

The trends and dependencies between air and water temperatures in lakes in northern Poland from 1961–2000

Mieczysław Dabrowski¹, Włodzimierz Marszelewski² and Rajmund Skowron²

¹Institute of Meteorology and Water Management in Warsaw, Branch in Białystok, ul. Ciołkowskiego 2/3, 15-245 Białystok, Poland

²Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Department of Hydrology and Water Management, ul. Fredry 6, 87-100 Torun, Poland

E-mail for corresponding author: marszel@geo.uni.torun.pl

Abstract

Over 40 years, from 1961–2000, daily mean values of surface lake water temperatures at 0.4 m depth in six lakes in northern Poland were recorded with nearby mean daily air temperatures at 2 m. Air temperatures increased on average from 0.020 to 0.025 °C year⁻¹ while lake-water temperatures varied more but increased by 0.005 to 0.028 °C year⁻¹. For shorter periods (for instance, for 10 days) the pattern of trend directions and values was more complex, depending on the morphometric and trophic conditions of the lakes. It has been concluded that changes in lake water temperatures during climate warming may be documented by studies of lakes located relatively closely together (up to 300 kilometres).

Keywords: physical limnology, climate changes, lake water, temperature

Introduction

Meteorological observations over the last 200 years indicate considerable climate warming. In Central Europe, the increase in annual mean air temperature is 0.7 °C/100 years for Warsaw and Berlin (Potsdam), and 0.9 °C/100 years for Cracow (Marsz and Styczynska, 2000). Climate warming in the latter half of the twentieth century, mainly by reinforcement of zonal atmospheric circulation and an increase in climate oceanic properties, was greatest in winter, particularly in January and February (Fortuniak *et al.*, 2001; Degirmendžic *et al.*, 2000).

Climate warming caused changes in the thermal regime of lake waters and in the course of glacial phenomena in the northern hemisphere (Magnuson *et al.*, 2000), including among others:

- earlier water warming in spring (Gronskaya *et al.*, 2001);
- increase in water temperature both on the surface and at deeper levels in lakes (Endoh *et al.*, 1999);
- lengthening of the period in summer when lake water temperatures exceeded 10°C (Järvet, 2000);

- shortening of periods with ice cover and decrease in its thickness (Todd and Mackay, 2003).

Water temperature in the lakes is vulnerable to all climatic changes. *Fortunately, such changes have been documented for large lakes located hundreds or thousands of kilometres apart.* The present study examines the records of six smaller lakes (from 2.4 up to 71.4 km²) located relatively close together. This research aims to define trends, to establish relations between changes in lake-water and air temperatures and to assess the influence of morphometric or hydrological properties of the lakes on the effects of climate warming.

The study area

The six lakes studied lie in the young glaciation area in northern Poland, in the zone of a transitional temperate climate with a distinct increase in continental climate properties to the east. The distance between the most westerly Lake Lebsko and the most easterly Lake Studzieniczne is about 370 km (Fig. 1). Their morphometric properties indicate the considerable diversity of the lake

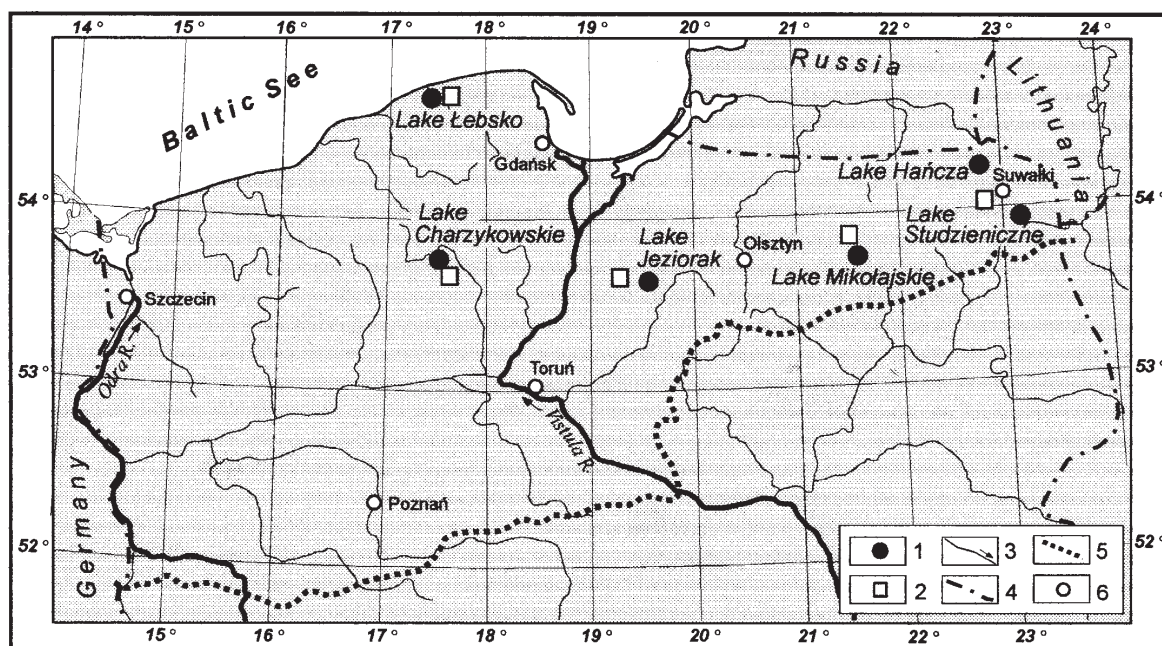


Fig. 1. Location of the lakes: 1–lakes (numbered according to Table 1); 2–meteorological stations; 3–rivers; 4–country borders; 5–maximum extent of the Weichselian Glaciation; 6–towns.

basins (Table 1). One of the lakes, Lake Hancza (106.1 m), is the deepest in the European Lowland while Lake Lebsko (6.3 m) is a very shallow coastal lake. All the lakes are of a flow-through type. They are characterised by considerable diversity of water exchange intensity (from 10 up to 270% per year), basin management, problems of contamination by sewage and water quality (Table 2).

Investigation methods

For 40 years, 1961–2000, daily measurements of water temperature (at 06:00 hr GMT) were made at a depth of 0.4 m in each of the six lakes and mean daily air temperatures were measured at 2 m at meteorological stations nearby. (Table.1, Fig 1.) Every month was divided into three 10-day periods: the first averages days 1–10 (P1), the second, days 11–20 (P2) and the third, days 21–28, 29, 30 or 31 (P3), depending on the number of days in the month. The following statistics were calculated for each of these ‘10-day’ periods :

- mean lake-water temperatures in each ‘10-day’ period from 1961–2000 (WTmP);
- mean air temperatures in each period from 1961–2000 (ATmP);
- mean lake-water temperatures +in the marked periods for 40 years (WTmP40);

- mean air temperatures in the marked periods for 40 years (ATmP40);
- mean yearly water temperature values (WTmy);
- mean yearly air temperature values (ATmy).

Also, mean water and air temperatures were calculated for the entire period of the investigation.

The trends in the changes in lake-water and air temperatures were determined for the periods indicated above and dependencies between those values were explored using computer software Corel Quattro Pro 8 and Excel 2000.. The hydrological year was from 1 November to 31 October.

Results

Clearly, over the 40 years the pattern of air temperatures increases in Central Europe and in the region of the Baltic Sea. The mean annual air temperature trend was upwards, depending on location, and averaged from 0.8 up to 1.0°C, i.e. 0.020–0.025°C·year⁻¹ (Fig. 2). In comparison, the water temperature increased by 0.2–0.3°C in lakes Hancza, Studzieniczne, Charzykowskie and Mikołajskie, by up to 0.9 in Lake Lebsko and by up to 1.1°C in Lake Jeziorak. Therefore, correlation between the patterns of lake-water and air temperatures in the years 1961–2000 differs in particular cases. The correlation coefficients (R) vary from

Table 1. Location of the lakes (and meteorological stations) and selected morphometric data of the lakes.

Lake No. (see Fig.1)	Name of lake (meteorological station)	Geographical coordinates ϕN λE	Water-table m a.s.l.	Lake surface km ²	Volume m ³ 10 ⁶	Depth (m) <i>max. mean</i>	Relative depth	Slope of the lake <i>floor</i>
1	Lebsko (Leba)	54°43' 17°25' 54°45' 17°32'	0.2	70.2	117.5	6.3 1.6	0.0007	0°09'
2	Charzykowskie (Chojnice)	53°46' 17°30' 53°42' 17°33'	120.0	13.4	134.5	30.5 9.8	0.008	2°11'
3	Jeziorak (Prabuty)	53°42' 19°37' 53°44' 19°13'	99.2	31.5	141.6	12.9 4.3	0.002	1°14'
4	Mikolajskie (Mikolajki)	53°46' 21°36' 53°47' 21°35'	115.7	4.2	55.7	25.9 11.2	0.012	2°46'
5	Studzieniczne (Suwalki)	53°52' 23°07' 54°08' 22°57'	123.4	2.4	22.1	30.5 8.7	0.020	3°35'
6	Hancza (Suwalki)	54°16' 22°49' 54°08' 22°57'	227.3	2.9	120.4	106.1 38.7	0.063	12°55'

Table 2. General characteristics of the lakes and their basins. Water quality data, from August 1997-2001, are mean values for water surface layer. Symbols: TP – total phosphorus, TN – total nitrogen, SD – Secchi disc.

Lake	Genetic (and mictic) type	Annual range of lake stage (cm)	Annual water exchange (%)	Schindler	Lake basin index	Lake Utilisation management	Sewage Threat	Water quality (mg dm ⁻³)(SD in m)
Lebsko	coastal (polymictic)	86	450	13.7	dominance of farm lands	tourism, recreation	through inflow	TP 0.175 TN 2.70 SD 0.60
Charzykowskie	channel (dymictic)	39	70	6.9	dominance of woods	tourism, recreation	through inflow	TP 0.106 TN 0.82 SD 3.00
Jeziorak	channel (polymictic)	49	35	2.2	dominance of woods	sailing, tourism, recreation	no impurities	TP 0.130 TN 1.94 SD 0.70
Mikolajskie	channel (dymictic)	38	270	32.2	Various	sailing, tourism, recreation	municipal sewage in the past	TP 0.23 TN 1.57 SD 1.30
Studzieniczne	channel (dymictic)	20	26	1.5	dominance of woods	tourism, recreation	no impurities	TP 0.076 TN 0.96 SD 3.00
Hancza	channel (dymictic)	55	10	0.3	Various	no utilisation	no impurities	TP 0.045 TN 1.68 SD 4.80

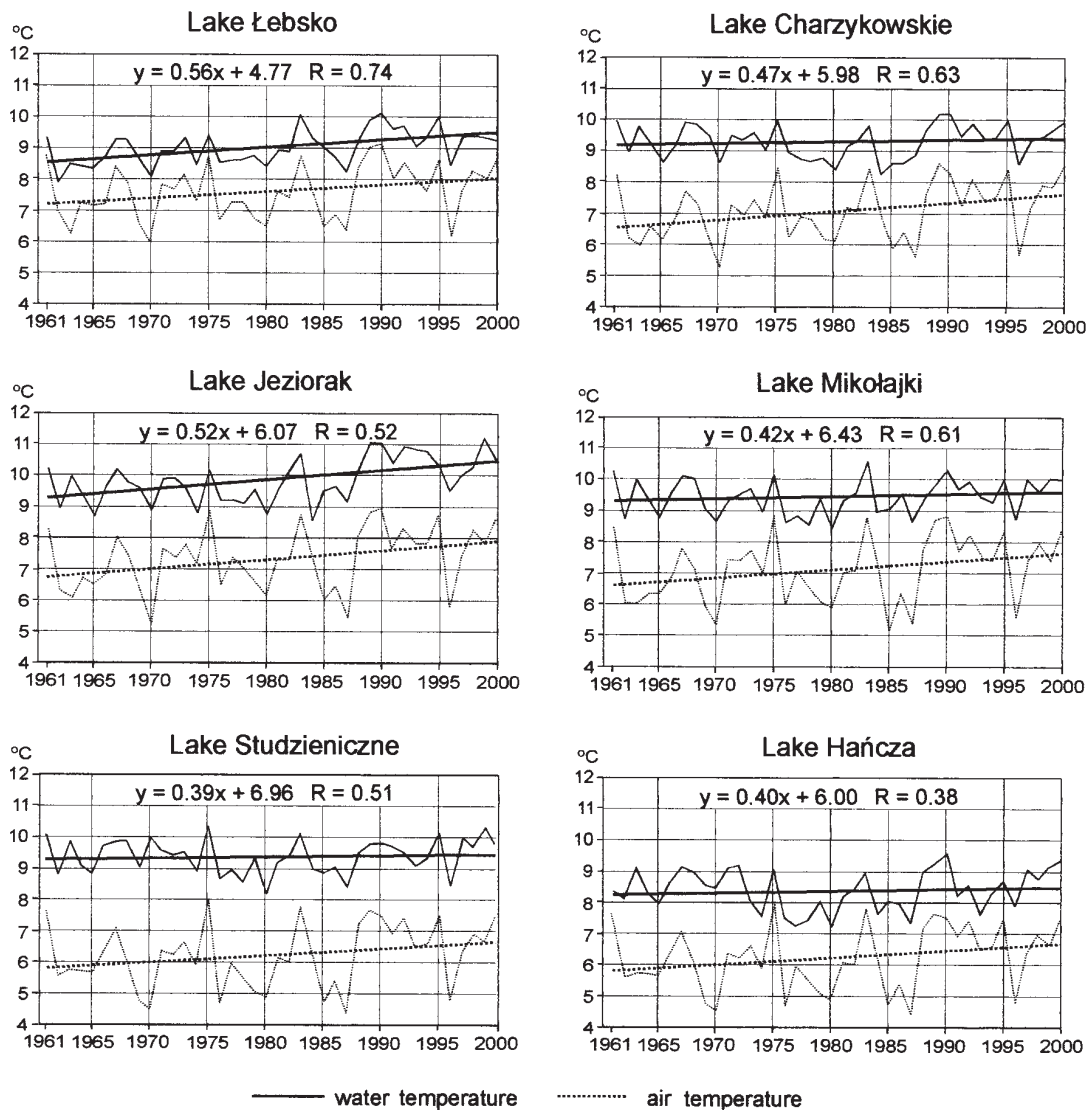


Fig. 2. The pattern of mean annual water temperatures (WT_{my}) and mean annual air temperatures (AT_{my}), as well as their dependencies and trends.

0.74 for Lake Lebsko to 0.38 for Lake Hancza.

Analysis of '10-day' mean air temperatures over the forty years (AT_{mP40}) shows that, in as many as 24 of the 36 '10-day' periods, mean air temperature showed an increase (Fig. 3). The biggest increase in air temperature was in the second period of January (from 0.06°C year⁻¹ in Leba to 0.16°C year⁻¹ in Suwałki) and in the third period of February (from 0.08°C year⁻¹ in Leba to 0.15°C year⁻¹ in Prabuty). Negative trends were greatest in autumn, from the second period of October to the second period of December, as well as at the beginning and at the end of summer, in late June and early July, and in the first 20 days of September (Fig. 3) The fastest fall, in the first twenty days of November, was from 0.02 to 0.07°C year⁻¹, depending on location.

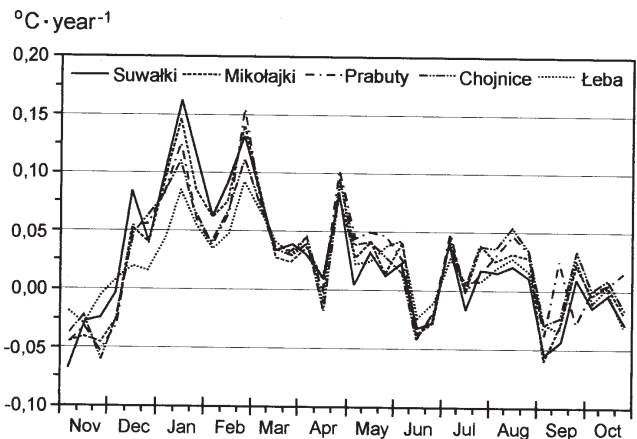


Fig. 3. Mean period (1961–2000) trends in air temperature at the meteorological stations.

The pattern of mean lake water temperatures in the years 1961–2000 (WTmP40) shows three distinct phases (Table 3, Fig. 4).

The first phase (autumn), from mid-September to the end of December, is characterised by a negative trend in water temperature in five out of the six lakes studied. It is most obvious in early November, with decreases of 0.03°C year⁻¹ in Lake Lebsko down to 0.06°C year⁻¹ in Lake Hancza (Fig. 4). However, at the same time, the water temperature in Lake Jeziorak shows no trend.

The second phase (winter – spring) starts at the beginning of January until early June (16 ‘10-day’ periods). Water temperatures rose in all the lakes. At the end of April and early May, the increase in lake-water temperature averaged 0.048 to 0.06°C year⁻¹ and, in Lake Hancza, the 40-year average was 0.08°C year⁻¹ for the first ten days of June (Fig. 4).

The third phase (summer) is shortest (nine periods), from mid-June to early September. It is characterised by variability in trend directions and values of water temperature. Other

Table 3. Value of mean ‘10-day’ period lake water temperature trends (°C year⁻¹) in the hydrological years 1961–2000.

Month	Period	Lake Hancza	Lake Studzienne	Lake Mikolajskie	Lake Jeziorak	Lake Charzykowskie	Lake Lebsko
November	1	-0.061	-0.040	-0.021	0.001	-0.056	-0.018
	2	-0.048	-0.044	-0.027	0.007	-0.059	-0.003
	3	-0.052	-0.021	-0.022	0.014	-0.042	-0.004
December	1	-0.054	-0.007	-0.015	0.025	-0.024	0.010
	2	-0.022	-0.006	-0.002	0.031	-0.010	0.020
	3	-0.020	-0.006	-0.002	0.024	0.013	0.016
January	1	-0.008	0.000	0.007	0.039	0.022	0.044
	2	0.012	0.004	0.014	0.052	0.021	0.045
	3	0.002	0.002	0.017	0.050	0.016	0.020
February	1	-0.009	0.000	0.016	0.045	0.010	0.027
	2	0.014	0.008	0.014	0.050	0.008	0.032
	3	0.007	0.010	0.015	0.052	0.013	0.049
March	1	0.010	0.010	0.021	0.050	0.023	0.048
	2	0.013	0.006	0.023	0.038	0.018	0.042
	3	0.008	0.014	0.022	0.050	0.019	0.061
April	1	0.016	0.034	0.025	0.021	0.025	0.038
	2	0.013	0.033	0.018	0.012	0.014	0.017
	3	0.033	0.060	0.048	0.018	0.018	0.057
May	1	0.064	0.054	0.051	0.043	0.064	0.064
	2	0.076	0.023	0.028	0.050	0.063	0.037
	3	0.077	0.034	0.037	0.044	0.053	0.048
July	1	0.081	0.055	0.046	0.028	0.023	0.034
	2	0.027	0.020	-0.007	0.003	0.001	-0.022
	3	-0.020	-0.031	-0.044	-0.032	-0.033	-0.012
July	1	0.018	0.014	0.009	0.027	0.001	0.038
	2	0.026	0.016	0.021	0.024	0.003	0.020
	3	-0.010	-0.002	-0.004	0.020	0.009	0.020
August	1	0.035	0.027	0.020	0.046	0.038	0.030
	2	0.040	0.022	0.016	0.063	0.030	0.031
	3	0.040	0.022	0.028	0.060	0.025	0.043
September	1	0.009	-0.016	-0.008	0.018	-0.010	-0.006
	2	-0.012	-0.049	-0.015	0.001	-0.022	-0.013
	3	-0.009	-0.023	-0.009	0.022	-0.009	0.022
October	1	-0.023	-0.031	-0.009	0.020	0.020	0.002
	2	-0.023	-0.029	-0.010	0.018	-0.022	0.010
	3	-0.032	-0.027	-0.018	0.018	-0.034	-0.022

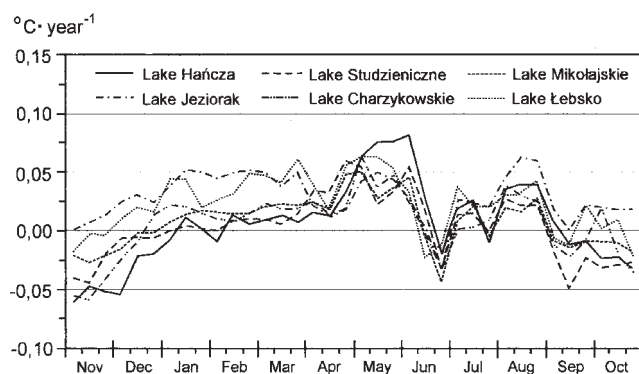


Fig. 4. Mean period (1961–2000) trends in water temperatures in the lakes.

than for temperature decreases in all the lakes in late June and, in some of them, in late July, the trends in the remaining '10-day' periods are positive. While over the years 1961–2000 both air and lake water temperatures increased, the trend directions and values differed. Examples can be drawn for the two lakes furthest apart with different morphometric and trophic properties, the coastal and shallow Lake Lebsko – and the channel and deepest Lake Hancza.

In both the lakes (as in the others), water temperatures rise in spring and summer (for instance at the end of April and at the end of August), and they correlate well with air temperature. However, in winter, positive trends in lake-water temperature may be less well defined, notwithstanding a considerable increase in air temperature (e.g. in Lake Hancza in late February).

Negative trends in lake-water temperature also correlate well with air temperature (e.g. in early November and in late June). Only in mid-June do the trends of air and water temperature in Lake Hancza diverge, which is exceptional (Fig. 5).

The 40-year trends of '10-day' measurements of air and lake-water temperatures vary considerably, both spatially (among the lakes studied) and temporally (Fig. 6). The weakest relations were found for the lakes located furthest from the Baltic: Hancza and Studzieniczne. In Lake Hancza, the correlation for 14 '10-day' periods in a year is less than 0.2, and at the turn of autumn and winter it is roughly zero. The strongest relationship between water and air temperatures occurs in the coastal lake, Lebsko, where, over 27 '10-day' periods, the correlation coefficient (R) varies between 0.61 and 0.82 (Fig. 6).

The correlation coefficient between lake-water and air temperature varies least in summer but considerably more in autumn (e.g. 0.2 for Lake Hancza and up to 0.81 for Lake Lebsko in mid-October) (Fig. 6).

Discussion

Positive trends in water temperatures in the lakes are a result of climate warming. However, a detailed analysis of their pattern shows considerable variability in both values and directions during particular periods. The most important reasons for such diversity are the increase in air temperature and in the oceanic properties of the climate in this part of Europe, the different morphometric properties of the lakes and the degradation of lake-water quality resulting from growing eutrophication.

The lakes studied are located roughly parallel to the Baltic and within approximately 370 km from east to west (Fig. 1). From the coast of the Baltic Sea in an easterly direction, there is a fall in mean annual air temperatures, a rise in their annual amplitudes, the climate becomes more continental and the period of a thermal winter lengthens. Moreover, as these research results indicate, climate warming has various paces.

In winter, the air temperature rose more in the eastern than in the western part of the area studied. In the second period of January, over the years 1961–2000, the mean air temperature at the meteorological station in Suwalki rose by $0.08^{\circ}\text{C year}^{-1}$ on average faster than at the maritime station in Leba. A similar trend occurred in the third period of February (Fig. 3). Despite such a fast rise, the air temperature in Suwalki remained negative, while, near the sea (Leba), it rose from -1.6 to $+2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ in late February (Fig. 5). These changes are confirmed by the reduction in the period of ice cover on Lake Hancza (-0.44 day year^{-1}) and Lake Lebsko (-0.87 day year^{-1}) (Skowron, 2003). Hence, considerable differences in the pattern of trends in water and air temperatures occurred in these lakes at the end of winter (late February) (Fig. 5).

The influence of morphometric and trophic factors on the increase in water temperature is clearly greater in shallow and large lakes. In particular, this refers to Lakes Lebsko (mean depth 1.6 m) and Jeziorak (mean depth 4.3 m, Table 1), in which the mean annual water temperature increased considerably (Table 4).

The faster pace of the increase in mean annual water temperature in lakes Lebsko and Jeziorak is also related to the changes in values of air temperatures in winter. During the years 1961–2000, the frequency of occurrence of positive mean monthly air temperatures in January and February increased. Changes of this type are particularly conspicuous in the western part of the area analysed (Table 5). They caused reductions in, or more frequently, the absence of ice cover on the lake in winter.

In the eastern part of the area analysed, the increase in mean monthly temperatures in January and February

The trends and dependencies between air and water temperatures in lakes in northern Poland in 1961–2000

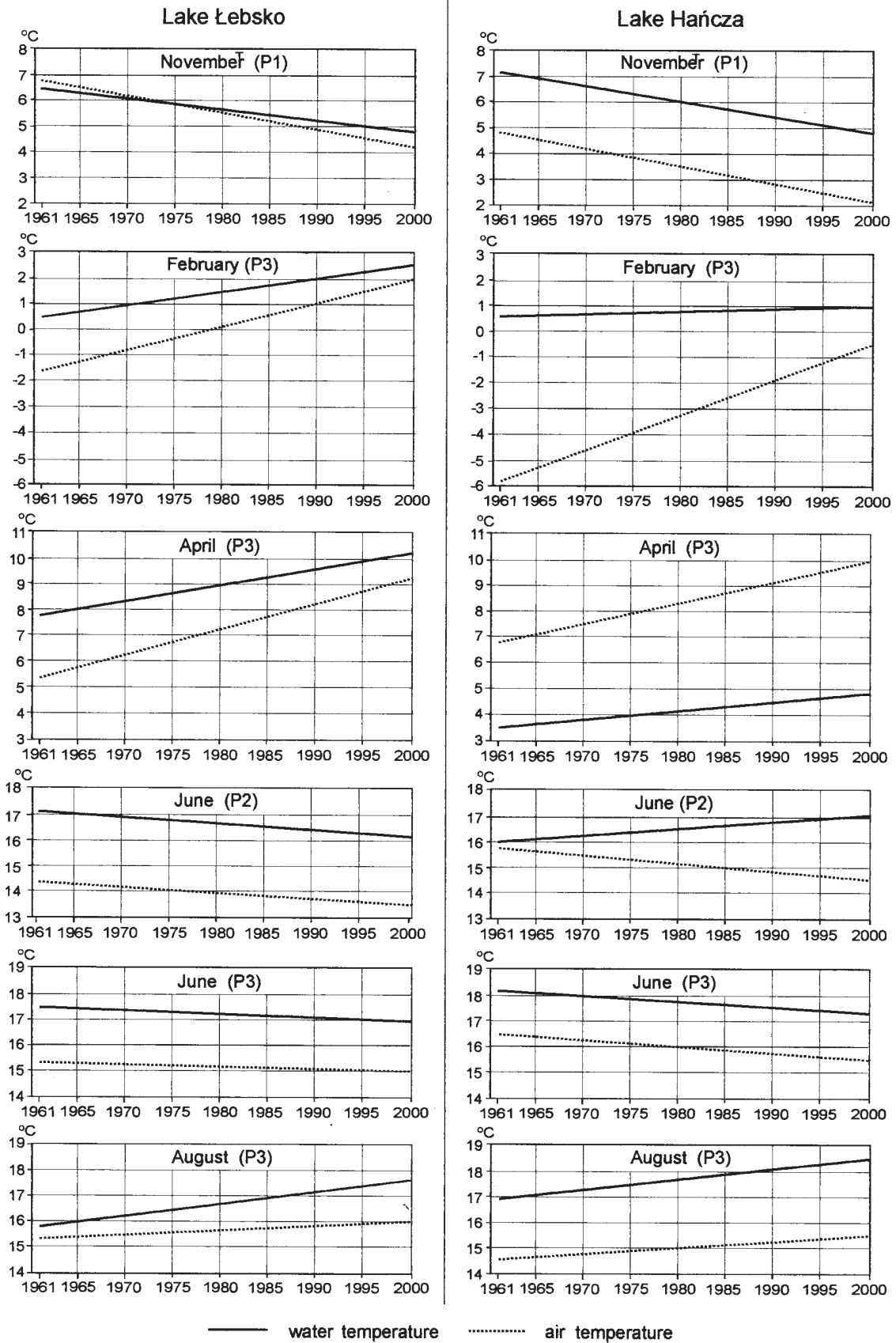


Fig. 5. The trends of mean period lake water temperatures and mean period air temperatures in the years 1961–2000 (for the cases selected).

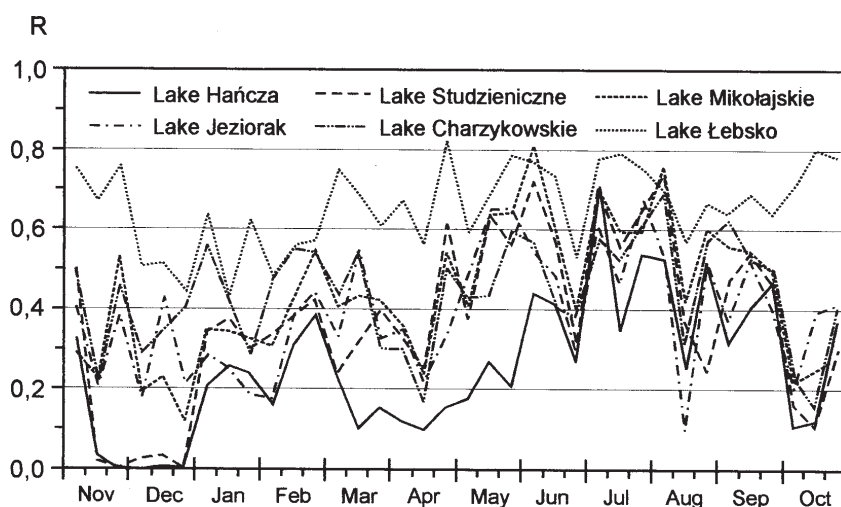


Fig. 6. Dependencies between mean lake water temperatures (WTmP40) and mean air temperatures (ATmP40) in the marked periods in the years 1961–2000.

Table 4. Mean annual trend of lake-water (WT) and air temperature (AT)

No.	Lake	WT (°C)	AT (°C)
1	Lebsko	+0.023	+0.021
2	Charzykowskie	+0.006	+0.027
3	Jeziorak	+0.029	+0.029
4	Mikołajskie	+0.008	+0.026
5	Studzieniczne	+0.004	+0.025
6	Hancza	+0.006	+0.025

Table 5. Frequency (%) of occurrence of negative mean period air temperatures in January and February for the years 1961–2000.

Meteorological station	1961–70	1971–80	1981–90	1991–00
Leba	70.0	53.3	56.7	38.3
Chojnice	83.3	73.3	68.3	56.7
Prabuty	85.5	70.0	63.3	55.0
Mikołajki	90.0	76.7	66.7	58.3
Suwalki	93.3	85.0	68.3	71.7

remained negative. If current increases in air temperature continue, January and February mean temperatures may, in future, be above 0°C.

The increase in lake-water temperatures also seems to be related to the general trophic condition of the lakes, including among others, water transparency. Strongly eutrophic lakes with very low transparency (Lebsko and Jeziorak) had the highest trends in increases in water

temperatures (Table 2, Fig. 2). Between 1980 and 2000, water transparency in Lake Lebsko was only 0.4–0.6 m, and in Lake Jeziorak 0.5–1.0 m. Yet, Lake Charzykowskie, located between the above lakes, shows transparency of approximately 3 m in summer. It is one of the factors which slows lake-water temperatures in comparison to air temperatures (Fig. 2). A slower increase in water temperature also occurred in the oligotrophic Lake Hancza (Table 4).

Conclusions

Water temperatures in lakes indicate modifications in lake ecosystems because of climatic changes and their increased influences on both abiotic and biotic properties, including water thickness, water mass dynamics and the pattern of physiological and phenological processes of organisms (Hughes, 2000).

Numerous factors affect the changes in lake-water temperatures and, as they interact in various ways, it is difficult to arrange them hierarchically. Their synchronisation in time and space poses another difficulty.

In previous studies, the effects of climatic warming have been illustrated from lakes hundreds or thousands of kilometres apart. The present work concludes that similar differences can occur in relatively small areas, with comparatively small climatic diversity. Considerable differences in water temperature changes were recorded in lakes, under identical climatic changes, because changes in lake-water temperature can occur at different rates. The main factors modifying the effect of changes in lake-water temperatures include morphometric and trophic properties. That the height above sea level of the water table is an

important factor is confirmed by the results of the investigation for Lake Charzykowskie which is 120 m higher than Lake Lebsko.

Application of mean period values of air and water temperatures demonstrated the complexity of the problem and permitted a more accurate presentation of the relations and processes resulting from climate warming.

References

- Degirmendžic, J., Kozuchowski, K. and Marciniak, K., 2000. Changes of air temperature and atmospheric precipitation in Poland on the background of circulations conditions (1959-1968, 1989-1998). *Acta Universitatis Nicolai Copernici, Geografia*, **31**, 91–110.
- Endoh, S., Yamashita, S., Kawakami, M. and Okumura, Y., 1999. Recent Warming of Lake Biwa Water. *Jap. J. Limnol.*, **60**, 223–228.
- Fortuniak, K., Kozuchowski, K. and Zmudzka, E., 2001. Trend and periodicity of changes in air temperature in Poland in the second half of 20th century. *Przegląd Geofizyczny*, **46**, 283–303.
- Gronskaya, T.P., George, D.G and Arvola, L., 2001. *The influence of long-term changes in the weather on the thermal characteristics of lakes in the UK, Finland and Russia*, 9th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes, Shiga Prefectural Government, Japan, Session 5, 43–46.
- Hughes, L., 2000. Biological consequences of global warming: is the signal already apparent? *Tree*, **15**, 56–61.
- Järvet, A., 2000. Water regime of Lake Võrtsjärv - Estonia. *Geogr. Stud.*, **8**, 72–88.
- Magnuson, J.J., Robertson, D.M., Benson, B.J., Wynne, R.H., Livingstone, D.M., Arai, T., Assel, R.A., Barry, R.G., Card, V., Kursisto, E., Granin, N.G., Prowse, T.D., Steward, K.M. and Vuglinski, V.S., 2000. Historical trends in lake and river ice cover in the Northern Hemisphere. *Science*, **289**, 263–267.
- Marsz, A. and Styczynska, A., 2000. Phases of continentality and oceanicity of the climate over the Baltic region in XIXth and XXth centuries. *Acta Universitatis Nicolai Copernici, Geografia*, **31**, 183–201.
- Skowron, R., 2003. Ice sheet in the lakes of Polish lowland. Distribution, differences and trends. *Limnol. Rev.*, **3**, 205–212.
- Todd, M.C. and Mackay A.W., 2003. Large-scale climate controls on Lake Bajkal ice cover. *J. Climate*, **16**, 3186–3199.