

Auxiliary material for Paper 2010JF001751

Hillslope-glacier coupling: the interplay of topography and glacial activity in High Asia.

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Figure S1

The figure provides topographic and velocity data from all of the studied glaciers (n=287), collected along the central flow line of each glacier. The upper panel shows the surface-velocity measurements along the central flow line (crosses), and the interpolated and smoothed average velocity profile (bold red line) with a symmetric 2σ -envelope based on the data at each profile point (blue lines). Where we have only one or less data points per profile point, no 2σ -envelope is given. The scale for the velocity data is given on the left y-axis. The grey polygon in the background shows the number of data points per profile point, with the scale on the right y-axis. The lower panel gives the surface elevation (black line; left y-axis) and the surface gradient (red line, right y-axis). The staircase appearance of the surface elevation profile is a rendering artefact and does not depict the true profile, which is smoother. Note that data points are spaced at 60 m. The title for each plot gives the glacier identification number, which is also given in Tables S5-S8 below, as well as the centre coordinates and the associated region (HK = Hindu Kush, K = Karakoram, WH = Western Himalaya, CHS = Southern Central Himalaya, CHN = Northern Central Himalaya, WKS = West Kunlun Shan).

























































