Supplement of

On snow stability interpretation of extended column test results

Frank Techel et al.

Correspondence to: Frank Techel (techel@slf.ch)

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We also explored a sampling approach using an 80-20 ratio. The resulting splits were very similar as can be seen in Fig. 1. The most notable difference in the splitting criteria were noted for the class threshold between classes 3 and 4. Here, the first splits differed (ECTN ≤ 10 vs. ECTN ≤ 3). However, the second most frequent split obtained with 80% of the data (ECTN ≤ 10) was the same as the most frequent split obtained with 90% of the data. - Note there is a mistake in the manuscript on line 260 which should read: \( ECTP \leq 14 \) (48%), \( ECTP \leq 13 \) (36%) rather than \( ECTP \leq 15 \) (48%), \( ECTP \leq 14 \) (36%).

**Figure S1.** Clustering thresholds obtained, when using either 90% (currently used in the manuscript) or 80% of the data for each of the 100 repetitions. Colours represent the four classes based on the most frequently indicated splitting criteria. The dotted-dashed lines indicate the second most frequent splitting criteria. In general, the splitting criteria were rather similar.