



# **Does Lake and Stream Connectivity Control Phosphorus Retention in Lakes?**

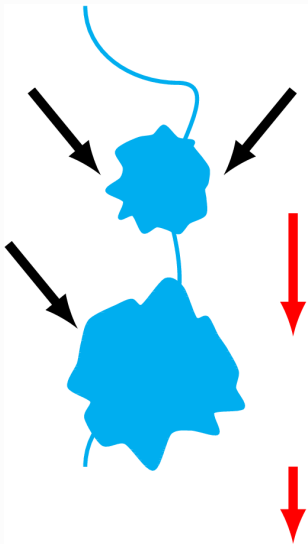
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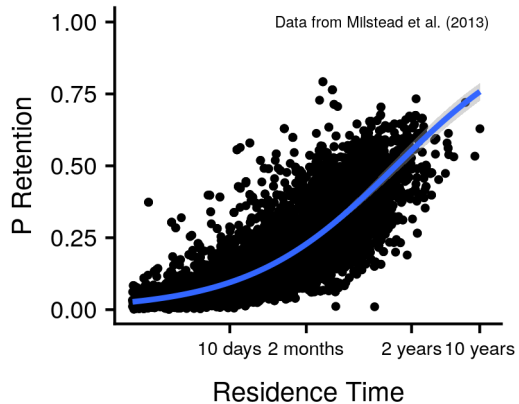
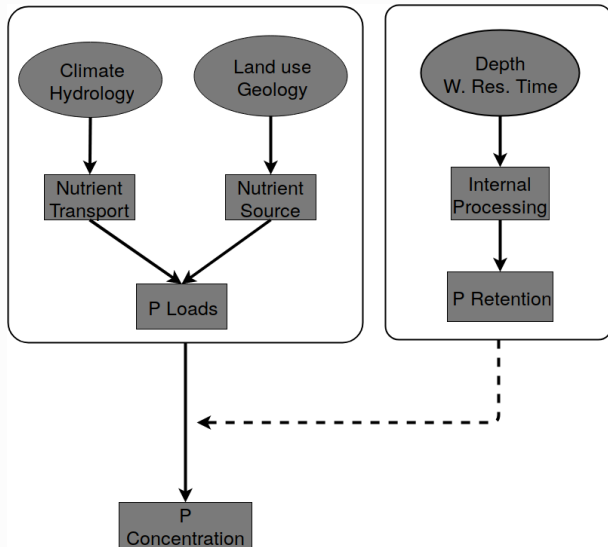
## LAKE PHOSPHORUS (P) RETENTION



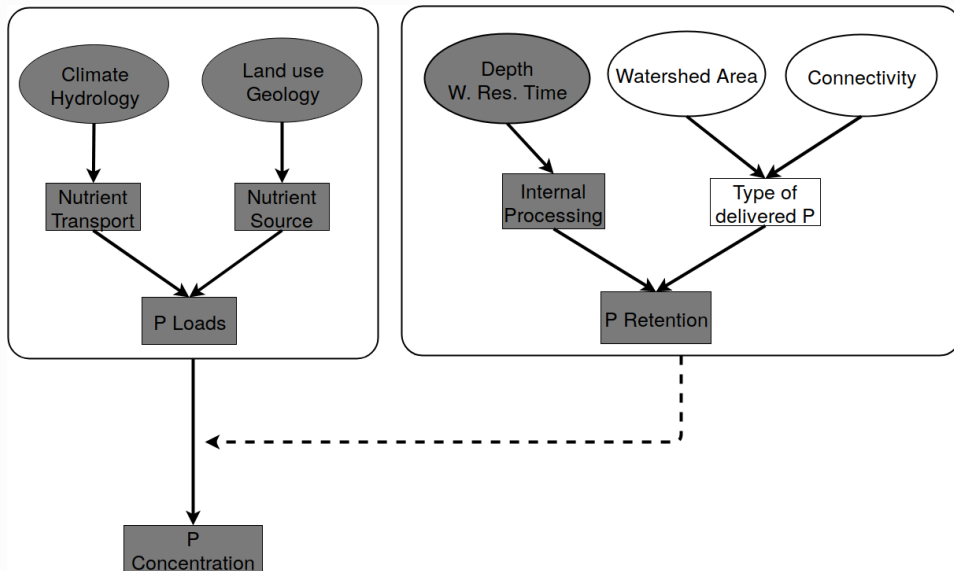
P retention directly controls downstream transport [Alexander et al., 2002]

P retention indirectly controls sediment P accumulation [Søndergaard et al., 2013]

## P RETENTION MODELS [Vollenweider, 1975]



## EXTENDING P RETENTION MODELS



## MULTIPLE WAYS TO DEFINE CONNECTIVITY

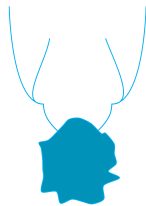
Low Connectivity

High Connectivity

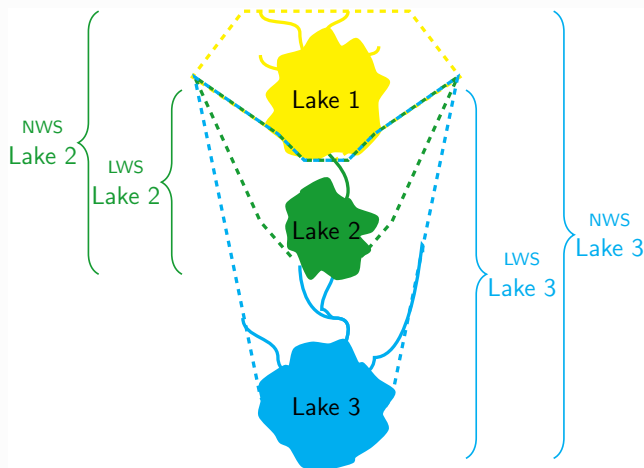
**Closest Lake Distance:** Network distance to the closest upstream lake.

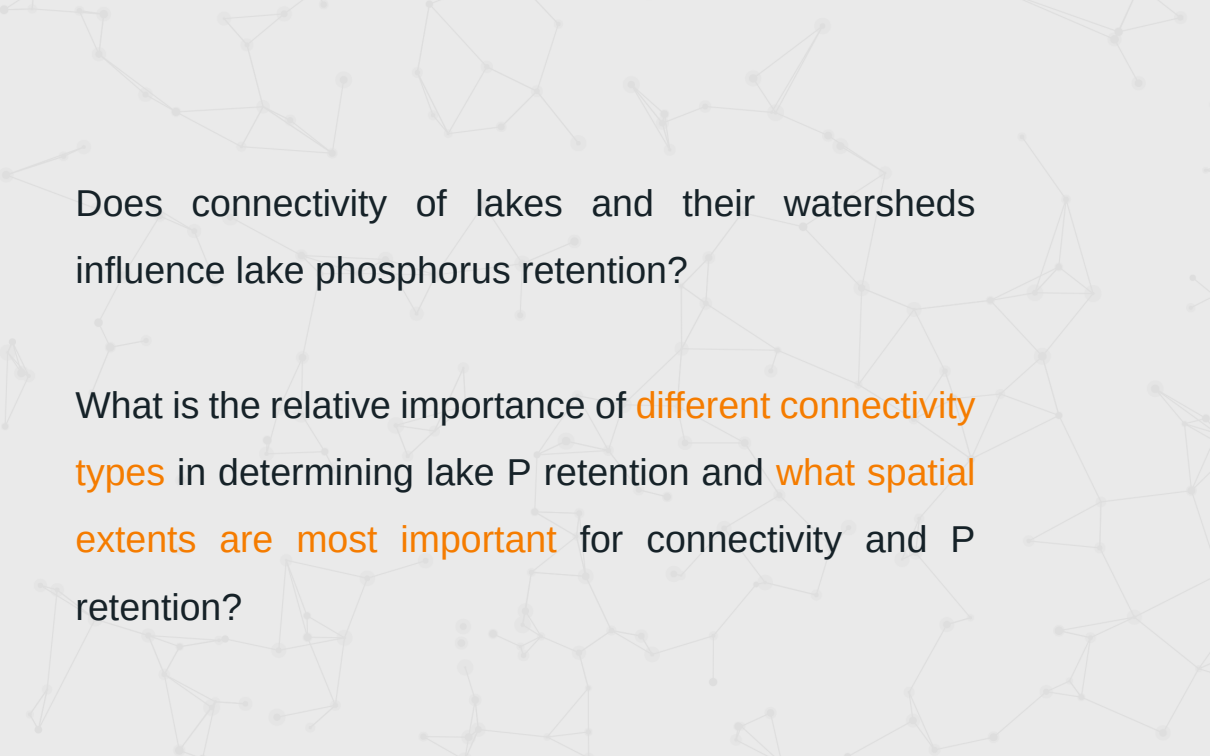


**Average Link Length:** Sum of the total length of stream reaches between junctions divided by the total number of reaches.



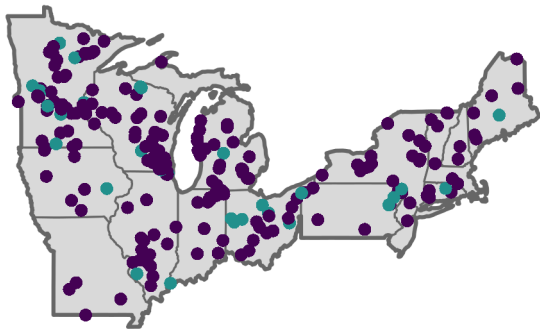
## CONNECTIVITY SCALES



A faint, light gray background pattern consisting of a network of interconnected nodes and lines, resembling a molecular structure or a complex web, covering the entire slide.

Does connectivity of lakes and their watersheds influence lake phosphorus retention?

What is the relative importance of different connectivity types in determining lake P retention and what spatial extents are most important for connectivity and P retention?

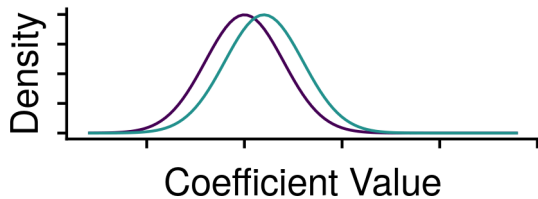


connectivity

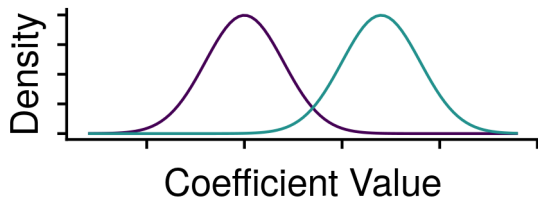
● High

● Low

### No Connectivity Effect

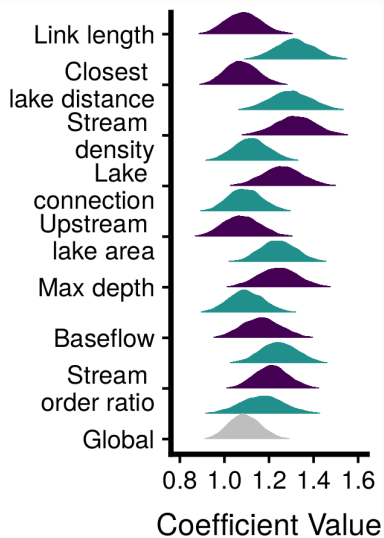
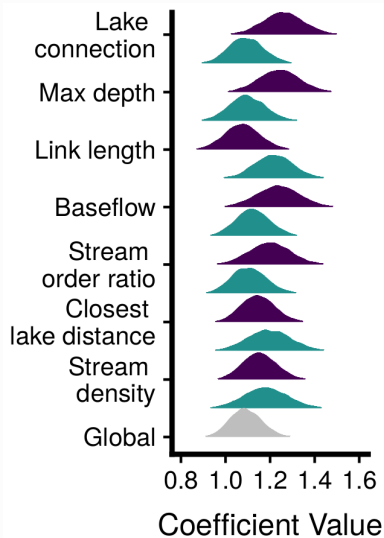


### Connectivity Effect





# P RETENTION (PROCESSING) COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

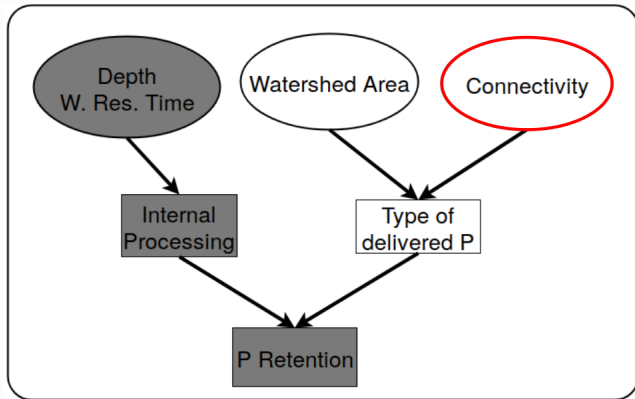


## CONNECTIVITY METRIC IMPORTANCE

Metric	Scale	Connectivity Type	Delta k
Average link length	Network	Longitudinal	0.23
Closest lake distance	Network	Longitudinal	0.22
Stream density	Network	Lateral	0.20
Lake connection	Focal	Longitudinal	0.17
Upstream lake area	Network	Longitudinal	0.16
Max depth	Focal	-	0.15
Average link length	Lake	Longitudinal	0.14
Baseflow	Lake	Lateral	0.12
Stream order ratio	Lake	Longitudinal	0.10

# DOES LAKE AND STREAM CONNECTIVITY CONTROL PHOSPHORUS

## RETENTION IN LAKES?



Connectivity of lakes and their watersheds is related to P retention.

Connectivity at the network scale is more important than connectivity at finer scales.





Alexander, R. B., Elliott, A. H., Shankar, U., and McBride, G. B. (2002).

Estimating the sources and transport of nutrients in the Waikato River Basin, New Zealand: Sources and transport of nutrients.

*Water Resources Research*, 38(12).



Milstead, W. B., Hollister, J. W., Moore, R. B., and Walker, H. A. (2013).

Estimating Summer Nutrient Concentrations in Northeastern Lakes from SPARROW Load Predictions and Modeled Lake Depth and Volume.

*PLoS ONE*, 8(11):e81457.



Søndergaard, M., Bjerring, R., and Jeppesen, E. (2013).

Persistent internal phosphorus loading during summer in shallow eutrophic lakes.

*Hydrobiologia*, 710(1):95–107.



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Does lake and stream connectivity control phosphorus retention in lakes?



Vollenweider, R. A. (1975).

Input-output models.

*Aquatic Sciences-Research across boundaries*, 37(1):53–84.