Table DR1: Slope and discharge data for 21 deltas throughout the world

Delta Name	Location	Slope (m/m)[1]	Annual Mean Discharge (m^3/s)[2]
Chao Phraya	Thailand	7.16E-05	963
Yangtze	China	1.94E-04	28278
Yana	Russia	5.60E-04	1000
Parana	Argentina	5.41E-05	14,506
Indus	Pakistan	1.68E-03	2070
Niger	Nigeria	1.08E-03	6130
Nile	Egypt	1.27E-03	2611
Mississippi	USA	1.22E-03	15814
Po	Italy	5.78E-04	1525
Ganges	Bangladesh	1.94E-04	31000
Lena	Russia	1.41E-04	16240
Hwang Ho	China	4.56E-04	1480
Irrawady	Burma	3.68E-04	13558
Colville	USA	6.63E-04	491
Red	Vietnam	8.40E-04	3784
Danube	Romania	2.65E-03	6420
Godavari	India	2.22E-03	2650
Orinoco	Venezula	4.03E-04	34500
Mekong	Vietnam	6.13E-04	10314
Wax Lake	USA	8.10E-05	4800
Apalachicola	USA	1.40E-04	700
Mobile Bay	USA	7.80E-05	1900

[1]All slope data from Wright et al. (1974), except Wax Lake, Apalachicola, and Mobile Bay measured from Google Earth

[2]All discharge data from Syvitski and Saito (2007), except Wax Lake, Apalachicola, and Mobile Bay are from Kim et al. (2009), Light (2006), and USGS gauge station, respectively

References

Kim, W., Mohrig, D., Twilley, R., Paola, C., and Parker, G., 2009, Is it feasible to build new land in the Mississippi River Delta?: Eos Trans. AGU, v. 90.

Light, H., 2006, Water-level decline in the Apalachicola River, Florida, from 1954 to 2004, and effects on floodplain habitats, US Dept. of the Interior, US Geological Survey.

Syvitski, J., and Saito, Y., 2007, Morphodynamics of deltas under the influence of humans: Global and Planetary Change, v. 57, p. 261-282.

Wright, L.D., Coleman, J.M., and Erickson, M.W., 1974, Analysis of Major River Systems and Their Deltas: Morphologic and Process Comparisons, Technical Report No. 156: Baton Rouge, LA, Coastal Studies Institute, Louisiana State University.

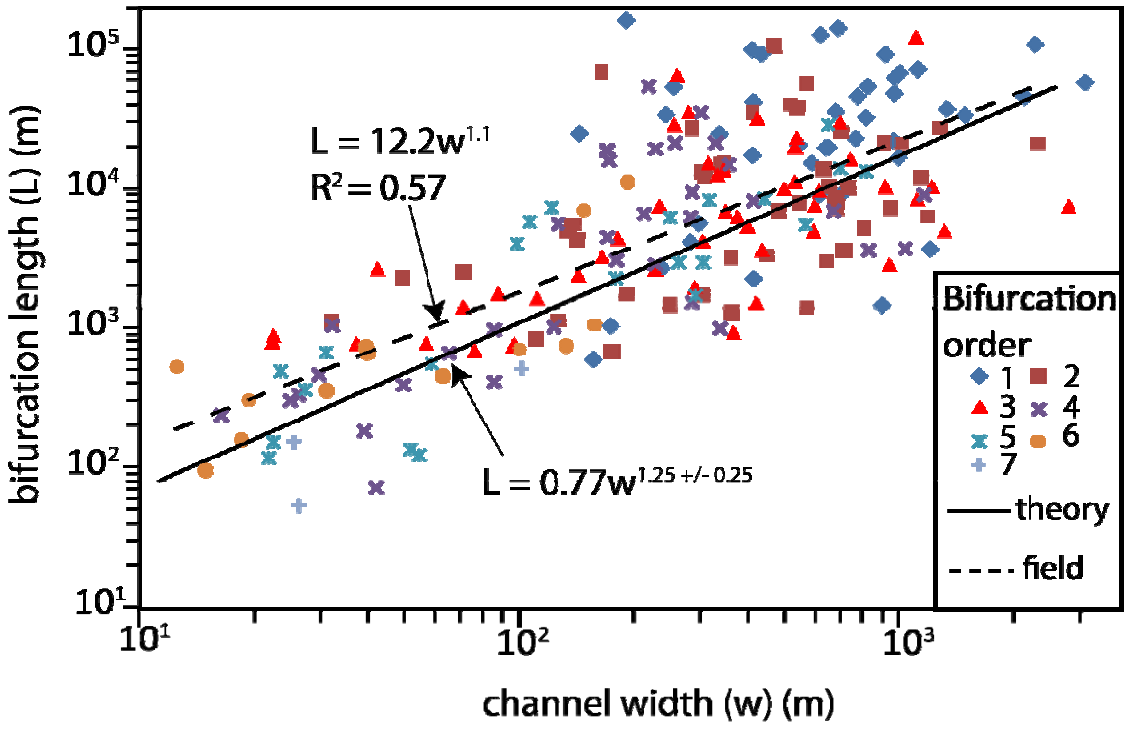

Figure DR1: Measured values of width w and distances between successive bifurcations agree well with the predicted trend between L and w. Theoretical line was generated by recasting eq. 3 using hydraulic geometry so that every variable is a function of channel width. The variability in the exponent on the theory line reflects different choices of hydraulic geometry exponents. Field data also show that distances between bifurcations are shorter at higher bifurcation order, consistent with eq. 3. Field data were measured on 12 deltas throughout the world (for more details see Edmonds and Slingerland, 2007).