Basal melt rates (m a^{-1})	Source	Brief description
0.12 ± 0.03	Shabtaie and Bentley (1987)	Calculated from the measured ice flux into the Ross Ice Shelf and previous measurements
0.18–0.27	Hellmer and Jacobs (1995)	Calculated from a two-dimensional (y–z plane) channel flow model forced by density differences between the open boundaries and the interior cavity
0.25	Assmann et al. (2003)	Calculated from a circumpolar numerical model
0.082	Holland et al. (2003)	Calculated from a regional numerical model (MICOM)
0.13–0.15	Dinniman et al. (2007)	Calculated from a regional numerical model (ROMS)
0.15	Dinniman et al. (2011)	Calculated from the ROMS model
0.6	Timmermann et al. (2012)	Calculated from a global finite-element ocean model (FESOM)
0.0 ± 0.1 for Ross West 0.3 ± 0.1 for Ross East	Rignot et al. (2013)	Calculated from radar measurements and output products from the Regional Atmospheric and Climate Model (RACMO2)
0.14 ± 0.05	Depoorter et al. (2013)	Calculated from radar measurements and a regional climate model (for firn air content and compaction)
0.25 (without tidal forcing) 0.32 (with tidal forcing)	Arzeno et al. (2014)	Calculated from the ROMS model
0.11 ± 0.14 (converted from the basal melt budget of RIS $\mathrm{d}M/\mathrm{d}t$ in Table 3 with an ice density of 918 kg m^{-3})	Moholdt et al. (2014)	Derived from Lagrangian analysis of ICESat (NASA's Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite) altimetry
0.24 (converted from basal melt in Gt a^{-1} for the last year of simulation in R_MLT in Table 3 with an RIS area of 500 000 km^2 and an ice density of 918 kg m^{-3})	Mathiot et al. (2017)	Calculated from a regional numerical model (NEMO)
0.25	This study	Calculated from quasi-equilibrium state of a global numerical model (MITgcm)