

## Supplementary Material

### Carbon cycle feedbacks in an idealized and a scenario simulation of negative emissions in CMIP6 Earth system models

Ali Asaadi<sup>1</sup>, Jörg Schwinger<sup>1</sup>, Hanna Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, Jerry Tjiputra<sup>1</sup>, Vivek Arora<sup>3</sup>, Roland Séférian<sup>4</sup>, Spencer Liddicoat<sup>5</sup>, Tomohiro Hajima<sup>6</sup>, Yeray Santana-Falcón<sup>4</sup>, Chris D. Jones<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NORCE Norwegian Research Centre AS, Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Bergen, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

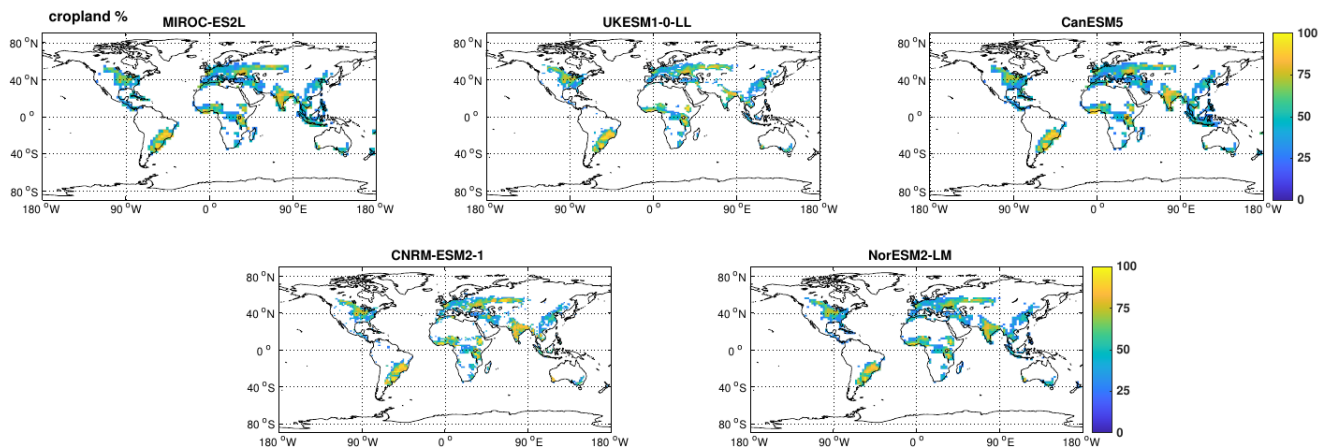
<sup>3</sup>Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Victoria, BC, Canada

<sup>4</sup>CNRM, Université de Toulouse, Meteo-France, CNRS, Toulouse, France

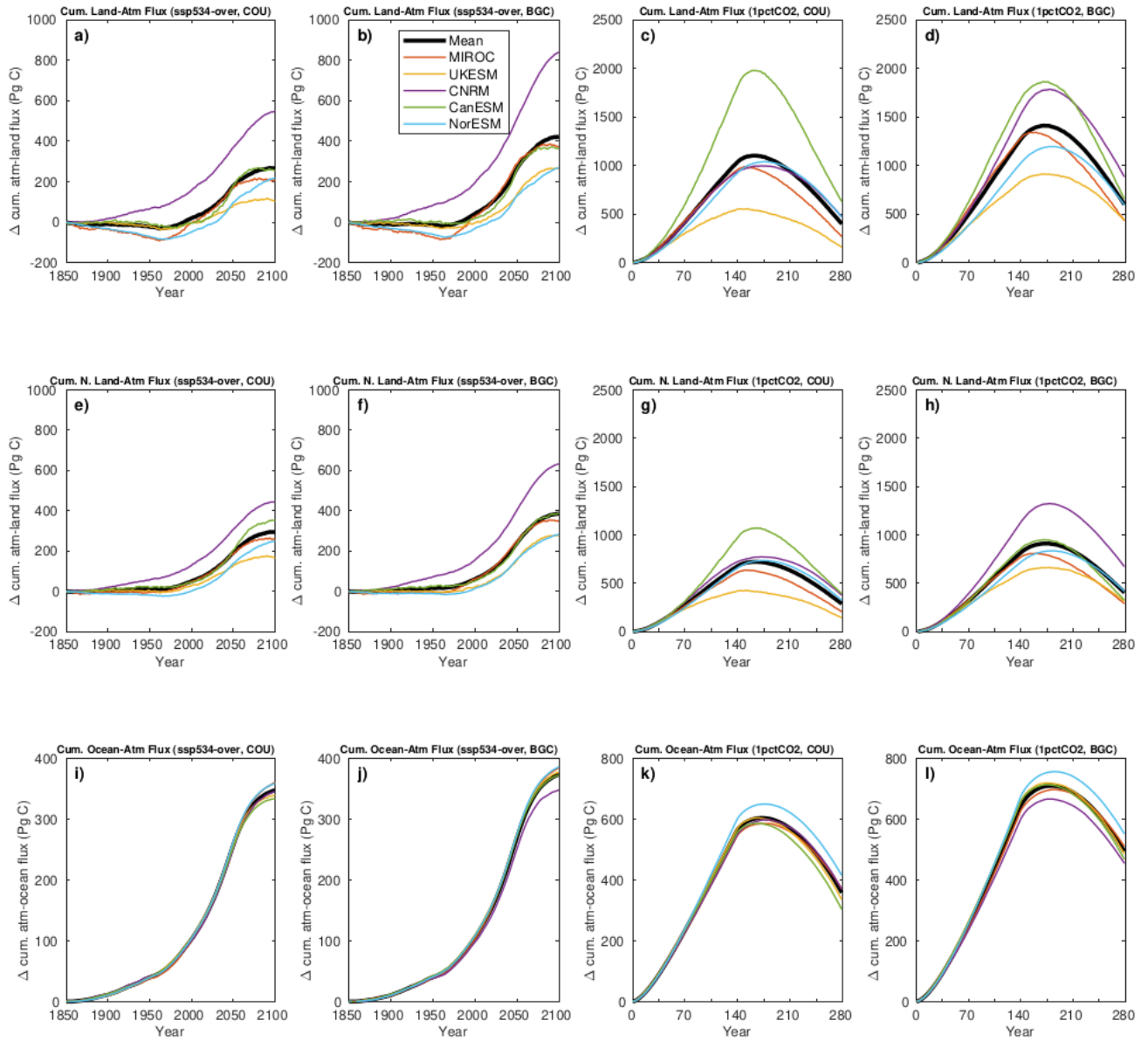
<sup>5</sup>Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, United Kingdom

<sup>6</sup>Research Institute for Global Change, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokohama 236-0001, Japan

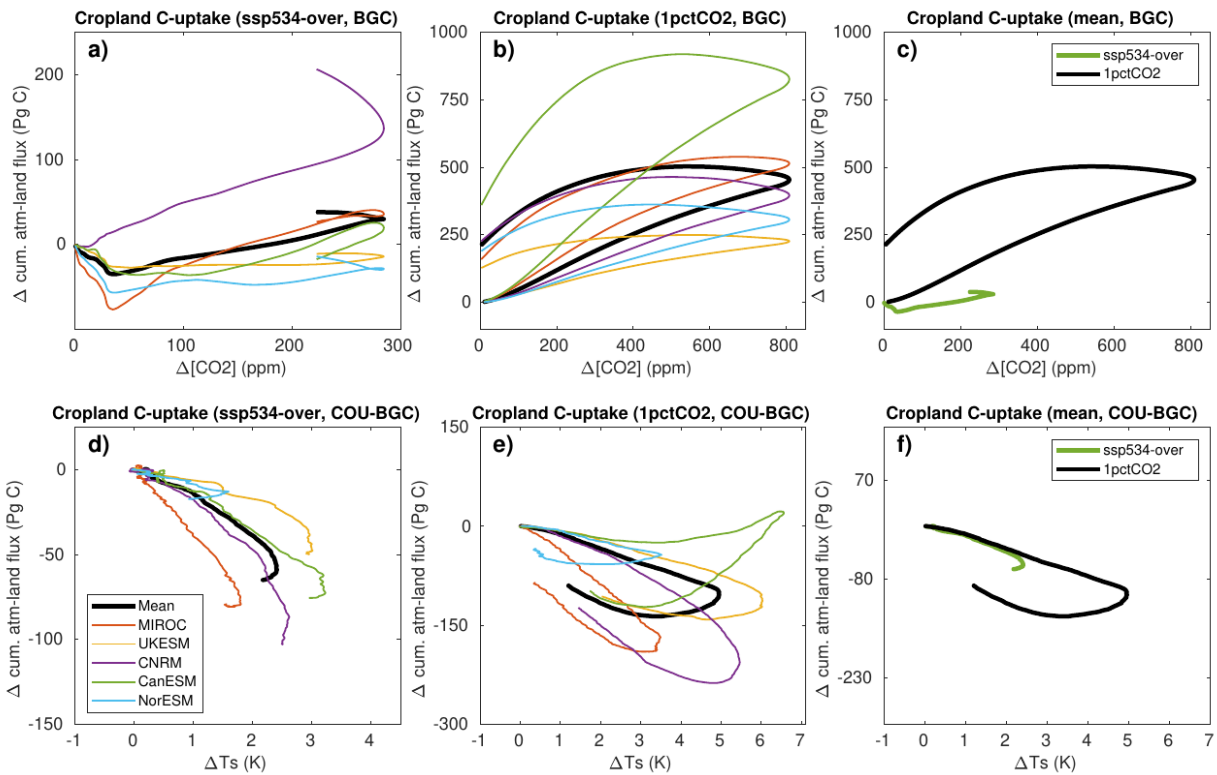
#### Supplementary Figures:



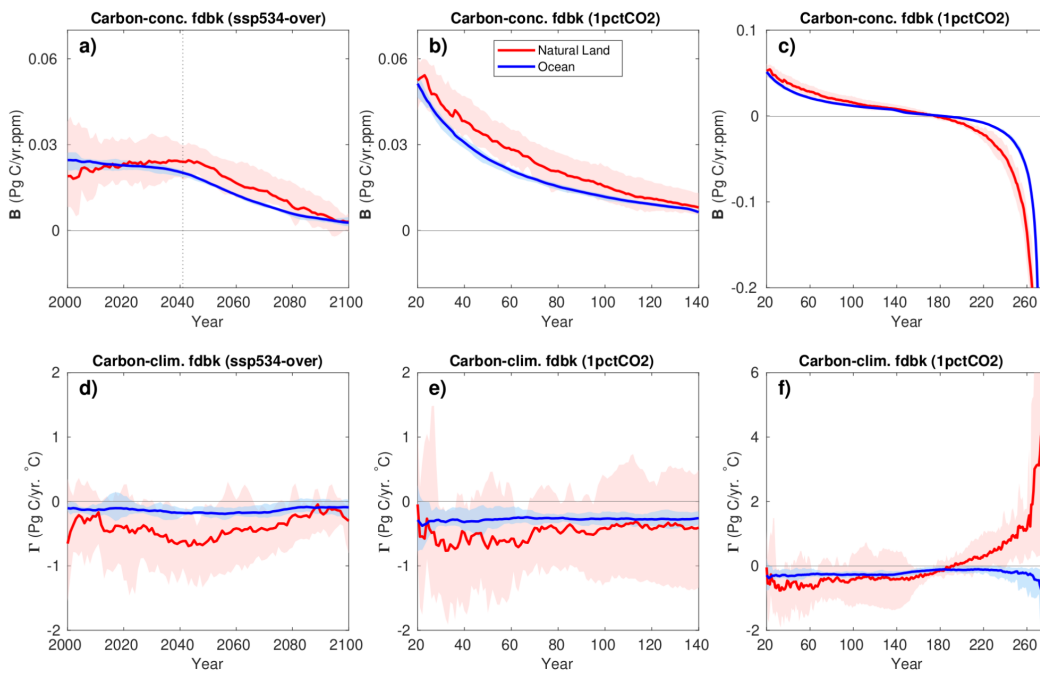
**Figure S1:** Global fractional cropland area distribution calculated as the maximum of the cropland area fraction between 2015 and 2100 for the SSP5-3.4-OS scenario. Only fractions above 25% are shown.



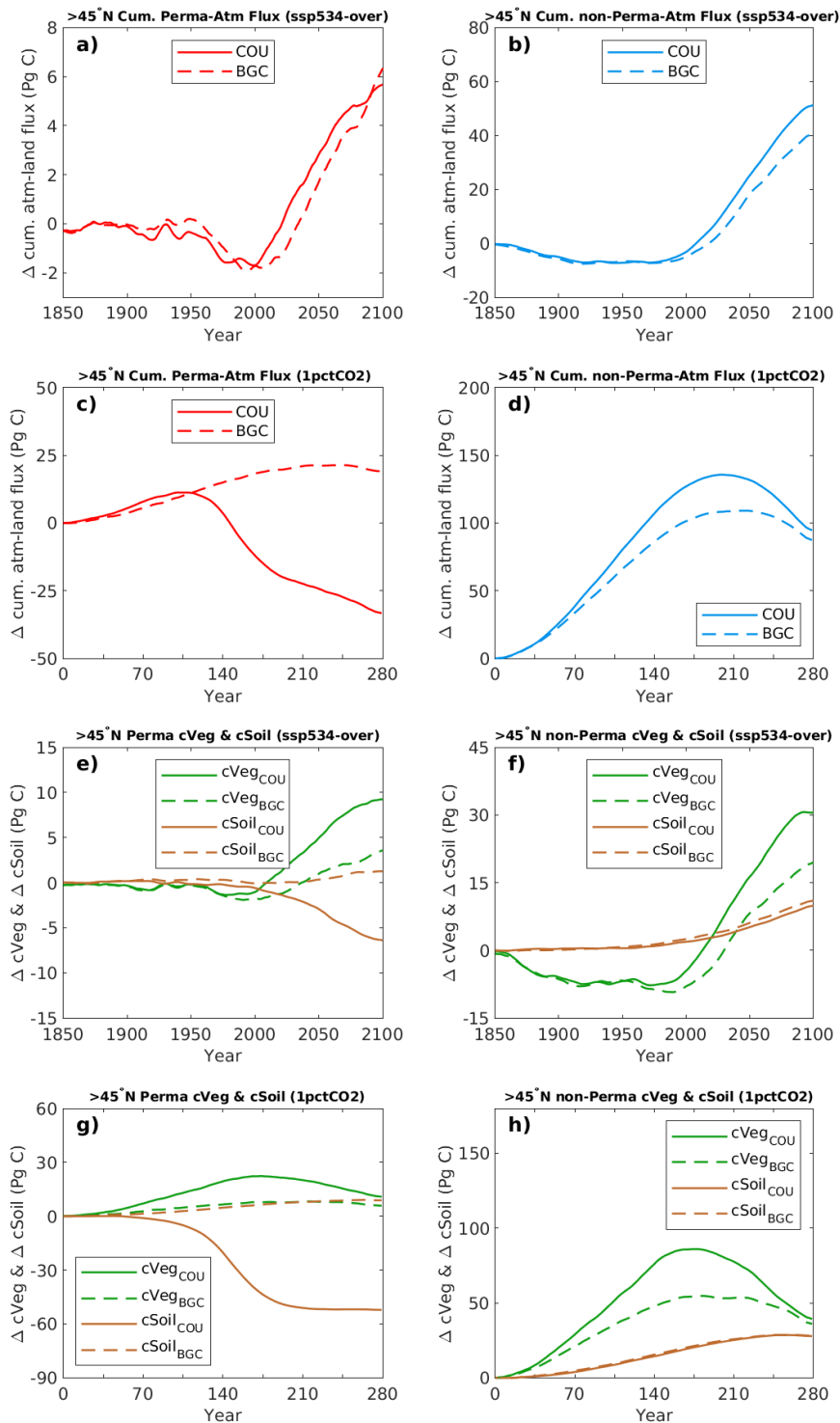
**Figure S2:** Annual time series of the global total (natural land plus cropland, and natural land only) cumulative land- and ocean-atmosphere carbon fluxes for the fully and biogeochemically coupled SSP5-3.4-OS and 1pctCO2 experiments as indicated in the panel title.



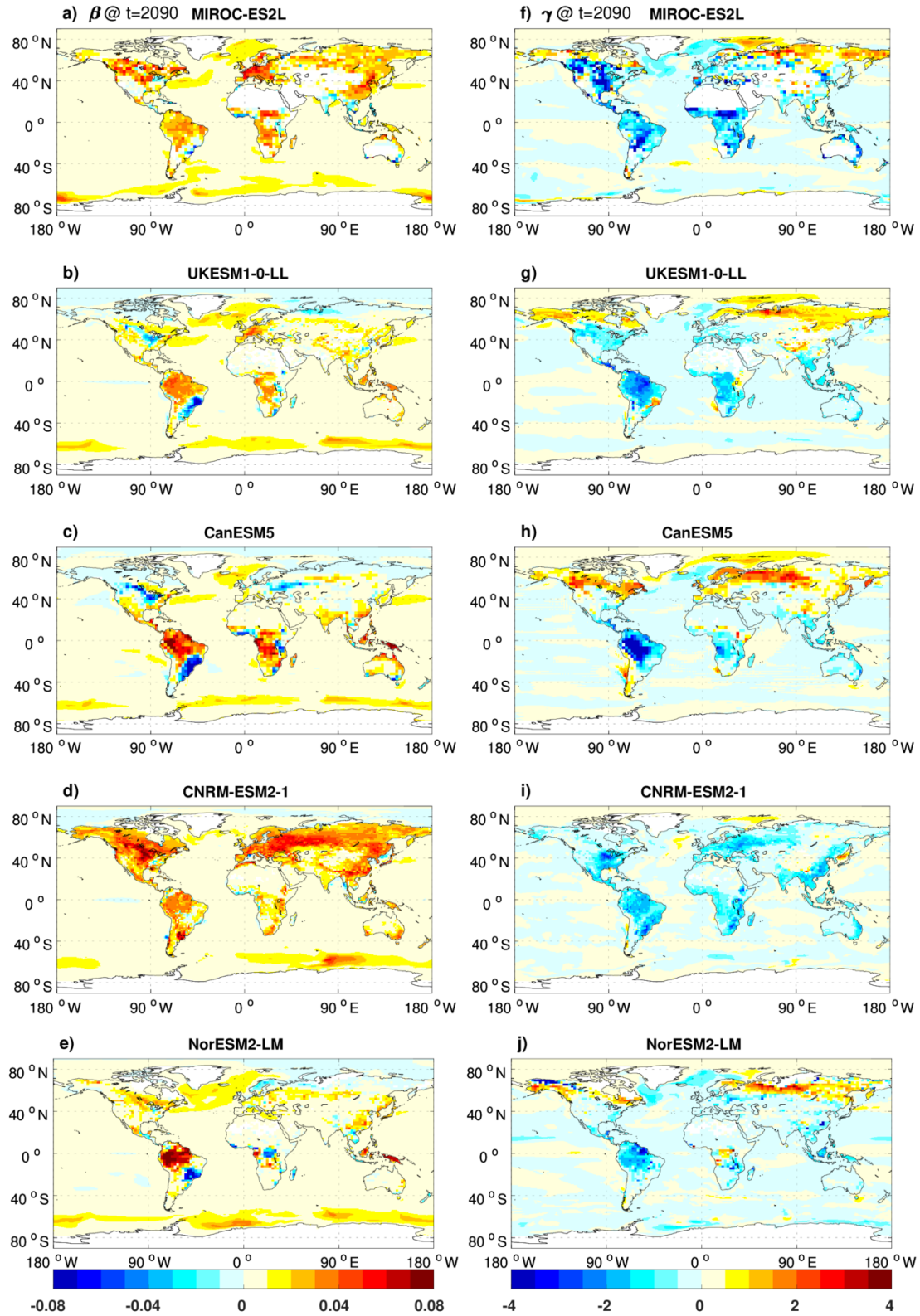
**Figure S3:** same as Fig. 4 but for grid-cells not dominated by natural vegetation in the SSP5-3.4-OS simulation (“cropland”, more than a maximum of 25% crop fraction over the period 2015-2100) . Note that, for this comparison, the same grid cells are considered in the 1pctCO2 simulation, even though land use stays at pre-industrial state.



**Figure S4:** same as Fig. 5 but for the instantaneous flux-based feedback metrics.



**Figure S5:** Annual time series of (a-d) the cumulative natural land-atmosphere carbon fluxes and (e-h) vegetation and soil carbon reservoirs over Northern Hemisphere high latitude natural permafrost and non-permafrost regions in the fully and biogeochemically coupled SSP5-3.4-OS and 1pctCO<sub>2</sub> experiments using the NorESM model. An 11-year moving average has been used in all panels.



**Figure S6:** The spatial distribution of the integrated flux-based (a-e) carbon-concentration feedback (in  $\text{kg C m}^{-2} \text{ppm}^{-1}$ ), and (f-j) carbon-climate feedback (in  $\text{kg C m}^{-2} \text{°C}^{-1}$ ) at year 2090 on the decreasing side of the atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration in the SSP5-3.4-OS simulation.



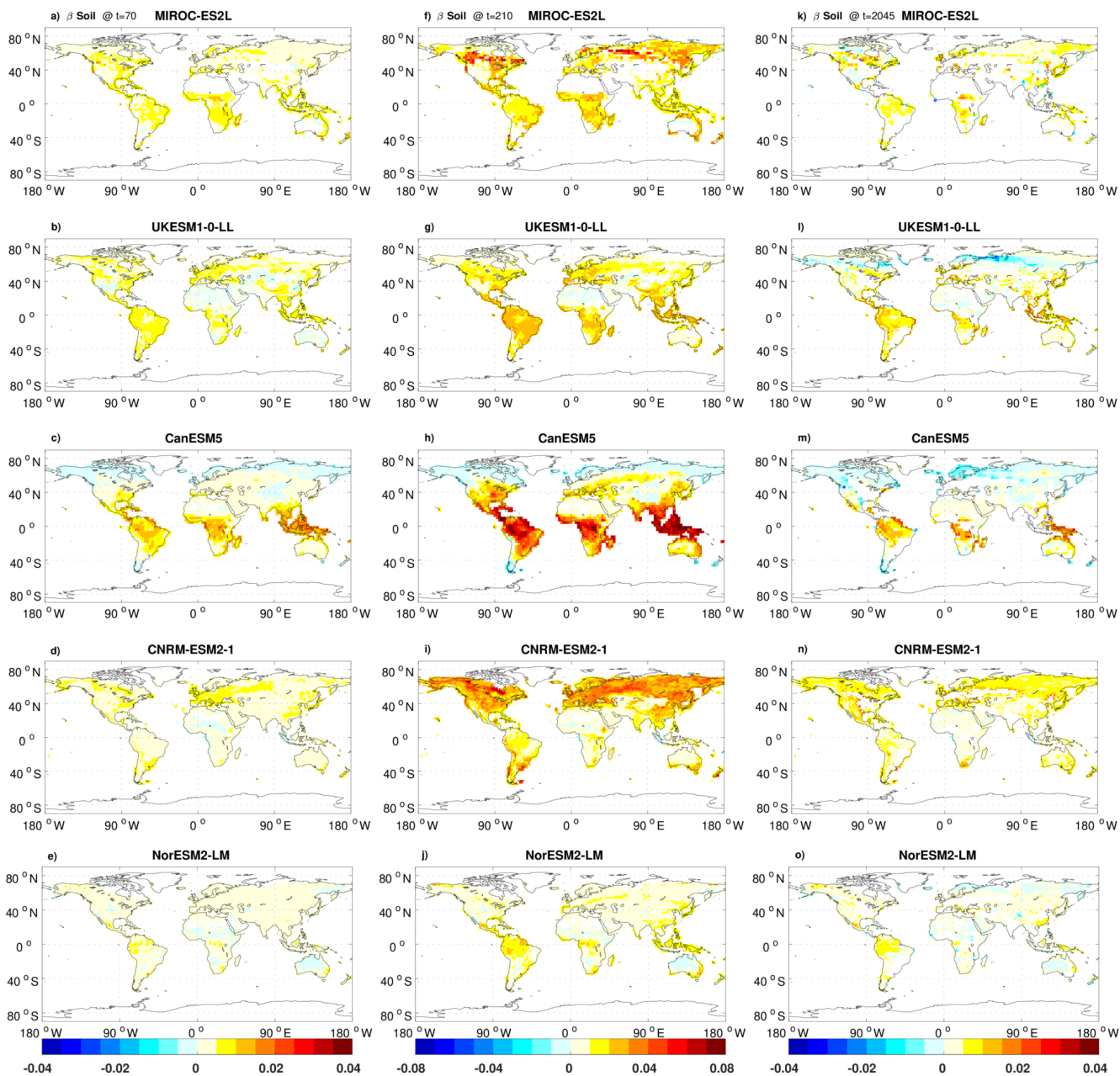
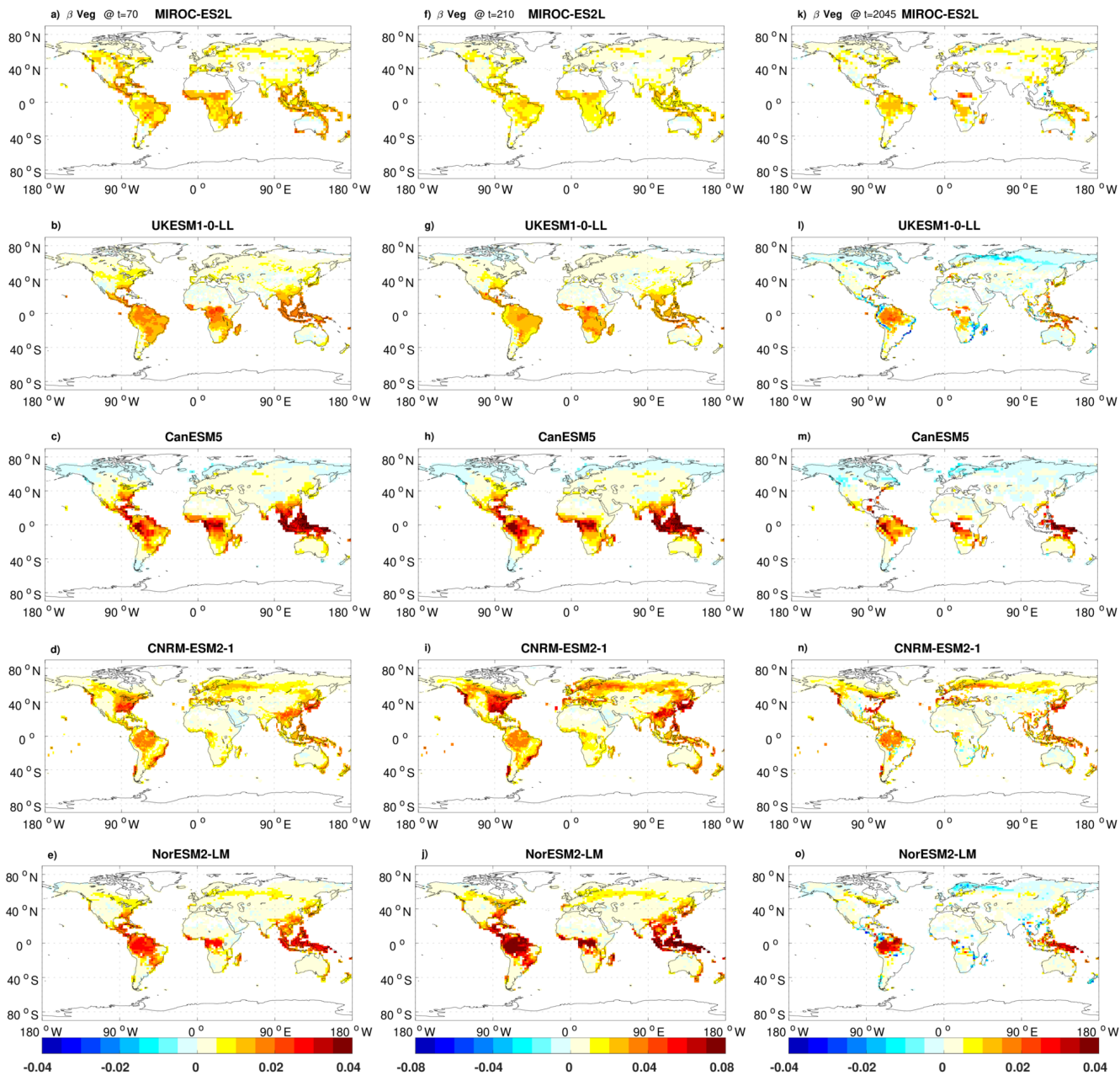
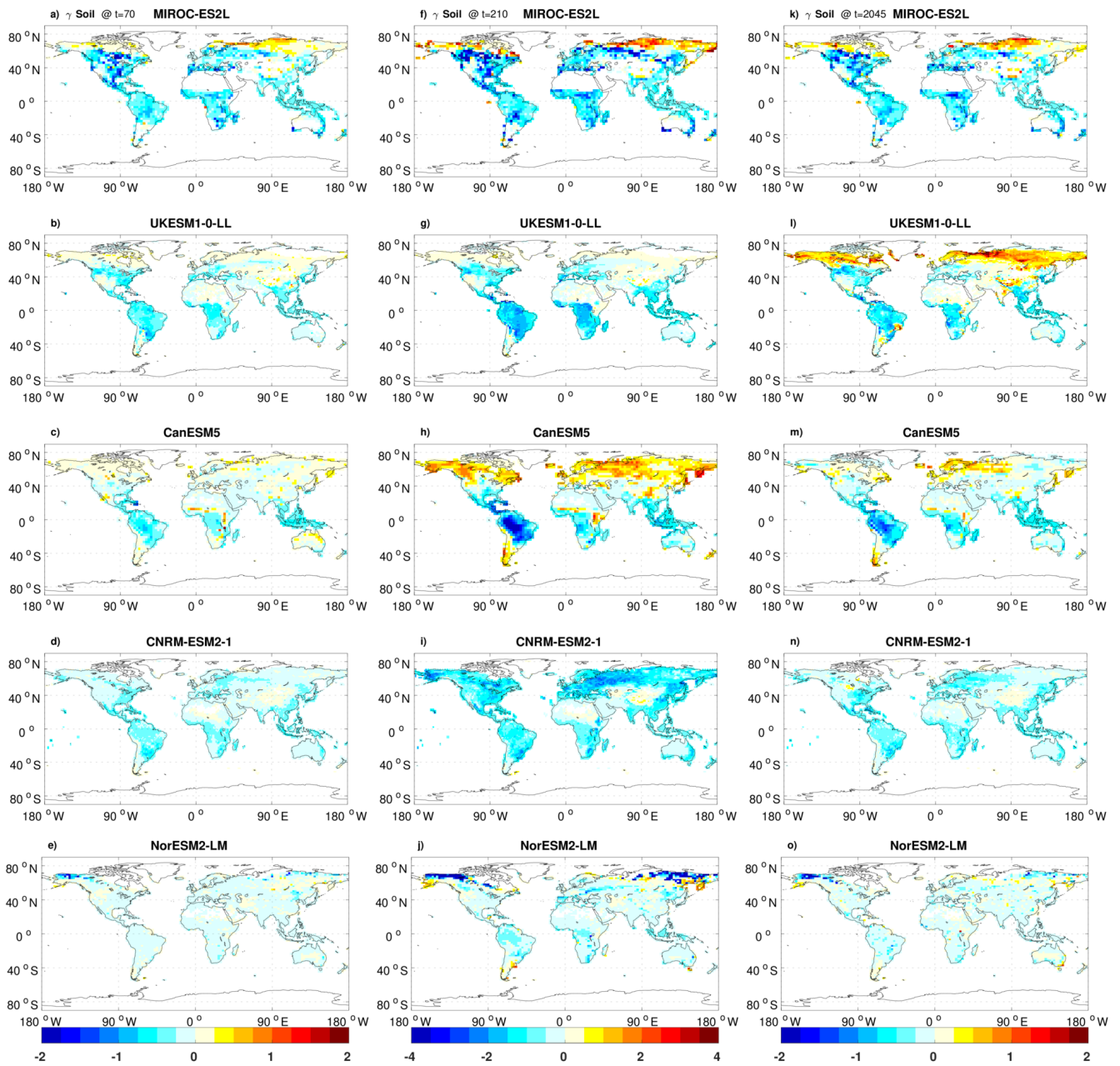


Figure S7: same as Fig. 9 but using soil carbon pool instead of the cumulative atmosphere-land flux.

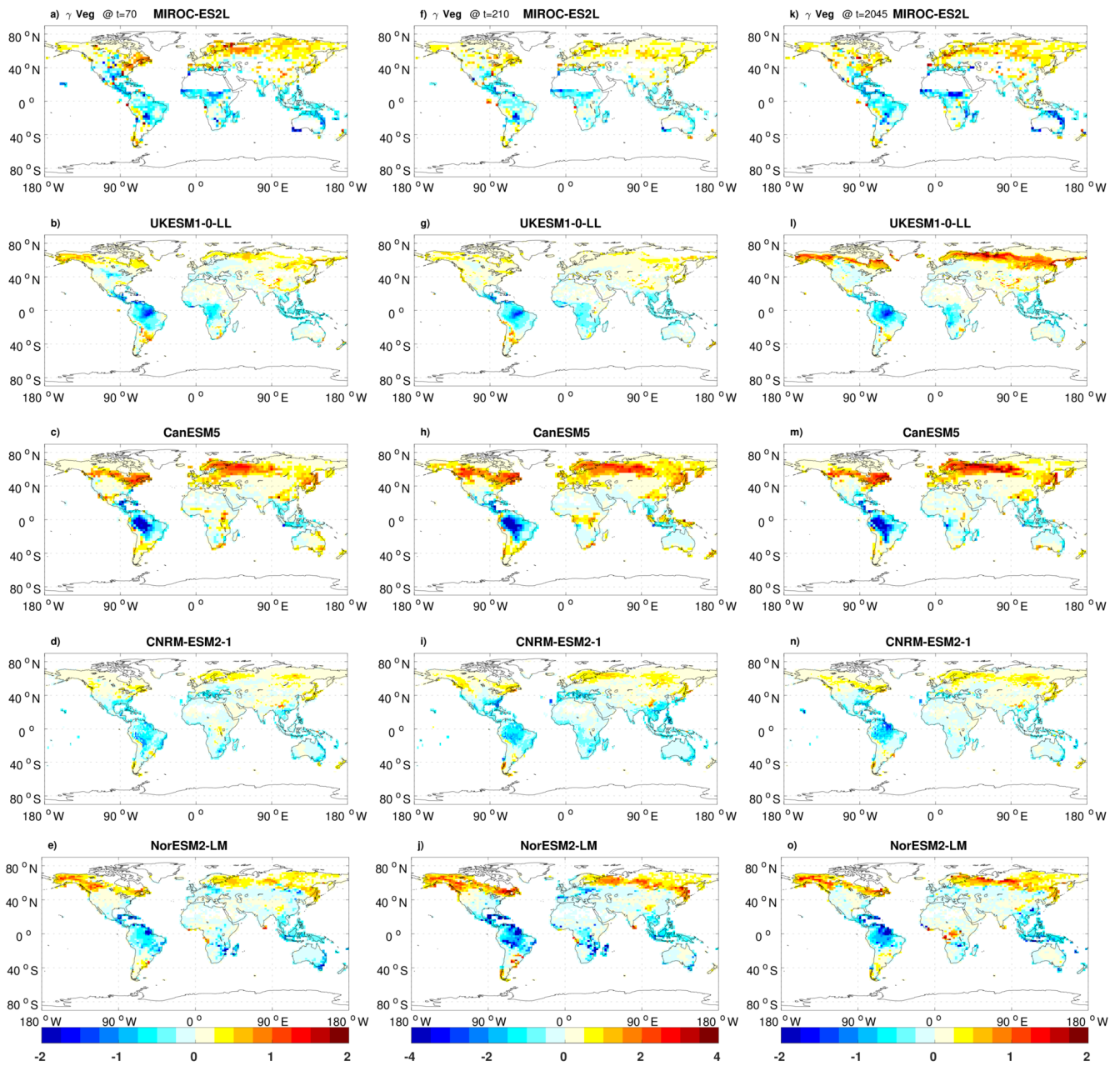


**Figure S8:** same as Fig. 9 but using vegetation carbon pool instead of the cumulative atmosphere-land flux.



**Figure S9:** same as Fig. 10 but using soil carbon pool instead of the cumulative atmosphere-land flux.





**Figure S10:** same as Fig. 10 but using vegetation carbon pool instead of the cumulative atmosphere-land flux.