Increasing seasonal variation in the extent of rivers and lakes from 1984 to 2022

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Abstract

Knowledge of the spatial and temporal distribution of surface water is important for water resource management, flood risk assessment, monitoring ecosystem health, constraining estimates of biogeochemical cycles and understanding our climate. While global scale spatial-temporal change detection of surface water has significantly improved in recent years with planetary scale remote sensing and computing, it has remained challenging to distinguish the changing characteristics of rivers and lakes. Here we analyze the spatial extent of permanent and seasonal rivers and lakes globally over the past 38-years based on new data of river system extents and surface water trends. Results show that while the total permanent surface area of both rivers and lakes has remained relatively constant, the area with intermittent seasonal coverage has increased by 12% and 27% for rivers and lakes, respectively. The increase is statistically significant in over 84% of global water catchments based on Spearman rank correlations (rho) above 0.05 and p values less than 0.05. The seasonal river extent is nearly 32% larger than previously observed annual mean river extent, suggesting large seasonal variations that impact not only ecosystem health but also estimations of terrestrial biogeochemical cycles of carbon. The outcomes of our analysis are shared as the Surface Area of Rivers and Lakes (SARL) database, serving as a valuable resource for monitoring and research of hydrological cycles, ecosystem accounting and water management.

1. Introduction

Climate change and population growth have placed considerable stress on our natural freshwater resources. Water demand has increased nearly 8-fold over the past century with an estimated 70% of the total used to meet irrigation needs (Siebert et al., 2010; Wada et al., 2016). To meet the increasing water demand, an estimated 16.7 million reservoirs have been built (Lehner et al., 2016) with the largest 24783 dams holding a predicted 7384 km^3 of freshwater (Wang et al., 2023). Current water demand represents only 10% of our approximate annual renewable freshwater resources (Oki and Kanae, 2006). Nonetheless, water scarcity remains a significant problem around the

world due to the variability of water in time and space (Oki and Kanae, 2006; Mekonnen et al., 2016). The hydrological cycle is also crucial to the health of our ecosystems and biodiversity that depend on the recurrence and seasonality of water to support life (Gleeson et al., 2020). Furthermore, inland waters are also an important component in biogeochemical cycles of CO_2 and methane that, by size, disproportionately contribute a significant portion to our total greenhouse emissions annually (Bastviken et al., 2004; Allen and Pavelsky, 2018; Matthews et al., 2020).

While the surface area of water is only one part of the hydrological cycle, it is the most accessible portion influencing human and ecosystem behavior and an important component in groundwater recharge (Oki and Kanae, 2006; Sibert et al., 2010; Gleeson et al., 2020). Knowledge of the type of waterbody, i.e. whether it is permanent, intermittent, or seasonal and whether it is part of a river system or a lake, is important to understand the role of water bodies in different hydrological processes, ecosystem support and biogeochemical cycles. The changing physical environment and its waterbody type due to droughts, floods or direct human alteration also alters migration patterns of humans, ecosystems and biodiversity (Neumann et al., 2015; Van Loon et al., 2016). In addition, the perennial and seasonal state of both rivers and lakes has important implications for ecosystem health (Messager et al., 2021) and carbon cycles (Keller et al., 2020). The type, extent and seasonality of waterbodies at a global basin scale is needed for improved water resource management and sustained delivery of ecosystem services (Sheffield et al., 2018).

Planetary scale computing and analysis of remotely sensed imagery have led to a number of studies revealing the unprecedented impact of human resource management and climate change stress on the extent of water (Van Dijk et al., 2011; Wada et al., 2016; Pekel et al., 2016, Donchyts, et al., 2016). In particular, significant advancements have been made in identifying and quantifying the historical change in global reservoirs at a 0.01 to 100 km^2 resolution (Donchyts et al., 2022). In addition, the temporal analysis of lakes extents has been analyzed up to 50 degrees North at a 0.1 km^2 resolution (Khandelwal et al., 2022). The identification of natural lakes in high latitude regions has not been analyzed within a global water surface change context.

Far fewer studies have analyzed the change of river extents. Allen and Pavelsky (2018) mapped the observed global surface area of rivers but only for a specific year and at mean annual water discharge. More recently, Feng et al., (2022) quantified the temporal variability in global river widths over the past 37 years based on 30 m Landsat imagery. However, this study does not map the changing surface area of rivers nor provide measurements at the confluence and divergence of rivers common in anabranching and braided systems that comprise an estimated 52% of global rivers (Nyberg et al., 2023). As a result, there remains a significant knowledge gap in the temporal variability of river surface area and its interaction with lakes and reservoirs. The aim of this paper is to assess the utility of a new, global river extent dataset (Nyberg et al., 2023) in mapping the historical change in water surface area for rivers and lakes over the past 38-years and to examine the implications for water resource management, ecosystem health and biogeochemical cycles.

2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Water Surface Area Classification

To classify the permanent and seasonal extent of lakes and rivers, we utilize existing datasets describing the surface area of water combined with a new and improved definition of river extents on a global scale. Our analysis is based on the Global Surface Water (GSW) version 1.4 by Pekel et al. (2016) that describes the permanent and seasonal extent of open water from 1984 to 2022 based on 30 m Landsat imagery. Permanent surface area of water is defined as locations where open water is detected for all twelve months of a given year (or 100% of valid pixels). Seasonal surface water was defined as any pixel location with at least one month during which water was detected. The authors report less than 1% false positive open water classifications and less than 5% missed open water classifications based on 40,000 randomly selected points.

To define the spatial extent of rivers is challenging given the dynamic nature of rivers, varying morphology and perennial versus non-perennial character of rivers. We used a dataset produced by Nyberg et al. (2023) that quantified the global extent of river channel belts (GCBs) at a 30 m Landsat imagery resolution using a machine learning method that spatially delineates channel belt areas based on geomorphological features. In this dataset, the river channel belt extents show the riverine landforms of the river channel and its associated levees, bars and overbank deposits that therefore capture the evolution of the riverine environment over time (Figure 1). The model reports a confidence value ranging from 0 to 100%, where a 0% confidence value indicates a non-riverine environment whereas a 100% confidence indicates a riverine environment for a given pixel location. The model used by Nyberg et al. (2023) reports a 94% accuracy to the validation dataset for channel belts wider than a 1 km.
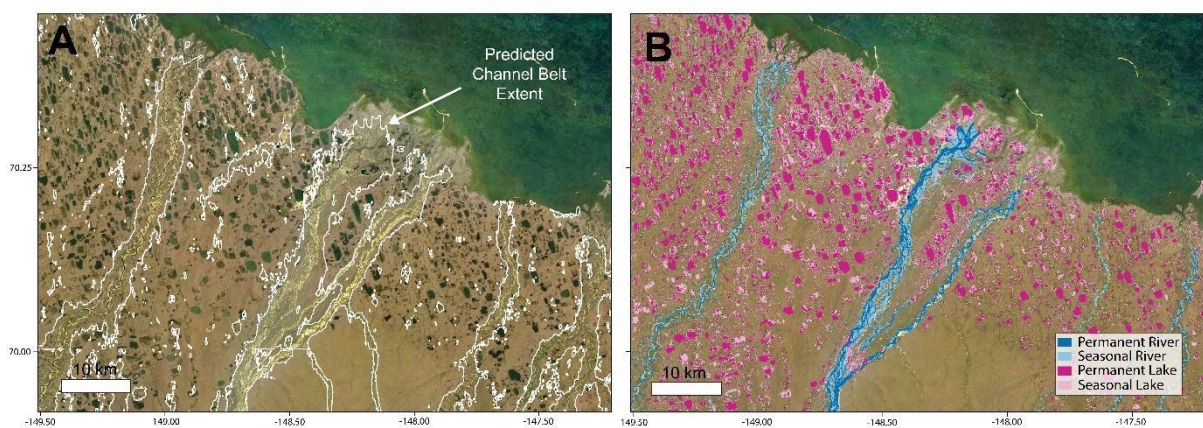
Figure 1: Example permanent and seasonal water extent in rivers and lakes - A) Example Landsat 8 imagery for 2020 with overlain delineations of the maximum channel belt extent in white based on the GCB dataset (Nyberg et al., 2023). Any pixel outside the channel belt is defined as lacustrine/wetland or floodplain. B) Permanent and seasonal extent of rivers and lakes for the year 2020 based on the new Surface Area of Rivers and Lakes (SARL) database. Landsat 8 imagery courtesy of the US Geological Survey.

104 To improve delineations of river channel belt extent we refine the classification of Nyberg et al. (2023) by using
105 GCB pixels with a reported confidence of 10% or higher and a 50% confidence above 60 degrees North. This step
106 was chosen to constrain rivers without distinct channel belts in high latitude regions (e.g., Canadian Shield or
107 Siberian Plateau) given most sedimentary basins with clearly defined channel belts occur around mid to low
108 latitude regions (Nyberg and Howell, 2016). In addition, previous databases of large lakes and reservoirs (~ > 10
109 km^2) defined by the HydroLakes (Messager et al., 2016) and OpenStreetMap (2022) datasets are included to further
110 improve delineations. This step was achieved by converting the vector lacustrine databases to rasters at the same
111 30 m resolution of the GCB delineation to remove the misclassified pixels. The inclusion of the lacustrine databases
112 reduced the global channel belt extent by 1.86% or 13.4 x 10^4 km^2.
113
114 Finally, the seaward extent of the SARL database is based on the Global Shoreline Vector (GSV) dataset by Sayre
115 et al. (2019). This classification represents an image-derived instantaneous shoreline position for the year 2014
116 capturing between a low- and high-tide classification. This step is necessary to remove classification of sea pixels
117 from the resulting lacustrine/riverine classification. Depending on the tidal range for a particular region and
118 available Landsat images, this may result in a lower or higher riverine and lacustrine extent, which may impact
119 our subsequent statistical analyses. However, the GSV dataset provides a global, 30 m resolution shoreline
120 classification, creating a consistent definition of the shoreline that is needed for the SARL database.
121
122 By combining the GCB and GSW datasets, we produce a new global dataset mapping the historical change of the
123 seasonal and permanent water surface area of lakes and rivers (SARL) from 1984 to 2022. The seasonal extent of
124 water within the channel belt shows rivers at bankfull or larger flood events with inundation persisting for at least
125 one month. Water Bodies outside the channel belt are defined as a lakes or wetland regions (Figure 1). The
126 processing is completed on the Google Earth Engine platform (Gorelick et al., 2017) resulting in a global database
127 of the seasonal and permanent surface area of rivers and lakes from 1984 to 2022 at a 30 m Landsat resolution.
128

129 **2.2 Temporal Water Surface Area Analysis**

130

131 Following the mapping of the SARL database, we analyze the data by aggregating results on drainage catchments
132 derived from the HydroSHEDS level 5 catchment dataset (Lehner et al., 2008). Considering that satellite imagery
133 is not available for certain years due to non-acquisition or excessive cloud cover, it is important to consider missing
134 values in the time series of surface water observations. Pekel et al., 2016 define the location of missing values for
135 each year in the GSW database but do not identify the waterbody type or seasonality of those missing values. To
136 rectify this omission, we take the averaged ratio between seasonal to permanent waterbody extent and waterbody
137 type (lake, river and no water) ratio between 2015 to 2017 for each catchment as a baseline given there are no
138 reported missing values during those years. While this approach does not account for the changing seasonal to
139 permanent water ratios or waterbody type over time, it does provide an approximation that allows for the analysis
140 of water trends in situations where a few missing values (< 5%) are reported in a much larger catchment region.
141 This method was preferred over a long-term pixel average and interpolation given that earlier landsat acquisitions

142   have a lower temporal resolution, and therefore seasonal changes can be interpreted less reliably, which may result
143   in skewed ratios of seasonal to permanent rivers and lakes.

144

145   Subsequently, for each catchment the permanent and seasonal water extent for each time period without satellite
146   data is calculated proportional to the number of missing values and known ratio of seasonal to permanent extent
147   in equation 1.

148

149   $$pArea = pO + (nD * (1 - k)) \quad if\ nD * \text{(1-k)} < 0.05 \qquad (1a)$$

150

151   $$sArea = sO + (nD * k) \quad if\ nD * k < 0.05 \qquad\qquad (1b)$$

152

153   where pArea is the permanent surface area, sArea is the seasonal surface area, pO is the observed permanent
154   surface area, sO is the observed seasonal surface area, nD is the area of no data values for the entire catchment, k
155   is the seasonal:permanent surface area ratio and p is the total area of water pixels (e.g. observed + missing values).

156

157   Equation 1 is processed separately for rivers and lakes and only assigned to catchments where less than 5% of the
158   data is missing for any given year, waterbody type and seasonality. For years with more than 5% missing values,
159   the first year with valid observations for any given catchment is used. This creates an accompanying dataset
160   showing the absolute change, percentage change and annual percentage change in surface area of water bodies for
161   each catchment from 1984 to 2022 (see Data Statement section for interactive map and supplementary figure S1).

162

163   To statistically analyze trends in the surface area of rivers and lakes by catchment, we perform Spearman rank
164   correlations (Spearman, 1987). This correlation measures the monotonicity of the relationship between two
165   parameters, in this case the surface area of the waterbody extent versus time. This measure is ideal considering
166   waterbody extent is often not a linear relationship with time given the interannual variability. To perform this
167   analysis, we limit our analyses to catchments with more than 10 years of results, at least $1km^2$ of detected water
168   surface area and 95% data coverage for each year. Statistically significant trends are defined by p value less than
169   0.05 or 5%. In total, the analysis captures between 1172 to 1493 watersheds (or 34 to 41% of the global watersheds
170   with water occurrence), depending on the seasonal versus permanent and river versus lake analysis performed.

171

172   **2.3 Validation**

173

174   To validate and assess the accuracy of the SARL dataset over the 38-years of available water surface data, we
175   compare the results to the manually interpreted extent of river channel belt and lake environments for the year
176   2022. In total, 50 locations (see supplementary material Figure S2) measuring 50 km^2 were randomly selected
177   (excluding Greenland and Antarctica) to manually map the river channel belt extent using 30 m Landsat 8 imagery.
178   The Landsat imagery corresponds to the same spatial resolution and year of acquisition as the GCB dataset defined

by Nyberg et al. (2023) which is used in the current model to define the global channel belt extent (section 2.1). The manual delineation of the channel belt is defined as the encompassing region of the active river and its associated bars, over bank deposits and abandoned channels (Nyberg et al., 2023) to show the maximum geomorphologically-observed extent of the river system through time.

Following the proposed automated method to classify the current SARL database (e.g., Figure 1), wate rbodies defined within the manually defined 2020 channel belt extent are classified as riverine whereas all other surface water bodies are defined as lacustrine. Seasonal and permanent waterbody extent for both rivers and lakes are then extracted based on the GSW model (Pekel et al., 2016). The manual river channel belt delineation is subsequently used to compare the accuracy of the automated delineation in capturing the permanent and seasonal water extent of the GSW dataset from 1984 to 2022 (see supplementary Table S2). While the GCB dataset and manual delineation for validation is only available for the year 2022, the channel belt represents the lateral migration of a rivers course through time (Nyberg et al., 2023), thus capturing the extent of the river system through multiple years. Hence, the method provides a baseline assessment for the accuracy of the automated method in capturing the natural variability in seasonal and permanent water extent through time.

3. Results

3.1 Total Water Surface Extent

The permanent surface area of rivers has remained relatively steady over the past 38 years, increasing slightly by 1.1% to a total area of 2.9 x 10^5 km^2 (Figure 2). In contrast, the observed seasonal extent of rivers has increased more significantly by 12% with a total area of 3.2 x 10^5 km^2 by 2022. The yearly percentage of seasonal to permanent river water extent ranges from 88 to 119%, increasing towards the end of 2022. Similarly, the spatial extent of permanent lake surface area has increased by less than 1% since 1984 to a total area of 24.2 x 10^5 km^2 (Figure 2). The seasonal extent of lakes has however increased significantly, by as much as 27% since 1984 to a total area of 7.2 x 10^5 km^2. The ratio of seasonal to permanent water extent in lakes is considerably lower than that of rivers and ranges between 23-31% over the same period.
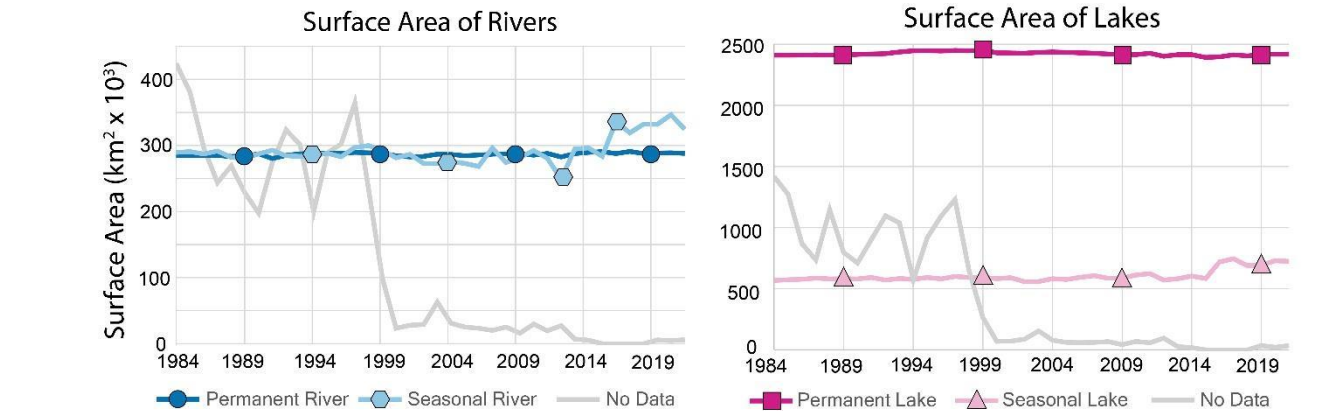

Figure 2: Global Water Surface Area Summary - Graphs show the temporal variability in permanent and seasonal water extent of rivers and lakes by year.

6

209

The spatial trends in the total water surface area change since the first observation until the year 2022 are often

similar for rivers and lakes. Here we see that regions of the Basin and Range in the United States, southern South

America and Patagonia, southern Africa, Central Asia and Central Australia, show a decrease in water body

extent. In contrast, significant regions around the equator show increased waterbody extent including Brazil,

central Africa and oceania. In addition, the northern latitude Canadian Shield and Siberian plateau, as well as the

Himalayas, Europe, China, Southeast Asia and India show increasing water trends to name a few. Lastly, no

water observations are most commonly found in desert regions of Northern African Sahara, Southwestern Africa,

Western Australia and the Arabian peninsula, as well as glacial covered northern regions of Nunavut and

Greenland. It is crucial to emphasize that Figure 3 presents a comparison between only two time periods, and

may be skewed by variation over time with a shorter interval than the two time periods. We address this point

later in section 3.2 through spearman correlations analyses of water surface area trends over time.

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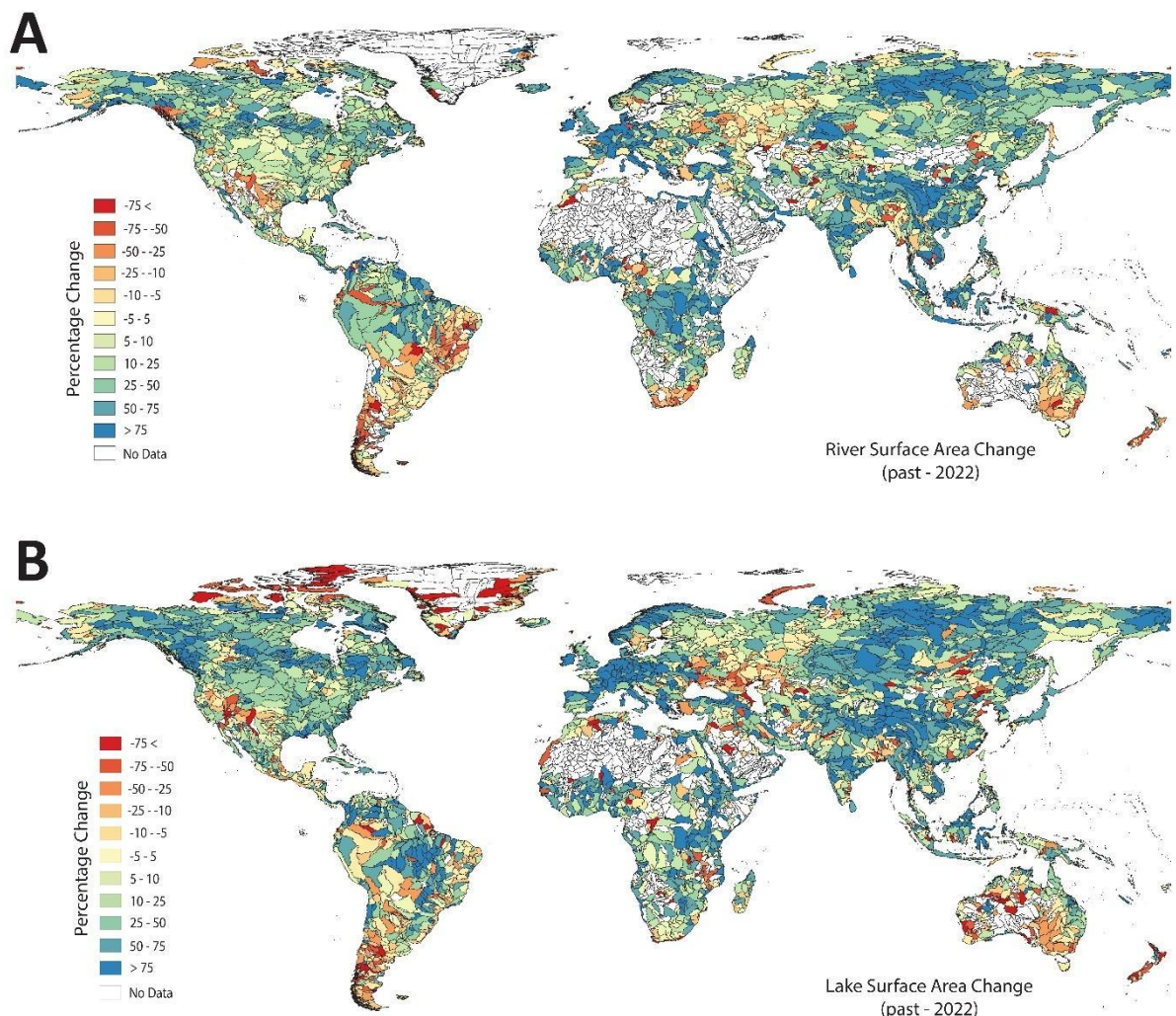
222
223

224 Figure 3: Global Total Water Surface Area Change - The global total surface water area of permanent and seasonal extent of
225 rivers (A) and lakes (B) based on the difference between the first recorded observation to 2022. See supplementary Figure S3
226 for percentage change by permanent and seasonal river and lake levels.
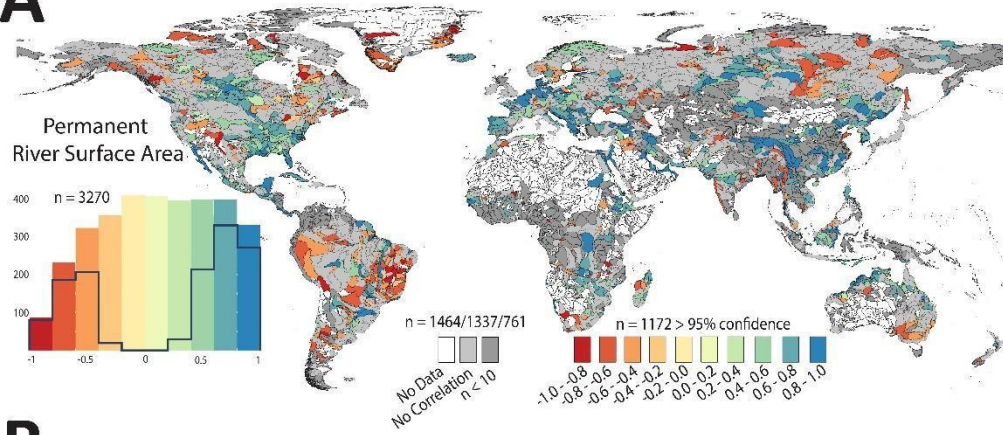
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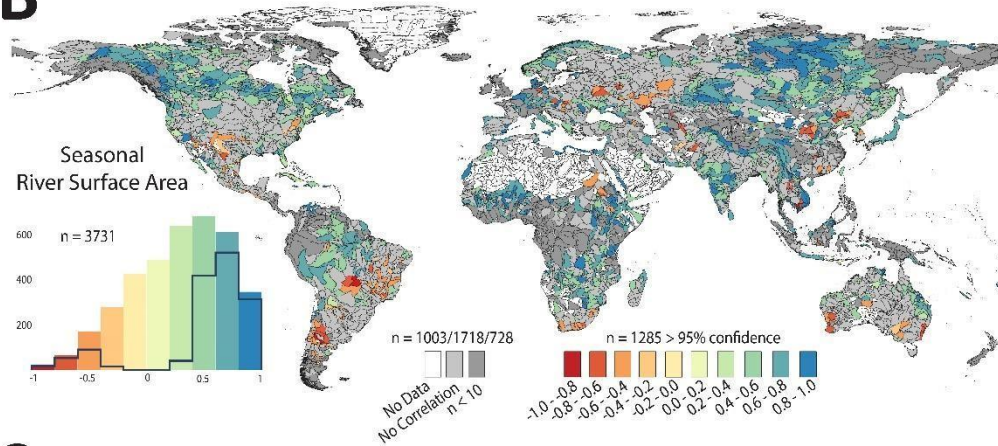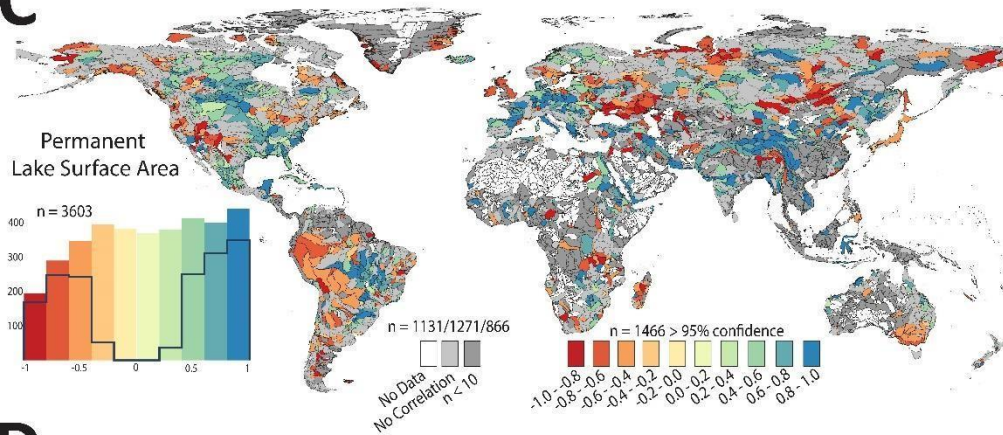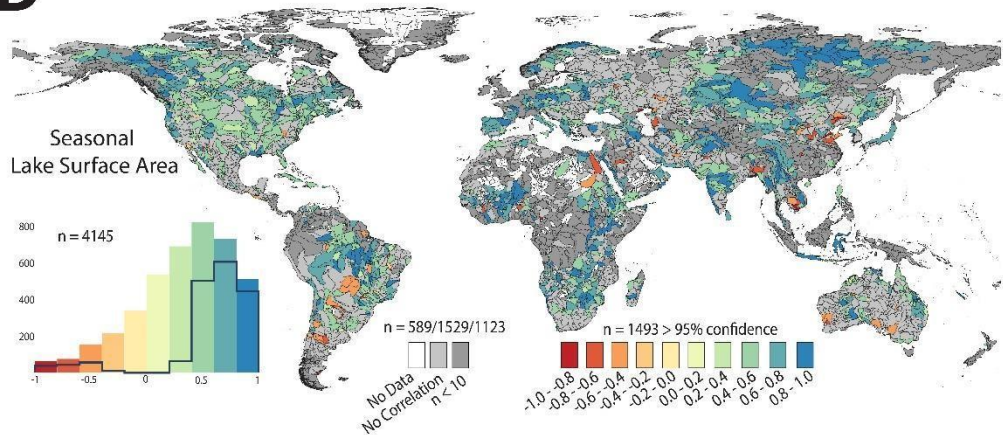228 **3.2 Annual Water Surface Area Trends**

229

230 Figure 4 shows trends in permanent versus seasonal water surface area of rivers and lakes from 1984 to 2022 based
231 on the Spearman rank correlations (rho). Permanent river and lake extents show a relative normal distribution in
232 spearman correlations indicating the permanent extent of rivers and lakes have experienced both decrease and
233 increase in surface water area. In total, 47% and 54% of catchments show the permanent surface area of rivers
234 (Figure 4A) and lakes (Figure 4C) have statistically changed. Out of all catchments with statistically significant
235 changes, 62% and 55% of catchments have a positive increase in permanent water surface area for rivers and lakes,
236 respectively. In comparison, the seasonal extent of rivers and lakes is strongly positive indicating an overall
237 increased seasonality with 42% and 49% of catchments showing a significant change for rivers and lakes,
238 respectively (Figure 4B and 4D). Out of all catchments with statistically significant changes, 84% and 90% of
239 catchments have a positive increase in seasonal water surface area extent for rivers and lakes, respectively.

240

241

242

A Permanent River Surface Area

n = 3270

n = 1464/1337/761

No Data
No Correlation   n < 10

n = 1172 > 95% confidence

-1.0 − -0.8 / -0.8 − -0.6 / -0.6 − -0.4 / -0.4 − -0.2 / -0.2 − 0.0 / 0.0 − 0.2 / 0.2 − 0.4 / 0.4 − 0.6 / 0.6 − 0.8 / 0.8 − 1.0

B Seasonal River Surface Area

n = 3731

n = 1003/1718/728

No Data
No Correlation   n < 10

n = 1285 > 95% confidence

-1.0 − -0.8 / -0.8 − -0.6 / -0.6 − -0.4 / -0.4 − -0.2 / -0.2 − 0.0 / 0.0 − 0.2 / 0.2 − 0.4 / 0.4 − 0.6 / 0.6 − 0.8 / 0.8 − 1.0

C Permanent Lake Surface Area

n = 3603

n = 1131/1271/866

No Data
No Correlation   n < 10

n = 1466 > 95% confidence

-1.0 − -0.8 / -0.8 − -0.6 / -0.6 − -0.4 / -0.4 − -0.2 / -0.2 − 0.0 / 0.0 − 0.2 / 0.2 − 0.4 / 0.4 − 0.6 / 0.6 − 0.8 / 0.8 − 1.0

D Seasonal Lake Surface Area

n = 4145

n = 589/1529/1123

No Data
No Correlation   n < 10

n = 1493 > 95% confidence

-1.0 − -0.8 / -0.8 − -0.6 / -0.6 − -0.4 / -0.4 − -0.2 / -0.2 − 0.0 / 0.0 − 0.2 / 0.2 − 0.4 / 0.4 − 0.6 / 0.6 − 0.8 / 0.8 − 1.0

243

3.3 Accuracy

Overall, the SARL dataset showed a 93.8% accuracy to the manual delineation of the channel belt extents for the
calculation of permanent and seasonal lake coverage over the 38-year period as summarized in Figure 5. The
permanent extent of lakes is the most consistent and has the highest accuracy ranging between 96.7 and 98.5%.
The accuracy of the permanent river extent is lower and ranges from 94.3 to 97.5%. Finally, both the seasonal
river and seasonal lakes water bodies show on average an accuracy over 90% but are also the most variable
reflecting the variability in yearly water extent. The accuracy of the seasonal river is slightly higher ranging from
87 to 95% whereas seasonal lake has the lowest reported accuracy between 85 and 95%.
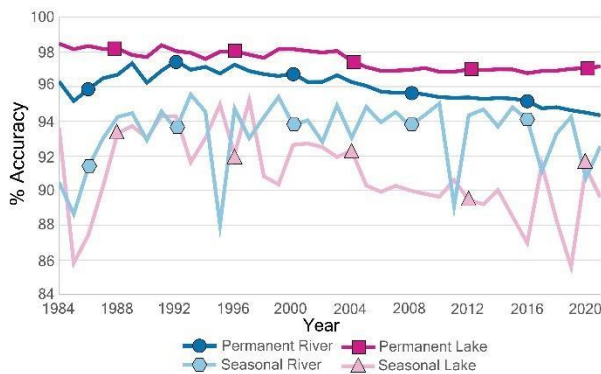
Figure 5: Temporal Accuracy of the SARL Database - Overall accuracy of the SARL database for seasonal and permanent
water extent of lakes and rivers.

4. Discussion

4.1 Global Surface Water Trends

Global observations of surface water extent are important to regulate and manage water at a basin scale for a range
of different sectors including agriculture, ecosystems, forestry, energy, water supply, environment protection,
flood and drought control, irrigation, wastewater treatment, governance and policy to name a few (Garcia et al.,
2016; Sheffield et al., 2018). In particular, the data is important to understand the impacts of hydrological extremes
of droughts and floods on the short and long-term trends on water allocation and management. The distinction of
rivers and lakes is important to understand the storage and transfer of water that impact different sectors and to
predict the future impacts of human and climate change stressors.

274   The permanent versus seasonal extent of water is also important to quantify pressures on water resources. In many
275   circumstances, the permanent extent of rivers and lakes has decreased over the past ~4 decades of observations
276   (38 and 45% of watersheds, respectively) and replaced by an increased seasonality (60 and 77%, respectively;
277   Figure 4, Pekel et al., 2016; Donchyts, et al., 2016). A change from perennial to seasonal surface water of rivers
278   directly impacts groundwater recharge and the resulting water table level (Gleeson et al., 2020). For instance,
279   regions of central Australia, Caspian Sea, Aral Sea, western United States and southern Africa have seen a
280   statistical decrease in permanent waters of both rivers and lakes (Figure 4) that are related to well documented
281   droughts and anthropogenic stresses (Micklin et al., 2007, Van Loon et al., 2016; Mekonnen et al., 2016). There
282   are also rivers that have experienced relatively stable permanent river water levels while also showing a decrease
283   in annual seasonal flooding, e.g., the Ob River in Siberia (Zemtsov, 2019).

284

285   On the other extreme, the Brahmaputra River in Bangladesh and India show stable permanent water levels with an
286   increased seasonal extent (Figures 2 and 4) that correlates to increased intensity of river discharge during
287   monsoonal seasons due to increasing Southern Oscillation Index extremes (Mirza, 2011). In other natural river
288   systems, like the lower Amazon basin, we see a slight, statistically significant, increase in water surface area of
289   rivers over past three decades (Figure 4). The Amazon water catchment as one of the least human-modified river
290   systems globally (Grill et al., 2019), has increased water levels due to a strengthening Walker circulation
291   (Barichivich et al., 2023). An increase in permanent water surface area for both rivers and lakes is particularly
292   noticeable in central Asia and the Tibetan Plateau as well, which has been associated with the acceleration of
293   glacial melting and precipitation (Bo Huang, 2014). Furthermore, seasonal water expansion in Siberia can be
294   related to increased thawing of permafrost lakes in summer months (Matthews et al., 2020). Lastly, reservoir
295   expansion, particularly around the Indian subcontinent, eastern Brazil and China, contribute to the increased water
296   surface area of lakes (Donchyts et al., 2022). In summary, statistically increasing permanent extent in rivers and
297   lakes account for 62% and 55% of watersheds, respectively (Figure 4), and often show a constant or increasing
298   seasonal extent as well (rho > -0.05; 78 and 88%, respectively), to suggest larger water bodies through time.

299

300

301   **4.2 Ecosystem Health**

302   Understanding temporal and spatial changes in rivers and lakes is key to the study of animal migrations and
303   community dynamics in and around lotic and lentic environments (Ngor et al., 2018). The availability of spawning
304   pathways from ocean to permanent mainstem rivers and lakes to permanent or seasonal tributary streams and lakes
305   is a function of water presence and quality (Briggs et al., 2018). Site selection by aquatic organisms of preferred
306   habitat for feeding and nutrients will also depend on whether or not water is present at candidate locations
307   (Power et al., 2008). In general, riverine and lacustrine animals move in response to changing water extents, so the
308   ability to determine or predict the occurrence of water in global rivers and lakes is a powerful capability.

309   The ability to couple the area of river and stream surface water with adjacent, in-channel terrestrial area supports
310   increased understanding of freshwater microhabitats and freshwater biotic interactions. For example, while fish
311   are obviously restricted to in-water lotic microhabitats like riffles, pools and runs (whose locations also change

spatially and temporally with changing surface water extent), amphibians and certain terrestrial invertebrates regularly move between water and adjacent in-channel dry land (Lowe, 2009). Conceptualizing and delineating freshwater ecosystems as only containing water is therefore under-representative of the area of occupancy and use by many freshwater aquatic organisms.

Certain areas in the aqueous stream channel are utilized as flow refugia (Lancaster and Hildrew, 1993; Sakai et al., 2021) or refugia from adverse stream acidification episodes (Baker et al., 1996) during discharge events. The availability of flow refugia is a function of riverine surface water seasonality (Lancaster and Hildrew, 1993). Clearly, the ability to bound the riverine environment as not just the water but the larger area within the channel belt and then to be able to distinguish between water and adjacent dryland spatially and temporally within that riverine ecosystem, will advance understanding of the distribution and behavior of aquatic organisms in seasonally changing environments. Moreover, current biodiversity models often overlook the importance of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in non-perennial systems (Messager et al., 2021). The current datasets may help to narrow this knowledge gap.

The delineation of channel belt areas as geomorphologically-derived riverine environments also has potential for addressing the 'linearity' challenge when delineating global freshwater ecosystems and habitats. For certain applications like ecosystem conservation status reporting (such as is required by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity) and ecosystem accounting (such as is characterized in the guidance from the UN's System for Environmental and Economic Accounting), area-based measures of ecosystem extent are needed. Except for very large rivers, however, river features are nearly always represented spatially as vector networks where the spatial entity for a river reach is a line segment. The segments may have an attribute for river width, but regardless, the spatial entities representing river reaches are generally not area-based and including freshwater ecosystems in area-based assessments is challenging. As such, there may be utility in using the Global Channel Belt resource for the spatial delineation of global freshwater ecosystems which would permit area-based assessments of their condition.

4.3 Biogeochemical cycles

Existing observations of river surface area at a 30 m global resolution suggest an area of 4.6×10^5 km at mean annual water level (Allen and Pavelsky, 2018). However, our current study at the same 30 m resolution suggests that the permanent extent of rivers is considerably lower at 2.9×10^5 km^2 or 37% less (Figure 2). On the other hand, the seasonal extent of rivers may contribute another 3.2×10^5 km^2 for a total area of 6.1×10^5 km^2 or an area approximately 32% larger than the previous observed estimate. Given rivers are known as a significant source of carbon emissions through water-atmosphere controls, our observations suggest a strong seasonal influence on biogeochemical cycles. Indeed, current estimates based on modelled monthly river surface area suggest that rivers emit 2.0 ± 0.2 Pg C y^{-1} and that it is strongly based on seasonal river extents, particularly in temperate and arctic rivers (Liu et al., 2022). The current study furthermore suggests that rivers have, over the past 38 years, increased in seasonality by as much as 12%. This indicates that carbon emissions from rivers have significantly increased in recent years, especially from high latitude Arctic rivers and high mountainous regions, of for instance, the Tibetan Plateau that experience longer summer months.

350 The type of river system is also important in the carbon cycle with high discharge braided rivers recognized to
351 actively erode carbon rich floodplain material to reduce carbon oxidation into the atmosphere (Repasch et al.,
352 2021). The current SARL database show locations of laterally active river systems versus human-controlled river
353 systems. It is also important to recognize the perennial versus non-perennial nature of rivers and lakes which
354 suggests that CO^2 emissions from dry inland waters is overlooked in global calculations contributing an additional
355 6% (~0.12 Pg C y^{-1}; Keller et al., 2020; Messager et al., 2021). Because we found many rivers and lakes have
356 decreasing permanent extents (40 and 46%, respectively; Figure 4), our results suggest that previously buried
357 sediments with a disproportionately high amount of organic carbon will be increasingly released to the atmosphere
358 (Keller et al., 2020; Hao et al., 2021). Lastly, the damming of rivers and its impact on flow and sedimentation
359 patterns have been shown to eliminate another 48±11 Tg C y^{-1} (Maavara et al., 2017), although there remain
360 significant knowledge gaps at the local to regional level. The current study and recent reservoir maps (Donchyts
361 et al., 2022; Khandelwal et al., 2022) highlight that rivers and reservoirs have undergone significant historical
362 changes, which may help to further constrain these estimates.
363

364 **5. Conclusions**
365

366 Here we have presented a new classification on the long-term change in permanent and seasonal extents of both
367 rivers and lakes from 1984 to 2022. Our results show that while the global area of permanent rivers and lakes has
368 remained relatively steady over the past 4 decades (~1% change), the regional variability is considerably higher.
369 The global extent of seasonal rivers and lakes present a different trend, increasing in surface area by 12% and 27%,
370 respectively. For catchments with a statistically significant change, 84% of rivers and lakes are positively skewed
371 showing an increased seasonality in surface water coverage over the same period. Decreasing perennial extent of
372 many rivers and lakes (38 to 45%, respectively) is often reflected in an increased seasonality of those same water
373 bodies (60 and 77%, respectively). However, an increasing perennial extent of rivers and lakes (62% and 55%,
374 respectively) also show a constant or increased seasonal coverage of the same water bodies (78 and 88%,
375 respectively) to create an overall expanding maximum surface area extent annually. Quantifying perennial and
376 seasonal change of rivers and lakes is crucial for measuring and tracking the health of aquatic ecosystems and the
377 impact of climate change and human pressures. The strong increase in seasonal maximum extent of rivers suggests
378 atmospheric-carbon interactions in rivers may have been larger than expected from permanent river coverage
379 alone, and may also have increased over the last few decades. The results of our analysis are shared as the SARL
380 database, which includes waterbody type, seasonality and spatio-temporal change for global rivers and lakes. This
381 database is a valuable resource and framework for water resource monitoring and assessment of ecosystem health
382 and conservation for different waterbody types.
383

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