

# Supporting Information: Influence of North Atlantic climate variability on glacier mass balance in Norway, Sweden, and Svalbard

David Brooking Bonan<sup>1</sup>, John Erich Christian<sup>2</sup>, Knut Christianson<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA*

*Correspondence: David Bonan <[dbonan@uw.edu](mailto:dbonan@uw.edu)>*

## CONTENTS

Fig. S1: Raw and adjusted mass-balance time series for G1-G7.

Fig. S2: Raw and adjusted mass-balance time series for G8-G14.

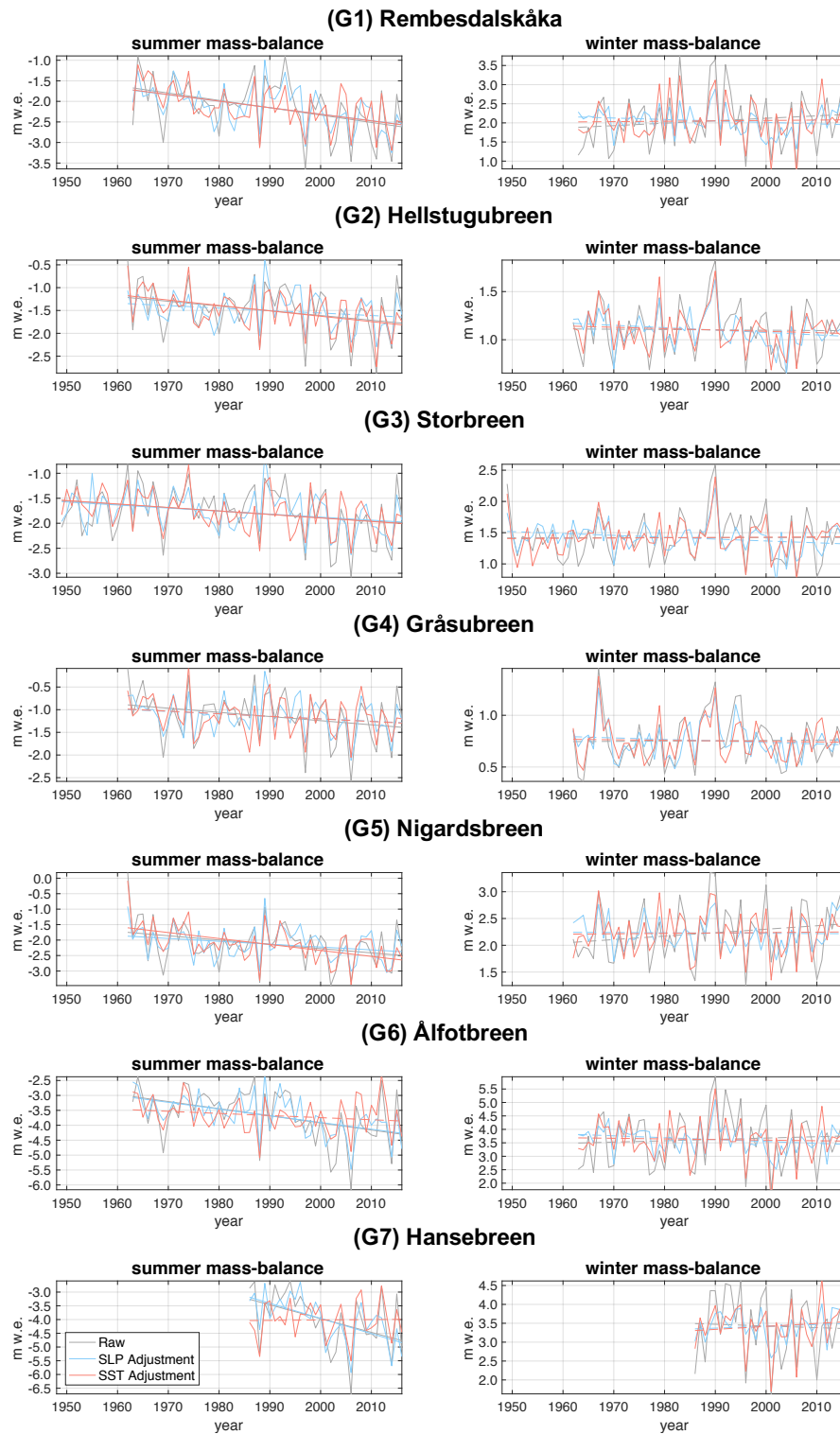
Fig. S3: Predictor patterns from the second mode of winter SLP for G1-G14.

Fig. S4: Predictor patterns from the second mode of winter SST for G1-G14.

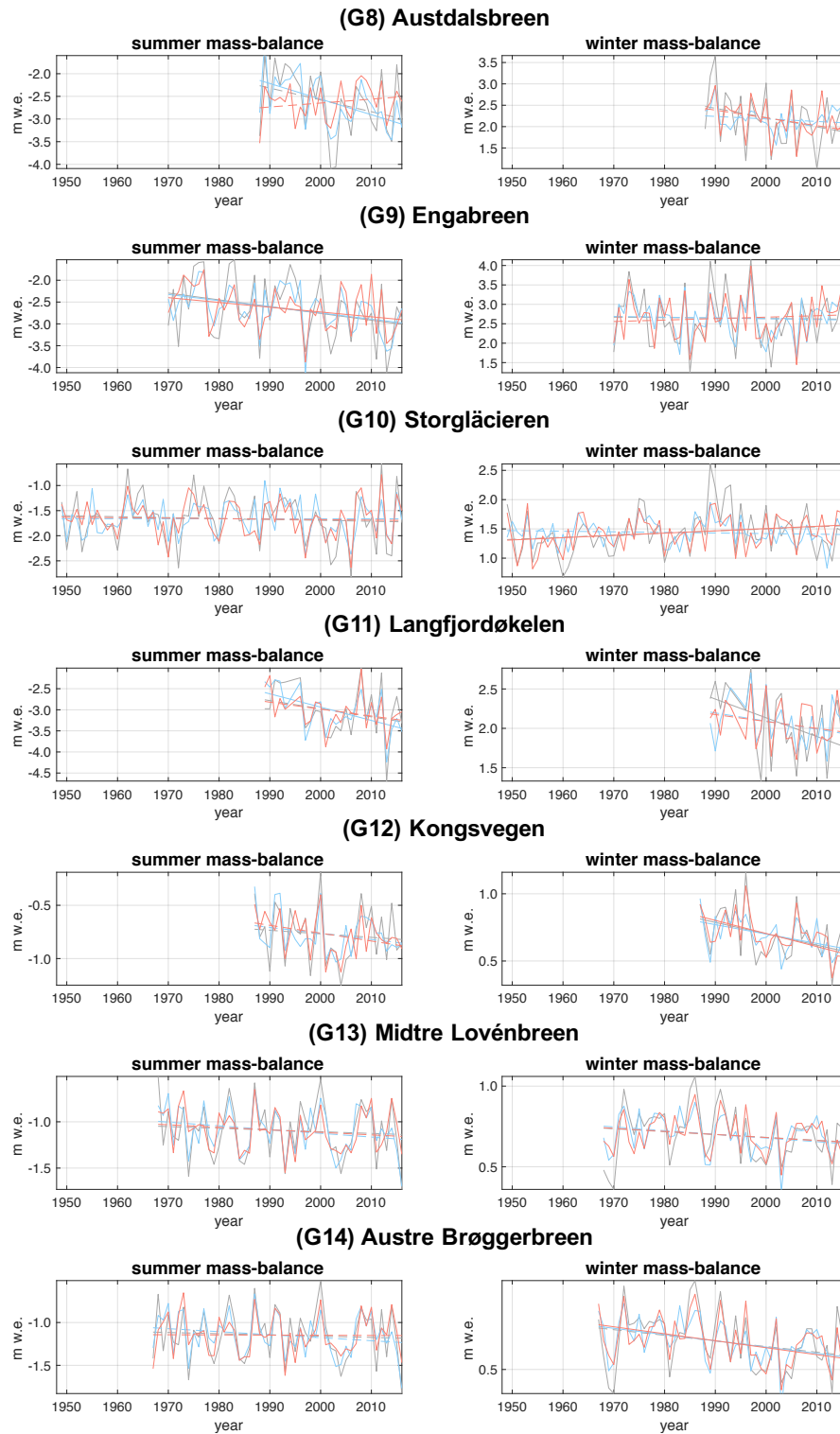
Fig. S5: Predictor patterns from the second mode of summer SLP for G1-G14.

Fig. S6: Predictor patterns from the second mode of summer SST for G1-G14.

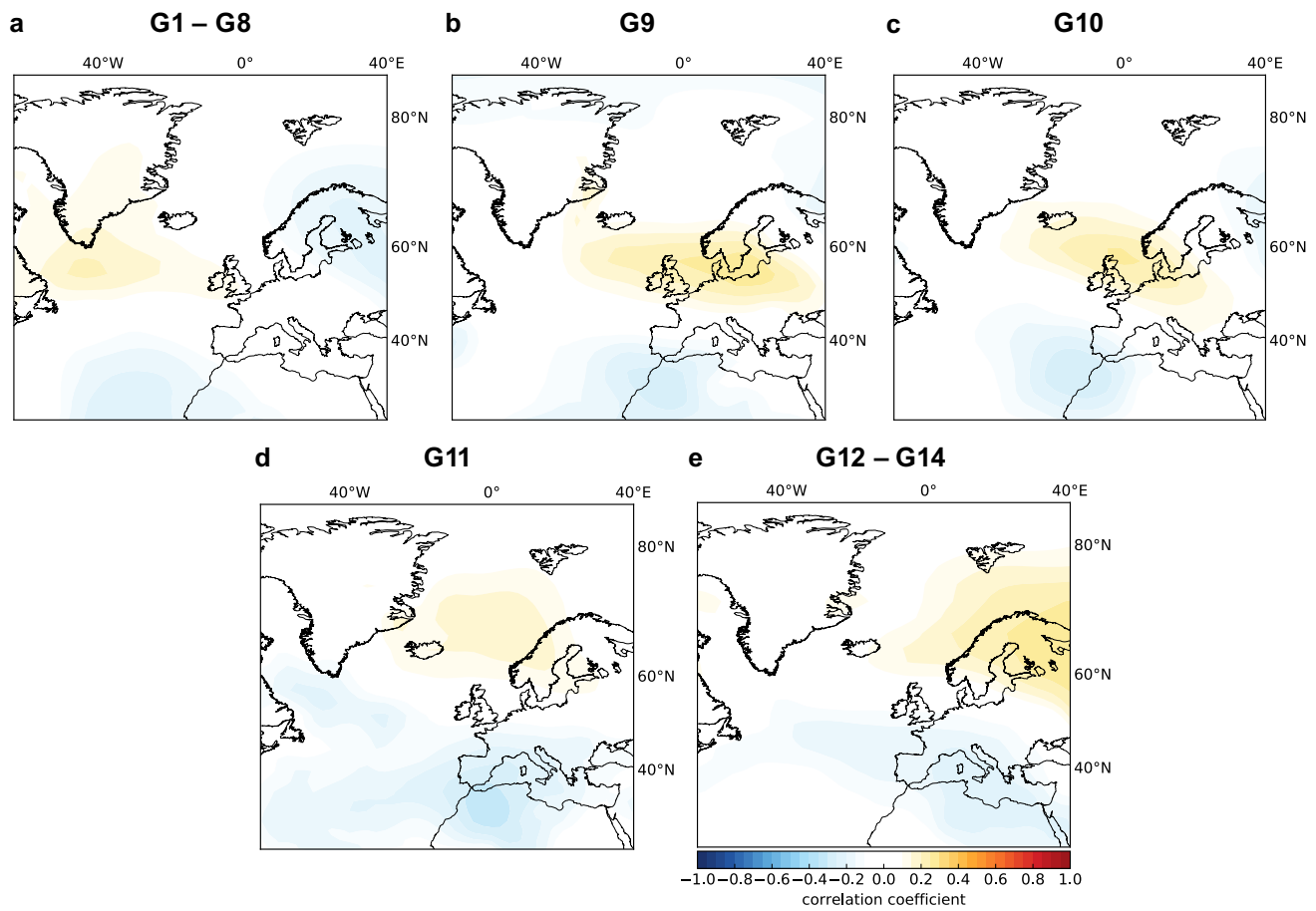
Fig. S7: Correlation of SST predictor time series with climate indices.



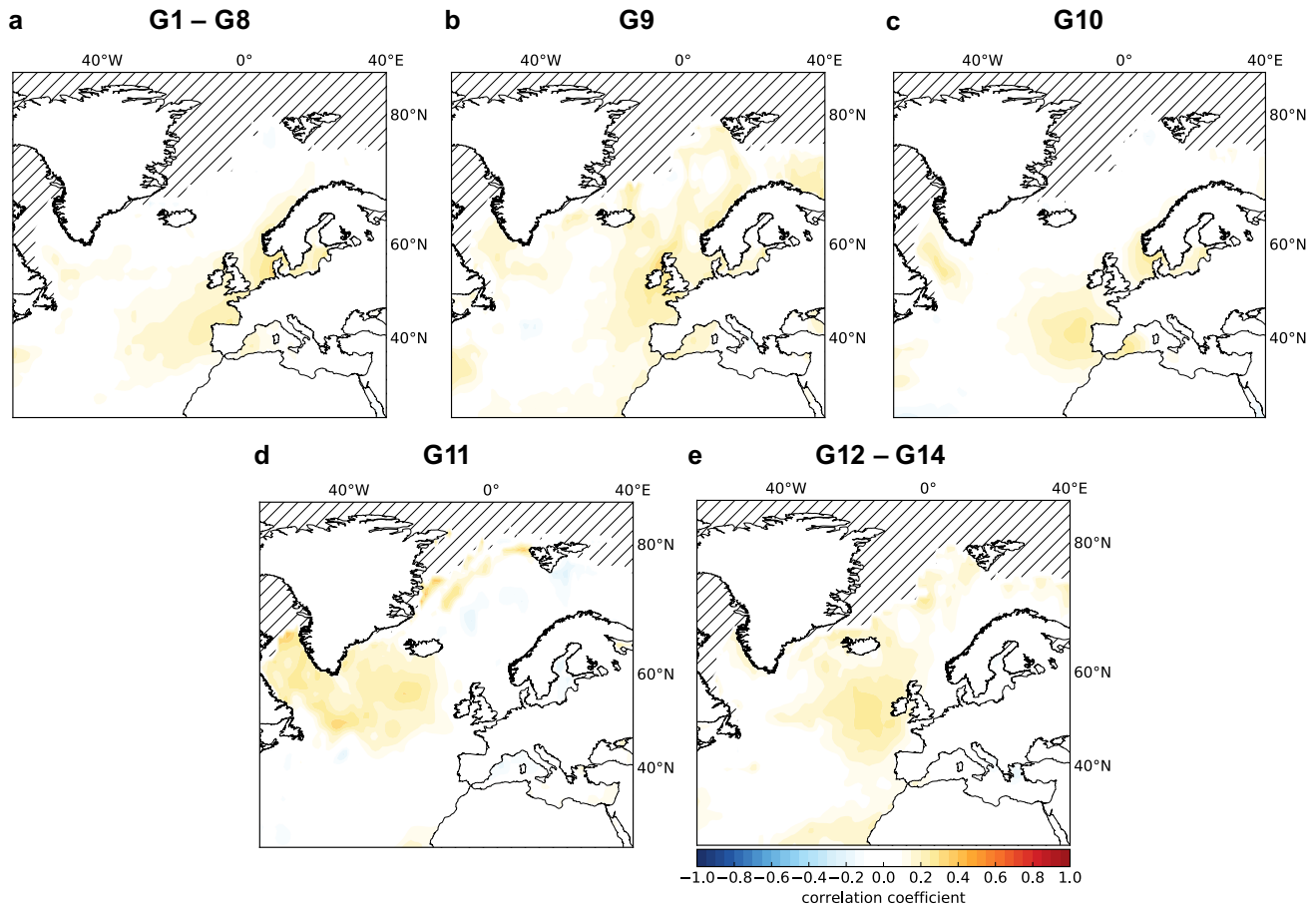
**Fig. S1.** The raw (gray), adjusted with SLP variability (blue), and adjusted with SST variability (red) summer and winter mass-balance time series for G1-G7. The lines represent a least squares linear fit of each time series. Dashed lines denote insignificant trends and solid lines denote significant trends based on the  $t$ -test presented in Section 3.



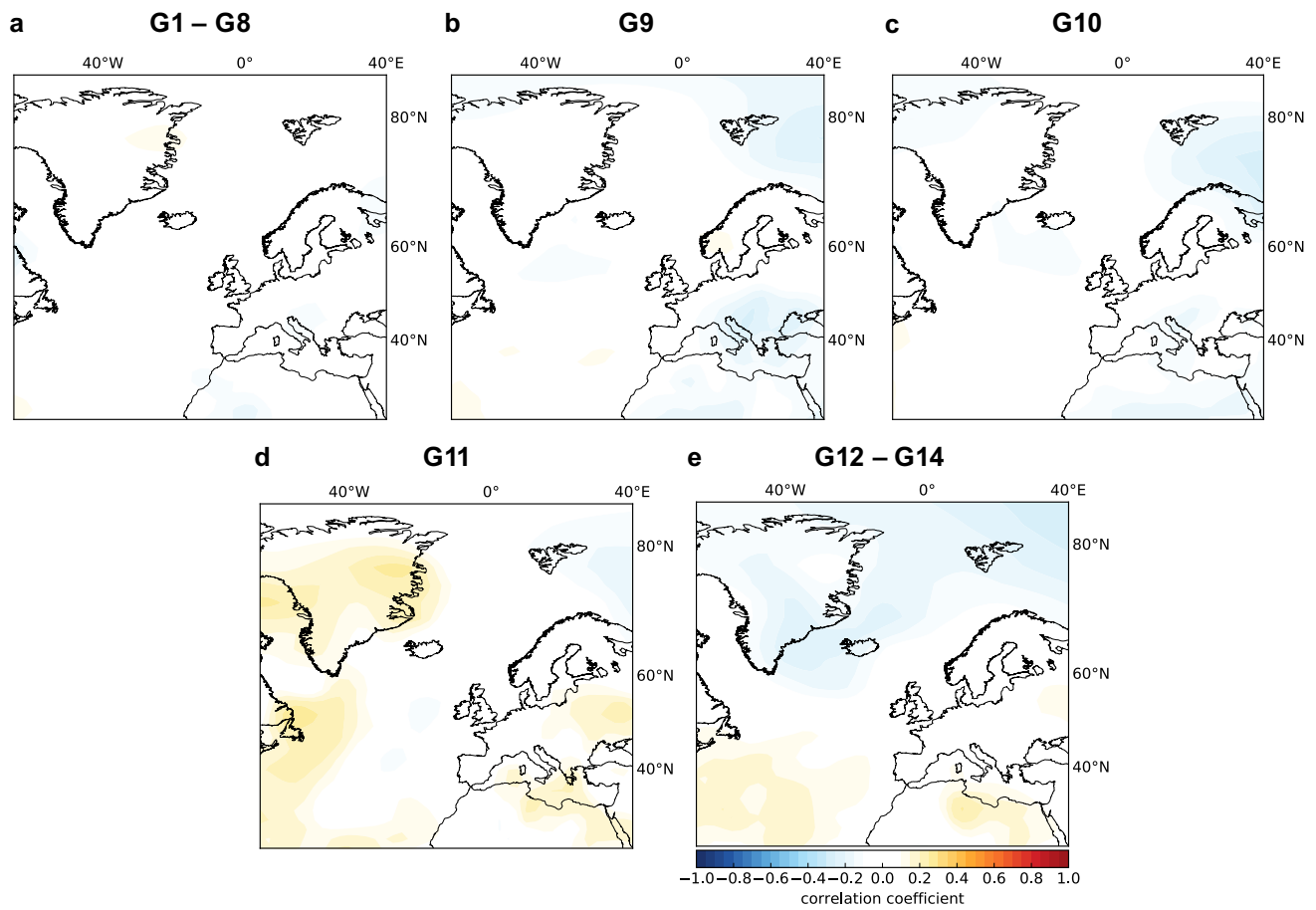
**Fig. S2.** The raw (gray), adjusted with SLP variability (blue), and adjusted with SST variability (red) summer and winter mass-balance time series for G8-G14. The lines represent a least squares linear fit of each time series. Dashed lines denote insignificant trends and solid lines denote significant trends based on the  $t$ -test presented in Section 3.



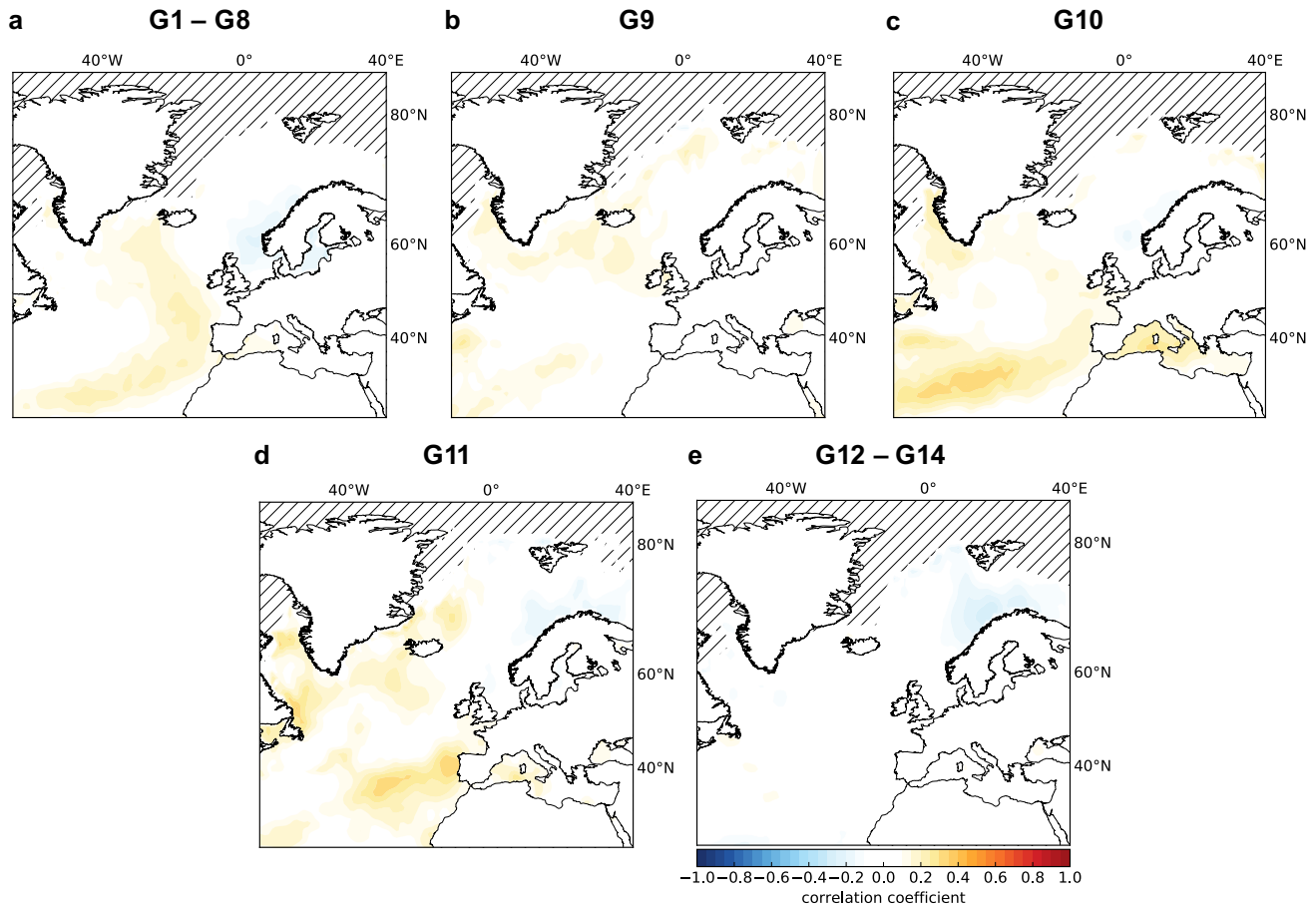
**Fig. S3.** Predictor patterns for the second mode of wintertime SLP and the winter mass-balance of (a) G1-G8, (b) G9, (c) G10, (d) G11, and (e) G12-G14. The predictor patterns of G1-G8 and G12-G14 are both the average of each individual glacier's predictor pattern.



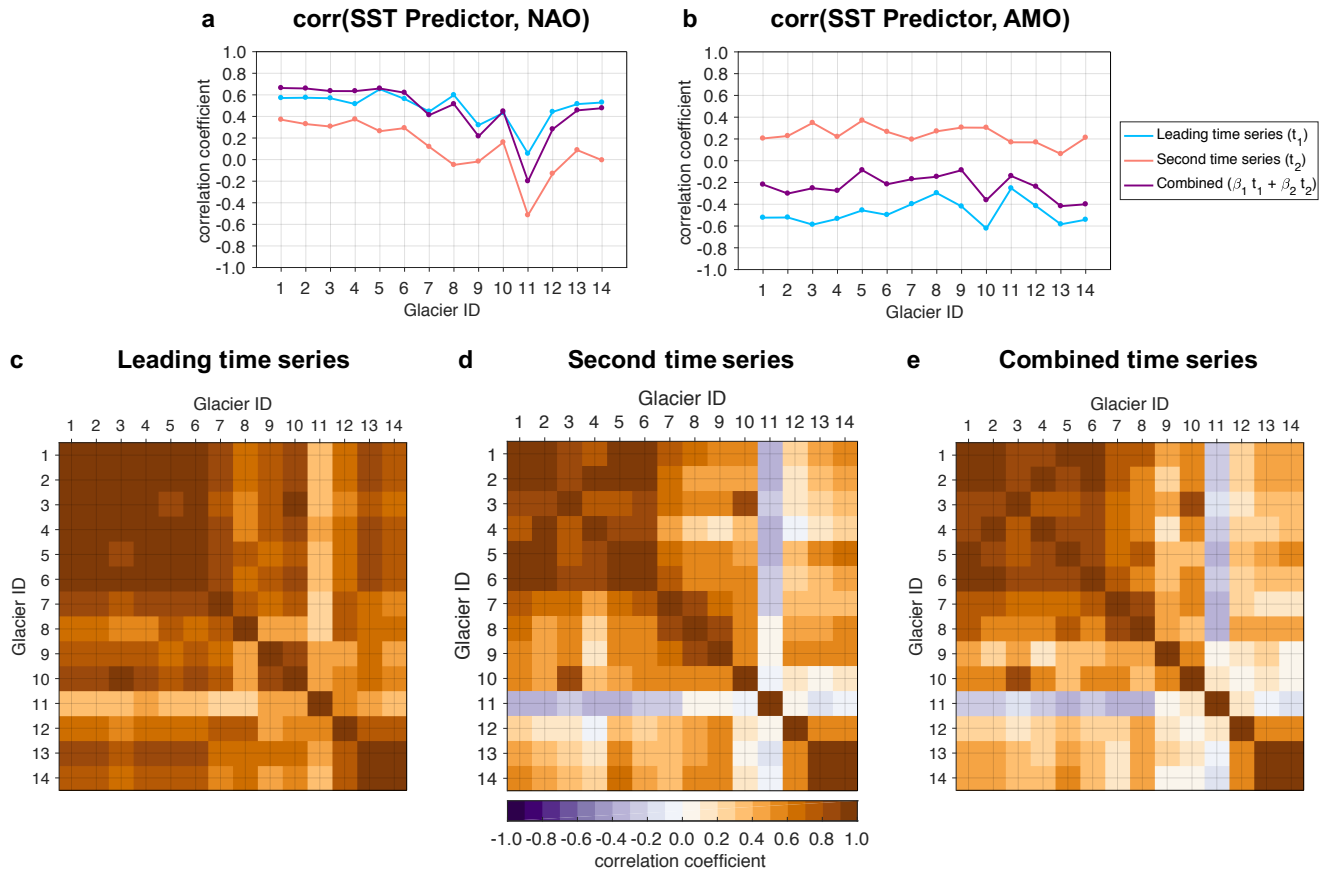
**Fig. S4.** Predictor patterns for the second mode of wintertime SST and the winter mass-balance of (a) G1-G8, (b) G9, (c) G10, (d) G11, and (e) G12-G14. The patterns shown for G1-G8 and G12-G14 are both the average of each individual glacier's predictor pattern. The gray hatches mark areas removed from the analysis due to the influence of sea ice.



**Fig. S5.** Predictor patterns for the second mode of summertime SLP and the summer mass-balance of (a) G1-G8, (b) G9, (c) G10, (d) G11, and (e) G12-G14. The patterns shown for G1-G8 and G12-G14 are both the average of each individual glacier's predictor pattern.



**Fig. S6.** Predictor patterns for the second mode of summertime SST and the summer mass-balance of (a) G1-G8, (b) G9, (c) G10, (d) G11, and (e) G12-G14. The patterns shown for G1-G8 and G12-G14 are both the average of each individual glacier's predictor pattern. The gray hatches mark areas removed from the analysis due to the influence of sea ice.



**Fig. S7.** (a-b) Correlations between climate indices and the SST predictor time series identified by dynamical adjustment each winter mass-balance record. Correlations are shown for the two leading time series alone ( $t_1$  and  $t_2$ ), and their weighted combinations ( $\beta_1 t_1$  and  $\beta_2 t_2$ ). (a) Winter (October-March) NAO index and SST predictors. (b) Winter AMO index and SST predictors. (c-e) Inter-glacier correlations of the leading PLS time series (c), the second time series (d), and the combined time series (e).