



Supplement of

TPRoGI: a comprehensive rock glacier inventory for the Tibetan Plateau using deep learning

Zhangyu Sun et al.

Correspondence to: Yan Hu (huyan@link.cuhk.edu.hk)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

Table S1. Summary of previous inventory works of rock glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau.
--

Reference	Study area	Dataset	Method	Number of inventoried	Number of intact rock	Number of relict rock	Source of inventory dataset
				rock glaciers	glaciers	glaciers	
Jones et al.	Nepalese Himalaya	Google	Visual	6,239	4,226	2.013	Supplementary data of the article, containing 6,239 rock
(2018) (2018)	Nepalese Hillialaya	Earth	analysis	0,239	4,220	2,013	glacier locations, and 1,137 boundaries
Ran and	nd Daxue Shan	Google	Visual	295	Unknown	Unknown	Supplementary data of the article, containing 295 rock glacie
Liu (2018)	Daxue Shah	Earth	analysis				boundaries
Jones et al.	Himalaya	Google	Visual	24,968	16,334	8,634	https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/c9k7nwdkc3/1, containin
(2021b)	TTIIIalaya	Earth	analysis	24,908	10,554	8,054	2,070 rock glacier boundaries
Hassan et	Hunza River Basin	Google	Visual	616	450	166	Supplementary data of the article, containing 616 rock glacie
al. (2021)	Hullza Kivel Basili	Earth	analysis				boundaries
		Sentinel-1,					
		Sentinel-2,					
		Landsat 8,	IncAD				
Reinosch et	western	TanDEM-X,	InSAR,	1 422	1 210	0	https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.928971, containing 1,43
al. (2021)	Nyainqêntanglha Range	Bing Maps,	visual	1,433	1,210	0	rock glacier locations and boundaries
		Google	analysis				
		Earth, Zoom					
		Earth					
a :	Daxue Shan	Sentinel-1,	InSAR,	344	344	0	https://zenodo.org/ record/5607677, including 344 rock glaci boundaries
Cai et al.		Google	visual				
(2021)		Earth	analysis				
Zhang et al. (2021)	Central Himalayas	Sentinel-1,		4,962	4,783	81	N/A
		Bing Maps,					
		Google	InSAR,				
		Earth, ESRI	visual				
		satellite	analysis				
		maps					
Bolch et al. (2022)	Poiqu River Basin	Pléiades,		370	370	0	N/A
		Google	Visual				
		Earth	analysis				
Zhang et al.	Gangdise	LocaSpace	Visual				Supplementary data of the article, containing 132 rock glacie
(2022)	Mountains	Viewer	analysis	132	Unknown	Unknown	boundaries
		ALOS-1	InSAR,				
Hu et al. (2023) Zhang et al. (2023)	Western Kunlun Shan	PALSAR-1,	deep	413	413	0	
		Sentinel-2,	learning,				https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.938686,
		Google	visual				containing 413 rock glacier boundaries
		Earth	analysis				
			InSAR,				
	Nyainqêntanglha	Sentinel-1,	visual	20,531	19,595	308	N/A
		Gaofen-2	analysis				11/11
Li et al.		Google	Visual				Supplementary data of the article, containing 5,053 rock
(2024)	Guokalariju	Earth	analysis	5,057	3673	1384	glacier boundaries
(2024)		Google	anarysis				glacier boundaries
Hu et al. (2024)	Qilian Mountains	Earth, ESRI		1,530	1,210	329	
		maps, Bing	Visual				
							N/A
		maps, and	analysis				
		Yandex					
		images					

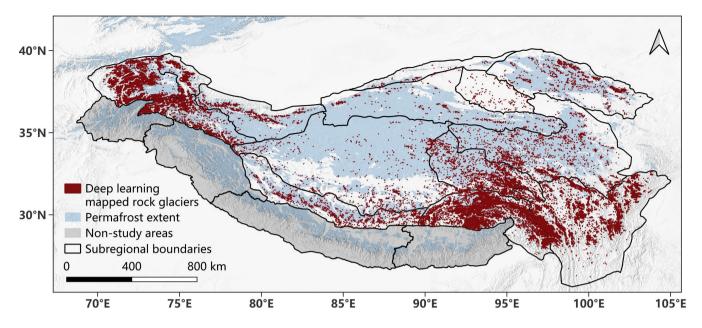


Figure S1. Deep learning mapped candidate rock glacier polygons on the Tibetan Plateau. The permafrost in Hengduan Shan is overlapped by the rock glaciers thus not visible on the map. The permafrost extent map is from Obu et al. (2018).

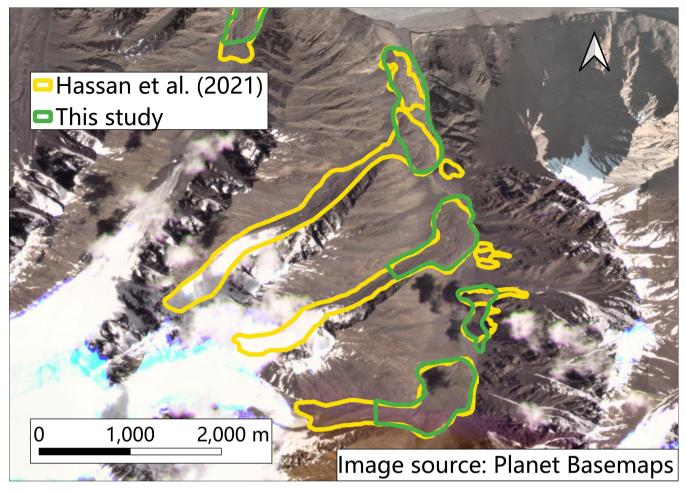


Figure S2. Example showing the comparison between Hassan et al. (2021)'s inventory and our inventory in Hunza Basin. The upper boundary located in the rooting zone are higher in our inventory than those in Hassan et al. (2021)'s inventory. The areas where the distinction between rock glaciers and debris-covered glaciers is ambiguous are excluded in our inventory. This example is centered at 75°22'22"E, 36°36'14"N.

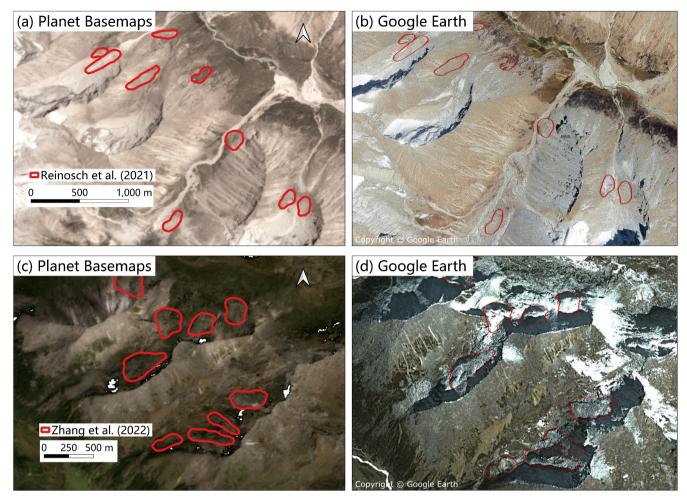


Figure S3. Examples of small landforms that lack pronounced geomorphological features associated with rock glaciers on Planet Basemaps images and have been overlooked in our inventory. Small rock glaciers in Reinosch et al. (2021)'s inventory in western Nyainqêntanglha Range on (a) Planet Basemaps images and (b) Google Earth images. This example is centered at 30°14'2"N, 90°19'57"E. Small rock glaciers

15 in Li et al. (2024)'s inventory at Guokalariju on (c) Planet Basemaps images and (d) Google Earth images. This example is centered at 29°26'22"N, 93°47'19"E.

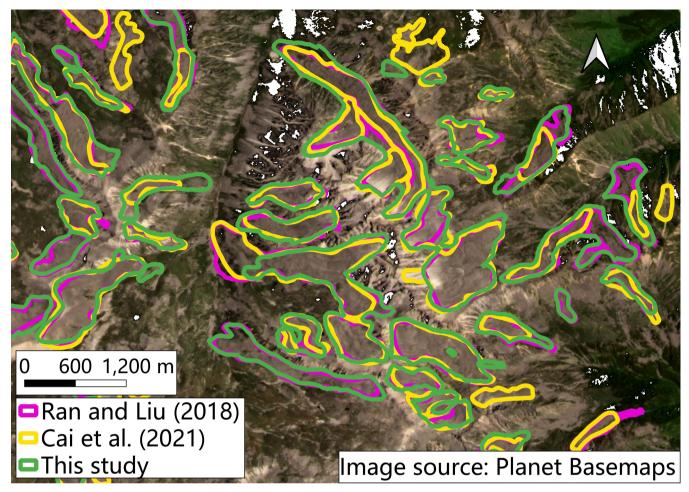


Figure S4. Example showing the comparison between Ran and Liu (2018)'s and Cai et al. (2021)'s inventories and our inventory in Daxue

20 Shan. A good agreement can be found in the mapped rock glacier areas among different inventories, while some rock glacier systems are not separated in our inventory. This example is centered at 101°49'13"E, 30°13'14"N.

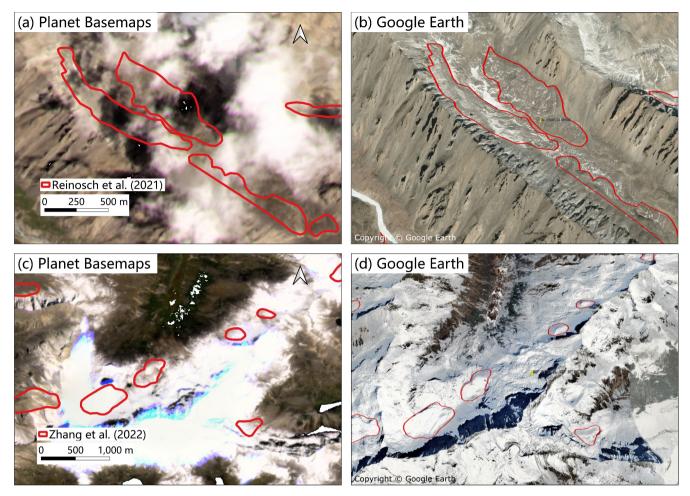


Figure S5. Examples of rock glaciers situated in regions with image quality issues that have been missed by deep learning model and our
inventory. Rock glaciers in Reinosch et al. (2021)'s inventory at western Nyainqêntanglha Range that are blocked by clouds in (a) Planet Basemaps images but can be clearly seen on (b) Google Earth images. This example is at 30°4'46"N, 90°16'5"E. Rock glaciers in Li et al. (2024)'s inventory at Guokalariju that are severely influenced by snow and artifacts (c) Planet Basemaps images and are covered by snow on (d) Google Earth images. This example is centered at 29°34'23"N, 93°27'55"E.

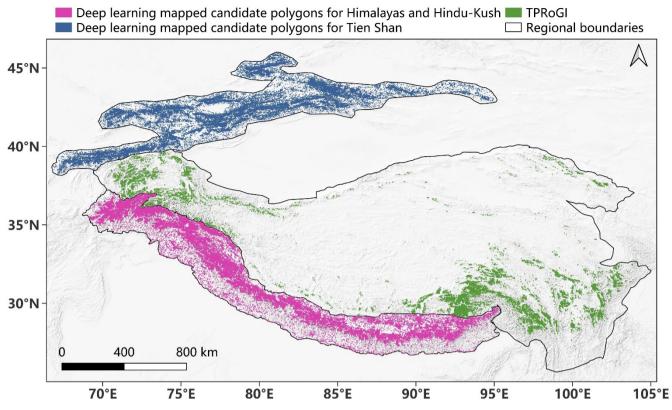


Figure S6. Deep-learning-mapped rock glaciers for High Mountain Asia.