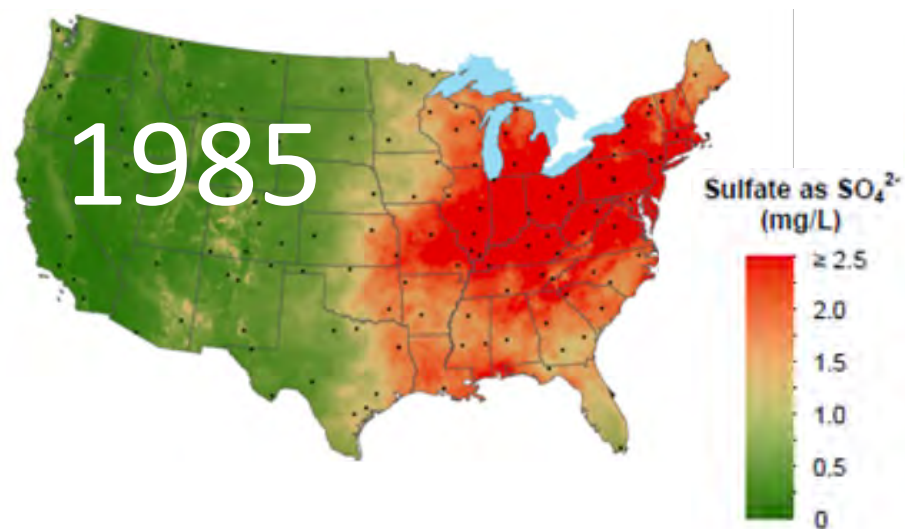
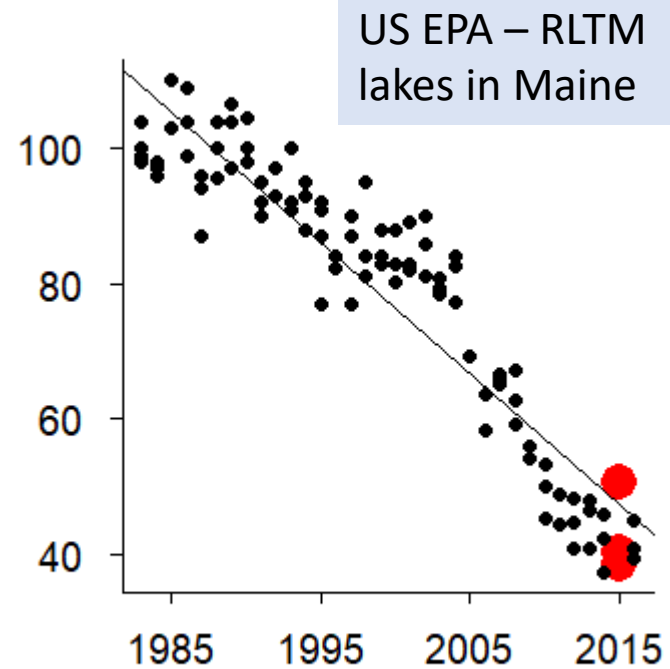
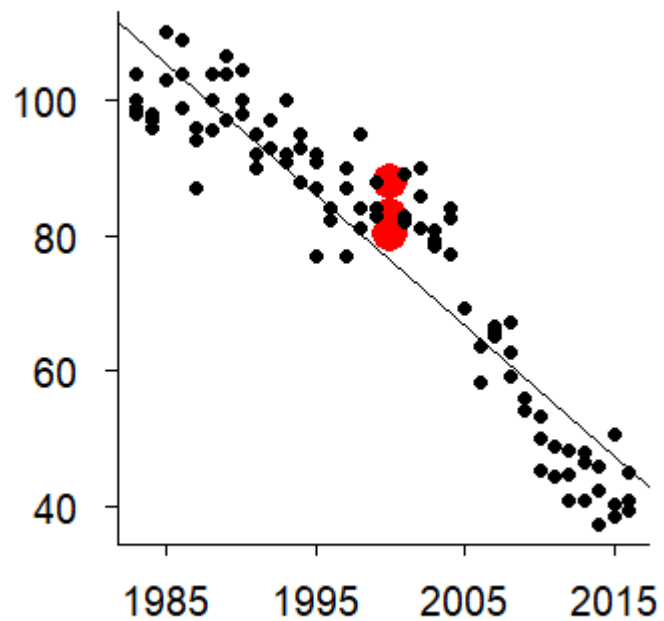
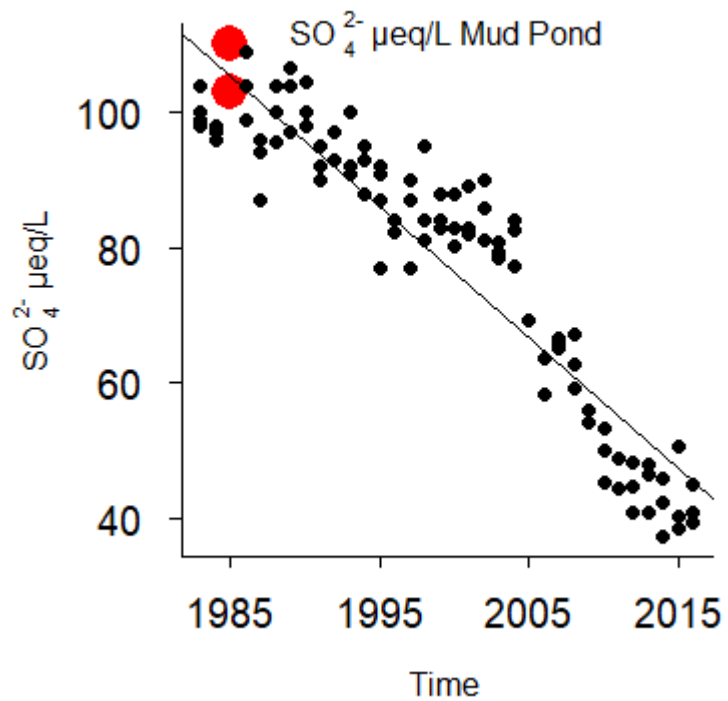


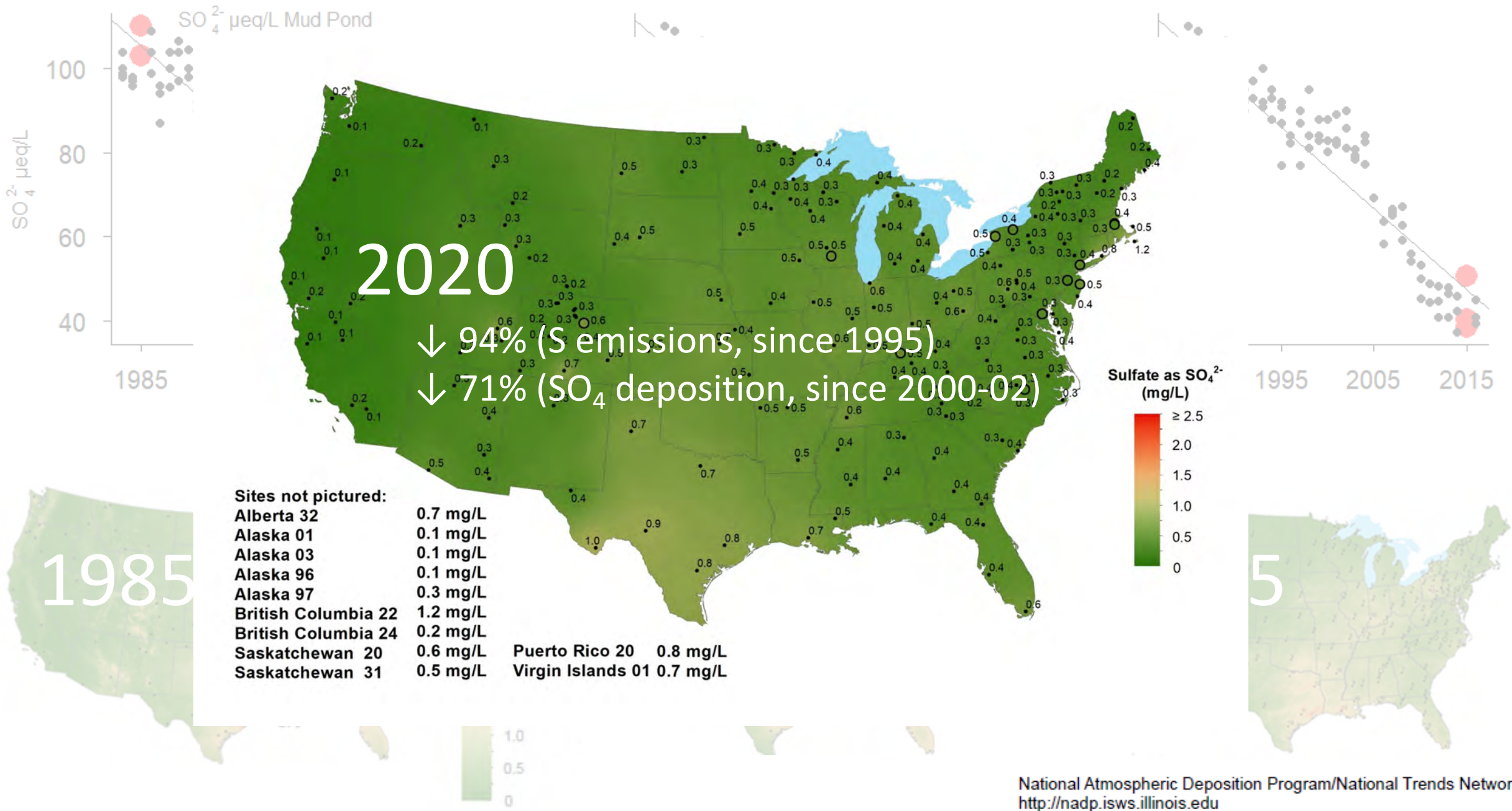
# Biogeochemical shifts and zooplankton responses in northeastern lakes: The success of acid recovery, complexity of biological recovery, and value of long-term monitoring

S. Dykema<sup>1,2</sup>, S.J. Nelson<sup>2,3\*</sup>,  
R. Hovel<sup>4</sup>, J.E. Saros<sup>2</sup>, I.J. Fernandez<sup>2</sup>, K.E. Webster<sup>5</sup>

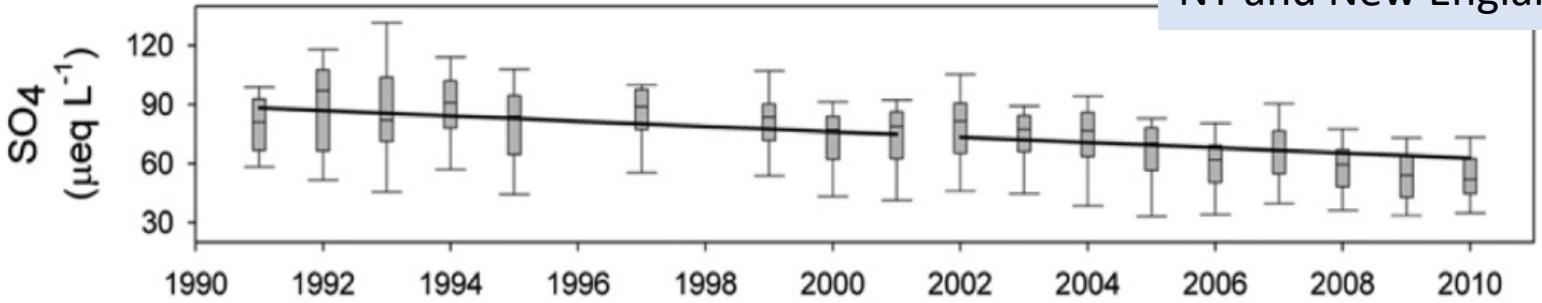
<sup>1</sup> Alder Environmental, <sup>2</sup> The University of Maine, <sup>3</sup> Appalachian Mountain Club,  
<sup>4</sup> University of Maine at Farmington, <sup>5</sup> Michigan State University

\* presenting



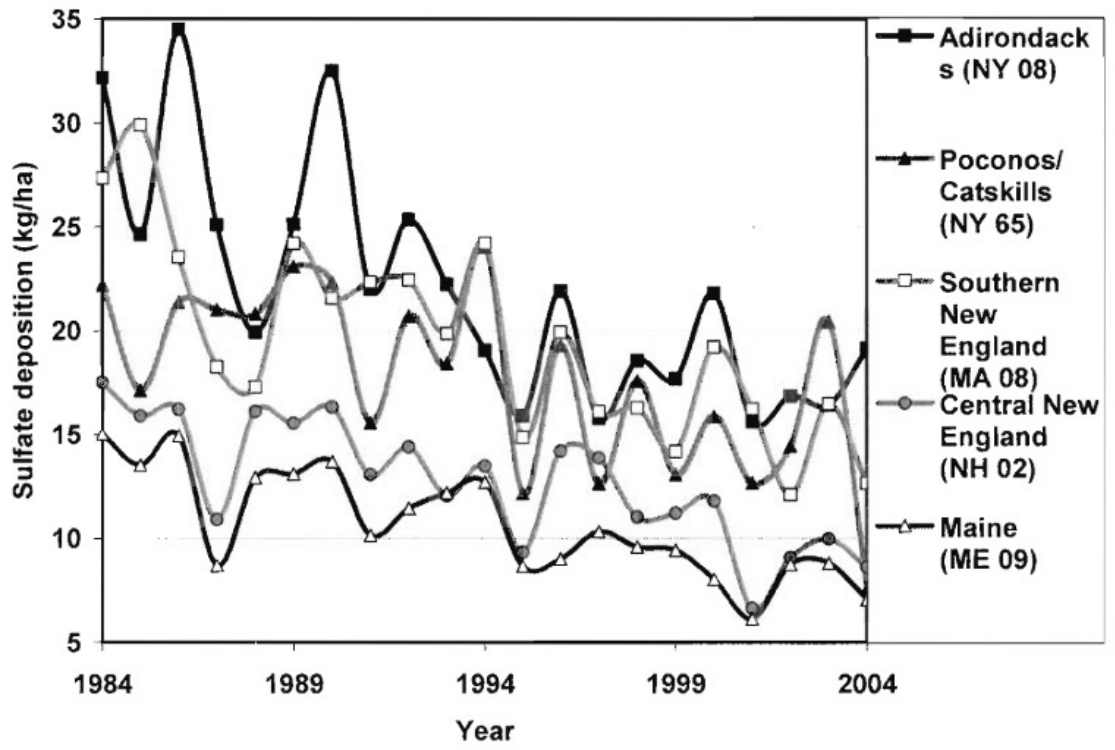


US EPA – TIME lakes in NY and New England

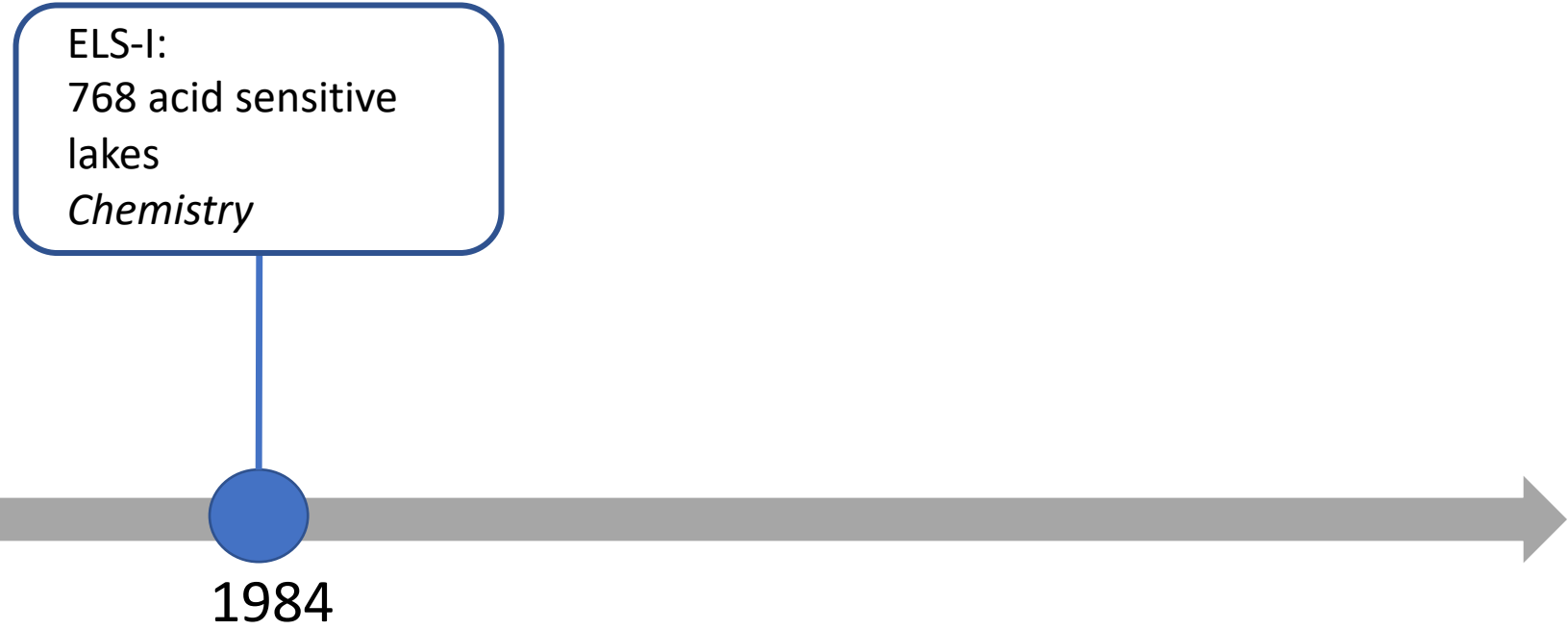


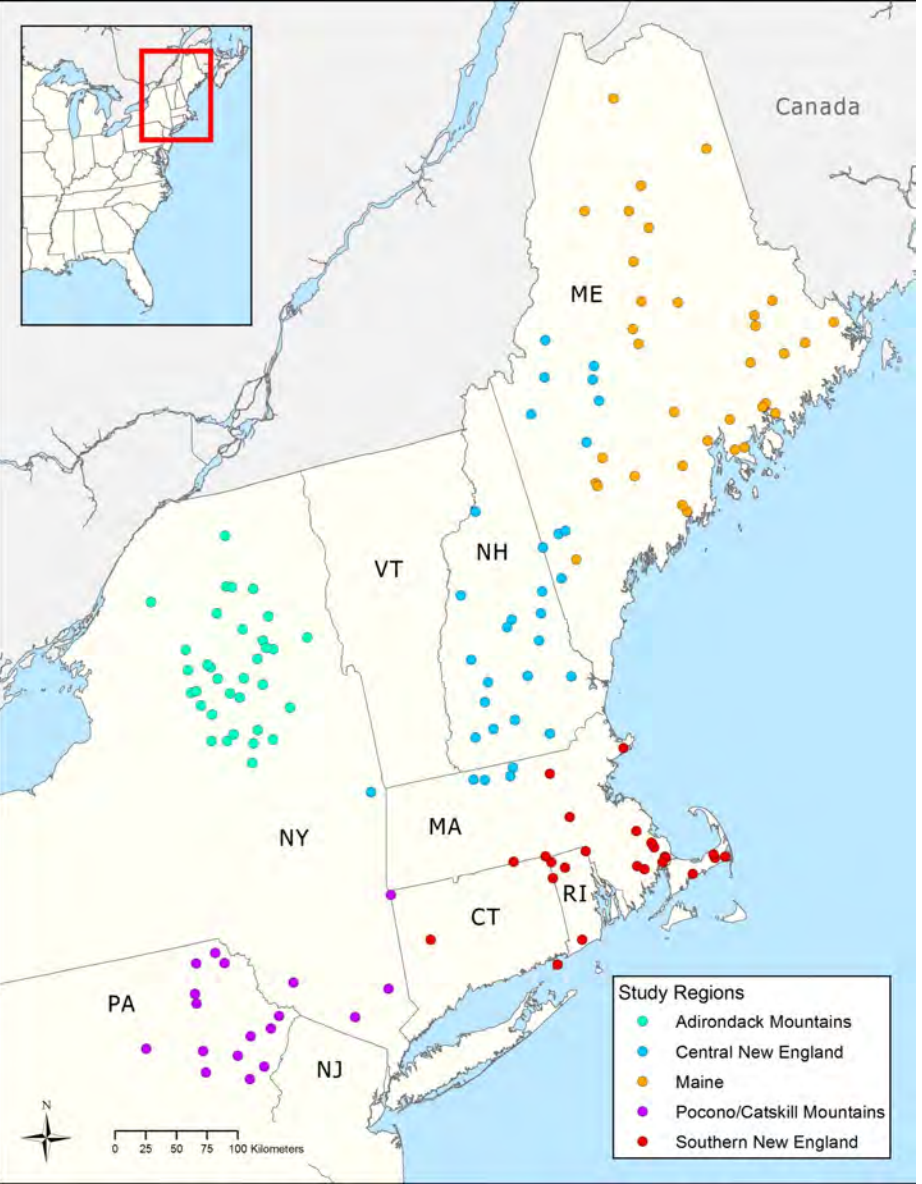
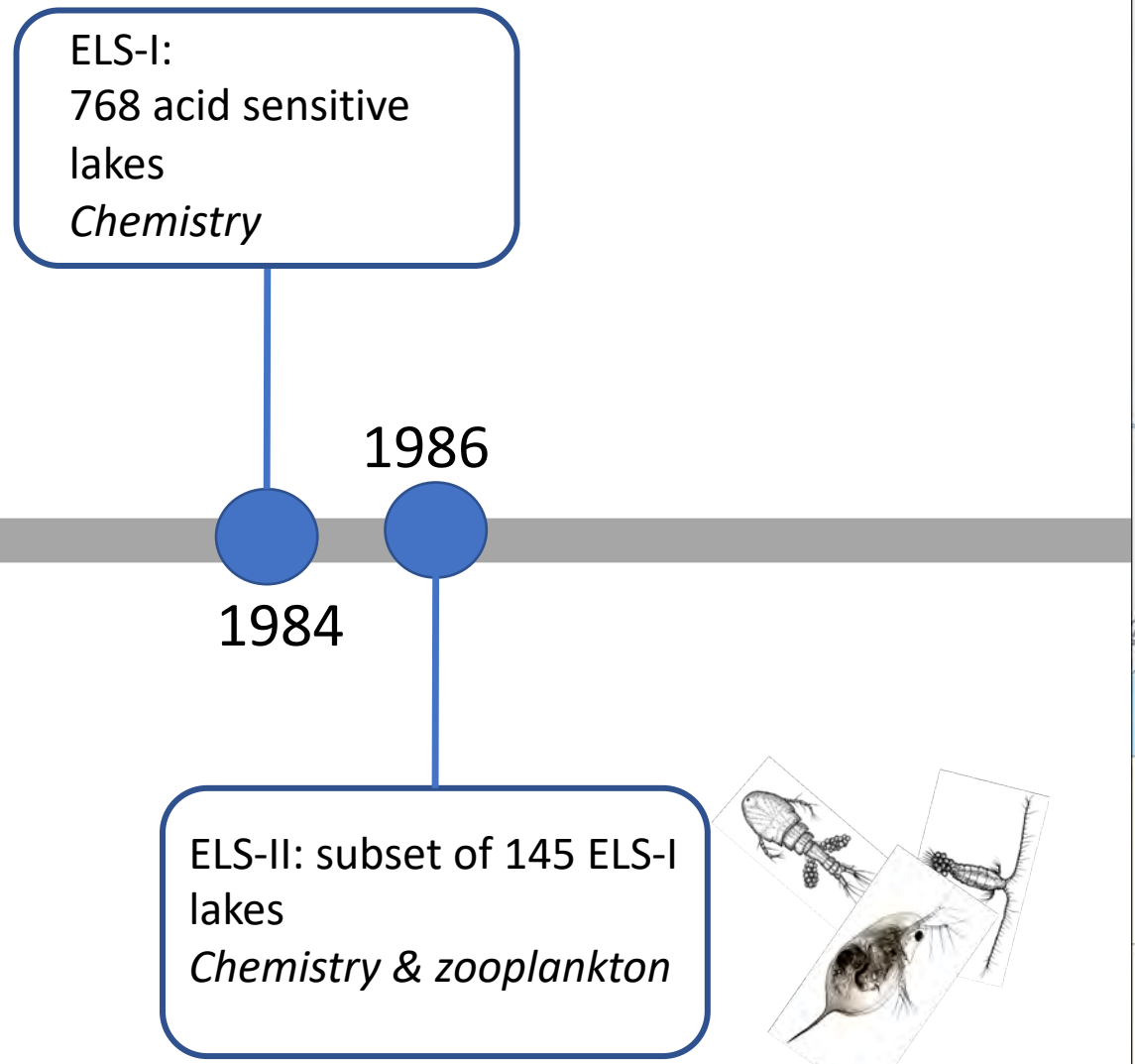
EPA monitoring programs have documented reductions in sulfate in Northeastern lakes

US EPA – ELS lakes from PA to Maine

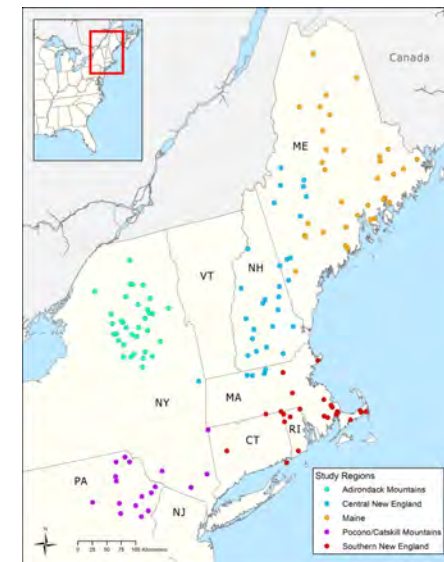
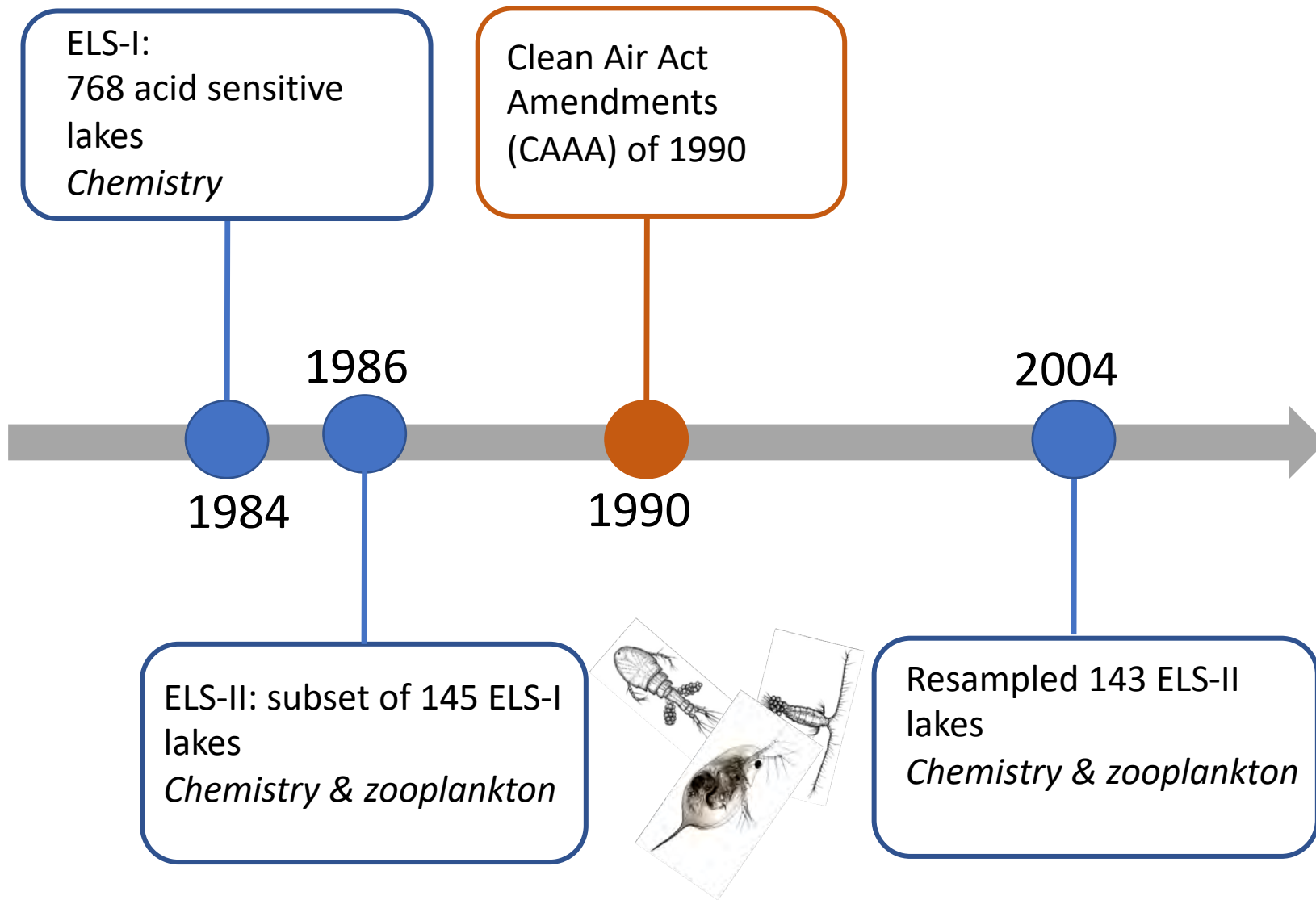


Declining  $SO_4^{2-}$  in lakes in New England and the Adirondack region (Strock et al., 2014, Rosfjord 2005)





Dykema et al. 2023



# Salting our freshwater lakes

Hilary A. Dugan<sup>a,b,1</sup>, Sarah L. Bartlett<sup>c</sup>, Samantha M. Burke<sup>d</sup>, Jonathan P. Doubek<sup>e</sup>, Flora E. Krivak-Tetley<sup>f</sup>,

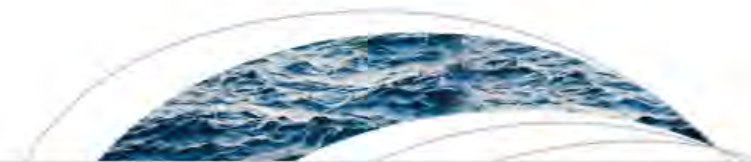
Nicho  
Derek

<sup>a</sup>Center  
Freshwa  
Canada



## Historical Changes in Lake Ice-Out Dates as Indicators of Climate Change in New England, 1850-2000

Changes in v  
supplies and  
is studying t  
Maine and N  
munity, and t



### Water Resources Research

#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2017WR020963

#### Special Section:

Responses to Environmental  
Change in Aquatic Mountain  
Ecosystems

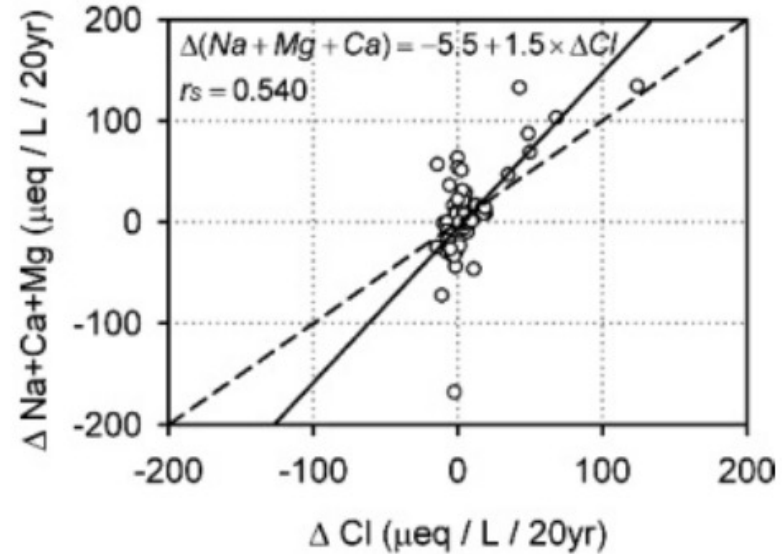
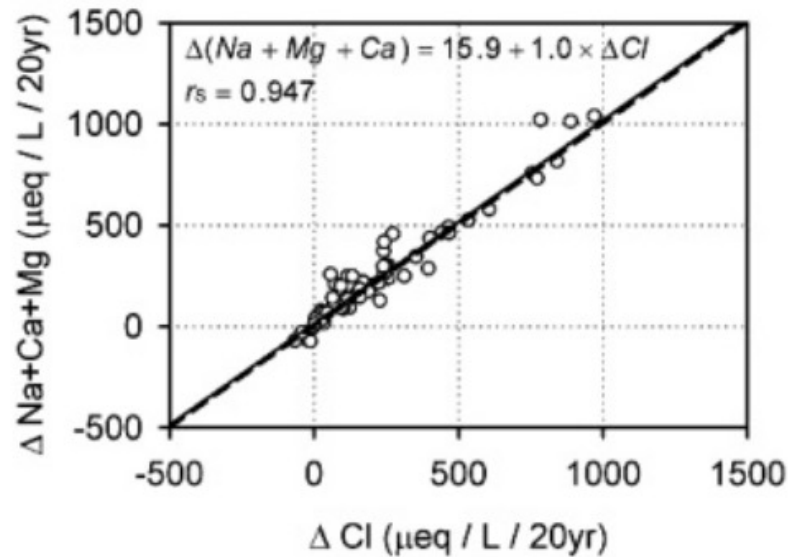
#### Acidification and Climate Linkages to Increased Dissolved Organic Carbon in High-Elevation Lakes

A. L. Gavin<sup>1</sup> , S. J. Nelson<sup>1,2</sup> , A. J. Klemmer<sup>1,3</sup>, I. J. Fernandez<sup>2,4</sup>,  
K. E. Strock<sup>5</sup> , and W. H. McDowell<sup>6</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Ecology and Environmental Sciences, University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA, <sup>2</sup>School of Forest Resources, University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA, <sup>3</sup>School of Biology and Ecology, University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA, <sup>4</sup>Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA, <sup>5</sup>Environmental Science Department, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA, USA



# ELS Lakes: Anthropogenic sources of salt complicates regional patterns of recovery from acidification



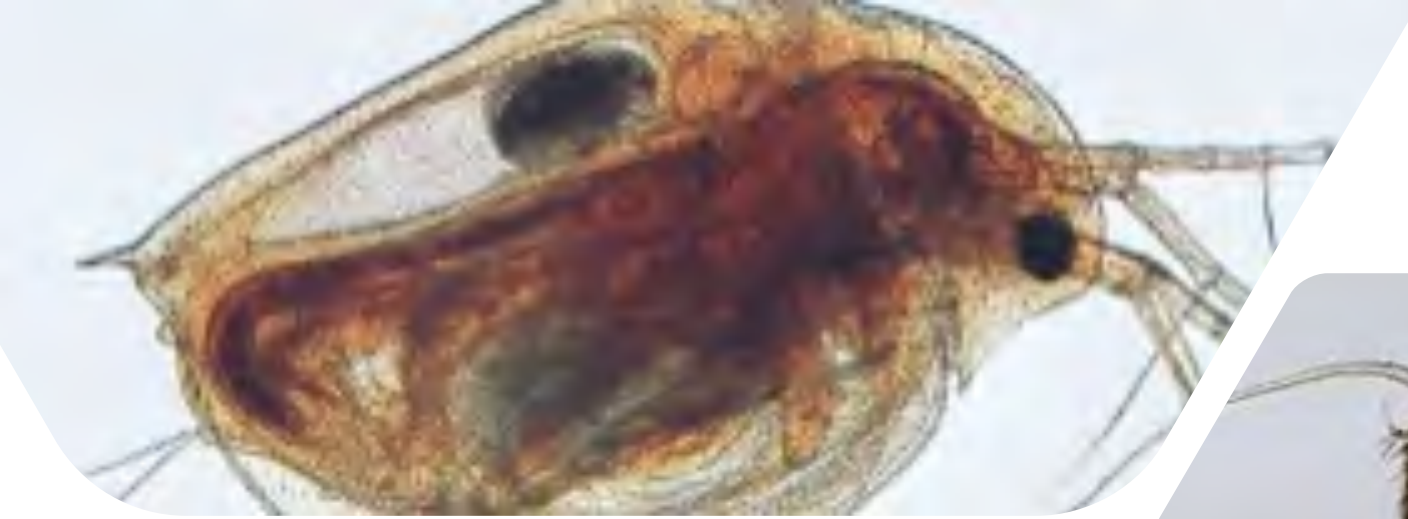
Rosfjord et al., 2007



# Anthropogenic sources of salt complicates regional patterns of recovery from acidification

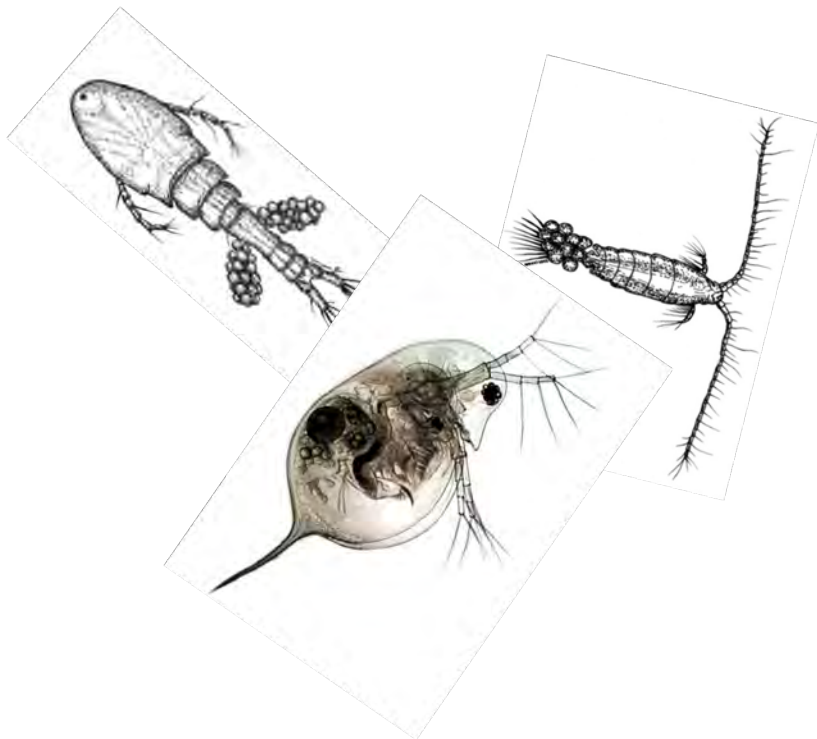
- Cation exchange in soil releases Ca + Mg to lakes
- Ca + Mg base cations buffer acidity



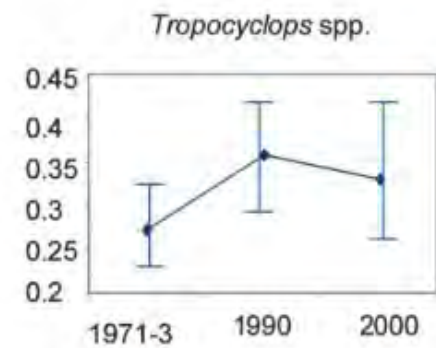
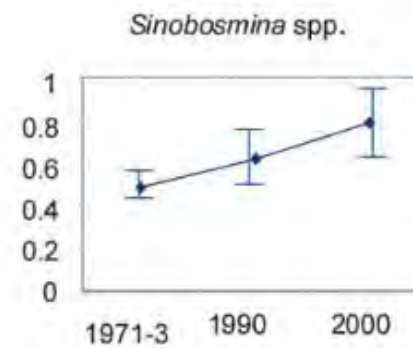
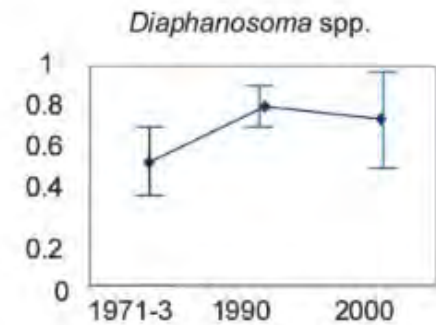
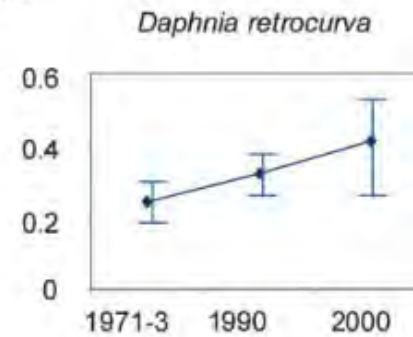
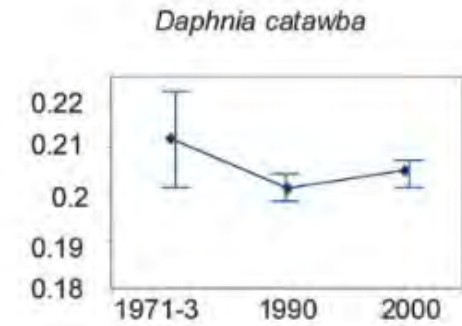
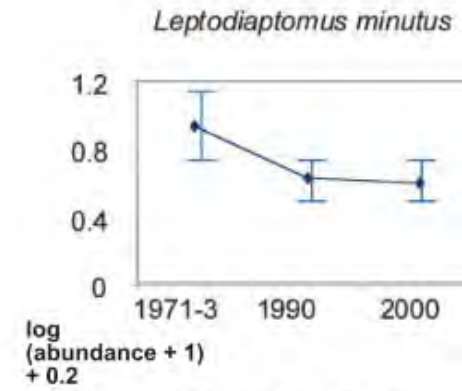


What about  
zooplankton?

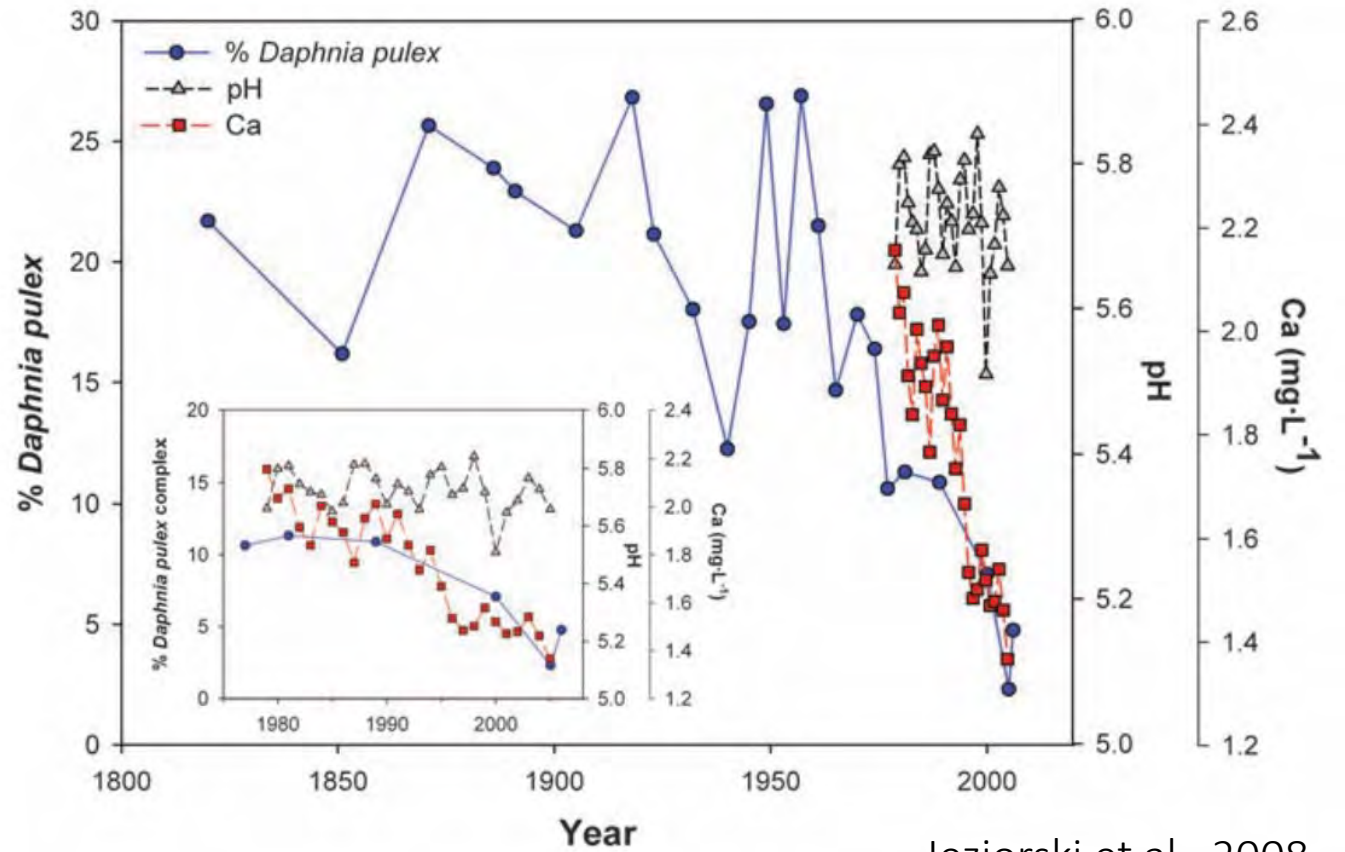
# Zooplankton communities shift in response to acid recovery



Holt & Yan, 2003



Cladoceran species have high Calcium requirements

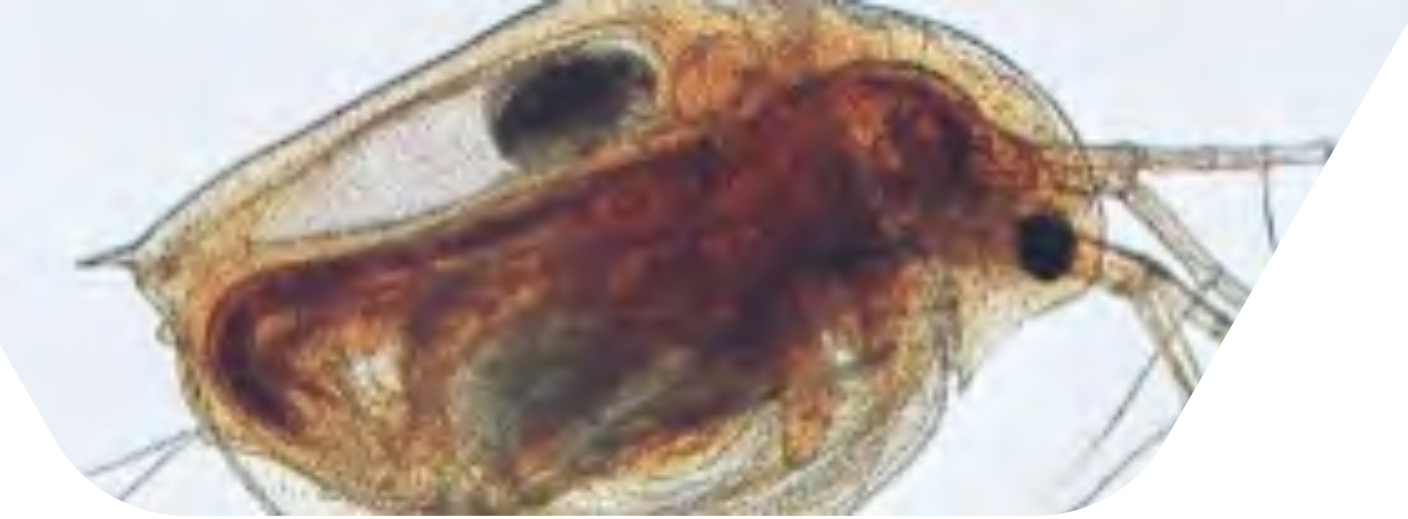


Jeziorski et al., 2008



- Vertical zooplankton tows from 143 lakes in the Northeast in 1986 and 2004
- Abundance counts and body length estimates



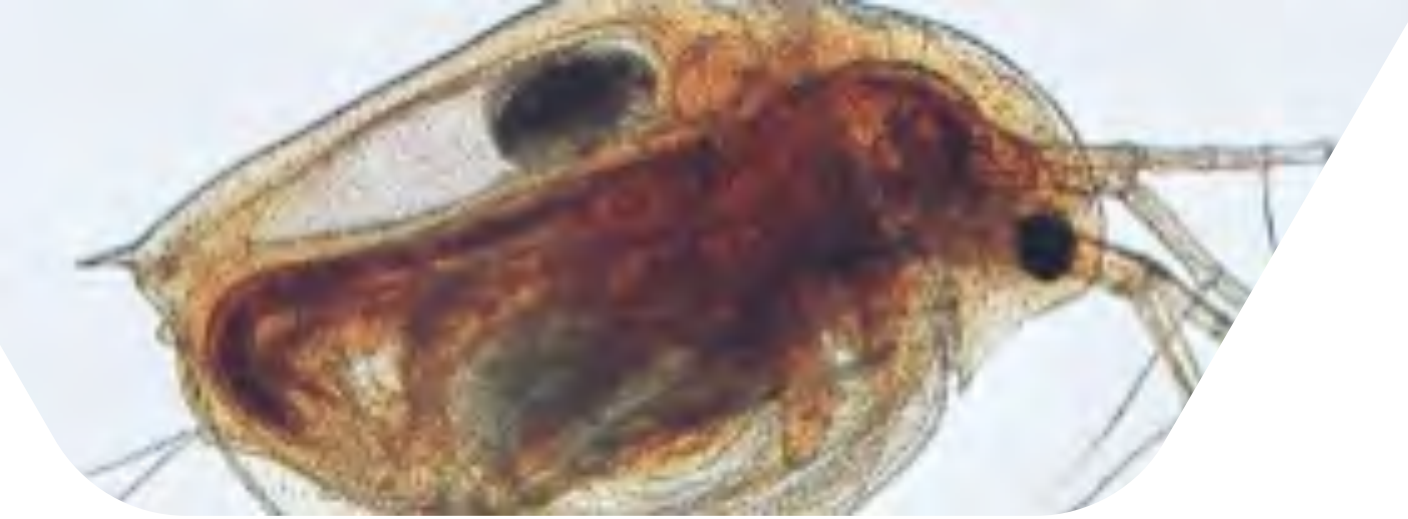


## Questions:

- Did zooplankton body size increase?
  - Were increases driven by biogeochemistry?

Body size ~ ANC, pH, DOC, Ca + Mg, Cl,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$





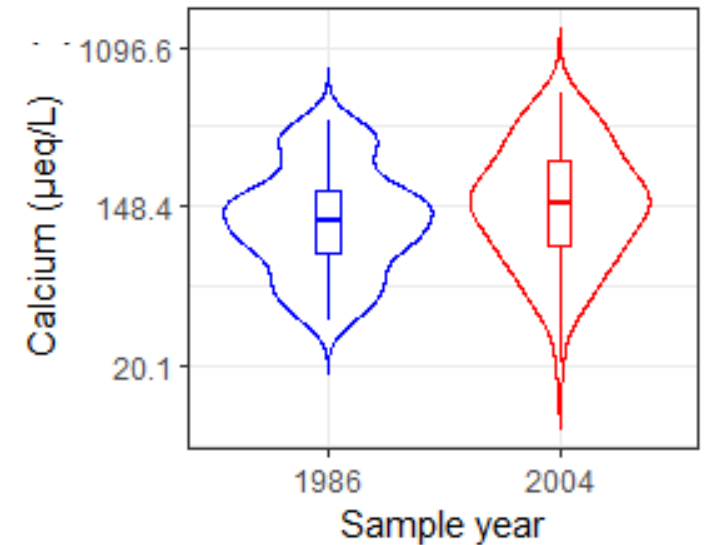
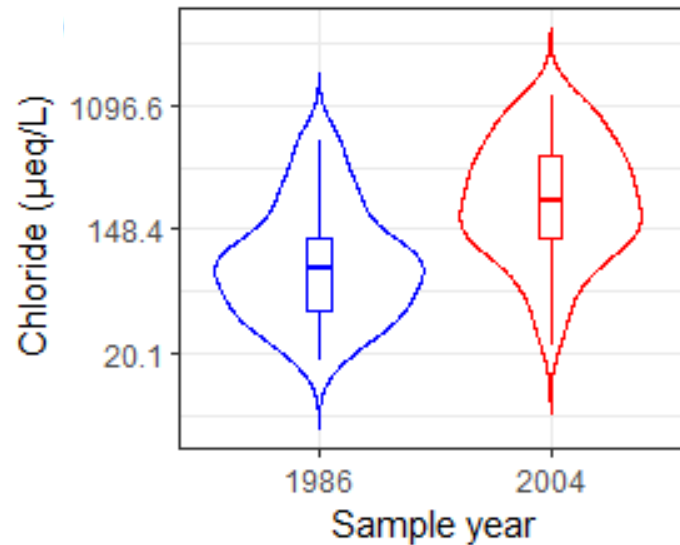
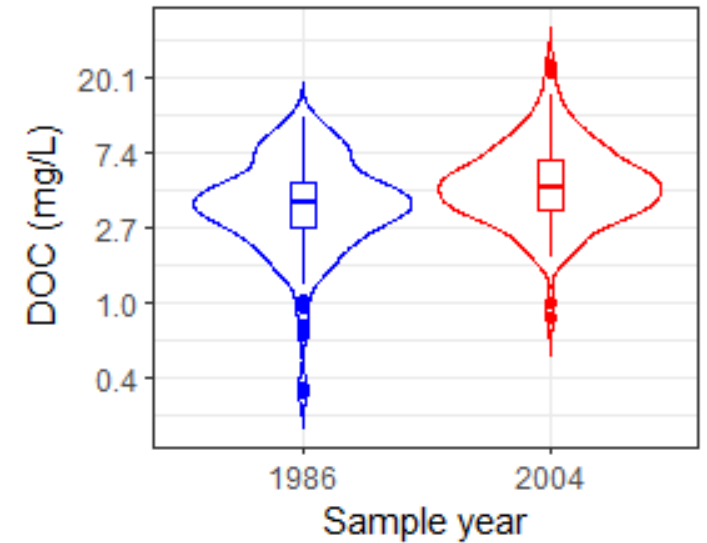
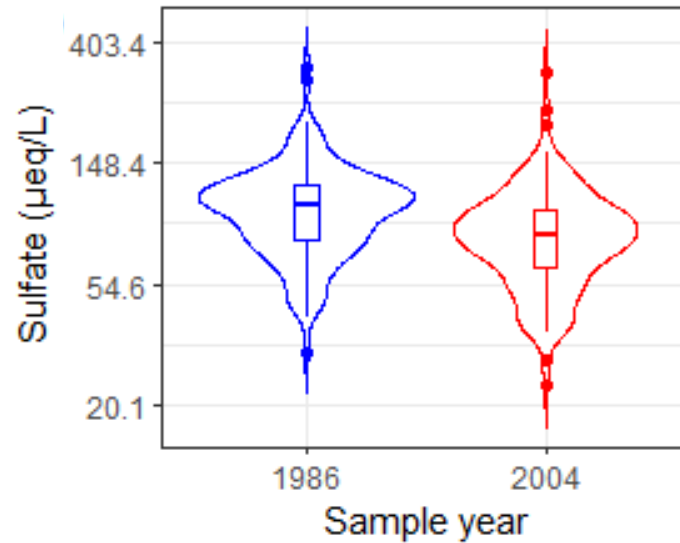
## Questions:

- Was community composition driven by variability in water chemistry?
  - NMDS
  - ANOSIM
  - Mantel
  - Indicator species test





Geochemistry shifted between 1986 and 2004 ( $p < 0.001$ )

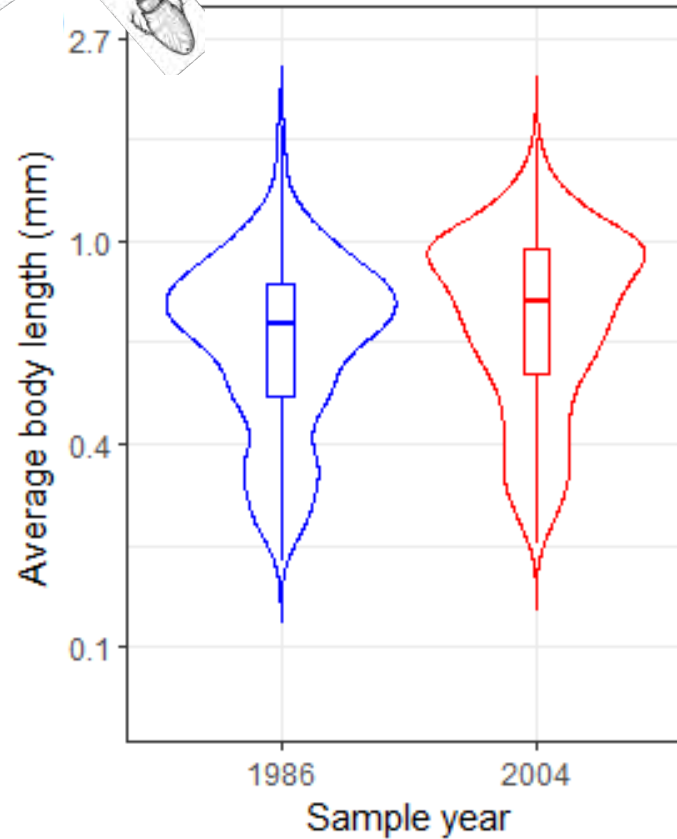


# Did zooplankton body size increase?

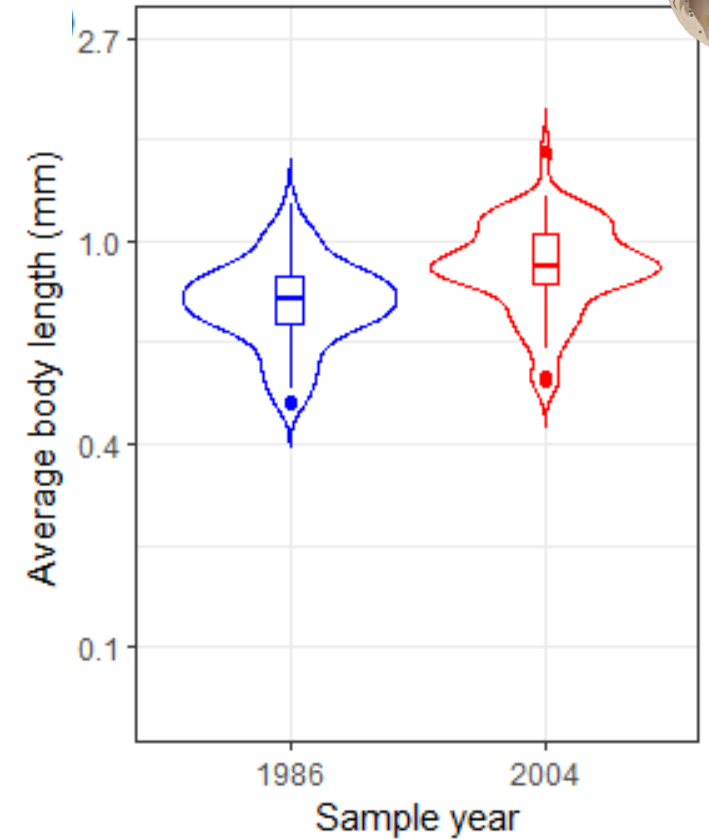
Average body lengths increased significantly from between 1986 and 2004 ( $p < 0.001$ )



All Zooplankton groups

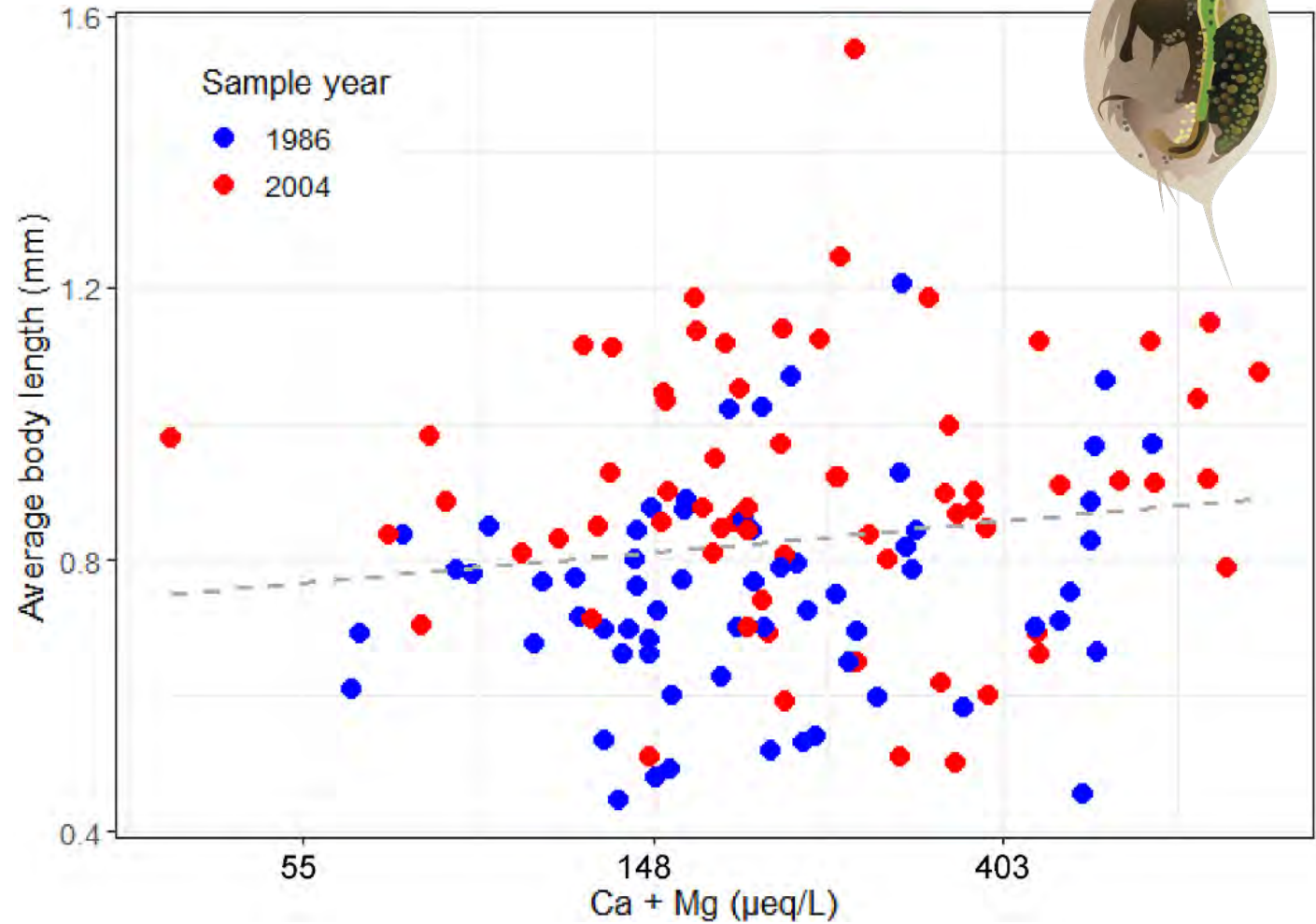


*Daphnia* in high Cl lakes



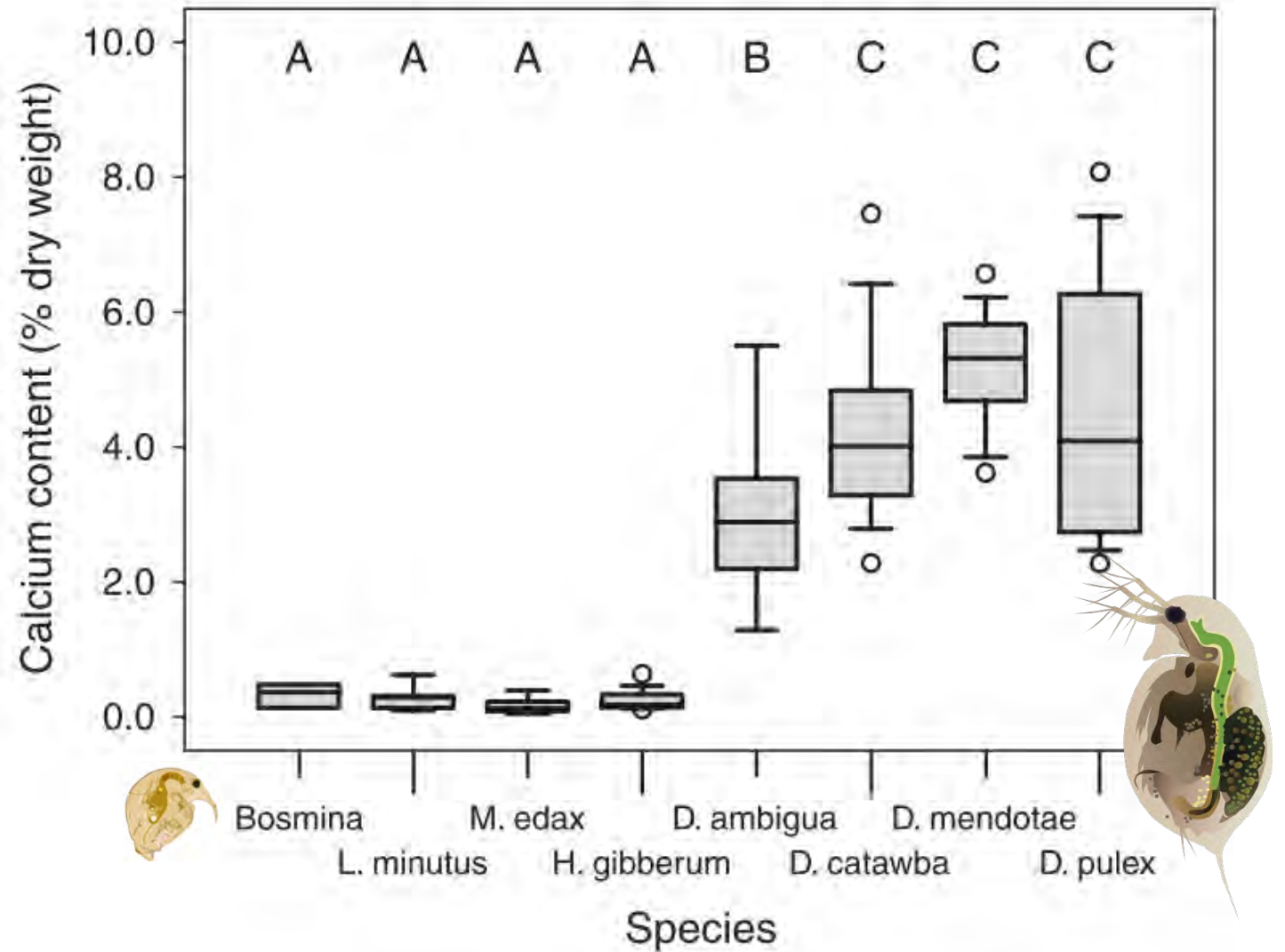
# Were increases driven by biogeochemistry?

Variability in Ca + Mg explains variability in *Daphnia spp.* ( $p < 0.1$ ) in salt affected lakes



## Calcium content of zooplankton species

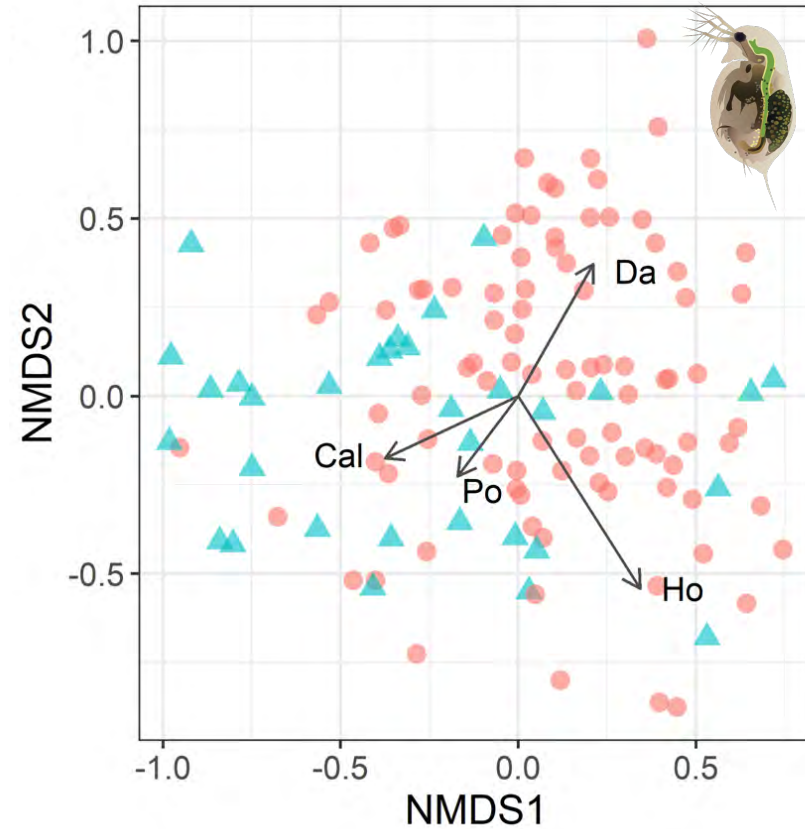
Larger bodied  
*Daphnia* species  
have higher Ca  
requirements than  
smaller bodied  
*Daphnia*



Jeziorski & Yan, 2006

Was community composition driven by variability in water chemistry?

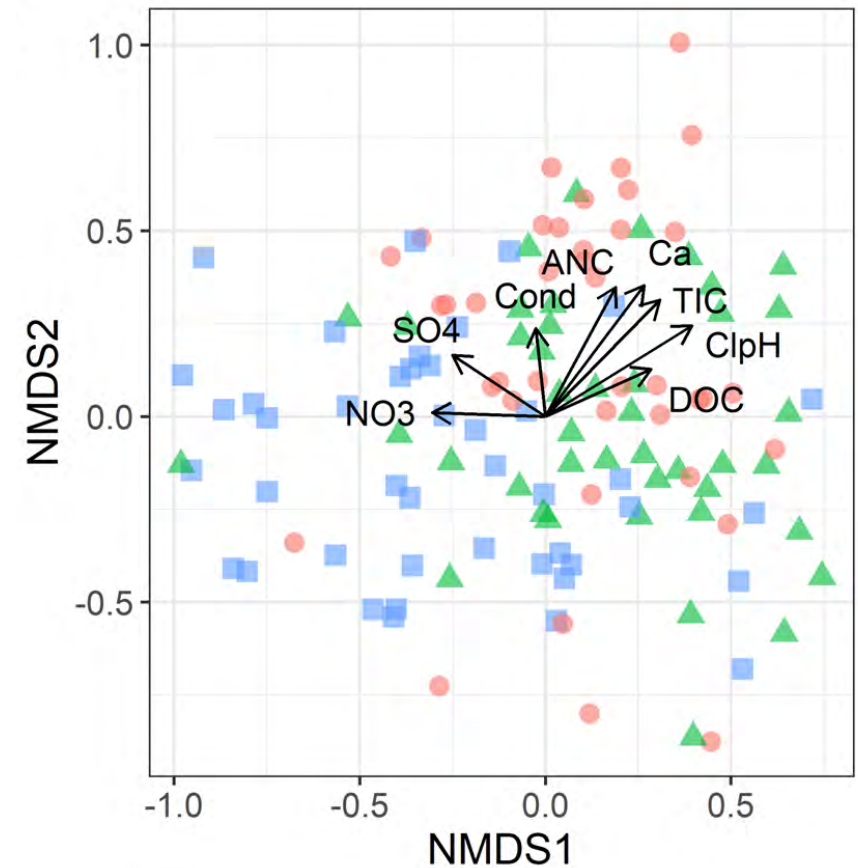
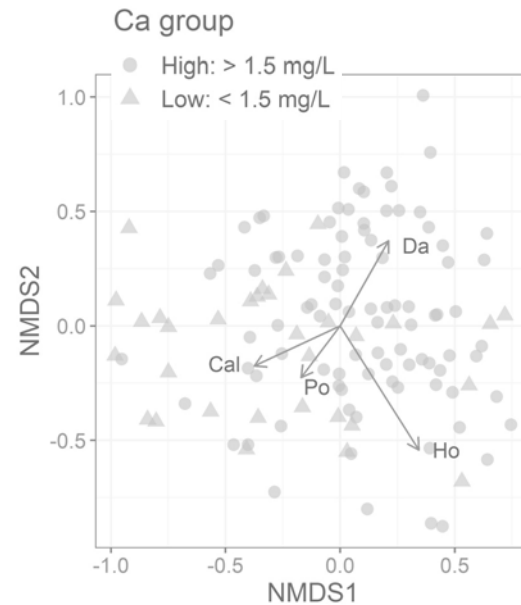
**Ca** drives variation in community and *Daphnia* are associated with high Ca sites



Ca group

- High: > 1.5 mg/L
- ▲ Low: < 1.5 mg/L

Was community composition driven by variability in water chemistry?

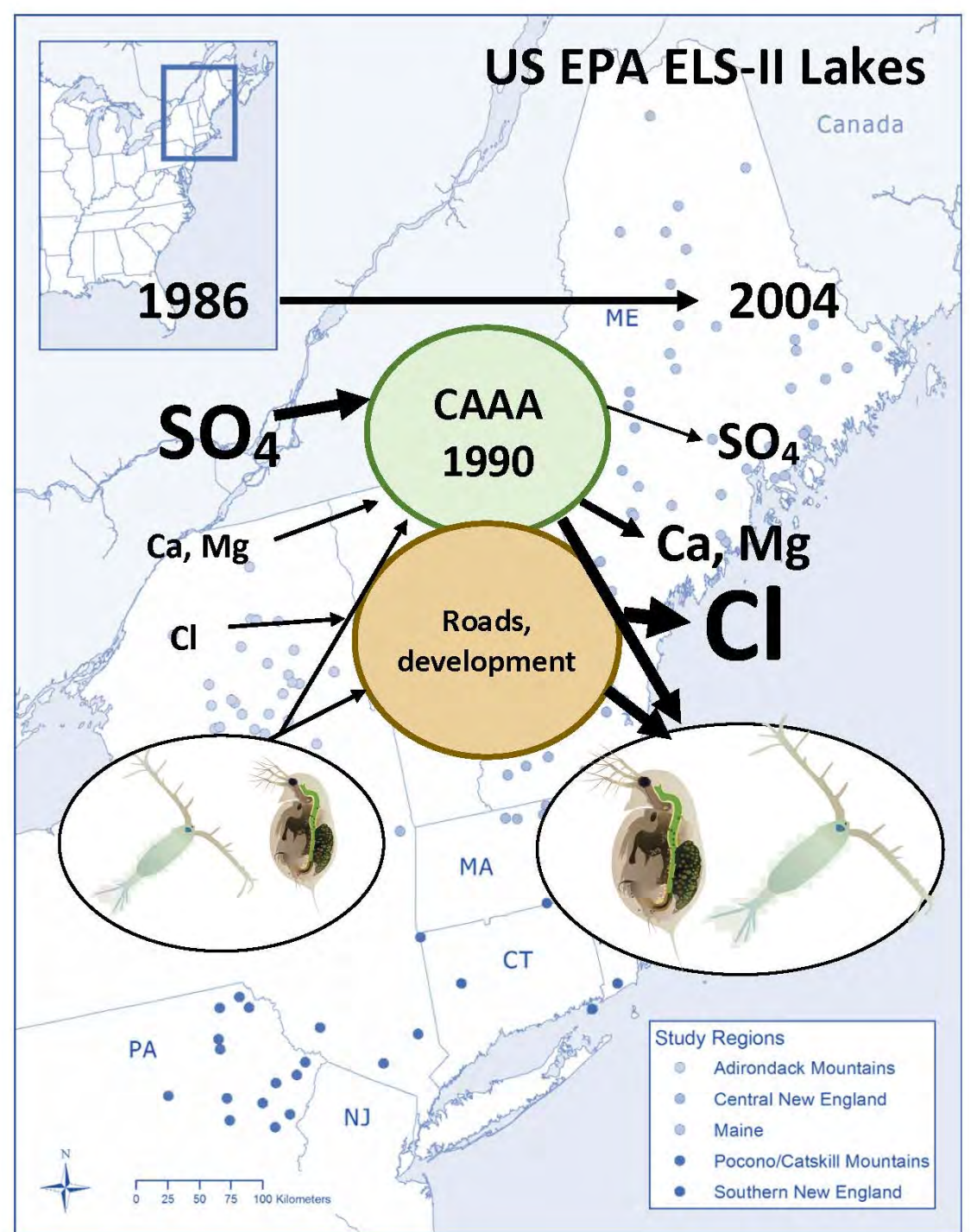


Significance tests implicate **SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>** and **ANC class** as most important drivers of community variability ( $p < 0.001$ )

ANC class

- High: 100-400  $\mu\text{eq/L}$
- ▲ Moderate: 25-100  $\mu\text{eq/L}$
- Low: < 25  $\mu\text{eq/L}$

- Reduced acidity, increasing Ca elicited changes in the zooplankton community
  - Zooplankton size increased overall; *Daphnia* size increased with calcium
  - Lake acidity affected zooplankton community structure in 2004 cross-lake comparison
- Biological recovery from acidification is confounded by other biogeochemical change
  - Chloride and calcium increased in lakes near roads and development
  - Novel climate, land use, and chemistry preclude return to pre-acidification status



# Acknowledgements

- Catherine Rosfjord & the ELS-III field crew
- University of Maine Sawyer Water Research Lab & Mitchell Center Labs
- D. Anderson (UMaine), S. Capone (ALSC), J. Haney (UNH), R. Stemberger (Dartmouth)

## Funding:

- U.S. EPA LTM Network\*
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- University of Maine, MAFES (ME41507 and ME084767-02)
- UMaine Graduate Student Government Grants Program

## Publication:

- Dykema et al. 2023  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1352231022005799>

Images of Zooplankton:  
<https://ian.umces.edu/media-library/daphnia-pulex-water-flea/>  
<https://ian.umces.edu/media-library/acartia-spp-copepod/>  
<http://cfb.unh.edu/cfbkey/html/index.html>



\* funded by EPA ORD to J.S. Kahl, W. McDowell, S.J. Nelson, K.E. Webster; and EPA CAMD to W.H. McDowell, J.S. Kahl, S.J. Nelson (IAG 06HQGR0143), processed through Grant/Cooperative Agreement G11AP20128 from the United States Geological Survey. The authors are solely accountable for the contents which do not necessarily represent the official opinions of USGS.

