



Water Temperature of Streams in the Cook Inlet Basin and Implications of Climate Change

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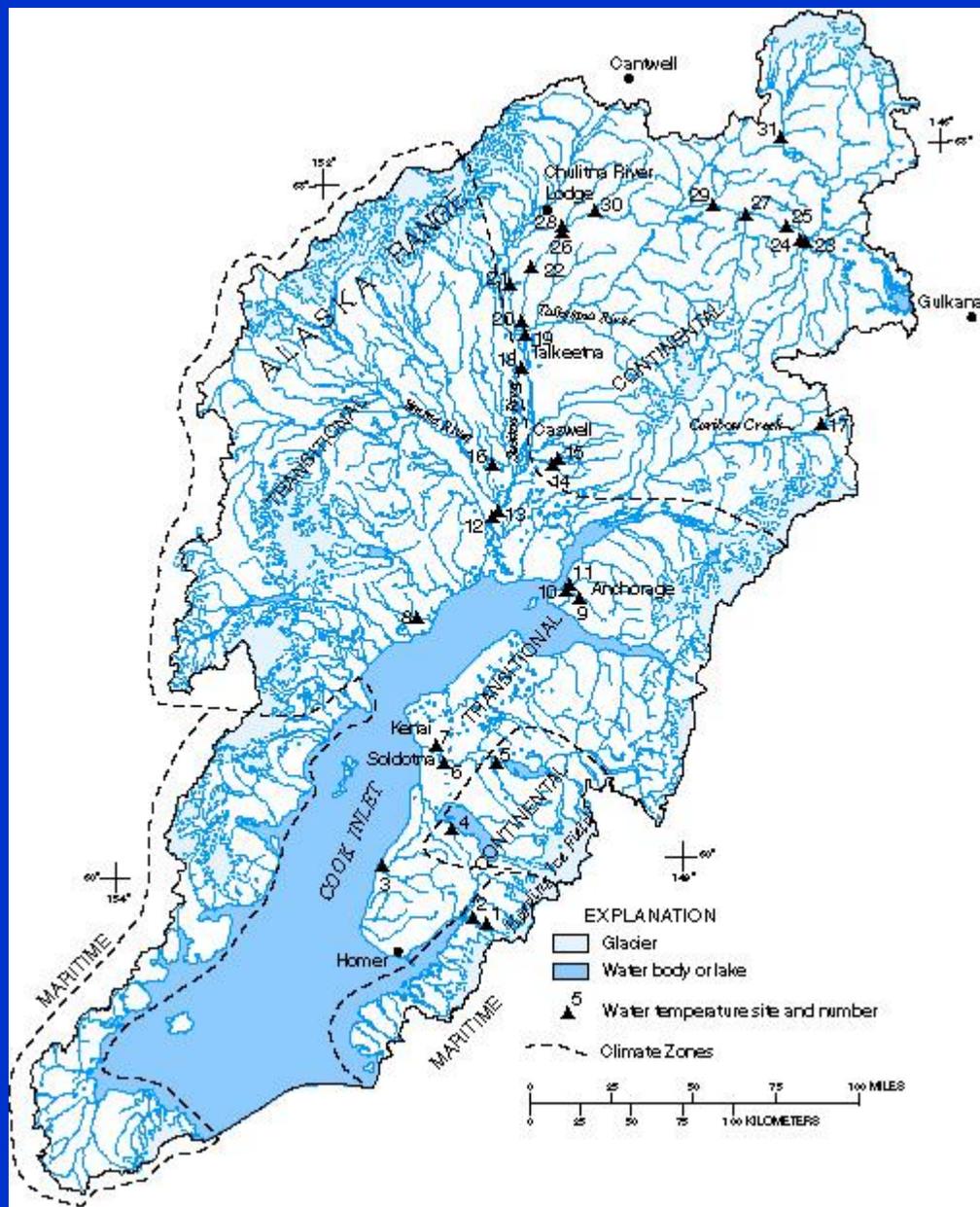
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

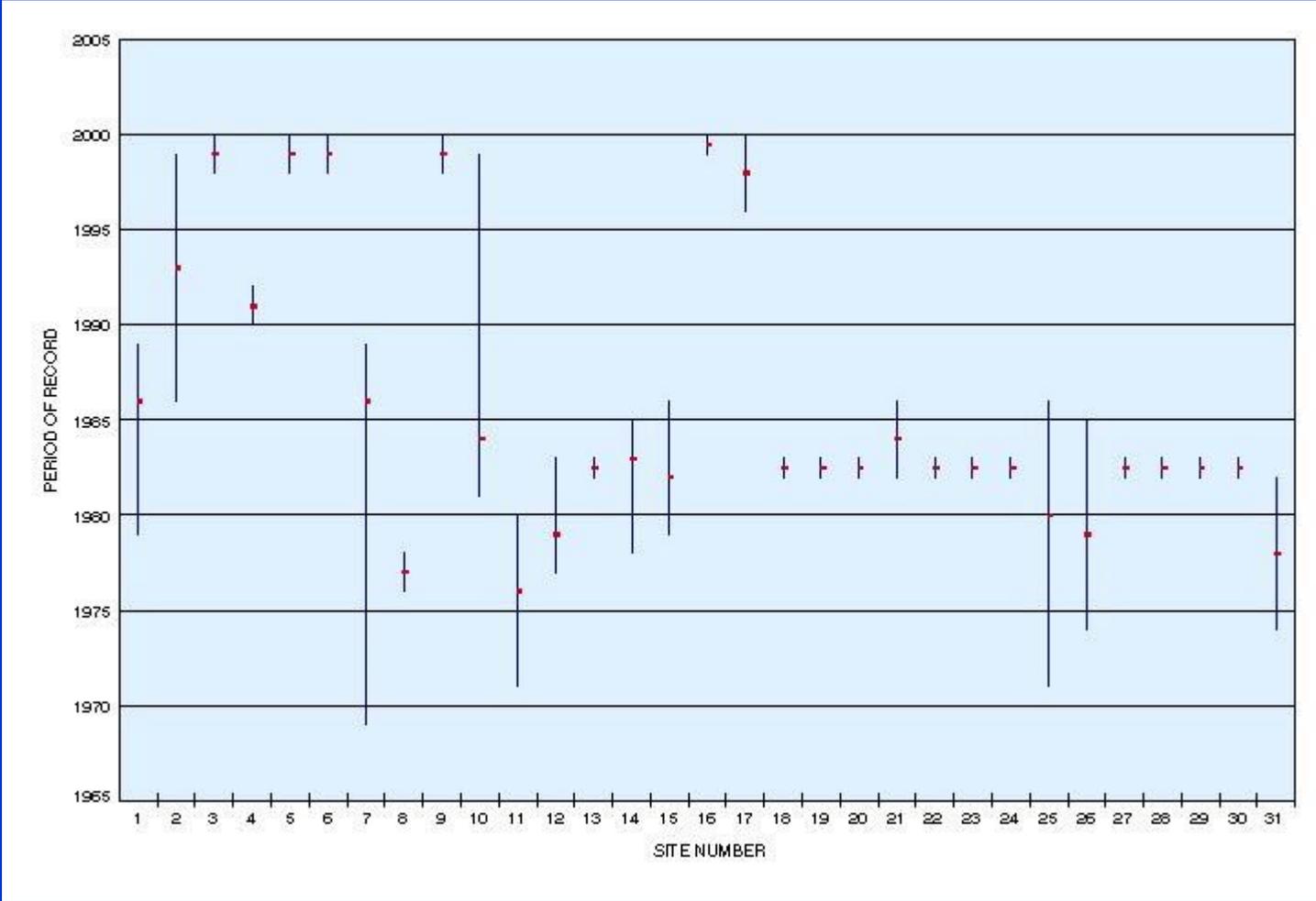
PURPOSE

- **Fish – Important Natural Resource**
- **Water temperature as an indicator of fish health**

SCOPE

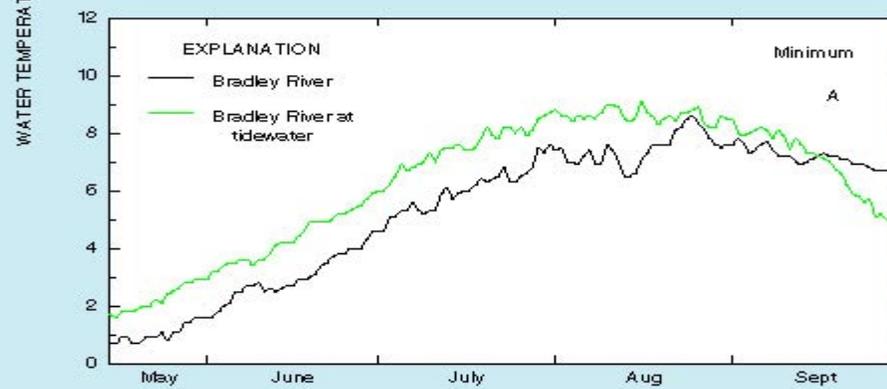
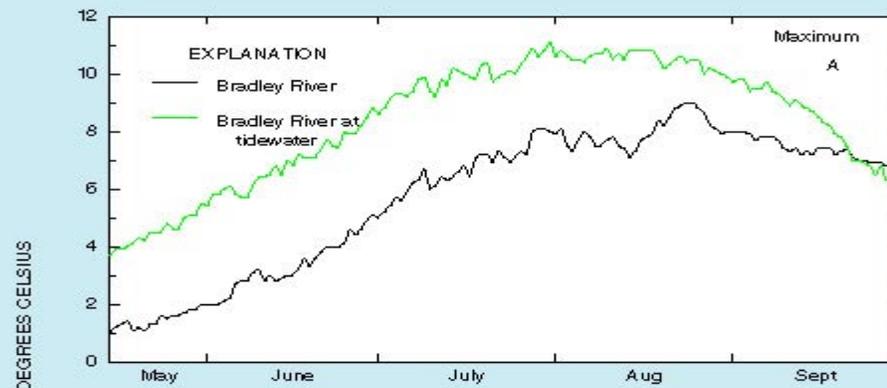
- **Compile existing water temperature data**
- **Analyze the data (trends, location, basin characteristics)**
- **Test air temperature/water temperature model**
- **Implications of climate change**

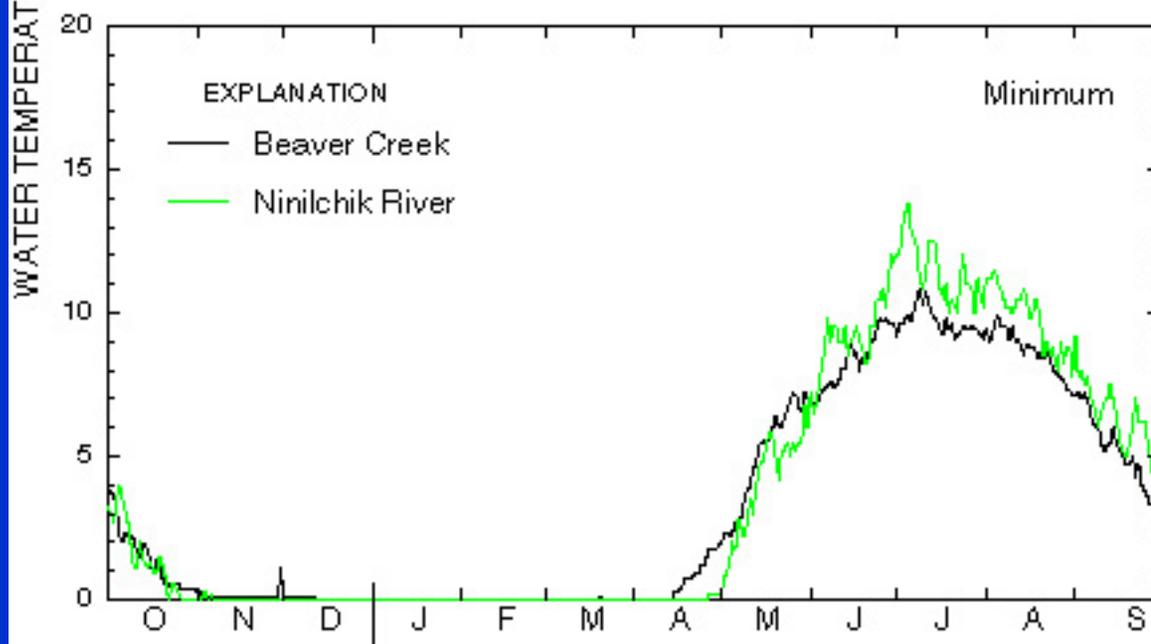
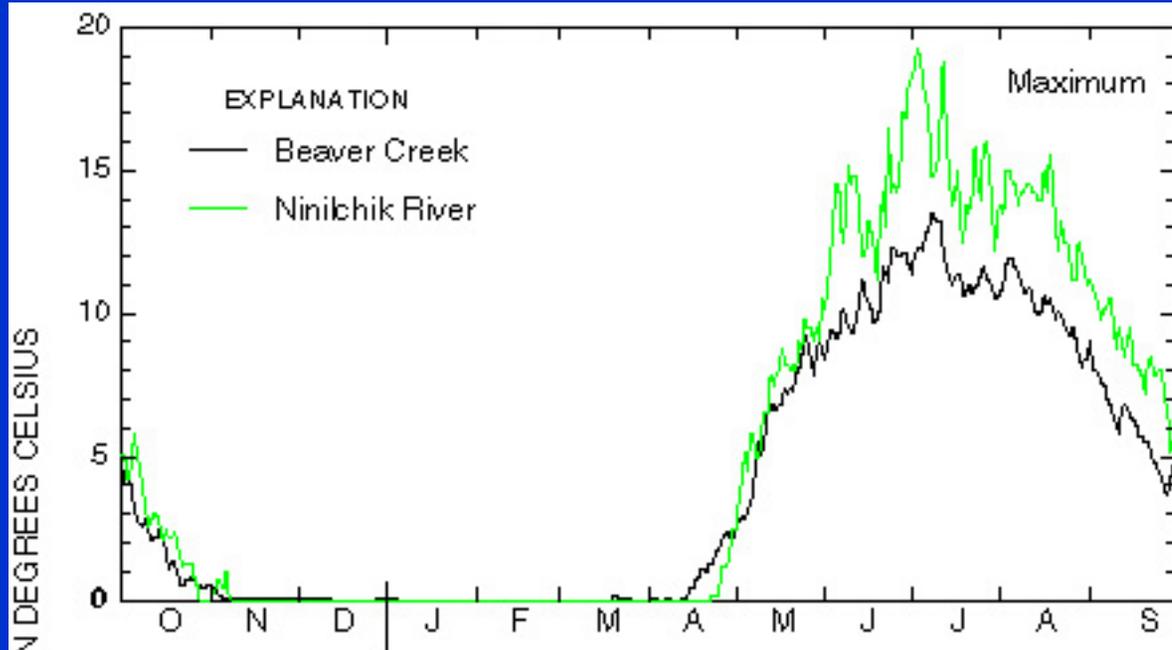


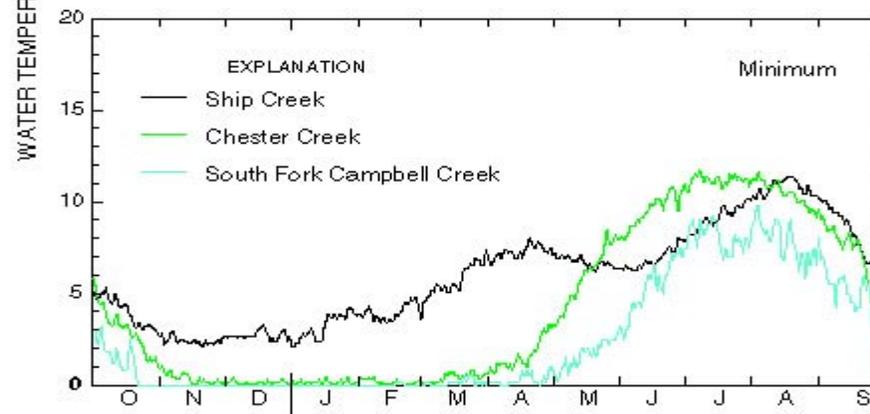
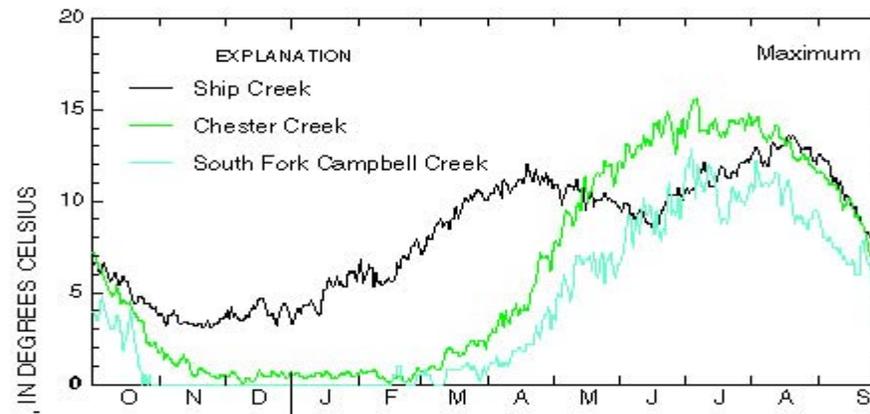


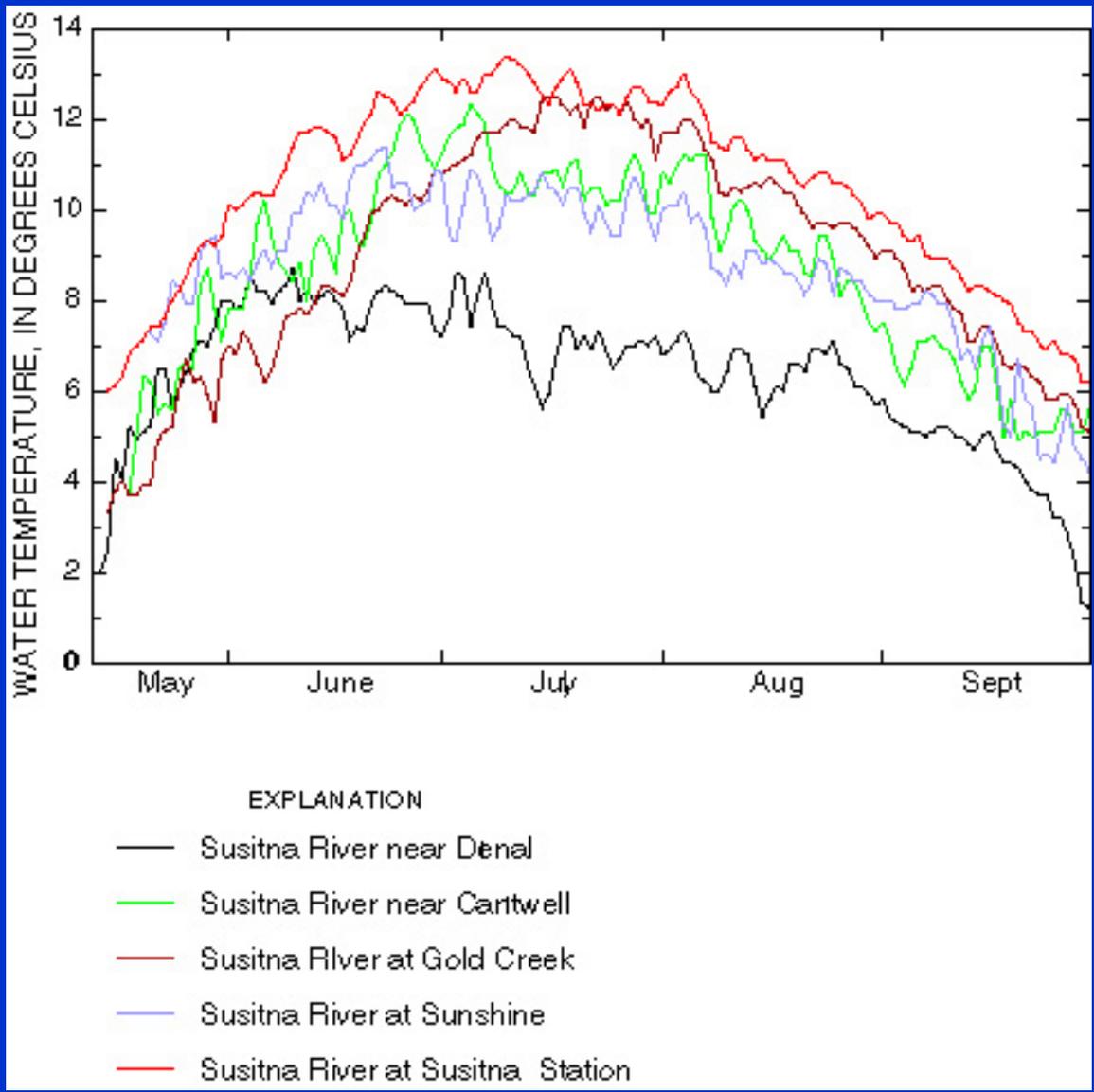
31 SITES

- 7 sites – Kenai Peninsula
- 3 sites – Anchorage
- 19 sites – Susitna River Basin
- 1 site – West side – Cook Inlet
- 1 site – Tributary to Matanuska R.



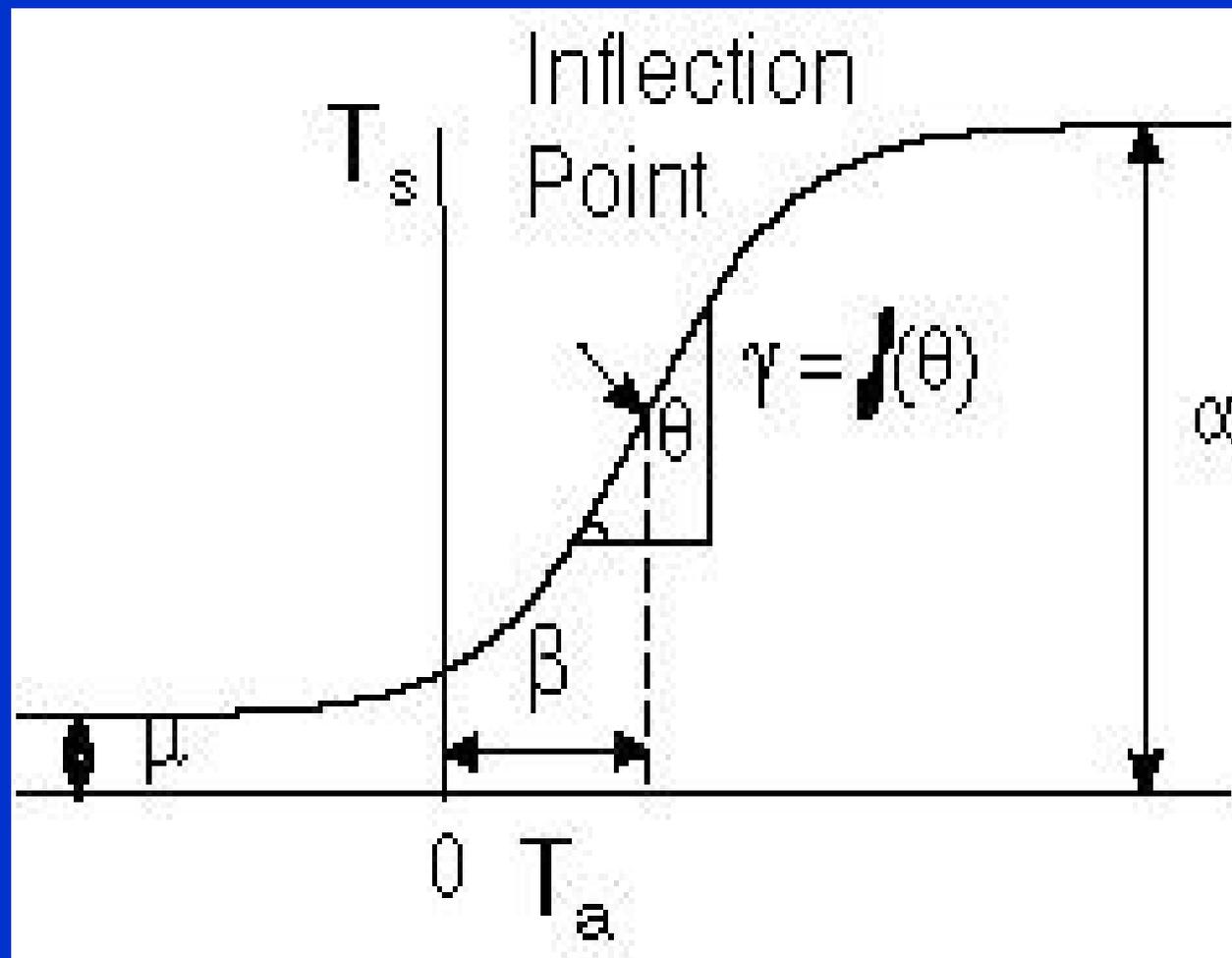






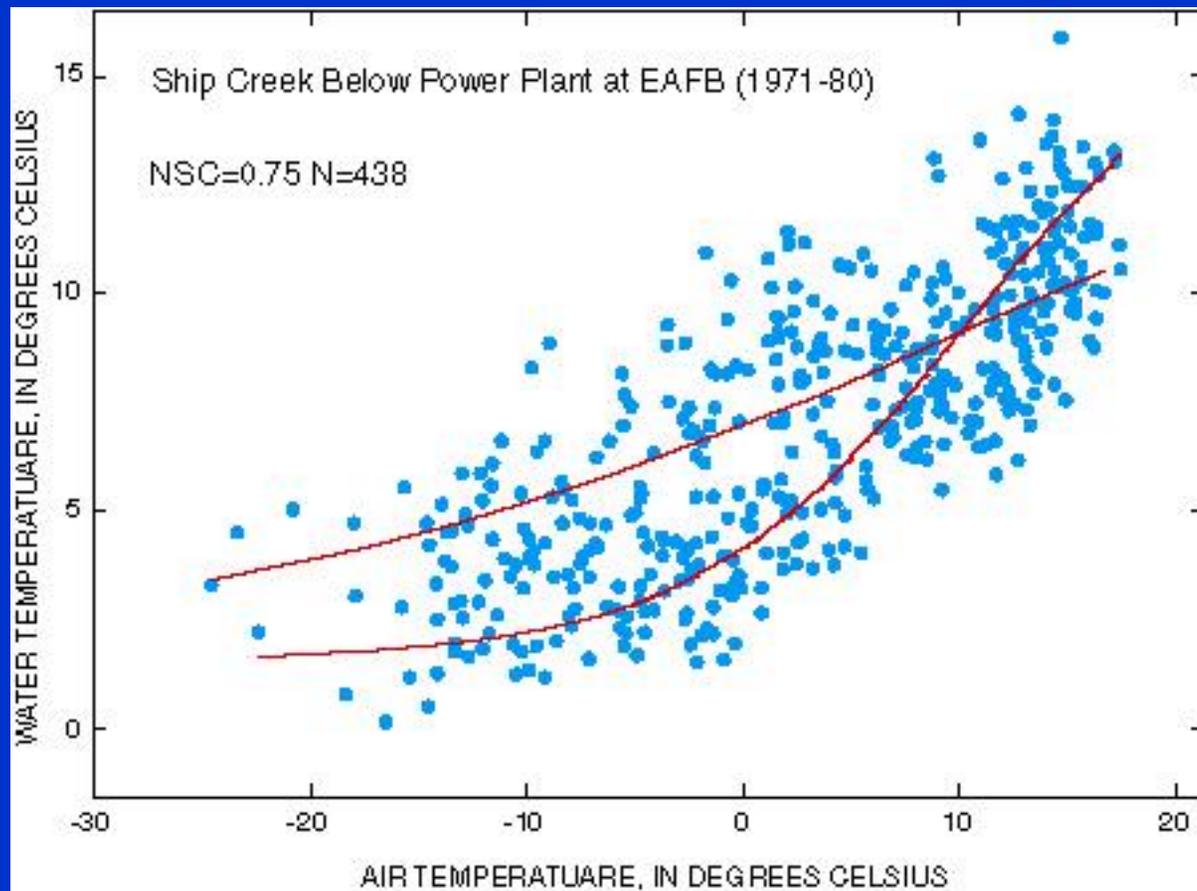
AIR-WATER TEMPERATURE MODEL

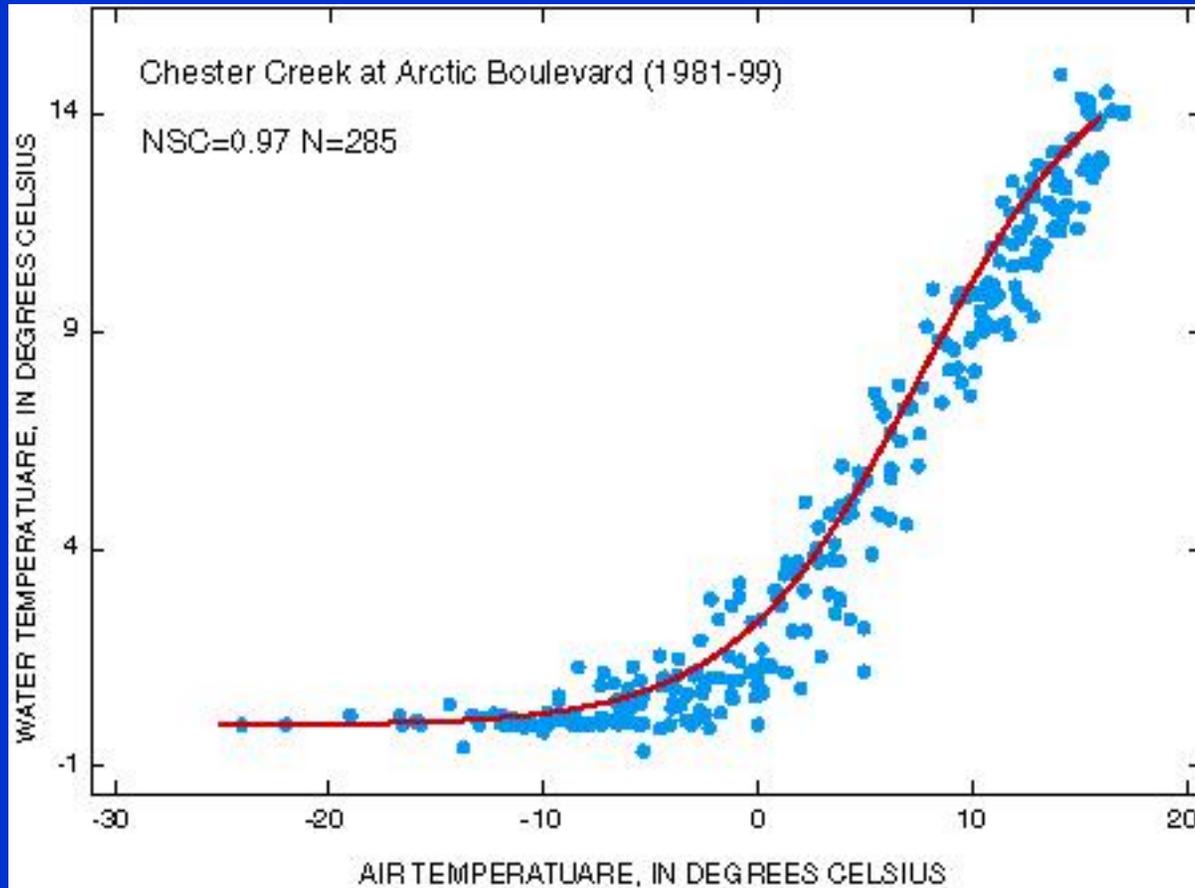
- Mohseni (1998) – University of Minnesota
- Regression model using logistic function
- Determines average weekly water temperature based on average weekly air temperature

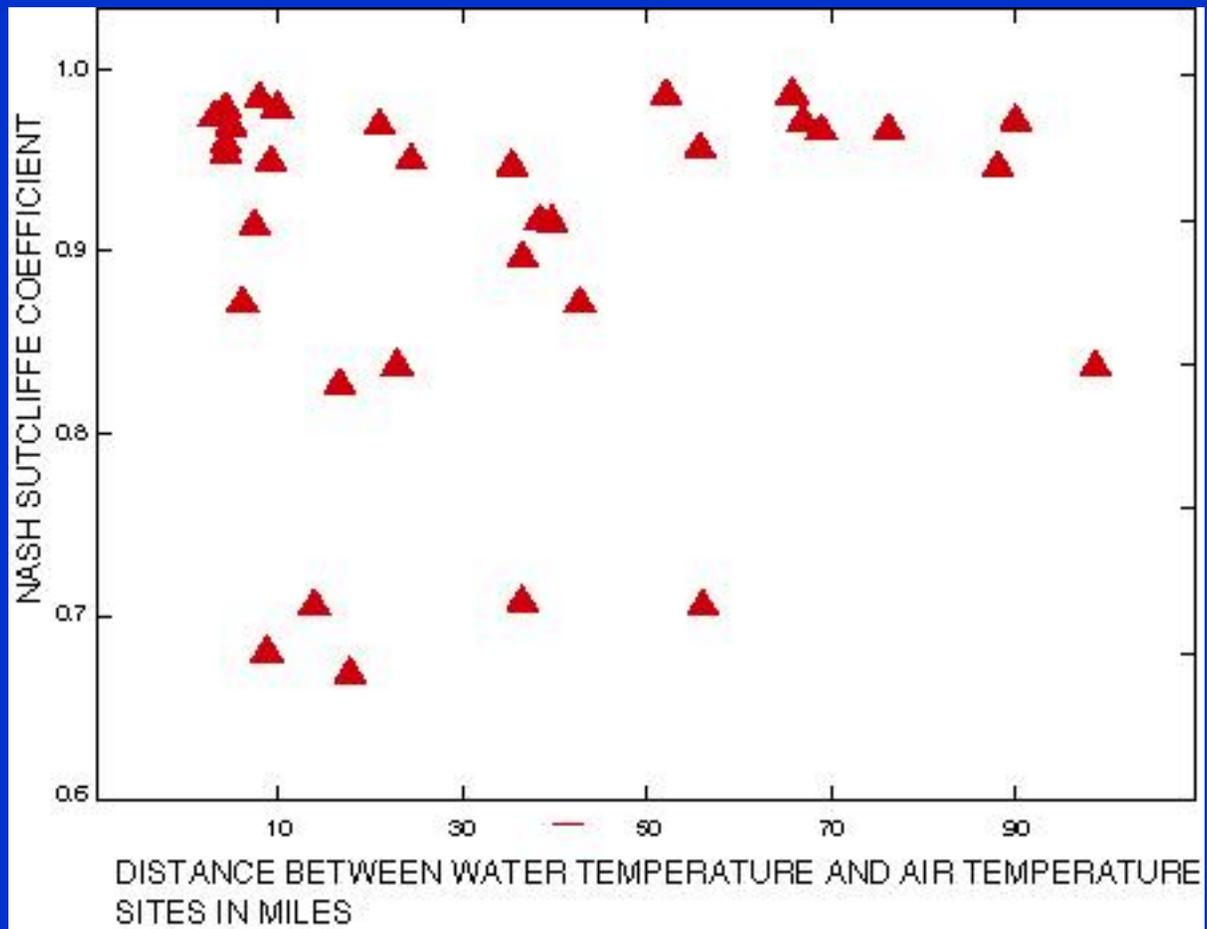


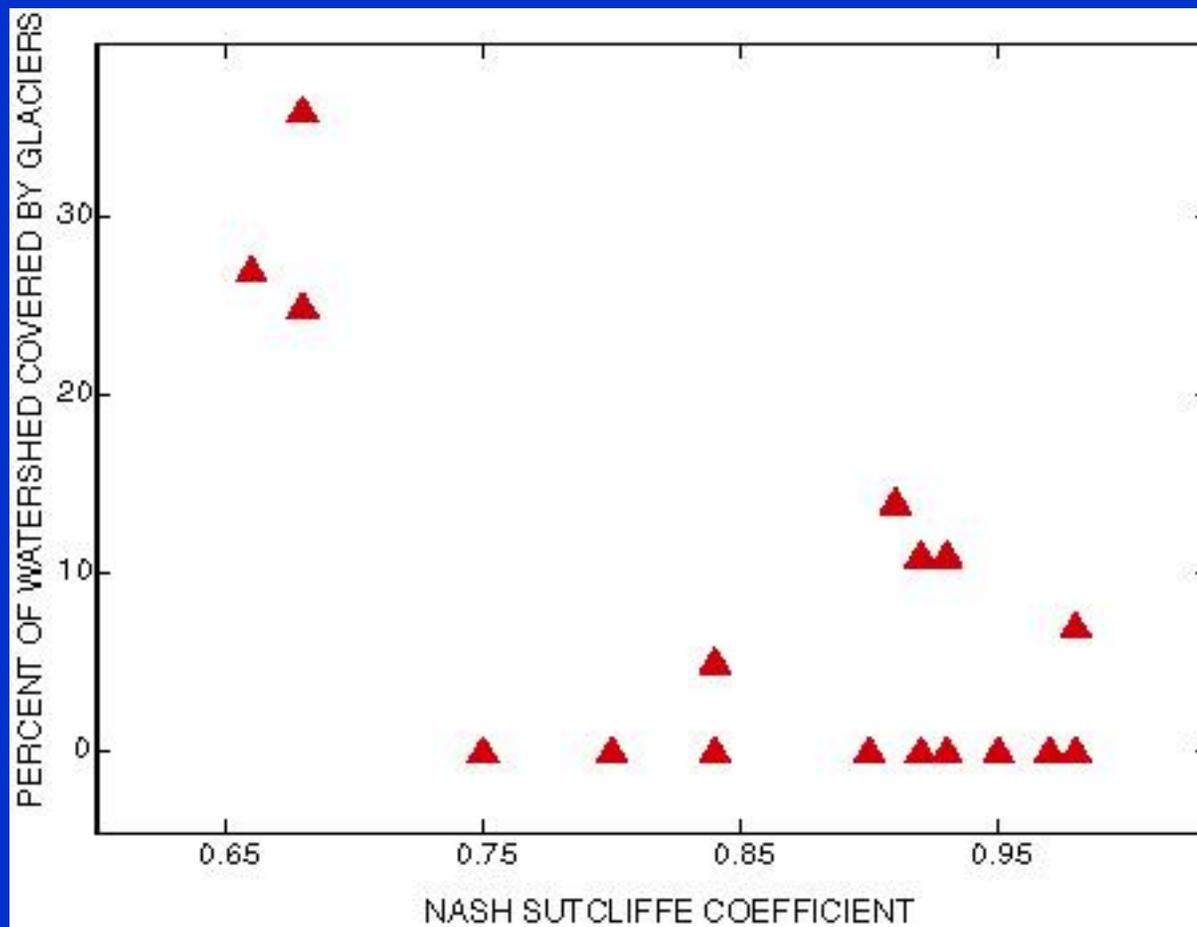
INPUT VARIABLES, FORMAT, OUTPUT

- **Air Temperature – Chose 7 climate stations**
- **Compute the average weekly air temperature**
- **Compute the average weekly water temperature**
- **Computes average weekly water temperature**
- **Compares predicted and observed temperatures**
- **Compute the Nash-Sutcliffe Coefficient - NSC**









RESULTS OF MODEL – PART 1

- Available data for most sites – open water
- NSC ranged from 0.64 to 0.98
- 26 sites had NSC of 0.75 or higher
- 3 sites – 25 percent or more consists of glaciers
- 2 sites – No explanation

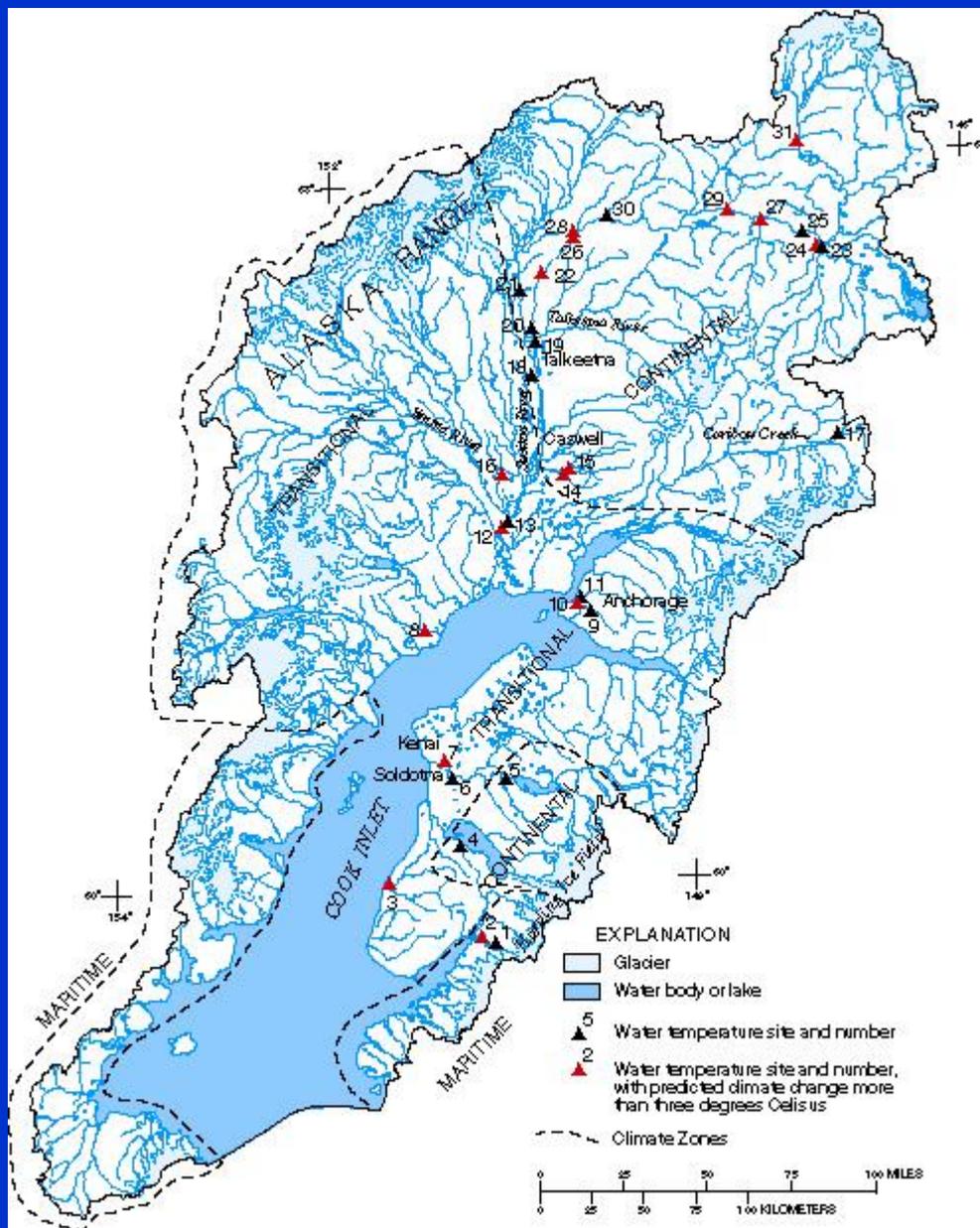
IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- **Global Circulation Models (GCMs) predict a warming of the mean annual temperature for Cook Inlet ranging from 7.2°C to 8.5°C based on doubling of CO₂**
- **Could increase temperatures affect fish?**
- **Input increased air temperatures into model**

RESULTS OF MODEL – PART 2

- Only 26 sites used
- All sites showed increase in water temperature
- Temperature increase ranged from 0.3 to 7.6°C
- 13 sites showed increases of 3°C or higher*

- *3°C or higher can lead to higher incidence of disease in fish



CONCLUSIONS

- **Water temperature dependent on basin characteristics (elevation, glaciers) and anthropogenic sources**
- **Water temperature increases and decreases along the course of the Susitna River**
- **Air temperature model predicted water temperature for 26 sites**
- **Applying GCM results indicates half the sites would have increased temperatures of 3°C or more**