

Manuscript prepared for J. Name
with version 5.0 of the L^AT_EX class copernicus.cls.
Date: 25 February 2014

Supplemental material: Comparing modelled fire dynamics with charcoal records for the Holocene

T. Brücher¹, V. Brovkin¹, S. Kloster¹, J. R. Marlon², and M. J. Power³

¹Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Hamburg, Germany

²School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT

³Natural History Museum of Utah, Department of Geography, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Correspondence to: Tim Brücher
(tim.bruecher@mpimet.mpg.de)

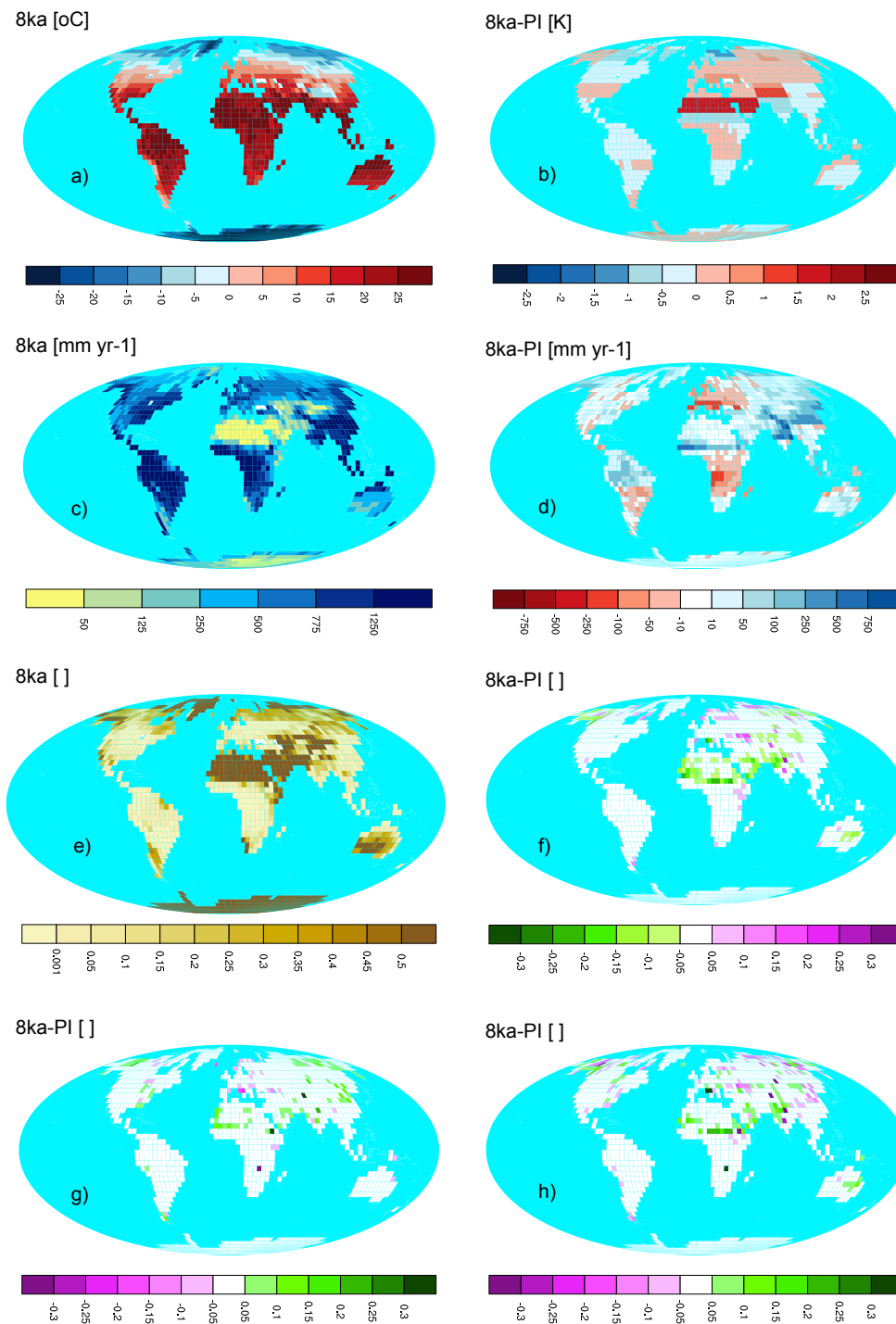


Fig. S1. Maps of climate and vegetation during the Holocene (8 ka=8 000 calyrs BP) and its differences to pre industrial climate (PI=200 calyrs BP). Shown are 100 yr averages for temperature [° C] (a+b), precipitation [mm yr⁻¹] (c+d), desert fraction [] (e,f), changes in forest [] (g) and grass [] (h) fraction [].

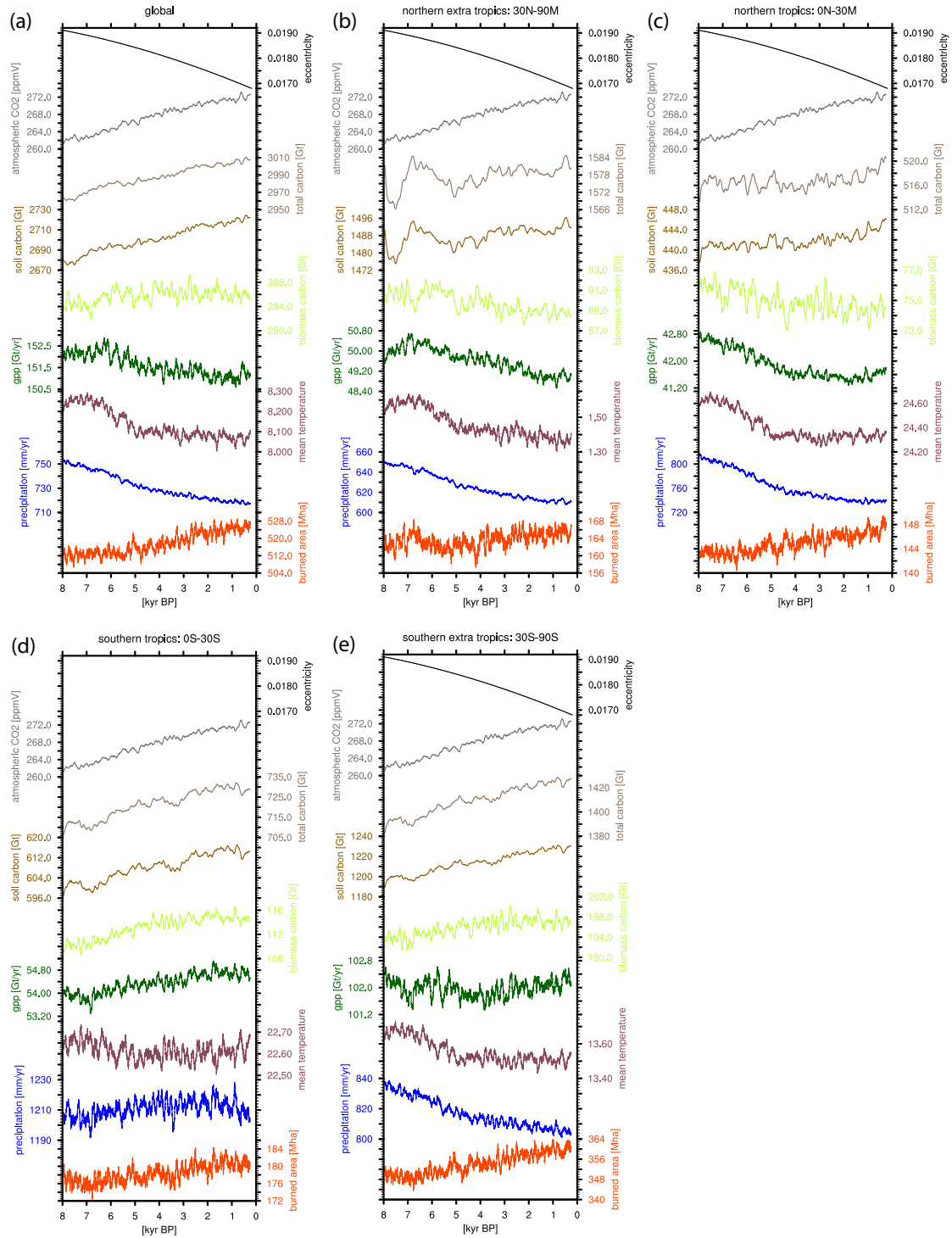


Fig. S2. Time series of hemispheric scale averaged model results over land. Shown are anomalies in burned area [Mha] (red), precipitation [mm yr^{-1}] (blue), yearly mean temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] (dark red), GPP [Gt yr^{-1}] (dark green), biomass carbon [Gt] (light green), soil carbon [Gt] (brown), total carbon [Gt] (dark brown), atmospheric CO₂ concentration [ppm] (gray), and eccentricity (black) for the global land area (a), northern and southern extra tropics (b+e), as well as northern and southern tropics (c+d).

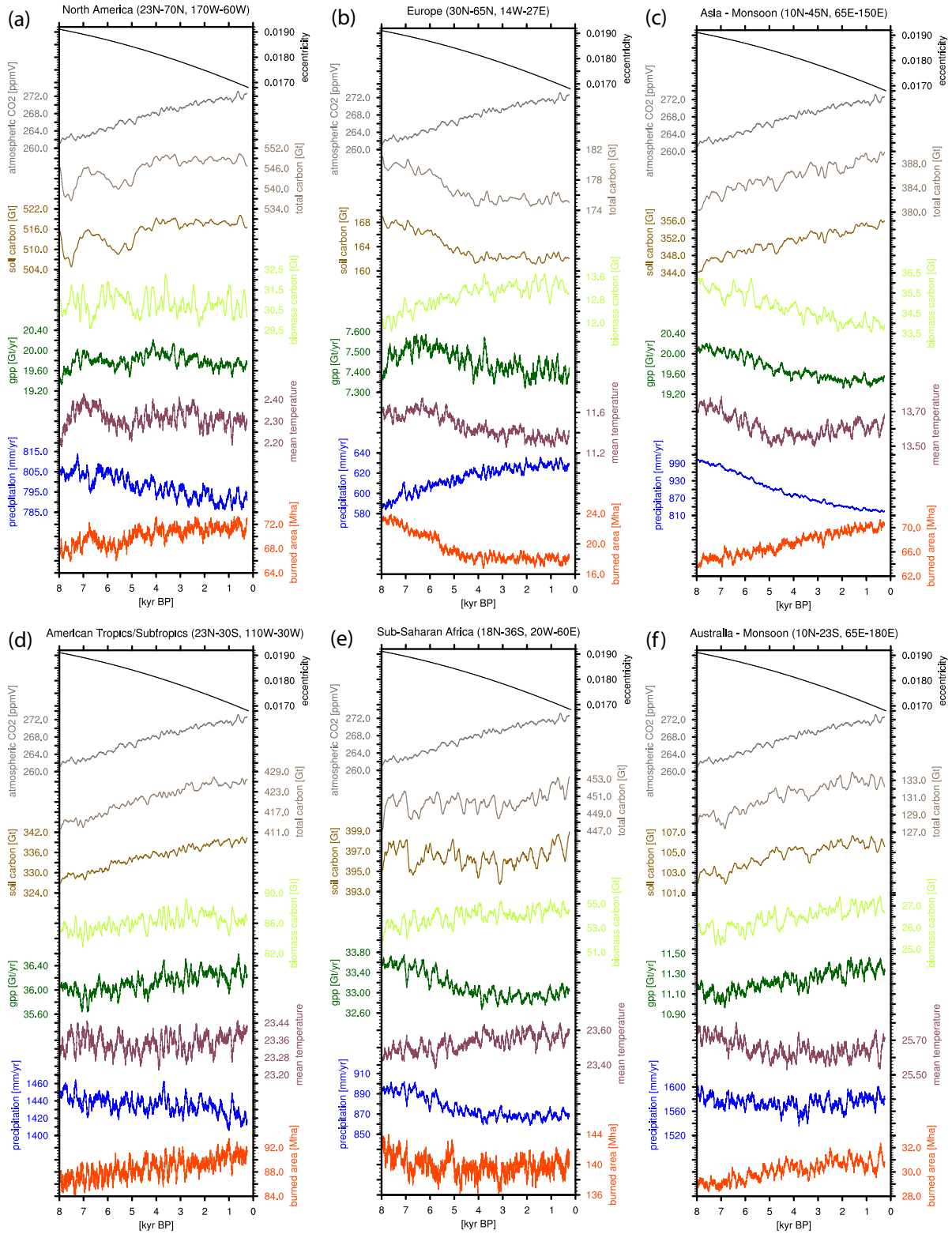


Fig. S3. Same as Fig. S2, but for the regional domains North America (a), Europe (b), Asia Monsoon (c), American Tropics (d), Sub-Saharan Africa (e), and Australia (f) given in Fig. ??.

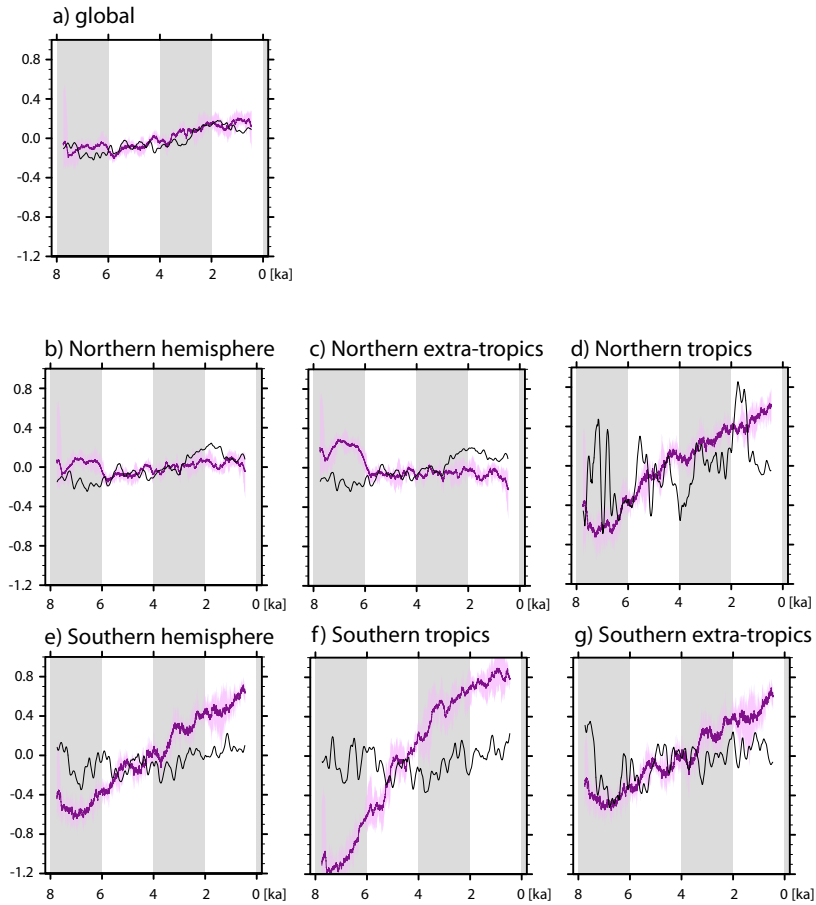


Fig. S4. Time series of global (a) and hemispheric scale (b-g) Z-score transformed and averaged burned area. Shown is the spread out of four ensemble members (pink) and the mean (red) plus the Z-scores out of charcoal reconstructions in black (median only).

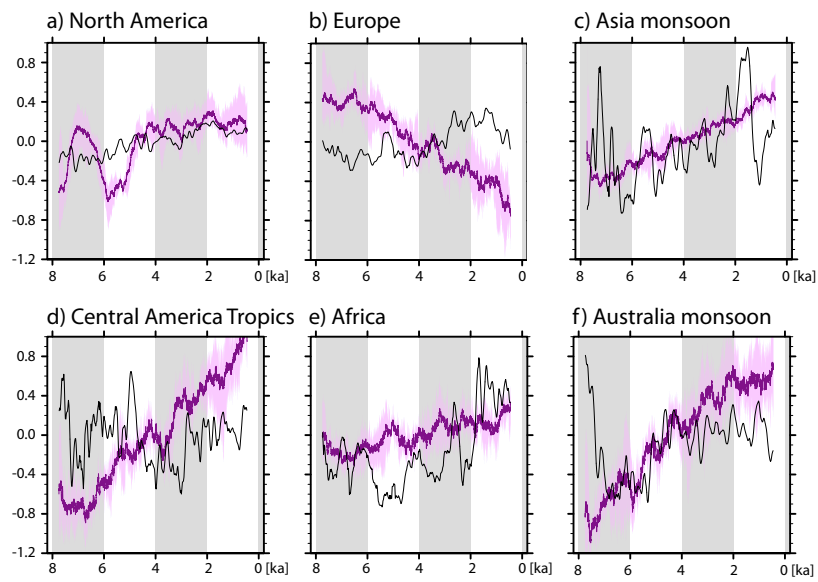


Fig. S5. Same as Fig. S4, but for regional domains given in Fig. ??.

Table S1. Summary of all Spearman correlation coefficients (ρ) and their significance level (p) for each region and time frame. Shown are the values for correlations based on Z -scores from reconstructed charcoal influxes (Z), untransformed and Z -score transformed model output of burned area (F, F^Z) or carbon emissions (C, C^Z). Correlation coefficients that are negative or insignificant on a 5% significance level are in light gray. All correlations higher than 0.4 are bold and printed in **blue** ($\rho = 0.4 \dots 0.7$), **purple** ($\rho = 0.7 \dots 0.8$), or **red** ($\rho > 0.8$).

Area	correlation coefficient	Time frame					
		8ka-PI		8ka-4ka		4ka-PI	
		ρ	p	ρ	p	ρ	p
Global	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.18	<0.01	0.22	<0.01	0.04	0.63
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.73	<0.01	0.49	<0.01	-0.02	0.79
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.77	<0.01	0.48	<0.01	0.20	0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.98	<0.01	0.99	<0.01	0.91	<0.01
Northern extra tropics	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.05	0.32	0.06	0.46	-0.04	0.63
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	-0.16	0.32	-0.11	0.15	-0.45	<0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	-0.32	<0.01	-0.36	<0.01	-0.47	<0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.95	<0.01	0.90	<0.01	0.96	<0.01
Northern tropics	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.14
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.42	0.01	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.42	<0.01	0.21	<0.01	0.13	0.09
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.99	<0.01	0.96	<0.01	0.98	<0.01
Southern tropics	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.04
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.45	0.02	0.37	<0.01	0.20	0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.48	<0.01	0.38	<0.01	0.29	<0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.99	<0.01	0.97	<0.01	0.97	<0.01
Southern extra tropics	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.02	0.76	-0.02	0.82	<0.01	0.97
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.24	0.76	0.66	<0.01	-0.26	<0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.22	<0.01	0.63	<0.01	-0.32	<0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.99	<0.01	0.96	<0.01	0.98	<0.01
North America	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.28	-0.01	0.93
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.66	0.01	-0.11	0.14	0.22	<0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.62	<0.01	-0.38	<0.01	0.29	<0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.98	<0.01	0.90	<0.01	0.99	<0.01
Europe	$\rho(Z, F)$	-0.24	<0.01	-0.02	0.74	-0.11	0.13
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	-0.69	<0.01	-0.40	<0.01	-0.09	0.20
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	-0.69	<0.01	-0.40	<0.01	-0.10	0.17
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	1.00	<0.01	0.99	<0.01	0.99	<0.01
Central America Tropics	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.02
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	-0.09	0.01	0.51	<0.01	-0.20	0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	-0.04	0.47	0.67	<0.01	-0.14	0.07
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.99	<0.01	0.95	<0.01	0.98	<0.01
Africa	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.03	0.59	0.14	0.05	-0.08	0.30
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.32	0.59	0.23	<0.01	-0.24	<0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.46	<0.01	0.61	<0.01	-0.46	<0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.86	<0.01	0.84	<0.01	0.69	<0.01
Australian Monsoon	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.02	0.66	-0.07	0.33	-0.02	0.76
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.39	0.66	0.03	0.66	0.08	0.30
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.42	<0.01	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.15
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.98	<0.01	0.95	<0.01	0.94	<0.01
Asia monsoon	$\rho(Z, F)$	0.18	<0.01	0.09	0.23	0.08	0.31
	$\rho(Z, F^Z)$	0.48	<0.01	0.09	0.22	0.23	<0.01
	$\rho(Z, C^Z)$	0.45	<0.01	-0.07	0.35	0.21	0.01
	$\rho(F^Z, C^Z)$	0.99	<0.01	0.95	<0.01	0.97	<0.01