

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



Henrique Vieira and Ali Nazemi, PhD
Concordia University, Montréal, Québec, Canada





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

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



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



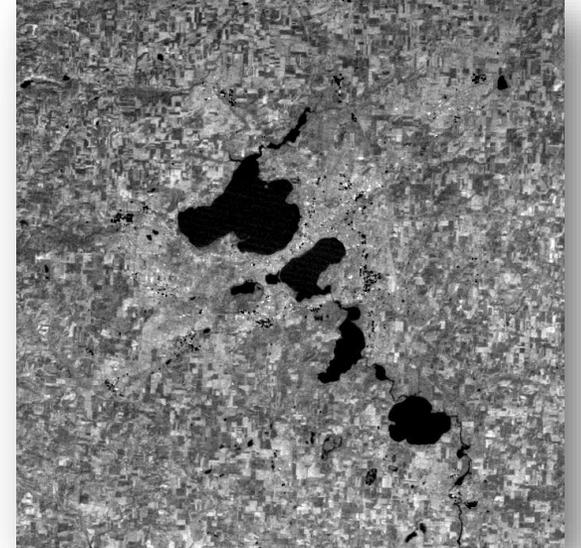
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Howard, 1833:
Comparing urban and rural temperatures



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

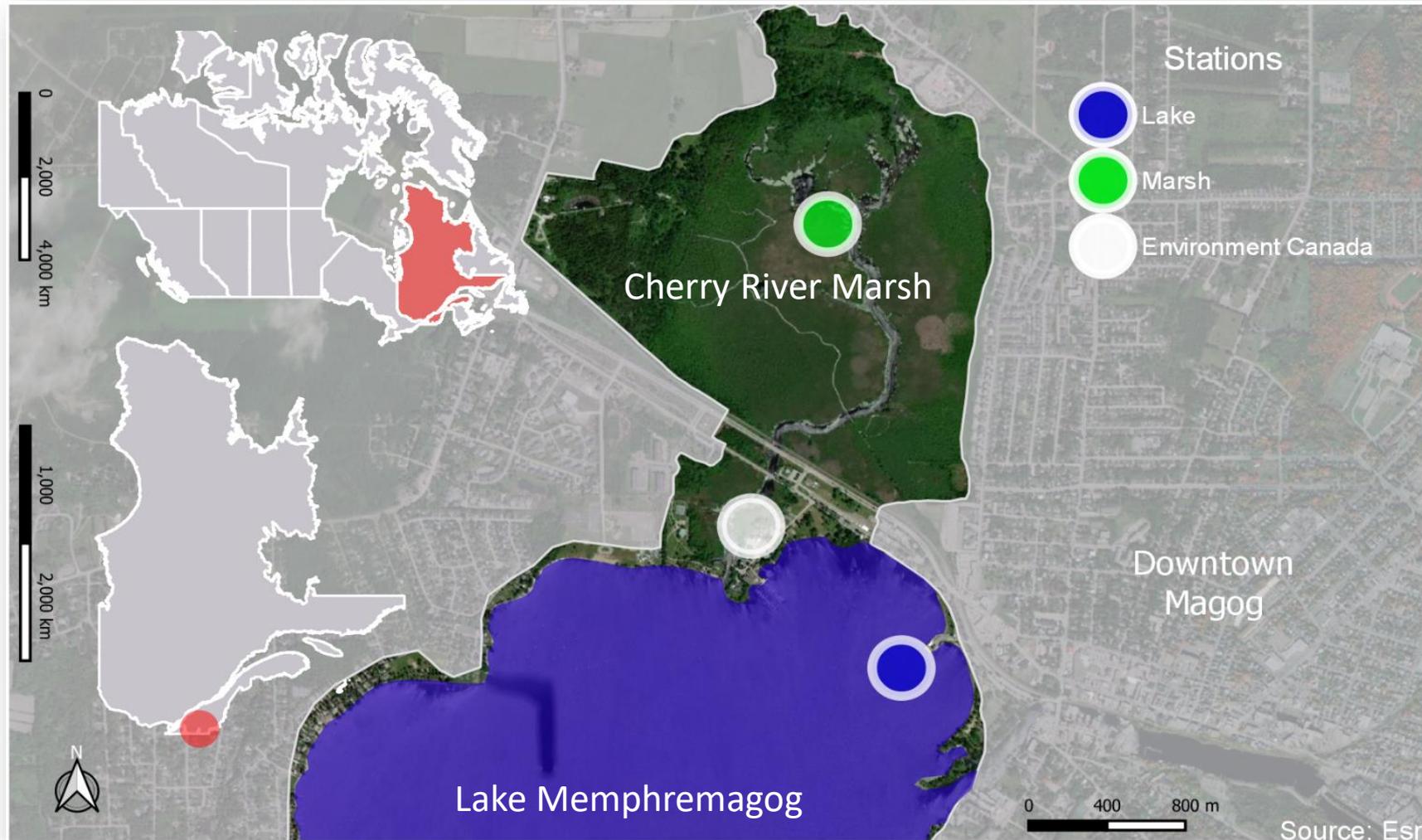


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Coutts, 2013:
Water bodies received less
attention
Lack of station data



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: $\Delta T_a = T_{a,marsh} - T_{a,lake}$



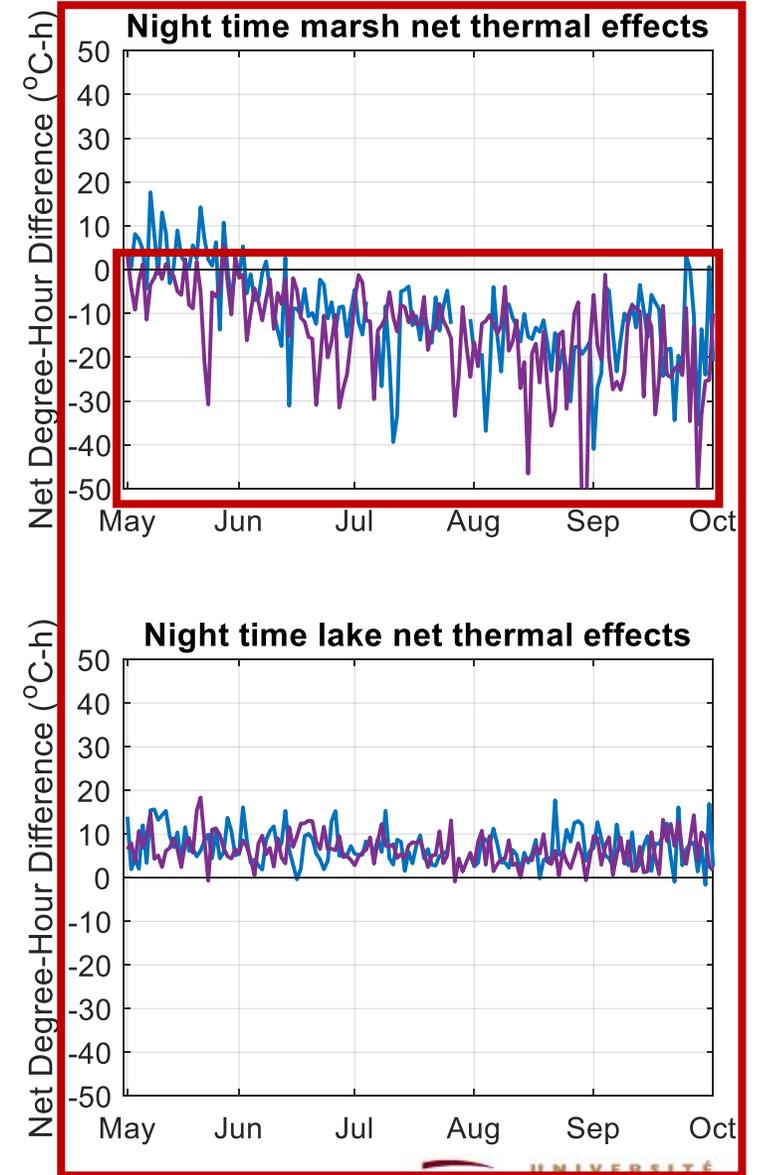
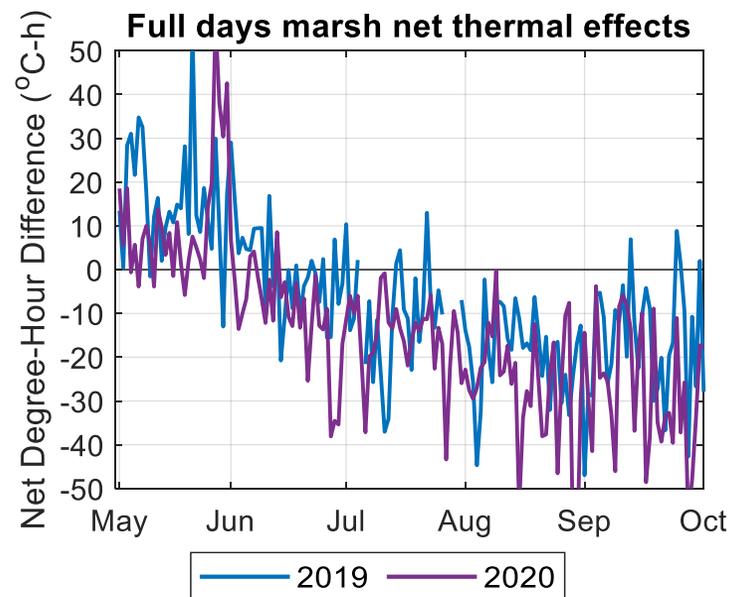
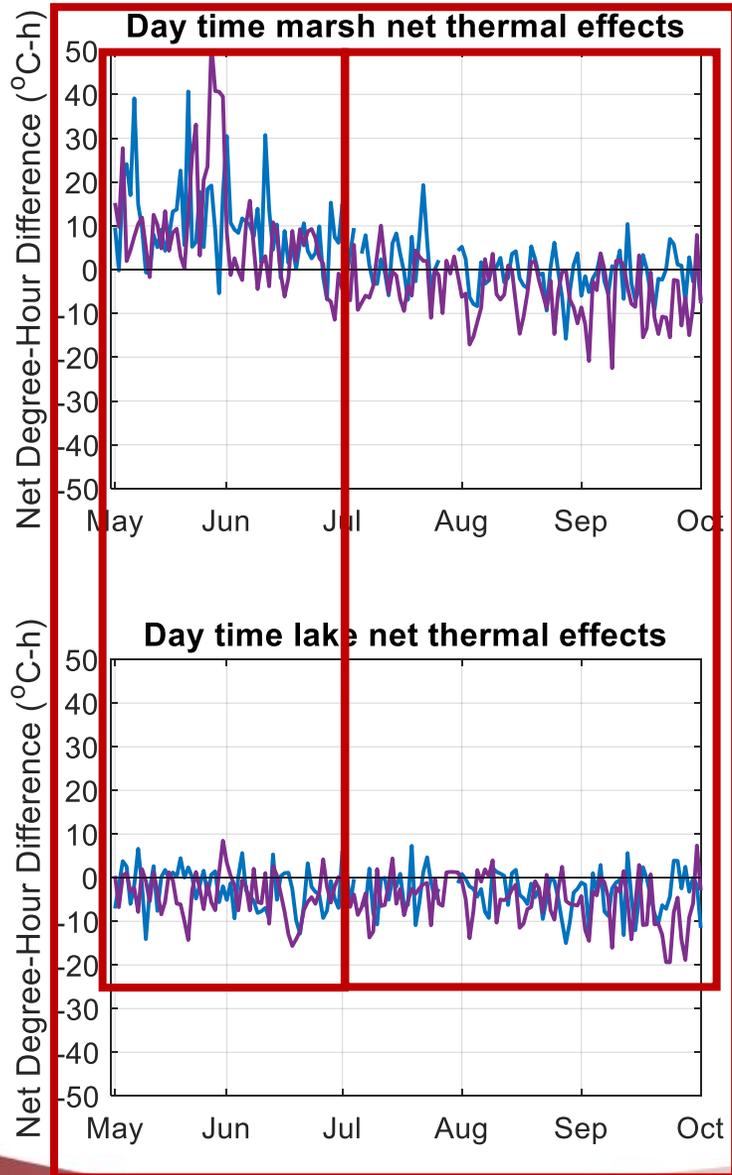
3. To model the heating and cooling impacts...

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

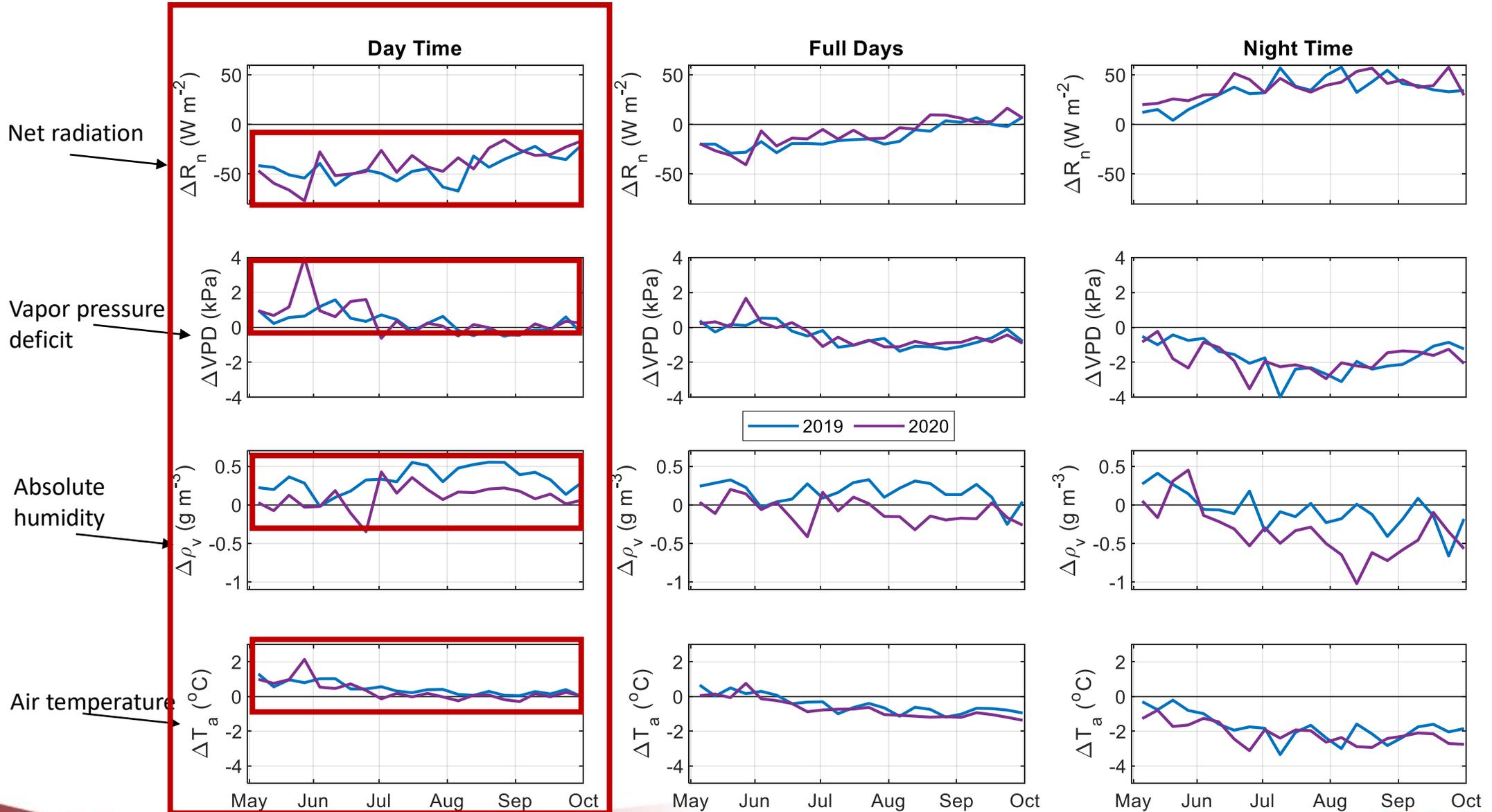
1. Select best predictor using Mann-Kendall's dependence test to assess the statistical significance (p -value) and strength of the dependencies (τ)
2. Select and use the best copula family (Frank, Gaussian, Student or Clayton)
3. Generate NDHD based on different changes to temperature using the monthly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

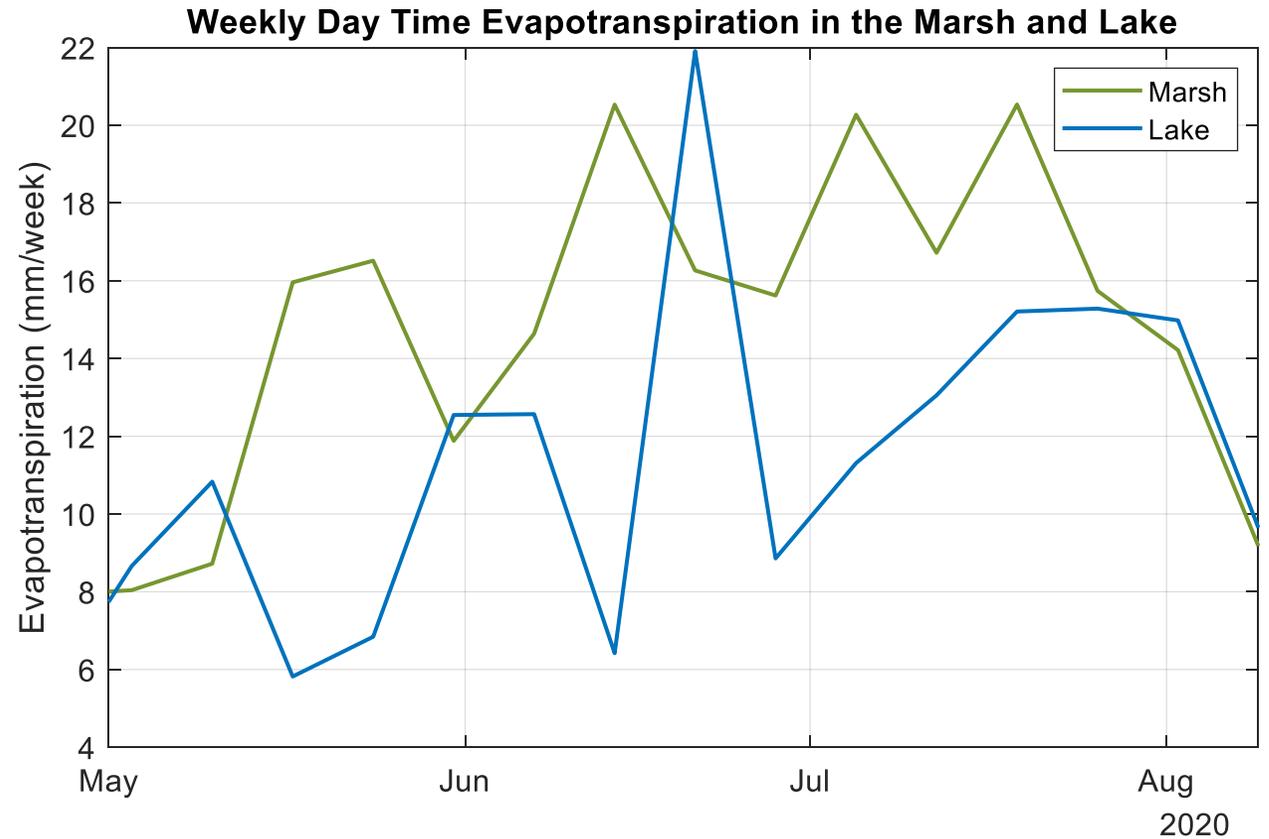
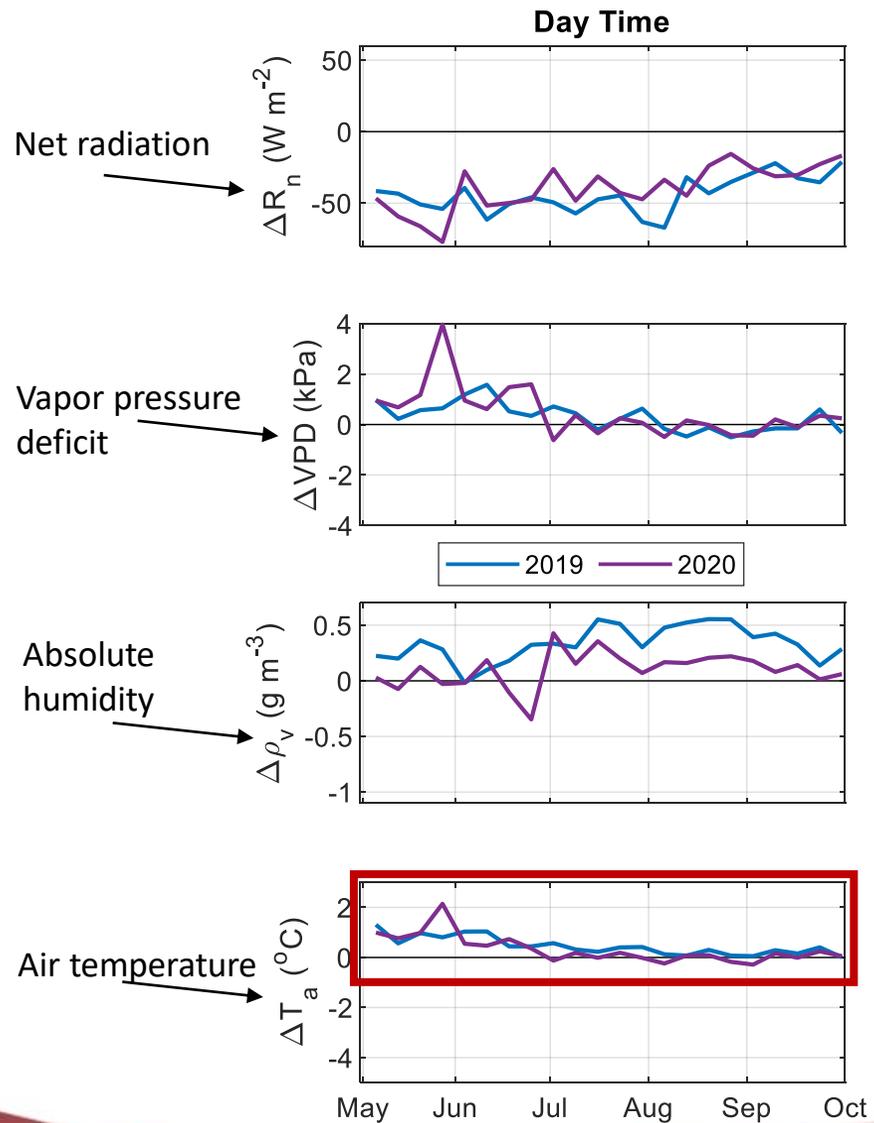
Net thermal effects of the marsh and lake on the reference station (daily)



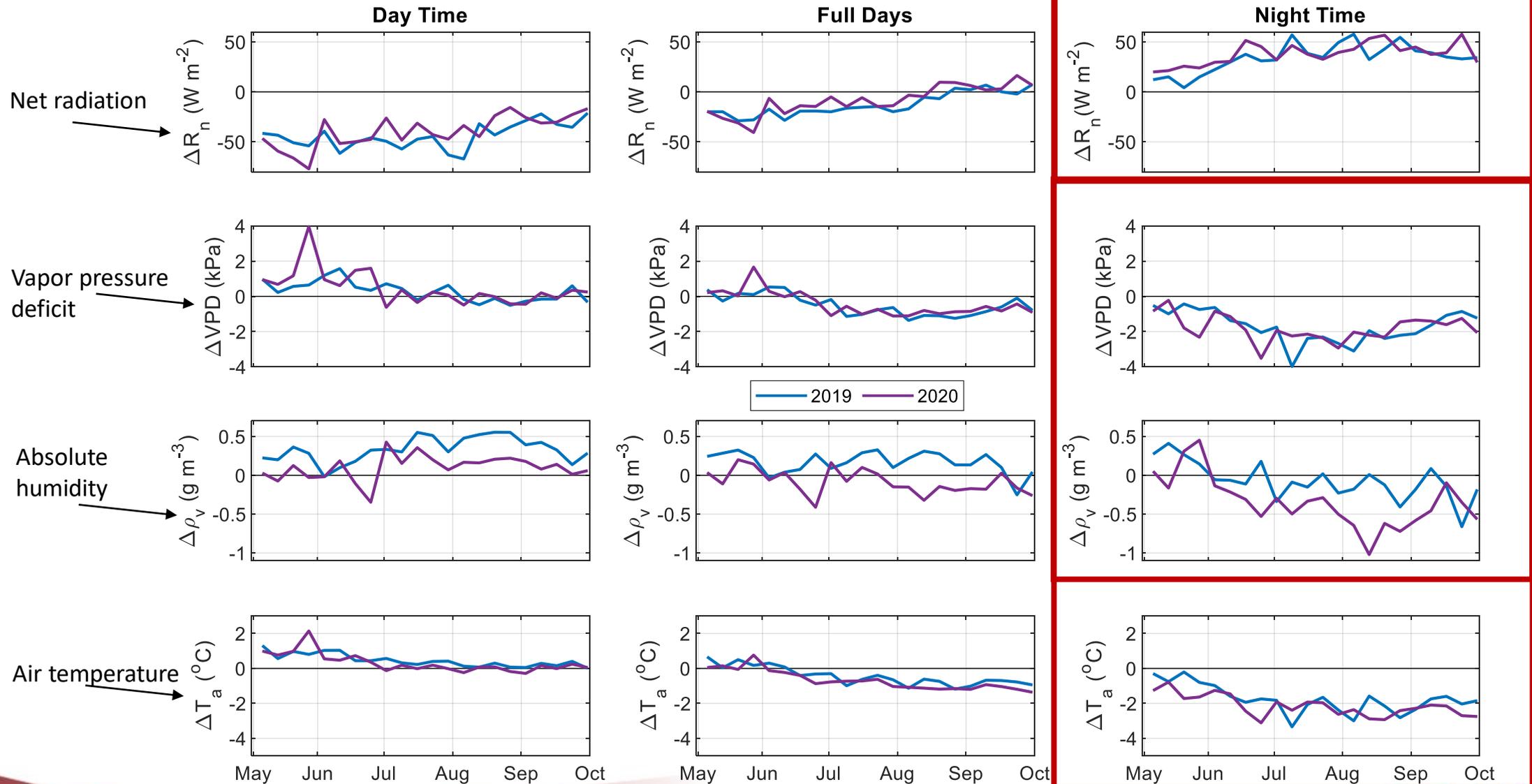
Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake (Δ : marsh-lake)



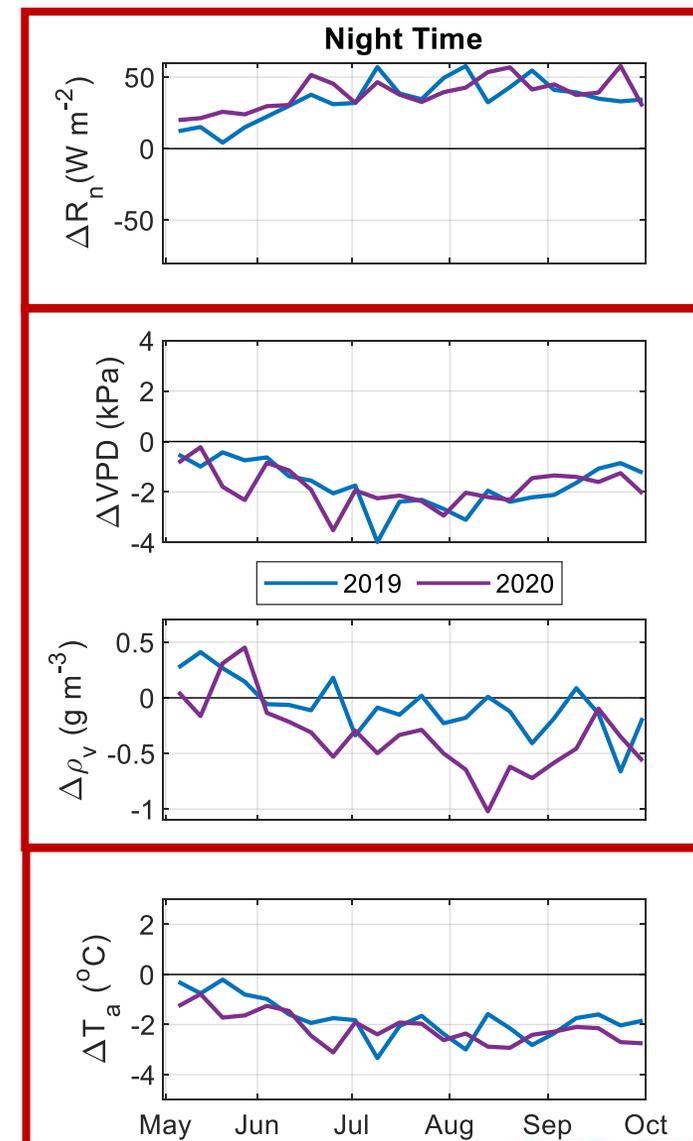
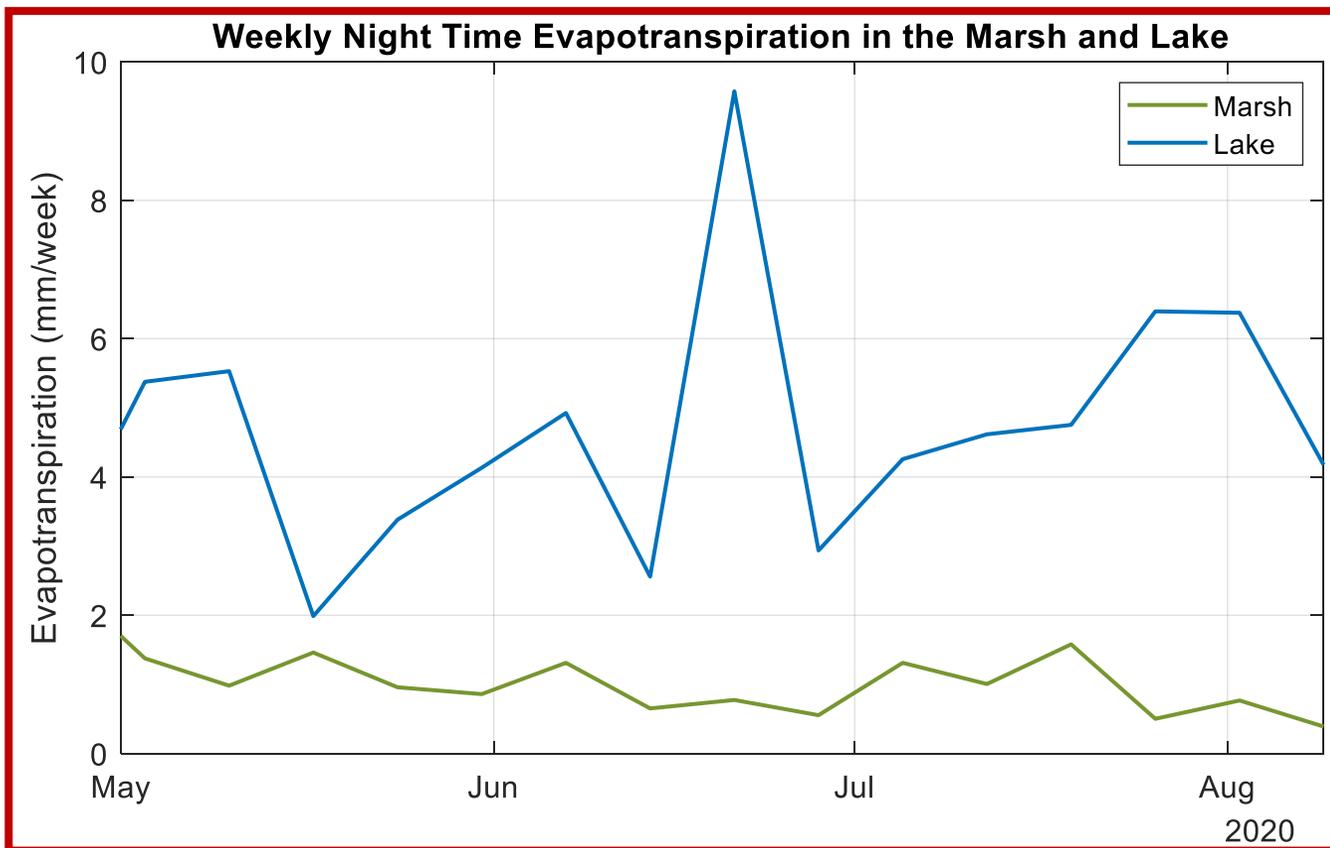
Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake (Δ : marsh-lake)



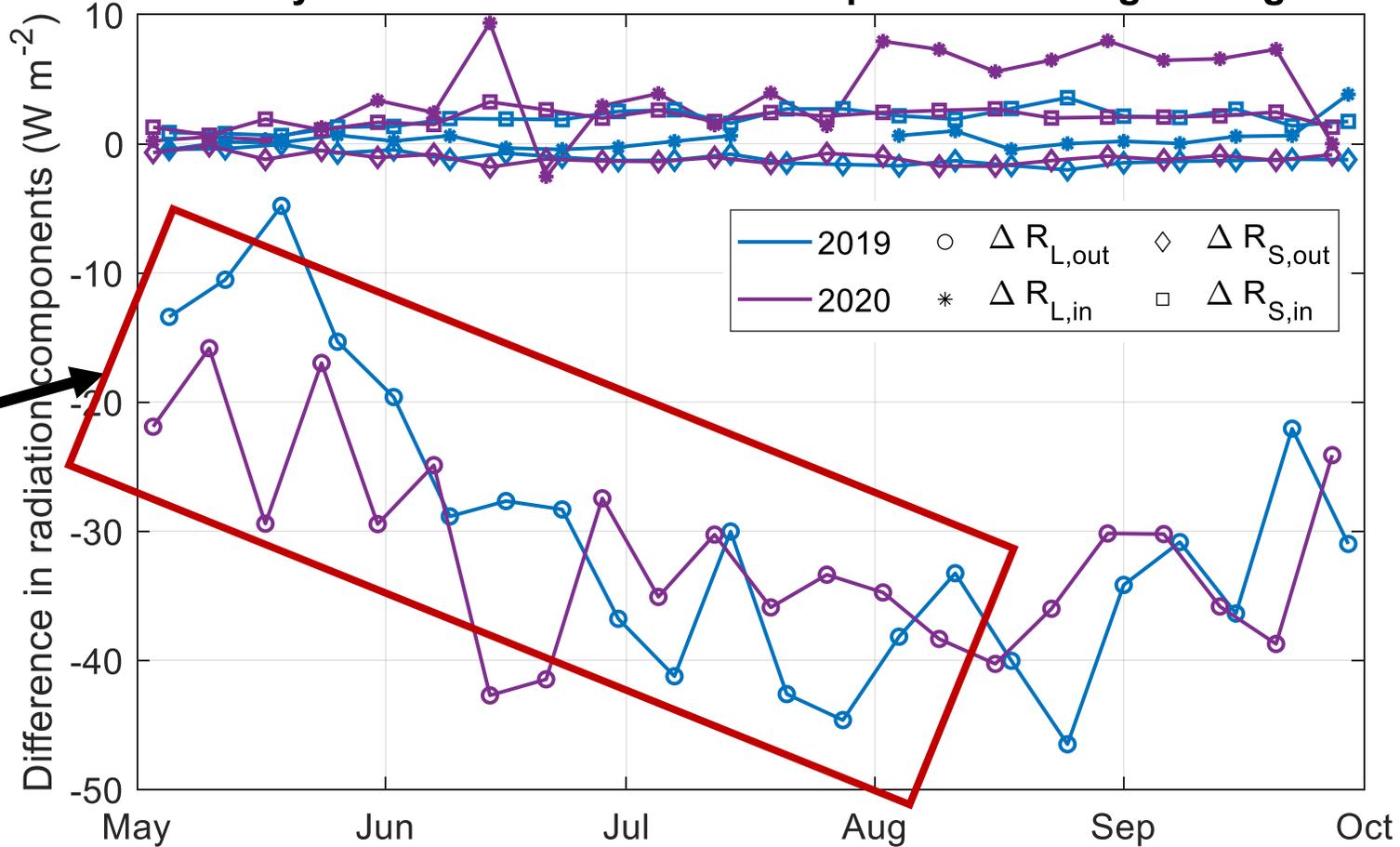
Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake (Δ : marsh-lake)



Weekly difference between variables of interest in the marsh and the lake (Δ : marsh-lake)



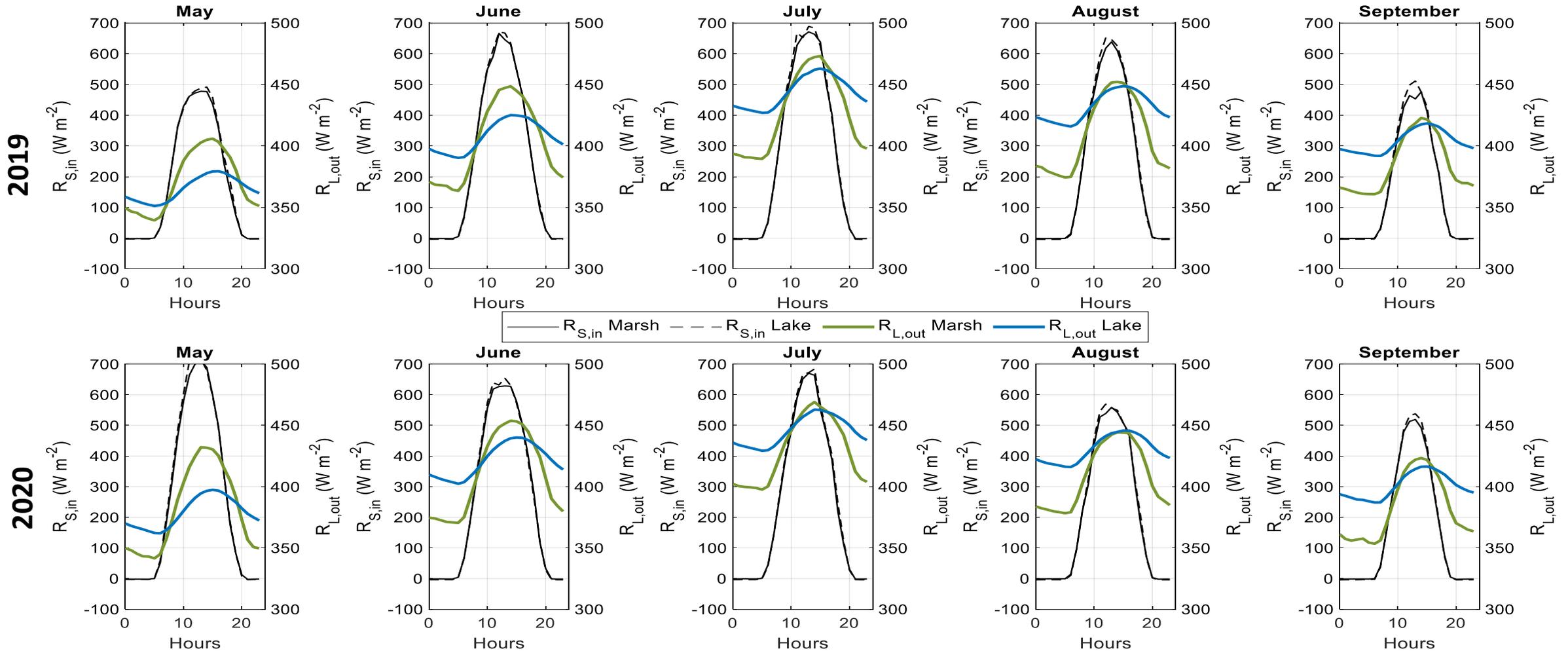
Weekly difference in radiation components during the night



Negative trend:
increasing outgoing
longwave radiation
in the lake

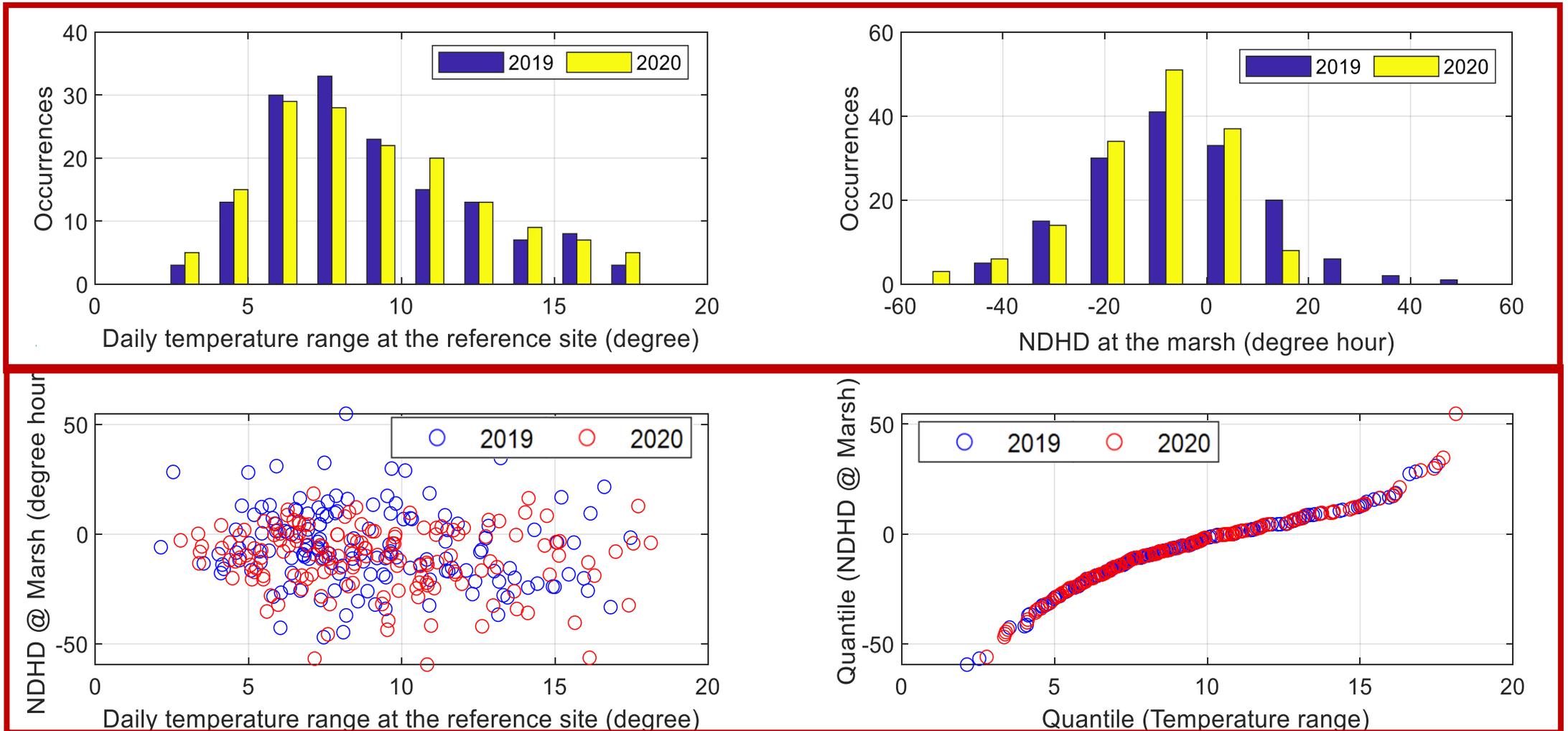
As the growing season peaks, the lake has more stored heat than the marsh

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

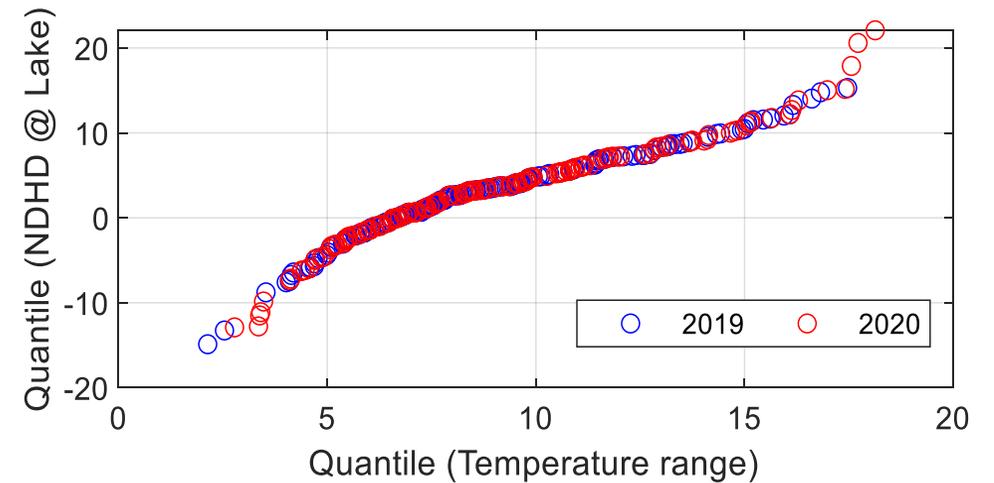
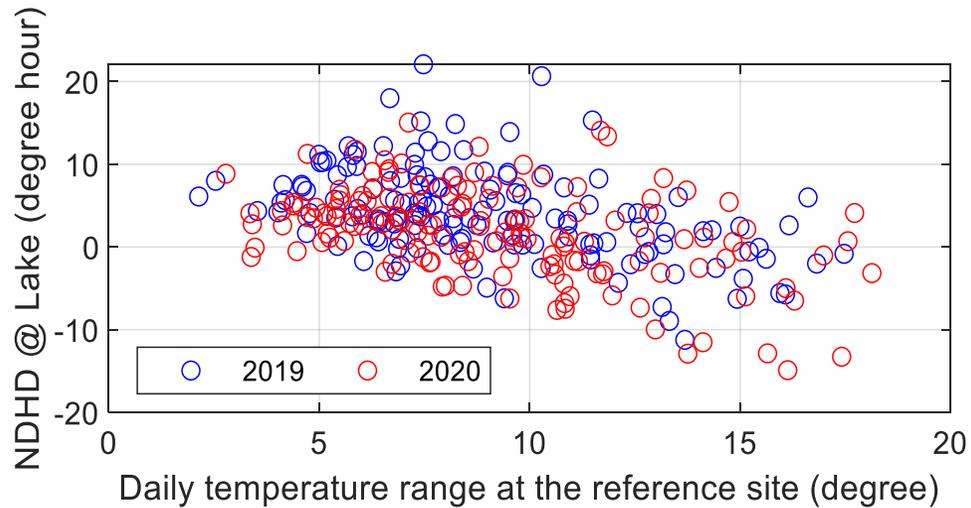
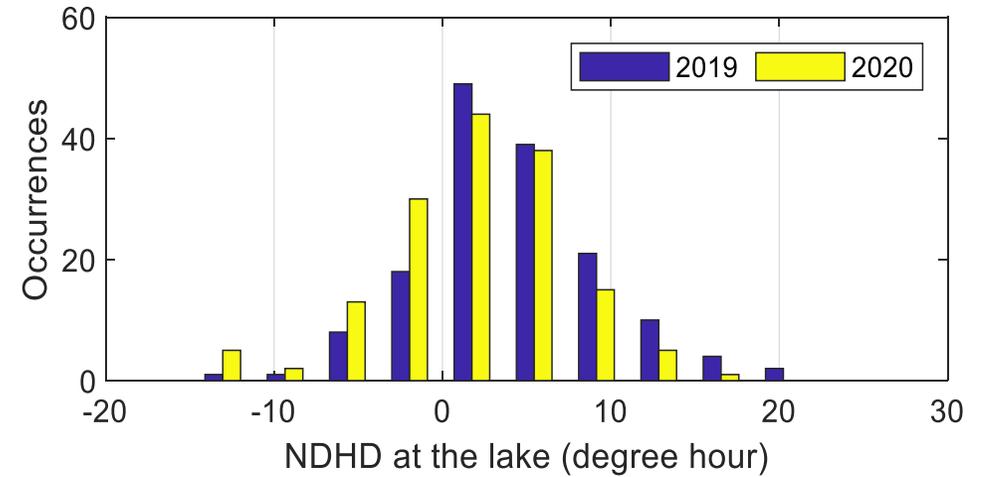
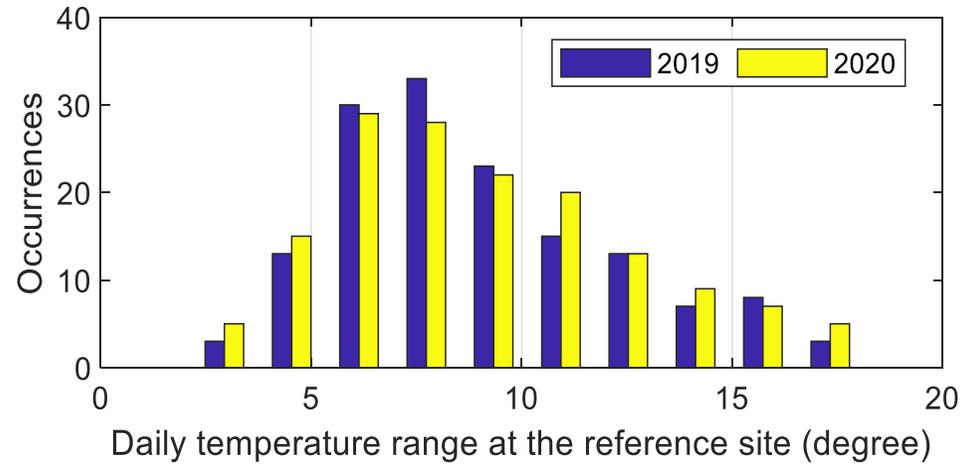


May-to-September hourly seasonality of $R_{S,in}$ (incoming shortwave) and $R_{L,out}$ (outgoing longwave)

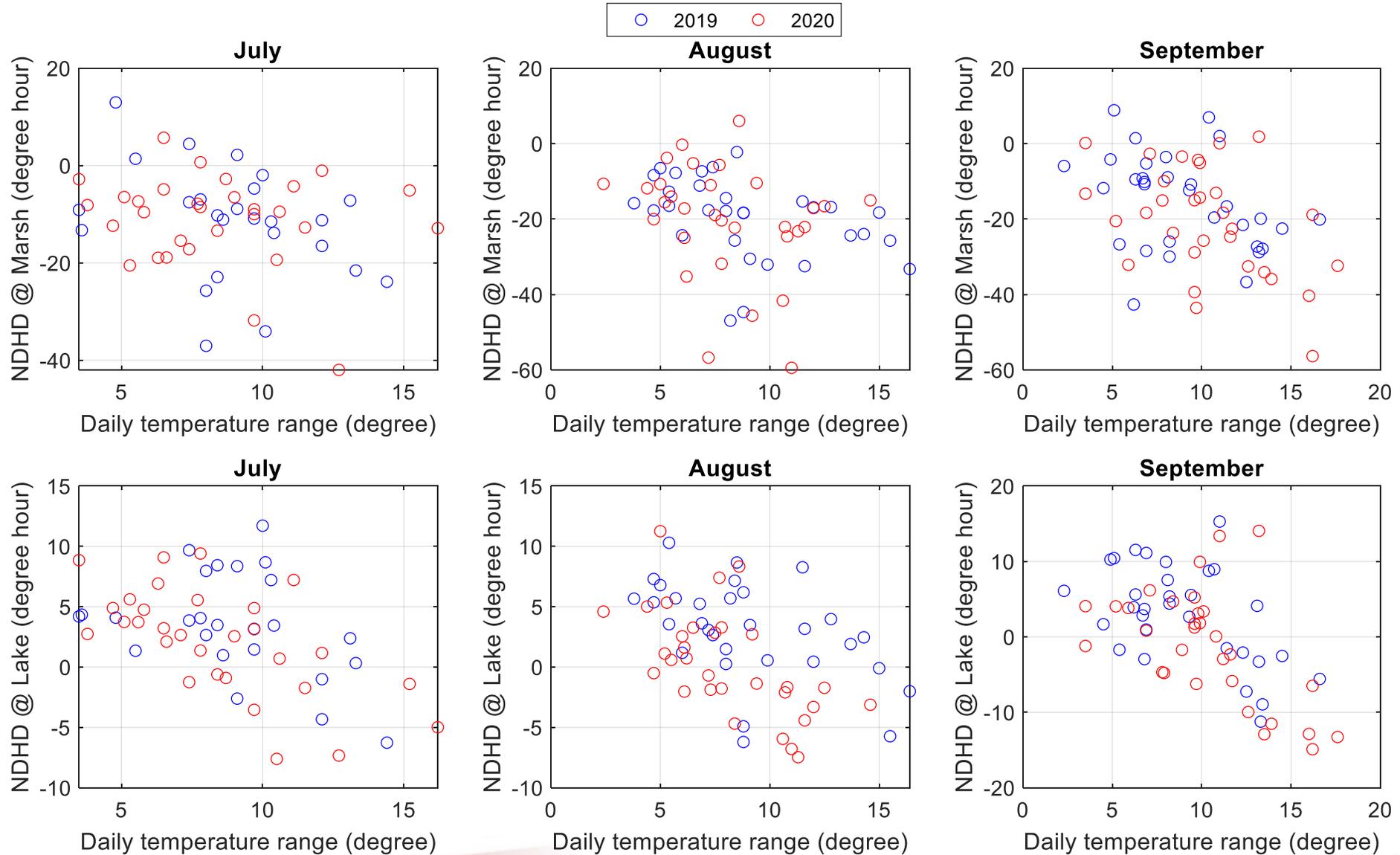
Investigating the distributions - Marsh



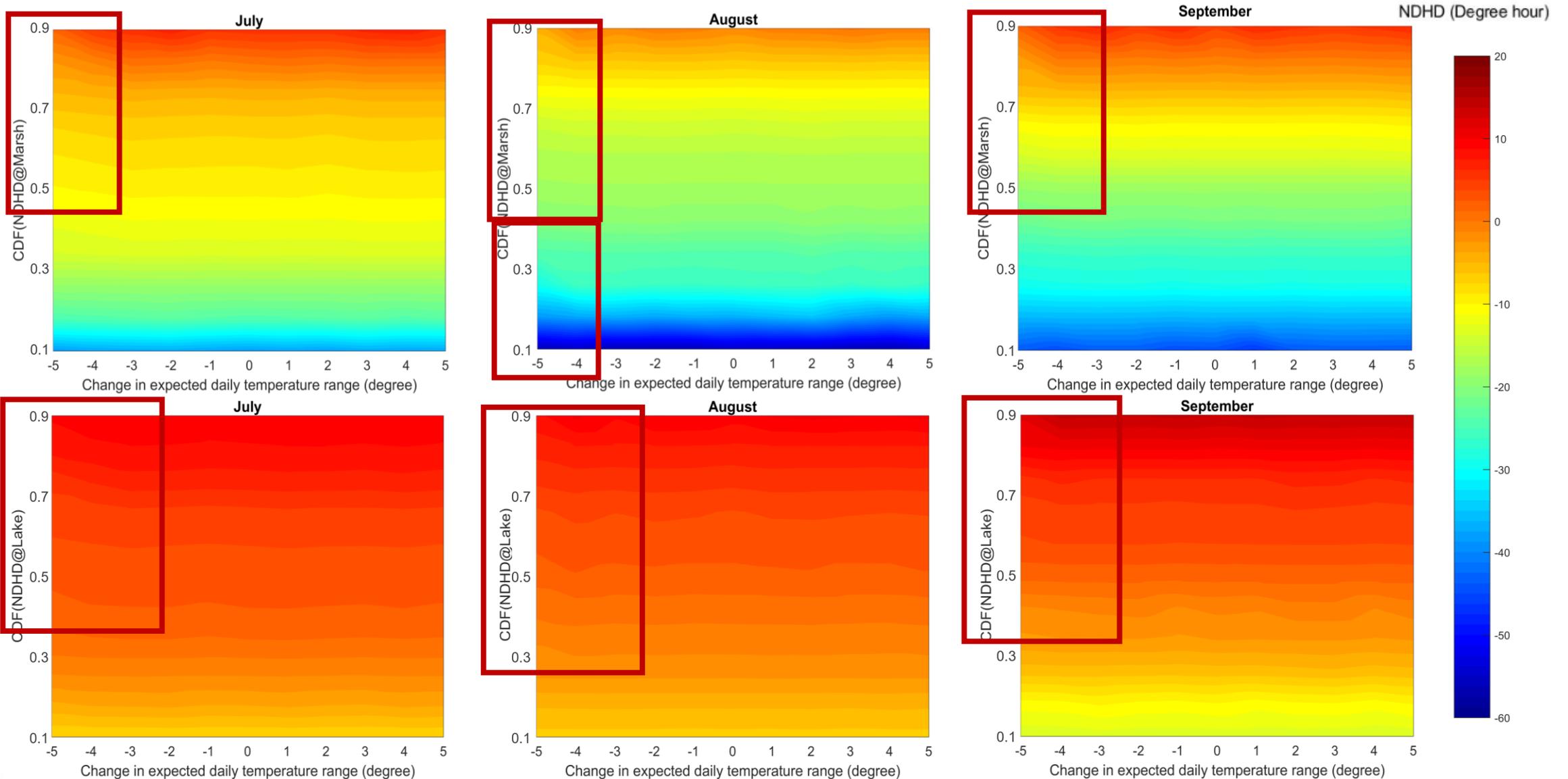
Investigating the distributions - Lake



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

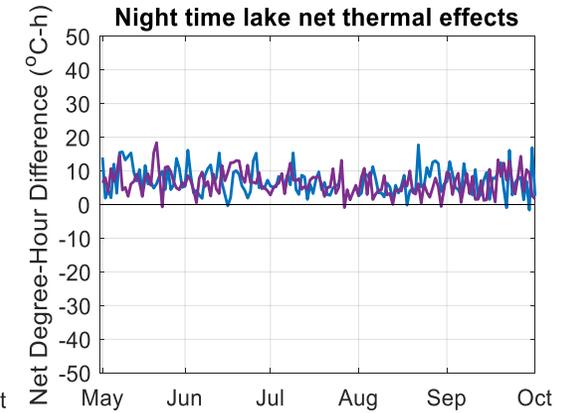
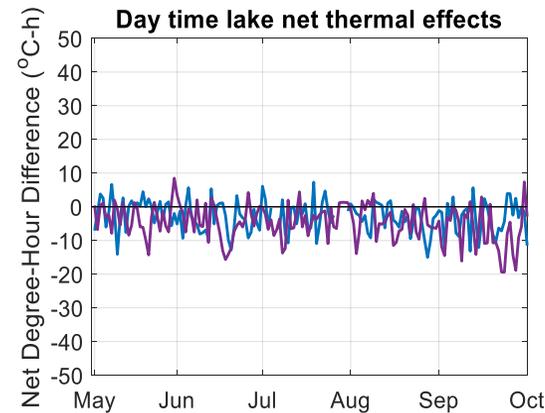
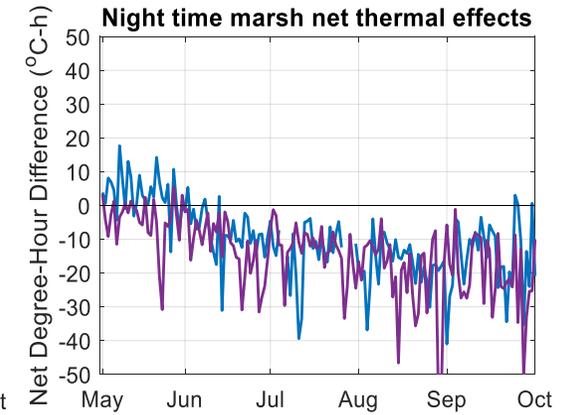
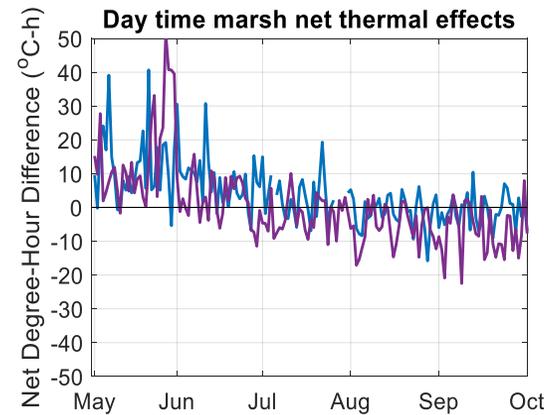


- Heat storage plays a critical role in temperature regulation
- Vegetation's effect is strong enough to shift the marsh from heating to cooling
- Lake acts as a temperature stabilizer
- As daily temperature ranges decrease, the marsh and lake will provide more cooling

Henrique Vieira and Ali Nazemi, PhD.

henrique.vieira@concordia.ca

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/vieirah/>



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