A global streamflow indices time series dataset for large-sample hydrological analyses on streamflow regime (until 2022)

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Abstract. With the booming big data techniques, large-sample hydrological analysis on streamflow regime is becoming feasible, which could derive robust conclusions on hydrological processes from a big-picture perspective. However, there is a lack of a comprehensive global large-sample dataset for components of the streamflow regime yet. This paper presents a new time series dataset on global streamflow indices calculated from daily streamflow records after data quality control. The dataset contains 79 indices over seven major components of streamflow regime (*i.e.,* magnitude, frequency, duration, changing rate, timing, variability, and recession) of 41263 river reaches globally on yearly and multiyear scales. Streamflow indices values until 2022 are covered in the dataset. Time span of the time series dataset is from 1806 to 2022 with an average length of 36 years. Compared to existing global datasets, this global dataset covers more stations and more indices, especially those characterizing the frequency, duration, changing rate, and recession of streamflow regime. With the dataset, research on streamflow regime will become easier without spending time handling raw streamflow records. This comprehensive dataset will be a valuable resource to the hydrology community to facilitate a wide range of studies, such as studies of hydrological behaviour of a catchment, streamflow regime prediction in data-scarce regions, as well as variations in streamflow regime from a global perspective. The dataset can be accessed at https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.07227.

1   Introduction

Streamflow regime plays a vital role not only in human life and activities but also in the native biodiversity, ecosystem integrity, and biogeochemical cycles (Poff et al., 1997; Paine, 2019; Palmer and Ruhi, 2019). Because of the effects of anthropogenic activities and climate change especially in the last decades, streamflow regimes of many rivers worldwide have been changing, threatening the water security (Torabi Haghighi et al., 2021; Tonkin et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2023b; Chen et al., 2021). A large number of studies have been done to reveal the streamflow regime shifts, their causes and consequences (Worku et al., 2014; Brouziyne et al., 2021; Sauquet et al., 2021; Lane and Kay, 2021; Yin et al., 2018). Palmer and Ruhi (2019) found that the dam construction, diversion or abstraction of water, clearing of land, and climate change increasingly degraded the river ecosystems by altering their streamflow regimes. Barichivich et al. (2018) indicated that the streamflow regime shifts over the Amazon basin in magnitude and frequency, which has caused major human suffering and disturbance to the rainforest ecosystems, are driven by strengthened Walker circulation.

In order to analyse the streamflow regime shifts, the critical components of the streamflow regime, *i.e.*, magnitude, frequency, duration, timing, and rate of change, were proposed to characterize the entire range of streamflow regime and specific hydrologic phenomena (Poff and Ward, 1989; Poff et al., 1997; Richter et al., 1996). By using indices of these components, features of streamflow regime can be considered explicitly, and therefore indices of components have been widely used (Olden

40 and Poff, 2003; Worku et al., 2014; Palmer and Ruhi, 2019; Shih et al., 2022; Jacobson et al., 2022; Harmon et al., 2022; Wasko et al., 2020). In past decades, more and more indices and components have been proposed to represent different aspects of streamflow regime (Clausen and Biggs, 2000; Baker et al., 2004; Clark et al., 2009; Botter et al., 2013; Mcmillan et al., 2017; Gnann et al., 2021a). However, except for several basic indices of magnitude and frequency like the annual maximum streamflow (Do et al., 2017; Barichivich et al., 2018), there are few large-sample and global studies on other components such

45 as timing, variability, and rate of change. Gudmundsson et al. (2018) found that there was no any study analysing time series of the variability (e.g., standard deviation, coefficient of variation, Gini coefficient, and the inter quartile range) and timing (e.g., the timing of annual minimum flow, day of minimum 7-day mean streamflow, and day of maximum 7-day mean streamflow) of daily streamflow on a global scale.

Large-sample hydrology is a way to go beyond individual case studies and to draw robust conclusions on hydrological

50 processes from a big-picture perspective (Gupta et al., 2014; Addor et al., 2020). Currently, due to the increasing availability of large-sample hydrology datasets, as well as the booming big data techniques, more and more large-sample hydrological studies have been appearing, significantly advancing the hydrology science (Sun et al., 2021; Troin et al., 2022; Lane et al., 2022; Goeking and Tarboton, 2022; Nearing et al., 2021; Gnann et al., 2021a; Gudmundsson et al., 2021). To perform large-sample hydrological analysis, large-sample hydrological datasets based on gauged records are mostly needed. Addor et al.

55 (2017) presented the CAMELS (Catchment Attributes and MEteorology for Large-sample Studies) dataset, which synthesized various datasets (including meteorological forcing and gauged daily streamflow time series) to describe attributes of catchments and catchment behaviours in the contiguous United States. Afterwards, diverse versions of CAMELS or CAMELS-like datasets were presented for different countries, such as the Great Britain (Coxon et al., 2020), Chile (Alvarez-Garreton et al., 2018), Brazil (Chagas et al., 2020), Australia (Fowler et al., 2021), Central Europe (Klingler et al., 2021), France (Delaigue

60 et al., 2022), and Germany (Ebeling et al., 2022). Indices datasets of streamflow regime have also been developed on both regional (like ADHI by Tramblay et al. (2021)) scale and global scale (like GSIM by Do et al. (2018) and Gudmundsson et al. (2018)).

GSIM covers time-series indices of more than 30000 stations worldwide, which represents the water balance, the seasonal cycle, low flows, and floods, with the latest streamflow indices values until 2016. It is one of the most popular datasets which

65 facilitate large-sample research on global streamflow. However, GSIM only includes the streamflow regime components that characterize the magnitude, timing, and variability without including components characterizing the frequency, duration, changing rate, and recession of streamflow regime. In fact, these components are very useful for fully characterizing the streamflow regime, understanding its functions, and analysing its variations. The frequency and duration of streamflow regime are crucial to studies on various flow events. Gehrke et al. (1995) discovered that in the Murray-Darling river system, the

70 altered frequencies of high and low flow events have a significant impact on the species diversity of fish communities. Colls et al. (2019) examined the frequency and duration of zero flow events over 33 Mediterranean streams and found that longer duration of zero flow events significantly decreases gross primary production by promoting heterotrophy. Changing rate is an important factor affecting the lives of aquatic species. For example, rapid changes of river stage caused by hydroelectric facilities will damage downstream aquatic species by wash-out and stranding (Cushman, 1985). Besides, the increase of

75 changing rate during storms will result in elevated concentrations of pollutants, which is harmful to the lives of aquatic species (Palmer and Ruhi, 2019). The recession of streamflow reflects the low-flow behaviour of a catchment and plays a vital role in both flow-biota-ecosystem processes nexus and water management. For instance, Rood et al. (1995) indicated that the accelerated flood recession had resulted in the failure of seedling establishment and the decline of riparian cottonwoods along the St. Mary River. The importance of analysing flood recession has also been emphasized to mitigate flood risks and optimize

80 water utilization in the Huaihe River Basin (Cheng et al., 2021). In this regard, a more comprehensive indices dataset than GSIM is needed. Actually, Tramblay et al. (2021) presented the African Database of Hydrometric Indices (ADHI, 1950–2018)

with a more comprehensive streamflow indices, but it is geographically limited to the Africa. There is a lack of a comprehensive global large-sample dataset of components of streamflow regime, which hinders research on streamflow regime, especially on a global scale.

85   In this paper, we collected and merged daily streamflow records from 9 data sources into one collection, and then performed a data quality control on the collection. After that, a new global streamflow indices time series dataset was developed. The spatiotemporal coverage, quality, metadata, and sample values of the dataset are also shown in the following sections.

2   Data compilation

2.1 Data collection

90   The daily streamflow records used for the establishment of a global streamflow indices time series dataset were collected from 9 data sources, *i.e.*, Global River Discharge Centre (GRDC), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Information System, National Water Data Archive of Canada (HYDAT), National Water Agency of Brazil (ANA), the Chilean Centre for Climate and Resilience Research (CCCRR), Arctic Great Rivers Observatory (ArcticGRO), China Hydrological Yearbooks (CHY), India Water Resources Information System (WRIS), and Australia Water Data from Australian Bureau of Meteorology

95   (BOM) (see Table 1 for details). These data sources are all publicly available except the CHY. The original records of streamflow in CHY are restricted-access and hard to collect, and thus only streamflow data of some typical river basins were collected including 30 stations in 7 largest river basins in China. Among these data sources, USGS, HYDAT, ArcticGRO, and BOM provide quality flags of records.

GRDC and ArcticGRO are international datasets having multiple countries' records, and some records may overlap with

100   records from other national datasets. The duplicated data can to some extent interfere with users' utilization of the data. We calculated the distances between each station in the international datasets and each station in the national datasets. When this distance was less than 60m (approximately 0.0005 degrees on the equator), these two stations were considered the potential identical station. After that, a further inspection was performed to verify whether these two stations were the same station according to the name of river and station. A total of 1895 duplicated stations were found including 8 stations in ArcticGRO,

105   321 stations in ANA, 324 stations in BOM, 68 stations in CCCRR, 2 stations in CHY, 439 stations in HYDAT, and 733 stations in USGS. We retained stations with longer record length and removed duplicate stations with shorter record length. A total of 41263 stations were retained and then merged into a streamflow records collection.

Apart from the streamflow records, there are metadata of each station in every data source. However, the fields of metadata vary among different data sources. Some metadata have many fields while the others only have basic fields. For the purpose

110   of standardization, fields of metadata of our collection include station ID, data source, river name, station number, country, latitude, longitude, contributing area, altitude, start year, end year, years, days, and missing ratio.

The Americas and Europe witness extensive streamflow records with high spatial coverage density and long record length (Figure 1a). In contrast, there are relatively few records in Asia and Africa. Around 20000 stations (50%) have streamflow records with lengths more than 30 years (Figure 1b), and more than 2000 stations' (5%) record lengths are larger than 100

115   years. The stations with a more than 100 years record length are mainly in North America and Europe. As for the availability of streamflow records in different years, the number of stations with available records increases from 1900 to 1978 at a peak of around 18000, and then keeps fluctuating but relatively stable from 1979 to 2015, followed by a decrease from 2016 to 2022 at a bottom of 12000 (Figure 1c). Overall, the streamflow records collection has 41263 stations with an average record length of 36 years. The time span of the collections is from 1806 to 2022.

Table 1. Summary of nine measured streamflow data sources

Database	Spatial coverage	Time span	Included catchments	Data access	Quality flag
Global River Discharge Centre (GRDC)	Globe	1806-2022	8458	https://www.bafg.de/GRDC/EN/Home/homepage_node.html	-
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Information System	US and Canada	1857-2022	19269	https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis?	A: value has been validated to be published A:e: value was estimated and validated to be published P and P:e: Provisional data
National Water Data Archive (HYDAT)	Canada	1860-2022	5786	https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/water-overview/quantity/monitoring/survey/data-products-services/national-archive-hydat.html	A: Partial Day (numeric value 1) B: Ice Conditions (numeric value 2) D: Dry (numeric value 3) E: Estimated (numeric value 4) S: Sample(s) collected this day (numeric value 5)
National Water Agency (ANA)	Brazil	1901-2022	3691	https://www.ufrgs.br/lsh/products/ana-data-acquisition/	-

Database	Spatial coverage	Time span	Included catchments	Data access	Quality flag
the Chilean Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CCCRR)	Chile	1913-2018	767	https://www.cr2.cl/datos-de-caudales/	-
Arctic Great Rivers Observatory (ArcticGRO)	The largest Arctic rivers	1927-2022	17	https://arcticgreatrivers.org/	A: certified data P: provisional data
China Hydrological Yearbooks (CHY)	China	1947-2020	30	No public access	-
India Water Resources Information System (WRIS)	India	1960-2021	161	https://indiawris.gov.in/wris/#/	-
Australia Water Data Online, Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	Australia	1881-2022	4977	http://www.bom.gov.au/waterdata/	A (flag 10): best available B (flag 90): compromised to represent the parameter C (flag 110): estimated value E (flag 140): quality is not known F (flag 210): poor quality or missing Flag "-1" also presents to indicate missing value
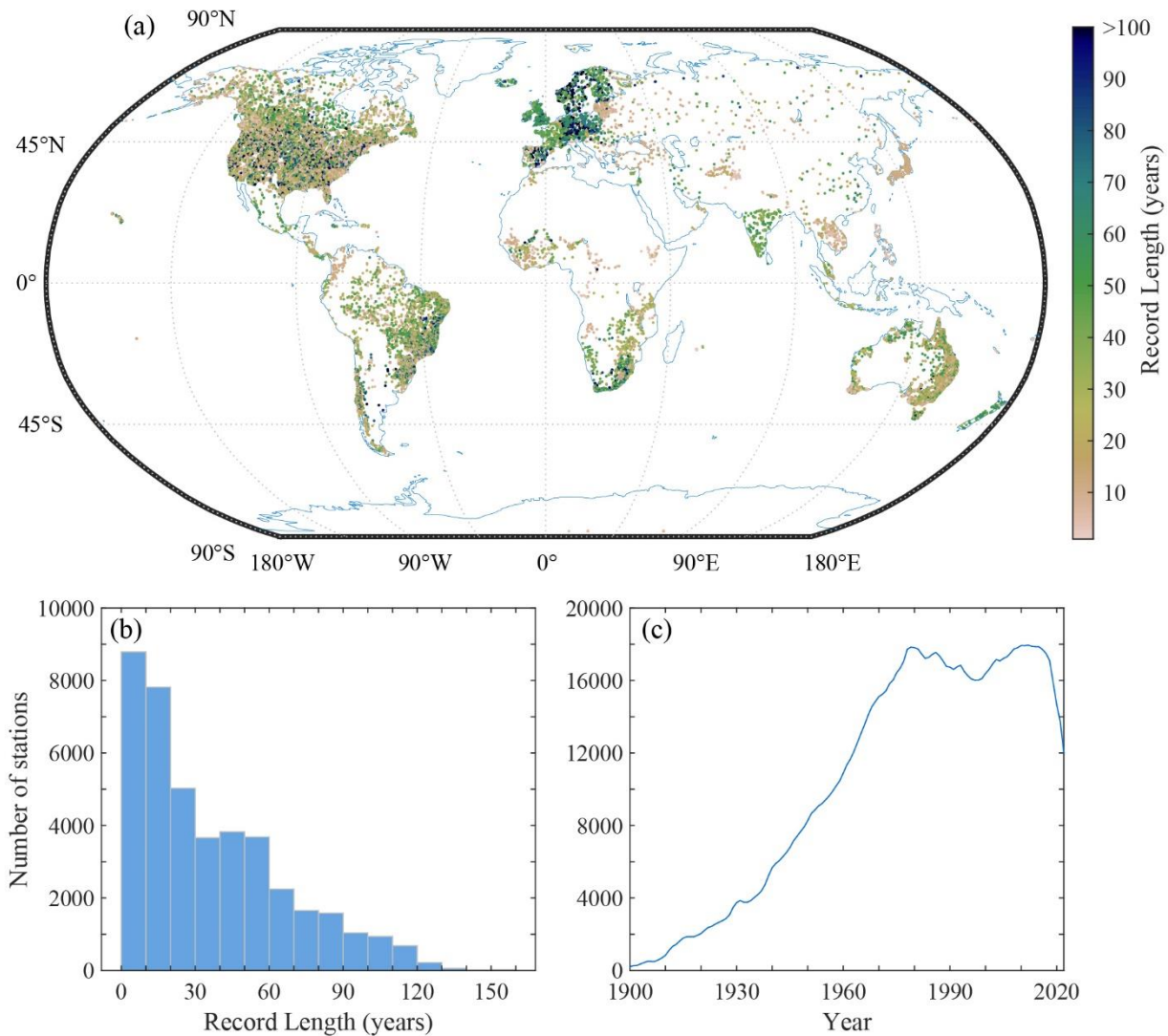
Figure 1. A summary of the streamflow records collection. (a) shows the spatial distribution and record lengths of daily streamflow records. (b) illustrates number of stations with different record lengths. (c) shows number of stations with records in every year from 1900 to 2022. Refer to https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.07227 for vector graphic that shows all the stations clearly without overlap since the vector graphic can be zoomed in infinitely without losing any detail.

2.2 Data quality

2.2.1 Quality flag of records

Data quality control is necessary before the use of data as poor-quality data are misleading. Some data providers have inspected the data before publication and attached data quality flags to the published data, while the others have not. Data quality flags represents data quality and thus are important to quality control. The flags vary among different data providers (Table 1). For the purpose of standardization, the original flags were translated into four flags in our streamflow records collection, *i.e.*, *reliable*, *suspect*, *no flag*, and *missing* (see Table 2 for the rules). As for the databases without quality flags, available records were flagged as *no flag* while missing records were flagged as *missing*. For records with poor-quality flag or no flag, some studies, like Gudmundsson et al. (2018), performed automatic detection methods to identify and remove unreasonable streamflow values, including consecutive equal values and outliers. However, the criteria for judging whether data is unreasonable primarily rely on subjective assumptions. To the best of our knowledge, the applicability and possible impacts of such criteria have not been assessed yet. It is still disputable whether and how many correct values are erroneously flagged as incorrect and removed (Crochemore et al., 2020; Tramblay et al., 2021). The mistakes will diminish the utility of the data. For example, some extreme flood events may be flagged as outliers and removed, resulting in an underestimation of flood.

Therefore, we did not perform disputable automatic detection methods. A reliable automatic detection method was applied as follows.

Considering possible mistakes made by instruments and humans, negative daily streamflow values may occur in the streamflow records collection, which are undoubtedly wrong values. If a daily streamflow value is a negative number, this value will be removed and flagged as *missing*. Besides, if quality flags are initially absent in time series where there are negative values, the whole time series will be flagged as s*uspect*. A total of 40842 negative streamflow values were detected and removed.

In addition to each record, quality flags were also attached to each station according to the criteria in Table 3. There are 235 million records (43%) showing *reliable*, 221 million records (41%) showing *no flag*, 6.9 million records (1%) showing *suspect*, and 79 million records (15%) showing *missing* (Figure 2a). Numbers of stations with flags A, B, C, D, E are 6952 (17%), 7094 (17%), 8772 (21%), 6571 (16%), and 11874 (29%) respectively (Figure 2b). Quality flags of records were used to assess the quality of indices that were calculated based on the records in the following text. Quality flags of stations were designed to allow users to pick appropriate stations whose records' quality meets users' quality control requirements.

Table 2. Translation of quality control flags of the original databases to flags of the streamflow records collection.

Data Source	Original Quality Flag	*Reliable*	*Suspect*	*No Flag*	*Missing*
USGS	A: validated data A:e: estimated and validated data P and P:e: Provisional data	A, A:e	P, P:e		
HYDAT	A: Partial Day B: Ice Conditions D: Dry E: Estimated S: Sample(s) collected this day	B, D, S	A, E		
ArcticGRO	A: certified data P: provisional data	A	P		
BOM	A: best available B: compromised to represent the parameter C: estimated value E: quality is not known F: poor quality or missing -1: missing value	A, B	C	E	F, -1

Table 3. Criteria for quality control flags of stations. Note that when one station's records meet multiple criteria simultaneously, the highest-level flag is applied.

Flag	Criterion
A (or numeric value 1)	More than 95% of record flags are *reliable*
B (or numeric value 2)	More than 95% of record flags are *reliable* or *no flag*
C (or numeric value 3)	Less than 10% of record flags are *missing*
D (or numeric value 4)	Less than 20% of record flags are *missing*
E (or numeric value 5)	At least 20% of record flags are *missing*
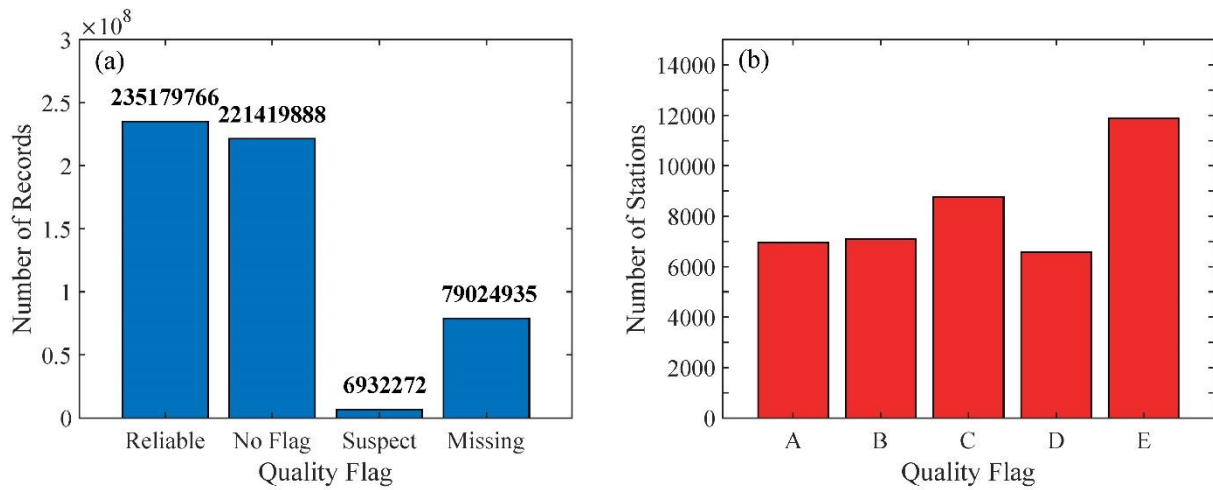
Figure 2. Numbers of (a) records and (b) stations with each quality flag.

2.2.2 Temporal coverage and missing ratio

In the streamflow records collection, more than 6000 stations have a record length of 32 years from 1990 to 2022 with missing ratios less than 5%, and around 800 stations have a record length of 102 years from 1920 to 2022 with missing ratios less than 5% (Figure 3a). As for year of the latest record, approximate 12000 stations' records end in 2022, while around 17000 stations' records are absent after 2000 (Figure 3b). Figure 3c shows the number of stations for every year from 1900 to 2022 with different missing ratios of records. All curves show similar trends. The number of stations gradually rises from 1900 to its peak in around 1978, and then keeps fluctuating but relatively stable from 1979 to 2013, followed by a decrease from 2014 to 2022. More than 80% of stations with records have no missing records for every year from 1900 to 2022 (Figure 3c). Furthermore, more than 50% of stations have a record length of more than 30 years and have no missing records for every year from 1900 to 2022. There are around 15000 stations having no missing records for every year from 1975 to 2018.
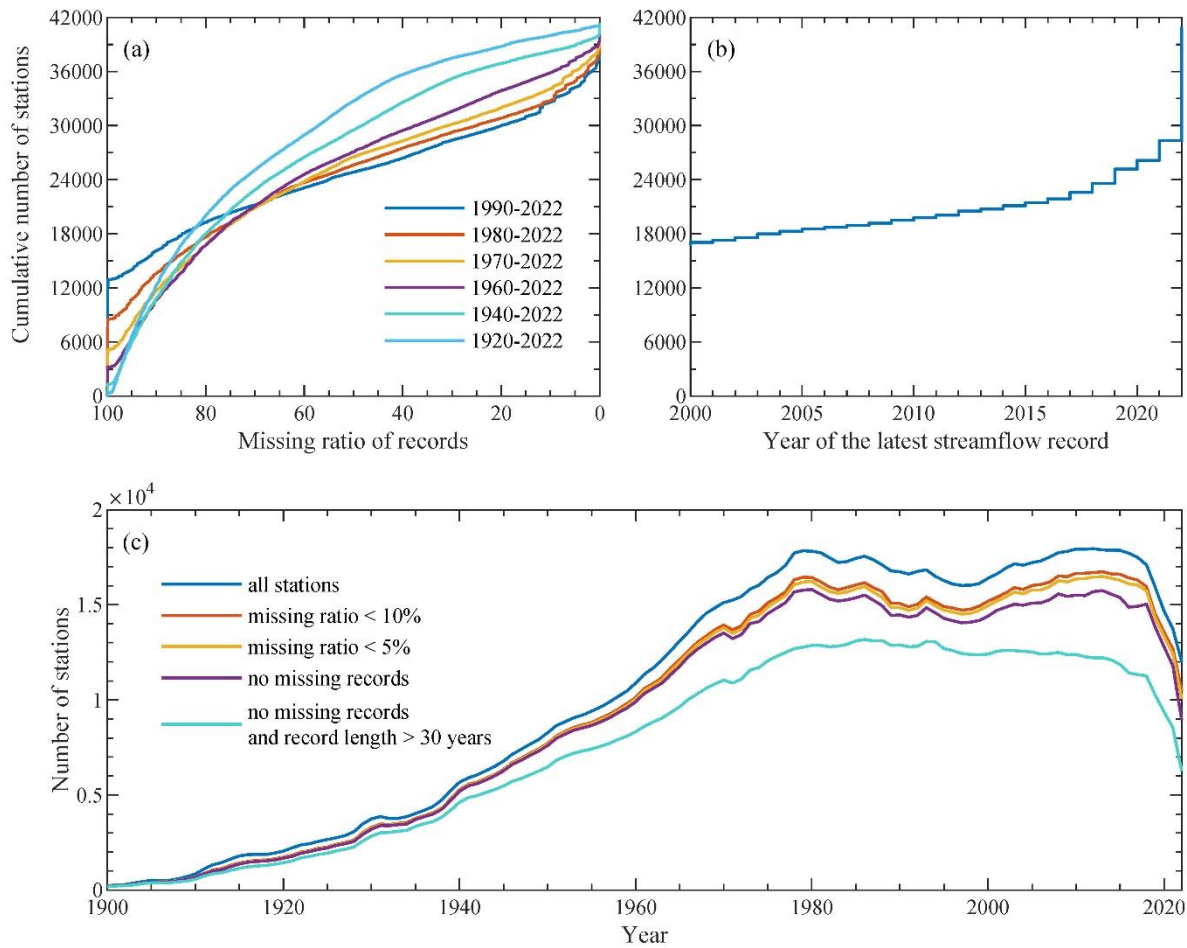
Figure 3. Temporal coverage and missing ratio of streamflow records. (a) shows the cumulative number of stations corresponding to different missing ratios of records in different time spans. (b) shows the cumulative number of stations corresponding to different years of the latest streamflow record. (c) presents number of stations for every year from 1900 to 2022 with different missing ratios of records.

3   Streamflow indices

3.1   Indices definition and calculation

Table 4 describes 79 streamflow indices that characterize seven components of streamflow regime, *i.e.*, magnitude, frequency, duration, changing rate, timing, variability, and recession on yearly and multi-year scales. These indices were calculated based on the streamflow records collection, and most of them were computed with the Toolbox for Streamflow Signatures in Hydrology (TOSSH, available at the address: https://github.com/TOSSHtoolbox/TOSSH) (Gnann et al., 2021b).

The magnitude of streamflow regime reflects the amount of streamflow from various perspectives. Corresponding indices include: (i) maximums of consecutive 1, 3, 7, and 30 day streamflow averages and their percentages, which indicate the magnitude and concentration of high flows and floods; (ii) minimums of consecutive 1, 7, and 30 day streamflow averages, which indicate the magnitude of low flows; (iii) various percentiles of streamflow; (iv) monthly and annual mean flow, which are usually used for water resources analysis; (v) high and low flow event threshold (Clausen and Biggs, 2000; Olden and Poff, 2003); (vi) runoff and baseflow magnitude (Horner, 2020), which indicate the magnitude of difference between the maximum and the minimum of runoff and baseflow.

The frequency of streamflow regime is how often a flow of specific magnitude recurs over some specified time intervals (Poff et al., 1997). The corresponding indices include the ratios of days with streamflow reaching specific thresholds to the total

days and the numbers of streamflow events (floods, high flows, low flows and so on) with various thresholds. The duration is the period of time during which a streamflow event lasts. Annual mean durations of streamflow events are calculated as indices.

The changing rate, or flashiness, means how fast and frequently streamflow alters from one magnitude to another (Poff et al., 1997; Baker et al., 2004). A flashy river basin has a very quick and sensitive response to incoming water like precipitation with rapidly rising and falling hydrographs. The Richards-Baker flashiness index (Baker et al., 2004), and the mean and median of all positive/negative differences between consecutive daily streamflow values (The Nature Conservancy, 2009) are used to quantify the flashiness of streamflow. Rising limb density is an index that describes the flashiness of the catchment response; for example, a small value means a smooth hydrograph (Sawicz et al., 2011).

The timing of streamflow regime is the temporal distribution of streamflow in a year (Court, 1962), which is charactered by the start date of flood season, half flow date, half flow interval, momentary maximum date, and minimum consecutive 7 day flow date in the indices dataset. To calculate the half flow date and half flow interval, the start of the water year is needed (Court, 1962). Although it is widely used that the start of the water year is 1 October in the Northern Hemisphere and 1 July in the Southern Hemisphere, the actual starts of the water year vary greatly even in different river basins of one hemisphere because of different geographical features, climates and so on. In the indices dataset, we use the start date of flood season as the start of the water year. The start date of the flood season for a specific station is the median of start dates of consecutive 180 days, of which the streamflow average is the biggest in one calendar year.

The indices of variability characterize the variability of streamflow regime from different perspectives (Gudmundsson et al., 2018). (i) Variance of streamflow time series provides information on the total variability of streamflow. (ii) Coefficient of variation of streamflow provides a relative measure of variability that is independent of the mean flow. (iii) Quartile-based coefficient of variation of streamflow time series provides information about the width of the distribution centre and is less sensitive to outliers. (iv) Ratio of the maximum to median of streamflow quantifies the deviation of maximum. (v) The Gini coefficient is an index to measure the inequality among values of flow duration curve. (vi) Slope of flow duration curve is an index of the variability of the seasonal water balance, which shows the difference between high and low flows (Mcmillan et al., 2017). Besides, it is also sensitive to vertical redistribution of soil water between quick flow and slow flow. (vii) Slope of distribution of peaks is an index for measuring the differences between peak discharges (Euser et al., 2013). (viii) Variability index was a measure for variability among values of flow duration curve (Lane and Lei, 1950). A river with higher variability index tend to have higher percentage of surface runoff and lower water storage (Estrany et al., 2010).

Recession is a component of streamflow regime which characterizes the recession of streamflow. The smoothed minima baseflow separation method of the UK Institute of Hydrology (UKIH) (1980) is used for baseflow separation required in the calculation of recession indices. Recession indices include baseflow index and baseflow recession constant. Generally, a river with low baseflow index value has a great number of floods and low flows, and its streamflow regime is highly variable (Singh et al., 2019). Baseflow index has been commonly used in regional low flow studies, impacts of climate change on groundwater resources, and flood responses of river basins to storm events. Baseflow recession constant is a proxy for drainage efficiency of baseflow after being recharged, which is related to the watershed hydraulic conductivity, soil porosity, and hydraulic gradient (Safeeq et al., 2013). According to Safeeq et al. (2013), a river basin with high baseflow recession constant has a shallow subsurface flow-dominated fast draining system, whereas a river basin with low baseflow recession constant has a groundwater-dominated slow draining system.

Table 4. Streamflow indices for seven components of the streamflow regime. Index name means the variable name used in the indices time series dataset. There are two temporal resolutions. Y (yearly) means one value for one year of the time series, and MY (multi-year) means one value for the whole time series.

Category	Index name	Units	Resolution	Definition
Magnitude	Qmax1, Qmax3, Qmax7, Qmax30	m³/s	Y, MY	Maximums of consecutive 1, 3, 7, and 30 day streamflow averages. For example, Qmax7 means the maximum of consecutive 7-day streamflow averages (Olden and Poff, 2003).
	Qmax1p, Qmax3p, Qmax7p, Qmax30p	-	Y	percentages of the maximum of consecutive 1, 3, 7, and 30 day streamflow accumulation amounts, which are the maximums divided by the annual streamflow accumulation amounts and then multiplied by 100.
	Qmin1, Qmin7, Qmin30	m³/s	Y, MY	Minimums of consecutive 1, 7, and 30 day streamflow averages (Olden and Poff, 2003).
	Q1st, Q5th, Q10th, Q25th, Q50th, Q75th, Q90th, Q95th, Q99th	m³/s	Y, MY	The 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles of daily streamflow (The Nature Conservancy, 2009; Olden and Poff, 2003). For example, Q50th means the median of streamflow time series.
	Qmean1, Qmean2, Qmean3, Qmean4, Qmean5, Qmean6, Qmean7, Qmean8, Qmean9, Qmean10, Qmean11, Qmean12, Qmean	m³/s	Y, MY	Monthly and annual mean flows. For example, Qmean6 means the mean flow of June; Qmean is the annual mean flow.
	Qhigh, Qlow	m³/s	MY	High and low flow event thresholds. QHigh equals 9 times Q50th (Clausen and Biggs, 2000); Qlow equals 0.2 times Qmean (Olden and Poff, 2003).
	RM, BM	m³/s	Y	Runoff magnitude and baseflow magnitude. RM and BM are the differences between the maximum and minimum of streamflow and baseflow respectively (Horner, 2020).
Frequency	FreH, FreL, FreZ	-	Y	Frequencies of high flow (FreH), low flow (FreL), and zero flow (FreZ) days. FreH is the ratio of days with streamflow bigger than Qhigh to the total days; FreL is the ratio of days with streamflow less than Qlow to the total days; FreZ is the ratio of days with zero streamflow to the total days (Addor et al., 2018).
	Fre1st, Fre5th, Fre95th, Fre99th	-	Y	Frequencies of days with streamflow bigger than or smaller than thresholds of the 1st, 5th, 95th, and 99th streamflow percentiles. Fre1st /Fre5th is the ratio of days in one year with streamflow less than the 1st/5th percentile of the whole multiyear streamflow time series to the days of one year; Fre95th /Fre99th is the ratio of days in one year with streamflow bigger than the 95th/99th percentile of the whole multiyear streamflow time series to the days of one year.
	NumH, NumL, NumZ	-	Y	Numbers of streamflow events with thresholds of Qhigh, Qlow, and zero (Olden and Poff, 2003).
	Num1st, Num5th, Num95th, Num99th	-	Y	Numbers of streamflow events with thresholds of the 1st, 5th, 95th, and the 99th percentile of the whole multiyear streamflow time series (Olden and Poff, 2003).
Duration	DurH, DurL, DurZ,	days	Y	Mean duration of streamflow events with thresholds of Qhigh, Qlow, and zero (Westerberg and Mcmillan, 2015).
	Dur1st, Dur5th, Dur95th, Dur99th	days	Y	Mean duration of streamflow events with thresholds of the 1st, 5th, 95th, and 99th percentiles of the whole multiyear streamflow time series.
Changing rate	RBFI	-	Y, MY	Richards-Baker flashiness index (Baker et al., 2004).
	RLD	-	Y, MY	Rising limb density (RLD) is a ratio of the number of rising limbs to the number of rising hydrograph (Sawicz et al., 2011).
	RRmean, RRmedian, FRmean, FRmedian	m³/s	Y	RRmean and RRmedian are the mean and median of all positive differences between consecutive daily streamflow values in a year; FRmean and FRmedian are the mean and median of all negative differences between consecutive daily streamflow values in a year (The Nature Conservancy, 2009).
Timing	FSS	days since 1 January	Y, MY	FSS is the start date of flood season, which is defined as the start date of the consecutive 180 days whose streamflow average is the biggest in specific calendar year. It is calculated as the following: calculate a sliding average streamflow time series by applying sliding average method to the whole streamflow time series with a sliding window of 180 days; found the maximums of every calendar year in the averaged streamflow time series; start dates of corresponding sliding windows are FSSs of every calendar year.
	HFD	days	Y, MY	Half flow date (HFD) is the date on which half of a water year's total streamflow has passed since start of the water year (Court, 1962).

Category	Index name	Units	Resolution	Definition
	HFI	days	Y, MY	Half flow interval (*HFI*) is the time span between the date on which a quarter of a water year's total streamflow has passed since start of the water year and the date on which three quarters of a water year's total streamflow has passed since start of the water year (Court, 1962).
	MMD	days since 1 January	Y, MY	Momentary maximum date (*MMD*) is the date when the maximum streamflow occurs (Court, 1962).
	MC7FD	days since 1 January	Y, MY	Minimum consecutive 7-day flow date (*MC7FD*) is the date when the minimum of consecutive 7-day flow averages occurs (Gudmundsson et al., 2018).
	VY	-	Y, MY	Variance of daily streamflow (Clausen and Biggs, 2000).
	COVY	-	Y, MY	Coefficient of variation of daily streamflow (Clausen and Biggs, 2000).
	QCV	-	Y, MY	*QCV* means quartile-based coefficient of variation of daily streamflow, which is calculated as (*Q75th-Q25th*)/*Q50th*.
	RMM	-	Y, MY	Ratio of *Qmax1* to *Q50th*.
	GNC	-	Y, MY	Gini coefficient (Gudmundsson et al., 2018).
Variability	*SFDC*	-	Y, MY	Slope of flow duration curve (*SFDC*) is the slope of flow duration curve between 33rd and 66th percentiles of streamflow (Mcmillan et al., 2017).
	SDP	-	MY	*SDP* is the slope of distribution of peaks, which is the slope between the 10th and 50th of a flow duration curve constructed by only including hydrograph peaks (Euser et al., 2013).
	VI	-	Y, MY	Variability index (*VI*) is the standard deviation of the common logarithms of streamflow determined at 10% intervals from 10% to 90% of the flow duration curve (Lane and Lei, 1950; Estrany et al., 2010).
	BFI	-	Y, MY	Baseflow index (*BFI*) is the ratio of baseflow volume to streamflow volume over a specific time period (Singh et al., 2019).
Recession	*BRC*	-	Y, MY	*BRC* is baseflow recession constant. Hydrograph recession assuming exponential recession behaviour is given by $Q_t = Q_0 e^{-kt}$, where Q_t is the streamflow at time t (day), Q_0 is the streamflow at the beginning of the recession, and k is the *BRC* (Safeeq et al., 2013). The master recession curve, which combines individual recession segments, is constructed by using the adapted matching strip method and then used for the calculation of *BRC* (Posavec et al., 2006).

Note: For most indices, the calculation on multi-year scale is using the same algorithm as the calculation on yearly scale except that the used time series is the whole multi-year time series rather than one year's segment. For indices including FSS, HFD, HFI, MMD, and MC7FD, the multi-year values are the medians of yearly values.

3.2 Quality flags of yearly indices

According to the quality of streamflow records used for indices calculation, every yearly index value is accompanied by a quality flag for quality control. The purpose that we define the flags is to provide a space for individuals with different research objectives to have a free choice. They can use only the highest-quality indices values out of caution, or they can take some risks and add some relatively low-quality indices values in order to increase the sample size. Quality flags of yearly indices values were determined according to corresponding streamflow records and the same criteria as is shown in Table 3.

3.3 Example streamflow indices time series

To give a first impression of streamflow indices time series, Fig. 4 shows some streamflow indices time series of Nashwaak River at Durham Bridge, Canada on a yearly scale as an example. It is obvious that the *Qmax1* and *Qmean* are increasing while *Qmin7* has no obvious trend. The *RM* also shows an upward trend. These trends indicate that the magnitude of high flow is increasing. Moreover, the *Num99th* and *Dur99th* are also increasing, which means the number and lasting time of flood are rising too. To make matters worse, the *RBFI* and *RRmean* are obviously climbing as well. It means the streamflow regime of Nashwaak River is becoming more and more flashy with a higher rising-dropping speed of floods. Besides, the *BFI* also shows

250 a downward trend, which indicates worse flow regulations of the river basin. In conclusion, the floods have grown in intensity and therefore flood forecasting and protection are becoming more important there.
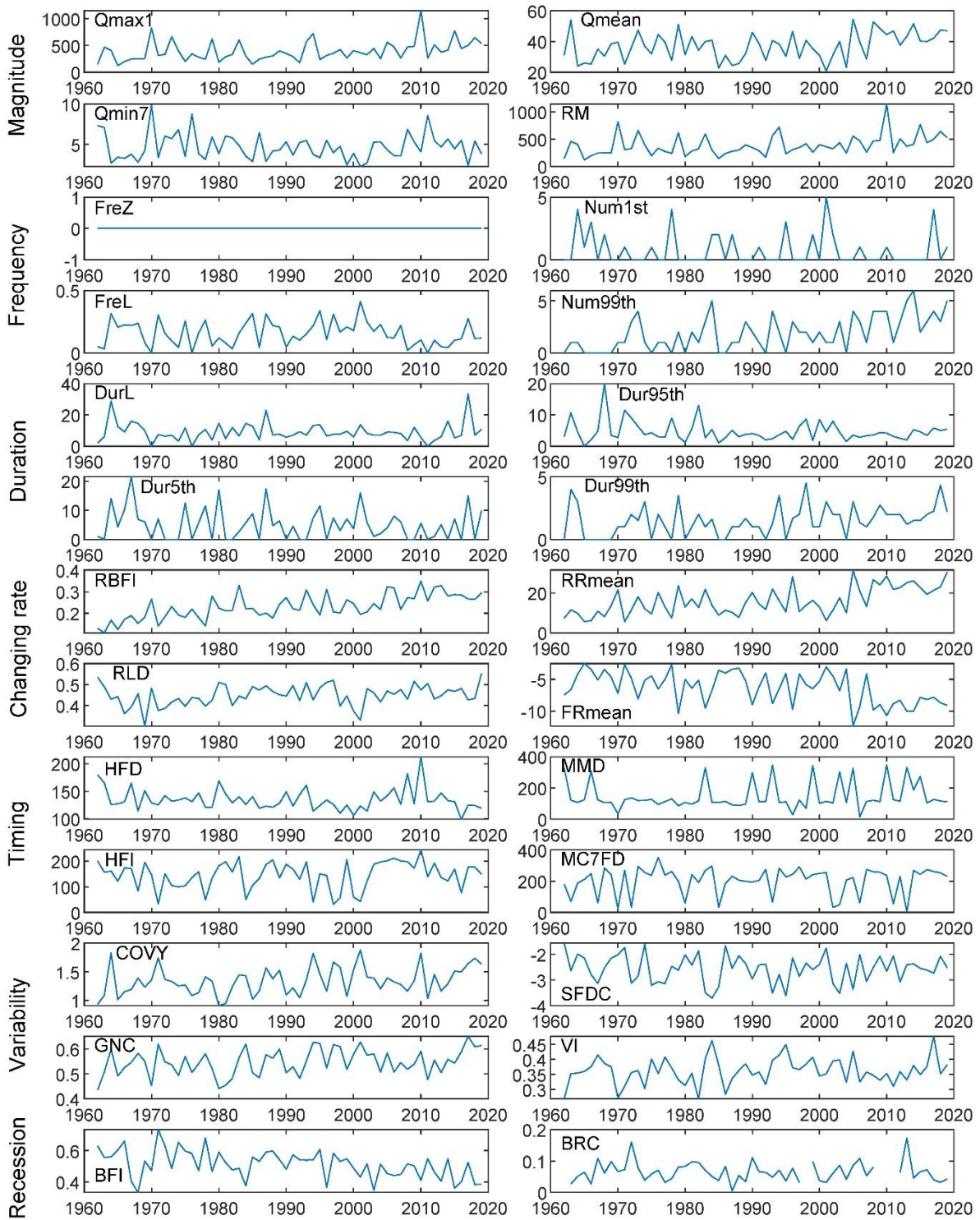
Figure 4. Example streamflow indices time series for seven components of the streamflow regime of Nashwaak River at Durham Bridge, Canada on a yearly scale. Refer to Table 4 for the definitions and units of indices.

255 **4   A comparative analysis**

Studies on streamflow regime on a global scale are mainly focused on the magnitude of streamflow. There are few or even no global-scale studies on other components of streamflow regime. Therefore, several studies' results about trends in annual mean and extreme streamflow were selected for comparisons with our dataset's. Figure 5 shows trends in yearly indices of mean

and extreme streamflow during 1970 to 2022 derived from our dataset. Noticeable clusters of upward trends in annual mean

260   streamflow appear in the east part of the US near the Great Lakes and the northwest part of Europe (Figure 5a). The results are

in accord with the results of Gudmundsson et al. (2019) and Yang et al. (2021) but show more details as our collection have

more stations (more than 40000 stations) compared to around 30000 stations of Gudmundsson et al. (2019) and around 20000

stations of Yang et al. (2021). The spatial pattern of annual maximum streamflow is also in line with those in Do et al. (2017)

and Yin et al. (2018)'s papers but have a higher resolution because a larger number of stations are included (Figure 5f). It is

265   noticeable that the signs of trends in different percentiles and mean of streamflow are consistent in most of regions. When one

index shows an upward trend, it is highly probable that other indices will also exhibit an upward trend, and vice versa. However,

there are some differences between the magnitude of changes in different indices values. The absolute values of relative change

per decade of Qmin1 are obviously larger than those of other indices (Figure 5b). In contrast, the absolute values of relative

change per decade of Qmax1 are noticeably smaller than those of other indices (Figure 5f). As the percentile increases, the

270   absolute value of relative change per decade tends to decrease. It indicates that the low flow is more sensitive to the changing

environment compared to high flow. The low flow of rivers is more vulnerable to the threat of drying up, and the regulation

of streamflow during low flow period should be strengthened to ensure the ecological functions as well as water supply.
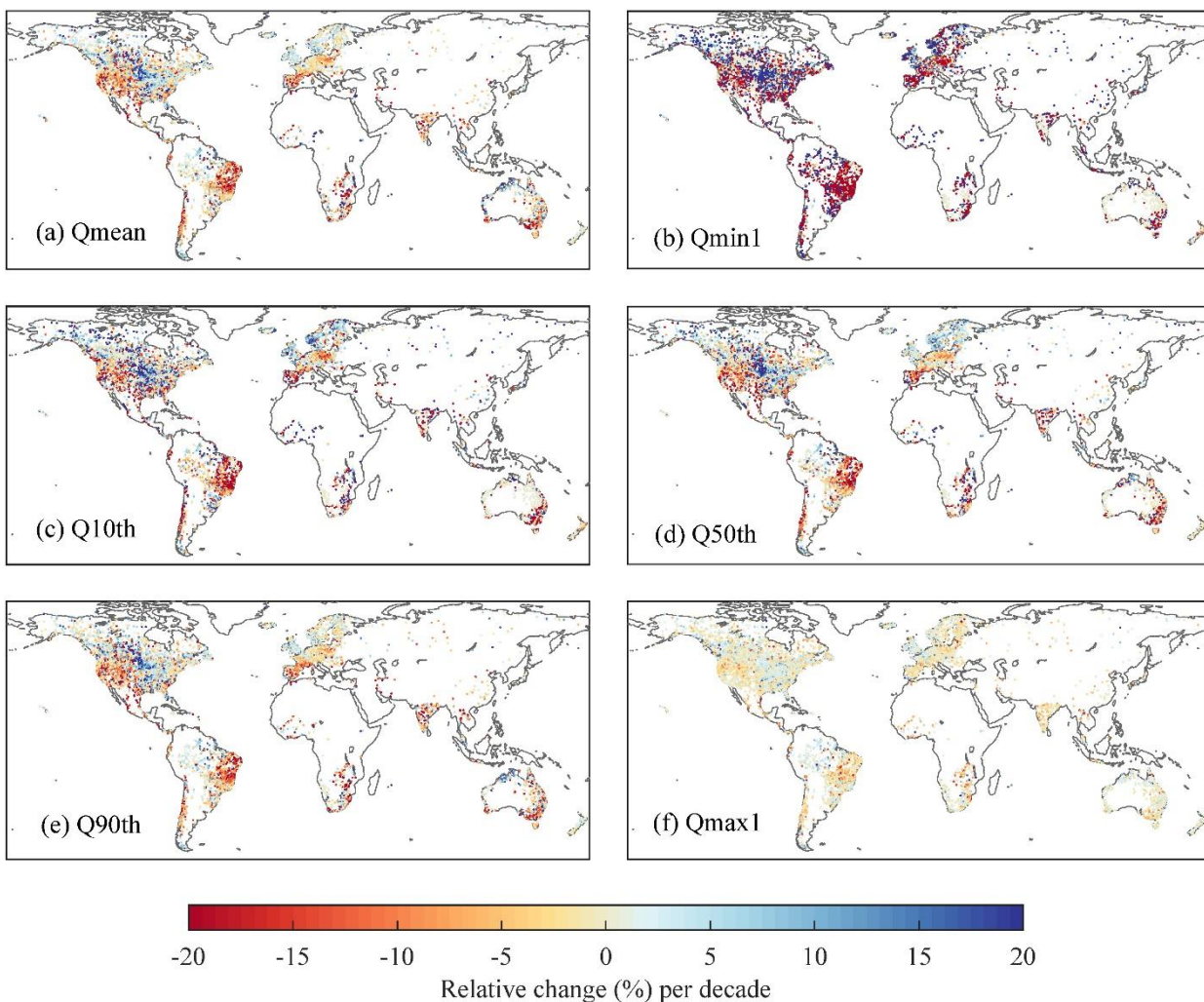
Figure 5. Trends in annual mean and percentiles of streamflow during 1970 to 2022. Relative change per decade is the trend in

275   **yearly index multiplied by ten years and then divided by the multi-year index value. The trends were calculated using Sen's slope**

estimator. See Gocic and Trajkovic (2013) for details. Refer to Table 4 for the definitions of indices.

5   Data availability

The global streamflow indices time series dataset is available for download at https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.07227 (Chen
280   et al., 2023a). There are two folders corresponding to two different data storage ways. One is "MAT" for the files with .mat
extension, which is a binary data container format used in the MATLAB. The other is "CSV" for the files with .csv extension,
in which the data are stored as a delimiter-separated text format. Apart from these, there is a file named "station_catalogue.csv".
It contains the basic information and multi-year streamflow indices of every hydrological station. (Table 5).

285   **Table 5. The fields in "station_catalogue.csv".**

Field	Definition
no	station ID number
no_ori	station ID number in the original data source
database	the database where records come from
river	river name
station	station name
country	country code (ISO 3166)
latitude	latitude (decimal degree)
longitude	longitude (decimal degree)
area	contributing area upstream of the gauge location (if available) in square kilometre
altitude	height of gauge above sea level (meter)
start	the start year of the time series
end	the end year of the time series
years	length of time series; years = end - start + 1
days	number of days with records
miss	percentage of missing values in original streamflow records (%)
flag	quality flag of station; see relevant paper for details
Qmax1	the maximum of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
MMD	date when Qmax1 occurred
Qmax3	the maximum of consecutive 3-day streamflow averages (cubic meter per second)
Qmax7	the maximum of consecutive 7-day streamflow averages (cubic meter per second)
Qmax30	the maximum of consecutive 30-day streamflow averages (cubic meter per second)
Qmin1	the minimum of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Qmin7	the minimum of consecutive 7-day streamflow averages (cubic meter per second)
MC7FD	the first day of consecutive 7 days of Qmin7
Qmin30	the minimum of consecutive 30-day streamflow averages (cubic meter per second)
Q1st	the 1st percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q5th	the 5th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q10th	the 10th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q25th	the 25th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q50th	the 50th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q75th	the 75th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q90th	the 90th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q95th	the 95th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Q99th	the 99th percentile of daily streamflow (cubic meter per second)
Qmean	long-term average discharge (cubic meter per second)
Qmean1	the long-term average discharge in January (cubic meter per second)
Qmean2	the long-term average discharge in February (cubic meter per second)
Qmean3	the long-term average discharge in March (cubic meter per second)
Qmean4	the long-term average discharge in April (cubic meter per second)
Qmean5	the long-term average discharge in May (cubic meter per second)

Field	Definition
Qmean6	the long-term average discharge in June (cubic meter per second)
Qmean7	the long-term average discharge in July (cubic meter per second)
Qmean8	the long-term average discharge in August (cubic meter per second)
Qmean9	the long-term average discharge in September (cubic meter per second)
Qmean10	the long-term average discharge in October (cubic meter per second)
Qmean11	the long-term average discharge in November (cubic meter per second)
Qmean12	the long-term average discharge in December (cubic meter per second)
Qhigh	high flow event threshold (cubic meter per second)
Qlow	low flow event threshold (cubic meter per second)
RBFI	Richards-Baker flashiness index
RLD	rising limb density
FSS	the start month of flood season
HFD	half flow date (days)
HFI	half flow interval (days)
VY	variance of streamflow time series
COVY	coefficient of variation of streamflow time series
QCV	quartile-based coefficient of variation of streamflow time series
RMM	ratio of maximum to median of streamflow time series
GNC	Gini coefficient
SFDC	slope of flow duration curve
SDP	slope of distribution of peaks

6   Conclusions and perspective

This paper presents a global streamflow indices time series dataset for large-sample hydrology, which is designed to characterize the streamflow regime comprehensively. It includes 79 indices over 7 components of streamflow regime (*i.e.,*

290   magnitude, frequency, duration, changing rate, timing, variability, and recession) of 41263 river reaches globally on yearly and multiyear scales. Before the establishment of indices dataset, streamflow records and metadata from nine databases were collected and merged into one data collection. Data quality control was performed by removing duplicate and unreasonable records, and attaching quality flags to all records and stations. Quality flags were also attached to each yearly index value in the indices dataset. A comparative analysis was performed on the trends in annual mean and percentiles of streamflow on a

295   global scale. The results show that our dataset's results are in accord with the results of existing studies, but our results have a higher resolution because a larger number of stations are included. Our results also indicate that the low flow is more sensitive to the changing environment compared to high flow.

Compared to existing datasets, our indices dataset has several advantages. Firstly, it includes more indices, which can characterize streamflow regime more comprehensively. Our indices dataset covers indices that characterize the frequency,

300   duration, changing rate, and recession of streamflow regime, which are not included in GSIM or completely incorporated in other global-scale datasets. To the best of our knowledge, our dataset is the most comprehensive global-scale indices dataset in terms of streamflow indices coverage. Secondly, it includes a larger number (41263) of stations with longer time series (from 1806 to 2022) compared to existing streamflow indices datasets. By comparison, GSIM includes 30959 stations with yearly indices time series from 1806 to 2016. The additional stations are mainly located in the US and China.

305   This dataset will greatly facilitate large-sample studies on both global and regional scales on a great number of hydrological issues related to streamflow regime, such as: (1) calibration, evaluation, and improvement of hydrological models for water resource assessment; (2) estimation of impacts of factors (like vegetation greening and snow melting caused by climate change)

on streamflow regime components; (3) construction, training, and evaluation of machine learning models for hydrological forecasting and catchment classification; (4) assessment of impacts of streamflow regime shifts on biogeochemical cycles (like soil erosion) and ecological functions of streamflow; (5) analysis on the spatiotemporal pattern of streamflow regime shifts and attribution; and (6) identification of nonstationary of streamflow indices and its attribution.

Author contribution

LJ conceived the idea. LJ and XC conceptualized the study. XC, YL and LJ curated the data; XC compiled the data, performed the analyses and produced the figures; All authors contributed to the original draft of the paper.

Competing interests

The contact author has declared that neither they nor their co-authors have any competing interests.

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