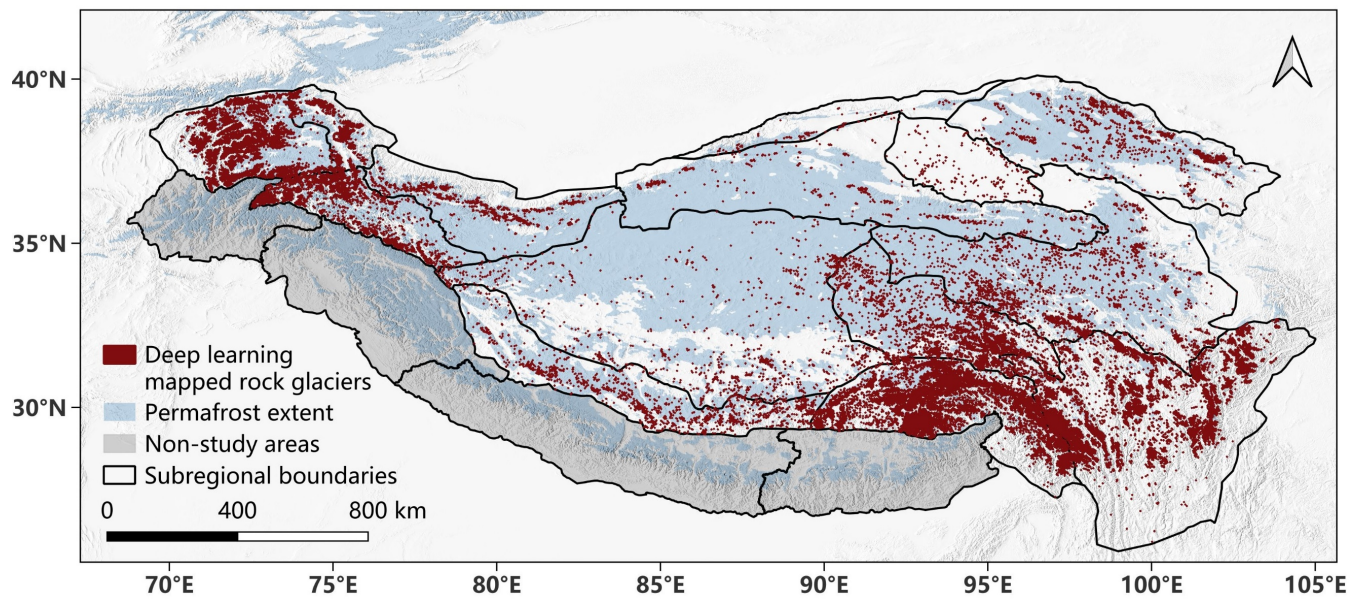


Table S1. Summary of previous inventory works of rock glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau.

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



5 **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).

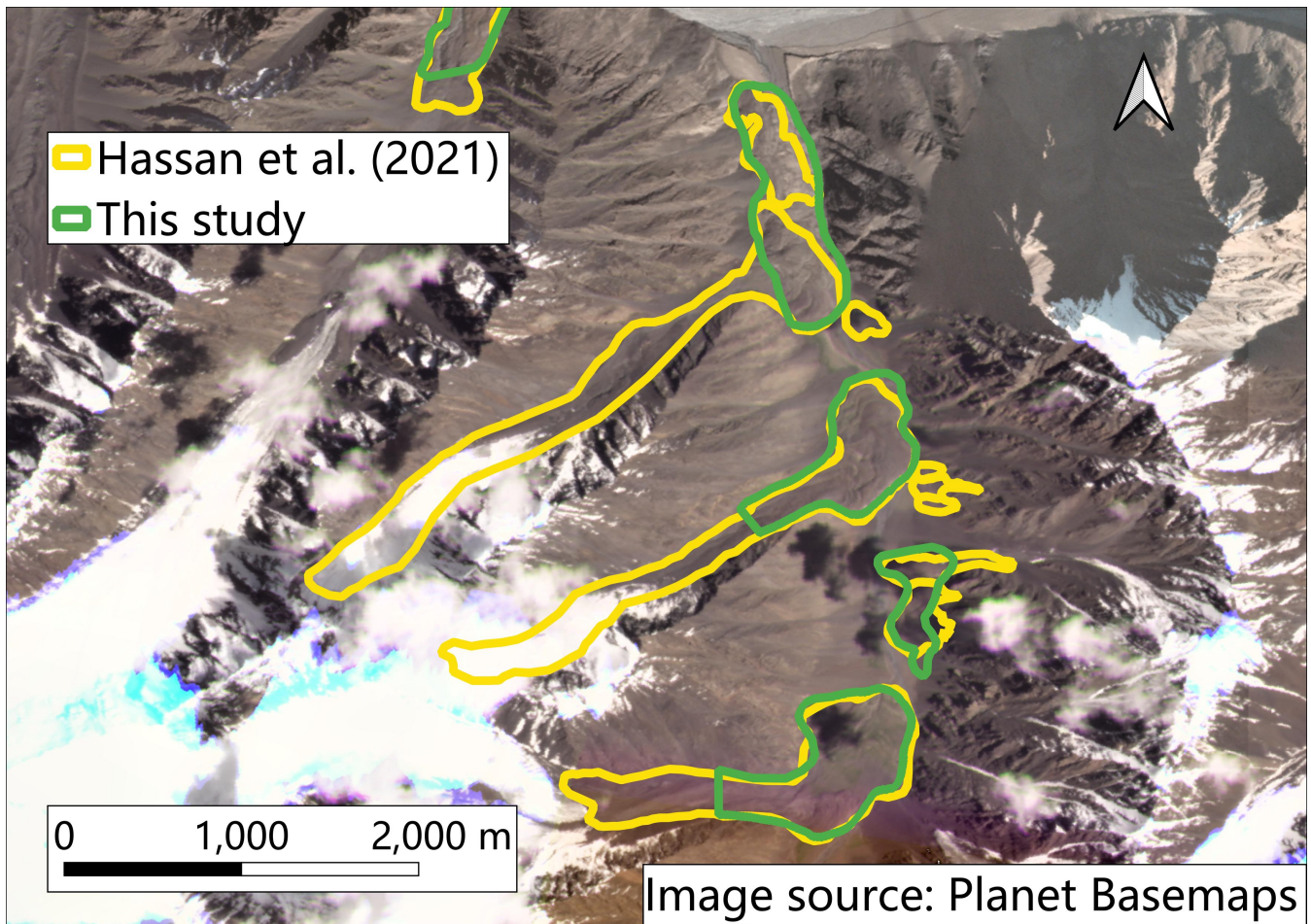


Figure S2. Example showing the comparison between Hassan et al. (2021)'s inventory and our inventory in Hunza Basin. The upper boundary located in the rooting zone are higher in our inventory than those in Hassan et al. (2021)'s inventory. The areas where the distinction between rock glaciers and debris-covered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

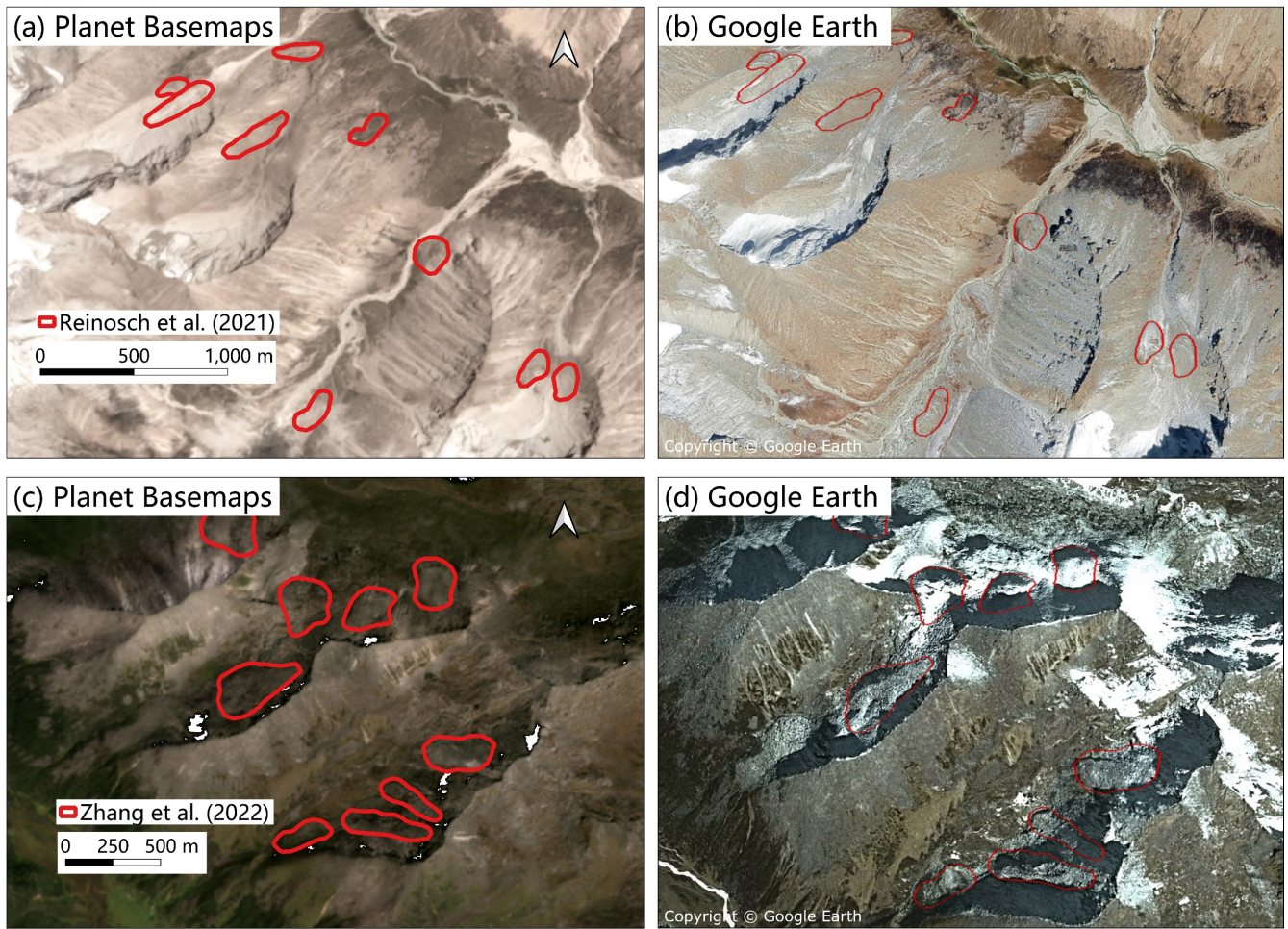
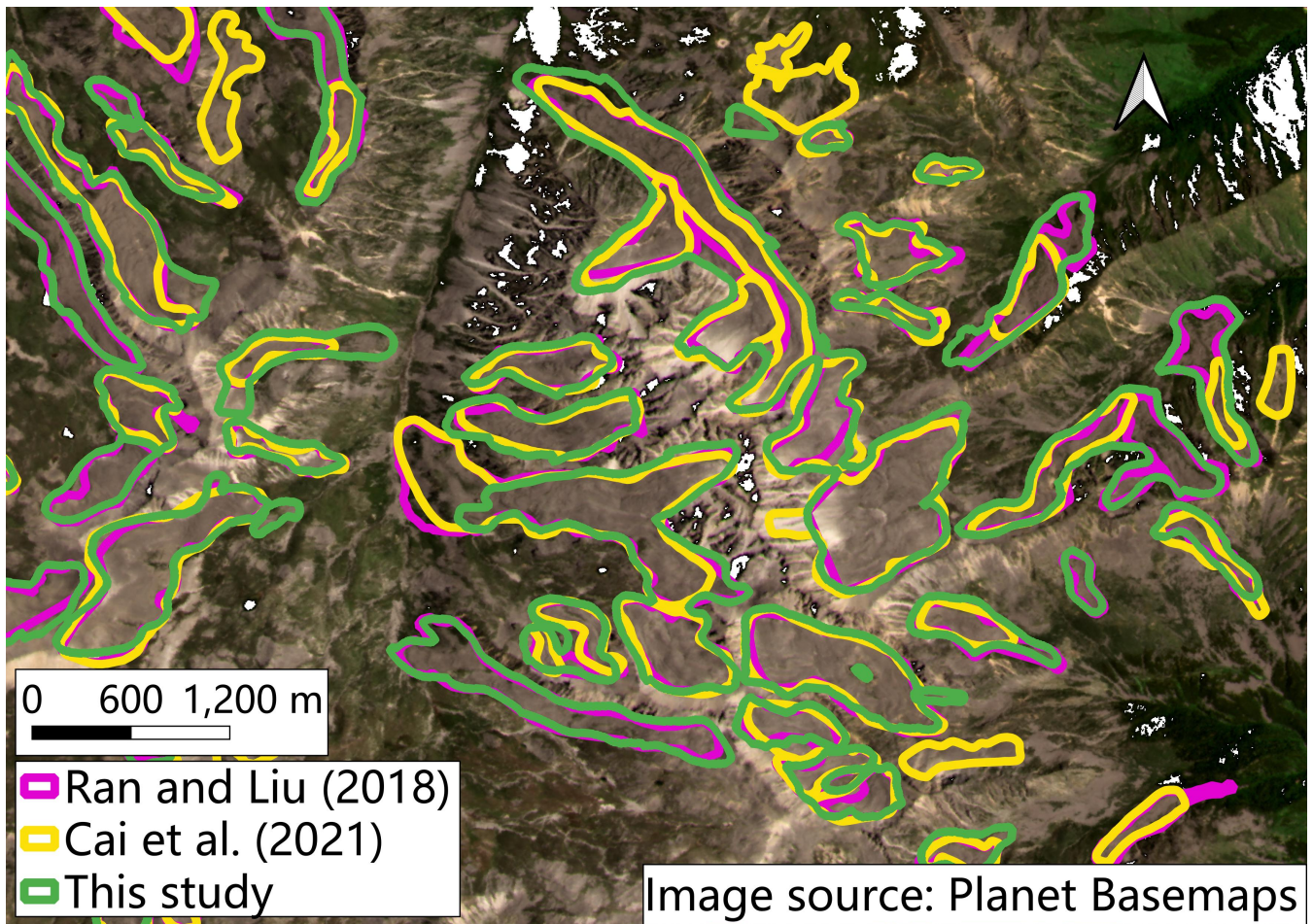
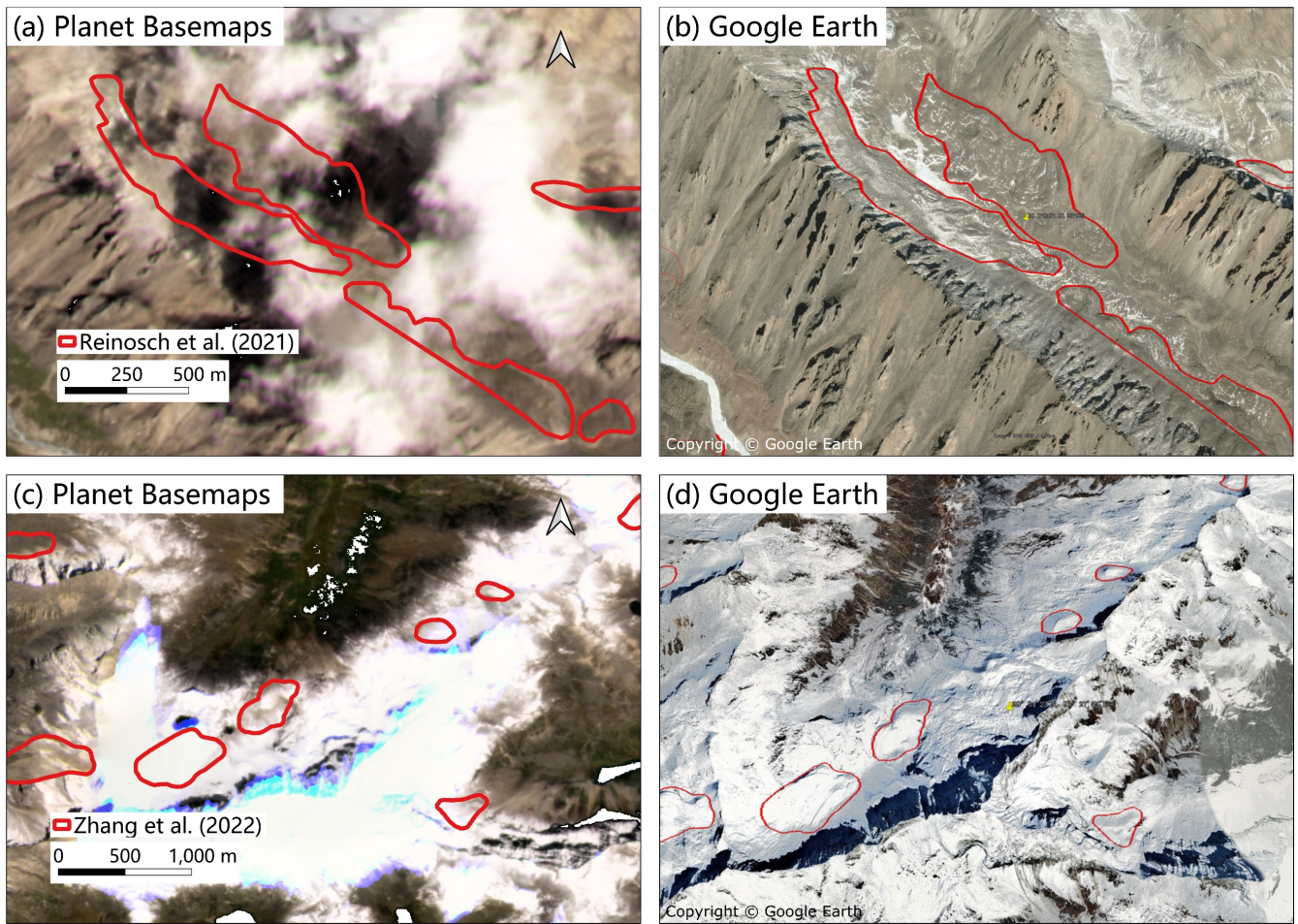


Figure S3. Examples of small landforms that lack pronounced geomorphological features associated with rock glaciers on Planet Basemaps images and have been overlooked in our inventory. Small rock glaciers in Reinosch et al. (2021)'s inventory in western Nyainqêntanglha Range on (a) Planet Basemaps images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



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



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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 Nyainqentanglha 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 $30^{\circ}4'46''\text{N}$, $90^{\circ}16'5''\text{E}$. 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 $29^{\circ}34'23''\text{N}$, $93^{\circ}27'55''\text{E}$.

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