

Calculating the Sediment Budget of a Tropical Lake in the Blue Nile Basin: Lake Tana

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1: Monthly averaged daily concentration for the Lake Tana outlet from 1961-2009 collected by MoWIE

Month	conc.(g/l)
1	0.075
2	0.075
3	0.243
4	0.139
5	0.170
6	0.277
7	0.286
8	0.448
9	0.986
10	0.354
11	0.177
12	0.075

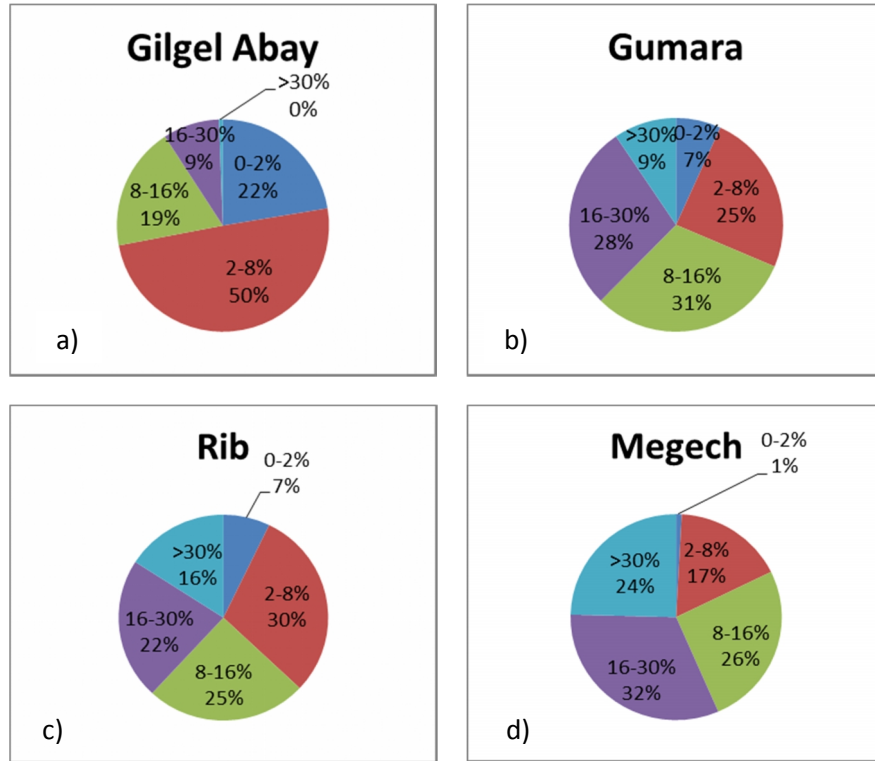


Figure S1: Landscape slope in the four major watersheds in the Lake Tana basin. a) Gilgel Abay, b) Gumara, c) Rib and d) Megech

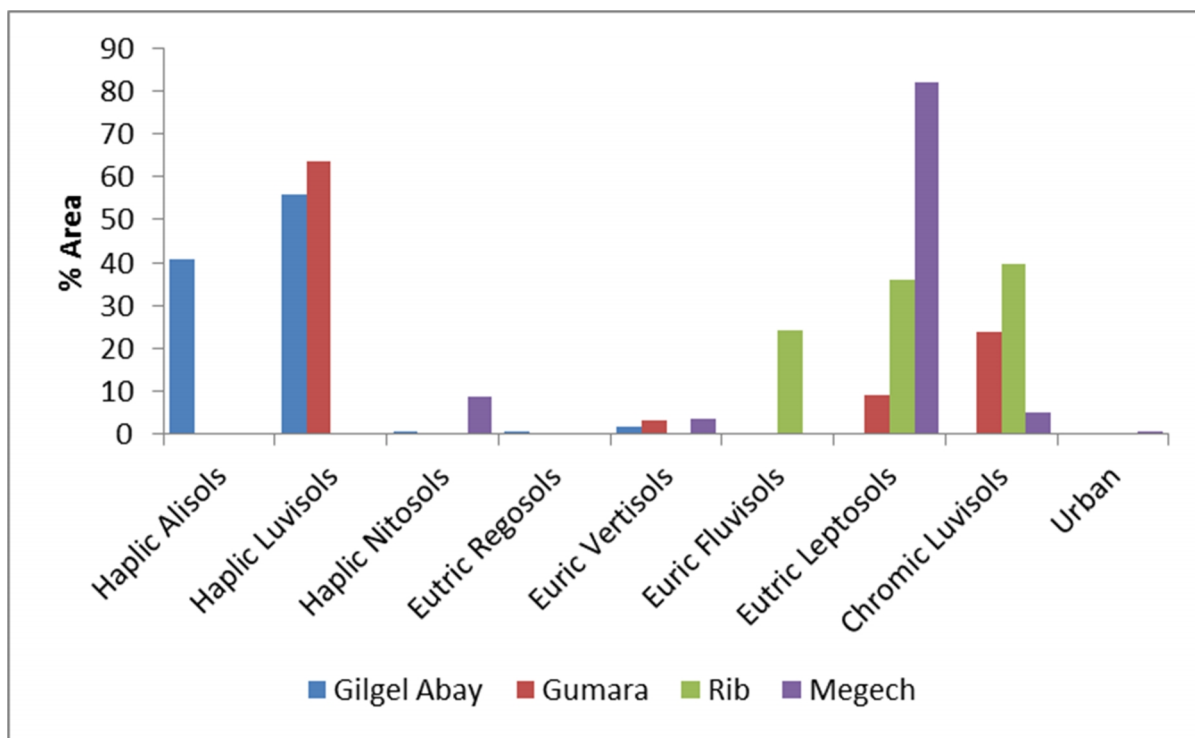


Figure S2: Spatial distribution of soil types in the four main watersheds in the Lake Tana Basin: Gilgel Abay, Gumara, Rib and Megech

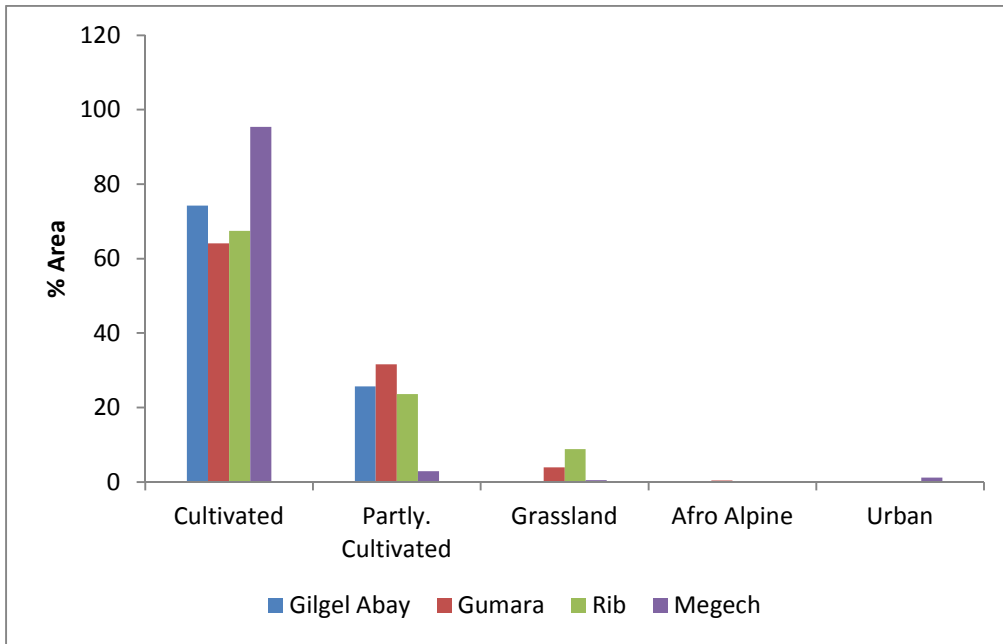


Figure S3: Land use in the four main watersheds in the Lake Tana Basin: Gilgel Abay, Gumara, Rib and Megech

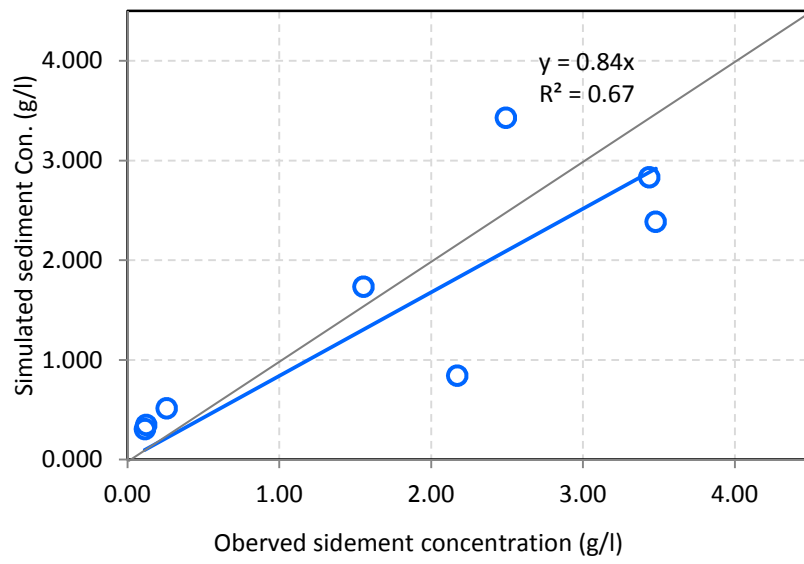


Figure S4: Plot of simulated and observed sediment concentrations for the Gilgel Abay

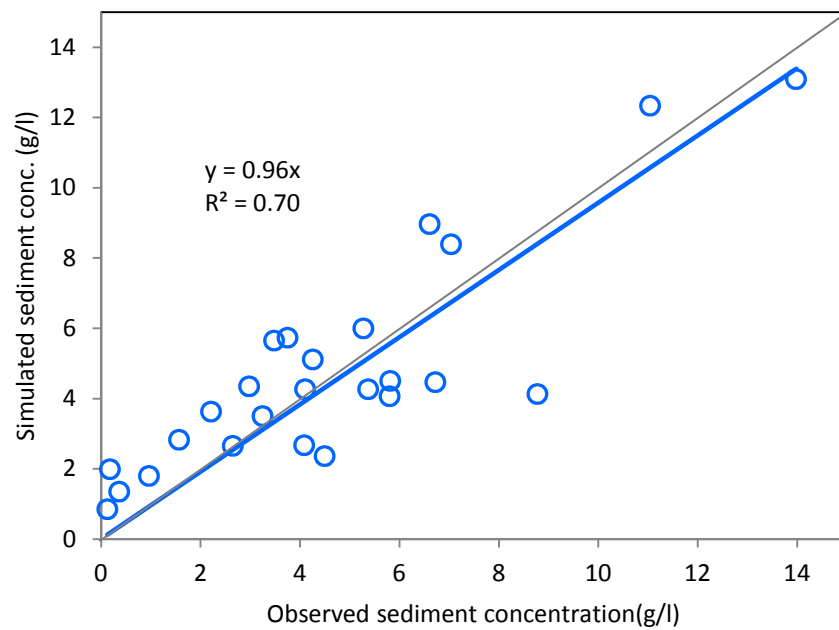


Figure S5: Plot of simulated and observed sediment concentrations for the Rib

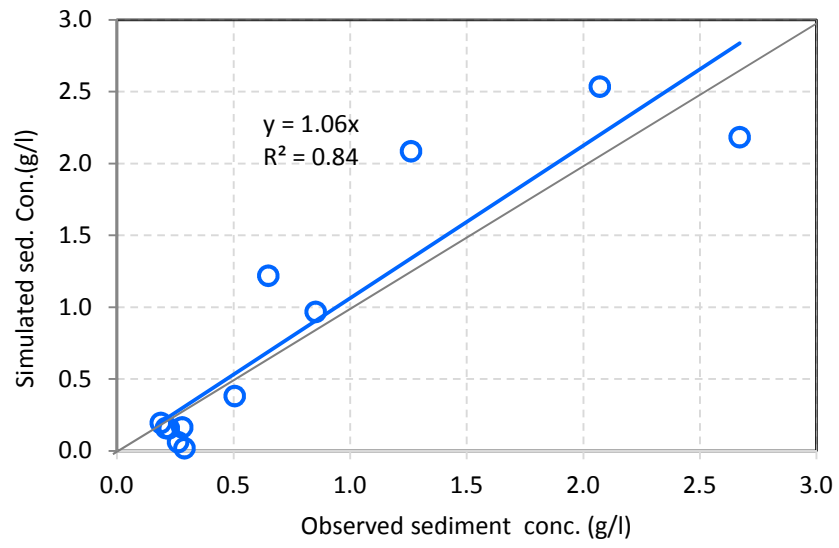


Figure S6: Plot of simulated and observed sediment concentrations for the Megech

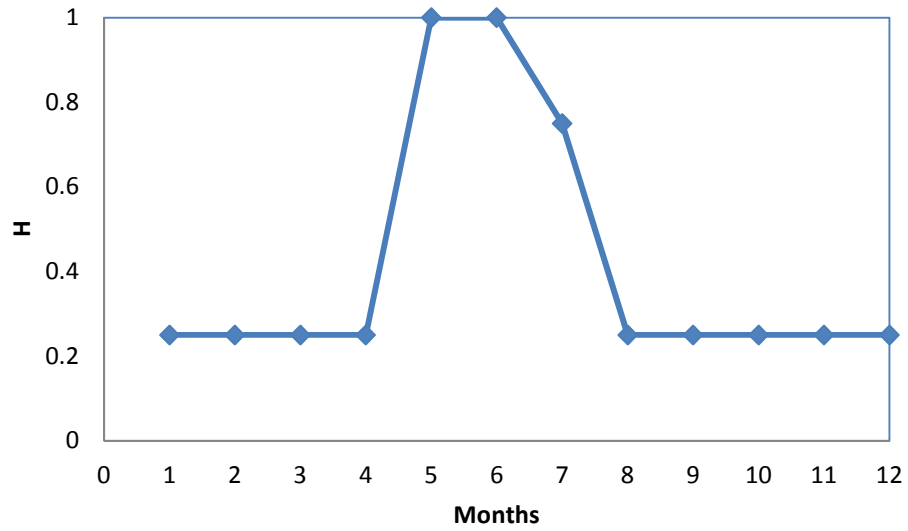


Figure S7: Fraction of transport capacity available for moving sediment. During plowing starting in the beginning of the rainy phase around June 1, sediment concentration is limited by the transport capacity ($H=1$)