

Restoration problems in coastal lagoon lakes

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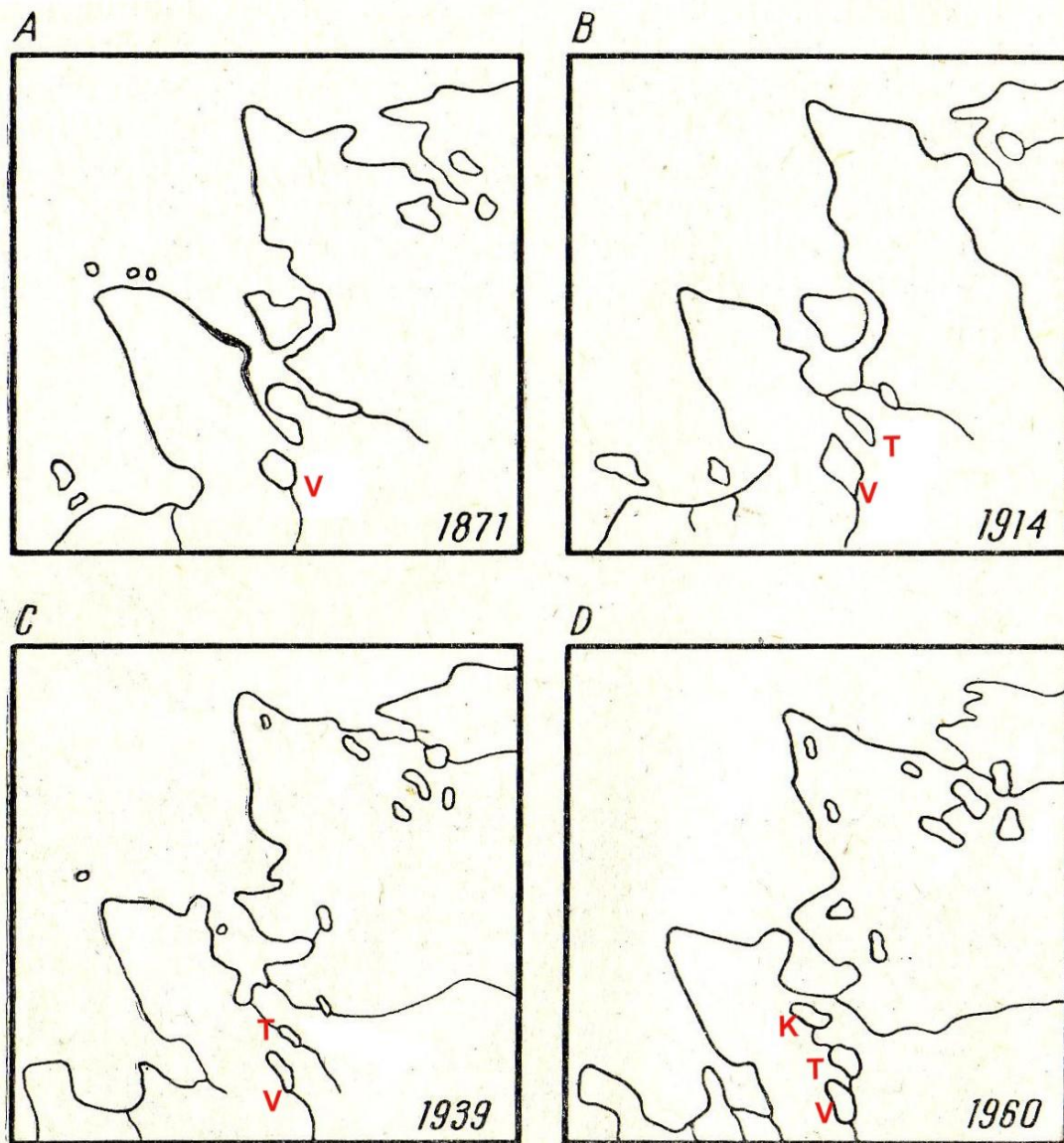
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Lagoon lakes in Estonia

- Coastal lagoons are shallow lake-like water bodies
- Former bays separated from the sea
- Recently emerged in the geological time scale
- Some preserved a constant or temporary (high water) connection with sea
- Some lakes have lost connection recently
- Plenty of lagoon lakes on our coast and islands — 10,3 % of total number of Estonian lakes

Lake Suurlaht on Saaremaa



Changes in North-West of
Hiiumaa between 1871-1960

V – Veskilais
T – Tammelais
K – Künaauk



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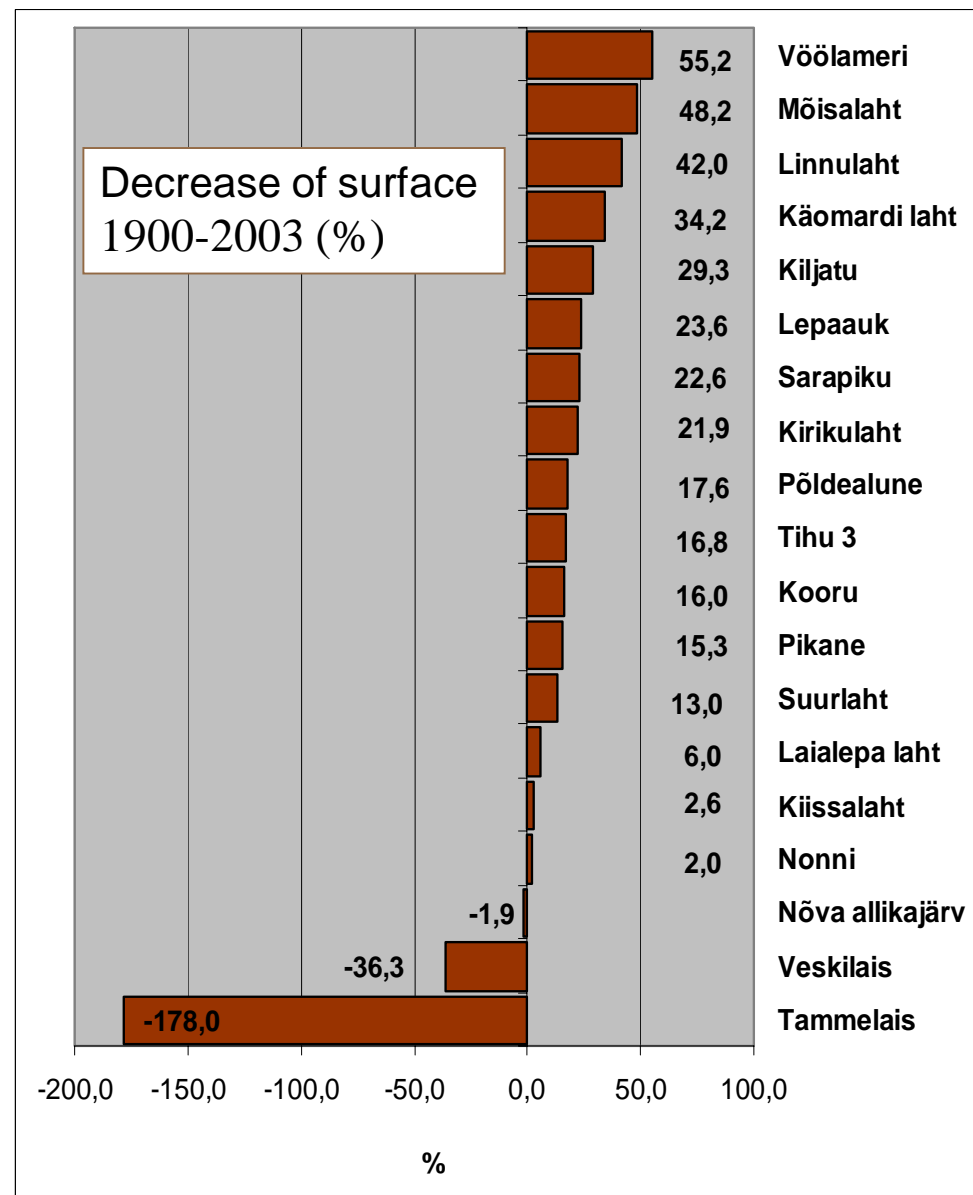
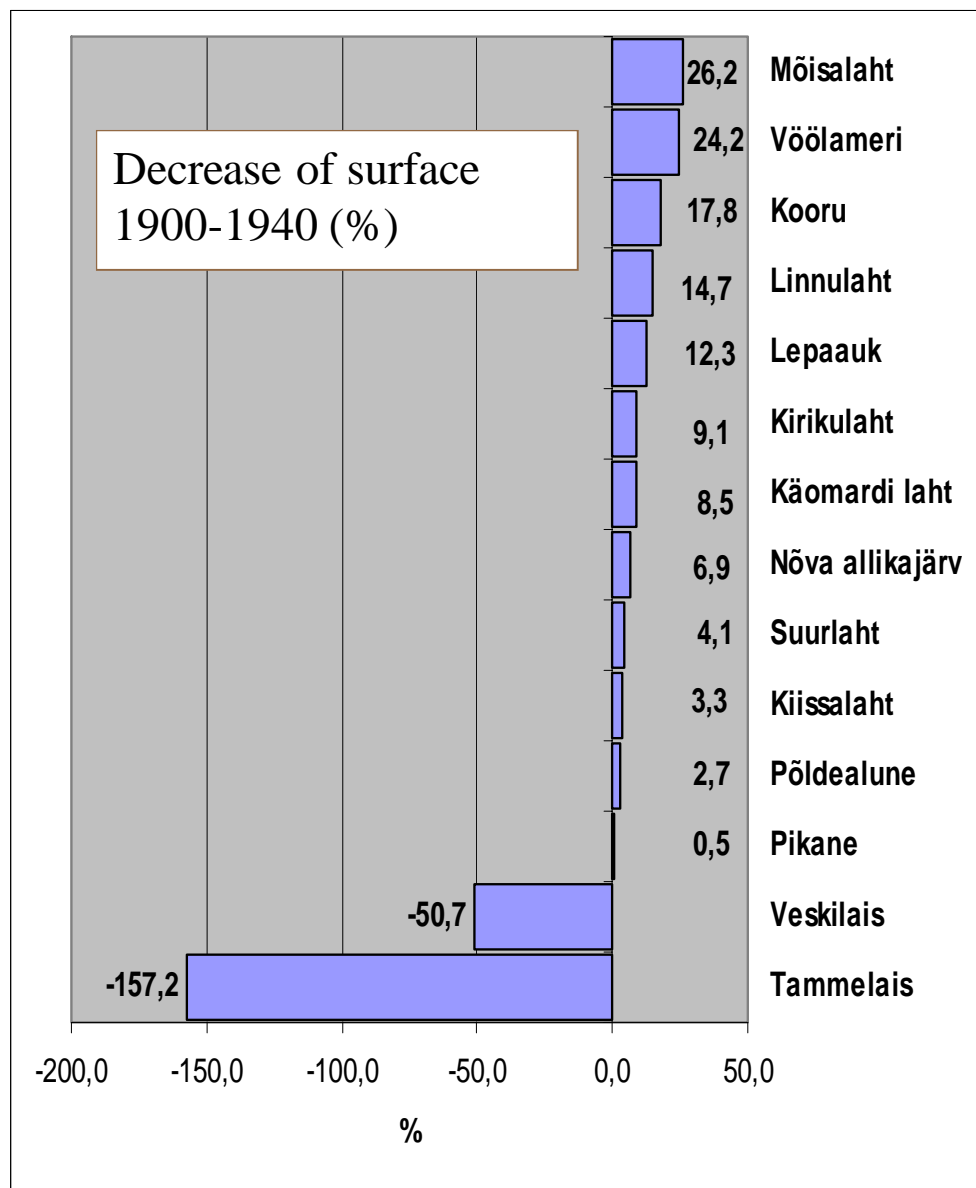
Extinction of coastal lakes

- Causes:
 - Eutrophication
 - Lowering of water table
 - Uprise of lithosphere 2-3 mm/per year
-
- Rapidly changing from marine communities to brackish, then to freshwater systems and eventually to meadows.



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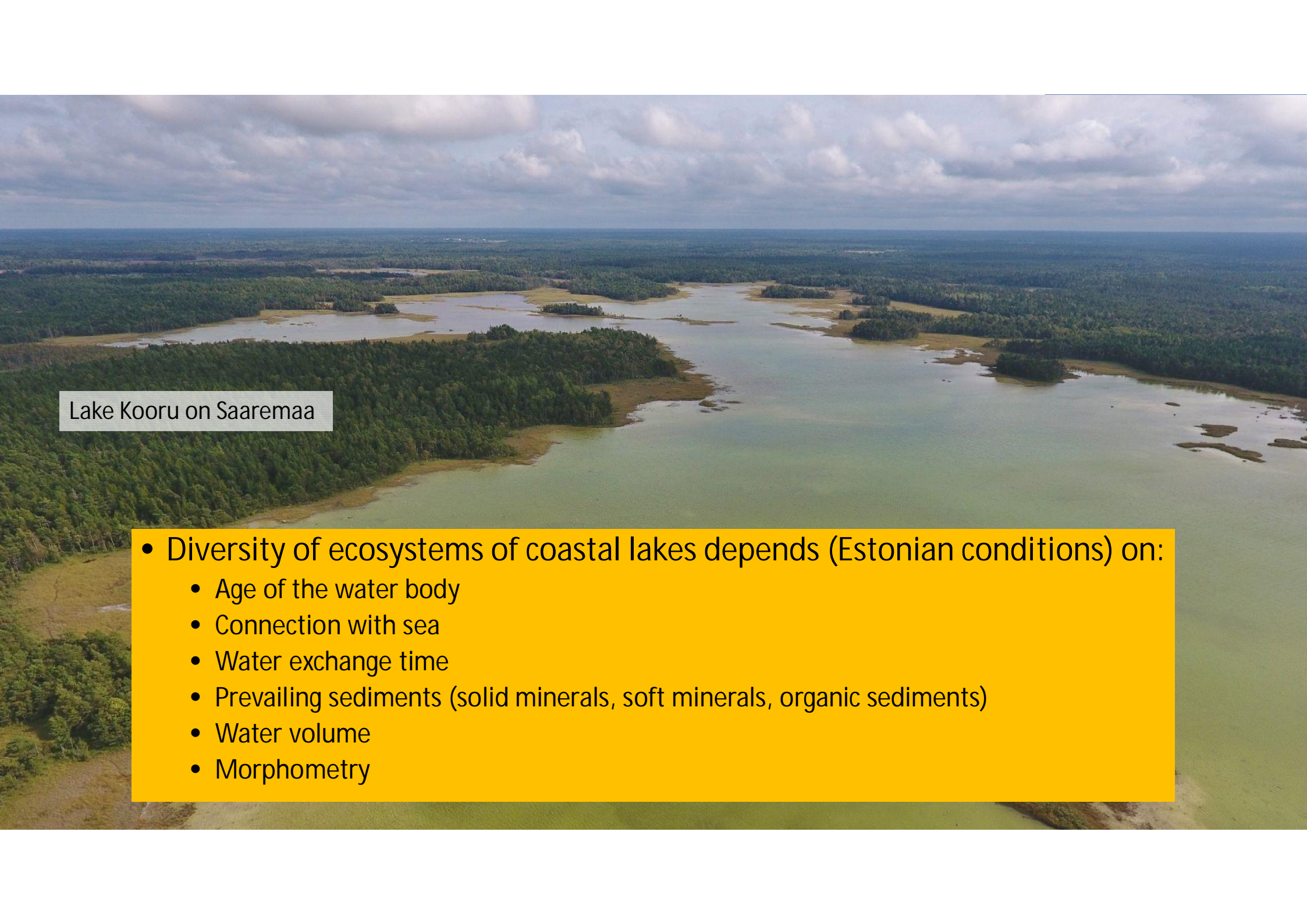
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General info about lagoon lakes in Estonia



- Highly heterogeneous systems
- Rapidly alternating or changing ecologic conditions
- The ecological status depends on the influx of seawater
- Shallow water level makes these ecosystems weak and sensitive to pressures
- Sediment is easily resuspendable
- In some lakes, considerable amount of nutrients can be accumulated in sediment



Lake Kooru on Saaremaa

- Diversity of ecosystems of coastal lakes depends (Estonian conditions) on:
 - Age of the water body
 - Connection with sea
 - Water exchange time
 - Prevailing sediments (solid minerals, soft minerals, organic sediments)
 - Water volume
 - Morphometry

Additional special characters of coastal lakes:

- Vulnerable to pollution
- Fast water exchange
- Fast fluctuation of temp, rapid warming in growing season (up to 30 °C)
- Poor biota
- Rich waterfowl fauna
- Vulnerable to freezing of whole water column
- Valuable curative mud
- Great variety of salinity, generally high values of pH



Where is Lake Võõla meri?



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Inflow from the sea (Hara Bay)



(Photo: A. Piir)

Inflow before reconstruction

Water exchange has been intensified a lot. Water level depends much more from sea level than before.



After reconstruction in 2011



Ecological status of Lake Vööla meri

- Investigated more than 10 years
- Always moderate or bad ecological status
- Shallow, low water volume
- Naturally overgrowing
- Extensive reed areas
- Low biodiversity
- One rare macrophyte –
spiny water nymph (*Najas marina*)



To restore or not to restore... that is the question?

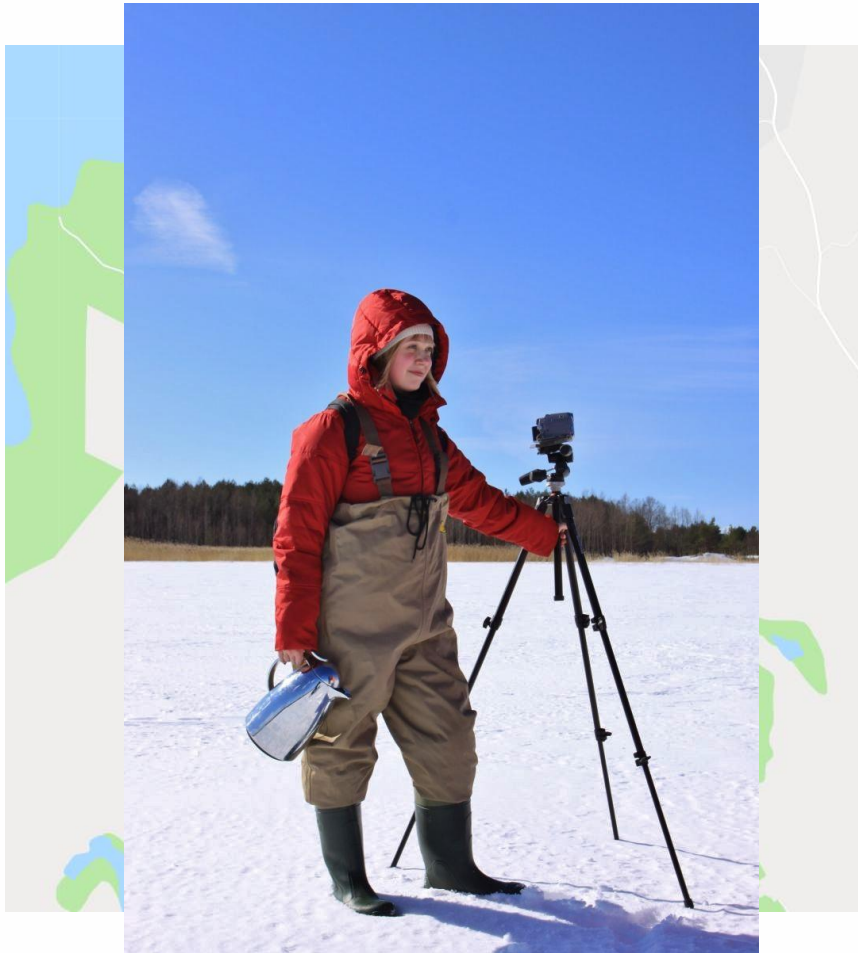
- Should we maintain these lakes as aquatic ecosystems or allow them to naturally overgrow and become wetlands?
- Since it is larger than 50 ha, WFD states that we need to achieve good ecological status.
- If the sea level rises (global change) then the lake will last for a long time.
- If we improve water exchange with the sea, increase the water volume, would we be able to return to the former situation with a beautiful water body with sandy beaches?



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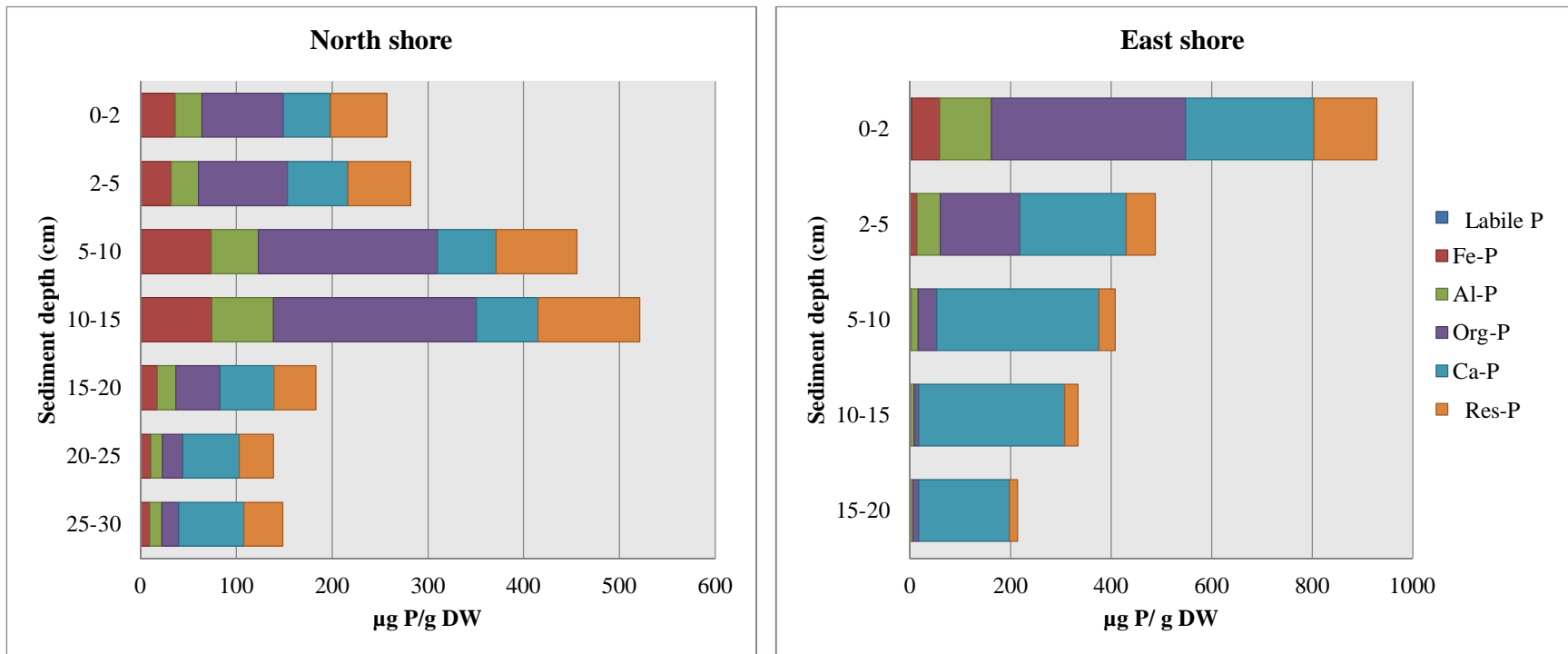
Sediment analysis



- Sediment sampling in seven points:
 - Sediment characteristics
 - Phosphorus fractionations
 - Incubation experiments



Sediment phosphorus fractionation



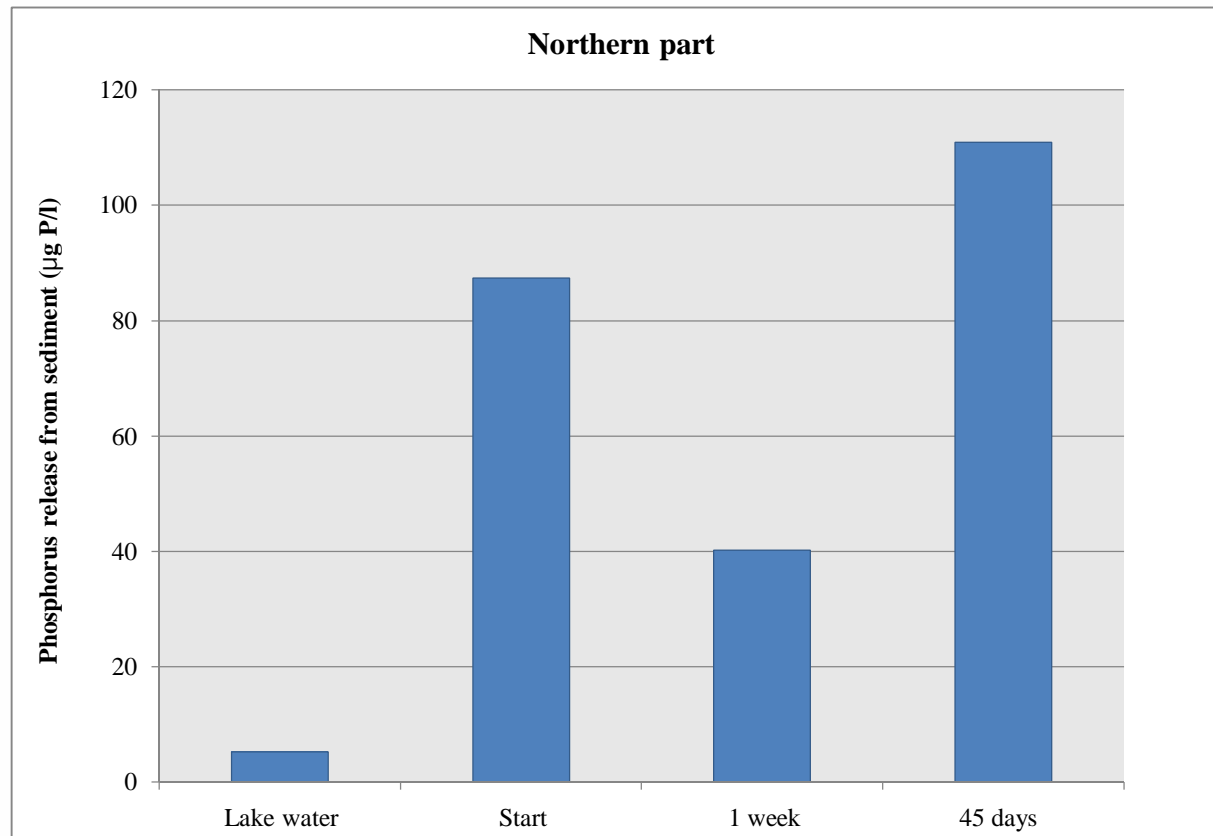
High sediment P content for lagoon lake. In surface layer, most P in mobile forms. In north shore sediment higher amount of P in deeper layers. Probably accumulation due to dam.

Lake Vööla meri compared to other Estonian lagoon lakes

Lake	Sampling point	Sum of sediment fractions ($\mu\text{g P/g KA}$)	Ecol. status
Lake Vööla meri	East shore	929	moderate
	North shore	257	
Lake Oessaare		300	moderate
Lake Käomardi		335	moderate
Lake Linnulaht		2500	moderate



Phosphorus incubation experiments

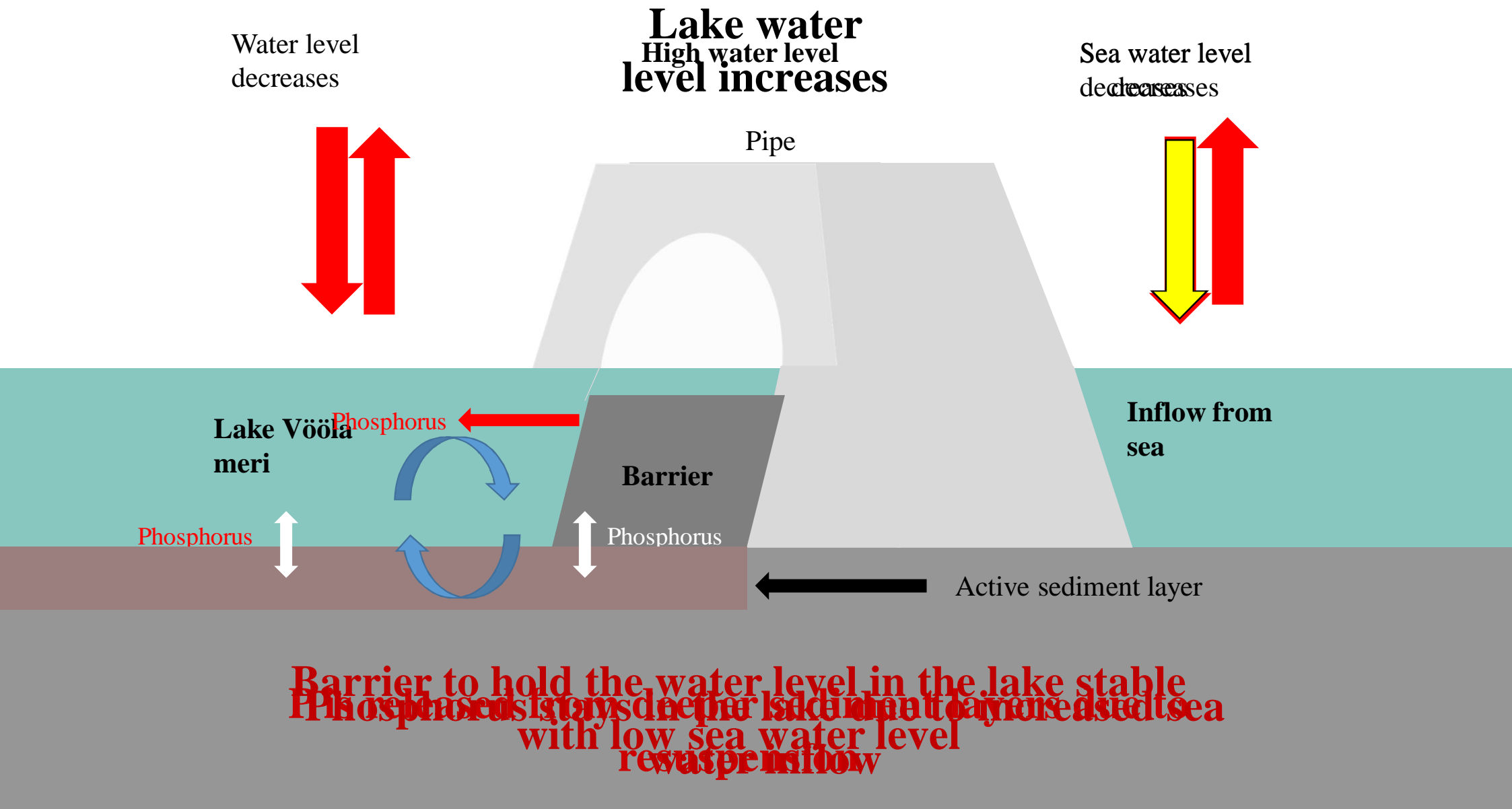


- In anoxic conditions substantial amount of P is released
- P is released from sediment easily by resuspension



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How will the seawater continue to affect the lake?

- If phosphorus will continue to be released from the sediment due to resuspension, a large amount of P will be carried to the sea.
- This way the lake is restoring itself.
- Hard to predict its duration.
- The sediment will remain in the lake and the water volume in the lake will keep decreasing because of the land rising.



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How about lake Vööla meri? To restore or not?

- Due to the climate change these lakes could be considered as one of the most endangered water habitats of the world.
- Natural conservation and environmental management will inevitably have to address issues arisen with these water bodies
- We need to evaluate by site if to maintain them as aquatic ecosystems or to allow these lakes to naturally overgrow and become wetlands.

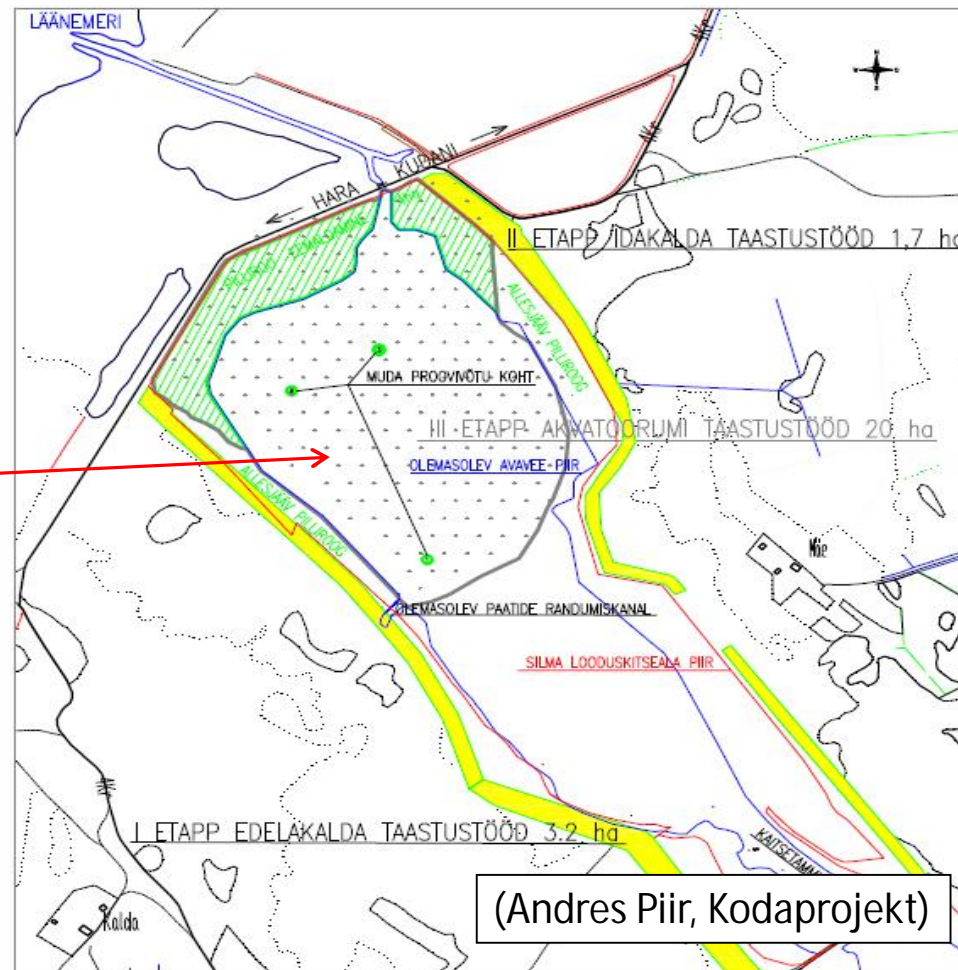


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Restoration plan

- Sediment removal from the northern part of the lake.
- Restored area ca 20 ha.
- Sediment dredging volume ca 150 000 m³ (calculations according to Jüri Kask, Geological Agency, 2002).
- Increase the water depth 0,7 m.



Water volume and emergent plants



Increase the water volume by restricting the inflow



Decrease the reed areas in some parts of the lake

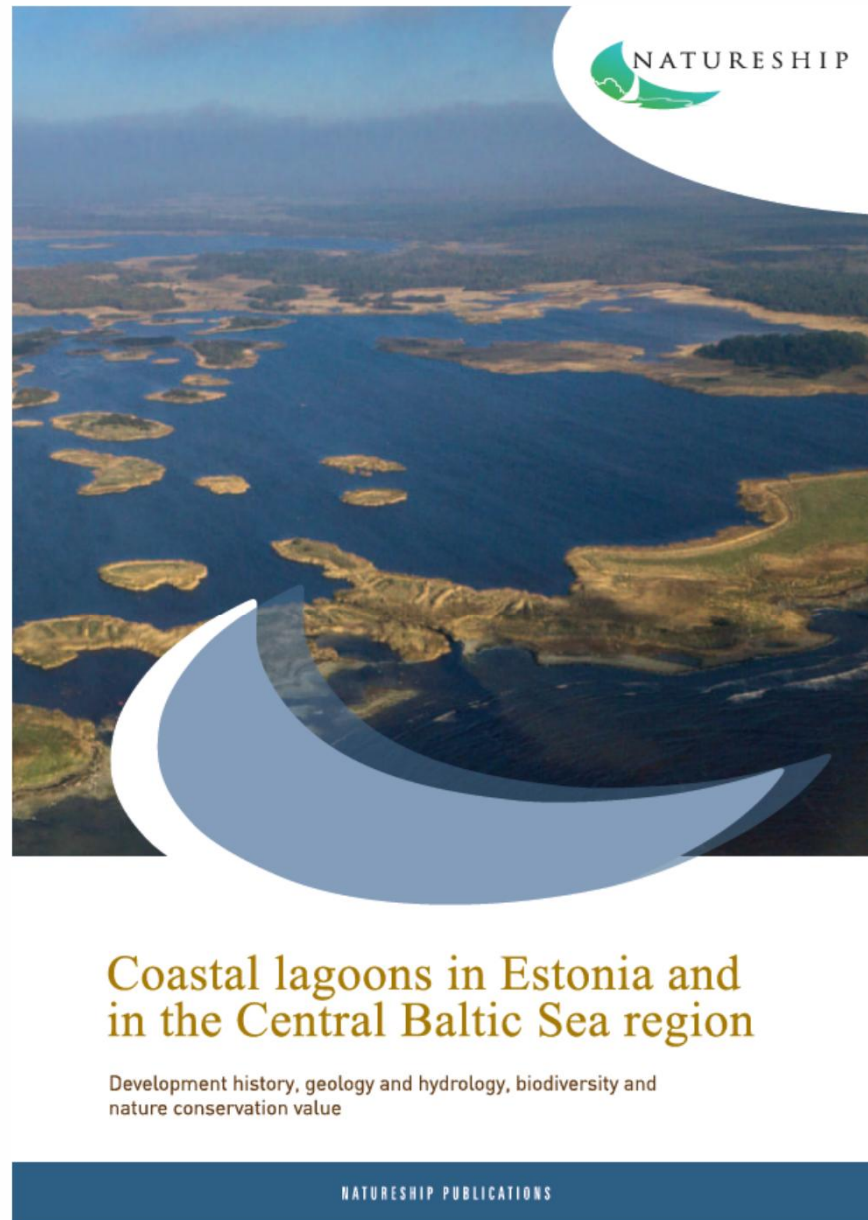


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Conclusion

- In case of Lake Vööla meri we decided to do the restoration
- More information on coastal lagoon lakes
- Available online for free



A scenic landscape photograph of a calm lake. In the foreground, there's a grassy bank with some reeds and small trees. The lake extends to the horizon, where a dense line of green trees is visible. The sky is a clear, vibrant blue with a few wispy clouds near the horizon. A semi-transparent white box is centered over the image, containing the text "Thank You!".

Thank You!