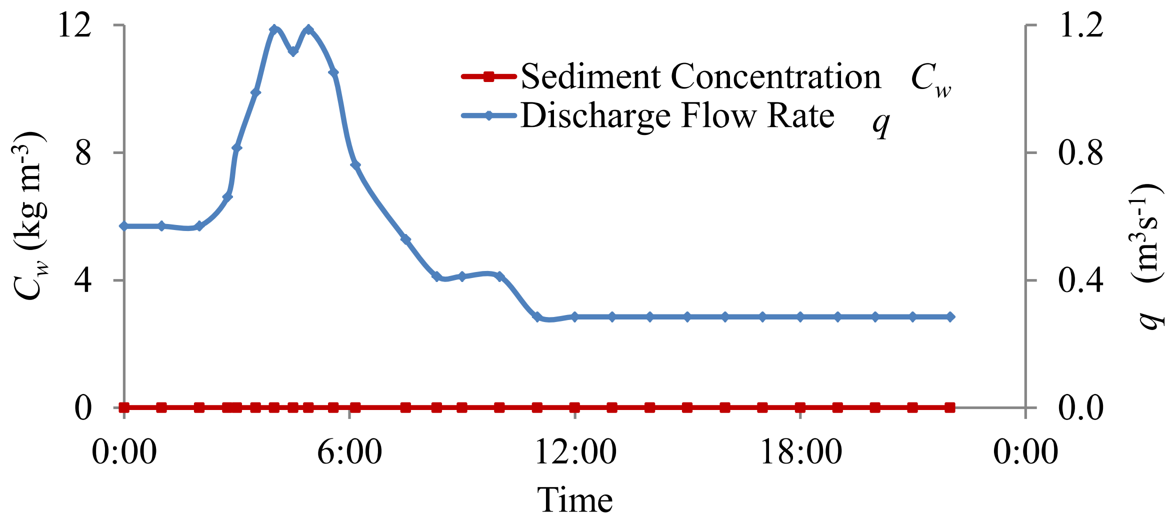
Auxiliary Material

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 m^{3}s^{-1}; secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data was not available.

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 m^{3}s^{-1}; secondary Y-axis) were available and where sometimes suspended sediment concentration data was not available.

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

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



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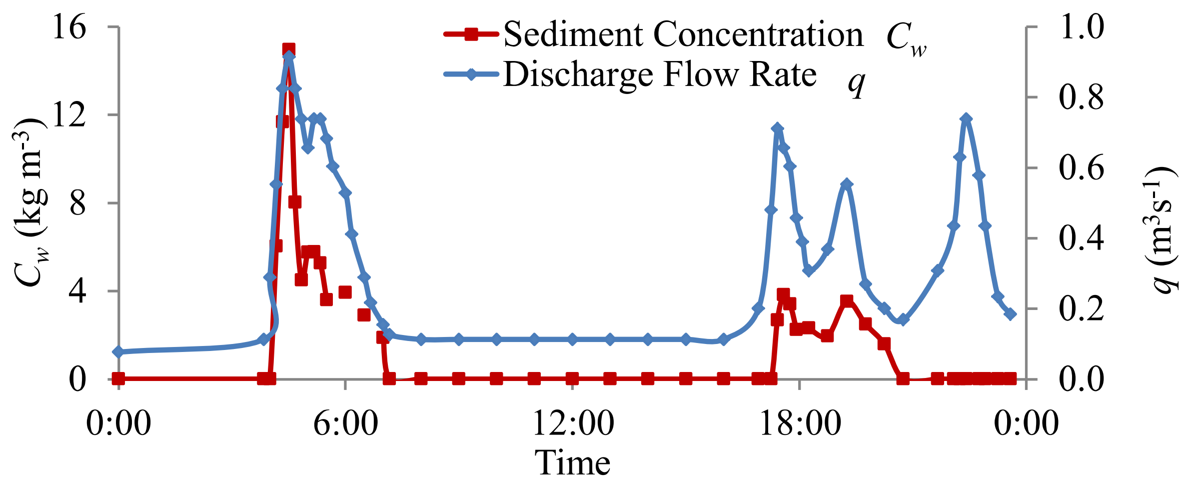

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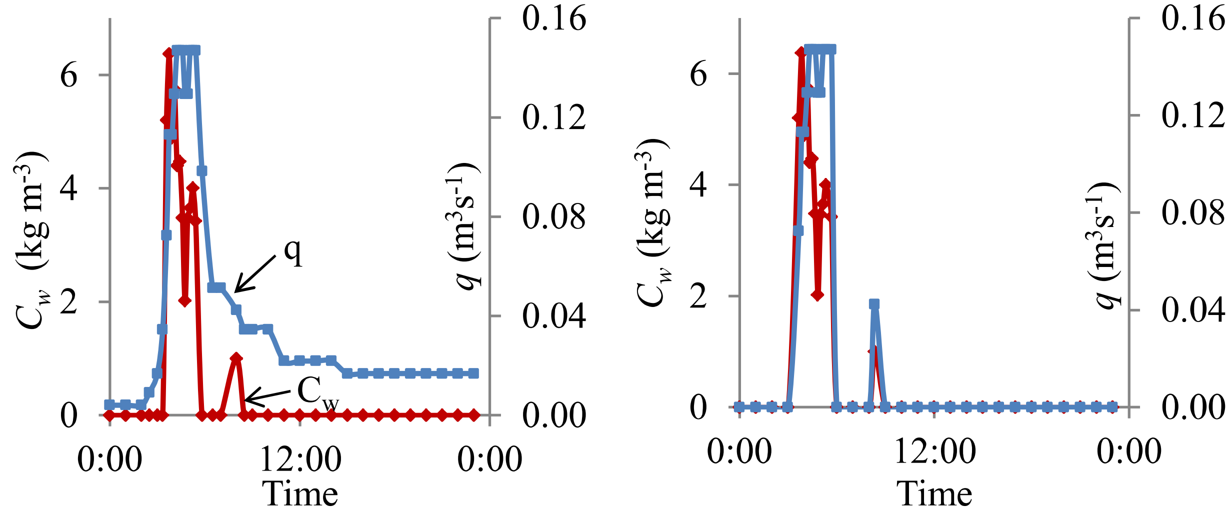

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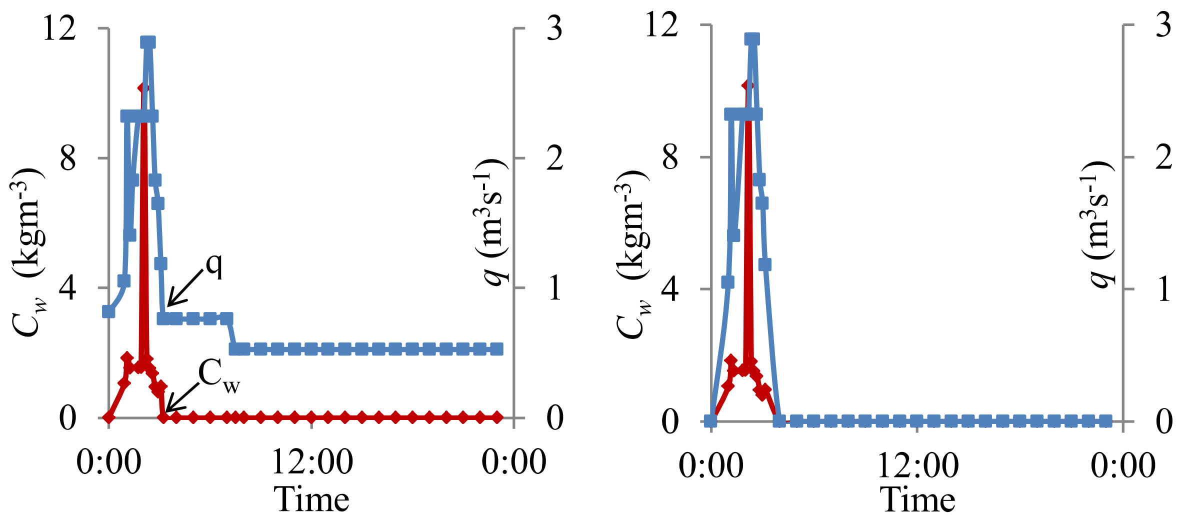

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