

Tracing near-surface runoff in a pre-Alpine headwater catchment

Anna Leuteritz^{1*}, Victor A. Gauthier^{1*}, Ilja van Meerveld¹

¹Department of Geography, Zurich University, Zurich, Switzerland

* joined first authorship

Correspondence to: V.A. Gauthier (victor.gauthier@lilo.org) and A. Leuteritz (anna.leuteritz@geo.uzh.ch)

Table S.1: Average of the soil water content in % from three different sensors in the plots, at two depths 5 and 15 cm, display before experiment (BE) and at steady state (SS). The data are for the celerity and velocity experiment for the clearing and the grassland plots.

	5cm		15 cm		25 cm	
	BE (%)	SS (%)	BE (%)	SS (%)	BE (%)	SS (%)
<i>Clearing</i>						
Celerity	41	51	57	58	51	56
Velocity	41	51	57	58	52	56
<i>Grassland</i>						
Celerity	78	75	59	59	55	55
Velocity	76	76	58	60	54	54

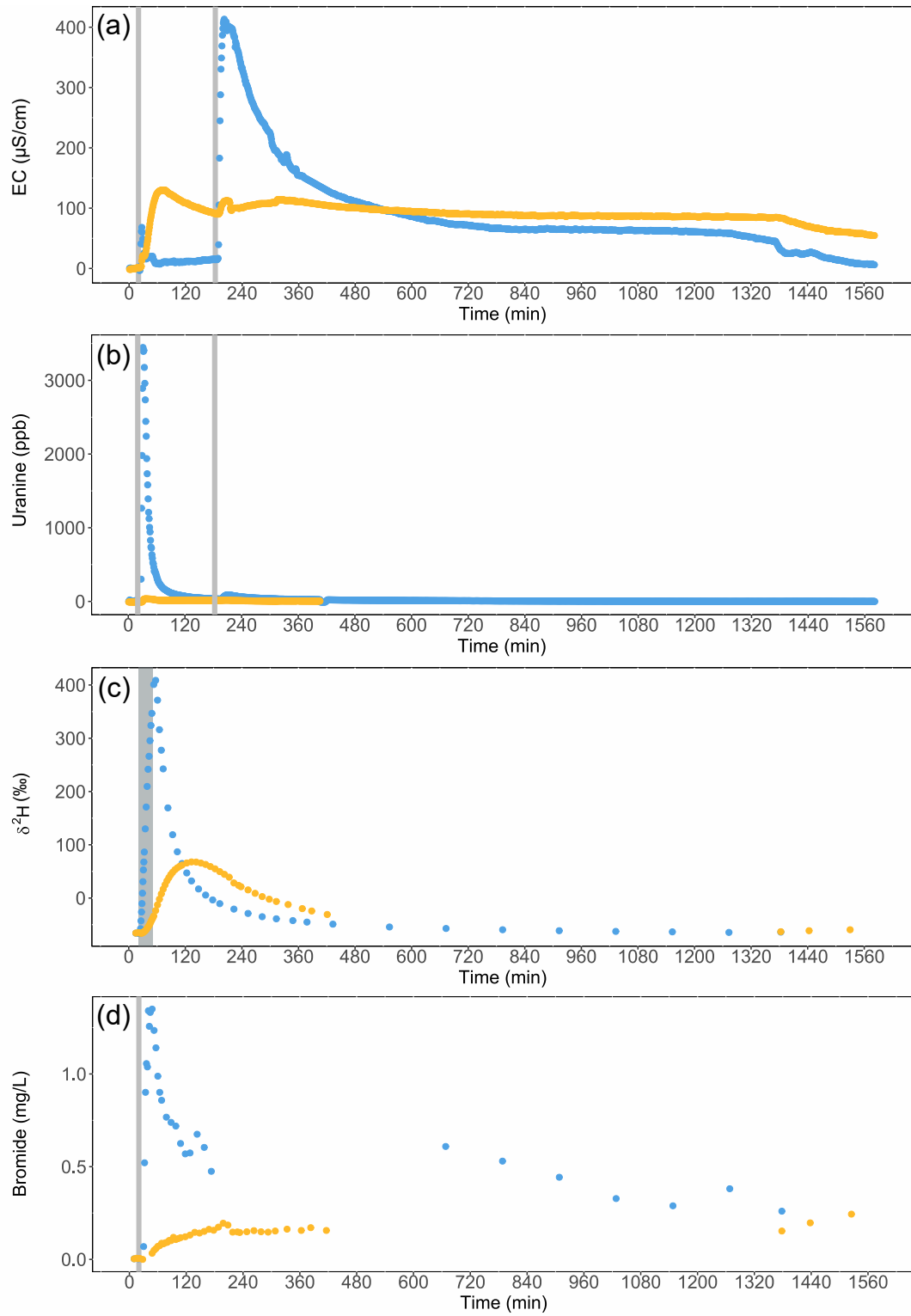


Figure S.1: Breakthrough curves for the lines of NaCl (EC minus background EC; first row) and uranine (second row), the deuterium-labelled water that was added via the sprinklers ($\delta^2\text{H}$; third row), and the NaBr tracer that was applied to the subsurface (forth row) for OF (blue) and TIF (orange) for plot in the natural clearing. Note that time 0 corresponds to minute 138 in Figure 4a. The gray shaded area indicates the time of the tracer application.