

Fig. S1. Nutrient-based classification of samples in five status classes using the official, Water-Framework-Directive compliant assessment index (NCS: Skoulikidis et al., 2006). Classes: High: n = 62; Good: n = 46; Moderate: n = 78; Poor: n = 58; Bad: n = 84.



Fig. S2. Boxplots and linear regression coefficients (R^2) between the Hellenic Flow Index (ELF) and other indices of hydrological variability using all (n = 329) macroinvertebrate samples. For the season-specific MIS index, separate regression lines were drawn for spring and summer/early autumn samples.



Fig. S3. Pairwise correlations–linear regression–between the macroinvertebrate-based indices of hydrological alteration using all (n = 329) macroinvertebrate samples. For the season-specific MIS index, separate regression lines were drawn for the spring and summer samples.



Fig. S4. Boxplots and linear regression coefficients (R^2) between the Hellenic Flow Index (ELF) and other indices of hydrological variability using only the unpolluted (n = 107) macroinvertebrate samples. For the seasonspecific MIS index, separate regression lines were drawn for spring and summer/early autumn samples.



Fig. S5. Pairwise correlations—linear regression—between the macroinvertebrate-based indices of hydrological alteration using only the nutrient-free (n = 107) macroinvertebrate samples. For the season-specific MIS index, separate regression lines were drawn for the spring and summer samples.



Fig. S6. Non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) ordination of macroinvertebrate samples, coded by the hydrological class assigned to each sample by the ELF (a), DEHLI (b), LIFE (c), CEFI (d), LIFENZ (e) and MIS (f) indices: (i) all samples (n = 329); (ii) unpolluted samples (n = 107). Natural, urban/artificial and agriculture vectors represent land use percentages.



Figure S6 (continued)