

Fig. S1: Climate variables obtained from ISIMIP2b (https://www.isimip.org/), for the 0.5° grid cell overlying Lough Feeagh, and used to drive the lake model applied to Lough Feeagh. Variables are arranged from top to bottom: A: Air temperature Ta (°C), B: Vapor pressure at 2m ea (mbar), C: Wind speed towards the east u (ms⁻¹), D: Wind speed towards the north v (ms⁻¹), E: Surface incoming short-wave radiation Qsin (W m⁻²), F: Surface incoming long-wave radiation Qlin (W m⁻²). Each row display the projections for 1976 to 2099 under historical (black) and future climate forcing RCP 2.6 (yellow), RCP 6.0 (orange) and RCP 8.5 (red). 1 Annual average of the variable with the thin line showing the yearly average projected using the GFLD-ESM2M GCM and the thick line show the 5-year centred moving average 2 Average difference in each variable between RCPs (2070-2099) and historical period (1976-2005) for the GFLD-ESM2M GCM.

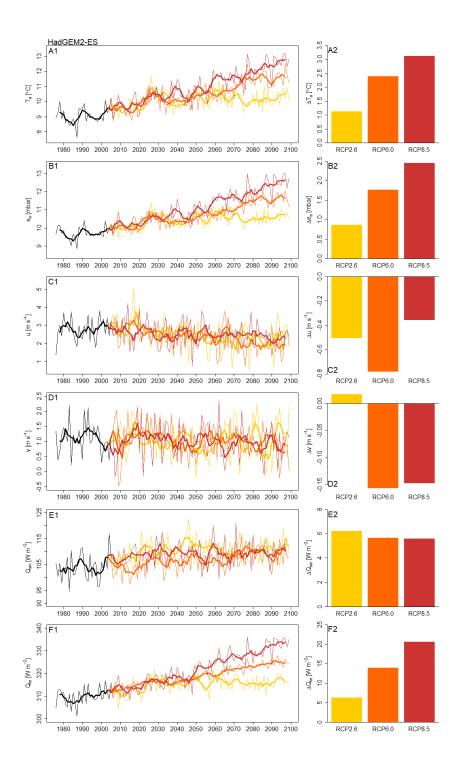


Fig. S2: Climate variables obtained from ISIMIP2b (https://www.isimip.org/), for the 0.5°grid cell overlying Lough Feeagh, and used to drive the lake model applied to Lough Feeagh. Variables are arranged from top to bottom: A: Air temperature Ta (°C), B: Vapor pressure at 2m ea (mbar), C: Wind speed towards the east u (ms⁻¹), D: Wind speed towards the north v (ms⁻¹), E: Surface incoming short-wave radiation Qsin (W m⁻²), F: Surface incoming long-wave radiation Qlin (W m⁻²). Each row display the projections for 1976 to 2099 under historical (black) and future climate forcing RCP 2.6 (yellow), RCP 6.0 (orange) and RCP 8.5 (red). 1 Annual average of the variable with the thin line showing the yearly average projected using the HadGEM2-ES GCM and the thick line show the 5-year centred moving average 2 Average difference in each variable between RCPs (2070-2099) and historical period (1976-2005) for the HadGEM2-ES GCM.

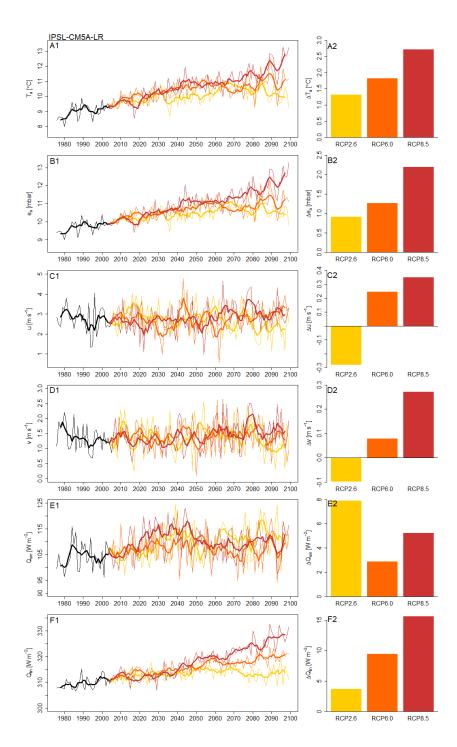


Fig. S3: Climate variables obtained from ISIMIP2b (https://www.isimip.org/), for the 0.5° grid cell overlying Lough Feeagh, and used to drive the lake model applied to Lough Feeagh. Variables are arranged from top to bottom: A: Air temperature Ta (°C), B: Vapor pressure at 2m ea (mbar), C: Wind speed towards the east u (ms⁻¹), D: Wind speed towards the north v (ms⁻¹), E: Surface incoming short-wave radiation Qsin (W m⁻²), F: Surface incoming long-wave radiation Qlin (W m⁻²). Each row display the projections for 1976 to 2099 under historical (black) and future climate forcing RCP 2.6 (yellow), RCP 6.0 (orange) and RCP 8.5 (red). 1 Annual average of the variable with the thin line showing the yearly average projected using the IPSL-CM5A-LR GCM and the thick line show the 5-year centred moving average 2 Average difference in each variable between RCPs (2070-2099) and historical period (1976-2005) for the IPSL-CM5A-LR GCM.

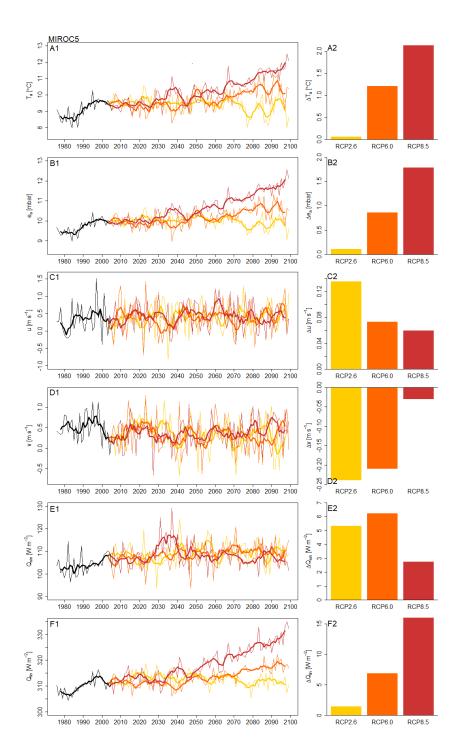


Fig. S4: Climate variables obtained from ISIMIP2b (https://www.isimip.org/), for the 0.5°grid cell overlying Lough Feeagh, and used to drive the lake model applied to Lough Feeagh. Variables are arranged from top to bottom: A: Air temperature Ta (°C), B: Vapor pressure at 2m ea (mbar), C: Wind speed towards the east u (ms⁻¹), D: Wind speed towards the north v (ms⁻¹), E: Surface incoming short-wave radiation Qsin (W m⁻²), F: Surface incoming long-wave radiation Qlin (W m⁻²). Each row display the projections for 1976 to 2099 under historical (black) and future climate forcing RCP 2.6 (yellow), RCP 6.0 (orange) and RCP 8.5 (red). 1 Annual average of the variable with the thin line showing the yearly average projected using the MIROC5 GCM and the thick line show the 5-year centred moving average 2 Average difference in each variable between RCPs (2070-2099) and historical period (1976-2005) for the MIROC5 GCM.