

Individual and coupled effects of future climate and land use scenarios on water balance components in an Australian catchment

Table S1. Land use proportions for LU0–4 in the Wooroloo Brook catchment, western Australia.

| | LU0 | LU1 | LU2 | LU3 | LU4 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| FRST | 50.6% | 25.3% | 26.8% | 75.0% | 50.6% |
| RNGE | 48.9% | 74.2% | 48.9% | 24.5% | 19.4% |
| URBN | 0.5% | 0.5% | 24.3% | 0.5% | 30.0% |

Table S2. The parameters calibrated and ranked in this study for the SWAT model using SWAT-CUP in the Wooroloo Brook catchment, SWA.

| Ranking | Adjustment and parameter name | Definition | Adjustment range | Calibrated range | Fitted value |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | R__CN2.mgt | SCS runoff curve number for moisture condition II | -0.25 to 0.35 | -0.35 to 0.05 | -0.16 |
| 2 | V__GWQMN.gw | Threshold water level in shallow aquifer for base flow (mm) | 0 to 3000 | 300 to 2500 | 2035 |
| 3 | R__SOL_AWC(1).sol | Available water capacity of the soil layer | -0.3 to 0.4 | -0.24 to 0.19 | -0.19 |
| 4 | V__ESCO.hru | Soil evaporation compensation factor | 0 to 1 | 0.45 to 1 | 0.57 |
| 5 | R__CANMX.hru | Maximum canopy storage | 0 to 150 | 0 to 100 | 16.4 |
| 6 | V__RCHRG_DP.gw | Deep aquifer percolation fraction | 0 to 0.2 | 0 to 0.1 | 0.083 |
| 7 | R__HRU_SLP.hru | Average slope steepness | -0.3 to 0.3 | 0.05 to 0.45 | 0.14 |
| 8 | R__SLSUBBSN.hru | Average slope length | -0.25 to 0.6 | -0.2 to 0.37 | 0.29 |
| 9 | V__CH_K2.rte | Effective hydraulic conductivity of main channel | 0 to 200 | 43.54 to 147.9 | 46.5 |
| 10 | V__GW_REVAP.gw | Groundwater revap coefficient | 0.02 to 0.2 | 0.025 to 0.11 | 0.076 |
| 11 | V__REVAPMN.gw | Threshold depth of water in the shallow aquifer for revap to occur (mm) | 0 to 500 | 0 to 287.4 | 275.5 |
| 12 | V__GW_DELAY.gw | Groundwater delay (days) | 0 to 150 | 0 to 31 | 3.37 |
| 13 | R__SOL_AWC(2).sol | Available water capacity of the soil layer | -0.3 to 0.4 | -0.12 to 0.31 | 0.19 |
| 14 | R__OV_N.hru | Manning's n value for overland flow | -0.3 to 0.3 | -0.14 to 0.17 | 0.094 |
| 15 | V__SURLAG.bsn | Surface runoff lag time | 0.05 to 6 | 2.14 to 5 | 2.84 |
| 16 | R__SOL_Z(2).sol | Depth from soil surface to bottom of second soil layer | -0.1 to 0.1 | -0.07 to 0.07 | 0.039 |
| 17 | R__SOL_Z(1).sol | Depth from soil surface to bottom of first soil layer | -0.1 to 0.1 | -0.11 to 0.03 | 0.006 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 18 | V__CH_N2.rte | Manning's n value for the main channel | 0.014 to 0.15 | 0.01 to 0.083 | 0.025 |
| 19 | V__ALPHA_BNK.rte | Baseflow alpha factor for bank storage | 0.03 to 0.9 | 0.15 to 0.7 | 0.16 |
| 20 | V__EPCO.hru | Plant uptake compensation factor | 0.3 to 1 | 0.48 to 0.83 | 0.57 |
| 21 | V__ALPHA_BF.gw | Baseflow alpha factor (days) | 0 to 0.5 | 0 to 0.7 | 0.54 |
| 22 | V__CH_N1.sub | Manning's n value for the tributary channels | 0.014 to 0.15 | 0.028 to 0.11 | 0.096 |

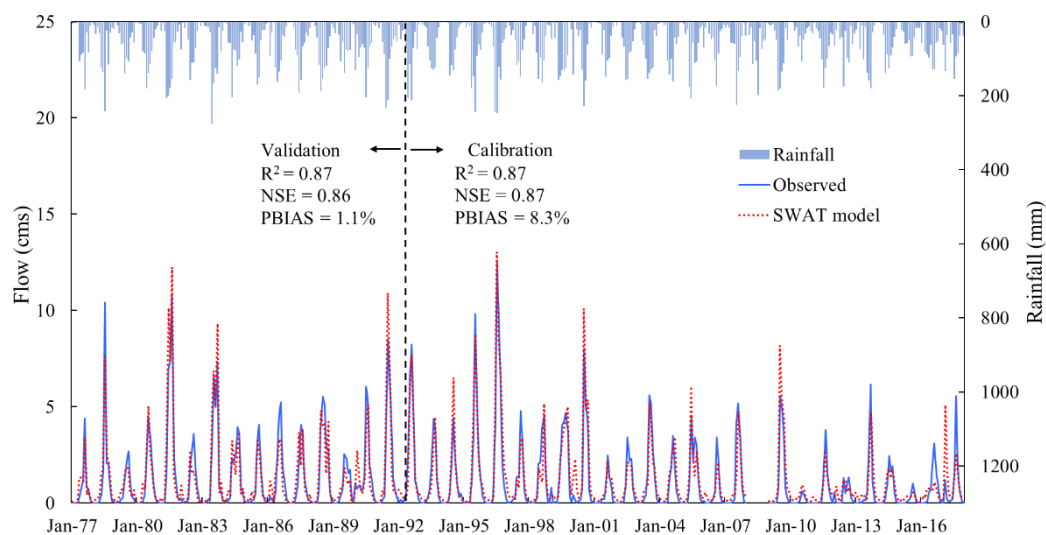


Figure S1. The simulated and observed monthly streamflow for calibration (January 1992 to December 2017, data for 2008 are missing) and validation (January 1977 to December 1991) in the Wooroloo Brook catchment, SWA.

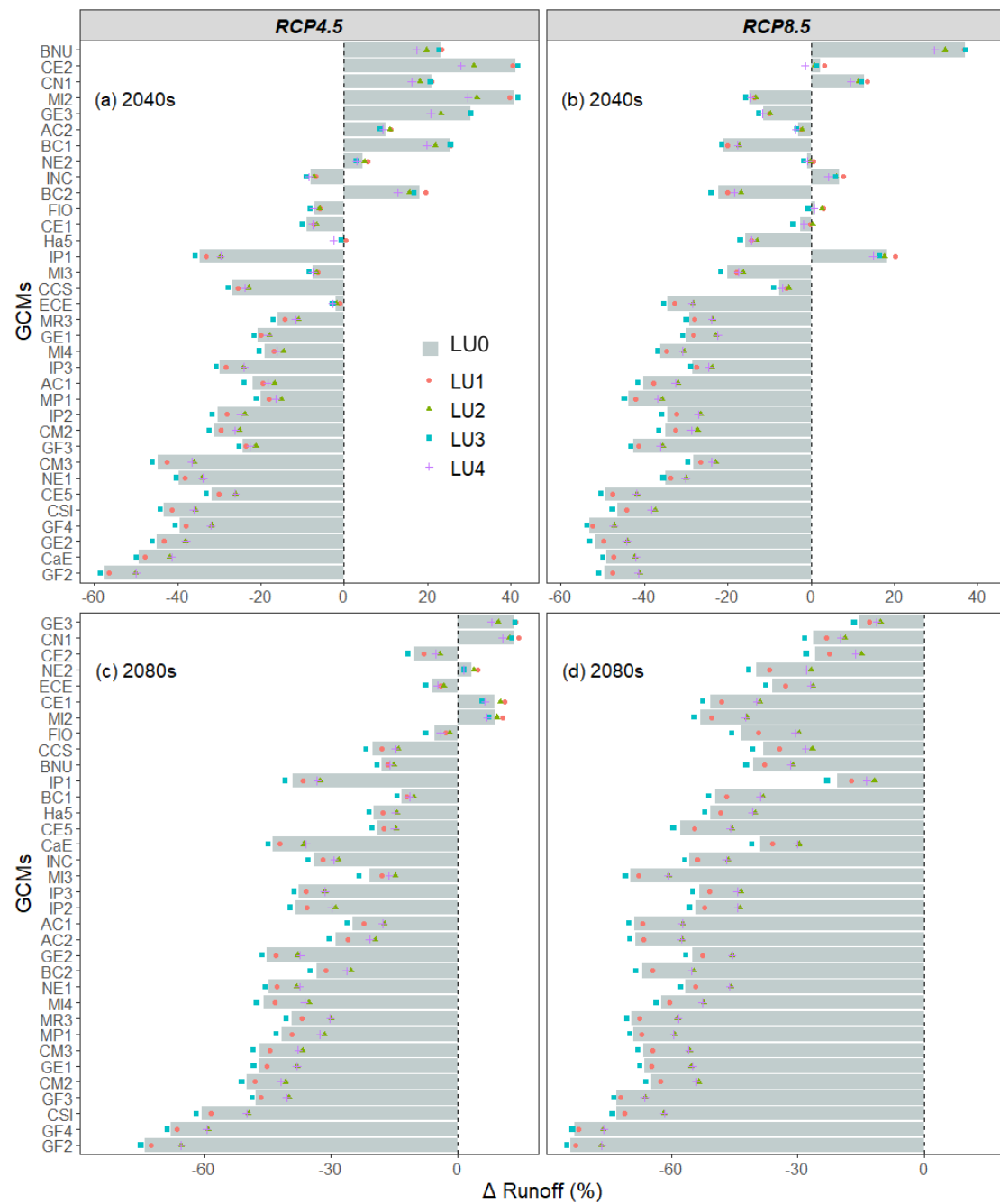


Figure S2. Projected changes in runoff (%) for 34 GCMs (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) and LU0–4 in 2040s and 2080s compared to the baseline values at annual time scale. Data showed are changes in the 40-year average values for each of the 34 GCMs under different land use scenarios.

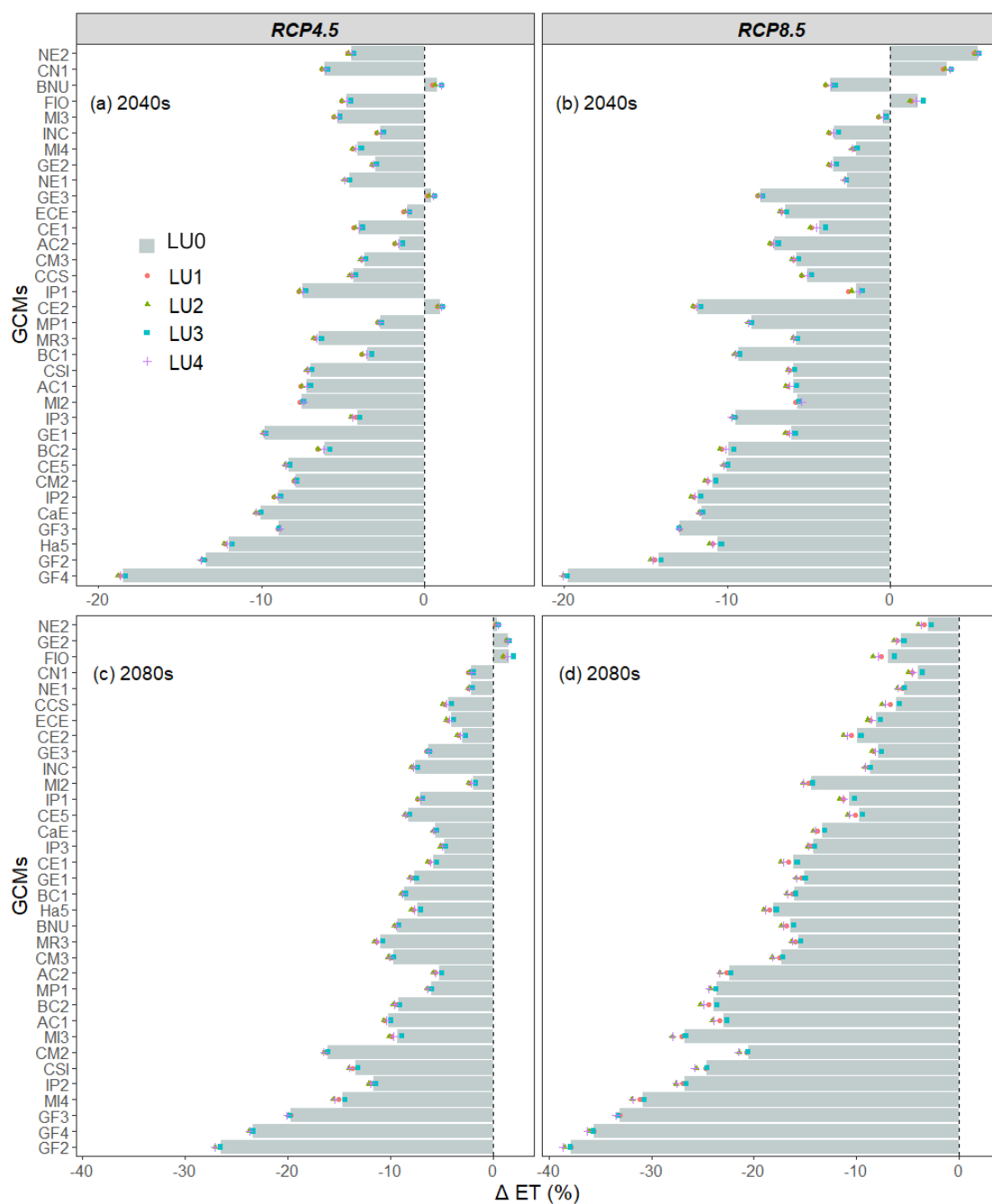


Figure S3. Projected changes in actual evapotranspiration (%) for 34 GCMs (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) and LU0–4 in 2040s and 2080s compared to the baseline values at annual time scale. Data showed are changes in the 40-year average values for each of the 34 GCMs under different land use scenarios.

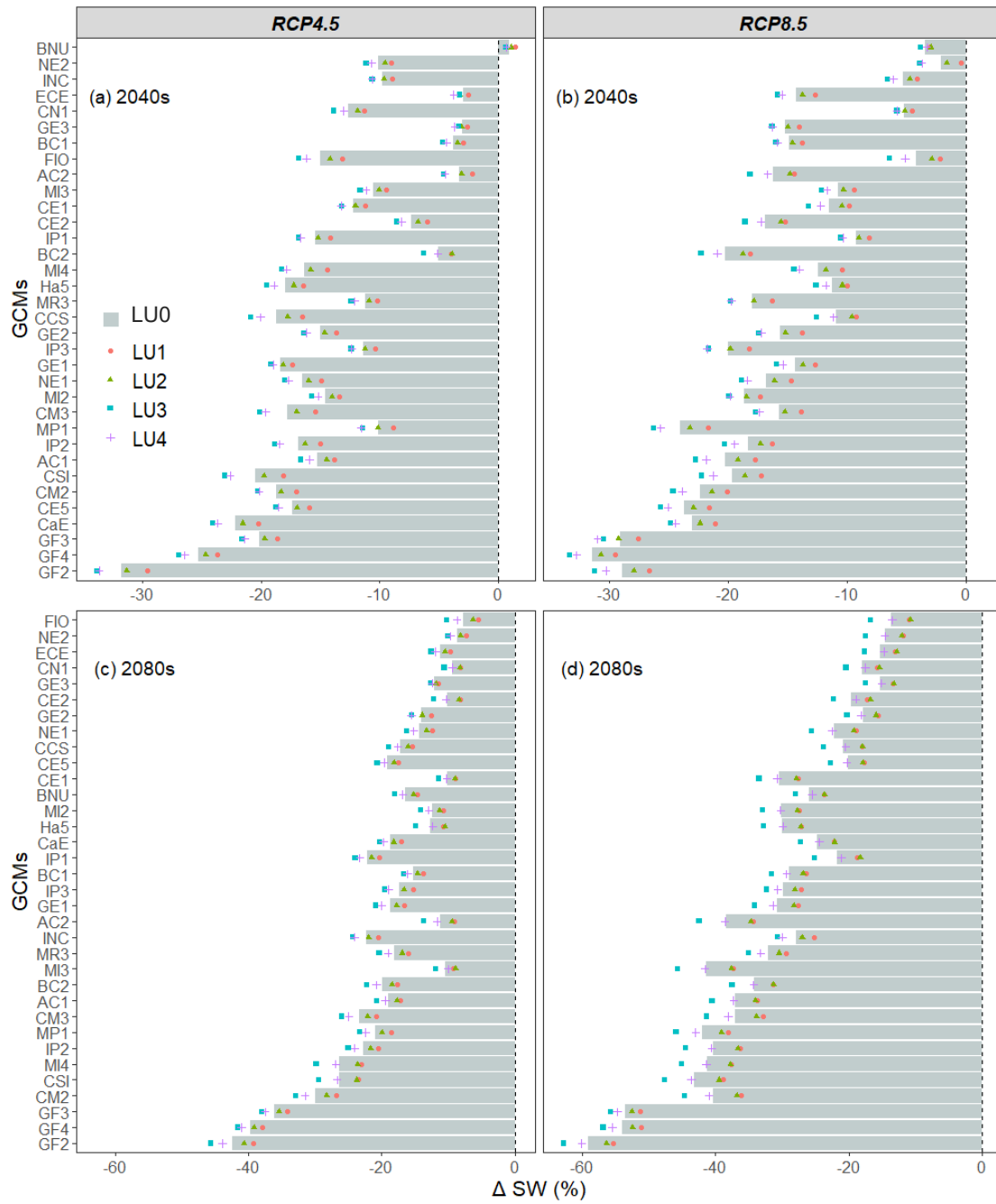


Figure S4. Projected changes in soil water (%) for 34 GCMs (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) and LU0–4 in 2040s and 2080s compared to the baseline values at annual time scale. Data showed are changes in the 40-year average values for each of the 34 GCMs under different land use scenarios.