# Please recommend to your library

# EXCELLENCE IN ECOLOGY

30

# Lakes in the Anthropocene: Reflections on Tracking Ecosystem Change in the Arctic **by John P. Smol**

Recipient of the ECI Prize 2015 in freshwater ecology

n a book that is part memoir and part textbook, John Smol reflects on his 35+ years of aquatic research in the Arctic. Working primarily on the limnology and environmental histories of lakes and ponds, he emphasizes the need for using appropriate spatial and temporal scales to understand the effects of natural and anthropogenic stressors. An overriding theme is the critical role that accelerated climate change plays as a 'threat multiplier'. The book pays homage to some of the pioneers of Arctic limnology and summarizes a diverse array of paleoenvironmental studies that Smol and his colleagues have led. Highlighted research includes collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and archeologists, tracking past ocean flooding events, the repercussions of permafrost thaw, the effects of pollutants from both local and distant sources, as well as tracking long-term changes in salmon and bird populations. Smol emphasizes the importance of using diverse sources of information, the role that personal relationships can play in successful collaborative programs, and issues linked to environmental justice for Northern peoples.

Distinguished University Professor of biology and environmental studies at Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario) and holder of the Canada Research Chair in Environmental Change (2001–2021), John Smol founded and co-directs the Paleoecological Environmental Assessment and Research Lab (PEARL), a group of ~40 students and other scientists dedicated to the study of long-term global environmental change, and especially relating to lake ecosystems.



He was the founding Editor of the Journal of Paleolimnology (1987–2007) and is current Editor-in-Chief of Environmental Reviews (2004 – present). Author of over 670 peer-reviewed publications and 23 books, he is recipient of over 70 research and teaching awards including the 2004 NSERC Herzberg Gold Medal as Canada's top scientist or engineer, named an Officer of the Order of Canada, and Fellow of the Royal Society (London). From 2019 to 2022, he served as President of the Academy of Science, Royal Society of Canada.

X + 438 pp · ISBN 978-3-946729-30-3 · ISSN 0932-2205 € 50,- plus postage (print edition)

## eBook: ISBN 978-3-946729-72-3, € 35.69

Order from the Distributor (Natural History Bookstore, NHBS) · www.nhbs.com/lakes-in-the-anthropocene-book · or from International Ecology Institute · www.int-res.com/bookseries/excellence-in-ecology-books/order/

Excellence in Ecology (EE) is published by the International Ecology Institute (ECI) and was founded by Otto Kinne. It comprises a series of books authored by carefully selected leading ecologists of our time: the recipients of the annual ECI Prize. Unlike textbooks or handbooks, EE books invite authors to express their personal views on important ecological issues and to interpret current scientific knowledge on the basis of their own experience and insight. EE Books are made available at cost price.

# **CONTENT Excellence in Ecology 30** Lakes in the Anthropocene: Reflections on Tracking Ecosystem Change in the Arctic

#### 1 Warnings from lake mud: Arctic lakes and ponds in the Anthropocene

Lessons from the past: the 'Anthropocene' Arctic lakes in the Anthropocene – a personal reflection

Why the Arctic?

Why Arctic lakes?

A matter of time scales: natural versus anthropogenic changes Lessons from the past in a multiple-stressor world

### 2 The pioneers: early studies on High Arctic limnology

The 1913–1918 Canadian Arctic Expedition of the Western Arctic and the 1938–1939 Canadian Arctic Expedition of the Eastern Arctic Arctic limnology during the start of the 'Cold War': 1945–1960s

The Char Lake Project (1968–1972) of the International Biological Program (IBP)

Conclusions

# **3** A primer on paleolimnology

Step 1: Choosing the study lake(s)

Step 2: Retrieving and sectioning the sedimentary sequence

Step 3: Providing geochronological control

Step 4: Retrieving paleoenvironmental information

Step 5: Interpreting the library of information contained in sediments Overall approach

#### Overall approach

## 4 The power of ice: Arctic lakes on the frontline of climate change

Transitions and thresholds linked to climate change

Deciphering climate signals in Arctic lake sediments: a personal journey The limnological surveys begin

The 1994 Science paper: dramatic diatom changes in shallow ponds linked to warming Expanding the data sets: ponds to lakes and High Arctic to Low Arctic comparisons Large-scale paleolimnological assessments of change: the 2005 circumpolar assessment and beyond

Delayed warming and the loss of a key Arctic refugium

Comparing responses to climate warming in aquatic systems governed by local microclimate difference: coaxing history to conduct experiments

Paleolimnological trajectories in the few remaining lakes still supporting extensive summer ice covers

What about the Arctic 'Great Lakes' – should they not also be slow to change with warming due to their large thermal inertias?

Using history to further assess drivers of ecosystem change: the importance of timing How different is the 'Anthropocene' compared to previous interglacials in the Canadian Arctic? Climate change: the big 'threat multiplier'

#### 5 The 'early peoples': pre-Anthropocene impacts

A (very) brief overview of polar archeology

Limnological legacies of Thule whalers

Tracking the effects of the Arctic's first whalers

Can we confirm the limnological changes were due to activities of the Thule whalers and not some natural change in lake ontogeny?

Did the earlier Dorset people also affect aquatic ecosystems? Unexplored opportunities and synergies between disciplines

#### 6 Marine storm surges on inland waters: 'different ways of knowing

Battles with the Anthropocene seas

The 1999 marine storm surge and the 'Dead Zone'

Traditional Indigenous Knowledge: when an elder dies, a library burns down

How often have there been massive vegetation die-offs? Paleotempestology – reconstructing past marine intrusions

Can these ecologically striking diatom assemblage changes be shown on a landscape scale?

Do marine storm surges affect aquatic invertebrates as well? Can further evidence of the frequency and severity of past storm surges be gained from non-biological proxies?

How unusual are unusual events? Marine storm surge events in the Anthropocene

#### 7 Permafrost thaw: sinks, slumps, and sumps

When the permafrost traw: stimps, and simps Thawing permafrost and shifting lake ecology Paleolimnological assessments in a rapidly thawing permafrost landscape Vulnerable wildlife in a rapidly changing landscape How permanent is permafrost? Or 'It sounded like a good idea at the time!' Learning from the past in a thawing landscape

#### 8 Northern communities: the challenges of living in a cold climate

From dog sleds to ice roads to highways – connecting communities in the Arctic Waste disposal: big enough to cause problems, but not big enough to warrant expensive infrastructure

Eutrophication in the High Arctic – the Meretta Lake study during the International Biological Program

Recovery from cultural eutrophication in a High Arctic ecosystem: Meretta Lake re-visited Tracking long-term changes linked to sewage inputs and subsequent recovery in Meretta Lake Climate change, ice cover, and cultural eutrophication in the Arctic

Using shallow sewage ponds to test hypotheses regarding the relative effects of nutrient and oxygen concentrations on paleolimnological proxies

'Coaxing history to conduct experiments': retrospective environmental assessments on the effects of growing population centres

# 9 'Sledgehammers': impacts of northern mining on aquatic ecosystems

All that glitters is not gold – Frobisher's fiasco (1576–1578) Gold fever and the Klondike Gold Rush (1896–1899) The Giant Mine leaves a giant problem Effects of toxic emissions of Yellowknife mines on local lakes Retrospective environmental assessments of the Giant Mine pollutants The pollutant that keeps on giving Pro-active paleolimnology: the 'Ring of Fire'

Different Arctic mines, different problems, but similar scenarios Winners and losers in Arctic mining: history lessons

#### 10 What happens in the South does not necessarily stay in the South: long-range transport of pollutants to the Arctic

Pollution legacies of the 'Cold War'

Mother's milk and the 'grasshopper effect'

Emerging POPs entering the Arctic food chain

Bioaccumulation and biomagnification of POPs in Arctic fish

Mercury: a metal on the move

Tracking long-term changes in mercury pollution using lake sediments across the circumpolar Arctic

Mercury bioaccumulating in the Arctic food web

Particulates from industrial sources: fly ash particles and black carbon Even the stratosphere is not immune: ozone depletion and elevated UVB radiation Everything is connected, but with uneven environmental and social consequences

#### 11 Salmon and sediments: biovectors moving nutrients and contaminants from oceans to lakes Going against the flow: biovectors as funnels of nutrients and contaminants

Long-term changes in Alaskan sockeye salmon populations Cradle to grave life cycle

The 4 H's and the big 'threat multiplier' – climate change

Tracking three centuries of sockeye salmon populations using proxies of marine-derived nutrients in Alaskan nursery lakes

If sockeye salmon populations changed due to commercial fishing and climate changes over the last three centuries, then how did they change on millennial time scales? Lessons learned from shifting baselines of Alaskan sockeye salmon

If sockeye salmon are delivering marine-derived nutrients to nursery lakes, are they also transporting contaminants?

When the salmon stop returning, 'there goes the neighborhood'

What is natural? Shifting baselines and moving targets

#### 12 Is paleolimnology for the birds? Arctic seabirds as biovectors of nutrients and contaminants Ornithology meets paleolimnology

Using pond sediments as a rapid assessment technique at Cape Vera

Assessing water chemistry and bioindicator changes along the omithogenic gradient at Cape Vera Tracking the limnological effects of avian biovectors over time

Transfer of marine-derived contaminants to coastal food webs

You are what you eat! Comparing biovector transport between Arctic terns and eider ducks How widespread are limnological signals linked to seabird colonies?

Guns, motorboats, and ducks: multi-century assessments of hunting practices on Arctic waterfowl

Tracking long-term dynamics of seabird and waterbird populations on a global scale Funnels and pumps: tracking seabird populations and their effects on ecosystems through space and time

#### 13 Crossing ecological thresholds and disappearing ecosystems: 'the fierce urgency of now' Ecosystem thresholds, transitions, and tipping points

Crossing the final ecological threshold: longer summers and disappearing ecosystems Blending paleolimnology with monitoring: Was pond desiccation unprecedented in the Cape's history?

Winners and losers in an Anthropocene Arctic

Unlike in Vegas, what happens in the North does not stay in the North A pandemic of willful ignorance: comforting lies, inconvenient truths Some final thoughts