

# Supplement of

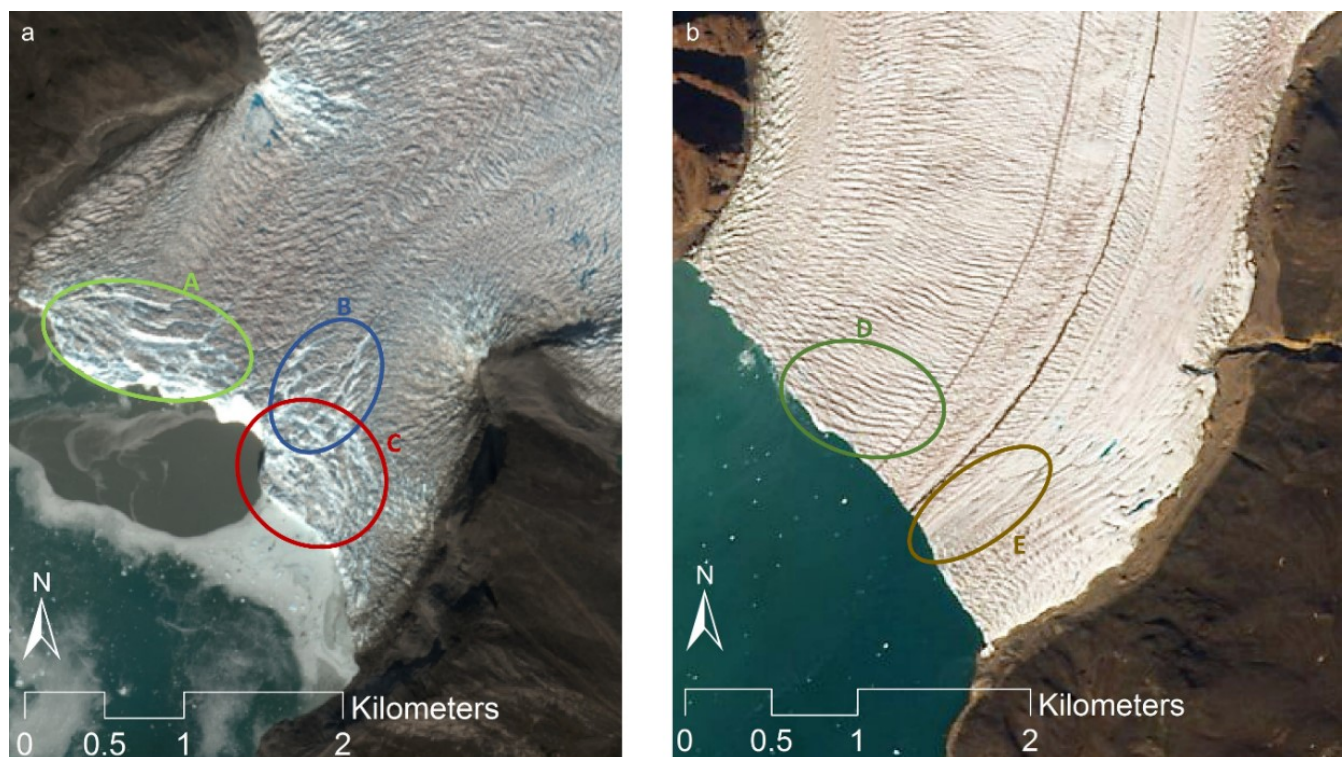
## Observational constraints on the sensitivity of two calving glaciers to external forcings

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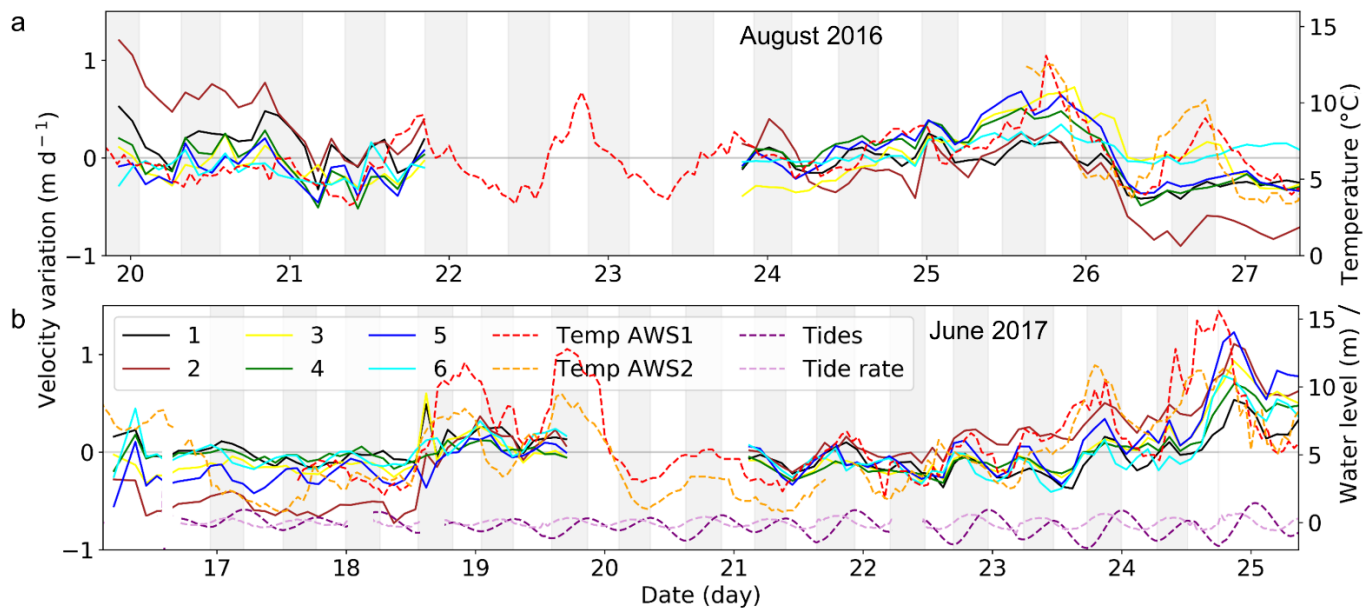
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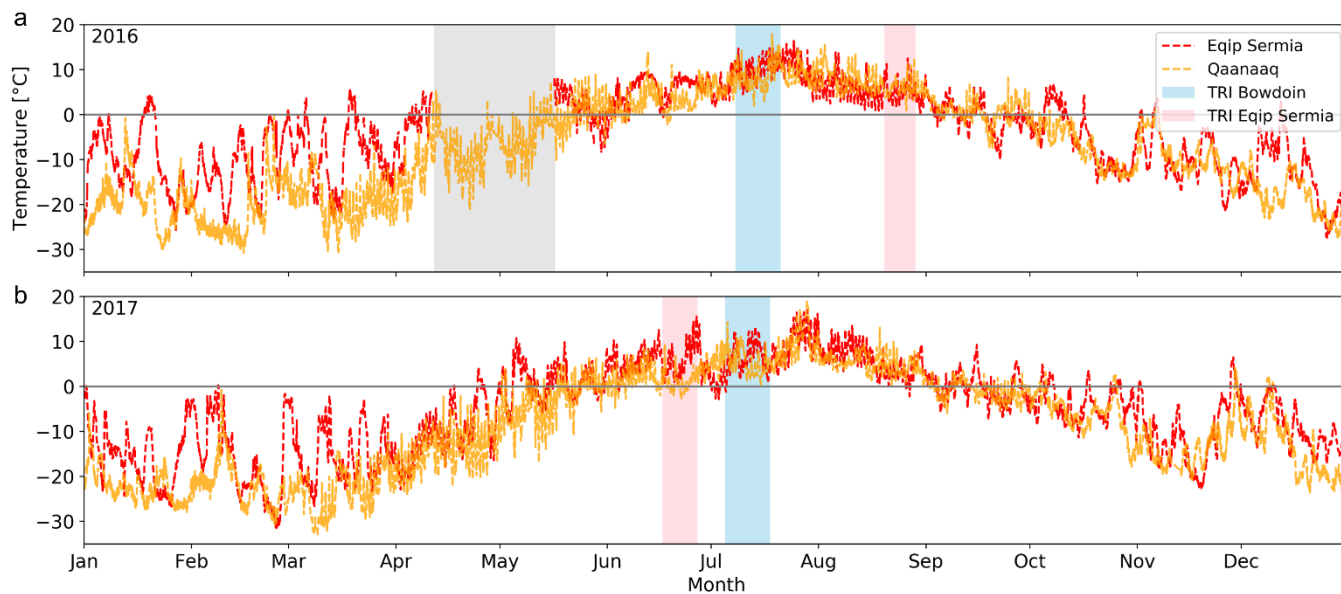
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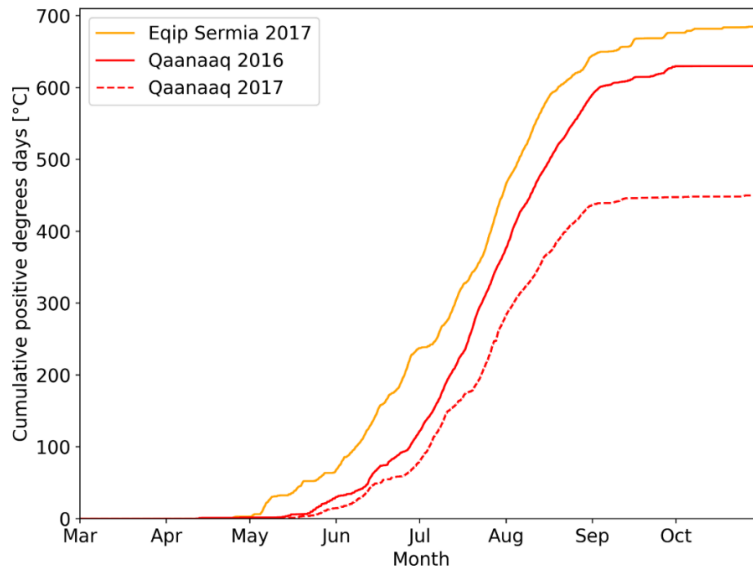
**Figure S1** Crevasse pattern for a) Eqip Sermia and b) Bowdoin Glacier. Background: Sentinel-2A scene from a) 3 August 2016 and b) 25 July 2017 (from ESA Copernicus Science Hub: <https://scihub.copernicus.eu>).



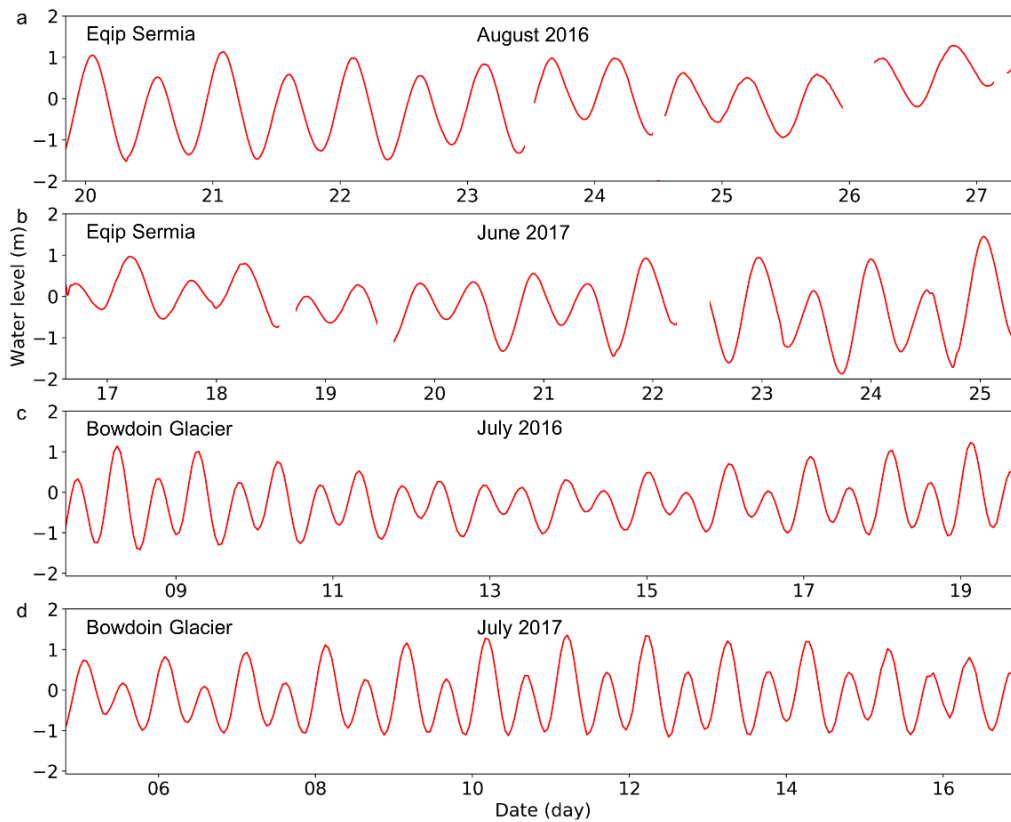
**Figure S2** Difference of flow velocity and mean velocity over the field campaign for the field campaign of a) 2016 and b) 2017 for six points along the front of Eqip Sermia. Additionally the air temperature and the tide and tide rate are shown on the right axis. The grey background shading indicates rising tides.



**Figure S3** Air temperatures over the year for a) 2016 and b) 2017 measured at Eqip Sermia (AWS2) and Qaanaaq airport. The blue boxes mark the TRI field campaigns at Bowdoin Glacier and the red boxes the field campaigns at Eqip Sermia.



**Figure S4** Cumulative positive degree days calculated with the meteo data from AWS2 for Eqip Sermia and Qaanaaq airport for Bowdoin Glacier.



**Figure S5** Water level showing the tides in the fjord opposite of Eqip Sermia in a) August 2016, b) June 2017 and at Thule Air Base in c) July 2016 and d) July 2017.