

# The Cooling and Heating Impacts of a Lake and a Nearby Marsh Under Current and Changing Conditions



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Nature based solutions are already in place or being legally implemented in several countries, so their effects must be well understood



Quebec's Bill 132: An Act respecting the conservation of wetlands and bodies of water

“Nature based solutions are a vital complement to decarbonization, reducing climate change risks and establishing climate resilient societies”  
(UN Global Compact)



The literature is asking for studies on the thermal effects of water bodies



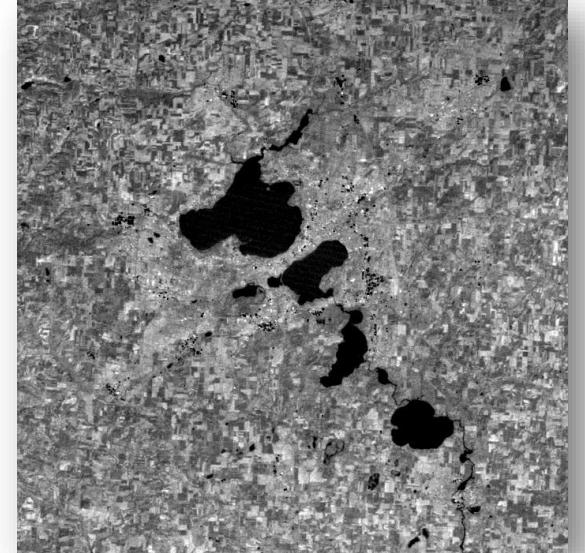
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Howard, 1833:  
Comparing urban and rural temperatures



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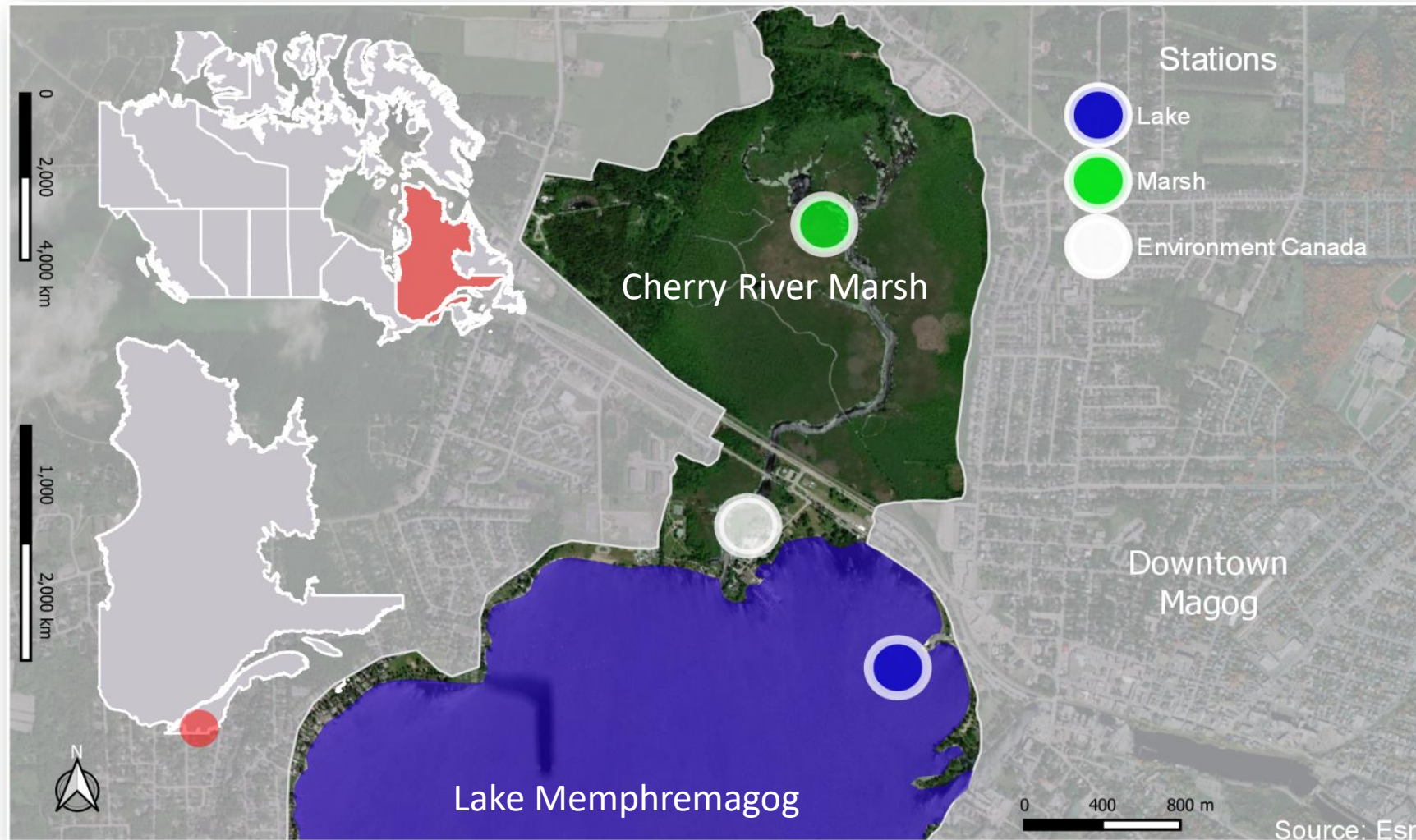
Oke, 1991:  
Thermal properties and evapotranspiration  
strongly affect surface energy balance



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Coutts, 2013:  
Water bodies received less  
attention  
Lack of station data

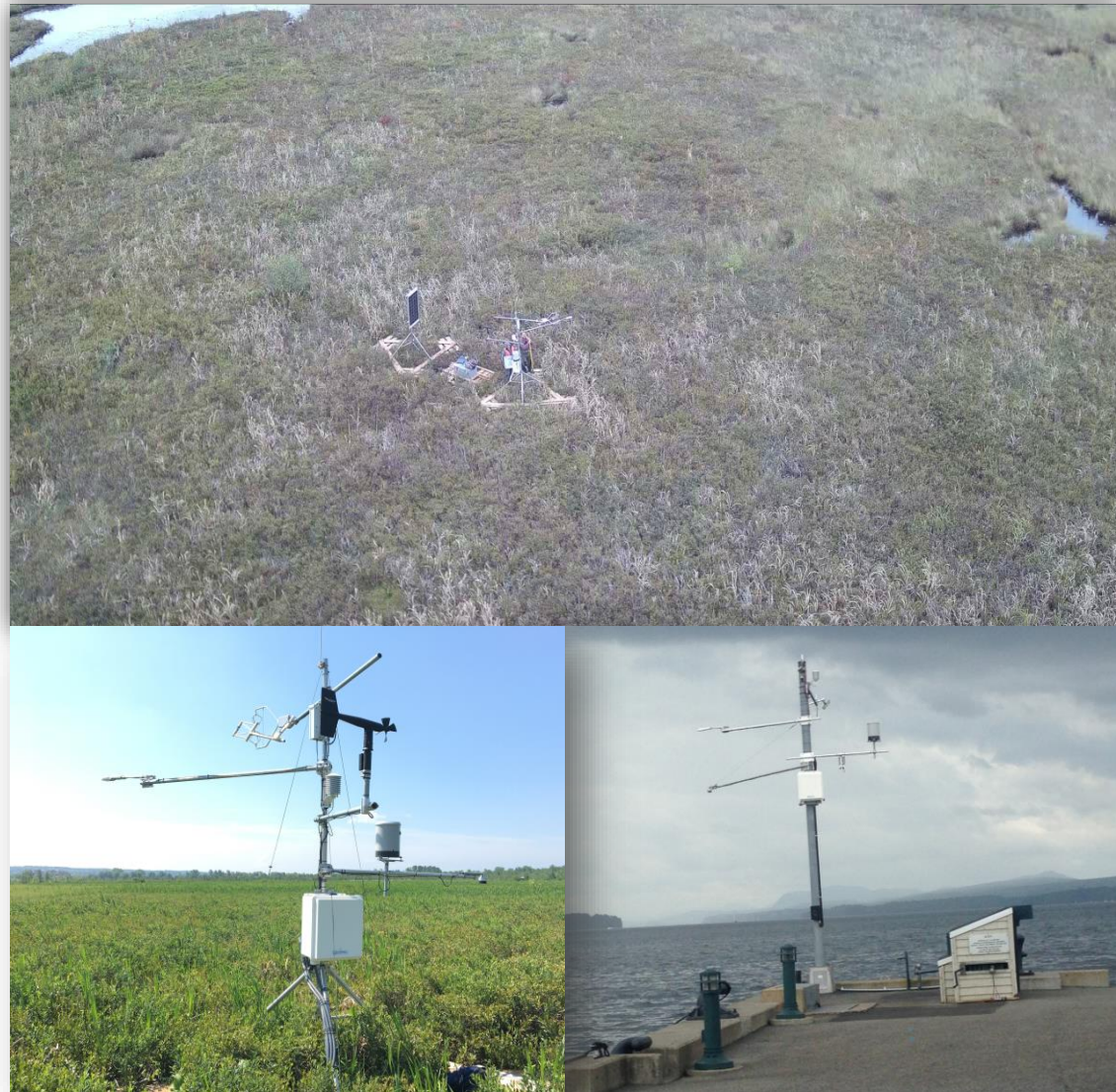
# Study area: a strategic location for water resources research



# Study area

## Data Collection (30 min):

- Temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed and direction
- Precipitation
- Radiation components
- Surface level
- Evapotranspiration\*



# 1. To quantify the heating and cooling impacts...

Compute Net Degree Hour Difference (NDHD; daily scale):

$$NDHD_{day} = \sum_{day} (T_{marsh/lake, hour} - T_{ECCC, hour})$$

## 2. To understand the microclimatological differences between the marsh and the lake...

### Compute differences

1. Time scales: daily, weekly and monthly
2. Variables: temperature, net radiation, absolute humidity and vapor pressure deficit as proxies of thermal properties and evapotranspiration
3. Times of the day: full days, days and nights

e.g. Air temperature difference in the marsh:  $\Delta T_a = T_{a,marsh} - T_{a,lake}$

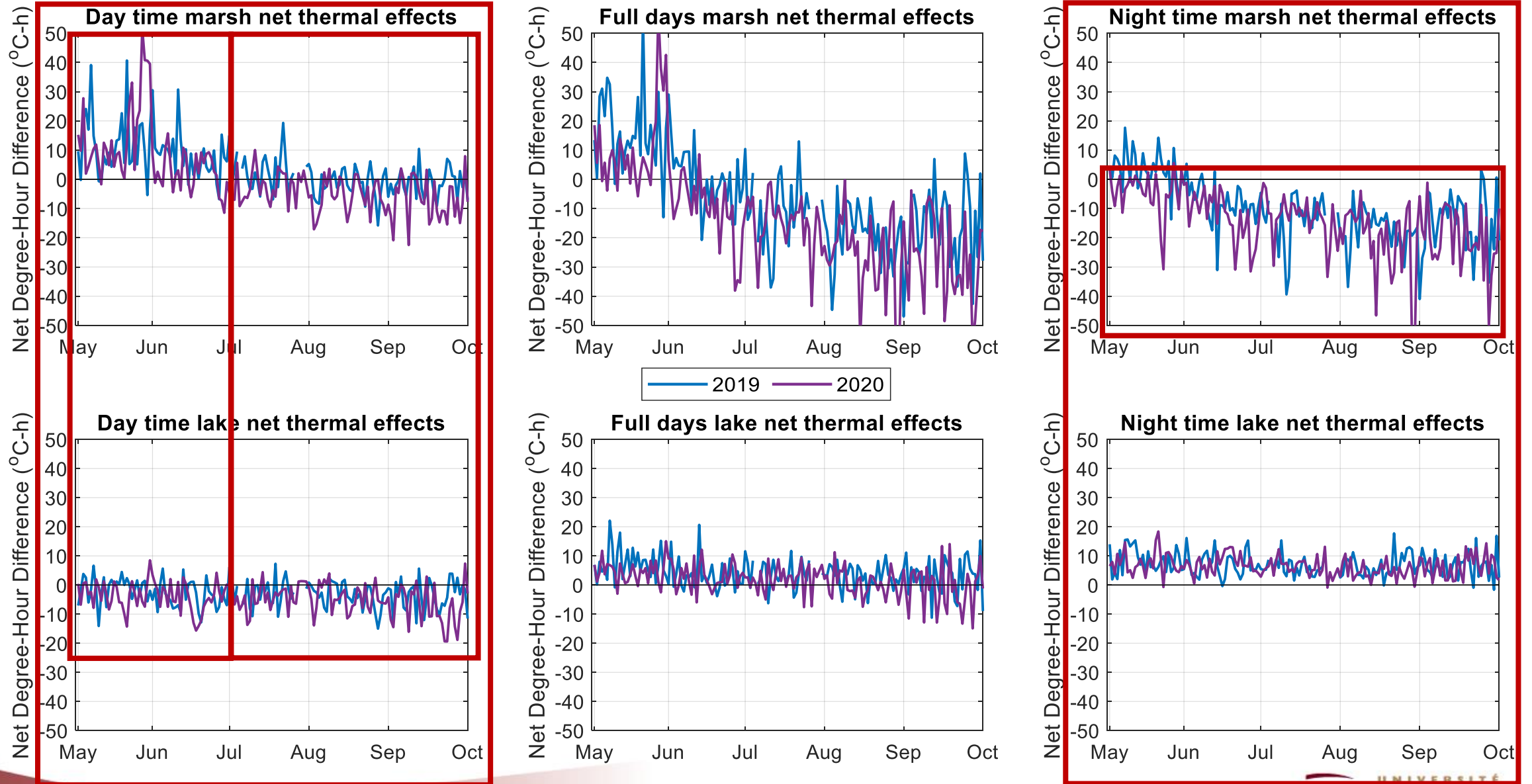
### 3. To model the heating and cooling impacts...

Develop monthly copula models\* to represent NDHD as a function of air temperature (min, max, mean or range)

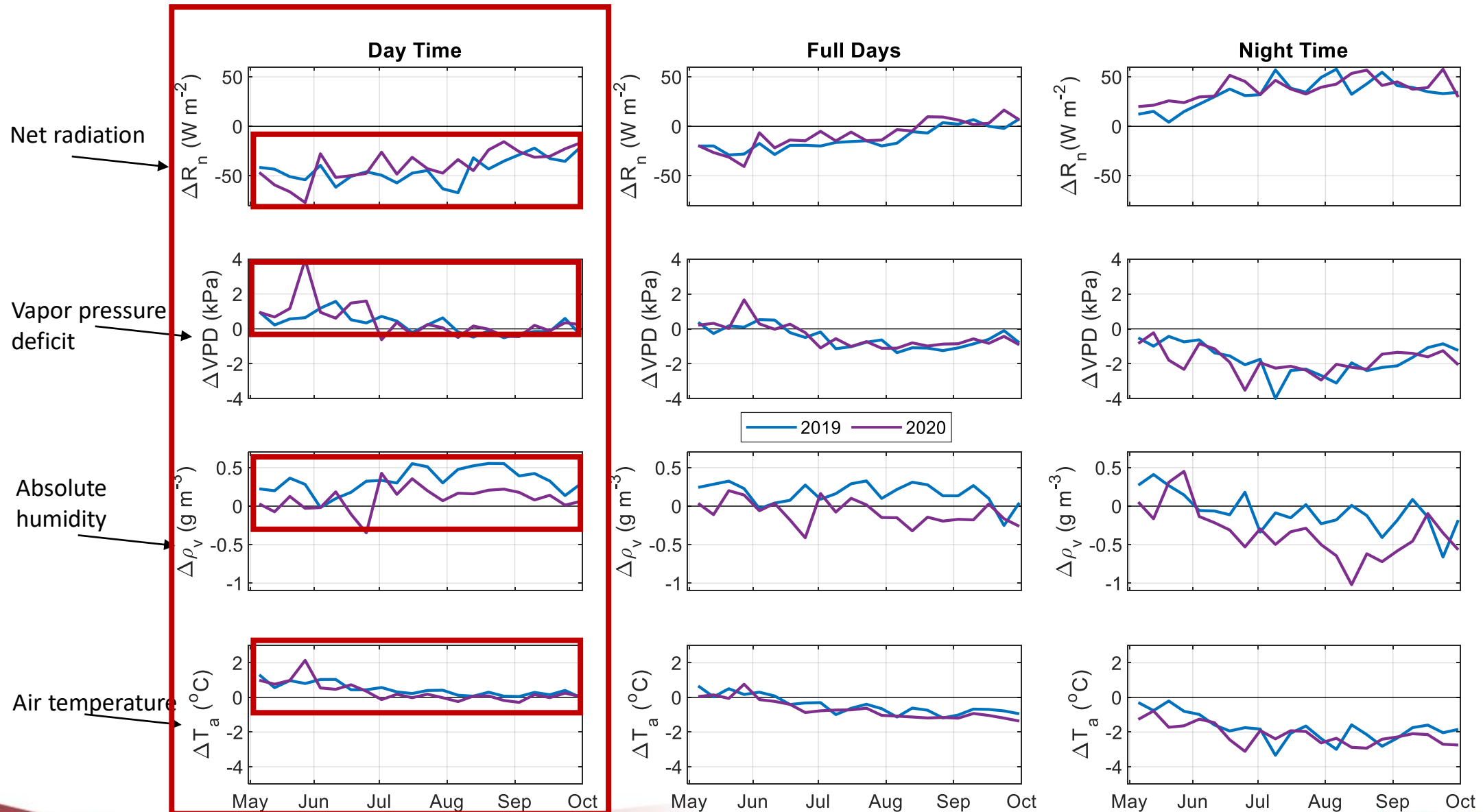
1. Select best predictor using Mann-Kendall's dependence test to assess the statistical significance ( $p$ -value) and strength of the dependencies ( $\tau$ )
2. Select and use the best copula family (Frank, Gaussian, Student or Clayton)
3. Generate NDHD based on different changes to temperature using the monthly copulas (sensitivity analysis)

\*Genest, C., & Favre, A.-C. (2007). Everything you always wanted to know about copula modeling but were afraid to ask. *Journal of Hydrologic Engineering*, 12(4), 347–368.

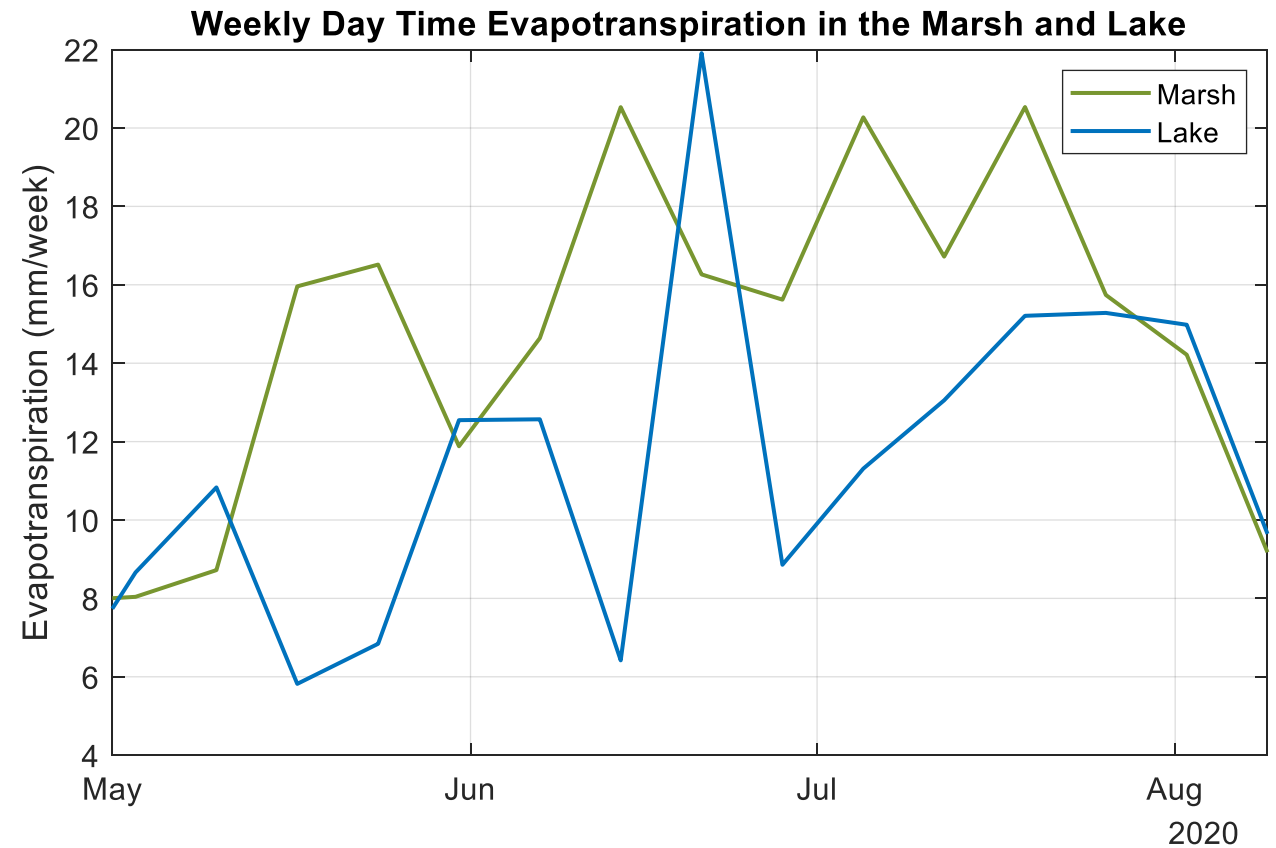
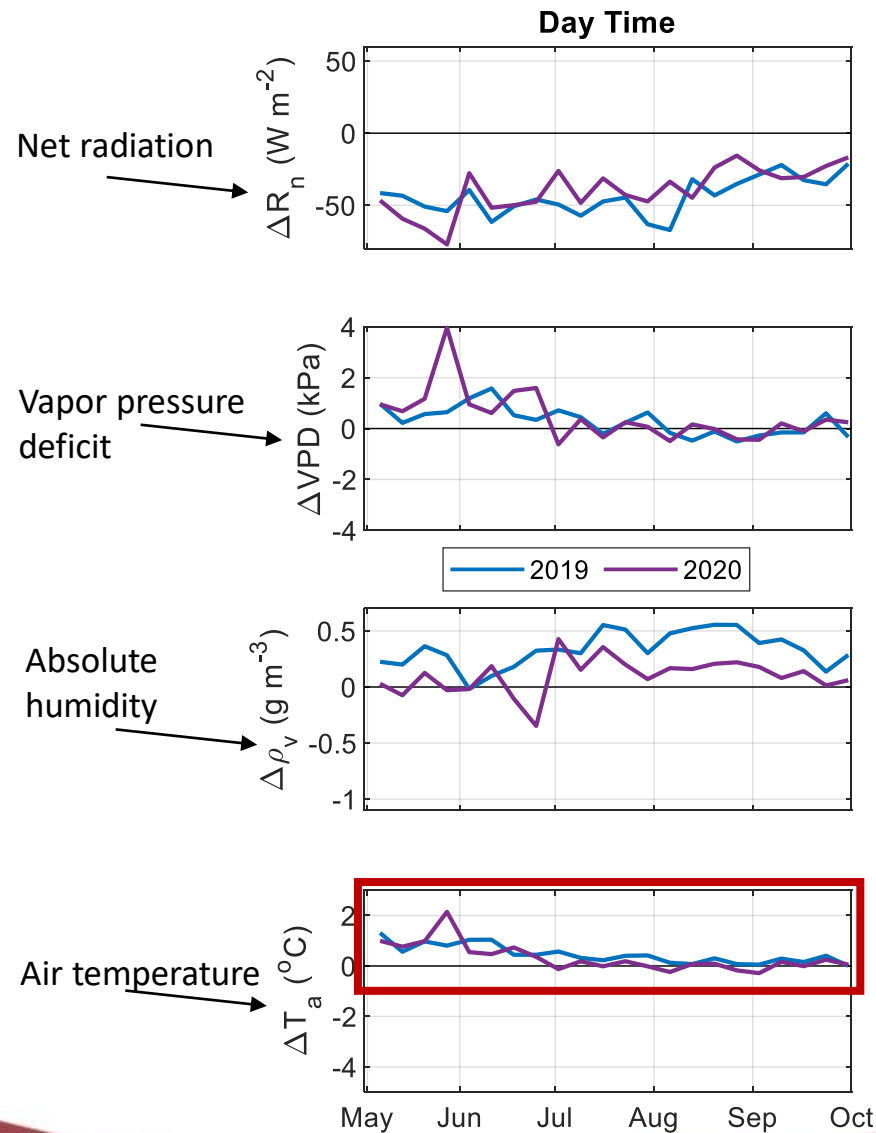
# Net thermal effects of the marsh and lake on the reference station (daily)



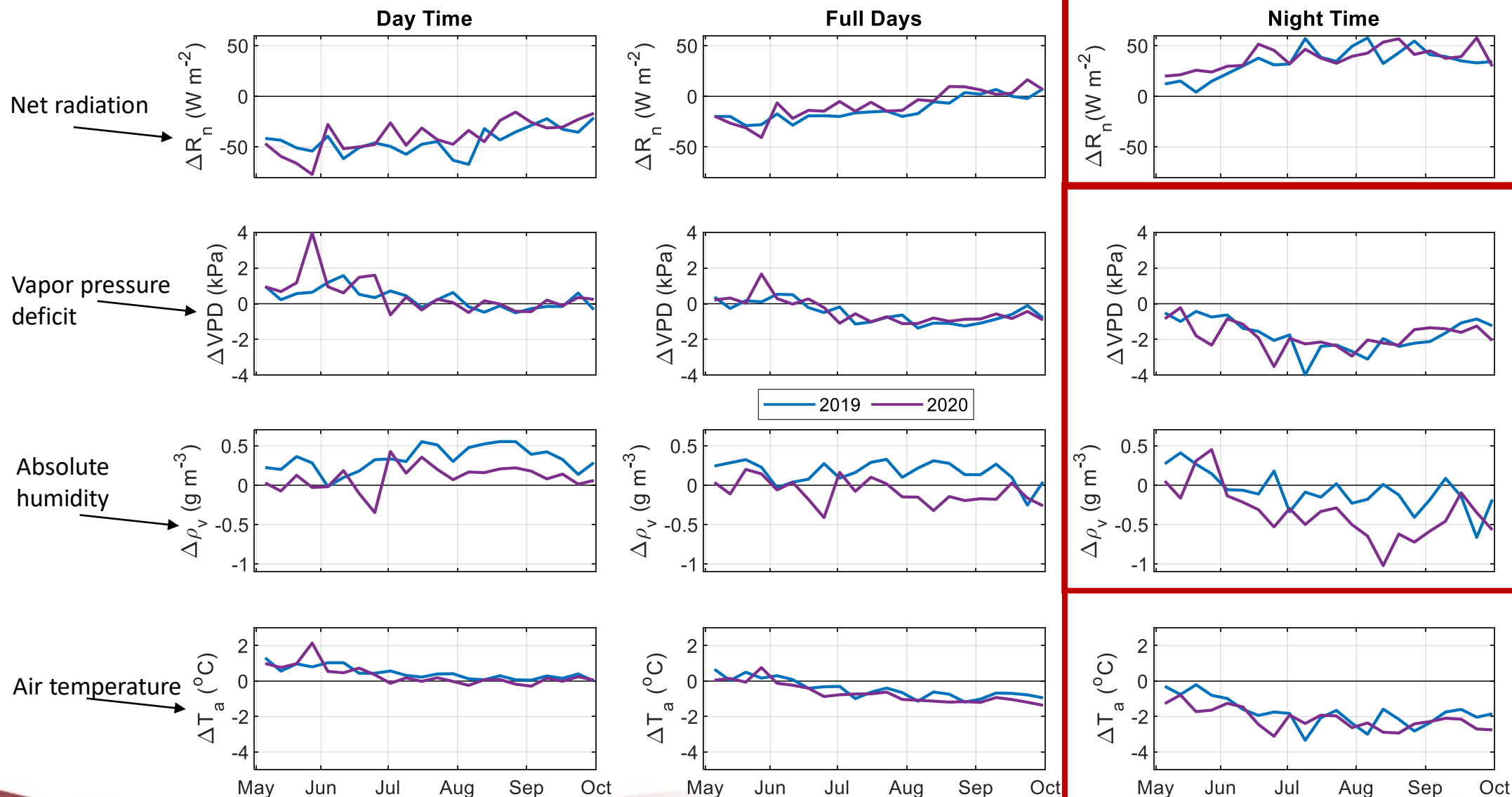
# Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake ( $\Delta$ : marsh-lake)



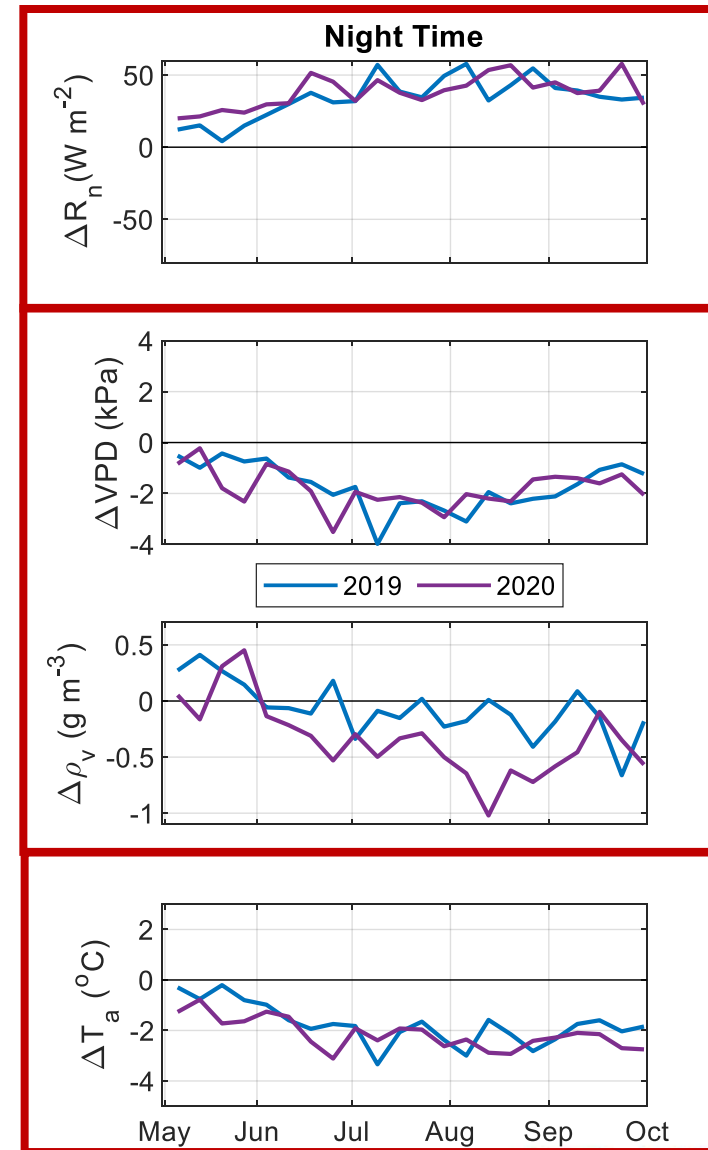
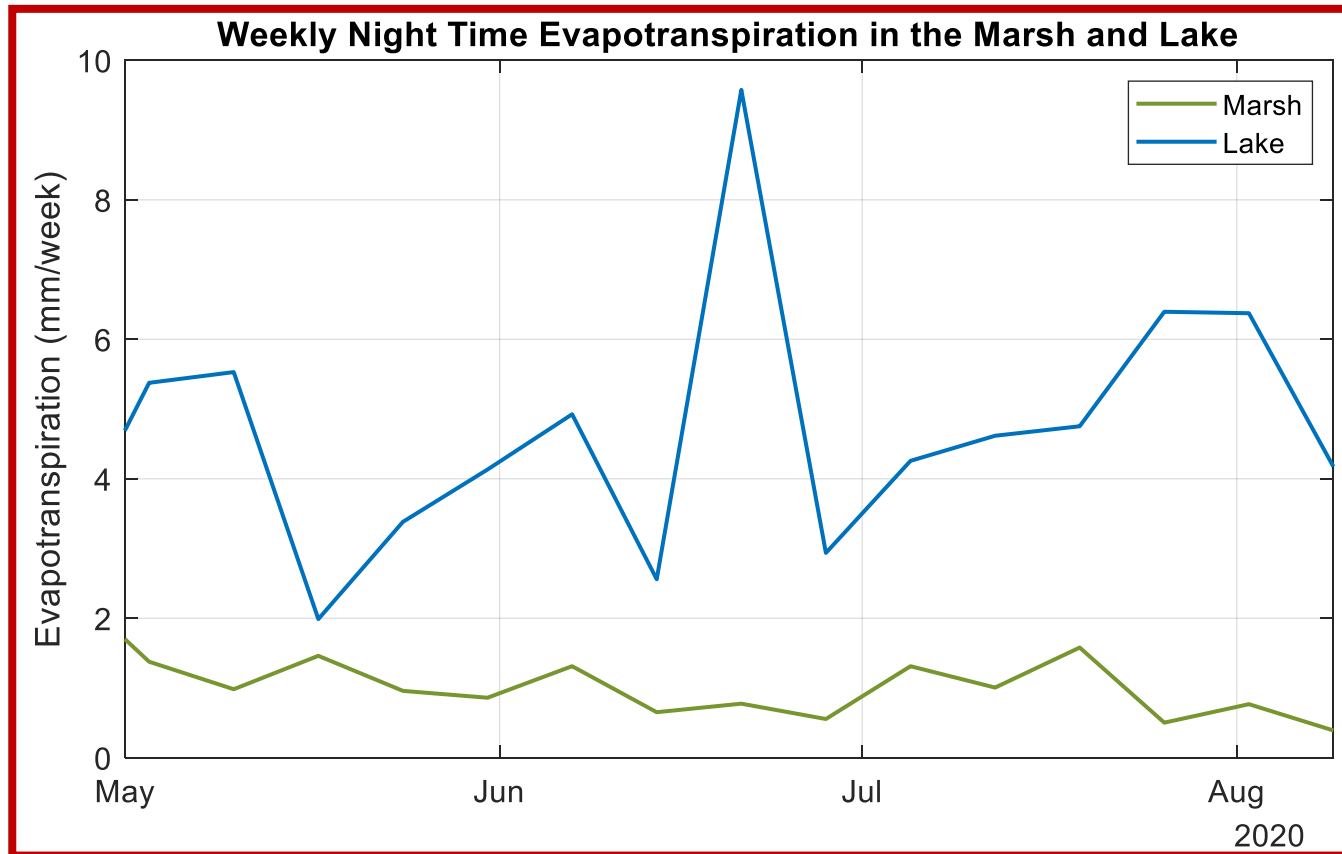
# Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake ( $\Delta$ : marsh-lake)



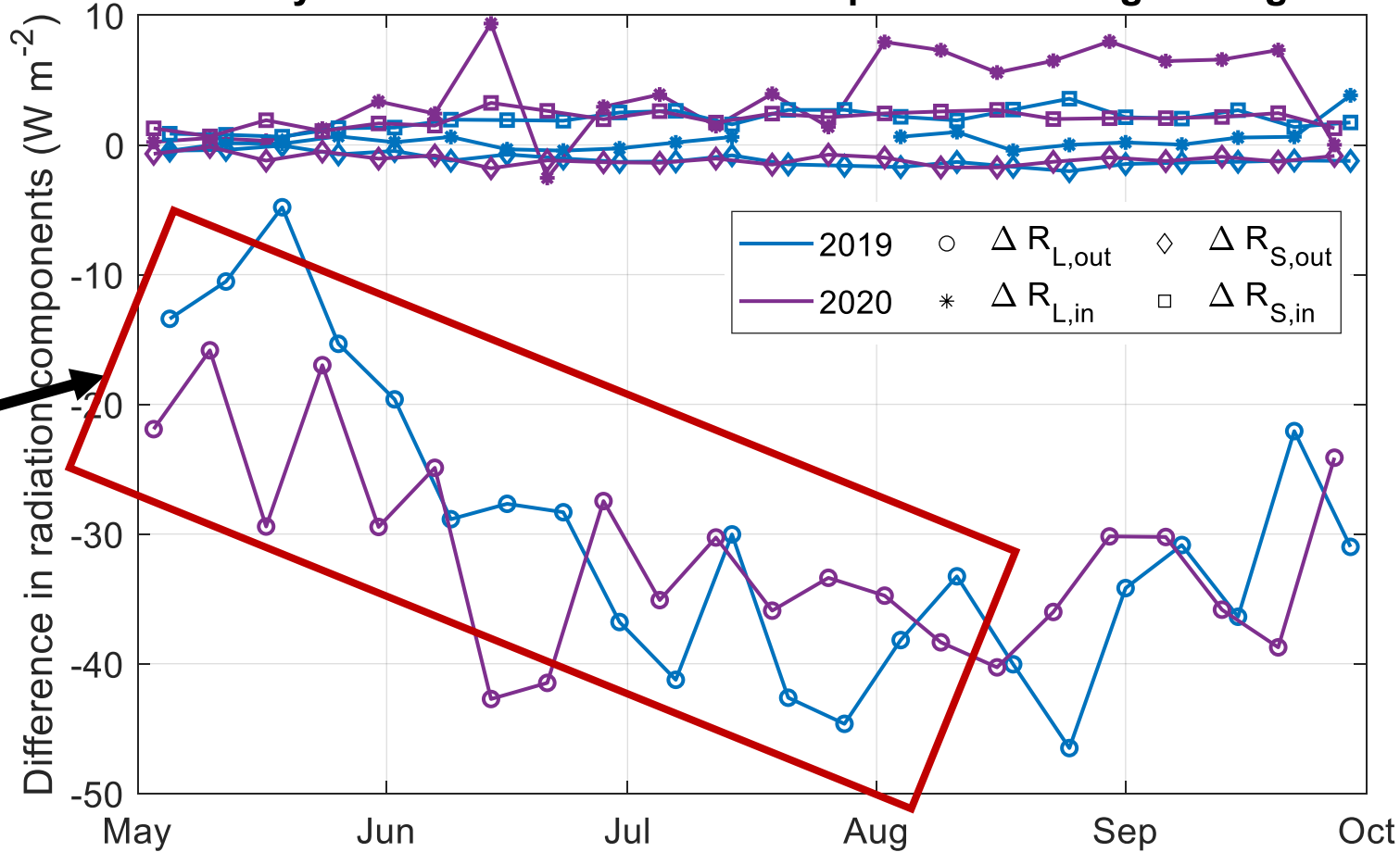
# Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake ( $\Delta$ : marsh-lake)



Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake ( $\Delta$ : marsh-lake)



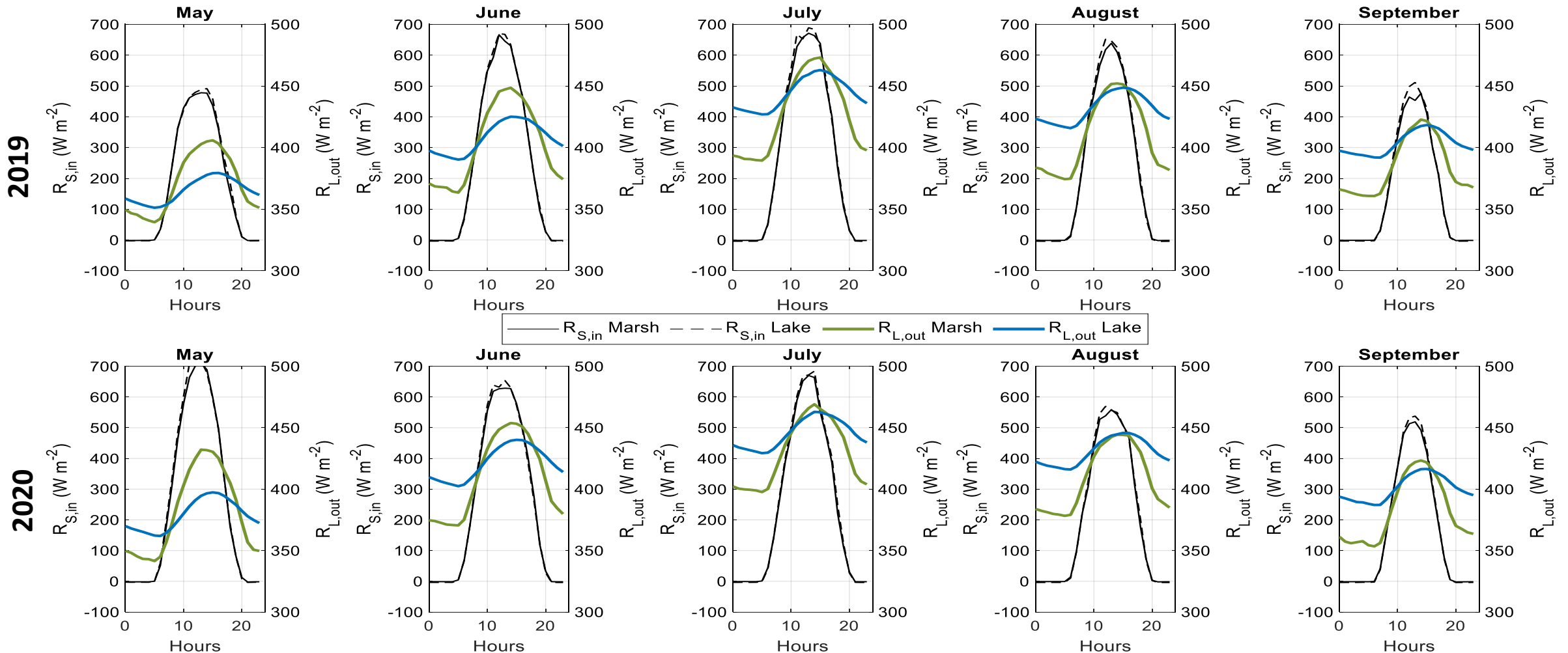
## Weekly difference in radiation components during the night



Negative trend:  
increasing outgoing  
longwave radiation  
in the lake

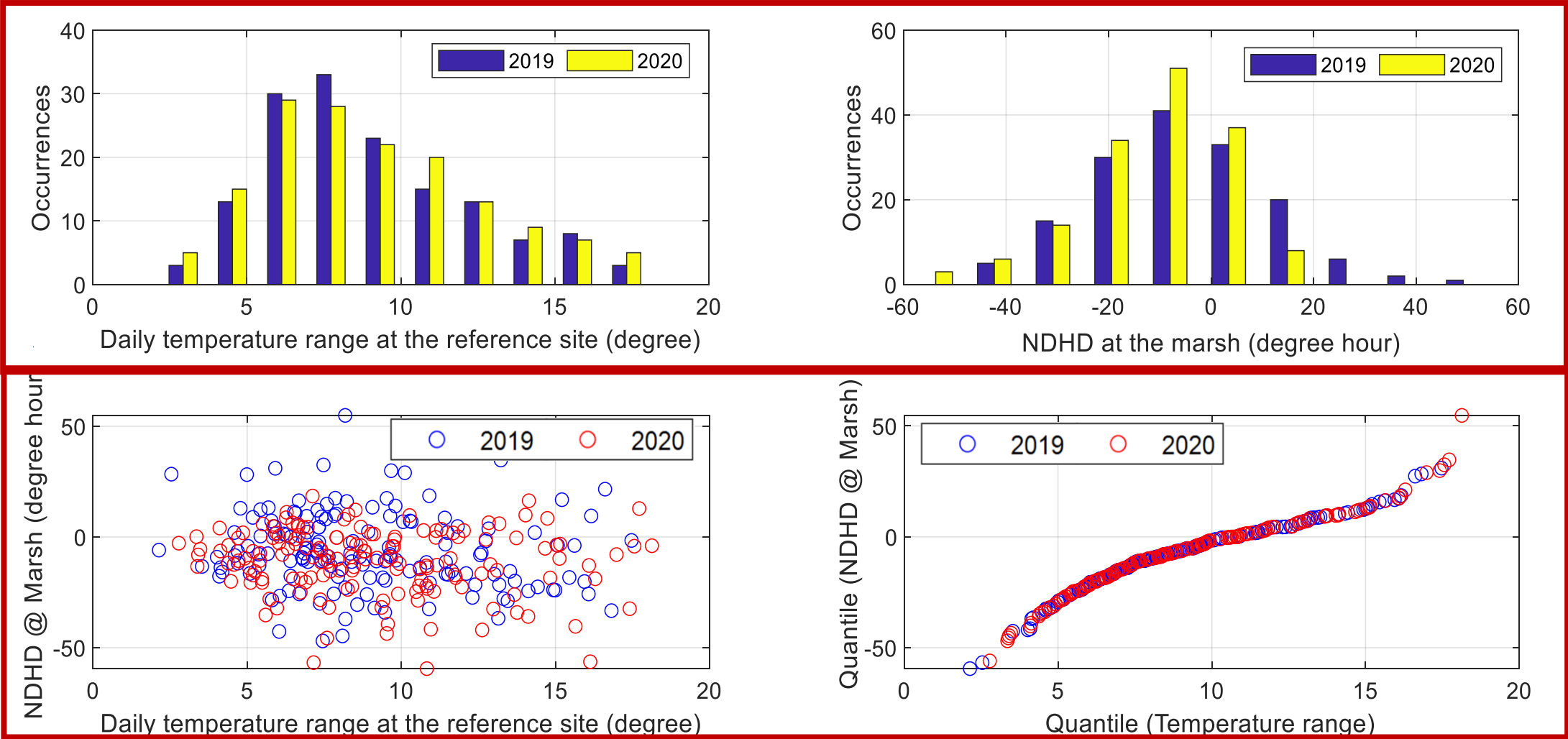
As the growing season peaks, the lake has more stored heat than the marsh

# Hourly averages of incoming shortwave and outgoing longwave radiation show higher thermal inertia and slower radiative responses in the lake

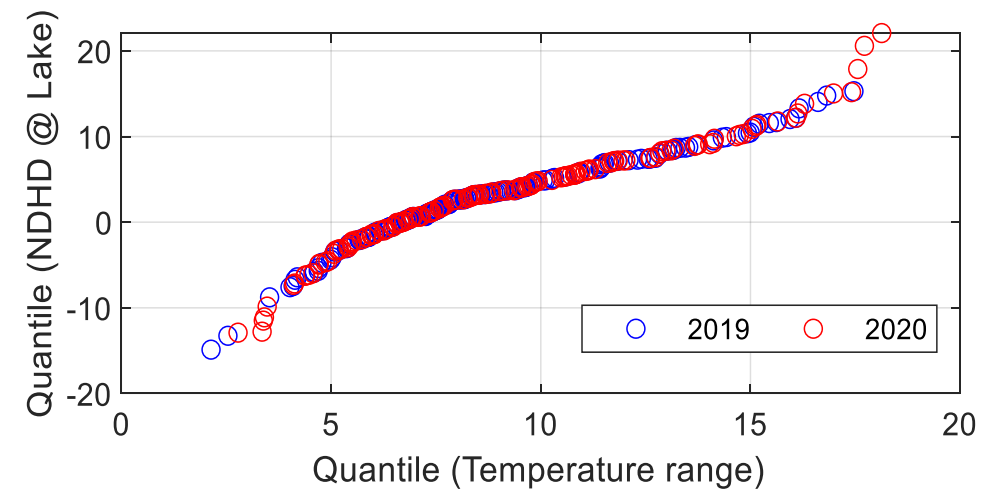
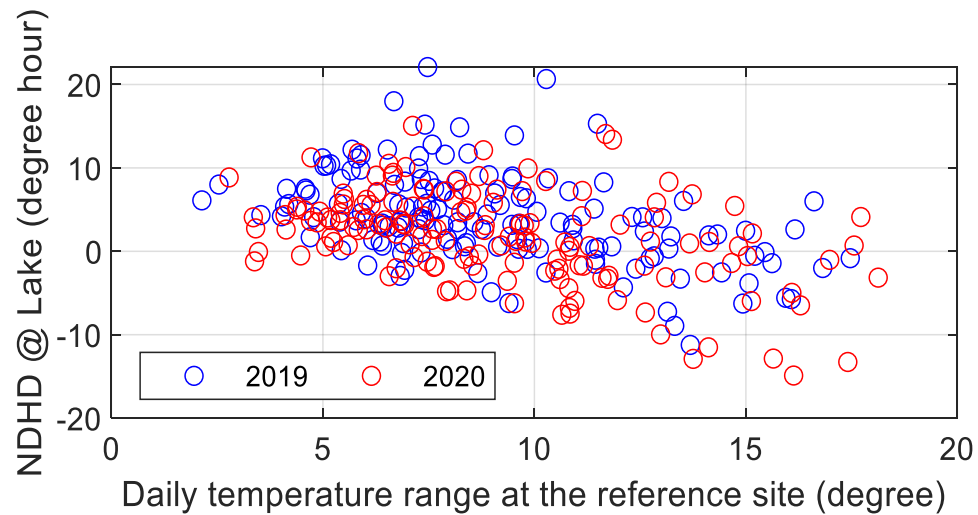
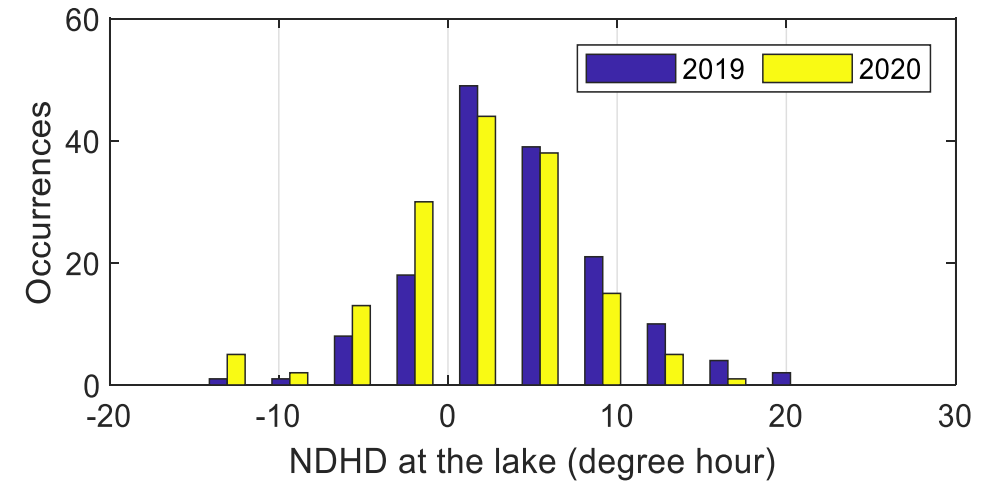
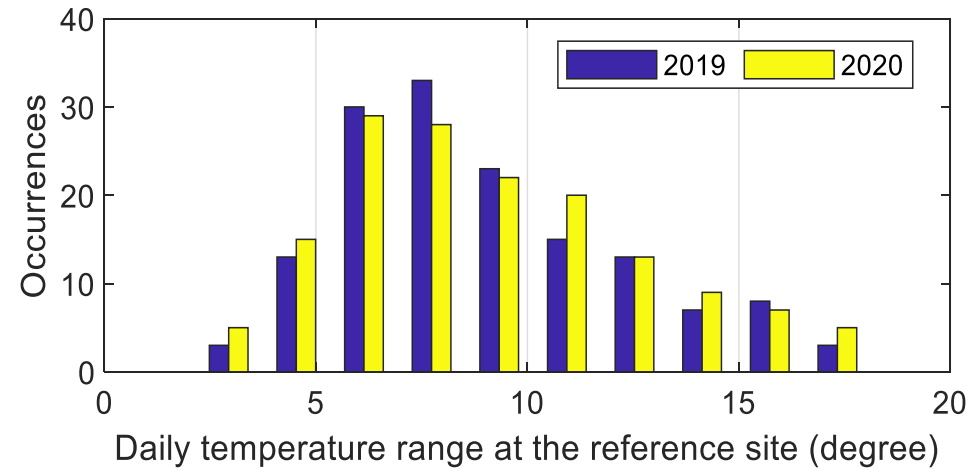


May-to-September hourly seasonality of  $R_{S,in}$  (incoming shortwave) and  $R_{L,out}$  (outgoing longwave)

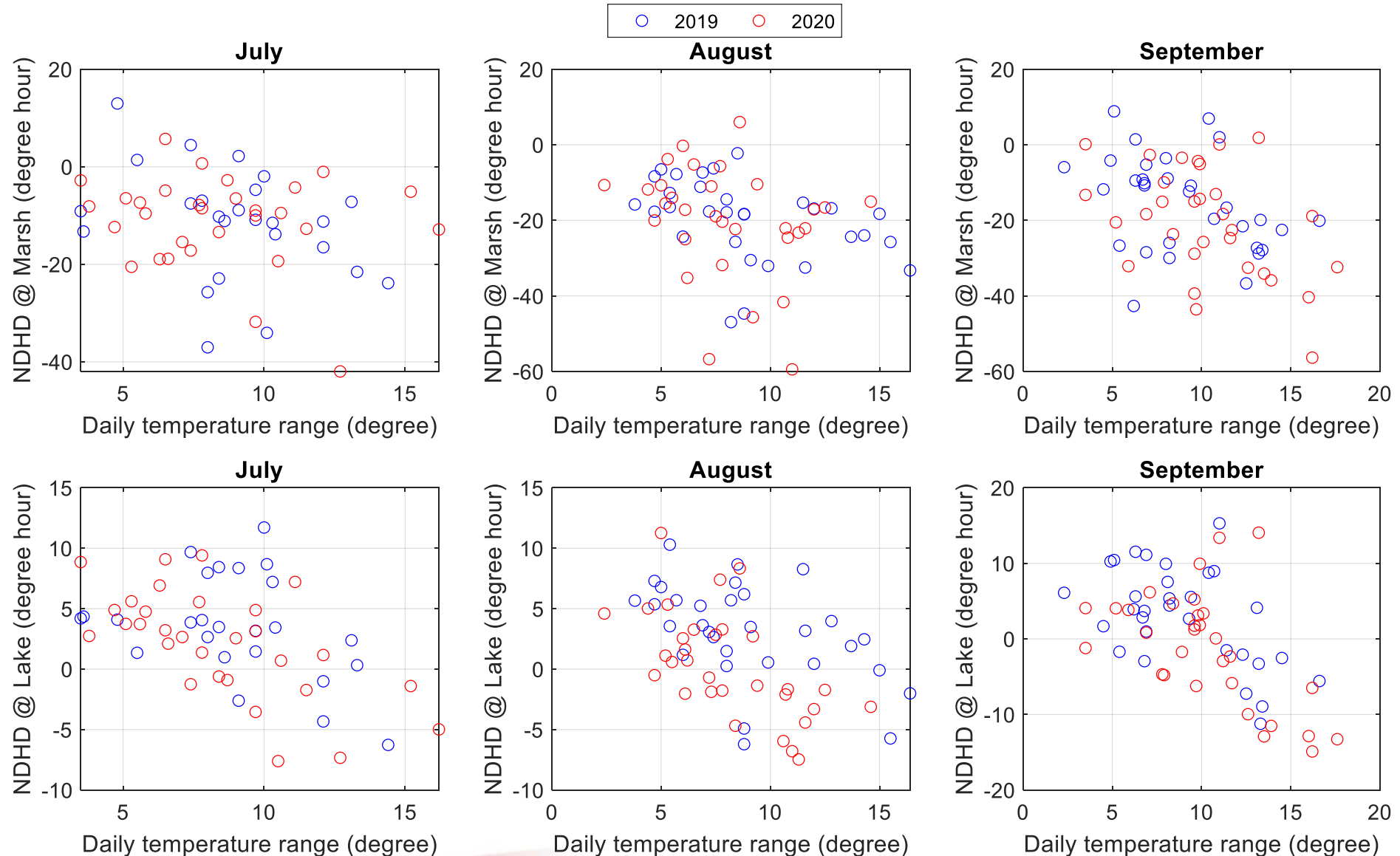
# Investigating the distributions - Marsh



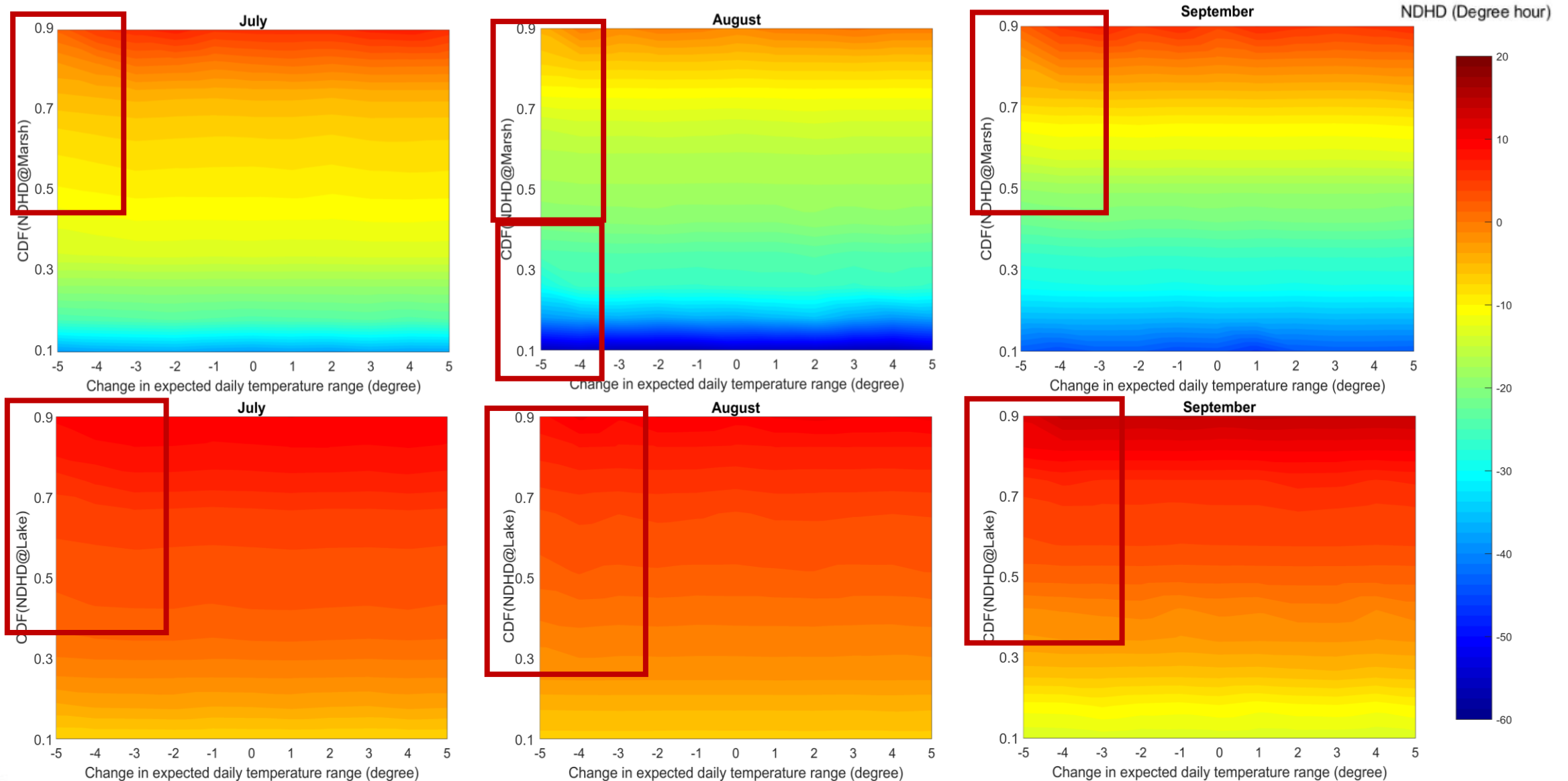
# Investigating the distributions - Lake



# Temperature range and NDHD are significantly dependent in July, August and September



# Sensitivity analysis of NDHD as a function of temperature range (Frank Copulas)



# Concluding remarks

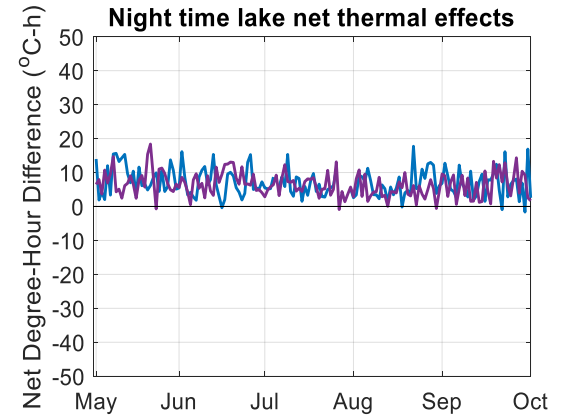
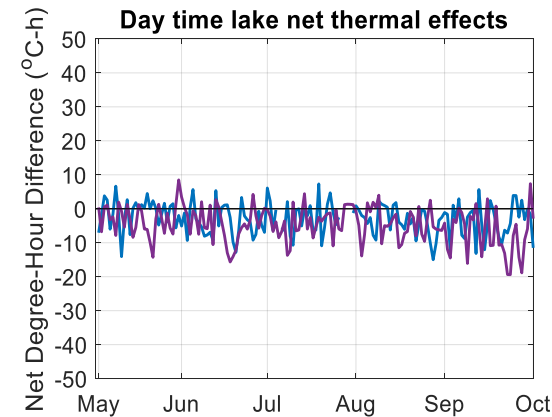
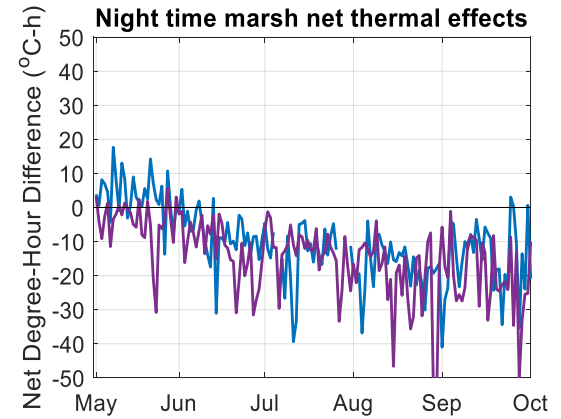
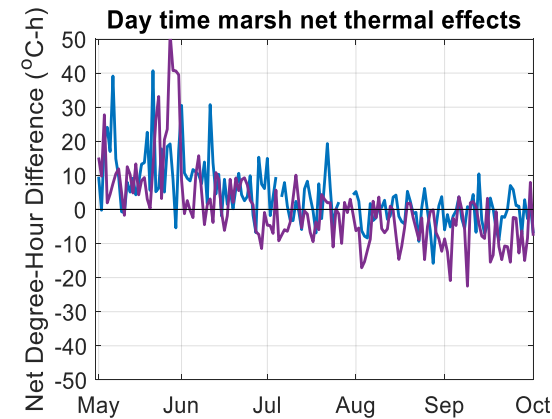


- Heat storage plays a critical role in temperature regulation
- Vegetation's effect is strong enough to shift the marsh from heating to cooling
- Lake acts as a temperature stabilizer
- As daily temperature ranges decrease, the marsh and lake will provide more cooling

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