Table 1. List of the catchments and their characteristics included in this study and the CHMs applied to each respective catchment. References for the re-calibrated version of each CHM applied in this study are given in the far right column, next to the the Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency coefficients (E) (Nash and Sutcliffe, 1970) that were calculated in validation exercises presented by those studies. *n* denotes the number of 0.5°x0.5° model grid cells located within each catchment.

Catchment	Area (km^2)	*n*	Catchment Hydrological Model	Climatic zone(s)	E	Reference in this issue
Liard (a tributary of the MacKenzie river, Canada)	275,000	164	SLURP (v. 12.2) semi-distributed 35 sub-basins (Kite et al., 1994)	Arctic and sub-Arctic	0.75	Thorne (2010)
Mekong (Southeast Asia)	569,410	192	SLURP (v. 12.7) semi-distributed 13 sub-basins (Kite, 1995)	high-altitude sub-tropical, humid tropical	0.89, 0.78, 0.44 (three gauging stations)	Kingston et al. (this issue)
Okavango (south-west Africa)	226,256	80	Pitman semi-distributed 14 sub-basins (Hughes et al., 2006)	humid and semi-arid tropical	0.11 - 0.83 (range across 14 gauging stations)	Hughes et al. (this issue)
Rio Grande (a tributary of the Parana river, Brazil)	145,000	75	MGB-IPH (VIC) distributed (Collischonn et al., 2007)	humid tropical	0.69	Nobrega et al. (this issue)
Xiangxi (a tributary of the Yangzte river, China)	3,099	9	AV-SWAT-X 2005 semi-distributed (Arnold et al., 1998)	humid sub-tropical	0.56	Xu et al. (this issue)
Harper's Brook (a tributary of the Nene river, UK)	74	1	Cat-PDM distributed (Arnell, 2003b; Arnell, 2004b)	humid, temperate	0.58	Arnell (this issue)