

# Supplement to “Technical note on incorporating natural variability in master recession curves”

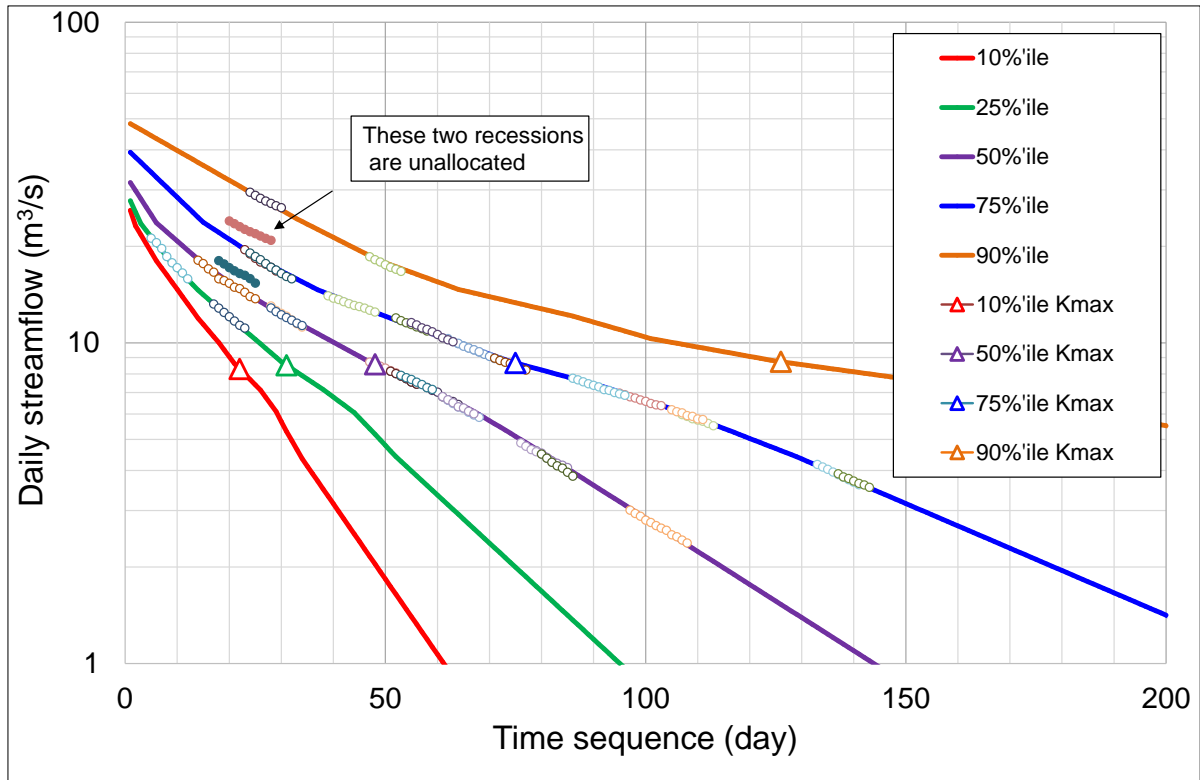
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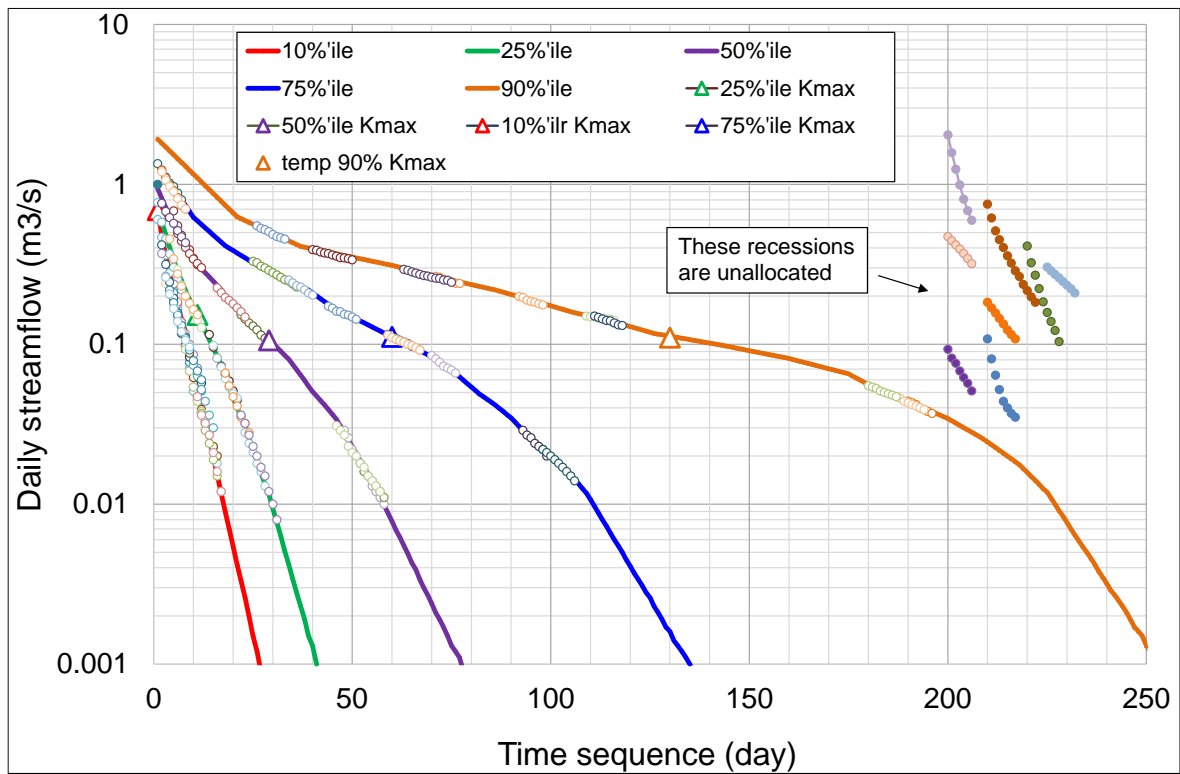
5 <sup>2</sup> Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, PO Box 1231, Bunbury, 6231, WA, Australia

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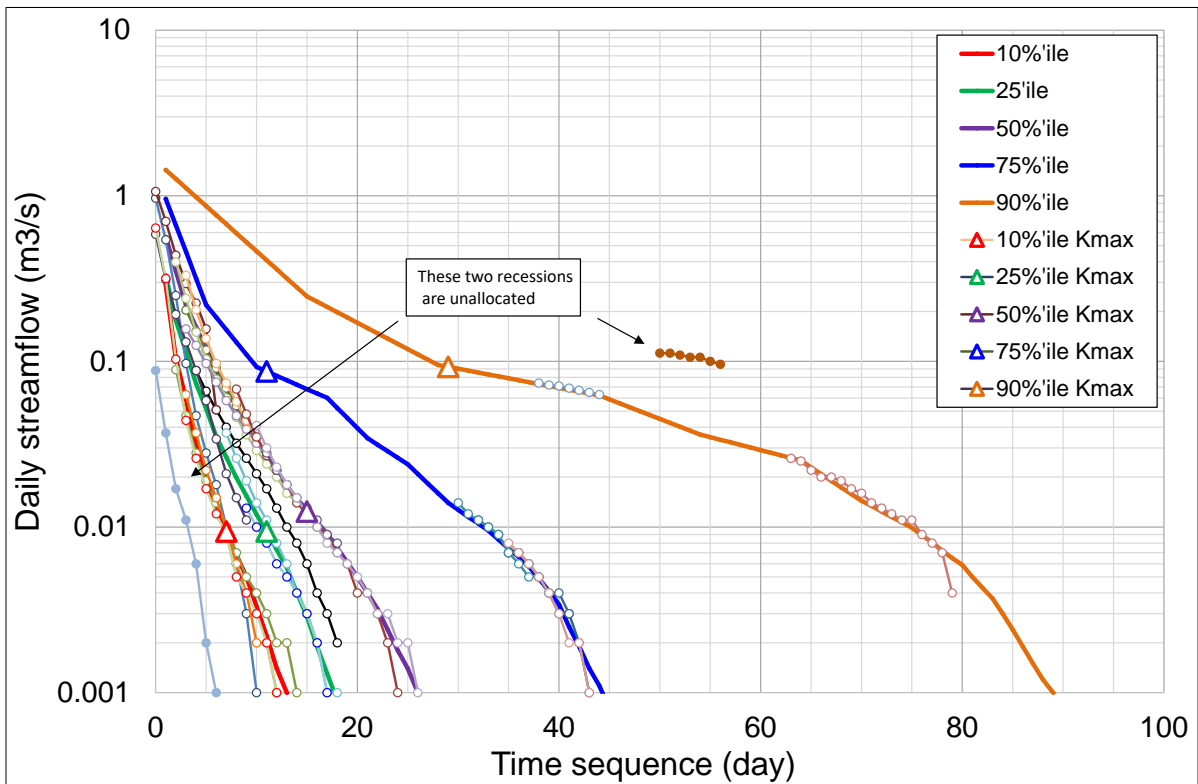
**Summary.** This document contains results for all study sites that were not included in the main body of the manuscript.



10 **Figure S1 Comparison of daily Master Recession Curves computed using a constant bin correlation**  
**method, with observed recessions during rainless periods for South Johnstone River at Upstream**  
**Central Mill (112101B). Three rainless days were required before data were acceptable in the**  
**analysis. The modelled recessions are for five percentile values – 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 90%.**  
**Maximum recession constants are shown in the figure. Two acceptable recessions were not allocated**  
15 **to one of the five MRCs.**



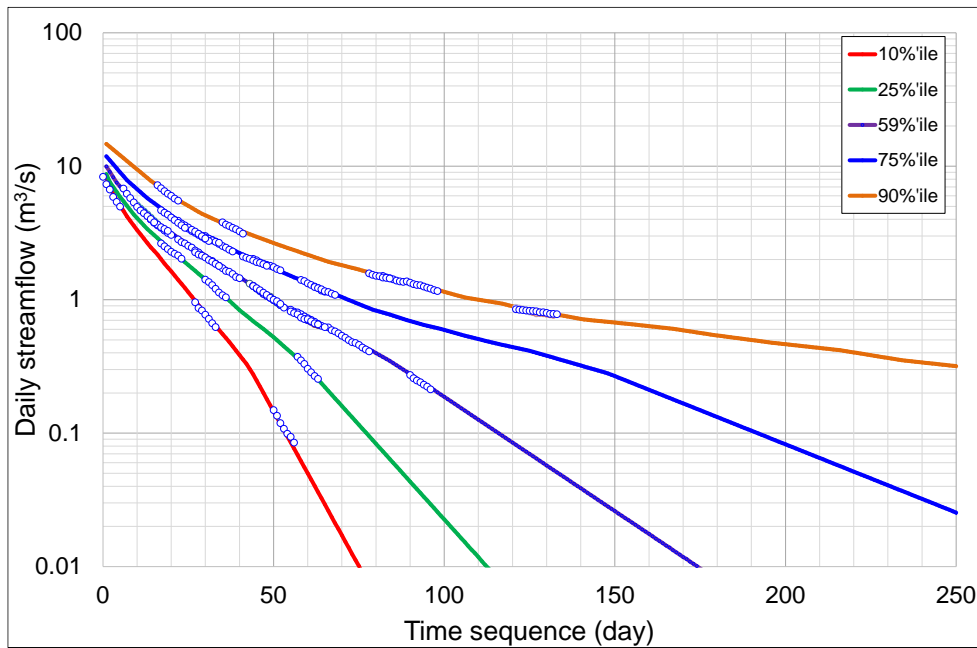
**Figure S2 Comparison of daily Master Recession Curves computed using a constant bin correlation method, with observed recessions during rainless periods for Myall Creek at Molroy (418017). Four rainless days were required before data were acceptable in the analysis. The modelled recessions are for five percentile values – 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 90%. Maximum recession constants are shown in the figure. Eight acceptable recessions were not allocated to one of the five MRCs.**



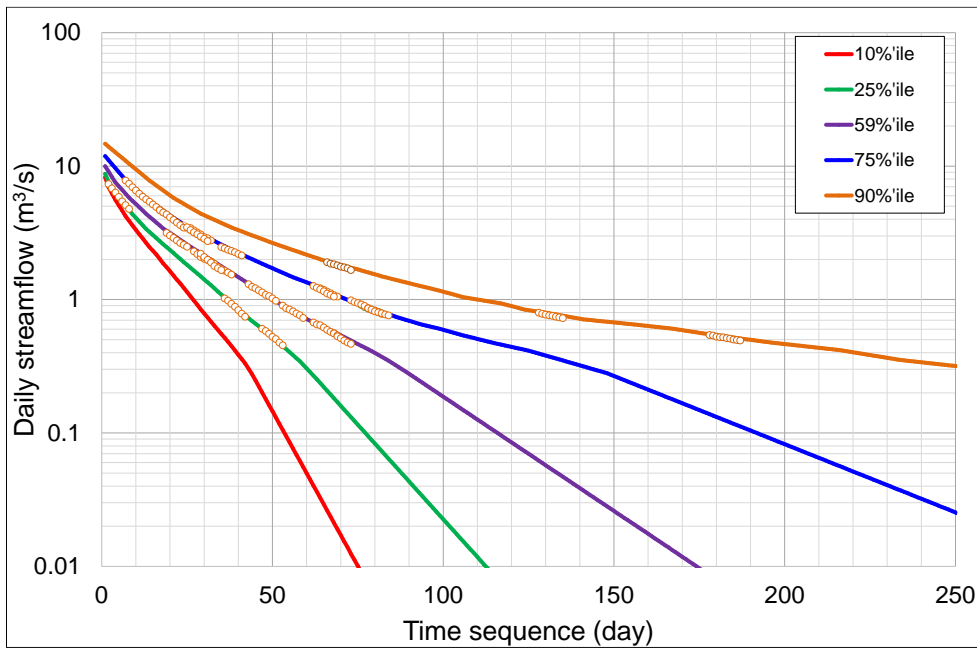
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**Figure S3 Comparison of daily Master Recession Curves computed using a constant bin correlation method, with observed recessions during rainless periods for Northern Arthur River at Lake Toolibin Inflow (609010). Three rainless days were required before data were acceptable in the analysis. The modelled recessions are for five percentile values – 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 90%. Maximum recession constants are shown in the figure. Two acceptable recessions were not allocated to one of the five MRCs.**

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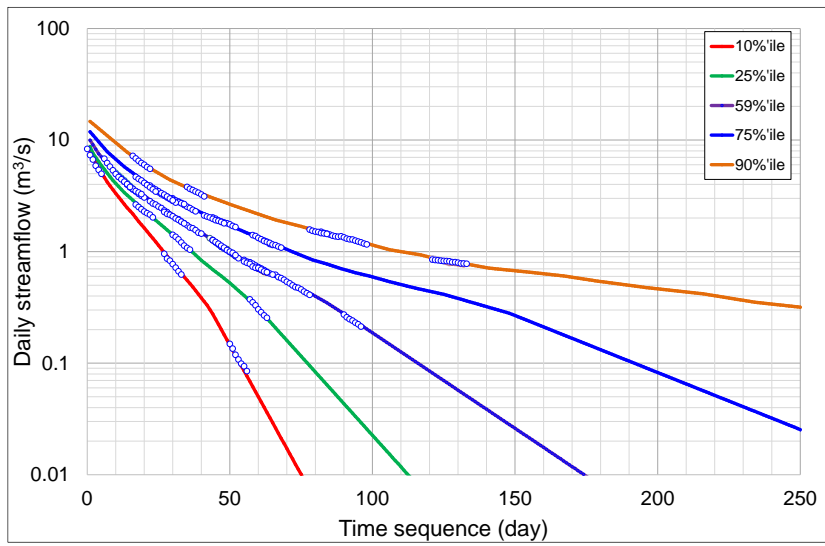


4(a)

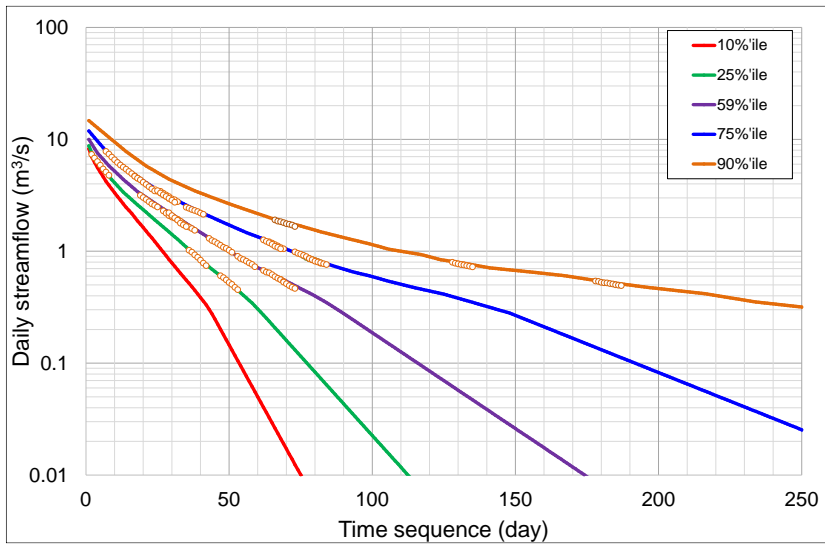


4(b)

Figure S4 Comparison of observed daily recessions for wet and dry periods separately ((4(a), 4(b) respectively) superimposed on the estimated Master Recession Curves for Gibbo River at Gibbo Park (401217).



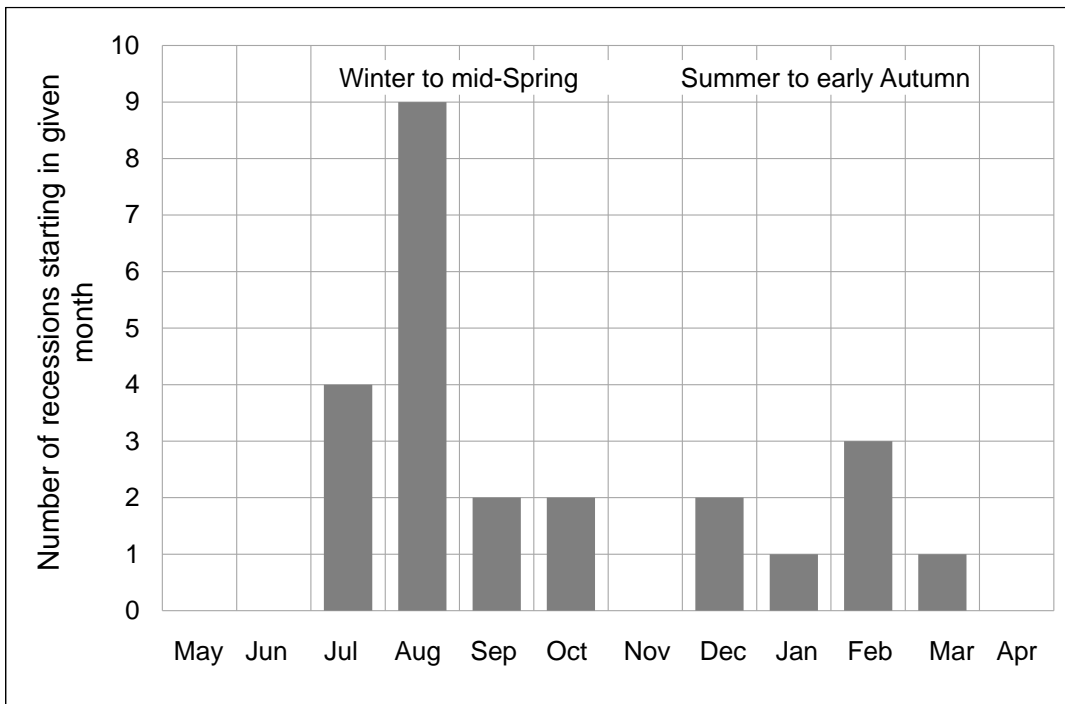
5(a)



5(b)

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**Figure S5 Comparison of observed daily recessions for wet and dry periods separately ((5(a), 5(b) respectively) superimposed on the estimated Master Recession Curves for Gibbo River at Gibbo Park (401217)**



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**Figure S6 Histogram showing the number of recessions analysed per month for Northern Arthur River at Lake Toolibin Inflow (609010).**



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**Plate S1** The western tributary of the Northern Arthur River catchment, approximately 10 km north-west of the streamflow gauging station (Lake Toolibin Inflow, 609010). This mid-catchment location has little relief, there is no defined stream, and the area is heavily salinized. (Photograph provided by Richard George.)



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**Plate S2** Image shows weir (culverts and rated roadway section) at the Lake Toolibin stream gauging station (609010). (Photograph provided by Richard George.)