

# Auxiliary Material:

## Strong Alpine glacier melt in the 1940s due to enhanced solar radiation

M. Huss<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Funk<sup>1</sup> and A. Ohmura<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Hydraulics, Hydrology and Glaciology (VAW), ETH Zürich, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geosciences, University of Fribourg, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zürich, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

**Auxiliary Table AM 1.** Calibrated parameter values and units (see Eq. 1). The 94-year average (*avg*) and the standard deviation  $\sigma_p$  of the parameters over the entire time period is given. Proportionality factors between  $f_M$ ,  $r_{\text{firn}}$  and  $r_{\text{snow}}$  are assumed to be constant over time and are defined as  $r_{\text{snow}} = c_s \cdot f_M$  and  $r_{\text{firn}} = c_f \cdot f_M$ , where  $c_s=0.035$  and  $c_f=0.050$  (both in  $\text{W}^{-1} \text{m}^2$ ) according to Huss and Bauder (2009).  $c_{\text{prec}}$  refers to the correction of measured precipitation at the MeteoSwiss stations of Elm (Clariden), Lauterbrunnen (Aletsch) and Davos/Klosters (Silvretta) to the glacier sites (see Fig. 1). The elevation of the study sites is given.

Parameter	Units	<i>avg</i>	$\sigma_p$	<i>avg</i>	$\sigma_p$	<i>avg</i>	$\sigma_p$	<i>avg</i>	$\sigma_p$
		Clariden Upper		Clariden Lower		Aletsch		Silvretta	
		(2894 m a.s.l.)		(2679 m a.s.l.)		(3338 m a.s.l.)		(2732 m a.s.l.)	
$f_M$	$10^{-3} \text{ m d}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$	0.49	0.11	0.52	0.11	0.50	0.12	0.43	0.09
$r_{\text{firn}}$	$10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ W}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$	2.46	0.54	2.59	0.53	2.51	0.62	2.15	0.45
$r_{\text{snow}}$	$10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ W}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$	1.72	0.38	1.81	0.37	1.75	0.43	1.51	0.32
$c_{\text{prec}}$	–	2.67	0.36	2.66	0.39	3.07	0.54	2.79	0.83

**Auxiliary Table AM 2.** Global radiation data available in Switzerland for the period 1981-2008. Mean global solar radiation in the summer months (June, July, August)  $\overline{I_{gl,JJA}}$  is given for 14 stations located in the Swiss Alps (see Fig. 1), divided into three regions, each representative for one of the investigated glaciers. Averages are calculated for the entire length of the time series (1981-2008) and decadal periods.

Region	Station	Elevation (m a.s.l.)	$\overline{I_{gl,JJA}}$ (1981-2008) (W m <sup>-2</sup> )	$\overline{I_{gl,JJA}}$ (1981-1989) (W m <sup>-2</sup> )	$\overline{I_{gl,JJA}}$ (1990-1999) (W m <sup>-2</sup> )	$\overline{I_{gl,JJA}}$ (2000-2008) (W m <sup>-2</sup> )
East (Silvretta)	Davos	1594	222	220	220	227
	Weissfluhjoch	2690	216	221	214	213
	Piz Corvatsch	3315	241	249	236	239
	Samedan	1709	234	229	235	238
Central (Clariden)	Altdorf	438	197	197	194	202
	Disentis	1197	219	216	220	222
	Glarus	517	192	188	191	198
	Säntis	2502	211	214	202	217
	Guetsch	2287	235	234	234	237
	Pilatus	2106	182	181	178	187
West (Aletsch)	Interlaken	577	212	210	210	215
	Jungfrauoch	3580	253	254	246	260
	Ulrichen	1346	229	228	227	234
	Visp	639	244	248	240	245