Description	Unit	Land- cover^	Value	Scenario(s)	Rationale	Source(s)
Height for aggregating surface roughness	m		40			
		NL	0.2078	_	Coniferous hillslope landcover	Spence and Hedstrom, 2018
				1, 1-P 2, 3, 2-P	-	
					-	
A						
FCAN Annual max fraction of the grid cell occupied by the land cover						
					Grass landcover type Grass landcover type Barren landcover type Barren landcover type	
		W	1			
		BR	1	_		
Reference value of shortwave radiation used in calculation of		NL	30	1 2 2 1 D 2 D		
	W m-2	BL	40	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
		G	30	1, 1-P		
canopy		WL	30	2, 3, 2-P		
				1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	-	
-				1, 1-P		
canopy J				2, 3, 2-P		
Vanour pressure deficit coefficient				1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	PSGB are part of the same equation as RSMN; therefore, only	
"B" (calc. stomatal resistance of		G	1	1, 1-P		
canopy)		WL	1			
		PL	1	2, 3, 2-P	candiating KSMIN	
		NL	100	1 2 2 1 D 2 D		
Sail maisture suction coefficient "A")		BL	100	1, 2, 3, 1-1, 2-1		
		G	100	1, 1-P		
(2. 3. 2-P		
				, -,		
				1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
				1, 1-P		
				2, 3, 2-P		
Drainage index - controls water				1. 1-P		
		NL, BL, BR	1	2, 3, 2-P		
(fraction from 0-1)		WL, PL, W	0.25	2, 3, 2-P		
Active fraction of grid cell			1	1. 2. 3. 1-P. 2-P		University of
		Λ11				Saskatchewan, 2019
Estaimated drainage density of the	km km-2		2	-		
GRU		BL, PL, BR	0.0036	2, 3, 2-P		
				1	0.06 is the estimated. avg. slope of	
		All	0.06		the land based on slope analysis and then zonal raster statistics in	
XSLP, XSLOPE Est. avg. slope of GRU; see "Notes on Interflow" doc (wiki)		1111	0.00			
		NI. BI. BR	0.06		Based on slope analysis and then zonal raster statistics in QGIS	
		W				
			- · - · -		Soo Dingman Figure 7.0 h	
Saturated surface soil conductivity	m s-1	BR	1.00E-09	2, 3		Dingman, 2015
Sat the massis #10 ID : 0		Λ11	1	1 2 2 1 1 2 1		
set the mosaic the ID > 0						
						Guan, Spence, &
	70	1111		±, ± 1		Westbrook, 2010; Guan, Westbrook, &
	_		39.6265	_	ranges; soil layers are 0-0.15m,	Spence, 2010; Spence
	%	All	10.07	1, 1-P	0.15-0.4m, 0.4m-1.1m, and 1.1-	and Hedstrom 2018;
			0	-	4.1m depth.	and Dingman, 2015
		NL	-2			
		BL	-2			
		WL	-2			
		PL	-2			
		W	-2			Guan, Spence, &
			-3			Westbrook, 2010;
		BR				1
Percent content of sand in the	%	WL	-2	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, &
Percent content of sand in the mineral soil; -2=organic soil, -3=rock	%	WL PL	-2 -2	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spence
	%	WL PL W	-2 -2 -2	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spence
	%	WL PL W BR	-2 -2 -2 -3	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spence and Hedstrom 2018;
	%	WL PL W BR PL	-2 -2 -2 -3 -2	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spence and Hedstrom 2018;
	%	WL PL W BR	-2 -2 -2 -3	2, 3, 2-P		Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spence and Hedstrom 2018;
	Reference value of shortwave radiation used in calculation of stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "A" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "B" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Soil moisture suction coefficient "A") (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Soil moisture suction coefficient "B") (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Drainage index - controls water seepage from bottom of soil column (fraction from 0-1) Active fraction of grid cell Estaimated drainage density of the GRU Est. avg. slope of GRU; see "Notes on Interflow" doc (wiki)	Height for aggregating surface roughness m Annual max fraction of the grid cell occupied by the land cover wm-2 Reference value of shortwave radiation used in calculation of stomatal resistance of the vegetation canopy wm-2 Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "A" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "B" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Soil moisture suction coefficient "A") (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Drainage index - controls water seepage from bottom of soil column (fraction from 0-1) Active fraction of grid cell Estaimated drainage density of the GRU Est. avg. slope of GRU; see "Notes on Interflow" doc (wiki) Saturated surface soil conductivity m s-1 Set the mosaic tile ID > 0 9% 9%	Height for aggregating surface roughness Annual max fraction of the grid cell occupied by the land cover Reference value of shortwave radiation used in calculation of stomatal resistance of the vegetation canopy Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "A" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "B" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "B" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) Vapour pressure deficit coefficient "B" (calc. stomatal resistance of canopy) As a b b c canopy	Pubmish Pubmish	Description	Description Building Cover Formal Form

 $\textbf{Table C.1 - Non-calibrated parameters for Baker Creek \, MESH \, modelling}$

Name	Description	Unit	Land- cover^	Value	Scenario(s)	Rationale	Source(s)
CLAY - Layer 1 CLAY - Layer 1			NL BL	0			
-						Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over	
CLAY - Layer 1			WL PL	0		impervious lacustrine clay	
CLAY - Layer 1 CLAY - Layer 1			W	0	חריני ני		Cuan Change 9
CLAY - Layer 1			BR	0		Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over impervious lacustrine clay	Guan, Spence, & Westbrook, 2010; Guan, Westbrook, & Spence, 2010; Spenc and Hedstrom 2018
CLAY - Layer 2	Percent content of clay in the mineral soil	%	WL	0			
CLAY - Layer 2			PL	0			
CLAY - Layer 2			W	0			Dingman, 2015
CLAY - Layer 2 CLAY - Layer 3			BR PL	0			
CLAY - Layer 3			BR	0	-		
CLAY - Layer 4			PL	0			
CLAY - Layer 4 ORGM - Layer 1			BR NL	0			
ORGM - Layer 1			BL	1			
ORGM - Layer 1			WL	1		Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over impervious lacustrine clay Peatland: 1.2m peat overlying	
ORGM - Layer 1			PL	1		bedrock	
ORGM - Layer 1 ORGM - Layer 1			W BR	0	_		
ORGM - Layer 2			NL	5			
ORGM - Layer 2			BL	5			
ORGM - Layer 2			WL	2		Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over impervious lacustrine clay	
ORGM - Layer 2			PL	2		Peatland: 1.2m peat overlying	Guan, Spence, & Westbrook, 2010; Guan, Westbrook, 8 Spence, 2010; Spence
ORGM - Layer 2			W	2		bedrock	
ORGM - Layer 2	Percent content of organic matter in the mineral soil; if sand=-2,	%	BR	0	2, 3, 2-P		
ORGM - Layer 3 ORGM - Layer 3	1.0=fibric, 2.0=hemic, 3.0=sapric	70	NL BL	0	Z, 3, Z-F		
ORGM - Layer 3			WL	0		Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over impervious lacustrine clay Peatland: 1.2m peat overlying bedrock Wetland: 0.2-0.6m peat over impervious lacustrine clay Peatland: 1.2m peat overlying bedrock	and Dingman, 2015
_							
ORGM - Layer 3			PL	3			
ORGM - Layer 3 ORGM - Layer 3			W BR	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			NL	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			BL	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			WL	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			PL	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			W	0			
ORGM - Layer 4			BR All	0 4.5			
			NL, BL	5.438	1, 1-1		
TBAR - Layer 1	BAR - Layer 1		WL, W	4.052	2, 3, 2-P 1, 1-P		
			PL BR	7.552 9.261			
			All	5.5			
			NL	4			
TBAR - Layer 2		BL WL	2.821	2, 3, 2-P		Spence and Hedstrom, 2018;	
		PL	6.134				
		W	2.821				
Temperature of the soil layer		BR All	10.591				
	deg C	NL	4.5	1, 1-P			
			BL	0.5			Morse et al, 2016
TBAR - Layer 3			WL PL	0.5	Z. 3. Z-P		
		W	2.5 0.5				
			BR	8			
TBAR - Layer 4		All	0	1, 1-P			
		NL BL	-0.5 -0.5				
		WL	-0.5	2, 3, 2-P			
		PL	-0.5	2, 3, 2-P			
		W BR	-0.5 2				
TCAN	Air temperature of the canopy	deg C	All	3.565	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		Spence and Hedstrom, 2018
TSNO	Temp. of the snow mass present on	deg C	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		neusu om, 2010
TPND	the ground surface; 0.0 if none Temp. of the liquid water stored on the ground surface; 0.0 if none	deg C	All	4.784	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		

Table C.1 - Non-calibrated parameters for Baker Creek MESH modelling

Name	Description	Unit	Land- cover^	Value	Scenario(s)	Rationale	Source(s)
			All	0.4308	1, 1-P		
THLQ - Layer 1			NL	0.2498	2, 3, 2-P		Spence and Hedstrom, 2018; Morse et al, 2016
		m3 m-3	BL	0.2498			
			WL	0.5888			
			PL	0.726			
			W	1			
			BR	0.01			
			All	0.5513	1, 1-P		
			NL	0.3657	·		
			BL	0.3657	2, 3, 2-P		
HLQ - Layer 2			WL	0.7637			
			PL	0.8246			
			W	1			
	Volumetric liquid water content		BR	0.01			
	stored in the soil		All	0.5513			
			NL	0.3657	2, 3, 2-P		
			BL	0.3657			
HLQ - Layer 3			WL	0.7637			
			PL	0.8246			
			W	0.7637			
			BR	0.01			
	-		All	0.5513	1, 1-P		
THLQ - Layer 4			NL	0.3657	2, 3, 2-P		
			BL	0.3657			
			WL	0.3657			
			PL	0.3657			
			W	0.3657			
			BR	0.01			
THIC - Layer 1	Volumetric frozen water content stored in the soil	m3 m-3	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	Will start the model when soil is unfrozen	
ГНІС - Layer 2			All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
ГНІС - Layer 3			All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
ΓHIC - Layer 4			All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
ZPND	Depth of liquid water stored on the ground surface	m	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	Will start when no ponding/recent	
RCAN	Liquid water component of precip. held on the veg. canopy	kg m-2	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
SCAN	Frozen water component of precip. held on the veg. canopy	kg m-2	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	Will Start the moder when son is	
SNO	Snow mass present on the ground surface	kg m-2	All	0	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P	unfrozen	
ALBS	Albedo of the snow mass present on the ground surface; 0.0 is no such mass exists		All	0.2	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
RHOS	Density of the snow mass present on the ground surface; 0.0 if no such mass exists	kg m-3	All	100	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
GRO	Set to 0.0 before leaf-out; 1.0 when fully-leafed; or estimate the growth index with a fraction if in between		All	1	1, 2, 3, 1-P, 2-P		
Cmin	PDMROF Minimum storage capacity	m	All	0	1-P, 2-P		
K1	PDMROF Time constant for the first linear reservoir	hr	All	0	1-P, 2-P		
К2	PDMROF Time constant for the second linear reservoir	hr	All	0	1-P, 2-P		