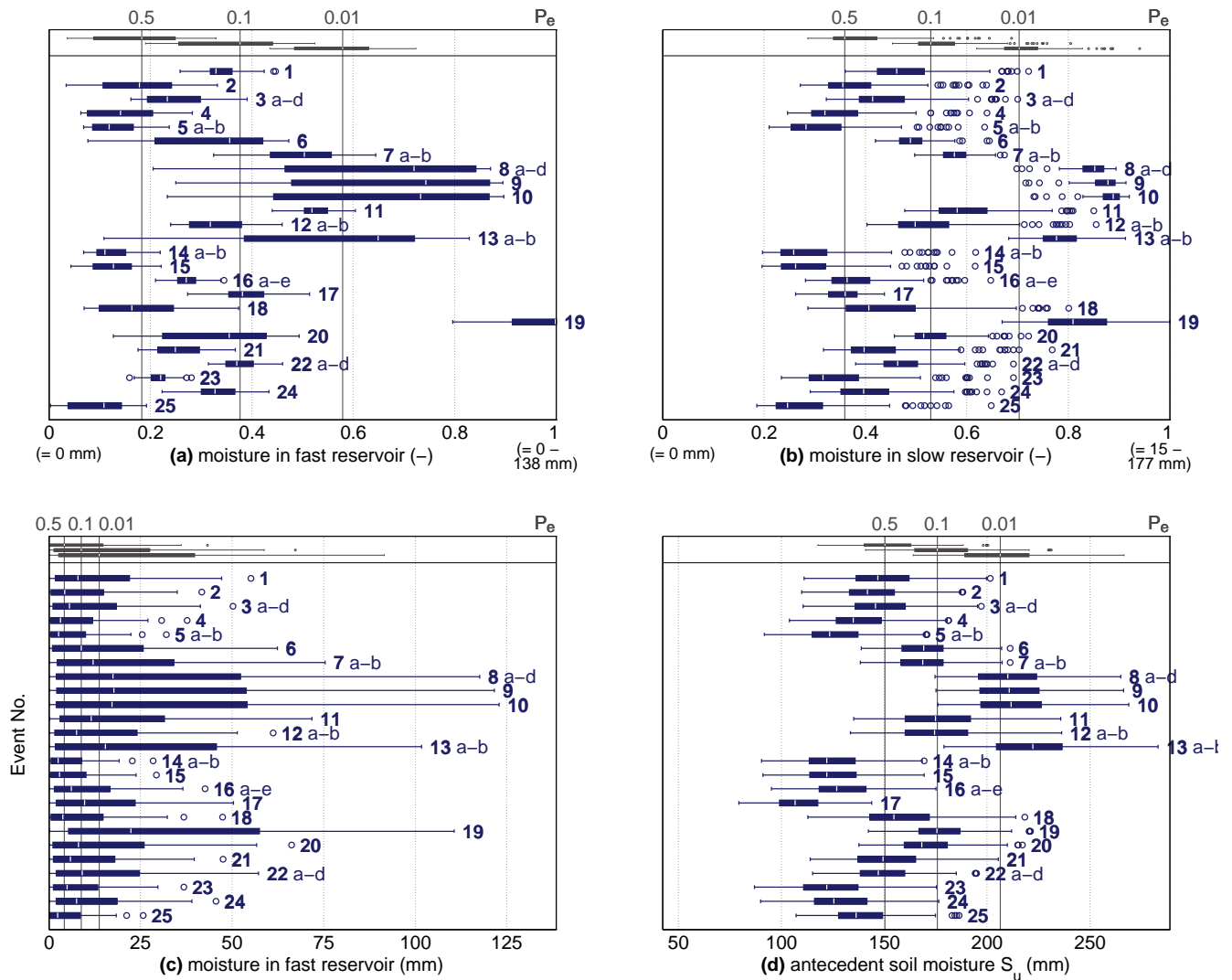


## Model equations

**Table S1.** Water balance equations and constitutive functions (abbreviations see Table 1 and sect. 2.2, 3.1.1, 3.2).

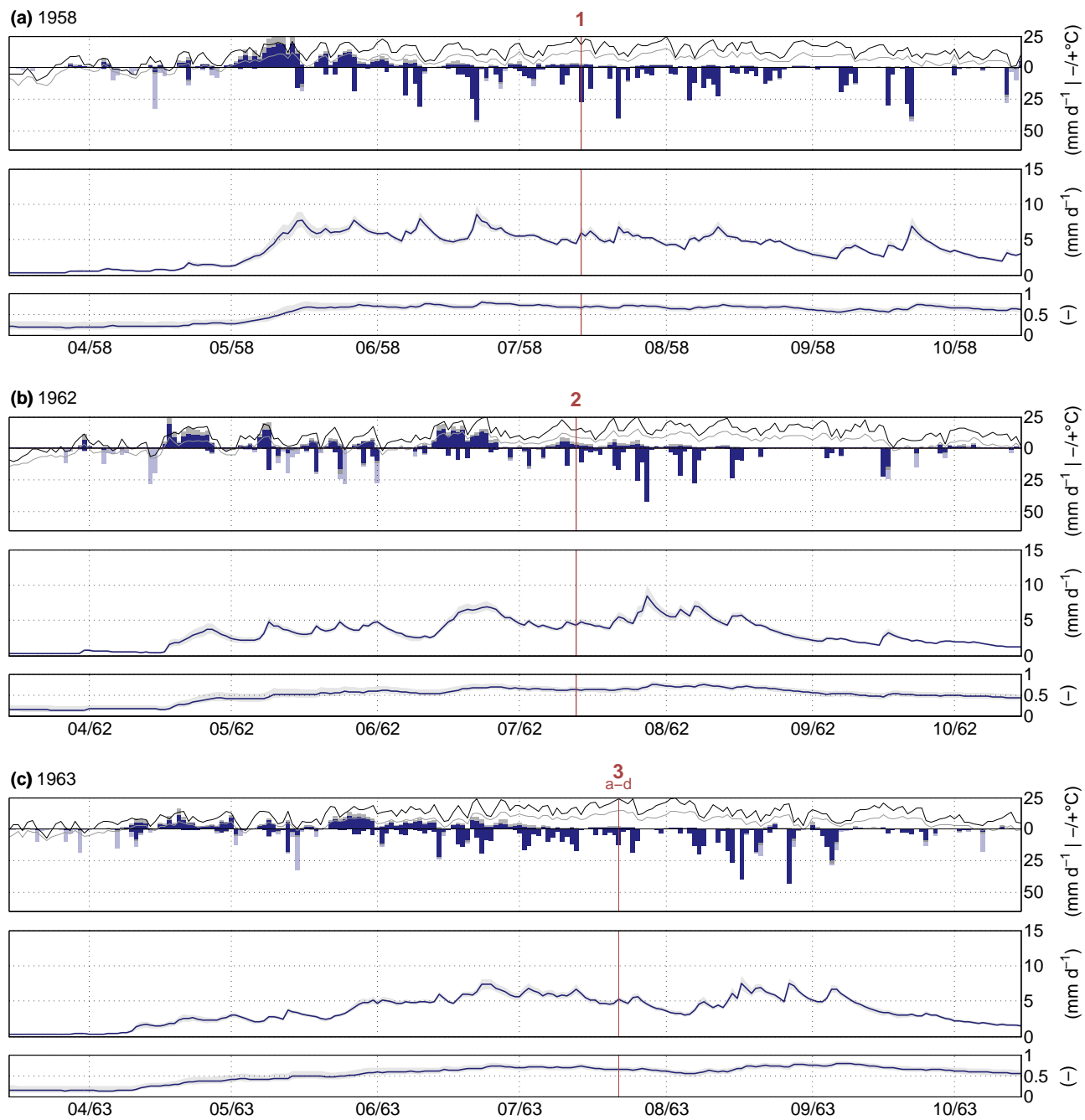
Reservoir	Water balance equation	Constitutive functions
Snow reservoir	$\Delta S_{snow}/\Delta t = P_s - M$	<p>100 m elevation zones:</p> $P = P_l + P_s$ $P_s = \begin{cases} P & T_{mean} \geq T_{temp} \\ 0 & T_{mean} < T_{temp} \end{cases}$ $M = \begin{cases} \min \begin{cases} melt_f \cdot (T_{mean} - T_{temp}) \\ S_{snow} \cdot t^{-1} + M_{glacier} \end{cases} & T_{mean} \geq T_{temp} \\ 0 & T_{mean} < T_{temp} \end{cases}$ $M_{glacier} = (melt_f \cdot (T_{mean} - T_{temp}) - S_{snow} \cdot t^{-1}) \cdot \text{glacier extent}$ <p>[ assumption: <math>S_{glacier}</math> is unlimited ]</p>
Unsaturated reservoir	$\Delta S_u/\Delta t = P_l + M - Q_{uf} - Q_{up} - E_a - Q_{us}$	$Q_{uf} = (1-D) \cdot C_r \cdot (P_l + M); \quad C_r = 1/[1 + e^{(-S_u/S_{u,max}+0.5)/\beta}]$ $Q_{up} = D \cdot C_r \cdot (P_l + M); \quad C_r = 1/[1 + e^{(-S_u/S_{u,max}+0.5)/\beta}]$ $E_a = E_p \cdot \min \begin{cases} S_u/S_{u,max} \cdot 1/L_p \\ 1 \end{cases}$ $Q_{us} = S_u / S_{u,max} \cdot P_{max}$
Fast reservoir	$\Delta S_f/\Delta t = Q_{uf} - Q_f$	$Q_f = S_f \cdot (1 - e^{-K_f \cdot t}) \cdot t^{-1}$
Slow reservoir	$\Delta S_s/\Delta t = Q_{up} + Q_{us} - Q_s$	$Q_s = S_s \cdot (1 - e^{-K_s \cdot t}) \cdot t^{-1}$

## Boxplots

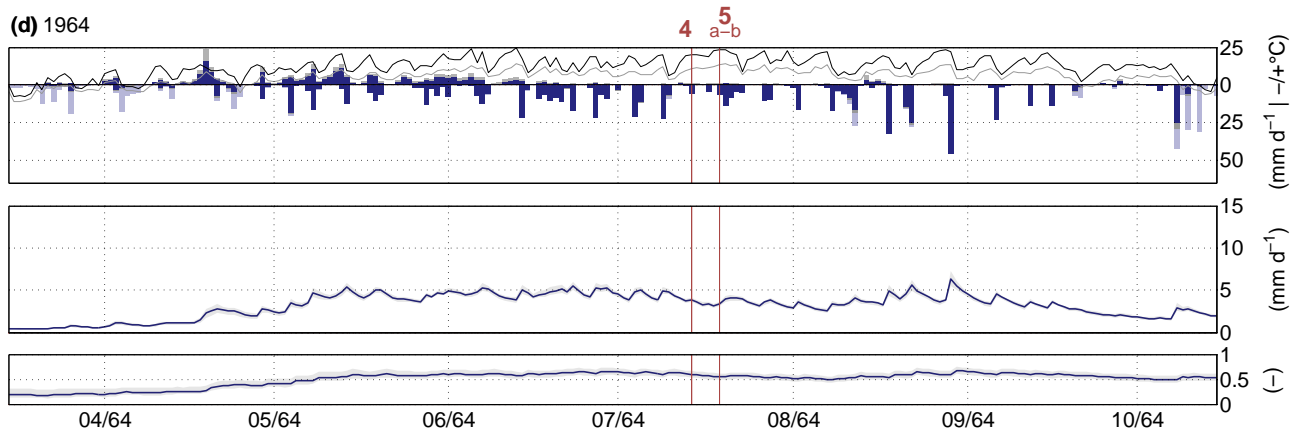


**Figure S1.** Examples of ill-performing system variables (a-b) and ill-performing absolute x-axis definitions for storage elements (c-d): both the debris flow event days' boxplots (blue) and the threshold values' boxplots (grey) show wide variations within the behavioral models i.e. the classification of the debris flows' system variables (high moisture, low moisture, etc.) would – to a greater extent – depend on which model parameter set one considers as "correct" (which cannot be determined due to model equifinality).

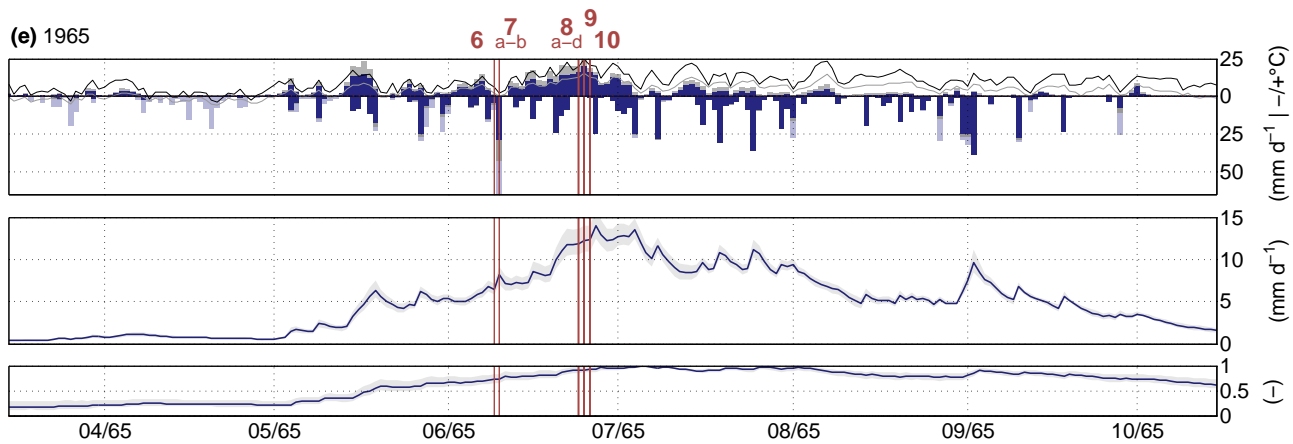
## Timeseries plots



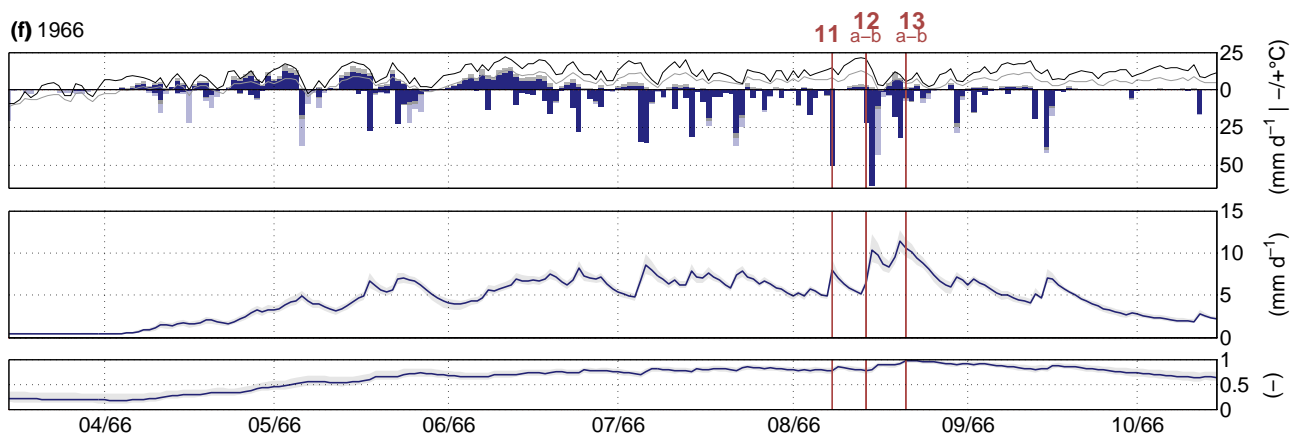
(d) 1964

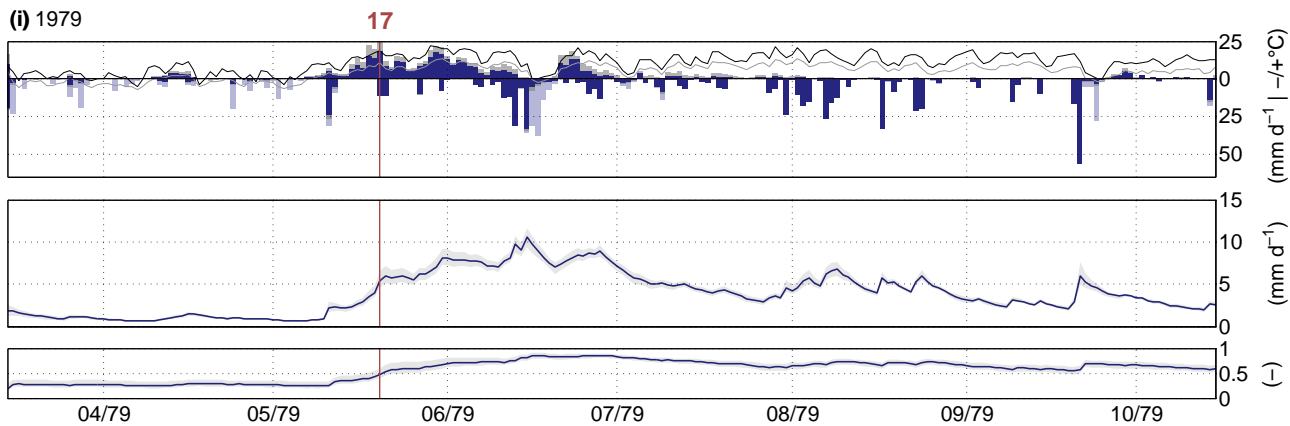
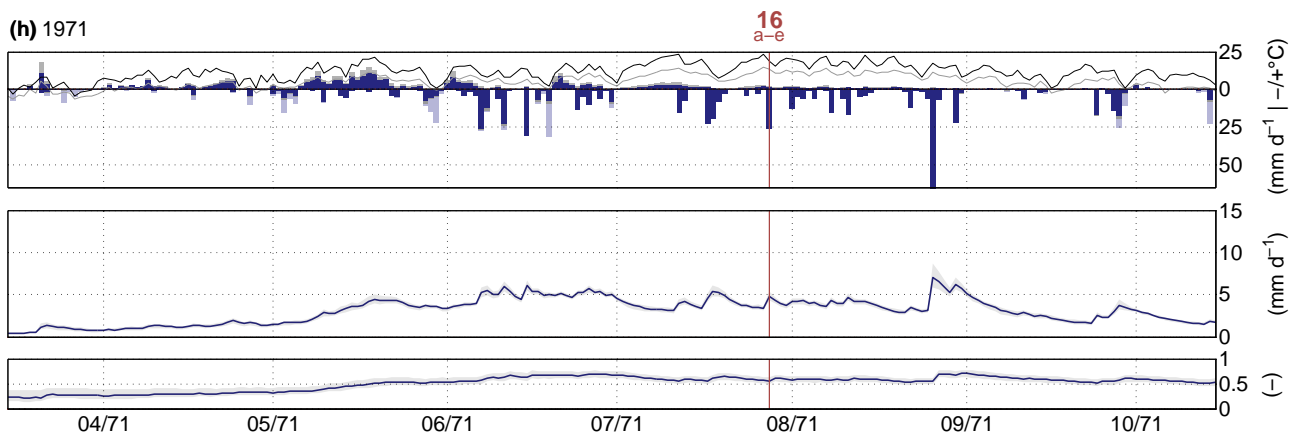
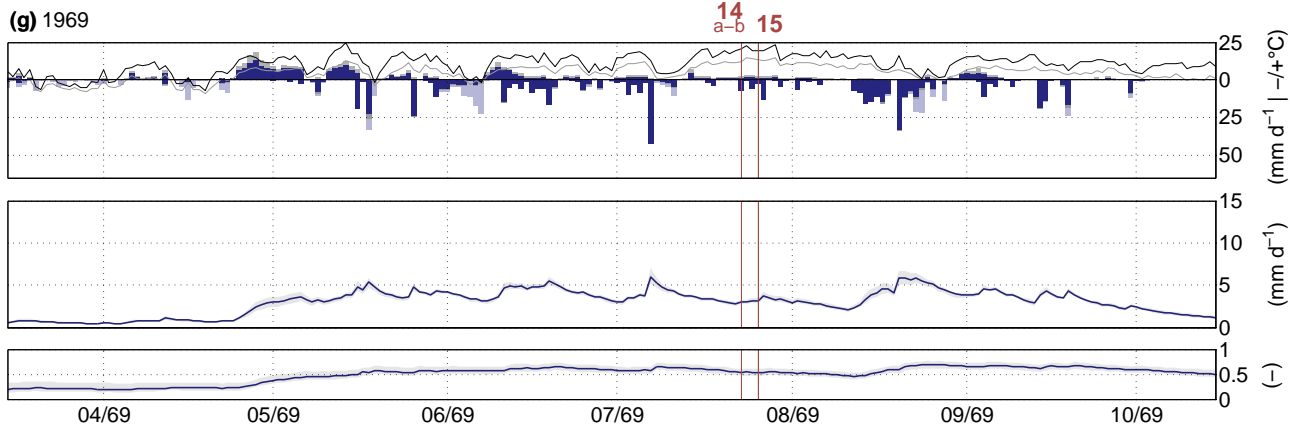


(e) 1965

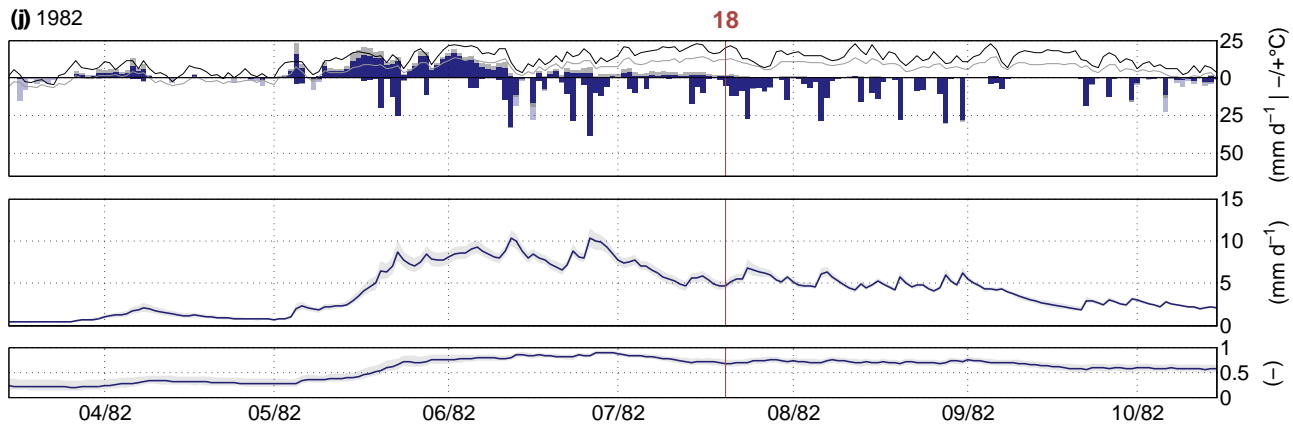


(f) 1966

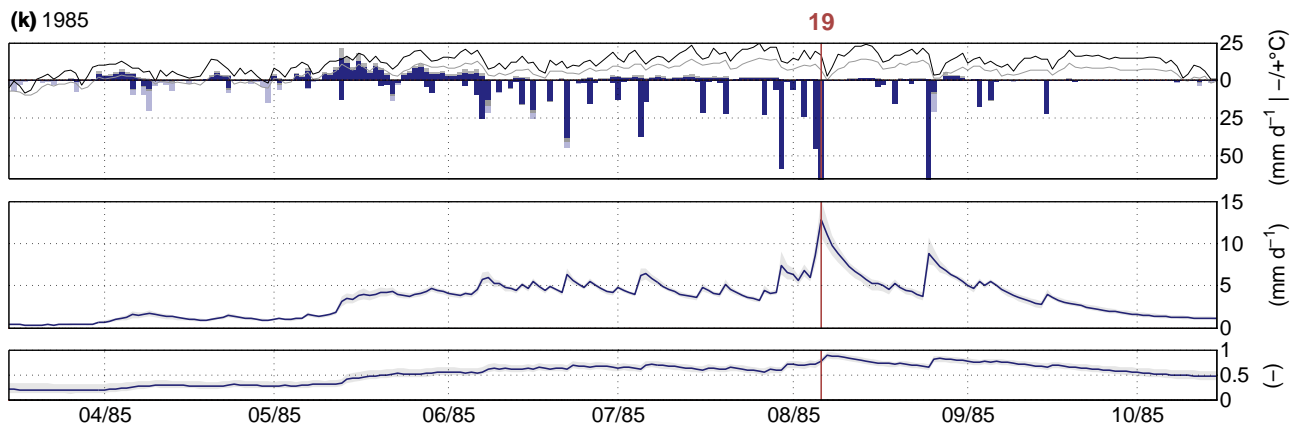




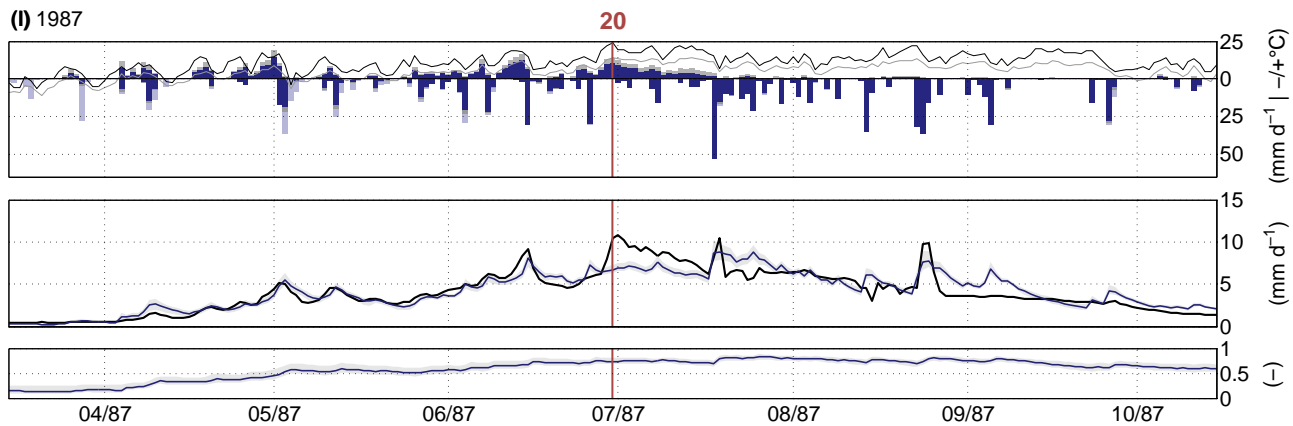
**(j)** 1982



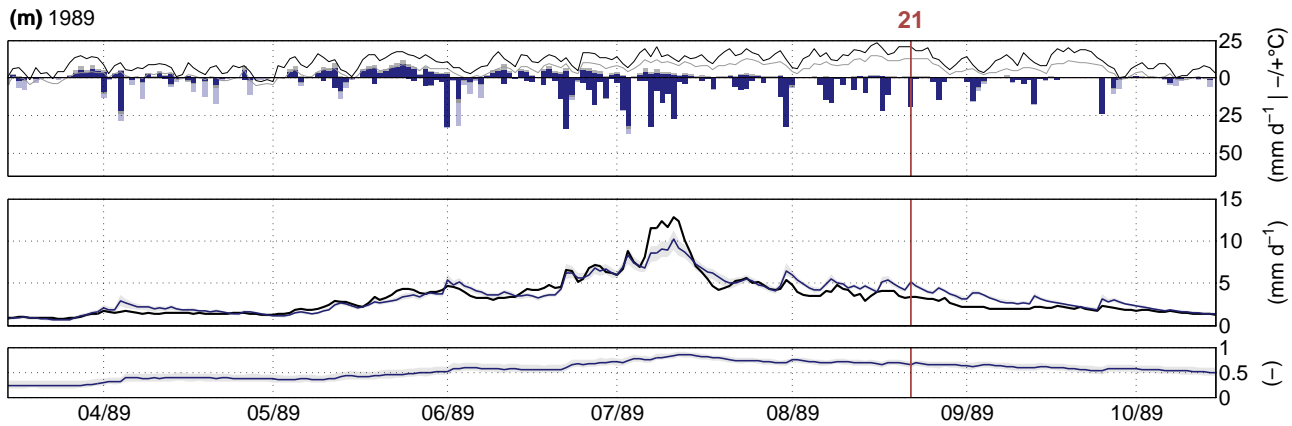
**(k)** 1985



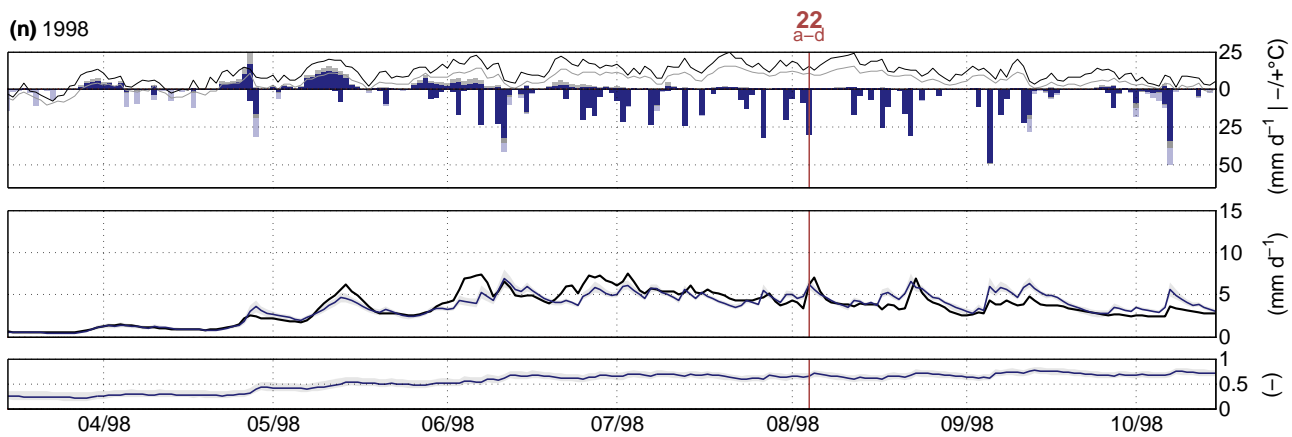
**(l)** 1987



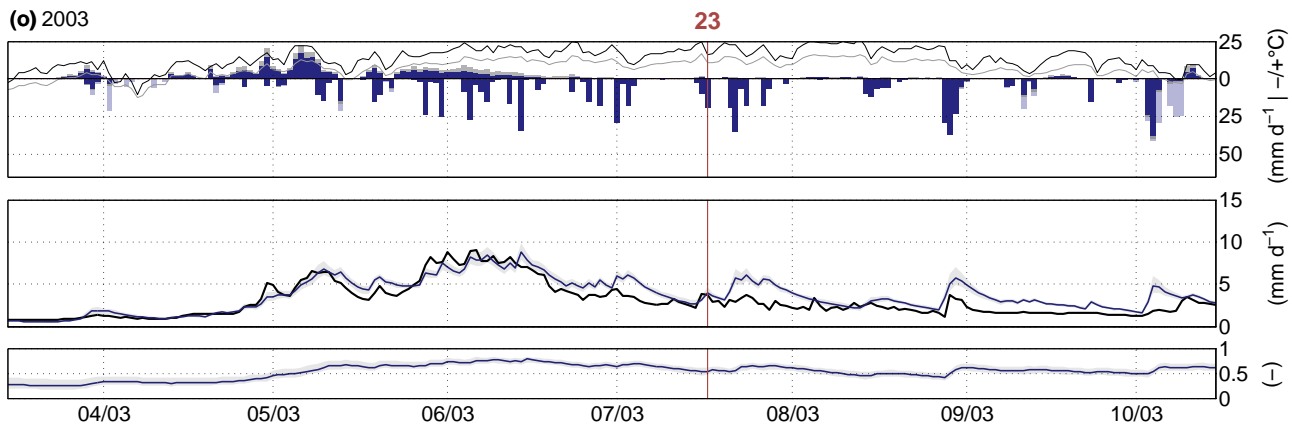
(m) 1989

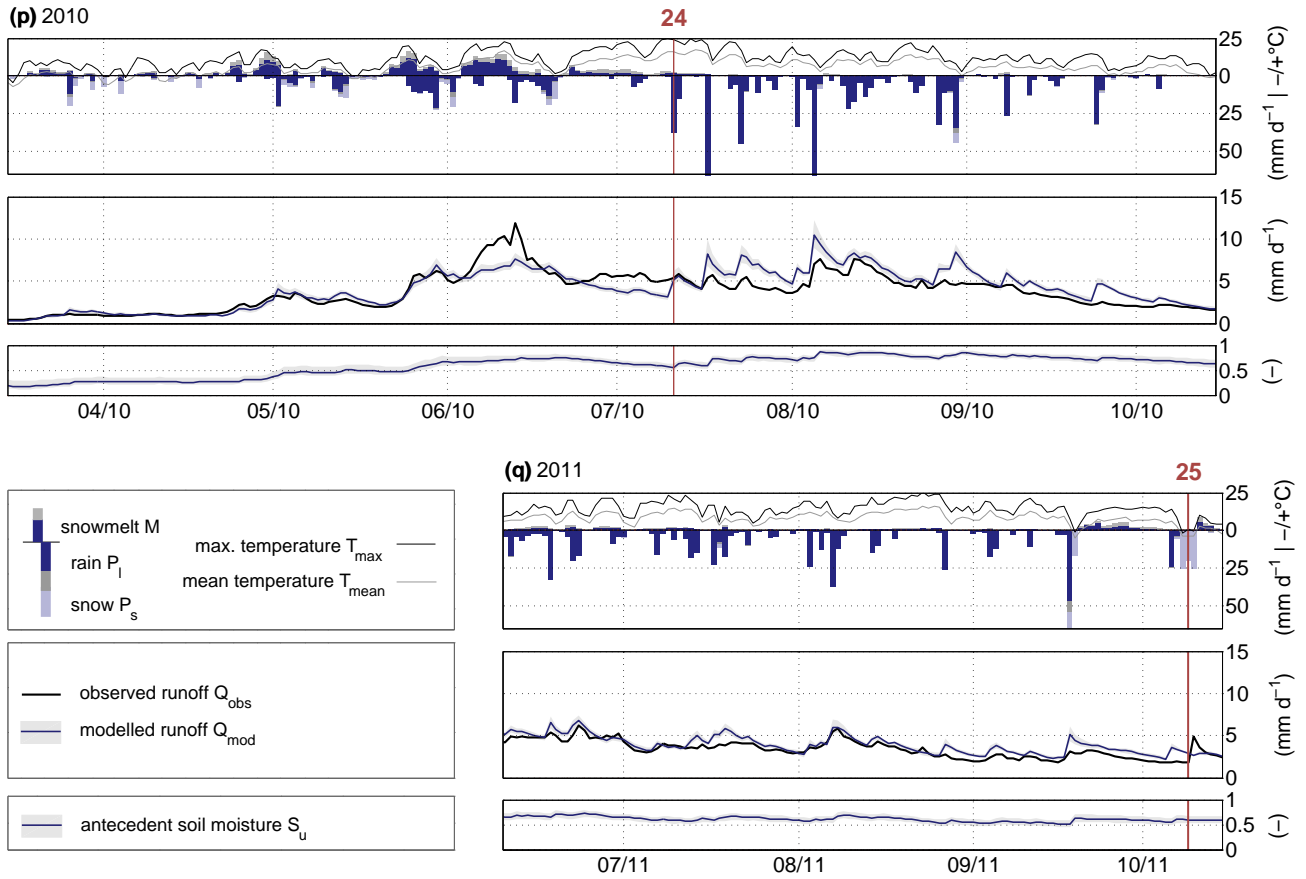


(n) 1998



(o) 2003





**Figure S2.** Observed daily stream flow  $Q_{\text{obs}}$  (black solid line), daily mean temperature  $T_{\text{mean}}$  at mean elevation (grey solid line) and maximum temperature  $T_{\text{max}}$  at mean elevation (black solid line) as well as, based on observed precipitation data, modelled daily rainfall  $P_r$  (dark blue downward columns for 5<sup>th</sup> percentile, incl. grey downward columns for 95<sup>th</sup> percentile), daily snowfall  $P_s$  (light blue downward columns for 5<sup>th</sup> percentile, incl. grey downward columns for 95<sup>th</sup> percentile) and daily snowmelt  $M$  (dark blue upward columns for 5<sup>th</sup> percentile, incl. grey upward columns for 95<sup>th</sup> percentile), modelled stream flow (dark blue line for the median and the grey shaded area for the 5/95<sup>th</sup> percentiles of all behavioral model solutions) and modelled relative soil moisture (solid blue line for the median and the grey shaded area for the 5/95<sup>th</sup> percentiles) for all years with debris flow occurrence.