<table>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Reach</th>
<th>Hydrogeological</th>
<th>Topographical</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Velocity</th>
<th>geochemical</th>
<th>Agro-pedological</th>
<th>River bathymetry</th>
<th>Catchment</th>
<th>Morphological</th>
<th>Hydrogeological</th>
<th>Landuse &amp; landcover</th>
<th>Anthro-genic</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anfuso et al. 2012</td>
<td>losing</td>
<td>coarse gravel; alluvial river deposits</td>
<td>semi-confined aquifers</td>
<td>alluvial valley</td>
<td>hydraulic conductivities: $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-5}$</td>
<td>straight and meandering</td>
<td>floodplain</td>
<td>floodplain</td>
<td>agricultural, commercial</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>semi-confined</td>
<td>semi-confined</td>
<td>industrial activity</td>
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<td>Anfuso et al. 2012</td>
<td>gaining</td>
<td>sand and gravel, alluvial river deposits</td>
<td>semi-confined aquifers</td>
<td>alluvial valley</td>
<td>hydraulic conductivities: $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-5}$</td>
<td>straight and meandering</td>
<td>floodplain</td>
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<td>Arntzen et al., 2006</td>
<td>gaining</td>
<td>mixed sand deposits</td>
<td>unconfined aquifers</td>
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<td>hydraulic conductivities: $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-5}$</td>
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<td>floodplain</td>
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<td>gaining</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>low sinuosity</td>
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<td>Daly et al. 2008</td>
<td>gaining</td>
<td>gravel, cobble, and sand deposits</td>
<td>unconfined aquifers</td>
<td>alluvial valley</td>
<td>hydraulic conductivities: $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-5}$</td>
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<td>Dujardin et al. 2014</td>
<td>gaining</td>
<td>silty and clay loam</td>
<td>unconfined aquifers</td>
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<td>hydraulic conductivities: $10^{-3}$ to $10^{-5}$</td>
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<td>floodplain</td>
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<td>Authors et al., 2007</td>
<td>clay-rich vertisol</td>
<td>0.104 cm h⁻¹</td>
<td>Agriculture, small riparian forest</td>
<td>Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
<td>DATA structure: agriculture and riparian forest (Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei)</td>
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<td>Edwardson et al., 2003</td>
<td>cobbles, gravel, coarse-textured according to site</td>
<td>Hydraulic conductivities: see Table 3</td>
<td>agriculture and rangeland</td>
<td>small riparian forest of Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
<td>DATA structure: agriculture and riparian forest (Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei)</td>
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<td>Fernald et al., 2001</td>
<td>gravel/dolomite deposit</td>
<td>10⁵ and 10⁻⁵ m s⁻¹</td>
<td>agriculture and rangeland</td>
<td>small riparian forest of Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei</td>
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<td>Goosfield et al., 2003</td>
<td>very poor sand</td>
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<td>agriculture, small riparian forest of Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
<td>DATA structure: agriculture and riparian forest (Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei)</td>
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<td>Haggard et al., 2001</td>
<td>cobbles with some fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>agriculture, small riparian forest of Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
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<td>Hall et al., 2002</td>
<td>cobbles and boulders</td>
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<td>Hart et al., 1990</td>
<td>gravel and cobbles, bedrock outcrops</td>
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<td>Harvey and Fuller, 1998</td>
<td>sand and gravel</td>
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<td>Jones et al., 2008</td>
<td>basalt gravel, cobbles, and boulders unstratified with silt and sand lenses</td>
<td>30 to 780 m day⁻¹</td>
<td>naturally unbranched</td>
<td>bedrock valley with spring</td>
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<td>Kasahara et al., 2003</td>
<td>coarse-textured gravel</td>
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<td>upland bedrock constrained and unconstrained section</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
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<td>Kasahara et al., 2006</td>
<td>cobbles</td>
<td>0.1 m day⁻¹ to 15 m day⁻¹</td>
<td>lowland grass-vegetated (Baccharis)</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
<td>DATA structure: agriculture and riparian forest (Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei)</td>
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<td>Kasahara et al., 2007</td>
<td>gravel bed channel block and clay</td>
<td>0.3 m to 3.0 m day⁻¹</td>
<td>willows along the banks</td>
<td>Eagle Ford shale</td>
<td>DATA structure: agriculture and riparian forest (Ulmus crassifolia, Fraxinus texensis, Juniperus ashei)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kaser et al., 2013
soft sediment
2.7–2.8x10^{-5} ms^{-1}
meander, riffle-pool sequences
Palaeoecology
continental shelf sediments

Kaser et al., 2009
cobble and boulders
straight and wider
lowland, continental forest
USA; Nevada; Truckee River; Desert biogeographic region

Kinsae et al., 2013
Meltwater gravel, Different sizes of sand
Hydraulics conductivities (µm² s⁻¹) 10^{-3} to 10^{-5}
meandering sections, top sites, pebbles, pools, riffles
lowland, alluvial fans

Laurenson and Bonnich, 2004
sands, silts, and clays
meandering and braided channel with many islands and shoals.
lowland, alluvial fans

Lamontagne and Cook, 2007
coarse sand, gravel, and cobble
Porosity of <0.4
upland, alluvial fans

Launert et al., 2002
sand, gravel, and cobbles on sands and silts
upland

Laute and Singh, 2006
gravel and fine sand, but also silt
Hydraulics conductivity see Table 1 Lamontagne and Singh 2006
upland

Laute and Singh, 2007
gravel and fine sand, but also silt
Hydraulics conductivity see Table 1 Lamontagne and Singh 2006
upland

Malcolm et al., 2005
Podzols, gleys and peats
mean discharge of 0.5 m³ s⁻¹, varying between <0.01 m³ s⁻¹ in the summer and >23 m³ s⁻¹ during floods
upland, heather (Calluna) moorland

Malcolm et al., 2010
oglacial till and meltwater deposits and overlain by glacial and fluvial deposits.
deoxygenated and stratified, pools provide habitats
lowland

Malzone et al., 2015
sand, gravel, clay, and till
pool and riffle sequences
gaining sections
lowland

Maurer et al., 2008
gravel to sand
annumerous channels, pools
lowland, Large alluvial floodplain

Malzone et al., 2015
podzols, gleys and peats
mean discharge of 0.5 m³ s⁻¹, varying between <0.01 m³ s⁻¹ in the summer and >23 m³ s⁻¹ during floods
upland, heather (Calluna) moorland

Malzone et al., 2010
overlain by glacial till and meltwater deposits and overlain by glacial and fluvial deposits.
deoxygenated and stratified, pools provide habitats
lowland

Maurer et al., 2008
gravel to sand
annumerous channels, pools
lowland, Large alluvial floodplain

Lansdown et al., 2012
sand, gravel, and cobbles on sands and silts
upland, agricultural fields

Lautz and Siegel, 2006
gravel and fine sand but also silt
hydraulic conductivity see Table 1 Lautz and Siegel 2006
upland, upland

Lautz and Siegel, 2007
gravel and fine sand but also silt
hydraulic conductivity see Table 1 Lautz and Siegel 2006
upland, upland

Lamontagne and Cook, 2007
coarse sand, gravel, and cobble
Porosity of <0.4
upland

Launert et al., 2002
sand, gravel, and cobbles on sands and silts
upland

Laute and Singh, 2006
gravel and fine sand, but also silt
Hydraulics conductivity see Table 1 Lamontagne and Singh 2006
upland

Laute and Singh, 2007
gravel and fine sand, but also silt
Hydraulics conductivity see Table 1 Lamontagne and Singh 2006
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Malcolm et al., 2005
Podzols, gleys and peats
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Malzone et al., 2015
sand, gravel, clay, and till
pool and riffle sequences
gaining sections
lowland

Maurer et al., 2008
gravel to sand
annumerous channels, pools
lowland, Large alluvial floodplain

Mouw et al., 2009
gravel to sand
annumerous channels, pools
lowland, Large alluvial floodplain
et al., 2011  
silt to coarse sand  
moderating sections of the river  
longitudinal pool-riffle-pool sequence  
riparian and grass vegetation  
braided streams with occasional outcrops of the FIS bedrock  
lowland woodland  
grassland vegetation  
livestock grazing  
European, UK: River Leith, Atlantic Biogeographic region  
Rainfall: 900+ mm/year  
Perennia, Sandhills

et al., 2000  
silt to coarse sand  
Wickiup gravel  
Alnus glutinosa  
2006  
USA: North Carolina; Recent alluvium

et al., 2003  
course to fine sands  
Alnus boulders  
Europe; Germany; Steep colluvial sections

et al., 2008  
woody sedges  
Eurasian innertidal reed and grass vegetation  
livestock grazing  
European, Germany; Schilfstrasse, Continental Biogeographic region

et al., 2015  
course gravel  
4-channel gravel features  
recent alluvium  
lowland

Piney et al., 2008  
glacial  
2x10^7 and 3x10^8 acre-ft  
/  
/  
/  
/  
folly falls: upland hardwood association at low elevations and contiguous stands of green alder, downy birch, or white birch  
Little river is lined in riparian areas  
Alaska, Lynn Canal; Arctic Biogeographic region

Roads et al., 2006  
/  
/  
/  
/  
mean daily discharge 6-9 ft^3/s from 1959 to 2000  
lowland

Saney et al., 2012  
silt to clay soils over sand  
4.0 x 10^4  
two straight runs separated by a meander. Pool and riffle sequences  
grasses and forbs  
lowland

Selkirk et al., 2008  
sand and clay soils over sand  
tortuous reach section  
wide channel slopes  
lowland  
straightened riparian wood and shrub vegetation

Strundel et al., 2012  
glacial, glacial, and course sandy glacial  
pools and riffles  
/  
/  
/  
/  
lowland  
Alaska, Glenn, Continental Biogeographic region  
Hilokic deposits, the Newar Formation (Frasnian), Partern Formation (Pecora)  
agriculture land use

Strony et al., 2003  
loose alluvium  
2.4 x 10^5 acre-ft  
living condition of the reach  
braided streams/banks  
lowland

Swanson et al., 2010  
sand and gravel  
2x10^3  
living condition of the reach and pools/ripped pools sequences  
braided streams/banks  
lowland  
lowland

Thomas et al., 2003  
colluvial sediments coarse material  
steep colluvial sections  
steep, moderate to high relief with steep stream/banks  
lowland

O'Connor et al., 2012  
sand dunes  
Alnus balsamifera, Populus balsamifera  
Europe; Germany; Steep colluvial sections

O'Connor et al., 2012  
sand dunes  
Eurasian innertidal reed and grass vegetation  
livestock grazing  
Canadian, Ontario: Coastal Beech-Birch Forest

et al., 2015  
colluvial sediments coarse material  
steep colluvial sections  
steep, moderate to high relief with steep stream/banks  
lowland

Rainfall 200 cm/yr

Rainfall 33-55 cm/yr

Rainfall 30-50 cm/yr

Rainfall 20-30 cm/yr

Rainfall 10-20 cm/yr

Rainfall 5-10 cm/yr

Rainfall 0-5 cm/yr

Rainfall 0 cm/yr

Secondary aquifers are in the crystalline bedrock. The bedrock is overlain by layers of loess, colluvial, and glacial drift and outwash deposits.

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<th>Reference</th>
<th>Sediment Type</th>
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<th>Vegetation Details</th>
<th>Geographical Details</th>
<th>Biogeographic Region</th>
<th>Management Activities</th>
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<td>Triska et al., 1983</td>
<td>gravel</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>Salix caprea L., Salix myrsinifolia, Picea abies L., Fraxinus excelsior E. Acer pseudoplatanus L., Fagus sylvatica L. and Corylus avellana L. Also present but less abundant are Acer platanoides L., Alnus incana, Cornus sanguinea L. and Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>USA; California; Little Lost Man Creek; Continental biogeographic region</td>
<td>/</td>
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<td>Wagenhoff et al., 2014</td>
<td>gravel and sand</td>
<td>woodland</td>
<td>wood logs in both streams</td>
<td>New Zealand; Kiripaka Stream; Whakakai Stream; Atlantic biogeographic region</td>
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<td>Wagen et al., 2003</td>
<td>gravel to fine</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>steep slope in the upstream section, downstream section characterized by upland area between the hill and the hill bank</td>
<td>Kiripaka Stream native forest in the headwaters and streamside pasture grazed by sheep and cattle.</td>
<td>Atlantic biogeographic region</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wondzell et al., 2009</td>
<td>fine gravel to sand</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>Salix caprea L., Salix myrsinifolia, Picea abies L., Fraxinus excelsior E. Acer pseudoplatanus L., Fagus sylvatica L. and Corylus avellana L. Also present but less abundant are Acer platanoides L., Alnus incana, Cornus sanguinea L. and Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>USA; Alaska; Bambi Creek; Artic biogeographic region</td>
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<td>Wondzell et al., 2006</td>
<td>boulders, cobbles, gravel and fine textured sediment</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>/ 9.2 m day^-1  steep channels, wood debris</td>
<td>USA; Oregon; Andrews Experimental Forest; bedrock outcrops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wondzik et al., 1998</td>
<td>poorly sorted, gravely, coarse sand with occasional cobbles and boulders</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>see Table 2 for hydraulic conductivities</td>
<td>USA; New Mexico; Apache Creek, New Mexico; northern biogeographic region</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarnetske et al., 2011</td>
<td>sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders</td>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>/ 0.007 m m^-1 reach slope</td>
<td>USA; Oregon; Drift Creek, interior semi-arid biogeographic region</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


O’Connor, Ben L., and Judson W. Harvey. Scaling hyporheic exchange and its influence on biogeochemical reactions in aquatic ecosystems, Water Resources Research, 44.12, 2008.


