

Article

Variability of Stable Isotope in Lake Water and Its Hydrological Processes Identification in Mt. Yulong Region

Xiaoyi Shi ^{1,2,*}, Tao Pu ², Yuanqing He ^{1,2}, Cuishan Qi ¹, Guotao Zhang ³  and Dunsheng Xia ¹

¹ Key Laboratory of Western China's Environmental Systems (Ministry of Education), College of Environmental Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China; yqhe@lzb.ac.cn (Y.H.); qicsh15@lzu.edu.cn (C.Q.); dsxia@lzu.edu.cn (D.X.)

² State Key Laboratory of Cryospheric Sciences, Northwest Institute of Eco-environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Lanzhou 730000, China; putao@lzb.ac.cn

³ College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Northwest University, Xi'an 710127, China; zgt228@stumail.nwu.edu.cn

* Correspondence: shixy16@lzu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-18215106269

Received: 13 July 2017; Accepted: 12 September 2017; Published: 16 September 2017

Abstract: Lakes are regarded as important nodes in water resources, playing pivotal roles in the regional hydrological cycle. However, the systematic study on lake water balance is scarce in Mt. Yulong region. Here, we study the stable isotope compositions of precipitation, inflowing rivers and lake water to exploit the characteristics of hydrological supply and lake water balance. The results showed that there was a typical spatial distribution of surface isotope in August and April. Relatively high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values with low d-excess were found on the east and west shores of the lake in August and in the middle part of the lake in April. The lowest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with highest d-excess were found in the north and south shores in August and April, respectively. Meanwhile, slight isotopic stratification indicated that the lake water was vertically mixed-well. Subsequently, the evaporation-to-inflow ratios (E/I_s) during the two periods were further derived based on the isotope mass balance model. Approximately 51% in August and 12% in April of the water flowing into Lashi Lake underwent evaporation. This study provides a reference for the long-term monitoring and modeling the hydrology processes of the basin, and is important for the regional water resource.

Keywords: Lashi Lake; hydrological processes; Mt. Yulong; stable isotope variations

1. Introduction

Lakes can either increase seasonal streamflow by recharging local or regional groundwater, or decrease seasonal streamflow by increasing evaporation [1]. Lakes in glaciated catchments especially are natural integrators of surficial processes and are thus important information sources regarding climate change [2,3]. Therefore, an understanding of the roles that lakes at high elevations play in seasonal and annual water balances and the water cycles of glacier-runoff systems, especially in glaciated catchments, is essential.

Evaporation plays a vital role in the process of hydrological cycle, and constraints on fluxes of vapor, heat and isotopologues associated with evaporation are important for the quantification of many process related to the global water cycle, regional water balance, and interpretation of paleo-isotopic records [4]. Evaporation as a fraction of inflow to a lake (E/I) can be calculated using oxygen (^{18}O) and deuterium (D) isotopes and models of isotopic fractionation during evaporation [5]. E/I models are based on the evaporative enrichment of ^{18}O and D, for which the light isotopic species of water, H_2^{16}O , has a higher vapor pressure and diffusivity than those of the heavy species H_2^{18}O and HDO and

is preferentially removed from lakes during evaporation. The departure of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD in a sample from the global meteoric water line (GMWL) is proportional to E/I [2].

The use of the isotope technique is of great significance for understanding the hydrologic balance of lakes and regional hydrologic cycles. As a powerful investigative tool, the stable isotope technique has increasingly been utilized for estimating water balances and regional hydrologic cycles. In particular, the stable isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen have been used to study lake evaporation processes [2,4,6], quantify snowmelt contributing to runoff [7], estimate hydrological balance [8], compute residence times [9] and identify water supply characteristics [10,11]. In China, most research has been made on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau area. Zhou et al. [3] reported that more than half of the inflow to the Nam Co was lost through groundwater seepage, which was very useful for water cycling and water balance research of the Tibetan Plateau. Kang et al. [10] proposed that annual E/I ratios of Nam Co were between 52% and 68.3% during the period of 2006–2008. Liu et al. [12] indicated that approximately 57% and 24% of the water flowing into Laguna Potrok and AikeCona Lake underwent evaporation.

Mt. Yulong, located in southern part of the Hengduan Mountains, Yunnan Province, is a typical monsoonal temperate glacier region in China. There are a large number of plateau lakes, including Lashi Lake, Chenghai Lake and Wenhai Lake, which not only provide water resources but are also important in regional water cycle and environmental research. Under a background of shrinking glacier area and increasing terminal elevation, climatic change and rapid ablation in the Mt. Yulong area affect the storage capacity and hydrologic balance of the lakes [13]. In addition, large populations living downstream of the glaciated catchment in Lijiang city, primarily rely on the snow and glacier melt water for drinking and irrigation. Accordingly, it is imperative to study the importance of regional water resources and the hydrological cycles of lakes.

Detailed studies on water bodies isotope have been carried out in Mt. Yulong region, but the studies mainly focused on precipitation, snow-ice and runoff [14–16]. Meanwhile, the contributions of the multitude of sources to streamflow, including snowmelt, glacier melt water, and ground water base flow, have been studied based on isotope approaches [17]; Pu et al. [18] found that differences in isotopic compositions can provide the evolutionary processes between surface water and groundwater for water bodies. However, the reports on the characteristics of the stable isotope, and hydrological processes of lake water are scarce. Furthermore, understanding lake evaporation is important for interpreting isotopic records of lake sediments [19,20]. Therefore, a more detailed understanding of the hydrological processes of lakes combined with the model simulations is urgently needed.

Here we report water isotopes ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD) in lake water and further discuss the water balance of Lashi Lake in Mt. Yulong region. The overall objectives of the paper are: (1) to analyze the spatial variations and influencing factors of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and d-excess; (2) to investigate the vertical distributions of the isotopic compositions and discuss the hydrologic conditions of the lakes in the typical temperate glacier region; and (3) to quantitatively evaluate the water balance of Lashi Lake using isotope method. This study is the first comprehensive water isotope investigation and provides insight into the hydrological processes of Lashi Lake in Mt. Yulong region.

2. Study Area and Methods

2.1. Study Area

Lijiang-Yulong Snow Mountain is a typical temperate glacier region that is affected by the monsoon and multiple circulations. Two atmospheric circulations dominate the region. The southern branch of the western dry circulation from the Atlantic Ocean prevails during the dry season (from November to the following April), and the warm moist flow from the Bay of Bengal enters during the wet season (from May to October). According to historical meteorological data from 1951 to 2013, the region has an average annual relative humidity of 63%, an average annual temperature of 12.8 °C, and an average annual precipitation of 956.2 mm. Approximate 90% of the rainfall occurs

during the rainy season [21]. The hydrological system in the monsoon region is characterized by a complex structure, active water cycle and other factors. Extensive lakes are distributed over the study area, including Chenghai Lake, Lashi Lake and Wenhai Lake, which are the region's water and tourism resources and also are especially significant for water cycle and environmental studies in the region.

Lashi Lake (26° N, 100° E, 2437 m a.s.l.) is a plateau lake in the northwest of Yunnan Province and is also the largest freshwater lake in Yulong County. It is a glacial erosion lake developed by the faults, tectonic movements and the accumulation of sediment from glacier, river and marsh. According to the historical records, Lashi Lake covers an area of 241.1 km² and lake water level has been declining during the flood season since 1983 [22]. Its mean water depth is 3.5 m, and the volume is 4.15×10^7 m³ [23]. There was two major tributaries recharging the Lashi Lake: the Meiquan River at the northern part of Lake and the Qingshui River at the southern part of Lake (Figure 1). Abundant plant species (dominated by the emerged plant communities and submerged plant communities) are distributed around the lake.

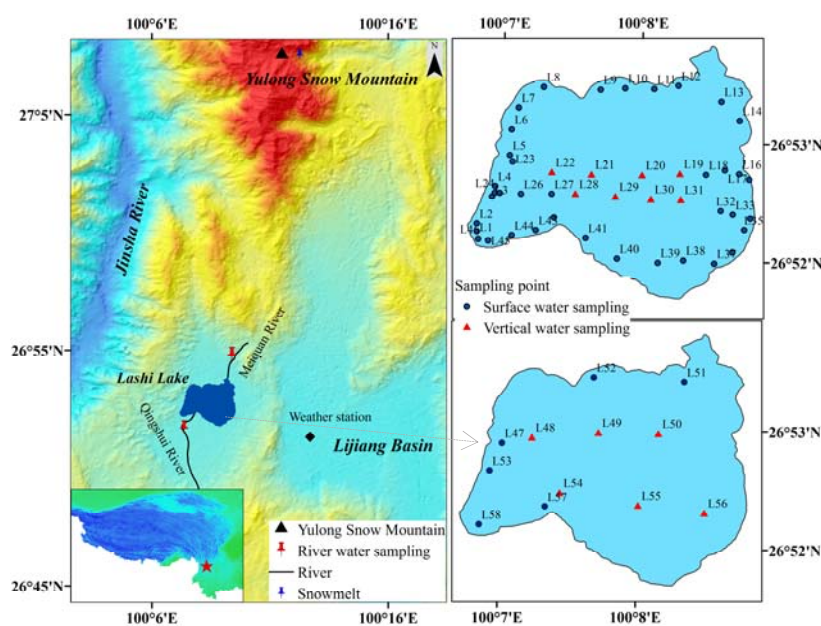


Figure 1. Location of the study area and sampling point sites.

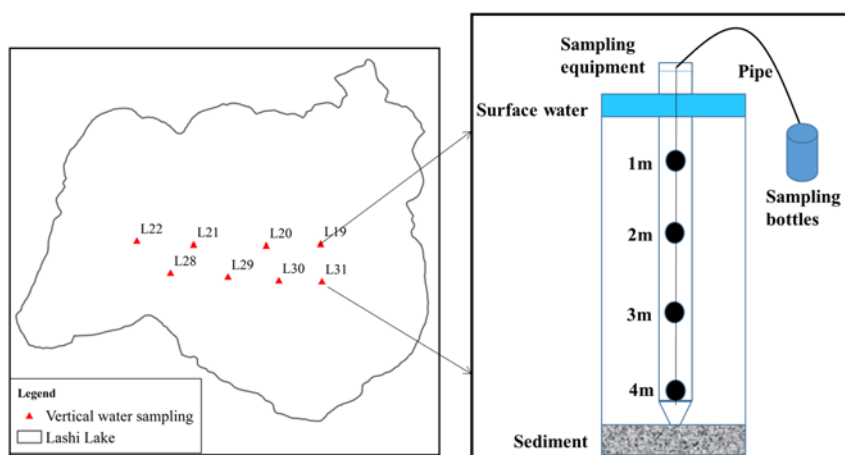
2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Data Collection

During our sampling campaign between 2014 and 2015 in the Lashi basin, various water bodies including surface and vertical profile lake water samples, precipitation, snowmelt water and river water were collected (Table 1). 56 surface lake water samples were collected at regularly spaced sampling intervals in August 2014. Among them, 17 points taken along two cross-sections were selected for the depth profiles (the first cross-section included eight profiles L16–L23, and the second included nine profiles L25–L33) (Figure 2). The samplings interval was one meter from surface to the bottom of the Lashi Lake. In April 2015, 34 surface water samples were taken, of which 14 were used to obtain deep-water samples with the same methods as in 2014. The sampling site locations were acquired by GPS (global positioning system). Precipitation samples were collected during every rainwater event between June and September 2014 at Lijiang city on the east of Lashi Lake. Snowmelt samples were sampled on Baishui glacier No.1 in Yulong Snow Mountain. River water was collected during the lake water sampling period. In addition, river water samples were added in 2017.

Table 1. Values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ for snowmelt, lake water, rainfall and river water samples.

Water Type	Sampling Date	Sampling Number	$\delta^{18}\text{O}/\text{‰}$		
			Ave	Max	Min
Surface lake water	August 2014	46	−9.75	−8.16	−12.98
Surface lake water	April 2015	12	−7.42	−6.88	−9.95
Profile lake water	August 2014	40	−9.80	−9.00	−11.00
Profile lake water	April 2015	21	−7.22	−7.15	−7.32
Precipitation	June–September 2014	46	−12.98	−3.28	−27.99
Snowmelt	May 2015	16	−6.30	−3.98	−8.60
Meiquan River	June–August 2014	6	−13.22	−12.88	−13.56
Meiquan River	November 2014/May 2015	7	−13.50	−12.81	−13.90
Qingshui River	May 2017	6	−11.65	−11.48	−11.83

**Figure 2.** Schematic diagram of the locations of profiles in the middle part of Lashi Lake.

Mean monthly air temperature, relative humidity and precipitation data were obtained from the Lijiang Weather Station, which is located in the Lijiang basin. The temperature varied from 17.8 °C in August to 14.3 °C in April, and the relative humidity varied from approximately 81% in August during the summer monsoon period to approximately 52% in April during the pre–monsoon period (Figure 3).

The water samples were collected in 100 mL high-density polyethylene bottles and transported to the Key Laboratory of Western China's Environmental Systems, Lanzhou University, for the stable isotope determination. The oxygen and hydrogen isotope compositions were analyzed using a Picarro L2130-I water isotope analyzer made in American Picarro Corporation (Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA), Wavelength-Scanned Cavity Ring Down Spectroscopy (WS-CRDS) system. Values were reported using the standard δ notation relative to the V-SMOW (Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water). The levels of precision for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD were $\pm 0.025\text{‰}$ and $\pm 0.1\text{‰}$, respectively.

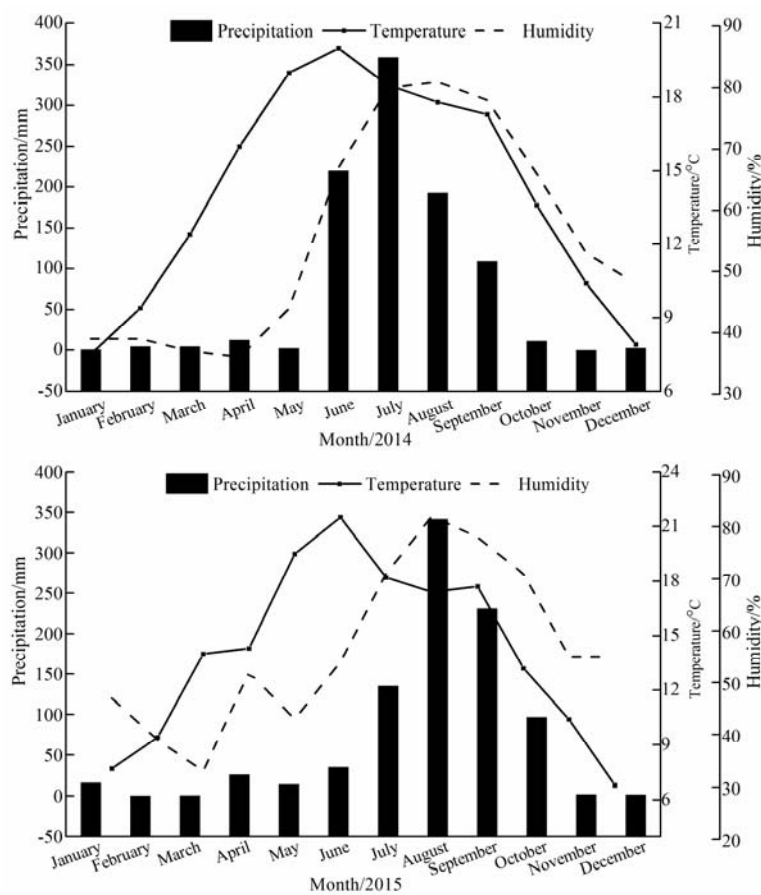


Figure 3. Precipitation, temperature and relative humidity are obtained from January 2014 to December 2015.

2.2.2. Isotope-Mass Balance Model

Lake water isotopes represent a balance between inflow water isotopes and isotope fractionation via surface water evaporation, including equilibrium fractionation and kinetic fractionation. Here, we used a model to quantitatively estimate the lake water budget components using an isotope method based on mass-balance considerations. In the model, we assume that the lake is at hydrological and isotopic steady states. On the basis of the mass balance of water and isotope, the equations from Gibson and Edwards [5] are written respectively as:

$$I = Q + E \quad (1)$$

$$I \times \delta_I = Q \times \delta_Q + E \times \delta_E \quad (2)$$

where I is the total inflow, Q is the outflow, E is the evaporation, and δ_I , δ_Q and δ_E represent the isotopic compositions of the inflow, outflow and evaporation flux, respectively. Physical outflow does not cause isotopic fractionation, and outflow therefore is isotopically equal to the lake water values, i.e., $\delta_Q = \delta_L$ [24]. By combining Equations (1) and (2), the evaporation-to-inflow ratio (E/I) can be expressed using the isotopic compositions of each water budget component:

$$\frac{E}{I} = \frac{\delta_I - \delta_L}{\delta_E - \delta_L} \quad (3)$$

where the lake water isotopic composition δ_L is known, and the isotope values of the inflows δ_I are calculated in the discussion section. The isotopic composition of the instantaneous net evaporation flux

(δ_E) is outlined based on the linear resistance model put forth by Craig and Gordon [25]. The simplified relation is given as

$$\delta_E = \frac{\alpha^* \delta_L - h \delta_A - \varepsilon^* - \varepsilon_K}{(1 - h) + \varepsilon_K / 1000} \quad (4)$$

where α^* is the equilibrium fractionation factor between the vapor-liquid interface under the corresponding temperature condition, h is the relative humidity normalized to the temperature of the air-water interface, δ_A is the isotopic composition of the atmospheric moisture, and ε^* and ε_K are equilibrium and kinetic enrichment factors, respectively.

The kinetic enrichment factor ε_K is only a function of relative humidity, and may be calculated using for oxygen and hydrogen as [26]

$$\varepsilon_K = C_K(1 - h) \quad (5)$$

where the experimentally determined C_K values of 14.2‰ for oxygen and 12.5‰ for hydrogen are used as representatives of typical lake evaporation conditions [27,28].

The equilibrium enrichment factor ε^* is related to a^* :

$$\varepsilon^* = 1000(\alpha^* - 1) \quad (6)$$

The equilibrium isotopic fractionation factors a^* for oxygen and hydrogen, which are related to the temperature, have been proposed by Horita and Wesolowski [29]. They can be expressed as

$$10^3 n^{18}O = 1.137(10^6 \times T^2) - 0.4156(10^3 \times T^1) - 2.0667 \quad (7)$$

$$10^3 n^2H = 24.844(10^6 \times T^2) - 76.248(10^3 \times T^1) + 52.612 \quad (8)$$

where T is the absolute temperature.

It is not practical to measure ε_A in the field with adequate frequency for sufficiently long time periods. However, it can be derived from the isotopic composition of local precipitation ε_P as [24,30]

$$\delta_A = \alpha^* \times \delta_P - \varepsilon^* \quad (9)$$

3. Results

3.1. Seasonal Variability of $\delta^{18}O$ and d-excess in the Lake Surface Water

The compositions of the lake surface water sampled in August spanned a range of $\delta^{18}O$ (−12.98‰ to −8.16‰) and d-excess (−9.14‰ to 4.43‰). The average $\delta^{18}O$ and d-excess values of the lake water were −9.75‰ and −4.23‰, respectively. Figure 4 illustrated contoured variations in the oxygen isotope and d-excess compositions for the near-surface lake water. The $\delta^{18}O$ and d-excess values of the surface lake water showed revised spatial variations (Figure 4). The higher $\delta^{18}O$ values with lower d-excess values were found on the east and west shore of Lake. There were lowest $\delta^{18}O$ (−14.50‰) with highest d-excess (8.10‰) values in the entrance where river water flowed into the lake. Lake water gradually enriched ^{18}O from northeastern shore to the middle (−10.00‰) of the lake, and then became progressive depletion in ^{18}O in August. This phenomenon was related to the river distribution around the lake. Meiquan River on the north shore and Qingshui River on the south shore (Figure 1) were major tributaries recharging to Lashi Lake. The mean $\delta^{18}O$ value in Meiquan River was −13.22‰, while the mean $\delta^{18}O$ value in Qingshui River was −11.65‰ in April 2017 (Table 1). Therefore, the different $\delta^{18}O$ value of river water resulted in the isotopic variability trend.

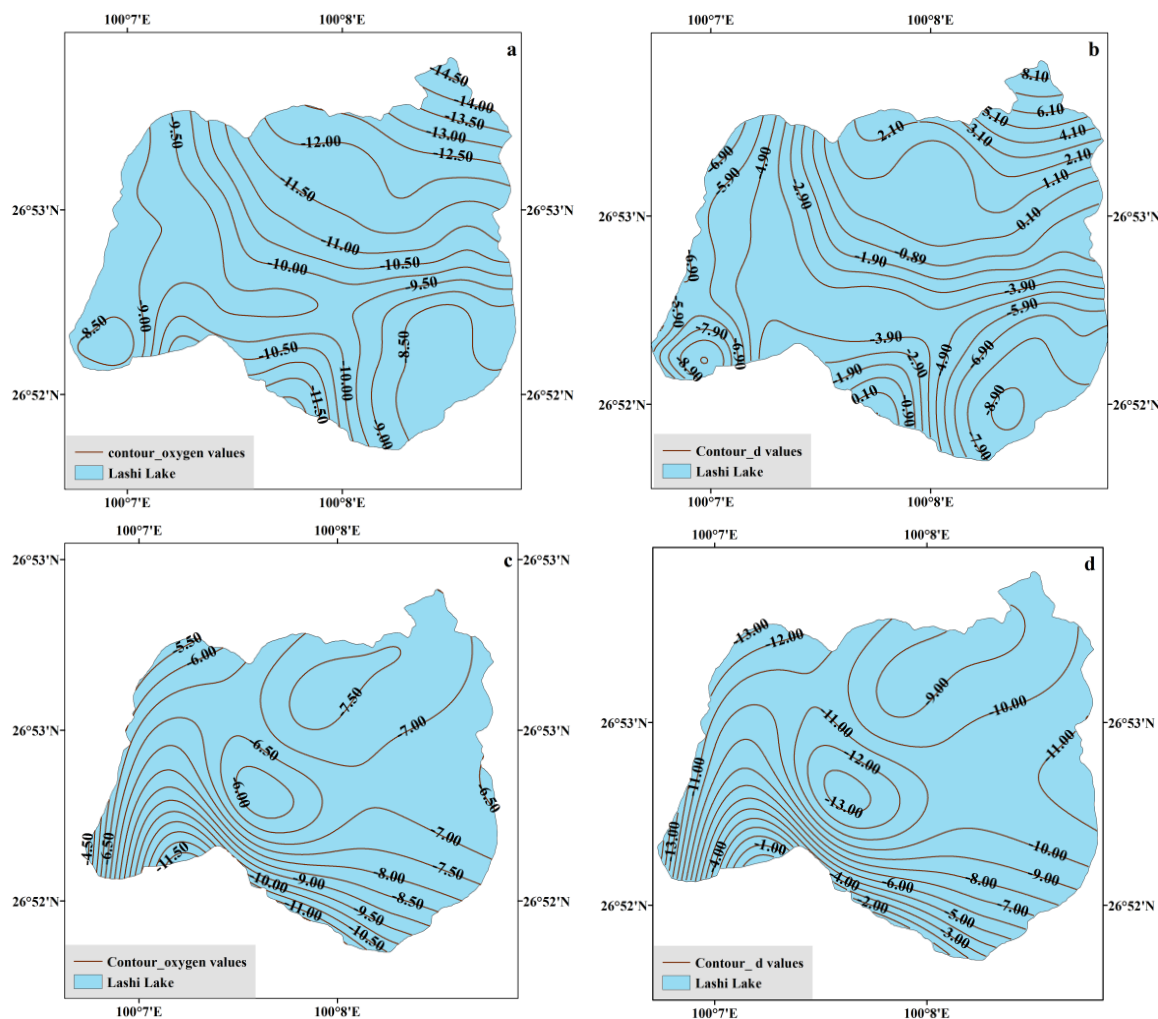


Figure 4. Contoured variations of oxygen isotope composition and deuterium excess value in August and April. (a,b) stand for the spatial variation of oxygen isotope and d-excess value in August; (c,d) stand for the spatial variation of oxygen isotope and d-excess value in April. The diagram was established using “Spline function” as the method of interpolation and extracting contour.

The values of the surface lake water were relatively enriched in ^{18}O in April. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values ranged from -9.95‰ to -6.88‰ , with an average of -7.42‰ , and the d-excess values ranged from -10.30‰ to -3.77‰ , with an average of -9.28‰ . The isotopic spatial distribution had a distinct characteristic compared to that of August. Relative higher $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values with d-excess were observed in the middle part of the lake, indicating that in the water circulation process the surface waters flowed from the entrance to the middle part of the lake and were ultimately evaporated there, which was similar to the lake studied by Zang et al. [31]. The lowest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ were found in the southern shore where distributed by the Qingshui River.

The average values for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ for August and April were -9.75‰ and -7.42‰ , with standard deviation of 1.36‰ and 0.81‰ , respectively. The result showed that the isotopic variability of the lake water were relatively stable in April. Both the precipitation and lake water isotopes showed high correlations between the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD values during August and April (Figure 5). Local Meteoric Water Line (LMWL) was developed based hydrogen and oxygen composition of rainfall in June to September 2014 ($\delta\text{D} = 7.92\delta^{18}\text{O} + 5.78$, $R^2 = 0.99$), the slope of 7.92 was close to that of Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL). The relation line of lake water was $\delta\text{D} = 5.53\delta^{18}\text{O} - 28.35$ in August ($R^2 = 0.99$) and

$\delta D = 5.83\delta^{18}O - 25.36$ in April ($R^2 = 0.99$). Figure 5 showed that all $\delta^{18}O$ and δD values of lake water deviate from LMWL, indicating that lake water isotope may be affected by the evaporation enrichment.

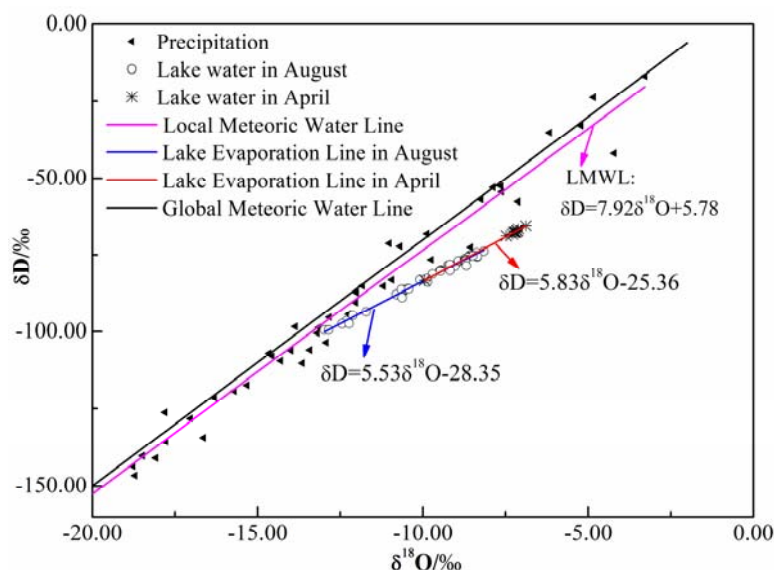


Figure 5. The relation line of hydrogen and oxygen isotope in precipitation and lake water.

To further determine the evaporation effect of surface lake water, we calculated deuterium excess (d-excess) as an index of how much evaporation had affected the isotopic value of each surface water sample using the following equation [32]: $d\text{-excess} = \delta D - 8\delta^{18}O$. The d-excess value indicated the influence of kinetic fractionation (evaporation) compared to the equilibrium fractionation on the water isotopic ratios. However, there continued to be few applications of d-excess values to lake water cycles relative to applications of $\delta^{18}O$ [33]. In terrestrial environments, surface water with d-excess < 10 was presumed to have undergone some evaporation [34]. The d-excess values of surface lake water had an average of -4.23‰ and -7.11‰ in August and April, respectively, which suggested that the lake water underwent evaporation.

3.2. Spatial Variability of $\delta^{18}O$ and d-excess in the Vertical Profiles

The isotopic compositions of the vertical profiles in the lake water ranged from -11.0‰ to -8.3‰ for $\delta^{18}O$ (-88.8‰ to -77.4‰ for δD), with a mean value of -9.6‰ for $\delta^{18}O$ (-82.0‰ for δD), whereas d-excess fluctuated from -9.25‰ to -0.54‰ , with a mean value of -4.15‰ in August. The isotopic compositions ranged from -7.32‰ to -7.15‰ for $\delta^{18}O$ (-68.2‰ to -67.2 for δD), with a mean value of -7.22‰ for $\delta^{18}O$ (-67.4‰ for δD) in April, whereas the d-excess value fluctuated from -10.04‰ to -9.12‰ , with a mean value of -9.72‰ . As summarized in Table 2, the isotopic standard deviation of all profiles in August was higher than that of April. The fluctuations were extremely stable in April (0.00‰ , 0.08‰ , and 0.11‰ for $\delta^{18}O$, δD and d-excess) compared to August (0.07‰ , 0.31‰ , and 0.20‰ for $\delta^{18}O$, δD and d-excess). This indicated that the lake was in a relatively steady hydrological state in April. To further determine the isotopic stratification, the depth profiles in the lake were also analyzed (Figures 6–8). Figures 6–8 illustrated that the lake water was mixed-well in both August and April. Interestingly, the water isotopes had a progressively stabilized process as depth continued to increase until the bottom of lake, which was similar to that of Lake Garda studied by Longinelli et al. [35]. Lake Garda had no real isotopic stratification, particularly during summer (June to October). However, Halder et al. [36] suggested that the profiles had an obvious isotopic stratification; all the profiles taken during the summer months had a progressive depletion in ^{18}O with depth, which reached minimum values in the middle of the water column, and then became increasingly enriched in ^{18}O as depth continued to increase. This phenomenon was probably affected by many factors, including topography,

climate factors (e.g., wind speed and precipitation) and the complex hydrological regime. In total, the profiles were relatively homogeneous under the different water supply conditions both in August and April; the phenomenon accompanied by additional influencing factors needs to be further studied.

Table 2. The standard deviation of all profiles water isotope.

August Profile Number	Std./‰			April Profile Number	Std./‰		
	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	δD	d-excess		$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	δD	d-excess
L19	0.09	0.38	0.39	L48	0.01	0.14	0.11
L20	0.07	0.43	0.31	L49	0.01	0.07	0.12
L21	0.19	0.91	0.57	L50	0.02	0.03	0.10
L22	0.21	1.09	0.67	L54	0.02	0.24	0.37
L28	0.04	0.34	0.11	L55	0.01	0.18	0.20
L29	0.03	0.18	0.15	L56	0.02	0.11	0.06
L30	0.04	0.41	0.14	Ave.	0.00	0.08	0.11
L31	0.03	0.38	0.28				
Ave.	0.07	0.31	0.20				

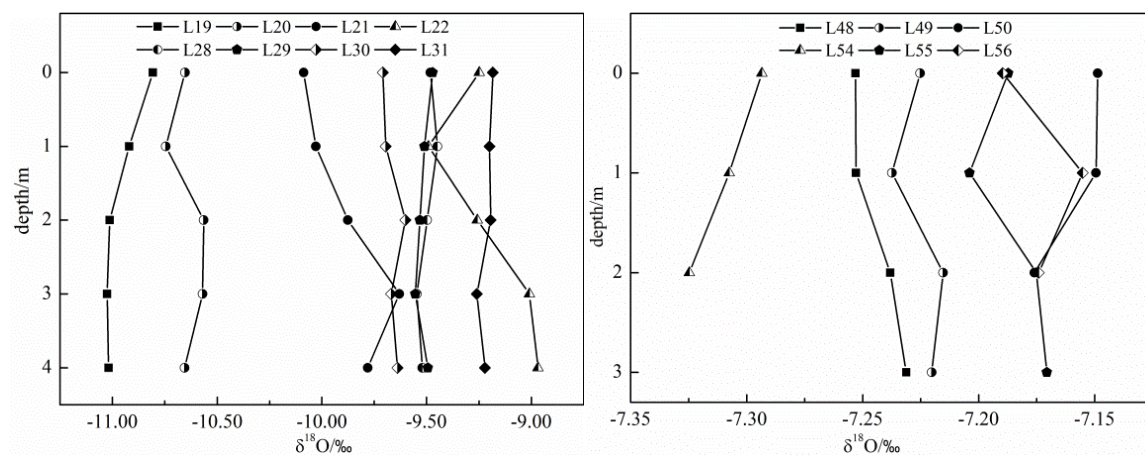


Figure 6. Oxygen isotope composition with depth profiles. Curve diversification of oxygen isotope composition in eight and six depth profiles in August 2014 (left) and April 2015 (right), respectively.

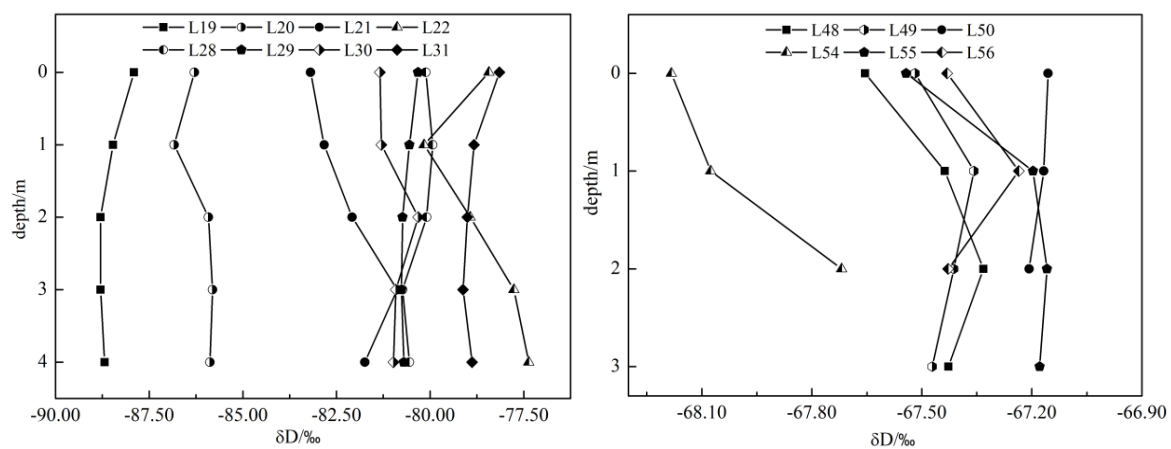


Figure 7. Hydrogen isotope composition with depth profiles in August 2014 (left) and April (right) 2015, respectively.

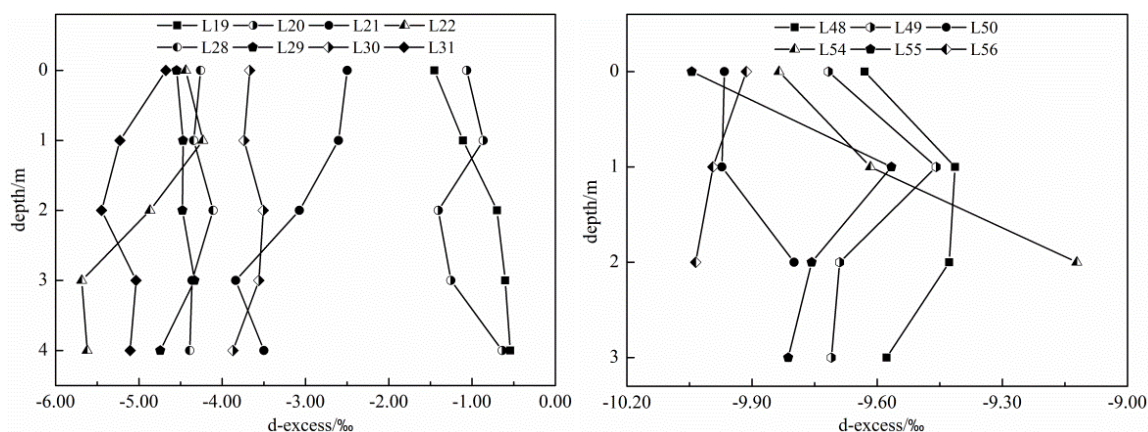


Figure 8. Variations of d-excess along vertical profiles taken in August 2014 (**left**) and April (**right**) 2015.

3.3. Evaluation of E/I Ratios

The E/I s during the period August 2014 to April 2015 were separately calculated based on the oxygen and hydrogen isotope values of each of the hydrological elements (namely, ‘Method- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ’ and ‘Method- δD ’ in Table 3) using Equation (3). The calculated E/I s were 0.478 and 0.549 in Lashi Lake in August using Method- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and Method- δD , respectively, with a relative error of 14.9%. Whereas the E/I ratios for April were 0.117 and 0.118 by Method- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and Method- δD in April, with a relative error of 0.9%. The consistency of the Method- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and Method- δD results indicated the reliability of the calculation process and accuracy of the modeling simulation.

Table 3. The E/I ratios calculated based on $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ or δD and their mean values.

Year	Method- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	Method- δD	Method-Mean
2014/8	0.478	0.549	0.5135
2015/4	0.117	0.118	0.1175

4. Discussions

4.1. Sources Identification in Lashi Lake

Isotopic compositions of lake water sampled in August 2014 and April 2015 showed similar linear trends offset from the LMWL in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - δD space but different distribution patterns (Figure 5). The isotope distribution in April was much sparser than that of August. Lake water isotope compositions were concentrated on the slope (-9.95‰ to -6.88‰ in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) in April, which had more enrichment than August (-12.98‰ to -8.16‰ in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$).

Rainfall, river water and snowmelt may be water sources to the lakes in the glaciated catchment. These different types of source waters showed distinct isotopic signatures based on the sampling of rain, river water and snowmelt from 2011 to 2015. The isotopic composition of rain, which was collected from June to September 2014, ranged from -27.99‰ to -3.28‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (-216.1‰ to -16.8‰ for δD), whereas the isotopic composition of snowmelt ranged from -8.60‰ to -3.98‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (-49.10‰ to -16.20‰ for δD) (sampled in May 2015). Although a slightly wide range of isotopic compositions were obtained for rain and snow, the isotopic composition of river water ranged from -13.90‰ to -12.81‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (-103.4‰ to -97.03‰ for δD) (Table 1).

The relative influence of the main water source to lakes could be evaluated by comparing the isotopic compositions. Based on mixing, lake water with a high proportion of snowmelt would tend to be more isotopically enriched than lake water composed of a high proportion of rainfall [37]. Therefore, a lake with a higher $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value, within the isotopic range of snowmelt, would suggest that snowmelt

played an important role in the lake's water budget, whereas relatively lower $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values would suggest a greater proportion of rainfall contributing to the lake. Table 1 presented the lake inputs dominated by the two main sources of water in April (snowmelt and river water). The result was the same as that reported by Fan [38]. Lashi Lake may be fed by the snowmelt water from the south of Yulong Snow Mountain. Additionally, Pu et al. [21] have proven that the mutual supply rate between river water and groundwater was faster in the background of karst landform; the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value had a small change during the process. Therefore, the groundwater may be the water source for Lashi Lake. In general, locally accumulated winter snowpack in Yulong Snow Mountain provided substantial isotopically-enriched snowmelt runoff to the lake during spring snowmelt. Whereas the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value for August was relatively isotopically enriched than its primary source composed of rainfall and river water (the mean value was -12.98‰ and -13.22‰ collected in June and August, 2014). It was mainly affected by the evaporation.

4.2. Sensitivity Analysis of Isotope-Mass Balance Model

The variables and parameters used in the computations were listed in Table 4. δ_E depended on δ_L , δ_A , ϵ^* , α^* and ϵ_K . The errors in the determination of these variables would be connected to the estimated isotopic composition of lake evaporates. In the case of a well-mixed lake, the spatial variation of δ_L may not be significant. Therefore, the analytical errors for isotope ratios were of the order of 0.01‰ , which may be taken as the error in δ_L . Among these main variables, the ϵ^* and α^* were temperature dependent, and ϵ_K was humidity dependent. In-situ the water temperature measurements were lacking, so the error would be induced due to the water temperature being replaced by air temperature [21]. Water temperatures here were higher ($4\text{--}5\text{ °C}$) than air temperatures, and consequently the E/I ratios here were underestimated by approximately 0.017 for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and 0.080 for δD in August and approximately 0.001 for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and 0.004 for δD in April. The underestimation would be significant in climates where the differences in the air and water temperatures were large.

Table 4. Variables and parameters used in the calculation of isotopic compositions of evaporation vapor during the study period.

Variables/Parameters	August 2014		April 2015	
	$\delta^{18}\text{O}/\text{‰}$	$\delta\text{D}/\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}/\text{‰}$	$\delta\text{D}/\text{‰}$
Air temperature (T)	17.8 °C		14.3 °C	
Relative humidity (h)	81%		52%	
Equilibrium liquid-vapor isotope fractionation(α^*)/ ‰	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.09
Equilibrium separation term (ϵ^*)/ ‰	9.99	87.66	9.94	87.06
Kinetic separation term (ϵ_K)/ ‰	2.70	2.38	6.82	6.00
Isotopic compositions of precipitation (ϵ_P)/ ‰	-12.98	-97.03	-7.52	-55.73
Isotopic compositions of atmospheric moisture (ϵ_A)/ ‰	-23.10	-193.20	-17.54	-147.64
Isotopic compositions of lake water (ϵ_L)/ ‰	-9.70	-82.20	-7.06	-66.60
Isotopic compositions of evaporation vapor (ϵ_E)/ ‰	-19.58	-119.31	-75.04	-452.46

A sensitivity analysis was not ignored here because of the input water isotope composition (δ_I) estimated by the intersection between LMWL and LEL. The oxygen isotopic compositions of the inflowing water (δ_I) derived from the LMWL-LEL intersection (-14.42‰ , August 2014; -15.18‰ , April 2015) were slightly more depleted than the average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value (-13.25‰ , 26 April 2015; -13.75‰ , 29 November 2014; -13.22‰ , 7 June 2014) for the surface river water inlets and for precipitation (-12.98‰ , from 6 June to 1 September 2014). Therefore, to accurately evaluate the influences of the inflowing water isotopes on the lake water isotopes, the implementation of long-term field observations was urgent.

A more common approach for evaluating the isotopic composition of atmospheric water vapor (δ_A) relies on the assumption that the isotopic composition of local rainfall is in isotopic equilibrium with local atmospheric moisture. Field measurements have shown that this assumption was valid for

temperate climates [27]. Based on the assumption, the atmospheric water vapor (δ_A) was estimated in this study. In addition, as illustrated in Figure 8, δ_A was expected to lie to the left and below of the LMWL. Due to a lack of measured data, the influence of this assumption on the E/I ratio could not be quantitatively evaluated. However, more recently, the major source of uncertainty in E/I ratio estimation was the atmospheric water vapor isotope and direct measurement in the field was the most accurate method to determine δ_A [39].

Figure 9 showed the local evaporation line (LEL) for the lake in different seasons by the connecting the known isotopic compositions of the lake (δ_L) with the modeled isotopic compositions of evaporation (δ_E), input water (δ_I) and atmospheric moisture (δ_A) [37,40]. The coefficient of determination (R^2) for the linear regression was 0.999. The slope of the LEL was 5.83, which is within the typical range of 4 to 6 [37,40] and was primarily controlled by local atmospheric conditions, including relative humidity (h), temperature (T) and the isotopic composition of atmospheric moisture (δ_A) [41]. Moreover, the relative position of a given lake along the LEL was strongly associated with the water balance of the lake [5]. As shown in Figure 9, the modeled evaporative isotope compositions from the lake (δ_E), which lied to the left of the LMWL, were explained by isotopic fractionation during evaporation enrichment process [24].

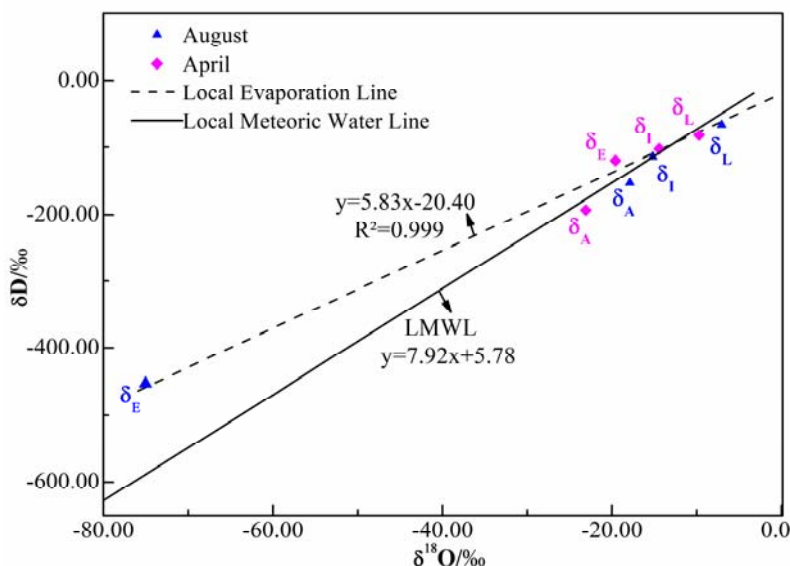


Figure 9. Schematic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD diagram identifying key isotopic parameters used in isotope-mass balance studies. These include lake water isotope composition (δ_L), isotope composition of evaporated vapor from the lake (δ_E), input water isotope composition (δ_I). The atmospheric moisture isotope composition (δ_A) is also shown.

4.3. Implications for E/I Ratio

The E/I ratio of Lashi Lake (0.51 in August and 0.12 in April) located in the south-eastern margin of the Tibet Plateau was different from the previous study of Ranwu Lake (E/I : 0.009) [39] for a similar region. Gongmo-tso and Drem-tso lakes in the Southern Tibet Plateau had different E/I ratios from this study, the E/I ratios were 0.10 and 0.80, respectively [24]. The E/I ratio of Cona lake on the central Tibet Plateau was from 0.24 to 0.27. The spatial difference indicated that the climatic condition and hydrological processes in different places played an important role in carefully assess of Lake water cycle and balance processes. The E/I ratio of Lashi Lake in April (0.12) was much lower than in August (0.51), probably due to relatively low evaporation in April, indicating a short residence time [2,42]. The phenomenon was the opposite of August.

The stable isotope approach not only characterized present-day lake systems, but also provided valuable information for reconstructions of past hydrological conditions [43]. The lake water isotope

composition of a closed lake system was controlled by the evaporation to input ratio (E/I) [44]. The parameter (E/I) indicated the water balance of the lake and had been applied widely to study lake evaporation under different geographical and climatic scenarios [2,24,28,45].

5. Conclusions

This study systematically reported stable isotope compositions of lake water and source water (precipitation, snowmelt water, river water) in Lashi Lake basin as well as the lake water balance in August 2014 and April 2015. The surface lake water $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and d-excess had a typical spatial pattern. Relative higher $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and lower d-excess were distributed on the eastern and western part of the lake. The lowest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with highest d-excess values were found close to the Meiquan River mouth. The lake water gradually enriched in ^{18}O from the northeast coast to the middle of the lake, then gradually depleted in ^{18}O in August, which was different from that of April. In April, relatively high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values were observed in the middle part of the lake and the lowest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ were found in the south shore distributed of the Qingshui River. In addition, the vertical variability of the isotope in lake water indicated that the lake water was well-mixed.

Combing the isotope compositions and meteorological data, we estimated the E/I status of Lashi Lake. The model results indicated that the average E/I ratios was 0.51 in August and 0.12 in April. The consistent E/I ratios derived from δD and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ imply that the Craig-Gordon isotopic model was reliable in estimating the water balance of Lashi Lake. A sensitivity analysis demonstrated that there are three key factors influencing the accuracy of E/I estimations, including temperature of surface lake water, the isotopic compositions of inflowing rivers and atmospheric water vapor. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct long-term field observations for the three factors, which could improve the accuracy of E/I ratio and determine the dominant factors influencing the water balance of lakes.

Acknowledgments: This work was financially supported by the Project of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41401083), the Foundation of China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2016T90964, 2014M552517) and the State Key Laboratory of Cryospheric Sciences (SKLCS-ZZ-2017). We would like to express our great gratitude to every editor and reviewer for their reading of the manuscript, and for their insightful comments and suggestions.

Author Contributions: Xiaoyi Shi wrote the draft; Tao Pu improved the figures and modified the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Bullock, A.; Acreman, M. The role of wetlands in the hydrological cycle. *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss.* **2003**, *7*, 358–389. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Biggs, T.W.; Lai, C.T.; Chandan, P.; Lee, R.M.; Messina, A.; Leshner, R.S.; Khatoon, N. Evaporative fractions and elevation effects on stable isotopes of high elevation lakes and streams in arid western Himalaya. *J. Hydrol.* **2015**, *522*, 239–249. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. Zhou, S.Q.; Kang, S.C.; Chen, F.; Joswiak, D.R. Water balance observations reveal significant subsurface water seepage from Lake Nam Co, south-central Tibetan Plateau. *J. Hydrol.* **2013**, *491*, 89–99. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Feng, X.H.; Lauder, A.M.; Posmentier, E.S.; Kopec, B.G.; Virginia, R.A. Evaporation and transport of water isotopologues from Greenland lakes: The lake size effect. *Quat. Sci. Rev.* **2015**, *131*, 302–315. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Gibson, J.J.; Edwards, T.W.D. Regional water balance trends and evaporation–transpiration partitioning from a stable isotope survey of lakes in northern Canada. *Glob. Biogeochem. Cycles* **2002**, *16*, 10–1–10–14. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Turner, K.W.; Wolfe, B.B.; Edwards, T.W.D. Characterizing the role of hydrological processes on lake water balances in the old crow flats, yukon territory, Canada, using water isotope tracers. *J. Hydrol.* **2010**, *386*, 103–117. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Penna, D.; Engel, M.; Mao, L.; Dell’Agnese, A.; Bertoldi, G.; Comiti, F. Tracer-based analysis of spatial and temporal variations of water sources in a glacierized catchment. *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.* **2014**, *11*, 5271–5288. [[CrossRef](#)]

8. Jasechko, S.; Gibson, J.J.; Edwards, T.W.D. Stable isotope mass balance of The Laurentian Great Lakes. *J. Great Lakes Res.* **2014**, *40*, 336–346. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Chiogna, G.; Santoni, E.; Camin, F.; Tonon, A.; Majone, B.; Trenti, A. Stable isotope characterization of the Vermigliana catchment. *J. Hydrol.* **2014**, *509*, 295–305. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Kang, S.C.; Yi, Y.; Xu, Y.W.; Xu, B.Q.; Zhang, Y.L. Water isotope framework for lake water balance monitoring and modelling in the nam co basin, Tibetan plateau. *J. Hydrol. Reg. Stud.* **2017**, *12*, 289–302. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Elmarami, H.; Meyer, H.; Massmann, G. Combined approach of isotope mass balance and hydrological water balance methods to constrain the sources of lake water as exemplified on the small dimictic lake silbersee, northern Germany. *Isot. Environ. Health Stud.* **2016**, *53*, 184–197. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
12. Liu, Z.F.; Tian, L.D.; Yao, T.D.; Gong, T.L. Estimation of evaporation from Cona lake in the central Tibetan Plateau using an isotope-based method. *J. Nat. Resour.* **2009**, *24*, 2014–2023.
13. Kriegel, D.; Mayer, C.; Hagg, W.; Vorogushyn, S.; Duethmann, D.; Gafurov, A.; Farinotti, D. Changes in glaciation, climate and runoff in the second half of the 20th century in the Naryn basin, central Asia. *Glob. Planet. Chang.* **2013**, *110*, 51–61. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. He, Y.Q.; Pang, H.X.; Theakstone, W.H.; Zhang, D.; Lu, A.G.; Song, B.; Yuan, L.L.; Ning, B.Y. Spatial and temporal variations of oxygen isotopes in snowpacks and glacial runoff in different types of glacial area in western China. *Ann. Glaciol.* **2006**, *43*, 269–274. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Pang, H.X.; He, Y.Q.; Lu, A.G.; Zhao, J.D.; Ning, B.Y.; Yuan, L.L.; Song, B.; Zhang, N.N. Comparisons of stable isotopic fractionation in winter and summer at Baishui Glacier No. 1, Mt. Yulong, China. *J. Geogr. Sci.* **2006**, *16*, 306–314. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Pang, H.X.; He, Y.Q.; Zhang, Z.L.; Lu, A.G.; Gu, J.; Zhao, J.D. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and the monsoon water vapor source in the monsoon precipitation. *Chin. Sci. Bull.* **2005**, *50*, 2263–2266.
17. Pu, T.; He, Y.Q.; Zhu, G.F.; Zhang, N.N.; Du, J.K.; Wang, C.F. Characteristics of water stable isotopes and hydrograph separation in Baishui catchment during the wet season in Mt. Yulong region, south western China. *Hydrol. Process.* **2013**, *27*, 3641–3648. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Pu, T.; He, Y.Q.; Zhang, T.; Wu, J.K.; Zhu, G.F.; Chang, L. Isotopic and geochemical evolution of ground and river waters in a karst dominated geological setting: A case study from Lijiang basin, South-Asia monsoon region. *Appl. Geochem.* **2013**, *33*, 199–212. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Jones, M.D.; Imbers, J. Modeling mediterranean lake isotope variability. *Glob. Planet. Chang.* **2010**, *71*, 193–200. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Steinman, B.A.; Abbott, M.B. Isotopic and hydrologic responses of small, closed lakes to climate variability: Hydroclimate reconstructions from lake sediment oxygen isotope records and mass balance models. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **2013**, *105*, 342–359. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Pu, T.; He, Y.Q.; Zhu, G.F.; Xin, H.J.; Cao, W.H.; Niu, H.W. Hydrochemical characteristics of typical rivers in a temperate glacier basin, China. *Environ. Earth Sci.* **2013**, *68*, 615–621. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Tan, N.Y. The Resources of Water can Keep on the Research that Exploitation Guarantees System and Practice-the River of Lijiang Lashihai Plateau Wetly the Protection Makes Use of with Development. Ph.D. Thesis, Sichuan University, Sichuan, China, 2005.
23. Shi, X.Y.; Pu, T.; He, Y.Q.; Lu, H.; Niu, H.W.; Xia, D.S. Spatial distribution of stable isotope from the lakes in typical temperate glacier region. *Environ. Sci.* **2016**, *37*, 1685–1691.
24. Shi, X.N.; Zhang, F.; Tian, L.D.; Joswiak, D.R.; Zeng, C.; Qu, D.M. Tracing contributions to hydro-isotopic differences between two adjacent lakes in the southern Tibetan Plateau. *Hydrol. Process.* **2014**, *28*, 5503–5512. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Craig, H.; Gordon, L.I. Deuterium and oxygen 18 variations in the ocean and the marine atmosphere, Stable isotopes in oceanographic studies and paleotemperatures. In *Proceedings of the Spoleto Conferences in Nuclear Geology*; Lischi e F.: Pisa, Italy, 1965; pp. 9–130.
26. Gat, J.R. Oxygen and hydrogen isotopes in the hydrologic cycle. *Earth Planet. Sci.* **1996**, *24*, 225–262. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Horita, J.; Rozanski, K.; Cohen, S. Isotope effects in the evaporation of water: A status report of the Craig-Gordon model. *Isot. Environ. Health Stud.* **2008**, *44*, 23. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
28. Gibson, J.J.; Birks, S.J.; Yi, Y. Stable isotope mass balance of lakes: A contemporary perspective. *Quat. Sci. Rev.* **2015**, *131*, 316–328. [[CrossRef](#)]

29. Horita, J.; Wesolowski, D.J. Liquid-vapor fractionation of oxygen and hydrogen isotopes of water from the freezing to the critical temperature. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **1994**, *58*, 3425–3437. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Özaydin, V.; Şendil, U.; Altınbilek, D. Stable isotope mass balance method to find the water budget of a lake. *J. Eng. Environ. Sci.* **2001**, *25*, 329–344.
31. Zang, Y.L.; Wang, J.L.; Tian, L.D.; Weng, Y.B.; Wen, R.; Zong, J.B. The spatial distribution of stable isotopes in YamzhoYumco lake. *J. Southwest Univ. Nat. Sci. Edit.* **2014**, *36*, 127–132.
32. Dansgaard, W. Stable isotopes in precipitation. *Tellus A* **1964**, *16*, 436–468. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Cui, J.P.; Tian, L.D.; Biggs, T.; Wen, R. Deuterium-excess determination of evaporation to inflow ratios of an alpine lake: Implications for water balance and modeling. *Hydrol. Process.* **2017**, *31*, 1034–1046. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Brooks, J.R.; Gibson, J.J.; Birks, S.J.; Weber, M.H.; Rodecap, K.D.; Stoddard, J.L. Stable isotope estimates of evaporation: Inflow and water residence time for lakes across the United States as a tool for national lake water quality assessments. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* **2015**, *59*, 2150–2165. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Longinelli, A.; Stenni, B.; Genoni, L.; Flora, O.; Defrancesco, C.; Pellegrini, G. A stable isotope study of the Garda lake, northern Italy: Its hydrological balance. *J. Hydrol.* **2008**, *360*, 103–116. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Halder, J.; Decrouy, L.; Vennemann, T.W. Mixing of rhône river water in lake Geneva (Switzerland-France) inferred from stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope profiles. *J. Hydrol.* **2013**, *477*, 152–164. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Yi, Y.; Brock, B.E.; Falcone, M.D.; Wolfe, B.B.; Edwards, T.W.D. A coupled isotope tracer method to characterize input water to lakes. *J. Hydrol.* **2008**, *350*, 1–13. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Fan, T. Research on the Evolution Process and Trend of Eco-Geological Environment of Lijiang, Northwest of Yunnan. Ph.D. Thesis, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Yunnan, China, 2010.
39. Skrzypek, G.; Mydlowski, A.; Dogramaci, S.; Hedley, P.; Gibson, J.J.; Grierson, P.F. Estimation of evaporative loss based on the stable isotope composition of water using hydrocalculator. *J. Hydrol.* **2015**, *523*, 781–789. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Edwards, T.W.D.; Wolfe, B.B.; Gibson, J.J.; Dan, H. Use of water isotope tracers in high latitude hydrology and paleohydrology. *Dev. Paleoenviron. Res.* **2004**, *8*, 187–207.
41. Birks, S.J.; Edwards, T.W.D. Global prediction of δ_A and $\delta^2\text{H}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ evaporation slopes for lakes and soil water accounting for seasonality. *Glob. Biogeochem. Cycles* **2008**, *22*, GB2031.
42. Ju, J.T.; Zhu, L.P.; Wang, J.B.; Cui, Y.Y.; Huang, L.; Yang, R.M.; Ma, Q.F.; Luo, L.; Wang, Y.J. Estimating the contribution of glacial meltwater to ranwu lake, a proglacial lake in se tibet, using observation data and stable isotopic analyses. *Environ. Earth Sci.* **2017**, *76*, 229. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Mayr, C.; Lücke, A.; Stichler, W.; Trimborn, P.; Ercolano, B.; Oliva, G.; Ohlendorf, C.; Soto, J.; Fey, M.; Haberzettl, T.; et al. Precipitation origin and evaporation of lakes in semi-arid patagonia (argentina) inferred from stable isotopes ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^2\text{H}$). *J. Hydrol.* **2007**, *334*, 53–63. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Lister, G.S.; Kelts, K.; Zao, C.K.; Yu, J.Q.; Niessen, F. Lake Qinghai, China: Closed-basin like levels and the oxygen isotope record for ostracoda since the latest pleistocene. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* **1991**, *84*, 141–162. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Wen, R.; Tian, L.D.; Liu, F.J.; Qu, D.M. Lake water isotope variation linked with the in-lake water cycle of the alpine Bangong Co, arid western Tibetan Plateau. *Arct. Antarct. Alp. Res.* **2002**, *48*, 563–580. [[CrossRef](#)]

