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|  |  | Equation 1 |
| where *SSYEV* is suspended sediment yield (tons) from t=0=storm start to T=storm end, *SSC* is suspended sediment concentration (mg/L), and *Q* is discharge (L/sec). | | |

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|  |  | Equation 2 |
| where X is a storm metric, and the regression coefficients α and β are obtained by ordinary least squares regression on the logarithms of *SSYEV* and *X* (Basher et al., 2011; Duvert et al., 2012; Hicks, 1990), normalized for watershed area. Linear functions were fit to untransformed (Linear) and log-transformed dependent and independent variables (Power Law), and best fit determined by coefficients of determination (r2). | | |

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|  |  | Equation 3 |

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|  |  | Equation 4 |

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|  |  | Equation 5 |
| where PE is the cumulative probable error for individual measured values (±%), EQmeas = uncertainty in Q measurements (±%), ESSCmeas = uncertainty in SSC measurements (± %), EQmod = uncertainty in Q modeled by the Stage-Q relationship (RMSE, as ±% of the mean observed Q), ESSCmod = uncertainty in SSC modeled by the T-SSC relationship (RMSE, as ± % of the mean observed SSC)(Harmel et al., 2009). | | |