



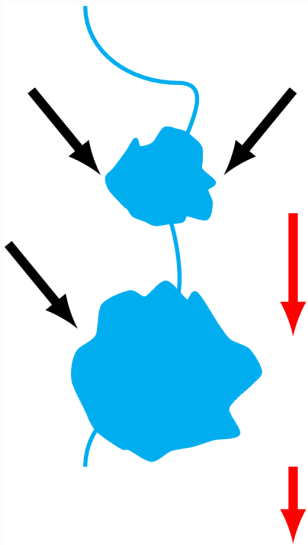
Does Lake and Stream Connectivity Control Phosphorus Retention in Lakes?

Joseph Stachelek and Patricia Soranno
University

Michigan State

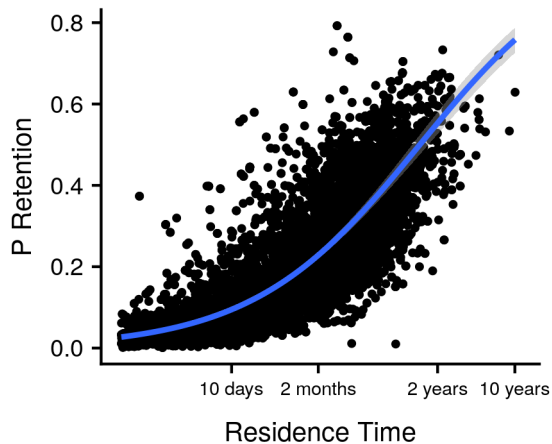
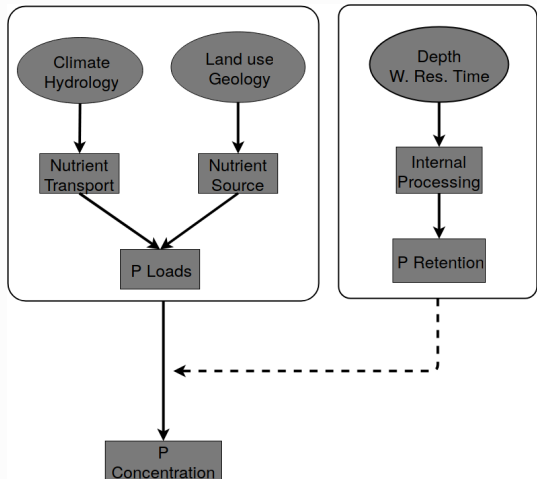
2018 June

○ P RETENTION IS IMPORTANT AND WELL-STUDIED

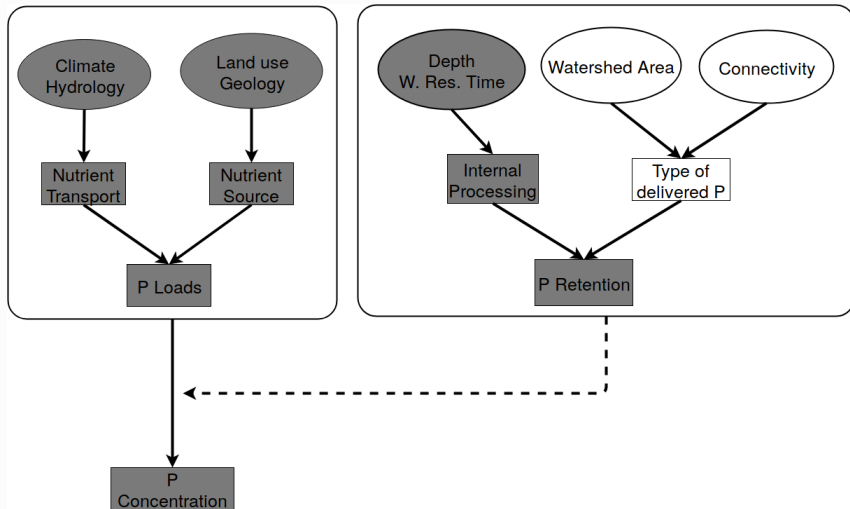


- P retention directly controls downstream transport
[Alexander et al., 2002]
- P retention indirectly controls sediment P accumulation
- P retention is primarily controlled by water residence time
[Vollenweider, 1975]

P RETENTION IS NOT JUST ABOUT WATER RESIDENCE TIME



WHAT ARE SOME OTHER POTENTIAL CONTROLS ON P RETENTION?



MULTIPLE WAYS TO DEFINE CONNECTIVITY

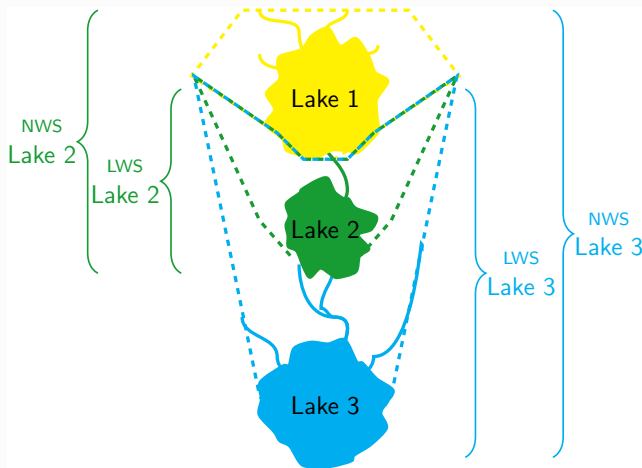
Closest Lake Distance: Network distance to the closest upstream lake.

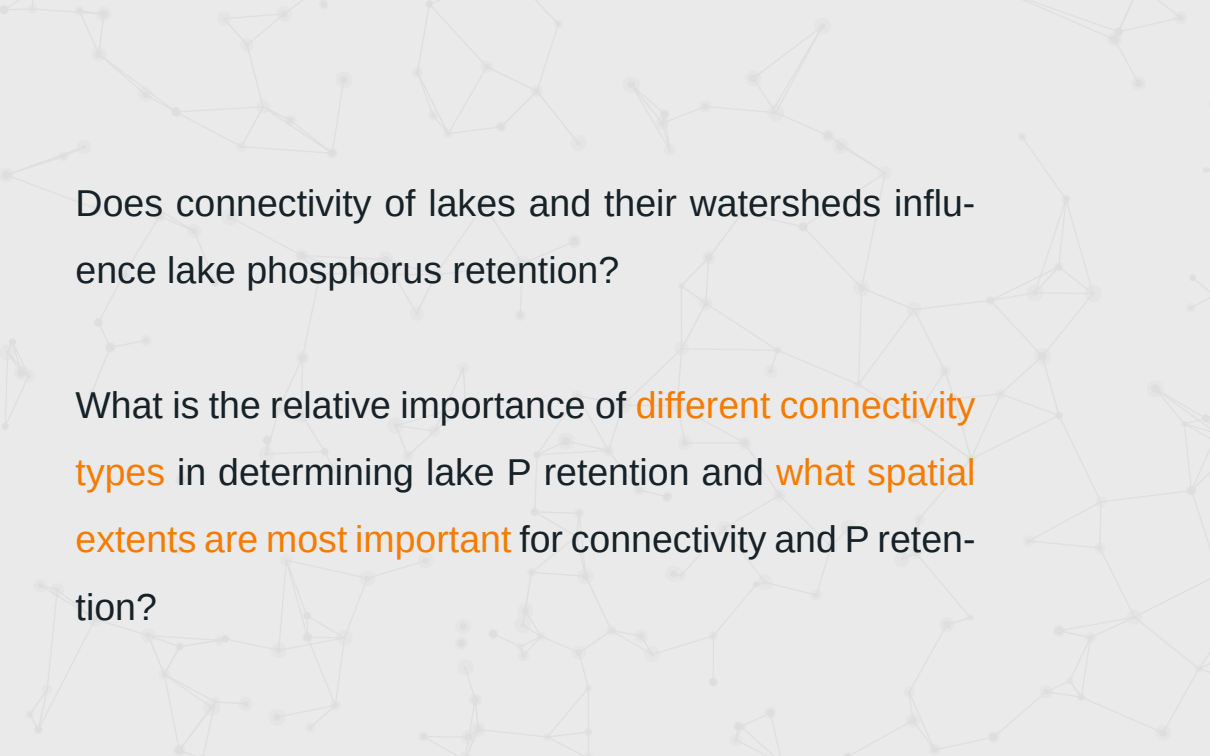


Average Link Length: Sum of the total length of stream reaches between junctions divided by the total number of reaches.



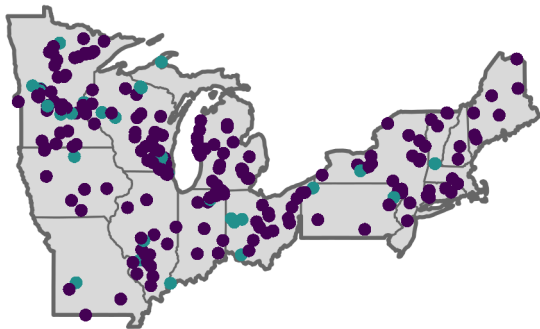
WHAT IS AN APPROPRIATE SCALE FOR MEASURING CONNECTIVITY?



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?

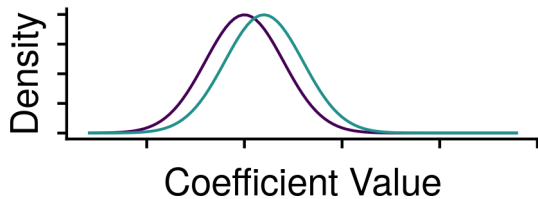
What is the relative importance of **different connectivity types** in determining lake P retention and **what spatial extents are most important** for connectivity and P retention?



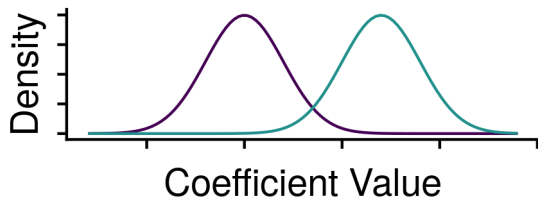
connectivity

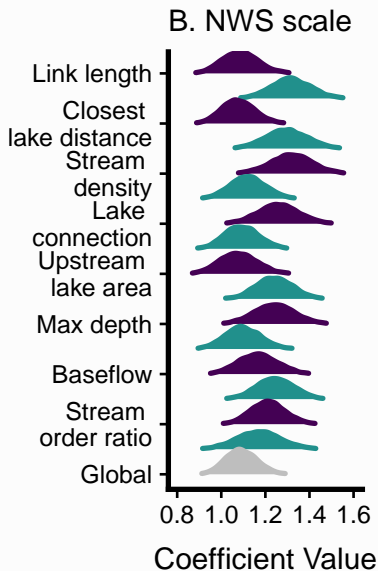
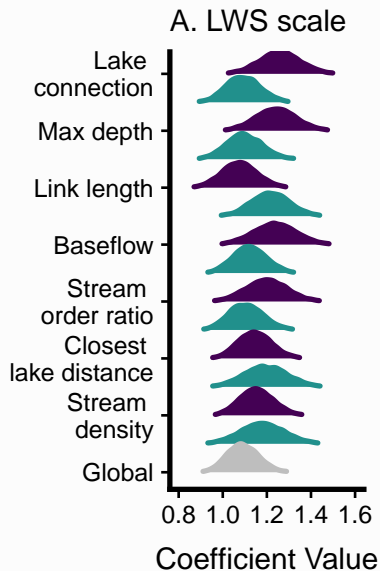
- High
- Low

No Connectivity Effect

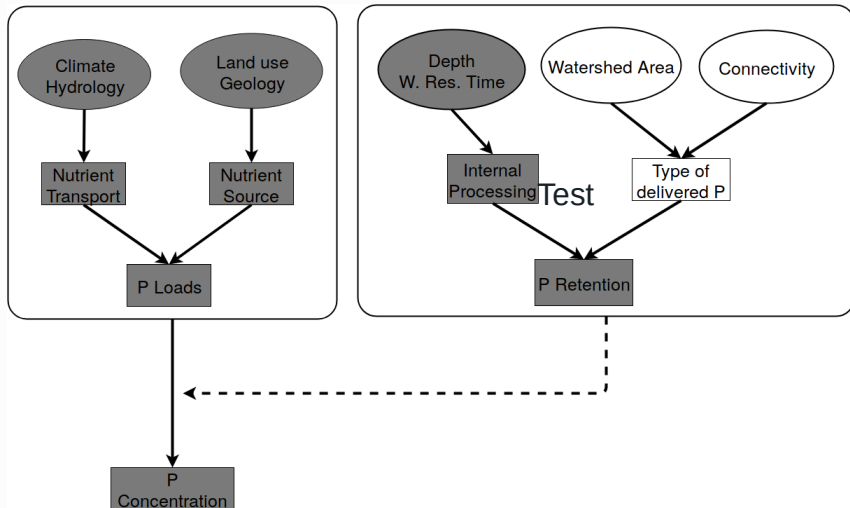



Connectivity Effect






CONCLUSION



 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.

 Vollenweider, R. A. (1975). Input-output models. *Aquatic Sciences-Research across boundaries*, 37(1):53–84.