

Using MODIS Environmental Science Data Records (ESDRs) to study desiccation of terminal lakes in the Great Basin of the western United States, 2001 - 2021*



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Terminal lakes

Worldwide, terminal lakes are shrinking as water demands increase and drought conditions intensify



Why does it matter that terminal lakes are drying up in the Great Basin?



Food and habitat for migrating waterbirds is abundant in saline lakes



Toxic "dust" from dried lakebeds can become airborne, contributing to air pollution; Owens Lake was once the largest source of PM10 dust in the U.S.

> Dust storm from Owens Lake dried lakebed

* Hall, D.K., J.S. Kimball, R. Larson, N.E. DiGirolamo, K.A. Casey & G. Hulley, 2023: Intensified warming and aridity accelerate terminal lake desiccation in the Great Basin of the western United States, *JGR-Earth and Space Science*, 10(1).

A decades-long drought in the southwestern U.S. intensified desiccation of saline lakes Example: Great Salt Lake









Credit: NASA Earth Observatory 11 Aug 2022 https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/150187/the-great-shrinking-lake

Example: Lake Abert, Oregon



Below: water in saline lakes can turn orange and red from *Halobacteria* when salinity gets too high; ultrasaline water can be toxic to brine shrimp



Changes in Land Surface Temperature (LST), snow cover and evapotranspiration (ET) from MODIS ESDRs, WY 2001 - 2021

MODIS ESDRs can identify "hotspots" of change when used together





Status and Fate of Great Basin Terminal Lakes A. 33 The Science of Terra, Aqua, and Suomi-NPP



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To assess the "health" of these lakes, products have been developed to measure Chlorophyll a, Total Suspended Solids and Colored Dissolved Organic Matter using VIIRS & MODIS data: VIIRS example from 4/22/2012



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Nima Pahlevan/SSAI

Water samples are being obtained at GSL to validate the new products



An interdisciplinary team is needed to understand and monitor the impacts of changing climate and upstream water diversions on the GB terminal lakes