

Figure 1: Figure 1: Major lake and watershed P factors affecting lake P retention. Shaded symbols indicate tangible factors that are typically considered in P retention models while open symbols indicate additional factors specific to the present study. Dashed lines indicate inferred linkages, which cannot be tested with available data, but are otherwise discussed herein. The abbreviation ‘W. Res. Time’ is water residence time.

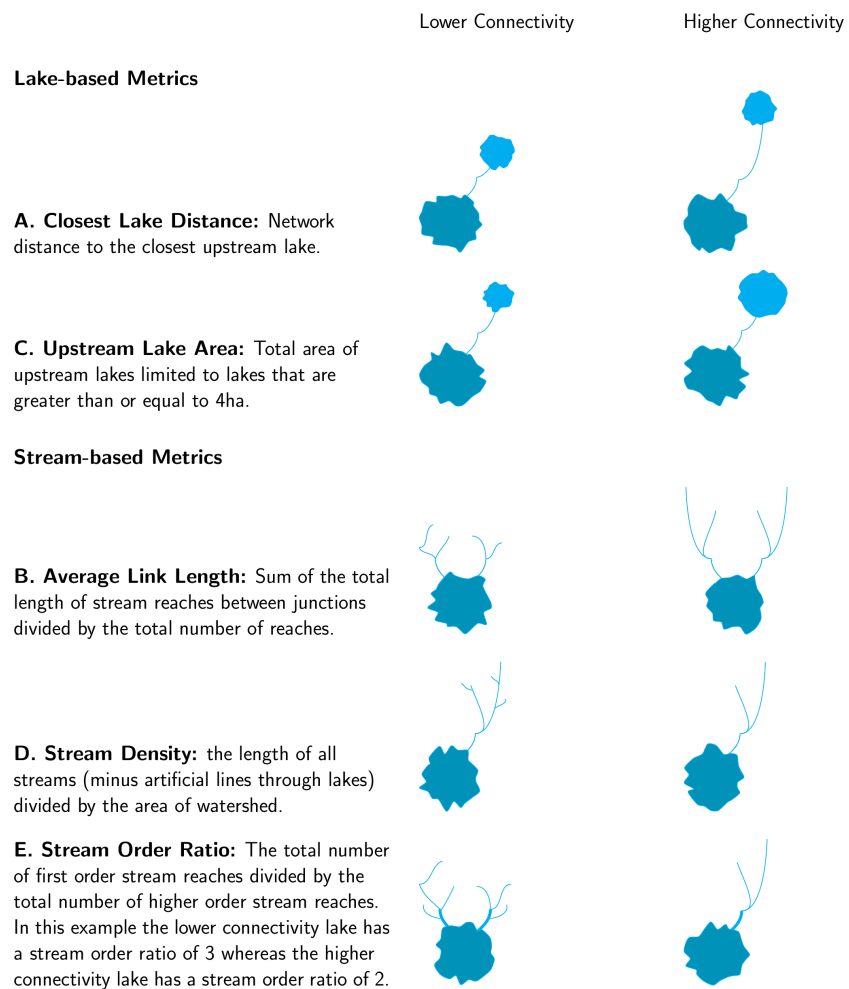
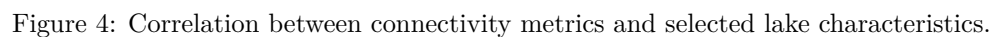
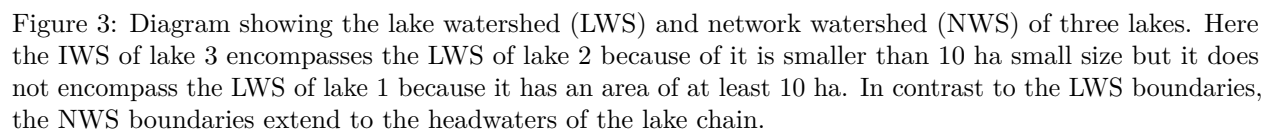


Figure 2: Connectivity metric definitions along with examples of high and low connectivity lakes.

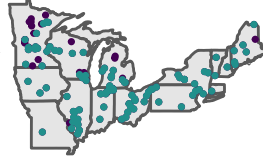
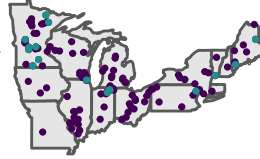
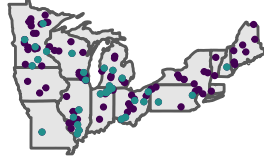


### A. LWS

Average  
link length

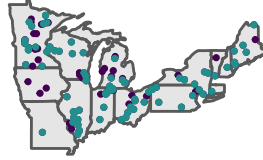
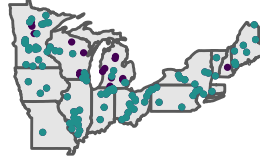
Closest  
lake distance

Stream  
density



Baseflow

Stream  
order ratio

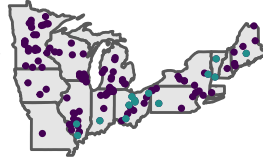
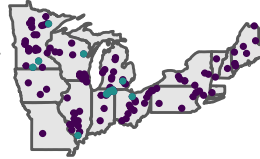
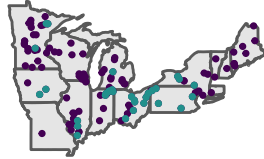


### B. NWS

Average  
link length

Closest  
lake distance

Stream  
density



Upstream  
lake area

Baseflow

Stream  
order ratio

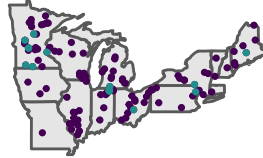
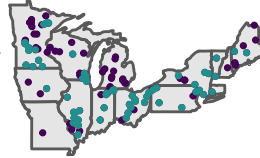
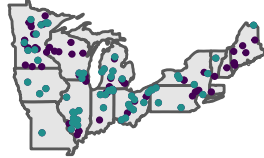


Figure 5: Maps showing the locations of lake connectivity partitions. Green symbols indicate the lower of the two partition groups while purple symbols represent the higher of the two partition groups (see Table 2).

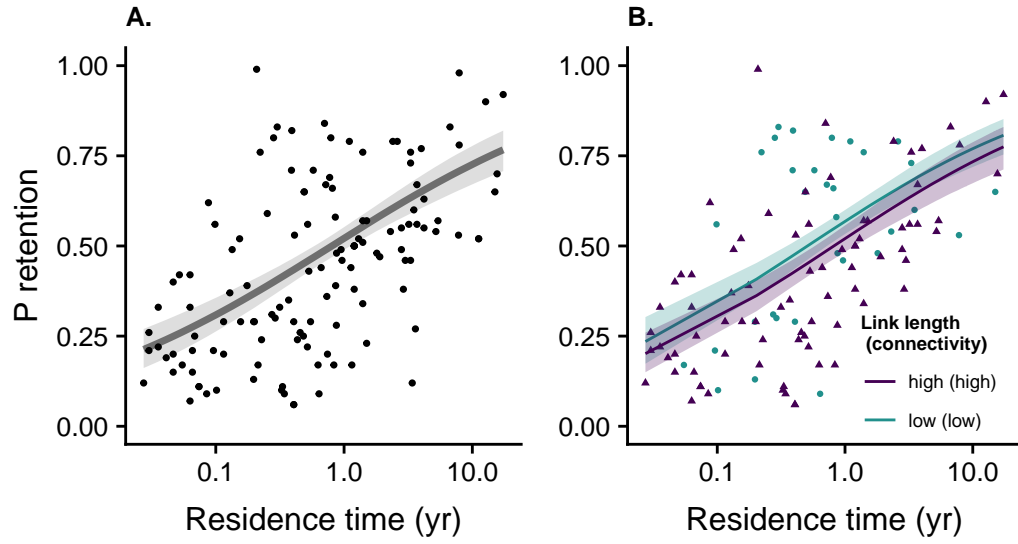


Figure 6: Residence time (yr) versus P retention for the NES dataset and the global model fit to the data where the solid line and shaded interval represents the median and central 95% interval estimates respectively.

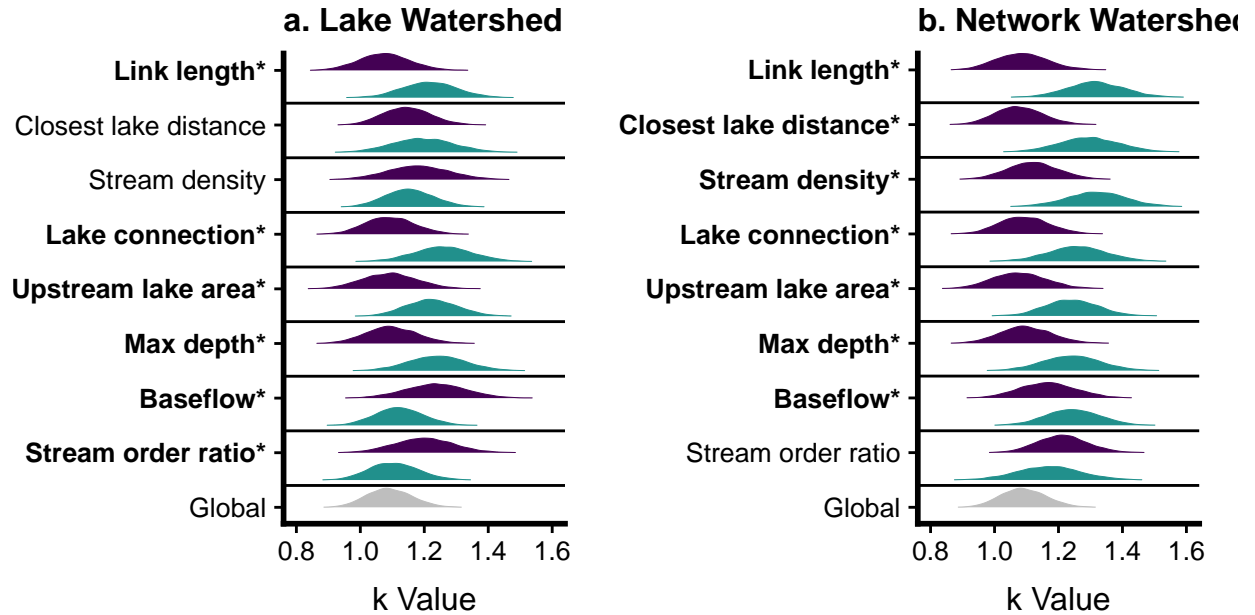


Figure 7: Distribution of the k parameter from the Vollenweider's equation in low and high connectivity partitions at the (A) LWS and (B) NWS scales. Green symbols indicate the lower of the two partition groups while purple symbols represent the higher of the two partition groups (see Table 2).