The Effect of Lake Connectivity on Phosphorus Retention in Lakes

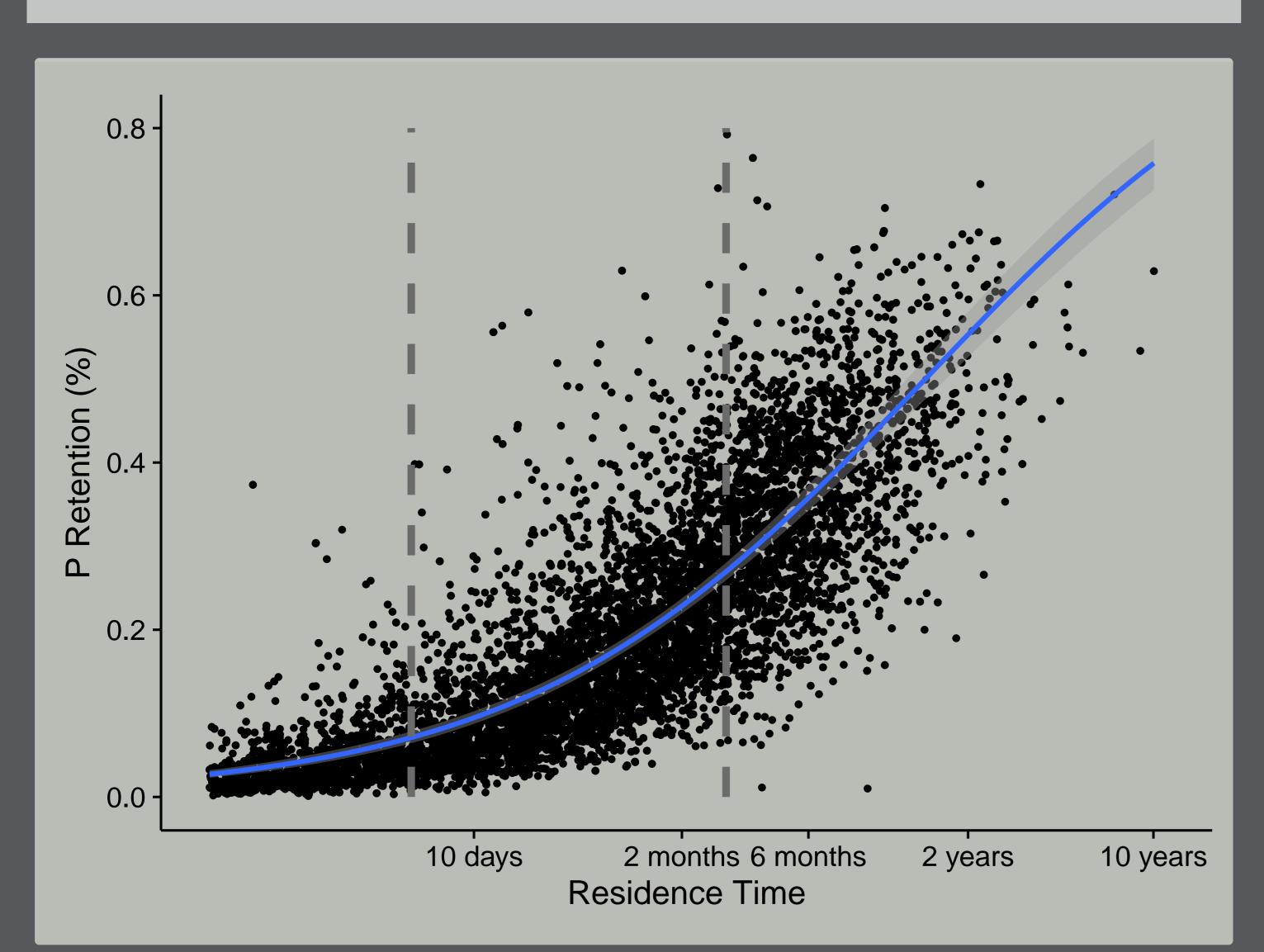
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CONTINENTALLIMNOLOGY

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Introduction

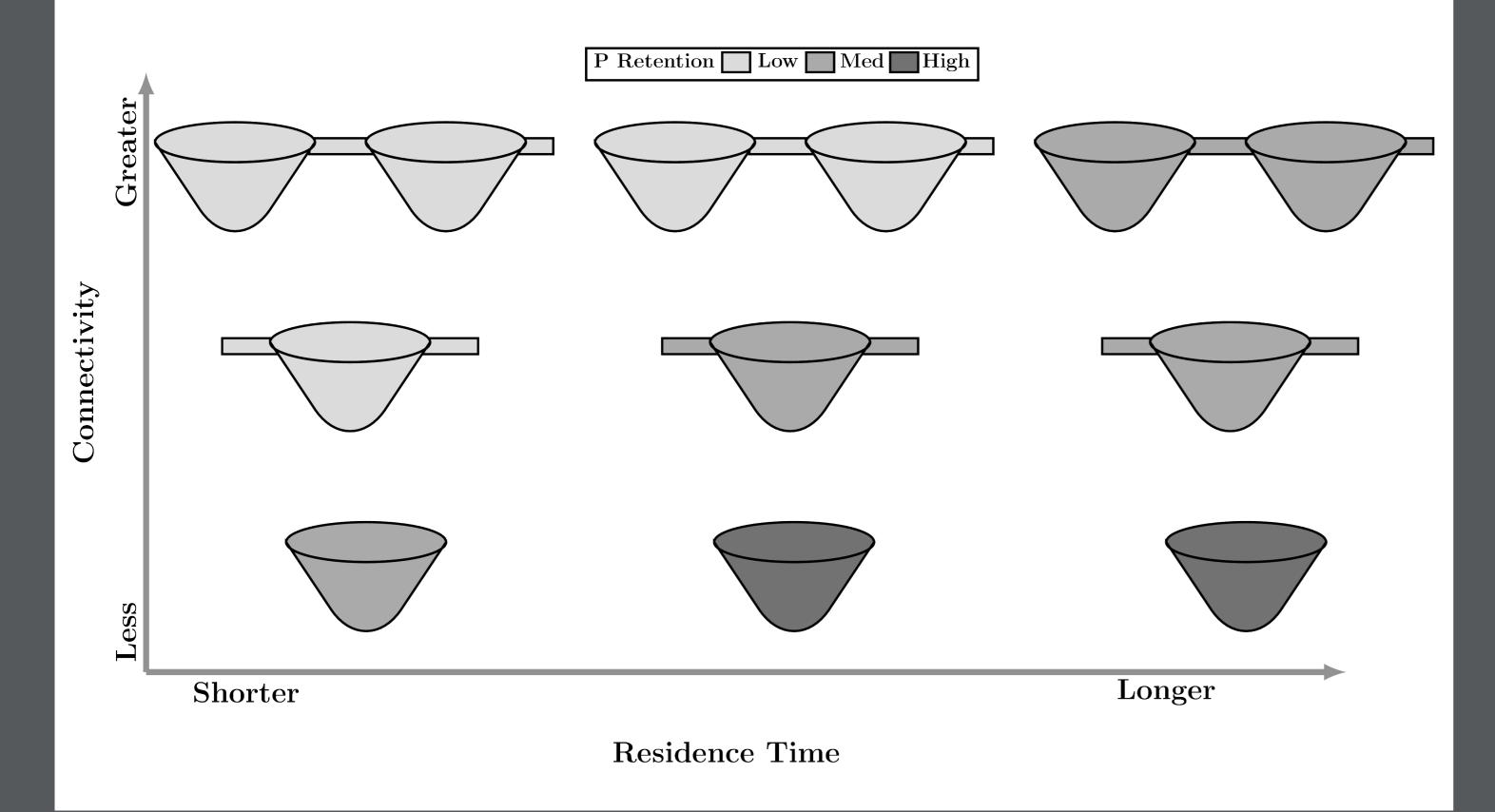
- A comprehensive understanding of phosphorus (P) cycling is neccessary to predict P concentrations among many different lakes types and to better manage the risk of eutrophication from excess nutrient loading.
- ▶ P retention is a desirable metric for assessing eutrophication risk because it is a unitless measure that can be easily compared among different lake types irrespective of their baseline P concentrations or total P inputs.
- P retention is typically modelled as a function of a given lake's volume-weighted hydrologic flux (or its inverse, residence time).



Research Questions

Given evidence that P retention in streams is affected by network connectivity:

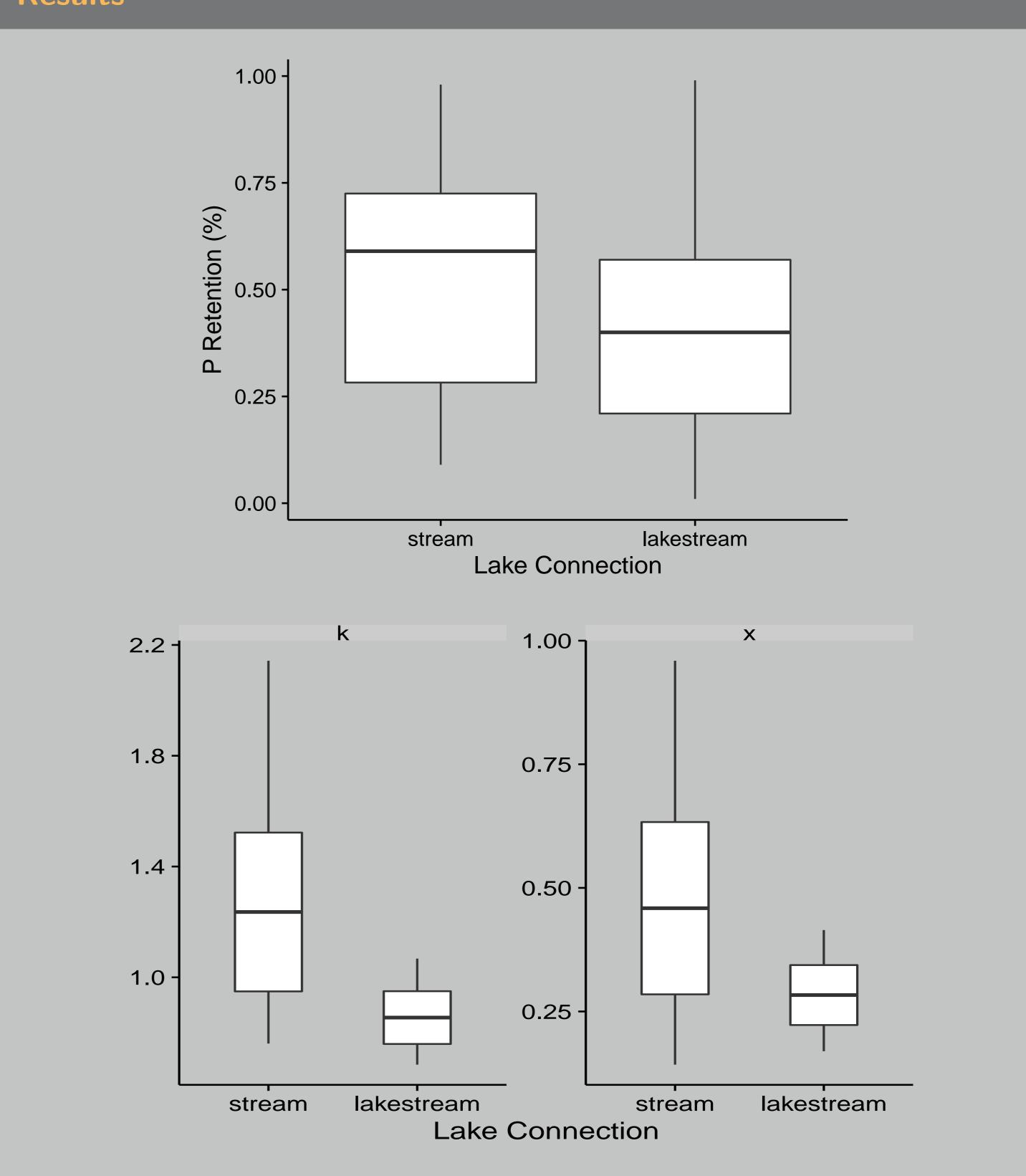
- 1. Do more well-connected lakes retain less P than lower connectivity lakes (given equal residence times)?
- 2. Is the effect of connectivity on P retention more prominent in lakes with intermediate residence times?



Methods

Data on P loading, P export, and residence time from approximately 250 lakes included in the National Eutrophication Survey (1972 - 1975)[2].

Results



Future Work

- ➤ Calculate network properties of each lake catchment such as stream density, upstream lake area, average link length, and stream order ratio.
- ▶ Model k and x seperately via 2-component hierarchical models that relate P retention to lake catchment network properties as well as other potential explanatory factors such as landuse and climate.

P Retention $\sim k, x$

k ∼ Network Properties + Landuse + Climate

References

[1] M.T. Brett and M.M. Benjamin.

A review and reassessment of lake phosphorus retention and the nutrient loading concept. Freshwater Biology, 0(0):070907013155001-???, September 2007.

[2] J. Stachelek, C. Ford, D. Kincaid, K. King, H. Miller, and R. Nagelkirk. The National Eutrophication Survey: Lake characteristics and historical nutrient concentrations.

Earth System Science Data Discussions, pages 1–11, July 2017.

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