Limnology
Lecture 3

Outline

- General background
- Overview of different lake origins
- Glacial lake formation
- Create kettle hole

Lakes and ponds

Mostly a pond-world (85%)

Basic requirement:

Precipitation + inflow > Evaporation + outflow

Lakes and ponds

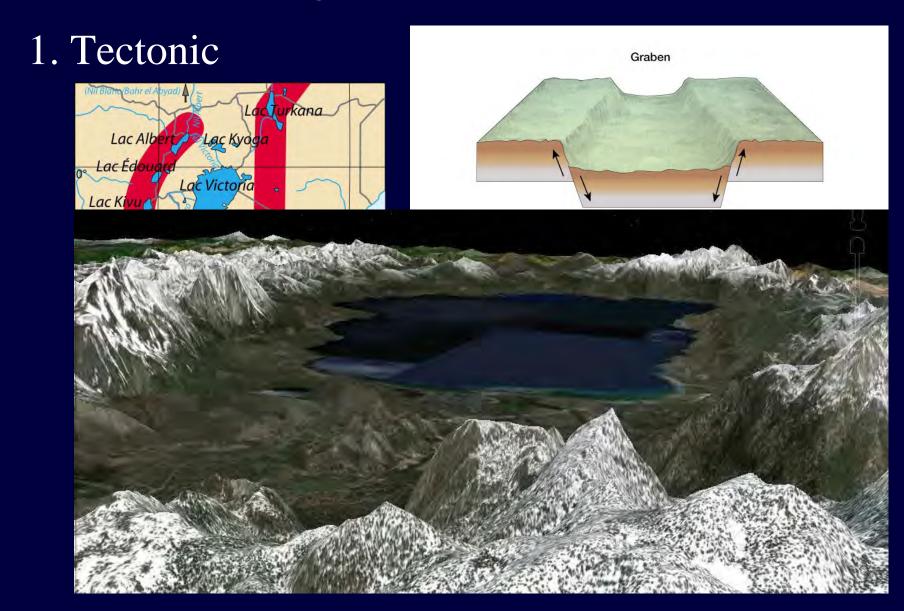
Importance of lake origin

- hydrology (inputs,outputs)
- basin shape
- chemistry, inc. nutrients
- age

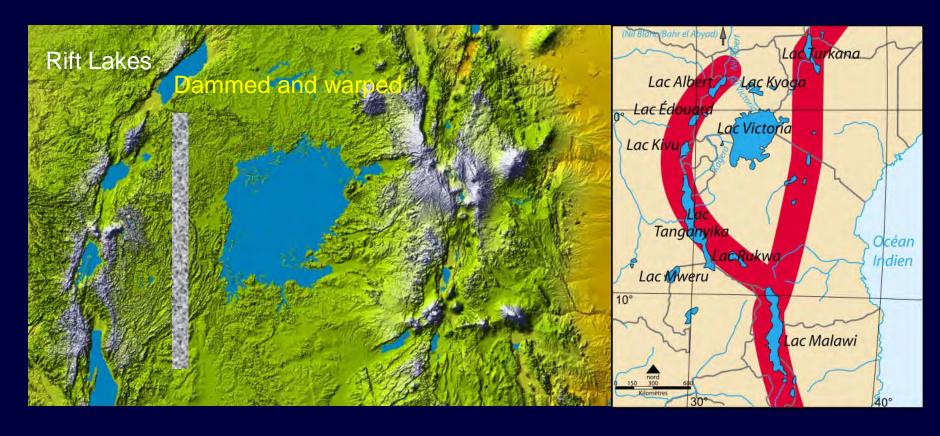
e.g., endemic species



Lake Baikal Seal



1. Tectonic



2. Volcanic





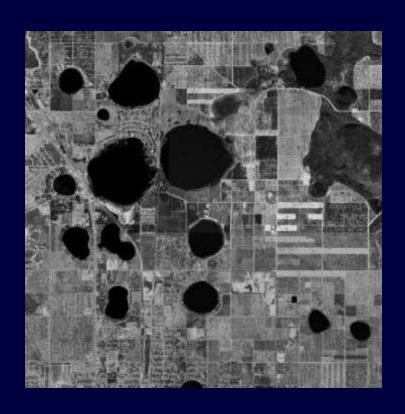
Caldera (Crater Lake)

3. Landslide





4. Solutions (Karst) Lakes



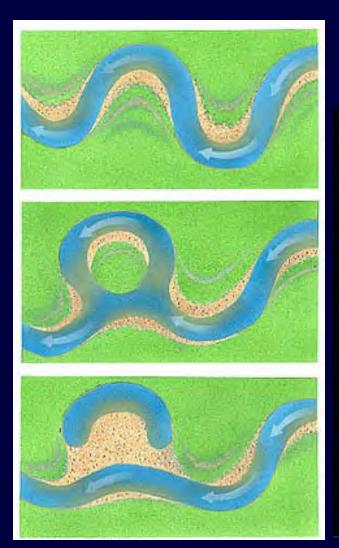


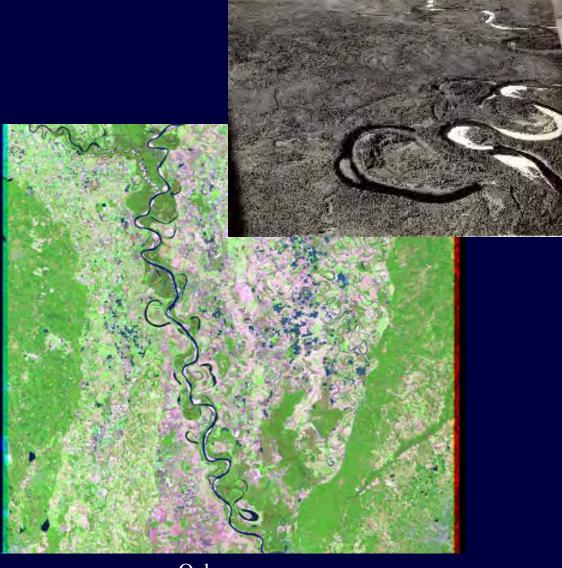
5. Aeolian or dune



Moses Lake (WA)

6. Fluviatile





7. Coastal





Cats' eye lakes

Barrier lakes

8. Biological







9. Extraterrestrial

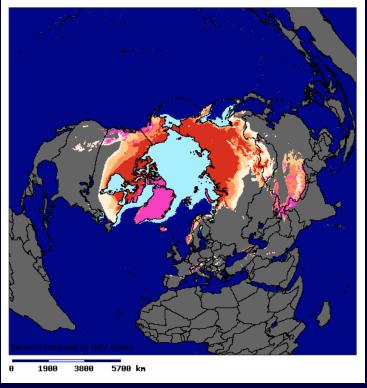


10. Thaw pond or thermokarst pond



Permafrost – Permanently frozen soil

- Insulated during summer by vegetation



10. Thaw pond or thermokarst pond



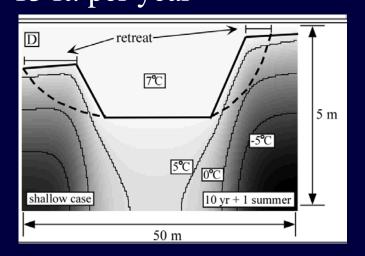


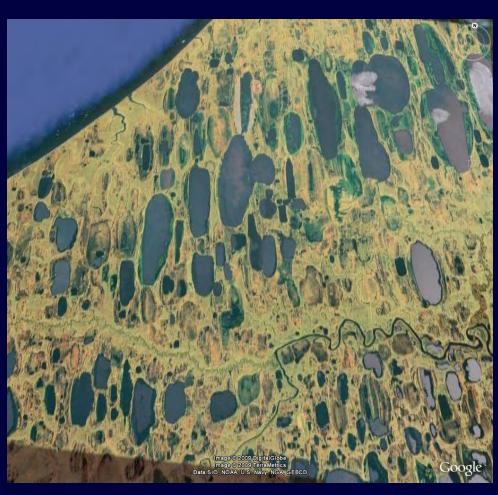


10. Thaw pond or thermokarst pond

On Alaska North slope:
Fastest growing lakes in
world

15 ft. per year





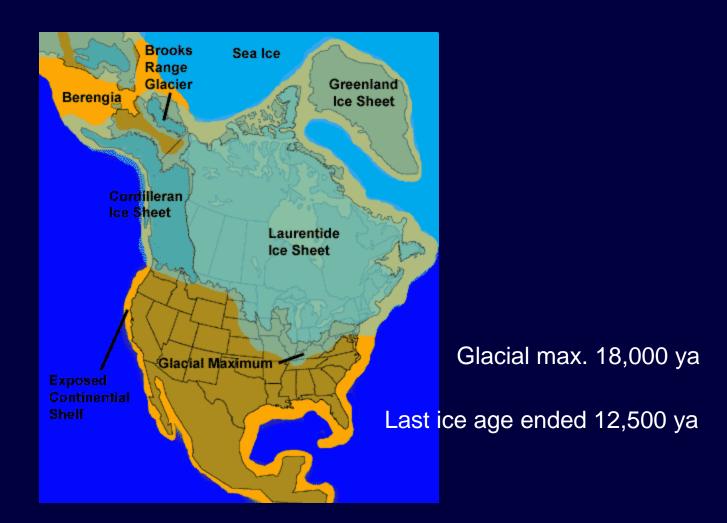
11. Glacial

Origins of Lakes



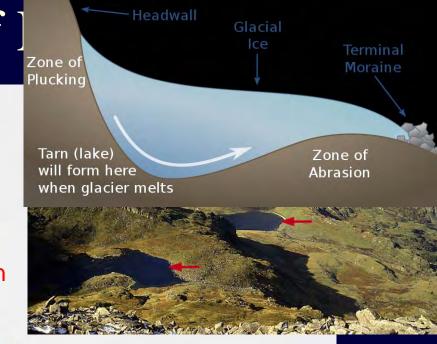


11. Glacial



11. Glacial

Origins of



Glacial till – clay, sand, gravel, boulders created by glacial erosion

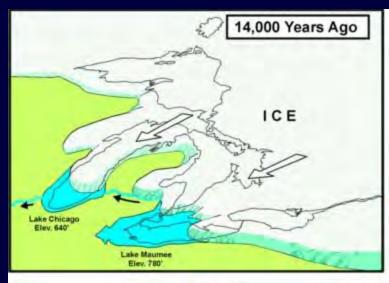
Moraine – piles of till

Terminal moraine

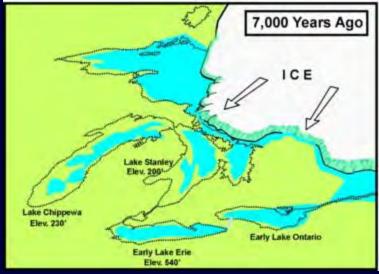
Outwash plain

eral moraine

Glacial scour lakes









Plunge basin



CORDILLERAN ICE SHEET



Lake Lenore, WA

Glacial Lake Missoula and the Channeled Scablands

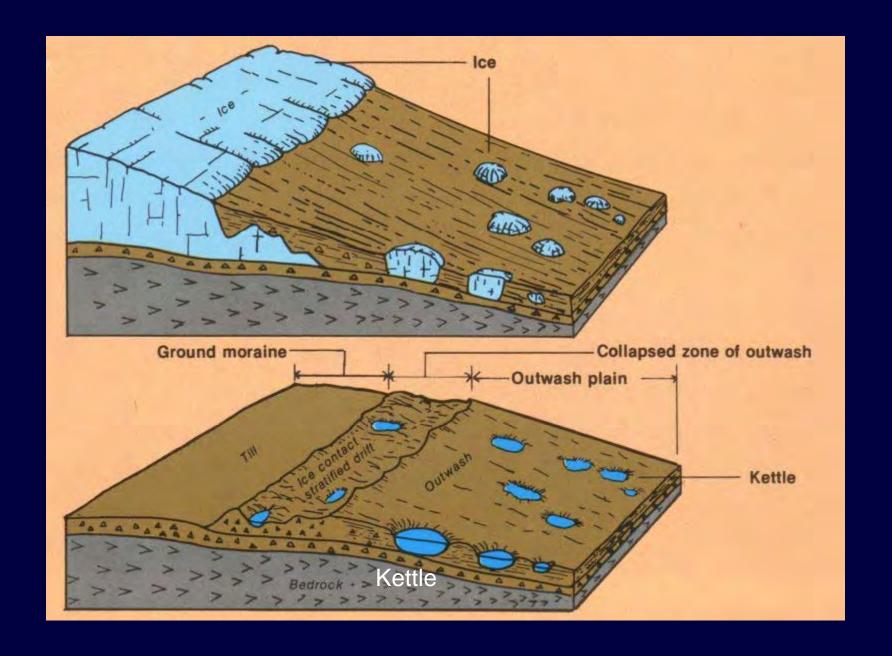
IDAHO

MONTANA

PACIFIC COASTLINE SHOWN AS IT EXISTS TODAY DURING RECENT ICE AGE, SEA LEVELS WERE 300 FT LOWER

OREGON







Bering Glacier, after Jökulhlaup



Kettle lakes

Death of a lake





Catastrophic release

BCNostetoku lake after moraine dam failure



Wet meadow



Today:

Lake origins

Many different ways to make a lake or pond

Affects important characteristics of lakes

Thursday:

Hydrology

Lab – Dunham Pond zooplankton