

Supporting information for ‘Complexity in Biogeochemical Models: Consequences for the Biological Carbon Pump’

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Introduction

This supplementary section provides additional details and supporting analyses related to the main manuscript. It includes the following:

- S1 - Regional Carbon Cycle Assessment and Processes (RECCAP2) biomes
- S2 - Different remote-sensing NPP algorithms
- S3 - Different remote-sensing export production algorithms
- S4 - Export production equations and references
- S5 - Ensemble mean NPP and C_{exp} of PISCES and remote-sensing
- S6 - Phytoplankton biomass percentage contribution in Quota-based configurations
- S7 - Zooplankton dynamics
- S8 - Skill assessment of PISCES configurations versus ensemble mean of remote-sensing NPP and C_{exp} .

References

S1 Regional Carbon Cycle Assessment and Processes (RECCAP2) biomes

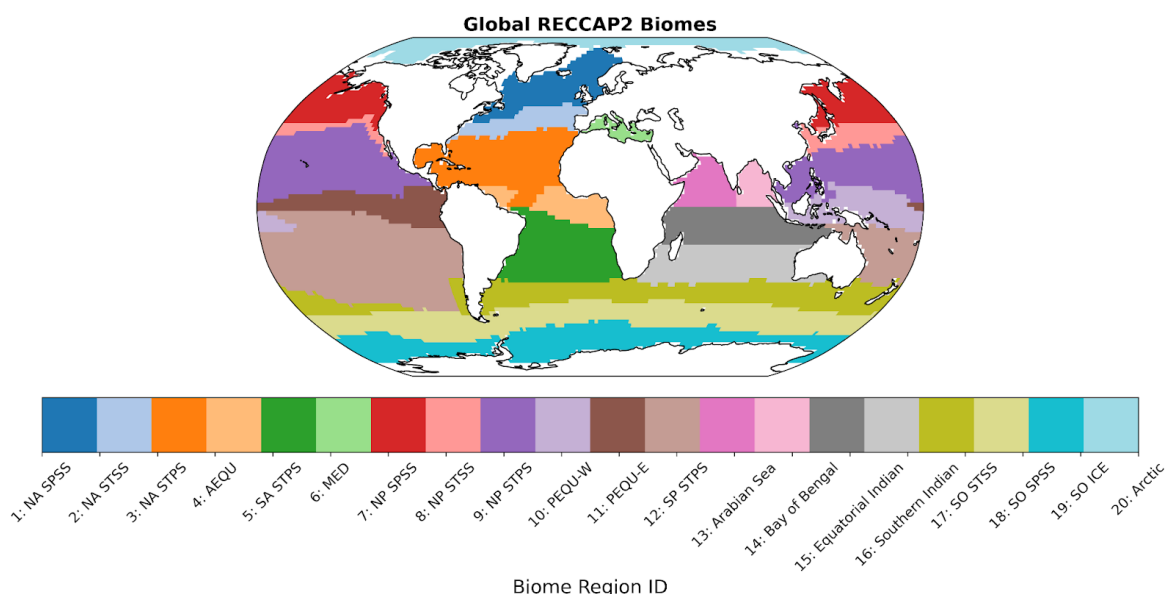


Figure S1: RECCAP2 biomes, based on Fay and Mckinley (2014)

Different remote-sensing NPP algorithms

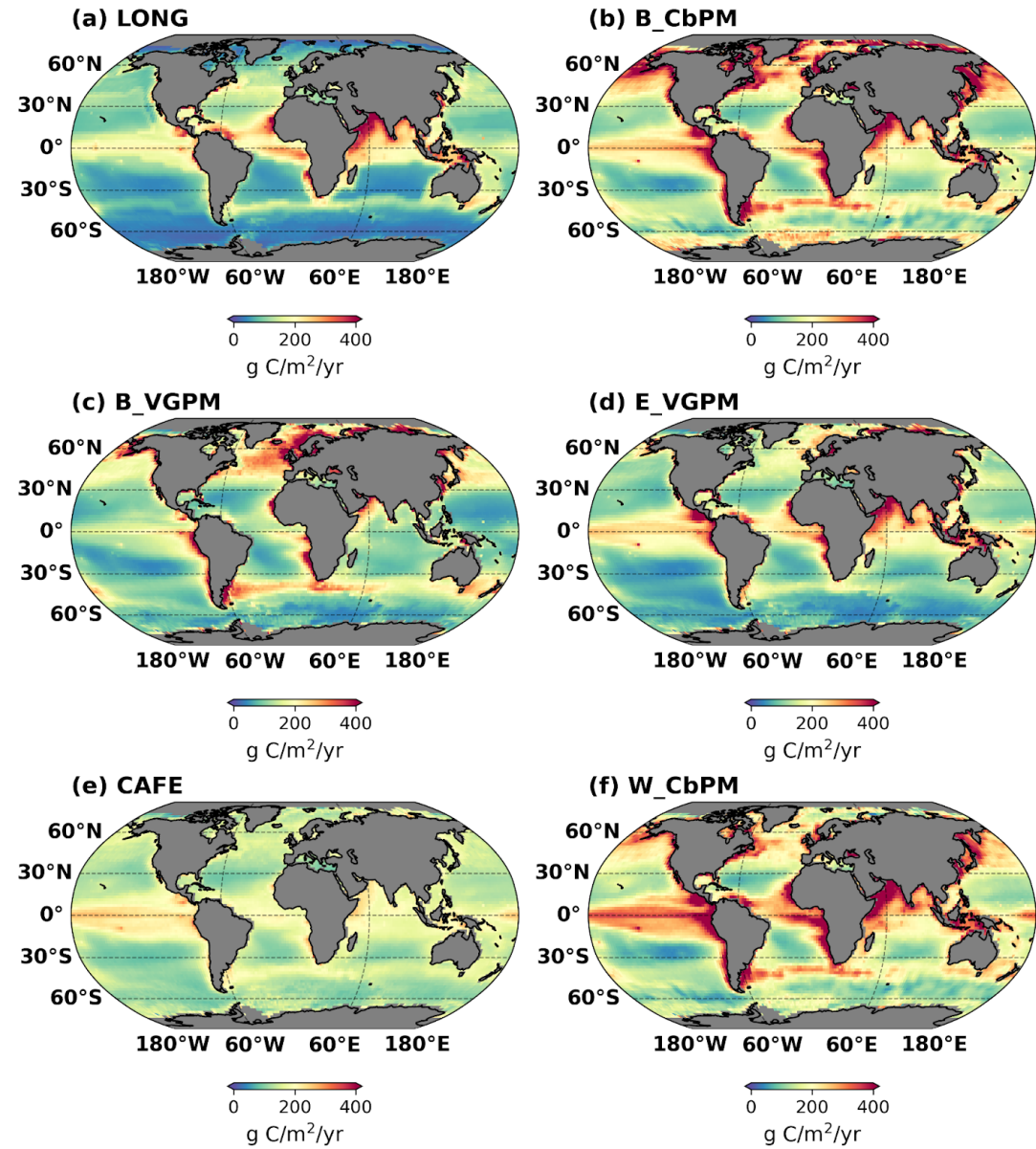


Figure S2: Mean (1998-2005) of different NPP algorithms.

Different remote-sensing export production algorithms

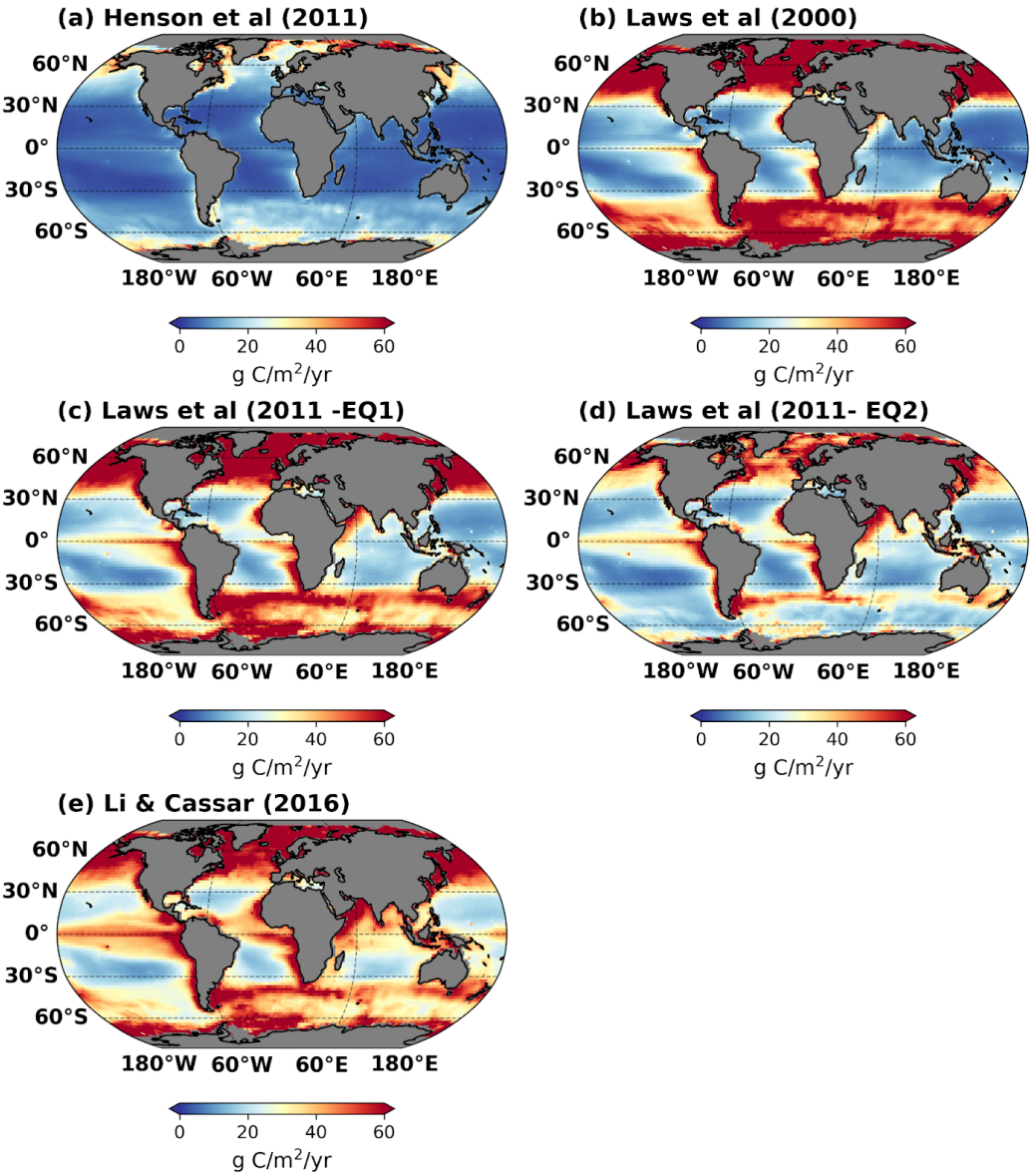


Figure S3: Mean (1998-2005) of different export production algorithms

Export production equations and references

Table S1: Summary of equations used to compute export production (EP). Both NPP and EP are expressed in units of $\text{mg C m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ and sea surface temperature (SST) in $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The equations are written as they are shown in Jönsson et al. (2023).

Reference	Equation
Laws et al. (2000)	$EP = NPP \cdot (0.62 - 0.02 SST)$
Henson et al. (2011)	$EP = NPP \cdot 0.23e^{-0.08 SST}$
Laws et al. (2011) - Eq. (1)	$EP = NPP \cdot \frac{(0.5857 - 0.0165 SST) \cdot NPP}{51.7 + NPP}$
Laws et al. (2011) - Eq. (2)	$EP = NPP \cdot 0.04756(0.78 - \frac{0.43 SST}{30}) \cdot NPP^{0.307}$
Li and Cassar (2016)	$EP = \frac{8.57 \cdot NPP}{17.9 + SST}$

Ensemble mean NPP and C_{exp} of PISCES and remote-sensing

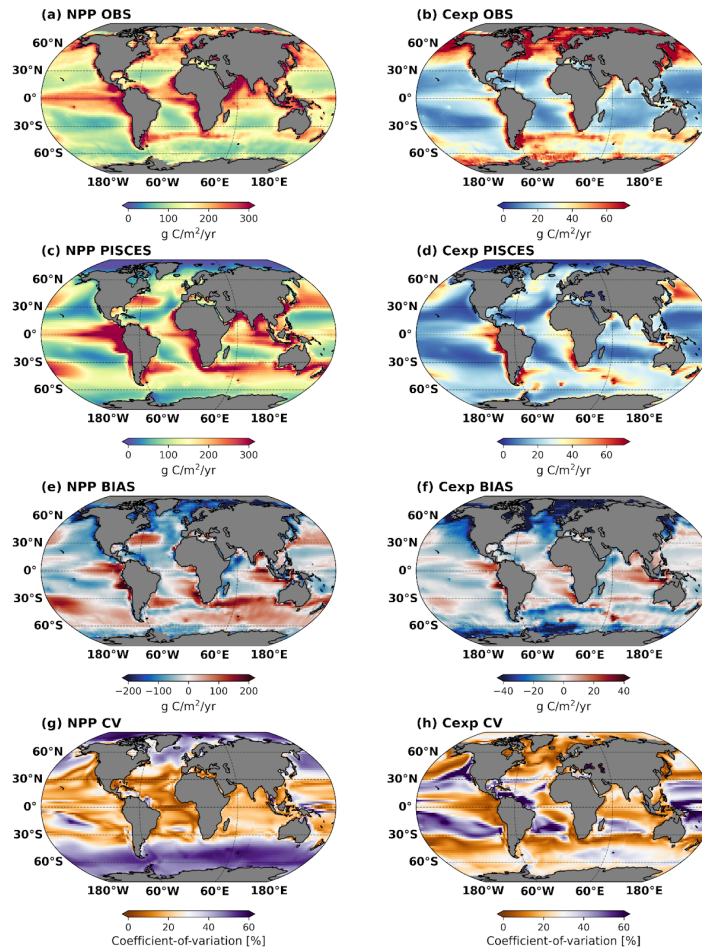
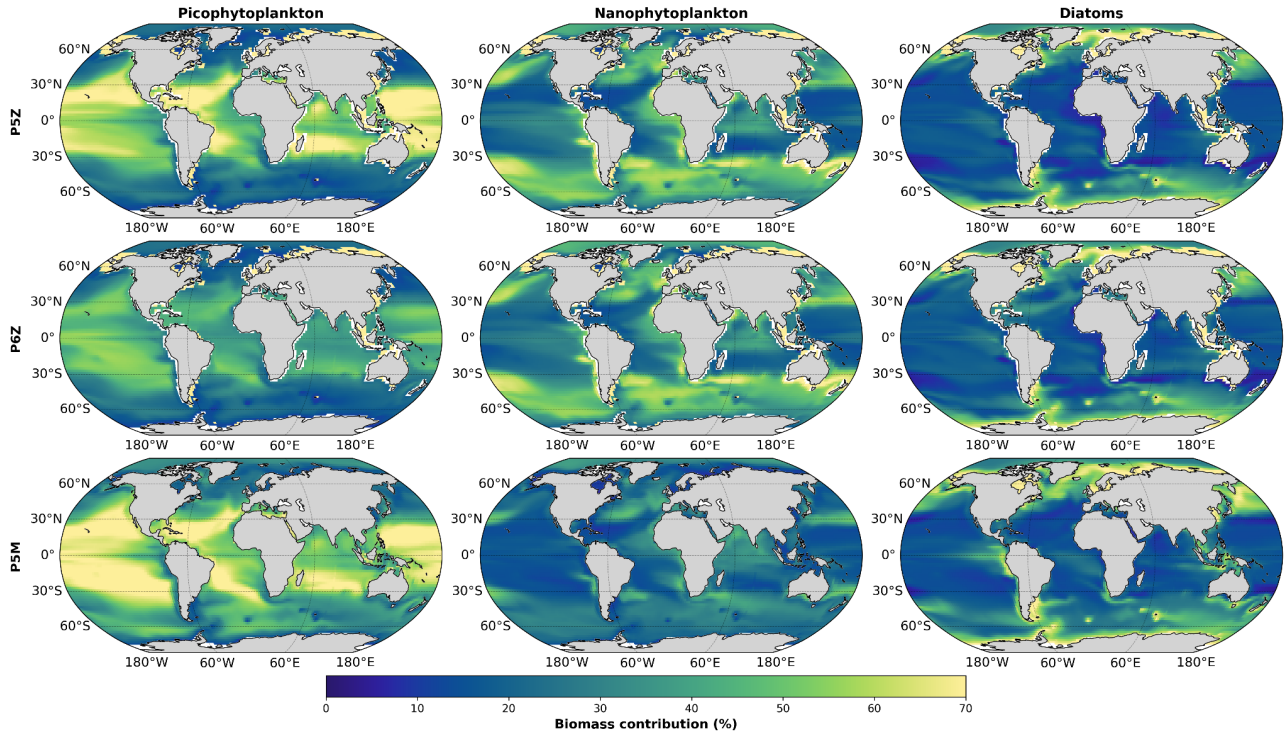


Figure S4: Global maps of satellite derived (a, b) and ensemble model mean (c, d) NPP and C_{exp} . Panels (e) and (f) show the multi-model mean minus remote-sensing bias while (g) and (h) are the coefficient of variation (CV) for model NPP and C_{exp} , respectively.

125 **S6 Phytoplankton biomass percentage contribution in Quota-based configurations**

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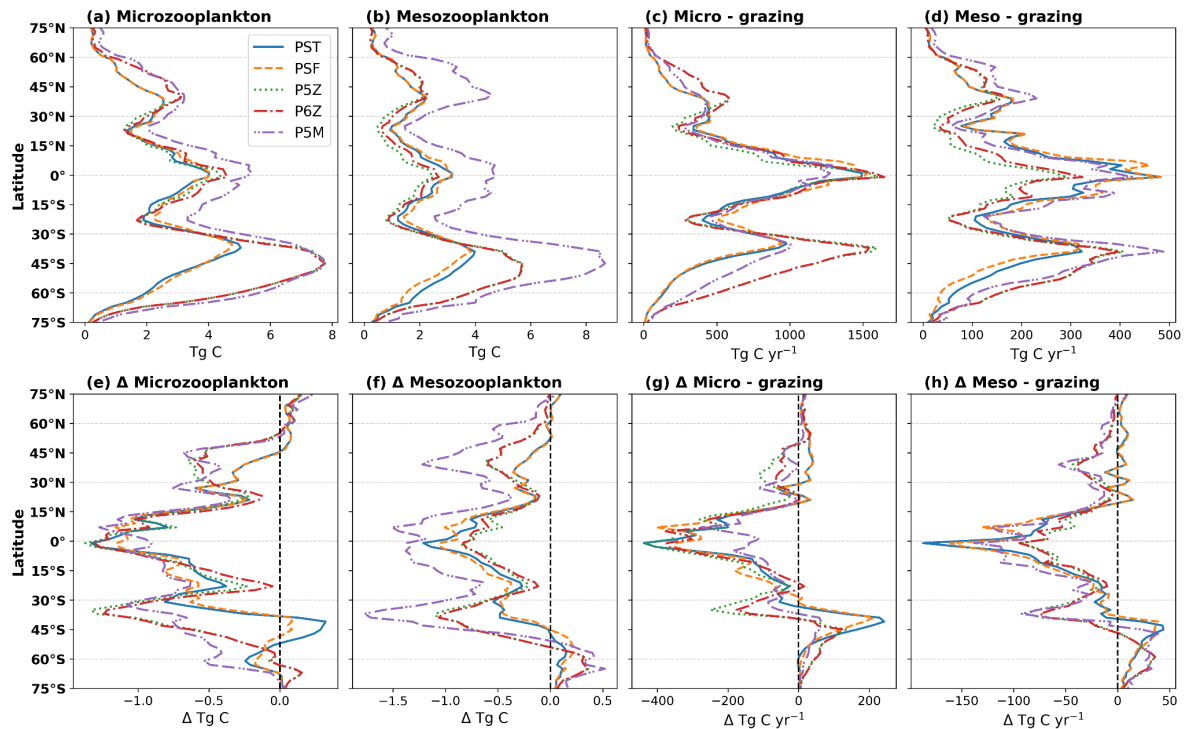
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128 Figure S5: Percentage mass contribution of pico-, nano, and diatoms to total phytoplankton for the reference
129 period for the three Quota-based configurations. Note that P6Z shows lower picophytoplankton biomass
130 because part of the small phytoplankton biomass is allocated to the diazotroph PFT (not shown).

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132 **S7 Zooplankton dynamics**

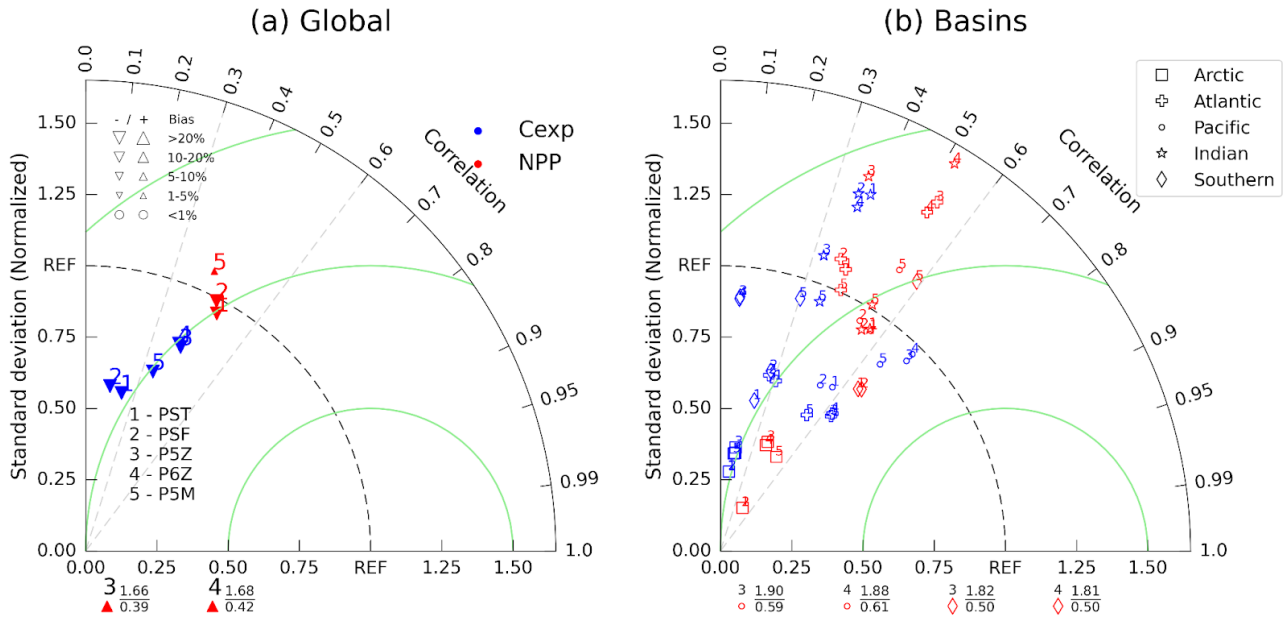
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135 Figure S6: Top row shows zonally integrated (a) micro- and (b) mesozooplankton biomass along with the
136 respective grazing rates over the top 100 m. Bottom row (e-h) shows the future shifts

137 **S8 Skill assessment of PISCES configurations versus ensemble mean of remote-sensing**
138 **NPP and C_{exp} .**
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142 Figure S7: Taylor diagrams (Taylor, 2001) showing the (a) global and (b) basin wide performance of the
143 PISCES configurations compared to remote-sensing. Radial distance represents the ratio of simulated to
144 remote-sensing standard deviation and azimuthal angle is the model-data correlation. Green arcs show
145 centered root mean square error between the model and remote-sensing estimates. In (a) and (b), numbers
146 indicate the PISCES configuration while red and blue points correspond to NPP and C_{exp} , respectively.
147 Outlier points are shown beneath the respective panels. Top numbers are the standard deviation and lower
148 values are the correlation coefficient.

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150 **References**

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