

1 **Auxiliary Material**

2

3 **Fig. A1.** Measurement of suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-axis) for
4 Andit Tid on 7 August 1992. Figure shows instance where discharge measurements (q in m^3s^{-1} ;
5 secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data
6 was not available.

7 **Fig. A2.** Measurement of suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-axis) for
8 Anjeni on 28 July 1993. Figure shows instances where discharge measurements (q in m^3s^{-1} ;
9 secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data
10 was not available.

11 **Fig. A3.** Measured instantaneous suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-
12 axis) and discharge (q in m^3s^{-1} ; secondary Y-axis) for storms in the Andit Tid watershed on 16
13 July 1992 showing total daily measured flow (left) and total storm measured flow only (right).
14 Using this method, for a storm event of size 23 mm day^{-1} in the beginning of the krent rainy
15 season in Andit Tid would change from a daily storm average sediment concentration of 1.5 kg
16 m^{-3} (a) to 3.9 kg m^{-3} (b), due to its use of only storm discharge.

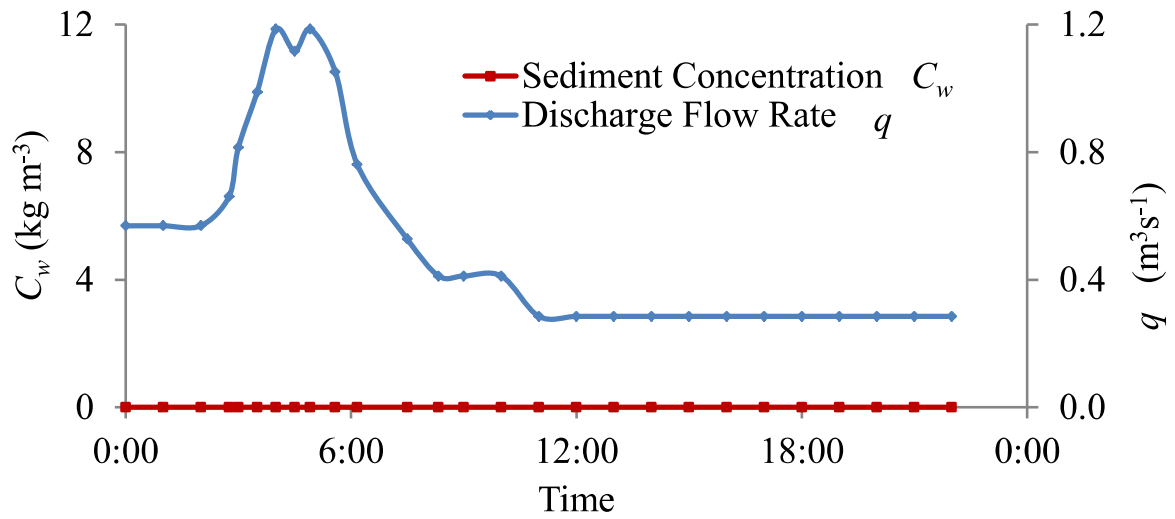
17 **Fig. A4.** Measured instantaneous suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-
18 axis) and discharge (q in m^3s^{-1} ; secondary Y-axis) for storms in the Andit Tid watershed on 2
19 September 1992 showing total daily measured flow (left) and total storm measured flow only
20 (right). Similar to Fig. A1, for a precipitation storm event of a comparable size 23 mm day^{-1}
21 toward the late part of the krent rainy season, the daily storm average concentration at a daily
22 time scale would change from 0.5 kg m^{-3} (a) to 2.1 kg m^{-3} (b).

23

24

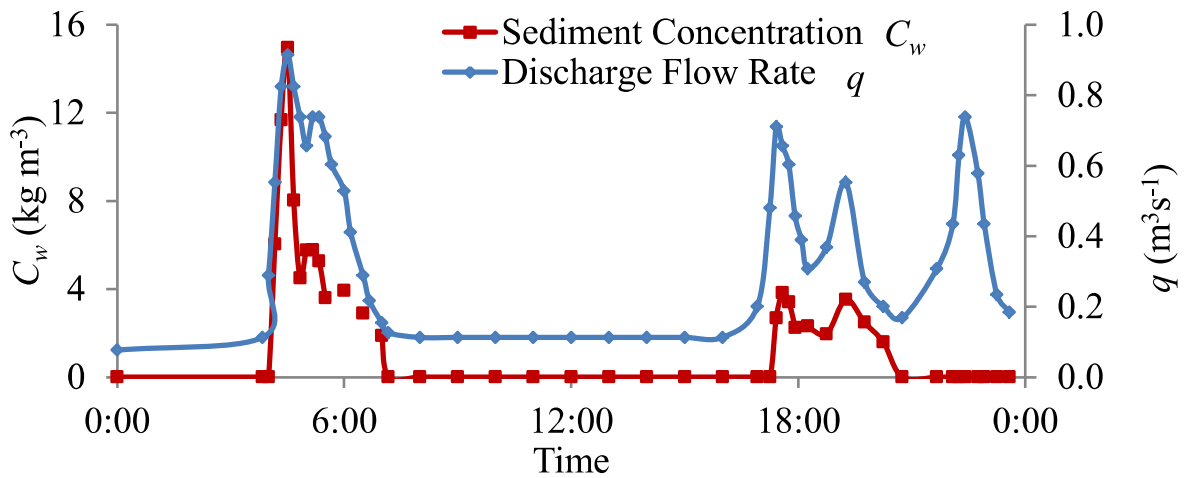
25

26



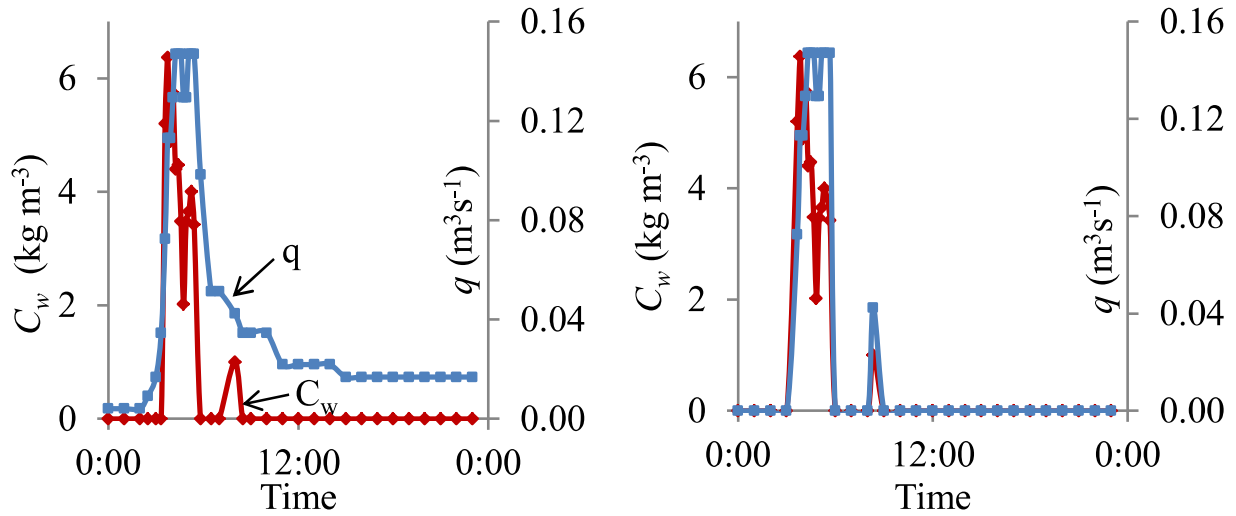
1
2
3
4
5
6

Fig. A1. Measurement of suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-axis) for Andit Tid on 7 August 1992. Figure shows instance where discharge measurements (q in $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$; secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data was not available.



7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

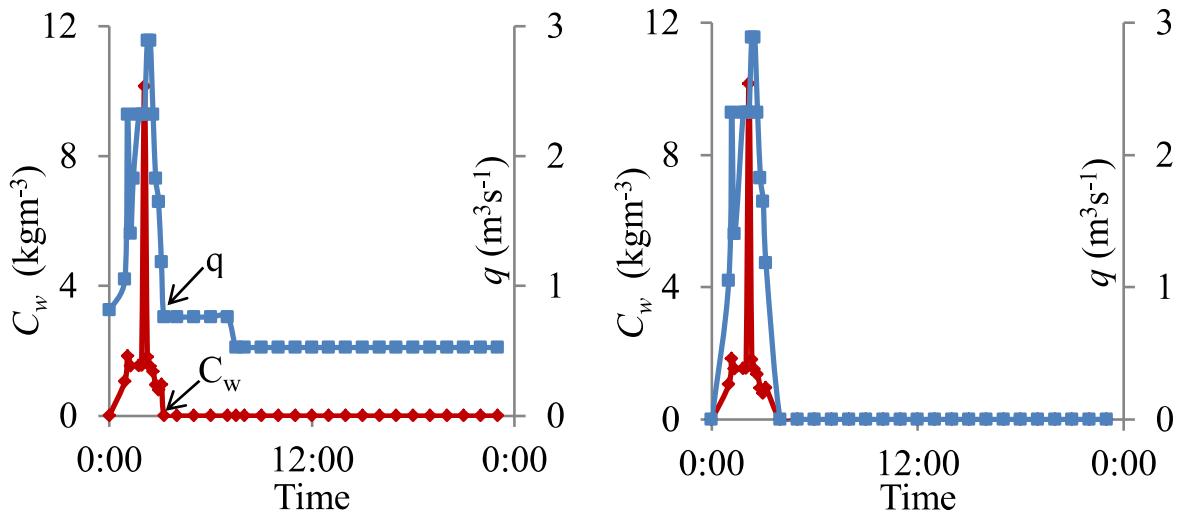
Fig. A2. Measurement of suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-axis) for Anjeni on 28 July 1993. Figure shows instances where discharge measurements (q in $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$; secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data was not available.



1

2 **Fig. A3.** Measured instantaneous suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-
 3 axis) and discharge (q in m^3s^{-1} ; secondary Y-axis) for storms in the Andit Tid watershed on 16
 4 July 1992 showing total daily measured flow (left) and total storm measured flow only (right).
 5 Using this method, for a storm event of size 23 mm day^{-1} in the beginning of the kremt rainy
 6 season in Andit Tid would change from a daily storm average sediment concentration of 1.5 kg
 7 m^{-3} (a) to 3.9 kg m^{-3} (b), due to its use of only storm discharge.

8



9

10 **Fig. A4.** Measured instantaneous suspended sediment concentration (C_w in kg m^{-3} ; primary Y-
 11 axis) and discharge (q in m^3s^{-1} ; secondary Y-axis) for storms in the Andit Tid watershed on 2
 12 September 1992 showing total daily measured flow (left) and total storm measured flow only
 13 (right). Similar to Fig. A1, for a precipitation storm event of a comparable size 23 mm day^{-1}
 14 toward the late part of the kremt rainy season, the daily storm average concentration at a daily
 15 time scale would change from 0.5 kg m^{-3} (a) to 2.1 kg m^{-3} (b).

16