

Supporting Information

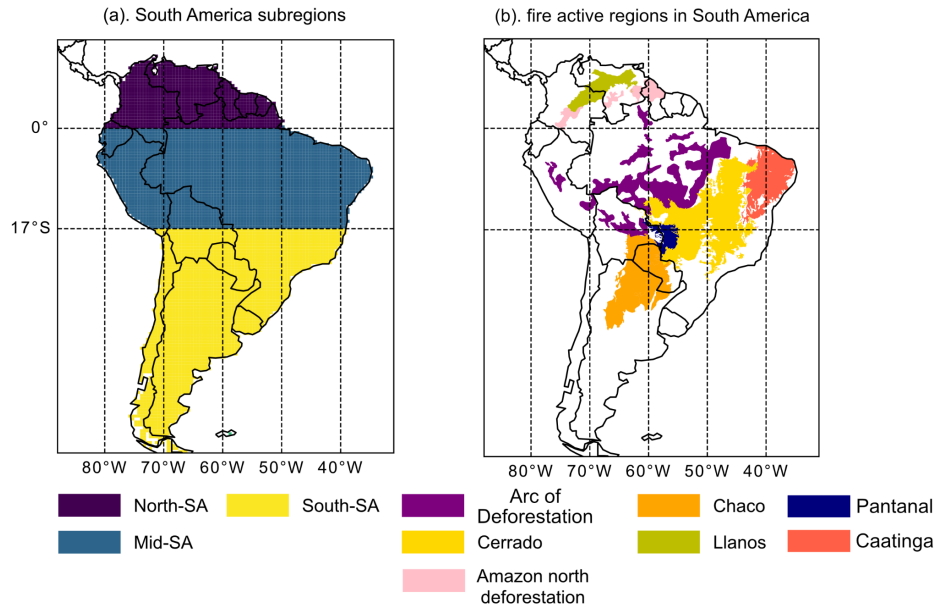


Figure S1: Studied (a) subregions and assessed (b) fire-prone regions in South America.

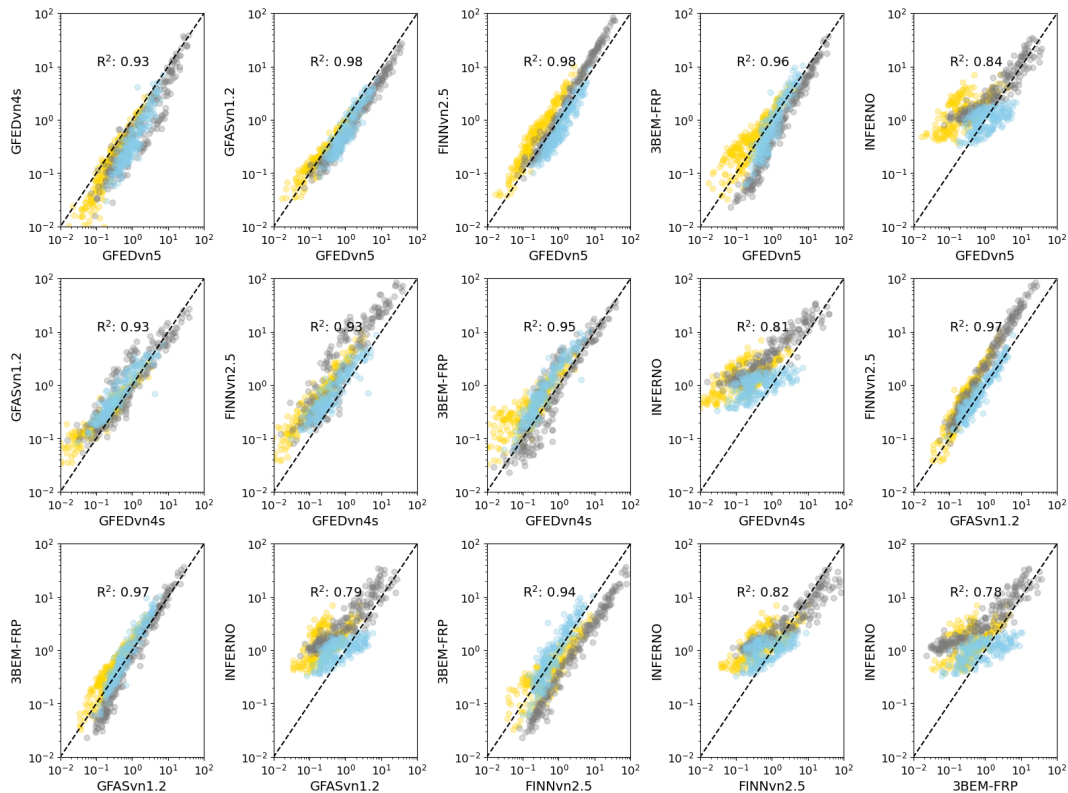


Figure S2: Spatial scatter plots of the comparison of total monthly subregional CO emissions [Tg month⁻¹] between pairs of the inventories studied. The correlation squared (R^2) between emissions is also shown. The yellow, grey and light blue scatter represent the emissions in North-SA, Mid-SA and South-SA, respectively. Notice that the y- and x-axes are on a logarithmic scale.

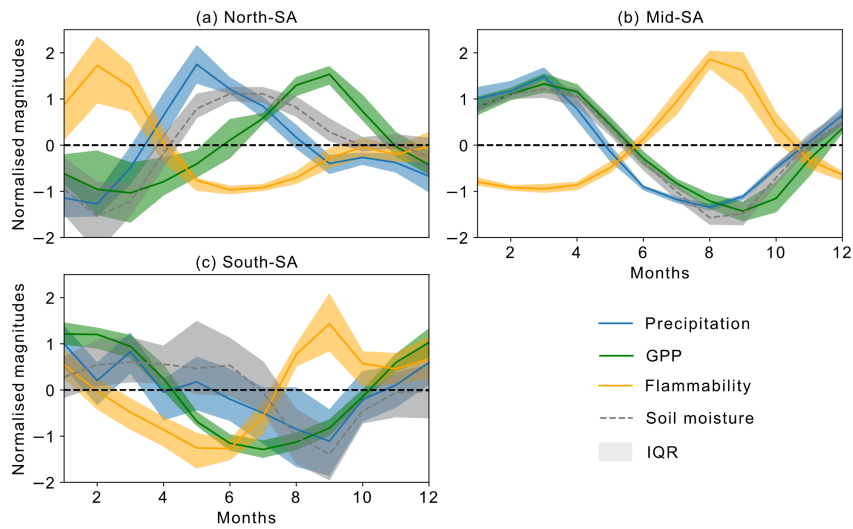


Figure S3: Normalised seasonal cycle of precipitation, gross primary productivity (GPP), flammability, and soil moisture in (a) North-SA, (b) Mid-SA and (c) South-SA. Every cycle has its interquartile range described by the shaded region.

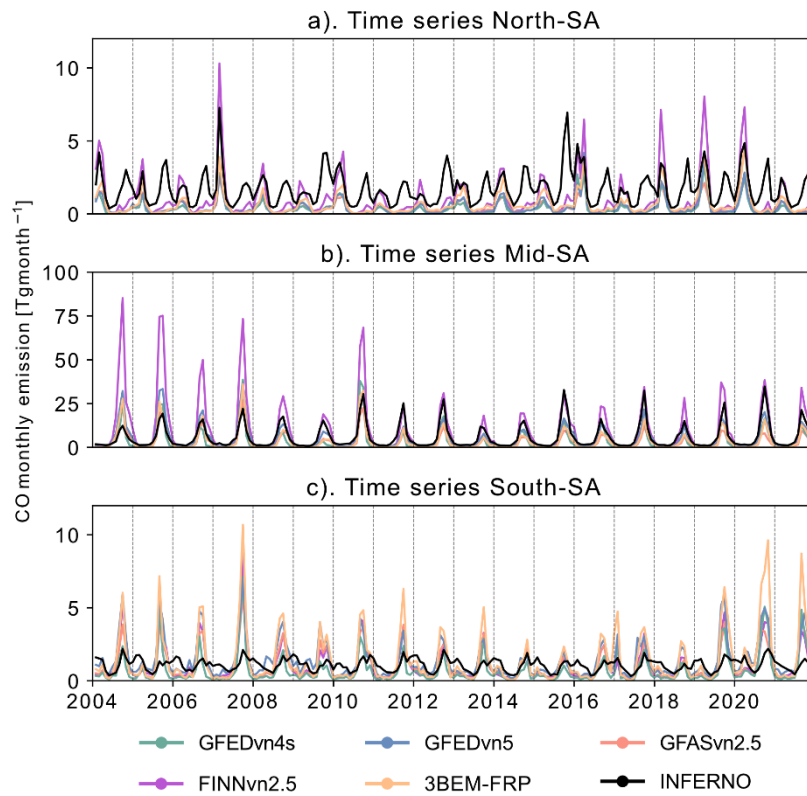


Figure S4: Estimated carbon monoxide (CO) emissions time series for (a) North-SA, (b) Mid-SA and (c) South-SA (SA = South America).

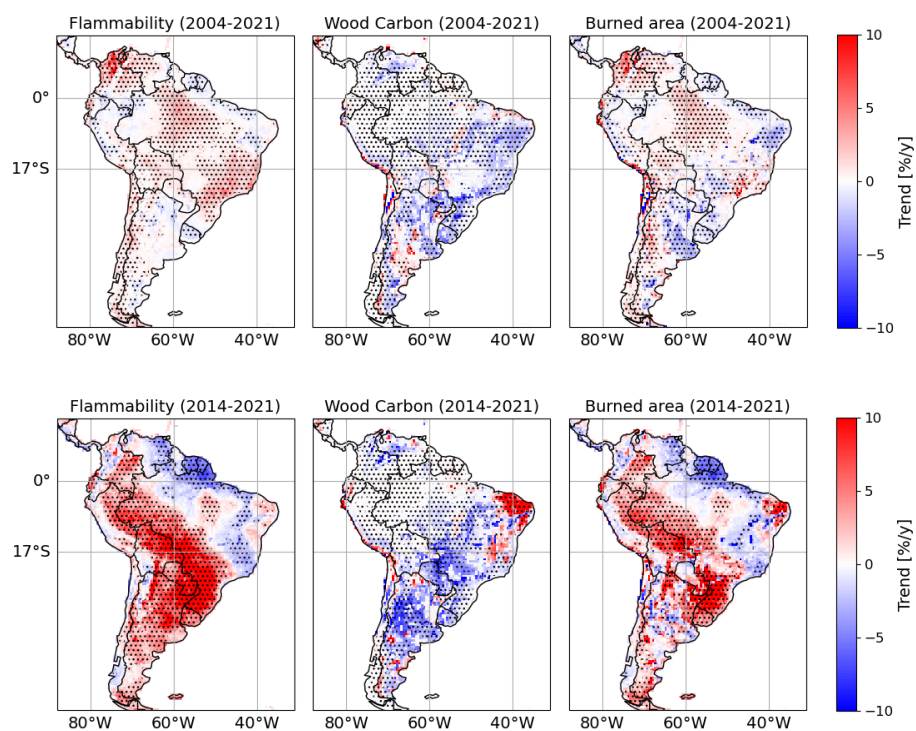


Figure S5: Long-term and short-term trends (%/year) of the JULES-INFERNO modelled flammability, wood carbon and burned area.

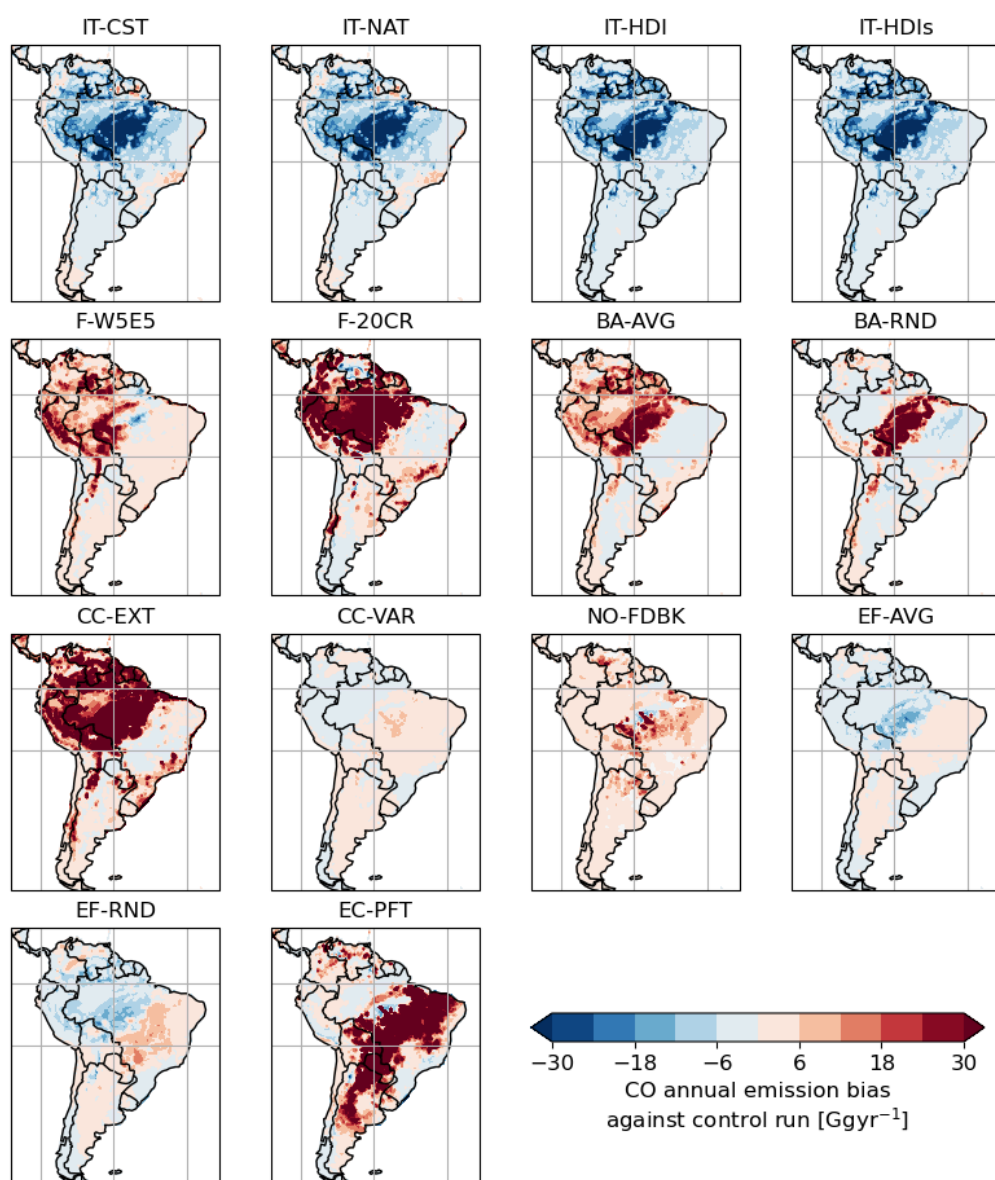


Figure S6: CO emission differences for INFERNO Experiment - Control. See Table 2 of the main manuscript for the description of the different INFERNO experiments.

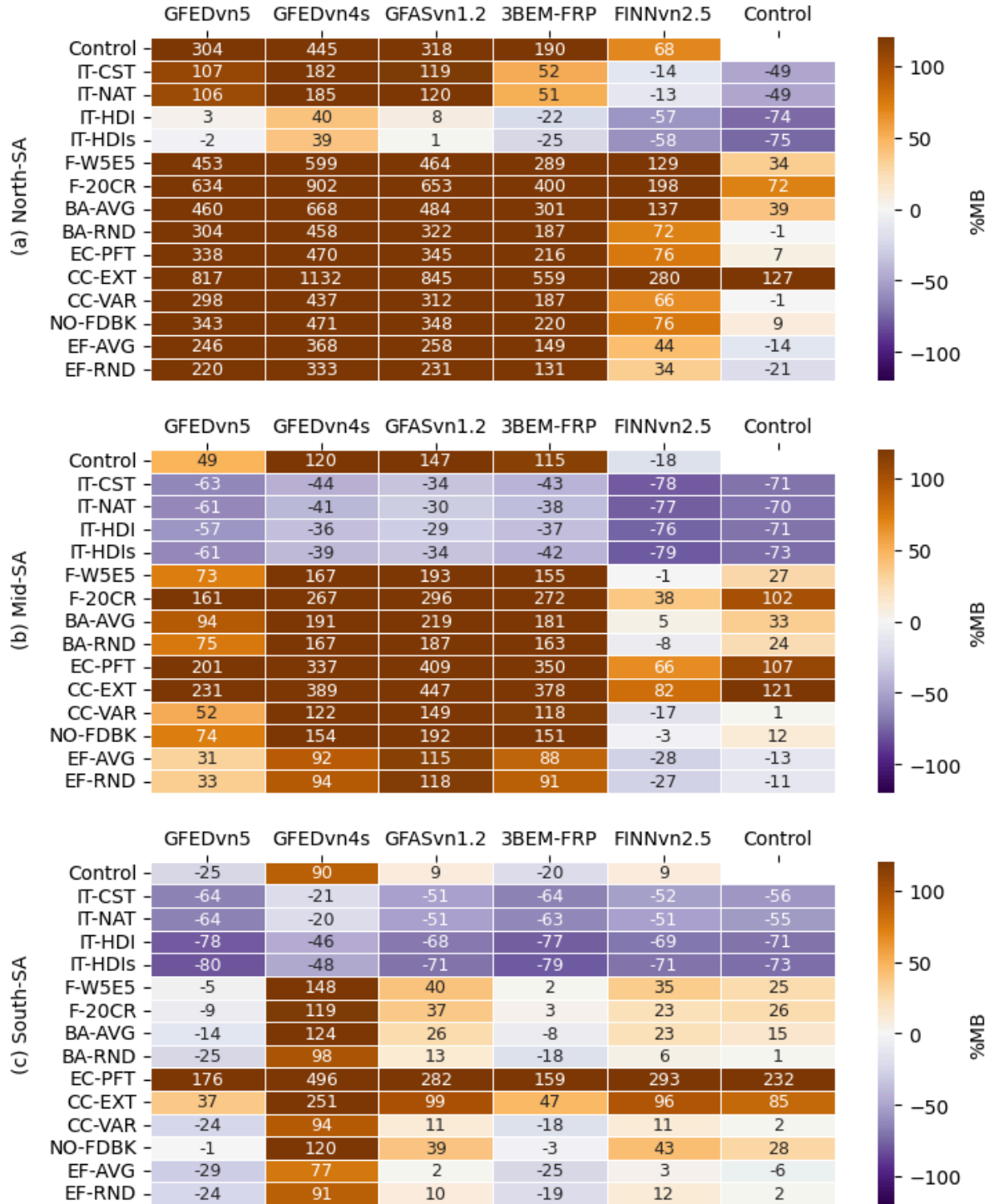


Figure S7: Spatiotemporal Average Percentage Bias (APB) of INFERNO simulations against the inventories.

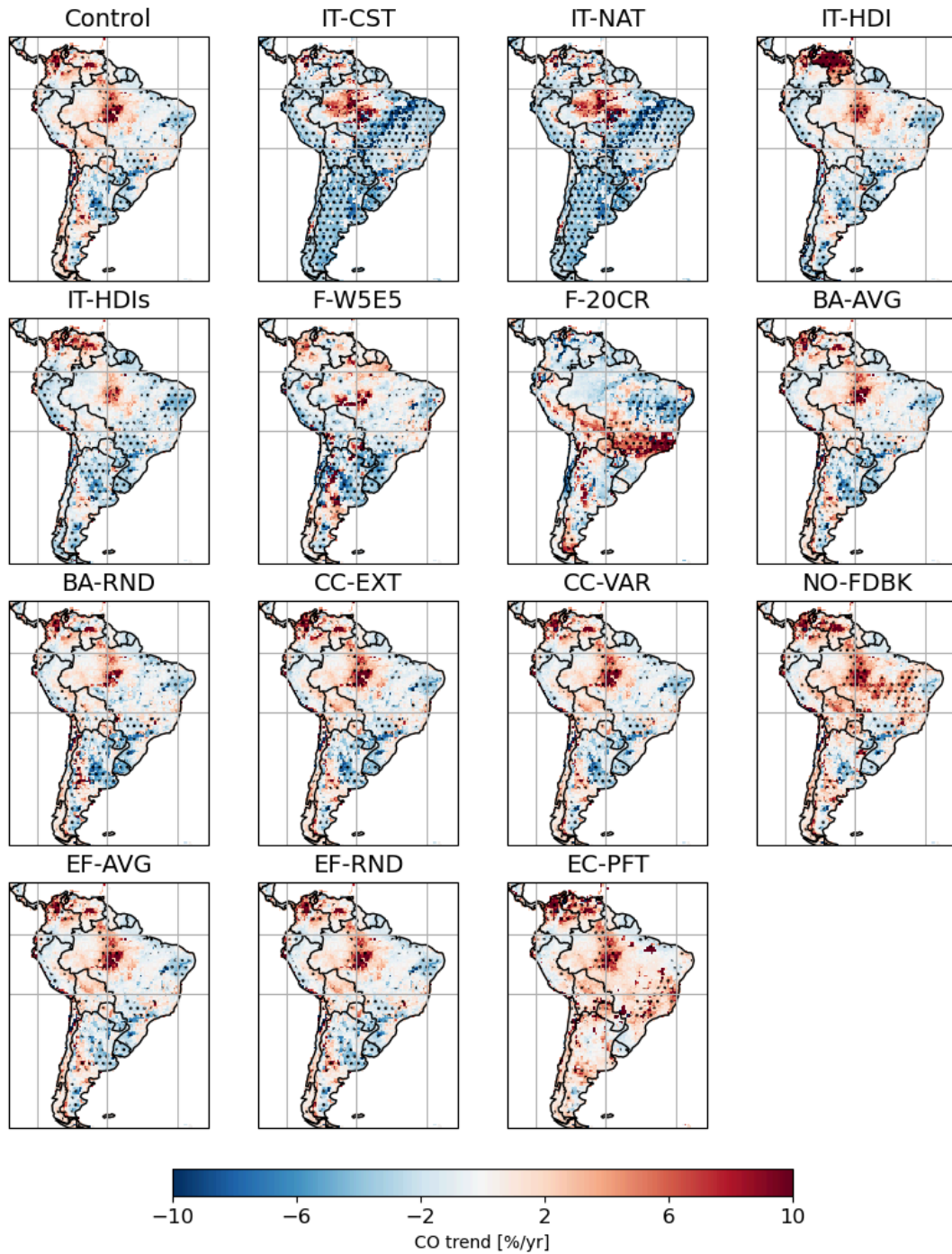


Figure S8: Long-term (2004-2021) CO emission tendencies for the different INFERNO simulations/experiments. See Table 2 of the main manuscript for the description of the different INFERNO experiments.

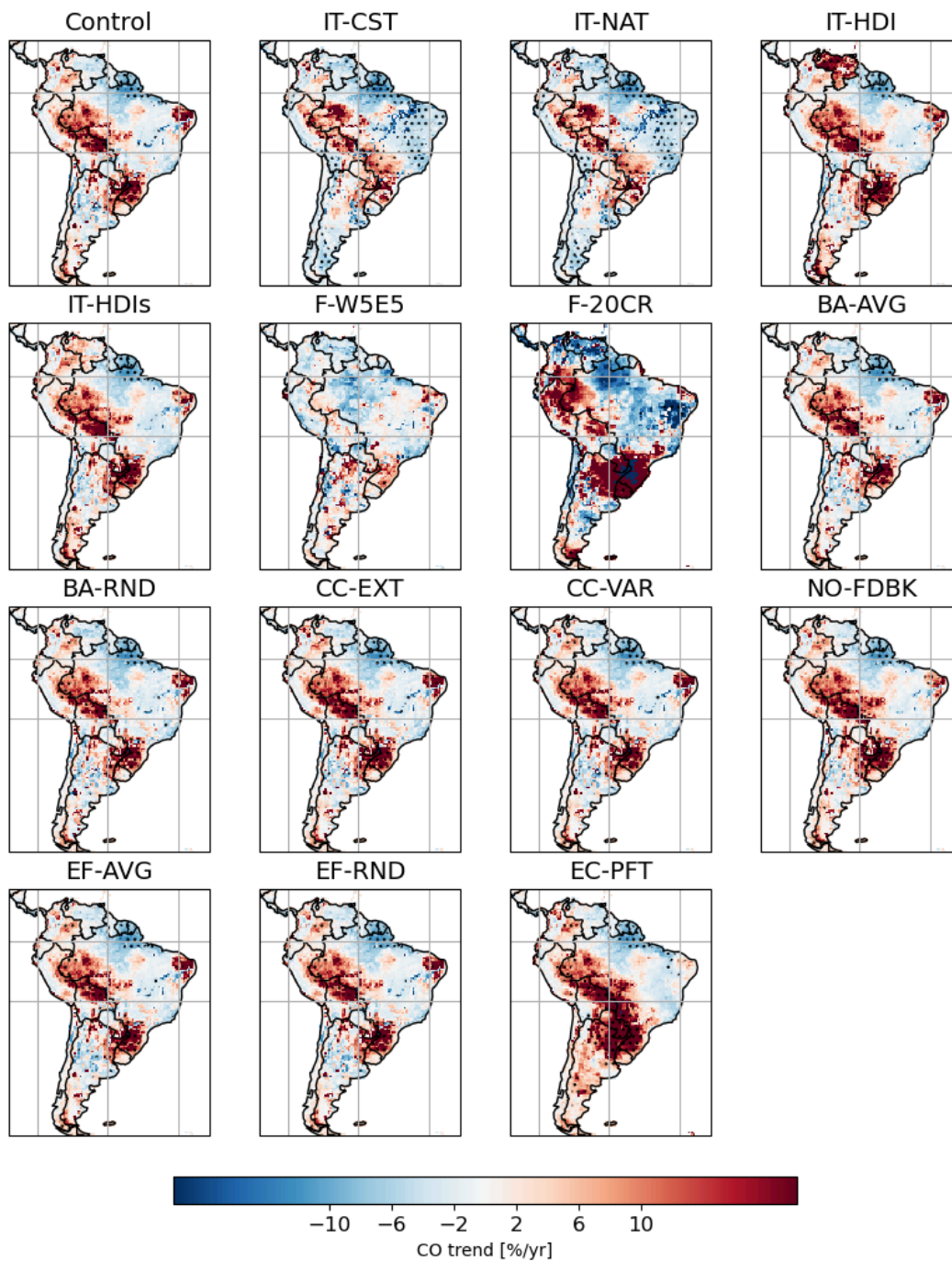


Figure S9: Short-term (2014-2021) CO emission tendencies for the different INFERNO simulations/experiments. See Table 2 of the main manuscript for the description of the different INFERNO experiments.

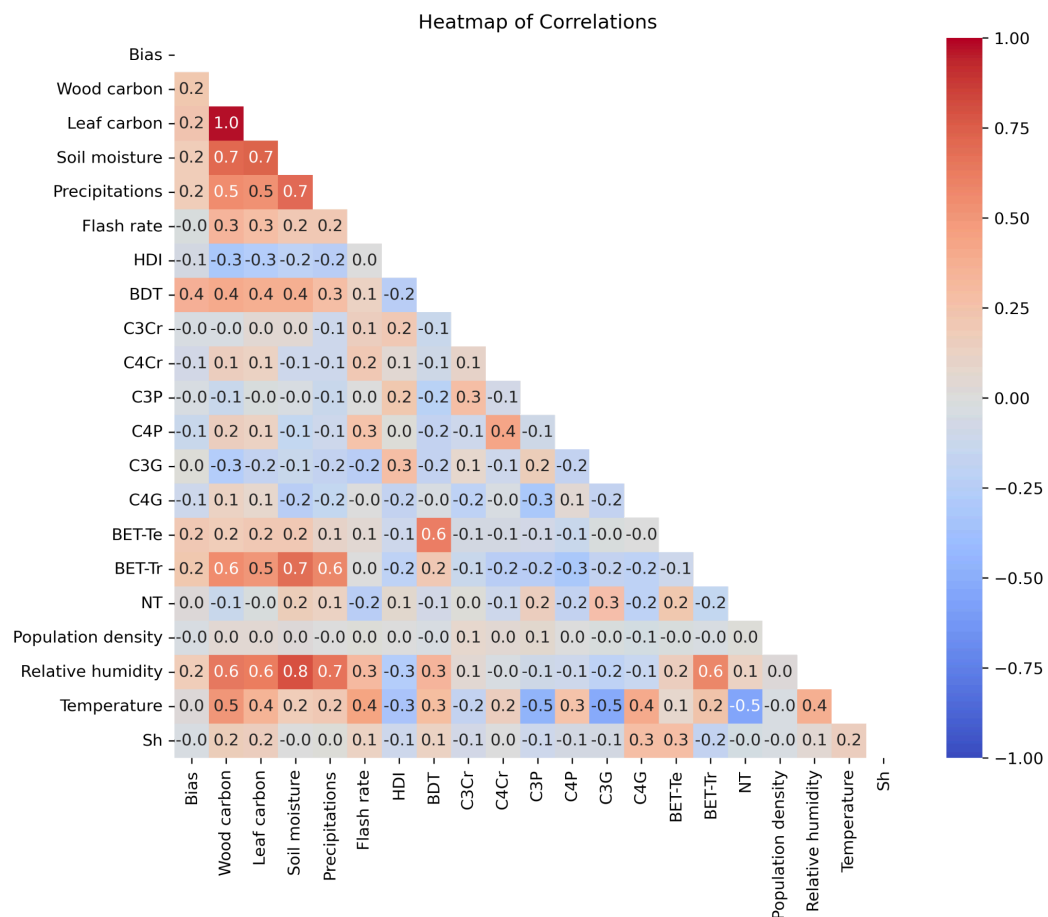


Figure S10: Pearson correlation between pairs of selected predictors. This step aims to prevent the model from potential multicollinearity.

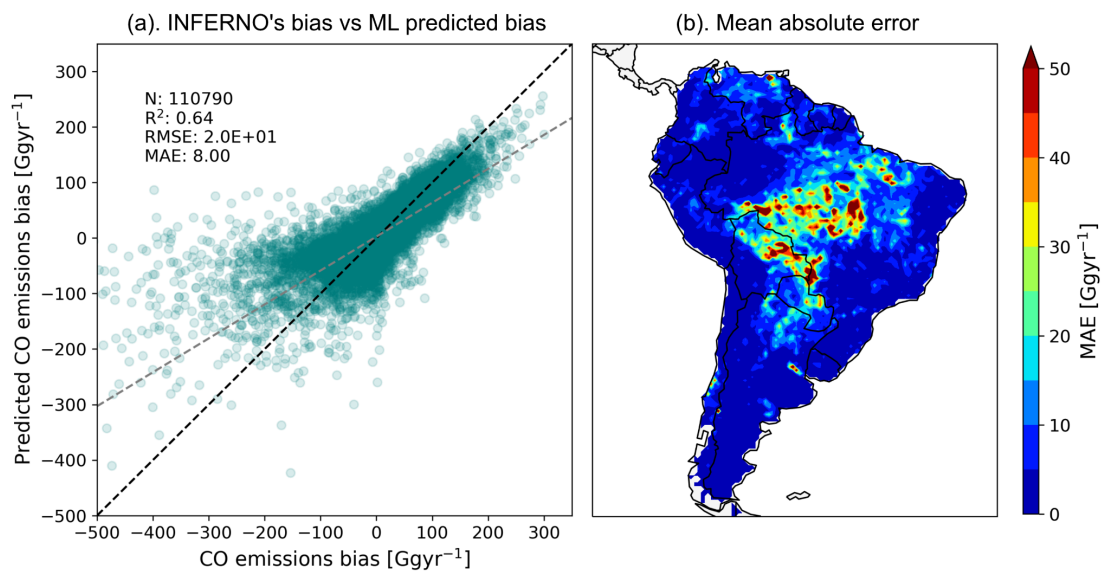


Figure S11: (a) Scatter plot of the comparison through South America of the actual INFERNO-inventory biases in CO emissions (Ggy⁻¹) vs. the machine learning predicted INFERNO-inventory CO emission biases and (b) Mean absolute error (MAE) by pixel. N represents the sample size, R² is the correlation between the two variables, RMSE is the root mean square error.