

Citation

Giesbrecht, I. J. W., Tank, S. E., Frazer, G. W., Hood, E., Gonzalez Arriola, S. G., Butman, D. E., D'Amore, D. V., Hutchinson, D., Bidlack, A., & Lertzman, K. P. (2022). Data from: Watershed classification predicts streamflow regime and organic carbon dynamics in the Northeast Pacific Coastal Temperate Rainforest. *Dryad Dataset*, <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.05qfttf2q>

Introduction

This file includes plots of mean dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration by month for each sampled watershed, grouped by watershed type. The purpose of this file is to visualize and explore sample sizes and variation *within* watershed types.

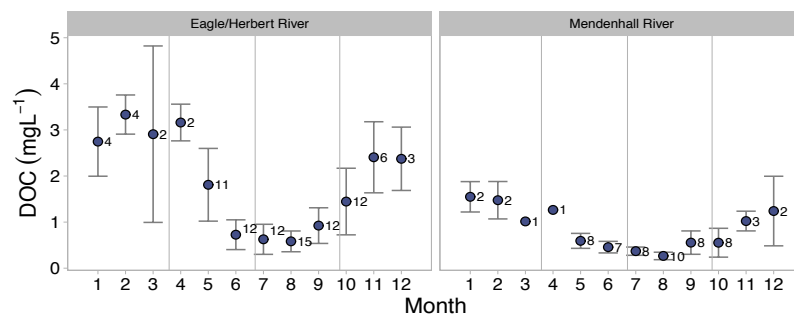


Figure 1. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled GMH type watersheds. Both watersheds showed clear dilution during the summer months when glacial runoff was high.

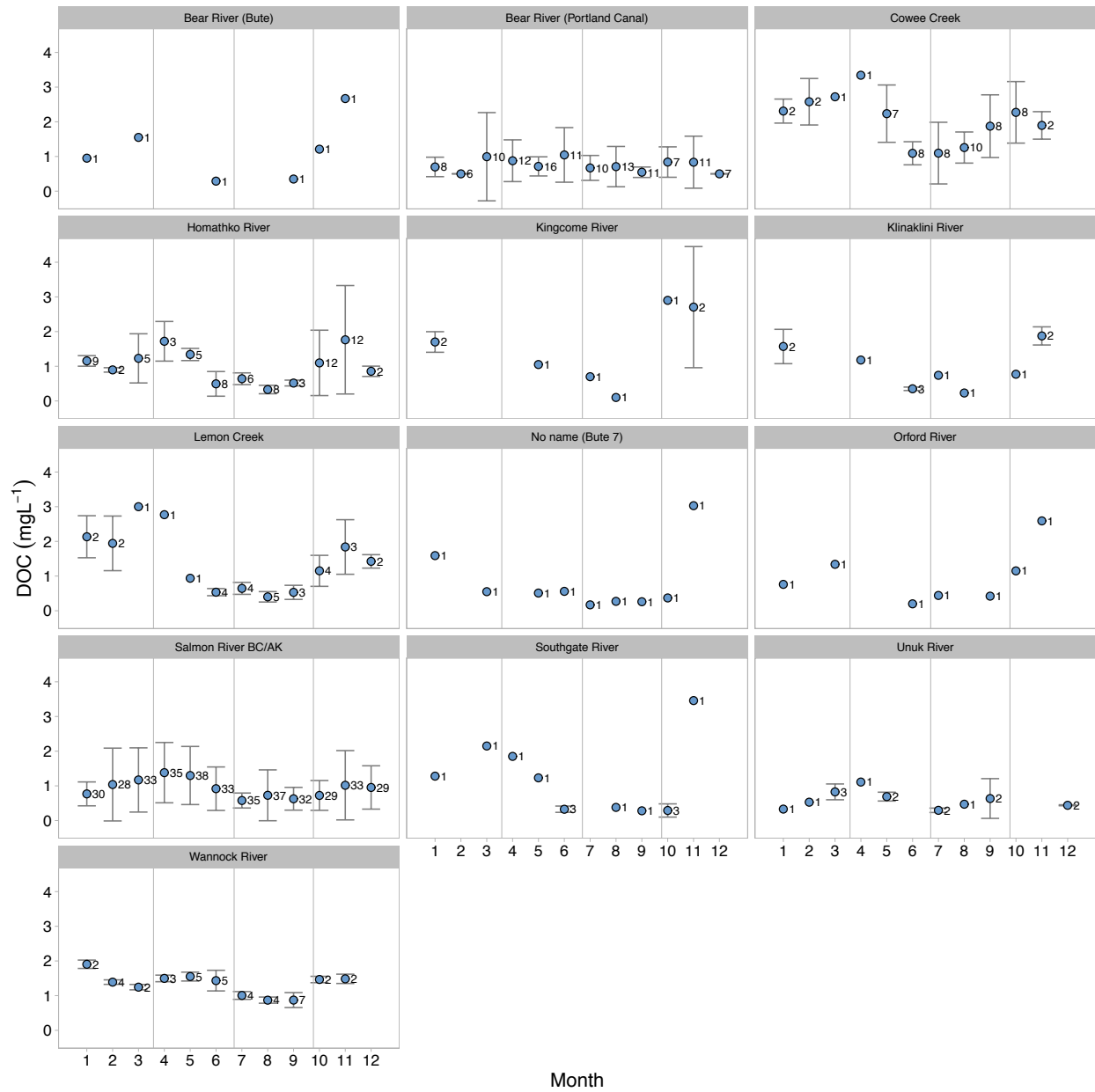


Figure 2. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled GMM type watersheds. Most watersheds showed clear dilution during the summer months when glacial runoff was high. A spring-time increase in DOC was also evident in some well sampled watersheds like Salmon River BC/AK and Homathko River. Some watersheds had very few replicate observations.

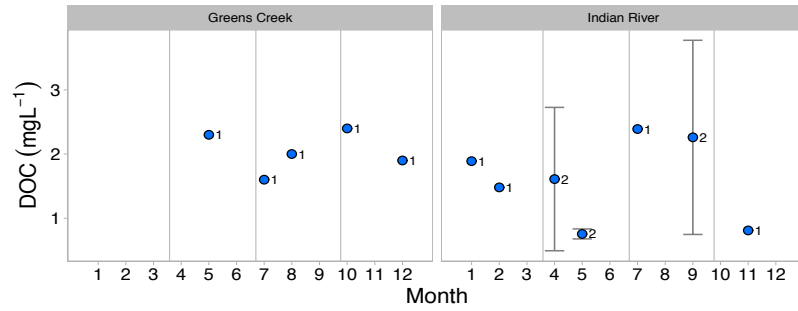


Figure 3. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled SMX type watersheds. Too few samples have been collected to resolve clear seasonal patterns.

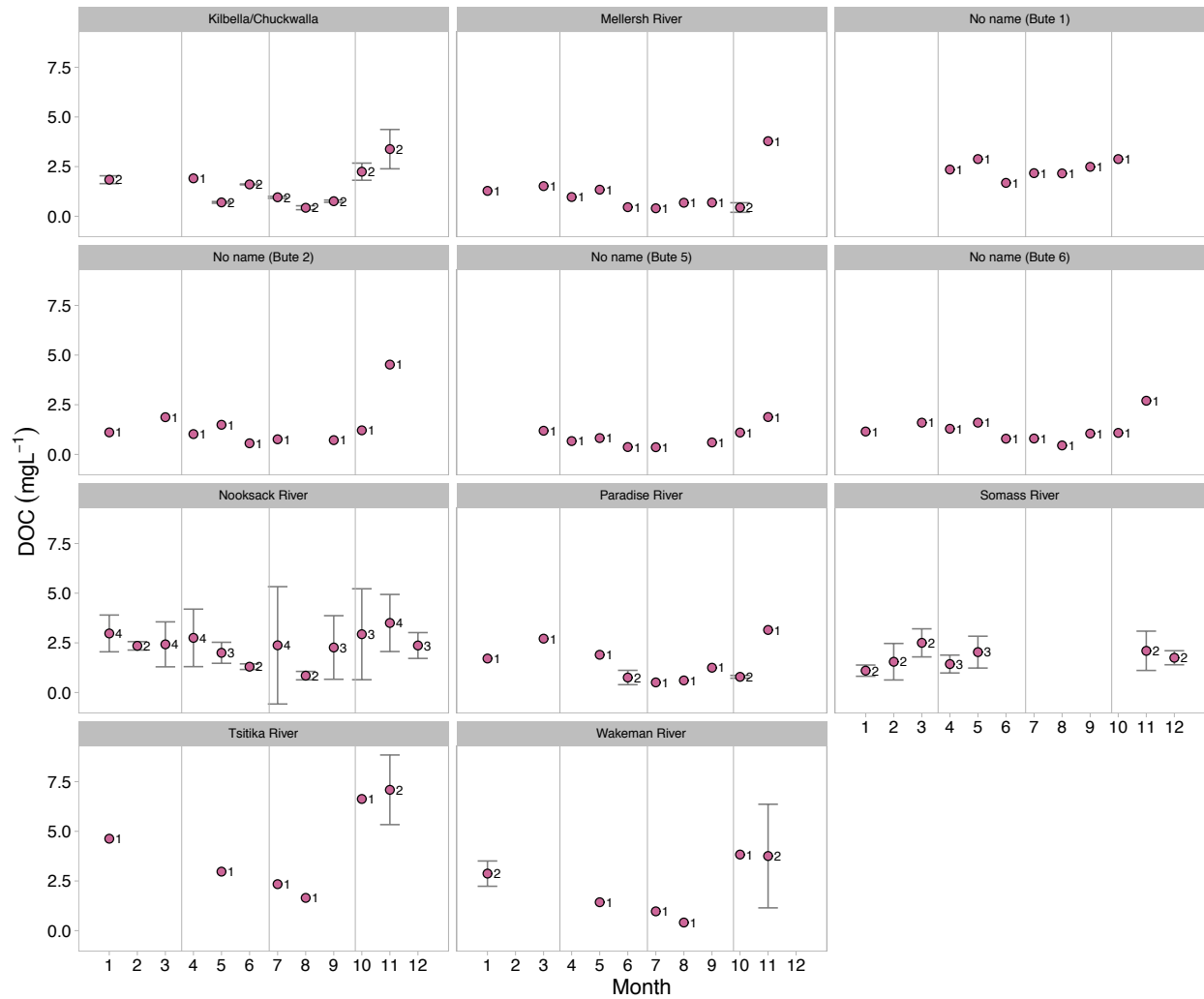


Figure 4. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled SMC type watersheds. Most watersheds showed elevated DOC in fall. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations.

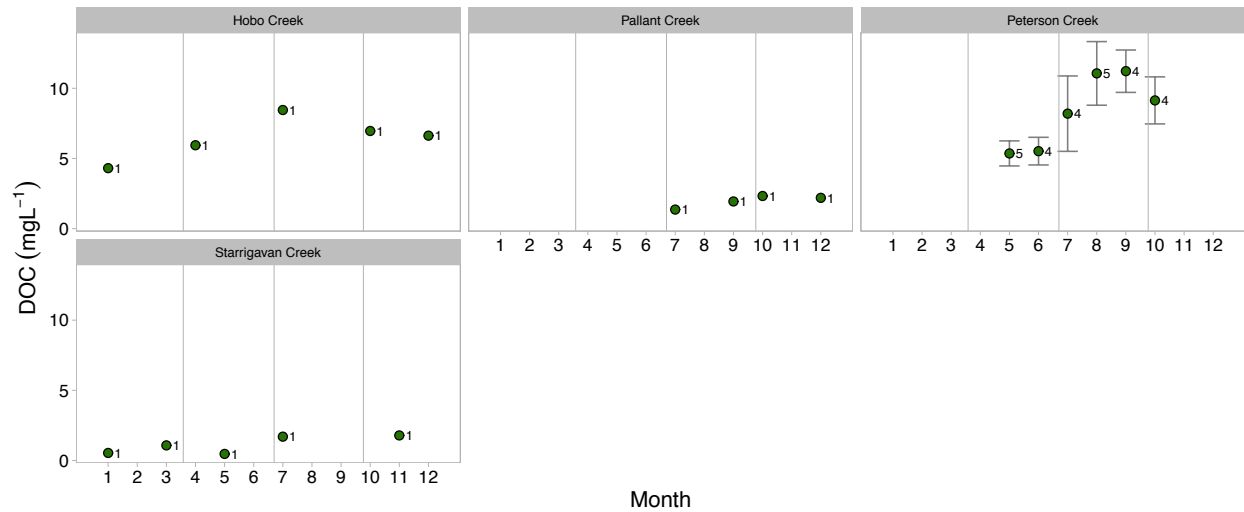


Figure 5. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RMN type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watershed showed elevated DOC in summer and fall.

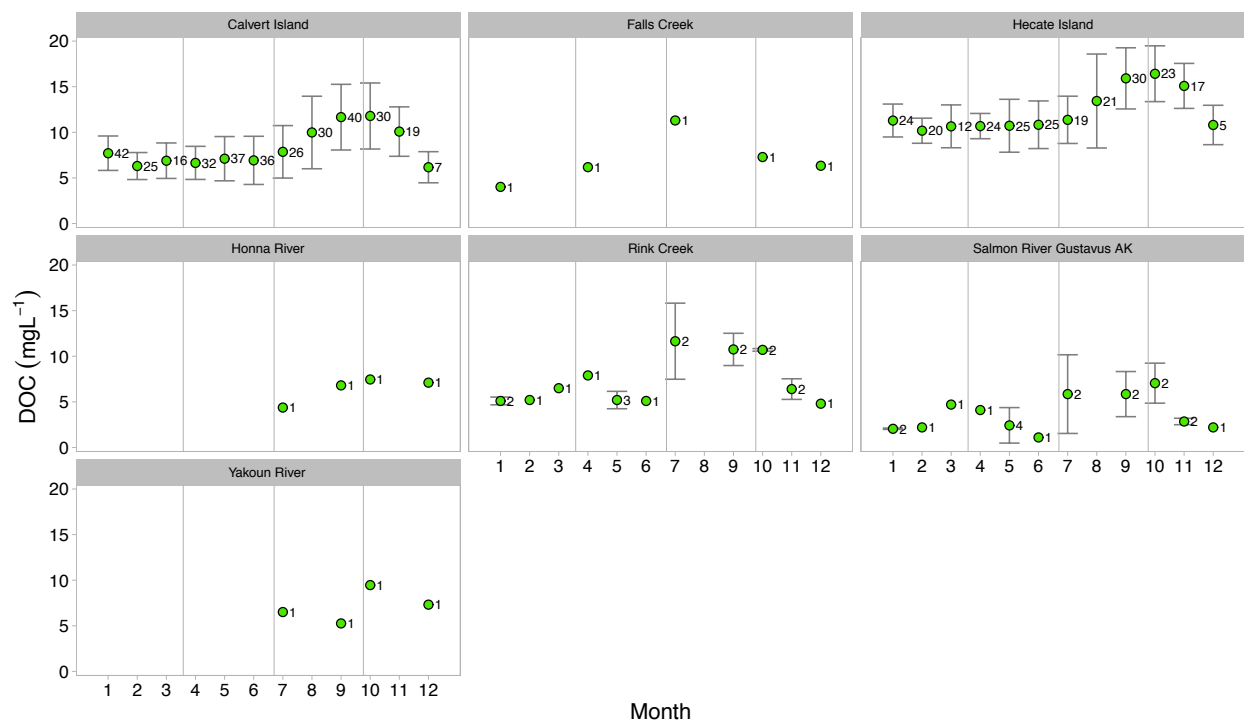


Figure 6. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RHN type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watersheds showed elevated DOC in summer and fall. DOC began increasing in early summer and peaked in September/October.

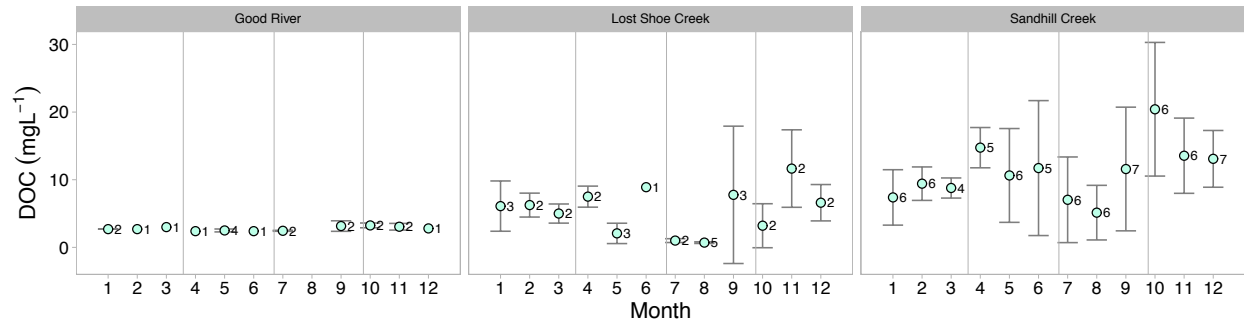


Figure 7. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RLN type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watershed showed elevated DOC in fall.

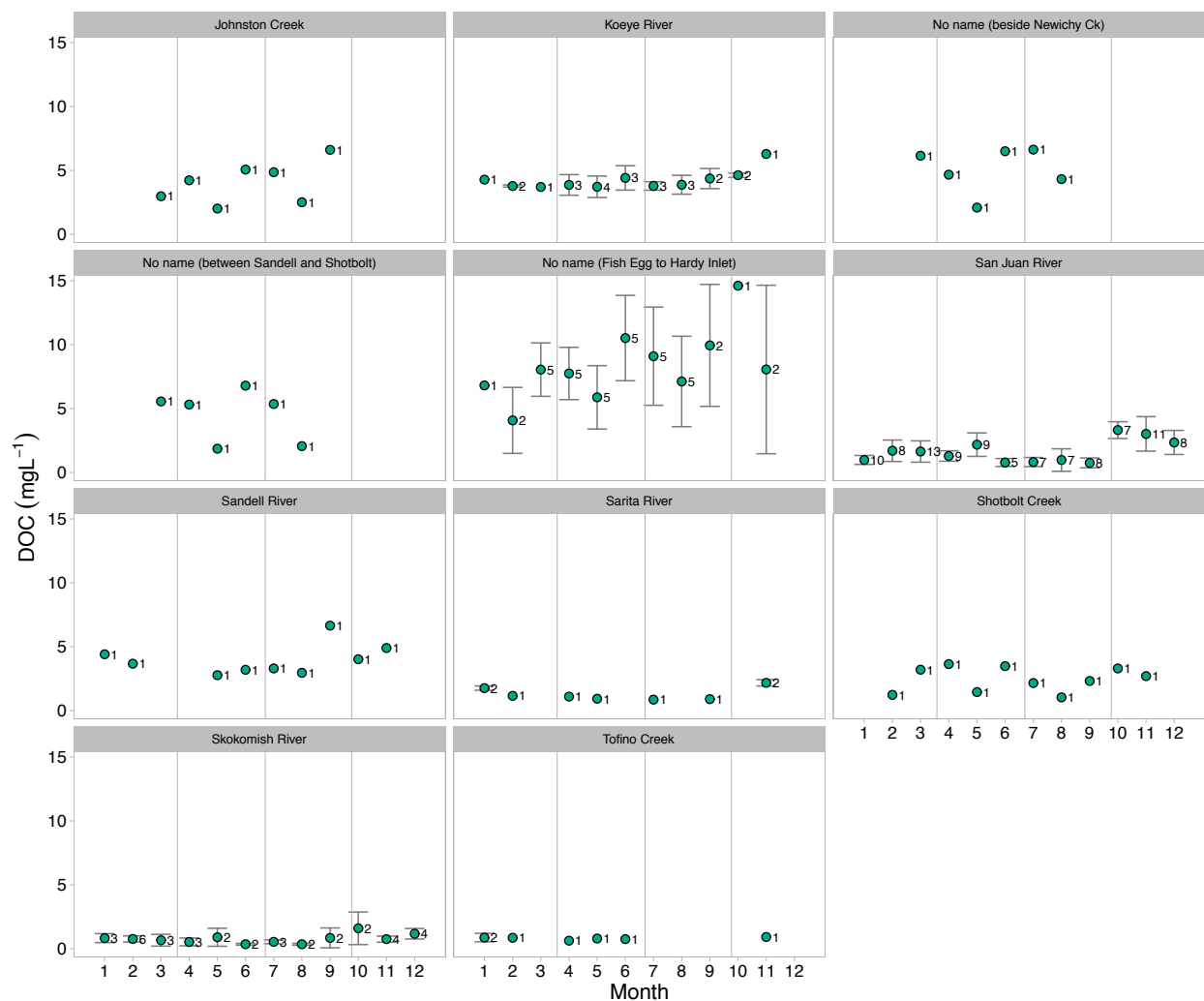


Figure 8. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RMC type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watershed showed elevated DOC in fall.

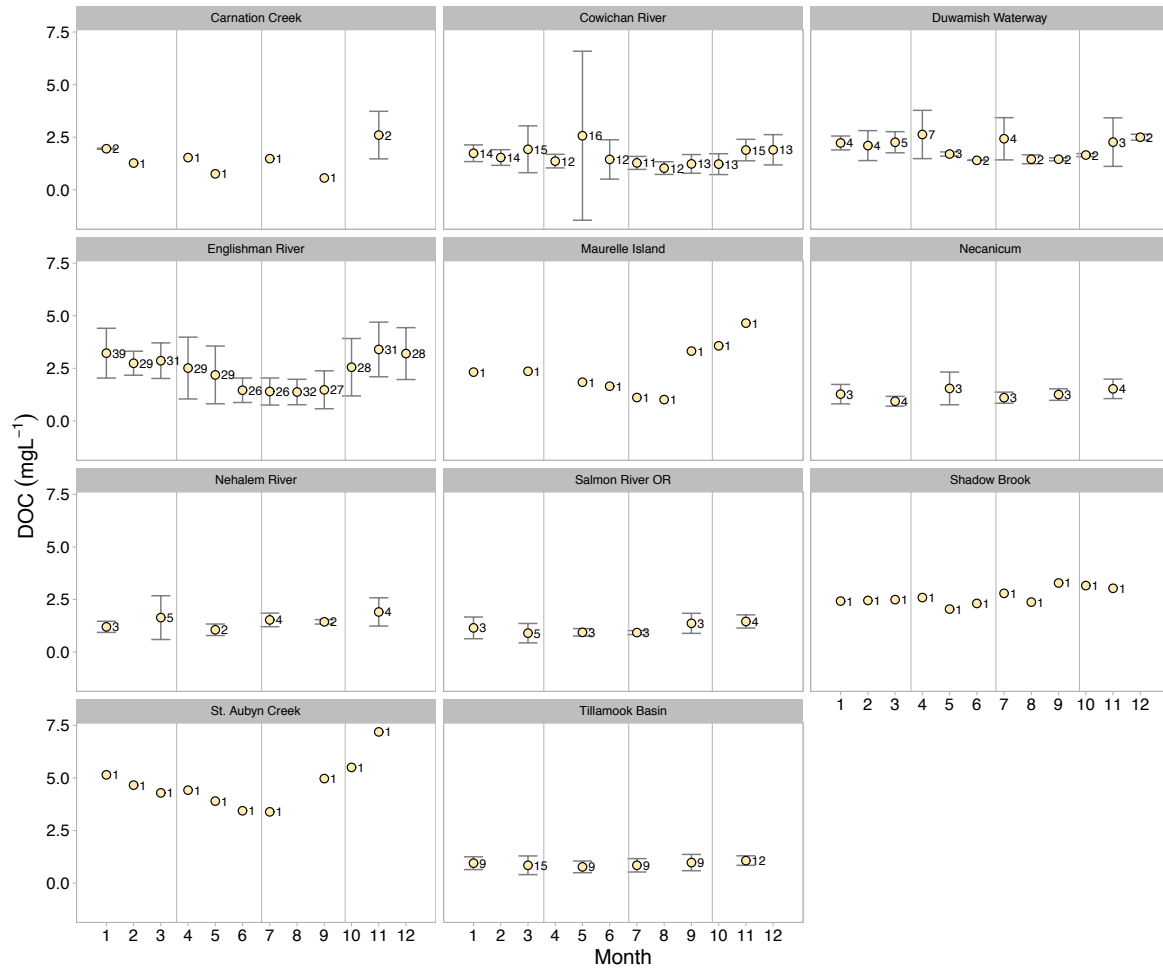


Figure 9. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RHC type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watersheds showed elevated DOC in fall.

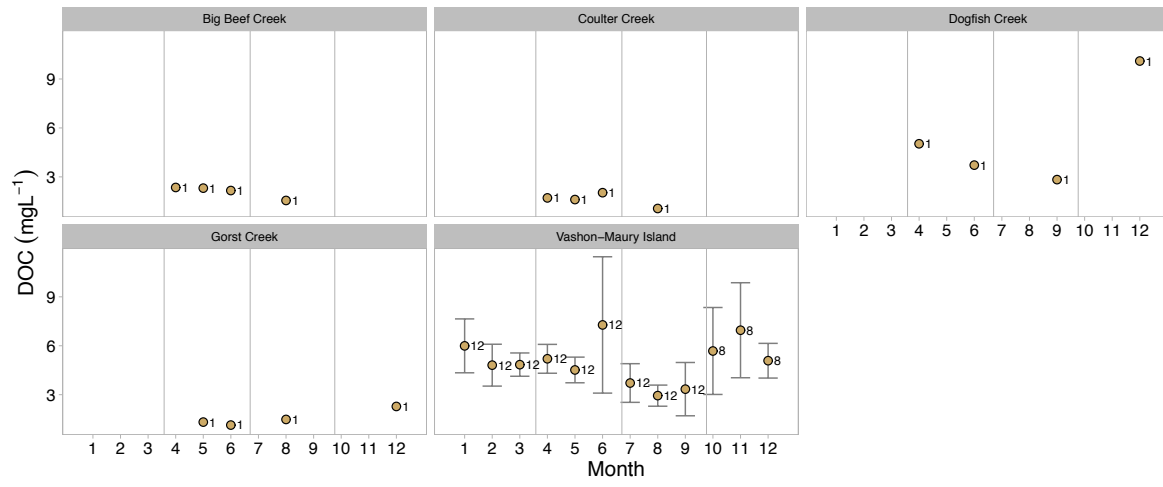


Figure 10. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RLC type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. The most well sampled watershed showed elevated DOC in fall and in June.

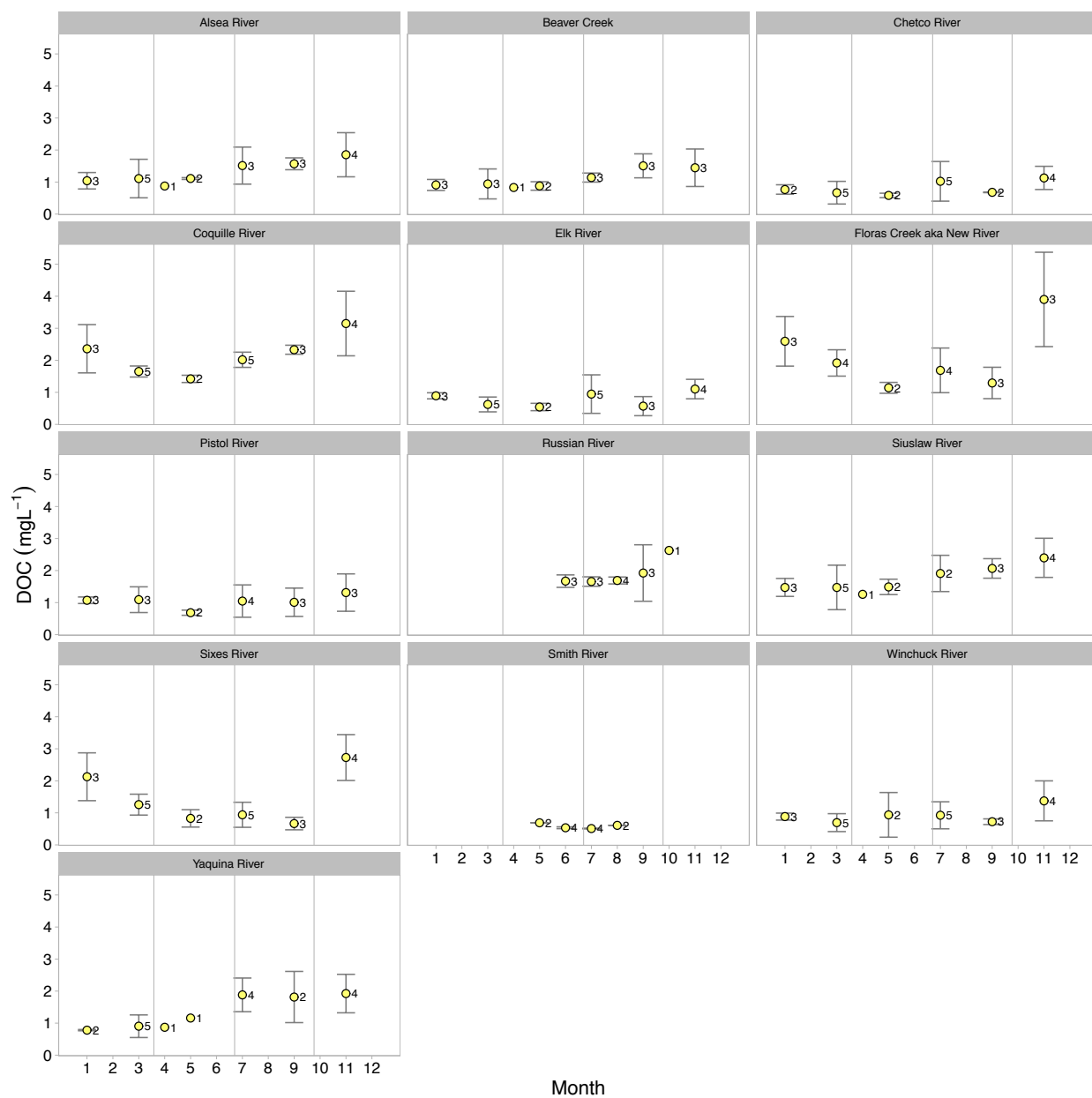


Figure 11. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RHS type watersheds. Most watersheds had very few replicate observations. Most watersheds showed elevated DOC in fall.

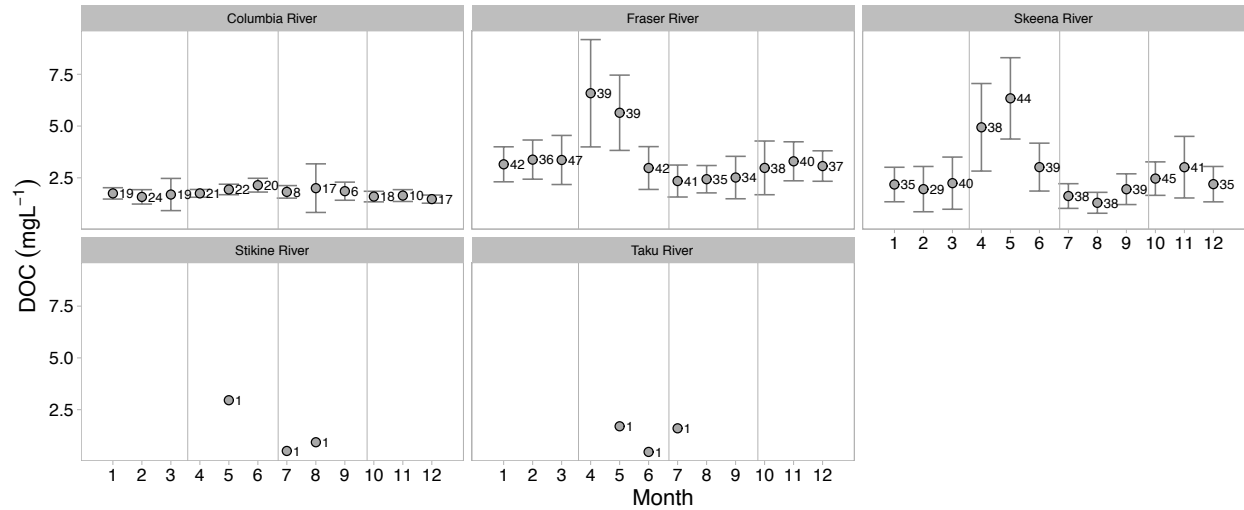


Figure 12. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled SC type watersheds. Two watersheds had very few replicate observations. Two of the well sampled watersheds (Fraser and Skeena) showed abrupt and dramatic increases in DOC in spring. The Columbia was also well sampled and showed a small gradual increase in DOC through spring.

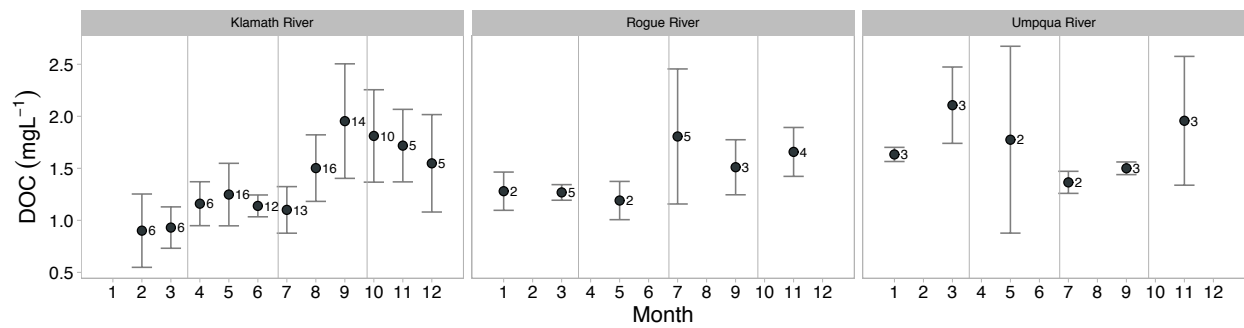


Figure 13. Mean monthly DOC (+/- standard deviation) for the sampled RC type watersheds. The most well sampled watershed showed elevated DOC in late summer and in fall.