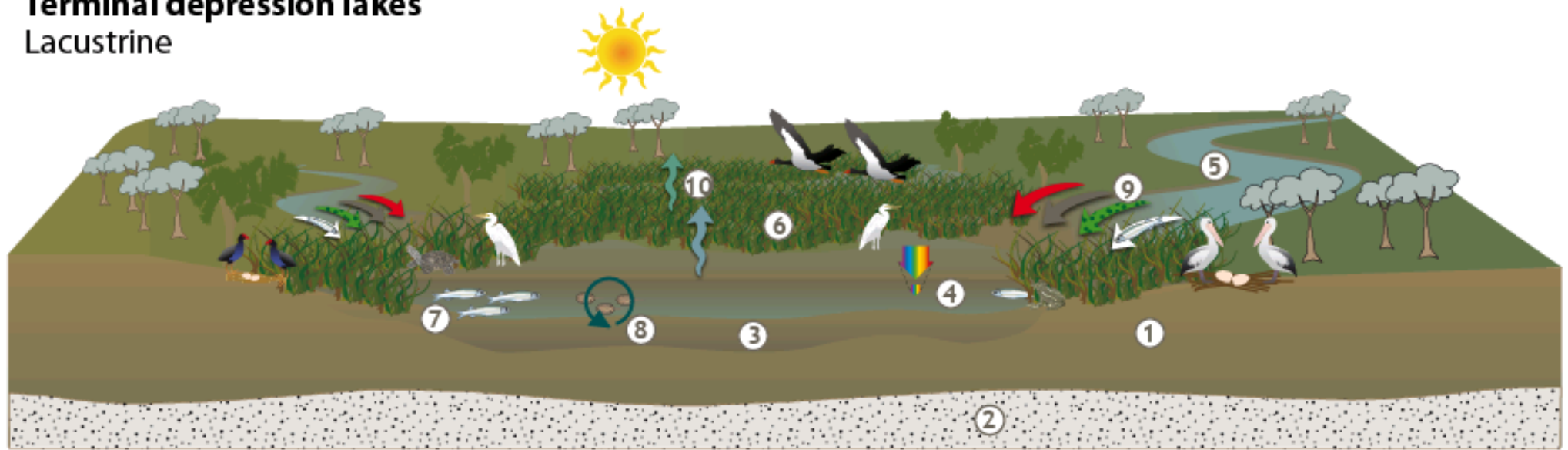


## Terminal depression lakes

### Lacustrine



The frequency of inundation varies.

The inflow point is higher than the lowest point of the lake.




The lakes in South Australia are freshwater and are not much deeper than 2m.

Low fish and bird abundance through dry phases.

Grazing is the biggest threat to terminal depression lakes.

Location: Bool Lagoon, SE

## Features

- ①  Surficial sediments
- ②  Aquifer:  
Saturated porous media
- ③  Sediment layers can be up to 3m deep, laid down over 100,000 years



### Riparian Growth



Fish



## Frogs














**Lignums**



## Waders

## Processes

- ④ Terminal depression lakes are fed by river, shallow, highly turbid  and largely heterotrophic in the main water body and autotrophic at the margins
- ⑤ Access channel is prone to drying up and therefore the lake can easily be cut-off
- ⑥ Vegetation  can cover much of the lake, moreso in arid areas
- ⑦ Fish  and bird  abundance is high in freshwater
- ⑧ Boom bust populations of invertebrates 
- ⑨ River inflow brings nutrients , sediments , organic carbon  and organisms 
- ⑩ There are high transpiration  and evaporation  rates

