

# 'Climate change' impact on lake systems in South-east Australia



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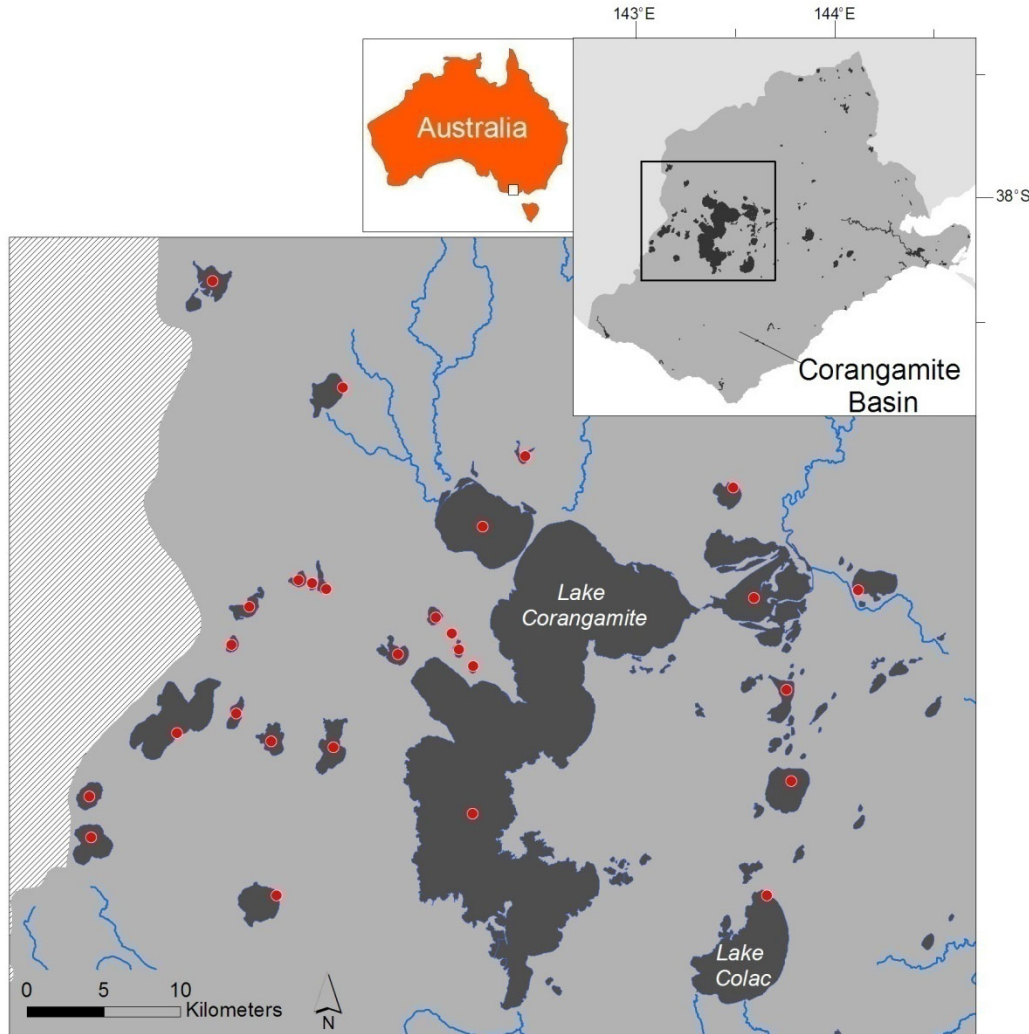
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MONASH University



# Study area



## 28 Lakes

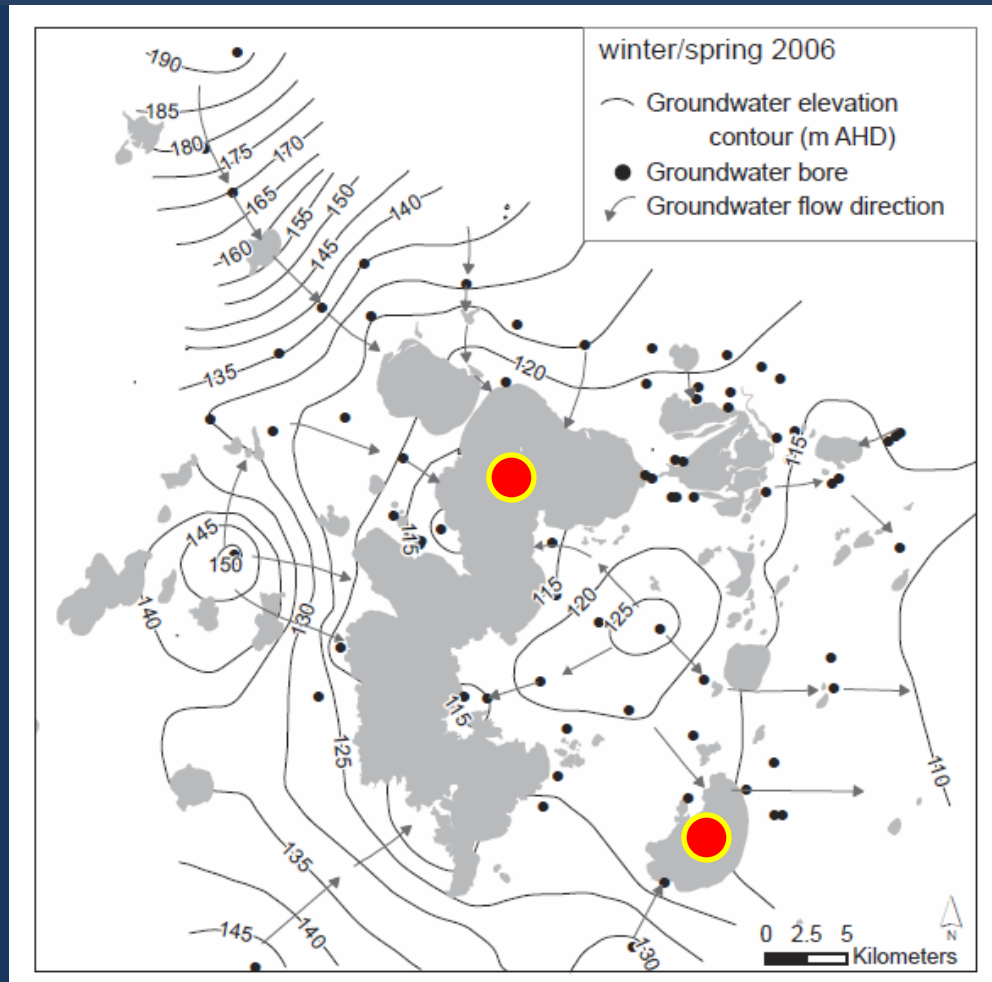
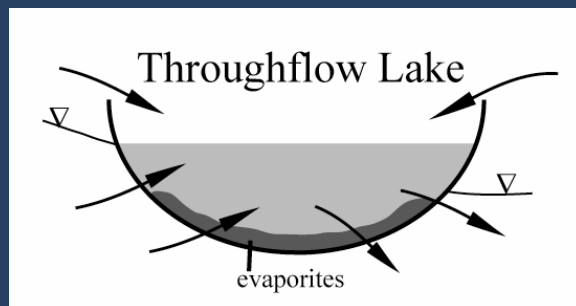
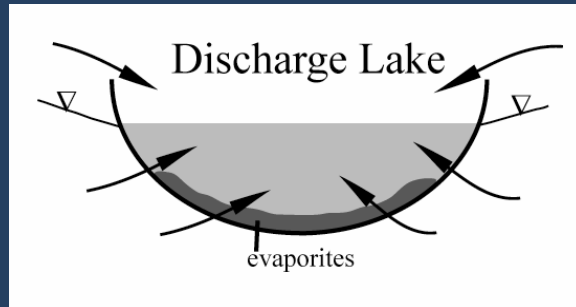
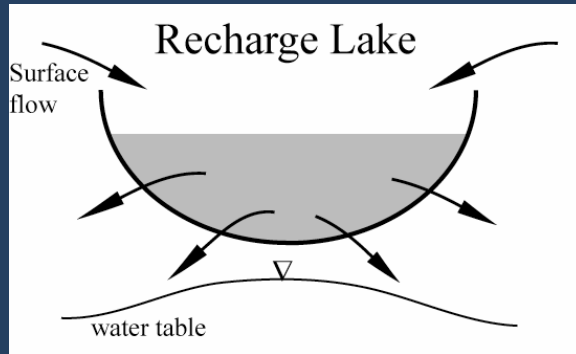
- mostly shallow (< 6 m)
- Range in sizes
  - 0.13 to 241 km<sup>2</sup>
- Mostly saline
  - up to > 400 mS/cm

⇒ 7 are Ramsar sites

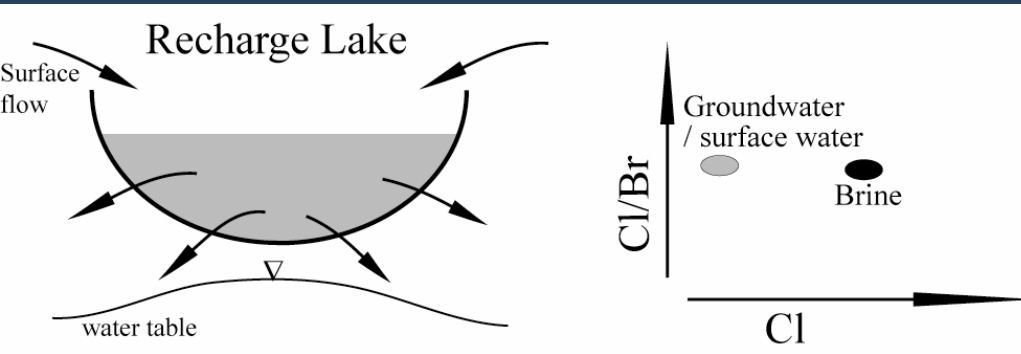


# Groundwater and lakes interaction

- Not enough physical hydrogeological monitoring data

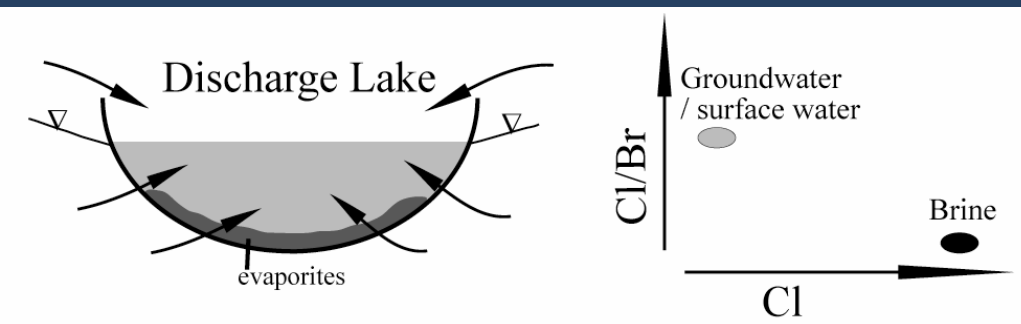


# Groundwater and lakes interaction



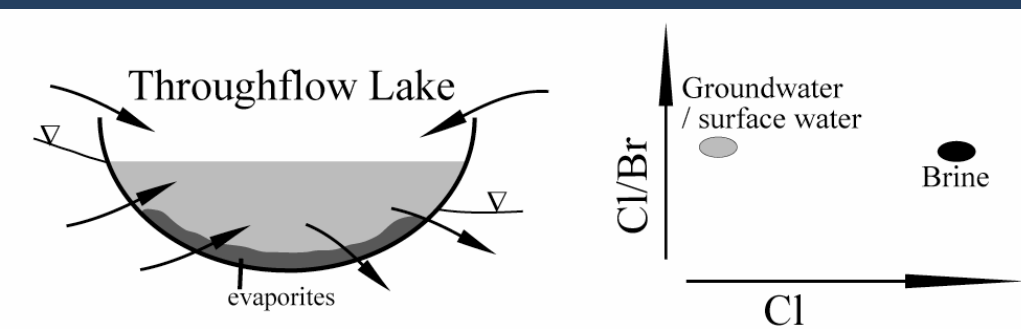
## Recharge:

- Cl/Br ratios constant
  - no halite precipitation



## Discharge

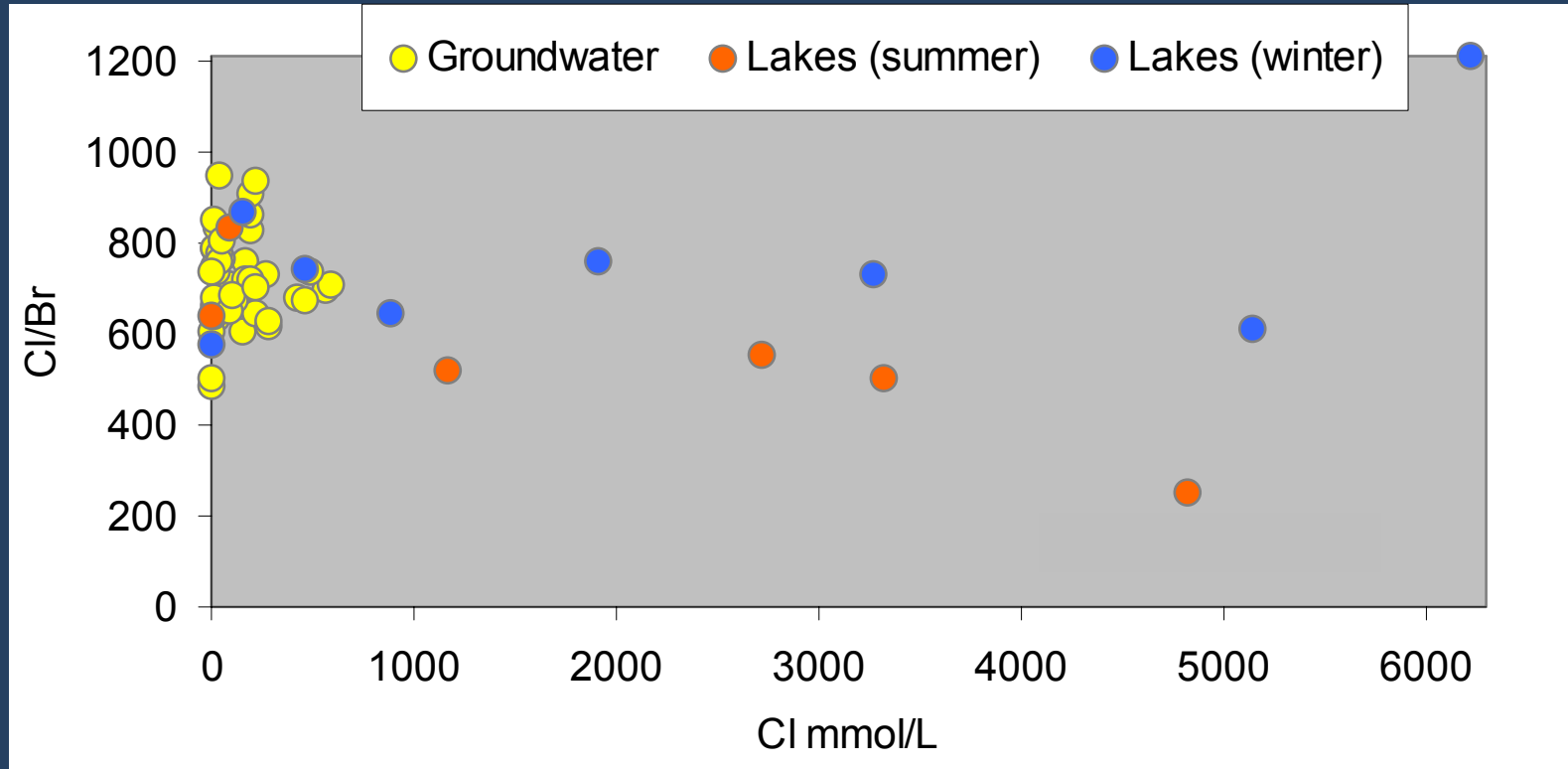
- Cl/Br ratios decrease
  - halite precipitation



## Throughflow

- Cl/Br ratio moderate
  - inflow of moderate Cl/Br gw
  - outflow of low Cl/Br lake water

# Groundwater-fed lakes



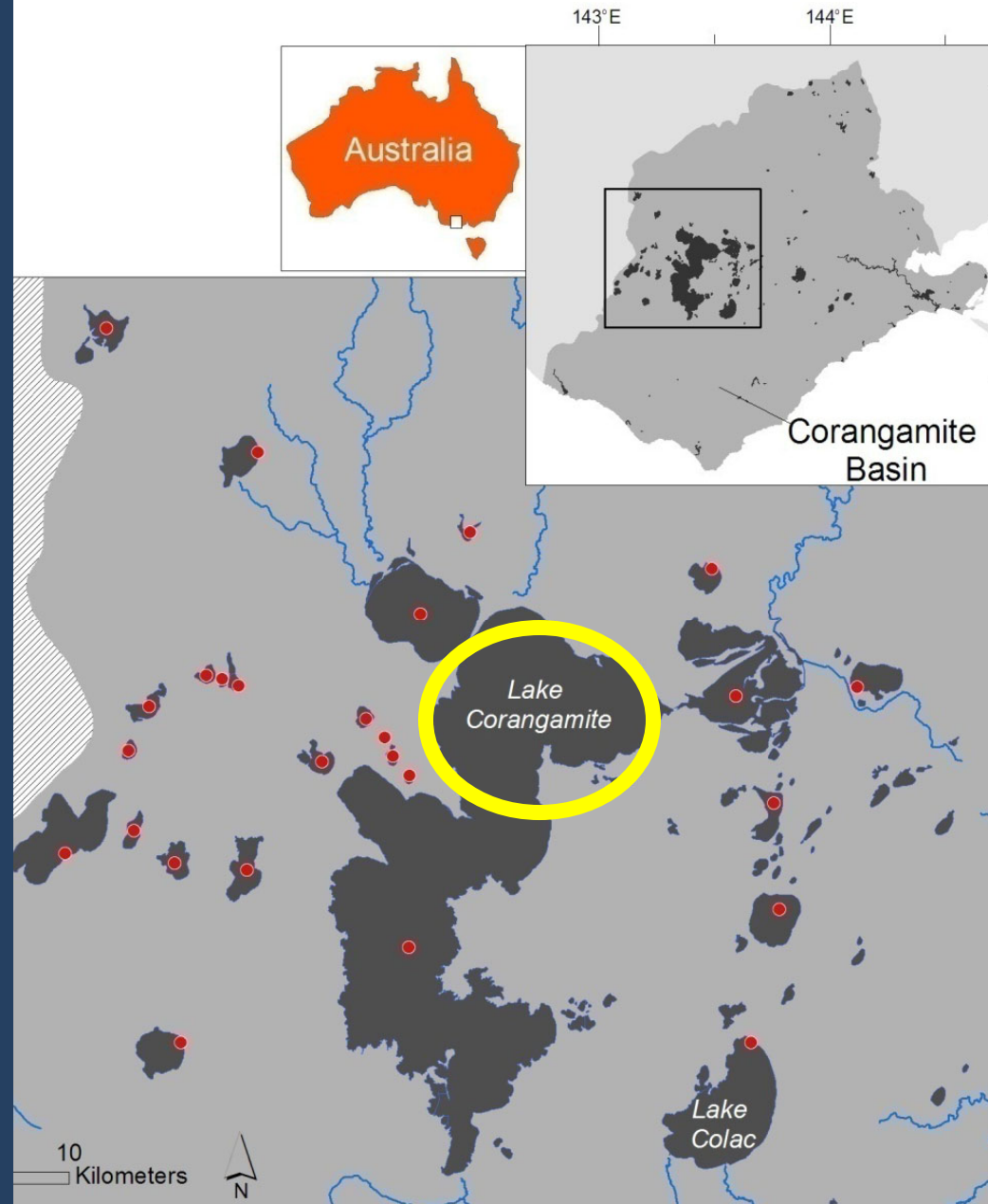
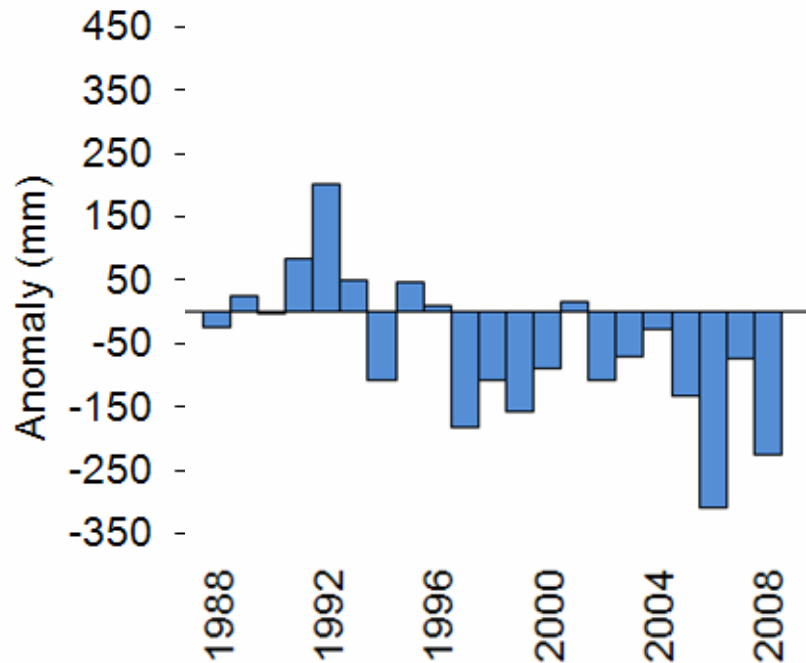
Over the long term

=> Most lakes throughflow



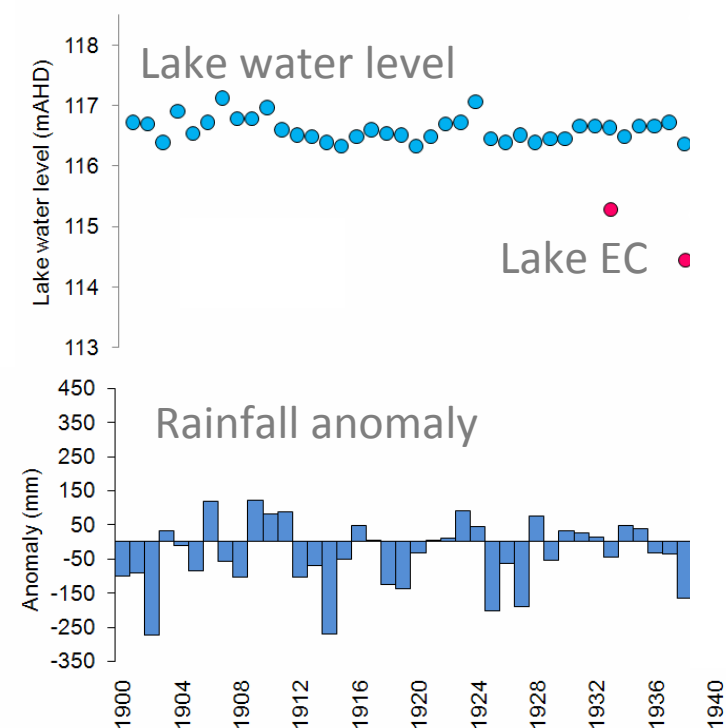
# What has happened during the drought?

e.g. Lake Corangamite



# 1900-1938: low rainfall

European settlement expansion continued from the 1830s into the early 1900s



Lake Corangamite takes its name from the Colijon tribe word koraiyn, meaning bitter or salty

EC: 78 -124 mS/cm (1933-38)



Salt beside Lake Corangamite, c. 1920  
(La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria).

1900-1937

Max change in water level (m)

↓ 0.7

Max change in EC (mS/cm)

-

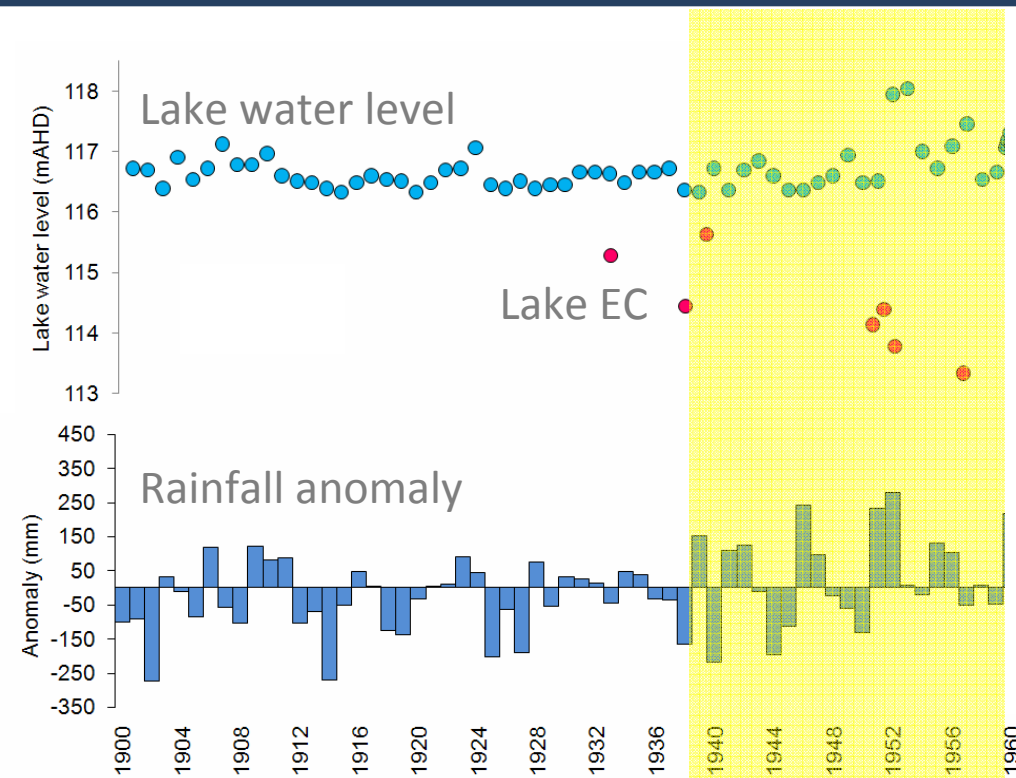
# Agriculture surrounding lakes



But, as closed lakes they are sensitive to climatic variability...



# 1939-1959: increased rainfall



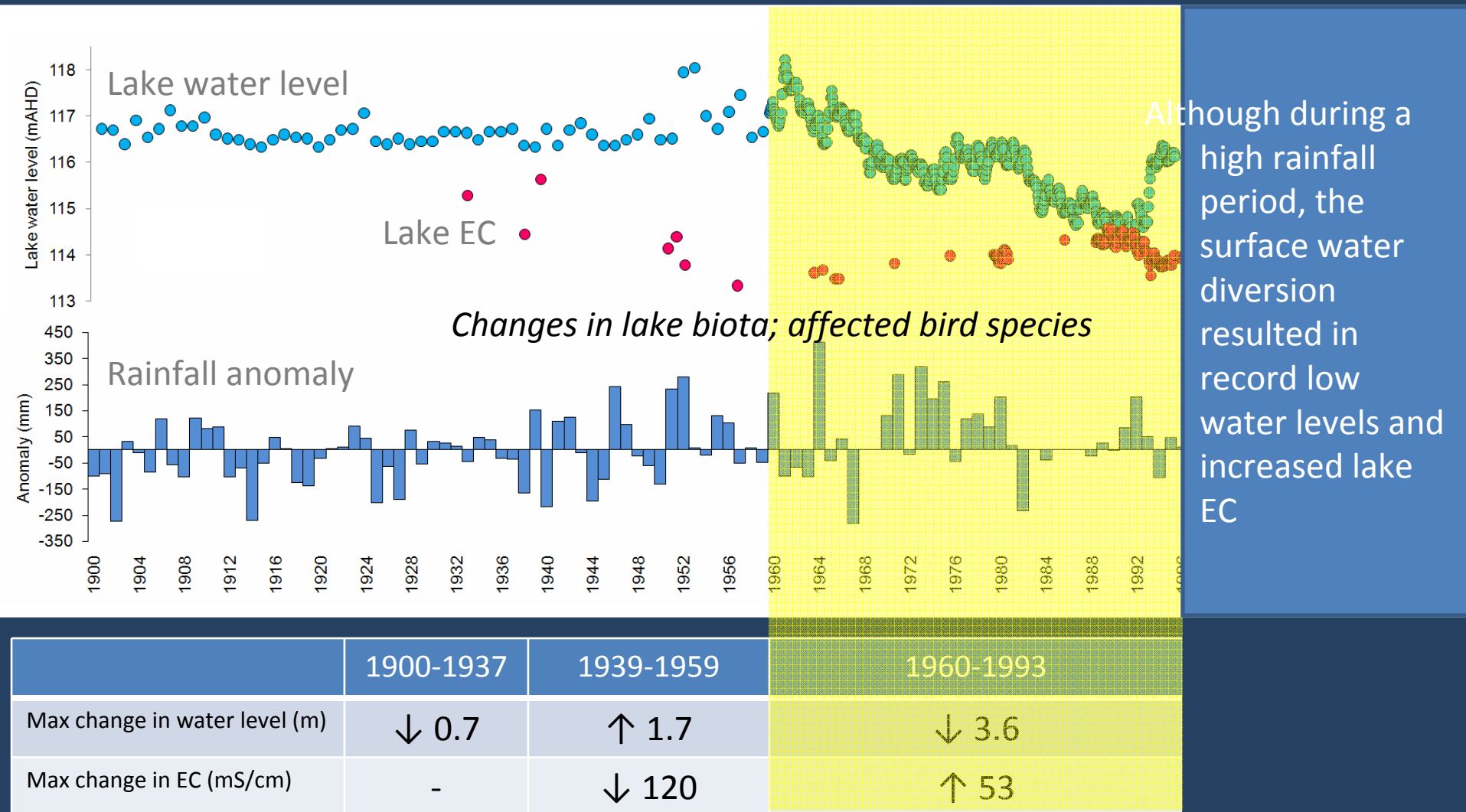
floods



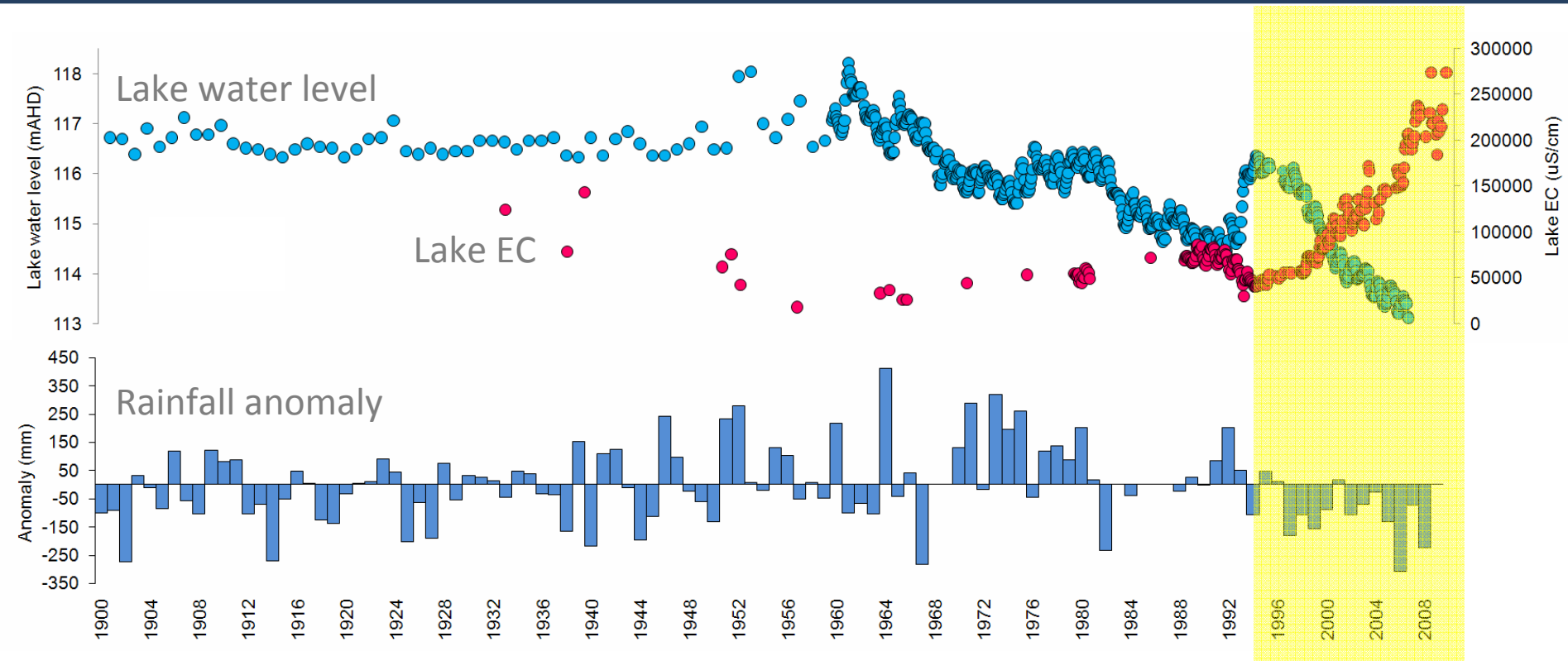
A flooded farmhouse beside Lake Corangamite 1958 (La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria).

	1900-1937	1939-1959
Max change in water level (m)	↓ 0.7	↑ 1.7
Max change in EC (mS/cm)	-	↓ 120

# 1960-1996: water diversion



# 1994 - present: drought



	1900-1937	1939-1959	1960-1993	1994-2009
Max change in water level (m)	↓ 0.7	↑ 1.7	↓ 3.6	↓ 3.2
Max change in EC (mS/cm)	-	↓ 120	↑ 53	↑ 230

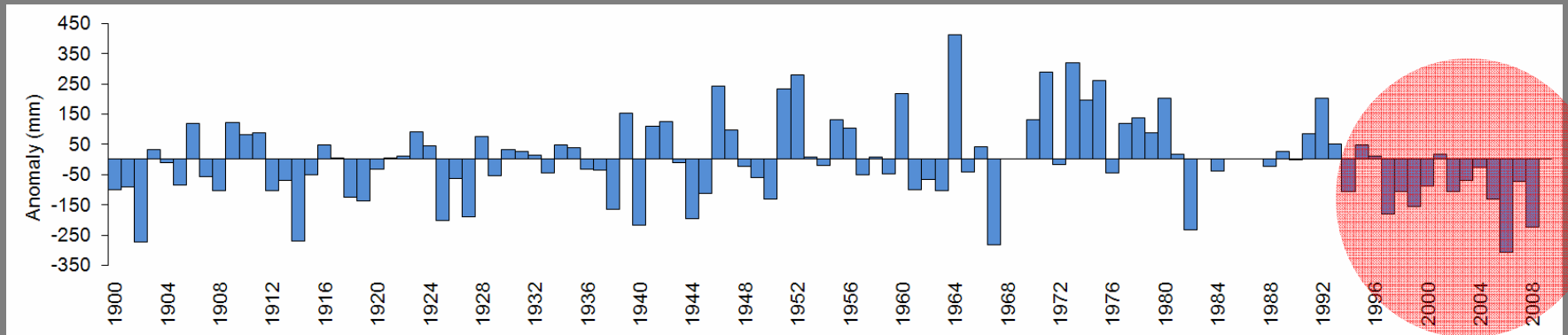
# Drought



# Water budget

Which process is controlling the decline in lake water levels?  
Is there a temporal change in these controls?

## 1. Reduced rainfall



## 2. Decrease in groundwater discharge

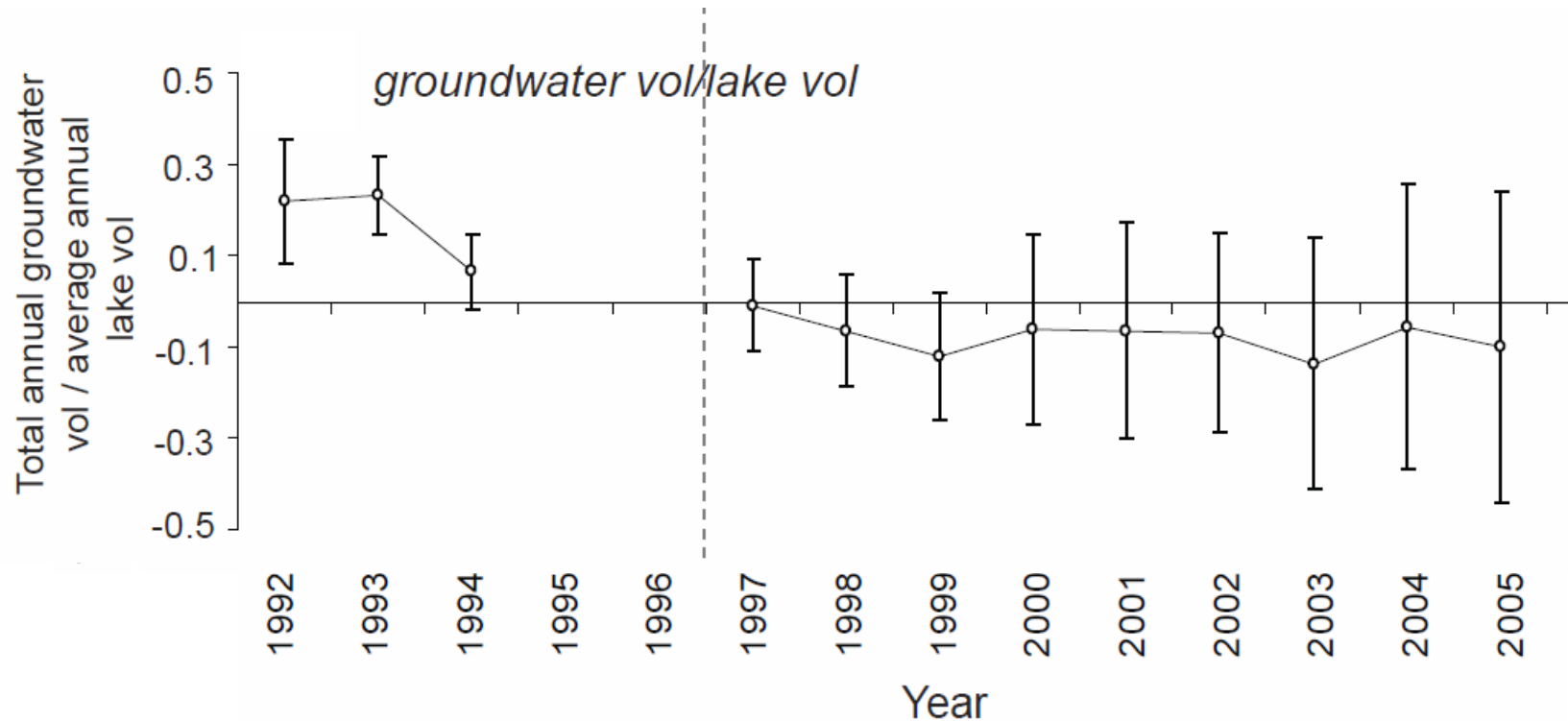
During the drought the water table has decreased  
e.g. by 1.24 m from 1992-2006 during winter months



# Water budget

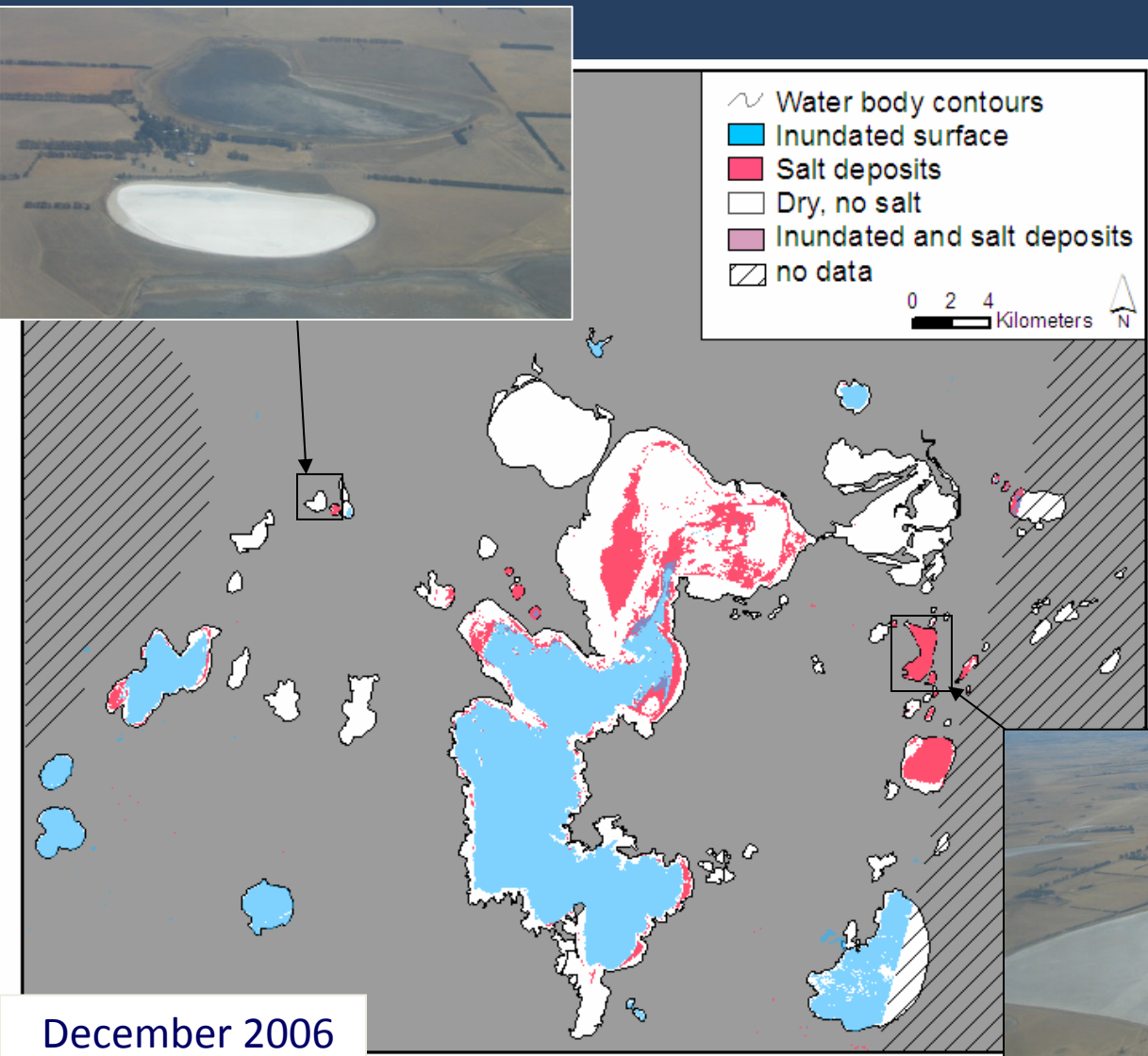
Decrease and then little change in groundwater discharge

Reduced rainfall controlling declines in lake levels



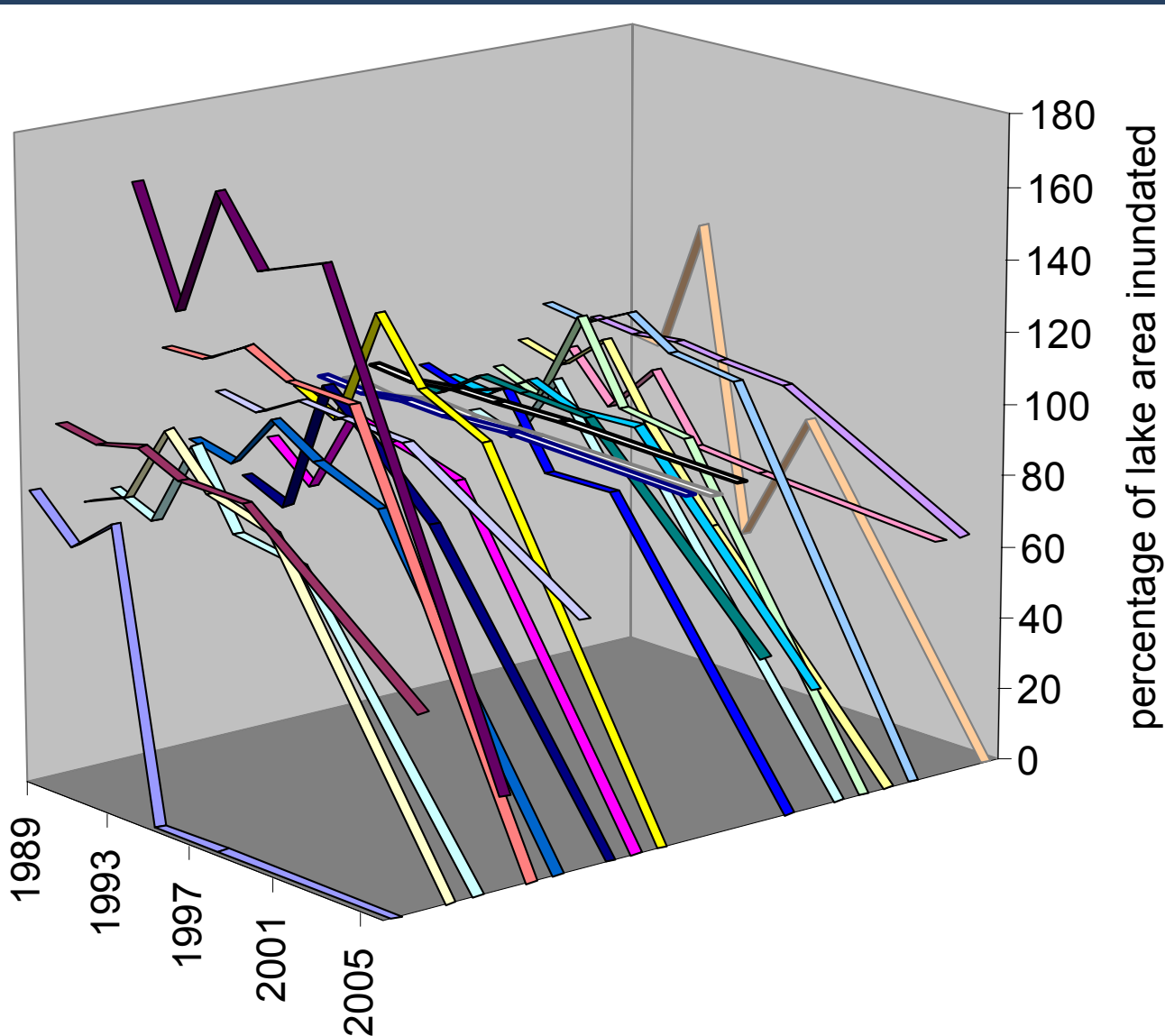
# What about the other 27 lakes?

## Regional water and evaporite mapping



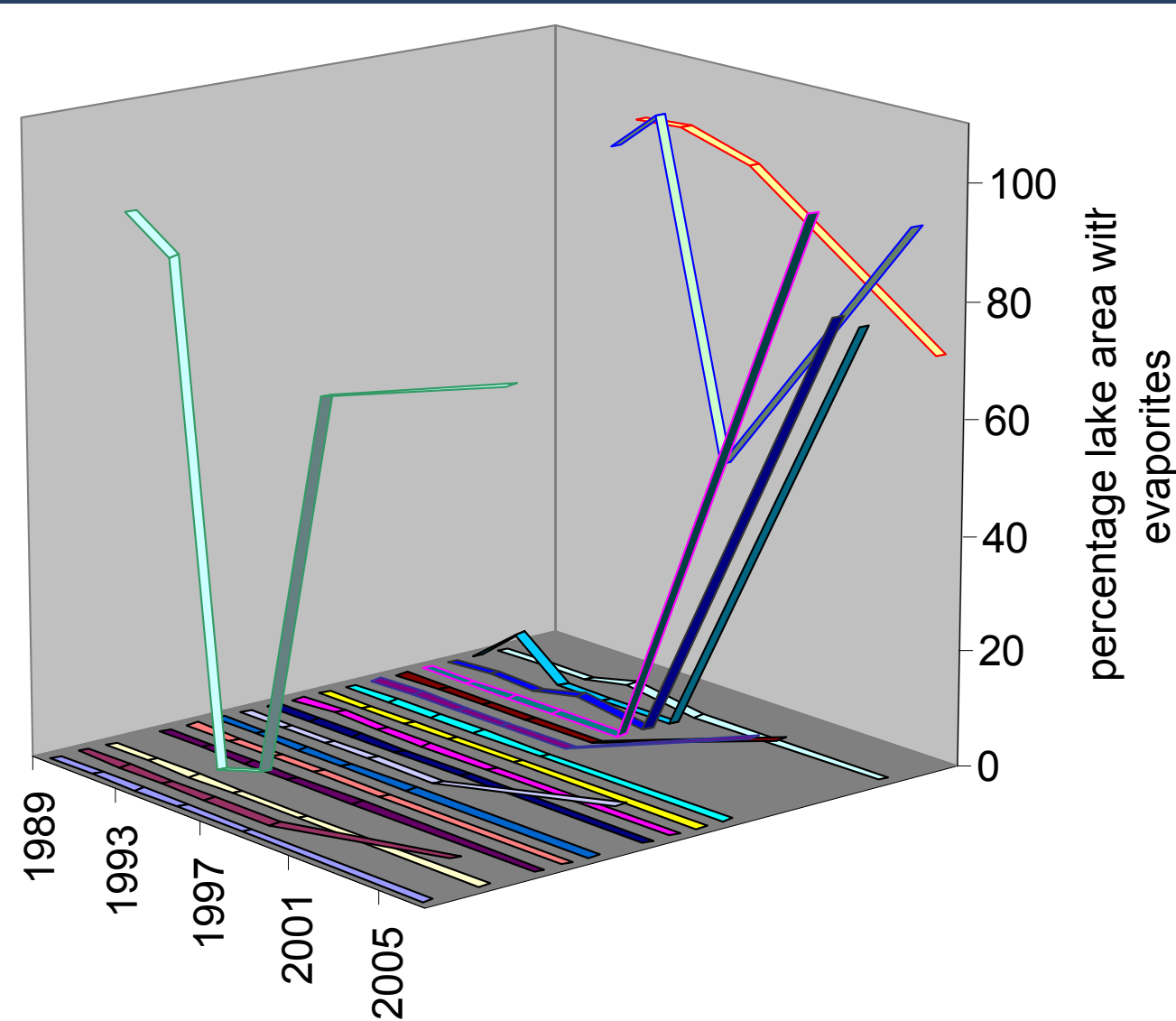
- Remote sensing data (Landsat-5TM)
- Water and evaporites mapped during summer 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2006
- Evaporites  
halite, gypsum, calcite, dolomite and magnesite

# Regional water mapping



- Most lakes water decreased by 2006
  - 16 dry
- First lake to dry is located highest in the landscape
- Most lakes dry in 2006 are smaller lakes

# Regional evaporite mapping



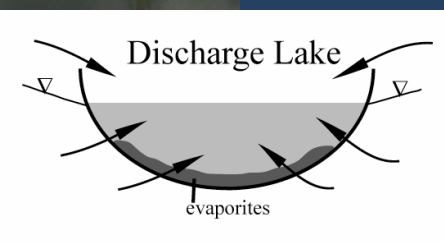
10 of the 28 lakes;  
• evaporites  
present in  
December 2006

For 7 of these lakes;

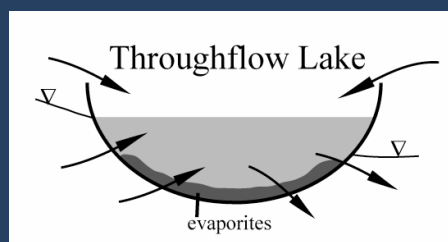
➤ evaporites only  
appear in Dec  
2006

# Conclusions

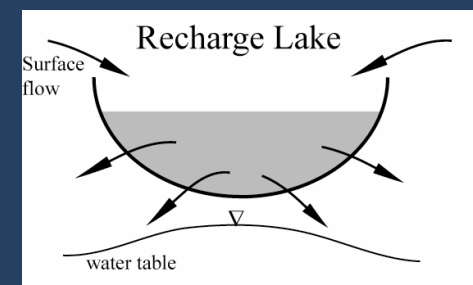
1. Groundwater-fed lakes
2. Groundwater-fed lakes also sensitive to climate variability
3. Lake Corangamite
  - Record declines in water level and increase in salinity
  - Little change in groundwater-lake interaction
4. Other lakes
  - impacts on gw-lake interaction
    - 10 of 28 had changed from discharge or throughflow to intermittent recharge lakes
  - Onset of evaporites
    - 25% of the lakes



or



drought





...

