

Supplementary Material

Additional Tables

➔ Tables can be found in attached excel file

Table captions

Table S1: Summary of suspended sediment monitoring station used in this study.

Table S2: Results of trend analysis including summary of number of used samples, number of good years (with more than 150 samples per year). Q_m , SSC_m and SSL_m represent average discharge, average suspended sediment concentration and average suspended sediment load between 1990 and 2010. b_{lin} and p_{lin} are regression coefficient (steepness) and p value derived from linear regression. b_{Sen} and p_{MK} are Sens's slope and Mann-Kendell p-value. b_{winter} , p_{winter} , b_{summer} and p_{summer} are Sens's slope and Mann-Kendall p-values for winter and summer months, respectively. Changes of the rating parameters (a and b) are denoted by Δa and Δb . Gray shaded values indicate p-levels > 5% and thus represent insignificant changes.

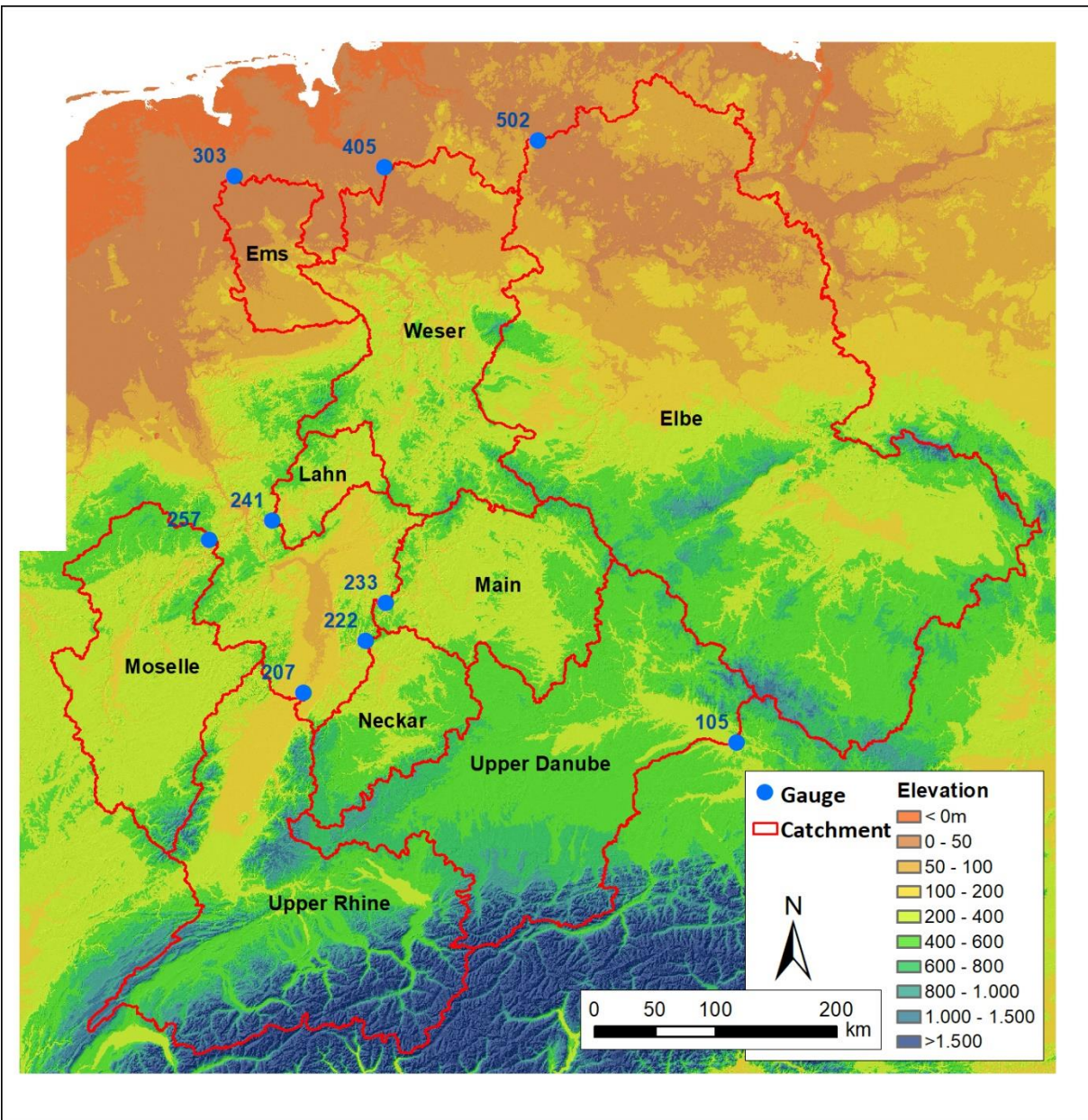
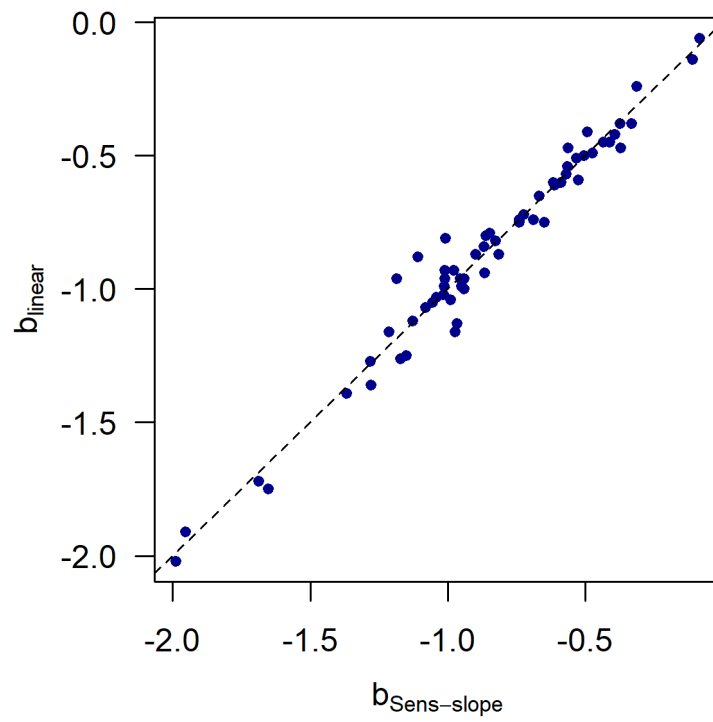
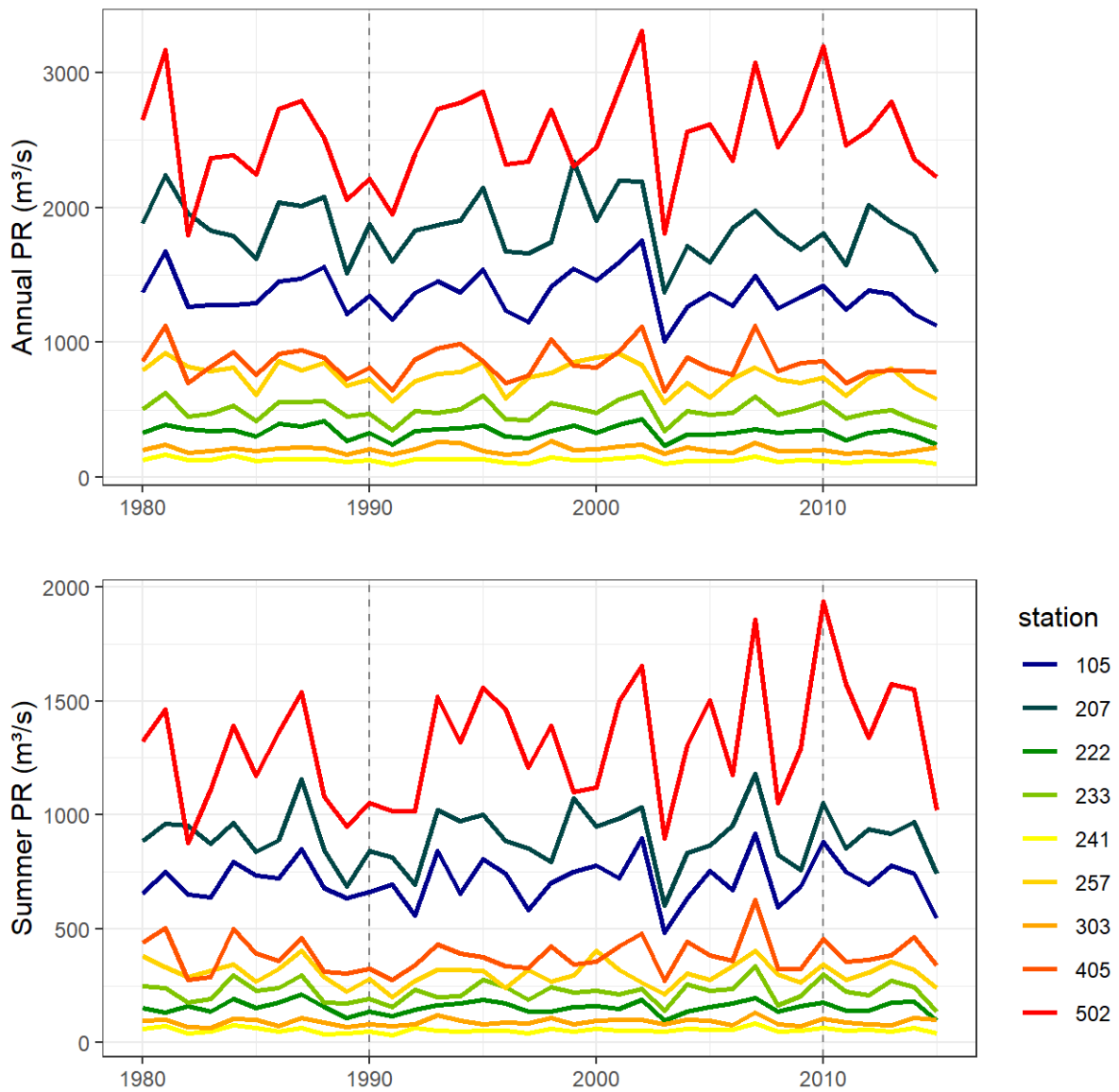


Figure S1: Location of gauging stations (blue points, numbers indicated station ID in used in Tab.01) and contributing catchment areas (red lines indicate catchment boundaries), which are considered for the analysis of changing mean annual precipitation and land use.



28

29 Figure S2: Scatter plot of linear trend (b_{linear}) and trend derived using Sens' slope ($b_{\text{Sens-slope}}$). Dashed
30 line represent 1:1 line.



31

32 Figure S3: Mean annual precipitation between 1980 and 2015 in the nine river catchments as
 33 presented in Fig. S1. Trend analysis of MAP between 1990 and 2010 shows no significant change for
 34 all stations (p value of Mann-Kendall test for all catchments > 0.05).

35