

GREAT LAKES LITERACY: Essential Principles and Fundamental Concepts for Great Lakes Learning

Each principle is supported by fundamental concepts comparable to those in the Ocean Literacy Principles; consult the Great Lakes Literacy website [www.greatlakesliteracy.net] to view the Principles and their alignment to the National Science Education Standards.

1

THE GREAT LAKES, BODIES OF FRESH WATER WITH MANY FEATURES, ARE CONNECTED TO EACH OTHER AND TO THE WORLD OCEAN.



A. The Great Lakes are a dominant physical feature of North America and form part of the political boundary between the United States and Canada.

B. The Great Lakes system includes five Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario), Lake St. Clair and the connecting channels, along with many harbors and bays. Each lake has distinctive basin features, circulation and ecology.

C. The Great Lakes contain nearly 20 percent of the world's fresh surface water and have a coastline longer than the East Coast of the United States. Most of North America's fresh surface water (95 percent) is in the Great Lakes.

D. The Great Lakes, their respective watersheds and waterways, and the ocean are all connected. Within the Great Lakes system, water flows from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, through Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, over Niagara Falls and into Lake Ontario before flowing through the St. Lawrence River into the ocean. Rivers and streams transport nutrients, dissolved gases, salts and minerals, sediments and pollutants from watersheds into the Great Lakes.

E. The Great Lakes are an integral part of the water cycle and are connected to the region's watersheds and water systems. Changes in water systems affect the quality, quantity and movement of water, including retention time.

F. Water currents circulate within the Great Lakes and are powered by wind, waves, energy from the sun, and water density differences. The shape of a lakebed and its geographic orientation, the direction of the prevailing winds, the shores and the structures along the shores influence the path of circulation. Circulation between the lakes is driven by gravity.

G. Lake level is the height of the Great Lakes relative to sea level. Lake-level changes are caused by variations in precipitation, evaporation, runoff, and snow melt, as well as wind and waves. While tides are typically not discernable in the Great Lakes, seiches are common in the lakes.



H. The Great Lakes stratify in the summer and in winter under ice cover, forming distinct layers based on water temperature differences. Turnover occurs in the spring and fall when cooler weather minimizes temperature differences and the layers mix. Turnover is the main way that oxygen and nutrient-poor water in the deeper areas of the lakes can be mixed with oxygen and nutrient-rich surface water.

I. Although the Great Lakes are large, they are finite and their resources are limited.

2

NATURAL FORCES FORMED THE GREAT LAKES; THE LAKES CONTINUE TO SHAPE THE FEATURES OF THEIR WATERSHED.



A. Ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks form portions of the upper Great Lakes basin. Other rocks underlying the present day Great Lakes and surrounding watershed are sedimentary, originating during a time when shallow tropical seas covered the basin. Many of the rocks now exposed on land were deposited and shaped during the advance and retreat of glaciers.

B. During the Ice Age, mile-thick sheets of ice covered the Great Lakes region multiple times depressing the crust with their weight. Ancient beach ridges mark previous lake shorelines. Since glaciers retreated (about 10,000 years ago), Earth's crust has been adjusting upward in a process of isostatic rebound that continues today.

C. Lake-level changes influence the physical features of the Great Lakes coast. Lake water levels show changes and patterns that vary over periods of hours to millennia.

D. Erosion — the wearing away of rock, soil and other earth materials — occurs in coastal areas as wind, waves, and currents in rivers and the Great Lakes move sediments.

E. Sediments are a product of erosion and consist of fragments of animals, plants, rocks and minerals. Sediments are classified by grain sizes, from silt and clay to sand, cobbles and boulders. Sediments are seasonally redistributed by waves and coastal currents and help maintain beaches and coastal wetlands.

3

THE GREAT LAKES INFLUENCE LOCAL AND REGIONAL WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

A. The Great Lakes affect weather and climate by impacting the basin's energy and water cycles. Changes in the Great Lakes' water circulation, water temperatures and ice cover can produce changes in weather patterns.

B. The Great Lakes warm by absorbing solar radiation. Lake temperatures are also affected locally by the temperature of inflowing river waters. The Great Lakes lose heat by evaporation and by the warming of overlying air when the atmosphere is cool. After water vapor is released into the atmosphere, it condenses and forms precipitation, some of which falls within the Great Lakes basin.

C. The Great Lakes modify the local weather and climate. Because water temperatures change more slowly than land temperatures, lake waters gain heat in summer and release heat during cooler months. This results in cooler springs, warmer falls, delayed frosts and lake-effect snow.

D. The Great Lakes have a significant influence on regional climate by absorbing, storing and moving heat and water. Lake-effect precipitation can occur downwind when major weather systems move over the lakes.



E. The Great Lakes are influenced by larger climate change patterns affecting North America and the world. Climate patterns in the Great Lakes are changing, with warmer and drier conditions predicted.

4

WATER MAKES EARTH HABITABLE; FRESH WATER SUSTAINS LIFE ON LAND.



A. Fresh water has unique properties. Its density and electrical conductivity (a measure of salinity) are lower than that of salt water.

B. Water is essential for life. All living processes occur in an aqueous environment.



5

THE GREAT LAKES SUPPORT A BROAD DIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ECOSYSTEMS.



A. Life in the Great Lakes ranges in size from the smallest blue-green bacteria, such as *Microcystis*, to the largest animal that still lives in the Great Lakes, lake sturgeon.

B. Most life in the Great Lakes exists as microorganisms. Microorganisms, such as phytoplankton and cyanobacteria, are the most important primary producers in the lakes.

C. The Great Lakes' watershed supports organisms from every kingdom on Earth.

D. Great Lakes biology provides many examples of life cycles, adaptations and important relationships among organisms, such as symbiosis, predator-prey dynamics and energy transfer.

E. The Great Lakes ecosystem provides habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species. The Great Lakes are three-dimensional, offering vast living space and diverse habitats from the shoreline and surface down through the water column to the lake floor.

F. Great Lakes habitats are defined by environmental factors. As a result of interactions involving abiotic factors, such as temperature, clarity, depth, oxygen, pH, light, nutrients, pressure, substrate type and circulation, life in the Great Lakes is not evenly distributed temporally or spatially. Abiotic factors within the Great Lakes can change daily, seasonally or annually because of natural and human influences.

G. Ecosystem processes (abiotic conditions, prey availability and predation) influence the distribution and diversity of organisms from surface to bottom and nearshore to offshore.

H. Wetlands, including coastal marshes and freshwater estuaries, provide important and productive nursery areas for many aquatic and terrestrial species, which rely on these habitats for protective structure, hunting grounds, migration stops, and raising offspring.

I. Life cycles, behaviors, habitats and the abundance of organisms in the Great Lakes have been altered by intentional and unintentional introduction of non-native plant and animal species.

6

THE GREAT LAKES AND HUMANS IN THEIR WATERSHEDS ARE INEXTRICABLY INTERCONNECTED.

7

MUCH REMAINS TO BE LEARNED ABOUT THE GREAT LAKES.



A. Exploration and understanding of Great Lakes interactions and links among diverse ecosystems and people are ongoing. Such exploration offers great opportunities for inquiry and investigation.

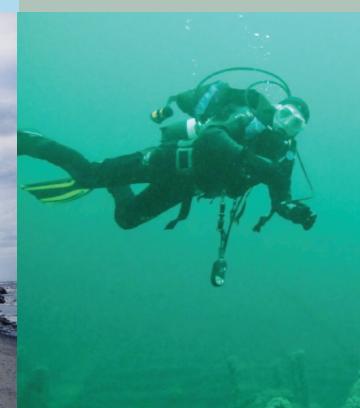
B. Understanding the Great Lakes is more than a matter of curiosity. Exploration, inquiry and monitoring promote better understanding and protection of Great Lakes ecosystems, resources and processes.

C. Over time, use of Great Lakes resources has changed significantly. The future sustainability of Great Lakes resources depends on our understanding of those resources and their potential and limitations.

D. New technologies and methods of observation are expanding our ability to explore the Great Lakes. Fresh water scientists rely on such tools to monitor conditions in the Great Lakes and provide information to policy makers and leaders in coastal communities.

E. Models help us understand the complexity of the Great Lakes. Models process observations, describe interactions among systems, expose information gaps and forecast change.

F. Exploring, understanding and communicating about the Great Lakes ecosystem are interdisciplinary efforts. They require close collaboration among professionals in science, technology, engineering and math, as well as public outreach and education.



A. The Great Lakes are a source of inspiration, recreation, rejuvenation and discovery. They are also an important element in the heritage of many cultures.

B. The waters of the Great Lakes have been significant to historical settlement and development. The lakes' names and the names of many cities, counties and landmarks along their shores have Native American or immigrant origins. This fresh water resource will continue to play a role in future habitation of the area.

C. The Great Lakes' moderating effects on climate influence the human culture, activities, agriculture and health of adjacent coastal areas.

D. Waterborne commerce moves millions of tons of cargo annually through the Great Lakes. Shipping is an economically efficient method of transporting raw materials, finished goods and agricultural products. However, shipping is also a vector for non-native species, several of which may be detrimental to the Great Lakes ecosystem.

E. The economy is diverse in the Great Lakes, with major sectors in industry, recreation and tourism, agriculture, commercial and sport fisheries, forestry, and mining.

F. The Great Lakes were dramatically degraded and challenged by human endeavors in recent times. Basic ecosystem processes have been restored through individual and collective efforts. Proper foresight and informed decision making will continue to make the Great Lakes a model of environmental protection, restoration and innovation.

