## **Riverine dissolved organic matter responds differently to alterations** in two distinct hydrological regimes from Northern Spain

Selin Kubilay<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, Edurne Estévez<sup>2</sup>, José Barquín Ortiz<sup>4</sup>, and Gabriel Singer<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Ecohydrology and Biogeochemistry, Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Berlin, 12587, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Department of Ecology, University of Innsbruck, Innsnruck, 6020, Austria

<sup>3</sup>Geography Department, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, 12489, Germany

<sup>4</sup>IHCantabria - Instituto de Hidráulica Ambiental de la Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, 39011, Spain

Correspondence: Selin Kubilay (kubilay.selin@gmail.com) and Gabriel Singer (gabriel.singer@uibk.ac.at)

**1** Suplamentary Information



**Figure S 1.** A PCA based on flow indices to show the differences among the flow regimes. To improve visibility, variable scores (factor loadings) were plotted as points rather than the traditional arrows, and the indices (A) and their standard deviations (B) are separated. The scores of each river and the respective polygon indicating each flow regime (C) are given following the same color scheme; natural Atlantic (nA) in light blue, altered Atlantic (aA) in dark blue, natural Mediterranean (nM) in light orange, and altered Mediterranean (aM) in dark orange. The indices for the duration and number of low and high flow periods used to characterize flow regimes in Fig. 3 are indicated in red.



**Figure S 2.** Timelines of selected DOM indicators; (A-B) PC1 scores, (C-D) PC2 scores, (E-F)  $\beta/\alpha$  where Mediterranean and Atlantic plots are separated. The values of each river are given following the same color scheme; natural Atlantic (nA) in light blue, altered Atlantic (aA) in dark blue, natural Mediterranean (nM) in light orange, and altered Mediterranean (aM) in dark orange. The thick lines are the monthly averages for the respective flow regimes.



**Figure S 3.** The frequency of 1-day, 3-day and 7-day high flow events for natural Atlantic (nA) in light blue, altered Atlantic (aA) in dark blue, natural Mediterranean (nM) in light orange, and altered Mediterranean (aM) in dark orange

Table S 1: The list of indices and their abbreviation used in Peñas and Barquín (2019) are given in the table. The indices are grouped according to their flow describing properties and the total number of indices included in the model describing each flow regime component is given in parenthesis. The indices with VIP values >1 in the PLSR model are indicated with a \*.

| Group   | Indice | SD      | Description  |
|---|--------|---------|--|
| Magnitude<br>of annual and<br>monthly flows<br>(28)     | 12     | -       | Linear moment of the calculated flow duration curve variance         |
|   | lcv    | -       | Linear moment that represents the CV of the calculated flow duration |
|   |        |         | curve  |
|   | lca    | -       | Linear moment of skewness of the flow duration curve                 |
|   | lkur*  | -       | Linear moment of kurtosis of the flow duration curve                 |
|   | M1*    | sdM1    | Mean magnitude of flow of month X and their SD                       |
|   | M2     | sdM2    |  |
|   | M3*    | sdM3    |  |
|   | M4*    | sdM4    |  |
|   | M5*    | sdM5    |  |
|   | M6*    | sdM6*   |  |
|   | M7*    | sdM7*   |  |
|   | M8*    | sdM8*   |  |
|   | M9*    | sdM9*   |  |
|   | M10*   | sdM10*  |  |
|   | M11*   | sdM11*  |  |
|   | M12*   | sdM12*  |  |
| Magnitude and<br>duration of<br>annual extremes<br>(28) | 1HF*   | sd1HF*  | Magnitude of maximum annual flow of X-day duration and their SD      |
|   | 3HF*   | sd3HF   |  |
|   | 7HF*   | sd4HF   |  |
|   | 30HF   | sd30HF  |  |
|   | 90HF*  | sd90HF  |  |
|   | X25*   | -       | Magnitude of flows exceeded 25% of the time (high flow pulses)       |
|   | X5     | -       | Magnitude of flows exceeded 5% of the time (high flow pulses)        |
|   | 1LF    | sd1LF*  |  |
|   | 3LF    | sd3LF*  |  |
|   | 7LF    | sd7LF*  | Magnitude of minimum annual flow of X-day duration and their SD      |
|   | 30LF*  | sd30LF* |  |
|   | 90LF*  | sd90LF* |  |

|  | X75   | -   | Magnitude of flows exceeded 75% of the time (high flow pulses)   |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | X95   | -   | Magnitude of flows exceeded 95% of the time (high flow pulses)   |
|  | ZFD   | sdZFD   | Number of zero flow days and its SD  |
|  | BFI*  | sdBFI*  | Seven-day minimum flow/mean annual daily flows and its SD  |
| Timing of  | JMin*   | sdJmin*   | Date of the annual minimum flow  |
| extreme flow   | JMax  | sdJmax  | Date of the annual maximum flow  |
| events (5)   | Pred  | -   | Predictability   |
| Frequency and<br>duration of high<br>and low flow<br>pulses (14) | FRE1*<br>FRE3*<br>FRE7*<br>nPHigh*<br>dPHigh*<br>nPLow<br>dPLow | sdFRE1*<br>sdFRE3<br>sdFRE7<br>sdnPHigh*<br>sddPHigh*<br>sdnPLow*<br>sddPLow* | Number of high flow events per year (upper threshold of X-time<br>median flow over all years) and their SD<br>Number of high pulses per year and its SD<br>Duration of high pulses per year and its SD<br>Number of low pulses per year and its SD<br>Duration of low pulses per year and its SD |
|  | nPos*   | sdnPos*   | Number of days with increasing flow and its SD   |
| Rate and   | nNeg*   | sdnNeg*   | Number of days with decreasing flow and its SD   |
| frequency of flow  | Pos*  | sdPos   | Rise Rate and its SD   |
| changes (10)   | Neg*  | sdNeg   | Fall Rate and its SD   |
|  | Rev*  | sdRev*  | Number of hydrological reversals and its SD  |

## References

Peñas, F. J. and Barquín, J.: Assessment of large-scale patterns of hydrological alteration caused by dams, Journal of Hydrology, 572, 706–718, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2019.03.056, 2019.