

Figure 1: Major lake and watershed characteristics, factors, and processes affecting lake P retention. Shaded symbols indicate items typically considered in P retention models while open symbols indicate additional items considered in the present study.

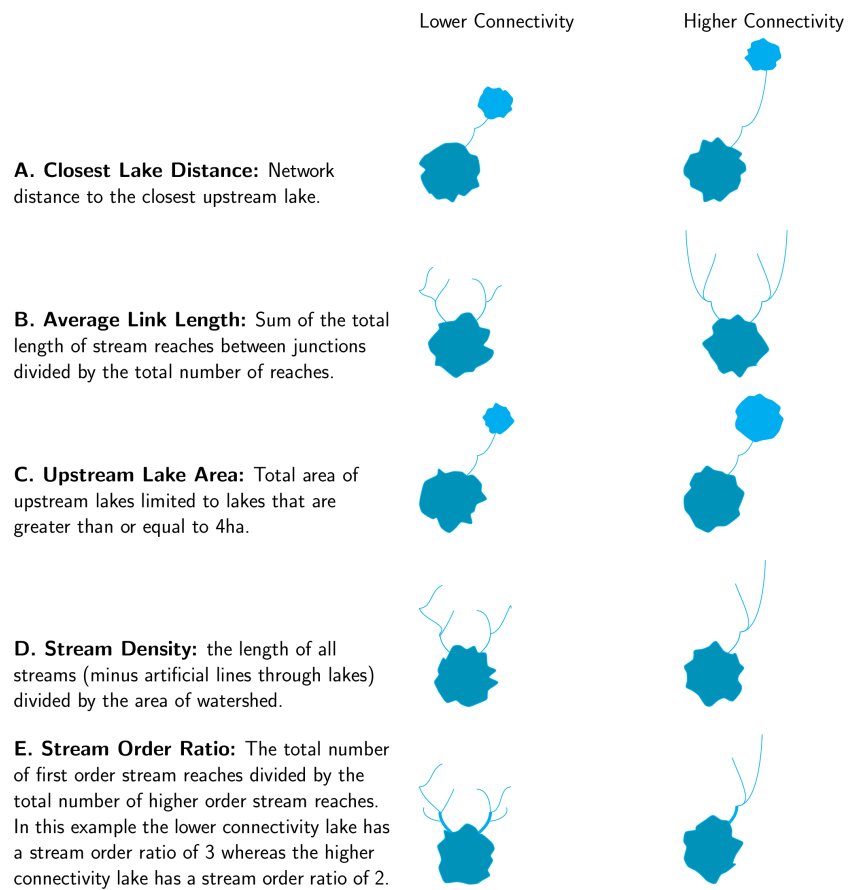
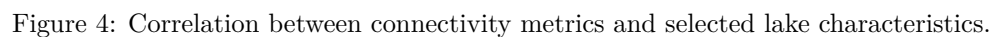
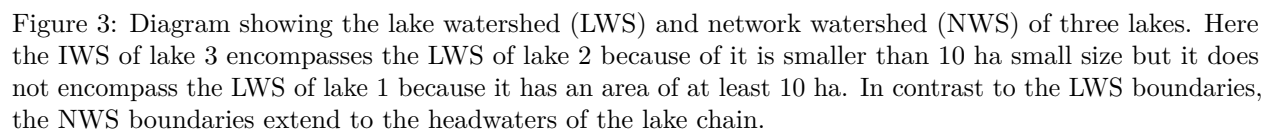


Figure 2: Connectivity metric definitions along with examples of high and low connectivity lakes.

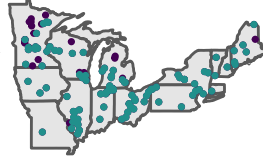
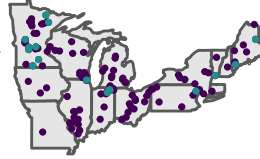
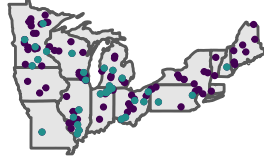


A. LWS

Average
link length

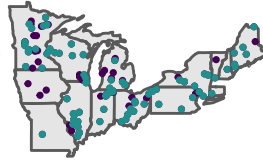
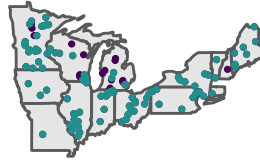
Closest
lake distance

Stream
density



Baseflow

Stream
order ratio

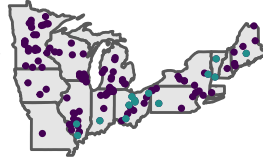
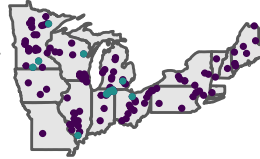
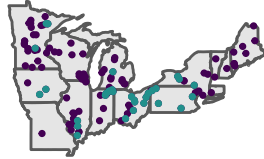


B. NWS

Average
link length

Closest
lake distance

Stream
density



Upstream
lake area

Baseflow

Stream
order ratio

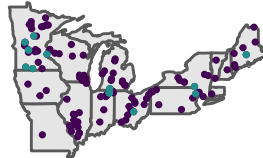
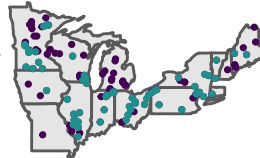
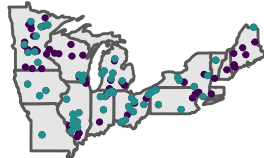


Figure 5: Maps showing the locations of lake connectivity partitions. Green symbols indicate the lower of the two partition groups while purple symbols represent the higher of the two partition groups (see Table 2).

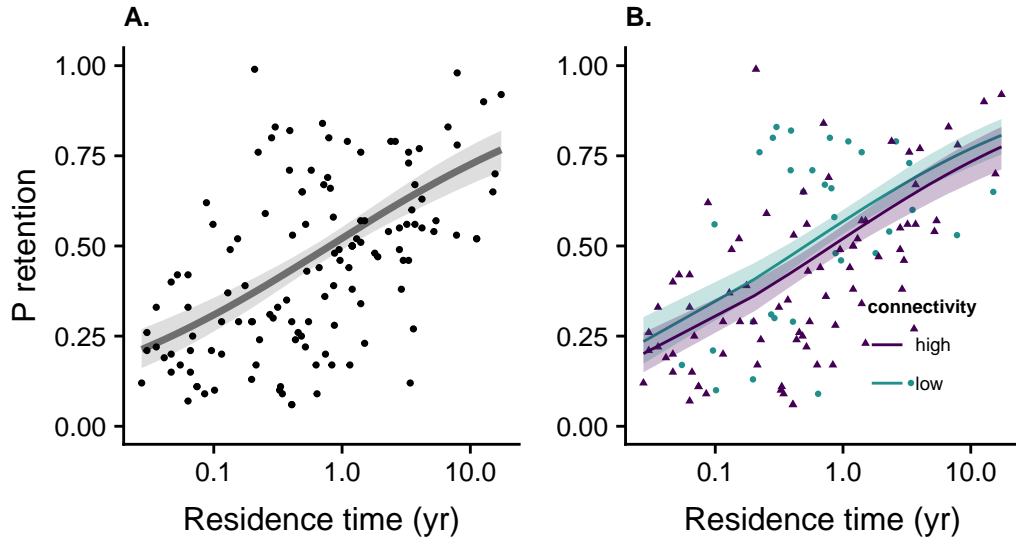


Figure 6: Residence time (yr) versus P retention for the NES dataset and the global model fit to the data where the solid line and shaded interval represents the median and central 95% interval estimates respectively.

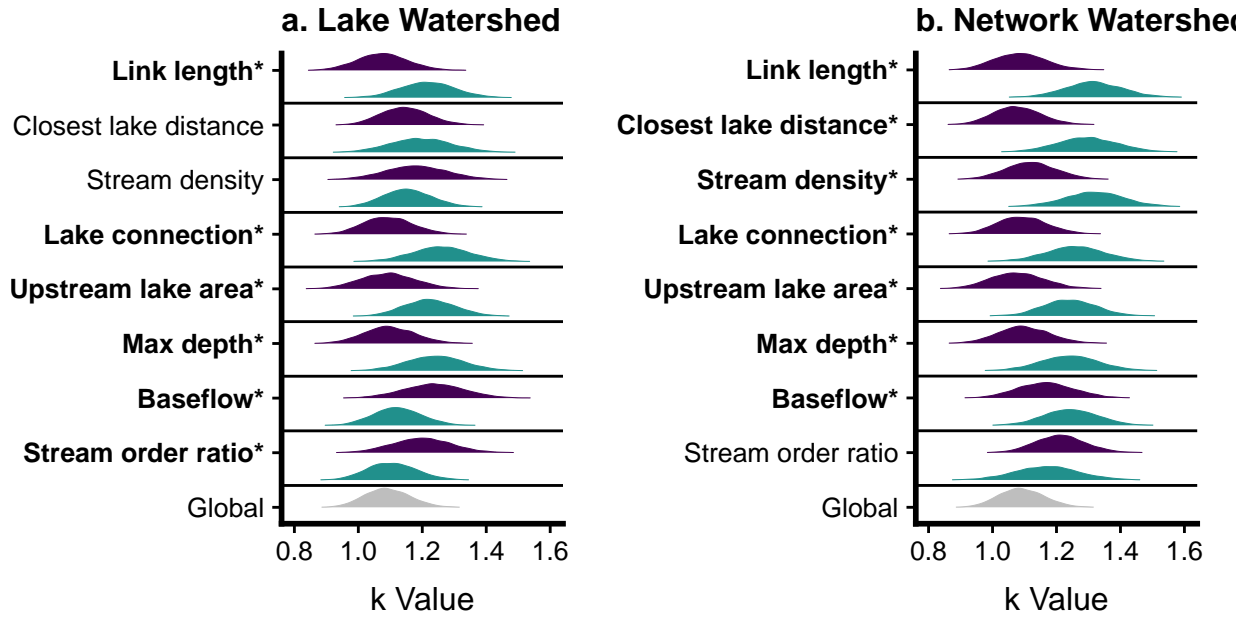


Figure 7: Distribution of the k parameter from the Vollenweider's equation in low and high connectivity partitions at the (A) LWS and (B) NWS scales. Green symbols indicate the lower of the two partition groups while purple symbols represent the higher of the two partition groups (see Table 2).