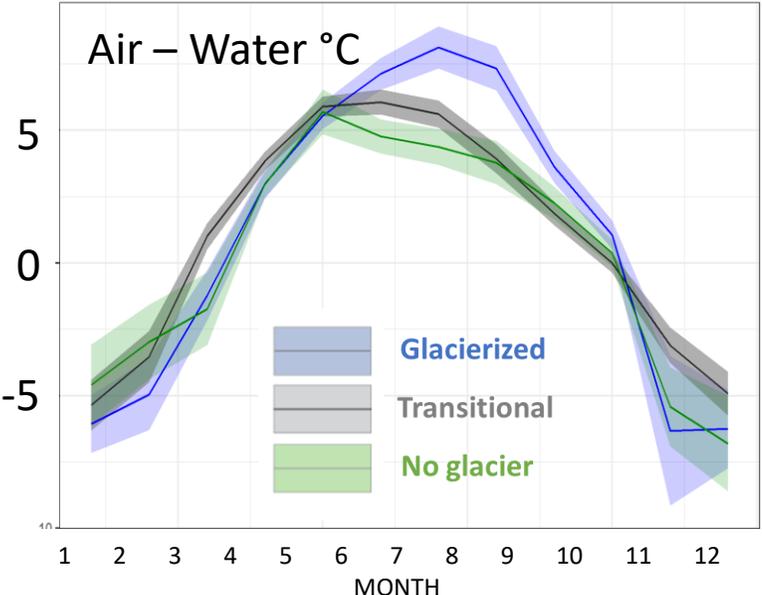
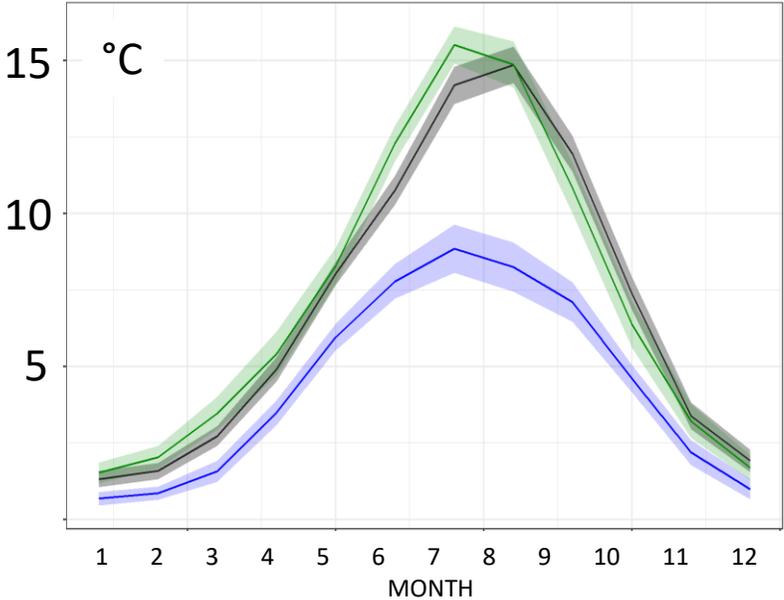
JASMINE E. SAROS,<sup>\*,†</sup> KEVIN C. ROSE,<sup>‡</sup>  
 DAVID W. CLOW,<sup>§</sup>  
 VERLIN C. STEPHENS,<sup>§</sup>  
 ANDREA B. NURSE,<sup>†</sup>  
 HEATHER A. ARNETT,<sup>†</sup>  
 JEFFERY R. STONE,<sup>||</sup>  
 CRAIG E. WILLIAMSON,<sup>‡</sup> AND  
 ALEXANDER P. WOLFE<sup>⊥</sup>

# Retreat of glaciers = changing water chemistry in lakes

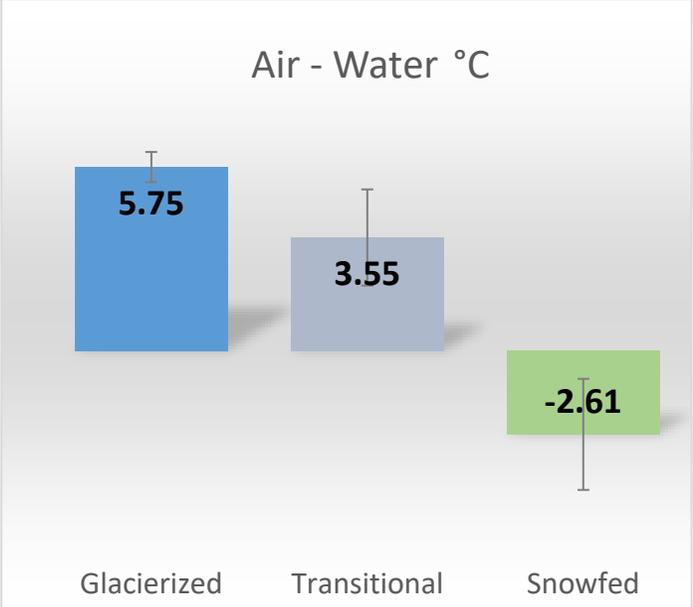
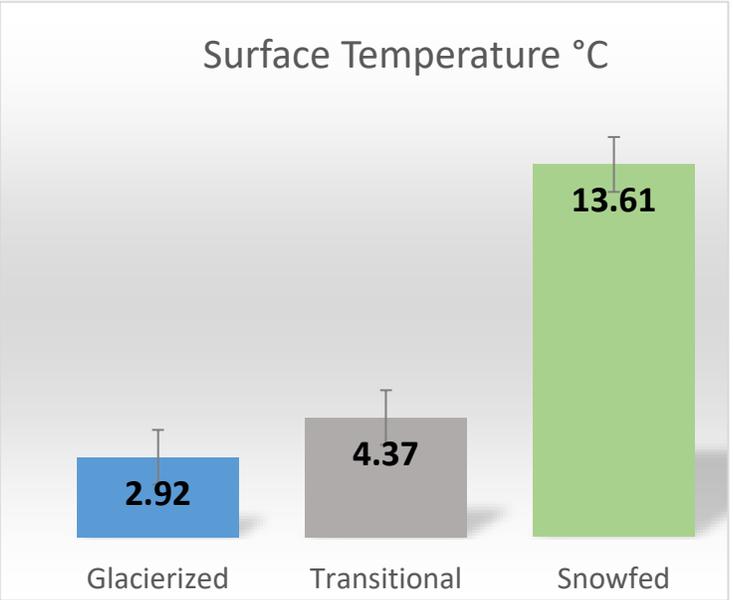


**Glacierized** -> Transitional -> **Snowfed** -> **Forested**  
**Epilithic** -> Episammic -> **Planktonic** -> **Epiphytic**

# Retreat of glaciers = warmer waters



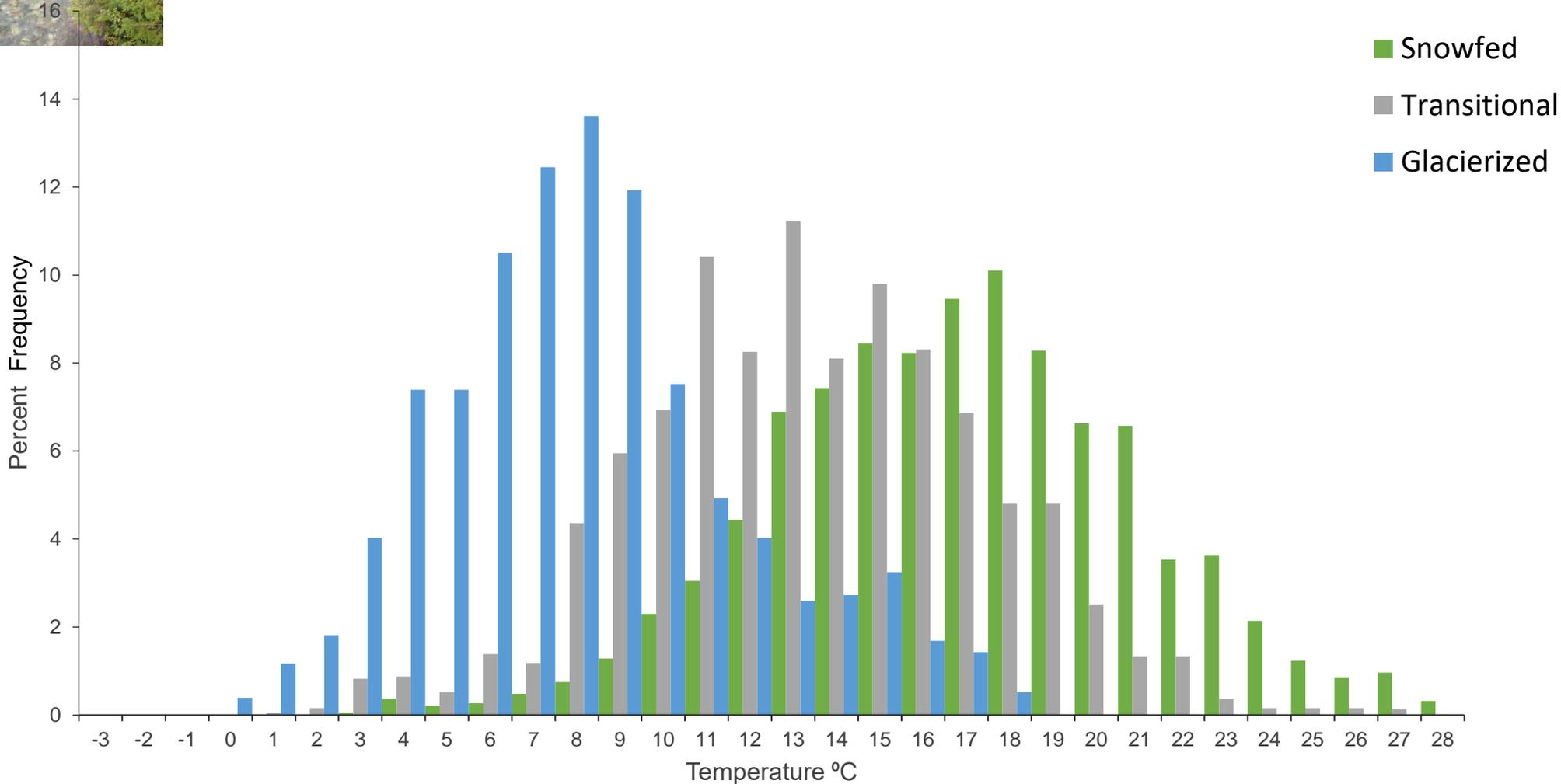
# Glacier suppression of temp:



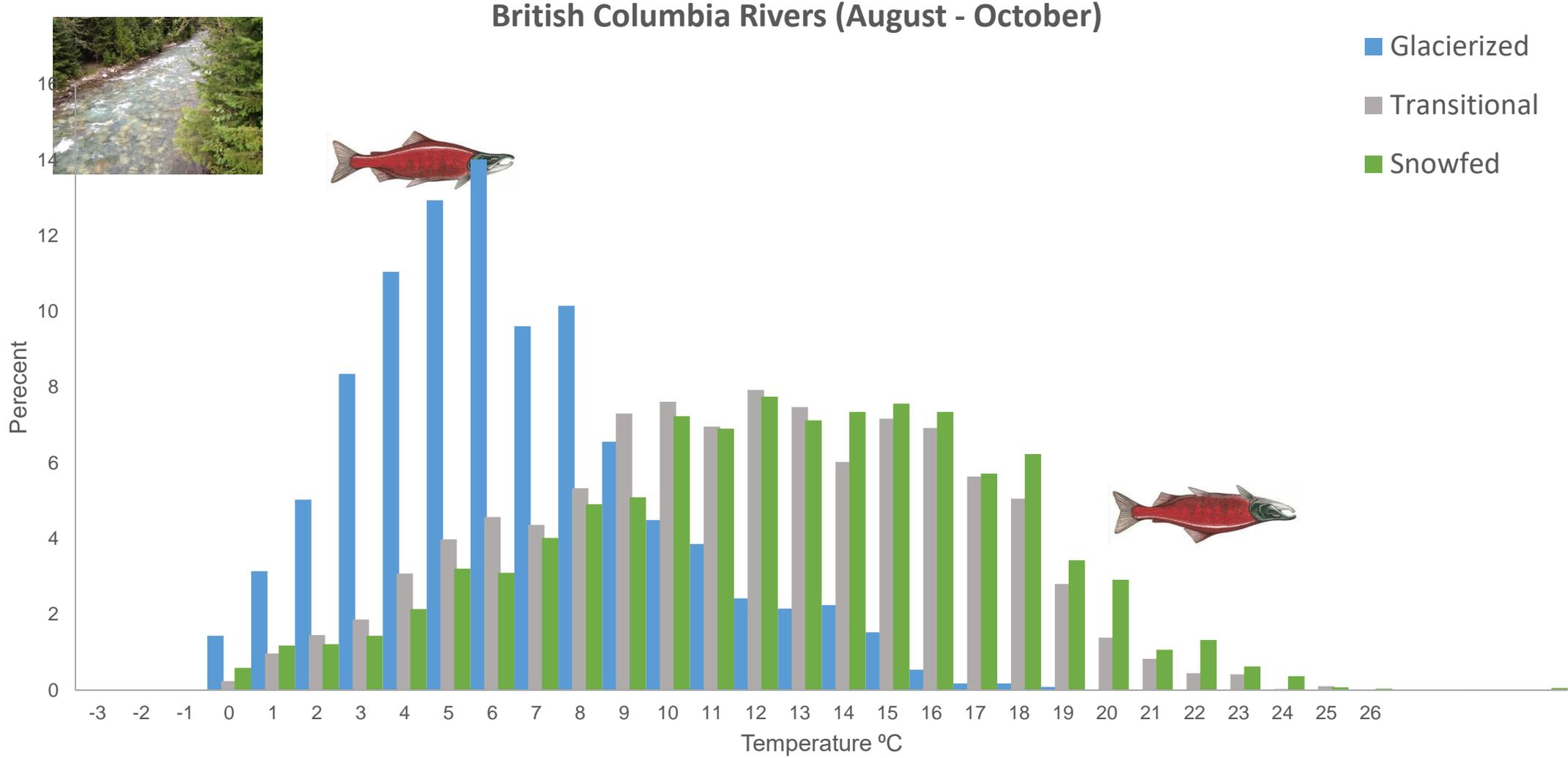
# Retreat of glaciers = warmer waters



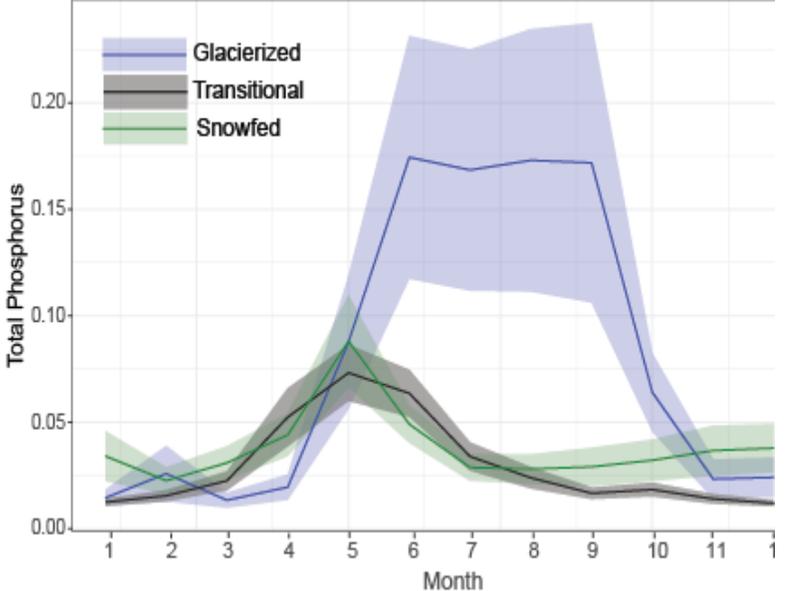
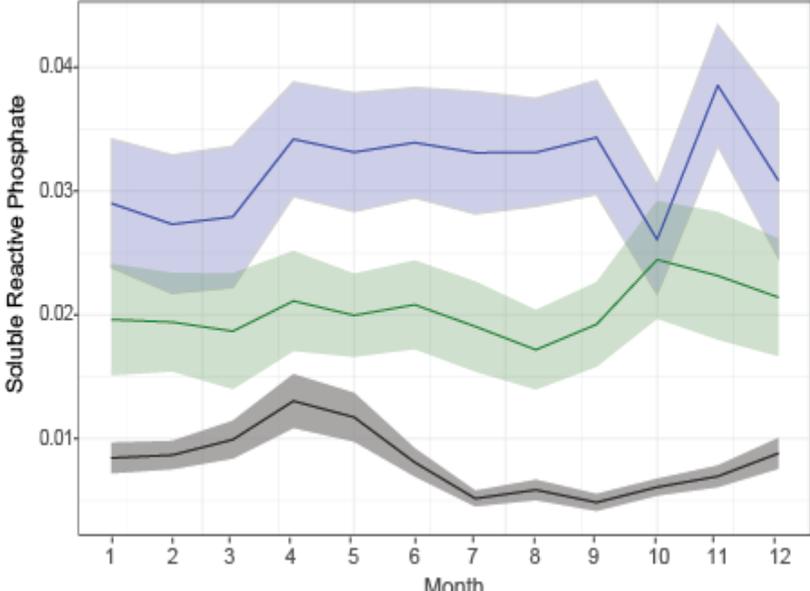
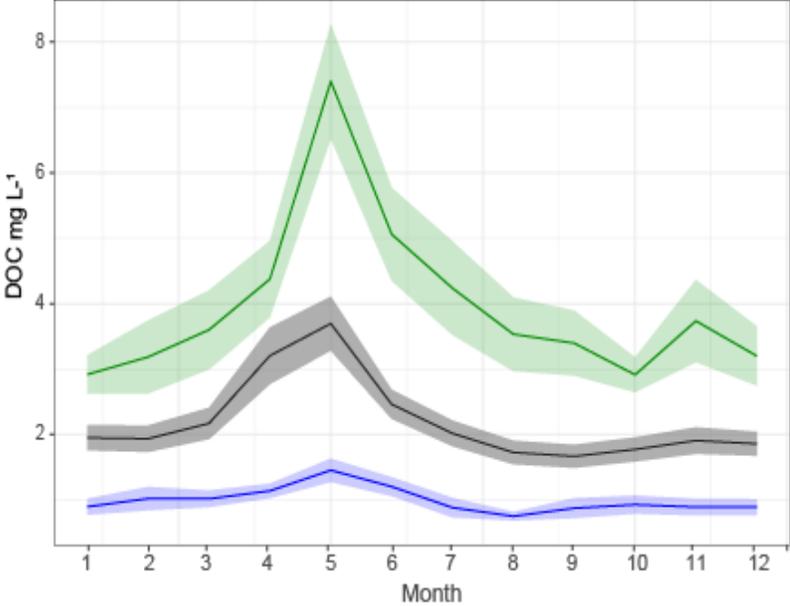
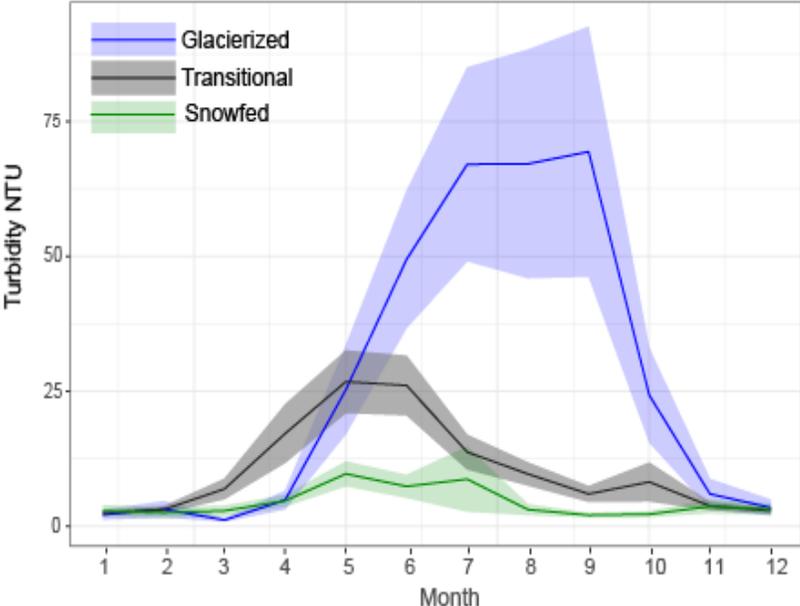
### British Columbia Rivers (June - July)



# Retreat of glaciers = warmer waters

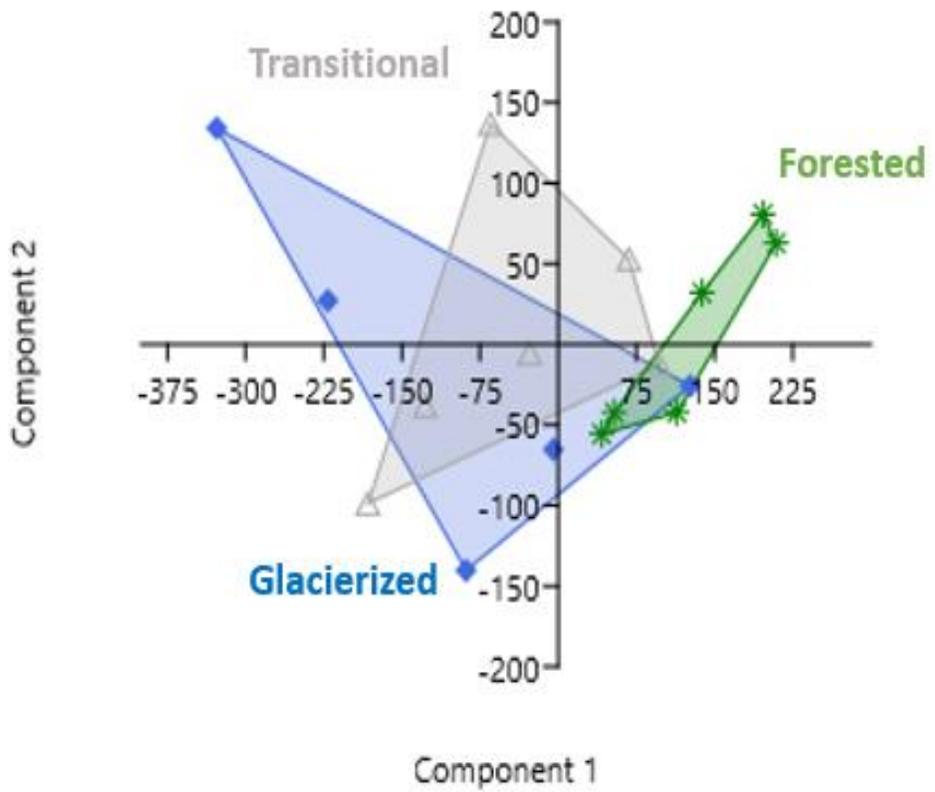


# Retreat of glaciers = changing water chemistry in rivers



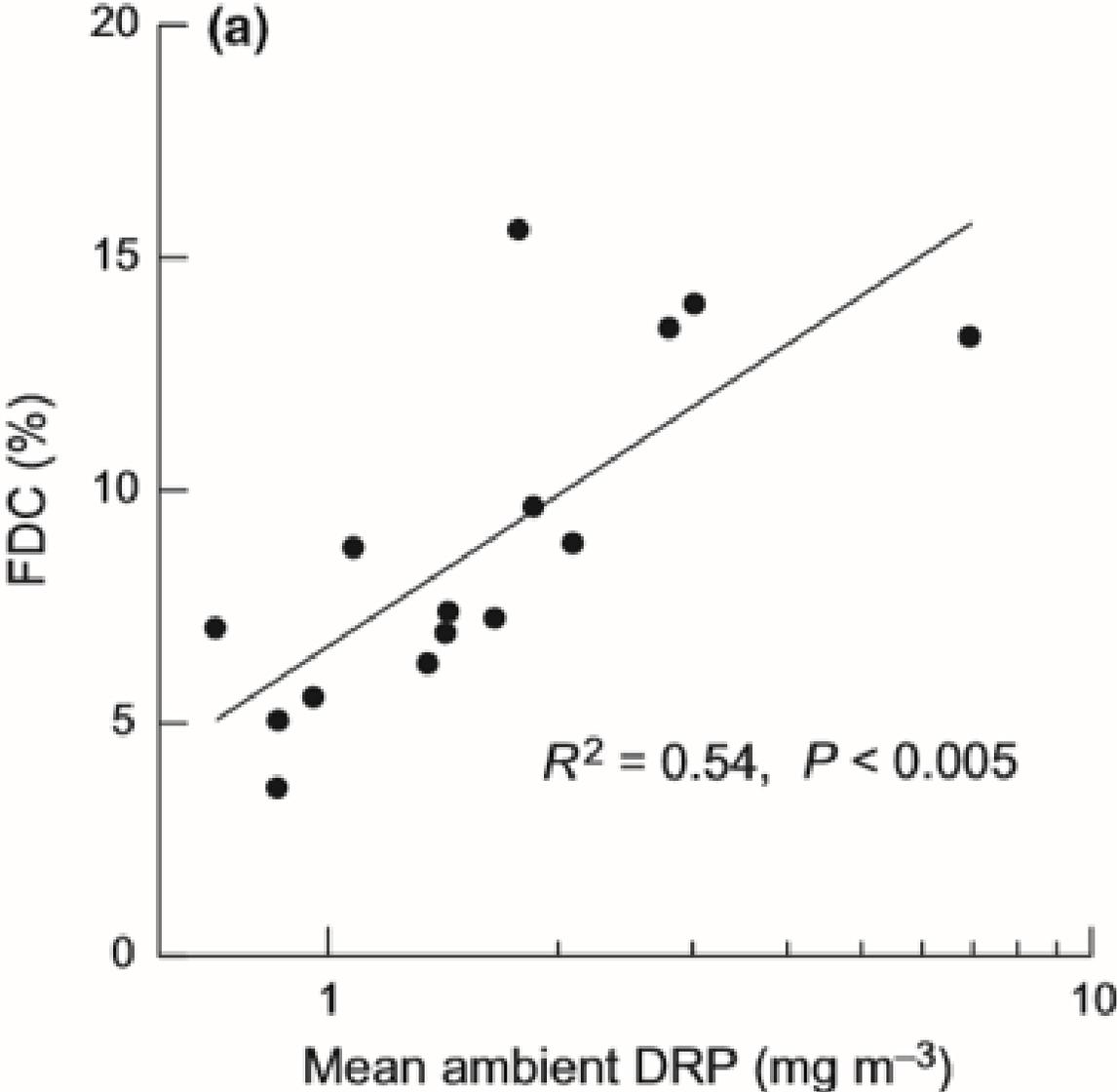
# Retreat of glaciers = changing community composition

## Epilithic diatom populations



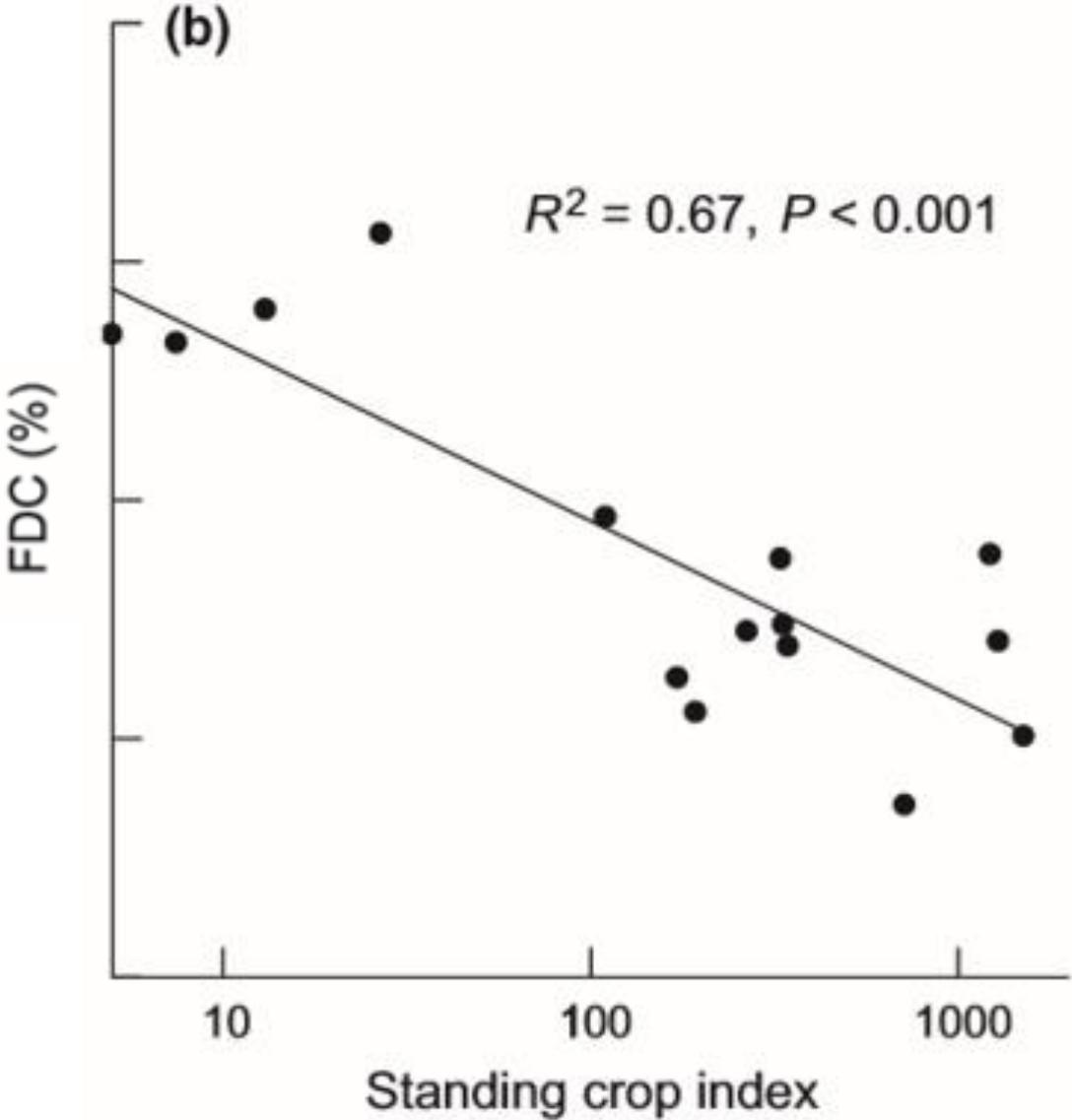
# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

15  
**P**  
Phosphorus  
30.974

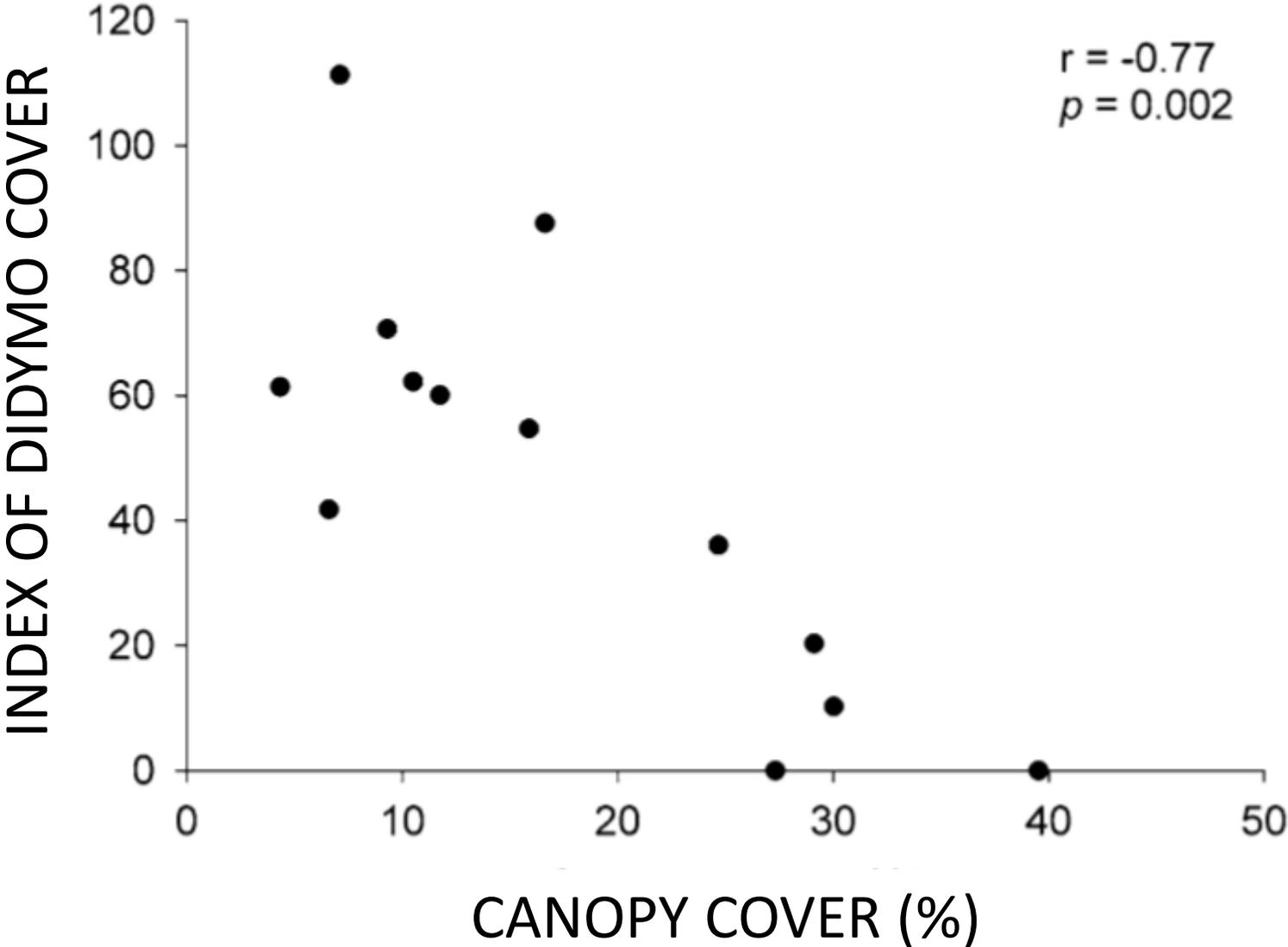
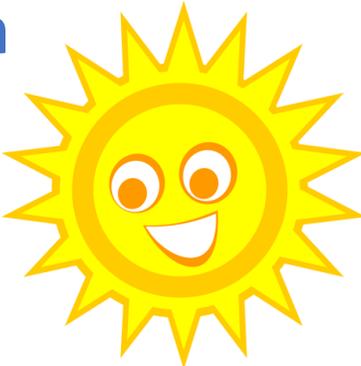


# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

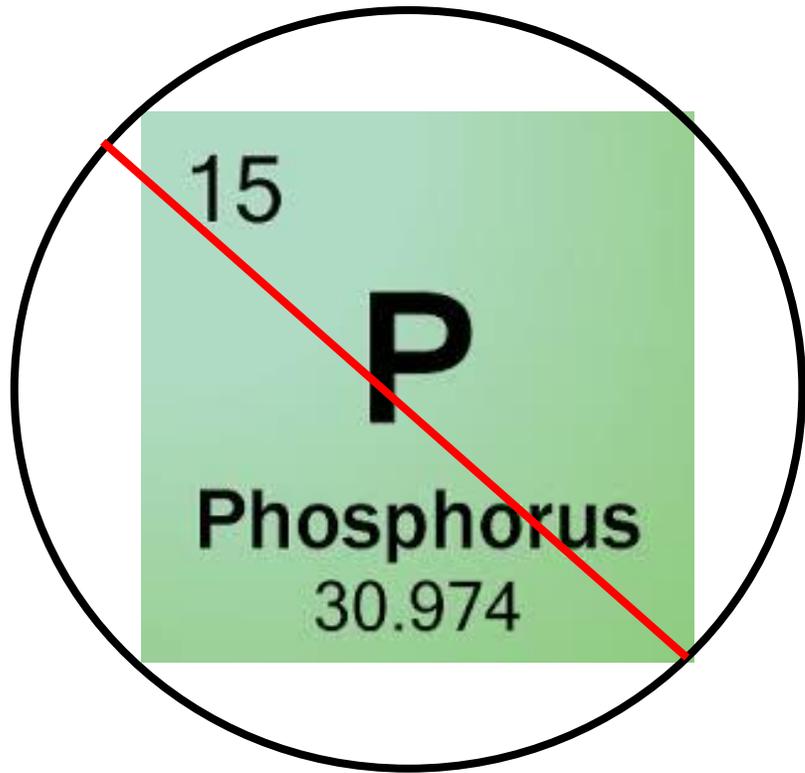
15  
**P**  
Phosphorus  
30.974



# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition



# Photosynthetic overflow



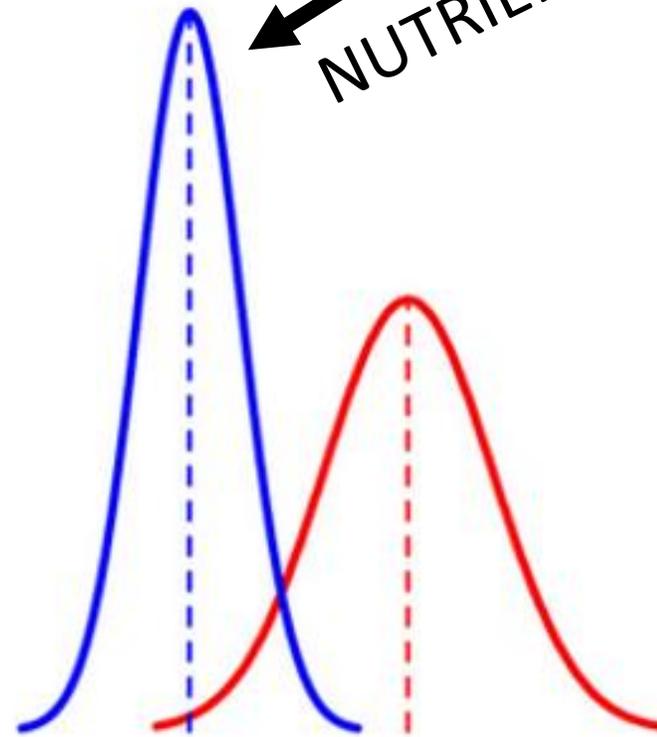
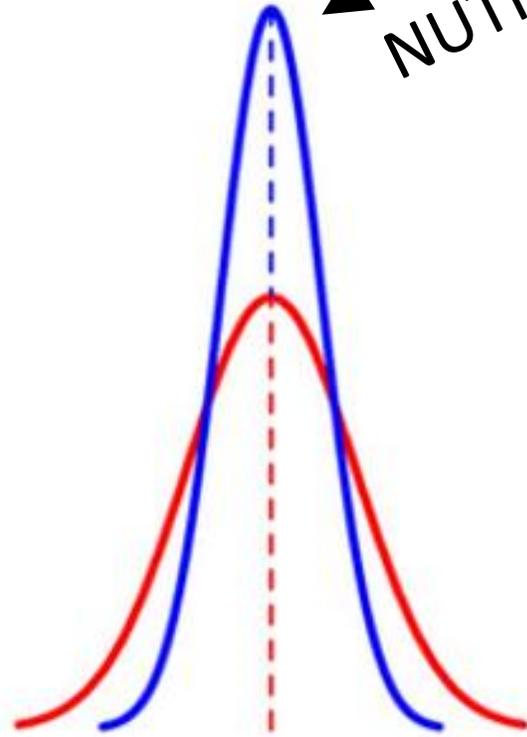
# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

FLOW ———

PHOTOPERIOD ———

TURBIDITY  
&  
NUTRIENTS

TURBIDITY  
&  
NUTRIENTS

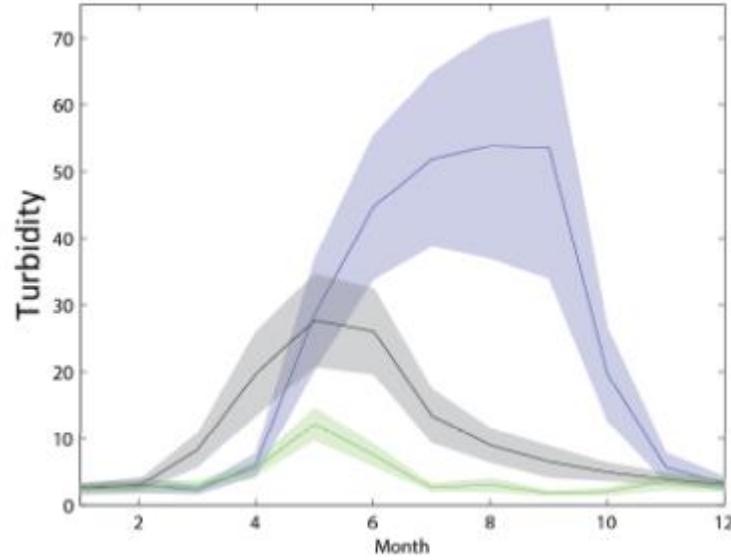


HISTORICAL

EARLIER MELT



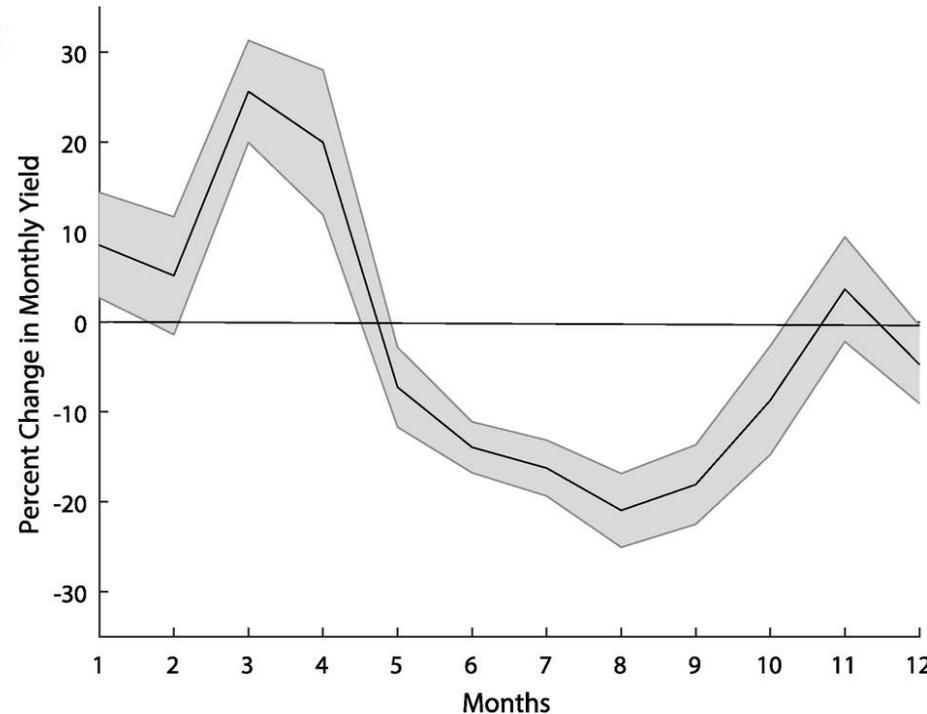
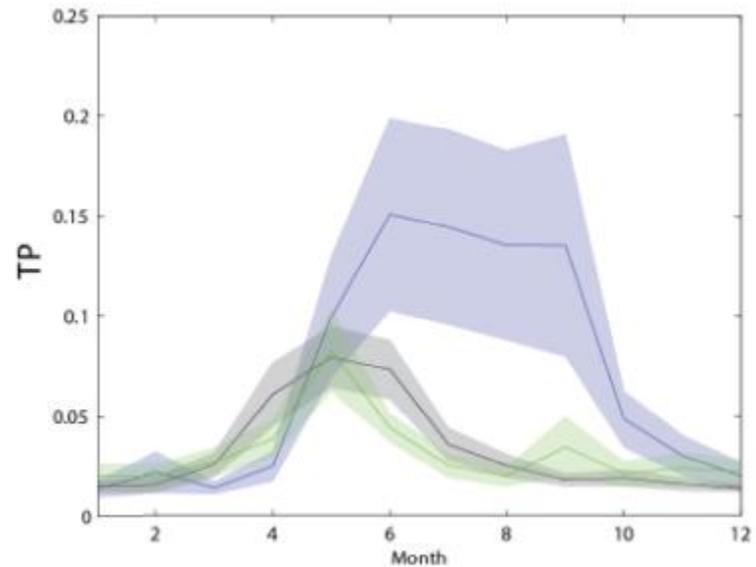
# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition



- Lower late summer flow
- Increased transparency
- Decreased TP/SRP
- Warmer temperatures



**Increase in  
*Didymosphenia*  
overgrowth?**



# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition



	Non-Glacierized	Transitional	Glacierized
Didymo blooms	4	1	0
Didymo present	1	5	1
No Didymo	1	3	4

$\chi^2 : p < 0.05$

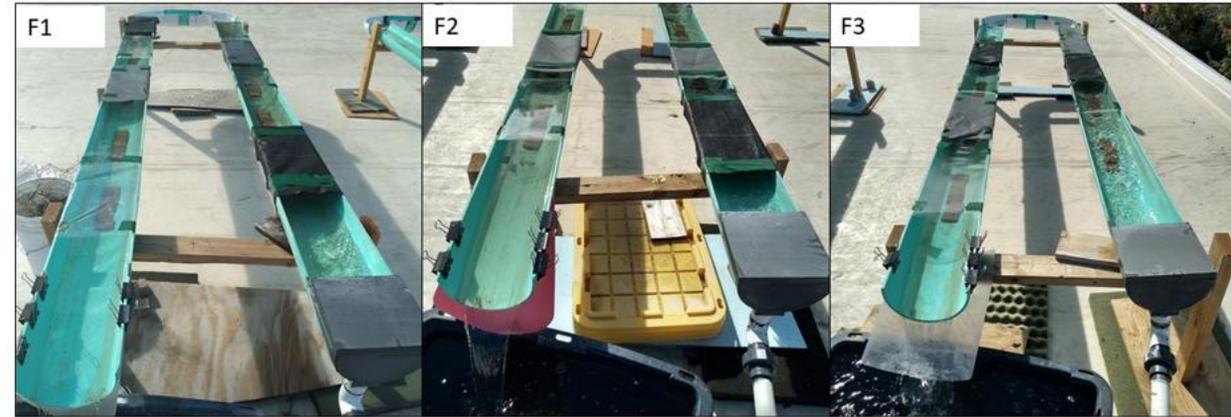
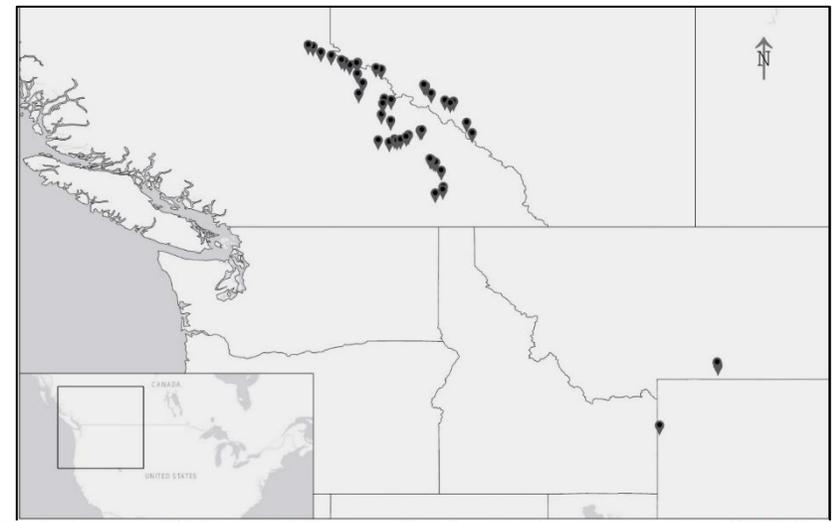


Brahney et al. in review

# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

## MS Student (1)

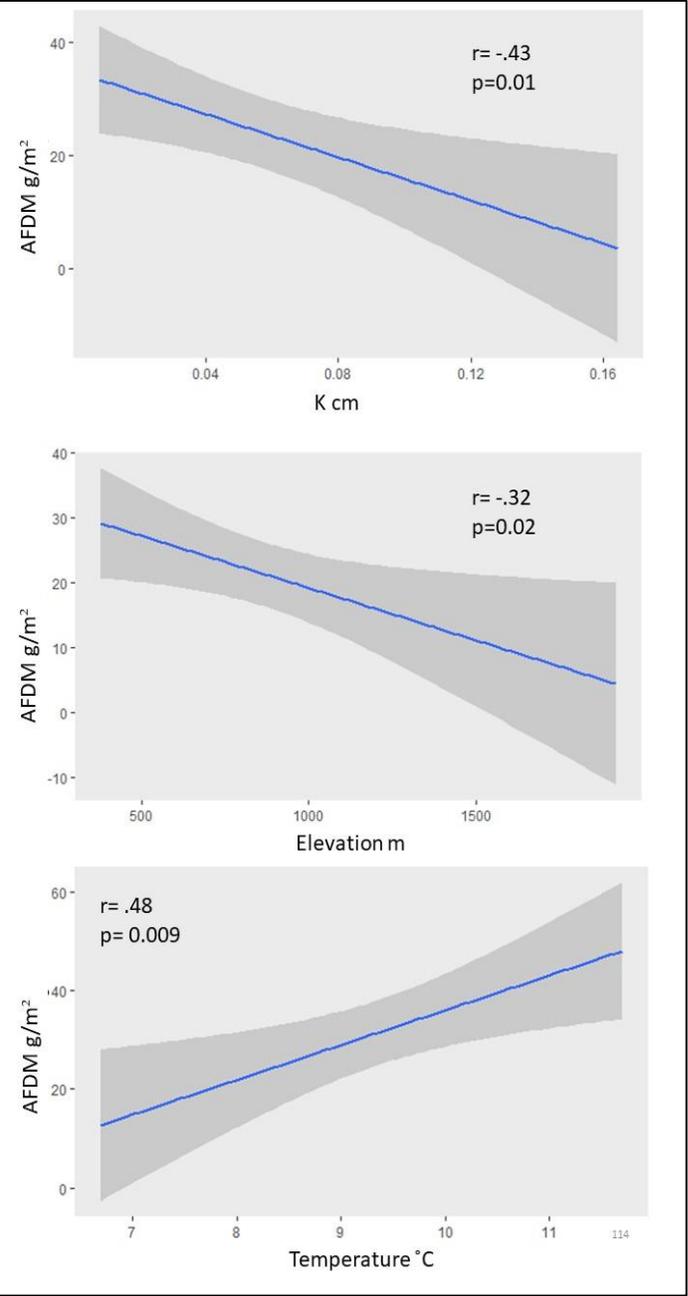
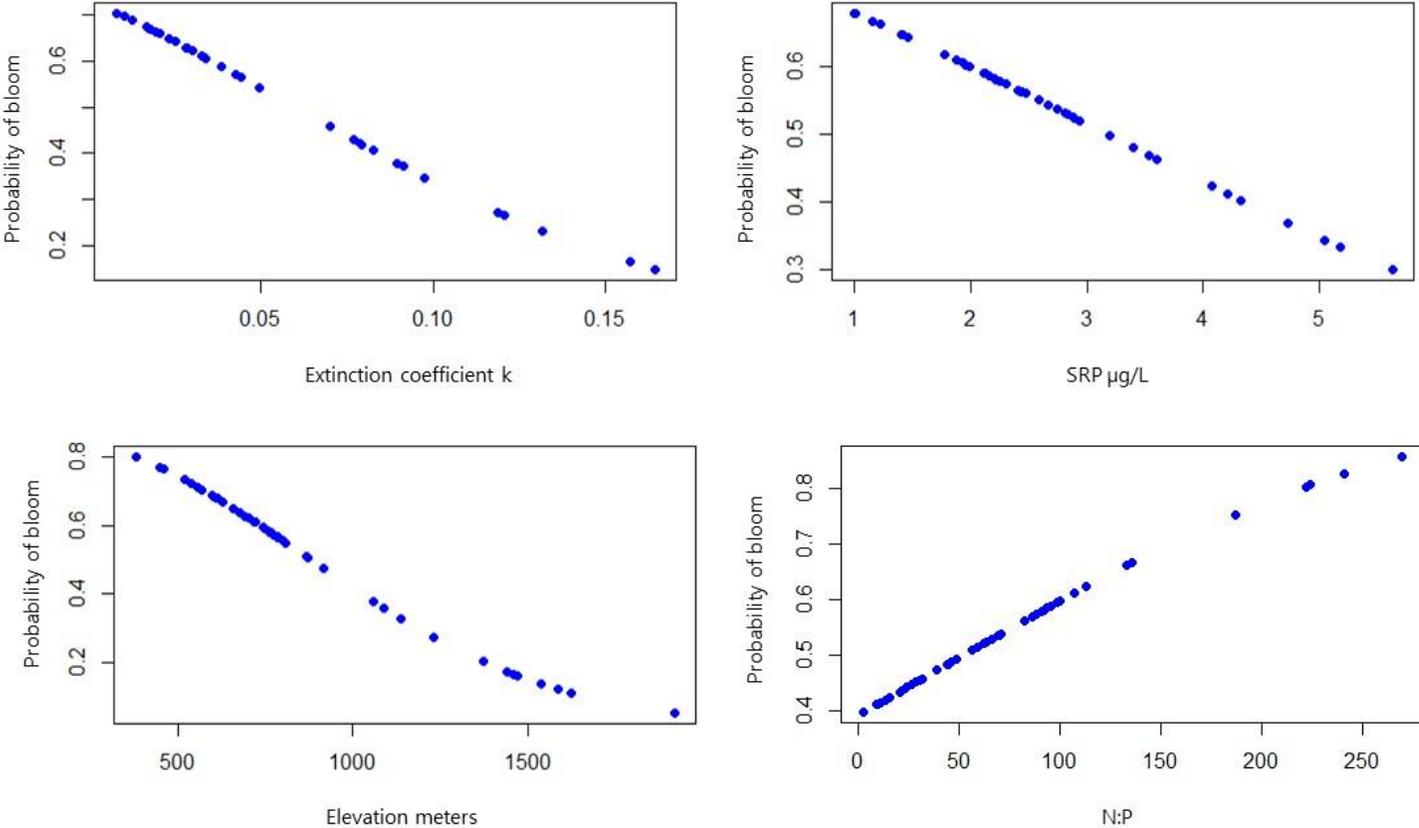
- Increase the space for time study (53 sites)
- Experimental flumes
- High frequency study



# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

## MS Student (1)

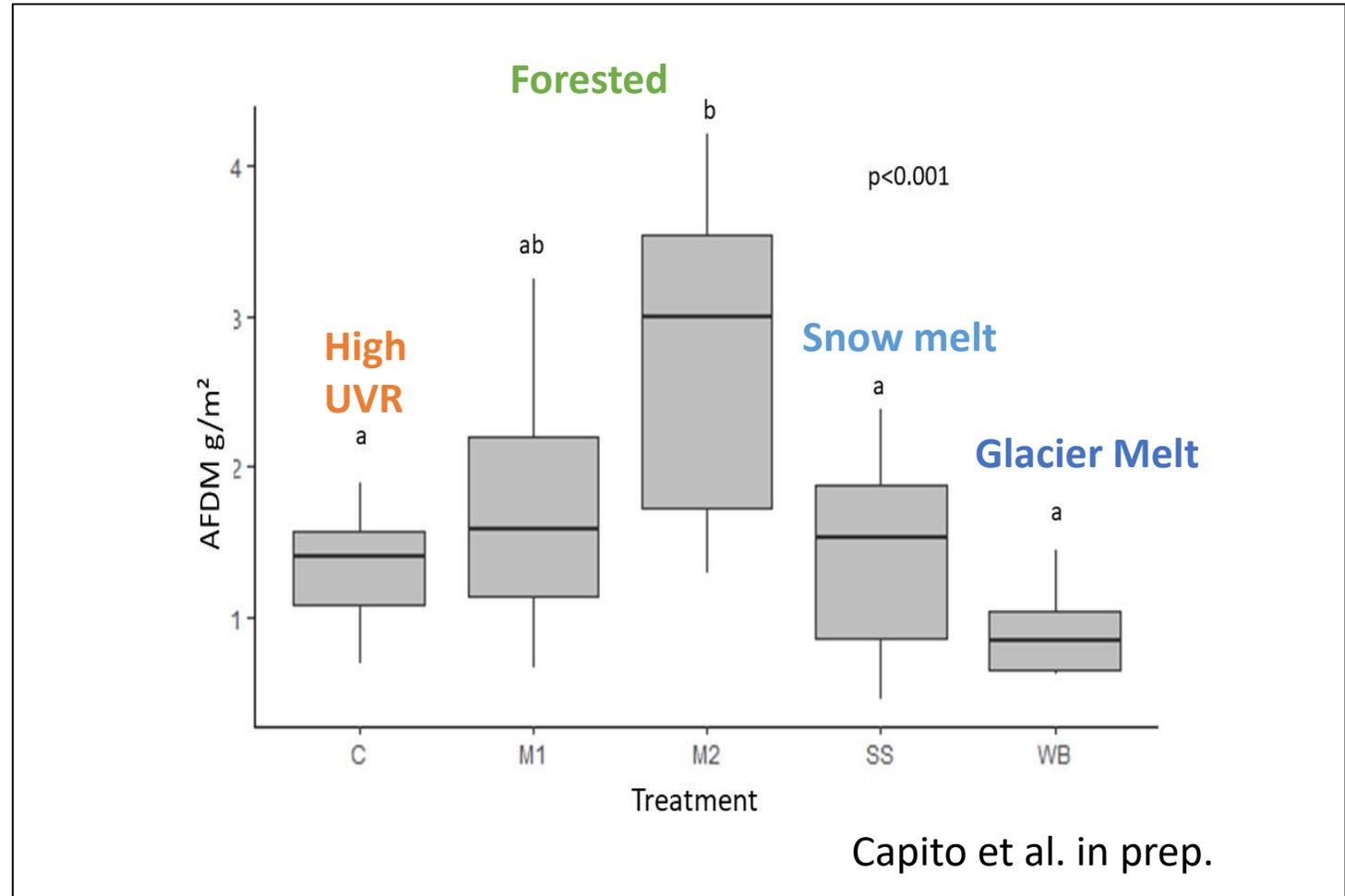
- Glaciated rivers had reduced didymo blooms



# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

## MS Student (1)

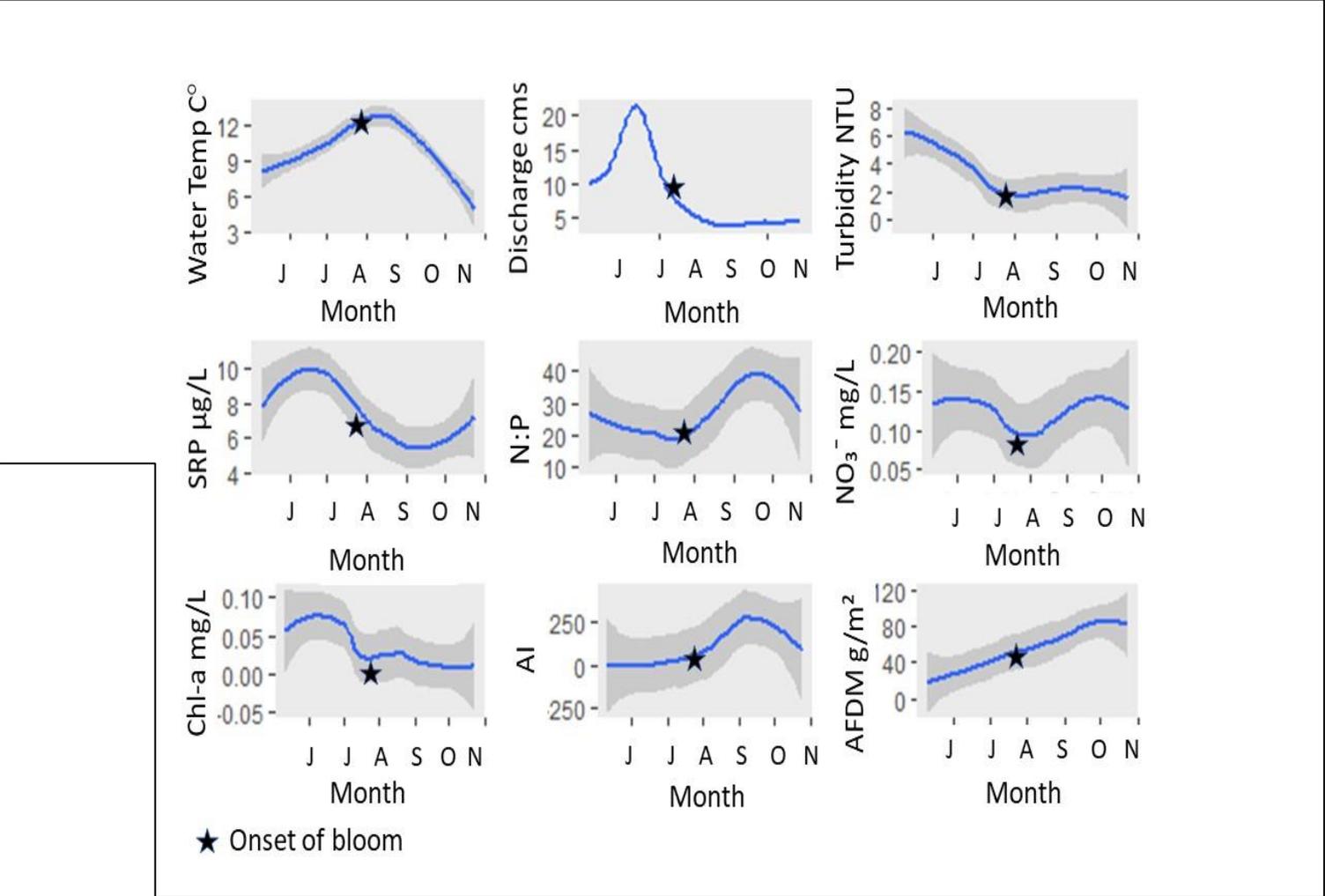
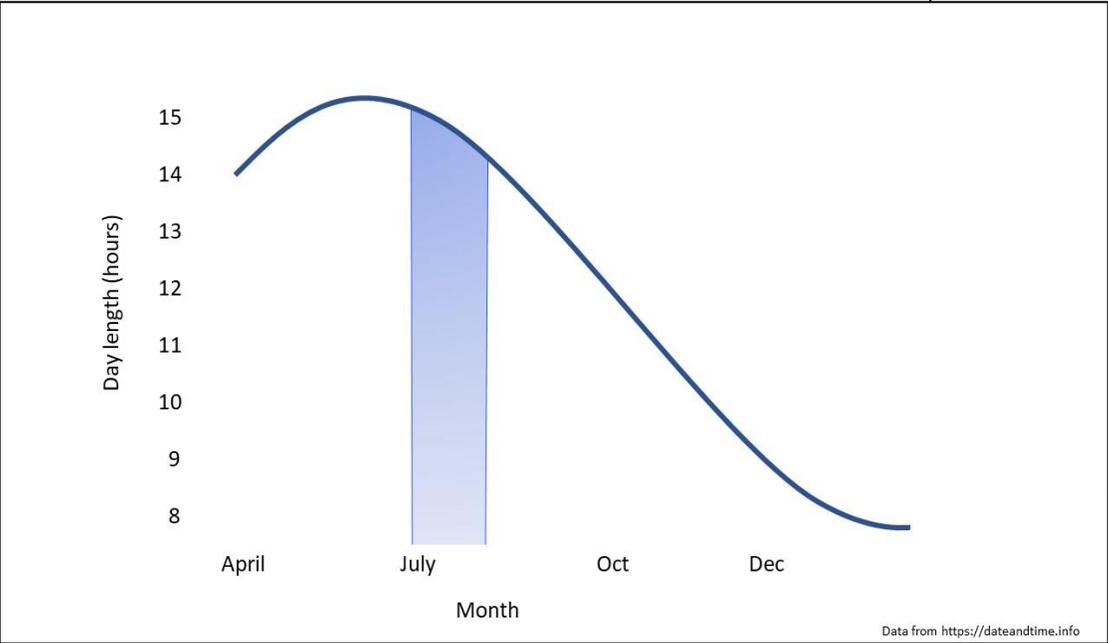
- Glac flour/DOC suppress didymo
- Blooms initiated at peak photo when P & Turb decrease



# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

## MS Student (1)

- Blooms initiated at peak photo when P & Turb decrease



## Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

MS Student (2) (with Phaedra Budy)

- Change in macroinvertebrates?
- Impacts to Trout, Char, Sculpin?



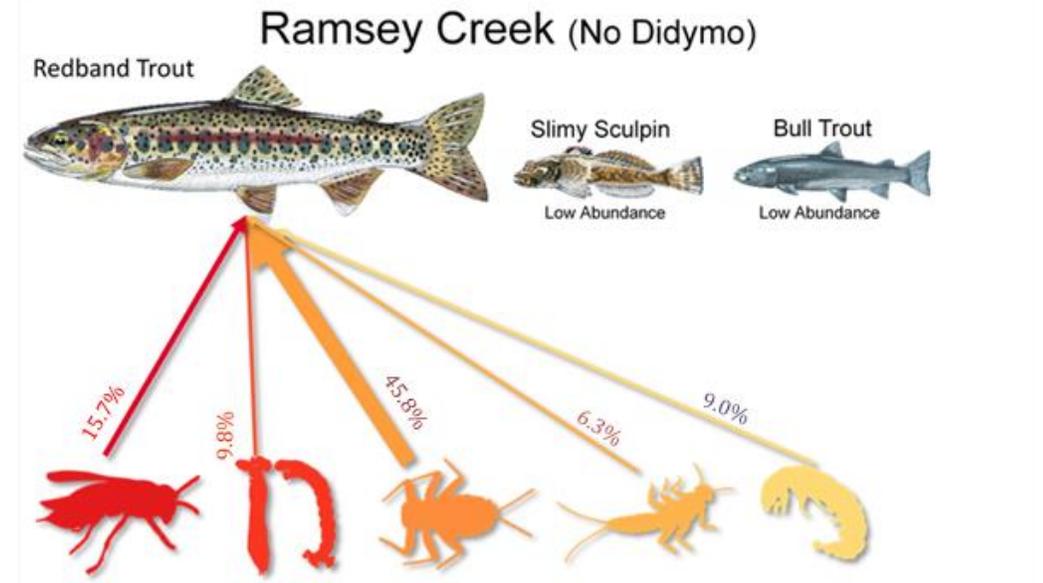
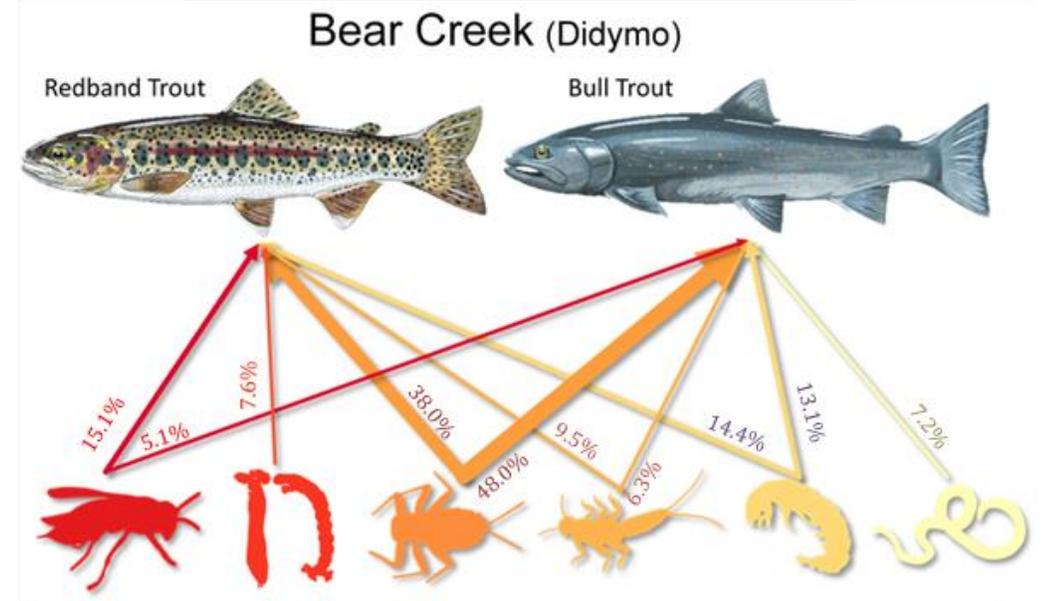
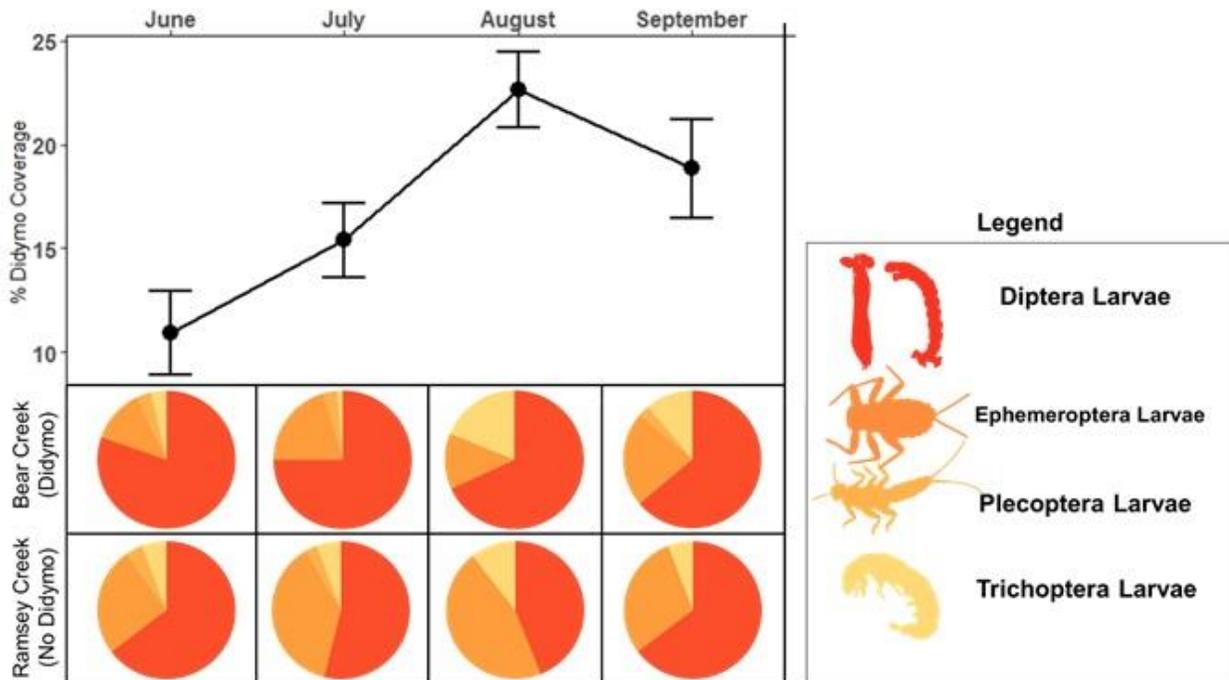
# Earlier glacial and snow melt effects on community composition

## Energy-flow Food Web

MS Student (2) (with Phaedra Budy)

- Similar to other studies, different macroinvertebrates
- No impact on diet of fish condition

Didymo Coverage & Aquatic Invertebrate Drift



# Thank you



INSTRUMENTL



BRITISH COLUMBIA  
CONSERVATION  
FOUNDATION

