

## Supplementary information

*Meybeck et al: Global hydrobelts and hydroregions: improved reporting scale for water-related issues?*

The following section provides supplementary information for the Section 4.2 in the main article.

**Boreal hydroregions**, still barely populated, are characterized by a very low a population density: from 0.8 p km<sup>-2</sup> in North America, 4.7 p km<sup>-2</sup> in Europe, 5.8 p km<sup>-2</sup> in West Siberia, to 8.5 p km<sup>-2</sup> in East Siberia. The relative pressure RPI is 1.00 for N. America (by definition of the indicator), 3.6 for Europe, 8 for West Siberia and 11 for East Siberia, an illustration of their different exposures to potential water quality degradation.

Rural population is very sparse in these regions and these differences are probably linked to cities, generally established far away from the Arctic coastal zone, too cold, unlike in all other hydroregions. As agriculture is very limited, Human impacts are mostly due to large urban centres, to mining operations and to reservoir construction for hydropower as in the James Bay (Canada), N. Sweden, Ob and Yenissei River basins in W. Siberia. Influence on river regimes can therefore be locally very high (Nilsson *et al.*, 2005; Vörösmarty *et al.*, 2010). Boreal basins are very exposed to long range atmospheric pollutants originating from the Northern Mid Latitude Belt, much more industrialised (Eisenreich *et al.*, 1981). They are very sensitive to Global Warming (ACIA, 2006).

**Northern Mid Latitude hydroregions** are also contrasted for their human population. In Europe and Asia, where Human settlement has started very early (McNeill and McNeill, 2003; Klein Goldewijk *et al.*, 2010), they support very high population densities, 90 and 281 p km<sup>-2</sup>, respectively, in contrast to North America, 39.6 p km<sup>-2</sup>. Relative pressure indicators are

among the world's highest and range from 32 for the N. American region, 100 for the European hydroregion, to 180 for the Asian hydroregion.

Intensive agriculture and industrial production are characteristic of Europe and North America regions and are fast-developing in Asia. This has often resulted in marked degradation of river water quality with various trajectories, depending on issues (Meybeck, 2003; Billen and Garnier, 2007; Seitzinger *et al.*, 2010). Multiple water demands for hydropower, irrigated agriculture, industrialisation and urbanisation, have also resulted in the construction of cascading reservoirs on many rivers and of countless ( $n=10^8$ ) reservoirs in North America and Asia, securing the water resources (Vörösmarty, 2005) yet altering hydrological regimes and aquatic biodiversity (Nilsson *et al.*, 2005).

**Northern Dry regions** have medium population densities, unexpected when considering their very limited water resources: 27.2 p km<sup>-2</sup> for North America, 27.6 p km<sup>-2</sup> for Africa, 33.7 p km<sup>-2</sup> for Middle East and only 13.3 p km<sup>-2</sup> for Central Asia. The relative pressure indicator reaches its maximum for these regions: 220 for North Africa Dry region, 180 for North American Dry region, 269 for Middle East and 103 for Central Asia. These figures are averages that include the arid part of river basins in which population density is orders of magnitude lower; if corrected the RPI indicators on their parts of river basins would be much higher.

These regions are facing multiple and critical water quality and quantity issues as well documented for Central Asia by Dukhovny and De Schutter (2011): (i) populations in allogenic river basins essentially depend on upstream supply for their water resources (Viviroli *et al.*, 2007), placing them in a very fragile position, particularly when headwaters are managed or shared by different political or administrative entities. This is the case for the Colorado and the Rio Grande - Rio Bravo, for the Senegal, Nile, Jordan, Shatt el Arab, Indus, Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers; (ii) their water quality is very sensitive to Human pressures, due to their lowest dilution power, particularly at low flows. This point is often underestimated when dry and wet basins are mixed in national or regional reporting; (iii) river water can be heavily used,

through withdrawal and/or diversions, particularly for irrigated agriculture and/or fast growing cities. As a result, some of the largest exorheic rivers of the Dry belt are now barely flowing to the ocean, a state termed neo-arheism (Meybeck, 2003), illustrating their extreme sensitivity to climate and anthropogenic changes. Examples are the Colorado, Rio Grande, Nile, Orange, in the Dry belt, and the Yellow River, Indus, Orange, Murray in other belts. Potential impacts of point sources of pollution on these rivers, as big cities (e.g. Cairo, Khartoum, New Delhi, Baghdad) are amplified by extreme seasonal variations with maximum local water quality degradation reached during low flows.

**Northern Subtropical regions** are characterized by their higher population density, maximum for Asia ( $194 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ), high for North and Central America ( $103 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ), and medium for Africa ( $55 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ). However, the relative pressure indicator is limited for these regions due to their medium runoff: 93 for Africa and 90 for Asia, 66 for North and Central America. Depending on the water and energy demands, these rivers can also be equipped with dams and reservoirs as in India (Godavari, Narmada), Southeast Asia (Mekong, Chao Phraya, Song Koi) (Gupta, 2005), and Northern Africa (Niger). Impacts of point sources of pollution on these rivers also present seasonal variations, which may be locally very high (East Deccan, Middle Niger basin). In Southeast Asia accelerated land erosion due to land use changes is critical in many river basins. In terms of sediment transport to the ocean, this is often counterbalanced by the retention in reservoirs (Gupta, 2005; Salomons *et al.*, 2005).

**Equatorial regions** present the maximum contrast in terms of population densities. The South America Equatorial hydregion is one of the least populated ones in the world with only  $10.9 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  (Magdalena, Orinoco and Amazon basins). The African one is twice lower than the world's average ( $24.1 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  compared to  $49.6 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ) and the Asian one is three times higher ( $141.2 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ) with peaks exceeding  $900 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  in Java. Due to the very high runoff in this belt, the relative pressure indicator is limited in South-Asia (28.3),

very low in South America (2.85) and low in Africa (14.6), comparable to those of the Boreal regions.

Human impacts are limited to major cities, alleviated by a maximum dilution of their waste waters by large rivers (e.g. Manaus on the Rio Negro, Kinshasa on the Congo river). Based on the population criteria only, these rivers can be considered as in a sub-pristine state, but mining areas can have a marked local impact as in New Guinea or in the Congo basin. The occurrence of reservoirs in the Orinoco, Amazon and Congo rivers, for the energy supply of cities or industries, sometimes located in other basins, is still limited to few tributaries although this issue evolves rapidly. Deforestation is probably the major present threat on Equatorial regions, already affecting many basins in Southeast Asia, in Sumatra and Borneo, and in some parts of the Congo and of the Amazon basins (e.g. Rondonia).

**The Southern Subtropical regions** have limited population densities in South America ( $33.4 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ) and in Africa ( $31.6 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ), in contrast to North Australia where it reaches the world's minimum ( $0.7 \text{ p km}^{-2}$ ), similar to the North American Boreal region). The relative pressure is extremely low in Australia (1.24) and medium in South America (40) and in Africa (34.7), i.e. two to three times lower than in the Northern Subtropics. Deforestation and land use change and reservoir impacts (Parana, Zambezi) are among the issues reported in this region.

**The Southern Dry regions** have much lower population densities than their northern analogues:  $12.1 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  in South America,  $7.4 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  in Africa, and only  $0.8 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  for Australia. The relative pressure is medium for South America (30) and for Australia (37) and very high in Southern Africa (115) where past and present mining is a key issue for water quality.

**The Southern Mid-Latitude regions** have a limited extent, from 0.4 to  $1.9 \text{ M km}^2$ . They have low ( $12.7 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  in Australia) to medium densities ( $39.1$  for South America and  $48.3 \text{ p km}^{-2}$  for Africa). The relative pressure in African SML is very high (241), a figure only found in the Northern Dry regions; in South America and in Australia it is at levels comparable to other Southern

regions, 23.6 and 18.9 respectively. In these hydroregions human impacts are very variable: few South Chile rivers are probably the most pristine rivers of both North and South temperate zones, but some are under threat as of hydropower dams are constructed for far away mining areas. In contrast, the salinization issue in the Murray–Darling basin, due to complex natural causes and water use for agriculture, is observed since several decades (Chartres *et al.*, 2003). Both examples illustrate that population cannot be the only indicator of human pressure on river quality.

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## SUPPLEMENT: COSCAT LIST

1,3	1	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	255,465	-	-	-	149	462	85	122,8	31,360,760	Moulouya, Chelif, Medjerda	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
2,3	4	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	2,259,983	-	-	-	20,6	55	0	11,0	24,883,404	Inharhar, Anaye	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
3	3	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	4,520,618	-	-	-	45,6	216	170	45,5	216,170,582	Nahr, Oudaba	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
4,3	4	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	331,544	-	-	-	24,6	201	14	24,6	8,126,126	No important rivers	Red Sea	Indian Ocean
5,3	5	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	97,463	-	-	-	17,8	174,040	0	17,8	174,040	No important rivers	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
6,3	6	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	1,347,196	-	-	-	24,7	408	14	20,9	28,152,005	Jadiba, Tana (Kenya)	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
7,6	7	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	846,942	-	-	-	22,3	671	189	40,4	34,218,516	Rufy, Rovuma, Galana, Pangani, Lurio, Wami	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
8,6	8	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	166,331	-	-	-	23,3	523	264	30,0	4,984,775	Sofia	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
9,6	9	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	256,344	-	-	-	20,8	1,792	1,027	46,2	8,498,040	Mandara	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
10,6	10	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	236,344	-	-	-	20,2	1,765,778	1,027	46,2	8,498,040	Mandara	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
11,6	11	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	17,526,622	-	-	-	21,0	9,63	231	27,3	47,222,613	Zambezi, Save, Pungue, Limpopo, Buzi	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
12,6	12	6	SST	46	SST_Ai	485,786	-	-	-	20,1	572	34	47,2	22,530,102	Limpopo, Incomati	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
13,6	13	6	SML	48	SML_Ai	387,096	-	-	-	14,3	17,786,074	0	14,3	17,786,074	Qourin, Gantooen, Great Fish, Great Kei	West Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
13,7	13	7	SDR	47	SDR_Ai	1,262,169	-	-	-	17,2	304	9	10,4	13,418,724	Orange, Oflanta	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
14,9	14	9	SDT	45	SDT_Ai	3,642,884	-	-	-	23,0	1,529	349	20,3	77,841,408	Zaire, Koukou	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
15,9	15	9	SDT	45	SDT_Ai	510,841,6	-	-	-	20,9	971	214	18,4	4,415,162	Cuana, Cuene	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
16,5	16	5	SDT	45	SDT_Ai	522,378	-	-	-	23,5	1,926	798	40,7	21,234,868	Ogoue, Samaga, Congo, Ntem, Nyong	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
17,4	17	4	NST	44	NST_Ai	2,420,011	-	-	-	25,1	1,945,095,489	0	25,1	1,945,095,489	Qouai, Camero, Comoe, Sassandra, Pra	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
17,4	17	4	NST	44	NST_Ai	773,542	-	-	-	26,2	1,162	178	70,8	7,124,856	Vofa, Bandama, Comoe, Sassandra, Pra	South East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
18,5	18	5	SDT	45	SDT_Ai	254,589	-	-	-	25,0	2,537	1,448	47,8	12,176,287	Cavally	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
19,4	19	4	NST	44	NST_Ai	1,086,727	-	-	-	17,2	87,810,113	0	17,2	87,810,113	Sereqet, Gambia	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
20,3	20	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	2,170,829	-	-	-	24,7	34	0	1,7	3,694,737	Tamanasseli	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
21,3	21	3	NDR	43	NDR_Ai	302,182	-	-	-	17,8	29	0	60,5	21,898,374	Sekou, Cuni Er Riba, Terafit, Sout	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
401,2	401	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	795,405	-	0,2%	1,3%	11,5	736	276	98,7	78,485,147	Loire, Doune, Seine, Tejo, Guadiana, Garonne, Guadalquivir, Dordogne	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
402,1	402	1	POL	31	POL_Ai	30,636	-	15,2%	100,0%	1,6	1,208	1,244	5,2	158,399	Thyris, Orlava	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
402,2	402	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	101,986	-	-	-	7,9	1,153	201	13,3	31,427,268	Severn, Shannon	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
402,3	403	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	851,232	-	7,5%	64,8%	6,5	819	404	199,4	169,787,968	Rhine, Elbe, Gota, Glama, Weser, Meuse, Thames	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
404,2	404	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	695,910	-	-	-	11,2	213	0	85,5	69,209,133	Wala, Odra, Neenana, Dravaga	North East Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
406,1	406	1	POL	31	POL_Ai	482,335	-	23,0%	100,0%	0,1	588	290	30,0	3,873,545	Kemijoki, Torniojoki, Angereham, Oulavnen	Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
407,2	408	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	440,531	-	-	-	10,0	275	0	35,7	15,723,943	Neva, Narva, Kymijoki, Luga	Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
407,3	407	3	POL	31	POL_Ai	201,923	-	66,7%	100,0%	1,1	112	7,5	1,5	148,645	Trounheisen Fjord	Arctic Ocean	Arctic Ocean
408,1	408	1	POL	31	POL_Ai	1,306,914	-	38,7%	64,3%	2,0	542	314	3,2	15,723,943	Neva, Narva, Kymijoki, Luga	Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
409,1	409	1	POL	31	POL_Ai	2,170,829	-	85,0%	100,0%	0,1	588	290	30,0	3,873,545	Kemijoki, Torniojoki, Angereham, Oulavnen	Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
410,2	410	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	1,778,051	100,0%	0,6%	16,9%	3,8	529	172	41,0	72,921,631	Vojak, Kuma, Tenek, Sukak	Arctic Ocean	Arctic Ocean
411,2	411	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	573,020	-	0,0%	0,1%	7,3	634	91	55,4	31,765,057	Don, Kuban	Black Sea + Azov	Mediterranean Sea
412,2	412	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	1,513,458	-	1,8%	64,4%	6,6	688	448	99,1	134,909,821	Danube, Dniepr, Dniestr, Bug	Black Sea + Azov	Mediterranean Sea
413,2	413	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	10,962	-	-	-	11,0	635	196	11,0	1,286,107	No important rivers	Black Sea + Azov	Mediterranean Sea
414,2	414	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	21,937	-	-	-	11,6	631	207	11,6	18,262,496	Evros, Strymon, Axios	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
415,2	415	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	67,662	-	-	-	11,2	745	289	12,8	7,617,580	No important rivers	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
416,2	416	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	256,306	-	13,6%	21,3%	9,6	982	672	17,1	43,967,345	Po	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
417,2	417	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	59,276	-	-	-	13,0	263	0	12,8	8,868,546	No important rivers	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
418,2	418	2	NML	32	NML_Ai	343,449	-	6,9%	11,4%	11,1	724	279	103,9	35,670,096	Rhone, Ebro, Segura, Jucar	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea
801,5	801	5	SDT	25	SDT_Sam	38,773	-	-	-	24,8	2,651	1,553	84,8	3,118,399	No important rivers	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
802,4	802	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	95,414	-	-	-	1,933	1,033	0	18,9	14,360,089	No important rivers	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
803,4	803	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	23,341	-	-	-	21,0	1,066	254	133,6	31,850,254	Balsas	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
804,4	804	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	289,499	-	-	-	12,7	513	597	12,7	513,705	Grande de Santiago	Gulf of Mexico	Pacific Ocean
805,3	805	3	NDR	13	NDR_Nam	1,038,731	-	2,4%	4,0%	13,5	366	20	12,1	12,564,680	Colorado (Arizona), Furiere	California Gulf	Pacific Ocean
806,3	806	3	NDR	13	NDR_Nam	62,251	-	-	-	18,2	197	0	12,4	775,084	No important rivers	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
807,2	807	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	245,171	-	2,0%	8,2%	12,1	599	93	23,3	23,621,386	Sao Joaquin, Sacramento	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
808,2	808	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	836,069	-	12,6%	29,0%	5,2	390	0	10,7	8,948,028	Columbia, Klamath, Eel	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
809,2	809	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	1,403,618	-	85,3%	98,8%	2,4	195	0	19,7	8,546,800	Fraser, Skeena, Nass, Skegvi	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
810,1	810	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	313,405	-	73,9%	95,4%	2,3	828	980	2,0	618,870	Copper, Stikine, Alsek, Taku	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
811,1	811	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	11,930	-	25,2%	100,0%	1,2	683	2,055	0,0	0	No important rivers	North East Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
812,1	812	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	269,124	-	28,9%	27,7%	6,1	291	0	1,1	2,595	Kuskokwim, Nushagak	Bering Sea	Arctic Ocean
813,1	813	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	908,963	-	88,3%	92,3%	7,0	326	238	0,1	133,635	Yukon, Kuznir, Koyuk	Bering Sea	Pacific Ocean
814,1	814	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	153,482	-	-	-	1,9	122	0	11,9	114,420	Kobuk, Noatak	Arctic Ocean	Arctic Ocean
815,1	815	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	2,252,418	-	88,0%	91,4%	4,8	349	135	0,2	430,175	MacKenzie, Peel, Colville, Athabasca	Arctic Ocean	Arctic Ocean
816,1	816	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	985,964	-	96,7%	100,0%	-16,0	156	54	0,0	10,303	Black, Coppermine, Burnside, Hayes (Arctic), Ellice	Canadian Archipelago	Arctic Ocean
817,1	817	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	2,377,465	-	95,1%	100,0%	-3,6	151	189	0,0	5,898,715	Nelson, Churchill, Hudson Bay, Baker, Severn	Hudson, Ungava, Fove Basin	Atlantic Ocean
818,1	818	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	726,674	-	54,4%	100,0%	-2,1	765	397	0,3	243,490	Albany, Moose, La Grande, Notaway	Hudson, Ungava, Fove Basin	Atlantic Ocean
819,1	819	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	187,278	-	100,0%	100,0%	-1,3	518	332	0,0	2,782	Grande Riviere Baleine, Povungnituk, Petite Riviere Baleine, Imnuksauk, Kogatic, Nastopica	Hudson, Ungava, Fove Basin	Atlantic Ocean
820,1	820	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	251,069	-	100,0%	100,0%	-2,1	135	0	0,0	997	Koukdjuk, Middleth, Ping Rhy, Akudakak	Hudson, Ungava, Fove Basin	Atlantic Ocean
821,1	821	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	432,348	-	100,0%	100,0%	-7,2	570	440	0,0	14,699	Koksoak, Aux Feuilles, George, Arnaud	Hudson, Ungava, Fove Basin	Atlantic Ocean
822,1	822	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	76,579	-	100,0%	100,0%	-11,5	419	267	0,0	40	McKenzie	North West Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
823,1	823	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	179,765	-	98,5%	99,7%	-16,3	217	74	0,0	302	No important rivers	Baffin Bay	Arctic Ocean
824,1	824	1	POL	11	POL_Ai	256,240	-	99,8%	100,0%	-4,3	673	249	0,0	34,215	Churchill (Atlantic)	North West Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
825,2	825	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	1,403,618	-	12,6%	29,0%	5,2	390	0	10,7	8,948,028	Columbia, Klamath, Eel	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
826,2	826	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	93,696	-	6,9%	99,8%	2,7	1,250	894	3,3	312,575	No important rivers	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
827,2	827	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	1,403,618	-	12,6%	29,0%	5,2	390	0	10,7	8,948,028	Columbia, Klamath, Eel	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
828,4	828	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	42,242	-	-	-	18,3	1,284	269	11,4	48,319,360	Altamaha, Sattee, Savannah	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
829,4	829	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	14,683	-	-	-	22,6	1,409	269	36,2	5,316,373	No important rivers	Colombia-Venezuelan Basin	Atlantic Ocean
830,4	830	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	1,787,8	-	-	-	1,4	1,409	269	36,2	5,316,373	No important rivers	Colombia-Venezuelan Basin	Atlantic Ocean
831,5	831	5	SDT	25	SDT_Sam	187,702	-	-	-	23,9	2,567	1,361	44,3	8,319,128	San Juan, Grande Matagorda, Coco	Colombia-Venezuelan Basin	Atlantic Ocean
832,4	832	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	326,552	-	-	-	23,2	1,742	615	22,8	20,521,524	Usumacinta, Grigalia, Papaloapan	Colombia-Venezuelan Basin	Atlantic Ocean
833,2	833	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	358,187	-	-	-	17,9	683	34	23,5	8,107,727	Bravo, Colorado (Texas), Nueces, Guadalupe	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic Ocean
834,2	834	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	1,038,268	-	1,0%	0,9%	22,4%	594	219	23,5	8,107,727	Bravo, Colorado (Texas), Nueces, Guadalupe	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic Ocean
835,2	835	2	NML	12	NML_Nam	3,679,256	-	0,8%	22,4%	0,8%	683	219	23,5	8,107,727	Bravo, Colorado (Texas), Nueces, Guadalupe	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic Ocean
1101,5	1101	5	SDT	25	SDT_Sam	1,038,268	-	-	-	1,933	1,033	0	18,9	14,360,089	No important rivers	North West Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
1102,4	1102	4	NST	14	NST_Nam	23,341	-	-	-	21,0	1,066	254					