# Supplementary Materials

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## S2 Model Evaluation



Figure S2.1: Mean hydrographs of the evaluation period (1990–1999) for the upstream station of the study basins. As insert the NPE and its error components over the whole evaluation period are given for CWatM<sub>base</sub> (index b) and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> (index g) ( $\alpha_{NP}$ : variability,  $\beta_{NP}$ : mean,  $r_s$ : dynamics; Pool et al., 2018). Values closer to 1 indicate a better match.



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#### Gloma Fraser Glacier Volume [mm] 0 005 009 009 past 400 SSP1-2.6 SSP5-8.5 300 200 100

Rhine

2040

Year

2060

2080

2100

100

80 60

40

20 0

2000

2020

Glacier Volume [mm]

C

600

400

200

С

2000

2020

Rhone

2040

Year

2060

2080

2100

#### S4Changes in glacier volume, melt and glacier contribution to runoff

Figure S4.1: Glacier volumes for the selected rivers simulated with OGGM, shown as water equivalent per total river basin area [mm], per SSP scenario which translate into mean warming levels of  $\pm 1.9^{\circ}$ C and  $\pm 4.2^{\circ}$ C compared to pre-industrial time. Shaded area shows the total range of the five GCMs.



Figure S4.2: Absolute mean glacier contribution to annual and monthly discharge at the downstream gauge for the period 1990–2019 and for the period 2070–2099 for two SSP scenarios which translate into warming levels of  $+1.9^{\circ}$ C and  $+4.2^{\circ}$ C compared to pre-industrial time. The height of the bar indicates median change of GCMs and the grey lines indicate the maximum and minimum change of GCMs. Glacier contribution is estimated by subtracting  $CWatM_{glacier,bare}$  from  $CWatM_{glacier}$ .



Figure S4.3: Relative mean glacier contribution to annual and monthly discharge at the upstream gauge for the period 1990–2019 and for the period 2070–2099 for two SSP scenarios which translate into warming levels of  $+1.9^{\circ}$ C and  $+4.2^{\circ}$ C compared to pre-industrial time. The height of the bar indicates median change of GCMs and the grey lines indicate the maximum and minimum change of GCMs. Glacier contribution is estimated by subtracting CWatM<sub>glacier,bare</sub> from CWatM<sub>glacier</sub>.



Figure S4.4: Simulated glacier melt volumes in the 56 glacierized river basins in the period 1990–2100. For future projections, the thick lines show multi-GCM means and thin lines denote individual GCMs results for SSP1-2.6 (blue) and SSP5-8.5 (red). Black line shows the past period (1990–2019)



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# S5 Effects of coupling globally (30 arcmin)



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Figure S5.2: Relative difference in average discharge in March (1990–2019) between  $CWatM_{glacier}$  and  $CWatM_{base}$ . Positive values indicate larger discharge of  $CWatM_{glacier}$ . The major glaciated river basins are shown in black.



Figure S5.3: Comparison of relative future change for annual discharge at end of the  $21^{st}$  century for CWatM<sub>base</sub> and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> for 56 glacierized river basins for SSP1-2.6. (a) Colored dots show the median of all GCMs and grey dots show individual GCMs. (b) Boxplots showing the relative future change of all basins for CWatM<sub>base</sub> and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> and their difference.



Figure S5.4: Comparison of relative future discharge change for the month with largest glacier melt contribution in the past at end of the  $21^{st}$  century for CWatM<sub>base</sub> and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> for 56 glacierized river basins for SSP5-8.5. (a) Colored dots show the median of all GCMs and grey dots show individual GCMs. (b) Boxplots showing the relative future change of all basins for CWatM<sub>base</sub> and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> and their difference.

### S6 Influence of Precipitation Factor

The precipitation correction is handled differently in OGGM and CWatM as explained in Section 2.3 of the main paper. This difference in precipitation correction between OGGM and CWatM led to a larger precipitation input for  $CWatM_{glacier}$  compared to  $CWatM_{base}$  as discussed in Section 6.2.1.

The additional snowfall  $(S_{add})$  on glaciers resulting from a precipitation factor larger than one is obtained from OGGM model output (snowfall\_on, S). Snowfall on glaciers was post-processed similar to melt and rain on glaciers to obtain results per grid cells.

$$S_{add} = S/p_f \cdot (p_f - 1) \tag{1}$$

The difference in precipitation input was assessed by comparing the precipitation/snowfall of CWatM<sub>base</sub>  $(P_{base})$  to the sum of precipitation input of CWatM<sub>base</sub> and additional snowfall on the glaciers  $(S_{add})$ .

The precipitation input was summed across each of the 56 glacierized river basins using zonal statistics. It was repeated for a precipitation factor of  $p_f = 1$ ,  $p_f = 2$  and  $p_f = 3$  (Fig. S6.1). Differences between CWatM<sub>glacier</sub>,  $p_{f=1}$  and CWatM<sub>base</sub> are marginal for most basins, suggesting that the impact of differences in mountainous terrain representations in the two models (discussed in Section 6.2.3) is low in most basins. Precipitation input differences between CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> and CWatM<sub>base</sub> increase with increasing  $p_f$  and are larger for snowfall. The mean difference over all basins was +5% for total precipitation and +17% for snowfall for the past period for  $p_f = 3$ . This shows that the difference at basin level is much lower than the difference at glacier locations, for which the snowfall input in OGGM is three times as high as in CWatM.



Figure S6.1: Boxplots of difference in precipitation and snowfall input across the 56 glacierized river basins between  $\text{CWatM}_{\text{glacier}}$  with different precipitation factors  $(p_f)$  and  $\text{CWatM}_{\text{base}}$  (base) for annual averages for the period 1990–2019. Each boxplot is based on 56 data points.

We also ran additional simulations with  $CWatM_{base}$  using  $P_{base} + S_{add}$  as input to investigate whether the performance improvement of  $CWatM_{glacier}$  compared to  $CWatM_{base}$  can be attributed to increased precipitation input. The results show that the performance of  $CWatM_{base}$  is higher with the increased precipitation input (Fig. S6.2). However, this is not sufficient to explain the performance increase for  $CWatM_{glacier}$  (Fig. S6.3). This reaffirms that including glaciers in CWatM improves its performance.



Figure S6.2: Performance comparison using same discharge stations as presented in Wiersma et al. (2022) between CWatM<sub>base</sub> and CWatM<sub>base</sub> with increased precipitation input  $(P_{base} + S_{add})$  for individual calibrations (grey dots) and mean of all calibrations (coloured dots) for the 10 year period 2004 to 2013. The performance metric used is NPE (Pool et al., 2018). The Santa Cruz River basin lies outside the figure boundaries. Dots with grey outlines show basins smaller than 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>.



Figure S6.3: Performance comparison using same discharge stations as presented in Wiersma et al. (2022) between CWatM<sub>base</sub> with increased precipitation input ( $P_{base} + S_{add}$ ) and CWatM<sub>glacier</sub> for individual calibrations (grey dots) and mean of all calibrations (coloured dots) for the 10 year period 2004 to 2013. The performance metric used is NPE (Pool et al., 2018). The Santa Cruz River basin lies outside the figure boundaries. Dots with grey outlines show basins smaller than 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>.



Figure S6.4: Comparison of mean monthly discharge between 1990–2019 of observations and simulations by  $CWatM_{base}$  and  $CWatM_{glacier}$  using the global parameter set used in ISIMIP3 simulations and a globally fixed precipitation factor of 2 and 3 to show the effect on hydrological simulations.

# S7 Glacier location in modelling grid

	30 arcmin, 5 ; ID. Glacier m	arcmın a ıelt is deı	na 100 rived as	s sumn	nution i ned ann:	tor 40 bas ual mean	elacie	r willel 3r runo	г дага wa ff (1990—)	us ava 2019)	from C	om bure 0GGM si	k & z mulat	ions usi	(zuzz). ne all el	aciers	m ino. r with te	erers to rminus i	נחפ לו inside th	he shane	ıon ifile	
	corresponding	to the re	espectiv	ve resol	ution. 7	The last t	hree co	olumns	show the	e agre	ement o	f the 30	arcmi	n/5 arci	nin resol	ution	with the	100 m	resolutio	on.		
ation No.	River Basin	ł	Area [km2]		Gla	acier area [km	2]	Gla	ucier cover [%		Z	o. glaciers		Glacie	melt [m3/	S	$Area_{rel}$	,100m	Glacier are	$2a_{rel,100m}$	Glacier mel	rel, 100m
05710	COPPER	30arcmin 61714	5arcmin 63911	100m 63/35	30arcmi 14134	n 5arcmin 13810	100m	30arcmir 22 a	1 5arcmin 91.85	100m 22.01	30arcmin	5arcmin 3157	100m	30arcmin 2827.6	5arcmin 3451 0	100m 3.181 5	30arcmin 0 073	5arcmin	30arcmin	5arcmin	30arcmin	5arcmin
05060	ALSEK	31151	28641	28650	6950	5992	5995	22.31	20.92	20.92	1574	1441	1424	1282	1225.1	1256.2	1.087	1	1.159	666.0	1.021	0.975
276800	SANTA CRUZ	15966	17113	17029	3529	3220	3098	22.1	18.82	18.19	477	490	457	302.6	289.7	294.3	0.938	1.005	1.139	1.039	1.028	0.984
105800	SUSITNA	54380	49950	49845	4216	4355	4358	7.75	8.72	8.74	1283	1249	1272	407.8	438.7	446.7	1.091	1.002	0.967	0.999	0.913	0.982
186500 204900	BAKER	14926	22435 50707	22861	3113	3460	1715 3559	11.84 6.06	7.62	7.5	1162 2170	1474 9941	1524 2200	$\frac{154}{387}$	262.2 516.4	267.9 534.5	0.653	0.981	$1.03 \\ 0.876$	0.997	0.575	0.979
245100	NASS	18982	18740	18377	753	1317	1234	3.97	7.03	6.71	2117	162	741	145.2	213.9	221.5	1.033	1.02	0.61	1.067	0.656	0.966
206601	TAKU	17655	17017	16860	765	1190	1023	4.33	4	6.07	414	616	593	143.4	327.5	285.1	1.047	1.009	0.748	1.163	0.503	1.149
335950	INDUS	821086	834863	833842	25876	27359	27042	3.15	3.28	3.24	22384	22991	22795	706	720	725.9	0.985	1.001	0.957	1.012	0.973	0.992
948300	SANTA	15301	11988	11951	325	363	349	2.12	3.03	2.92	399	426	405	17.2	20.5	19.1	1.28	1.003	0.931	1.04	0.901	1.076
817100	AMU DARYA	451358	372771	372568	9695	9724	9789	2.15	2.61	2.63	11854	11564	11702	391.6	400.2	411.1	1.211	1.001	0.99	0.993	0.953	0.973
651100	BRAHMAPUTRA	525994	514210	514170	9748	10382	10506	1.85	2.02	2.04	10994	11478	11430	428.8	461.6	475.7	1.023	1	0.928	0.988	0.901	0.97
179250	RAPEL	12781	13485	13503	379	284	235	2.97	2.11	1.74	447	275	238	32	26.9	26.1	0.947	0.999	1.613	1.209	1.225	1.033
103200	YUKON	816227	821514	821207	9054	10313	10356	1.11	1.26	1.26	3005	3095	3082	1138.7	1364.8	1353.9	0.994	1	0.874	0.996	0.841	1.008
102100	KUSKOKWIM	82259	80037	80296	946	894	973	1.15	1.12	1.21	752	817	872	77.6	104.4	119.3	1.024	0.997	0.972	0.919	0.651	0.875
233750	LULEALVEN	24134	24460	24474	322	233	263	1.33	0.95	1.08	243	233	$^{244}$	27.8	20.1	28.1	0.986	0.999	1.224	0.886	0.987	0.714
3139100	RHONE	99516	94110	93590	612	891	916	0.61	0.95	0.98	1013	1195	1177	71.9	101.7	107.6	1.063	1.006	0.668	0.973	0.669	0.946
1207900	FRASER	216641	216166	216412	1694	1729	1845	0.78	0.8	0.85	1912	1937	1959	157.9	152	178.9	1.001	0.999	0.918	0.937	0.883	0.85
1245250	SKEENA	42158	41945	41861	347	366	357	0.82	0.87	0.85	608	601	586	33.5	36.7	37.6	1.007	1.002	0.972	1.025	0.892	0.978
2646126	GANGES	933315	945500	945040	7479	8007	7831	0.8	0.85	0.83	6407	6652	6559	396	445.6	455.3	0.988	-	0.955	1.022	0.87	0.979
2314450	LAKE BALKHASH	13201	13084	12970	86	122	106	0.65	0.93	0.81	126	185	179	9	8.4	9.2	1.018	1.009	0.811	1.151	0.653	0.91
5868100	CLUTHA	19705	20477	20572	113	149	149	0.58	0.73	0.73	586	534	651	20.9	32	38.9	0.958	0.995	0.758	1	0.536	0.823
5729400	GLOMAA	41482	40356	40401	277	244	270	0.67	0.6	0.67	313	272	275	24.4	24.7	27.5	1.027	0.999	1.026	0.904	0.888	0.897
2316201	SYR DARYA	291659	335047	334279	2125	1832	1868	0.73	0.55	0.56	3526	3422	3353	76	79.3	85.4	0.873	1.002	1.138	0.981	0.89	0.928
3348800	PO	74041	73027	72903	657	381	316	0.89	0.52	0.43	1139	852	752	85.1	52.7	64.3	1.016	1.002	2.079	1.206	1.323	0.82
3275750	COLORADO	279679	302102	301986	1144	1219	1277	0.41	0.4	0.42	1336	1600	1683	45.6	54.9	61	0.926	1	0.896	0.955	0.747	0.9
2902850	KAMCHATKA	52040	51567	51457	235	175	199	0.45	0.34	0.39	175	109	136	18.8	15.4	17.5	1.011	1.002	1.181	0.879	1.075	0.881
5983350	KUBAN	48666	48434	47678	299	129	177	0.62	0.27	0.37	403	214	263	33.7	18.9	23.3	1.021	1.016	1.689	0.729	1.448	0.812
1102740	NUSHAGAK	27670	25400	25287	173	88	84	0.63	0.35	0.33	207	105	105	21.8	10.7	14.3	1.094	1.004	2.06	1.048	1.525	0.747
3179500	BIOBIO	24572	24428	24221	57	74	74	0.23	0.3	0.31	125	158	129	5.4	6.8	7.2	1.014	1.009	0.77	1	0.746	0.944
1115201	COLUMBIA	663329	651226	651439	1854	1956	1928	0.28	0.3	0.3	3519	3396	3423	187.3	195.4	213	1.018	-	0.962	1.015	0.879	0.917
5435060	RHINE	161953	158891	159333	371	329	337	0.23	0.21	0.21	724	730	793	59.1	63.9	68.1	1.016	0.997	1.101	0.976	0.867	0.939
5729311	DRAMSELVA	15178	16710	16928	1001	45	27	0.12	0.27	0.16	36	48	42	1.2	6.9	5.8	1 000	0.987	0.667	1.667	0.214	1.195
	I AIVG I AB	1666300	0612001	7101001	1001	1997	100/	0.11	0.00	1.0	1241	1000	1080	41.0	00 E	19.0	1.009		0.044	1 010	0.090	1 006
101 500	MAUNENZIE GOLINE E	LUUUJUS	ETEI OOT	E DI 146	0001	1400	1404	11.0	60.0	00.00	1067	1107	117	0.101	03.0	03	1 000	1 001	1.040	610.1	11711	1.001
1005000		00700	00000	00140 204676	194	111	30 14E	60.0	0.00	0.00	01	011	111	U.Y F A	0.1	0.1	1 000	1.004	0.000	0.079	0.034	1.001
100000	DANTER	783030	100200	785184	930	530	111	0.03	0.00	0.05	619	800	867	1.0	46.4	54.9	600.T	1 006	0.56	0.895	0.010	0.857
0022100	NECEO	119977	111767	119404	007	00	111	20.0	50.0	0.00	110	169	100	11 K	F-0F	1.10	0.000	0.005	0.00	0.00	0.010	0.609
256000	MEKONG	667533	601111	ECECTT	901	911	931	0.04	0.03	0.03	507	137	171	11.0	19.4	15.1	1 001	0.000	1 96	0.00	0.005	0.800
2002002	NIDITONI	1061076	1004607	190461	100	117	107	£0.0	000	000	100	±01	411	14.0 11 D	14.4	10	100.1	1.000	1.4U 0 597	050 0	0.000	0.020
11100001	INELOUN	e) NTENT	1294001	1004671	202	324	3/0	0.02	0.03	0.03	039 1177	3/U	1 E T O	11.9 70.4	1.02	52.2	210.0		0.037	0.002	0.3/1	0.814
10020100	AMAZUN	4089800	4/03/03	4/02220	1529 041	1390	1438	0.03	0.03	0.03	14//	1049	10/2	13.4	82.2	94.3	0.997		0.924	1.9/1	0.7.18	21200
2912000	UB VETTOW DIVED	24/1010	2491041	2491265	841	10/	106	0.03	0.03	0.03	1009	151	1:084	31.5	30.3	31	0.992	1 000	1.108	1.003	1.019	0.978
2180800	YELLOW KIVEN	117771	740732	139929	129	130	120	0.02	0.02	0.02	17U	101	102	5.7 9.6	5.8	6.8 7	0.977	1.002	1.024 0.638	1.052	0.838	0.80
010000000	MAUNUALENA	200000	064026 710667	200000	00	90	41	50 U	0.02	0.02	140	196	145	0.U r 0	0.0	0.4	0.990	1.UU2	0.000	1.004	0.030	01210 11012
2260700	IKKAWAUUY	30/330	339/29	302355	99	40	48	0.03	10.01	1 IN.0	149	130	145	5.2	.7.1	3.0	0.980	0.993	2.00.2	0.938	1.447	0.749

Table 1: Area of basins, glacier coverage and contributing glacier melt derived from shapefiles of upstream basin area at most downstream discharge stations at 30 arcmin 5 arcmin and 100 m recolution for 46 basins for which data was available from Bunch & Smillovic (2002). Station No. refers to the CRDC station

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