

Shifting patterns of lake color phenology in over 26,000 US lakes

**Simon N. Topp*¹, Tamlin M. Pavelsky¹, Hilary A. Dugan², Xiao Yang¹, John Gardner^{1,3},
Matthew R.V. Ross⁴**

¹ Department of Geological Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

² Center for Limnology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

³ Department of Geology and Environmental Science, University of Pittsburgh

⁴ Department of Ecosystem Science and Sustainability, Colorado State University

Corresponding author: Simon N. Topp (sntopp@live.unc.edu)

Contents of this file

Figures S1 to S6

Table S1

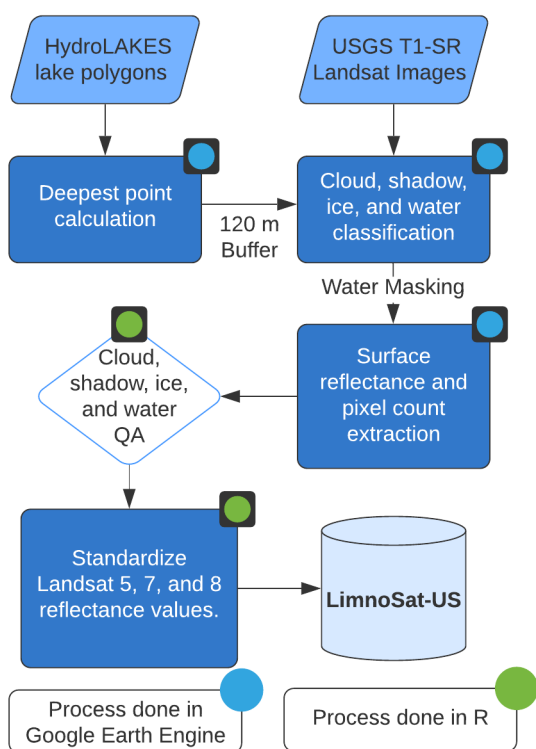


Figure S1. Workflow diagram of key steps in the LimnoSat-US database production.

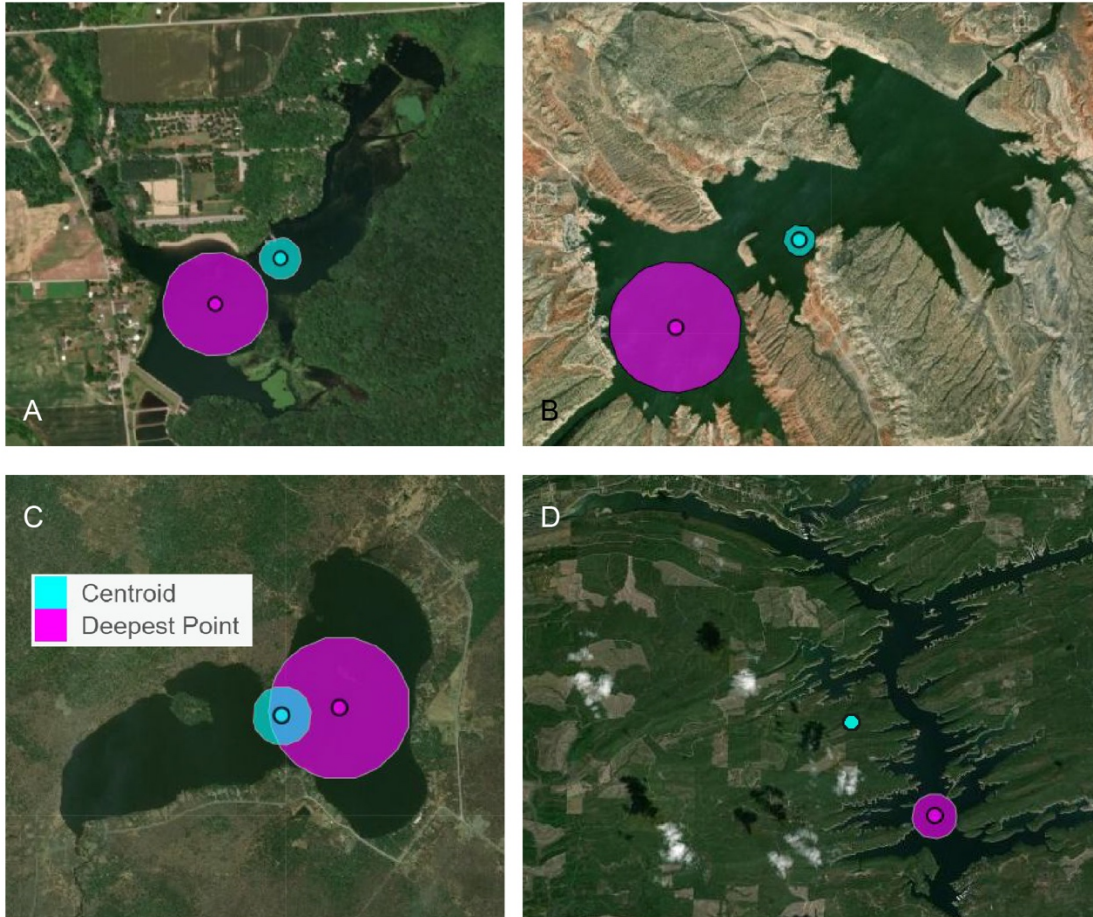


Figure S2. Examples of comparisons between lake centroids and the deepest point calculated using the Chebyshev Center method in (A) Indiana, (B) Wyoming, (C) Maine, and (D) Arkansas. For (D), the centroid doesn't fall within the lake's surface.

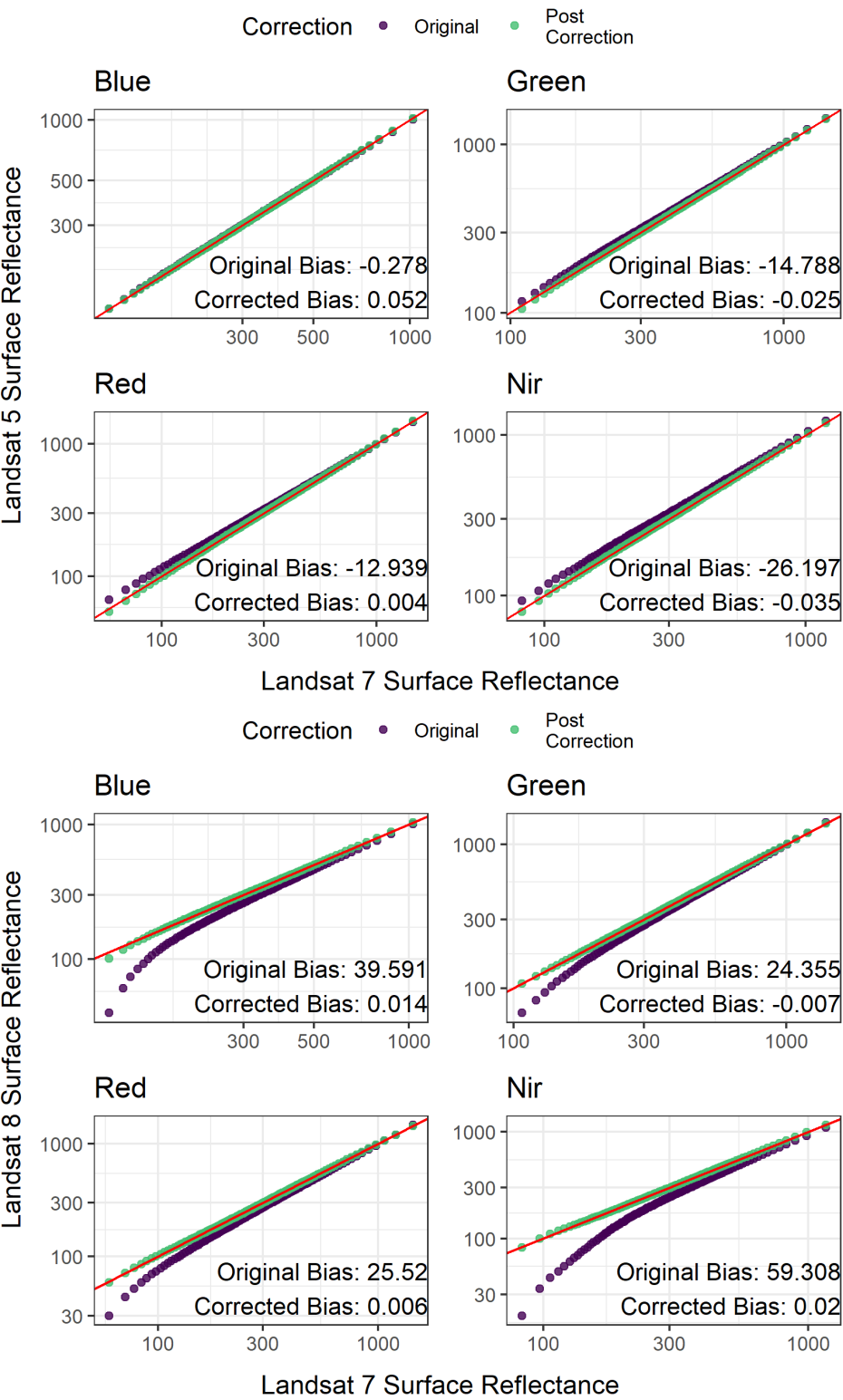


Figure S3. Examples of the distributions of satellite reflectance values between sensors before and after the described correction procedure. Red lines indicate 1:1 lines. Note that plots are in log-log scale.

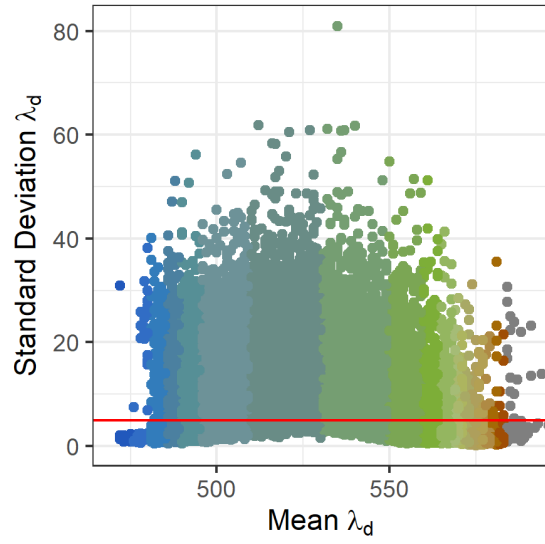
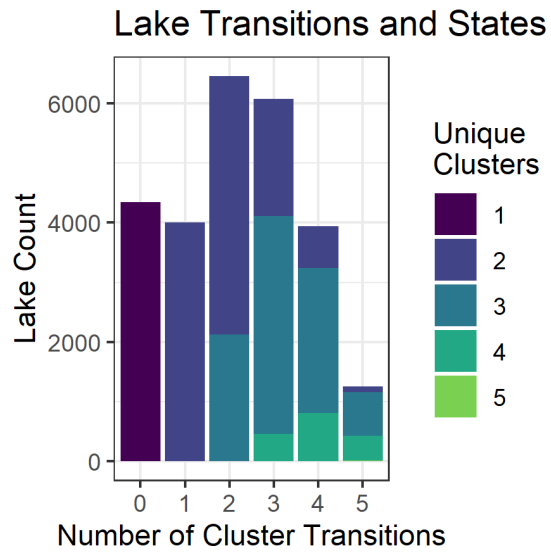


Figure S4. Mean and standard deviation of dominant wavelengths for each non-normalized lake/period time series. Red line represents the cut-off point for the *a priori* aseasonal cluster. Colors represent associated Forel-Ule Indexes (grey points are outside the forel-ule range).

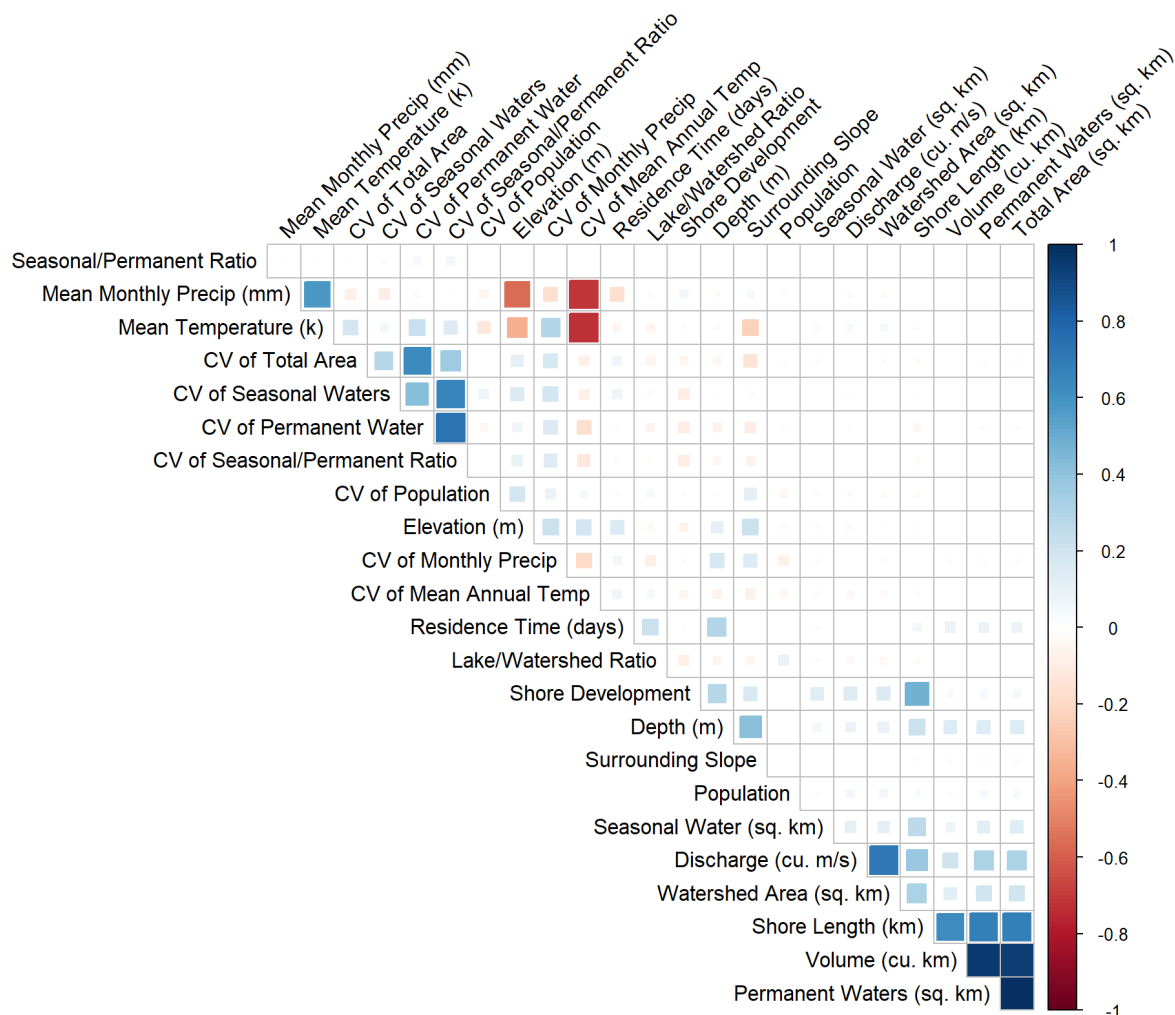


49

50

51

Figure S5. Total counts for lake stability classes (x-axis) colored by the number of unique states each lake occupied throughout the course of the study period.



53 **Figure S6.** Correlation matrix for variables from HydroLakes and GLPC used to analyze drivers
54 of lake phenology stability.

| Variable | Coefficient | Std.Error | 55 p.value |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Elevation (m) | 0.052 | 0.003 | 0.000 |
| CV of Mean Annual Temp | 57.610 | 6.937 | 0.001 |
| Population | -0.005 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| CV of Seasonal Waters | 2.865 | 0.450 | 0.003 |
| CV of Population | 0.815 | 0.172 | 0.009 |
| Discharge (cu. m/s) | -77.415 | 20.245 | 0.019 |
| Mean Temperature (k) | -1.460 | 0.400 | 0.022 |
| Residence Time (days) | 0.047 | 0.013 | 0.023 |
| Seasonal Water (sq. km) | -130.614 | 38.787 | 0.028 |
| Permanent Waters (sq. km) | -46.695 | 14.328 | 0.031 |
| CV of Seasonal/Permanent Ratio | 1.872 | 0.579 | 0.032 |
| Lake/Watershed Ratio | 169.832 | 53.717 | 0.034 |
| Shore Length (km) | -8.727 | 2.784 | 0.035 |
| Surrounding Slope | 11.141 | 3.672 | 0.039 |
| Total Area (sq. km) | -33.516 | 11.478 | 0.043 |
| Mean Monthly Precip (mm) | -0.514 | 0.178 | 0.045 |
| Depth (m) | 31.034 | 11.013 | 0.048 |
| Volume (cu. km) | -13.772 | 5.039 | 0.052 |
| Watershed Area (sq. km) | -0.403 | 0.156 | 0.061 |
| Seasonal/Permanent Ratio | -74.721 | 36.562 | 0.110 |
| CV of Monthly Precip | -3.867 | 1.920 | 0.114 |
| CV of Total Area | -12.886 | 7.689 | 0.169 |
| CV of Permanent Water | -2.921 | 5.279 | 0.610 |
| Shore Development | -50.000 | 101.550 | 0.648 |

Table S1. Results from regressions of lake and landscape metrics with lake stability ordered by level of statistical significance.