

INTRODUCTION

The University of California, Davis, has monitored Lake Tahoe for nearly 40 years, amassing a unique record of change for one of the world's most beautiful and vulnerable lakes. In the UC Davis *Tahoe: State of the Lake Report*, we summarize how natural variability and human activity have affected the lake's clarity, temperature, chemistry and biology. We also present 2007 data.

The data shown here reveal a unique record of trends and patterns -- the result of natural forces and human actions that operate over time scales ranging from days to decades. These patterns tell us that Lake Tahoe is a complex ecosystem, and it behaves in ways we don't always expect.

Our role as scientists is to explore that complexity and to use our advancing knowledge to suggest options for ecosystem restoration and management. Choosing among those options, and implementing them, is the work of those outside the scientific community.

The annual UC Davis *Tahoe: State of the Lake Report* is intended to inform non-scientists about the most important variables that affect lake health.

Until recently, only one indicator of Lake Tahoe's health status was widely available: the annual clarity report (often called the Secchi depth, after the instrument used to collect the clarity data). In the *Tahoe: State of the Lake Report*, the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center (TERC) publishes many other indicators of the lake's conditions.

This report is not intended to be a scorecard for Lake Tahoe. Rather, it sets the context for understanding what changes are occurring from year to year: How much did the Angora Fire affect Lake Tahoe? Was Lake Tahoe warmer or cooler than the historical record last year? Are algae increasing? And, of course, how do all these changes affect the lake's famous clarity?

The data we present are the result of efforts by a great many scientists, students and technicians who have worked at Lake Tahoe throughout the decades. I would, however, like to acknowledge the contributions of Patty Arneson, John Reuter, Amy Horne, Scott Hackley, Brant Allen, Bob Richards, Charles Goldman, Monika Winder, Debbie Hunter, Anne Liston, Tina Ham-

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TERC's monitoring is frequently done in collaboration with other research institutions and agencies. In particular we would like to acknowledge the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Desert Research Institute (DRI), and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR).

We hope you find this report helpful. I welcome your comments.

Sincerely,



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