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*Supplement of*

## **Post-LIA glacier changes along a latitudinal transect in the Central Italian Alps**

**R. Scotti et al.**

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Supplementary Table S1. Glacier characteristics in the three sub-regions in year 2007.

Attribute	Sub-region			
	Livigno	Disgrazia	Orobie	
GS (km <sup>2</sup> )	Mean	0.07	0.20	0.04
	Median	0.02	0.04	0.02
	Range	0.003-0.37	0.002-2.31	0.002-0.22
ABR (n)	Low	-	3	-
	Moderate	4	5	-
	High	12	29	44
E <sub>min</sub> (m a.s.l.)	Mean	2803	2788	2425
	Median	2765	2795	2451
	Range	(2707-3032)	(2229-3191)	(2030-2852)
ELA <sub>0</sub> (AAR <sub>0</sub> 0.67) (m a.s.l.)	Mean	2864	2887	2473
	Median	2833	2890	2517
	Range	(2772-3047)	(2440-3210)	(2047-2879)
ELA <sub>0</sub> (AAR <sub>0</sub> 0.50) (m a.s.l.)	Mean	2882	2914	2497
	Median	2862	2924	2527
	Range	(2775-3052)	(2447-3214)	(2054-2898)
E <sub>max</sub> (m a.s.l.)	Mean	2973	3065	2604
	Median	2989	3083	2584
	Range	(2795-3178)	(2476-3634)	(2123-2796)
E <sub>ri</sub> (m a.s.l.)	Median	2974	3109	2730
S (°)	Mean	27.8	28.7	30.0
	Median	29.2	27.1	29.1
	Range	(19.6-33.0)	(18.1-45.0)	(18.8-42.2)
CSR (W m <sup>2</sup> )	Mean	176	210	149
	Median	172	213	145
	Range	(152-218)	(121-258)	(94-221)
MAP (mm a <sup>-1</sup> )	Mean	1070	1295	1680
	Median	1065	1301	1682
	Range	(790-1200)	(1210-1370)	(1620-1770)

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## 6 Area changes stratified in size classes

7 Data stratification into size classes reveals that most of the Disgrazia glaciers at the LIA maximum  
8 used to belong to the 0.1-to-0.5 km<sup>2</sup> class and that most of the total glacierized surface in this sub-  
9 region fell within the 2-to-5 and 5-to-10 km<sup>2</sup> classes (Table S 2). Interestingly, we record a progressive  
10 reduction both in area and number of glaciers in all sizes except the ≤ 0.1 km<sup>2</sup> class, which increases  
11 in number due to glacier fragmentation from 6 (total area = 0.4 km<sup>2</sup>) (LIA) to 28 (total area = 1 km<sup>2</sup>)  
12 (2003), and then declines slightly to 26 (total area = 0.6 km<sup>2</sup>) (2007) due to glacier extinction.

1 In the Orobic sub-region, after the disaggregation of the Trobio glacier, the largest one (1.1 km<sup>2</sup>) at  
 2 the LIA apex, and the reduction of the Scais glacier (0.6 km<sup>2</sup>), only the 2 low-magnitude classes are  
 3 present. By 1954 we observe a sharp decrease of glacier count and area in the 0.1-to-0.5 km<sup>2</sup>, which  
 4 translates into an increase of smaller glaciers ( $\leq 0.1$  km<sup>2</sup>) both in terms of number and area. Area  
 5 contraction continues across the 1954-2007 period but glacier distribution in the 2 classes remains  
 6 substantially unchanged.

7 At the LIA maximum the Livigno Mountains host the Mine glacier, a relatively larger ice body (1.5  
 8 km<sup>2</sup>). By 1954, its disaggregation had generated 7 distinct glaciers. As a consequence of glacier  
 9 fragmentation and progressive contraction, similarly to what observed in the Orobic mountains, by  
 10 2007 the distribution of glaciers across sizes displays the survival of the 2 smallest classes only. The  
 11 main difference, in comparison to the Orobic cluster, is the presence of glaciers in the 0.5-to-1 km<sup>2</sup>  
 12 class up until 1990, and the higher abundance of 0.1-to-0.5 km<sup>2</sup> ice bodies compared to the  $\leq 0.1$  km<sup>2</sup>  
 13 category in every time interval.

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15 Supplementary Table S2. Glacier count and area from 1860 to 2007 stratified in size classes.

<b>Livigno</b>										
Size Classes Km <sup>2</sup>	1860		1954		1990		2003		2007	
	Count	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Count	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Count	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Count	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Count	Area km <sup>2</sup>
<0.1	5	0.2	13	0.4	16	0.5	18	0.4	13	0.3
0.1-0.5	6	1.3	6	1.1	5	1.2	3	0.9	3	0.8
0.5-1	2	1.4	2	1.0	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
1.0-2.0	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	5.4 ±0.53	21	2.5 ±0.20	22	2.3 ±0.07	21	1.3 ±0.03	16	1.1 ±0.02
<b>Disgrazia</b>										
<0.1	6	0.4	17	0.8	21	0.9	28	1.0	26	0.6
0.1-0.5	12	3.0	13	2.8	12	2.7	7	1.6	7	1.4
0.5-1	3	2.2	3	2.4	2	1.5	2	1.3	2	1.1
1.0-2.0	3	3.7	1	1.1	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.9
2.0-5.0	2	5.6	2	5.3	2	5.7	2	4.6	1	2.3
5.0-10.0	1	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	22.0 ±1.28	36	12.4 ±0.59	38	11.9 ±0.22	39	8.4 ±0.10	37	7.3 ±0.09
<b>Orobic</b>										
<0.1	25	1.1	41	1.4	41	1.4	42	1.0	39	0.9
0.1-0.5	18	3.9	8	1.8	8	1.7	6	1.0	5	0.9
0.5-1	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.0-2.0	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45	6.7 ±0.93	49	3.2 ±0.31	49	3.1 ±0.12	48	2.0 ±0.06	44	1.8 ±0.05

1 **Area change with glacier attributes – correlation matrix**

2 Supplementary Table S3. Correlation matrix for 10 variables in Livigno sub-region. Correlation coefficients  
3  $\geq 0.4$  are typed in bold.

<b>Livigno</b>	AC (%)	GS	MA	S	E <sub>min</sub>	E <sub>max</sub>	$\Delta E$	MAP	E <sub>rc</sub>	CSR
AC (%)	1.00									
GS	<b>0.43</b>	1.00								
MA	-0.22	-0.31	1.00							
S	-0.38	-0.34	0.33	1.00						
E <sub>min</sub>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	0.37	<b>0.42</b>	1.00					
E <sub>max</sub>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.02	<b>-0.53</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	1.00				
$\Delta E$	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.81</b>	-0.23	-0.55	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>0.84</b>	1.00			
MAP	-0.20	-0.03	0.05	-0.24	0.20	-0.19	-0.23	1.00		
E <sub>ri</sub>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.12	-0.37	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.70</b>	-0.02	1.00	
CSR	<b>0.43</b>	0.36	-0.09	<b>-0.88</b>	-0.26	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.23	<b>0.56</b>	1.00

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5 Supplementary Table S4. Correlation matrix for 10 variables in Disgrazia sub-region. Correlation  
6 coefficients  $\geq 0.4$  are typed in bold.

<b>Disgrazia</b>	AC (%)	GS	MA	S	E <sub>min</sub>	E <sub>max</sub>	$\Delta E$	MAP	E <sub>rc</sub>	CSR
AC (%)	1.00									
GS	<b>0.42</b>	1.00								
MA	0.01	-0.13	1.00							
S	-0.14	-0.12	-0.08	1.00						
E <sub>min</sub>	-0.28	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.17	1.00					
E <sub>max</sub>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	-0.18	1.00				
$\Delta E$	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.89</b>	-0.06	-0.12	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>0.73</b>	1.00			
MAP	-0.13	0.12	0.21	<b>0.50</b>	0.07	0.30	0.13	1.00		
E <sub>ri</sub>	0.35	0.19	<b>0.73</b>	0.15	0.26	<b>0.85</b>	0.33	0.29	1.00	
CSR	0.11	-0.07	<b>0.84</b>	-0.32	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.05	<b>0.71</b>	1.00

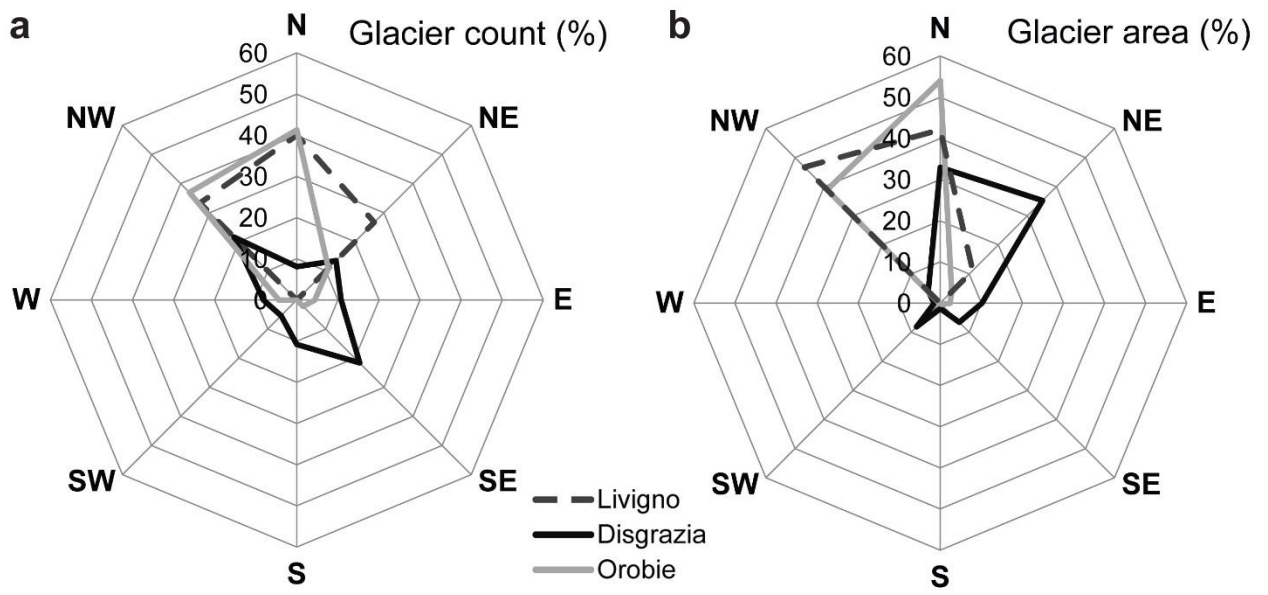
7

8 Supplementary Table S5. Correlation matrix in Orobie sub-region. Correlation coefficients  $\geq 0.4$  are marked  
9 in bold type.

<b>Orobie</b>	AC (%)	GS	MA	S	E <sub>min</sub>	E <sub>max</sub>	$\Delta E$	MAP	E <sub>rc</sub>	CSR
AC (%)	1.00									
GS	-0.06	1.00								
MA	-0.15	-0.04	1.00							
S	0.00	-0.26	-0.13	1.00						
E <sub>min</sub>	<b>-0.40</b>	-0.32	0.30	0.05	1.00					
E <sub>max</sub>	-0.20	<b>0.48</b>	0.03	0.03	0.24	1.00				
$\Delta E$	0.20	<b>0.64</b>	-0.24	-0.02	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>0.54</b>	1.00			
MAP	0.25	-0.03	0.33	0.23	-0.05	-0.12	-0.05	1.00		
E <sub>ri</sub>	-0.03	0.31	-0.06	0.01	0.19	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.40</b>	-0.01	1.00	
CSR	-0.35	0.29	0.58	<b>-0.51</b>	0.34	0.21	-0.12	-0.09	0.08	1.00

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3 Supplementary Figure S1. Spider-web charts detailing the relative glacier abundance in number (a) and area  
4 (b) across slope aspects in the three sub-regions.