

The Northeastern Lowland Observatory

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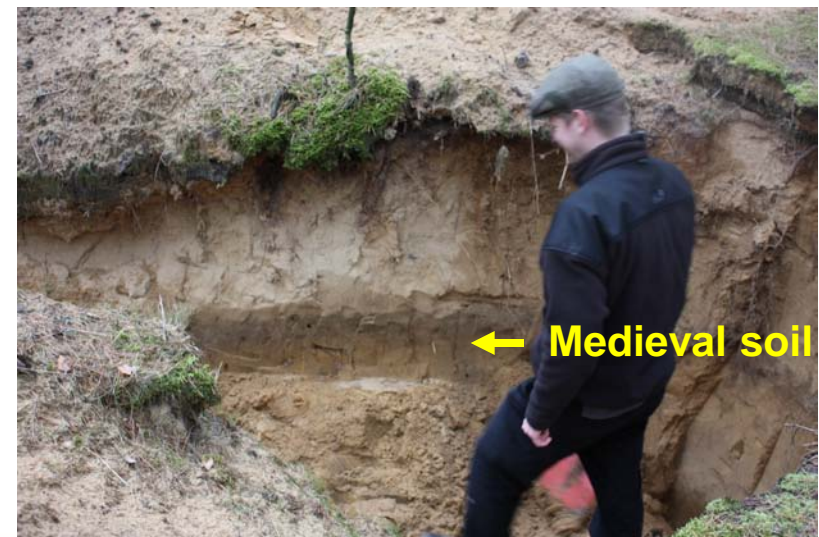
TERENO Advisory Board Meeting
October 18/19th October 2009



Location and sites of the Northeastern Lowland Observatory



landuse: from intensive agriculture to natural park (quasi-natural)

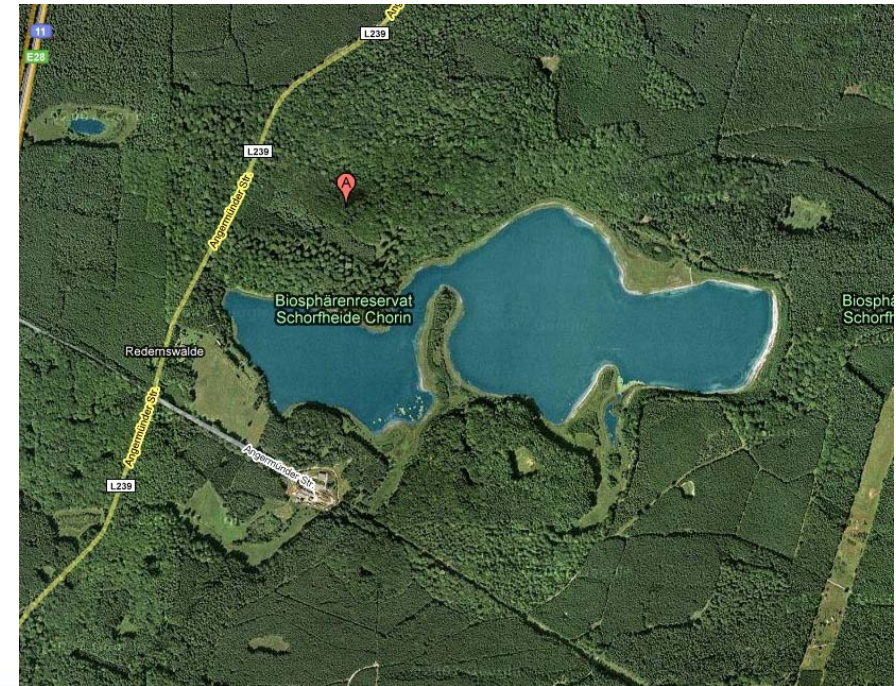




Climate and landscape hydrology: past - present - future

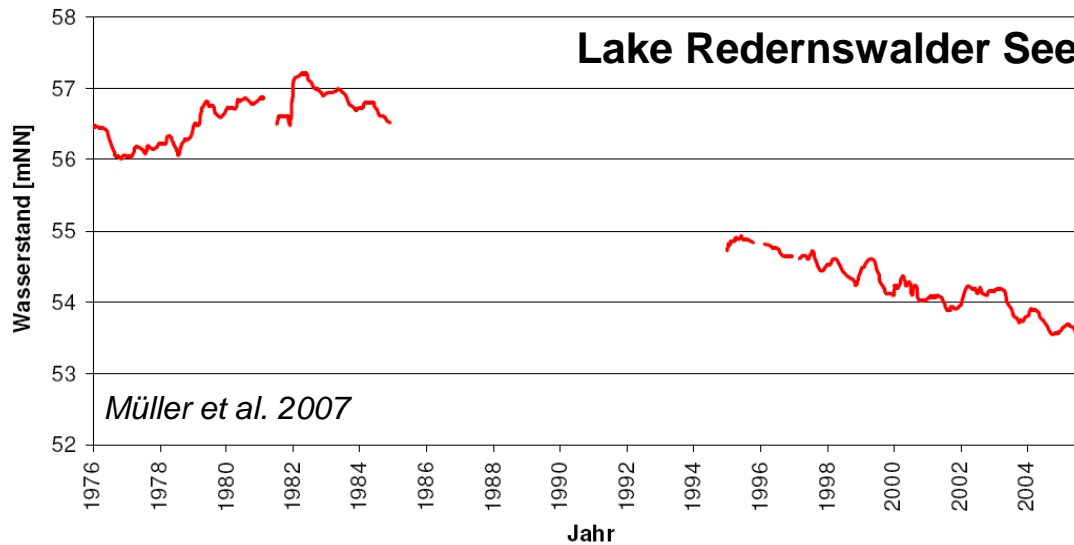
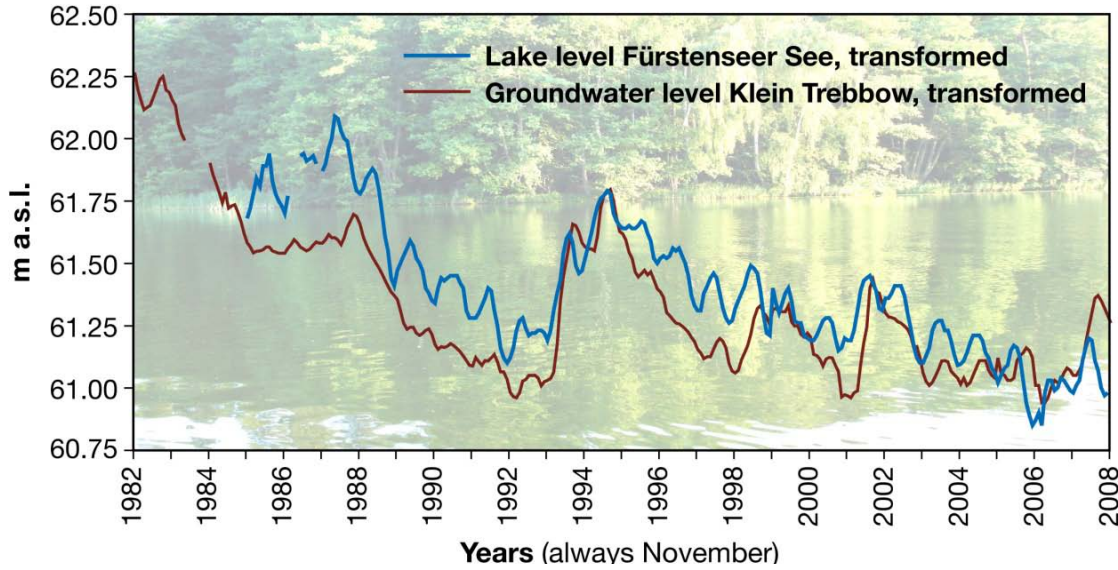


2 test sites
similar observations



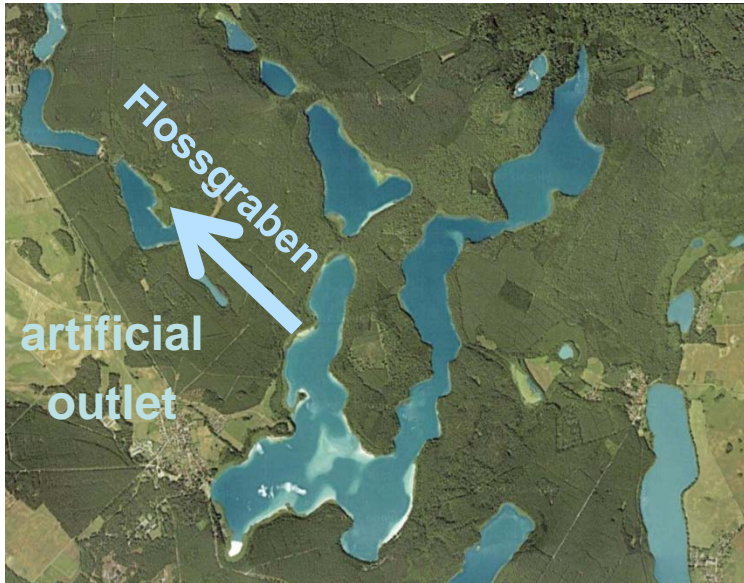


Recent lake level lowering: facts





Causes of recent lake level lowering: climate or man?



Principle of the present water regulation concept = **drainage**

developed in a period of different climatic boundary conditions (cool, wet)

Hypothesis

Recent (and future) lake level changes are controlled by an interaction of climate and anthropogenic (water regulation and land use) effects

Open Question

How strong is the influence of climate and what is the role of anthropogenic impact?

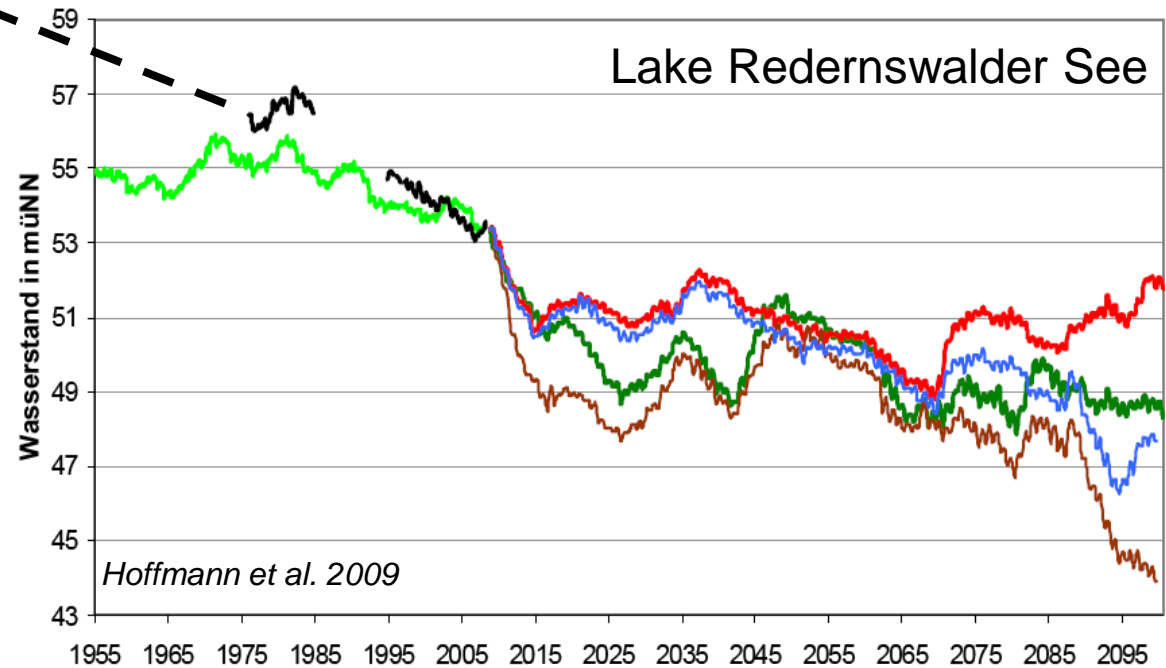


Lake level lowering: future projections

?

based on various climate scenarios

Model validation



- Klimaplastisch optim. - A1B
- Klimaplastisch optim. - B1
- Fortschreibung DSW - A1B
- Fortschreibung DSW - B1
- Redernswalder See - 1955-2007
- Redernswalder See gemessen in müNN

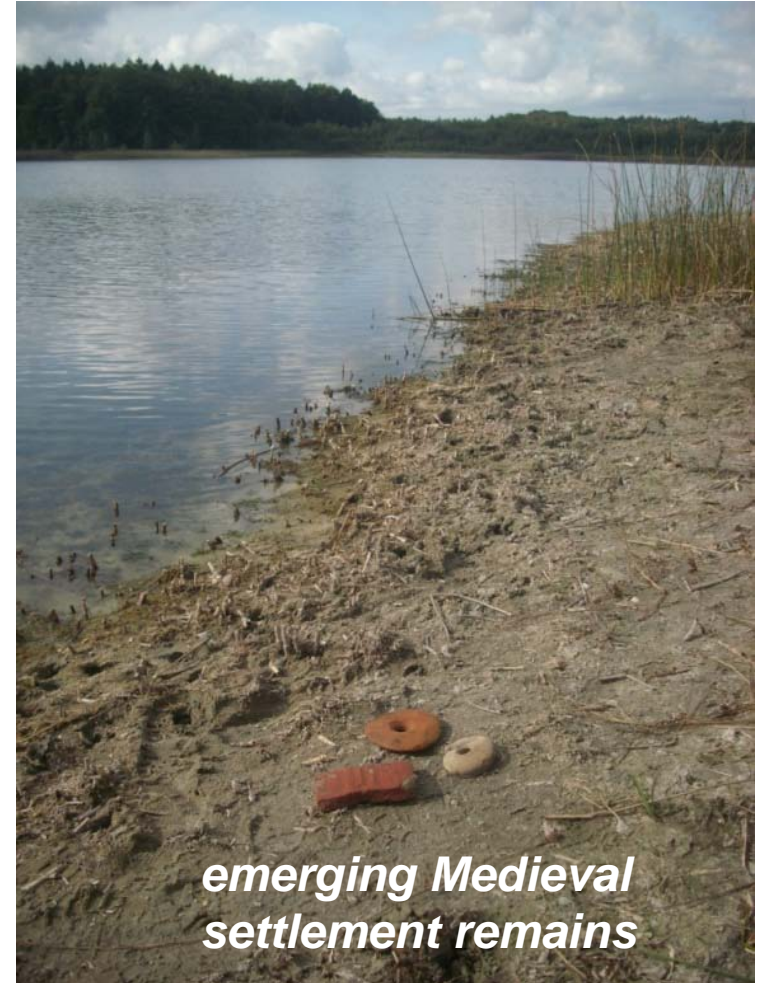


Evidence about historical changes

Lake Redernswalder See, Sept. 2009



emerging tree stumps

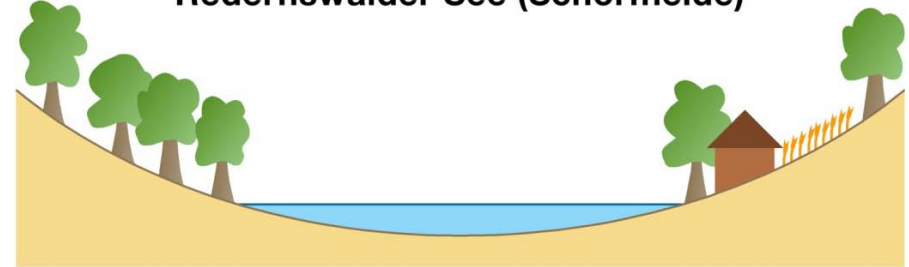


emerging Medieval settlement remains



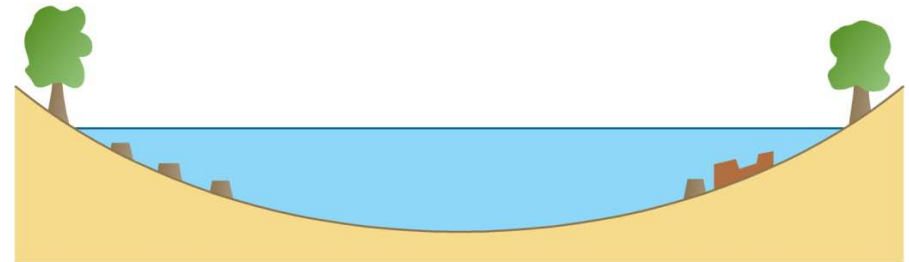
Long-term landscape evolution

Redernswalder See (Schorfheide)

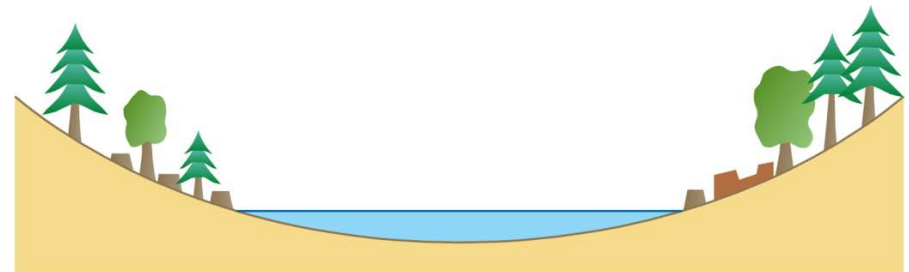


Middle Ages: Low lake level
Settlement on the lake shore

Testing hypothesis and quantification



Modern Period: High lake level
Settlement abandoned und submerged



Current: 3.5 m lake level drop since 1980s
Emerging tree stumps



Causes and consequences of lake level lowering: Understanding long-term processes

Scientific questions

- What were the maxima and minima lake levels in the past? Did lakes completely dried out during warmer periods?
- How does vegetation cover (*i.e.* landuse) in combination with geological and geomorphological factors affect groundwater recharge rates?
- **Are there analogue situations in the past that help to better evaluate future developments of lake and catchment ecosystems?**
- **What are the critical thresholds of lake and tree responses to global change?**
- **What is the ‘memory’ of lake systems and trees, *i.e.* how do the past developments influence present day processes?**



Scientific strategy: extending time scales into the past

Combining forward and backward observation:

Climate stations

Lake system monitoring
+
Sediment records

Hydrological monitoring

Tree monitoring
+
Tree ring series

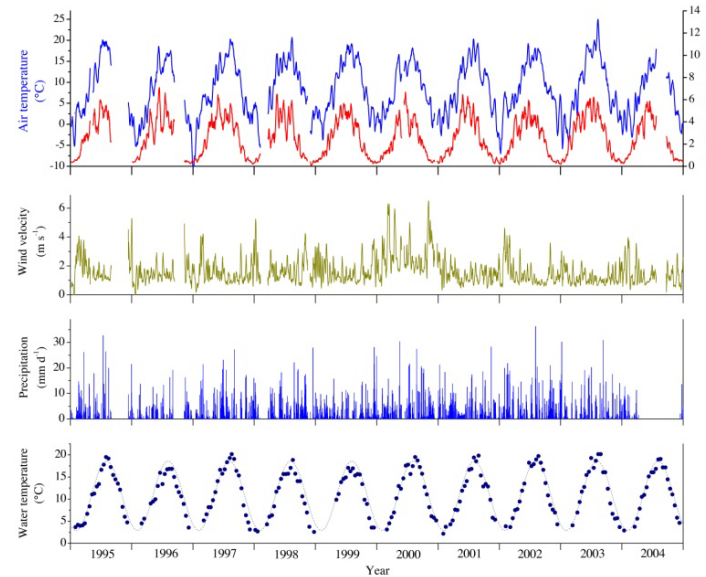


Lake sediment archives

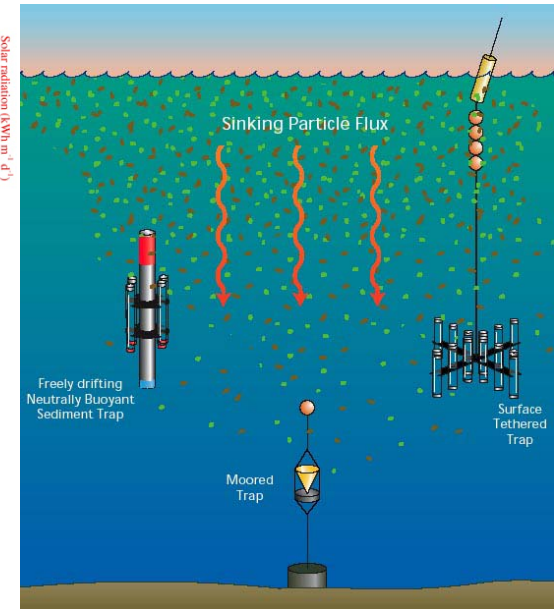


Modern lake monitoring

Holzmaar 1995 - 2004



Moschen et al., 2009



Extending time series into the past



Tree-ring archives



Mixed stands: Pine (*P. sylvestris*),
 Beech (*F. sylvatica*), Oak (*Q. petraea*)

Living trees (Fürstenseer See)

Pine (*P. sylvestris*) monocultures



Tree remains (Redernswalder See)



Historical/Archaeological timber (Neustrelitz)





Hydrological monitoring concept: groundwater dominated lakes

Transport processes

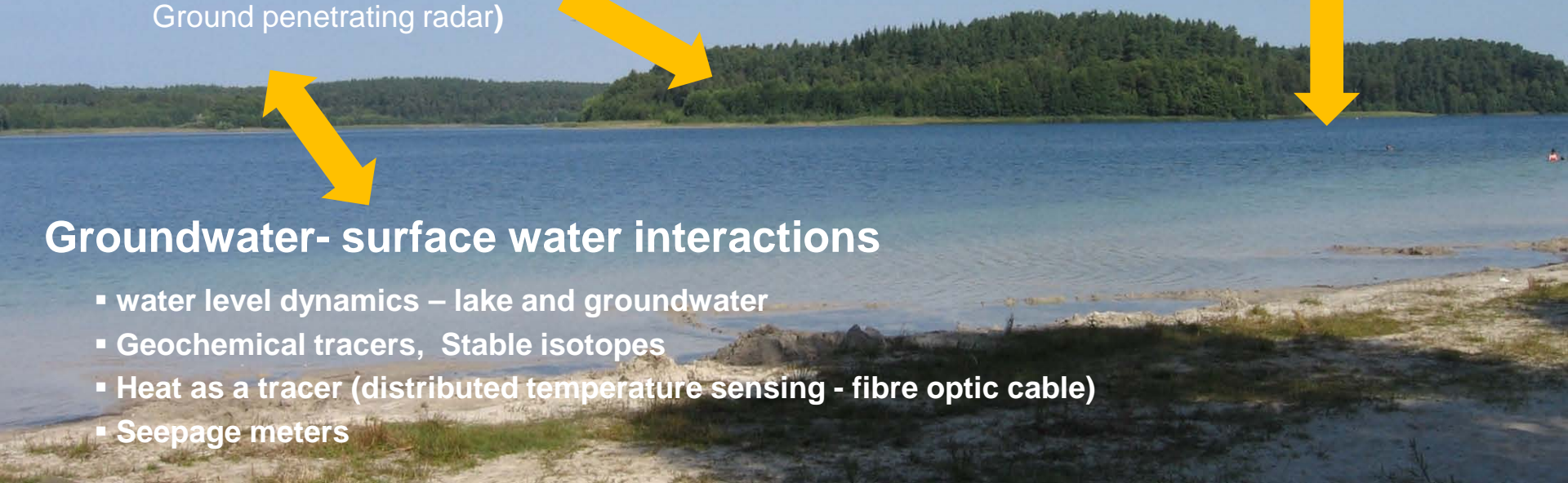
- Geochemical tracers, Stable isotopes
- Fluorescent dye tracers
- Subsurface characterisation:
 - Soil physical characterisation
 - Geophysical techniques
(Electric resistivity tomography,
Ground penetrating radar)

Groundwater recharge

- Climate station
- Throughfall and stemflow collectors
- Soil moisture dynamics: TDR clusters, cosmic ray neutron probe, gravimeter
- Groundwater dynamics: Wireless sensor network – observation wells
- Water chemistry

Groundwater- surface water interactions

- water level dynamics – lake and groundwater
- Geochemical tracers, Stable isotopes
- Heat as a tracer (distributed temperature sensing - fibre optic cable)
- Seepage meters

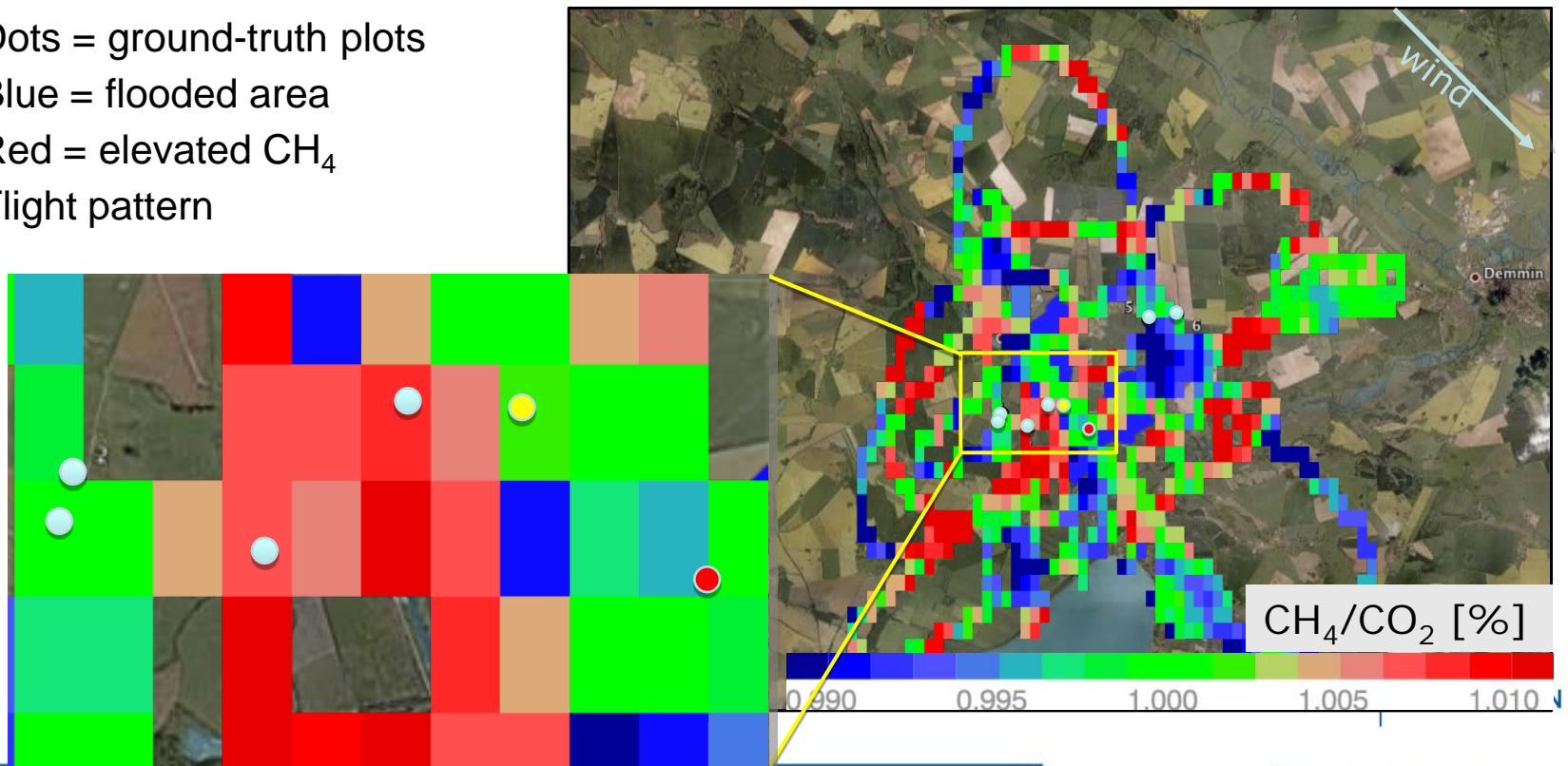




Methane Airborne Mapper (MAMap) Measurements at Zarnekow (Peene River floodplain)

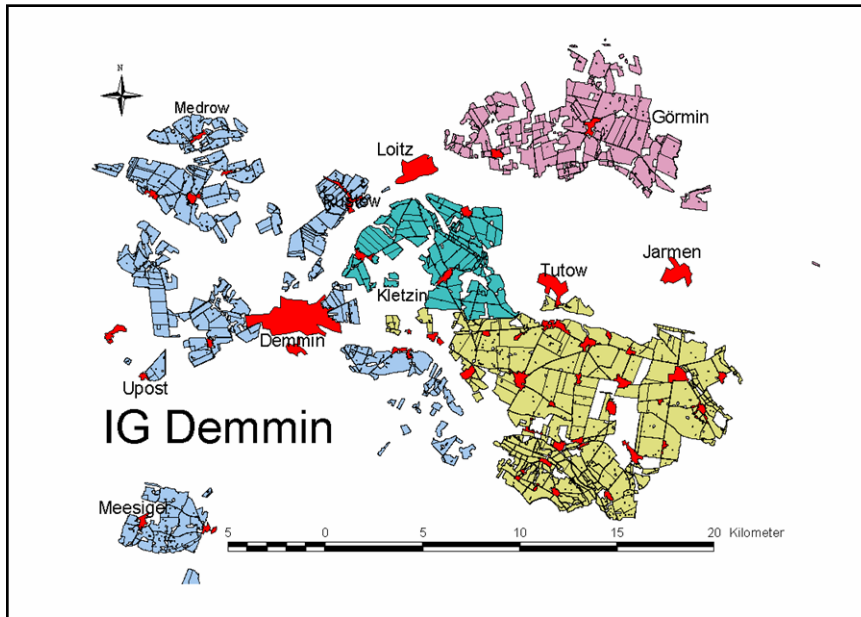
- Detecting even small natural methane emissions and concentrations
- Comparison with ground truth data (*sampled at 2 m height, GC analysis by University Greifswald and ZALF*)

- Dots = ground-truth plots
- Blue = flooded area
- Red = elevated CH_4
- Flight pattern





Durable Environmental Multidisciplinary Monitoring Information Network (DEMMIN)



Cooperation with DLR and IG-Demmin

- ca. 25.000 ha, 5 agricultural companies

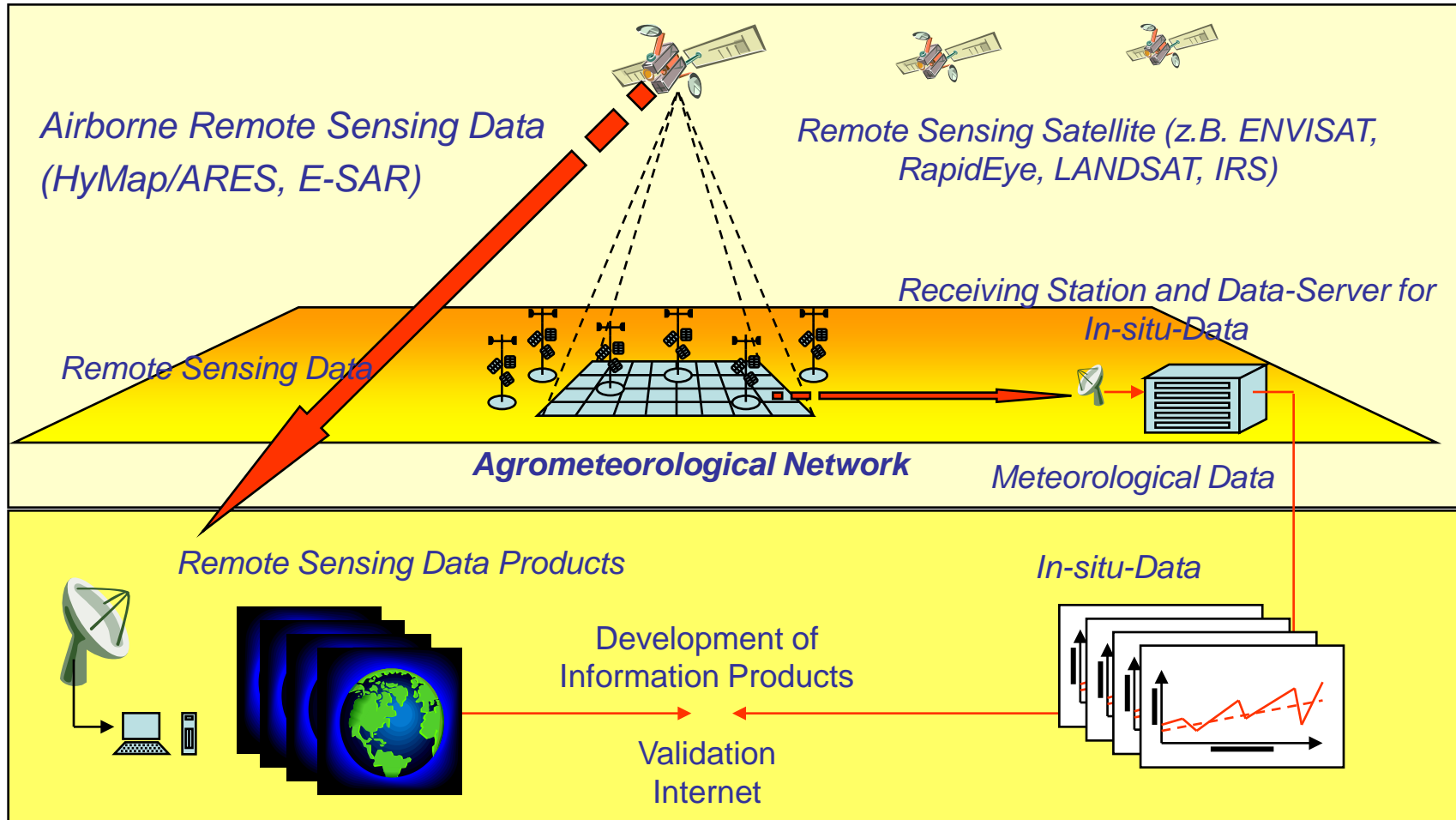
Highlights

Combined flight campaigns (radar and hyperspectral) and in-situ measurements (e.g. soil, vegetation) as part of the international AgriSAR campaign (ESA).





Combining agrometeorological networks and remote sensing





Next steps towards establishing the Northeastern Observatory

2009/2010 finalisation of the concept



- Integrating partner institutions
- Adjustment to the other Tereno observatories (*i.e.* SoilCan; ICOS)
- Planning of instrumentation



Regional Networking

Technical University of Cottbus

University of Potsdam

University of Greifswald

University of Rostock

University of Szczecin (PL)

DLR Neustrelitz

ZALF Leibniz Centre For Agricultural Landscape Research

IGB Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries

ATB Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Engineering

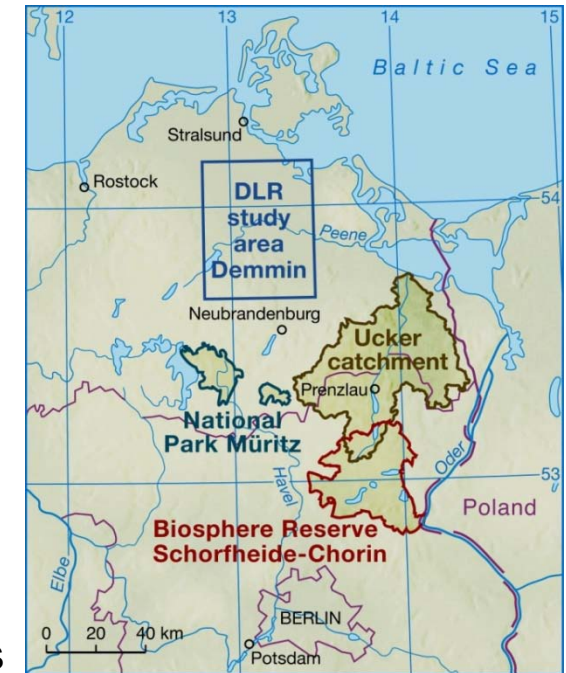
Nationalpark Müritz

Biosphere Reserve Schorfheide-Chorin

Natural Park Uckermärkische Seen

Ministry for Environment Brandenburg (LUA)

State Department for Environment Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (StAUN)





Investigating archives in all observatories

Lake Ammersee flood layers:
an archive for extreme floods and past catchment erosion

