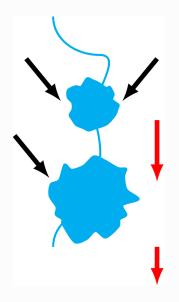




Does Lake and Stream Connectivity Control Phosphorus Retention in Lakes?

Joseph Stachelek and Patricia Soranno University 2018 June Michigan State

P RETENTION IS IMPORTANT AND WELL-STUDIED

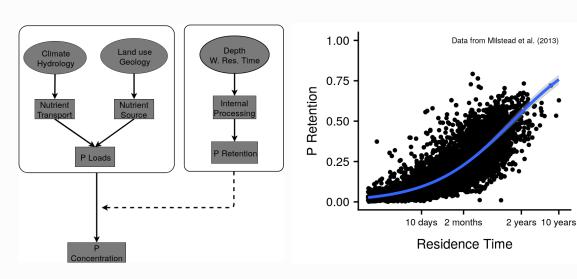


P retention directly controls downstream transport [Alexander et al., 2002]

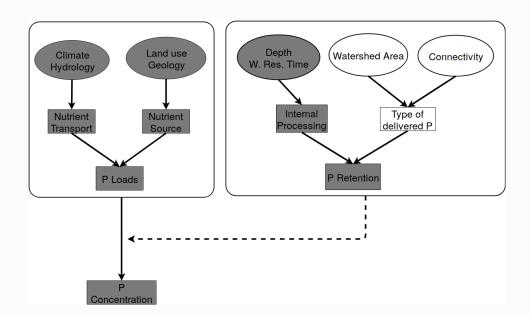
P retention indirectly controls sediment P accumulation [Søndergaard et al., 2013]

P RETENTION IS CONTROLLED BY WATER RESIDENCE TIME

[Vollenweider, 1975]



WHAT ARE SOME OTHER POTENTIAL CONTROLS ON P RETENTION?



MULTIPLE WAYS TO DEFINE CONNECTIVITY

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



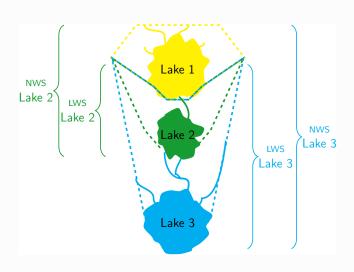


Average Link Length: Sum of the total length of stream reaches between junctions divided by the total number of reaches.





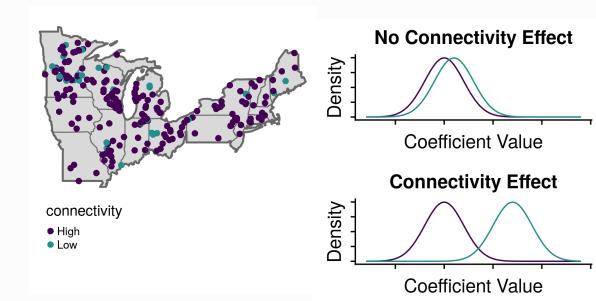
WHAT IS AN APPROPRIATE SCALE FOR MEASURING CONNECTIVITY?



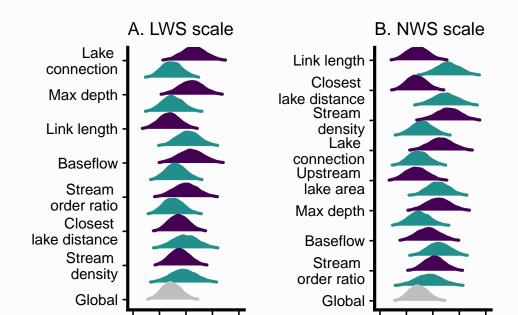
Does connectivity of lakes and their watersheds influence lake phosphorus retention?

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?

METHODS

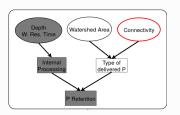


DISTRIBUTIONS OF P LOADING MODEL PROCESSING COEFFICIENTS





CONNECTIVITY OF LAKES AND THEIR WATERSHEDS IS RELATED TO PRETENTION.



Connectivity at the network (broader) 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):4–1–4–23.

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

Persistent internal phosphorus loading during summer in shallow eutrophic lakes.

Hydrobiologia, 710(1):95–107.

Vollenweider, R. A. (1975). Input-output models.

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