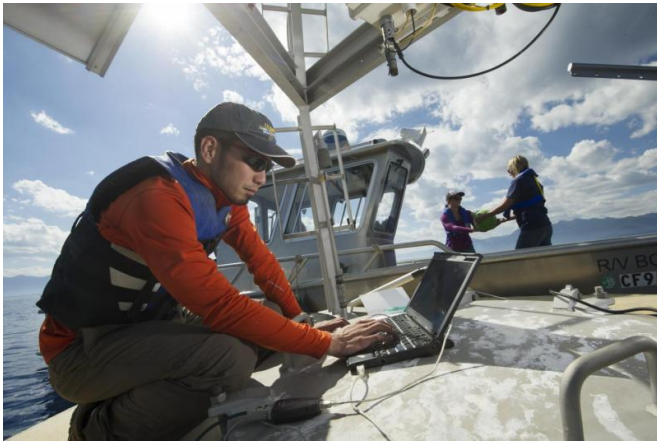


Keep Tahoe blue? Less algae, not clarity, key for lake's blueness

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UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center postdoctoral scholar Shohei Watanabe collects data from a UC Davis-NASA research buoy to measure Lake Tahoe's blueness. Credit: Karin Higgins/UC Davis

Lake Tahoe's iconic blueness is most strongly related to algae, not clarity, according to research released today from the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center, or TERC. In the "Tahoe: State of the Lake Report 2015," researchers found the lower the algal concentration, the bluer the lake.

The report also includes updates related to clarity, climate change, drought and new research at Lake Tahoe.

Clear And Blue

The assumption that lake clarity is tied to blueness has driven advocacy and management efforts in the Lake Tahoe Basin for decades. But the report's findings show that at times of the year when clarity increases, blueness decreases, and vice versa. This is due to the seasonal interplay of sediment, nutrients and algal production as the lake mixes.

Clarity is controlled by sediment. Blueness is controlled by algal concentration, which in turn is driven by the level of nutrients available to the algae.

"This is good news," said Geoffrey Schladow, director of the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center and a civil engineering professor. "It shows that we better understand how Lake Tahoe works, and it reinforces the importance of controlling nutrient inputs to the lake, whether from the forest, the surrounding lawns or even from the air. It's particularly encouraging that blueness has been increasing over the last three years."

Low precipitation helped keep runoff from both nutrients and sediment low in 2014.



Scientists in the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center's research vessel check on a NASA-JPL research buoy that collects data about Lake Tahoe. Credit: Karin Higgins/UC Davis

Blueness Index

Shohei Watanabe, a postdoctoral researcher at UC Davis TERC, led the blueness study in

collaboration with NASA-Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Laval University. He produced a Blueness Index, quantifying Lake Tahoe's color for the first time by using data from a NASA-JPL research buoy at the lake and hyperspectral radiometers that measure the amount of light leaving the lake at each waveband—in other words, its color.

Watanabe combined the Blueness Index with TERC measurements of Secchi depth—the depth at which a white disk remains visible when lowered into the water. He was surprised to see that blueness and clarity did not correspond. In fact, they varied in opposite directions.

"This does not mean that clarity should be dismissed," said Watanabe. "Rather, it shows that algae concentrations and nutrient input should be managed more closely to truly keep Tahoe blue and clear."

The JPL buoy used in the study is one of four established by NASA with support from TERC to calibrate and validate measurements taken by satellites flying overhead.

"This particular buoy has instruments beneath the water looking up, and an instrument on the buoy looking down" said JPL's Simon Hook, who collaborated with Watanabe.

"The combination of instruments in and above the water are used in this study to look at how light is being scattered and attenuated. That tells you something about both the color and the clarity of the lake."

A Record-Breaking Year

Other highlights from the State of the Lake Report include:

- Clarity: Average annual water clarity was the best in more than a decade, improving from 70.2 feet in 2013 to 77.8 feet in 2014. The improvements were influenced, in part, by the drought: With little rain, fewer contaminants washed into the lake. (Read more here.)
- Climate change: Warm, dry conditions

continued for the third straight year in 2014. The average annual minimum and maximum air temperatures at Tahoe City were the highest recorded since 1910. Precipitation was only 61 percent of average, with only 18 percent of it falling as snow, well below normal. April snowpack in the Tahoe Basin was the lowest recorded in 100 years of record keeping.

- Evaporation: The largest water loss from Lake Tahoe is from evaporation. In 2014, 52 inches of water evaporated from the lake. One inch of evaporation is equal to 3.5 billion gallons of water.
- Lake level fell below the natural rim on Oct. 16, 2014, stopping the outflow of Lake Tahoe water to the Truckee River. By the end of 2014, the final lake level was a half-foot below the rim.
- Lake temperature: Annual average surface temperatures reached an all-time high of 53 F, and winter experienced that season's warmest surface water temperature in the lake's recorded history.
- Mixing. Lake Tahoe did not mix to its full depth for the third consecutive year, due to warmer water and record-high levels of lake stability (resistance to mixing). This lack of deep mixing also led to the highest nitrate-nitrogen levels on record, 20 micrograms per liter.
- Biology: Attached algae around the margins of the lake were at record-low values, largely due to the very low lake level.

The State of the Lake report informs nonscientists about the most important factors affecting lake health and helps influence decisions about ecosystem restoration and management within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The 2015 State of the Lake report was funded by the California Tahoe Conservancy, IVGID Waste Not Program, League to Save Lake Tahoe, Parasol Tahoe Community Foundation, Tahoe Area Sierra Club, Tahoe Fund, Tahoe Lakefront Owners Association, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Tahoe Water Suppliers Association, Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club, and the generosity of supporters who value the role of science to save

the lake. TERC partners with other research institutions and with resource agencies in the Tahoe Basin to address the current challenges facing Lake Tahoe.

Provided by UC Davis

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