

## Introducing ideas Sect. 1

The partitioning of precipitation (Eq. 1) and the non-parametric and one-parameter versions of the Budyko curve (Eqs. 2 and 3, respectively).

## Applying the Budyko framework

### 20th-century historical changes Sects. 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 3.1

- 1) Use Eq. (5) to calibrate  $\omega$ , using observed  $P$ ,  $E_p$  and  $E$  ( $E$  is calculated using observed  $P$  and  $Q$ ; Eq. 1).
- 2) Calculate  $Q_a$  using Eq. (6).
- 3) Estimate  $Q_h$  using time series of water consumption derived from time series of Chinese irrigated area.
- 4) Separate the measured runoff changes into  $Q_a$ ,  $Q_h$  and a residual term using Eq. (7).
- 5) Use  $Q$  as simulated by a LSM, to test the calculation of  $Q_a$ .

### 21st-century projected changes Sects. 2.1.2, 2.2.2 and 3.2

- 1) Estimate  $E_p$  in CMIP5 models from net surface radiation (Eq. 4).
- 2) Use Eq. (5) to calibrate  $\omega$ , using observed  $P$ ,  $E_p$  and  $E$  ( $E$  is calculated using observed  $P$  and  $Q$ ; Eq. 1).
- 3) Bias-correct  $P$  and  $E_p$  using Eq. (10).
- 4) Use bias-corrected  $P$  and  $E_p$ , together with the calculated  $\omega$  values to calculate  $Q^*$ , a Budyko corrected runoff. This uses Eq. (8).

Agreement of 20th-century changes with existing literature will validate the use of the Budyko framework in refining 21st-century projections