Supplementary Information

Manuscript: Prediction of dissolved reactive phosphorus losses from small agricultural catchments: calibration and validation of a parsimonious model

Authors: C. Hahn^{1,2}, V. Prasuhn², C. Stamm³, P. Lazzarotto¹, M.W.H. Evangelou¹, and R. Schulin¹

Table S1. Performance of different model versions in three catchments (Lippenrütibach catchment LIP, Stägbach catchment Stäg, Stägbach sub-catchment Stäg2), measured with the Nash-Sutcliffe-Criteria (NSC) (Nash and Sutcliffe, 1970) using simulated and measured P loads. Version 1 – corrected original model, Version 2 – separate urban parameter calibration, Version 3 – separate urban parameter calibration + different soil classification.

	Lip			Stäg			Stäg2		
Model	NSC quantiles								
version	25 %	50 %	75 %	25 %	50 %	75 %	25 %	50 %	75 %
Version 2	0.54	0.62	0.64	0.37	0.45	0.51	0.55	0.62	0.72
Version 3	0.5	0.56	0.59	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.53	0.68	0.79

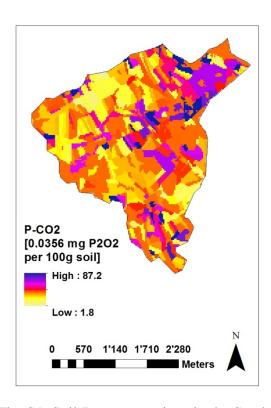


Fig. S1. Soil-P concentrations in the Stägbach catchment.

¹ETH Zurich, Department of Environmental Systems Science, Zurich, Switzerland

²Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon Research Station ART, Zurich, Switzerland

³Eawag Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Zurich, Switzerland

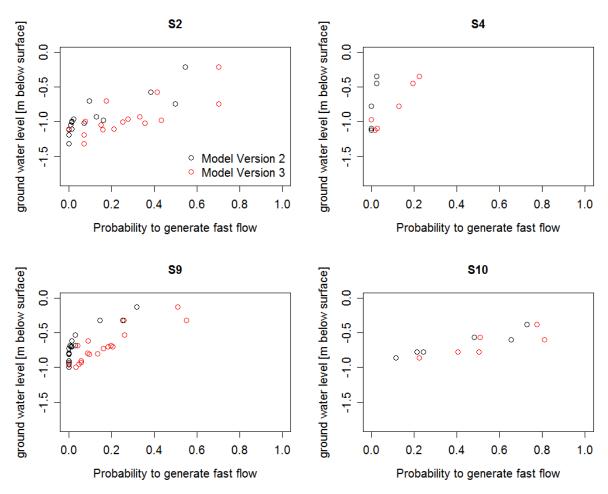


Fig. S2. Comparison of model predictions with ground water level measurements at 4 locations within the Stägbach catchment in the year 2010.

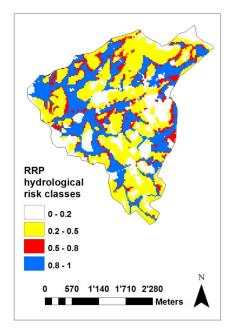


Fig. S3. Distribution of hydrological risk classes during the large event in June 2010, determined with model version 2sq for the Stägbach catchment