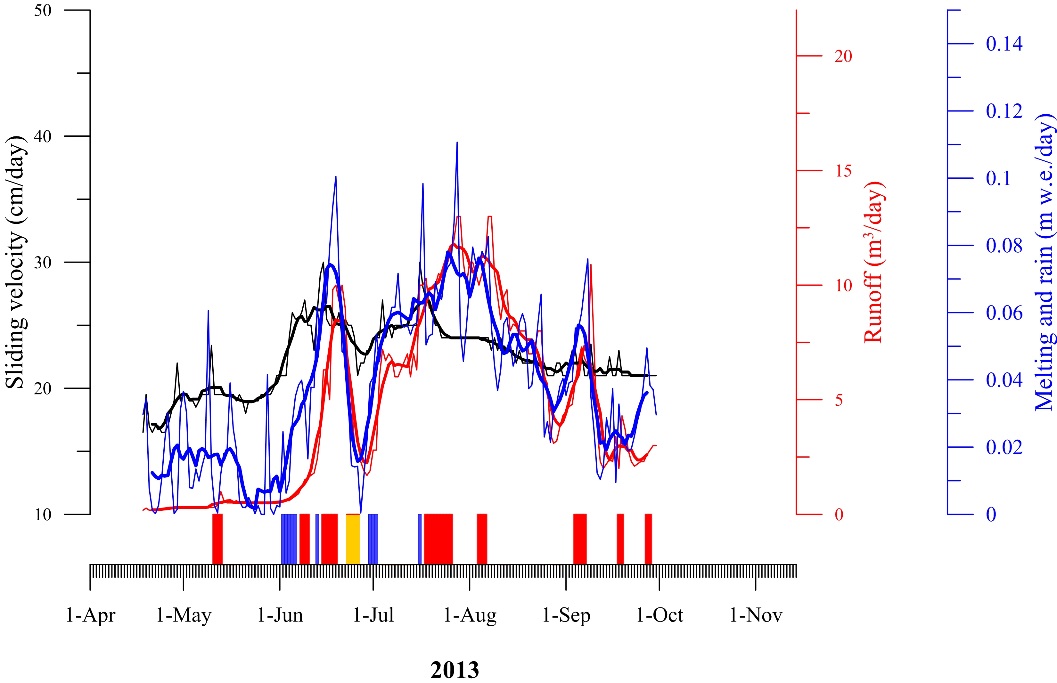
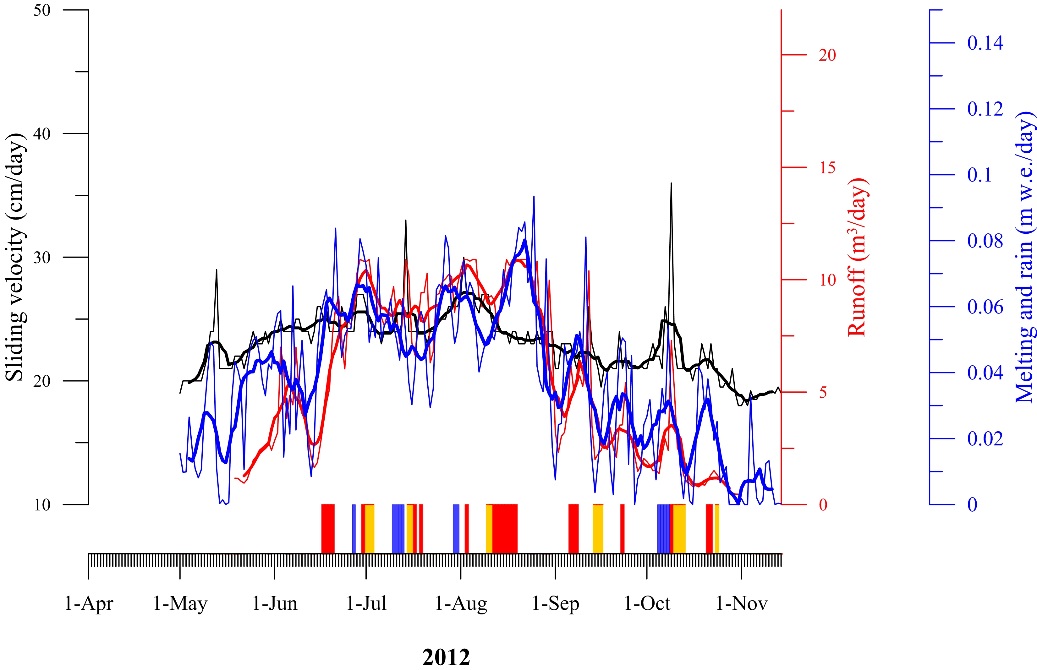
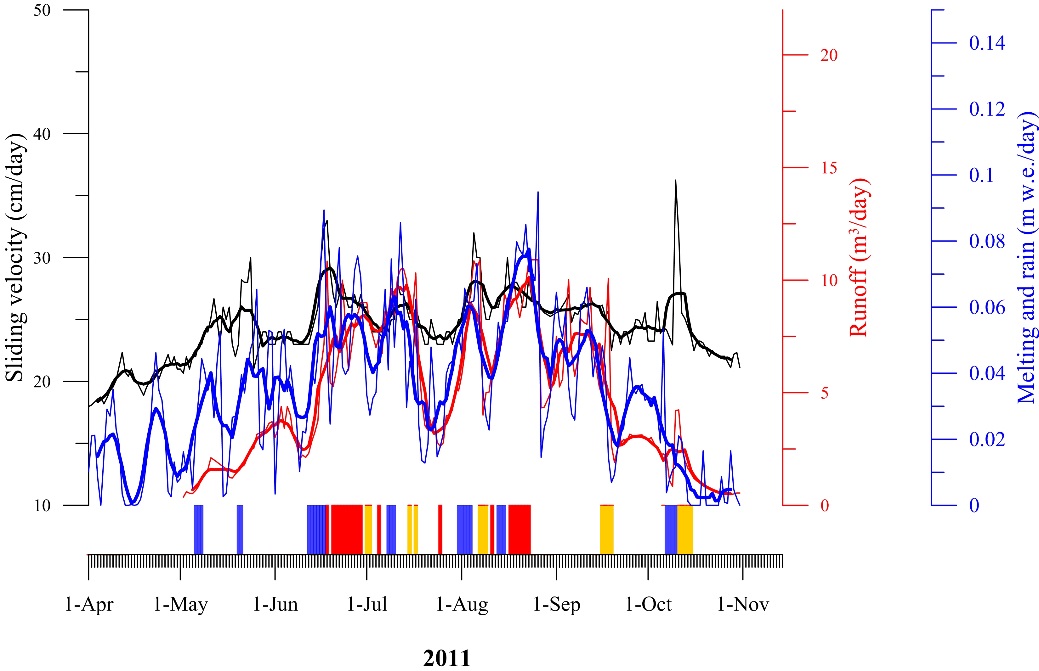
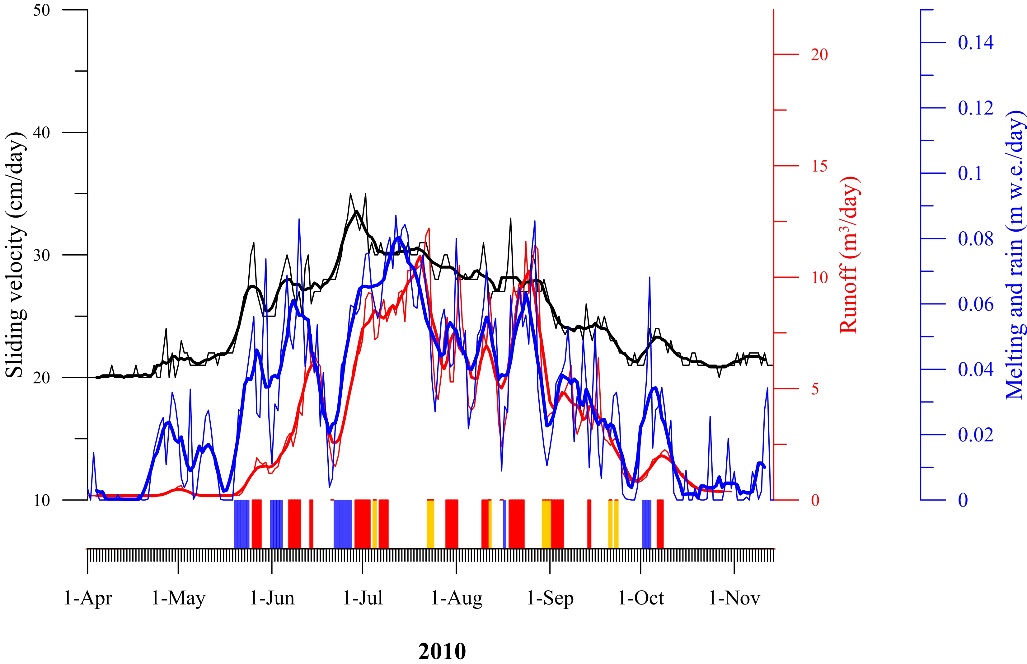
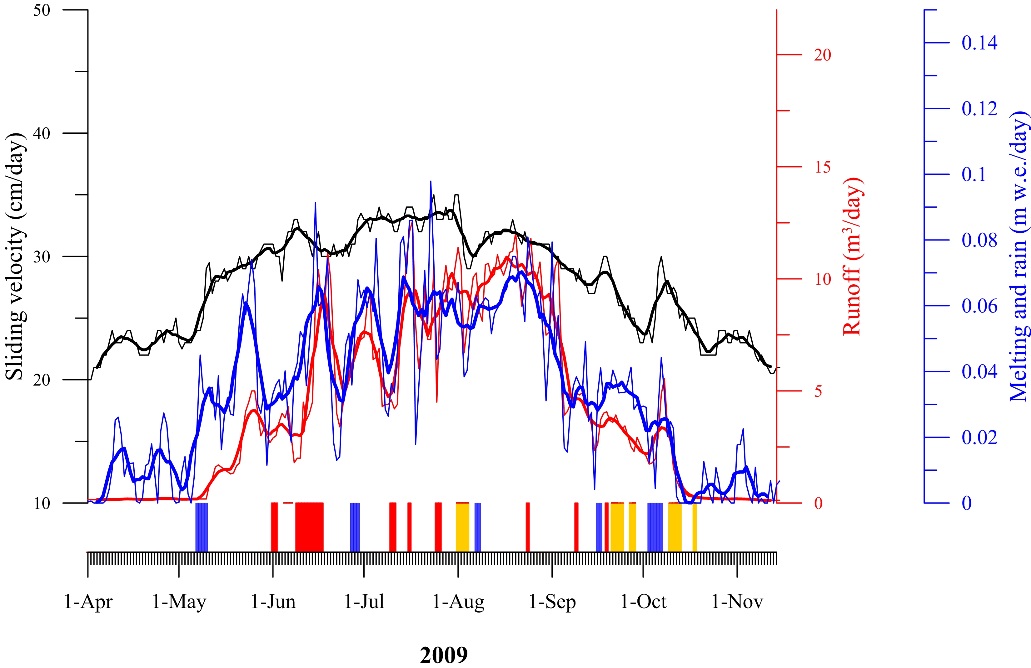
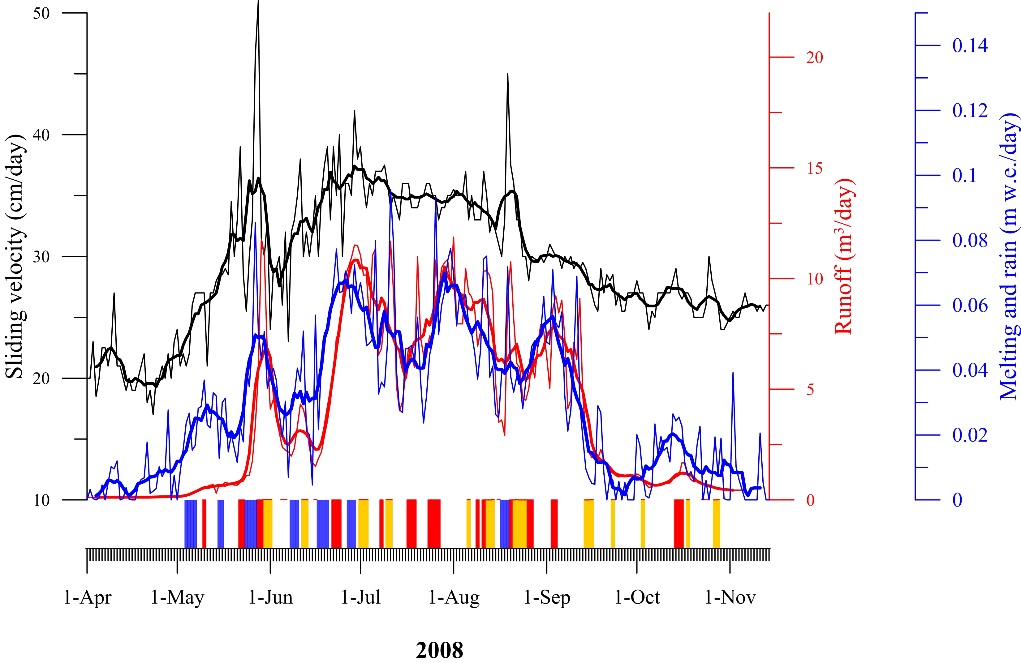
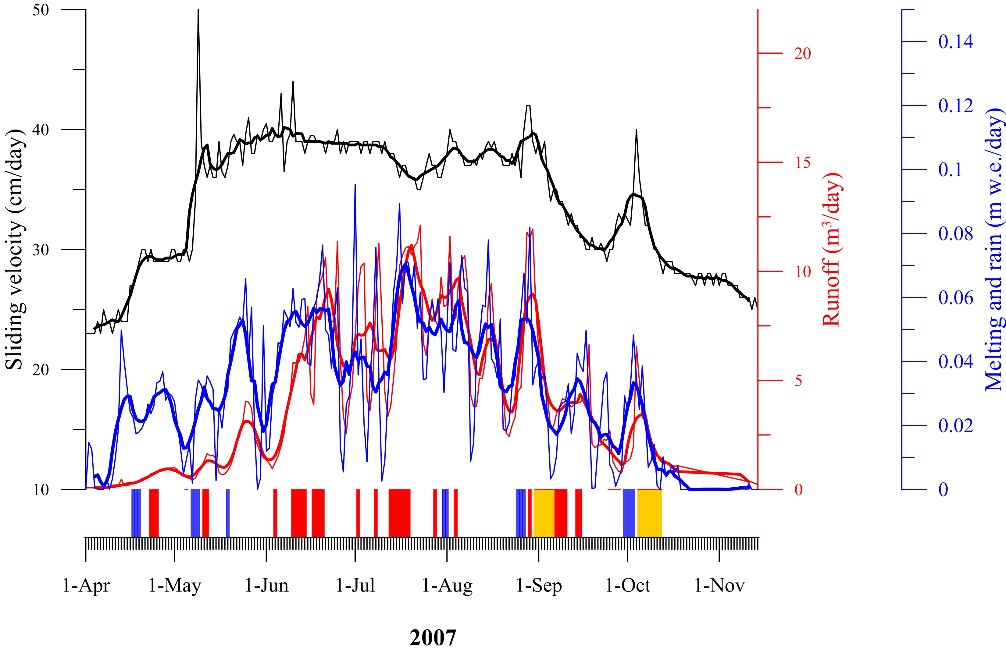
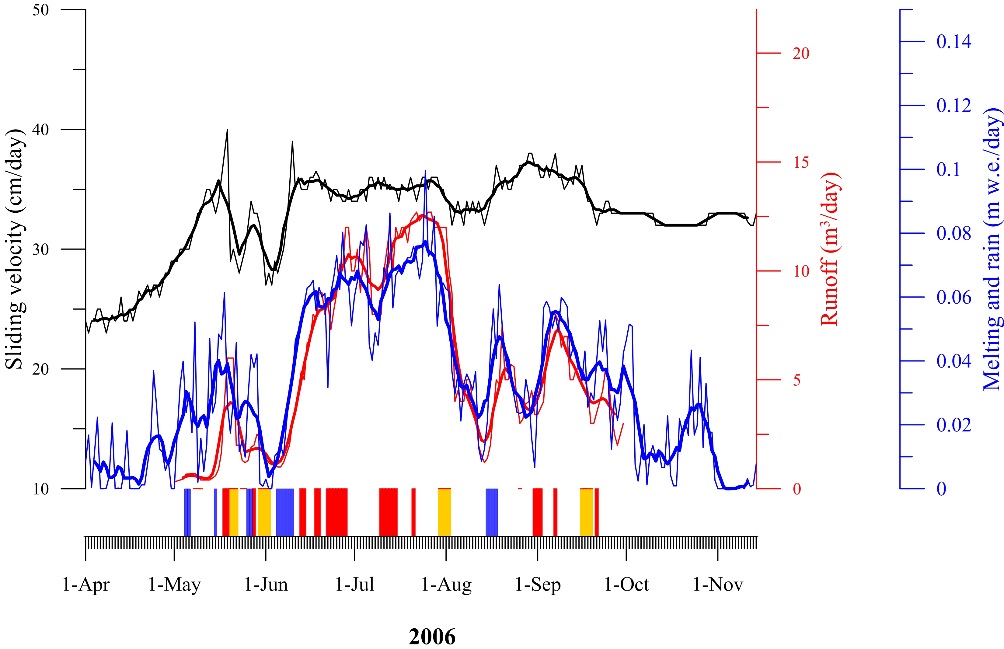
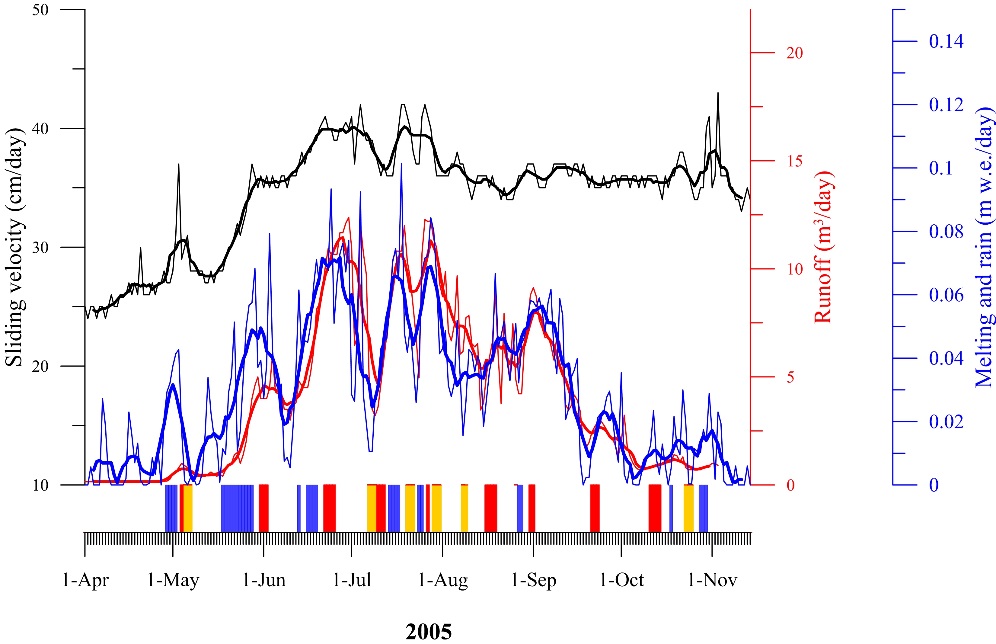
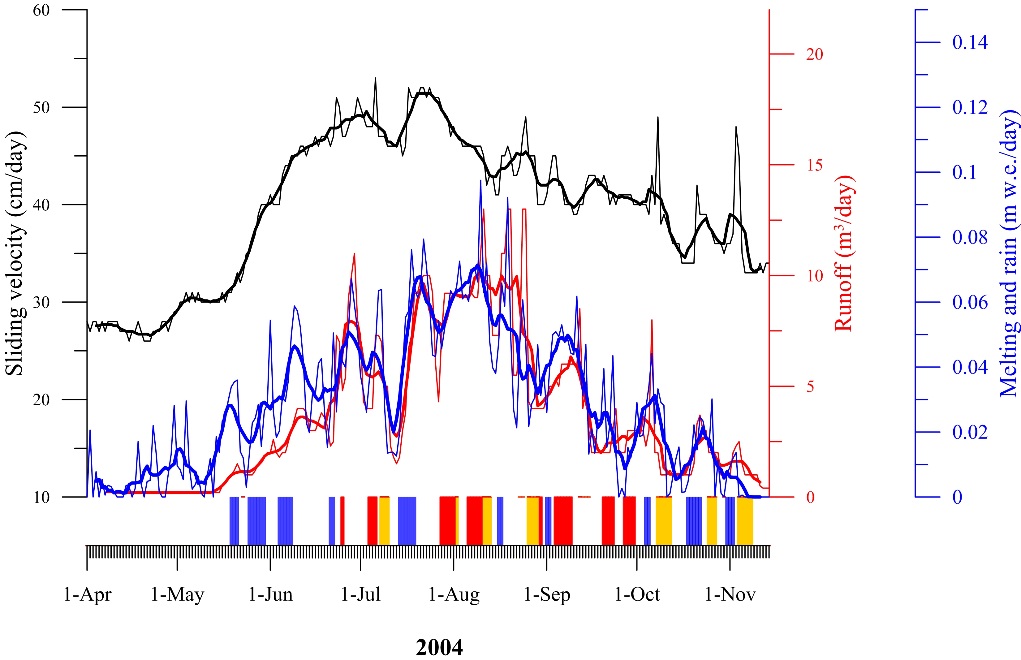
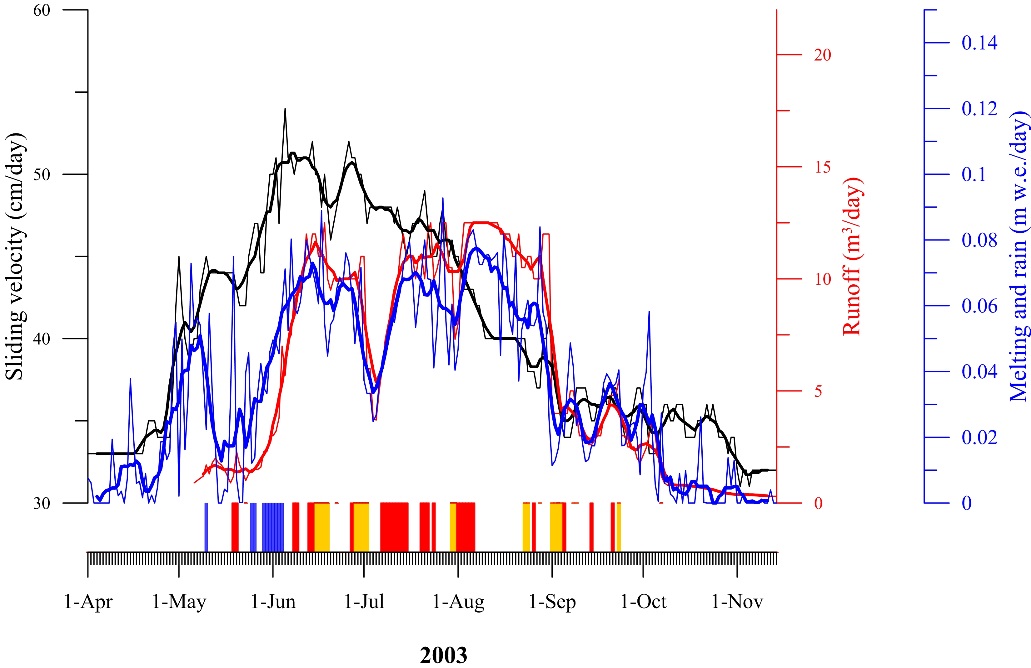
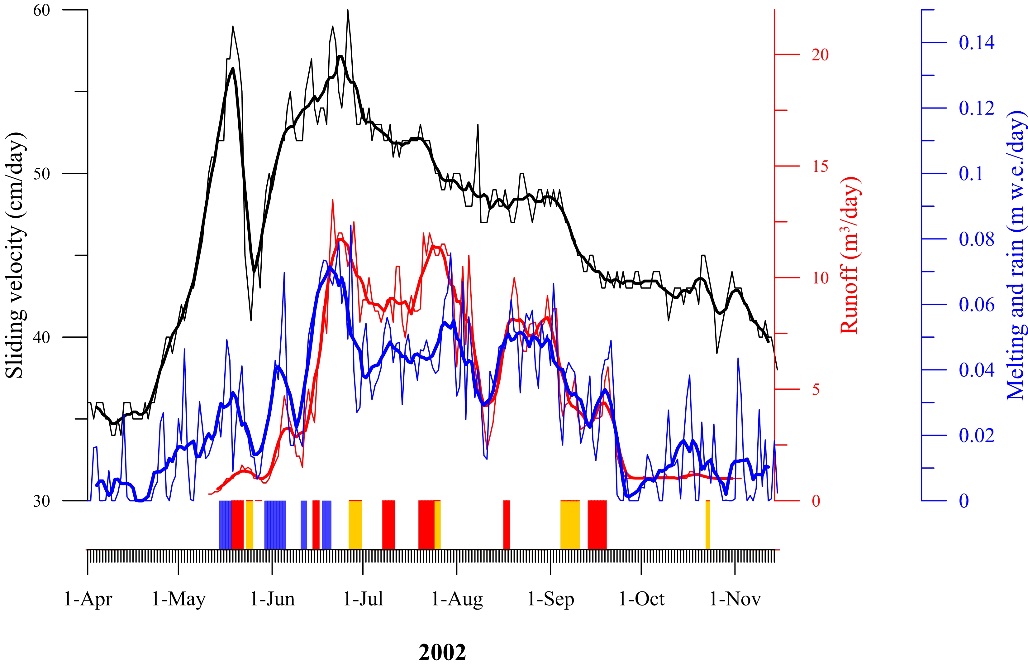
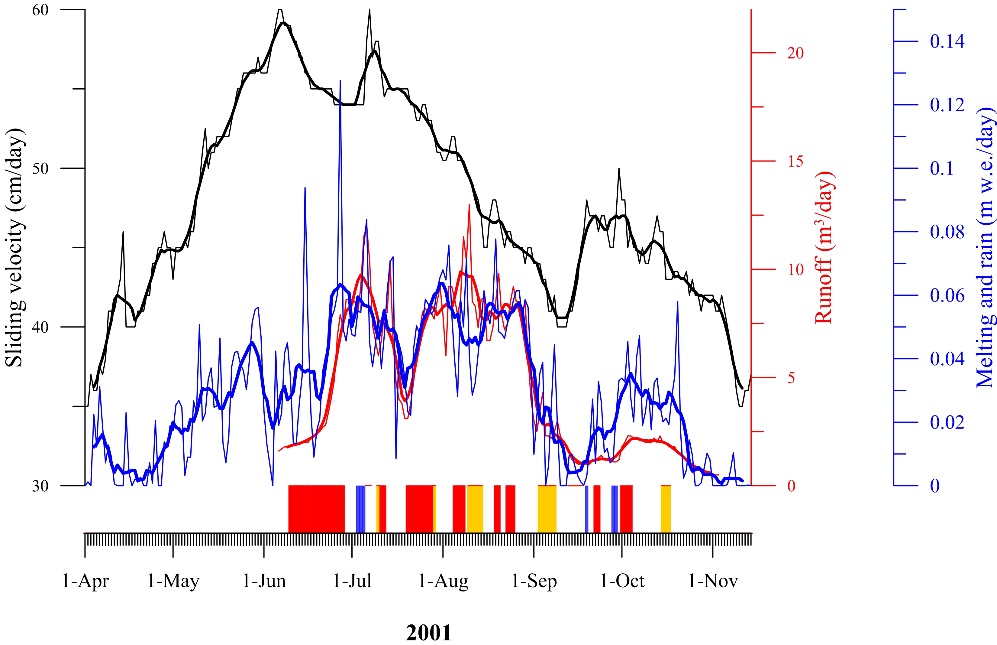
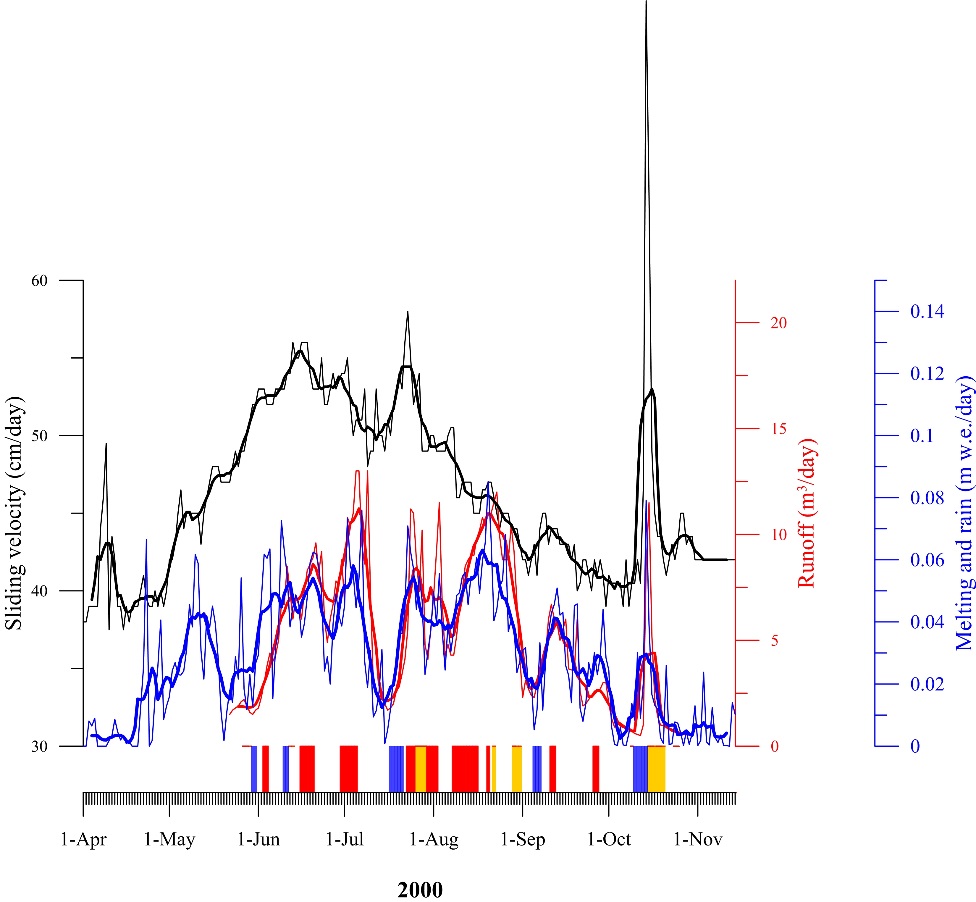
**Supplementary material :**

Sliding velocities (black line), subglacial runoff (red line) and precipitation blue line) for summers between 2000 and 2013. The blue bars at the bottom of each graph mark simultaneous increases of runoff and sliding. The red bars correspond to increasing runoff with decreasing sliding. The yellow bars mark simultaneous decreases of runoff and sliding.

Note that the maximum daily values of runoff are reported here. The thick line corresponds to the 7-day moving average. Melting is calculated at the altitude of cross section no. 4 using a degree-day model with the meteorological data of Chamonix and a constant lapse rate of 0.6°C/100 m. Rain is obtained from precipitation measurements at Chamonix and is taken into account when it is liquid at an altitude of 2400 m.

Note that the runoff measurements (in red) do not always start at the beginning of the melting season. The melting/rain calculations (in blue) allowed us to assess the beginning of the water input in the drainage system.

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