

GPLake-M workshop

Hands-on application of an ecological lake model

IIASA 8 October 2024

Dianneke van Wijk & Keerthana Suresh



NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR ECOLOGIE (NIOO-KNAW)
NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY (NIOO-KNAW)

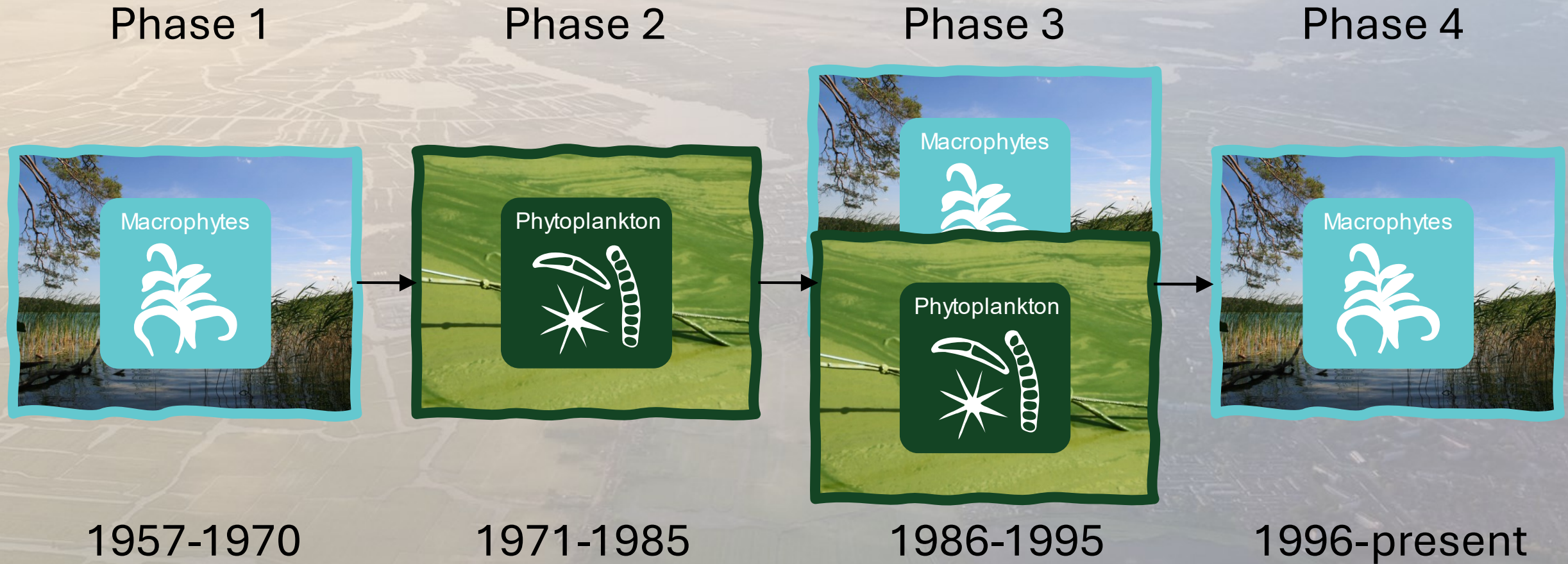
Workshop outline

- Short intro Lake Veluwe case & GPLake-M
- Interactive discussion
- Applying GPLake-M
- Reflection

Example application of GPLake-M

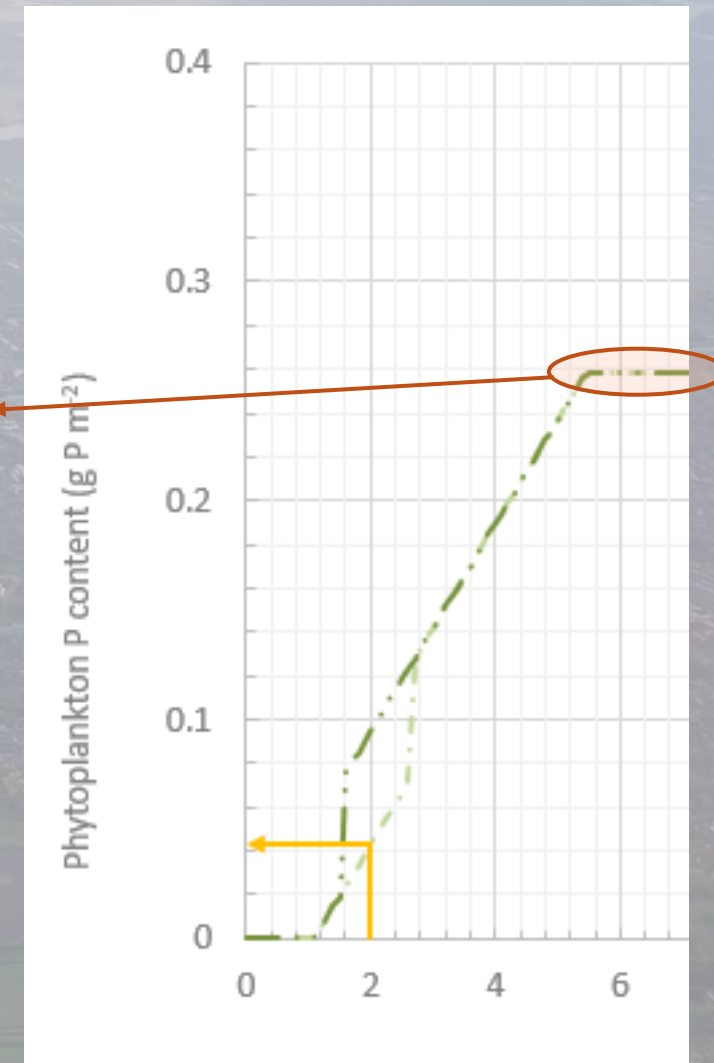
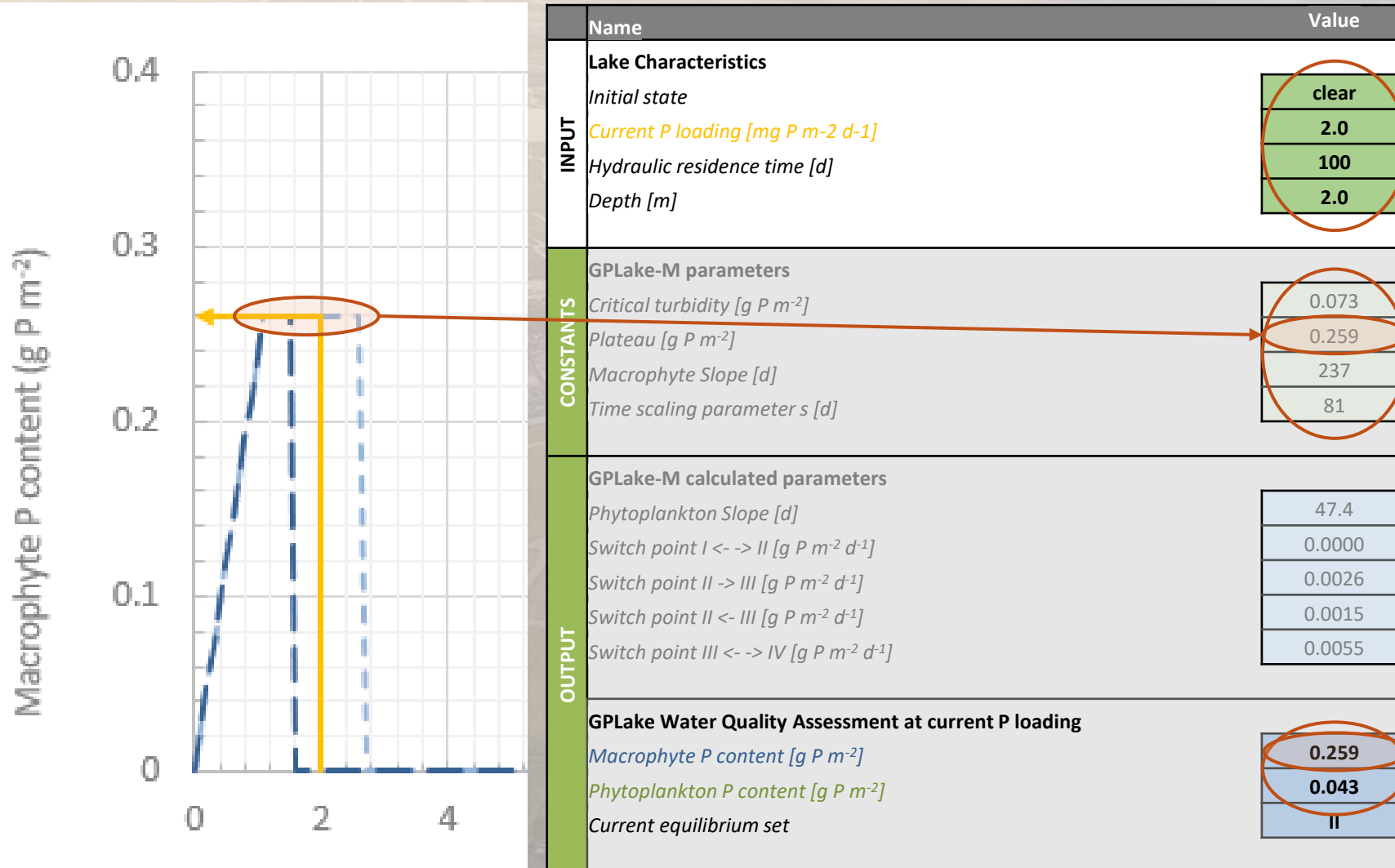
- Disclaimer: *This example is based on a real lake management case (o.a. described in Ibelings et al. 2007), but also uses fictive data. The aim is to show how the GPLake-M model can be applied.*

History of Lake Veluwe (Ibelings et al. 2007)



Can we model this with GPLake-M?

Clear and turbid states in GPLake-M (van Wijk et al. 2023)



Interactive discussion

- Kahoot!



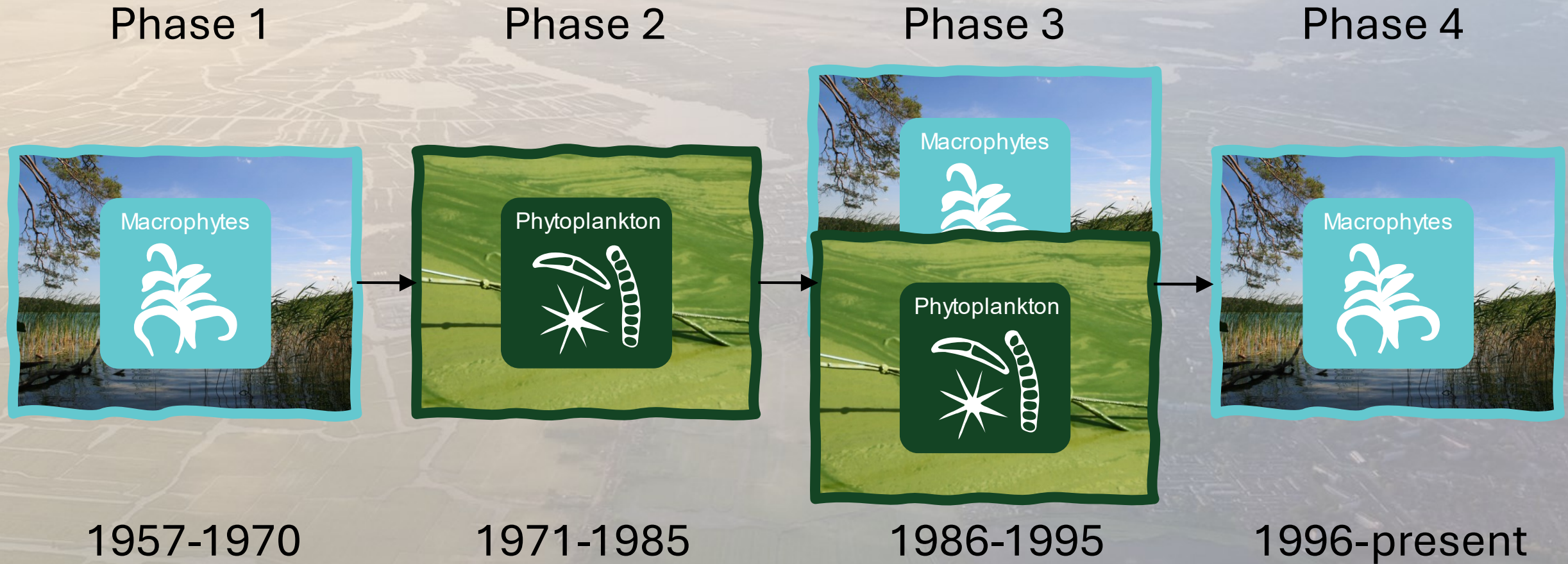
What kind of management options do you know?



How to implement these management options in the model?



History of Lake Veluwe (Ibelings et al. 2007)



Can we model this with GPLake-M?

Phase 1: 1957-1970: Initial clear state

- Check the 'default settings' of GPLake-M for an 'average Dutch lake'
- Fill in the Lake characteristics of Lake Veluwe:
 - Initial state: Clear
 - Mean depth 1.5 m (Ibelings et al. 2007)
 - Assume:
 - Hydraulic residence time: 90 days
 - P loading: $2 \text{ mg P m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Result: Clear, macrophyte dominated



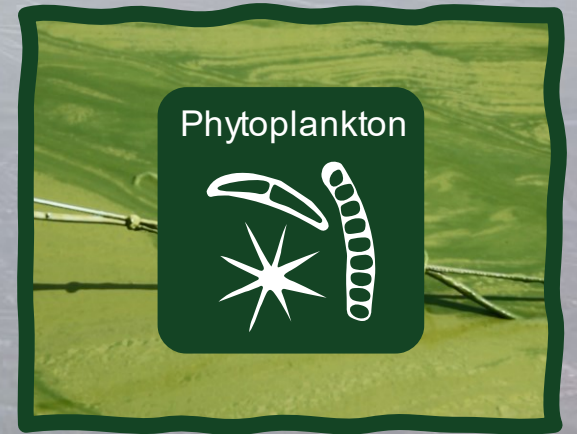
Phase 2a: 1971-1985: Increasing nutrient load

- P load increase to $3 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$ (Ibelings et al. 2007)
- Note unit conversion: $8.2 \text{ mg P m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Result: Turbid, phytoplankton blooms
- Background info: Mostly light attenuation by phytoplankton (Ibelings et al. 2007)



Phase 2b: 1979: Nutrient load reduction

- P load reduction from 3 to about 1 g m⁻² y⁻¹ (Ibelings et al. 2007)
- Note unit conversion: 2.7 mg P m⁻² d⁻¹
- Note: Change initial state to turbid (result Phase 2a)
- Result: Less phytoplankton, but turbid
- Background info: Mostly non-algal light attenuation (Ibelings et al. 2007)



Phase 2c: 1979: Non-algal light attenuation

- How to implement background turbidity in the model?
- Decrease in critical turbidity
 - Assume: 10% decrease
- Result: Less phytoplankton, but turbid



Phase 2d: 1979-1985: Flushing

- How to implement Flushing?
- Reduce hydraulic residence time
 - Assume: 58 days (Janse et al. 2008)
- Result: Less phytoplankton, but turbid



Phase 3a: 1986-1995: Nutrient load reduction

- Reduce nutrient load to $2.3 \text{ mg P m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$



- Result: Less phytoplankton, but turbid
- Background info: Shallow parts clear, deep parts turbid (Ibelings et al. 2007)

Phase 3b: 1994: Fish removal

- Removal of bioturbating fish (bream)
- Why?
 - Less sediment resuspension
- How to implement?
 - Set critical turbidity back to default
- Result: Clear, macrophyte dominated
- Background info: Rapid expansion of macrophytes to deeper parts of the lake and return of zebra mussels (Ibelings et al. 2007)



Phase 4: 1996-present

- How resilient is the lake to changes in nutrient loading?
 - Test by stepwise increasing nutrient loadings
 - Note: Change initial state to clear (result Phase 3d)
- Result: Final clear state
 - Up to P loading threshold for turbidification: $3.42 \text{ mg P m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (Janse et al. 2008)



History of Lake Veluwe (Ibelings et al. 2007)

Phase 1



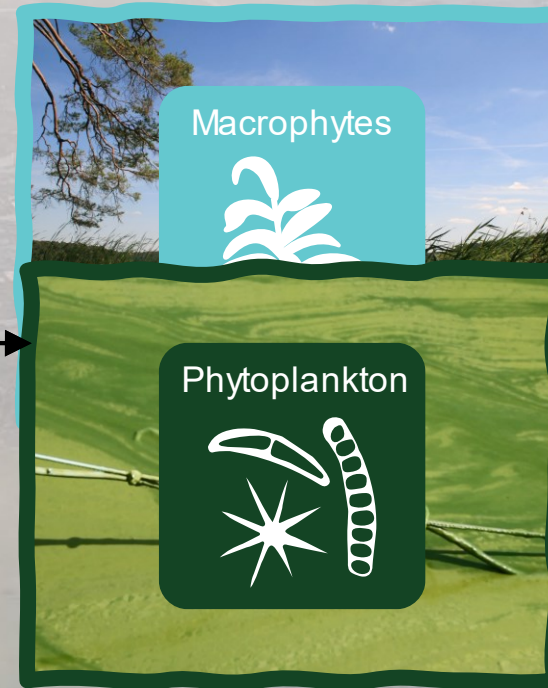
1957-1970

Phase 2



1971-1985

Phase 3



1986-1995

Phase 4



1996-present

Well done!

Reflection time...



References

- **Ibelings, B.W., Portielje, R., Lammens, E.H., *et al.*, 2007.** Resilience of alternative stable states during the recovery of shallow lakes from eutrophication: Lake Veluwe as a case study. *Ecosystems*, 10, 4-16.
- **Janse, J. H., Domis, L. N. D. S., Scheffer, M., *et al.*, 2008.** Critical phosphorus loading of different types of shallow lakes and the consequences for management estimated with the ecosystem model PCLake. *Limnologica*, 38(3-4), 203-219.
- **van Wijk, D., Chang, M., Janssen, A.B.G., *et al.*, 2023.** Regime shifts in shallow lakes explained by critical turbidity. *Water Research*. 119950.