Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Journal of Great Lakes Research



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jglr

# Changes in mid-summer water temperature and clarity across the Great Lakes between 1968 and 2002

# Norine E. Dobiesz<sup>a,\*</sup>, Nigel P. Lester<sup>b,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Toronto, 25 Harbord Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 3G5 <sup>b</sup> Harkness Laboratory of Fisheries Research, Aquatic Research and Development Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2140 East Bank Drive, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9J 7B8

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 14 November 2007 Accepted 1 May 2009

Communicated by Gary Fahnenstiel

Index words: Laurentian Great Lakes Water clarity Water temperature Dreissenid mussels Climate change Secchi depth

#### ABSTRACT

In recent decades, three important events have likely played a role in changing the water temperature and clarity of the Laurentian Great Lakes: 1) warmer climate, 2) reduced phosphorus loading, and 3) invasion by European Dreissenid mussels. This paper compiled environmental data from government agencies monitoring the middle and lower portions of the Great Lakes basin (lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario) to document changes in aquatic environments between 1968 and 2002. Over this 34-year period, mean annual air temperature increased at an average rate of 0.037 °C/y, resulting in a 1.3 °C increase. Surface water temperature during August has been rising at annual rates of 0.084 °C (Lake Huron) and 0.048 °C (Lake Ontario) resulting in increases of 2.9 °C and 1.6 °C, respectively. In Lake Erie, the trend was also positive, but it was smaller and not significant. Water clarity, measured here by August Secchi depth, increased in all lakes. Secchi depth increases in Secchi depth were significant (p < 0.05) in lakes Erie and Ontario, suggesting that phosphorus abatement aided water clarity. After Dreissenid mussel invasion, significant increases in Secchi depth were detected in lakes Ontario and Huron. © 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

# Introduction

Two important abiotic factors in lakes that affect most organisms are water temperature and water clarity. Water temperature influences growth, survival, and distribution of many aquatic species (Holland, 1993; Jackson et al., 2001; King et al., 1999; Kocovsky and Carline, 2001). Water clarity influences light transmission which may alter the thermal structure of a lake (Fee et al., 1996) and has important consequences for photosynthesis and vertical distribution of biota (MacIsaac, 1996; Nalepa et al., 1996; Scherer, 1976). Higher trophic levels may be influenced when primary production shifts deeper to unfavorable temperatures or out of reach of some fish. With this deepening, vulnerability to predation can be reduced as refuges are lost while the improved visibility may alter predator–prey interactions (Aksnes and Giske, 1993; Eiane et al., 1997; Mazur and Beauchamp, 2003). Fisheries can also be impacted as spatial distributions of fish shift in response to changing environmental conditions (Buijse et al., 1992; Ryan et al., 1999).

The Laurentian Great Lakes of North America contain over one-fifth of the world's fresh water and provide a wide variety of habitats for numerous aquatic species (Dann, 1994). By the early 1970s, severely degraded waterways and declining fisheries throughout the Great Lakes were raising concerns of anthropogenic impacts on the ecosystem. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) first signed in 1972, initiated commitments from the US and Canada to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes (IJC, 1972). In 1978, revisions to the GLWQA set phosphorus concentration and loading targets for each lake (IJC, 1978). Phosphorus abatement programs put in place as a result of this agreement reduced phosphorus loadings throughout the Great Lakes (Neilson et al., 1995). Through the mid-1980s, primary and secondary productivity declined in most areas with resulting improvements in water clarity (Neilson et al., 1995).

Beginning in the late 1980s, filtering of the water column by zebra mussels *Dreissena polymorpha* and their deeper-living relatives, quagga mussels *D. bugensis*, may have further increased water clarity (Fahnenstiel et al., 1995; Mills et al., 1999; Wilson et al., 2006). In Lake Erie, zebra mussels were first observed in 1988 (Leach, 1993) but rapidly colonized the lake by 1989–90 (Griffiths et al., 1991). Substantial reductions in chlorophyll and total phosphorus reported for Lake Erie and Saginaw Bay during late 1980s to early 1990s coincided with the invasion of *Dreissena* spp. and a causal mechanism was inferred (Nicholls et al., 1999). While building a phosphorus budget for Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, Johengen et al. (1995) found zebra mussels to be a considerable phosphorus sink, which was also confirmed by enclosure experiments (Heath et al., 1995). Recently, there has been a shift from *D. polymorpha* to *D. bugensis* in deeper areas of Lake Erie (Barbiero and Tuchman, 2004). Similarly, an east–west gradient, with *D. bugensis* dominant in

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author. University of Minnesota Duluth, LLO Laboratory Building, 2205 East 5th Street, Duluth, MN 55812-2401, USA. Tel.: +1 218 726 7639.

*E-mail addresses:* ndobiesz@d.umn.edu (N.E. Dobiesz), nigel.lester@ontario.ca (N.P. Lester).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tel.: +1 705 755 1548.

<sup>0380-1330/\$ -</sup> see front matter © 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.jglr.2009.05.002

the west and *D. polymorpha* in the east, has been found in southern Lake Ontario (Mills et al., 1999). Given the possible water clearing actions of these mussels, such shifts in the *Dreissena* spp. have implications for water clarity in deeper parts of the lakes. Filtration by zebra mussels has also been found to have differing impacts on nearshore and offshore waters in Lake Erie (Makarewicz et al., 1999) and in shallow embayments in Lake Ontario (Bailey et al., 1999).

Temperature is another dimension of the Great Lakes environment that has probably changed in recent decades, given recent trends in atmospheric temperature (IPCC, 2001). Increases in water temperature for some areas of the Great Lakes have been reported (e.g., Austin and Colman, 2007; Casselman, 2002; Jones et al., 2006; McCormick and Fahnenstiel, 1999), suggesting that effects of global warming are already apparent.

Although many studies (e.g., Bailey et al., 1999; Barbiero and Tuchman, 2004; Dobson et al., 1974; Fahnenstiel et al., 1995; Fee et al., 1996; Hall et al., 2003; Johengen et al., 1995; Makarewicz et al., 1999) have reported on recent environmental changes in the Great Lakes, each of these studies covered either limited time periods or limited spatial areas. A broad-scale, long-term account of changes in water clarity and temperature in the Laurentian Great Lakes is lacking. The purpose of this paper is to fill this gap by documenting the changes that have occurred in several Great Lakes since 1968.

To provide comprehensive coverage of this large area, we obtained environmental data from Canadian and US government agencies that have been active in monitoring the Great Lakes. For logistical reasons, we focused our data acquisition effort on the middle and lower portions of the Great Lakes basin (i.e., lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario). Our collated dataset included temperature observations (air temperature, surface water temperature, and depth profiles of water temperature) and water clarity observations (Secchi depth). We used these data to describe trends in air temperature, surface temperature, and water clarity within each lake from 1968 to 2002. Our analysis of water clarity changes also investigated the extent to which increasing water clarity due to phosphorus abatement was exacerbated by the invasion of Dreissenid mussels.

# Methods

# Sources of data

For lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, we compiled climate and limnological data from the following government agencies: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Data Buoy Center, the US National Weather Service, the US Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, the US Environmental Protection Agency STORET database, the US Great Lakes National Program Office, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Observations were consolidated in a database containing data from approximately 15,000 sites sampled during May to October between 1968 and 2002. Samples included observations of air temperature, surface water temperature, water temperature profiles, Secchi depth, light extinction, and turbidity.

### Air temperature

To describe climatic changes during recent decades, we used air temperature data reported by Environment Canada weather stations on the shoreline of each lake. These stations reported daily mean, minimum, and maximum air temperature. For each weather station, we calculated a monthly mean if the station reported air temperature for at least 28 days in a month. From these data we calculated annual means for each station if there were 12 monthly means in a given year. Because of the highly unusual weather that occurred following the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, temperature data from 1992 were ignored. Stations were selected as representative for a lake if the station had annual means for at least 26 of the 34 years, producing a list of 14 stations. From these we selected seven stations as representative of specific lakes (Fig. 1). Linear regression analysis was used to describe trends in mean annual air temperature.

# Limnological data

Our analyses focused on Secchi depth and surface water temperature (top 5 m of the water) because these measures provided the widest spatial and temporal coverage across all lakes and basins. Surface water temperature and Secchi depth from each lake were organized into basins (Fig. 1) because these variables can vary spatially within a lake. Lake Erie was divided into three basins: Western, Central, and Eastern (as in Barbiero and Tuchman, 2004; Charlton et al., 1993). Lake Ontario was divided into four basins: Western, Eastern, Outlet basin, and the Bay of Quinte. The outlet basin, covering the easternmost portion of the lake, has also been referred to as the Kingston basin (Kerr and LeTendre, 1991). Lake Huron was divided into seven basins: the middle portion or main basin was divided into Northern, Central, and Southern basins; the more northern portion was divided into the North Channel and Georgian Bay; and Saginaw Bay was divided into the inner and outer bays, separating the shallow eutrophic zone from the deeper oligotrophic area adjacent to the main basin (Beeton et al.,



Fig. 1. Map of lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario showing basin divisions used in this study. Climatological stations (Table 2) used are marked by a star.

1967; Johengen et al., 2000; Nalepa et al., 1995). We excluded Outer Saginaw Bay in our analysis as it represented a transitional zone.

This spatial organization of the data resulted in 13 basins for which we describe changes in water temperature and Secchi depth (Fig. 1, Table 1). We divided basins into two types (shallow and deep), based on mean depth criterion of 10 m. The samples we obtained within a basin did not always cover the entire extent of its depths. In the shallow basins (Erie–Western, Huron–Inner Saginaw Bay, and Ontario–Bay of Quinte), most of the data were collected at sites shallower than 10 m, so we excluded the few observations from deeper sites. In the deep basins (Table 1), most of the data were collected at sites deeper than 10 m, so we excluded shallower observations.

Water temperature and transparency undergo annual cycles so our analysis of long-term trends was based on observations collected at the same time of year. To identify an appropriate time period, we classified observations according to week (1–52) and calculated weekly means from sites sampled within each basin. These results indicated that most basins were sampled throughout the ice-free season, but the amount of coverage was highly variable among basins. The highest sampling frequency occurred during August. We therefore used August data to document changes in water temperature and Secchi depth. For water temperatures, we ignored data from 1992 as we did with the air temperature data.

Sampling intensity varied among years causing the precision of these indices to be highly variable (see Appendix). We therefore used a precision criterion to filter data. Precision was measured as the relative standard error of estimated means (RSE = standard error/mean); we rejected indices for years when RSE exceeded 15% or the number of observations was less than three. This procedure had little effect on the water temperature dataset because RSEs were typically low (<5%). In contrast, higher variability in Secchi depth and smaller sample sizes led to less precise estimates. Consequently, our dataset for Secchi depth is less complete than temperature (Table 1).

Additional filtering of data was done by examining pairwise correlations among basins within each lake. Correlations were typically high, so instances of low correlations suggested data problems. This process identified one temperature outlier (Ontario–Western 1988) and two Secchi depth outliers (Erie–Eastern 1974, Huron–Central 2002) that were excluded.

# Analyses of changes in water temperature and clarity

Analyses of water temperature data first examined whether there were temporal trends in August surface water temperature. We used observations from the top 5 m to measure surface temperature. This

depth criterion was deemed suitable because the depth of the thermocline (if it existed) was always much greater than 5 m. Linear regression analysis (mean surface temperature versus year) was used to describe trends and test significance within each basin. Analysis of covariance was then used to test whether slopes varied among basins within a lake and, when slopes were not significantly different, to calculate a common slope. These results were used to test for a significant effect at the lake level.

We also examined trends in water temperature at various depths. The lack of temperature profile data across the 34-year time span severely restricted our ability to describe trends in basins and lakes. Our analysis was based on a single basin (Ontario–Western) for which sufficient data were available. To describe temperature-at-depth, we classified sampling depths into 5-m intervals and calculated mean August temperature for each year. We then used linear regression analysis (mean temperature-at-depth versus year) to describe trends.

Analyses of water clarity first examined whether there were temporal trends in August Secchi depth. The regression methods described above for surface water temperature were used to test for trends in each basin and to describe trends at the lake level. Additional analyses were performed to test whether effects of phosphorus reduction and Dreissenid mussel invasion could be separated. To do so, we organized the Secchi depth data into three time periods: Period 1 denoting pre-phosphorous control, Period 2 denoting post-phosphorous control prior to mussel establishment, and Period 3 denoting postmussel establishment. Period 1 began in 1968, the first common year of data for all lakes. Period 2 began in 1982 when phosphorus levels in each lake became stable following phosphorous abatement (Neilson et al., 1995). The starting date for Period 3 differed among lakes because zebra mussels were established by 1989 in Lake Erie (Griffiths et al., 1991) and by 1993 in lakes Huron (Nalepa et al., 1995) and Ontario (Haynes, 1997).

An increase in water clarity between Periods 1 and 2 was expected due to reduced phosphorus input. Because phosphorus levels were stable by the end of Period 2, an increase in water clarity after Period 2 would be an evidence of a mussel invasion effect. Analyses of variance were conducted to test whether Secchi depth differed between Periods 1 and 2 and between Periods 2 and 3. In these analyses, a logarithmic transformation of Secchi depth was used because variance in Secchi depth increased with the mean.

# Results

## Air temperature

Mean annual air temperature between 1968 and 2002 ranged from 5.0 °C in the north (Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron) to

#### Table 1

Summary of data by basin, after applying a precision filter, showing the number of years for which August surface water temperature and Secchi depth means were calculated for each basin.

ake and basin Frie Western Central Eastern Dutario Western Eastern Outlet Basin Bay of Quinte Huron Northern Central	Basin attribu	ites			Water	temperatu	re	Secchi	depth	
	Basin type	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Mean depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Years	Mean	Standard deviation	Years	Mean	Standard deviation
Erie										
Western	Shallow	4837	6	15	9	24.58	1.93	7	1.1	0.4
Central	Deep	15,061	19	30	21	23.33	1.11	19	5.8	1.5
Eastern	Deep	5836	24	68	16	23.13	0.84	13	5.7	1.2
Ontario	-									
Western	Deep	10,342	70	200	31	20.06	1.57	26	3.1	1.2
Eastern	Deep	6895	95	230	29	21.45	1.12	21	3.3	1.2
Outlet Basin	Deep	1724	20	40	26	21.71	0.83	16	3.2	1.0
Bay of Quinte	Shallow	103	5	20	24	22.38	1.09	5	1.9	0.9
Huron										
Northern	Deep	6918	70	140	15	19.09	1.88	7	7.8	1.3
Central	Deep	20,221	65	220	17	17.89	1.83	12	8.3	1.3
Southern	Deep	6386	55	170	17	19.47	1.65	14	8.5	1.0
North Channel	Deep	5321	14	60	15	17.57	1.63	5	6.6	0.8
Georgian Bay	Deep	15,964	30	160	13	18.71	1.46	13	8.5	1.4
Saginaw Bay—Inner	Shallow	1480	4	10	13	19.82	1.57	6	1.5	0.3

Annual means and samples size are documented in the Appendix (website link).

# Table 2

Linear regression of mean annual air temperature (°C) versus year for key climatological stations.

Station	ID	Lake association	No. of years	Intercept	Slope	(SE)	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	P-value
Windsor	1	Erie	31	8.8	0.038	(0.014)	0.21	< 0.05
Port Colborne	2	Erie	22	8.1	0.042	(0.017)	0.24	< 0.05
Toronto	3	Ontario	31	8.6	0.033	(0.014)	0.17	< 0.05
Trenton	4	Ontario	31	6.5	0.030	(0.013)	0.14	< 0.05
Gore Bay	5	Huron	26	4.6	0.053	(0.019)	0.24	< 0.05
Wiarton	6	Huron	29	5.6	0.037	(0.017)	0.15	< 0.05
Sarnia	7	Huron	28	7.6	0.030	(0.018)	0.10	0.10
All stations				7.1	0.037	(0.006)	0.81	< 0.01

Year is relative to 1968. Results for 'All stations' report a common slope and mean intercept based on analysis of covariance. Station locations are shown in Fig. 1 labeled by ID.

9.5 °C in the south (Windsor, Lake Erie). Regression of mean annual air temperature versus year gave positive slopes at all stations (Table 2). Trends were significant (p<0.05) at all stations except Sarnia (p=0.10). Analysis of covariance indicated that slopes were not significantly different from each other and implied a common slope of 0.037 °C/y (SE=0.006), indicating that air temperature increased 1.3 °C between 1968 and 2002.

# Water temperature

Regression of August surface temperature versus year revealed a positive slope for all basins (Fig. 2, Table 3). The magnitude of this trend and its significance varied among lakes. The smallest tempera-



**Fig. 2.** Trends in August surface water temperature (°C) in lakes (a) Erie, (b) Ontario, and (c) Huron. Solid lines describe the lake trend (Table 3).

adie 2
ubic 5

Linear regression of August surface water temperature (°C) versus year.

Lake and basin	No. of years	Intercept	Slope	(SE)	$\mathbb{R}^2$	P-value
Erie						
Western	9	23.0	0.072	(0.079)	0.11	0.40
Central	21	23.1	0.014	(0.024)	0.02	0.57
Eastern	16	22.8	0.024	(0.021)	0.08	0.29
All basins	21	23.2	0.025	(0.011)	0.20	0.18
Ontario						
Western	31	19.0	0.064	(0.025)	0.15	< 0.05
Eastern	29	20.9	0.035	(0.019)	0.11	0.07
Outlet Basin	26	21.2	0.038	(0.017)	0.17	< 0.05
Bay of Quinte	24	21.3	0.054	(0.021)	0.24	< 0.05
All basins	34	20.6	0.048	(0.011)	0.44	< 0.01
Huron						
Northern	15	16.5	0.136	(0.028)	0.65	< 0.01
Central	17	16.5	0.073	(0.038)	0.19	0.08
Southern	17	17.7	0.088	(0.031)	0.35	< 0.05
North Channel	15	16.2	0.082	(0.032)	0.34	< 0.05
Georgian Bay	13	17.4	0.067	(0.036)	0.24	0.09
Saginaw Bay—Inner	13	18.3	0.076	(0.040)	0.25	0.08
All basins	19	17.2	0.084	(0.013)	0.46	< 0.01

Year is relative to 1968. Results for 'All basins' report a common slope and mean intercept based on analysis of covariance.

ture change occurred in Lake Erie. Although a positive slope was estimated in each of the three basins, none of these trends were significant. Slopes were not significantly different among basins and analysis of covariance produced a common slope of 0.025 °C/y (SE = 0.011) that was also non-significant (p = 0.18).

The next largest change in water temperature occurred in Lake Ontario where trends were significant (p<0.05) in 3 of 4 basins. Slopes were not significantly different among basins and analysis of covariance revealed a common slope of 0.048 °C/y (SE = 0.011), or an increase of 1.6 °C over the 34-year period.

The largest change in temperature occurred in Lake Huron where trends were significant in 3 of 6 basins. Slopes were not significantly different among basins and analysis of covariance gave a common slope of 0.084 °C/y (SE = 0.013) equivalent to an increase in water temperature of 2.9 °C.

Trends in temperature-at-depth were examined only in the Western basin of Lake Ontario because insufficient data existed for other basins. Regression analysis suggested that warming trends (i.e., slope estimates in Table 4) similar in magnitude to the surface trend extended as deep as 20 m (Fig. 3a). From 20 to 35 m, the estimate of warming trend declined rapidly, but trends were not statistically significant. However, at depths of 35–50 m, a small (i.e., 0.02 °C/y) but significant trend existed. These regression results were used to produce temperature profiles that contrast the beginning (1968) and end (2002) of our time series (Fig. 3b). Over the 34-year period, the implied increase in epilimnetic temperature is approximately 2.7 °C; the implied increase at a depth of 40 m is approximately 0.7 °C.

Table 4

Linear regression of August temperature-at-depth (°C) versus year for the Western basin of Lake Ontario.

Depth	No. of years	Intercept	Slope	(SE)	$R^2$	P-value
0-5	32	18.9	0.061	(0.027)	0.15	< 0.05
5-10	27	16.6	0.077	(0.043)	0.11	0.09
10-15	27	13.3	0.092	(0.049)	0.12	0.07
15-20	27	10.1	0.084	(0.056)	0.08	0.14
20-25	27	7.9	0.038	(0.042)	0.03	0.37
25-30	27	6.3	0.014	(0.028)	0.01	0.61
30-35	27	4.9	0.022	(0.015)	0.08	0.15
35-40	26	4.6	0.024	(0.008)	0.29	< 0.01
40-45	26	4.3	0.017	(0.007)	0.19	< 0.05
45-50	26	4.3	0.019	(0.008)	0.20	< 0.05
50-55	27	4.2	0.008	(0.006)	0.07	0.20

Year is relative to 1968. Temperature-at-depth was averaged over 5-m depth intervals.



**Fig. 3.** (a) Trends in water temperature-at-depth for the Western basin of Lake Ontario. Each point is the estimated slope ( $^{\circ}C/y$ ) from the linear regression of mean water temperature versus year for a specific depth interval (e.g., 0–5, 5–10, etc.). (b) Regression-based estimates of temperature-at-depth for 1968 (solid line) and for 2002 (dotted line) in the Western basin of Lake Ontario.

# Water clarity

Regression of mean Secchi depth versus year revealed a positive slope in all except one basin, but only in Lake Ontario were these trends significant in all basins (Fig. 4, Table 5). In Lake Erie, the trend was significant in the well-sampled Central basin, but not in the Eastern or Western basins. Failure to detect a significant effect in other basins may have been due to the smaller sample size (see Appendix). The pattern of change in the Eastern basin matched the Central basin prior to 1986, but there are few observations from the Eastern basin after this year. When data from both basins are combined, the common slope is 0.070 (SE = 0.021, p < 0.01), implying a significant trend in water clarity within the deep basins of Lake Erie. The ANOVA results (Table 5) indicate that a significant change in Secchi depth occurred between Periods 1 and 2 in the Central basin, suggesting that phosphorus controls had an effect. There is no significant difference between Periods 2 and 3, indicating that a further increase in Secchi depth was not detected after the arrival of Dreissenid mussels. In the shallow Western basin, water clarity is much lower. The small sample size (9 years) prohibits detailed analysis of trends, but the data available are consistent with the conclusion that water clarity peaked prior to the arrival of mussels.

In Lake Ontario, water clarity differed little among the deep basins (Western, Eastern, and Outlet) and the pattern of change over years was similar (Fig. 5). Each deep basin displayed similar inter-annual variation and regression analysis produced virtually identical estimates of a positive trend. Here, analysis of covariance revealed a common slope of 0.091 m/y (SE = 0.011, p < 0.01). In contrast to Lake Erie, it appears that most of this change occurred after mussel invasion (1993). Water clarity fluctuated between 2 and 4 m from 1968 to 1993. Water clarity in excess of 4 m has been observed mainly in more

recent years. Changes in Secchi depth between Periods 1 and 2 were not significant in any basin, although the change was significant when data were combined across the deep basins of the lake. On the other hand, changes in Secchi depth after mussel invasion (Periods 2–3) were significant in all basins. Regression results for the shallow basin (Bay of Quinte) indicated a stronger trend (slope = 0.125 m/y, SE = 0.037), but this trend describes changes since 1984 because data from the earlier period were not available. Results (Fig. 4) suggest that this trend is driven mainly by changes after 1993 when mussels arrived in Lake Ontario. This conclusion is supported by the ANOVA results (Table 5) that compare water clarity in the pre-invasion period (1982–1993) to the post-invasion period (post 1993).

In Lake Huron, estimated slopes for Secchi depth were generally positive but a significant trend existed only in the Southern basin. Georgian Bay deviates from other basins because the highest values were observed near the start of the time series (i.e., 1970 and 1971) and the slope estimate is negative (albeit non-significant). Slopes for other deep basins were similar and analysis of covariance implied a common slope of 0.049 (SE = 0.015, p < 0.01). Comparisons among periods for the deep basins (excluding Georgian Bay) indicated no significant change prior to the arrival of mussels (Periods 1–2 in Table 5), but a significant effect after mussel arrival (Periods 2–3). Georgian Bay also showed an increase in Secchi depth after mussel invasion. Data from Inner Saginaw Bay (see Appendix) show that Secchi depth was



**Fig. 4.** Trends in August Secchi depth (m) in lakes (a) Erie, (b) Ontario, and (c) Huron. Solid lines describe the deep basin trend in each lake (Table 5). Dashed lines describe the trends for shallow basins.

Table 5

Linear regression of August mean Secchi depth (m) versus year by basin.

Lake and	No. of	Intercept	Slope	(SE)	$\mathbb{R}^2$	P-value	ANOVA	P-value
basin	years						Periods	Periods
							1–2	2-3
Erie								
Western*	7	0.7	0.031	(0.019)	0.34	0.17	0.08	0.31
Central	19	4.4	0.092	(0.026)	0.42	< 0.01	< 0.05	0.90
Eastern	13	5.2	0.032	(0.035)	0.07	0.38	0.26	0.57
Deep basins	25	4.7	0.070	(0.021)	0.27	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.81
Ontario								
Western	26	1.6	0.094	(0.017)	0.57	< 0.01	0.06	< 0.01
Eastern	21	1.9	0.093	(0.020)	0.53	< 0.01	0.40	< 0.05
Outlet Basin	16	1.8	0.083	(0.020)	0.54	< 0.01	0.13	< 0.05
Bay of	5	-1.2	0.125	(0.037)	0.79	< 0.05	NA	< 0.01
Quinte*								
Deep basins	51	1.7	0.091	(0.011)	0.55	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 0.01
Huron								
Northern	7	7.0	0.051	(0.036)	0.29	0.21	0.30	0.85
Central	12	7.8	0.031	(0.038)	0.06	0.44	0.77	0.74
Southern	14	7.3	0.063	(0.020)	0.46	< 0.01	0.08	0.62
North	5	6.0	0.041	(0.027)	0.43	0.23	0.67	0.12
Channel								
Georgian Bay	13	8.8	-0.012	(0.041)	0.01	0.78	< 0.01	< 0.01
Saginaw	6	1.2	0.012	(0.016)	0.19	0.39	0.42	0.22
Bay—Inner*								
Deep basins	36	7.0	0.049	(0.015)	0.43	< 0.01	0.07	< 0.05

Year is relative to 1968. Results for 'Deep basins' report a common slope and mean intercept based on analysis of covariance on the data from deep basins. Georgian Bay was excluded from the 'deep basins' analysis (see text for explanation). An asterisk (\*) indicates a shallow basin.

shallower than the deep basins of the lake. The trend is also positive here but there are few observations and the effect is not significant.

## Summary of changes

Changes in each lake are summarized in Fig. 5. This summary used the regression results to calculate start (i.e., 1968) and end (i.e., 2002) values of water temperature and Secchi depth. Fig. 5 plots the change against initial value. The graphs demonstrate that changes are inversely related to initial state. The largest change in temperature (Fig. 5a) occurred in Lake Huron, the coldest lake, where water temperature increased from 17.2 to 20.1 °C (i.e., + 2.9 °C). In Lake Ontario, water temperature increased from 20.6 to 22.2 °C (i.e., + 1.6 °C). Although the change in temperature was not significant in Lake Erie, we show the estimated change of 23.2 to 24.1 °C (i.e., + 0.9 °C) for comparison with other lakes. A similar pattern was observed for Secchi depth. The largest change (+ 3.1 m) occurred in Lake Ontario (i.e. 1.7 to 4.8 m) where water clarity was lowest in 1968. In Lake Erie, water clarity increased 2.4 m (4.7 to 7.1 m). In Lake Huron, the clearest lake, Secchi depth increased only 1.7 m (7.0 to 8.6 m).

# Discussion

A number of studies have examined changes in water temperature and clarity across the Great Lakes, but these studies either covered limited time periods (e.g., Dobson et al., 1974; Hall et al., 2003; Johengen et al., 1995; Makarewicz et al., 1999) or limited spatial areas (e.g., Barbiero and Tuchman, 2004; Fee et al., 1996; Makarewicz et al., 1999). This is the first published study that covers a broad historical time frame, 1968–2002, and examines changes in both water temperature and clarity across the basins of lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Our results confirm conjecture that substantial increases in water temperature and water clarity have occurred in the Great Lakes over the last three decades. We also found that the degree of change is highly variable among lakes.

The exchange of heat between the atmosphere and water is a major determinant of water temperature. Water temperature may be the same across geographic areas (Benson et al., 2000) but can also vary within a lake depending on basin size or differ between nearshore and offshore areas (Finlay et al., 2001). Basins within a lake can differ because air

temperature, local meteorological conditions, and basin morphometry all influence water temperature (Leon et al., 2005). So it is not surprising that mean August surface water temperature varied among lakes and among basins within lakes (Table 1). Trends were difficult to detect at the basin level because temperature fluctuated widely (Fig. 2, Table 3), but when data from all basins within each lake were combined, highly significant (p<0.01) trends were observed in lakes Huron and Ontario.

Trends in surface water temperature were more prominent in colder lakes (Fig. 3, Table 3). In the two coldest lakes (i.e., Huron and Ontario), average warming rates were 0.084 °C/y and 0.048 °C/y; in Lake Erie (the warmest lake) the warming rate was lower (0.025 °C/y). Because Lake Erie was the least sampled lake, the temperature trend was measured less precisely than in other lakes. Our estimate of the trend is not statistically different than zero, yet it is closer to the rate of atmospheric warming (i.e., 0.037 °C/y) than it is to zero, so one cannot discount the hypothesis that warming rate in Lake Erie matched the rate of atmospheric warming. In contrast, the water temperature increased faster than air temperature in the other two lakes.

Austin and Colman (2007) reported similar trends in the Great Lakes from 1979 to 2006. For the northern lakes (Superior, Huron, and Michigan), summer (July–September) surface temperature increased more rapidly than air temperature. In Lake Erie, the increase in surface water temperature was approximately equal to the increase in air temperature, but not significantly different from zero. Water temperature



**Fig. 5.** Summary of changes in each lake based on the regression results (Tables 3 and 5). (a) Estimated change in surface water temperature from 1968 to 2002 plotted against initial temperature in each lake; Lake Erie results were not significant but the estimate is shown here for comparison with the other lakes. Dashed line is the estimated change in air temperature. (b) Estimated change in Secchi depth of deep basins from 1968 to 2002 plotted against initial Secchi depth.

increased most rapidly (i.e., 0.12 °C/y) in Lake Superior (the coldest of the Great Lakes), followed by Lake Huron (0.088 °C/y) and Lake Michigan (0.065 °C/y). The discrepancy between air and water temperature changes was attributed to earlier stratification (Austin and Colman, 2007). An earlier start to the stratified period increases the duration of time over which the lake warms during summer months allowing a higher maximum temperature. Consequently, if duration of the stratified period increases with air temperature the trend in surface temperature will tend to exceed air temperature. If this effect was more pronounced in colder lakes, it would explain the higher rate of warming in these lakes.

When describing changes in water clarity, measured here by August Secchi depth, we differentiated between deep and shallow basins. Mean Secchi depth (Table 1) ranged from 1-2 m in shallow basins and was always less than in deep basins. Mean Secchi depth in deep basins was approximately 3 m in Lake Ontario, 6 m in Lake Erie, and 8 m in Lake Huron. Shallow basins were not very useful in describing trends during the past 34 years, because they were sampled infrequently (i.e., 5-7 years). We therefore focused on the deep basin results to describe changes in each lake (Fig. 5). The largest change occurred in Lake Ontario, where Secchi depth increased 3.1 m, followed by Lake Erie (+2.4 m). In Lake Huron (excluding Georgian Bay), the change in Secchi depth was less (+1.7 m). Georgian Bay was excluded from our analysis of lake trends because the pattern of change differed from other basins in the lake (Fig. 5).

We identified time periods in each lake when the effects of phosphorus abatement programs and establishment of Dreissenid mussels likely dominated over other effects on water clarity. Phosphorus concentrations have a direct impact on water clarity and this was a major reason for initiation of 1970s phosphorus abatement programs which were enacted to reduce concentrations across the Great Lakes. In lakes Erie and Ontario, water clarity increased during the period of phosphorus abatement, but in Lake Huron a significant effect was not detected.

Phosphorus concentrations in Lake Erie often exceeded target levels during Period 1 (1968–1981), but were generally lower during the 1990s (Neilson et al., 2003). Although targets were not always met, our results suggest that mean concentrations were reduced sufficiently after 1981 to cause a significant increase in water clarity (Table 5).

Phosphorus concentrations in Lake Ontario dropped consistently after 1970 and target levels were met by the 1990s (Neilson et al., 2003). This reduction of phosphorous levels is associated with an increase in the water clarity in the deep basins of the lake (Table 5). We did not have sufficient data to describe the change in the shallow Bay of Quinte, but at least one other study of the bay suggests that phosphorous controls improved water clarity in the bay (Robinson, 1986).

Phosphorus concentrations in Lake Huron have always been below or slightly above the GLWQA target level (Chapra and Robertson, 1977; Neilson et al., 2003), so we would not expect large changes in water clarity as a result of the phosphorus abatement program. Small changes may have occurred, but small changes would be difficult to detect given the small number of observations on Lake Huron (Fig. 4c).

Much has been written about changes in water clarity within the Great Lakes after colonization by Dreissenid mussels in the early 1990s. We detected a significant increase in water clarity during this time period in lakes Ontario and Huron, but not in Lake Erie (Table 5). Our ability to detect an increase within Lake Erie was limited due to poor sampling, but there is no indication that water clarity surpassed the level attained prior to mussel invasion. Similar findings were noted by Barbiero and Tuchman (2004) who found no evidence of a Dreissenid mussel effect in Lake Erie. However, they noted an increase in water clarity in eastern Lake Erie during the spring and hypothesized that calcium uptake by Dreissenid mussels may have reduced whitening events in that basin. Dreissenid mussels may have had an impact on spatial scales smaller than the basins we used. For instance, in Hatchery Bay, western Lake Erie, Secchi depth increased 100% following establishment of zebra mussels (Holland, 1993).

Water clarity following the establishment of Dreissenid mussels increased in all Lake Ontario basins. This effect after reductions in phosphorous levels was also observed by Nicholls et al. (2001). One reason we may have found a stronger effect here is that high densities of both zebra mussels and quagga mussels occur across Lake Ontario (Mills et al., 1999; Wilson et al., 2006) with quagga mussels having a stronger impact on deeper waters. French et al. (2007) noted an exponential increase in quagga mussels in Lake Michigan from 2001 to 2003 which may indicate the possibility of similar changes in water clarity in its deeper basins.

In the deep basins of Lake Huron (except Georgian Bay), filtering by zebra mussels and the deeper residing quagga mussels likely facilitated the more than 1 m increase in Secchi depth. For Inner Saginaw Bay, we observed a small (yet insignificant) increase in Secchi depth (1 m) following zebra mussel establishment. Fahnenstiel et al. (1995) noted a doubling of Secchi depth during 1974 to 1993 and a significant increase in Secchi depths after 1991 which could be attributed to zebra mussel establishment. Qualls et al. (2007) also found no trend in Secchi depth following zebra mussel invasion in Green Bay, Lake Michigan. They suggested that zebra mussels had not yet impacted water clarity in the bay. However, they also found a reduction in chlorophyll *a* concentration in the bay and hypothesized that zebra mussels may have selectively filtered algal material and not suspended sediments leading to an undetectable change in water clarity.

In summary, the Laurentian Great Lakes form an interconnected body of fresh water but each lake has unique environmental conditions. Global warming is changing the duration and extent of ice cover across the lakes (Assel et al., 2003; Magnuson et al., 2000), with greatest impact on the larger cooler lakes Superior, Huron, and Ontario, and likely Lake Michigan. This warming is also extending the growing season for cool and warm water fishes. Much has already been written on the effects of climate change on fish of the Great Lakes (e.g., Jansen and Hesslein, 2004; Meisner et al., 1987; Magnuson et al., 1997; Smith, 1991). Here we have shown that the rate of change has not been the same across all lakes or basins during the past 34 years.

While changes in water clarity occurred in all lakes following phosphorus abatement programs enacted in the 1970s, the amount of change varied among lakes. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Dreissenid mussel invasion further changed the water clarity in the lakes, but again, the amount of change varied among lakes. The largest effects were on lakes where water clarity was lowest in 1968.

Differences in water clarity and seasonal cycles between and within the lakes have been noted in the past (Dobson et al., 1974). Here we have combined data from several sources to obtain uniquely large spatial and temporal coverage that further supports these differences among lakes. We have also shown that water clarity in shallow basins is different from that in their associated main basins but similar to clarity in other shallow basins across the lakes. This pattern points to the importance of watershed inputs to these basins rather than to offshore effects.

## Acknowledgments

This research was funded by the Canada-Ontario Agreement. We would like to thank the agencies and individuals who supplied data needed for this study: the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Burlington office including Jasmine Waltho, Ora Johannsson, Scott Millard, Michele Burley; the US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office, Kenneth W. Klewin; and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources including Tim Johnson, Don MacLennan, Tom Stewart, and Harry Taylor. Equally important contributors were those agencies who make data available on the Internet so long-term studies across lakes can be conducted: Environment Canada, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Data Buoy Center, National Weather Service, and the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency STORET database and Great Lakes National Program Office. We also thank Don Jackson, Ken Minns and Brian Shuter for their support and advice. We also acknowledge David Jude and 2 anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments.

# **Appendix** Data used in this analysis organized by lake, basin, period, and year.

Lake	Basin	Period	Year	Usage Flag secchi	N secchi	Mean secchi	Mean log secchi	Stdev secchi	Stdev log secchi	SE secchi	SE log secchi	RSE Secchi	Usage Flag temperature	N surface water temperature	Mean surface water	Stdev surface water	SE Surface water temperature	RSE Water temperature
															temperature	temperature		
Erie	Central	1	1968	1	16	3.313	1.117	1.401	0.418	0.350	0.104	0.106	1	51	22.689	0.915	0.128	0.006
Erie	Central	1	1970	1	17	4.971	1.566	1.280	0.299	0.310	0.072	0.062	1	105	23.478	0.867	0.085	0.004
Erie	Central	1	1971	0	10	3.650	1.129	2.015	0.640	0.637	0.202	0.175	1	60	22.688	0.629	0.081	0.004
Erie	Central	1	1972	1	30	4.547	1.469	1.152	0.348	0.210	0.064	0.046	1	183	22.147	1.400	0.103	0.005
Erie	Central	1	1973	1	15	3.453	1.166	1.335	0.402	0.345	0.104	0.100	1	84	24.382	0.819	0.089	0.004
Erie	Central	1	1974	1	21	4.762	1.322	2.741	0.789	0.598	0.172	0.126	1	78	23.869	0.391	0.044	0.002
Erie	Central	1	1975	1	32	4.650	1.413	1.983	0.556	0.351	0.098	0.075	1	150	23.261	0.799	0.065	0.003
Erie	Central	1	1977	1	3	5.667	1.731	0.577	0.105	0.333	0.061	0.059						
Erie	Central	1	1978	1	12	5.875	1.666	2.057	0.574	0.594	0.166	0.101						
Erie	Central	1	1979	0	8	4.563	1.373	1.972	0.666	0.697	0.235	0.153						
Erie	Central	1	1980	1	5	5.600	1.713	0.894	0.152	0.400	0.068	0.071						
Erie	Central	2	1983	1	12	6.750	1.896	1.138	0.177	0.329	0.051	0.049	1	10	24.160	0.317	0.100	0.004
Erie	Central	2	1984	1	15	7.033	1.908	2.150	0.304	0.555	0.079	0.079	1	10	24.260	0.965	0.305	0.013
Erie	Central	2	1985	1	6	7.167	1.965	0.753	0.107	0.307	0.044	0.043	1	9	23.322	0.944	0.315	0.013
Erie	Central	2	1986	1	3	7.333	1.990	0.577	0.077	0.333	0.045	0.045	1	6	22.800	0.310	0.126	0.006
Erie	Central	2	1987	1	4	4.625	1.522	0.750	0.161	0.375	0.081	0.081	1	6	22.177	0.498	0.203	0.009
Erie	Central	2	1988	0	4	4.875	1.400	3.119	0.746	1.560	0.373	0.320	1	6	23.933	0.524	0.214	0.009
Erie	Central	3	1989	0	2	11.000	2.389	2.121	0.194	1.500	0.137	0.136	1	4	21.450	0.751	0.375	0.017
Erie	Central	3	1990	1	8	7.688	2.024	1.510	0.187	0.534	0.066	0.069	1	10	23.220	0.308	0.098	0.004
Erie	Central	3	1991	0	2	6.750	1.903	1.061	0.158	0.750	0.112	0.111						
Erie	Central	3	1993	0	1	7.000	1.946						1	4	23.450	0.058	0.029	0.001
Erie	Central	3	1994										1	6	22.167	0.103	0.042	0.002
Erie	Central	3	1995	1	12	6.250	1.751	2.094	0.483	0.605	0.139	0.097	1	81	26.412	0.706	0.078	0.003
Erie	Central	3	1996	0	4	5.400	1.588	2.238	0.567	1.119	0.284	0.207						
Erie	Central	3	1997	0	6	2.470	0.836	1.089	0.389	0.444	0.159	0.180	1	4	22.250	0.289	0.144	0.006
Erie	Central	3	1998	0	2	1.021	0.015	0.151	0.148	0.107	0.105	0.104						
Erie	Central	3	1999	1	3	8.167	2.085	1.756	0.215	1.014	0.124	0.124						
Erie	Central	3	2000	1	15	4.567	1.484	1.266	0.272	0.327	0.070	0.072	1	89	23.005	0.495	0.052	0.002
Erie	Central	3	2001	1	3	7.633	2.031	0.586	0.075	0.338	0.044	0.044						
Erie	Central	3	2002	0	4	4.875	1.445	2.250	0.693	1.125	0.347	0.231	1	33	24.713	1.330	0.232	0.009
Erie	Eastern	1	1968	0	6	2.250	0.569	1.508	0.822	0.616	0.336	0.274	1	27	22.206	1.608	0.310	0.014
Erie	Eastern	1	1970	1	16	4.875	1.504	1.766	0.446	0.441	0.111	0.091	1	96	23.486	1.137	0.116	0.005
Erie	Eastern	1	1971	1	16	5.219	1.576	1.897	0.436	0.474	0.109	0.091	1	84	21.770	1.019	0.111	0.005
Erie	Eastern	1	1972	1	27	4.515	1.487	0.910	0.205	0.175	0.039	0.039	1	126	22.579	0.963	0.086	0.004
Erie	Eastern	1	1973	1	15	4.120	1.364	1.271	0.352	0.328	0.091	0.080	1	90	23.510	0.798	0.084	0.004
Erie	Eastern	1	1974	0	18	7.528	2.006	1.206	0.170	0.284	0.040	0.038	1	64	23.285	0.591	0.074	0.003
Erie	Eastern	1	1975	1	16	5.775	1.733	1.059	0.221	0.265	0.055	0.046	1	92	23.350	0.893	0.093	0.004
Erie	Eastern	1	1978	1	7	6.214	1.820	0.809	0.130	0.306	0.049	0.049						
Erie	Eastern	1	1979	0	1	5.000	1.609											
Erie	Eastern	2	1983	1	22	7.636	2.025	0.941	0.126	0.201	0.027	0.026	1	101	23.736	0.559	0.056	0.002
Erie	Eastern	2	1984	1	19	6.789	1.879	1.828	0.282	0.419	0.065	0.062	1	47	23.804	0.928	0.135	0.006
Erie	Eastern	2	1985	1	11	7.191	1.956	1.432	0.191	0.432	0.058	0.060	1	31	22.839	0.583	0.105	0.005
Erie	Eastern	2	1986	0	2	5.000	1.604	0.707	0.142	0.500	0.100	0.100	1	2	22.700	0.000	0.000	0.000
Erie	Eastern	2	1987	0	3	3.833	1.320	1.041	0.262	0.601	0.151	0.157						
Erie	Eastern	2	1988	1	3	4.167	1.426	0.289	0.068	0.167	0.039	0.040	1	7	23.171	0.776	0.293	0.013
Erie	Eastern	3	1990	1	15	5.833	1.693	1.848	0.439	0.477	0.113	0.082	1	35	22.706	1.023	0.173	0.008
Erie	Eastern	3	1991	0	2	6.750	1.909	0.354	0.052	0.250	0.037	0.037						
Erie	Eastern	3	1993	0	1	6.000	1.792						1	2	23.300	0.000	0.000	0.000
Erie	Eastern	3	1995	1	9	6.689	1.890	1.011	0.158	0.337	0.053	0.050	1	45	25.407	0.735	0.110	0.004
Erie	Eastern	3	1998	0	2	5.750	1.741	1.061	0.186	0.750	0.131	0.130						
Erie	Eastern	3	1999	0	1	5.000	1.609											
Erie	Eastern	3	2000	1	5	4.800	1.557	0.837	0.172	0.374	0.077	0.078	1	45	22.276	0.346	0.052	0.002

Erie	Eastern	3	2001	0	1	9.300	2.230												
Erie	Western	1	1970	0	1	1.800	0.588	0.054	0.007	0.050	0.000	0.000							
Erie	Western	1	1972	1	2	1.250	0.203	0.354	0.287	0.250	0.203	0.200							
Erie	Western	1	1973	1	11	0.988	- 0.059	0.340	0.313	0.103	0.094	0.104							
Erio	Western	1	1974	0	3	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	7	22 042	1622	0.617	0.026	
Erio	Western	1	1975	1	1	0.800	0.000	0.401	0 502	0.050	0.051	0.062	1	1	23.945	1.052	0.017	0.020	
Erio	Western	1	1970	1	27	0.800	1.006	0.491	0.505	0.050	0.001	0.003							
Erio	Western	1	1979	0		1 200	- 1.000	0.365	0.002	0.004	0.109	0.157							
Frie	Western	2	1980	0	1	0.900	-0.139	0.265	0 326	0153	0 188	0 170							
Frie	Western	2	1982	0	2	1 500	0.155	0.205	0.020	0.000	0.100	0.000	1	2	25 500	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Frie	Western	2	1984	1	2	1,500	0.405	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	23.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Frie	Western	2	1986	0	1	2 000	0.693	0.205	0.100	0.144	0.005	0.002	1	А	22 700	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Frie	Western	2	1987	0	2	1 500	0.347	0 707	0 4 9 0	0 500	0 347	0333	1	1	22.700	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Erie	Western	2	1988	1	3	1.500	0.405	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	24 300	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Erie	Western	3	1989	0	1	2 500	0.916	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	21.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Erie	Western	3	1990	0	3	3.000	1.059	1.000	0.348	0.577	0.201	0.192	1	2	23.200	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Erie	Western	3	1991	0	1	2.500	0.916												Z
Erie	Western	3	1995										1	23	27.259	0.717	0.149	0.005	ц
Erie	Western	3	1996	0	5	1.980	0.570	0.798	0.611	0.357	0.273	0.180							Dol
Erie	Western	3	1997	1	9	1.411	0.238	0.633	0.512	0.211	0.171	0.150	1	68	22.292	0.363	0.044	0.002	bies
Erie	Western	3	2000	0	1	2.000	0.693						1	4	24.200	0.231	0.115	0.005	ž, I
Erie	Western	3	2002	0	8	1.563	0.280	0.821	0.670	0.290	0.237	0.186	1	22	27.813	0.942	0.201	0.007	V.P.
Huron	Central	1	1968	1	18	7.917	2.012	2.328	0.381	0.549	0.090	0.069	1	18	16.091	2.302	0.543	0.034	Le
Huron	Central	1	1971	1	13	8.462	2.090	2.259	0.344	0.627	0.095	0.074	1	25	15.920	0.863	0.173	0.011	ster
Huron	Central	1	1972	1	12	7.250	1.937	2.301	0.304	0.664	0.088	0.092	1	22	15.300	1.209	0.258	0.017	. /
Huron	Central	1	1974	1	12	7.958	2.072	0.582	0.072	0.168	0.021	0.021	1	19	19.105	0.951	0.218	0.011	our
Huron	Central	1	1980	0	1	8.509	2.141												na
Huron	Central	2	1983	0	2	10.000	2.298	1.414	0.142	1.000	0.100	0.100	1	1	21.800				l of
Huron	Central	2	1984	1	3	10.000	2.296	1.323	0.137	0.764	0.079	0.076							କ
Huron	Central	2	1985	0	10	7.100	1.788	4.267	0.656	1.349	0.207	0.190	1	58	18.406	0.756	0.099	0.005	eat
Huron	Central	2	1986	1	6	9.250	2.170	3.283	0.366	1.340	0.150	0.145	1	12	16.844	1.020	0.294	0.017	Lai
Huron	Central	2	1987	1	11	7.818	2.000	2.714	0.356	0.818	0.107	0.105	1	34	15.970	2.405	0.413	0.026	kes
Huron	Central	2	1988	1	11	6.500	1.841	1.630	0.265	0.491	0.080	0.076	1	58	16.688	1.889	0.248	0.015	Re
Huron	Central	2	1989	1	11	7.682	1.974	3.296	0.356	0.994	0.107	0.129	1	59	17.288	1.538	0.200	0.012	sea
Huron	Central	2	1990	0	1	12.500	2.526												rch
Huron	Central	3	1993	1	9	7.278	1.940	2.412	0.311	0.804	0.104	0.110	1	60	19.576	0.954	0.123	0.006	35
Huron	Central	3	1994	0	9	5.278	1.509	2.682	0.639	0.894	0.213	0.169	1	20	16.889	1.780	0.398	0.024	(2
Huron	Central	3	1997	1	4	11.125	2.378	3.172	0.293	1.586	0.147	0.143	1	13	17.646	0.458	0.127	0.007	200
Huron	Central	3	1999	1	11	8.218	2.083	1.795	0.232	0.541	0.070	0.066	1	38	18.861	1.364	0.221	0.012	U U U
Huron	Central	3	2000	0	9	7.756	1.800	5.040	0.821	1.680	0.274	0.217	1	36	17.278	1.687	0.281	0.016	71-
Huron	Central	3	2001	0	1	11.500	2.442	0.055	0.000	0.040	0.400	0.1.10	1	1	19.800	1 1 2 0	0.10.1	0.000	56
Huron	Central	3	2002	0	10	5.650	1.595	2.657	0.602	0.840	0.190	0.149	1	34	20.593	1.130	0.194	0.009	4
Huron	Georgian Bay	1	1970	1	16	10.844	2.373	1.001	0.152	0.415	0.038	0.038	1	159	18.078	0.588	0.047	0.002	
Huron	Georgian Bay	1	1971	1	5	9.500	2.248	0.866	0.097	0.387	0.043	0.041	1	158	16.760	1.134	0.090	0.005	
Huron	Georgian Bay	1	1974	1	8 14	8.938	2.107	2.020	0.231	0.710	0.082	0.080	1	51	18.480	0.604	0.093	0.005	
Huron	Georgian Bay	2	1965	1	14	7.537	1.970	1.447	0.209	0.567	0.000	0.055	1	72	16.000	2.025	0.074	0.004	
Huron	Georgian Bay	2	1960	1	0	7.505	2.002	1.522	0.250	0.556	0.061	0.071	1	72	10.027	2.055	0.240	0.015	
Huron	Georgian Bay	2	1900	1		6 750	1.912	1,909	0.294	0.000	0.151	0.120	1	50 74	10.331	1.025	0.065	0.005	
Huron	Ceorgian Bay	2	1909	1	14	7300	1.091	2 071	0.203	0.555	0.034	0.000	1	74	20 235	1.025	0.119	0.000	
Huron	Ceorgian Bay	2	1003	1	5	7.500	2 007	1 782	0.322	0.033	0.102	0.050	1	73	20.233	0.270	0.056	0.000	
Huron	Georgian Bay	3	1994	1	17	8 706	2.007	2 000	0.227	0.757	0.102	0.105	1	86	16 986	1 749	0.050	0.005	
Huron	Georgian Bay	3	1994	1	17	8 900	2.140	2.000	0.227	0.405	0.055	0.050	1	92	20 150	1.745	0.133	0.017	
Huron	Georgian Bay	3	2000	1	10	9,200	2.133	1 798	0.193	0.559	0.000	0.005	1	92 80	18 764	0 000	0.155	0.006	
Huron	Georgian Bay	3	2000	1	11	11 273	2.202	2 453	0.155	0.505	0.074	0.066	1	73	20 930	1605	0.188	0,009	
Huron	North Channel	1	1968	1	6	6 500	1 817	2.074	0.387	0.847	0.158	0130	1	,5	16 417	1.870	0.763	0.046	
Huron	North Channel	1	1970		0	5.500		2.071	0.007	0.0 17	0.150	0.130	1	3	17.407	0.012	0.007	0.000	
		-	10.0										•	3		0.012	0.007	0.000	_
																	(contin	nued on next pag	je) 379

Appendi	<b>x</b> (continued)																	
Lake	Basin	Period	Year	Usage Flag secchi	N secchi	Mean secchi	Mean log secchi	Stdev secchi	Stdev log secchi	SE secchi	SE log secchi	RSE Secchi	Usage Flag temperature	N surface water temperature	Mean surface water temperature	Stdev surface water temperature	SE Surface water temperature	RSE Water temperature
Huron	North Channel	1	1971	0	3	6.167	1.792	1.756	0.288	1.014	0.166	0.164	1	7	15.944	0.913	0.345	0.022
Huron	North Channel	1	1972	1	3	6.000	1.782	1.000	0.168	0.577	0.097	0.096	1	5	15.200	1.279	0.572	0.038
Huron	North Channel	1	1974										1	2	18.600	0.000	0.000	0.000
Huron	North Channel	2	1985	0	3	7.833	2.001	2.930	0.434	1.691	0.250	0.216	1	21	18.636	0.624	0.136	0.007
Huron	North Channel	2	1986	1	3	6.333	1.843	0.577	0.089	0.333	0.051	0.053	1	9	16.474	0.678	0.226	0.014
Huron	North Channel	2	1987	0	2	5.500	1.701	0.707	0.129	0.500	0.091	0.091	1	12	15.529	2.531	0.730	0.047
Huron	North Channel	2	1988	1	4	6.075	1.788	1.193	0.209	0.596	0.105	0.098	1	20	16.955	1.662	0.372	0.022
Huron	North Channel	2	1989	0	2	10.000	2.255	4.243	0.438	3.000	0.310	0.300	1	22	17.839	0.725	0.155	0.009
Huron	North Channel	3	1993	0	4	8.125	2.047	2.594	0.377	1.297	0.189	0.160	1	21	19.725	0.739	0.161	0.008
Huron	North Channel	2	1994	1	4	7.125	2,060	3.331 1.176	0.425	0.204	0.212	0.255	1	9	10.211	2.299	0.700	0.047
Huron	North Channel	3	2000	0	0	5 611	1 508	3 000	0.149	1.030	0.037	0.037	1	29	19.415	1.140	0.212	0.011
Huron	North Channel	3	2000	0	4	7125	1,558	2 658	0.328	1.000	0.170	0.184	1	14	20.477	0.954	0.205	0.012
Huron	Northern	1	1968	1	6	6 417	1,310	1 908	0.265	0 779	0.105	0.100	1	6	16.432	0.858	0.255	0.012
Huron	Northern	1	1970	0	2	10,000	2 303	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	0	10.132	0.050	0.550	0.021
Huron	Northern	1	1971	1	7	6.214	1.789	1.845	0.294	0.697	0.111	0.112	1	12	16.358	0.850	0.245	0.015
Huron	Northern	1	1972	0	5	5.400	1.489	2.608	0.845	1.166	0.378	0.216	1	2	16.000	2.121	1.500	0.094
Huron	Northern	1	1974	1	4	8.250	2.096	1.500	0.203	0.750	0.101	0.091	1	3	17.867	0.981	0.567	0.032
Huron	Northern	2	1984	0	2	9.500	2.246	1.414	0.149	1.000	0.106	0.105						
Huron	Northern	2	1985	0	6	5.917	1.604	3.169	0.715	1.294	0.292	0.219	1	30	20.272	1.382	0.252	0.012
Huron	Northern	2	1986	1	6	9.833	2.253	2.696	0.281	1.101	0.115	0.112	1	26	19.396	1.403	0.275	0.014
Huron	Northern	2	1987	0	8	7.163	1.867	3.160	0.516	1.117	0.182	0.156	1	24	18.201	1.192	0.243	0.013
Huron	Northern	2	1988	0	7	5.300	1.578	2.440	0.460	0.922	0.174	0.174	1	36	19.422	1.190	0.198	0.010
Huron	Northern	2	1989	1	6	7.417	1.968	2.131	0.297	0.870	0.121	0.117	1	34	19.927	1.399	0.240	0.012
Huron	Northern	2	1990	0	1	12.500	2.526											
Huron	Northern	3	1993	0	4	7.500	1.879	3.674	0.667	1.837	0.333	0.245	1	33	22.465	1.789	0.311	0.014
Huron	Northern	3	1994	0	5	3,400	1.156	1.294	0.425	0.579	0.190	0.170	1	11	19.293	1.188	0.358	0.019
Huron	Northern	3	1997	0	2	7.750	2.047	0.354	0.046	0.250	0.032	0.032	1	3	18.300	0.721	0.416	0.023
Huron	Northern	3	1999	1	5	7.900	2.029	2.460	0.308	1.100	0.138	0.139	1	22	21.085	0.810	0.1/3	0.008
Huron	Northern	3	2000	1	Э 1	8.500	2.129	1.414	0.165	0.632	0.074	0.074	1	21	20.522	1.149	0.251	0.012
Huron	SagPay Innor	3 1	2002	0	1	0.000	0.157	1 155	0.020	0.667	0.526	0 571	1	22	20.752	5.067	0.038	0.052
Huron	SagDay—Inner	1	1971	0	2	3 000	1,000	0.000	0.929	0.007	0.000	0.071	1	1	20.300			
Huron	SagBay—Inner	1	1972	0	1	7,000	1.055	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	19100	0.000	0.000	0.000
Huron	SagBay—Inner	1	1975	1	4	1.000	0.362	0.238	0154	0 1 1 9	0.077	0.082	1	2	15,100	0.000	0.000	0.000
Huron	SagBay Inner	1	1976	0	1	1,450	0.502	0.250	0.154	0.115	0.077	0.002						
Huron	SagBay—Inner	1	1977	0	2	1.200	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000						
Huron	SagBay-Inner	1	1978	1	3	1.400	0.330	0.200	0.144	0.115	0.083	0.082						
Huron	SagBay-Inner	2	1985	0	1	1.500	0.405						1	7	20.371	1.713	0.648	0.032
Huron	SagBay—Inner	2	1986	0	1	1.500	0.405						1	6	18.167	2.885	1.178	0.065
Huron	SagBay—Inner	2	1987	0	3	6.767	1.738	3.995	0.792	2.307	0.457	0.341	1	6	18.468	0.621	0.254	0.014
Huron	SagBay-Inner	2	1988	0	2	0.800	-0.223	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	6	19.108	0.551	0.225	0.012
Huron	SagBay-Inner	2	1989	0	2	6.500	1.869	0.707	0.109	0.500	0.077	0.077	1	6	20.093	1.603	0.655	0.033
Huron	SagBay-Inner	2	1991	1	18	1.089	0.068	0.194	0.201	0.046	0.047	0.042						
Huron	SagBay-Inner	2	1992	1	18	1.561	0.343	0.750	0.470	0.177	0.111	0.113						
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	1993	0	9	3.067	1.006	1.924	0.458	0.641	0.153	0.209	1	6	23.117	0.804	0.328	0.014
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	1994	1	9	1.661	0.413	0.747	0.466	0.249	0.155	0.150	0	2	18.450	4.596	3.250	0.176
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	1995	0	8	1.444	0.283	0.649	0.435	0.230	0.154	0.159						
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	1996	1	8	2.050	0.690	0.529	0.252	0.187	0.089	0.091						
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	1999	0	2	8.250	1.778	8.132	1.218	5.750	0.861	0.697	1	4	20.443	1.660	0.830	0.041
Huron	SagBay—Inner	3	2000	0	1	2.000	0.693						1	4	20.770	2.263	1.132	0.054
Huron	SagBay-Inner	3	2002										1	4	21.815	1.366	0.683	0.031
Huron	SagBay-Outer	1	1968	0	2	1.000	-0.144	0.707	0.777	0.500	0.549	0.500	0	2	22.065	0.686	0.485	0.022
Huron	SagBay—Outer	1	1971	0	1	6.000	1.792						0	3	19.067	0.709	0.410	0.021

Huron	SagBay—Outer	1	1972	0	2	2.750	0.896	1.768	0.694	1.250	0.490	0.455	0	3	17.300	0.300	0.173	0.010	
Huron	SagBay-Outer	1	1974	0	1	9.000	2.197						0	6	19.233	0.831	0.339	0.018	
Huron	SagBay—Outer	2	1985	0	2	8.500	2.124	2.121	0.252	1.500	0.178	0.176	0	9	19.334	0.413	0.138	0.007	
Huron	SagBay-Outer	2	1986										0	6	15.633	0.517	0.211	0.013	
Huron	SagBay-Outer	2	1987	0	1	9.800	2.282						0	9	18.987	0.236	0.079	0.004	
Huron	SagBay_Outer	2	1988	0	2	8.250	2.110	0.354	0.043	0.250	0.030	0.030	0	9	20.100	0.377	0.126	0.006	
Huron	SagBay_Outer	2	1989	0	2	10,000	2 303	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	8	19 269	0.287	0 101	0.005	
Huron	SagBay—Outer	2	1991	0	8	6 113	1557	4 272	0 789	1 510	0.279	0.247	0	0	101200	01207	01101	01000	
Huron	SagBay Outer	2	1997	ñ	7	7114	1.337	2 687	0.396	1.015	0.150	0.143							
Huron	SagBay—Outer	3	1993	0	6	8.067	1,007	3 753	0.330	1.515	0.199	0.145	0	Q	21 388	0.250	0.083	0.004	
Huron	SagBay Outer	3	1994	0	7	6 2 5 7	1,552	3 3 9 1	0.581	1,332	0.155	0.150	0	3	18 633	0.551	0.318	0.004	
Huron	SagDay-Outer	2	1005	0	1	5.062	1.050	2.095	0.501	1.202	0.215	0.205	0	5	10.055	0.551	0.518	0.017	
Huron	SagDay-Outer	2	1995	0	4	4 275	1.475	1.021	0.034	0.060	0.317	0.303							
Huron	SagDay-Outer	2	1990	0	4	4.275	2 106	1.921	0.331	0.900	0.205	0.225	0	C	20.052	0.570	0.222	0.012	
Huron	SagDay-Outer	2	2000	0	2	8.230	2.100	1.001	0.129	0.750	0.091	0.091	0	0	20.033	0.570	0.233	0.012	
HUIUII	SagBay-Outer	2	2000	0	1	10,000	2 202						0	0	19.140	0.061	0.278	0.015	
Huron	SagBay—Outer	3	2002	1	1	10.000	2.303	1 000	0.250	0.202	0.050	0.047	1	6	20.745	0.653	0.267	0.013	
Huron	Southern	1	1968	1	25	7.720	2.014	1.809	0.258	0.362	0.052	0.047	1	26	18.548	1.875	0.368	0.020	-
Huron	Southern	1	1970	0	1	12.000	2.485	0.040	0.000	0 701	0.405	0.400		22	10.10.1	4 9 7 7	0.000	0.010	N.E
Huron	Southern	I	1971	I	21	6.595	1.736	3.212	0.620	0.701	0.135	0.106	I	33	18.194	1.277	0.222	0.012	. D
Huron	Southern	1	1972	1	25	7.820	1.982	2.684	0.428	0.537	0.086	0.069	1	45	15.727	1.738	0.259	0.016	obi
Huron	Southern	1	1974	1	20	7.900	1.924	3,712	0.644	0.830	0.144	0.105	1	83	18.486	1.534	0.168	0.009	esz
Huron	Southern	2	1983	0	1	11.000	2.398						1	4	22.000	0.622	0.311	0.014	z
Huron	Southern	2	1984	0	4	14.250	2.595	5.560	0.413	2.780	0.206	0.195							.P.
Huron	Southern	2	1985	1	13	8.769	2.097	3.492	0.409	0.968	0.113	0.110	1	80	19.594	1.042	0.116	0.006	Les
Huron	Southern	2	1986	1	11	7.364	1.907	3.340	0.441	1.007	0.133	0.137	1	48	19.362	1.106	0.160	0.008	ter
Huron	Southern	2	1987	1	11	9.773	2.246	2.161	0.302	0.651	0.091	0.067	1	80	18.618	1.320	0.148	0.008	5
Huron	Southern	2	1988	1	12	8.400	2.074	2.948	0.341	0.851	0.098	0.101	1	78	18.972	1.706	0.193	0.010	our
Huron	Southern	2	1989	1	14	8.250	2.081	2.045	0.255	0.547	0.068	0.066	1	77	19.587	1.126	0.128	0.007	na
Huron	Southern	2	1990	0	2	11.250	2.414	1.768	0.158	1.250	0.112	0.111							l of
Huron	Southern	2	1991	0	1	12.800	2.549												<u>5</u>
Huron	Southern	3	1993	1	11	9.727	2.265	1.438	0.148	0.434	0.045	0.045	1	79	21.134	1.993	0.224	0.011	eai
Huron	Southern	3	1994	1	10	9.230	2.145	3.538	0.435	1.119	0.138	0.121	1	28	18.307	1.832	0.346	0.019	t La
Huron	Southern	3	1997	0	1	15.000	2,708						1	16	19.105	0.951	0.238	0.012	ıke
Huron	Southern	3	1998	0	2	15.500	2,741	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000							s R
Huron	Southern	3	1999	1	13	8.423	2.050	3.622	0.413	1.005	0.114	0.119	1	53	20.302	0.983	0.135	0.007	ese
Huron	Southern	3	2000	1	11	8 409	2.079	2 508	0 353	0 756	0 106	0.090	1	52	19143	2 267	0 314	0.016	arc
Huron	Southern	3	2000	0	2	11 750	2.073	4 596	0.402	3 250	0.100	0.000	1	2	22 700	0.566	0.400	0.018	th 3
Huron	Southern	3	2001	1	17	10 512	2.424	5 187	1.057	1258	0.256	0.120	1	52	21 223	1 171	0.400	0.018	5
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1972	•	17	10.512	2.0 15	5.107	1.007	1.250	0.250	0.120	1	32	20.906	1 376	0.243	0.000	(20
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1072										1	28	20.500	0.960	0.181	0.012	.09
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1074										1	20	23.710	1 221	0.101	0.008	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1075										1	20	22.104	1.221	0.231	0.010	71-
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1975										1	32	21.900	1.595	0.247	0.011	မ်း
Ontario	Bay of Quilite	1	1970										1	39	20.541	1.415	0.227	0.011	4
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1977										1	40	20.775	1.615	0.255	0.012	
Untario	Bay of Quinte	1	1978										1	37	21.795	2.577	0.424	0.019	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	I	1979										I	24	20.600	1.802	0.368	0.018	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1980										1	24	23.450	1.102	0.225	0.010	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	1	1981										1	20	22.380	1.174	0.262	0.012	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1982										1	16	21.588	1.597	0.399	0.018	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1983	0	9	1.622	0.381	0.853	0.458	0.284	0.153	0.175							
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1984	1	6	1.067	0.045	0.242	0.209	0.099	0.085	0.093							
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1985	0	6	1.450	0.260	0.782	0.504	0.319	0.206	0.220							
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1986	0	6	1.583	0.395	0.631	0.389	0.257	0.159	0.163							
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1987	0	6	1.625	0.281	1.191	0.676	0.486	0.276	0.299							
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1988	0	6	1.658	0.368	1.005	0.559	0.410	0.228	0.247	1	6	23.217	2.098	0.857	0.037	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1989	0	8	1.575	0.320	1.002	0.517	0.354	0.183	0.225	1	6	21.400	1.035	0.423	0.020	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1990	1	13	1.408	0.218	0.716	0.527	0.199	0.146	0.141	1	13	23.200	1.056	0.293	0.013	
Ontario	Bay of Ouinte	2	1991	0	10	1.505	0.236	1.096	0.569	0.347	0.180	0.230	1	10	22.840	0.631	0.200	0.009	
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	1992	1	12	1.346	0.180	0.692	0.505	0.200	0.146	0.148	0	12	21.942	1.405	0.406	0.018	
								-			-	-							<sup>w</sup>
																	(contin	ued on next pag	ge) 🚆

Appendix	x (continued)																	
Lake	Basin	Period	Year	Usage Flag secchi	N secchi	Mean secchi	Mean log secchi	Stdev secchi	Stdev log secchi	SE secchi	SE log secchi	RSE Secchi	Usage Flag temperature	N surface water temperature	Mean surface water temperature	Stdev surface water temperature	SE Surface water temperature	RSE Water temperature
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1993	0	10	1.875	0.506	1.022	0.511	0.323	0.162	0.172	1	9	23.100	0.740	0.247	0.011
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1994	0	8	1.575	0.131	1.593	0.779	0.563	0.276	0.358	1	6	22.533	0.698	0.285	0.013
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1995	0	8	1.563	0.307	0.943	0.550	0.333	0.194	0.213	1	7	24.543	0.746	0.282	0.011
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1996	0	10	2.335	0.709	1.312	0.551	0.415	0.174	0.178	1	9	22.578	1.207	0.402	0.018
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1997	1	10	3.005	1.049	0.987	0.344	0.312	0.109	0.104	1	10	21.550	0.954	0.302	0.014
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1998	0	10	2.500	0.789	1.359	0.529	0.430	0.167	0.172	1	10	23.700	0.783	0.248	0.010
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	3	1999	1	10	2.750	0.817	1.740	0.081	0.220	0.215	0.200	1	δ 15	22.175	0.709	0.251	0.011
Ontario	Bay of Quinte	2	2000	1	15	2.007	0.000	1.215	0.459	0.515	0.115	0.117	1	15	22.907	1.006	0.397	0.017
Ontario	Eastern	1	1068	1	10	3.202	1 2/13	0.527	0.092	0.009	0.209	0.180	1	31	20.473	0.350	0.063	0.014
Ontario	Eastern	1	1908	1	21	2 738	0.086	0.527	0.140	0.107	0.040	0.048	1	20	20.342	1.830	0.005	0.003
Ontario	Fastern	1	1970	1	10	2.750	0.500	0.374	0.215	0.125	0.047	0.040	1	69	22.401	1.033	0.130	0.005
Ontario	Fastern	1	1971	0	4	1 375	0.710	0.301	0.100	0.239	0.057	0.033	1	27	18 513	4 229	0.814	0.044
Ontario	Eastern	1	1972	0		1.575	0.275	0.175	0.550	0.235	0.105	0.17 1	1	160	19,890	1.663	0.131	0.007
Ontario	Eastern	1	1974	1	47	2.177	0.722	0.735	0.339	0.107	0.050	0.049	1	206	22.150	1.078	0.075	0.003
Ontario	Eastern	1	1975	1	26	2.138	0.742	0.412	0.196	0.081	0.038	0.038	1	75	21.860	0.614	0.071	0.003
Ontario	Eastern	1	1976	1	18	2.722	0.993	0.352	0.139	0.083	0.033	0.031	1	130	20.087	1.133	0.099	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	1	1977	1	28	3.571	1.260	0.607	0.166	0.115	0.031	0.032	1	98	19.970	1.122	0.113	0.006
Ontario	Eastern	1	1978	1	25	2.984	1.073	0.616	0.209	0.123	0.042	0.041	1	105	20.985	0.797	0.078	0.004
Ontario	Eastern	1	1979	1	41	2.837	1.026	0.498	0.192	0.078	0.030	0.027	1	200	20.951	1.569	0.111	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	1	1981	1	63	2.808	1.011	0.585	0.213	0.074	0.027	0.026	1	109	21.530	0.571	0.055	0.003
Ontario	Eastern	2	1982	1	18	1.889	0.622	0.323	0.172	0.076	0.041	0.040	1	102	20.510	1.214	0.120	0.006
Ontario	Eastern	2	1983	0	1	2.500	0.916						1	4	23.350	0.332	0.166	0.007
Ontario	Eastern	2	1985	1	24	2.704	0.948	0.865	0.309	0.177	0.063	0.065	1	105	20.840	1.046	0.102	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	2	1986	1	25	3.159	1.135	0.587	0.177	0.117	0.035	0.037	1	111	21.196	0.997	0.095	0.004
Ontario	Eastern	2	1987	1	25	2.212	0.783	0.314	0.151	0.063	0.030	0.028	1	97	22.209	1.154	0.117	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	2	1988	1	25	3.088	1.117	0.465	0.149	0.093	0.030	0.030	1	97	24.174	0.931	0.095	0.004
Ontario	Eastern	2	1989	1	22	3.850	1,322	0.796	0.248	0.170	0.053	0.044	1	11/	22.183	1.140	0.105	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	2	1001	1	19	3.889	1.298	1.597	0.335	0.300	0.077	0.094	1	97	22.349	0.528	0.054	0.002
Ontario	Eastern	2	1002	1	6	4.050	1.552	1.220	0.295	0.201	0.005	0.005	1	62	10 200	1 519	0.077	0.005
Ontario	Eastern	2	1992	1	17	2.317 / 120	1.400	0.834	0.301	0.421	0.205	0.107	1	55	21 722	0.754	0.191	0.010
Ontario	Fastern	3	1996	1	17	4.125	1.400	0.054	0.157	0.202	0.040	0.045	1	5	21.752	0.056	0.025	0.005
Ontario	Fastern	3	1997	0	2	1676	0 517	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	4	20 597	1183	0.591	0.029
Ontario	Eastern	3	1998	1	13	5.623	1.707	1.120	0.211	0.311	0.059	0.055	1	69	21.663	1.324	0.159	0.007
Ontario	Eastern	3	1999	0	2	6.000	1.788	0.707	0.118	0.500	0.084	0.083	1	5	21.604	0.181	0.081	0.004
Ontario	Eastern	3	2000	0	1	4.500	1.504						1	8	20.915	0.610	0.216	0.010
Ontario	Eastern	3	2001	1	13	6.769	1.908	0.703	0.102	0.195	0.028	0.029	1	46	21.786	1.336	0.197	0.009
Ontario	Eastern	3	2002	0	1	7.000	1.946						1	9	22.044	0.802	0.267	0.012
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1968										1	4	20.400	0.469	0.235	0.011
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1969	1	4	2.750	0.997	0.500	0.203	0.250	0.101	0.091	1	23	21.737	2.331	0.486	0.022
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1970	1	5	2.160	0.758	0.371	0.171	0.166	0.077	0.077	1	16	22.239	1.003	0.251	0.011
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1971	0	1	2.000	0.693						1	6	20.583	0.781	0.319	0.015
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1972										1	20	20.660	1.071	0.239	0.012
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1974	1	13	2.000	0.666	0.456	0.253	0.127	0.070	0.063	1	48	21.681	0.681	0.098	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1975	0	4	1.325	0.245	0.450	0.299	0.225	0.149	0.170	1	31	21.934	0.647	0.116	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1976	1	11	2.409	0.842	0.584	0.313	0.176	0.094	0.073	1	39	20.388	0.470	0.075	0.004
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1977	0	1	5.000	1.609						1	34	21.206	0.679	0.117	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1978	1	10	2 120	1.000	1.057	0 2 2 0	0.224	0.107	0.107	1	42	21.03/	1.002	0.155	0.007
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1979	1	10	3.120	1.086	1.057	0.338	0.334	0.107	0.107	1	12	22.154	1.05/	0.195	0.009
Ontario	Outlet Basin	1	1981	1	4	2.500	0.889	0.707	0.264	0.354	0.132	0.141	1	41	21,000	1.095	0.109	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1982	1	14	1.843	1 2 2 0	0.008	0.004	0.1/8	0.094	0.097	1	4/	21,211	0.614	0.136	0.007
Ontario	Outlet Basin	∠ 2	1987	0	∠ 2	2,750	1.520	0.004	0.094	0.250	0.007	0.007	1	8	22.430	0.014	0.217	0.010
Junding	JULICE DASIF	4	1004		4	2.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	0	21./00	0.001	0.000	0.010

Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1985	0	6	3.000	1.029	1.342	0.389	0.548	0.159	0.183	1	49	21.519	0.649	0.093	0.004
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1986	0	5	2.500	0.876	0.866	0.301	0.387	0.135	0.155	1	51	21.702	0.729	0.102	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1987	1	8	2.825	1.021	0.542	0.202	0.192	0.071	0.068	1	54	21.886	0.976	0.133	0.006
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1988	1	8	3.750	1.271	1.221	0.354	0.432	0.125	0.115	1	56	24.111	1.060	0.142	0.006
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1989	1	14	3.386	1.179	0.897	0.313	0.240	0.084	0.071	1	56	22.512	0.645	0.086	0.004
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1990	1	10	2.840	1.020	0.622	0.237	0.197	0.075	0.069	1	54	22.148	0.516	0.070	0.003
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1991	1	6	3.817	1.306	1.199	0.267	0.490	0.109	0.128	1	36	22.555	0.699	0.116	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	2	1992	1	9	3.167	1.146	0.409	0.123	0.136	0.041	0.043	0	36	19.131	0.683	0.114	0.006
Ontario	Outlet Basin	3	1993	1	8	4 688	1 513	1 163	0.286	0 411	0 101	0.088	1	29	22.038	0.614	0.114	0.005
Ontario	Outlet Basin	3	1994	1	4	5.500	1.701	0.577	0.105	0.289	0.053	0.052	1	6	20.400	1.244	0.508	0.025
Ontario	Outlet Basin	3	1995	0	5	2.550	0.886	0.942	0.345	0.421	0.154	0.165						
Ontario	Outlet Basin	3	1998	1	8	4.150	1.398	0.965	0.244	0.341	0.086	0.082	1	25	21.960	0.736	0.147	0.007
Ontario	Outlet Basin	3	1999	•	0	mbo	11500	01000	0.211	0.5 11	0.000	0.002	1	20	22,216	0187	0132	0.006
Ontario	Western	1	1968	1	22	3 068	1.050	1137	0 396	0 242	0.084	0.079	1	65	17453	3 540	0.439	0.025
Ontario	Western	1	1969	1	27	2 493	0.890	0.552	0.219	0.106	0.042	0.043	1	249	21133	3 400	0.215	0.010
Ontario	Western	1	1970	1	20	2.135	0.651	0.723	0.215	0.162	0.083	0.079	1	121	20.657	2 731	0.248	0.012
Ontario	Western	1	1971	1	25	1608	0.423	0.532	0.329	0.102	0.066	0.066	1	140	17 800	4 379	0.370	0.021
Ontario	Western	1	1972		25	1.000	0.125	0.552	0.525	0.100	0.000	0.000	1	593	16 805	3 195	0.131	0.008
Ontario	Western	1	1974	1	87	1889	0 558	0 741	0 401	0.079	0.043	0.042	1	397	20.892	2 189	0.110	0.005
Ontario	Western	1	1975	1	30	1.853	0.550	0.588	0.401	0.075	0.045	0.042	1	141	20.002	1 3 9 1	0.117	0.005
Ontario	Western	1	1976	1	33	2 667	0.940	0.500	0.287	0.107	0.050	0.053	1	208	19 344	2 079	0.144	0.000
Ontario	Western	1	1977	1	28	2.607	0.040	0.850	0.207	0.142	0.050	0.060	1	194	18 351	1 800	0.129	0.007
Ontario	Western	1	1978	1	31	2.071	0.775	1.083	0.330	0.101	0.004	0.000	1	202	19.088	1,506	0.125	0.006
Ontario	Western	1	1070	1	30	2,400	0.775	0.822	0.378	0.150	0.000	0.001	1	300	17,800	1,500	0.100	0.006
Ontario	Western	1	1980	1	50	2.345	0.072	0.022	0.578	0.150	0.005	0.055	1	20	21.085	0.737	0.165	0.000
Ontario	Western	1	1001	1	45	2 3 8 7	0 702	0.034	0.400	0 130	0.061	0.058	1	3/0	20.047	1/31	0.077	0.000
Ontario	Western	2	1082	1	36	1806	0.752	0.334	0.405	0.135	0.001	0.058	1	321	17 0/18	1,431	0.077	0.004
Ontario	Western	2	1083	0	20	2 550	0.000	0.777	0.430	0.150	0.075	0.072	1	100	21 3/17	21/7	0.242	0.015
Ontario	Western	2	108/	0	6	2,550	0.550	11/7	0.028	0.050	0.020	0.020	1	272	21.547	2.147	0.150	0.007
Ontario	Western	2	1085	1	32	3.066	1.035	1,147	0.405	0.400	0.158	0.151	1	205	20.855	1.265	0.051	0.007
Ontario	Western	2	1006	1	24	2.000	0.976	0.525	0.421	0.234	0.074	0.070	1	205	10 202	2.004	0.000	0.004
Ontario	Western	2	1980	1	35	2.402	0.670	0.333	0.229	0.092	0.059	0.037	1	205	21 /61	2.004	0.141	0.007
Ontario	Western	2	1088	1	37	2.040	1.060	0.040	0.302	0.145	0.001	0.070	0	210	17302	4.630	0.158	0.005
Ontario	Western	2	1080	1	3/	3.068	1.000	0.020	0.204	0.155	0.045	0.043	1	240	20.260	2 726	0.235	0.000
Ontario	Western	2	1000	1	34	3 1 2 0	1.071	1 251	0.320	0.104	0.050	0.055	1	210	20,203	1.720	0.081	0.003
Ontario	Western	2	1001	1	20	4 207	1.077	1,201	0.330	0.215	0.000	0.009	1	110	21.190	1.445	0.081	0.004
Ontario	Western	2	1002	1	10	2 17/	1,409	1.555	0.338	0.247	0.005	0.037	0	107	20.033	1.550	0.134	0.003
Ontario	Western	2	1002	1	15	5.174	1,115	1.044	0.234	0.240	0.056	0.070	1	107	20.407	1.570	0.152	0.007
Ontario	Western	2	1995	1	20	3.230	1.010	0.501	0.551	0.305	0.005	0.058	1	109	20.407	1.509	0.150	0.007
Ontario	Western	2	1005	1	4	2,699	0.064	0.591	0.125	0.295	0.004	0.007	1	/	17.745	1.001	0.005	0.054
Ontario	Western	2	1995	0	4	2.088	2 012	0.000	0.237	0.544	0.125	0.120	1	0	20.026	2 401	0.820	0.040
Ontario	Western	2	1990	0	2	7.500	2.015	0.707	0.094	0.500	0.007	0.007	1	9	20.950	2.491	0.830	0.040
Ontario	Western	2	1000	1	2	2.037	1 5 9 0	0.108	0.052	0.070	0.037	0.037	1	0	19.200	1 2 2 7	0.149	0.008
Ontario	Western	2	1996	1	21	4.937	1.360	0.919	0.100	0.177	0.050	0.050	1	114	22.019	1.337	0.125	0.005
Ontario	Western	3	1999	1	5 1	4.900	1.383	0.052	0.125	0.292	0.000	0.059	1	10	19.029	3.907	0.992	0.052
Ontario	Western	3	2000	1	1	5.500	1./05	1 225	0.214	0 422	0.076	0.067	1	1	21.127	0.824	0.116	0.005
Ontaric	Western	2	2001	1	0	6.000	1.000	1,223	0.214	0.455	0.070	0.007	1	52	21,374	0.034	0.110	0.005
Untario	vvestern	5	2002	U	1	6.000	1.792						1	6	22.460	0.422	0.172	0.008

Usage flags designate whether the data point was used (1) or not used (0).

#### References

- Aksnes, D.G., Giske, J., 1993. A theoretical model of aquatic visual feeding. Ecol. Model. 67, 233–239.
- Assel, R., Cronk, K., Norton, D., 2003. Recent trends in Laurentian Great Lakes ice cover. Climatic Change 57, 185–204.
- Austin, J.A., Colman, S.M., 2007. Lake Superior summer water temperatures are increasing more rapidly than regional air temperatures: a positive ice-albedo feedback. Geophys. Res. Lett. 34, 1–5.
- Bailey, R.C., Grapentine, L., Stewart, T.J., Schaner, T., Chase, M.E., Mitchell, J.S., Coulas, R.A., 1999. Dreissenidae in Lake Ontario: impact assessment at the whole lake and Bay of Quinte spatial scales. J. Great Lakes Res. 25, 482–491.
- Barbiero, R.P., Tuchman, M.L., 2004. Long-term Dreissenid impacts on water clarity in Lake Erie. J. Great Lakes Res. 30, 557–565.
- Beeton, A.M., Smith, S.H., Hooper, F.H., 1967. Physical limnology of Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. Great Lakes Fish. Comm. Tech. Rep. No. 12.
- Benson, B.J., Lenters, J.D., Magnuson, J.J., Stubbs, M., Kratz, T.K., Dillon, P.J., Hecky, R.E., Lathrop, R.C., 2000. Regional coherence of climatic and lake thermal variables of four lake districts in the Upper Great Lakes Region of North America. Freshwater Biol. 43, 517–527.
- Buijse, A.D., Schaap, L.A., Bult, T.P., 1992. Influence of water clarity on the catchability of six freshwater fish species in bottom trawls. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 49, 885–893.
- Casselman, J.M., 2002. Effects of temperature, global extremes, and climate change on year–class production of warmwater, coolwater, and coldwater fishes in the Great Lakes basin. Am. Fish. Soc. Symp. 31, 39–60.
- Chapra, S.C., Robertson, A., 1977. Great Lakes eutrophication: the effect of point source control of total phosphorus. Science 196, 1448–1450.
- Charlton, M.N., Milne, J.E., Booth, W.G., Chiocchio, F., 1993. Lake Erie offshore in 1990 restoration and resilience in the central basin. J. Great Lakes Res. 19, 291–309.
- Dann, S.L. 1994. The life of the lakes: a guide to the Great Lakes fishery. Michigan Sea Grant Extension Bulletin #E-2440, East Lansing, Michigan.
- Dobson, H.F., Gilbertson, H.M., Sly, P.G., 1974. A summary and comparison of nutrients and related water quality in Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron, and Superior. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 31, 731–738.
- Eiane, K., Aksnes, D.L., Giske, J., 1997. The significance of optical properties in competition among visual and tactile planktivores: a theoretical study. Ecol. Modeling 98, 123–136.
- Fahnenstiel, G.L., Lang, G.A., Nalepa, T.F., Johengen, T.H., 1995. Effects of zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) colonization on water quality parameters in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. J. Great Lakes Res. 21, 435–448.
- Fee, E.J., Hecky, R.E., Kasian, S.E.M., Cruikshank, D.R., 1996. Effects of lake size, water clarity, and climatic variability on mixing depths in Canadian shield lakes. Limnol. Oceanogr. 41, 912–920.
- Finlay, K.P., Cyr, H., Shuter, B.J., 2001. Spatial and temporal variability in water temperatures in the littoral zone of a multibasin lake. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 58, 609–619.
- French, J.R.P., Adams, J.V., Craig, J., Stickel, R.G., Nichols, S.J., Fleischer, G.W., 2007. Shell-free biomass and population dynamics of Dreissenids in offshore Lake Michigan, 2001–2003. J. Great Lakes Res. 33, 536–545.
- Griffiths, R.W., Schloesser, D.W., Leach, J.H., Kovalak, W.P., 1991. Distribution and dispersal of the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) in the Great Lakes region. Can J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 48, 1381–1388.
- Hall, S.R., Pauliukonis, N.K., Mills, E.L., Rudstam, L.G., Schneider, C.P., Lary, S.J., Arrhenius, F., 2003. A comparison of total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, and zooplankton in embayment, nearshore, and offshore habitats of Lake Ontario. J. Great Lakes Res. 29, 54–69.
- Haynes, J.M. 1997. Zebra Mussels and Benthic Macroinvertebrate Communities of Southwestern Lake Ontario and Selected Tributaries: Unexpected Results? New York Sea Grant Institute and the Great Lakes Research Consortium.
- Heath, R.T., Fahnenstiel, G.L., Gardner, W.S., Cavaletto, J.F., Hwang, S., 1995. Ecosystemlevel effects of zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*): an enclosure experiment in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. J. Great Lakes Res. 21, 501–516.
- Holland, R.E., 1993. Changes in planktonic diatoms and water transparency in Hatchery Bay, Bass Island area, Western Lake Erie since the establishment of the zebra mussel. J. Great Lakes Res. 19, 617–624.
- International Joint Commission (IJC), United States and Canada. 1972. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement signed April 12, 1972, Ottawa and Washington, D.C.
- International Joint Commission (IJC). 1978. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978. Ottawa: International Joint Commission.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2001. Climate change 2001: the scientific basis technical summary. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Jackson, D.A., Peres-Neto, P.R., Olden, J.D., 2001. What controls who is where in freshwater fish communities – the roles of biotic, abiotic, and spatial factors. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 58, 157–170.
- Jansen, W., Hesslein, R.H., 2004. Potential effects of climate warming on fish habitats in temperate zone lakes with special reference to Lake 239 of the experimental lakes area (ELA), north-western Ontario. Environ. Biol. Fish. 70, 1–22.
- Johengen, T.H., Nalepa, T.F., Fahnenstiel, G.L., Goudy, G., 1995. Nutrient changes in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, after the establishment of the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*). J. Great Lakes Res. 21, 449–464.
- Johengen, T.H., Nalepa, T.F., Land, G.A., Fanslow, D.L., Vanderploeg, H.A., and Agy, M.A. 2000. Physical and chemical variables of Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron in 1994–1996. NOAA Technical Memorandum GLREL-115.

- Jones, M.L., Shuter, B.J., Zhao, Y., Stockwell, J.D., 2006. Forecasting effects of climate change on Great Lakes fisheries: models that link habitat supply to population dynamics can help. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 63, 457–468.
- Kerr, S.J., LeTendre, G.C., 1991. The state of the Lake Ontario fish community in 1989. Great Lakes Fish. Comm. Spec. Pub. 91–93 38 pp.
- King, J.R., Shuter, B.J., Zimmerman, A.P., 1999. Empirical links between thermal habitat, fish growth, and climate change. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 128, 656–665.
- Kocovsky, P.M., Carline, R.F., 2001. Influence of extreme temperatures on consumption and condition of walleyes in Pymatuning Sanctuary, Pennsylvania. N. Am. J. Fish. Manage. 21, 198–207.
- Leach, J.H., 1993. Impacts of the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) on water quality and fish spawning reefs in western Lake Erie. In: Nalepa, T.F., Schloesser, D.W. (Eds.), Zebra mussels: biology, impacts and control. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL, pp. 415–437.
- Leon, L.F., Lam, D., Schertzer, W., Swayne, D., 2005. Lake and climate models linkage: a 3-D hydrodynamic contribution. Advances in Geoscience 4, 57-62.
- MacIsaac, H.J., 1996. Potential abiotic and biotic impacts of zebra mussels on the inland waters of North America. Am. Zool. 36, 287–299.
- Magnuson, J.J., Webster, K.E., Assel, R.A., Bowser, C.J., Dillon, P.J., Eaton, J.G., Evans, H.E., Fee, E.J., Hall, R.I., Mortsch, L.R., Schindler, D.W., Quinn, F.H., 1997. Potential effects of climate changes on aquatic systems: Laurentian Great Lakes and Precambrian Shield Region. Hydrol. Process, 11, 825–871.
- Magnuson, J.J., Robertson, D.M., Benson, B.J., Wynne, R.H., Livingston, D.M., Arai, T., Assel, R.A., Barry, R.G., Card, V., Kuusisto, E., Granin, N.G., Prowse, T.D., Stewart, K.M., Vuglinski, V.S., 2000. Historical trends in lake and river ice cover in the northern hemisphere. Science 289, 1743–1746.
- Makarewicz, J.C., Lewis, T.W., Bertram, P., 1999. Phytoplankton composition and biomass in the offshore waters of Lake Erie: pre- and post-*Dreissena* introduction (1983–1993). J. Great Lakes Res. 25, 135–148.
- Mazur, M.M., Beauchamp, D.A., 2003. A comparison of visual prey detection among species of piscivorous salmonids: effects of light and low turbidities. Environ. Biol. Fish. 67, 397–405.
- McCormick, M.J., Fahnenstiel, G.L., 1999. Recent climatic trends in nearshore water temperatures in the St. Lawrence Great Lakes. Limnol. Oceanogr. 44, 530–540.
- Meisner, J.D., Goodier, J.L., Regier, H.A., Shuter, B.J., Christie, W.J., 1987. An assessment of the effects of climate warming on Great Lakes basin fisheries. J. Great Lakes Res. 13, 340–352.
- Mills, E.L., Chrisman, J.R., Baldwin, B., Owens, R.W., O'Gorman, R., Howell, T., Roseman, E.F., Raths, M.K., 1999. Changes in the Dreissenid community in the Lower Great Lakes with emphasis on southern Lake Ontario. J. Great Lakes Res. 25, 187–197.
- Nalepa, T.F., Wojcik, J.A., Fanslow, D.L., Lang, G.A., 1995. Initial colonization of the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron: population recruitment, density, and size structure. J. Great Lakes Res. 21, 417–434.
- Nalepa, T.F., Hartson, D.J., Gostenik, G.W., Fanslow, D.L., Lang, G.A., 1996. Changes in the freshwater mussel community of Lake St Clair: from Unionidae to Dreissena polymorpha in eight years. J. Great Lakes Res. 22, 354–369.
- Neilson, M., L'Italien, S., Glumac, V., Williams, D., 1995. Nutrients: trends and system response. SOLEC working paper presented at State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference. EPA 905-R-95-015. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago, III.
- Neilson, M.A., Painter, D.S., Warren, G., Hites, R.A., Basu, I., Weseloh, D.V.C., Whittle, D.M., Christie, G., Barbiero, R., Tuchman, M., Johansson, O.E., Nalepa, T.F., Edsall, T.A., Fleischer, G., Bronte, C., Smith, S.B., Baumann, P.C., 2003. Ecological monitoring for assessing the state of the nearshore and open waters of the Great Lakes. Environ. Monit. Assess. 88, 103–117.
- Nicholls, K.H., Hopkins, G.J., Standke, S.J., 1999. Reduced chlorophyll to phosphorus ratios in nearshore Great Lakes waters coincide with the establishment of Dreissenid mussels. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 56, 153–161.
- Nicholls, K.H., Hopkins, G., Standke, S.J., Nakamoto, L., 2001. Trends in total phosphorus in Canadian near-shore waters of the Laurentian Great Lakes: 1976–1999. J. Great Lakes Res. 27, 402–422.
- Qualls, T.M., Dolan, D.M., Reed, T., Zorn, M.E., Kennedy, J., 2007. Analysis of the impacts of the zebra mussel, *Dreissena polymorpha*, on nutrients, water clarity, and the chlorophyll–phosphorus relationship in lower Green Bay. J. Great Lakes Res. 33, 617–626.
- Robinson, G.W., 1986. Water quality of the Bay of Quinte, before and after reductions in phosphorus loading. In: Minns, C.K., Hurley, D.A., Nicholls, K.H. (Eds.), Project Quinte: point source phosphorus control and ecosystem response in the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 86, pp. 50–80. Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci.
- Ryan, P.A., Witzel, L.D., Paine, J., Freeman, M., Hardy, M., Scholten, S., Sztramko, L., MacGregor, R., 1999. Recent trends in fish populations in eastern Lake Erie in relation to changing lake trophic state and food web. In: Munawar, M., Edsall, T., Munawar, I.F. (Eds.), State of Lake Erie: past, present, and future. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands, pp. 241–289.
- Scherer, E., 1976. Overhead-light intensity and vertical positioning of the walleye, Stizostedionvitreumvitreum. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 33, 289–292.
- Smith, J.B., 1991. The potential impacts of climate change on the Great Lakes. Bull. Am. Meteor. Soc. 72, 21–28.
- Wilson, K.A., Howell, E.T., Jackson, D.A., 2006. Replacement of zebra mussels by quagga mussels in the Canadian nearshore of Lake Ontario: the importance of substrate, round goby abundance, and upwelling frequency. J. Great Lakes Res. 32, 11–28.