Supplement of The Cryosphere, 20, 3111–3130, 2026
https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-20-3111-2026-supplement

The Cryosphere Open Access EGU

Supplement of

Seasonal mass balance drivers for Swiss glaciers over 2010–2024 inferred from remote-sensing observations and modelling

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This Supplementary Material supports the article "Seasonal mass balance drivers for Swiss glaciers over 2010-2024 inferred from remote-sensing observations and modelling" with additional figures providing a more detailed insight into the validation of the proposed approach.

Figure S1 shows the deviation between modelled and observed winter mass balance for the ten glaciers with detailed seasonal monitoring data individually.

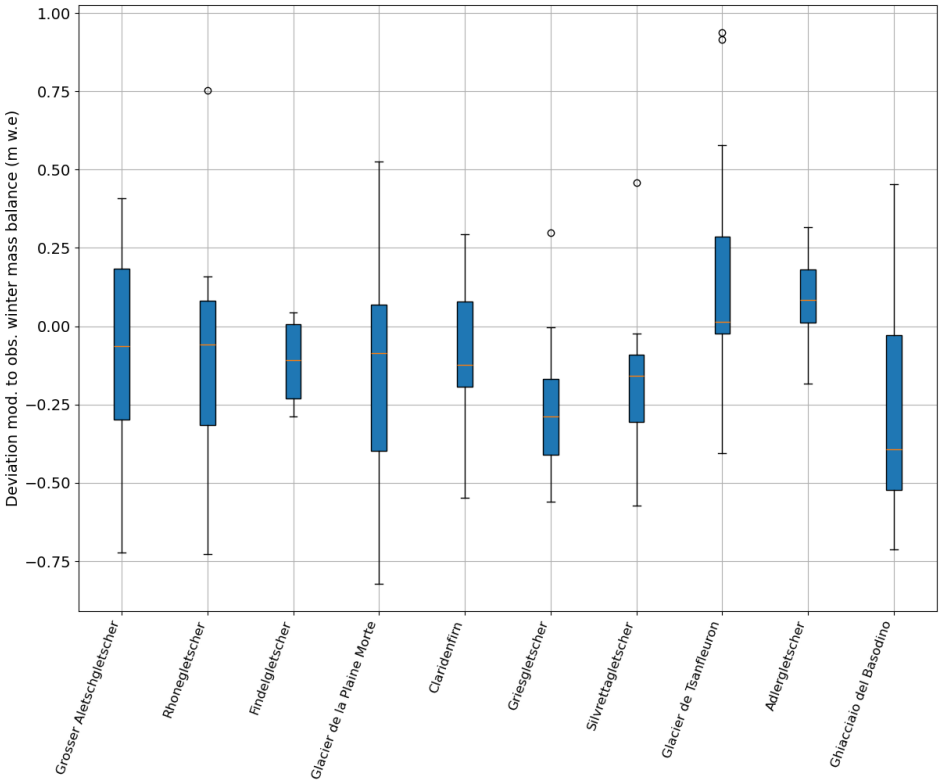

Figure S1. Deviation between modelled and observed glacier-wide winter mass balance for the 10 glaciers with detailed seasonal monitoring data over the period 2010-2024.

Figure S2 shows the deviation between modelled and observed annual mass balance for the ten glaciers individually.

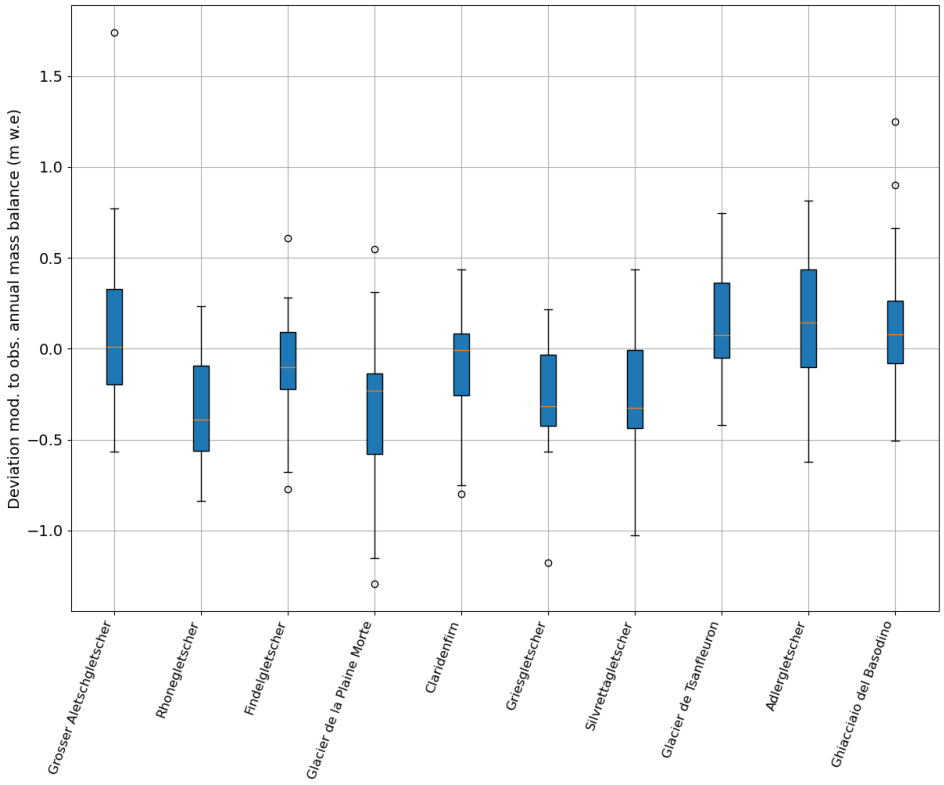

Figure S2. Deviation between modelled and observed glacier-wide annual mass balance for the 10 glaciers with detailed seasonal monitoring data over the period 2010-2024.

Figure S3 shows the average Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) between modelled and observed mass balance for different periods at the subseasonal scale, binned over observed mass balance classes of 0.5 m w.e.

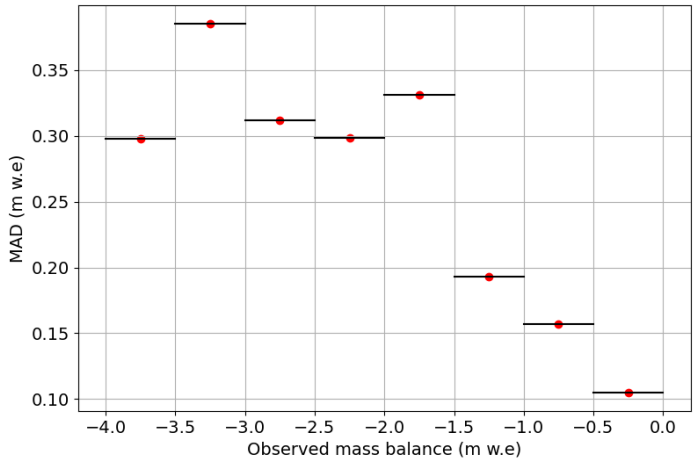

Figure S3. Average Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) in sub-seasonal point mass balance over arbitrary time periods of between 7 and 90 days classified to classes of observed mass balance.

Figure S4 shows the average bias between modelled and observed mass balance for different periods at the subseasonal scale, binned over observed mass balance classes of 0.5 m w.e.

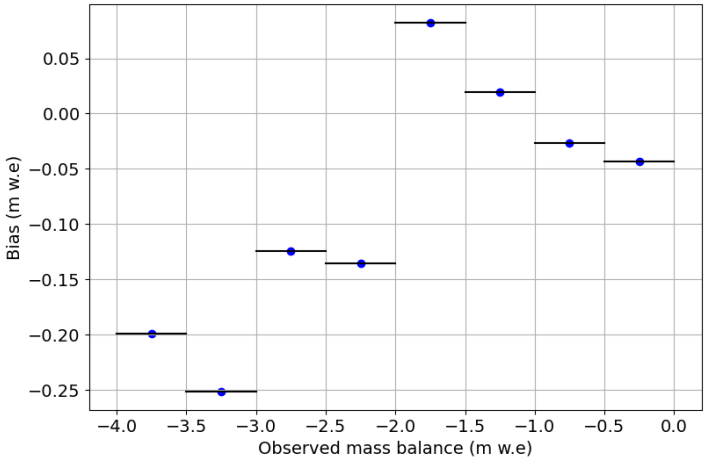

Figure S4. Average bias in sub-seasonal point mass balance over arbitrary time periods of between 7 and 90 days classified to classes of observed mass balance.