

Water Resources Research

Supporting information for

Bathymetry data from thousands of lakes show that lake depth prediction is confounded by difficulty modeling inlake slope

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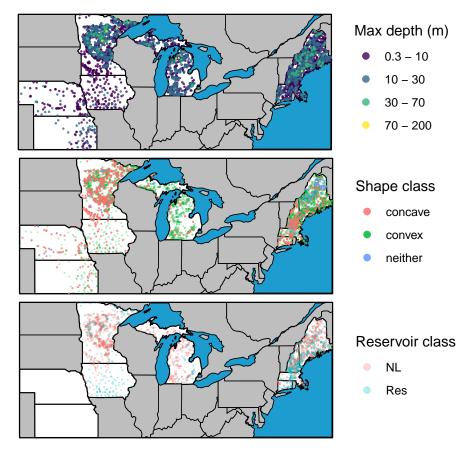


Figure S1: Map of study lakes showing A) lake maximum depth measurements, B) cross-section shape class, and C) reservoir classification.

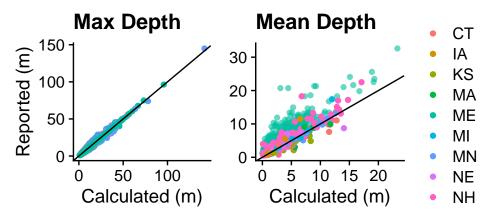


Figure S2: Comparison between reported depth and depth estimated from bathymetry surfaces by US State where reported depths come from the LAGOSUS-Depth product (citation). For this figure, no reported depth values originated from the same source as its corresponding bathymetry-derived value.

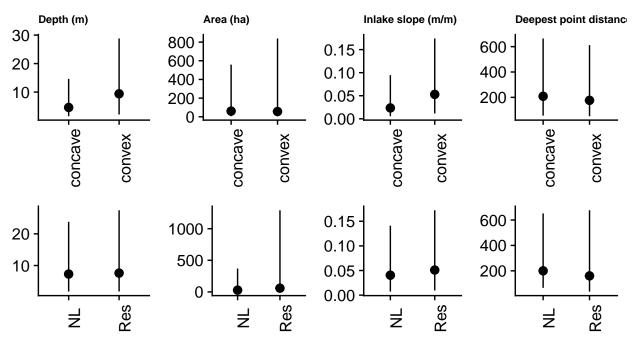


Figure S3: Lake characteristics by categorical variables.

Normalized hypsography for 4992 lakes

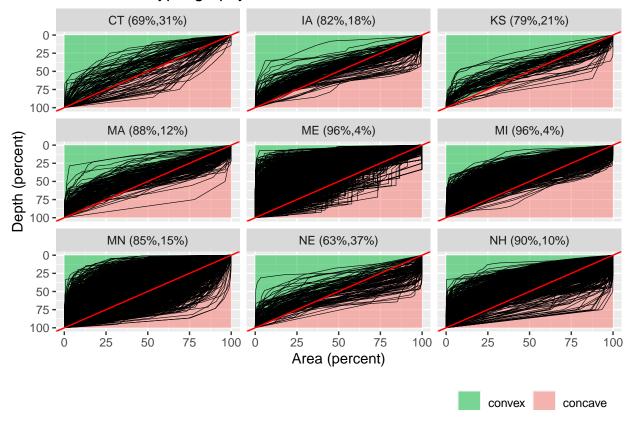


Figure S4: Hypsography classification by state. Numbers on panel labels indicate the percentage of lakes in each state with a convex versus a concave cross-section shape.