Supplement of

A multi-decadal dataset of surface damage on Antarctic ice shelves (1999–2024)

Leyue Tang[1,2], Jonathan L. Bamber[2,3], Tian Li[2], Gang Qiao[1]

[1]Center for Spatial Information Science and Sustainable Development Applications, College of Surveying and Geo-Informatics, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China
[2]Bristol Glaciology Centre, School of Geographical Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1SS, UK
[3]Institute for Advanced Study, Technical University of Munich, Garching, 85748, Germany

Correspondence to: Gang Qiao (qiaogang@tongji.edu.cn)

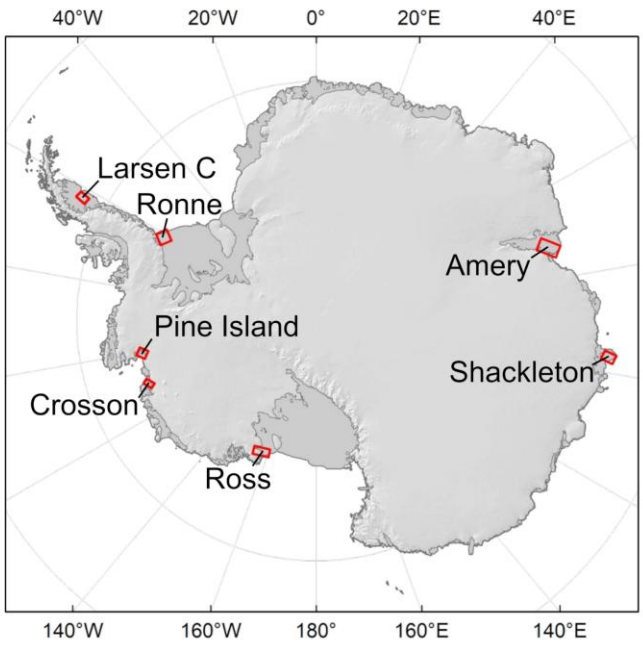

Figure S1. Spatial distribution of the source imagery used for the construction of the annotated surface damage dataset. Red polygons indicate the extent of the selected imagery, with ice shelf names labelled. The background imagery and boundary data are from Bedmap2.

Table S1. Summary of source Landsat imagery used in the construction of the annotated surface damage dataset. Dates are in yyyy-mm-dd format. The spatial distribution of the selected imagery is shown in Fig. S1.

Ice Shelf	**Acquisition date**
Amery	2021-01-06
Crosson	2021-01-31
Larsen C	2020-12-29
Pine Island	2020-12-13
Ronne	2021-01-15
Ross	2020-12-13
Shackleton	2021-01-11
Totten	2021-01-23

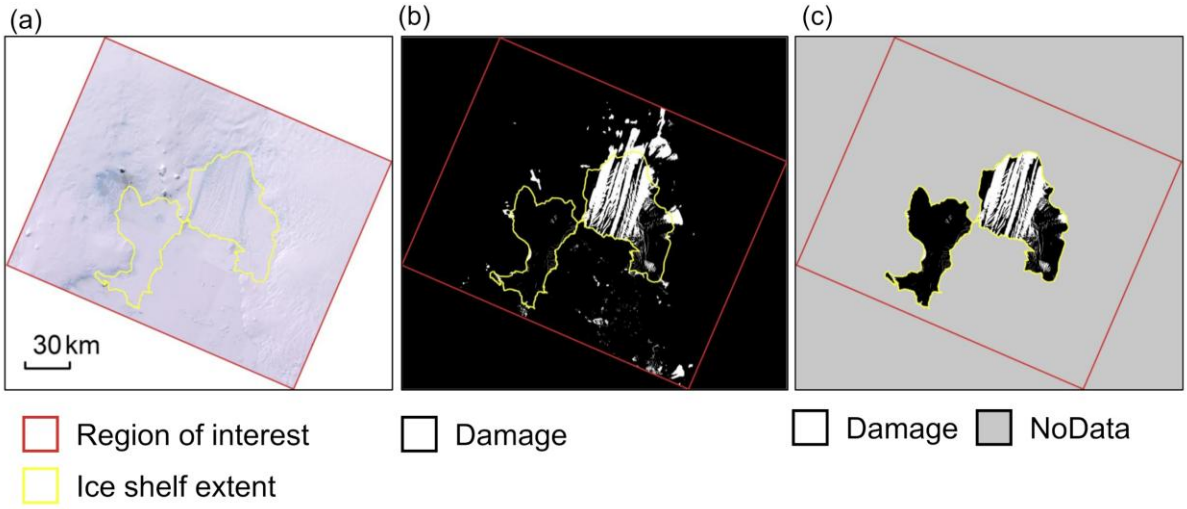

Figure S2. Illustration of the ice shelf extent constraint applied to the damage products. (a) Pine Island Ice Shelf optical image acquired in austral summer of 2021, with the red box indicating the region of interest for download and the yellow outline indicating the ice shelf extent. (b) Product type two: full-ROI damage map without spatial constraint. (c) Product type one: damage map refined by applying the ice shelf extent as a valid-domain mask, with grey areas indicating NoData regions outside the ice shelf extent.

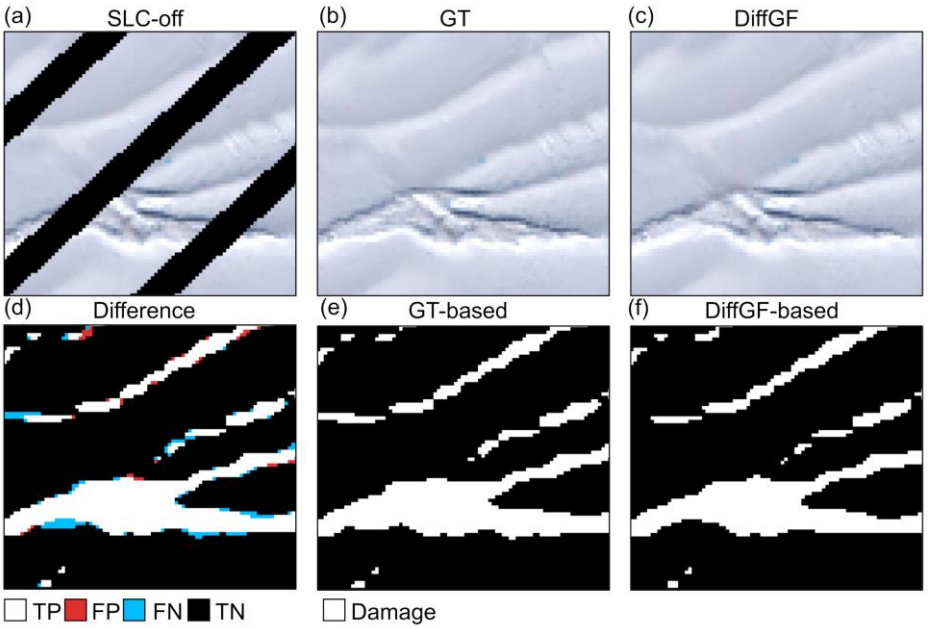

Figure S3. Red-boxed region in Fig. 7. (a) SLC-off image. (b) GT image. (c) DiffGF-restored image. (d) Pixel-wise difference map between (e) and (f), where TP denotes true positive, FP denotes false positive, FN denotes false negative and TN denotes true negative. (e) Damage segmentation derived from GT. (f) Damage segmentation derived from DiffGF restoration.

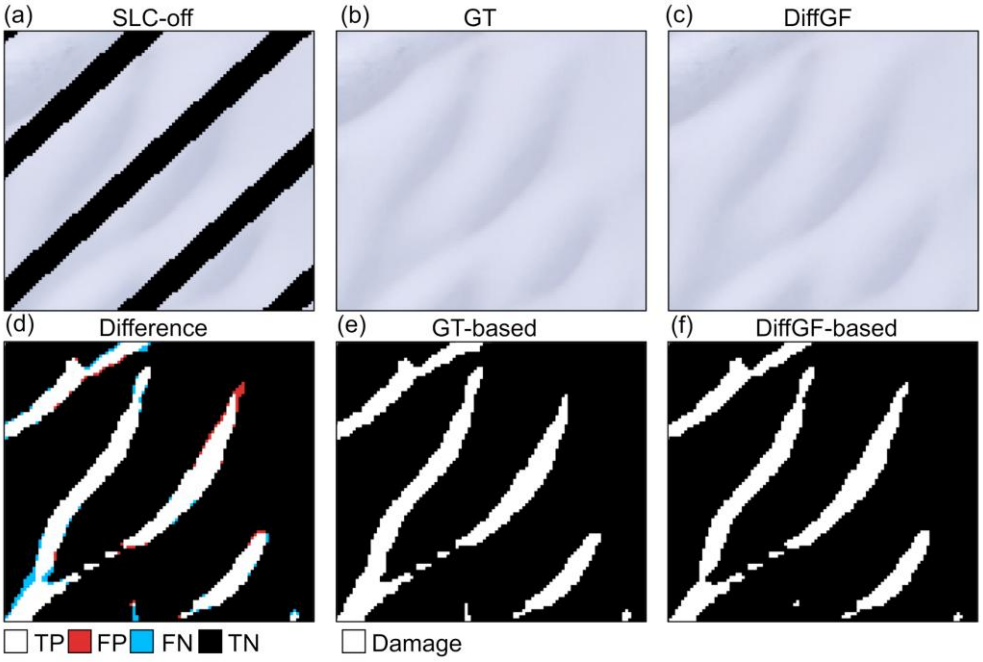

Figure S4. Yellow-boxed region in Fig. 7. (a) SLC-off image. (b) GT image. (c) DiffGF-restored image. (d) Pixel-wise difference map between (e) and (f), where TP denotes true positive, FP denotes false positive, FN denotes false negative and TN denotes true negative. (e) Damage segmentation derived from GT. (f) Damage segmentation derived from DiffGF restoration.

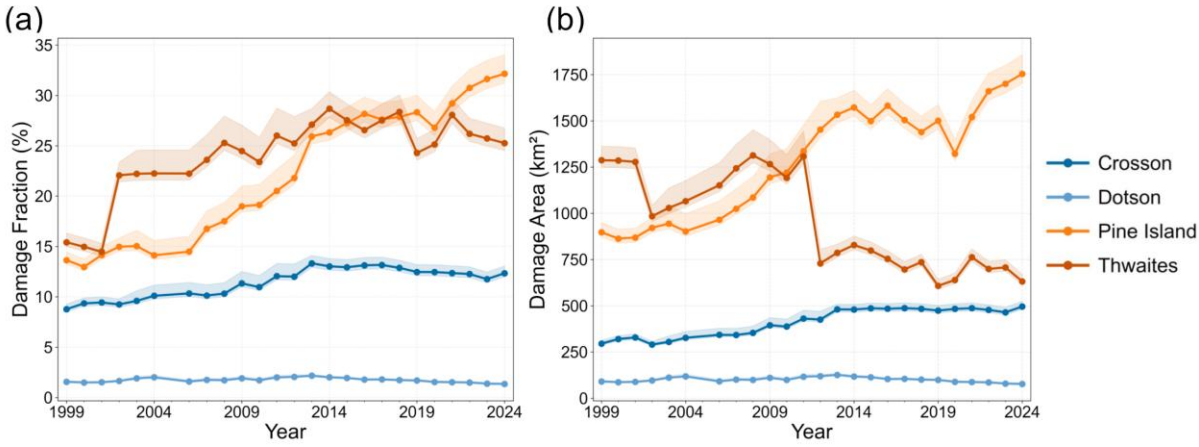

Figure S5. Temporal variations in damage fraction (a) and damage area (b) for Crosson, Dotson, Pine Island and Thwaites Ice Shelves during 1999–2024.

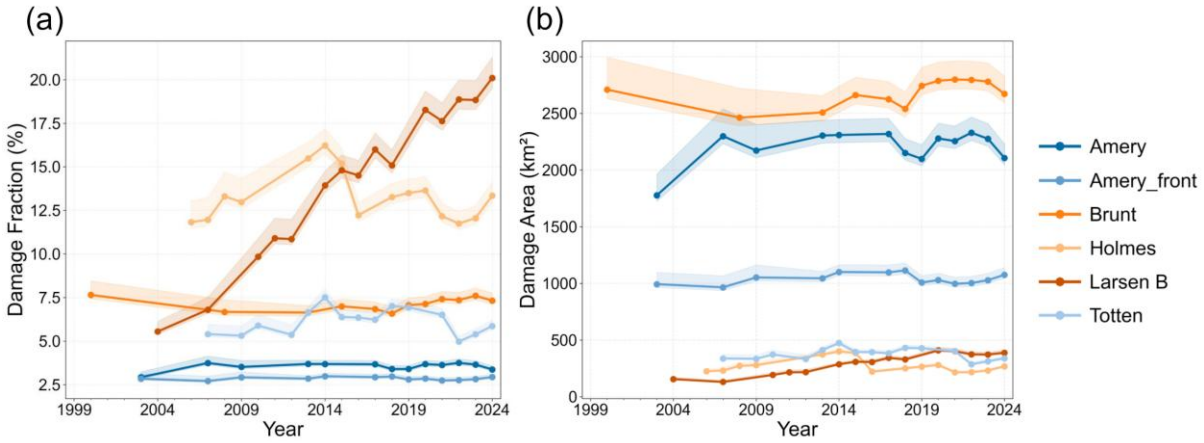

Figure S6. Temporal variations in damage fraction (a) and damage area (b) for Amery, Amery_front, Brunt, Holmes, Larsen B and Totten Ice Shelves during 1999–2024.

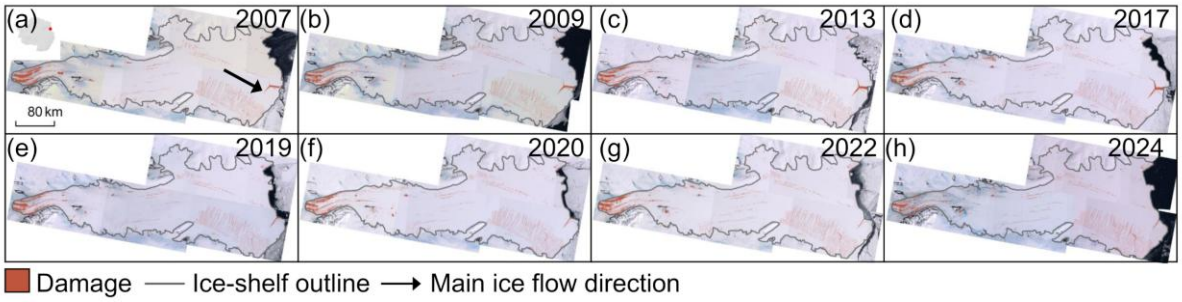

Figure S7. Representative surface damage maps of Amery Ice Shelf for (a) 2007, (b) 2009, (c) 2013, (d) 2017, (e) 2019, (f) 2020, (g) 2022 and (h) 2024. The location of Amery Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

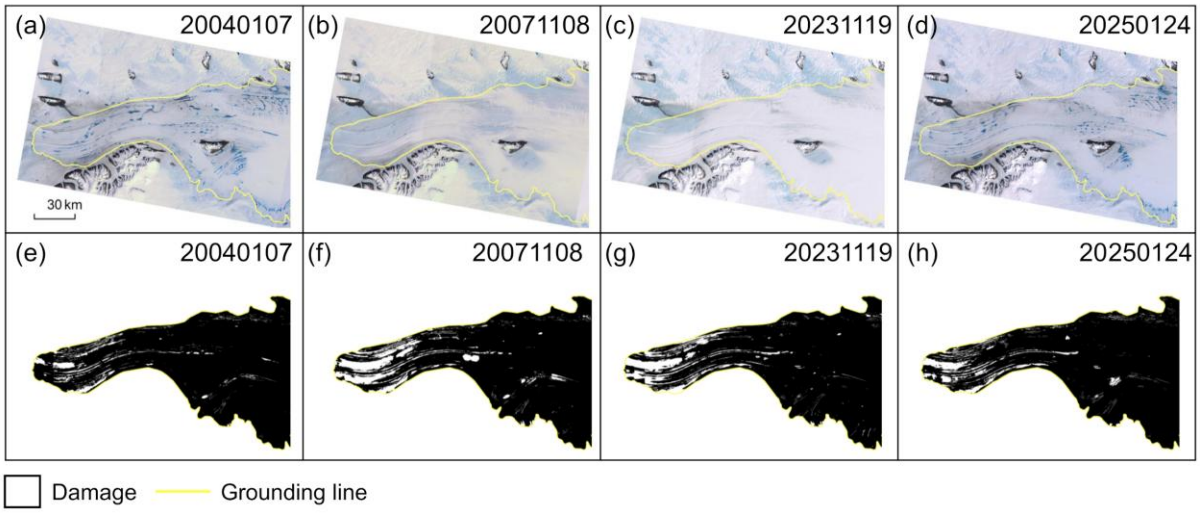

Figure S8. Representative images of the Amery Ice Shelf near the southern grounding line and their corresponding damage maps.

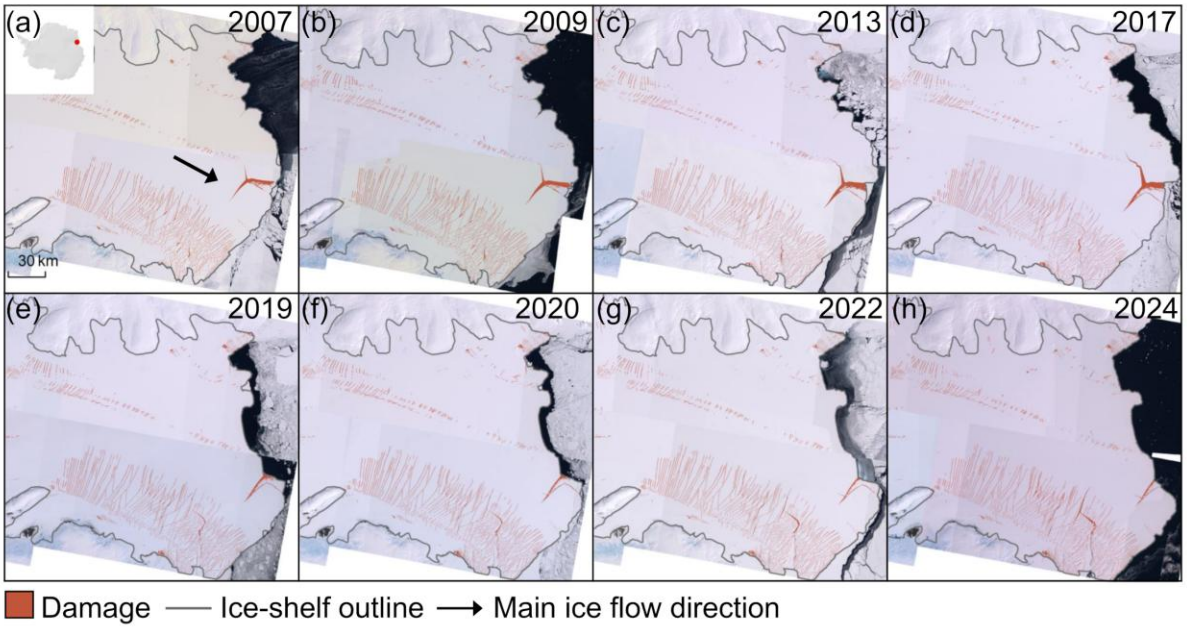

Figure S9. Representative surface damage maps of the front part of Amery Ice Shelf for (a) 2007, (b) 2009, (c) 2013, (d) 2017, (e) 2019, (f) 2020, (g) 2022 and (h) 2024. The location of Amery Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

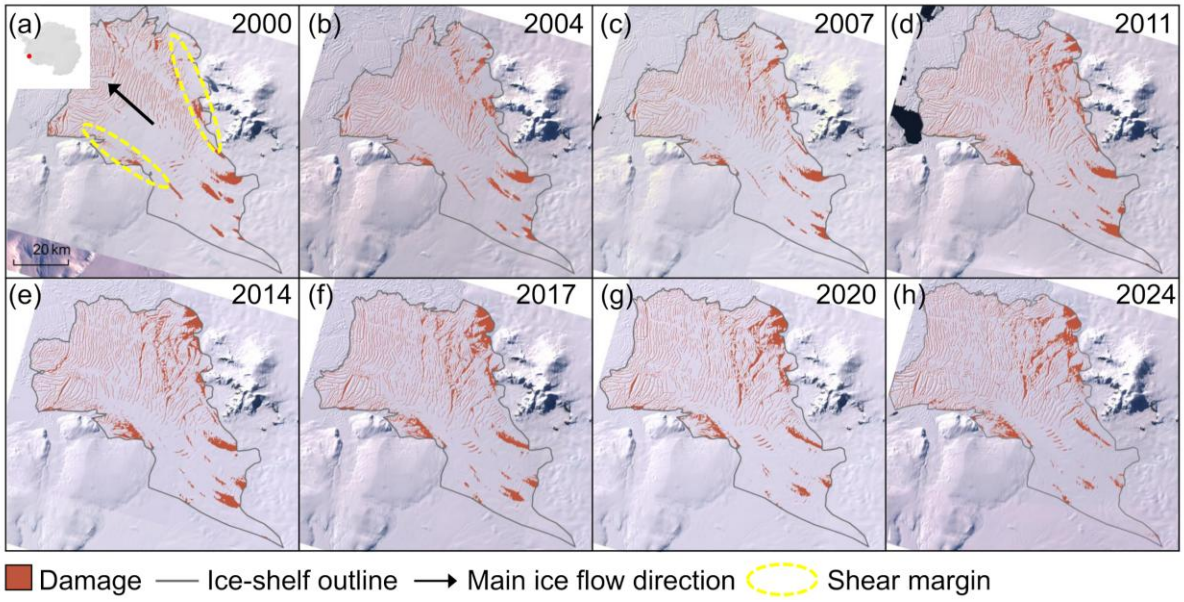

Figure S10. Representative surface damage maps of Crosson Ice Shelf for (a) 2000, (b) 2004, (c) 2007, (d) 2011, (e) 2014, (f) 2017, (g) 2020 and (h) 2024. The location of Crosson Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

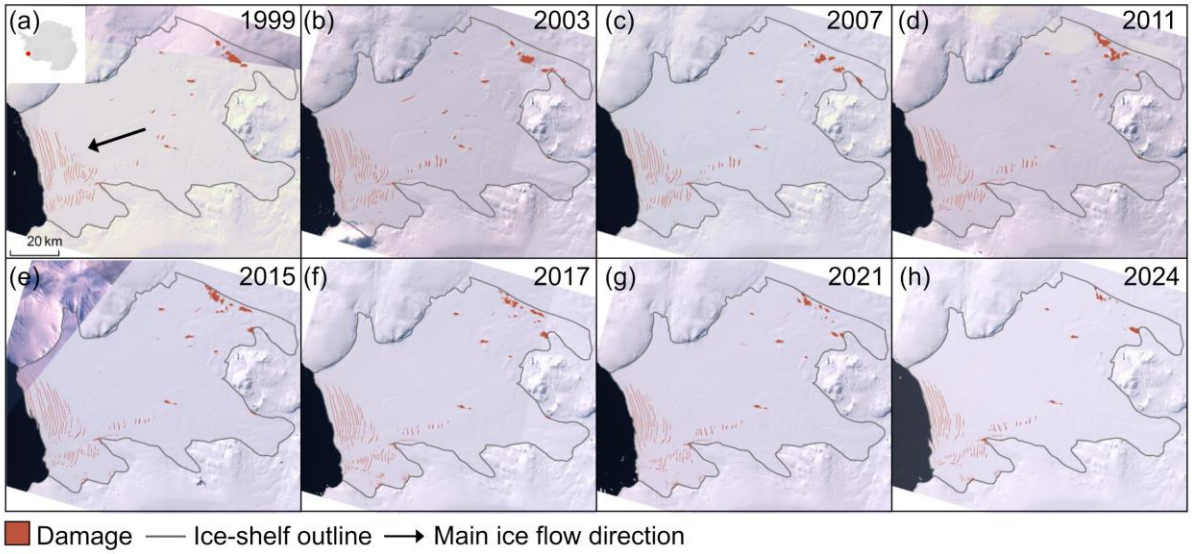

Figure S11. Representative surface damage maps of Dotson Ice Shelf for (a) 1999, (b) 2003, (c) 2007, (d) 2011, (e) 2015, (f) 2017, (g) 2021 and (h) 2024. The location of Dotson Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

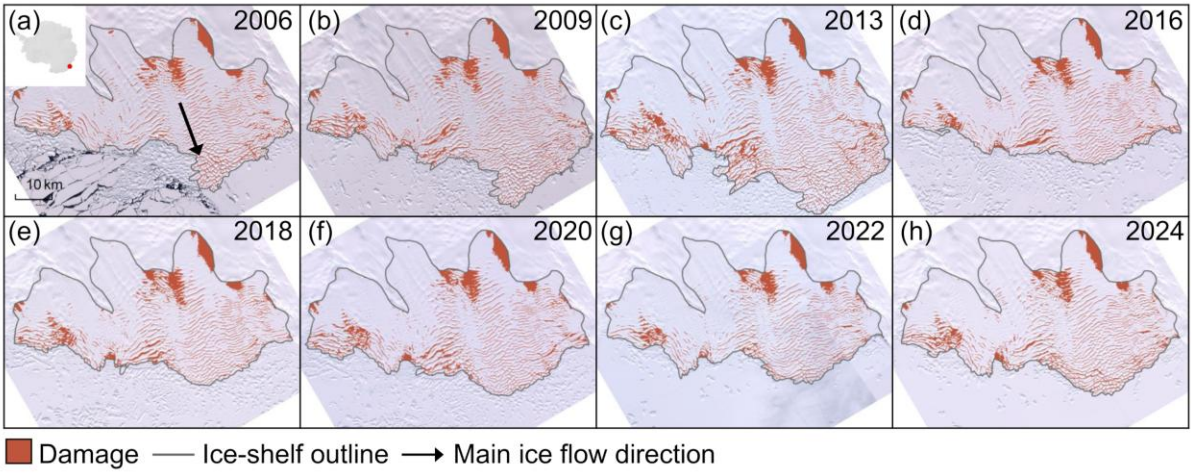

Figure S12. Representative surface damage maps of Holmes Ice Shelf for (a) 2006, (b) 2009, (c) 2013, (d) 2016, (e) 2018, (f) 2020, (g) 2022 and (h) 2024. The location of Holmes Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

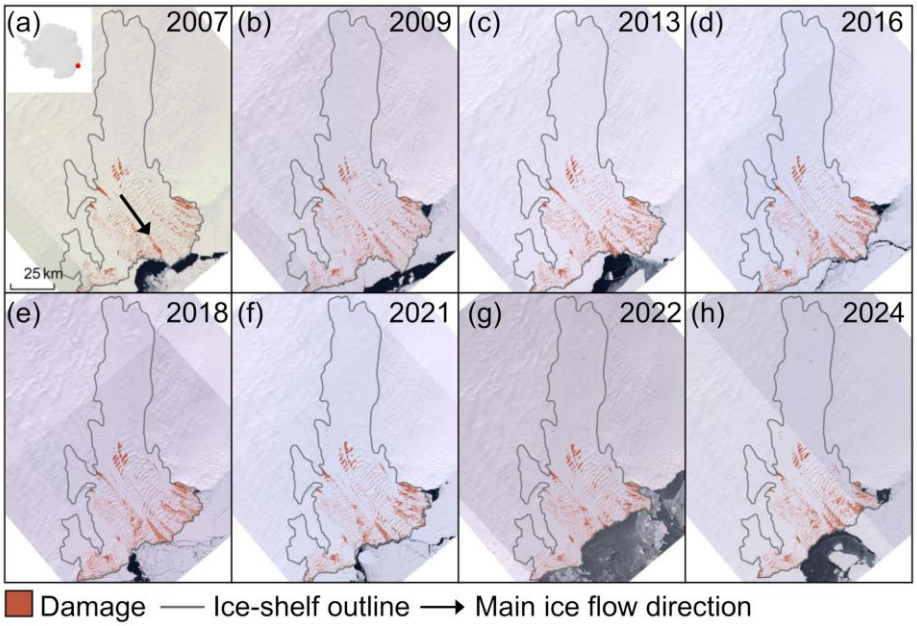

Figure S13. Representative surface damage maps of Totten Ice Shelf for (a) 2007, (b) 2009, (c) 2013, (d) 2016, (e) 2018, (f) 2021, (g) 2022 and (h) 2024. The location of Totten Ice Shelf in Antarctica is shown in (a).

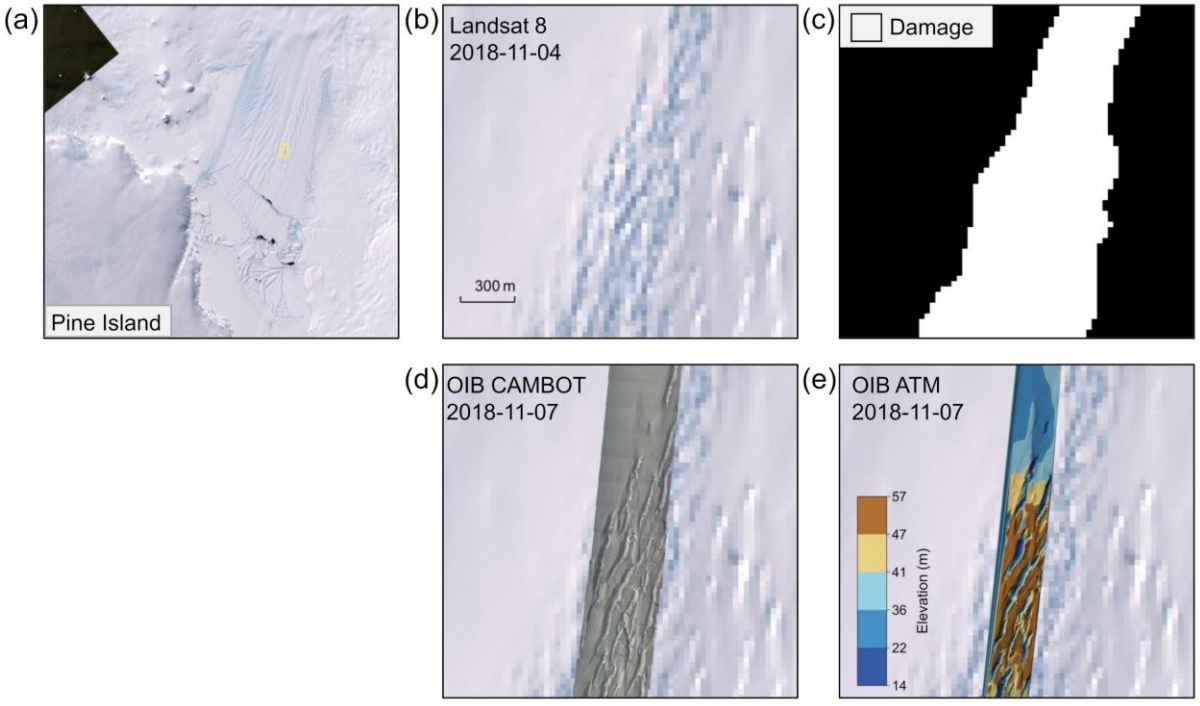

Figure S14. Comparison of damage characteristics across different data sources. (a) Landsat 8 RGB imagery of Pine Island Ice Shelf acquired on 2018-11-04, with the yellow box indicating the region shown in (b)–(e). (b) Enlarged view of the yellow-boxed region in (a). (c) Damage prediction for (b). (d) Operation IceBridge (OIB) CAMBOT L1B Geolocated Images acquired on 2018-11-07 and overlaid on (b). (e) Triangulated irregular network (TIN) generated from OIB ATM L1B elevation data acquired on 2018-11-07 and overlaid on (b).