Supplement of Earth Syst. Dynam., 15, 1543–1565, 2024
https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-15-1543-2024-supplement

Earth System Dynamics
Open Access
EGU

Supplement of

Multi-fold increase in rainforest tipping risk beyond 1.5–2 °C warming

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Content

Supplementary Discussion

Rainforest tipping under future climate change. Forest and savanna exist as alternative stable states (i.e., equilibrium) (Hirota et al., 2011). Here, the stabilising feedbacks acting on the ecosystem keeps them stable, i.e., the ecosystem would not show a change to its structure until the perturbation on the ecosystem pushes it beyond the tipping point, after which the ecosystem stabilises as an alternative stable state (e.g., a forest pushed beyond the tipping point will stabilise as savanna). 'Tipping' refers to the significant reorganisation of the ecosystem structure, and are considered abrupt and difficult to revert due to the influence of amplifying and stabilising feedbacks (Scheffer et al., 2009). Since ESMs can't simulate these tipping points, we have depended on empirical evidence to forcefully simulate rainforest tipping (Table S3). Previous studies have projected local-scale rainforest tipping under future climate change based on assumptions about the equilibrium states (Boulton et al., 2013; Staal et al., 2020). Where some have used precipitation (i.e., empirically constructed stability landscape derived from precipitation and tree cover data) (Boulton et al., 2013; Staal et al., 2018; Zemp et al., 2017), others have hardcoded thresholds in model-derived vegetation state (including structure, distribution, or carbon stocks) (Cox et al., 2004; Higgins and Scheiter, 2012; Jones et al., 2009; Parry et al., 2022; Salazar et al., 2007) to simulate tipping (Table S3). However, studies projecting rainforest tipping using precipitation acknowledge that the magnitude and duration of water-deficit experienced by the vegetation also affect them at the local scale, which they were not able to operationalise (Staal et al., 2020; Zemp et al., 2017). In contrast, model-simulated vegetation states are not appropriate for projecting tipping due to their strong correlation with temperature and precipitation, and uncertainty due to the lag between forest's response to hydroclimatic perturbation (Boulton et al., 2013; Jones et al., 2009). Therefore, in this study, we use mass-balance derived root zone storage capacity (S_r) to project forest-savanna transition risk under future climate change. S_r not only accounts for the magnitude and duration of water-deficit (Singh et al., 2020), but is also a better metric to assess forest resilience than precipitation (Singh et al., 2022). Furthermore, compared to other statistical metrics (Boulton et al., 2022; Carpenter and Brock, 2006; Dakos et al., 2008; Rocha, 2022), S_r provides an early indication of forest-savanna transition and a more comprehensive understanding of ecosystem dynamics under water-limiting conditions (Singh et al., 2020, 2022).

Supplementary Figures

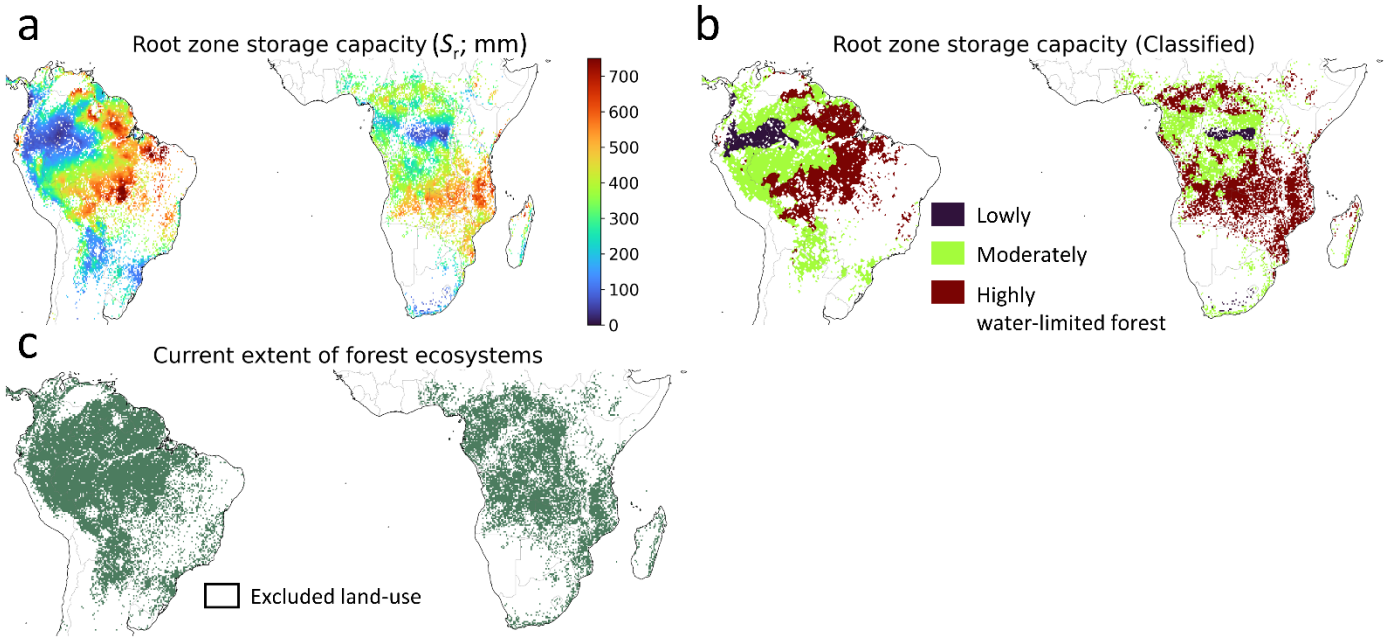


Figure S1 | Root zone storage capacity (S_r) and extent of forest ecosystems. (**a**) Root zone storage capacity (S_r) based on empirical estimates of precipitation and evaporation (2001-2012). (**b**) Root zone storage capacity (S_r)-based classification of forest ecosystems (see methods). (**c**) This study's extent of tropical forests is based on the Global landcover classification – Globcover (GlobCover land-use map, 2022).

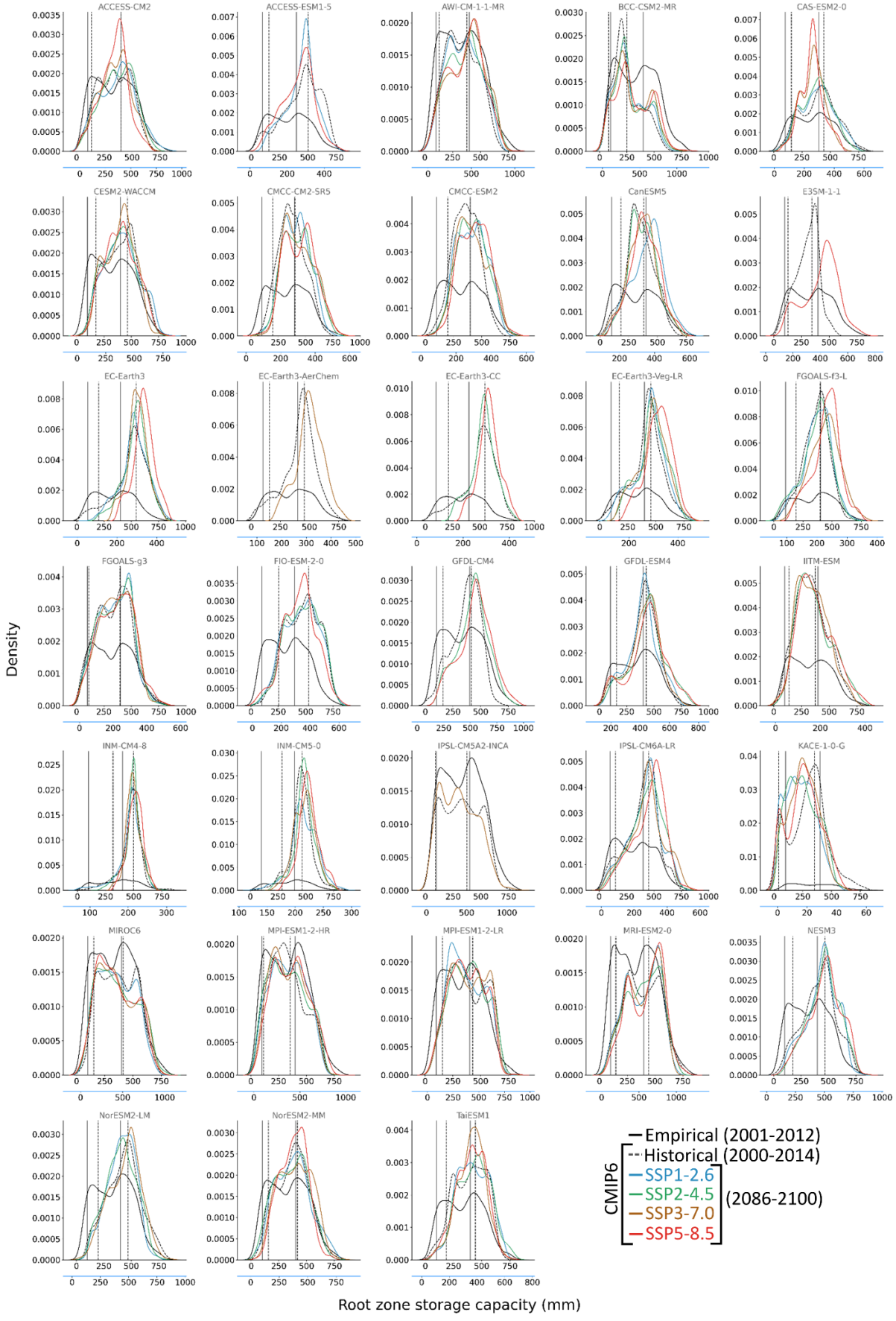


Figure S2 | Frequency distribution of empirical- vs CMIP6-derived root zone storage capacity (S_r) for South America. Solid vertical lines represent lower and upper S_r threshold, whereas dotted vertical lines represent percentile-equivalent lower and upper S_r threshold based on bias correction (Fig. 1a,b and Table S1; see methods). The top x-axis (in black) is for empirical S_r estimates, whereas the bottom x-axis (in blue) is for CMIP6 S_r estimates.

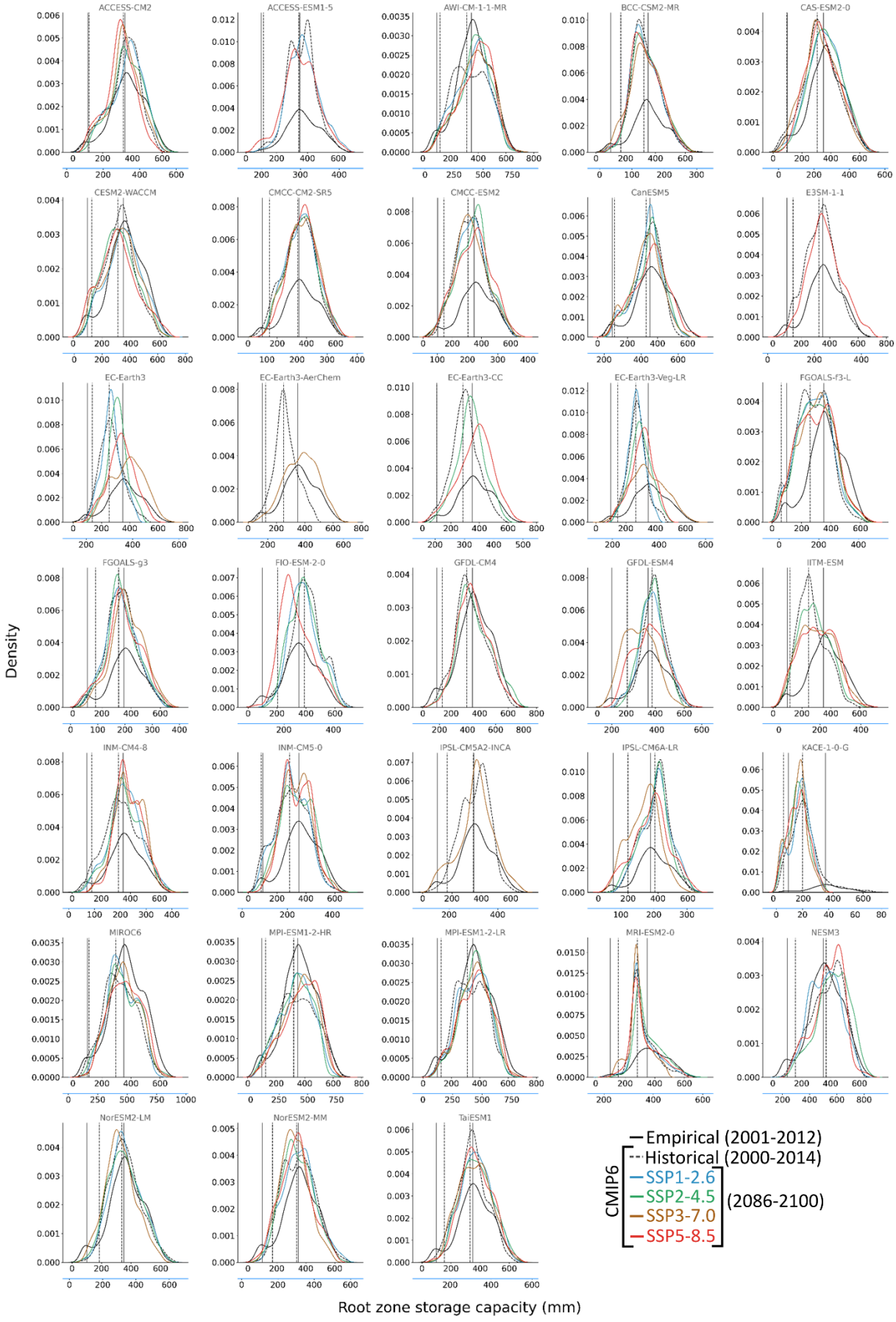
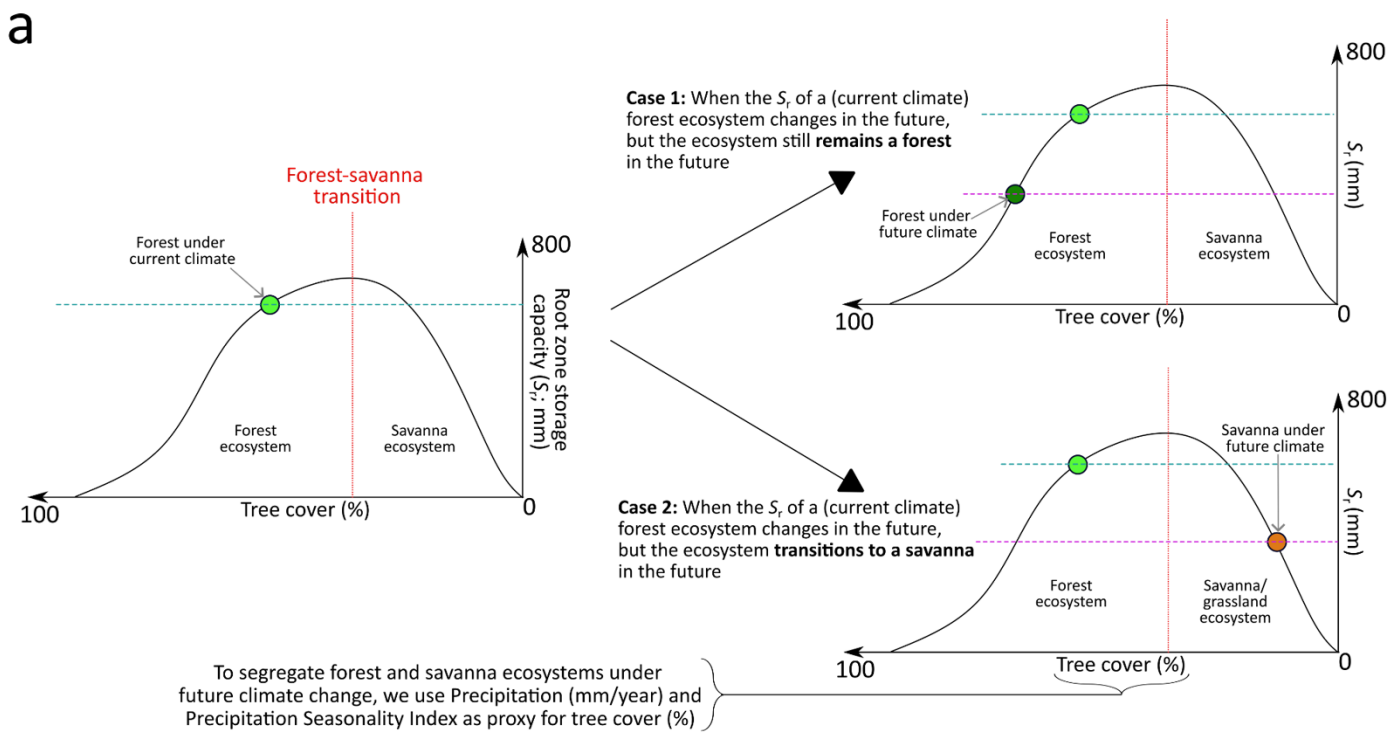
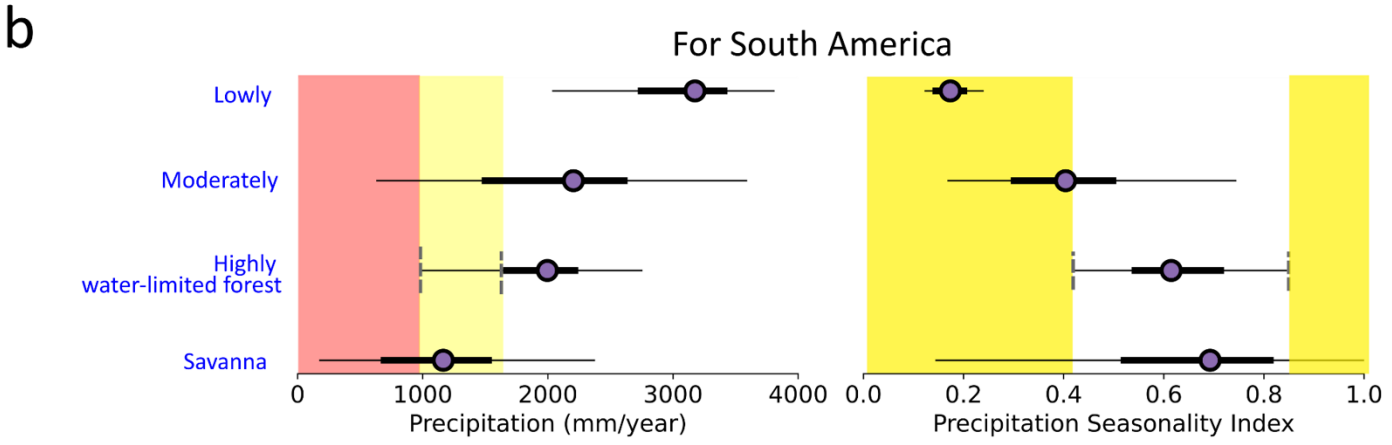
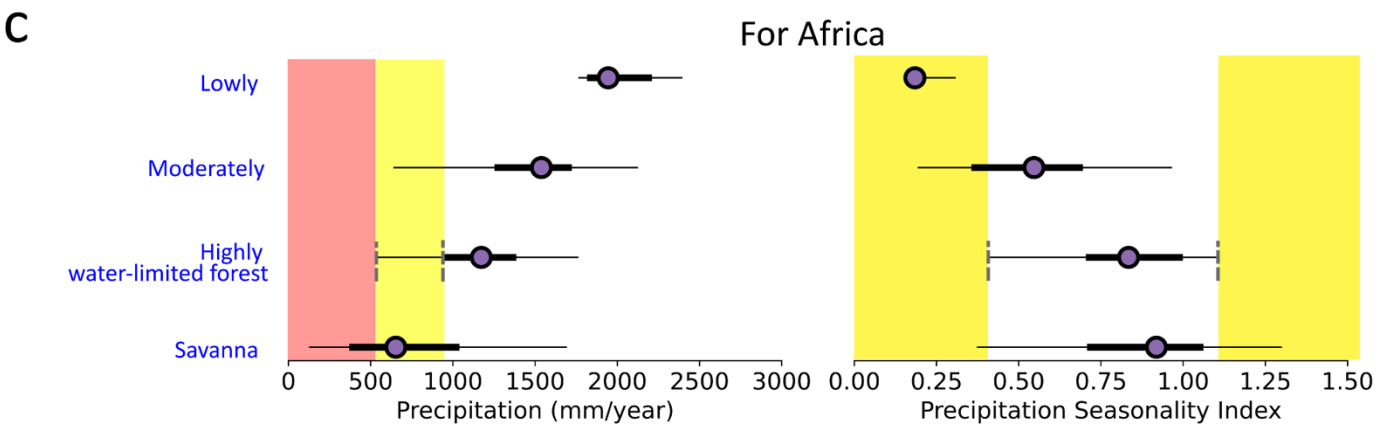


Figure S3 | Frequency distribution of empirical- vs CMIP6-derived root zone storage capacity (S_r) for Africa. Same as Fig. S2, but for Africa.







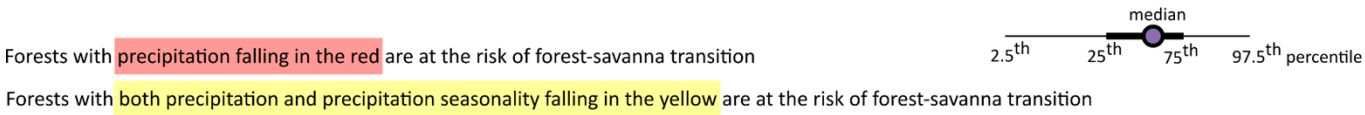


Figure S4 | Forest and savanna segregation (i.e., revising forest classification) based on precipitation and precipitation seasonality using the current hydroclimate estimates (empirical; 2001-2012). (a) Illustration of cases where forest ecosystem's S_r changes under the future climate. (b,c) Dashed lines define the quantitative estimate of the threshold (for more details, refer to the methods and Fig. 1). Precipitation seasonality index is calculated using

Walsh and Lawler (1981) $\left(\frac{1}{R_i}\sum_{n=1}^{12}\left|X_{in}-\frac{R_i}{12}\right|\right)$. Here, R_i and X_{in} denote the total annual precipitation and monthly precipitation for the month n, respectively.

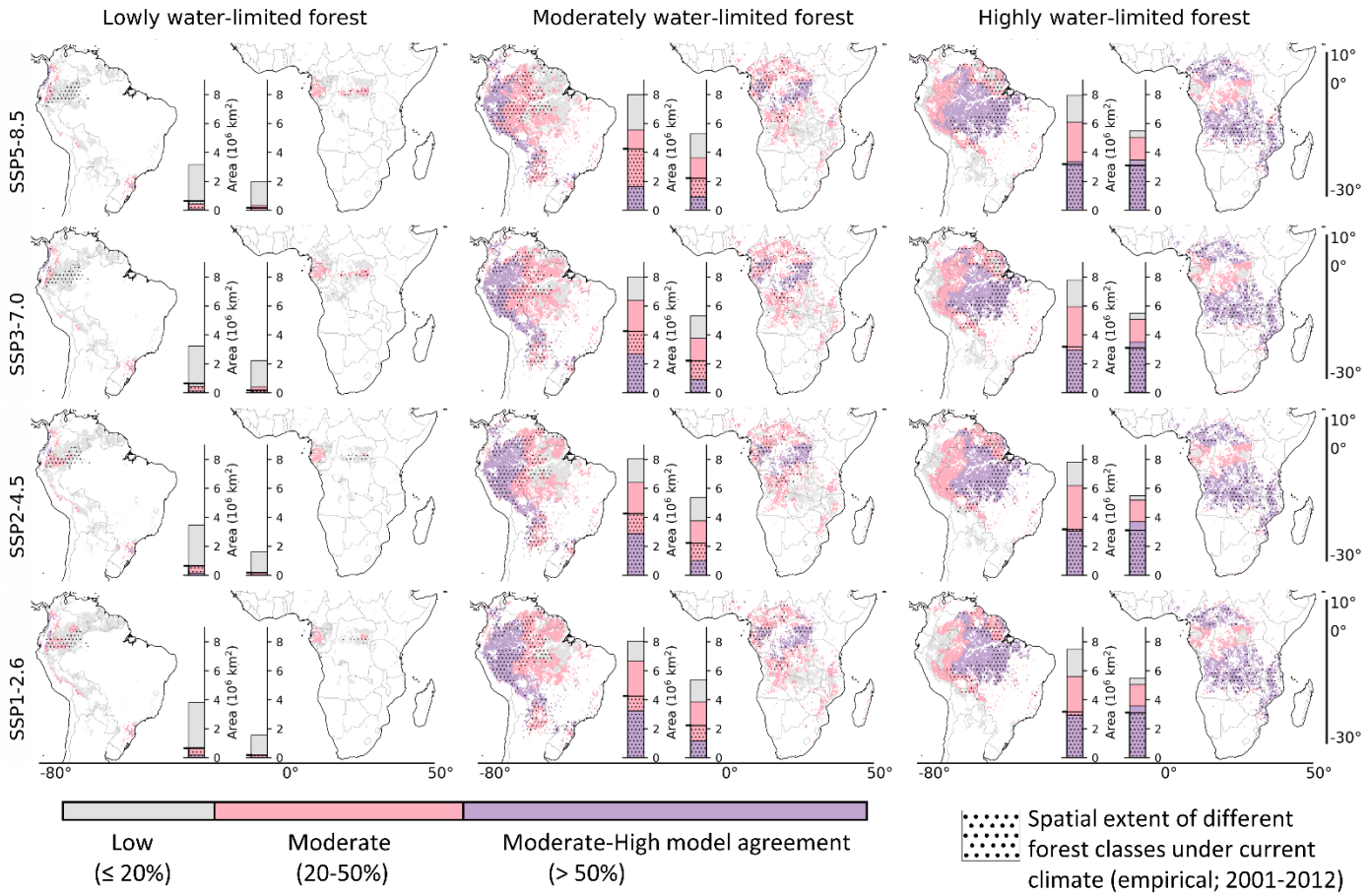


Figure S5 | State of the tropical forests under different SSP scenarios (2086-2100) w.r.t current climate (empirical; 2001-2012). We aggregate the future state of the forest ecosystems by classifying the results of all CMIP6-SSPs into low (≤ 20%), moderate (20-50%) and moderate-high (> 50%) model agreement. Bar plots within each subplot – left for South America and right for Africa – correspond to the synthesised area of model agreement. Pixels with a hydroclimate similar to the savanna-grassland regime under the current climate (empirical; 2001-2012) are excluded from this analysis (example shown in black in Fig. S7).

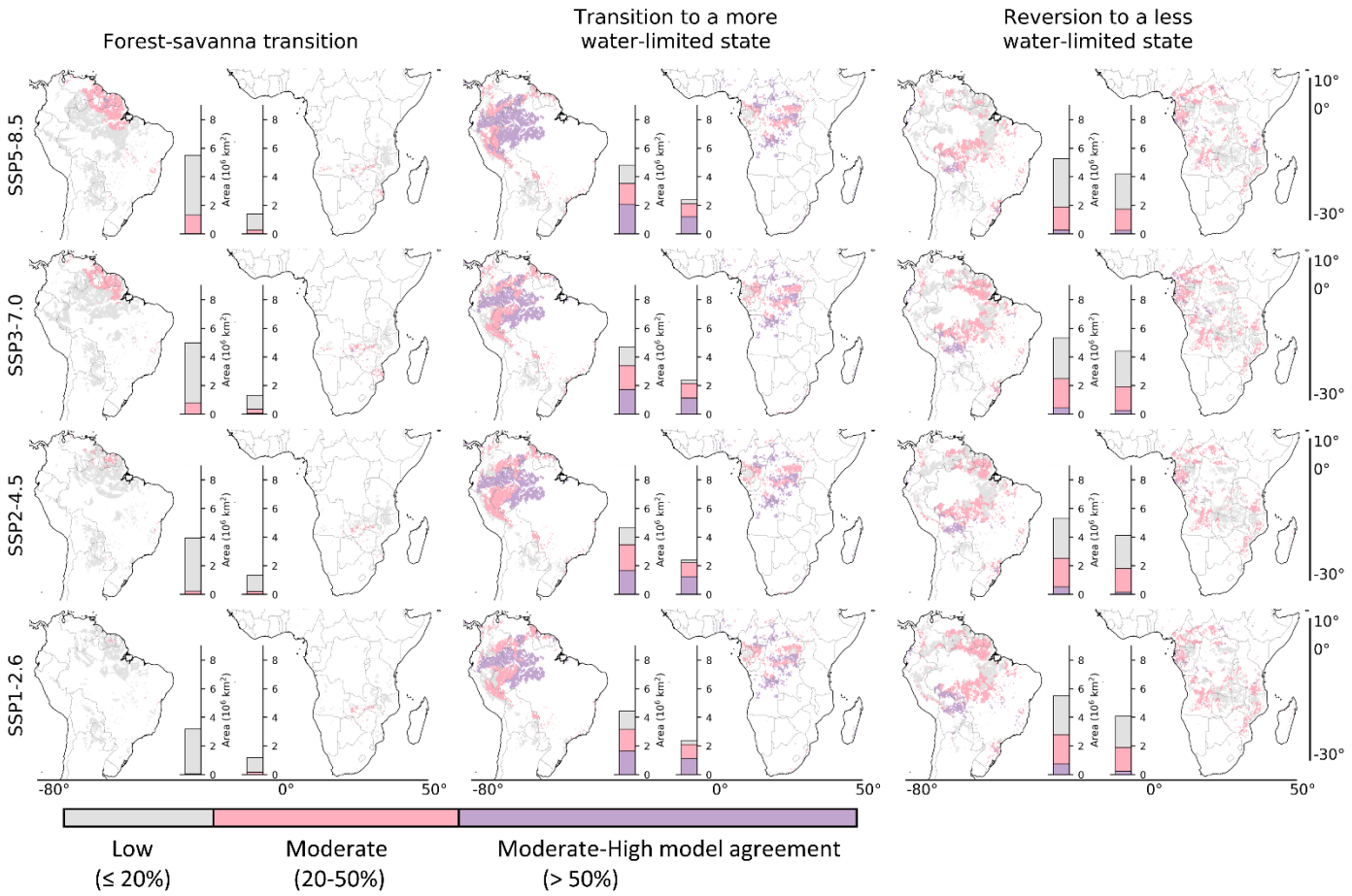


Figure S6 | Extent of forest transitions under different SSP scenarios (2086-2100) w.r.t current climate (empirical; 2001-2012). Here, the transitions are derived based on the state of the forests under the current climate (empirical; 2001-2012). Bar plots within each subplot – left for South America and right for Africa – correspond to the synthesised area of model agreement. Synthesis for this figure is provided in Fig. 2 and 3.

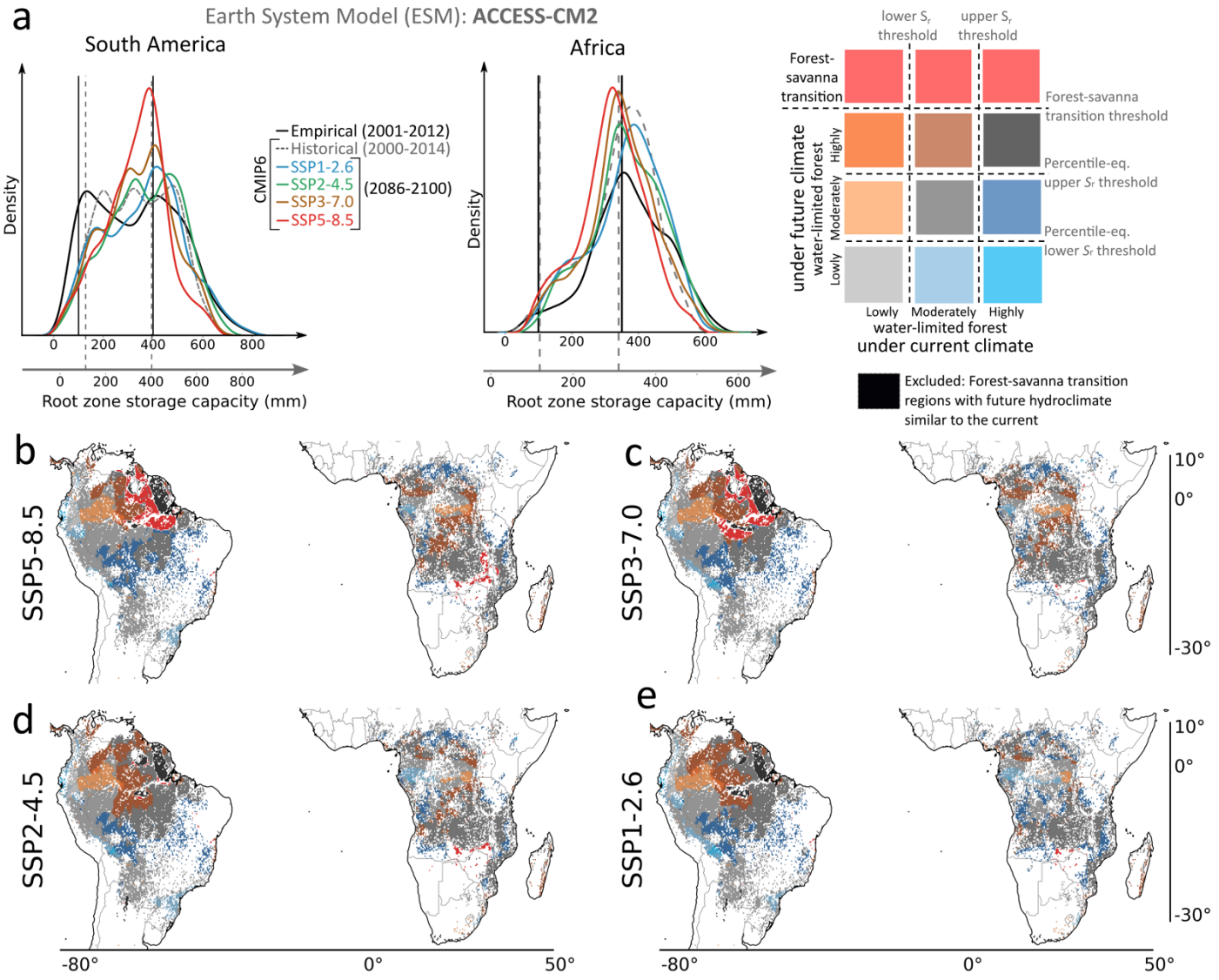


Figure S7 | Exemplifying the methodological framework for projecting the future transitions in the tropical forests (by the end of the 21st century) based on the 'Australian Community Climate and Earth System Simulator coupled model (ACCESS-CM2)'. (a) Frequency density distribution of empirical (based on empirical *P* and *E* estimates) and CMIP6-derived S_r (based on *P* and *E* estimates from ACCESS-CM2 simulations) for South America and Africa. Based on empirical S_r classification, the solid vertical lines mark the lower (100 mm for both South America and Africa) and upper (400 mm for South America and 350 mm for Africa) S_r thresholds. Whereas dotted vertical lines demarcate the lower (116.58 mm for South America and 121.11 mm for Africa) and upper (409.90 mm for South America and 310.66 mm for Africa) percentile-equivalent S_r thresholds for CMIP6-historical (i.e., 2000-2014) models. We analyse forest-savanna transitions based on Fig. S4. **(b-e)** Forests classification and transitions under different SSP scenarios, based on the comparison between empirical and CMIP6-SSPs (i.e., 2086-2100) derived forest classes (legend in the top-right corner). The white regions correspond to excluded landcover, including water and human-influenced land use (Fig. S1c).

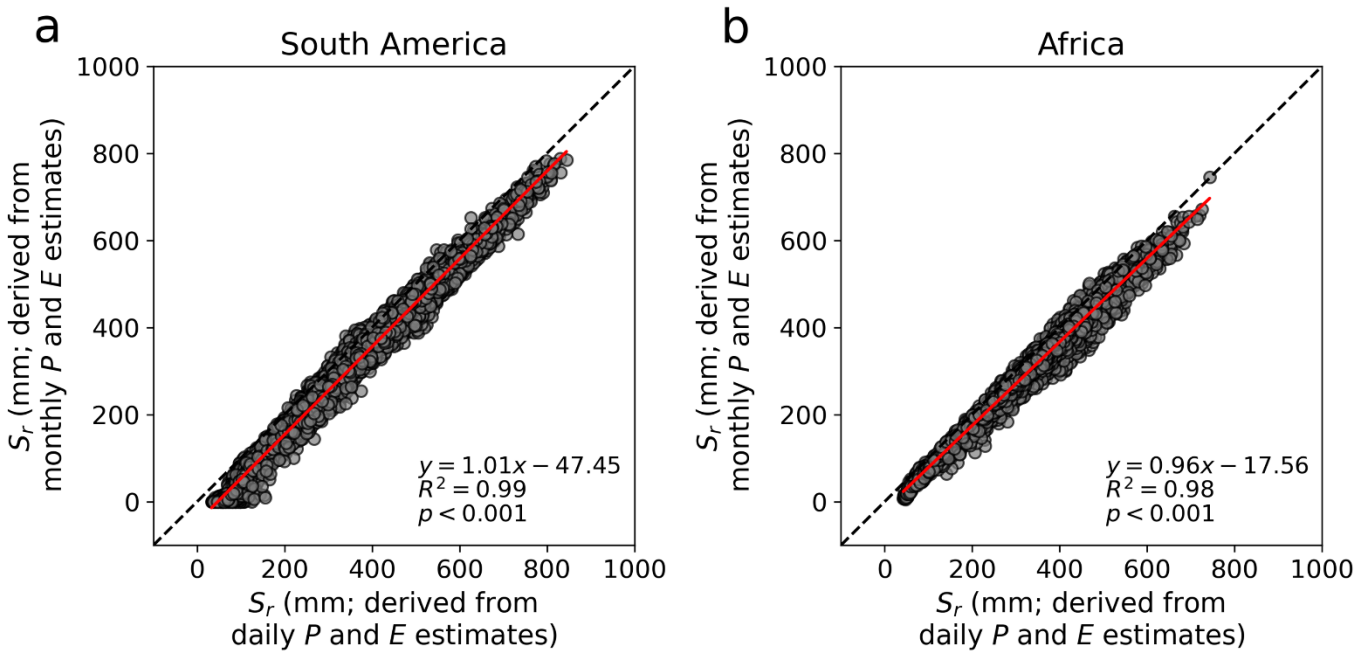


Figure S8 | Comparing root zone storage capacity (S_r) based on daily and monthly estimates of precipitation (P) and evaporation (E) (both empirical; 2001-2012) for South America and Africa. Here, the regression line is represented in red, whereas the black dashed line represents the 1:1 between daily and monthly P and E derived S_r.

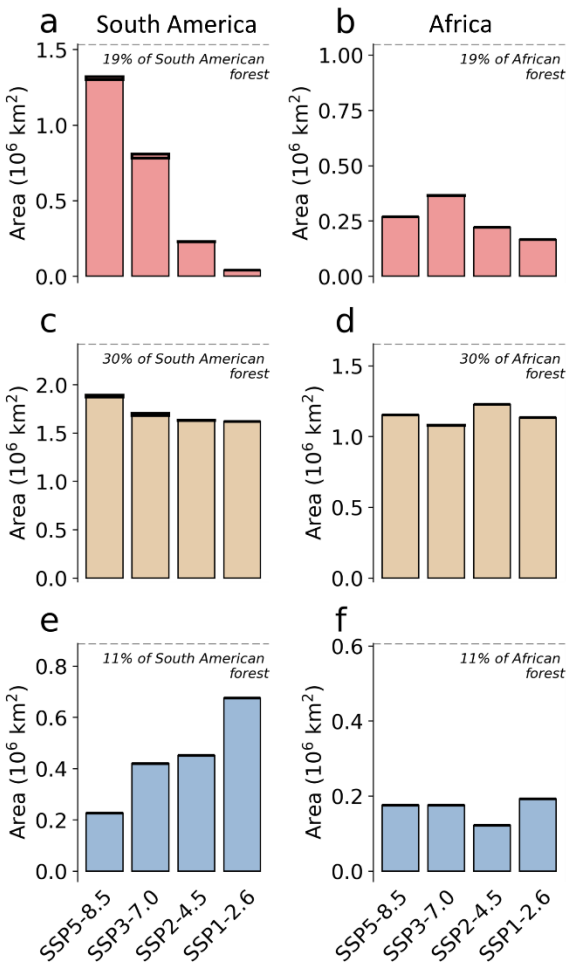


Figure S9 | Comparing the forest transitions under different SSP scenarios. Same as Fig. 2, quantifying (**a,b**) forest-savanna transition, (**c,d**) forests' that transition to a more water-limited state and **(e,f**) revert to a less water-limted state for South America (total forest area 8.08 × 106 km^2) and Africa (total forest area 5.52 × 106 km^2). However, the model agreement is >20% for the forest-savanna transition, and for the other two transitions, the model agreement is >50%. These quantifications show the forests' state changes based on empirical-current (2001-2012) and future (2086-2100) climate conditions. For each transition, the total area of spatial overlap with other transitions under the same SSP scenario is highlighted with thick black bars.

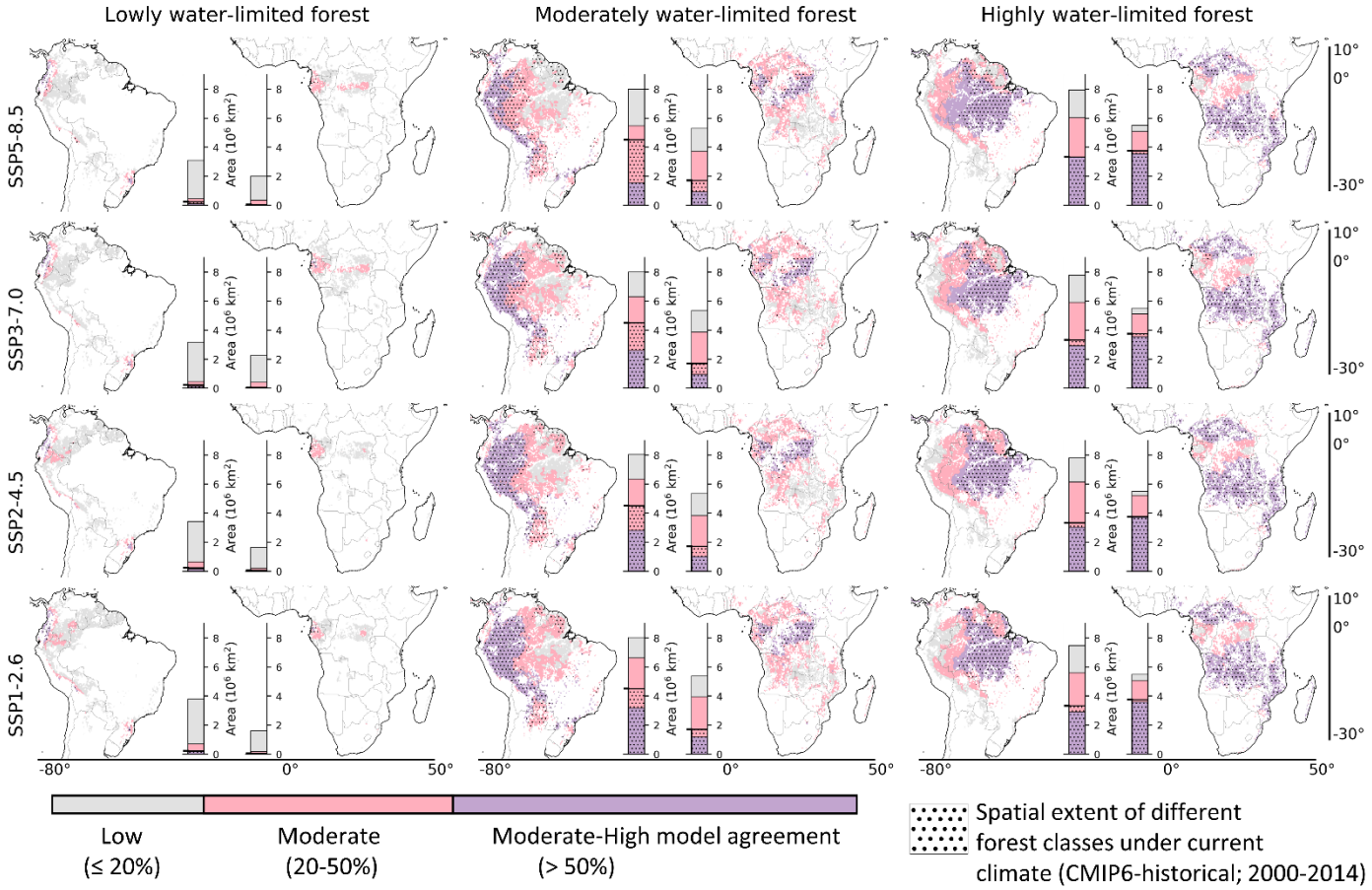


Figure S10 | State of the tropical forests under different SSP scenarios (2086-2100) w.r.t current climate (CMIP6-historical; 2000-2014). Same as Fig. S5, but compared to CMIP-historical estimates (2000-2014).

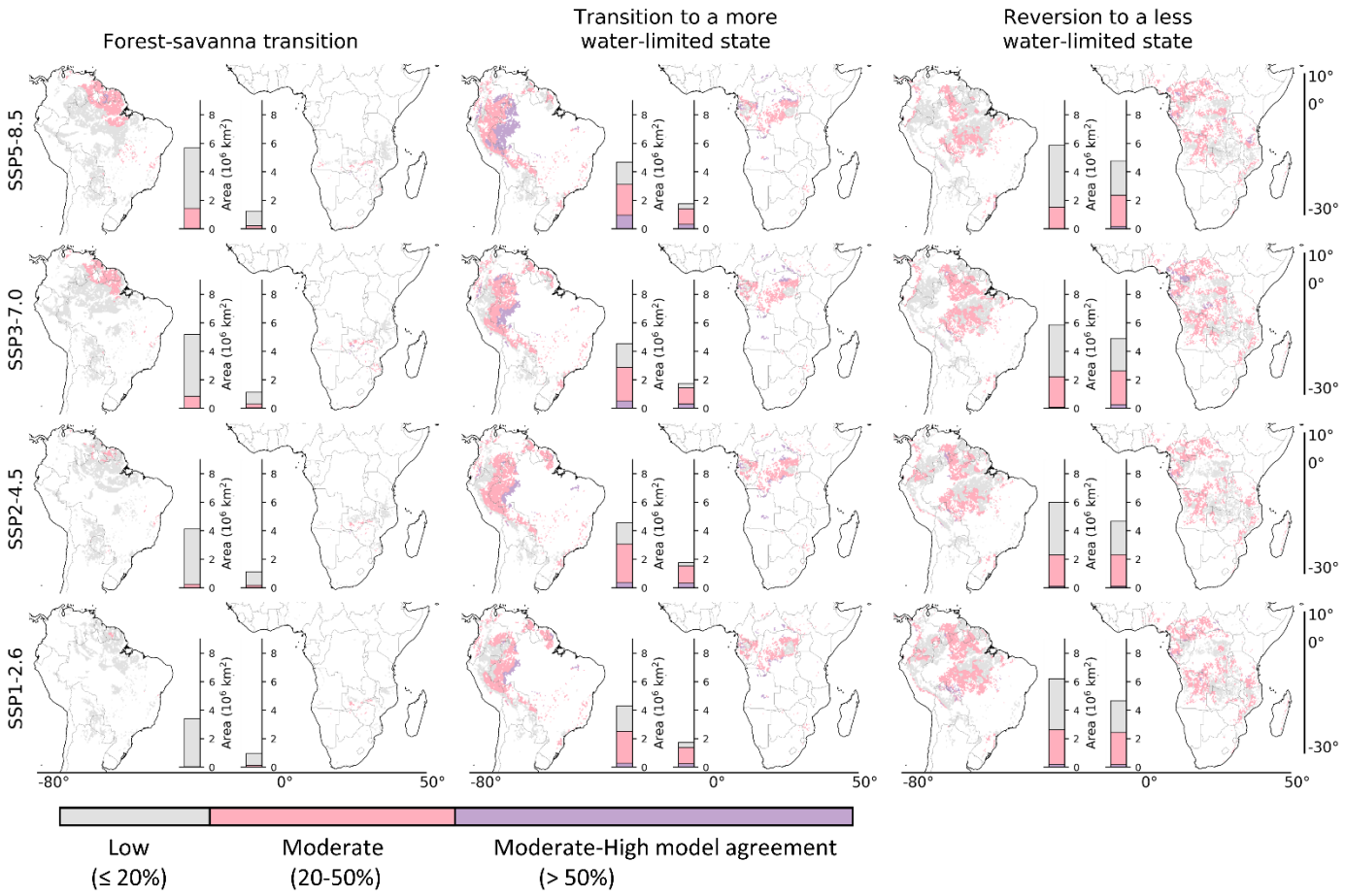


Figure S11 | Extent of forest transitions under different SSP scenarios (2086-2100) w.r.t current climate (CMIP-historical; 2000-2014). Same as Fig. S6, but compared to CMIP-historical estimates (2000-2014).

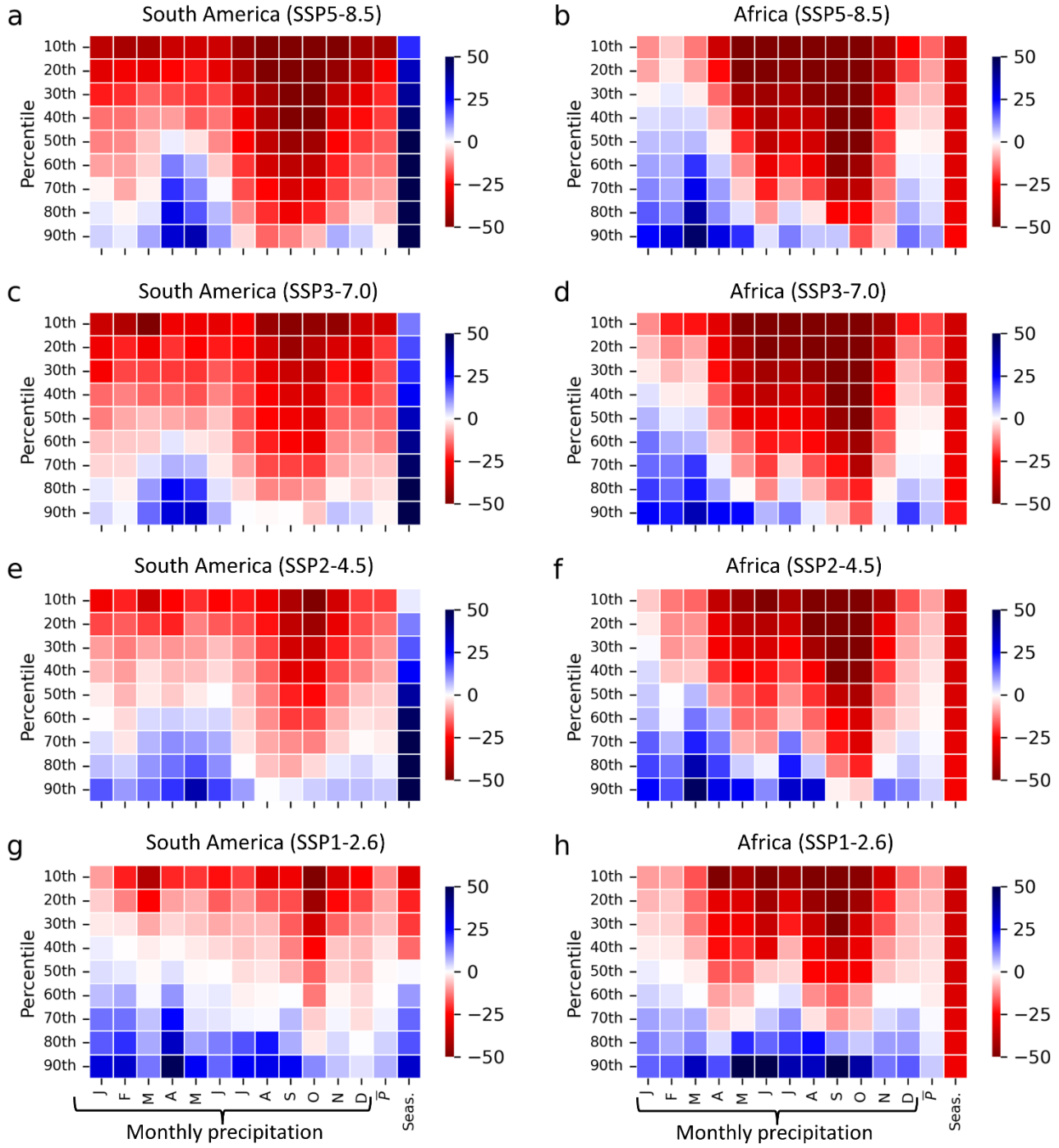


Figure S12 | Comparing hydroclimatic changes between current and future climate for forest-savanna transition regions. The extent of forest-savanna transition can be referred from Fig. 3. Since there is considerable variability between empirical and CMIP6-model estimates, we directly compare current (CMIP6-historical; 2000-2014) hydroclimate with the future (CMIP6-SSPs; 2086-2100) using estimates from the ESMs. Here, we focus on monthly precipitation, mean annual precipitation ($\overline{P}$) and precipitation seasonality (Seas.). The percentile is calculated across different ESMs. The colour bar represents the % change in variables with respect to the current climate (2000-2014).

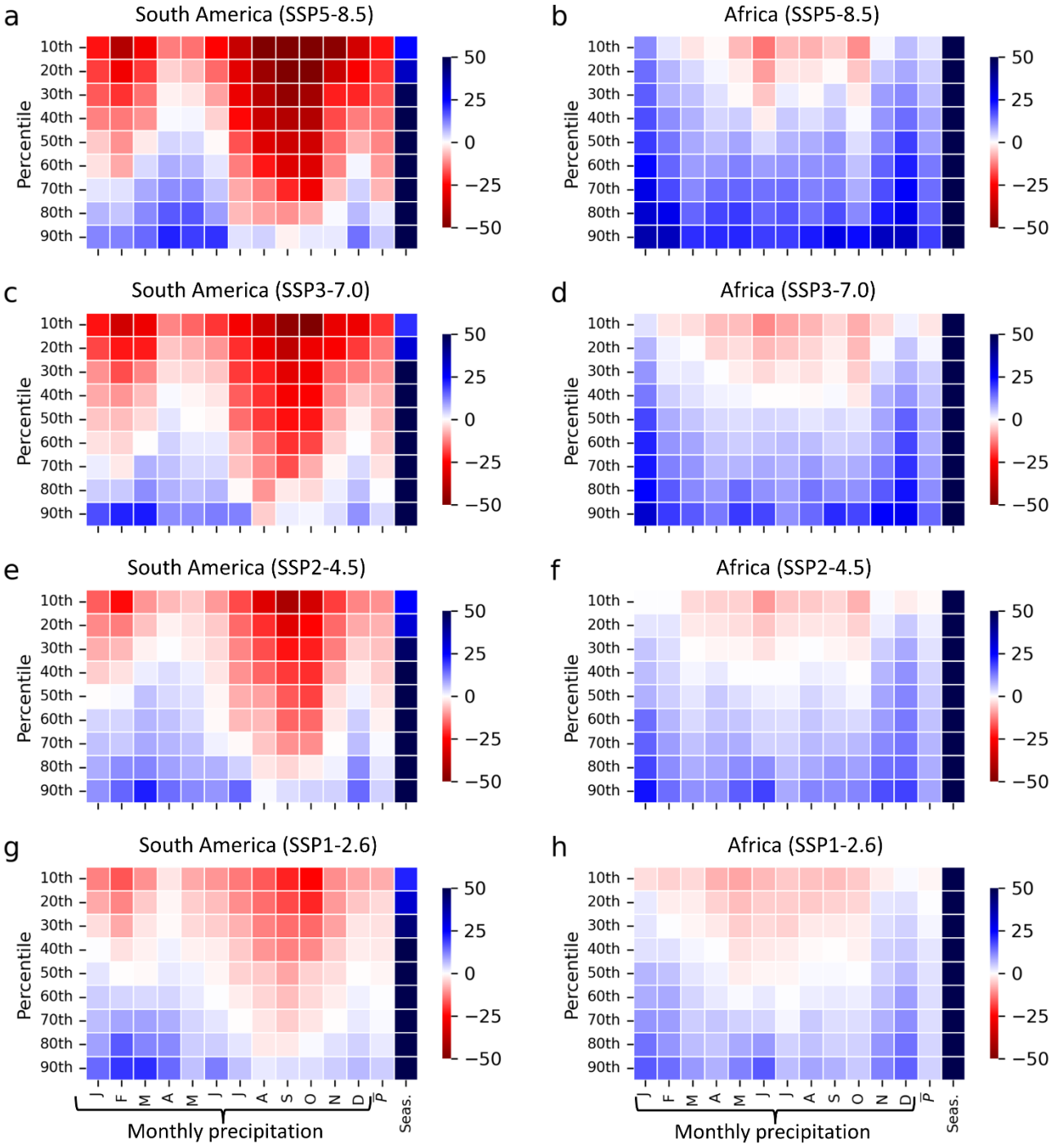


Figure S13 | Comparing hydroclimatic changes between current and future climate for forests' that transition to a more water-limited state. Same as Fig. S12, but for forest ecosystems that transition to a 'more' water- limited state.

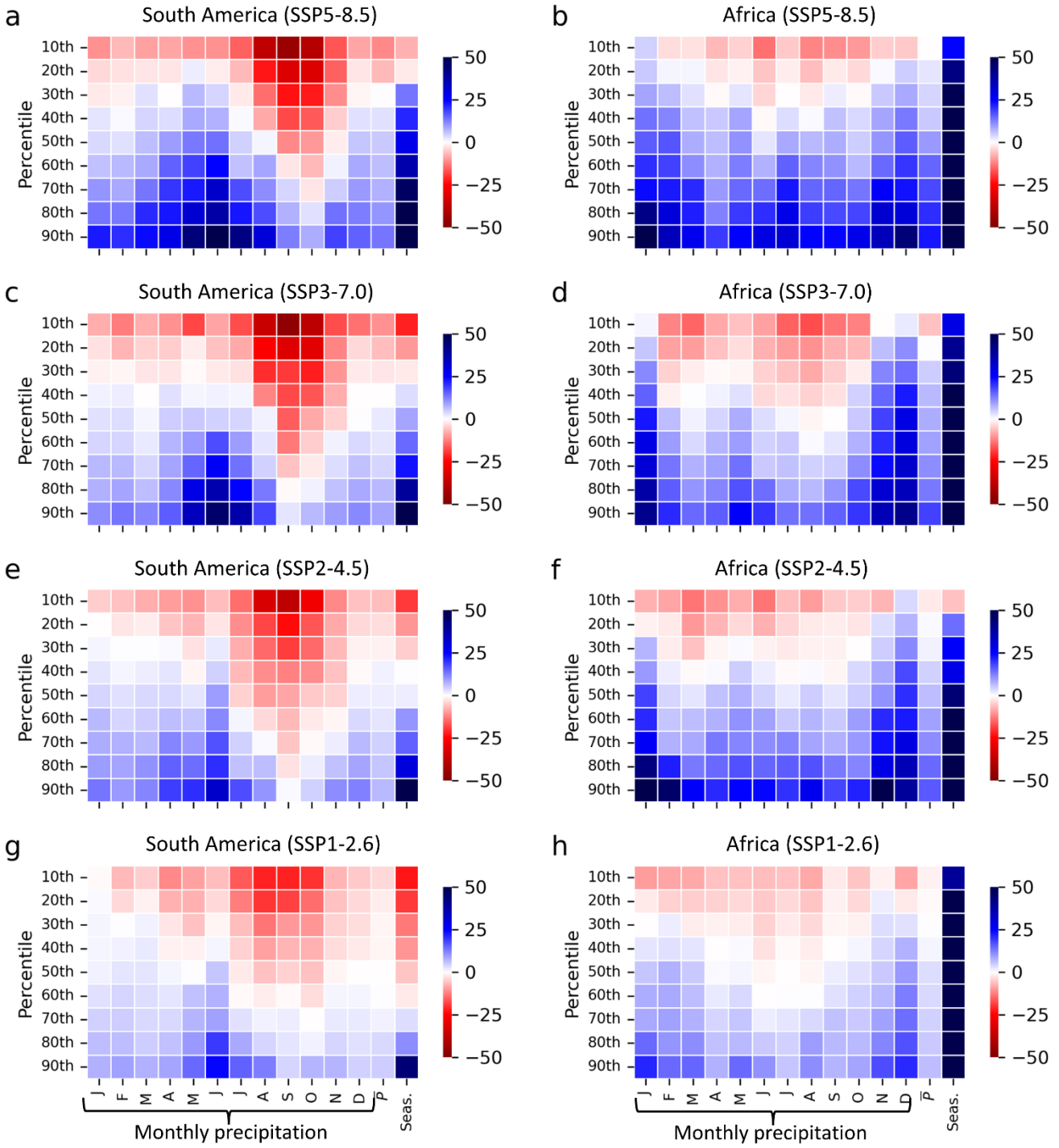


Figure S14 | Comparing hydroclimatic changes between current and future climate for forests' that revert to a less water-limited state. Same as Fig. S12, but for forest ecosystems that revert to a 'less' water-limited state.

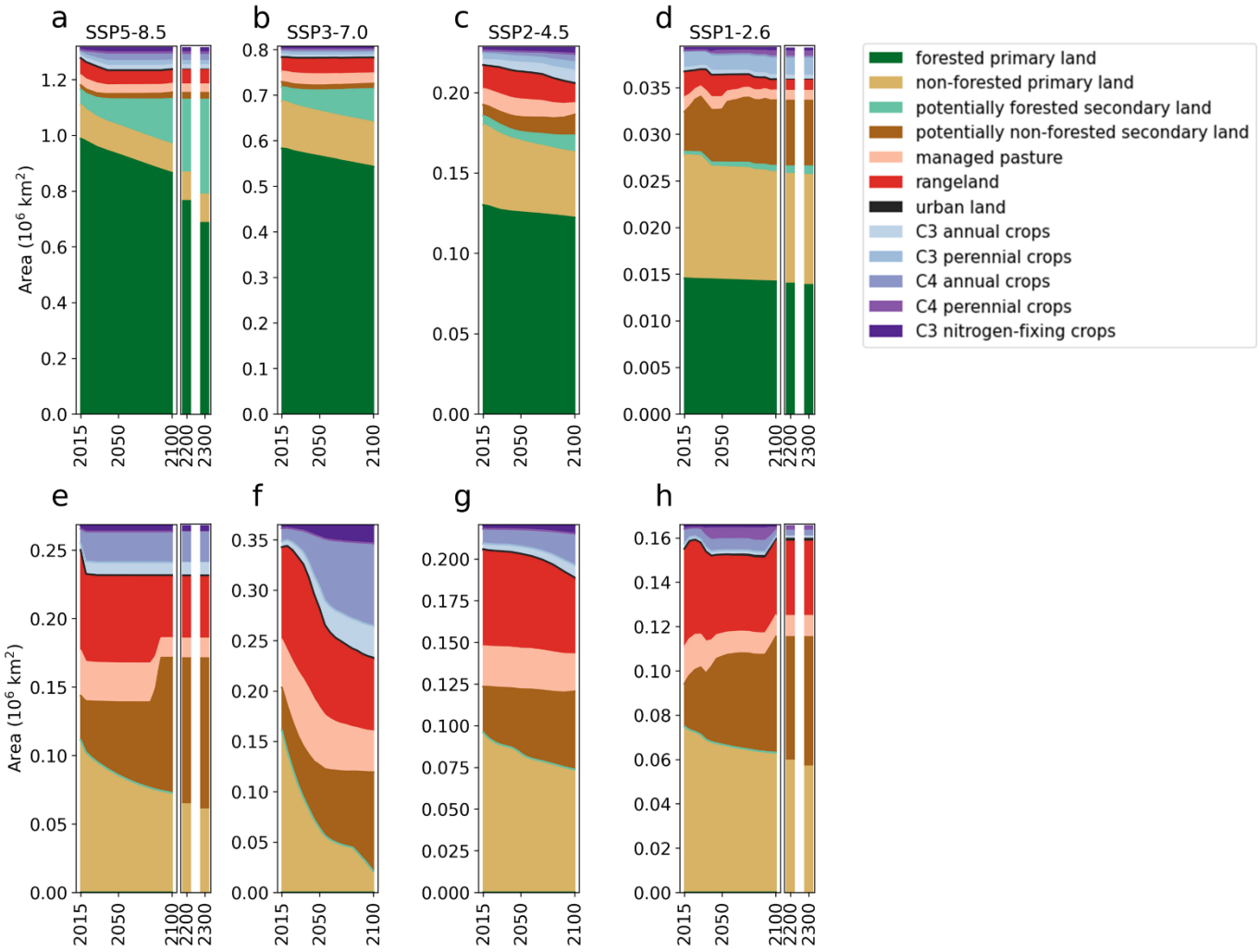


Figure S15 | Comparing forest-savanna transitions with prescribed land-use in ESMs. Here, we compare Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) derived land-use (also referred to as 'land-use harmonisation') (Hurtt et al., 2020) with projected forest-savanna transitions (extent of transition defined in Fig. 3). We analyse the land-use between 2015-2100 and the median between 2186-2200 and 2286-2300 for (**a-d**) South America and (**e-h**) Africa. Here, 'primary' land-use refers to the regions that have never been impacted by human influence since the start of the simulation. Note that extended prescribed harmonised land-use data (2100-2300) is only available for SSP5-8.5 and SSP1-2.6, and therefore is not analysed for the other two SSP scenarios.

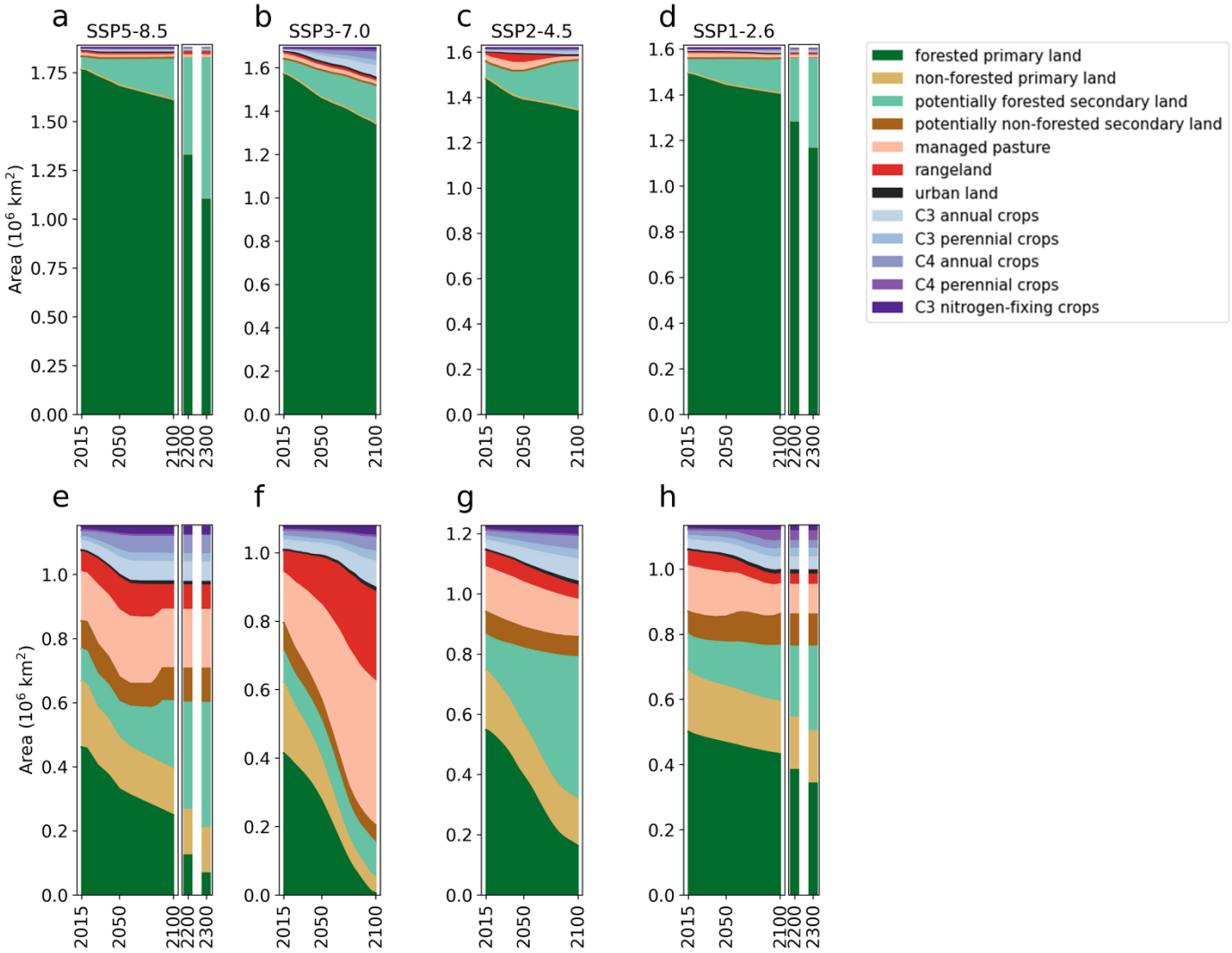


Figure S16 | Comparing forests that transition to a more water-limited state with prescribed land-use in ESMs. Same as Fig. S15, but for the forest that transition to a more water-limited state.

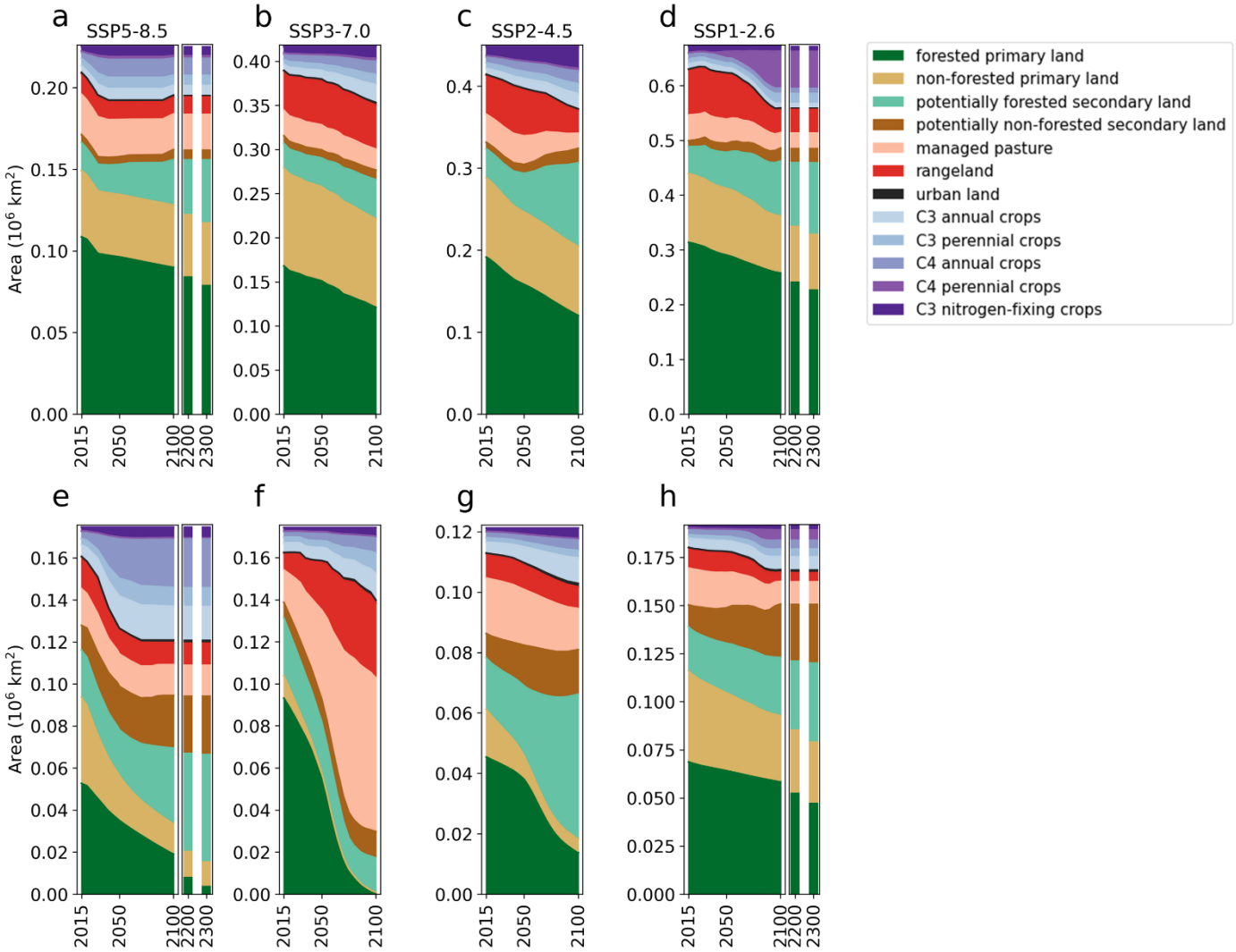


Figure S17 | Comparing forests that revert to a less water-limited state with prescribed land-use in ESMs. Same as Fig. S15, but for forests that transition to a less water-limited state.

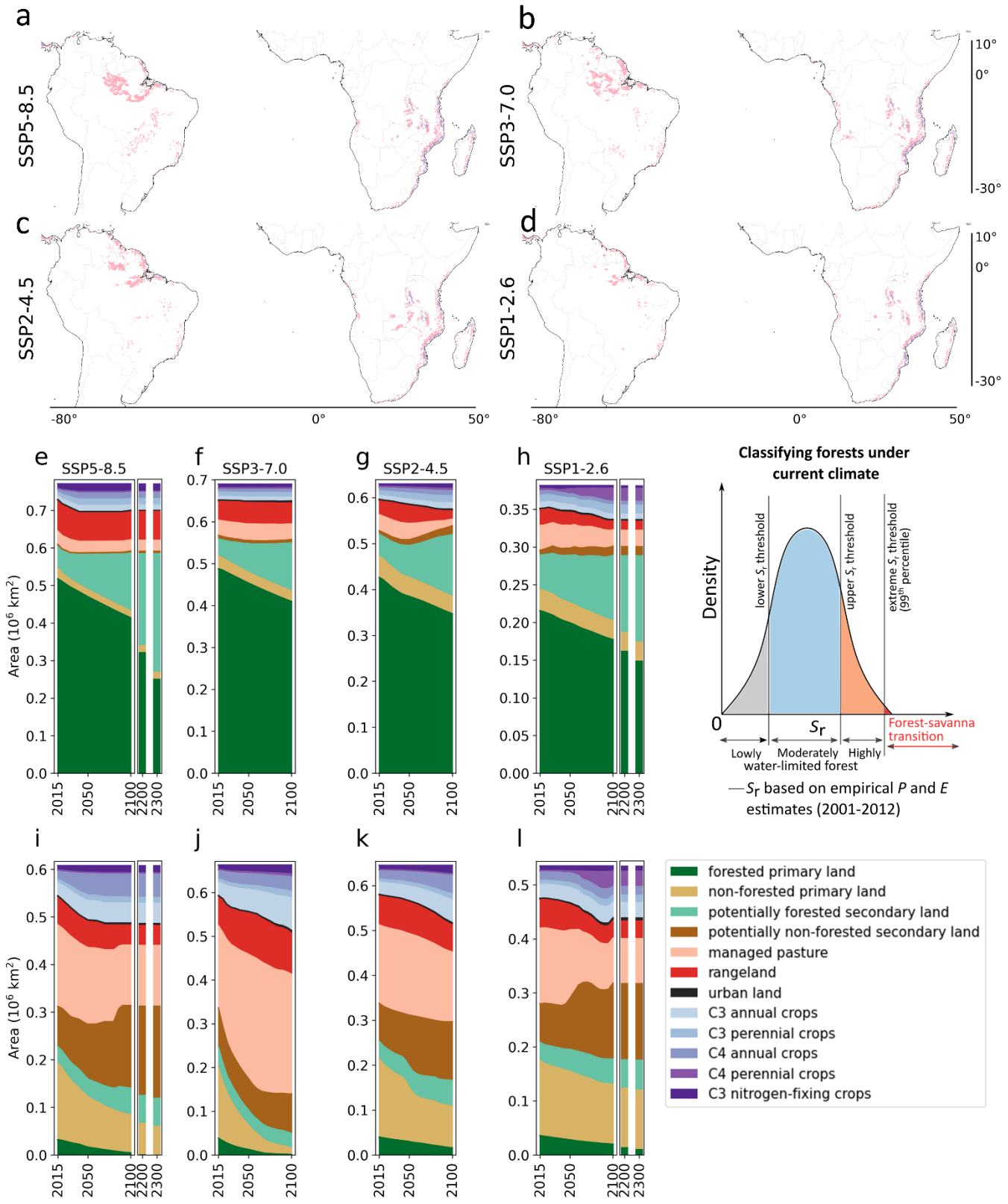


Figure S18 | Analysing and comparing (extreme value) forest-savanna transitions with prescribed land-use in ESMs. One can argue that mass-balance based S_r might over-estimate forests if forest ecosystems are not able to maintain their above-ground structure at high S_r (i.e., unrealistic S_r from a plant's perspective). Considering forest-savanna transition thresholds defined in Fig. S4, here we additionally assumed that regions that exceed the 99th percentile S_r are also prone to a forest-savanna transition. (**a-d**) These additional regions (excluding those already defined in Fig. 3) are evaluated using bias-corrected values for all ESMs under different SSP scenarios (same as Fig. 1). (**e-l**) Same as Fig. S15, but only for the additional regions in a-d (see methods for more details). These additional transition regions are not included in the analyses presented in the Fig. 2 and 3.

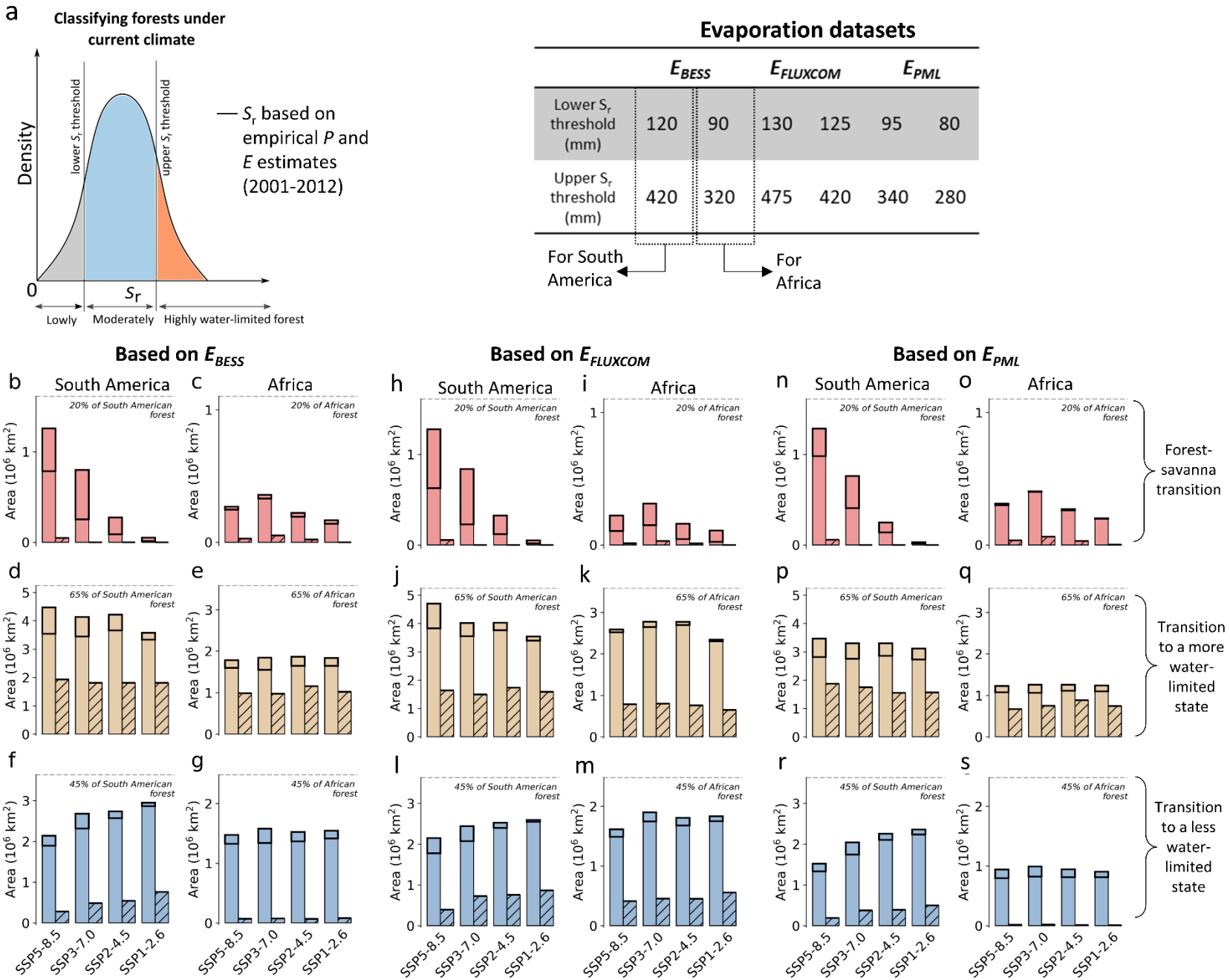


Figure S19 | Sensitivity analysis with root zone storage capacity (S_r) forest classification thresholds derived using different evaporation products. (a) For this sensitivity analysis, we estimate forest classification thresholds based on evaporation estimates of (b-g) BESS, (h-m) FLUXCOM and (n-s) PML for South America and Africa. Figure legend remain same as Fig. 2.

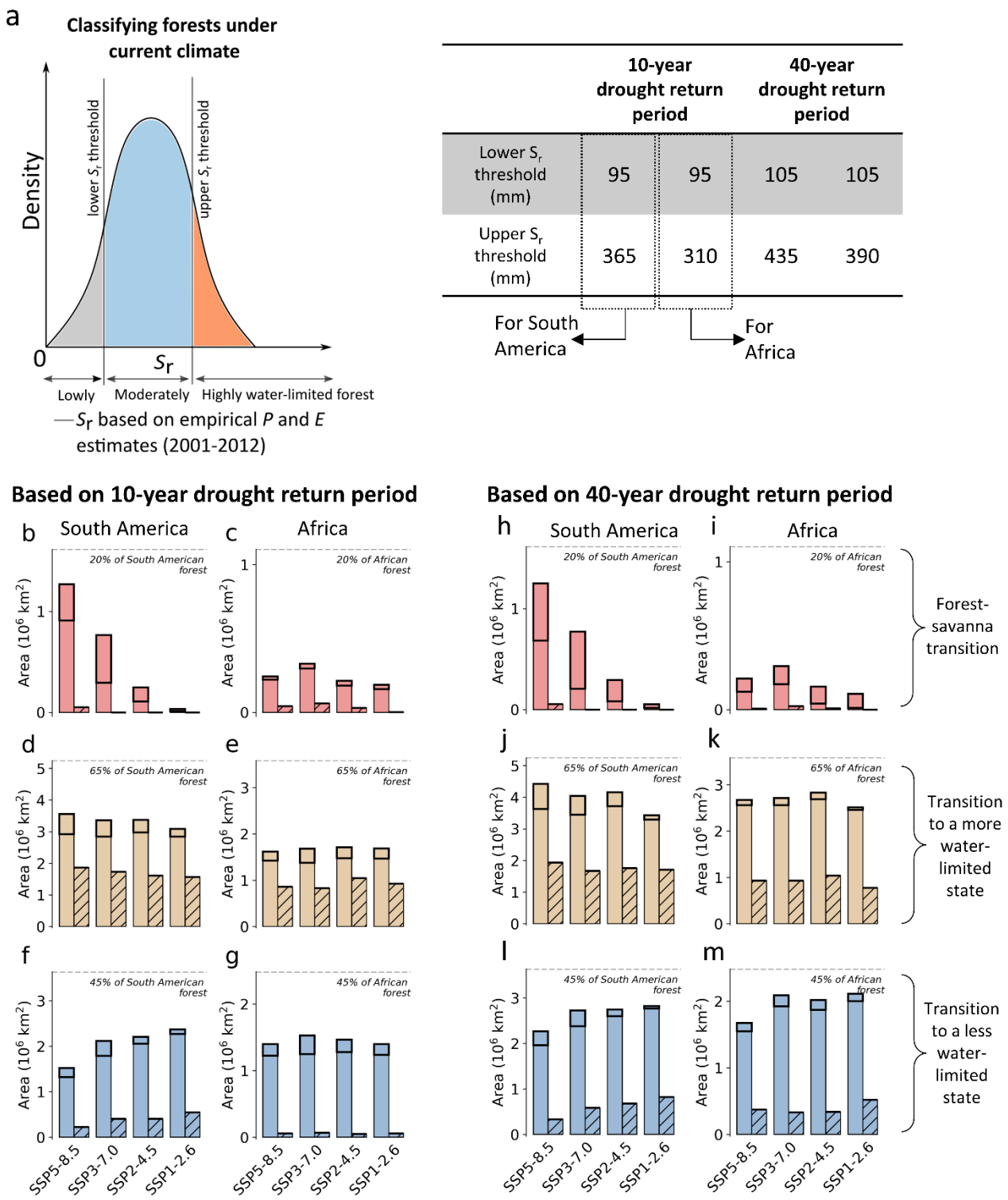


Figure S20 | Sensitivity analysis with root zone storage capacity (S_r) forest classification thresholds derived at different drought return periods. (**a**) For this sensitivity analysis, we estimate forest classification thresholds based on (b-g) 10- and (h-m) 40-year drought return period for South America and Africa. Figure legend remain same as Fig. 2.

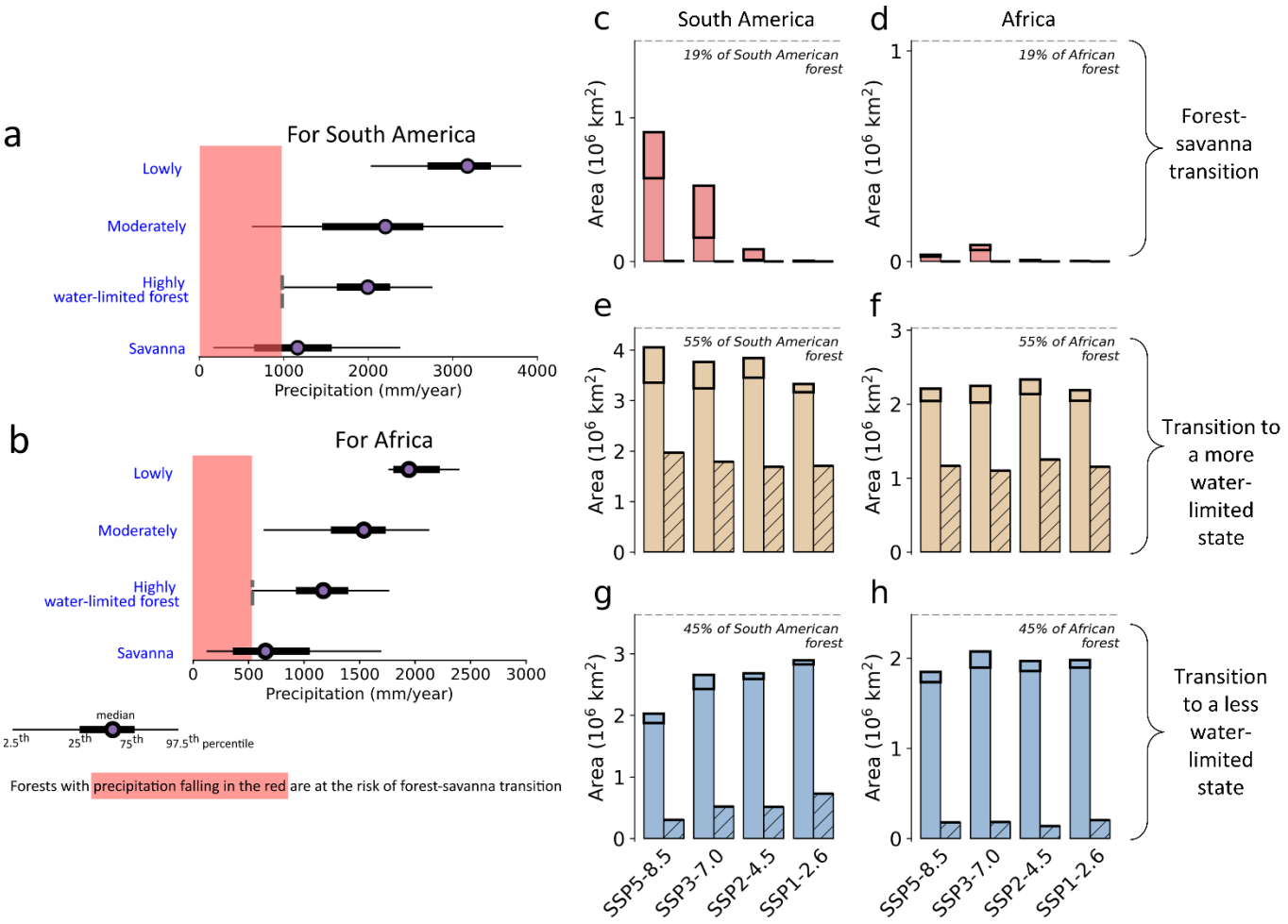


Figure S21 | Sensitivity analysis with lower forest-savanna transition threshold. Same as Fig. S19, but for this sensitivity analysis, (**a,b**) we decreased the forest-savanna transition threshold for South America and Africa (relative to Fig. S4). Figure legend remain same as Fig. 2.

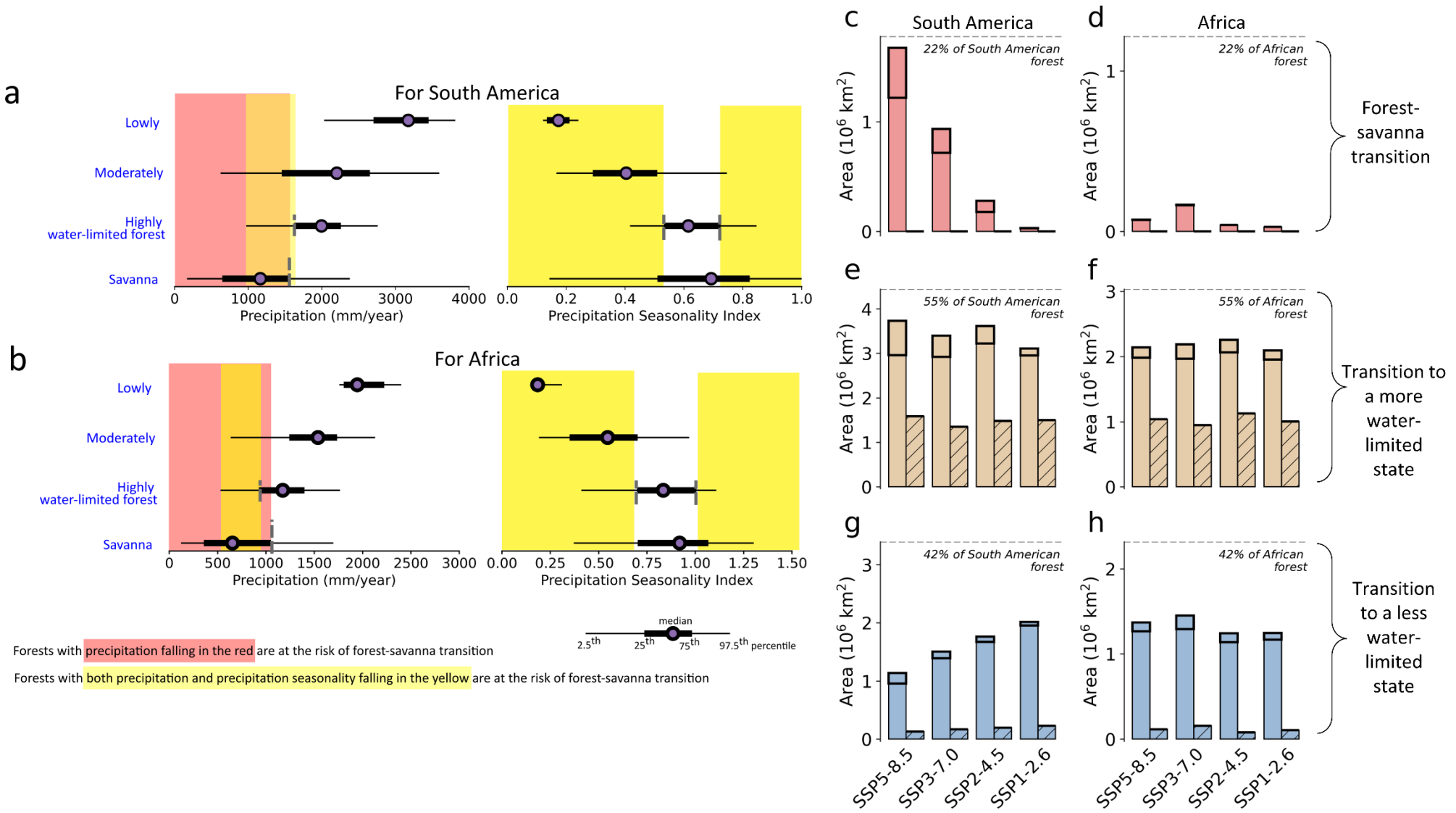


Figure S22 | Sensitivity analysis with higher forest-savanna transition threshold. Same as Fig. S19, but for this sensitivity analysis, (**a,b**) we increased the forest-savanna transition threshold for South America and Africa (relative to Fig. S4). Figure legend remain same as Fig. 2.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1 | Overview of analysed Earth System Models (ESMs). Here, '1' represents the analysed models, whereas '0' represents models excluded from this study due to data unavailability. All ESM estimates have a variable label 'r1i1p1f1' and are downloaded at a monthly timescale. Refer to Fig. 1 for more details.

							For South America Lower S_r threshold = 100 mm Upper S_r threshold = 400 mm		**For Africa** Lower S_r threshold = 100 mm Upper S_r threshold = 350 mm	
Institution	**ESM** (Spatial resolution)	**Historical** (2000-2014)	**SSP1-2.6** (2086-2100)	**SSP2-4.5** (2086-2100)	**SSP3-7.0** (2086-2100)	**SSP5-8.5** (2086-2100)	**Percentile-eq. lower S_r threshold (mm)**	**Percentile-eq. upper S_r threshold (mm)**	**Percentile-eq. lower S_r threshold (mm)**	**Percentile-eq. upper S_r threshold (mm)**
CSIRO-ARCCSS	**ACCESS-CM2** (1.25° × 1.875°)	1	1	1	1	1	116.58	409.90	121.11	310.66
CSIRO	**ACCESS-ESM1-5** (1.25° × 1.875 °)	1	1	0	0	1	95.73	314.00	206.08	295.56
AWI	**AWI-CM-1-1-MR** (0.935° × 0.938°)	1	1	1	1	1	127.05	446.71	121.61	354.32
BCC	**BCC-CSM2-MR** (1.121° × 1.125°)	1	1	1	1	1	93.55	348.75	67.83	134.38
CAS	**CAS-ESM2-0** (1.417° × 1.406°)	1	1	1	1	1	120.42	336.19	49.69	220.27
NCAR	**CESM2-WACCM** (0.942° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	1	1	164.95	445.45	129.92	316.43
CMCC	**CMCC-CM2-SR5** (0.942 ° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	1	1	155.17	288.22	110.77	204.21
CMCC	**CMCC-ESM2** (0.942° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	1	1	147.60	282.74	122.63	203.50
CCCMA	**CanESM5** (2.79° × 2.812°)	1	1	1	1	1	194.05	337.46	258.61	422.44
E3SM-PROJECT	**E3SM-1-1** (1.0° × 1.0°)	1	0	0	0	1	165.40	338.41	110.79	217.85
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3** (0.702° × 0.703°)	1	1	1	1	1	109.69	295.35	220.38	297.82
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-AerChem** (0.702° × 0.703°)	1	0	0	1	0	148.24	290.57	190.16	283.32

EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-CC** (0.702° × 0.703°)	1	0	1	0	1	133.02	295.08	212.84	291.76
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-Veg-LR** (1.121° × 1.125°)	1	1	1	1	1	140.76	287.43	219.32	298.82
CAS	**FGOALS-f3-L** (1.0° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	1	1	132.62	211.54	8.59	158.33
CAS	**FGOALS-g3** (2.025° × 2.0°)	1	1	1	1	1	50.59	237.41	87.84	175.73
FIO-QLNM	**FIO-ESM-2-0** (0.942° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	0	1	175.22	389.88	171.90	281.87
NOAA-GFDL	**GFDL-CM4** (1.0° × 1.25°)	1	0	1	0	1	236.71	503.84	234.74	392.20
NOAA-GFDL	**GFDL-ESM4** (1.0° × 1.25°)	1	1	1	1	1	218.29	448.12	264.17	378.16
CCCR-IITM	**IITM-ESM*** (1.905° × 1.875°)	1	0	1	1	1	61.79	178.84	53.05	143.62
INM	**INM-CM4-8** (1.5° × 2.0°)	1	1	1	1	1	160.64	213.78	87.85	193.70
INM	**INM-CM5-0** (1.5° × 2.0°)	1	1	1	1	1	176.90	211.89	81.61	208.74
IPSL	**IPSL-CM5A2-INCA** (1.895° × 3.75°)	1	0	0	1	0	108.53	518.70	195.46	298.38
IPSL	**IPSL-CM6A-LR** (1.268° × 2.5°)	1	1	1	1	1	81.03	286.70	121.64	201.10
NIMS-KMA	**KACE-1-0-G** (1.25° × 1.875°)	1	1	1	1	1	0.98	24.42	5.28	19.71
MIROC	**MIROC6** (1.401° × 1.406°)	1	1	1	1	1	162.82	512.90	194.18	405.90
MPI-M/DKRZ	**MPI-ESM1-2-HR** (0.935° × 0.938°)	1	1	1	1	1	107.09	402.43	125.14	379.69
MPI-M	**MPI-ESM1-2-LR** (1.865° × 1.875°)	1	1	1	1	1	150.71	442.32	153.40	379.91
MRI	**MRI-ESM2-0** (1.121° × 1.125°)	1	1	1	1	1	184.23	620.21	270.23	334.59
NUIST	**NESM3** (1.865° × 1.875°)	1	1	1	0	1	225.25	501.55	304.84	514.99
NCC	**NorESM2-LM** (1.895° × 2.5°)	1	1	1	1	0	228.73	499.49	183.81	312.88

NCC	**NorESM2-MM** ($0.942^{o} \times 1.25^{o}$)	1	1	1	1	1	154.86	414.64	164.23	309.66
AS-RCEC	**TaiESM1** ($0.942^{o} \times 1.25^{o}$)	1	1	1	1	1	183.25	392.83	173.93	297.18
	(Total)	**33**	**27**	**29**	**27**	**30**				

* IITM-ESM simulations are only available between 2015-2099, except for the SSP3-7.0 scenario, for which data is available between 2015-2098.

Table S2 | Citations for CMIP6 datasets used in this study.

Institution	ESM	Historical	SSP1-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SSP3-7.0	SSP5-8.5
CSIRO-ARCCSS	**ACCESS-CM2**	Dix et al. (2019). CSIRO-ARCCSS ACCESS-CM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4271 .	Dix et al. (2019). CSIRO-ARCCSS ACCESS-CM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4319 .	Dix et al. (2019). CSIRO-ARCCSS ACCESS-CM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4321 .	Dix et al. (2019). CSIRO-ARCCSS ACCESS-CM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4323 .	Dix et al. (2019). CSIRO-ARCCSS ACCESS-CM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4332 .
CSIRO	**ACCESS-ESM1-5**	Ziehn et al. (2019). CSIRO ACCESS-ESM1.5 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4272 .	Ziehn et al. (2019). CSIRO ACCESS-ESM1.5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4320 .			Ziehn et al. (2019). CSIRO ACCESS-ESM1.5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4333 .
AWI	**AWI-CM-1-1-MR**	Semmler et al. (2018). AWI AWI-CM1.1MR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2686 .	Semmler et al. (2018). AWI AWI-CM1.1MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2796 .	Semmler et al. (2018). AWI AWI-CM1.1MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2800 .	Semmler et al. (2019). AWI AWI-CM1.1MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2803 .	Semmler et al. (2019). AWI AWI-CM1.1MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2817 .
BCC	**BCC-CSM2-MR**	Wu et al. (2018). BCC BCC-CSM2MR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2948 .	Xin et al. (2019). BCC BCC-CSM2MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3028 .	Xin et al. (2019). BCC BCC-CSM2MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3030 .	Xin et al. (2019). BCC BCC-CSM2MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3035 .	Xin et al. (2019). BCC BCC-CSM2MR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3050 .
CAS	**CAS-ESM2-0**	Chai, Zhaoyang (2020). CAS CAS-ESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3353 .	(2018). CAS CAS-ESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.ScenarioMIP.CAS.CAS-ESM2-0.ssp126	(2018). CAS CAS-ESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.ScenarioMIP.CAS.CAS-ESM2-0.ssp245	(2018). CAS CAS-ESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.ScenarioMIP.CAS.CAS-ESM2-0.ssp370	(2018). CAS CAS-ESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.ScenarioMIP.CAS.CAS-ESM2-0.ssp585
NCAR	**CESM2-WACCM**	Danabasoglu, Gokhan (2019). NCAR CESM2-WACCM model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10071 .	Danabasoglu, Gokhan (2019). NCAR CESM2-WACCM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10100 .	Danabasoglu, Gokhan (2019). NCAR CESM2-WACCM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10101 .	Danabasoglu, Gokhan (2019). NCAR CESM2-WACCM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10102 .	Danabasoglu, Gokhan (2019). NCAR CESM2-WACCM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10115 .

CMCC	**CMCC-CM2-SR5**	Lovato et al. (2020). CMCC CMCC-CM2-SR5 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3825 .	Lovato et al. (2020). CMCC CMCC-CM2-SR5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3887 .	Lovato et al. (2020). CMCC CMCC-CM2-SR5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3889 .	Lovato et al. (2020). CMCC CMCC-CM2-SR5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3890 .	Lovato et al. (2020). CMCC CMCC-CM2-SR5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3896 .
CMCC	**CMCC-ESM2**	Lovato et al. (2021). CMCC CMCC-ESM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13195 .	Lovato et al. (2021). CMCC CMCC-ESM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13250 .	Lovato et al. (2021). CMCC CMCC-ESM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13252 .	Lovato et al. (2021). CMCC CMCC-ESM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13253 .	Lovato et al. (2021). CMCC CMCC-ESM2 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13259 .
CCCMA	**CanESM5**	Swart et al. (2019). CCCma CanESM5 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3610 .	Swart et al. (2019). CCCma CanESM5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3683 .	Swart et al. (2019). CCCma CanESM5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3685 .	Swart et al. (2019). CCCma CanESM5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3690 .	Swart et al. (2019). CCCma CanESM5 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3696 .
E3SM-PROJECT	**E3SM-1-1**	Bader et al. (2019). E3SM-Project E3SM1.1 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.11485 .				Bader et al. (2020). E3SM-Project E3SM1.1 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.15179 .
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3**	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2019). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4700 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2019). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4874 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2019). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4880 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2019). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4884 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2019). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4912 .
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-AerChem**	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-AerChem model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4701 .			EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-AerChem model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4885 .	

EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-CC**	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2021). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth-3-CC model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4702 .		EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2021). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-CC model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.15631 .		EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2021). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-CC model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.15636 .
EC-EARTH-CONSORTIUM	**EC-Earth3-Veg-LR**	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-Veg-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4707 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-Veg-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4877 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-Veg-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4883 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-Veg-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4887 .	EC-Earth Consortium (EC-Earth) (2020). EC-Earth-Consortium EC-Earth3-Veg-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4915 .
CAS	**FGOALS-f3-L**	YU, Yongqiang (2019). CAS FGOALS-f3-L model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3355 .	YU, Yongqiang (2019). CAS FGOALS-f3-L model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3464 .	YU, Yongqiang (2019). CAS FGOALS-f3-L model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3468 .	YU, Yongqiang (2019). CAS FGOALS-f3-L model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3479 .	YU, Yongqiang (2019). CAS FGOALS-f3-L model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3502 .
CAS	**FGOALS-g3**	Li, Lijuan (2019). CAS FGOALS-g3 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3356 .	Li, Lijuan (2019). CAS FGOALS-g3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3465 .	Li, Lijuan (2019). CAS FGOALS-g3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3469 .	Li, Lijuan (2019). CAS FGOALS-g3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3480 .	Li, Lijuan (2019). CAS FGOALS-g3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3503 .
FIO-QLNM	**FIO-ESM-2-0**	Song, Zhenya; Qiao, Fangli; Bao, Ying; Shu, Qi; Song, Yajuan; Yang, Xiaodan (2019). FIO-QLNM FIO-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9199 .	Song, Zhenya; Qiao, Fangli; Bao, Ying; Shu, Qi; Song, Yajuan; Yang, Xiaodan (2019). FIO-QLNM FIO-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9208 .	Song, Zhenya; Qiao, Fangli; Bao, Ying; Shu, Qi; Song, Yajuan; Yang, Xiaodan (2019). FIO-QLNM FIO-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9209 .		Song, Zhenya; Qiao, Fangli; Bao, Ying; Shu, Qi; Song, Yajuan; Yang, Xiaodan (2019). FIO-QLNM FIO-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9214 .
NOAA-GFDL	**GFDL-CM4**	Guo et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-CM4 model output historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8594 .		Guo et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-CM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9263 .		Guo et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-CM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9268 .

NOAA-GFDL	**GFDL-ESM4**	Krasting et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-ESM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8597 .	John et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-ESM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8684 .	John et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-ESM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8686 .	John et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-ESM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8691 .	John et al. (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-ESM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8706 .
CCCR-IITM	**IITM-ESM**	Choudhury et al. (2019). CCCR-IITM IITM-ESM model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.3708 .		Singh et al. (2020). CCCR-IITM IITM-ESM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.14748 .	Gopinathan et al. (2020). CCCR-IITM IITM-ESM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.14749 .	Panickal et al. (2020). CCCR-IITM IITM-ESM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.14753 .
INM	**INM-CM4-8**	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM4-8 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5069 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM4-8 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12325 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM4-8 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12327 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM4-8 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12329 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM4-8 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12337 .
INM	**INM-CM5-0**	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM5-0 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5070 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM5-0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12326 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM5-0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12328 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM5-0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12330 .	Volodin et al. (2019). INM INM-CM5-0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.12338 .
IPSL	**IPSL-CM5A2-INCA**	Bouche et al. (2020). IPSL IPSL-CM5A2-INCA model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13661 .			Boucher et al. (2020). IPSL IPSL-CM5A2-INCA model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.15714 .	
IPSL	**IPSL-CM6A-LR**	Boucher et al. (2018). IPSL IPSL-CM6A-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5195 .	Boucher et al. (2019). IPSL IPSL-CM6A-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5262 .	Boucher et al. (2019). IPSL IPSL-CM6A-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5264 .	Boucher et al. (2019). IPSL IPSL-CM6A-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5265 .	Bouche et al. (2019). IPSL IPSL-CM6A-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5271 .
NIMS-KMA	**KACE-1-0-G**	Byun et al. (2019). NIMS-KMA KACE1.0-G model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8378 .	Byun et al. (2019). NIMS-KMA KACE1.0-G model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8432 .	Byun et al. (2019). NIMS-KMA KACE1.0-G model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8435 .	Byun et al. (2019). NIMS-KMA KACE1.0-G model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8437 .	Byun et al. (2019). NIMS-KMA KACE1.0-G model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8456 .

MIROC	**MIROC6**	Tatebe et al. (2018). MIROC MIROC6 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5603 .	Shiogama et al. (2019). MIROC MIROC6 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5743 .	Shiogama et al. (2019). MIROC MIROC6 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5746 .	Shiogama et al. (2019). MIROC MIROC6 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5752 .	Shiogama et al. (2019). MIROC MIROC6 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5771 .
MPI-M/DKRZ	**MPI-ESM1-2-HR**	Jungclaus et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-HR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6594 .	Schupfner et al. (2019). DKRZ MPI-ESM1.2-HR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4397 .	Schupfner et al. (2019). DKRZ MPI-ESM1.2-HR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4398 .	Schupfner et al. (2019). DKRZ MPI-ESM1.2-HR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4399 .	Schupfner et al. (2019). DKRZ MPI-ESM1.2-HR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.4403 .
MPI-M	**MPI-ESM1-2-LR**	Wieners et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6595 .	Wieners et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6690 .	Wieners et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6693 .	Wieners et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6695 .	Wieners et al. (2019). MPI-M MPI-ESM1.2-LR model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6705 .
MRI	**MRI-ESM2-0**	Yukimoto et al. (2019). MRI MRI-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6842 .	Yukimoto et al. (2019). MRI MRI-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6909 .	Yukimoto et al. (2019). MRI MRI-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6910 .	Yukimoto et al. (2019). MRI MRI-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6915 .	Yukimoto et al. (2019). MRI MRI-ESM2.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6929 .
NUIST	**NESM3**	Cao, Jian; Wang, Bin (2019). NUIST NESMv3 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8769 .	Cao, Jian (2019). NUIST NESMv3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8780 .	Cao, Jian (2019). NUIST NESMv3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8781 .		Cao, Jian (2019). NUIST NESMv3 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8790 .
NCC	**NorESM2-LM**	Seland et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-LM model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8036 .	Seland et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-LM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8248 .	Seland et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-LM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8253 .	Seland et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-LM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8268 .	
NCC	**NorESM2-MM**	Bentsen et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-MM model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8040 .	Bentsen et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-MM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8250 .	Bentsen et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-MM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8255 .	Bentsen et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-MM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8270 .	Bentsen et al. (2019). NCC NorESM2-MM model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.8321 .

AS-RCEC	**TaiESM1**	Lee, Wei-Liang; Liang, Hsin-Chien (2020). AS-RCEC TaiESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 CMIP historical. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9755 .	Lee, Wei-Liang; Liang, Hsin-Chien (2020). AS-RCEC TaiESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp126. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9806 .	Lee, Wei-Liang; Liang, Hsin-Chien (2020). AS-RCEC TaiESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp245. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9808 .	Lee, Wei-Liang; Liang, Hsin-Chien (2020). AS-RCEC TaiESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp370. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9809 .	Lee, Wei-Liang; Liang, Hsin-Chien (2020). AS-RCEC TaiESM1.0 model output prepared for CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ssp585. Earth System Grid Federation. doi:https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.9823 .

Table S3 | Previous studies projecting forest-savanna transition (i.e., rainforest tipping) under future climate change.

Previous studies	Objective and methodology	Major assumptions	Main results
Parry et al. (2022)	– Objective: Evidence of Amazon rainforest dieback in CMIP6 models – Study area: Amazon – Model: Seven CMIP6-ESMs – Climate scenario: 1pctCO2 – Abrupt transitions/diebacks are detected based on vegetation carbon change of >2 kgC m^{-2} over 15 years. Furthermore, the change should be >25% of the initial vegetation carbon	– Dependent on ESM's projection of vegetation carbon estimates	– Exceeding 1.5°C will likely result in a sharp increase in the areas projected to experience diebacks (i.e., changes in vegetation carbon with temperature change). – Temperature seasonality trends are distinct for regions projected to experience dieback. – In most of the models, abrupt shifts are prominently observed for Guyana Shield (similar to our study)
Staal et al. (2020)	– Objective: Hysteresis of tropical forests under the 21st century climate – Study area: South America, Africa, and Australasia – Model: Seven CMIP6-ESMs; atmospheric moisture flows tracked using UTrack model – Climate scenario: SSP-8.5 – Hysteresis (both forest-to-savanna and savanna-to-forest) simulated by the end of the 21st century using the precipitation estimates from SSP5-8.5 (2071-2100). Stability landscape (i.e., based on alternative stable state theory) drawn using (empirical) precipitation (1970–1999) and tree cover (2000) data – Experiment: Hysteresis was simulated under two conditions: (i) a fully forested continent, and (ii) a fully deforested continent at the start of the simulation	– Stability landscape remains unchanged (defied for current climate) under the future climate change (i.e., pre-defined assumption on equilibrium states). This suggests that the influence of CO_2 fertilisation or nutrient limitation on stability landscape remains unaccounted – Moisture flows remain the same for future climate change. Influence of warming and land use change on altering moisture flow patterns (e.g., turbulence, wind patterns or ITCZ influence) is not accounted – Heterogeneous response of forests due to changes in soil characteristics or terrestrial species' intrinsic capacity to adapt not accounted	– Although Staal et al. (2020) look at hysteresis for (experiments) in a completely forested and deforested continent, the Guyana Shield doesn't recover back to forest regardless of the full forestation or deforestation scenario under future climate change. Thus, aligning with the results of this study – Similar to our study, the forest loss in Africa under future climate is not prominent as those observed under future climate change

Boulton et al. (2013)	– Objective: Early warning signals for detecting the tipping of the Amazon rainforests – Study area: Amazon – Model: HadCM3 Earth System model (ESM) – Climate scenario: Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) A1B scenario between 1860-2100 (historical spin-up prior to the year 2000) – Data on vegetation characteristics (specifically broadleaf fraction, vegetation carbon and net primary productivity) obtained from HadCM3	– Pre-defined thresholds for equilibrium states.	– Simulated forest dieback is not apparent from tree cover, vegetation carbon or net primary productivity. This could be both due to the model's own constraints in simulating tipping points, or; – due to the forceful simulation of vegetation equilibrium states in the climate models using rapid and non-linear forcings – This study suggests that the rise in variance could be an artefact of temperature and precipitation variability
Higgins and Scheiter (2012)	– Objective: Carbon assimilation in vegetation under changes in atmospheric CO_2 – Study area: Africa – Model: adaptive Dynamic Global Vegetation Model (aDGVM) – Climate scenario: CMIP3- SRES A1B. – aDGMV was used to simulate the shifts between forests, savannas and grasses between 1850 and 2100. – Experiment: Simulations were run at constant CO_2 concentrations of 170, 400 and 700 ppm; and ambient precipitation.	– Influence of land use change impacts and inter-annual variability in precipitation are ignored – Parametrisation of ecosystems phenological characteristics (e.g., carbon allocation to roots, shade tolerance) in the model	– Increase in tree dominance due to increase in atmospheric CO_2. However, uncertainty could arise due to them ignoring hydroclimate variability – This study acknowledges that the timing of such transitions depends on the stochastic fluctuations of other environmental factors, such as precipitation and fire
Jones et al. (2009)	– Objective: Terrestrial ecosystems' response to climate change – Study area: Exemplified for Amazon – Model: HadCM3LC, coupled with a dynamic vegetation TRIFFD – Climate scenario: CO_2 concentration (only) based on SRES A2 emissions scenario using Coupled Climate–Carbon Cycle Model Intercomparison Project (C4MIP) – State of the biosphere (i.e., the fraction of forest estimates) simulated by the model	– Dependent on TRIFFID's capability to simulate vegetation-climate feedbacks	– Loss of forest cover beyond 2°C rise in global warming – Even after climate stabilisation, the global terrestrial biosphere will continue to change due to the inertia of vegetation-climate feedbacks (i.e., vegetation-climate equilibrium). – Prominent loss of forests projected in the Guyana Shield part of the Amazon by 2050. These changes are not dynamic, but are referred to as 'committed' – signifying an accelerated equilibrium state if the climate forcings are left constant

Salazar et al. (2007)	– Aim: Influence of future climate change on biome distribution – Study area: South America – Model: Fifteen CMIP3-GCMs. – Climate scenarios: SRES (i) B1 – i.e., atmospheric CO_2 concentration reaches 550 ppm by 2100, and (ii) A2 – 860 ppm by 2100. – Experiment: The climatological estimates under these two scenarios were used to project future biome distribution using CPTEC-PVM vegetation model	– Biome distribution is dependent on climatological estimates and vegetation models' capacity to simulate vegetation-climate feedbacks	– Tropical forests will decrease by 18% by the end of the 21st century (2090-2099) – Forest-to-savanna transition occurs in the south-eastern extent of the Amazonian rainforests
Cox et al. (2004)	– Aim: Amazon rainforests response to climate change – Study area: Amazon – Model: Global climate model HadCM3LC, coupled with a dynamic vegetation model TRIFFID – Climate scenario: CO_2 concentration (only) scenario based on IS92a 'business as usual'; and 980 ppmv by end of 21st century	– Rate of soil respiration is assumed to double every 10K increase in temperature – Plant maintenance respiration increases with an increase in temperature – Dependent on the TRIFFID's capability to simulate vegetation-climate feedbacks (including all parametrisation related to CO_2 fertilisation and root zone dynamics). Influence of phosphorus limitation is ignored in the model	– High CO_2 concentration leads to suppression of rainfall across northern Amazonia, primarily due to changes in sea surface temperature – The CO_2-fertilisation-induced stomata closure and associated drying will lead to large-scale forest dieback, the impact of which will most prominently be observed in the second half of the 21st century – The location of these risks is dependent on vegetation-climate feedbacks, and the individual model's capacity to simulate them

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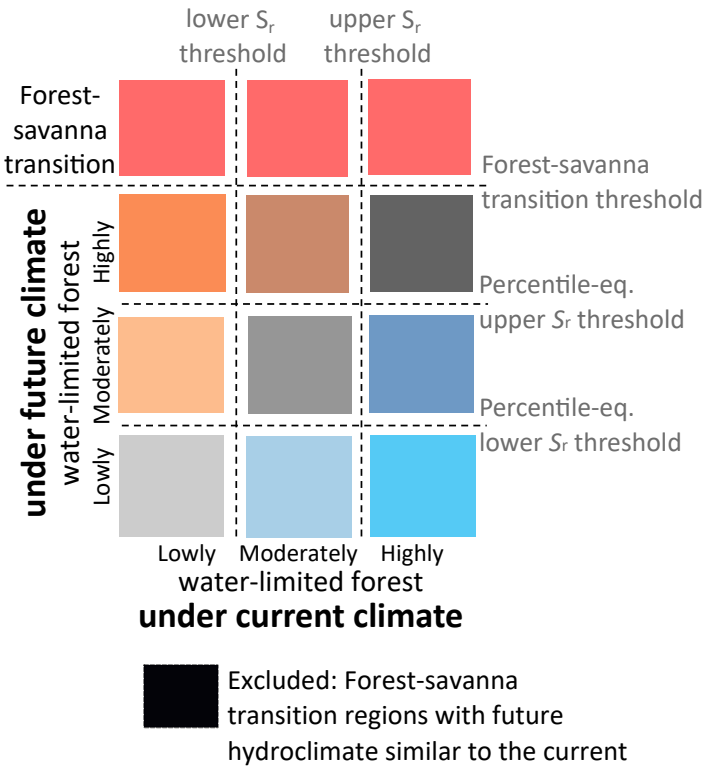
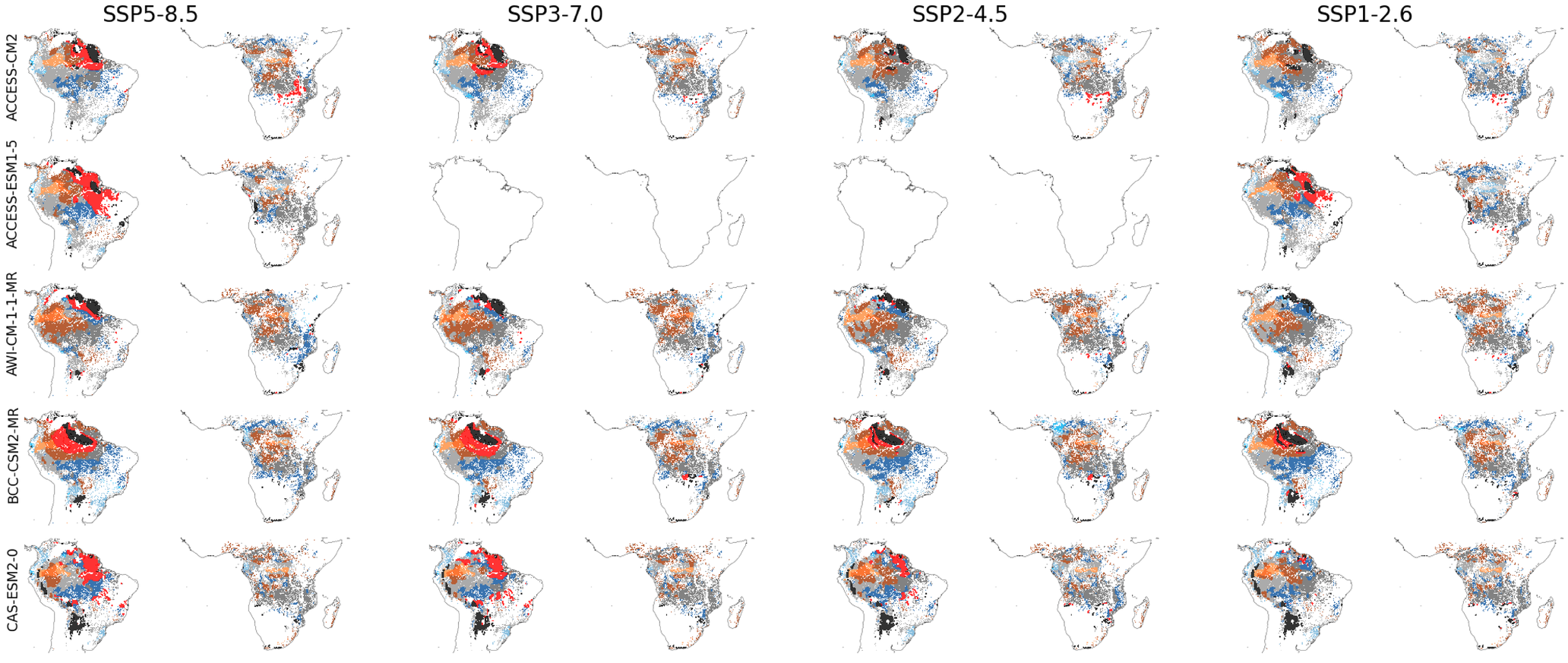
Description of Supplementary data

Supplementary data shows forest transitions under different SSP scenarios for all ESMs, based on comparison between empirical (2001-2012) and CMIP6-SSP (2086-2100) dervied forest classes. Detailed description provided in Methods and Figure 1. Color scheme of the spatial plots are based on the legend show below.

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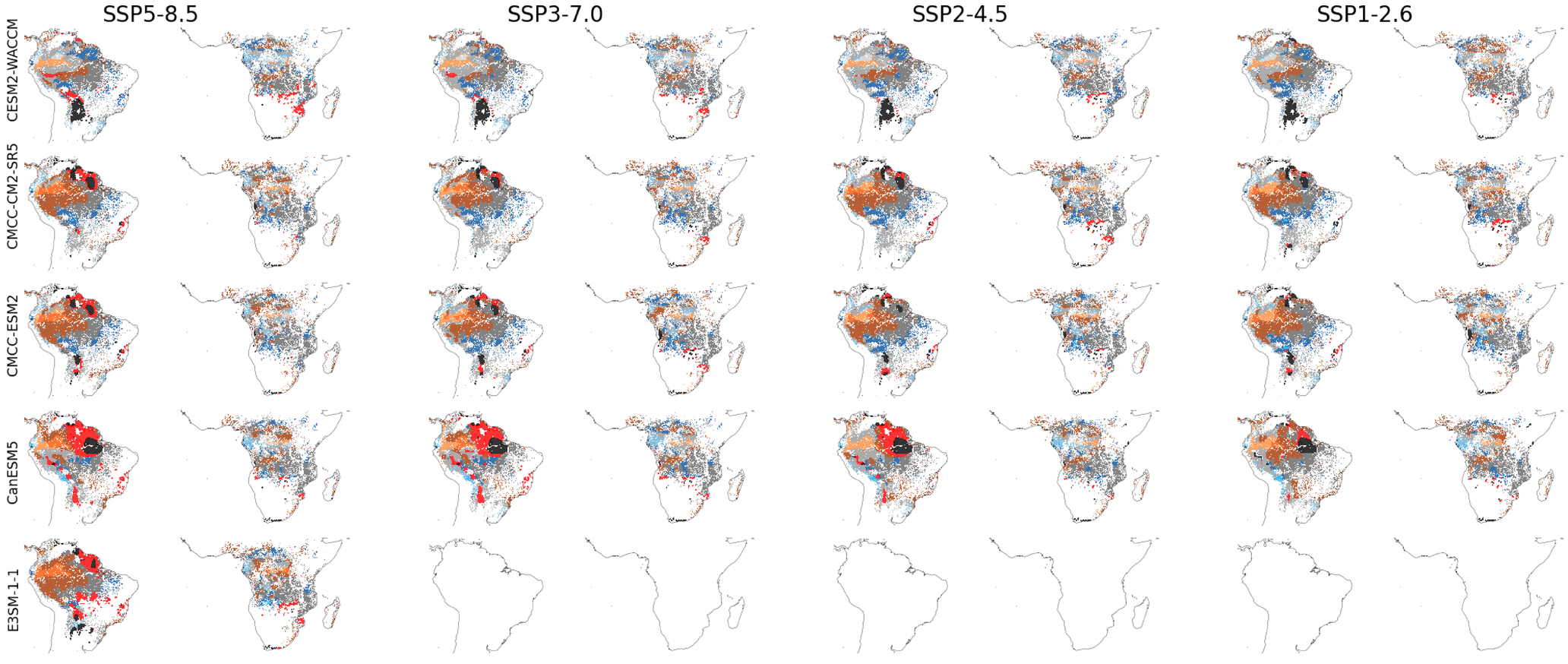
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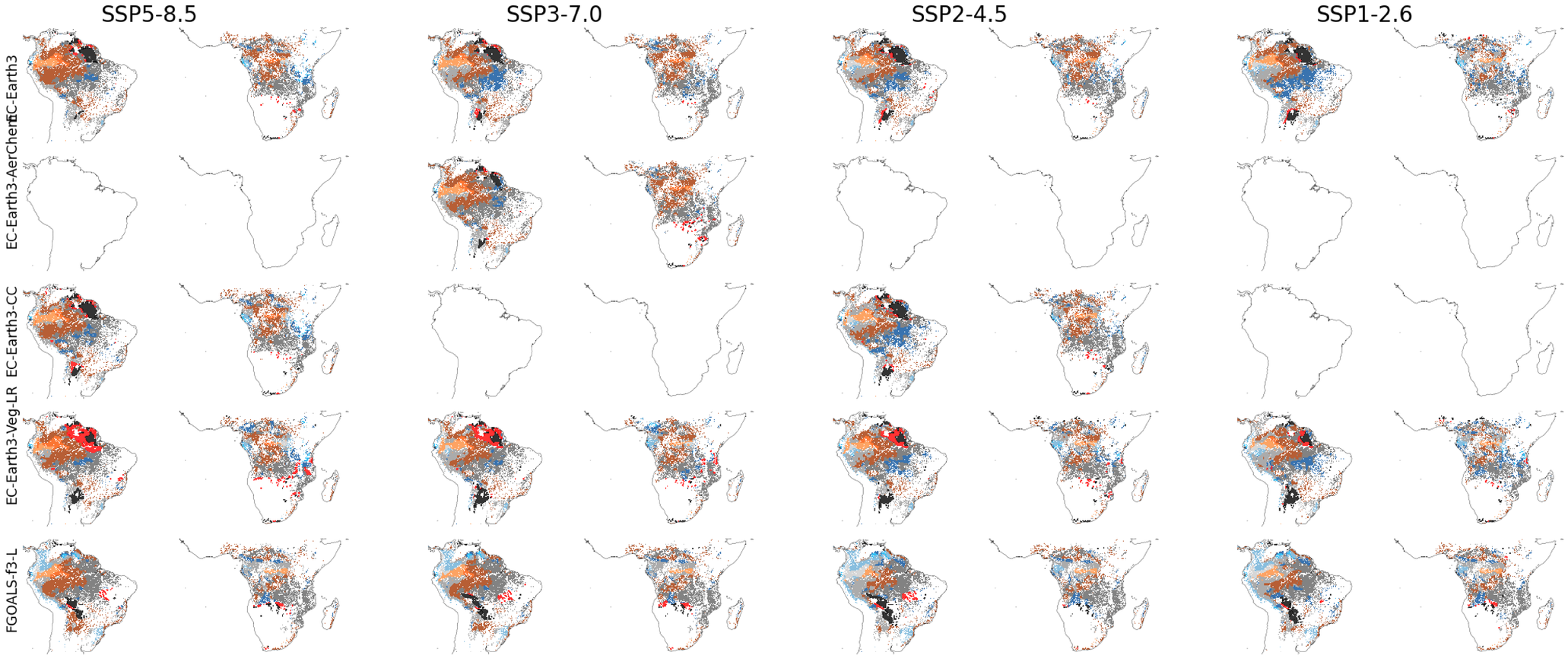
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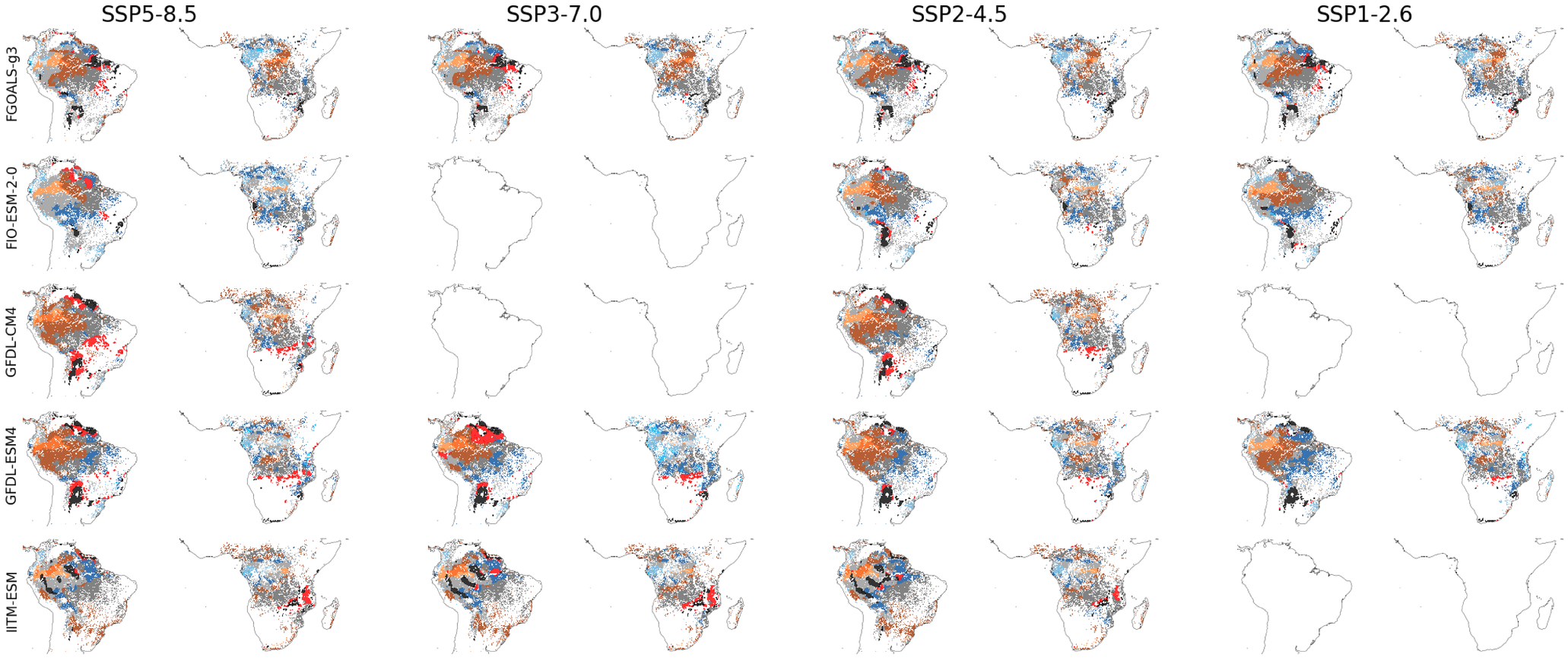
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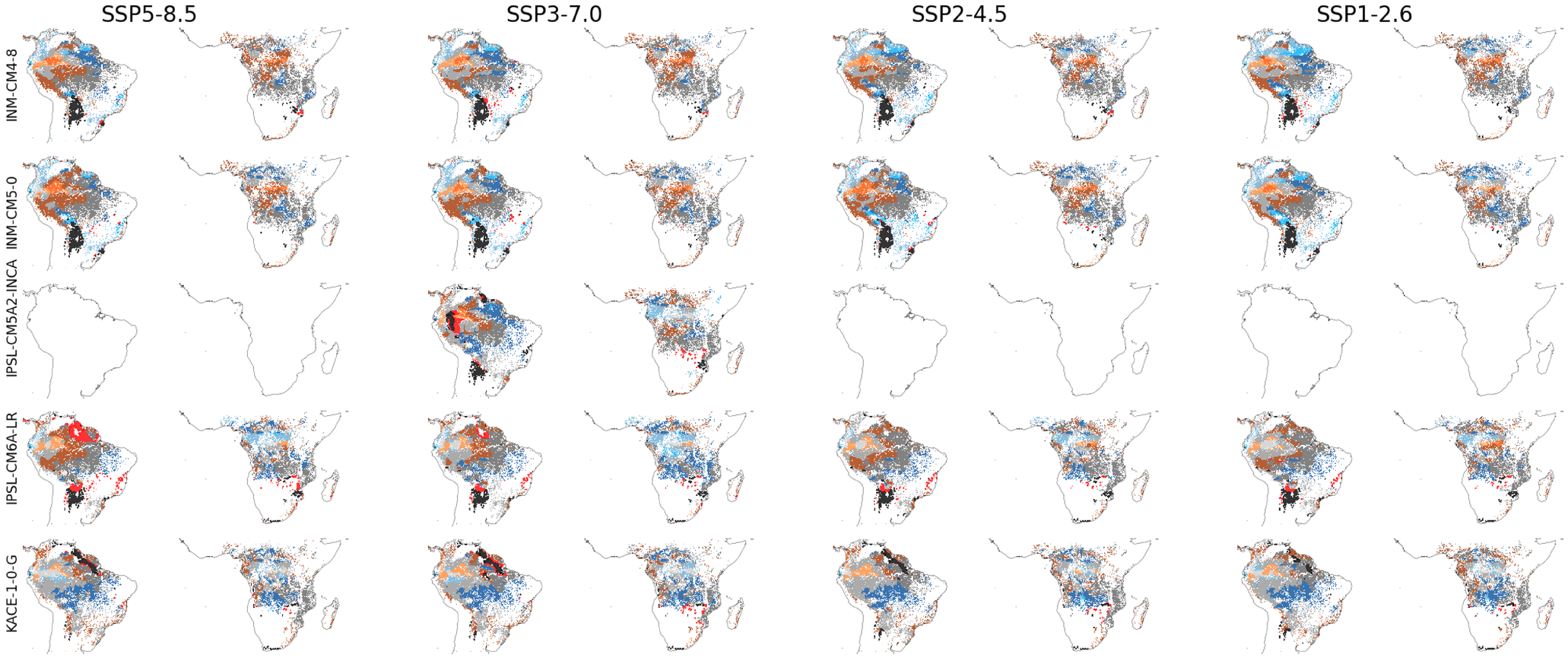
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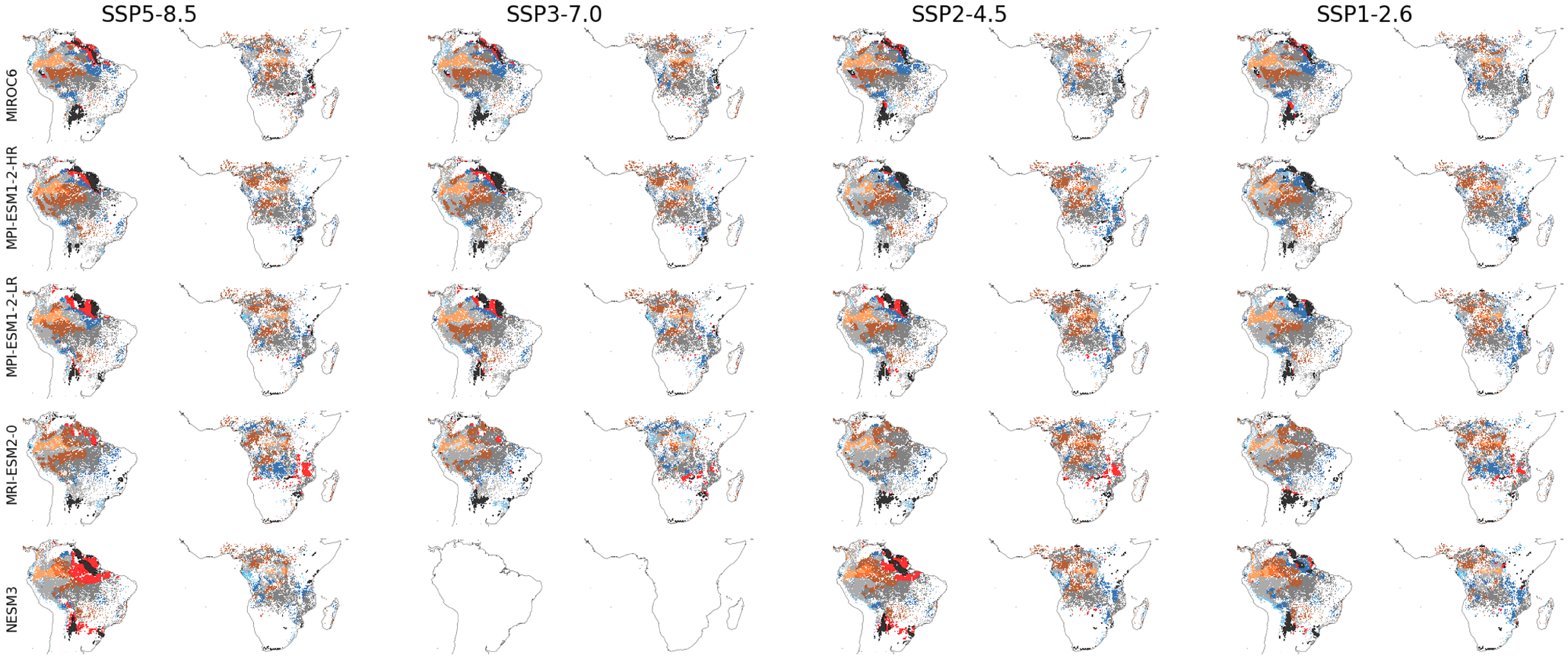
IPSL-CM6A-LR
KACE-1-0-G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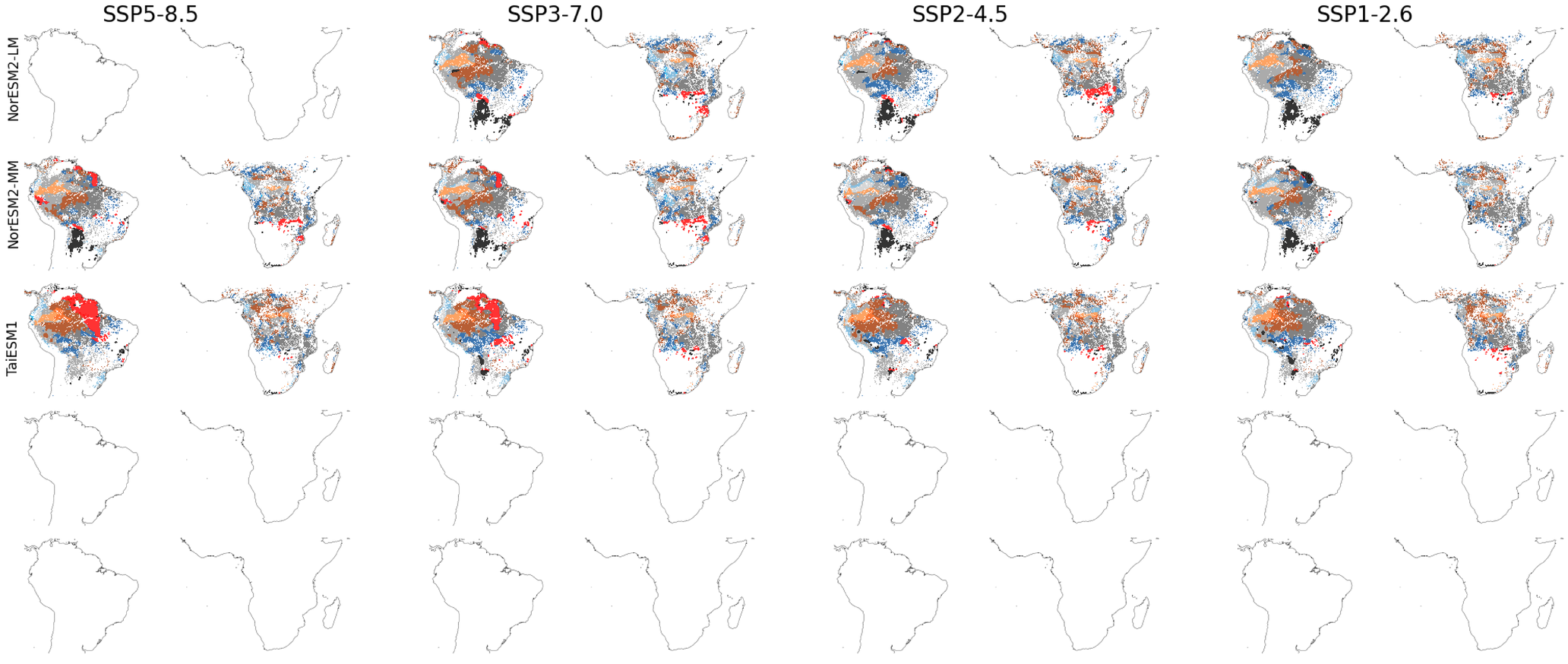
SSP3-7.0
SSP2-4.5
SSP1-2.6
MIROC6
MPI-ESM1-2-HR
MPI-ESM1-2-LR
MRI-ESM2-0
NESM3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SSP3-7.0
SSP2-4.5
SSP1-2.6
NorESM2-LM
NorESM2-MM
TaiESM1