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Corresponding Author : Prof. Raj Murthy (Raj.Murthy@ec.gc.ca)

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Title: Physical Processes in Large Lakes and Inland Seas

Abstract:

Inland Seas and Large Lake Systems are subjected to many of the same physical processes as coastal oceans and serve as model basins for understanding complex coastal ocean dynamics. They are also somewhat simpler to study than the coastal oceans since they are enclosed and large enough to neglect the Coriolis forcing. In large lake systems such as the North American Great Lakes the absence of salinity and tidal forcing simplifies the dynamics further. The coastal zone dynamics is complex and highly variable, with interrelated biological, chemical, geological and physical processes all occurring simultaneously and is strongly influenced by the climatic conditions. An understanding of the coastal physical processes is essential to develop science based integrated management of coastal oceans. With this broad objective in mind systematic monitoring and modeling studies of the North American Great Lakes have been carried out for well over three decades. Coastal zone studies of Great Lakes included long time series of water level, current measurements from a network of self recording current meters, satellite tracked drifters, synoptic hydrographic surveys, tracer dispersion experiments and meteorology. These studies have provided long time series of climatological data base and systematic analysis of this data base has revealed an array of complexities and variability in water movements from predominant shore parallel currents to near-inertial oscillations, episodes of current stagnation, current reversals, and thermal fronts in spring thermal bar and summer upwelling. However, certain flow regimes appear to be highly correlated with prevailing meteorological conditions and repeat themselves with some regularity at any given coastal station. The coastal flow regimes include coastal boundary layer, coastal upwelling, coastally trapped waves and scale dependent turbulent exchange. The complex coastal physical processes are parameterized and incorporated into coastal transport and dispersion models. Case studies of the application of the climatological data base and coastal models will be presented to illustrate waste disposal operations from land based sources such as municipal and industrial discharges including waste heat from thermoelectric power plants.

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