Electronic supplemental information for:

Anthropogenic influences on Zambian water quality: hydropower and land-use change

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**Table S1.** Comparison of rainy season specific conductivity, phosphorus and nitrogen content of small heavily impacted and small minimally impacted reference catchments in Zambia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>Lat</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>footprint</th>
<th>YSI_SpC</th>
<th>FIA_TP</th>
<th>FIA_TN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zambezi source</td>
<td>2019_03_02</td>
<td>-11.350</td>
<td>24.328</td>
<td>minimal</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>29.294</td>
<td>minimal</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funda Stream</td>
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<td>29.493</td>
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<td>Chibefwe at Chipata</td>
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<td>Nkolonga at Pita Lesa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>high</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>25.3</td>
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Fig. S1. Map of study area including locations of small catchments draining mostly forested protected areas including the Zambezi Source Protected Forest and North Swaka Forest Reserve.
Figure S2. Visualization of specific conductivity, phosphorus and nitrogen content of small heavily impacted and small minimally impacted catchments in Zambia (from Table S1). Red bar highlights arithmetic mean of two groups. High conductivity value of one of the reference sites reflects the local limestone geology and the site has a high concentration of calcium cations and there is a lime mine nearby. This illustrates a limitation of relying on conductivity alone as a water quality indicator.