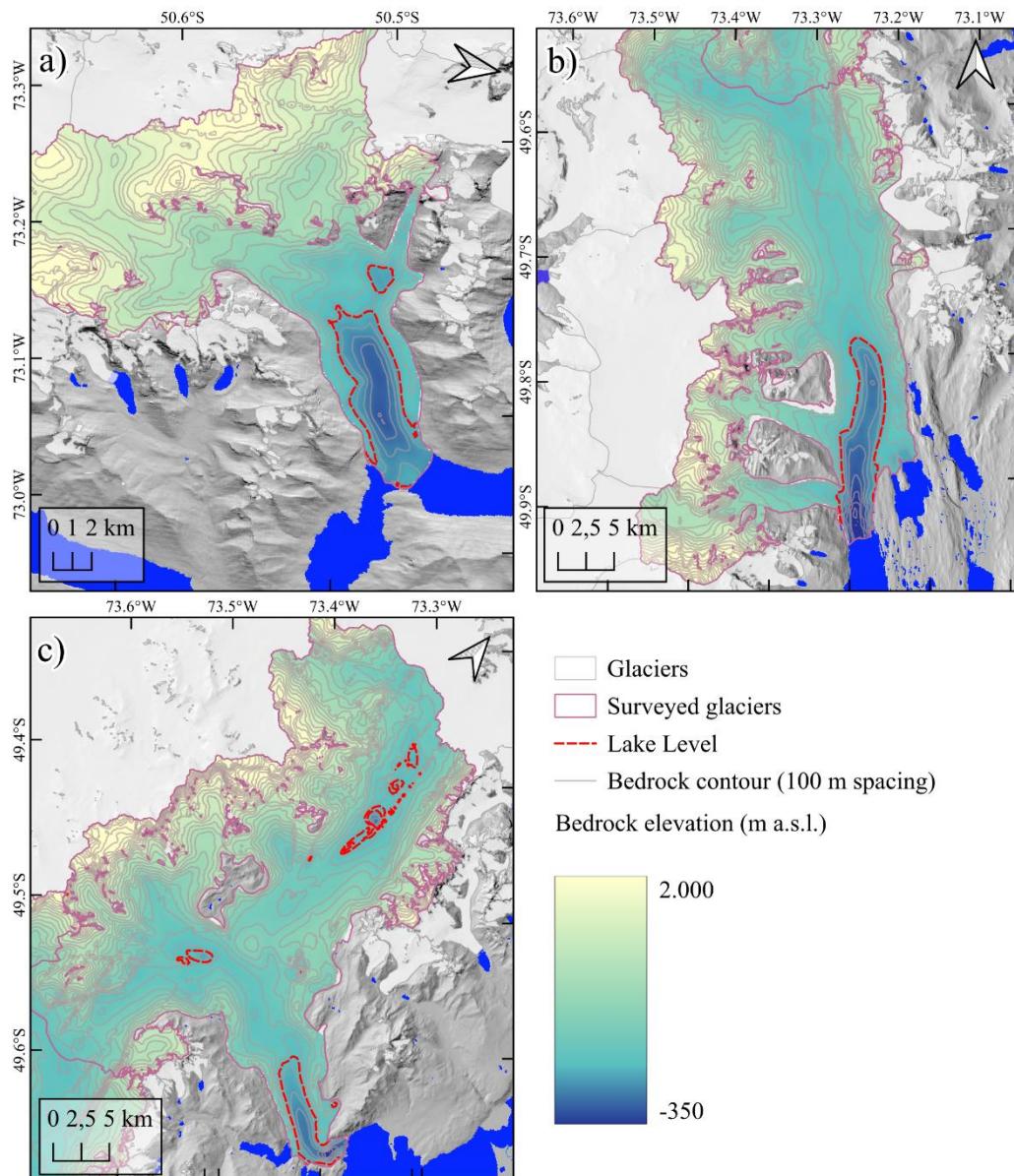
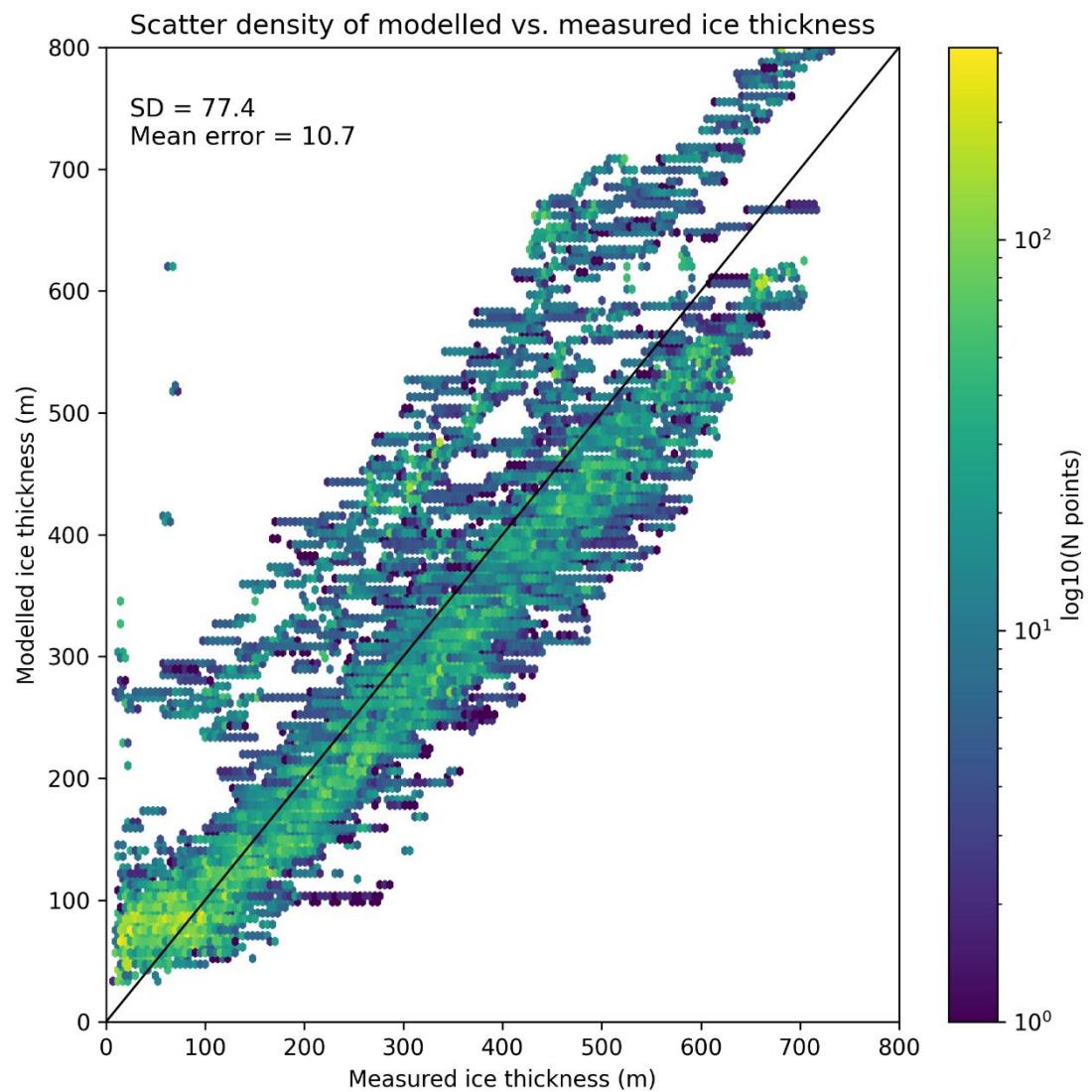
Bedrock topography and ice thickness distribution of three major Patagonian outlet glaciers unveiled by helicopter-borne ground penetrating radar

Moritz Koch[1], Jorge Berkhoff[1], Norbert Blindow[1], David Farías-Barahona[2], Pedro Skvarca[3], Johannes J. Fürst[1], Matthias Braun[1]

[1]Department of Geography, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, 91058, Germany
[2]Department of Geography, University of Concepcíon, Concepcíon, 4030000, Chile
[3]Glaciarium – Glacier Interpretive Center, El Calafate, 9201, Argentina

Correspondence to: Moritz Koch (Moritz.Koch@fau.de)

Supplementary Figure 1: Bedrock elevation of Glaciar Perito Moreno **(a)**, Glaciar Upsala **(b)** and Glaciar Viedma **(c)**. Contour lines **(a-c)** have a 100 m vertical spacing and highlight the deep glacial trough of Glaciar Upsala **(b)** as well as over deepened sections of Glaciar Viedma **(c)** and Glaciar Perito Moreno **(a)**. The red dashed lines indicate areas at or below lake levels of Lago Viedma **(c)** and Lago Argentino **(a & b)**. Glacier outlines (light red lines) are from RGI v7.0 and refer to the year 2000. The lake levels were derived from SRTM.

Supplementary Figure 2: Scatter plot modelled vs. observed ice thickness points (n = 116.021).