

From: Taylor Leach
Subject: Special Session (SS55) ASLO 2018 Summer Meeting

If you are attending ALSO 2018 Summer meeting in Victoria BC consider submitting to our special session! SS55: The lakes they are a-changin': How concurrent long-term changes interact to affect aquatic ecosystems.

We are looking to highlight research in all lake research areas (e.g. physics, chemistry, biology) that improves our understanding of the effects of interactions among multiple long-term changes on aquatic ecosystem structure and function. Our full session description is below or at <https://aslo.org/victoria2018/special-sessions>

We are hoping to make this a large, dynamic and interesting session! Please feel free to contact the session organizer, Taylor Leach (taylor.leach@gmail.com) if you have questions or to see if your work fits.

Long-term environmental changes, typically measured at the decadal (or longer) scale, are altering lakes in many ways. Common long-term changes include climate change, eutrophication, browning and recovery from acidification, introductions of invasive species, and other issues associated with land use changes. Many of the ecological effects of these changes are traditionally studied in isolation, often in a single lake or region. However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that aquatic ecosystems are undergoing multiple, concurrent changes that may interact to exacerbate or mute the effects of any single environmental forcing. Additionally, regionally unique combinations of environmental change and diversity in lake characteristics introduce further complexity of response. This complexity further challenges our understanding of the effects and mechanisms of long-term change as stressors may interact in complex and nonlinear ways. In this session we seek to bring together research that. We invite contributions from all lake research areas, from physics to chemistry to biology, that address drivers and/or responses of ecosystems to interacting long-term changes. Contributions that include empirical results on multiple changes at decadal-scales are especially encouraged.