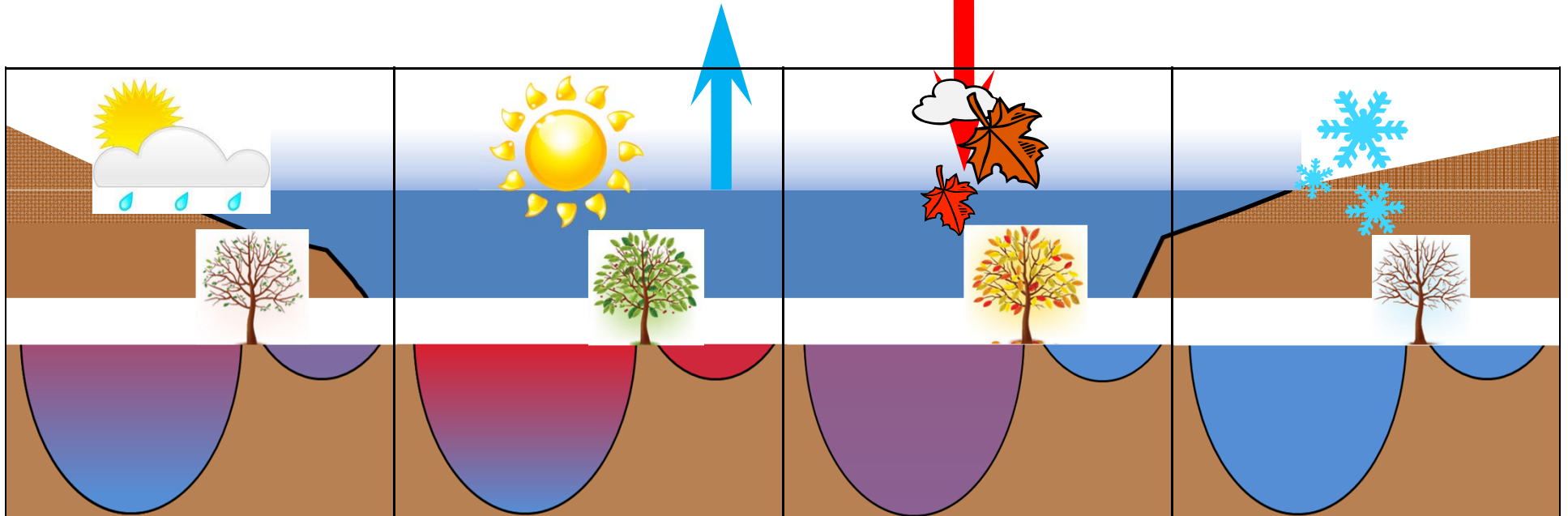




Seasonal **Evaporation** of Two **Different Morphometry** Lakes Under **Changing Climate**



WICCI



Seasonal Evaporation of Two Different Morphometry Lakes Under Changing Climate

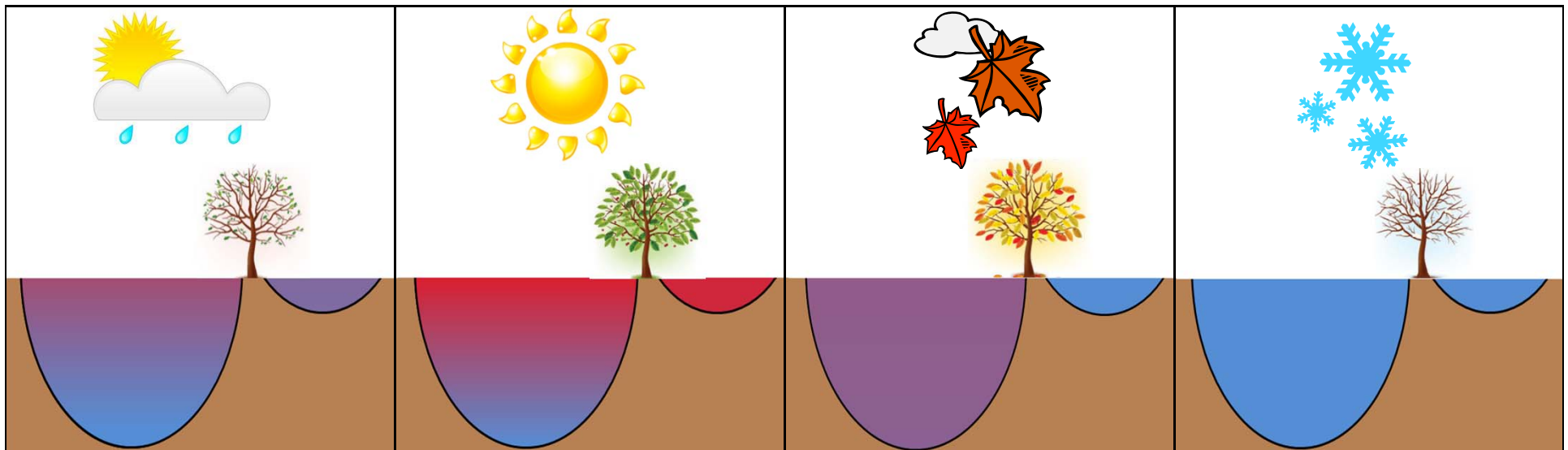


37th Annual Meeting American Water Resources Association Wisconsin Section



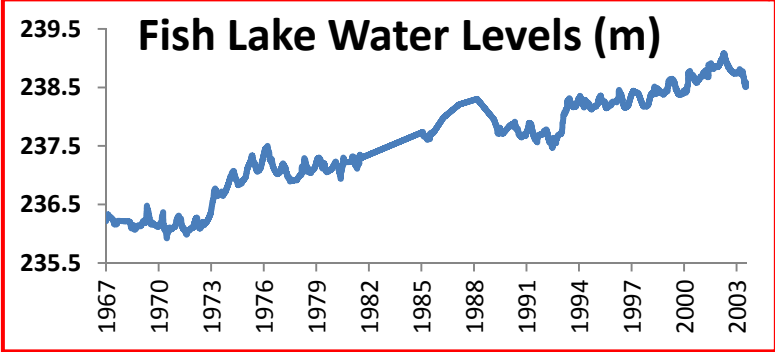
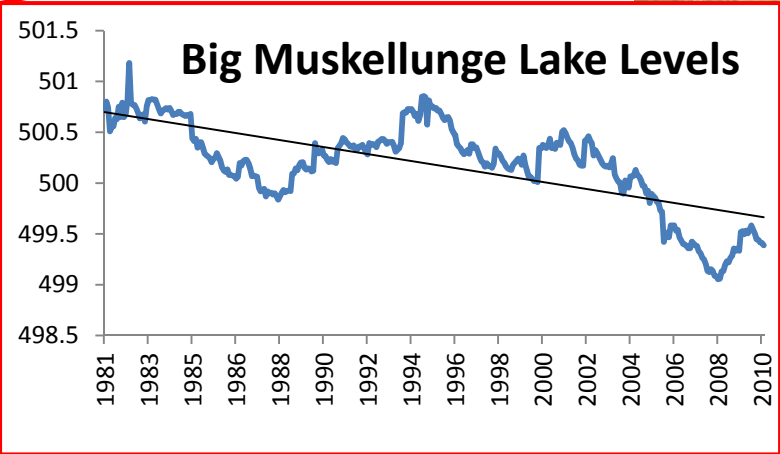
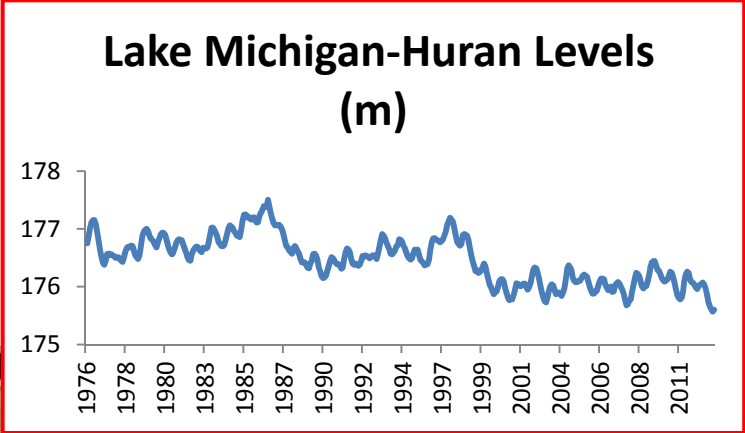
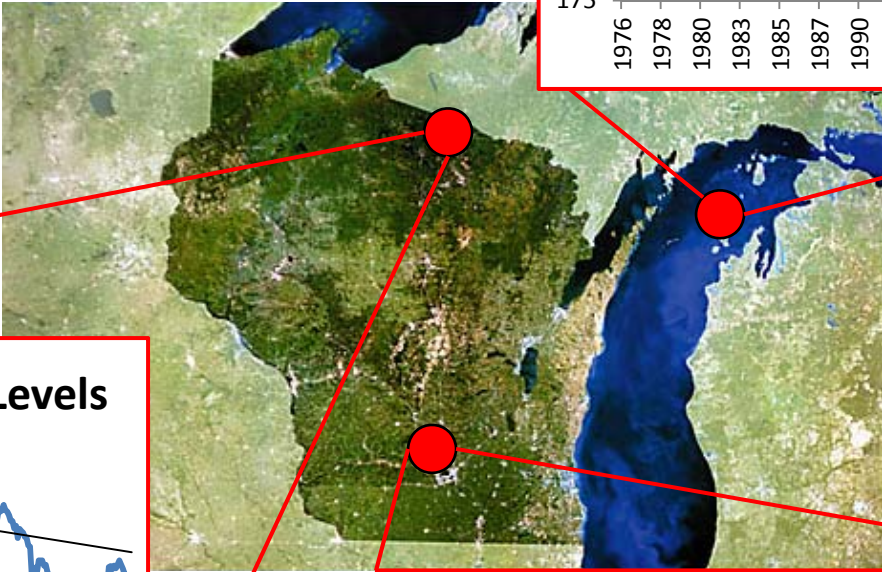
Nathan Gerdts and Chin Wu

University of Wisconsin, Madison



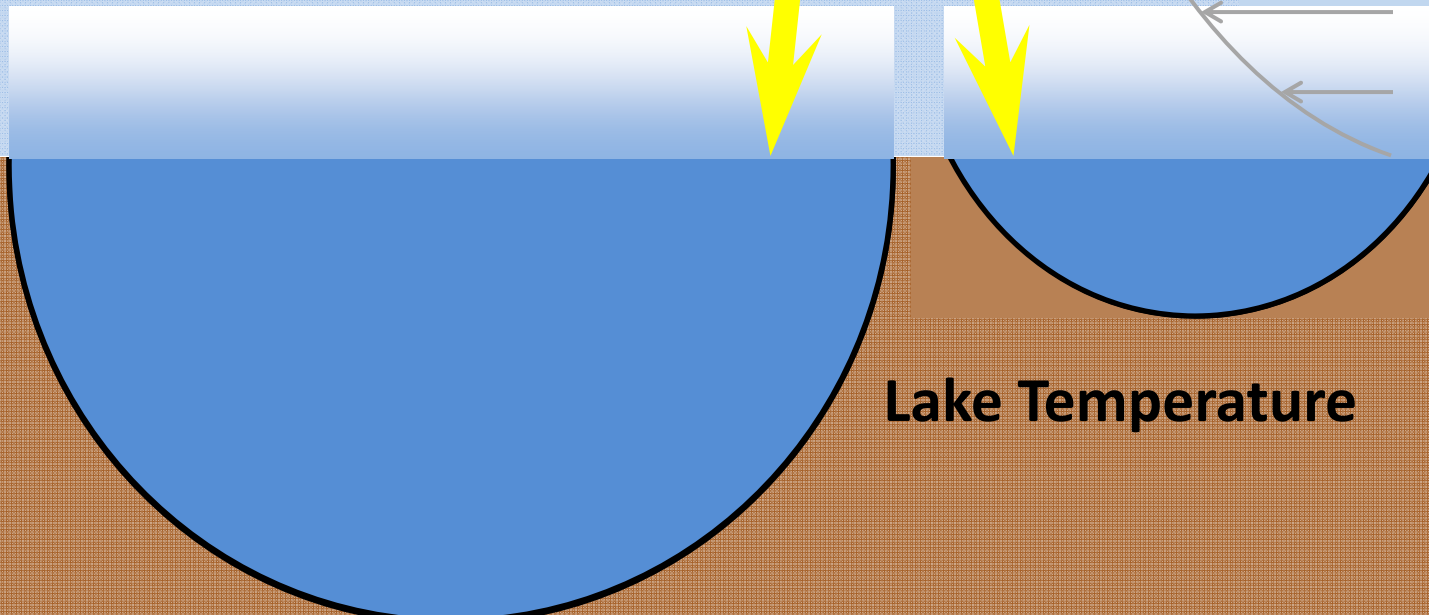
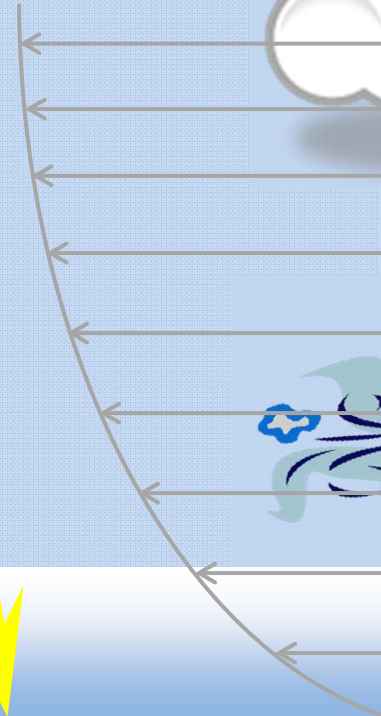
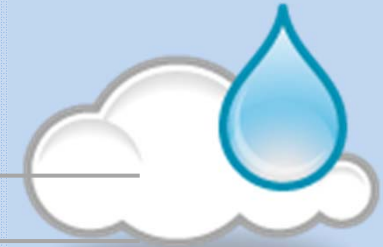
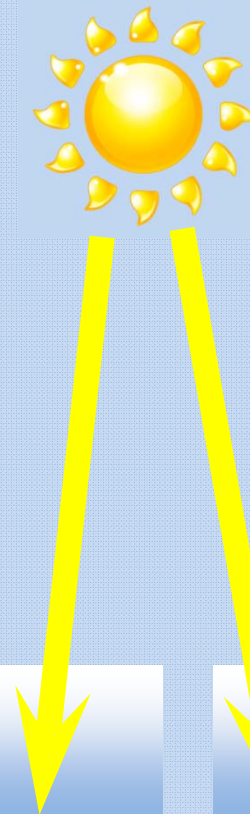
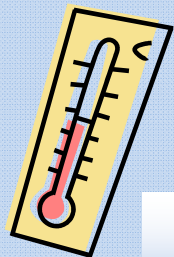
Great Lake Evaporation

Wisconsin Lake Evaporation?



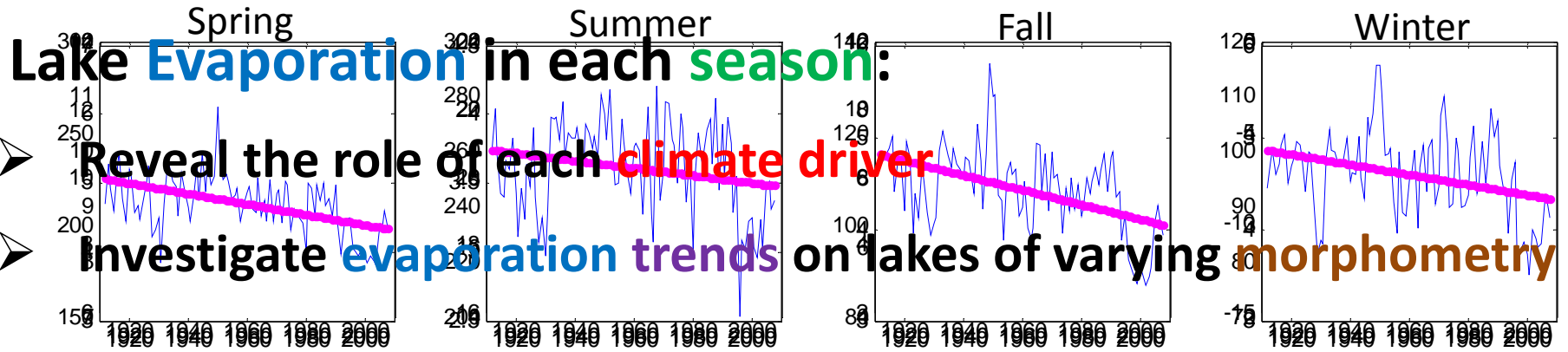
Climate Drivers of Evaporation

- Air Temperature
- Solar Radiation
- Wind Speed
- Vapor Pressure

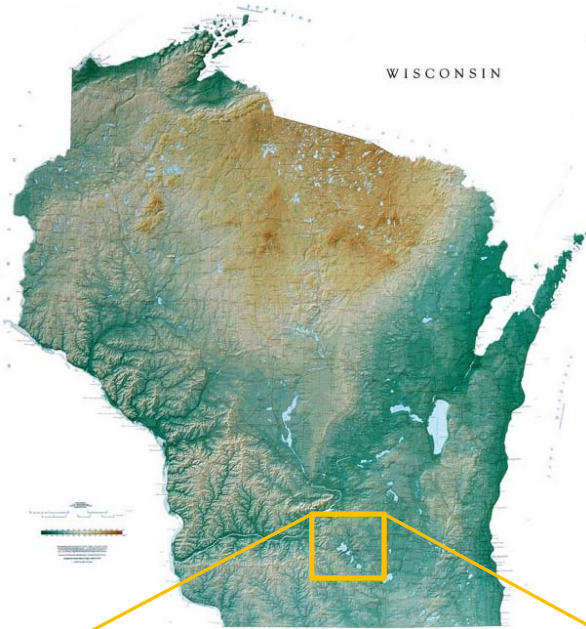


Lake Temperature

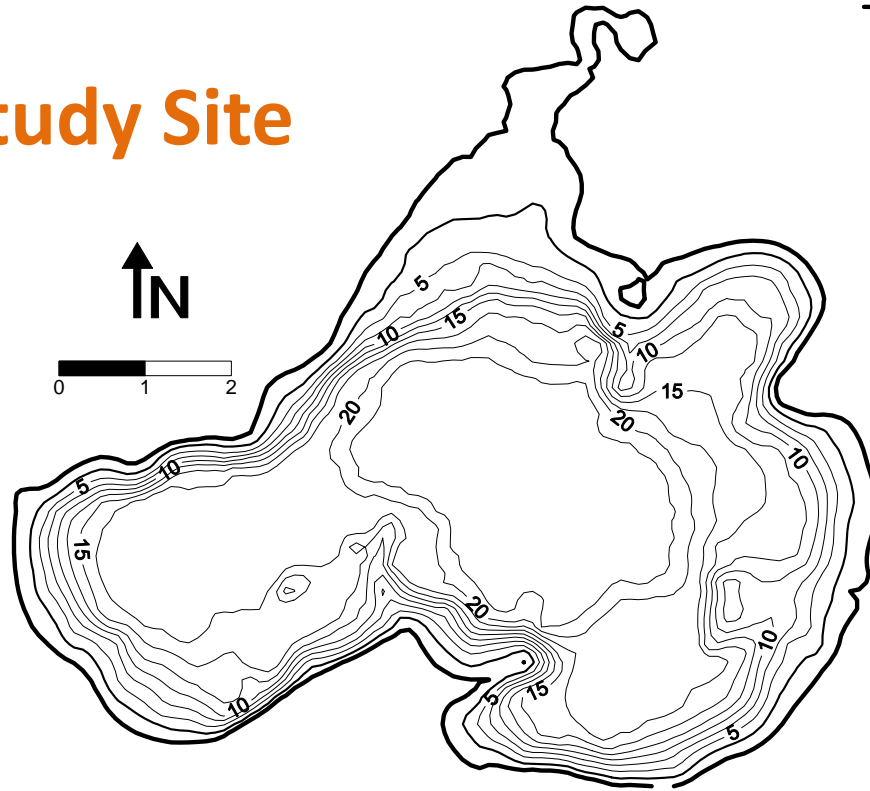
Research Objective:



	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	↑	↑	↑	↑
	↓	—	—	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓
	—	↑	—	—



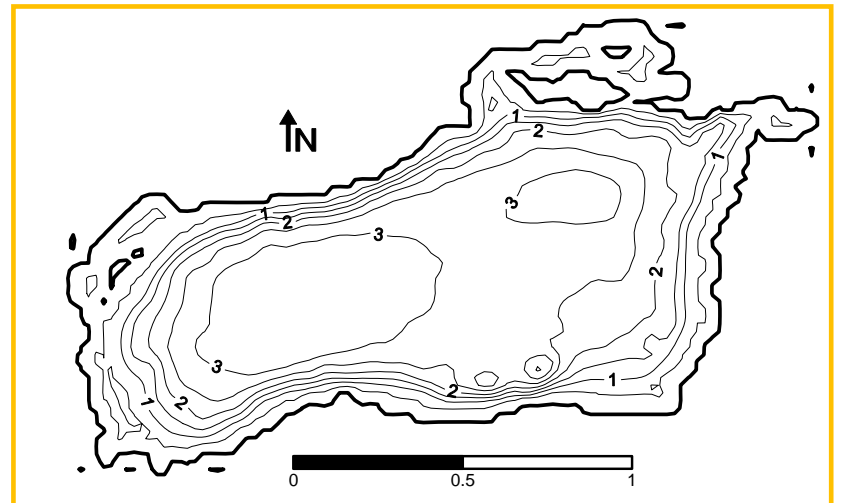
Study Site



Lake Mendota



Lake Wingra



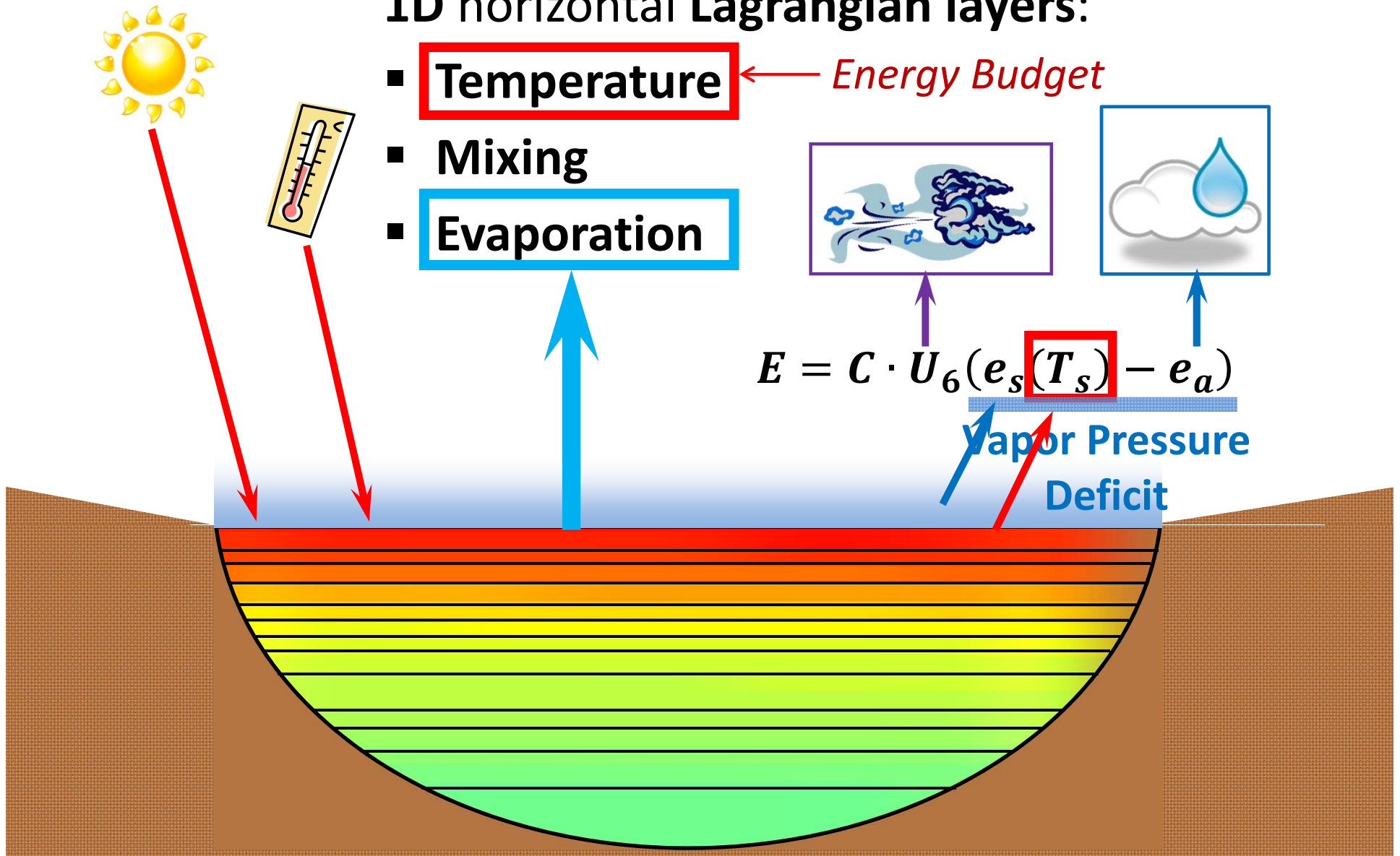
DYRESM (DYnamic REservoir Simulation Model)

1D horizontal Lagrangian layers:

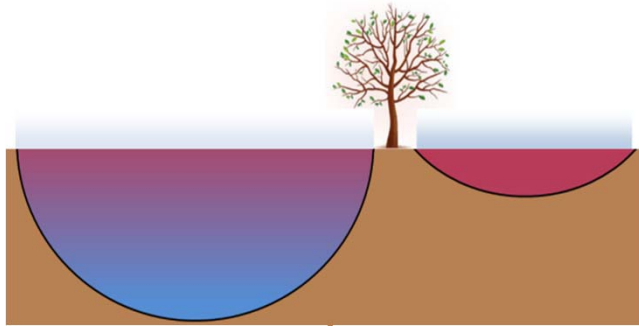
- **Temperature** ← *Energy Budget*
- **Mixing**
- **Evaporation**

$$E = C \cdot U_6 (e_s(T_s) - e_a)$$

Vapor Pressure Deficit



Spring Evaporation

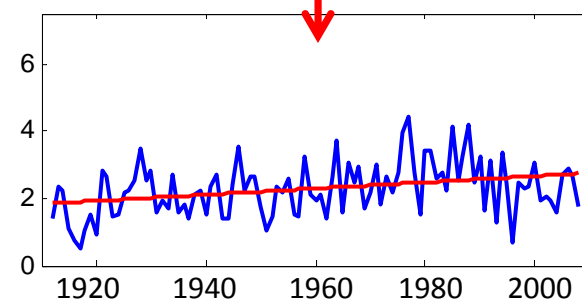
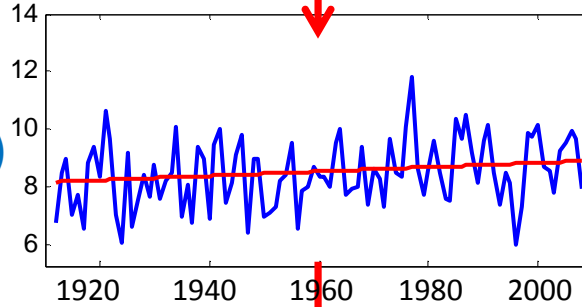
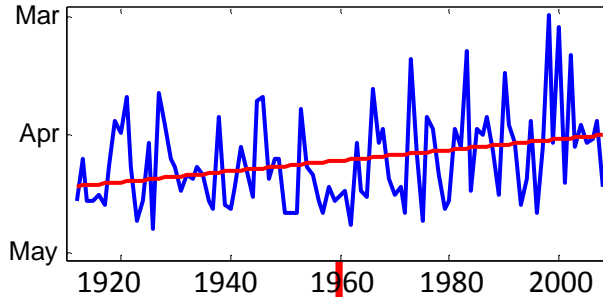
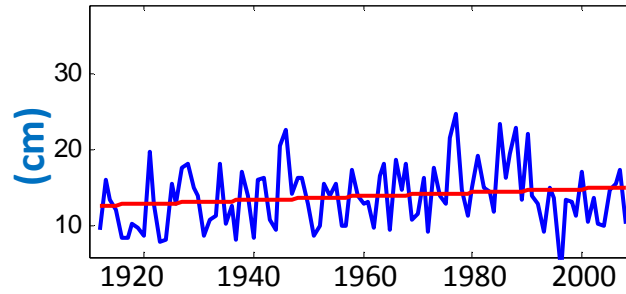


Ice Thaw

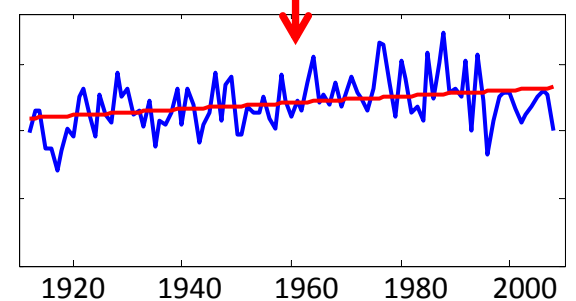
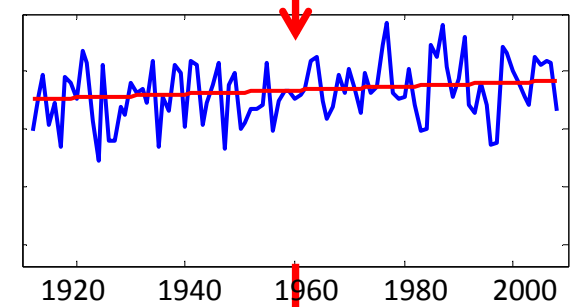
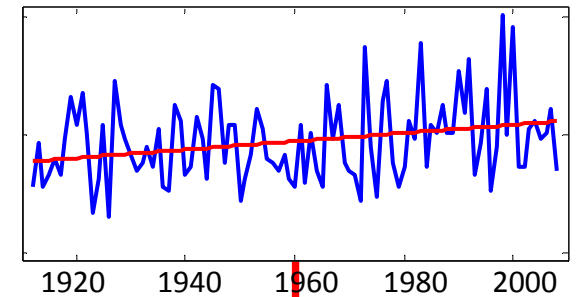
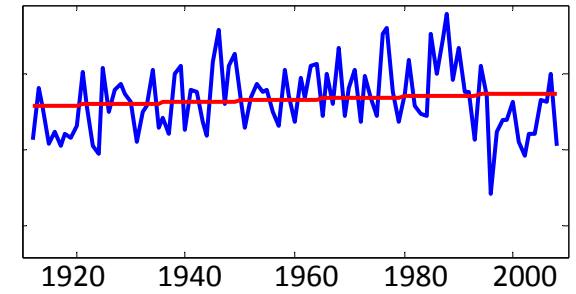
Surface Temperature (C)

Vapor Pressure Deficit (mb)

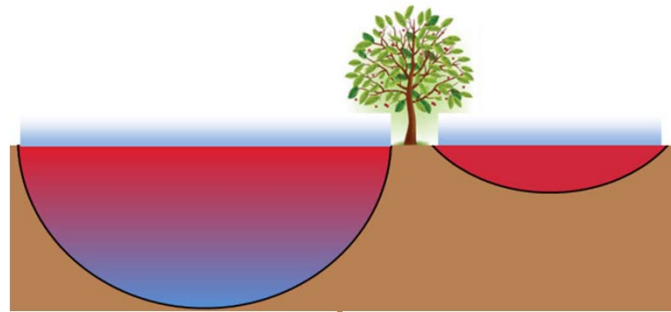
Lake Mendota



Lake Wingra



Summer Evaporation

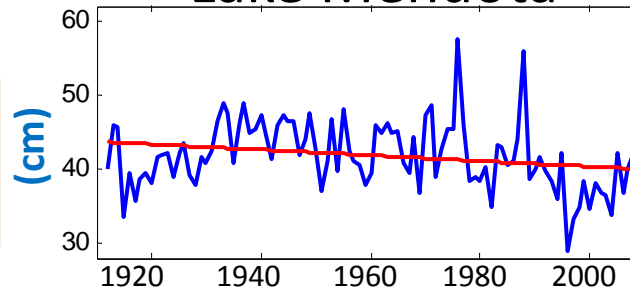


Surface
Temperature (C)

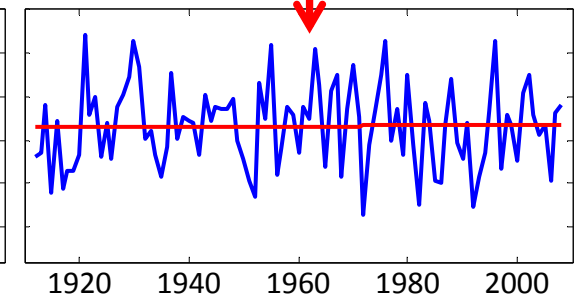
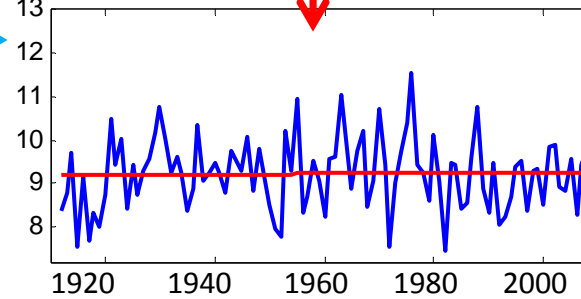
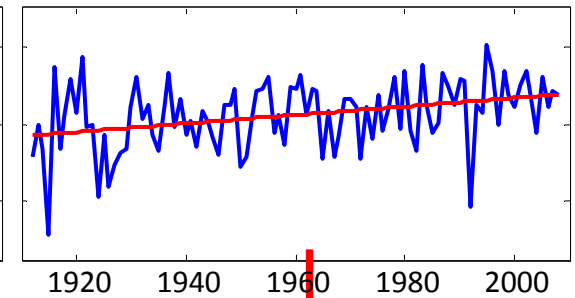
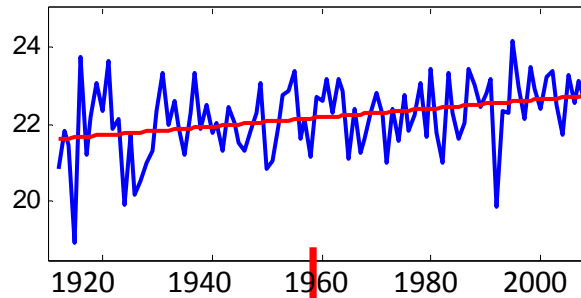
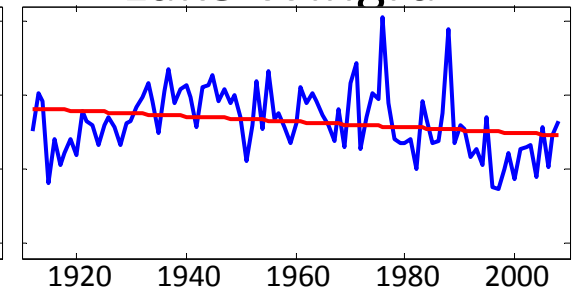
Vapor
Pressure
Deficit (mb)

(cm)

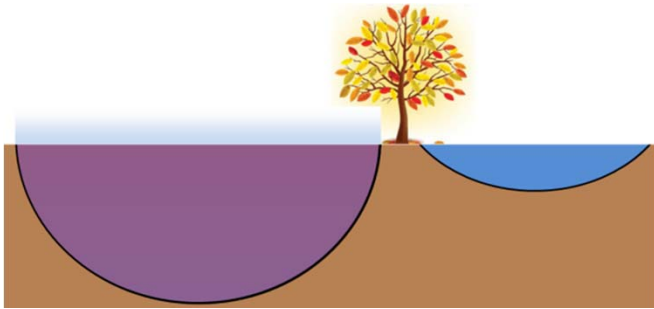
Lake Mendota



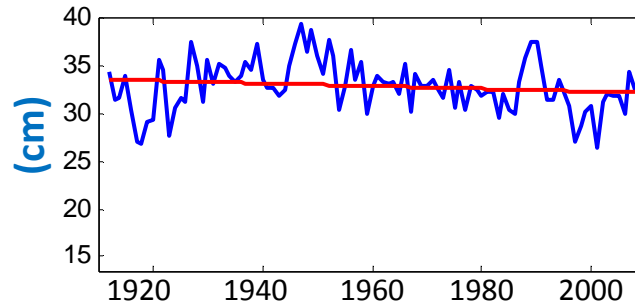
Lake Wingra



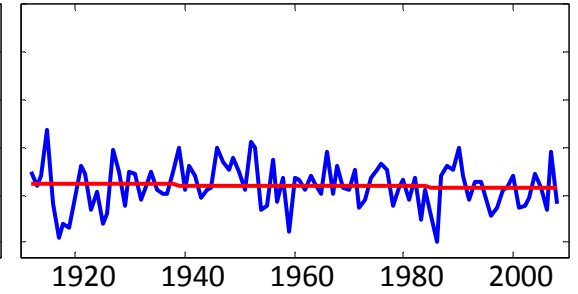
Fall Evaporation



Lake Mendota



Lake Wingra

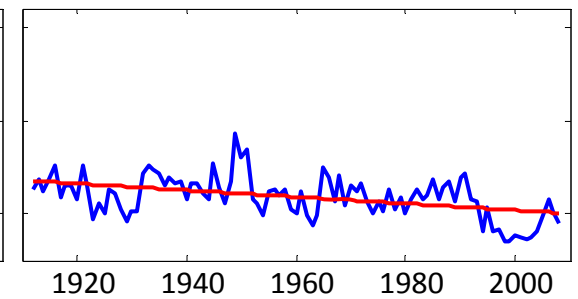
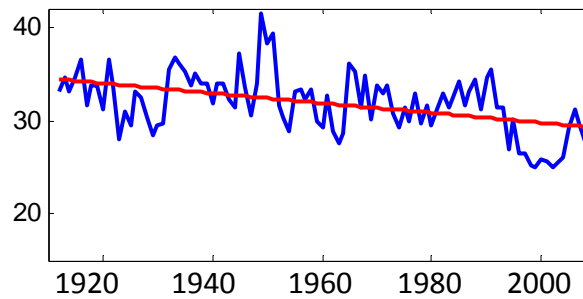
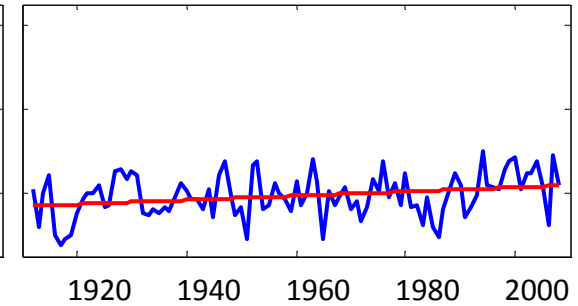
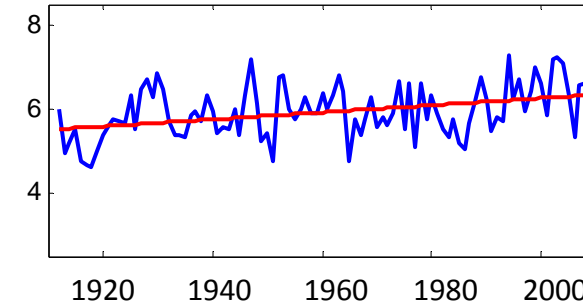


		→
		→

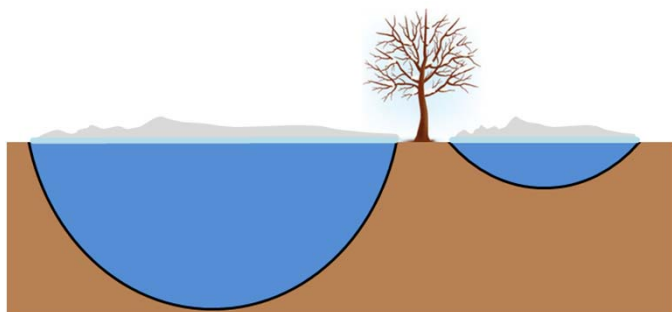
Vapor Pressure Deficit (mb)

Wind-Induced Evaporation (cm)

(cm)

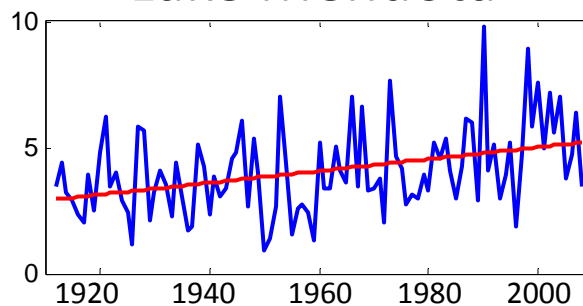


Winter Evaporation

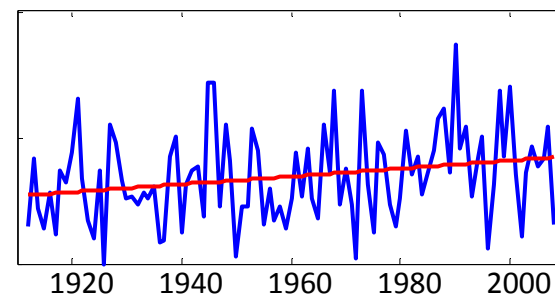


(cm)

Lake Mendota



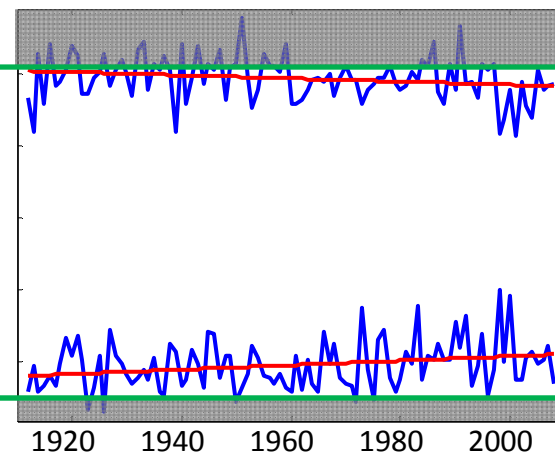
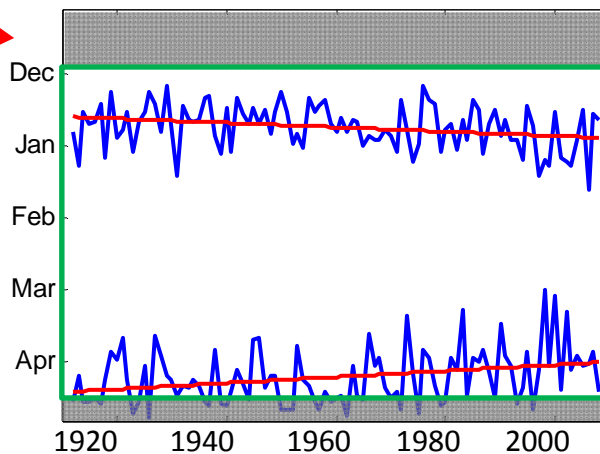
Lake Wingra





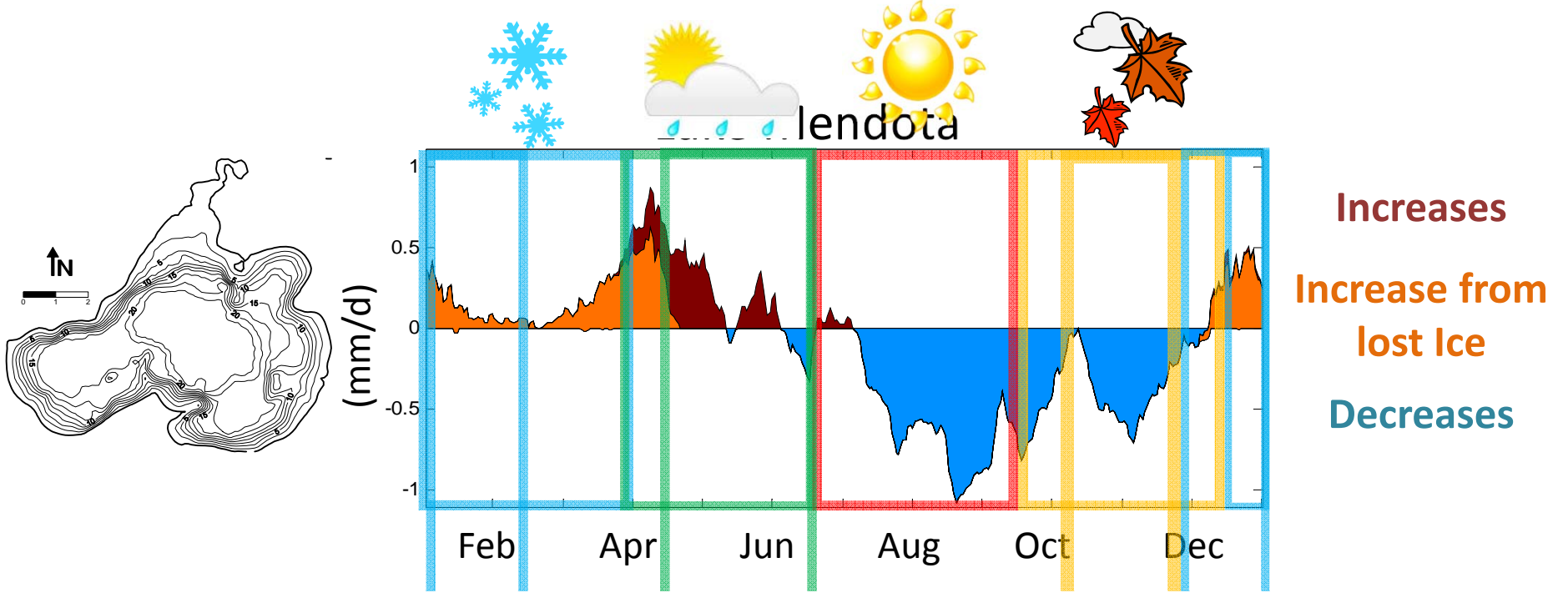
Ice-On

Ice-Off



(cm)

Changes in Evaporation





Summary & Conclusions

Evaporation Climate Driver

• Spring



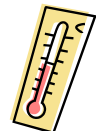
• Summer



• Fall



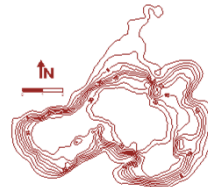
• Winter



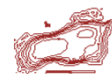
		2.7	3.0
		-0.2	-0.5
		0.1	-0.4
	—	0.2	0.3
Total Change:		2.8	2.5

Morphometry

• Deep Lakes:



• Shallow Lakes:



Sensitive

Fall



Spring



Acknowledgements

Funding:

NSF, NTL-LTER, UW-Madison WRI,



Professors:

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Students:

Madeline Magee, Yvonne Hsieh

Wife:

Michi Gerdts





Questions?

Evaporation Climate Driver

• Spring



• Summer



• Fall



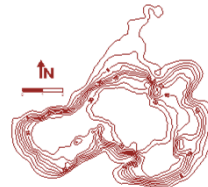
• Winter



Morphometry

Sensitive

• Deep Lakes:



Fall



• Shallow Lakes:



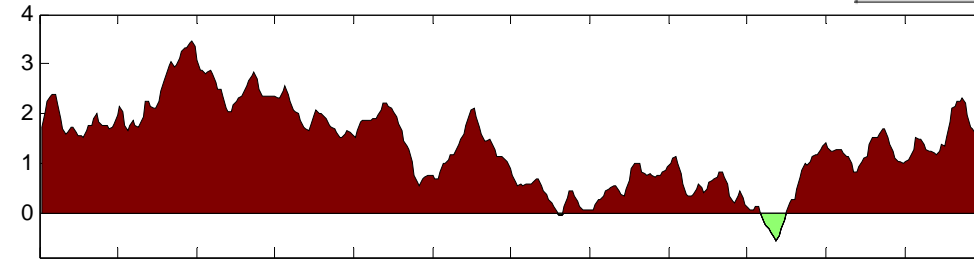
Spring



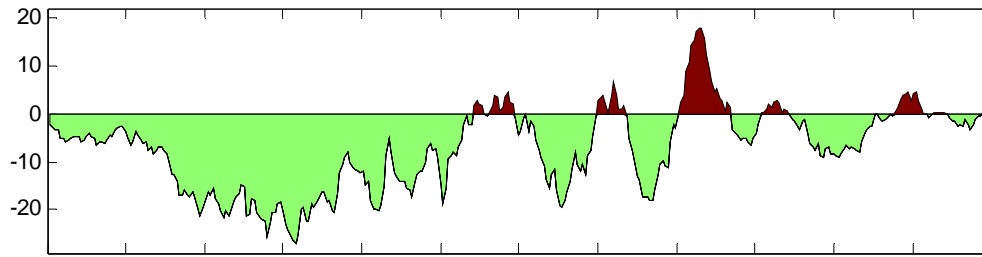
Future Climate Scenario

Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	—	—
↓	↓	↓	↓
—	—	↑	—

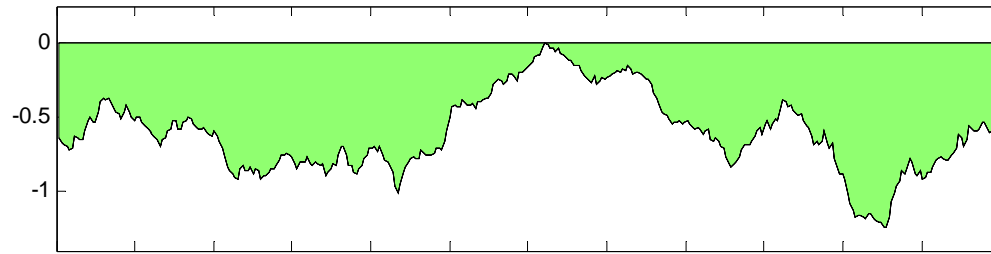
Air Temperature
(°C)



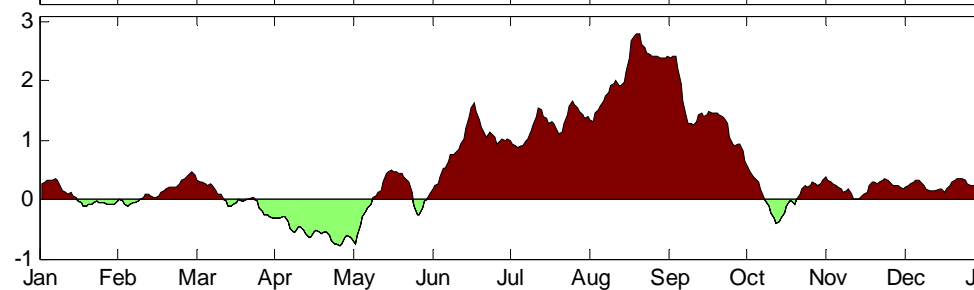
Solar Radiation
(W/m²)



Wind Speed
(m/s)

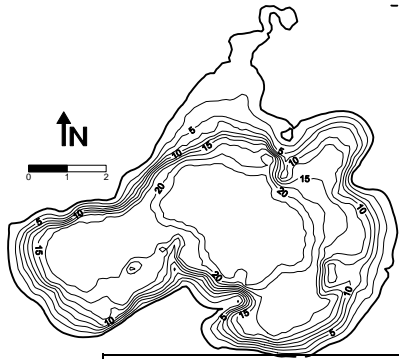


Vapor Pressure
(mb)











Trends
applied to
model input
data

Results: Relative Magnitudes from each Driver



Lake Mendota

	Solar Radiation	Air Temperature	Vapor Pressure	Wind Speed	Total
Spring	-0.14	0.63	0.01	-0.09	0.41
Summer	-0.11	0.25	-0.37	-0.17	-0.39
Fall	-0.03	0.16	-0.05	-0.33	-0.25
Winter	-0.01	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.21

Role of **Lake Morphometry** by Season

Fall

