Supplementary material

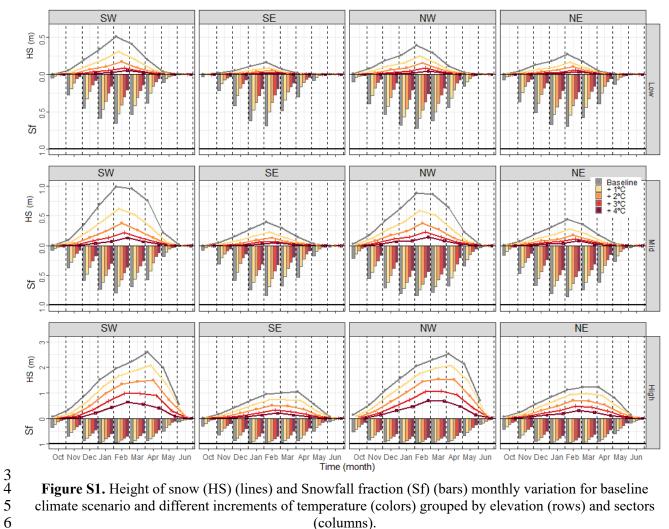


Figure S1. Height of snow (HS) (lines) and Snowfall fraction (Sf) (bars) monthly variation for baseline climate scenario and different increments of temperature (colors) grouped by elevation (rows) and sectors (columns).

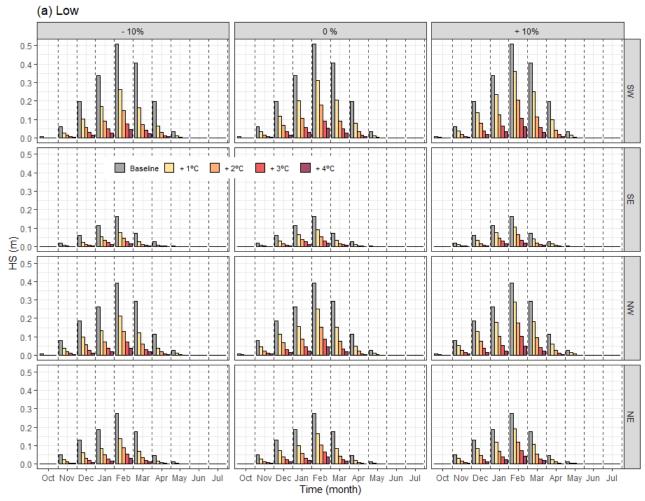


Figure S2. Low elevation height of snow (HS) (bars) monthly variation, for baseline climate and different increments of temperature (colors), grouped by elevation (rows) and sectors (columns).

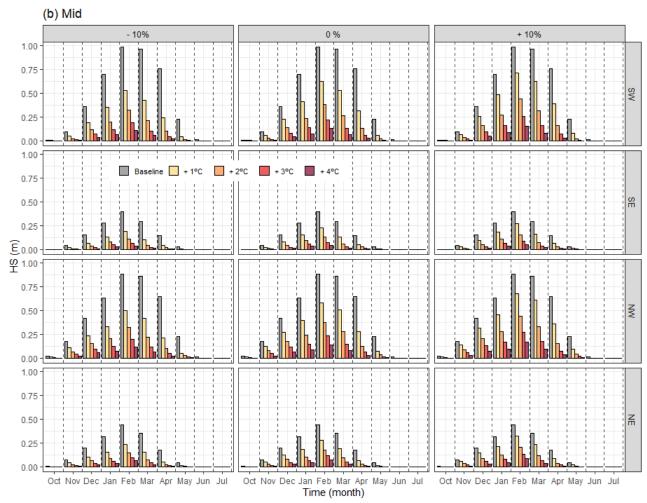


Figure S3. Mid elevation height of snow (HS) (bars) monthly variation, for baseline climate and different increments of temperature (colors), grouped by elevation (rows) and sectors (columns).

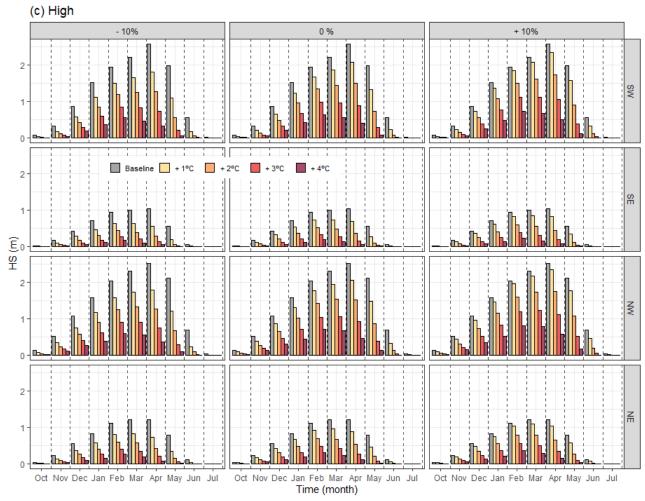


Figure S4. High elevation height of snow (HS) (bars) monthly variation, for baseline climate and different increments of temperature (colors), grouped by elevation (rows) and sectors (columns).

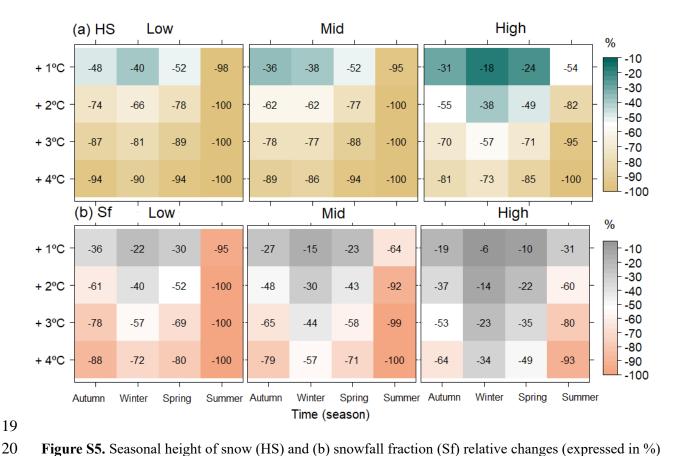


Figure S5. Seasonal height of snow (HS) and (b) snowfall fraction (Sf) relative changes (expressed in %) with respect of the baseline climate scenario.

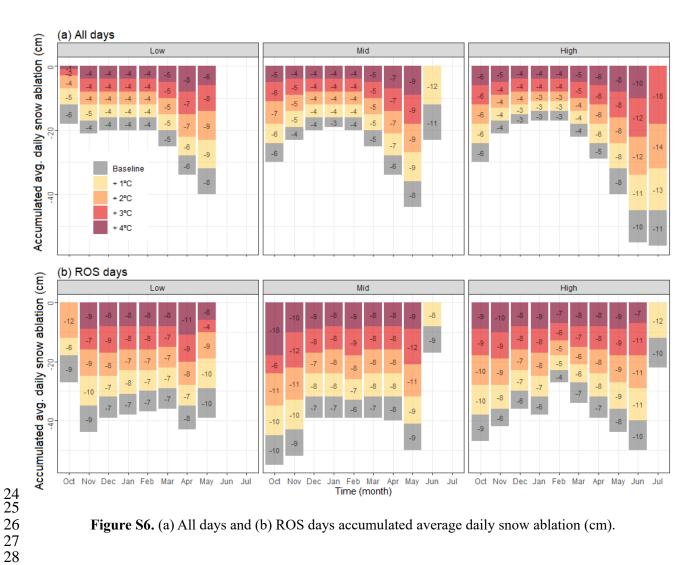


Figure S6. (a) All days and (b) ROS days accumulated average daily snow ablation (cm).

Table 1. FSM2 configuration implemented in this work.

FSM2	Configuration name	Fortran compilation
Physics and driving data options		number
Albedo	Prognostic age function	2
Snow conductivity	Function of density	1
Snow density	Function of overburden	2
Turbulent exchange	Richardson number atmospheric stability adjustment	1
Snow hydrology	Gravitational drainage	2
Snow cover fraction	Linear function of snow depth	1

Table S2. ROS frequency, rainfall intensity and snow ablation average anomalies per °C over the baseline climate.

Elevation	Zone	ROS rain (mm)	ROSfr (days)	ROS albation (cm)
Low	SW	+2.5	0	+0.5
	SE	+4.7	0	-0.2
	NW	+3.8	0	-0.2
	NE	+4.7	0	-0.3
Mid	SW	+2.5	0	+0.8
	SE	+5.2	0	+0.1
	NW	+3.7	0	+0.4
	NE	+5.0	0	+0.4
High	SW	+5.2	1	+0.4
	SE	+6.4	1	+0.1
	NW	+5.3	1	+0.5
	NE	+6	0	+0.7