

#### climate change initiative

## → LAKES

### **Lakes CCI**

Stefan Simis (PML), Jean-Francois Cretaux (LEGOS) – **Science leads**Bruno Coulon (CLS), Beatriz Calmettes (CLS) – **Project Management**Claudia Giardino (CNR), Chris Merchant (Reading), Herve Yesou (SERTIT), Claude Duguay (H2O Geomatics), Eirik Malnes (NORCE), Pablo Blanco (Altamira),
Albert Scrieciu (GeoEcoMar), Kerstin Stelzer (BC), Vagelis Spyrakos (UoS), <u>Lionel Zawadzki (CLS)</u>

































Lakes are sentinels, regulators and integrators of climate change (Williamson et al, 2009)

- Many lake hydrological and biophysical variables are potential indicators of current climate change
- Lakes regulate greenhouse
- Lake sediments are archives of past climate (integration)

# Lakes Essential Climate Variables requirements (GCOS):

- Daily water level changes
- Daily water extent changes
- Weekly water temperature
- Weekly Water colour
- Freeze-up / break-up dates, monthly ice thickness







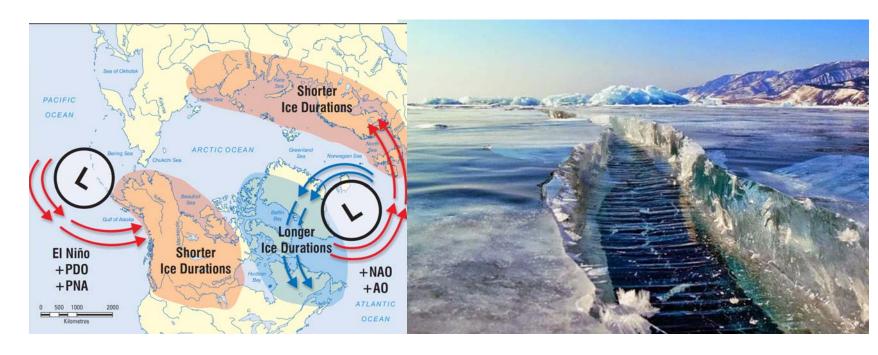
 Are these variables measurable from remote sensing with sufficient confidence to address climate questions?

- Need for large and long observation dataset to disentangle natural and anthropogenic change
- → Provide the first consistent, longest attainable time-series of the largest possible number of lakes covering all parameters under the Lakes ECV





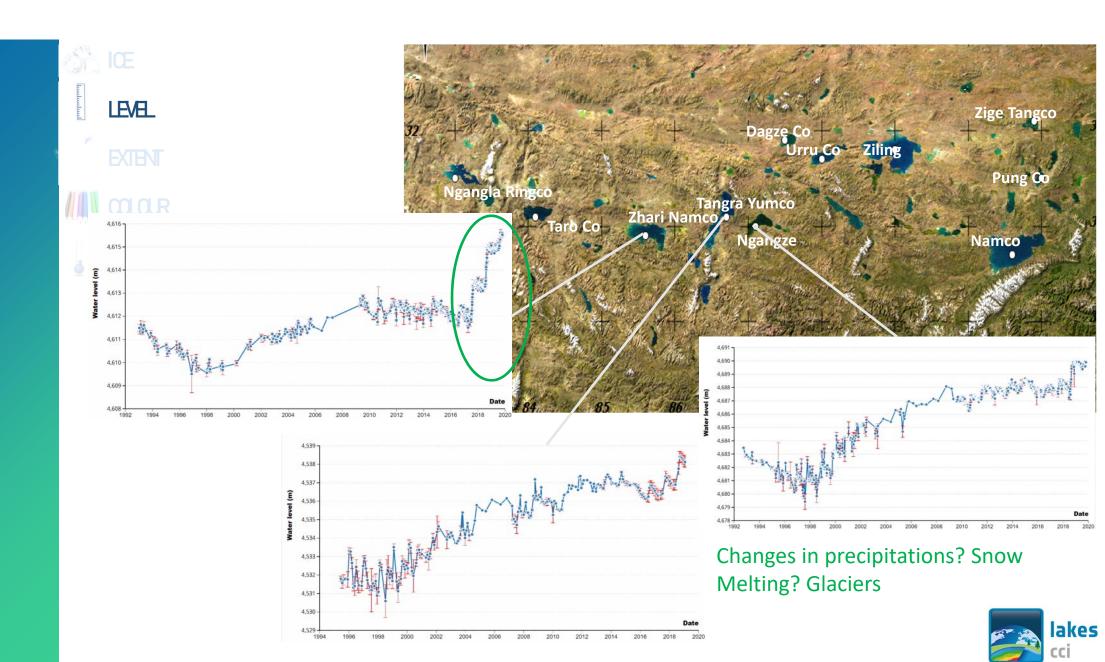


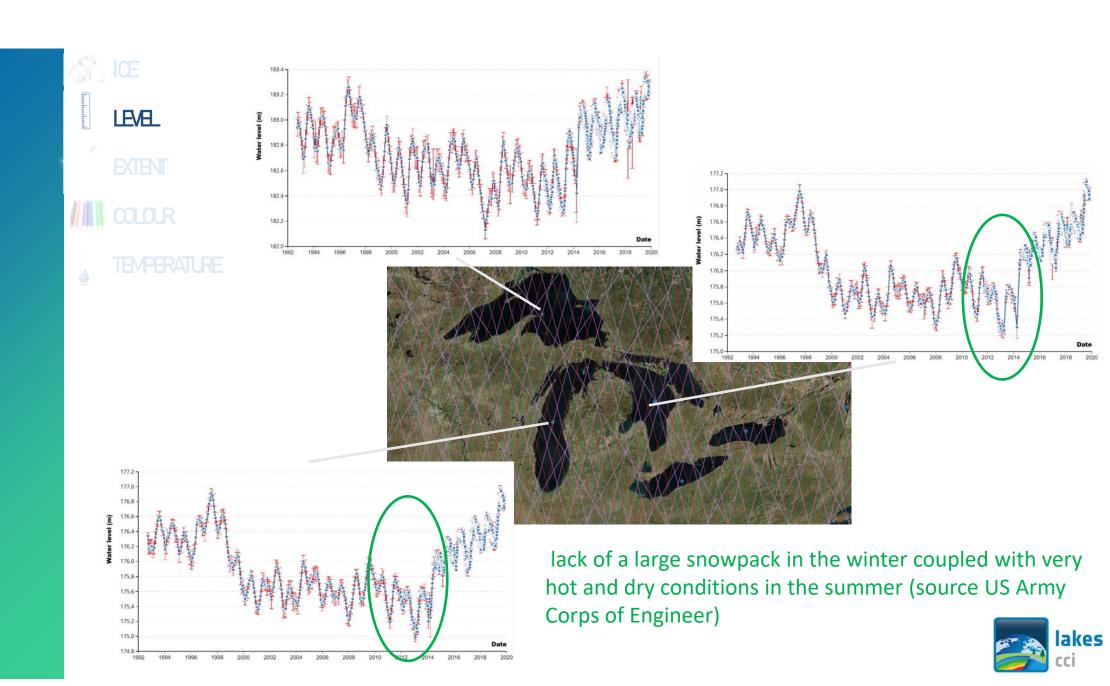


Freeze-up/break-up, (ice duration) are robust indicators of climate variability and change

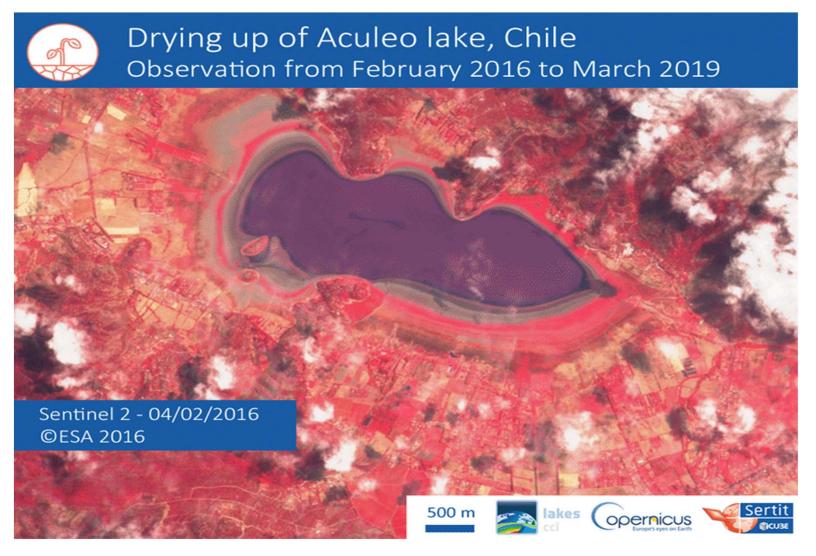
Ice cover extent/concentration has an important impact of lake-atmosphere interactions









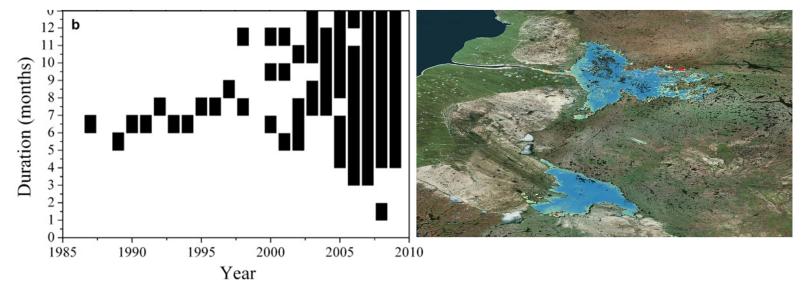






Lake colour links the physical, chemical and biological processes Seasonality and short-lived events (blooms) or long-term trends (eutrophication, brownification). Long time-series without gaps needed.

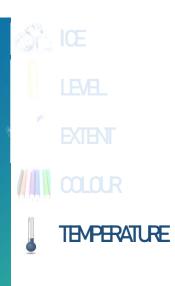


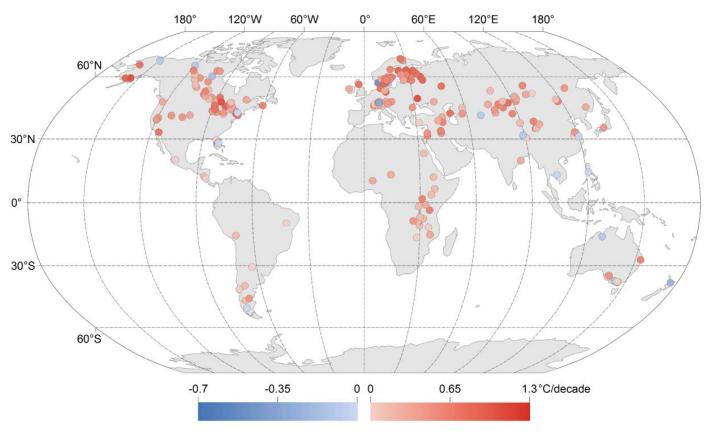


Duration of cyanobacterial blooms in lake Taihu (RPC) from 1987 to 2009 (Zhang et al. 2012)

Lake Water Turbidity (Copernicus Global Land Product)



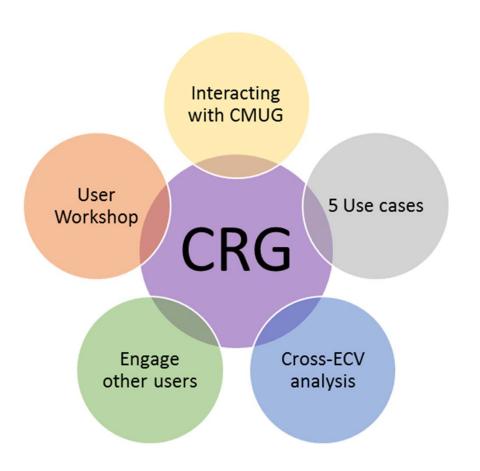




Lake Surface Water Temperature trends, courtesy of O'Reilly

Lakes surface temperatures are increasing with a global average of 0.34 K/decade





**Target Users** 

Climate modelers

Lake scientists

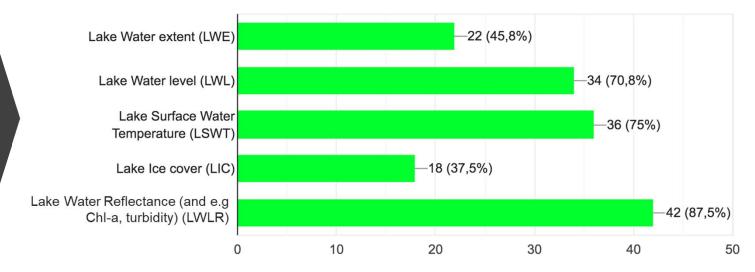
**Catchment modelers** 

Lake stakeholders

http://cci.esa.int/lakes

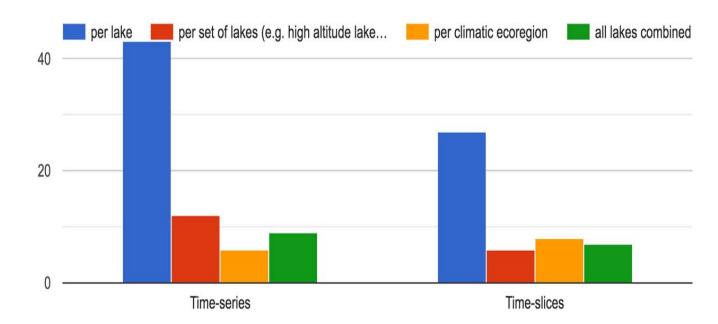


Users are interested in multiple lakes parameters



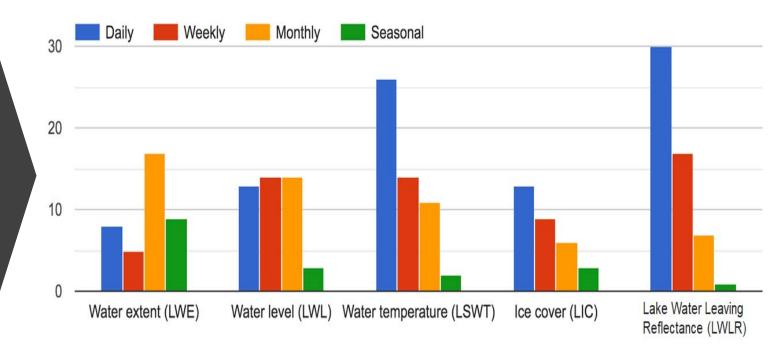


User
Requirements
on spatial
aggregation





User requirements on temporal resolution

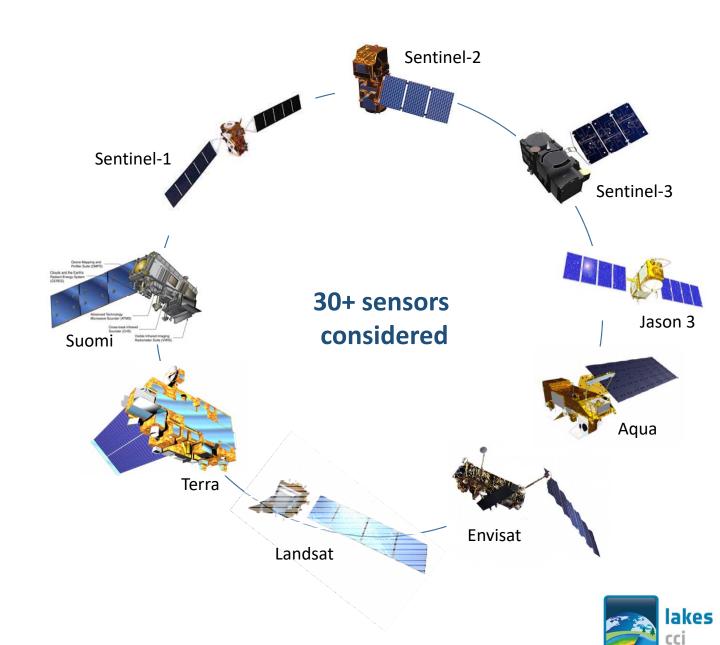




# **Project Dataset**

#### **Limitations:**

- Observations are not synchronous,
- revisiting times differ,
- there are continuity issues (no-sensor gaps)
- There are standards discrepancies
- newer satellites offer more capabilities
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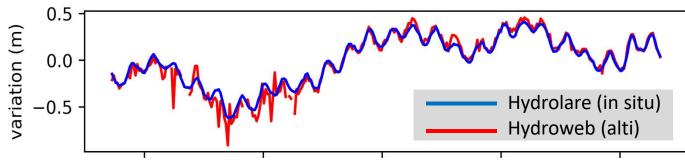


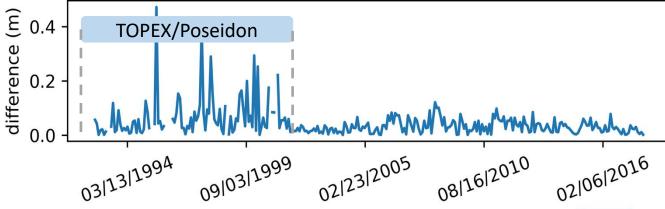
#### **Example:**

- Comparison between lake water level from altimetry (Hydroweb) and in situ (Hydrolare)
- → Uneven performance of altimetry dataset
- Product should be improved thanks the TOPEX/Poseidon reprocessing

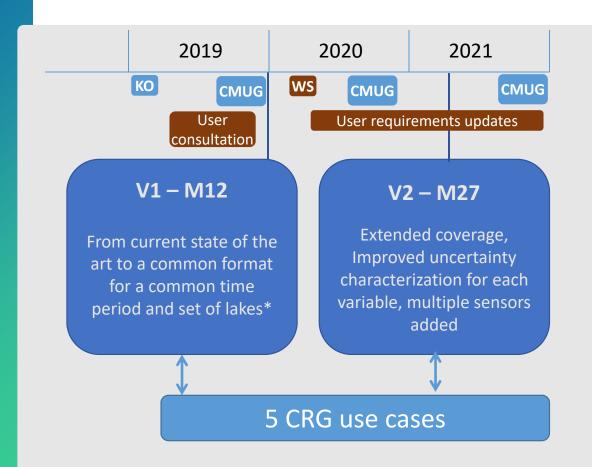
#### Lake Water Level – Issyk-Kul











#### Innovations per production team:

- Adding satellite sensors into data set
- Improving uncertainty characterization
- Innovations for Lakes ECV consistency:
  - Optimizing common output grids
  - Identifying prominent data gaps
  - Common and broad climatic coverage
- Input (priorities) from CRG, CMUG
   and other user groups essential for v1
   -> v2 evolution







cci.esa.int/lakes



Copernicus Climate Change Service -Lakes: Operational Climate Data Records (NTC)





Copernicus Global Land Service -Lakes: Operational products











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#### **Outlook**

- The variables needed to understand the role of the lakes in climate change are numerous: level, extent, temperatures, ice, water colour ...etc
- A single consistent resource for Lake ECV data will be established thanks to remote sensing techniques: major challenge to align techniques and products
- Complementarity with in situ in terms of products and validation

































