

1 **Supplementary Information**

2 **Table S1.** Maxima location($\lambda_{EX}/\lambda_{EM}$) of the components identified in the PARAFAC
 3 model, classification, and description including potential origin and processing status
 4 according to the literature and the OpenFluor on-line data base.

| | $\lambda_{EX}/\lambda_{EM}$ | Classification | Description |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>F1*</i> | 270 / 300 | Protein-like peak, tyrosine ^a | Indicator of biologic activity both fast turnover ^a or persistent DOM pools ^b |
| <i>F2</i> | 300/410 | Humic-like, ubiquitous ^d . Corresponding to peaks A and C as in Coble ^c | Related with fulvic acids and materials of terrestrial origin ^e . Potentially bioavailable or re-processed ^f |
| <i>F3</i> | 380/460 | Humic-like ^g | Terrestrial origin ^h Likely sensitive to photodegradation |
| <i>F4*</i> | 280 (430)/330 | Protein-like peak, tryptophan ^c | Potentially less degraded protein material ^a |

*not found in OpenFluor; ^aFellman et al. 2010; ^bKothawala et al. 2014; ^cCoble 1996; ^dAmaral et al. 2016; ^eOsburn et al. 2011; ^fShutova et al. 2014; ^gStedmon et al. 2011; ^hYamashita et al. 2011

5
 6
 7

Table S2. Excitation and emission loadings of the fluorescence components identified from the PARAFAC model for stream water and riparian GW samples (n = 284) at the Font del Regàs catchment during the period 2010-2011.

| <i>Excitation</i> | | | | | <i>Emission</i> | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| λ (nm) | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | λ (nm) | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 |
| 250 | 0.479 | 0.498 | 0.384 | 0.386 | 290 | 0.501 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 260 | 0.552 | 0.380 | 0.354 | 0.287 | 300 | 0.577 | 0.011 | 0 | 0 |
| 270 | 0.683 | 0.307 | 0.305 | 0.318 | 310 | 0.551 | 0 | 0.001 | 0.136 |
| 280 | 0.015 | 0.236 | 0.265 | 0.736 | 320 | 0.314 | 0 | 0 | 0.444 |
| 290 | 0 | 0.261 | 0.193 | 0.349 | 330 | 0.106 | 0 | 0 | 0.660 |
| 300 | 0 | 0.263 | 0.157 | 0.060 | 340 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0 | 0.468 |
| 310 | 0 | 0.259 | 0.138 | 0.010 | 350 | 0.023 | 0.093 | 0 | 0.285 |
| 320 | 0 | 0.257 | 0.131 | 0.004 | 360 | 0.011 | 0.149 | 0 | 0.175 |
| 330 | 0 | 0.252 | 0.147 | 0 | 370 | 0.004 | 0.209 | 0 | 0.106 |
| 340 | 0 | 0.236 | 0.173 | 0 | 380 | 0.001 | 0.270 | 0 | 0.063 |
| 350 | 0 | 0.202 | 0.205 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 0.314 | 0 | 0.028 |
| 360 | 0 | 0.137 | 0.245 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0.336 | 0.022 | 0.008 |
| 370 | 0 | 0.084 | 0.271 | 0 | 410 | 0 | 0.365 | 0.081 | 0 |
| 380 | 0 | 0.036 | 0.283 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 0.365 | 0.161 | 0 |
| 390 | 0 | 0 | 0.265 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 0.342 | 0.240 | 0 |
| 400 | 0 | 0 | 0.207 | 0 | 440 | 0 | 0.299 | 0.318 | 0 |
| 410 | 0 | 0 | 0.150 | 0.001 | 450 | 0.002 | 0.250 | 0.370 | 0 |
| 420 | 0 | 0 | 0.110 | 0.002 | 460 | 0.002 | 0.200 | 0.391 | 0.007 |
| 430 | 0 | 0 | 0.084 | 0.002 | 470 | 0.004 | 0.157 | 0.385 | 0.013 |
| 440 | 0 | 0 | 0.059 | 0.002 | 480 | 0.006 | 0.127 | 0.352 | 0.018 |
| | | | | | 490 | 0.007 | 0.103 | 0.309 | 0.018 |
| | | | | | 500 | 0.005 | 0.083 | 0.264 | 0.018 |
| | | | | | 510 | 0 | 0.064 | 0.219 | 0.015 |
| | | | | | 520 | 0 | 0.041 | 0.180 | 0.005 |

14 **Table S3.** Discharge (Q) and chloride (Cl^-), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), and dissolved organic nitrogen (DON) concentrations at the top,
15 bottom (*bot*), tributaries (*tr*), and riparian groundwater (*gw*) of the study reach for each sampling date. Values for tributaries and riparian
16 groundwater are means for the whole reach. Note that for Eq. (1), we used values measured at each tributary and at each riparian groundwater
17 well along the reach.

| | $Q \text{ (L s}^{-1}\text{)}$ | | | | $\text{Cl}^- \text{ (mg L}^{-1}\text{)}$ | | | | $\text{DOC (}\mu\text{g C L}^{-1}\text{)}$ | | | | $\text{DON (}\mu\text{g N L}^{-1}\text{)}$ | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | <i>top</i> | <i>bot</i> | <i>tr</i> | <i>gw</i> | <i>top</i> | <i>bot</i> | <i>tr</i> | <i>gw</i> | <i>top</i> | <i>bot</i> | <i>tr</i> | <i>gw</i> | <i>top</i> | <i>bot</i> | <i>tr</i> | <i>gw</i> |
| 27/10/2010 | 28.6 | 106 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 535.6 | 860.3 | 703.4 | 686.2 | <i>bdl</i> | 32.3 | 66.9 | 39.5 |
| 22/11/2010 | 14.9 | 65.4 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 8 | 8.2 | 894.7 | 750.2 | 3546.3 | 2650.5 | 47.9 | 1521 | 77.8 | 161.1 |
| 19/01/2011 | 17.5 | 76.4 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 466.6 | 1375.3 | 423.6 | 503.7 | 125.7 | 43.6 | 77.4 | 79.6 |
| 01/03/2011 | 15.2 | 31.7 | 9 | -0.7 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 277.1 | 252.3 | 305.2 | 293.9 | 33.6 | 76.9 | 49.3 | 49.6 |
| 12/04/2011 | 36.5 | 197.7 | 32.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 8.05 | 10.4 | 581.5 | 415.1 | 543.2 | 535.6 | 67.3 | 21.2 | 52.6 | 49.8 |
| 26/05/2011 | 24.3 | 103.3 | 21.3 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 265.1 | 361.8 | 349.3 | 327.9 | 25.8 | 137.2 | 34.8 | 40.5 |
| 09/08/2011 | 14.3 | 67.8 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 590.3 | 663 | 678.8 | 638.9 | 125.9 | 460 | 65.9 | 90.3 |
| 13/09/2011 | 10.2 | 44.9 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 267.3 | 361.6 | 267.9 | 276.3 | 80.05 | 56.7 | 57.6 | 49.5 |
| 26/10/2011 | 9.58 | 28.3 | 9.3 | -0.7 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 555.9 | 1144.9 | 1107.9 | 1025.6 | 38 | <i>bdl</i> | 19.7 | 9.5 |
| 15/12/2011 | 38 | 213.6 | 39.7 | 4 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 468.7 | 794.1 | 752.3 | 708.8 | 63.6 | 78.1 | 45.5 | 44.6 |

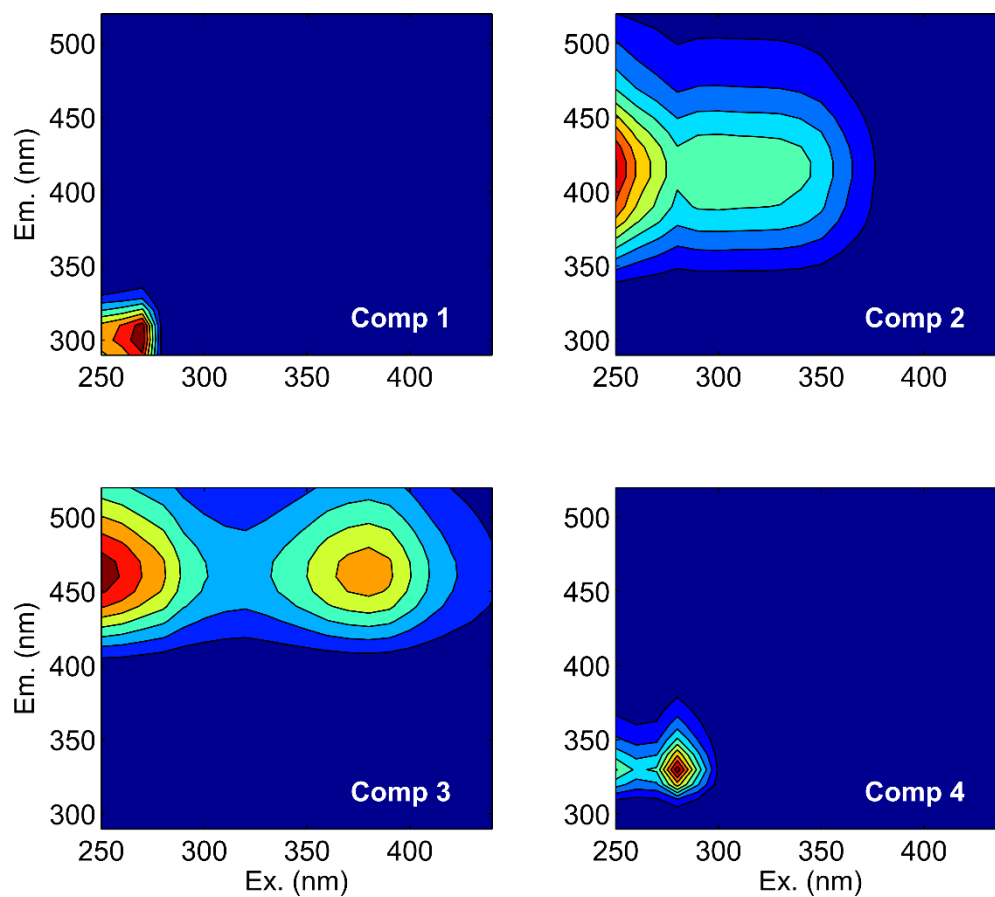


Figure S1. Excitation-emission plots of the fluorescence components identified from the PARAFAC model for stream water and riparian GW samples ($n = 284$) at the Font del Regàs catchment during the period 2010-2011.

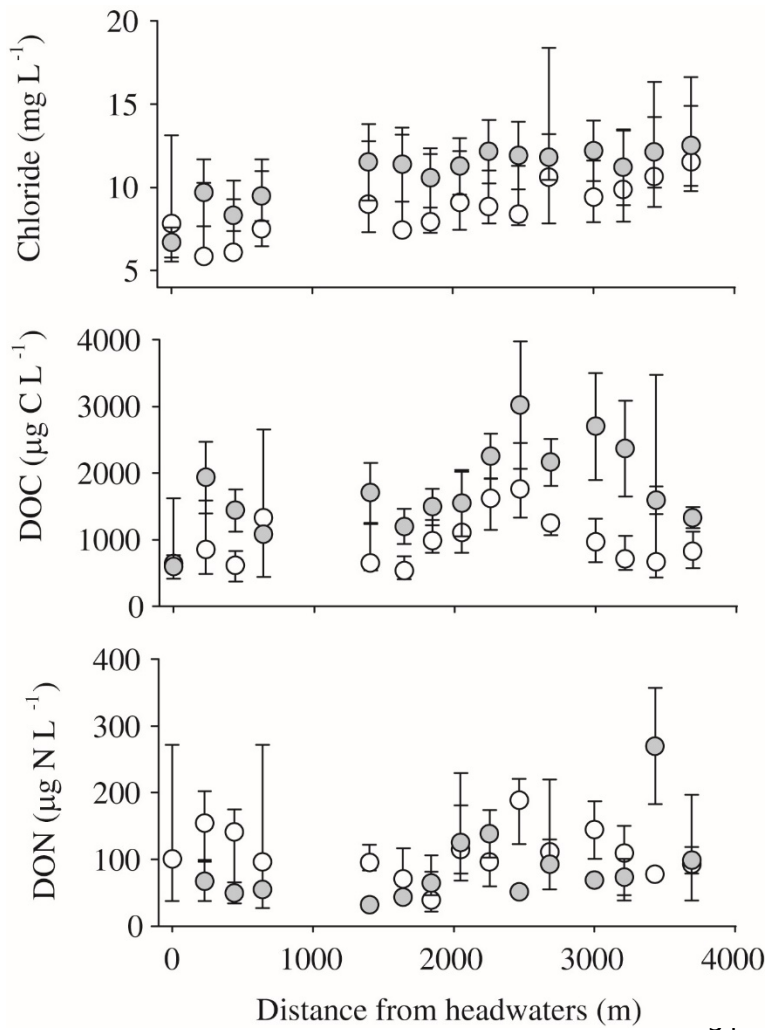
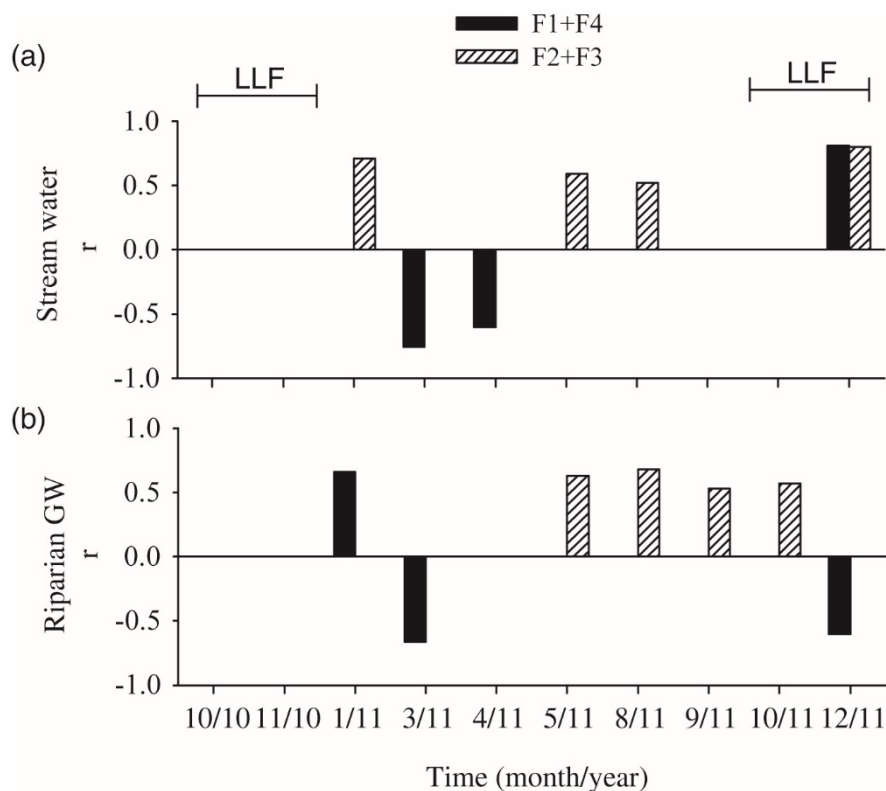


Figure S2. Longitudinal patterns of chloride, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), and dissolved organic nitrogen (DON) concentrations in riparian groundwater along the reach. Symbols are median values and whiskers are the interquartile range (25th, 75th percentiles). Concentrations are shown separately for the LLF (grey) and non-LLF period (white).



52

53 **Figure S3.** Temporal pattern of the standardized regression coefficient (r) obtained by
 54 fitting linear regression models to values of the PARAFAC components measured along
 55 the 4km reach at Font del Regàs for (a) stream water, and (b) riparian groundwater
 56 (GW). The r is shown for the components F1+F4 (associated with protein-like
 57 compounds) and F2+F3 (associated to humic-like compounds). For each pair of
 58 PARAFAC components, $r > 0$ indicates that values increased significantly along the
 59 reach in a particular sampling date, while $r < 0$ indicates the opposite. Bars are shown
 60 only when the model was significant ($p < 0.05$). The leaf litter fall (LLF) period is
 61 indicated.

62

References for Supplementary Information

- Fellman, J.B., Hood, E., and Spencer, R.G.M.: Fluorescence spectroscopy opens new windows into dissolved organic matter in freshwater ecosystems: a review. *Limnology and Oceanography* 55, 2452-2462, 2010.
- Kothawala, D.N., Stedmon, C.A., Müller, R.A., Weyhenmeyer, G.A., Köhler, S.J., and Tranvik, L.J.: Controls of dissolved organic matter quality: evidence from a large-scale boreal lake survey. *Global Change Biology* 20, 1101-1114, doi: 10.1111/gcb.12488, 2014.
- Coble, P.G.: Characterization of marine and terrestrial DOM in seawater using excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy. *Marine Chemistry* 51, 325-346, 1996.
- Amaral, V, Graeber, D, Calliari, D., and Alonso, C.: Strong linkages between DOM optical properties and main clades of aquatic bacteria. *Limnology and Oceanography* 61, 906-918, doi: 10.1002/lno.10258, 2016.
- Osburn, C.L., Wigdahl, C.R., Fritz, S.C., and Saros, J.E.: Dissolved organic matter composition and photoreactivity in prairie lakes of the U.S. Great Planes. *Limnology and Oceanography* 56, 2371-2390, doi: 10.4319/lo.2011.56.6.2371, 2011.
- Shutova, Y., Baker, A., Bridgeman, J. and Henderson, R.K.: Spectroscopic characterization of dissolved organic matter changes in drinking water treatment: From PARAFAC analysis to online monitoring wavelengths. *Water Research* 54, 159-169, 2014.
- Stedmon, C.A., Amon, R.M.W., Rinehart, A.J., and Walker, S.A.: The supply and characteristics of colored dissolved organic matters (CDOM) in the Arctic Ocean: Pan Arctic trends and differences. *Marine Chemistry* 124: 108-118, doi: 10.1016/j.marchem.2010.12.007, 2011.
- Yamashita, Y., Kloeppel, B.D., Knoepp, J., Zausen, G.L., and Jaffé, R.: Effects of watershed history on dissolved organic matter characteristics in headwater streams. *Ecosystems*, 14 1110-1122, doi: 10.1007/s10021-011-9469-z, 2011.