



Supplement of

Implementing methane dynamics into the LPJmL6 model

Sibyll Schaphoff et al.

Correspondence to: Sibyll Schaphoff (sibyll.schaphoff@pik-potsdam.de)

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The LPJmL version 6 used in this study is based on internal code version 5.10.2, which extends and corrects the latest published model release 5.7.9 (Wirth et al., 2024). Relative to that version, the code includes revised formulations for leaf nitrogen demand and uptake, adjustments to phenology and tissue turnover, and updated parameter values for vegetation and soil nitrogen processes. Minor inconsistencies in earlier implementations (for

example in unit conversions and temperature responses) were removed. A complete and up-to-date description of all code modifications and parameter changes is provided in the file CHANGELOG.md included in the model repository. Because LPJmL6 is computationally intensive, we also offer a fast mode for applications that do not require explicit CH_4 dynamics. The main cost arises from sub-daily CH_4/O_2 diffusion. In this mode, the new decomposition–diffusion routine is replaced by the legacy decomposition module (oxygen-independent) as described in Schaphoff et al. (2018), eliminating the sub-daily step and markedly reducing runtime. We provide an internal benchmark to show the differences between the predecessor model LPJmL5.10.2, the LPJmL6 and the LPJmL6_{noCH₄} (Schaphoff et al., 2026). This comparison is presented on <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21456617> prepared specifically for this model-version comparison.

The three parameter tables summarize the soil and vegetation parameters used by the wetland and inundation-stress scheme in LPJmL6. Table S1 lists soil-type-specific parameters controlling the calculation of saturated area and water-table depth. Table S2 defines the abbreviations used throughout the supplement. Tables S3 and S4 define the inundation-stress parameters for natural plant functional types (PFTs) and crop functional types (CFTs), respectively. The parameter ist_m specifies the water-table height threshold at which inundation stress begins, with negative values indicating thresholds below the soil surface. The parameter idt_d defines the number of inundated days after which stress is applied, while α^e scales the suppression of ebullition under vegetation-specific or crop-specific inundation conditions.

The binned diagnostics in Figs. S3 and S4 relate the wetland-fraction anomaly, defined as $f_{\text{wet,LPJmL6}} - f_{\text{wet,obs}}$, to mean grid-cell slope and CTI, respectively. For each observational product, grid cells were grouped into decile bins of the corresponding topographic variable, and the mean anomaly was calculated for each bin. The shaded ranges indicate the spread within each bin. These diagnostics show that the sign and magnitude of the model–data differences vary among the observational products, while no consistent monotonic dependence on slope or CTI is apparent across all datasets. The largest spreads occur mostly in bins where observational wetland fractions are spatially heterogeneous, indicating that part of the disagreement reflects differences among the wetland products themselves rather than a single topographically controlled model bias.

Figures S22 and S23 show the simulated temporal evolution of global terrestrial carbon stocks and fluxes produced by LPJmL6. Figure S22 presents modelled vegetation and soil carbon pools, while Figure S23 displays the terrestrial carbon sink and fire-related carbon emissions over the historical period.

Figures S24, S25, S26, and S27 show the ability of LPJmL to reproduce observed yield patterns for maize, wheat, rice, and soybean, respectively. These plots are based on the GGCMI Phase1 simulation ensemble (Müller et al., 2017).

Figure S28 shows the discharge evaluation at 285 gauging stations using data from R-ArcticNET (v4.0) (Lammers et al., 2001, 2016) and (ii) global monthly discharge records from the RivDIS database (v1.1) (Vörösmarty et al., 1998). The left panels display monthly discharge time series simulated with LPJmL6.0 (red) and LPJmL5.10 (blue) compared with gauge observations (black). The right panels show the corresponding mean seasonal cycle, together with performance metrics (W , R^2 , NME, NMSE) and station coordinates.

Table S1. Soil-type specific parameters for calculation of the saturation area and of the water table depth.

Soil type	f in m^{-1}	$\Psi_{\min}$ in mm	$B_{\min}$
clay	2.0	-467.7	11.4
silty clay	1.9	-323.6	10.4
sandy clay	1.6	-97.7	10.4
clay loam	1.5	-263.0	8.52
silty clay loam	1.6	-616.6	7.75
sandy clay loam	1.3	-134.9	7.12
loam	1.2	-354.8	5.39
silt loam	1.3	-758.6	5.30
sandy loam	1.2	-141.3	4.90
silt	1.5	-758.6	5.30
loamy sand	1.0	-36.3	4.38
sand	0.8	-69.2	4.05

f describes the decline of transmissivity with depth.
 $\Psi_{\min}$ is the saturated soil matric potential for mineral soil.
 $B_{\min}$ is the Clapp–Hornberger exponent (Lawrence and Slater, 2008).

Table S2. Abbreviations of PFTs and CFTs.

Tropical broadleaved evergreen tree	TrBrEv	Temperate cereals	TeCe
Tropical broadleaved raingreen tree	TrBrDe	Tropical cereals	TrCe
Temperate needleleaved evergreen tree	TeNeEv	Rice	Rice
Temperate broadleaved evergreen tree	TeBrEv	Maize	Maize
Temperate broadleaved summergreen tree	TeBrDe	Pulses	Pulses
Boreal needleleaved evergreen tree	BoNeEv	Temperate roots	TeRo
Boreal broadleaved summergreen tree	BoBrDe	Tropical roots	TrRo
Boreal needleleaved summergreen tree	BoNeDe	Sunflower	Sunfl
Tropical herbaceous	TrHe	Soybean	Soy
Temperate herbaceous	TeHe	Groundnut	GrNu
Polar herbaceous	PoHe	Rapeseed	Rape
C3 flood-tolerant grasses	C3gr	Sugar cane	SuCa
Moss	Moss		

Table S3. Inundation-stress parameters of PFTs. ist_m is the water-table threshold, idt_d the inundation-duration threshold, and α^e the ebullition suppression factor. Abbreviations are given in Table S2.

	ist_m in m	idt_d in days	α^e
TrBrEv	-0.10	20	0.7
TrBrEv*	0.50	80	0.7
TrBrDe	-0.30	20	0.7
TeNeEv	-0.25	15	0.7
TeBrEv	-0.25	15	0.7
TeBrDe	-0.20	30	0.5
BoNeEv	-0.30	15	0.4
BoBrDe	-0.25	20	0.6
BoNeDe	-0.20	20	0.4
TrHe	-0.10	20	0.3
TeHe	-0.10	25	0.3
PoHe	-0.10	15	0.3
C3gr*	0.20	55	0.3
Moss*	0.50	35	0.3

* flood-tolerant PFT.

Table S4. Inundation-stress parameters of CFTs. ist_m is the water-table threshold, idt_d the inundation-duration threshold, and α^e the ebullition suppression factor. Abbreviations are given in Table S2.

	ist_m in m	idt_d in days	α^e
TeCe	-0.20	20	0.7
Rice*	1.00	200	0.5
Maize	-0.20	20	0.7
TrCe	-0.20	25	0.7
Pulses	-0.30	15	0.7
TeRo	-0.20	15	0.7
TrRo	-0.20	15	0.7
Sunfl	-0.20	15	0.7
Soy	-0.10	20	0.7
GrNu	-0.30	10	0.7
Rape	-0.30	20	0.7
SuCa	-0.10	30	0.7

* flood-tolerant CFT.

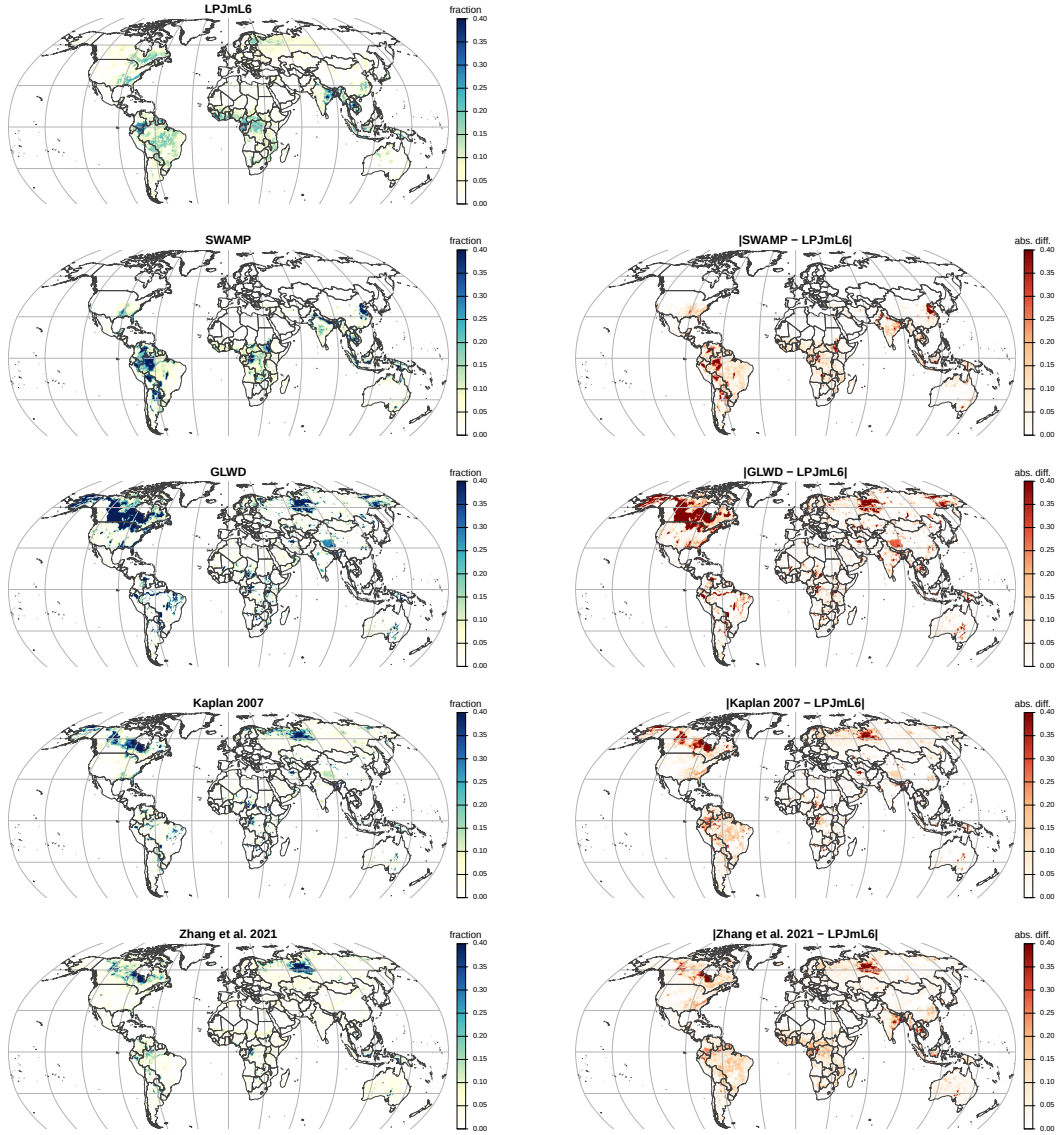
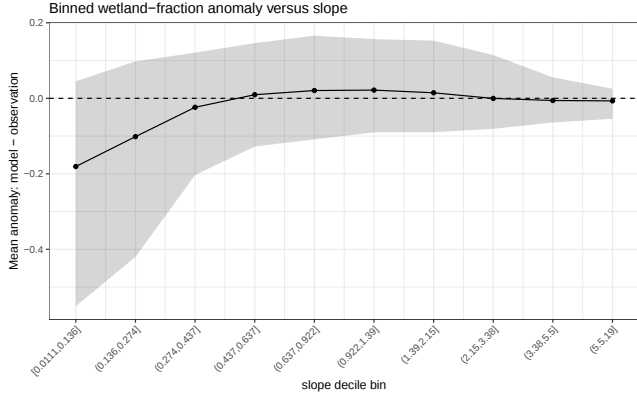
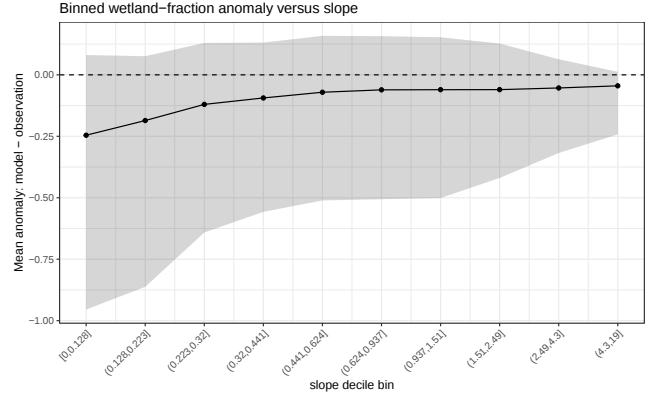


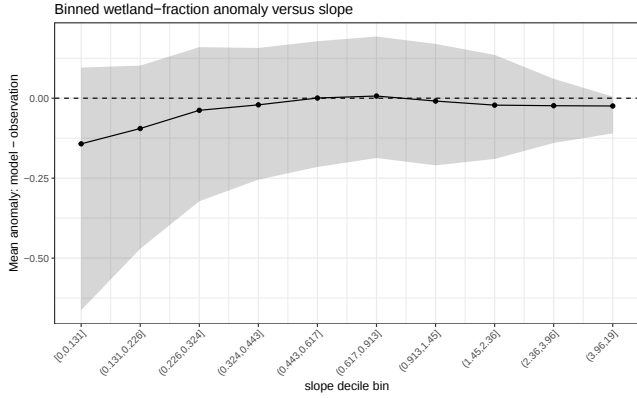
Figure S2. Spatial comparison of simulated and observation-based wetland fractions. The upper panel shows the long-term mean wetland fraction simulated by LPJmL6. The left column shows wetland fractions from four observation-based or inventory-based wetland products: SWAMP (Gumbricht et al., 2017), GLWD (Lehner and Döll, 2004), Kaplan (2007), and Zhang et al. (2021). The right column shows the corresponding absolute spatial differences between each product and LPJmL6, calculated as $|f_{\text{wet,obs}} - f_{\text{wet,LPJmL6}}|$. Larger values therefore indicate stronger local disagreement between LPJmL6 and the respective wetland product, independent of the direction of the difference. All products were remapped to the LPJmL6 grid before comparison. Because the observational products represent static, inventory-based, or climatological wetland distributions and do not necessarily refer to the same temporal period, the comparison is interpreted as a spatial pattern evaluation rather than a year-specific validation.



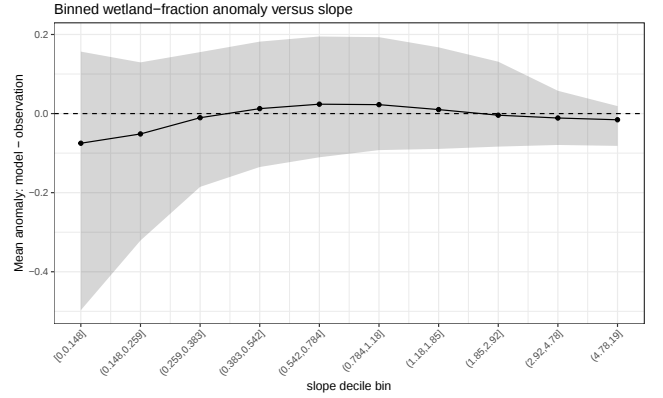
(a) SWAMP



(b) GLWD

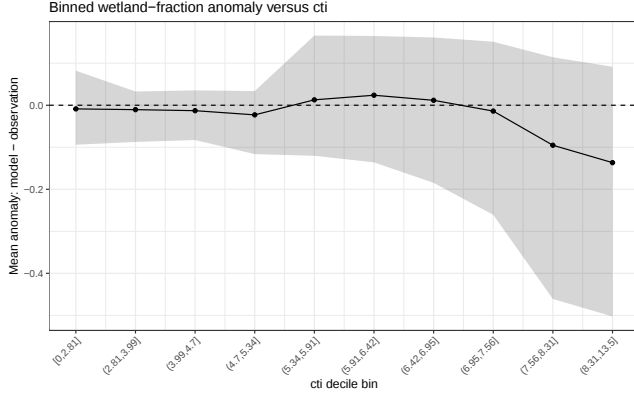


(c) Kaplan 2007

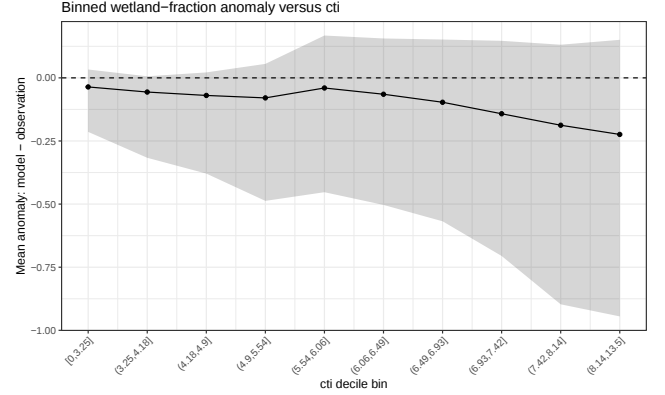


(d) Zhang et al. 2017

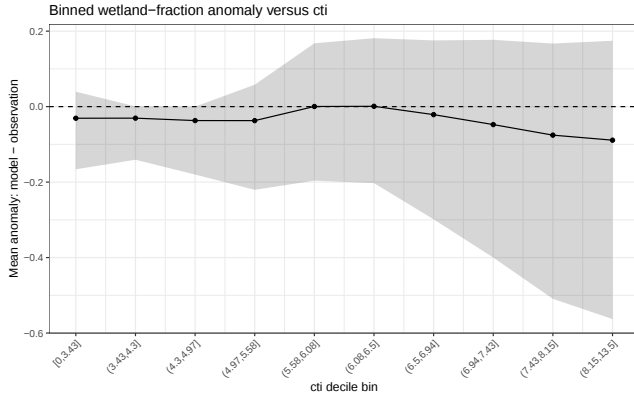
Figure S3. Relationship between wetland-fraction anomaly and mean grid-cell slope. Anomalies are calculated as the simulated LPJmL6 wetland fraction minus the wetland fraction from the respective observation-based or inventory-based product, $f_{\text{wet}, \text{LPJmL6}} - f_{\text{wet}, \text{obs}}$. Values are summarized in bins of mean grid-cell slope. Positive values indicate larger simulated wetland fractions in LPJmL6 relative to the respective product, whereas negative values indicate smaller simulated wetland fractions. The comparison is shown for SWAMP (Gumbricht et al., 2017), GLWD (Lehner and Döll, 2004), Kaplan (2007), and (Zhang et al., 2021). This diagnostic complements the spatial maps by indicating whether model-data differences are systematically associated with topographic slope.



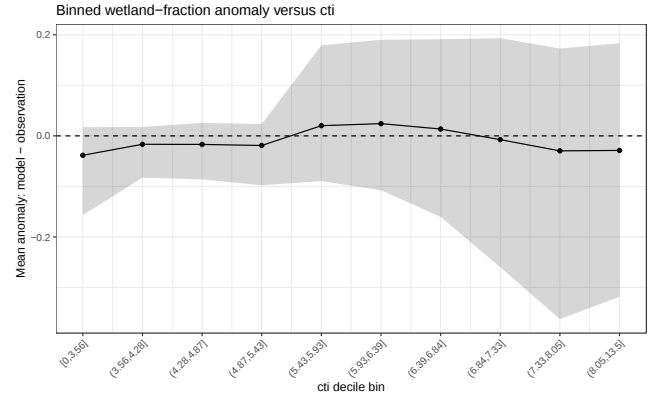
(a) SWAMP



(b) GLWD



(c) Kaplan 2007



(d) Zhang et al. 2017

Figure S4. Relationship between wetland-fraction anomaly and compound topographic index (CTI). Anomalies are calculated as the simulated LPJmL6 wetland fraction minus the wetland fraction from the respective observation-based or inventory-based product, $f_{\text{wet,LPJmL6}} - f_{\text{wet,obs}}$. Values are summarized in bins of grid-cell mean CTI. Positive values indicate larger simulated wetland fractions in LPJmL6 relative to the respective product, whereas negative values indicate smaller simulated wetland fractions. The comparison is shown for SWAMP (Gumbricht et al., 2017), GLWD (Lehner and Döll, 2004), Kaplan (2007), and Zhang et al. (2021). This diagnostic complements the spatial maps by indicating whether model-data differences are systematically associated with the CTI-based topographic control used in the wetland parameterization.

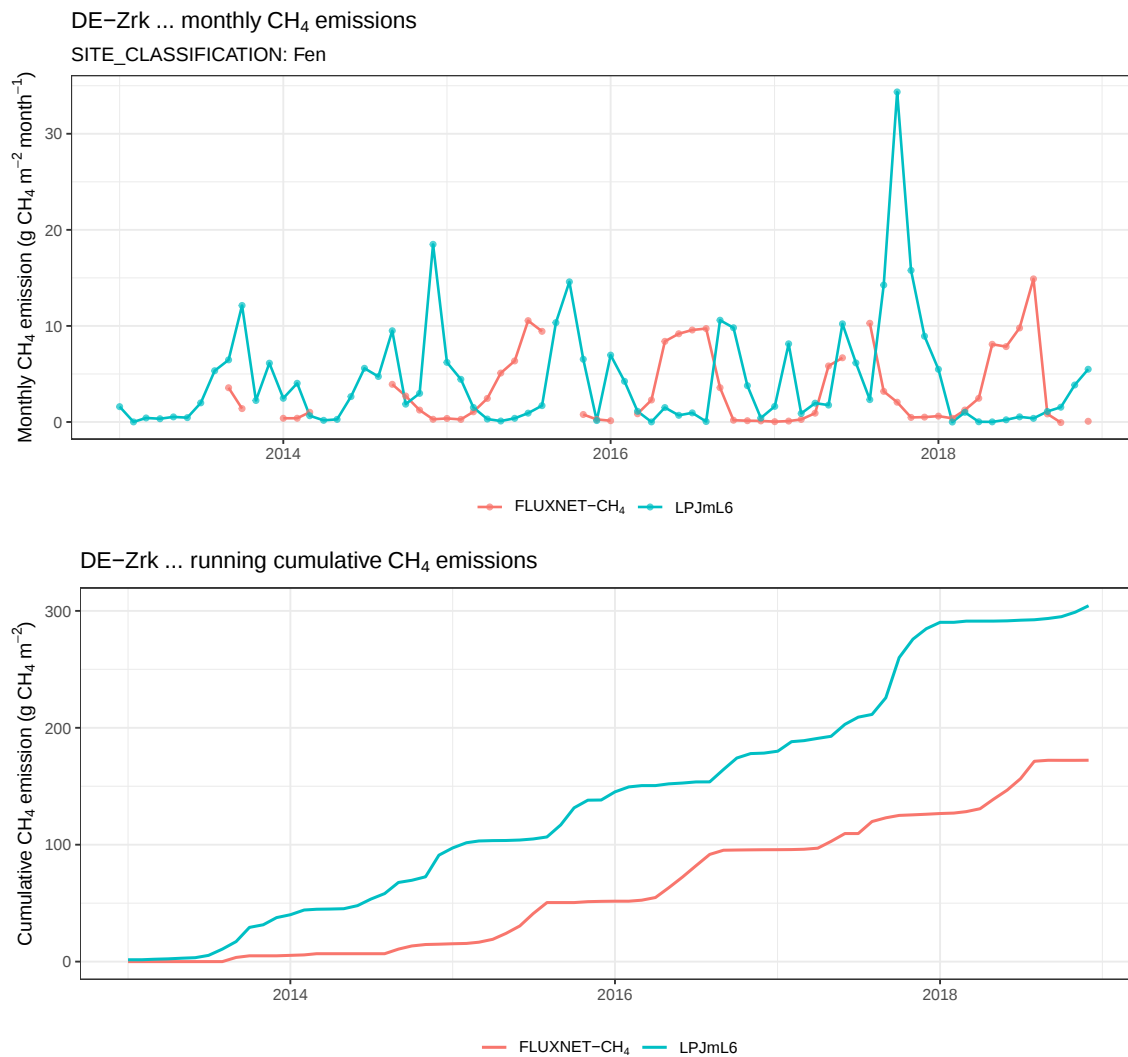


Figure S5. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

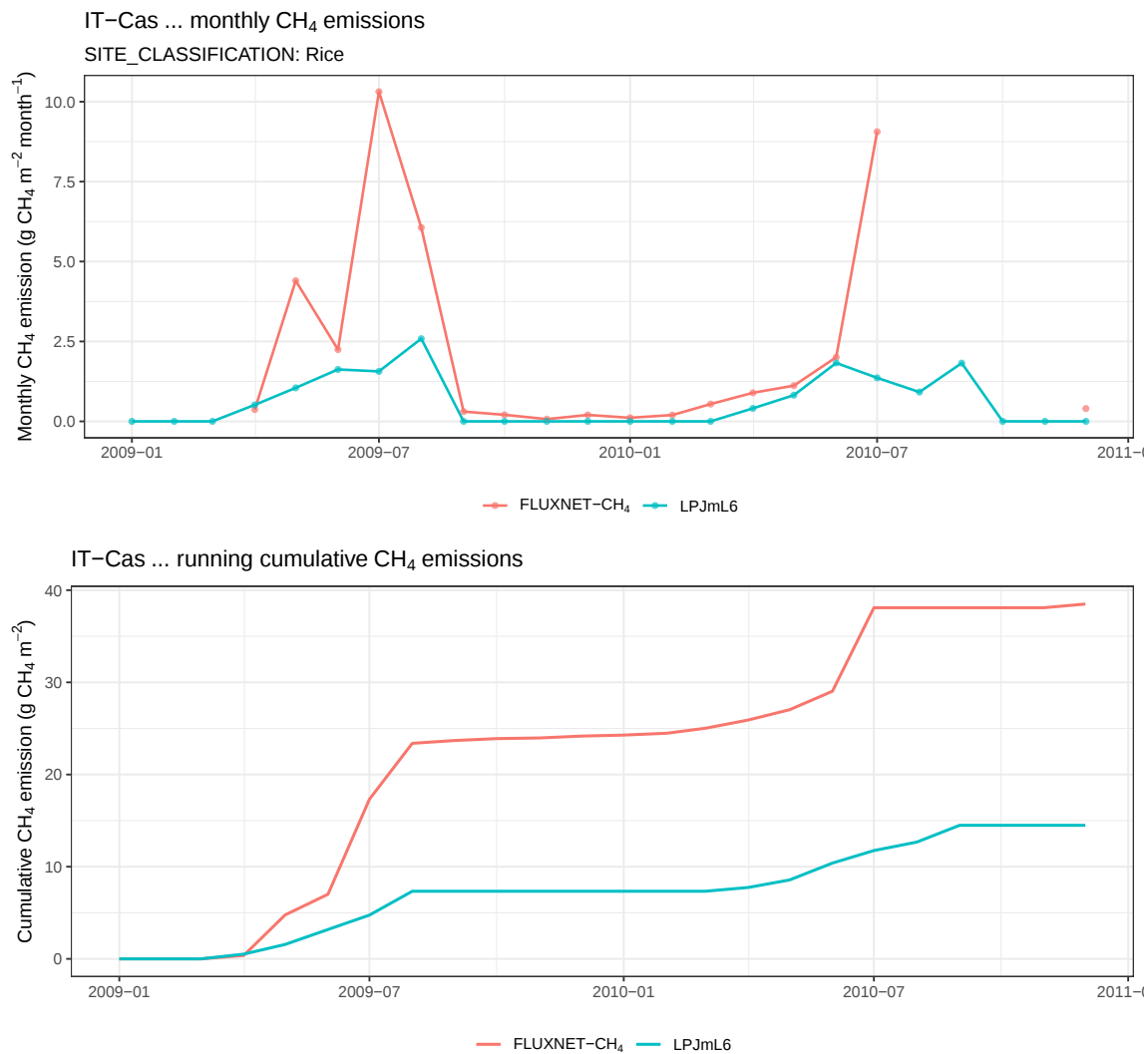


Figure S6. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

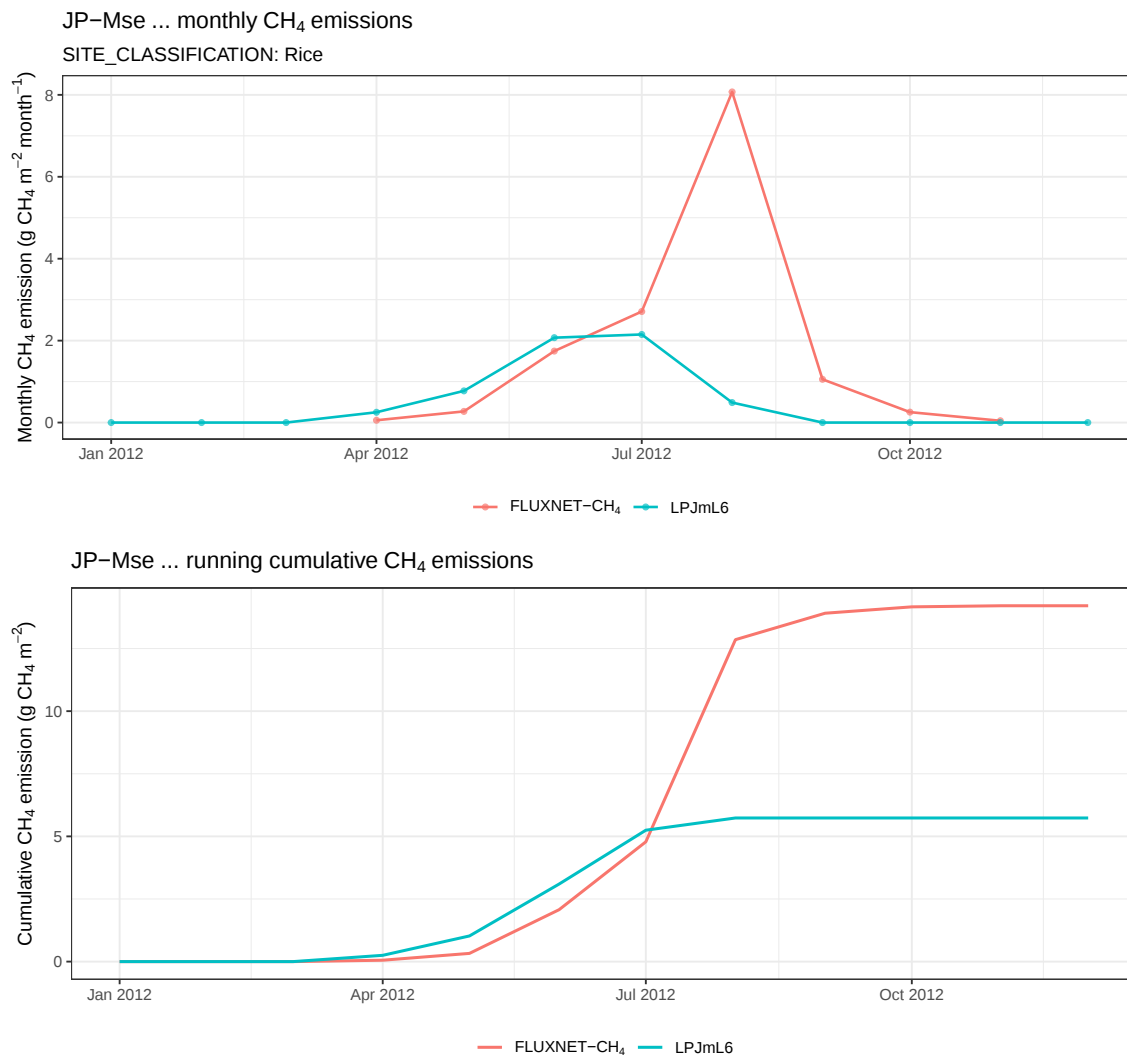


Figure S7. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

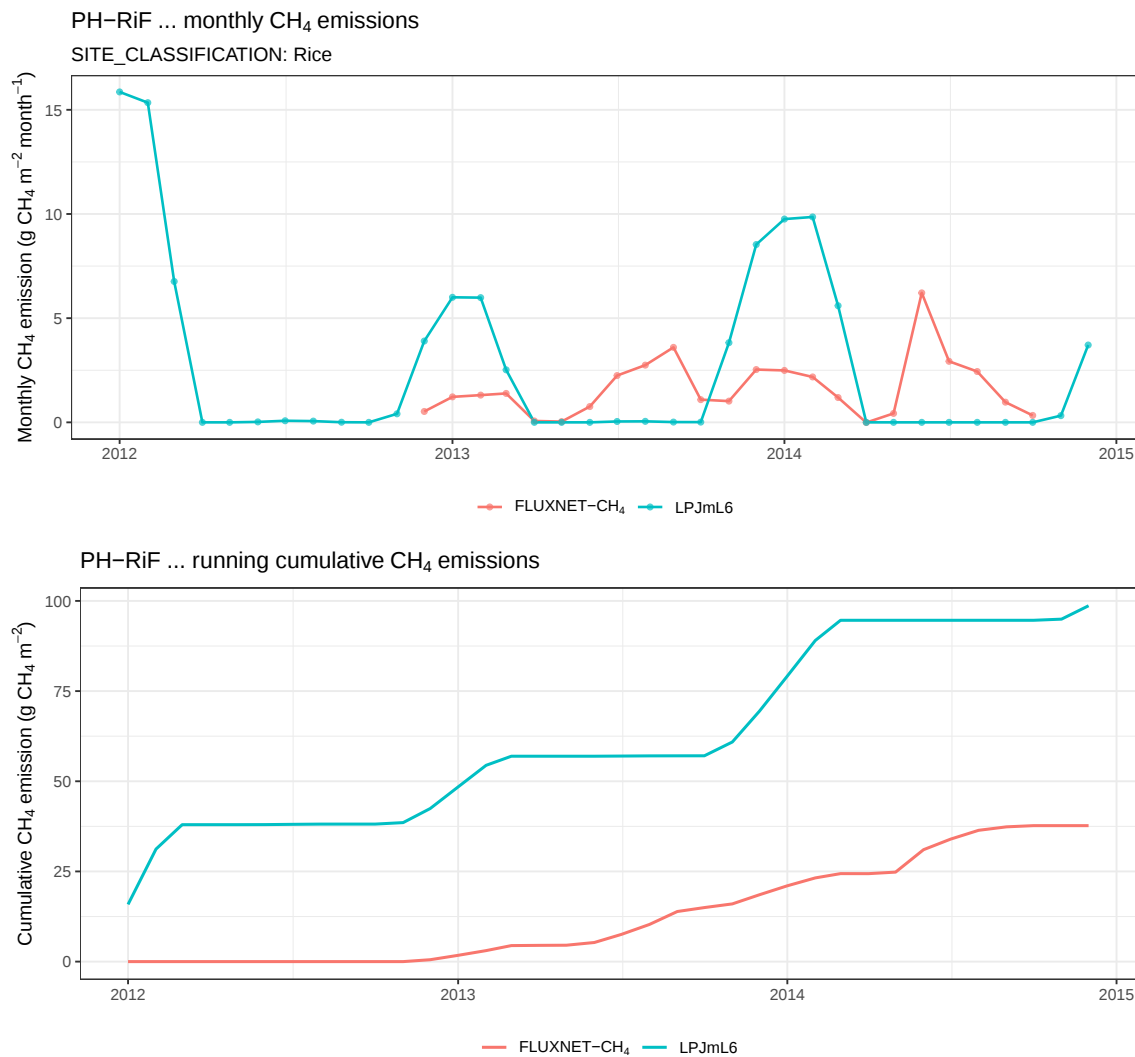


Figure S8. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

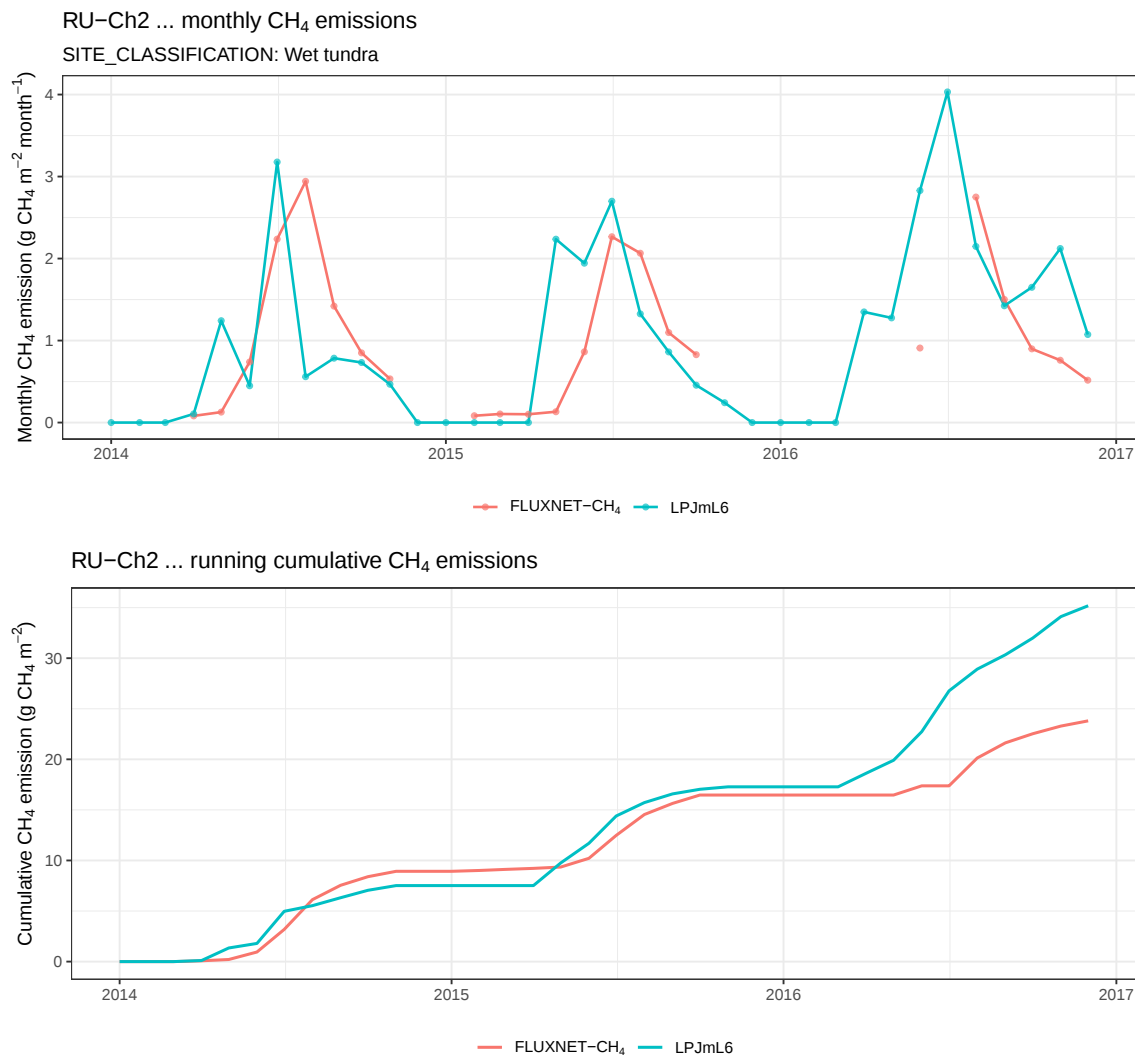


Figure S9. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

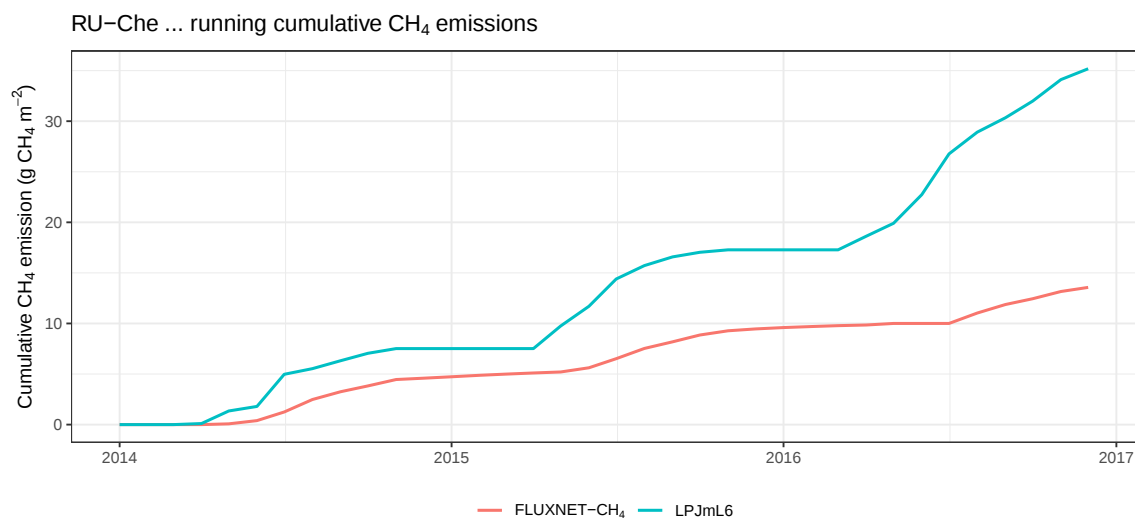
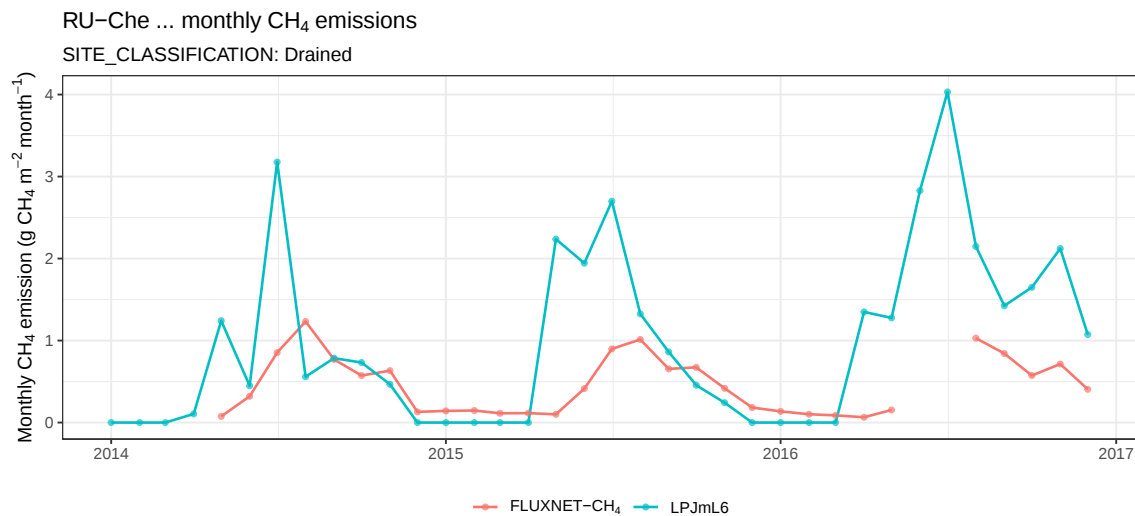


Figure S10. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

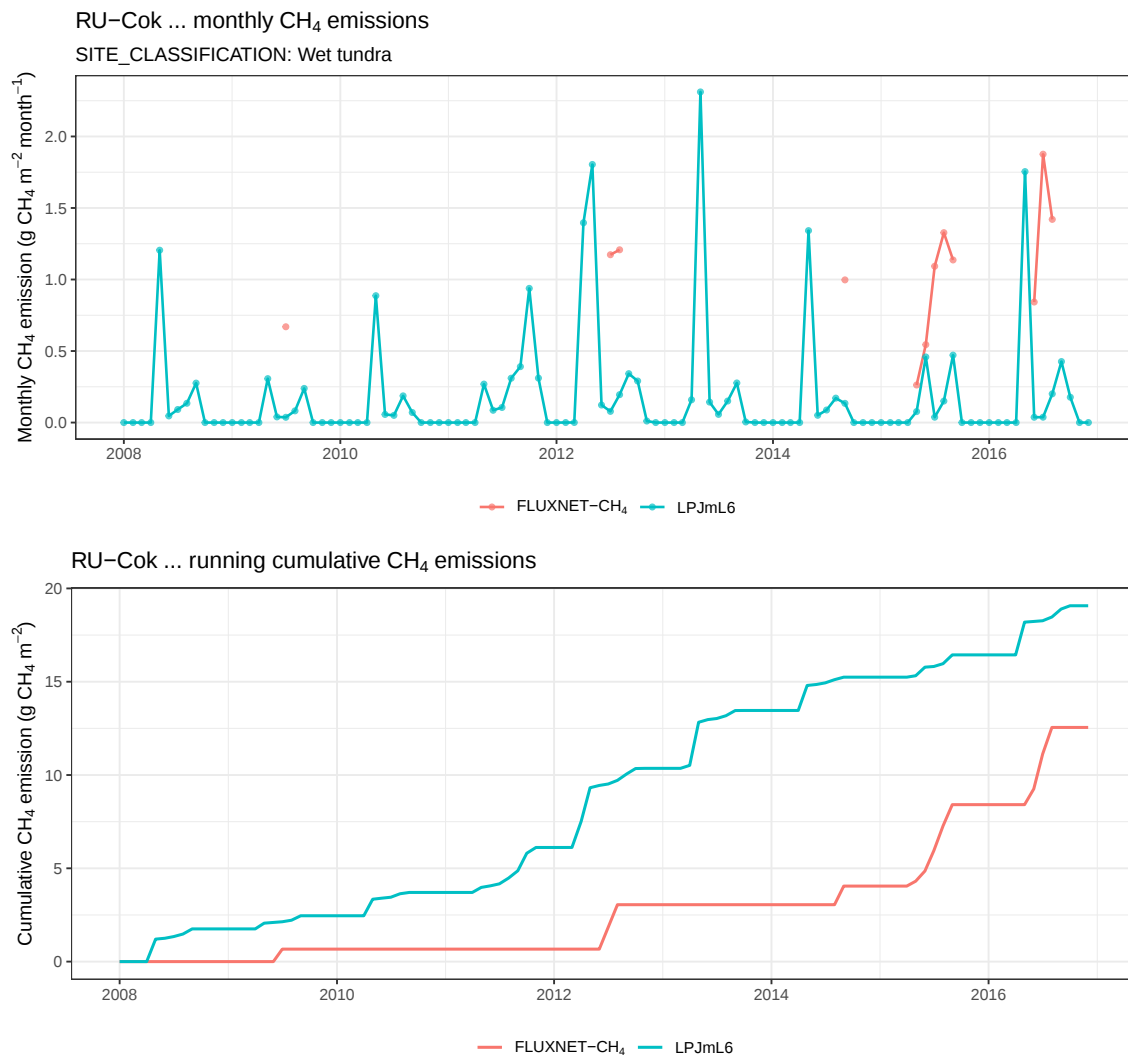


Figure S11. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

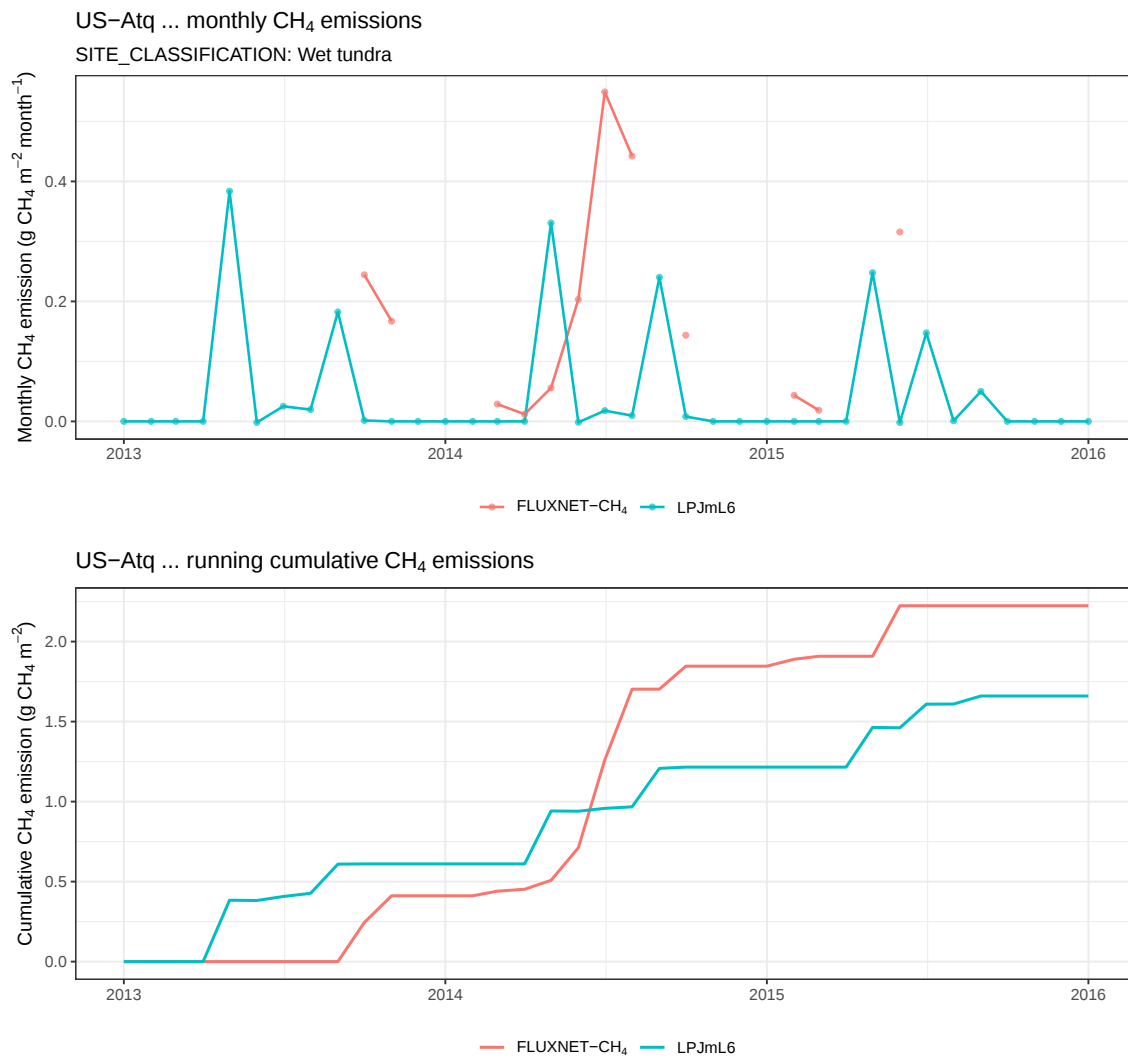


Figure S12. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

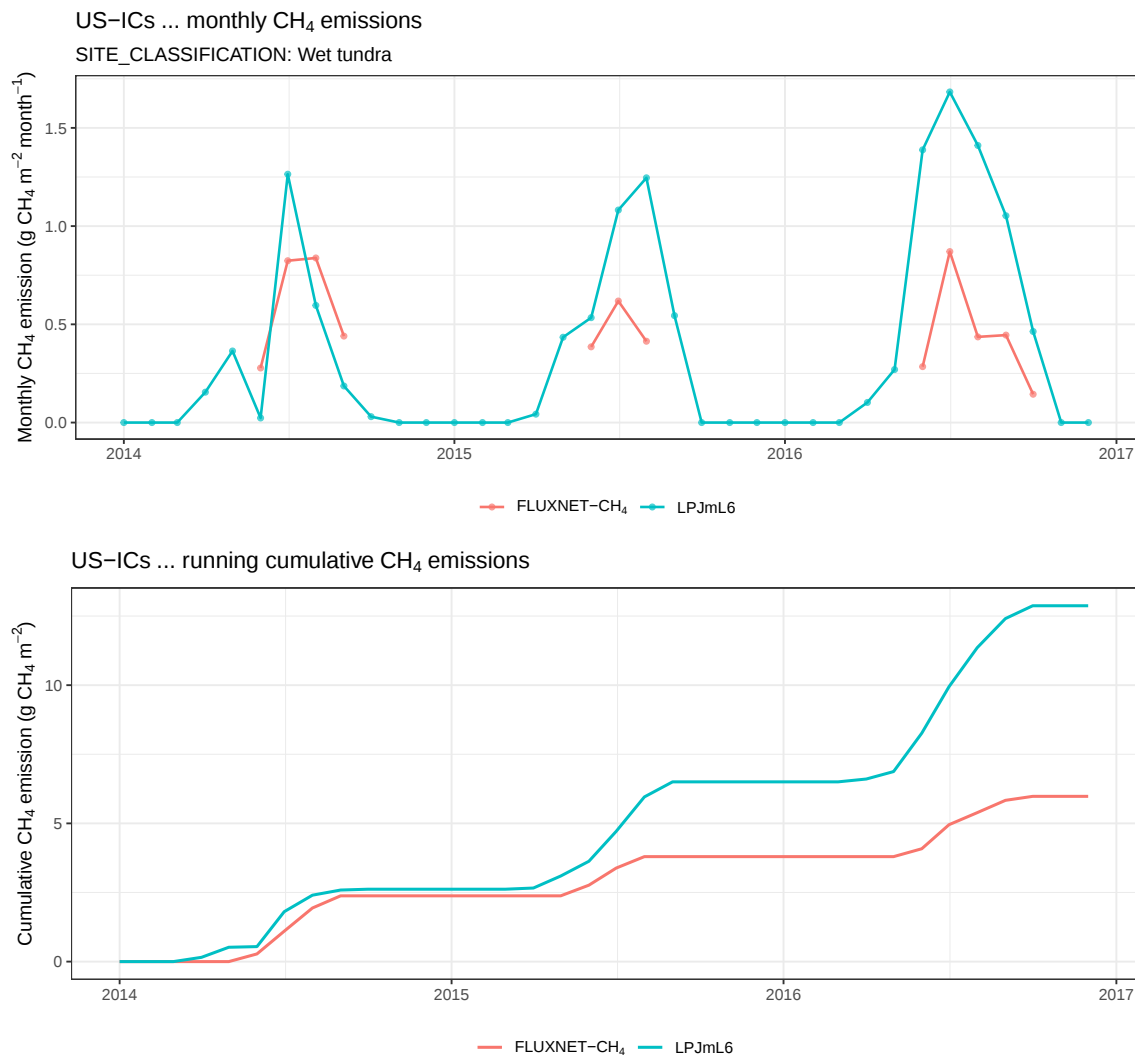


Figure S13. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

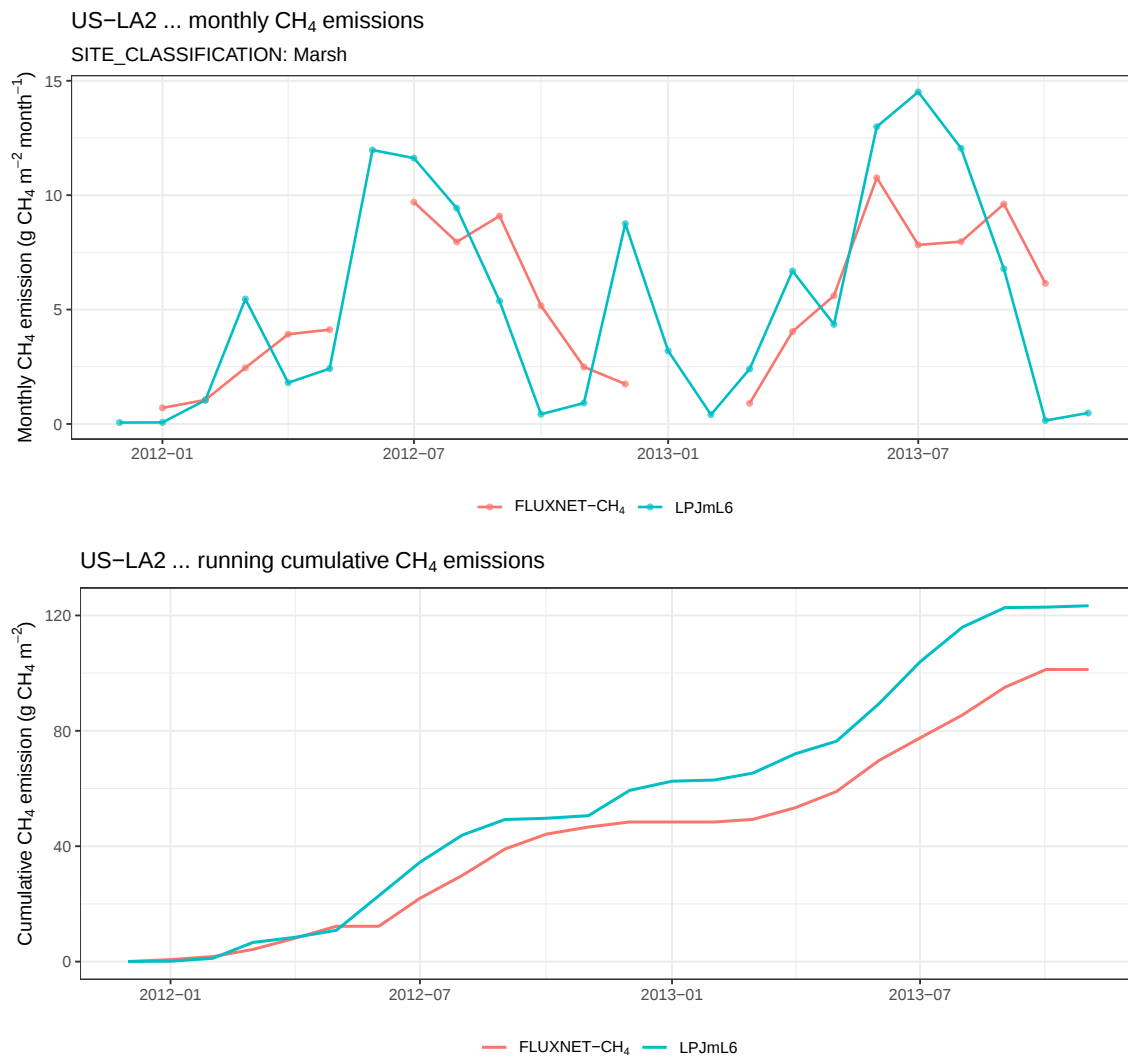


Figure S14. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

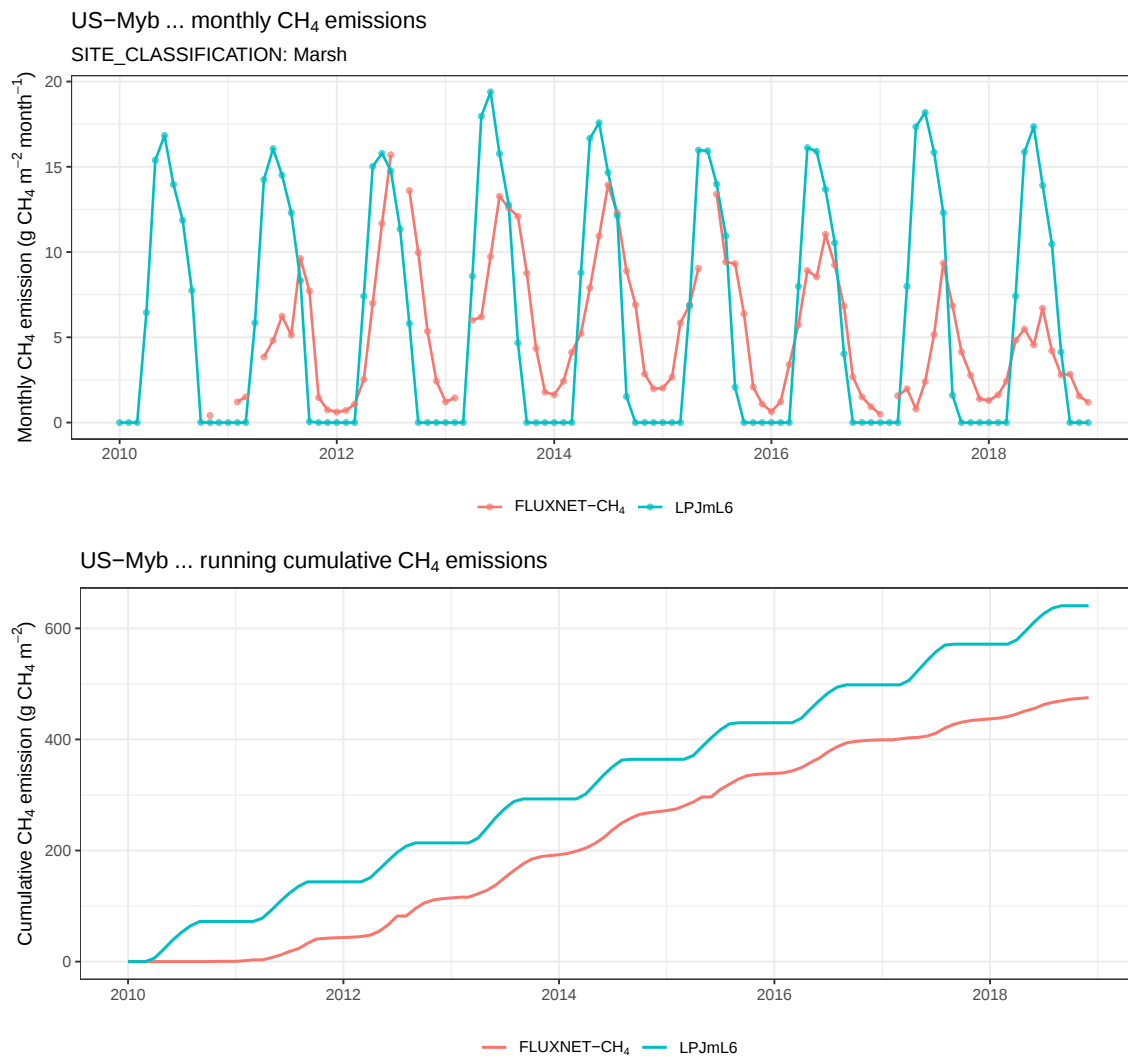


Figure S15. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

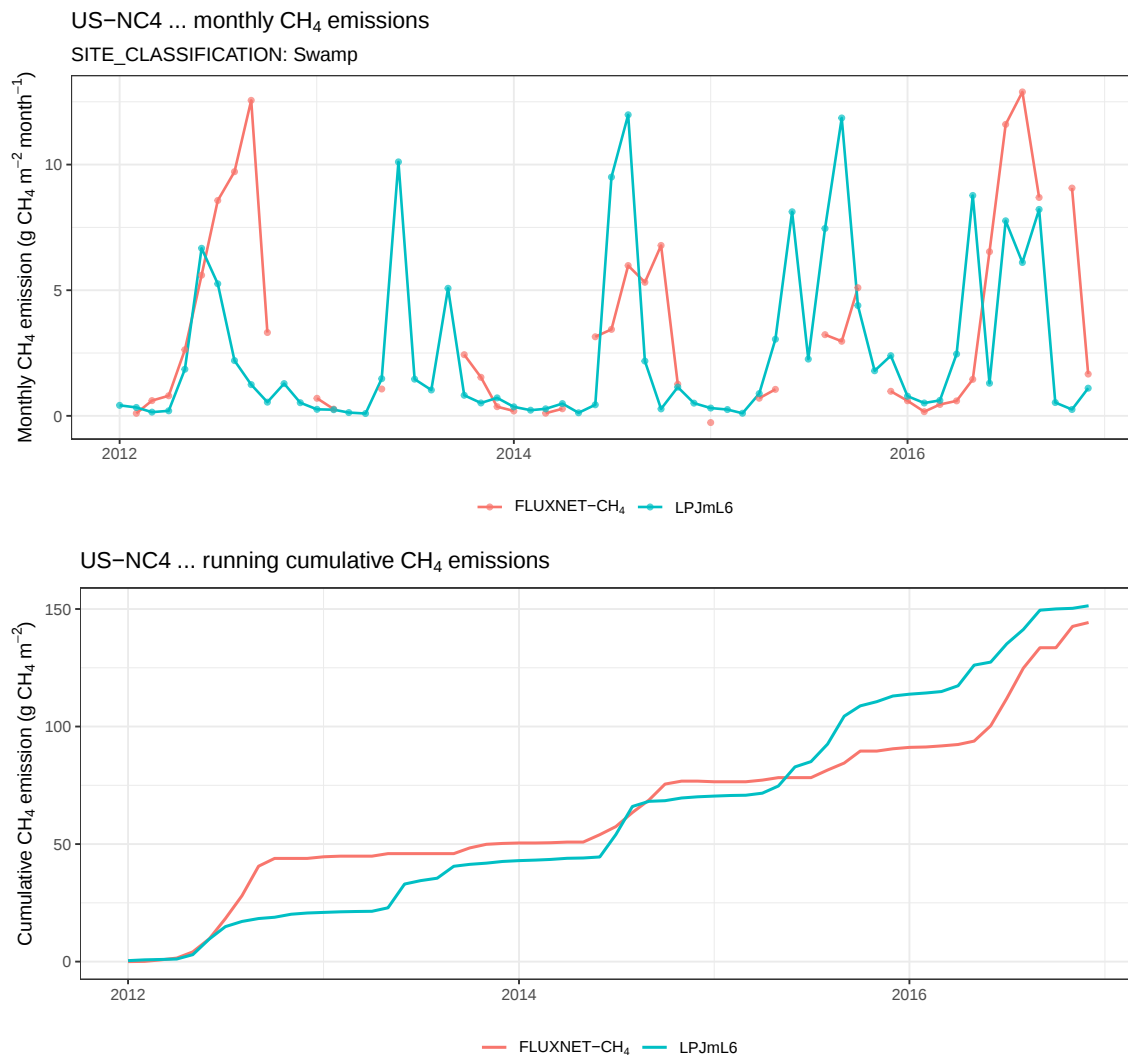


Figure S16. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

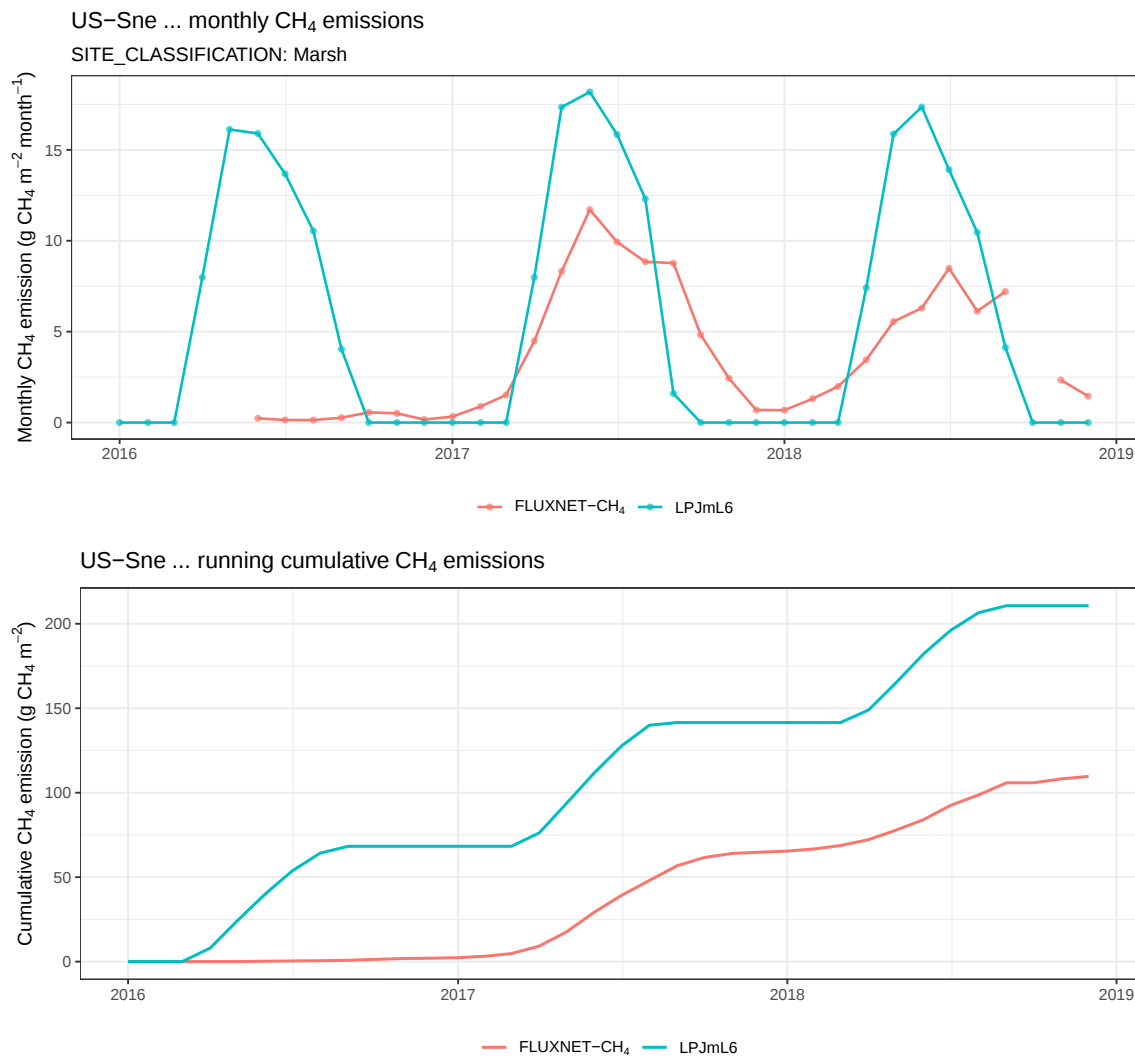


Figure S17. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

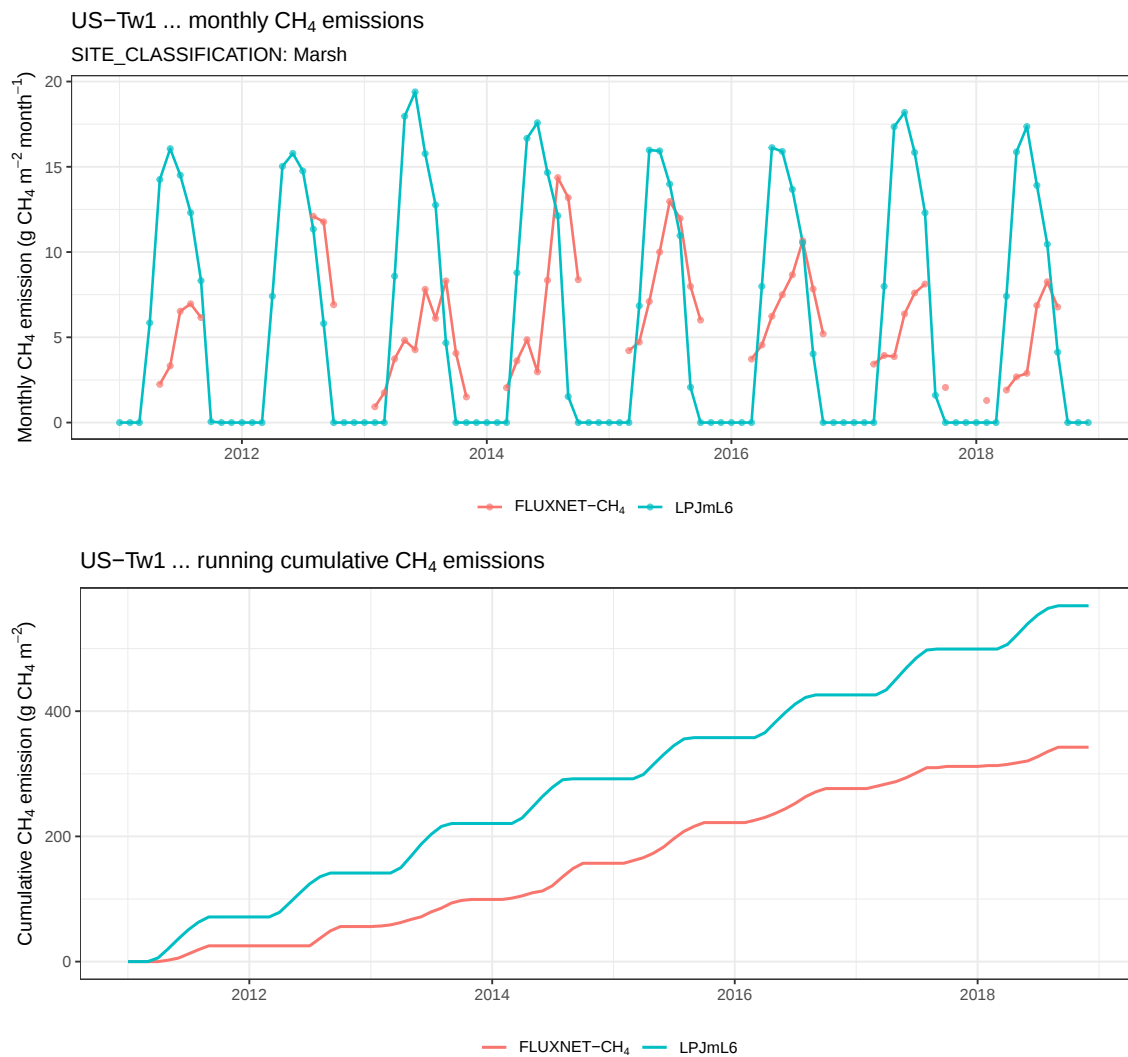


Figure S18. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

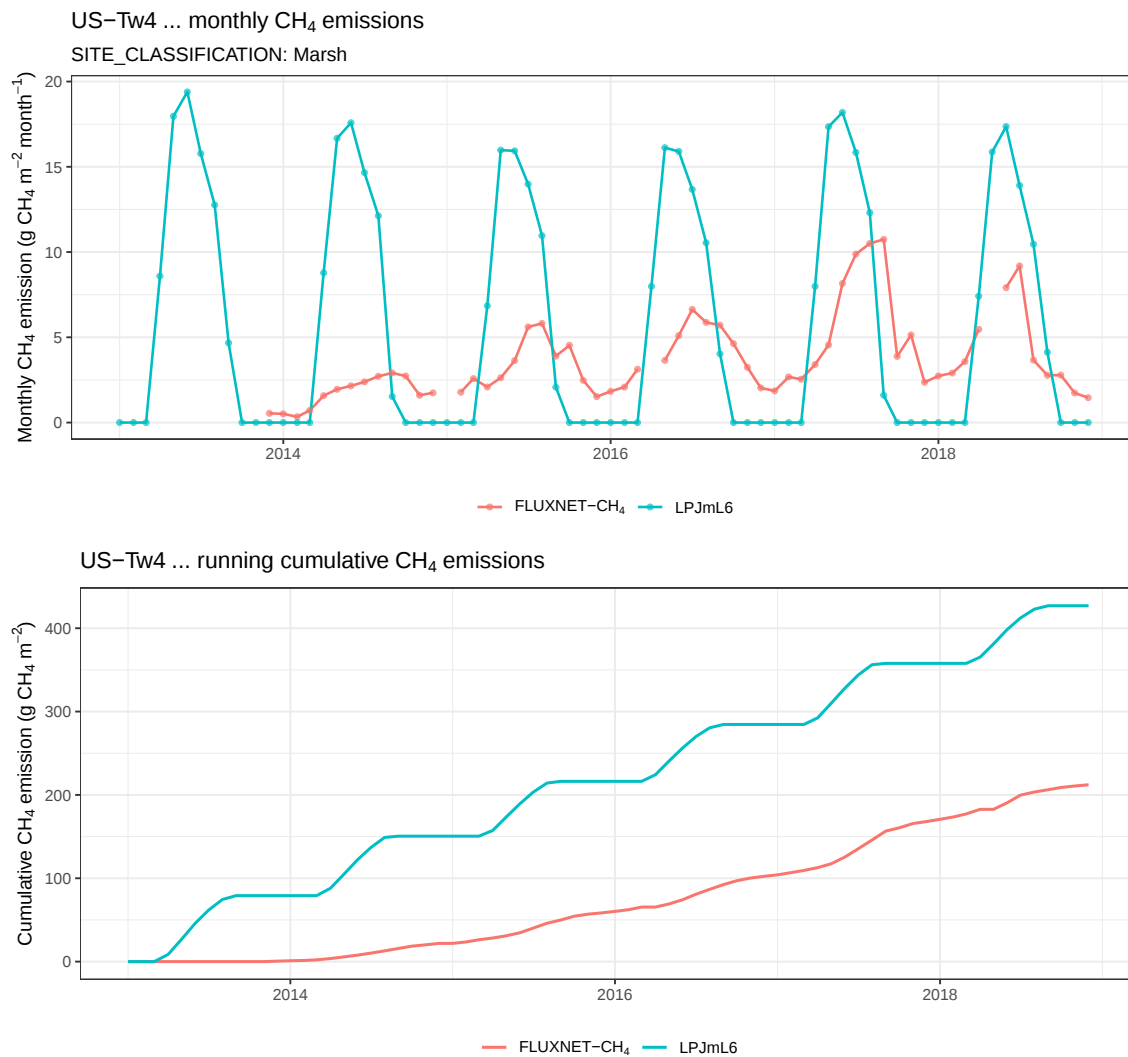


Figure S19. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

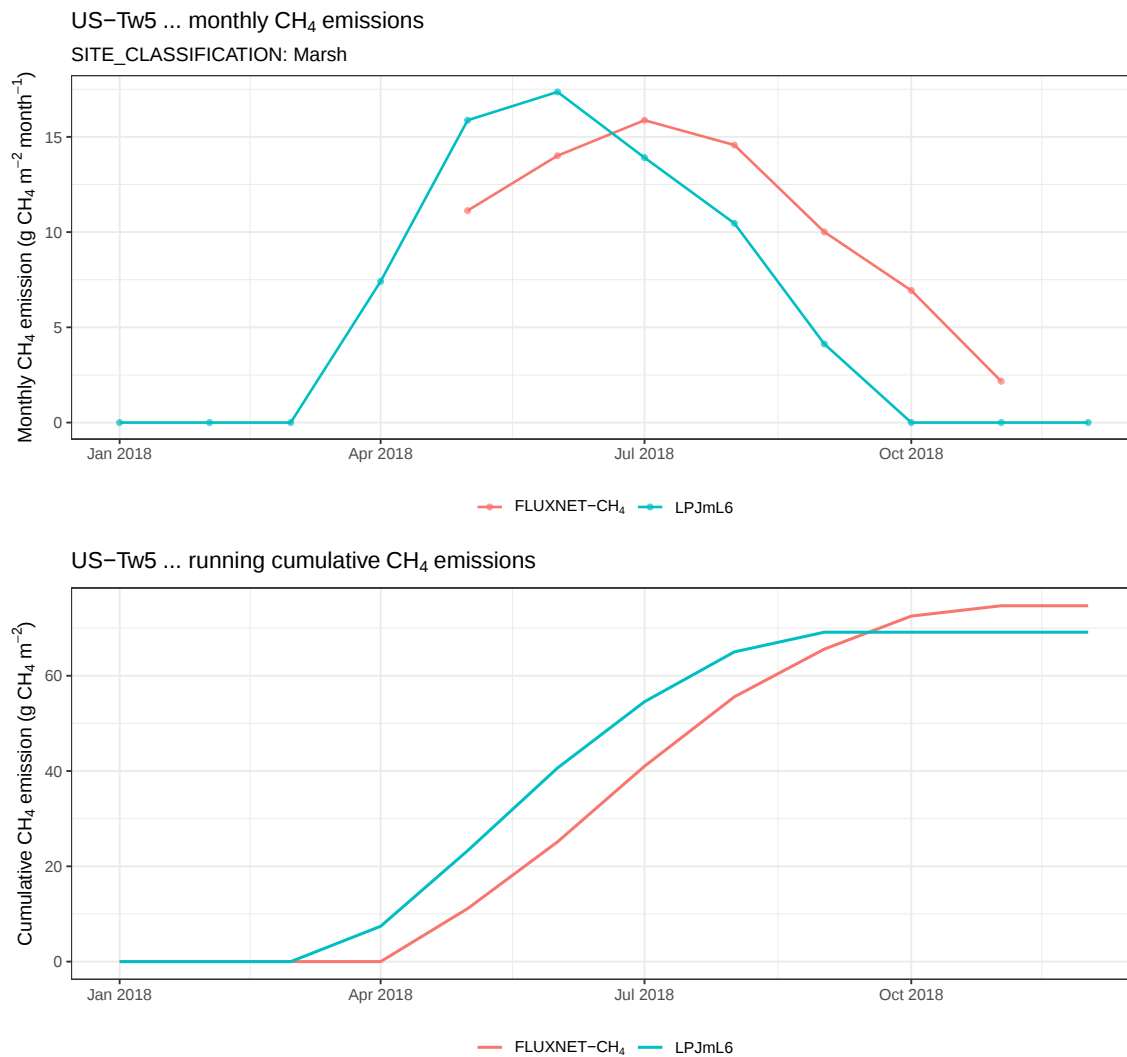


Figure S20. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

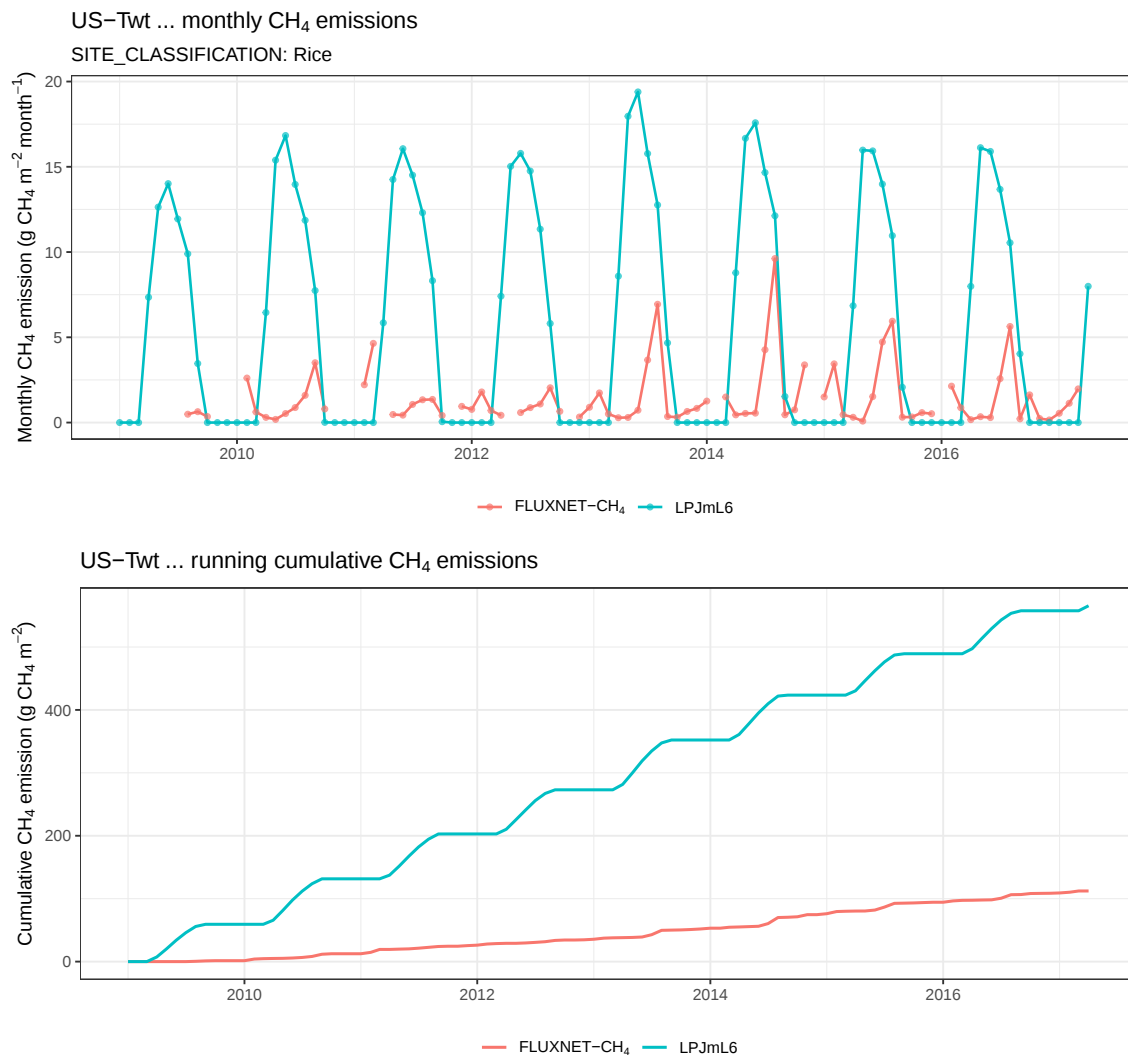


Figure S21. Monthly and cumulative CH₄ emissions at selected FLUXNET-CH₄ sites compared with the corresponding LPJmL6 grid-cell simulations. The upper panel shows monthly CH₄ emissions, while the lower panel shows the running cumulative emissions over the overlapping observation period.

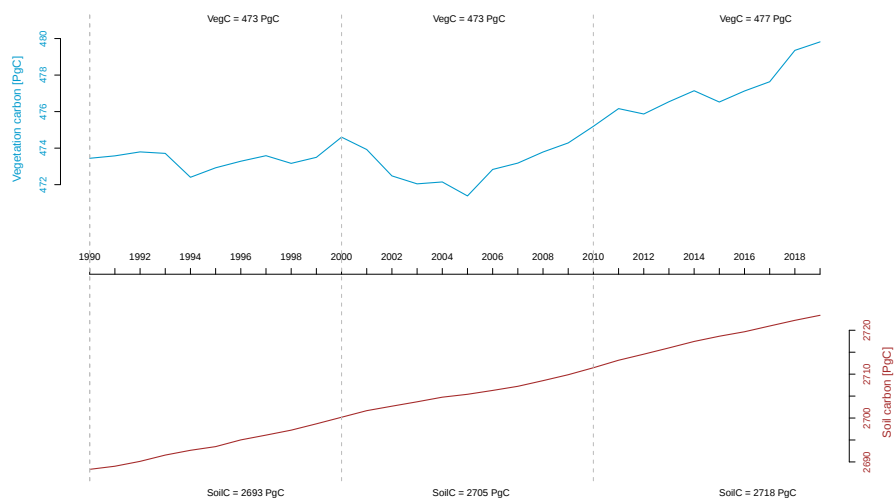


Figure S22. Terrestrial vegetation and soil carbon estimated by LPJmL6.

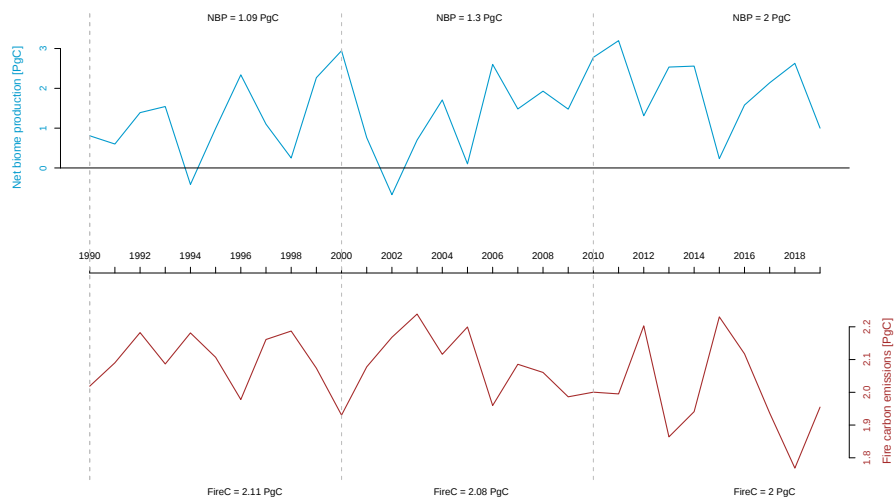


Figure S23. Terrestrial sink and fire carbon emissions estimated by LPJmL6

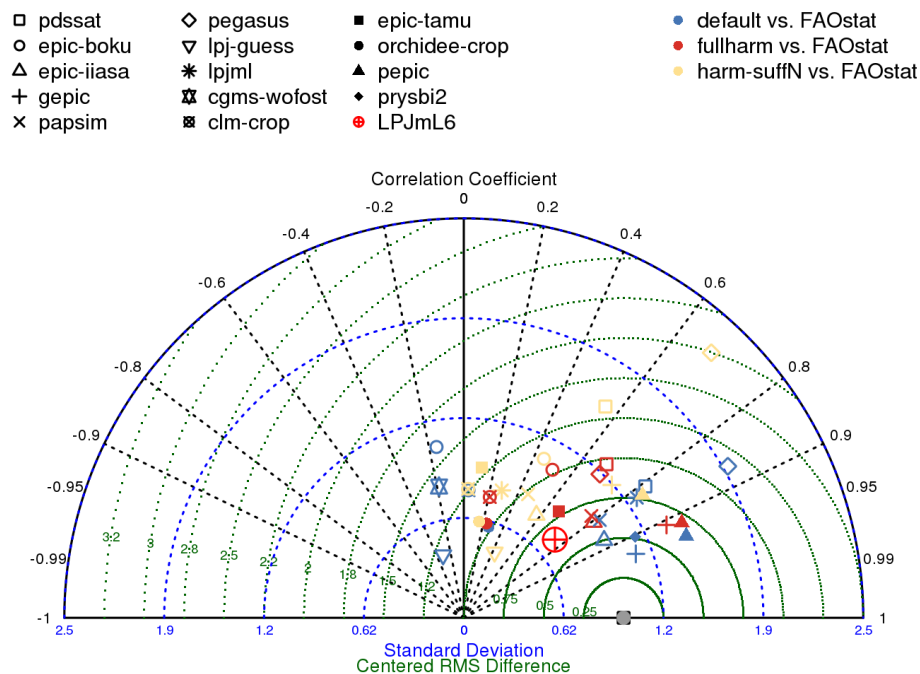


Figure S24. Taylor diagram of nationally aggregated maize yields as simulated by the GGCM Phase 1 ensemble (Müller et al., 2017) and LPJmL6. As per unchangeable settings of the GGCM crop model evaluation tool (Shin et al., 2017; Müller et al., 2017), LPJmL6 is depicted as red circled plus but used different crop management inputs than specified in the GGCM phase 1 "fullharm" setting that is depicted in red otherwise.

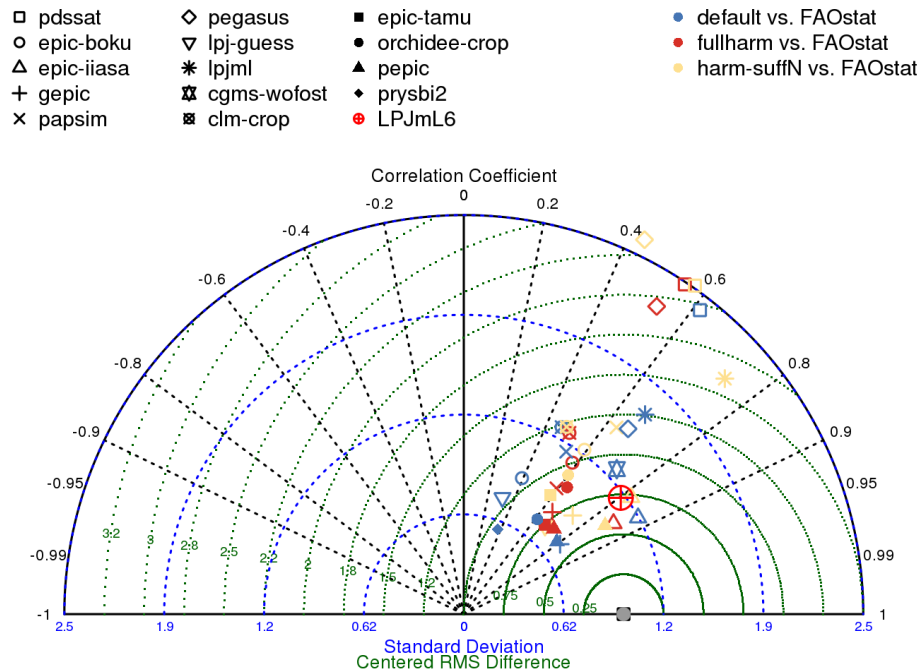


Figure S25. Taylor diagram of nationally aggregated wheat yields as simulated by the GGCM Phase 1 ensemble (Müller et al., 2017) and LPJmL6. As per unchangeable settings of the GGCM crop model evaluation tool (Shin et al., 2017; Müller et al., 2017), LPJmL6 is depicted as red circled plus but used different crop management inputs than specified in the GGCM phase 1 "fullharm" setting that is depicted in red otherwise.

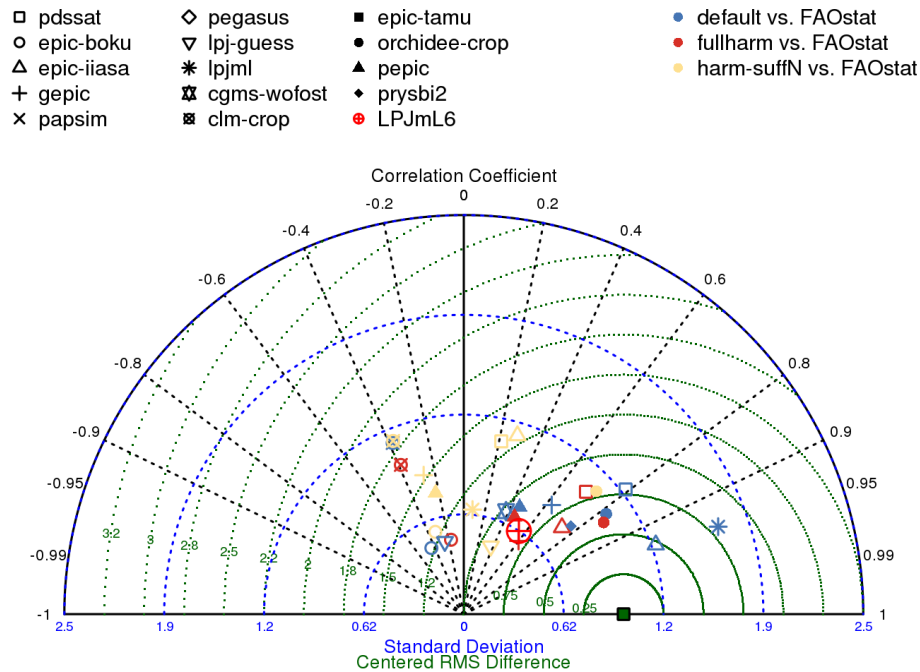


Figure S26. Taylor diagram of nationally aggregated rice yields as simulated by the GGCM Phase 1 ensemble (Müller et al., 2017) and LPJmL6. As per unchangeable settings of the GGCM crop model evaluation tool (Shin et al., 2017; Müller et al., 2017), LPJmL6 is depicted as red circled plus but used different crop management inputs than specified in the GGCM phase 1 "fullharm" setting that is depicted in red otherwise.

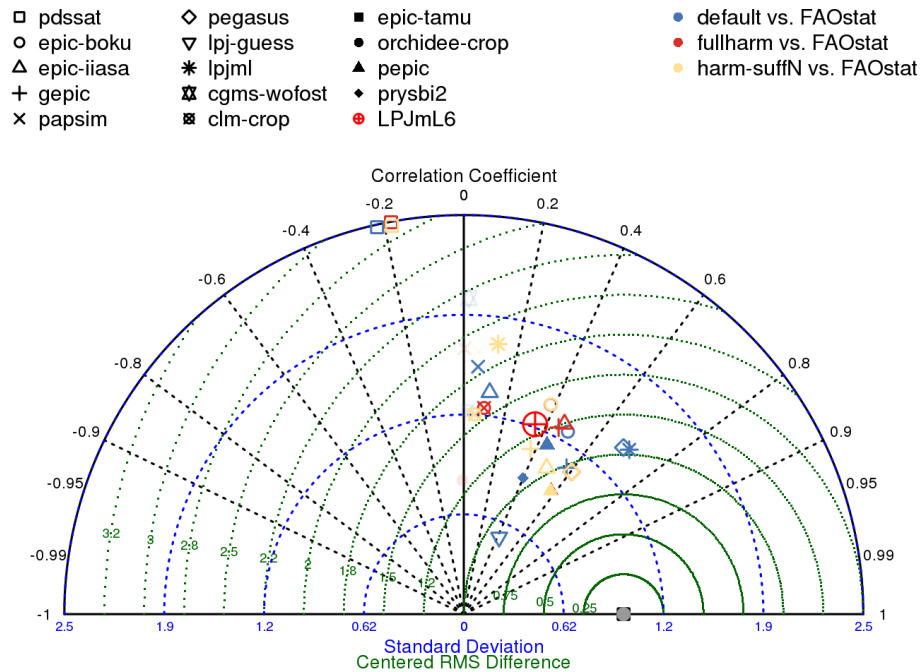
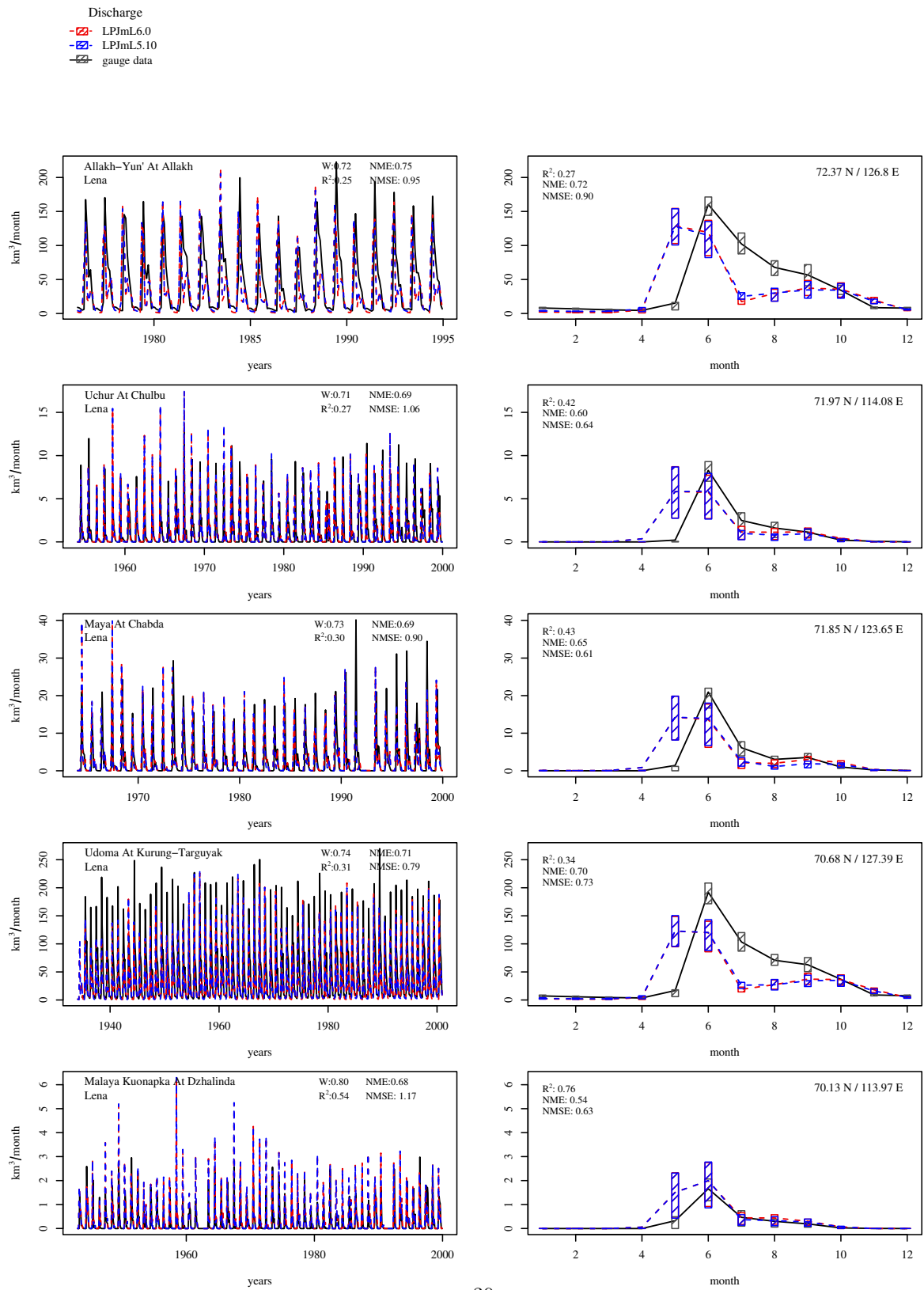
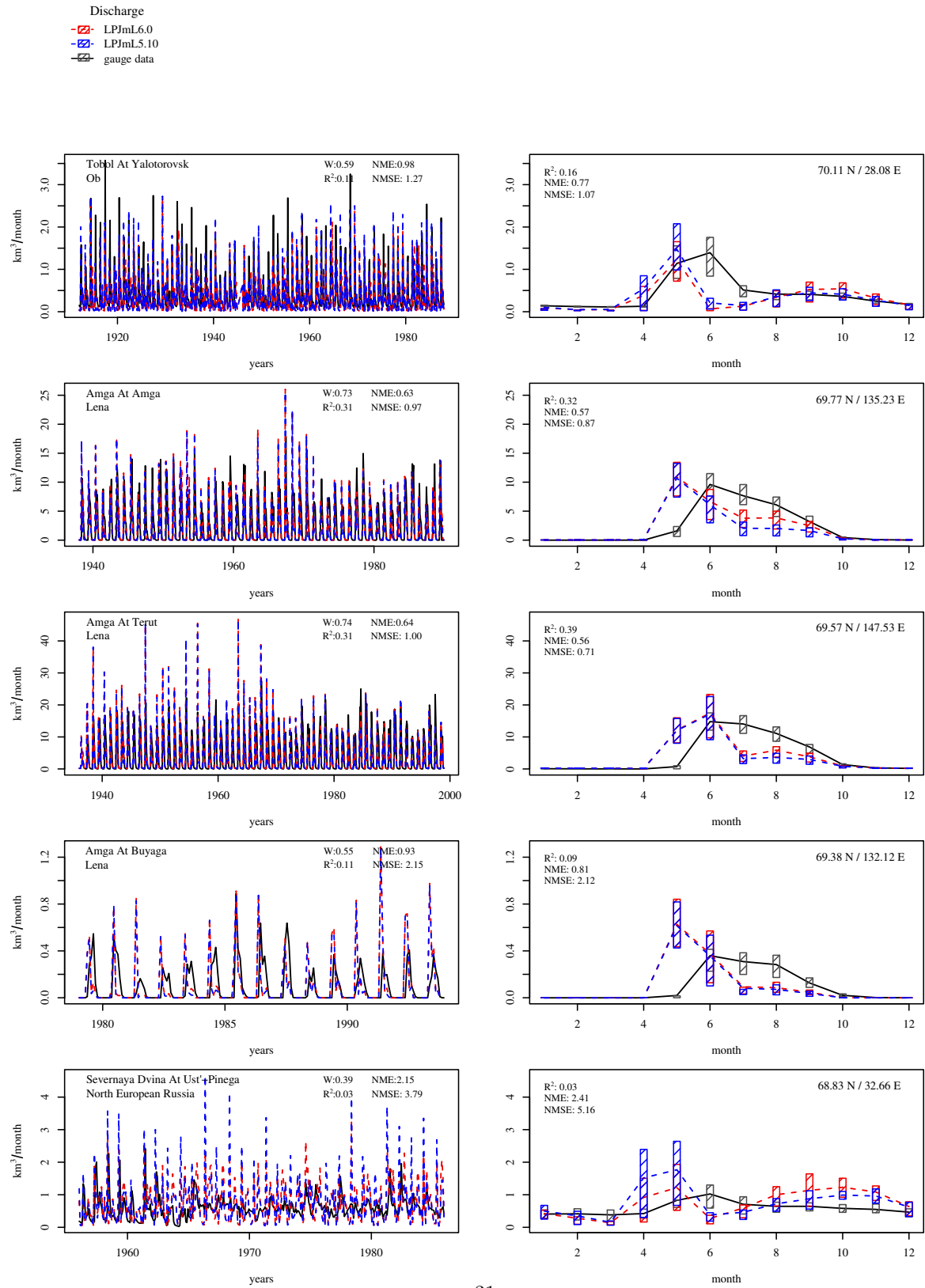
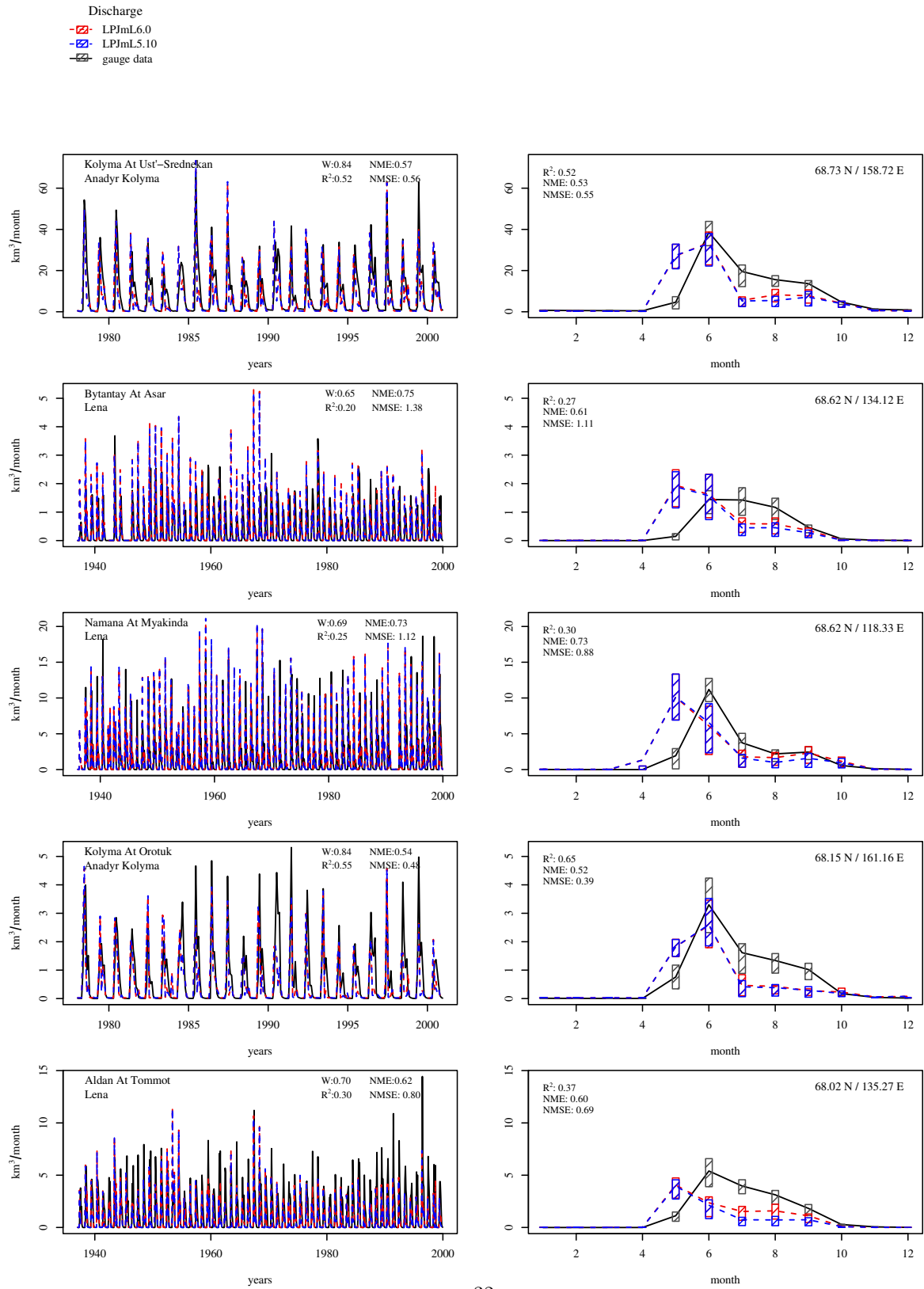
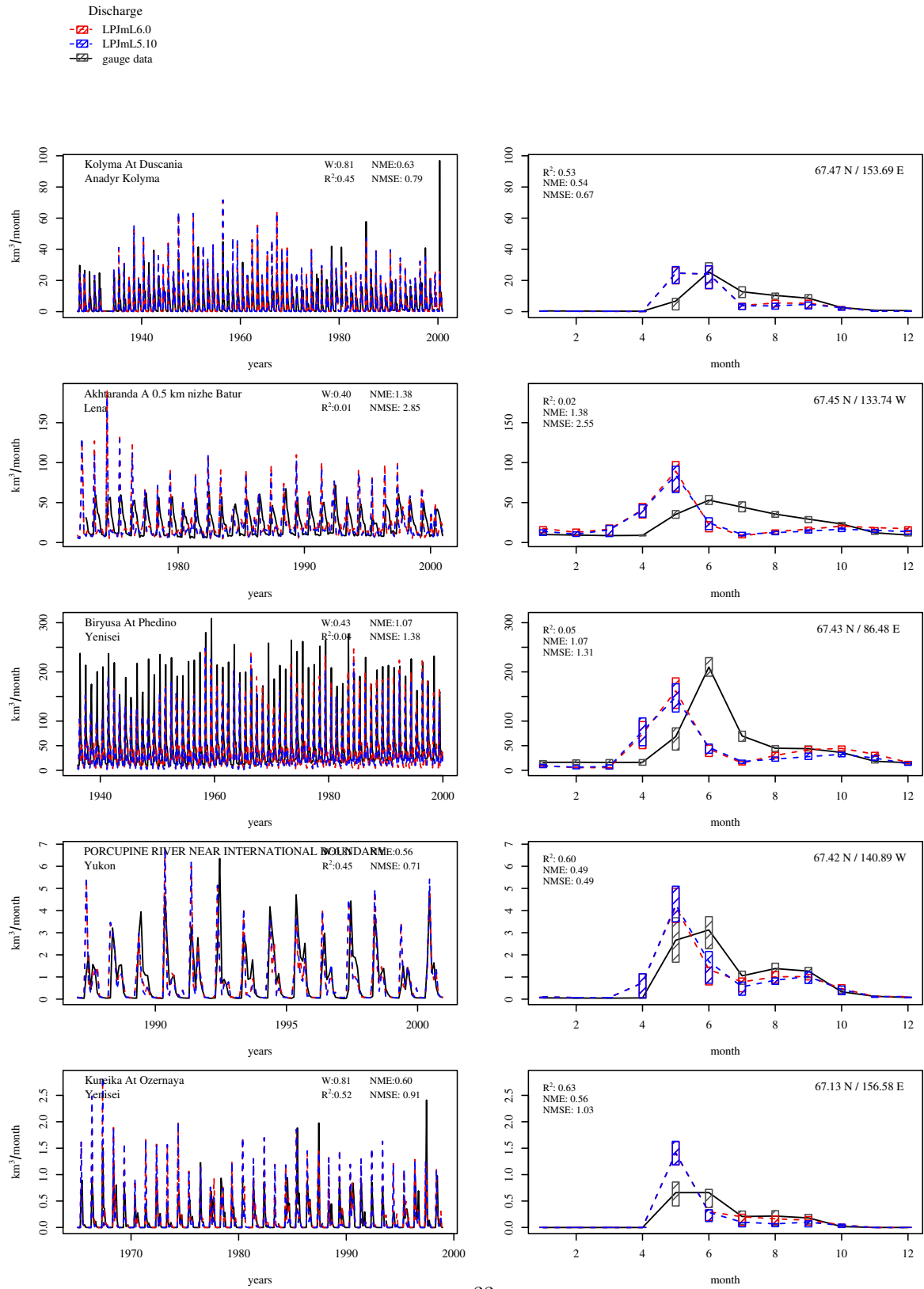


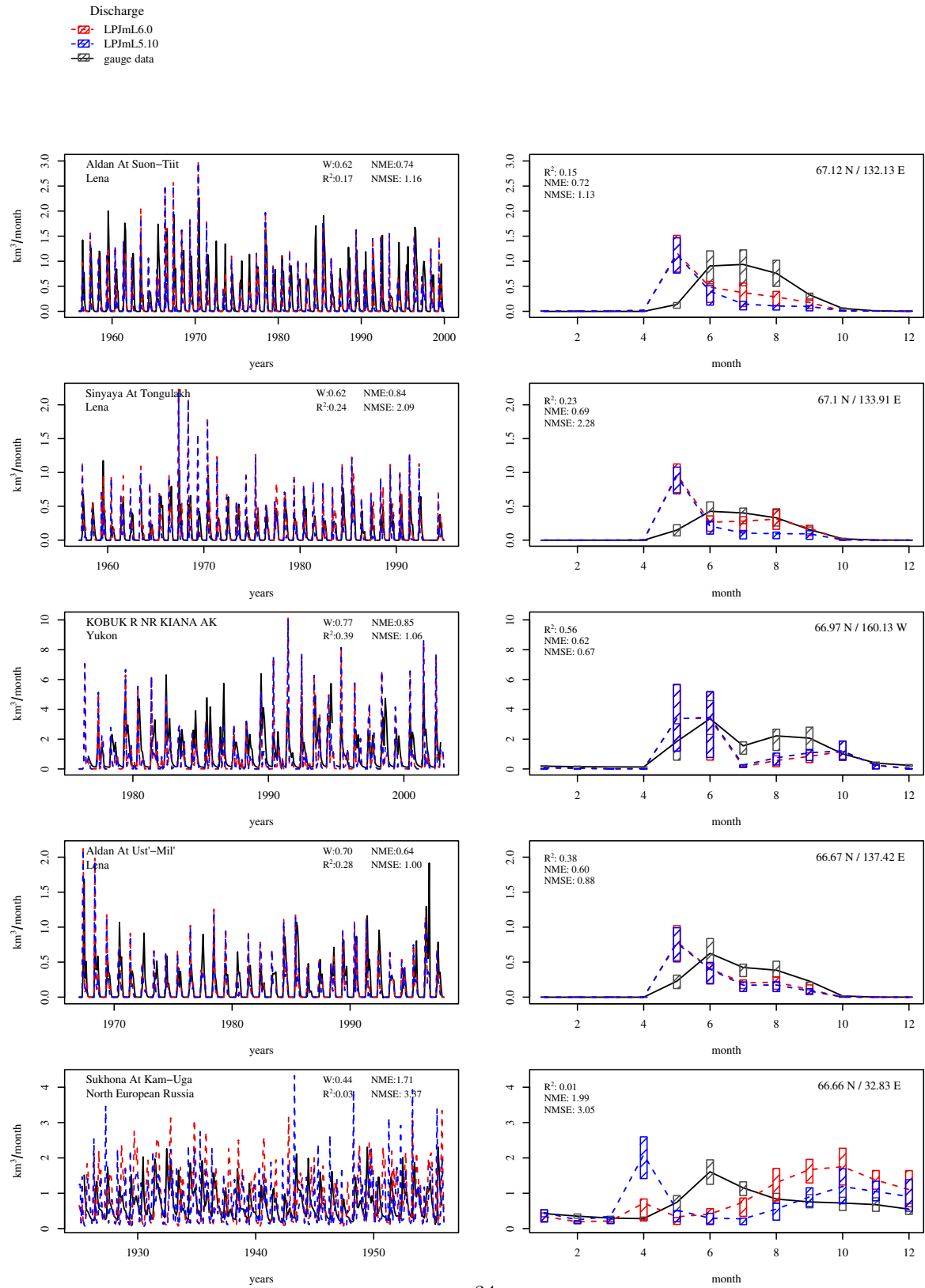
Figure S27. Taylor diagram of nationally aggregated soybean yields as simulated by the GGCM Phase 1 ensemble (Müller et al., 2017) and LPJmL6. As per unchangeable settings of the GGCM crop model evaluation tool (Shin et al., 2017; Müller et al., 2017), LPJmL6 is depicted as red circled plus but used different crop management inputs than specified in the GGCM phase 1 "fullharm" setting that is depicted in red otherwise.

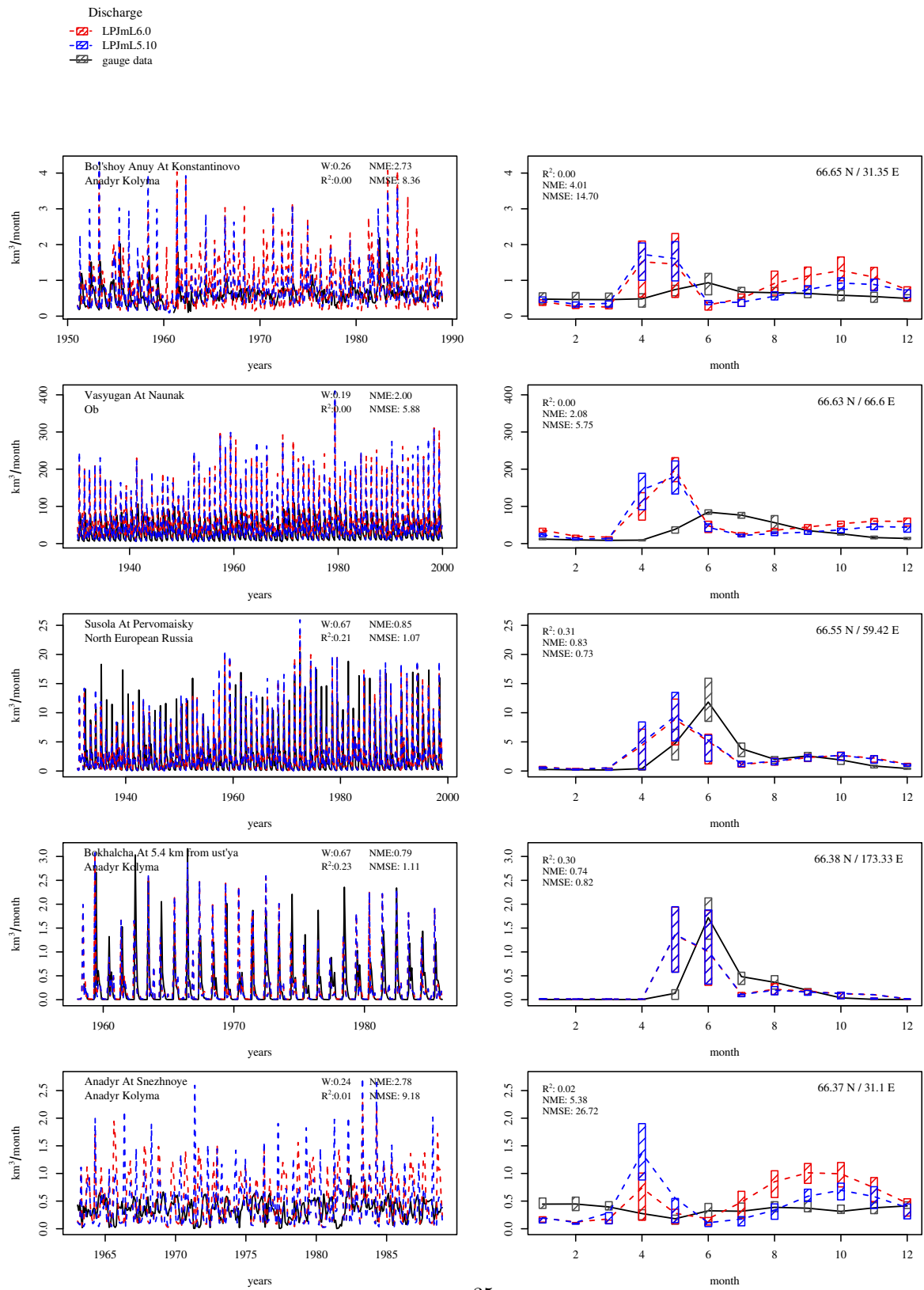


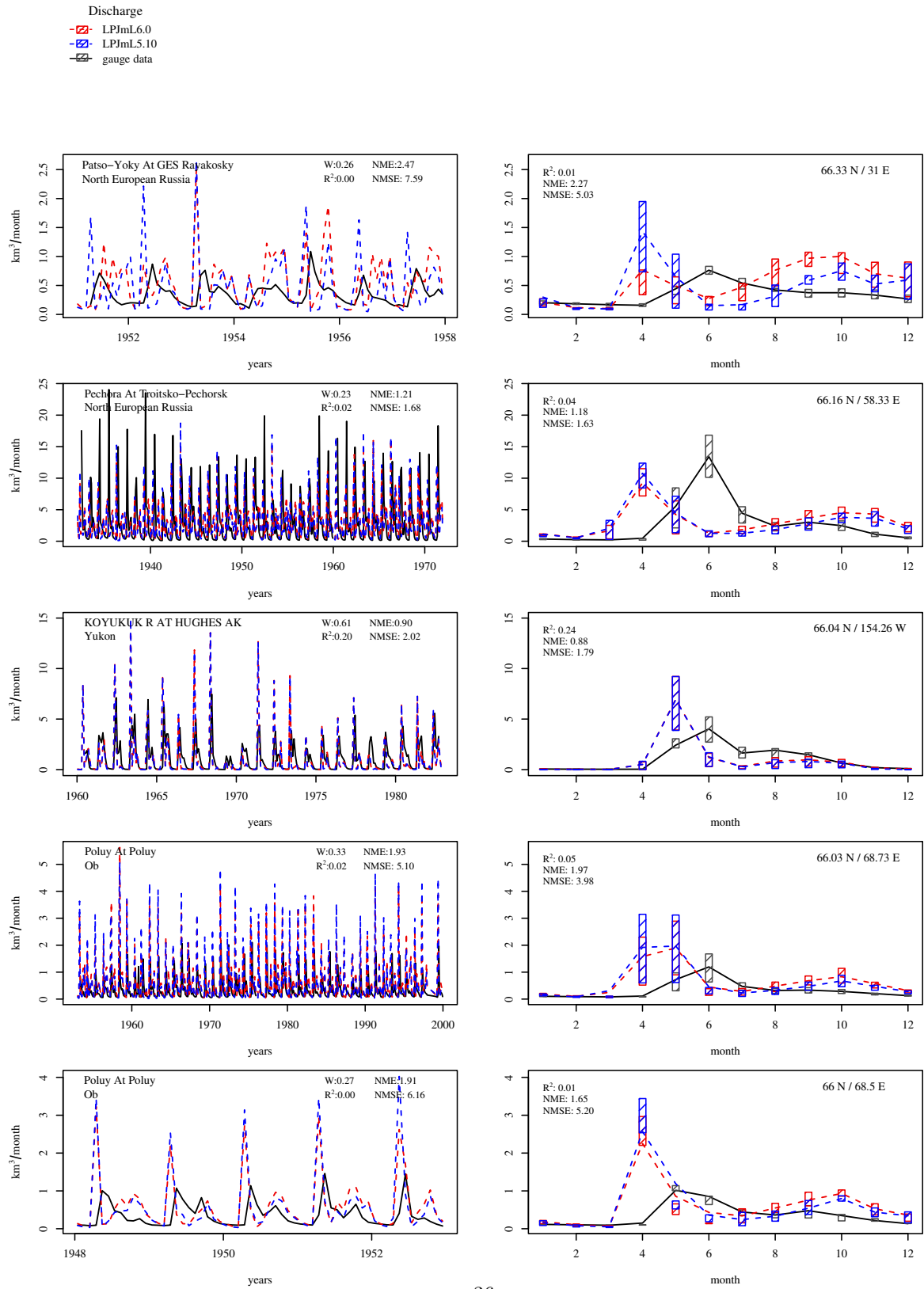


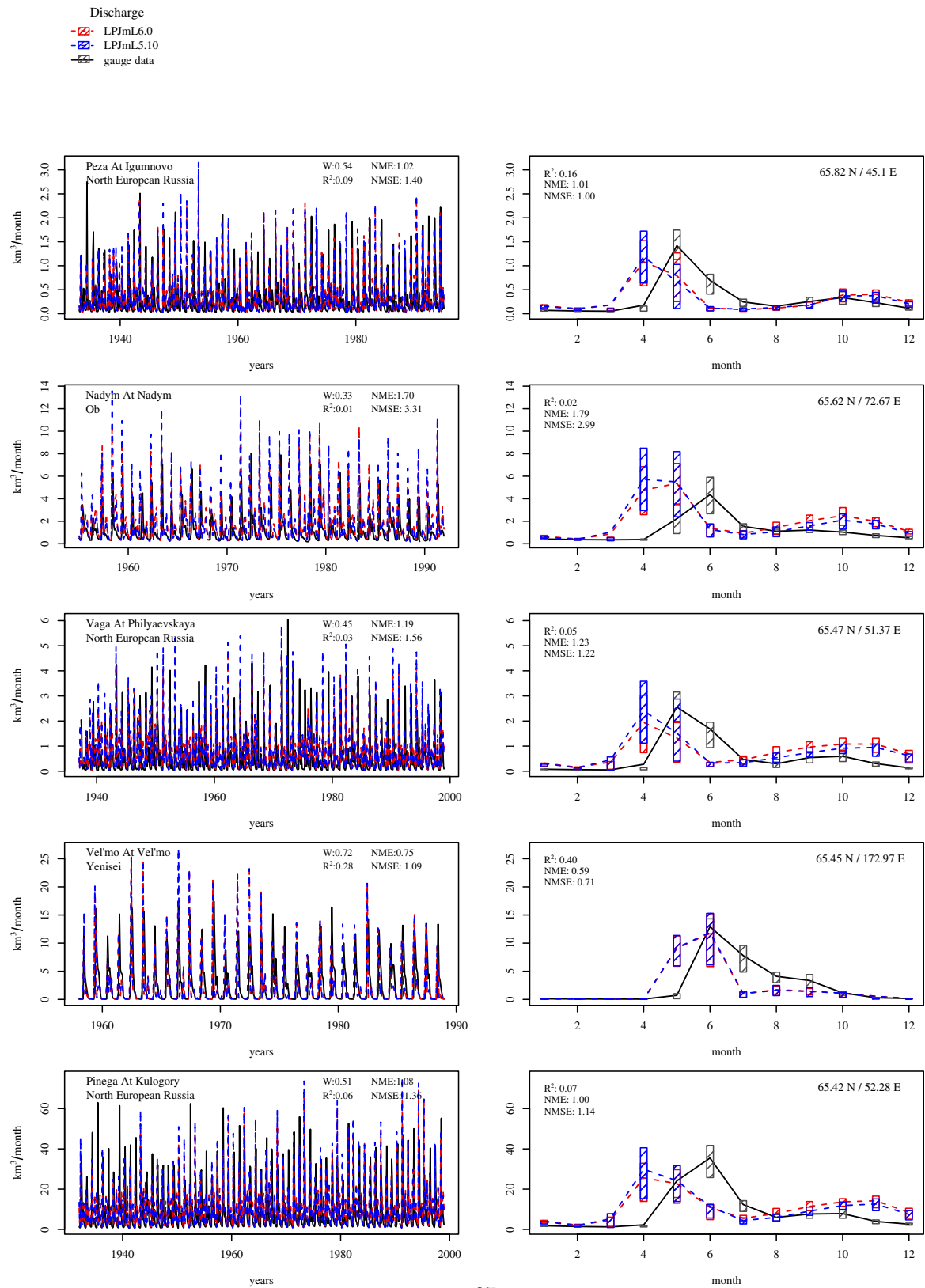


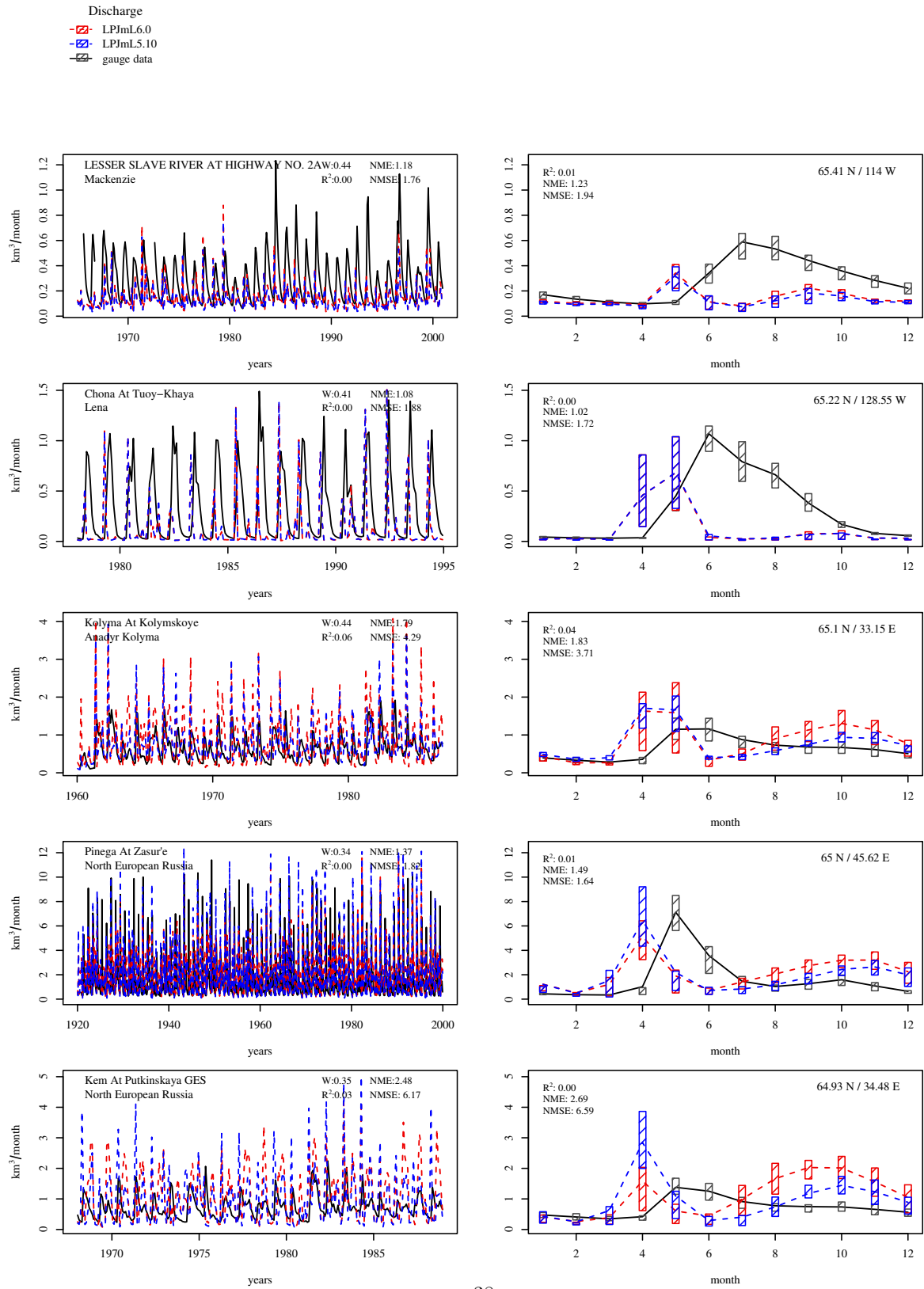


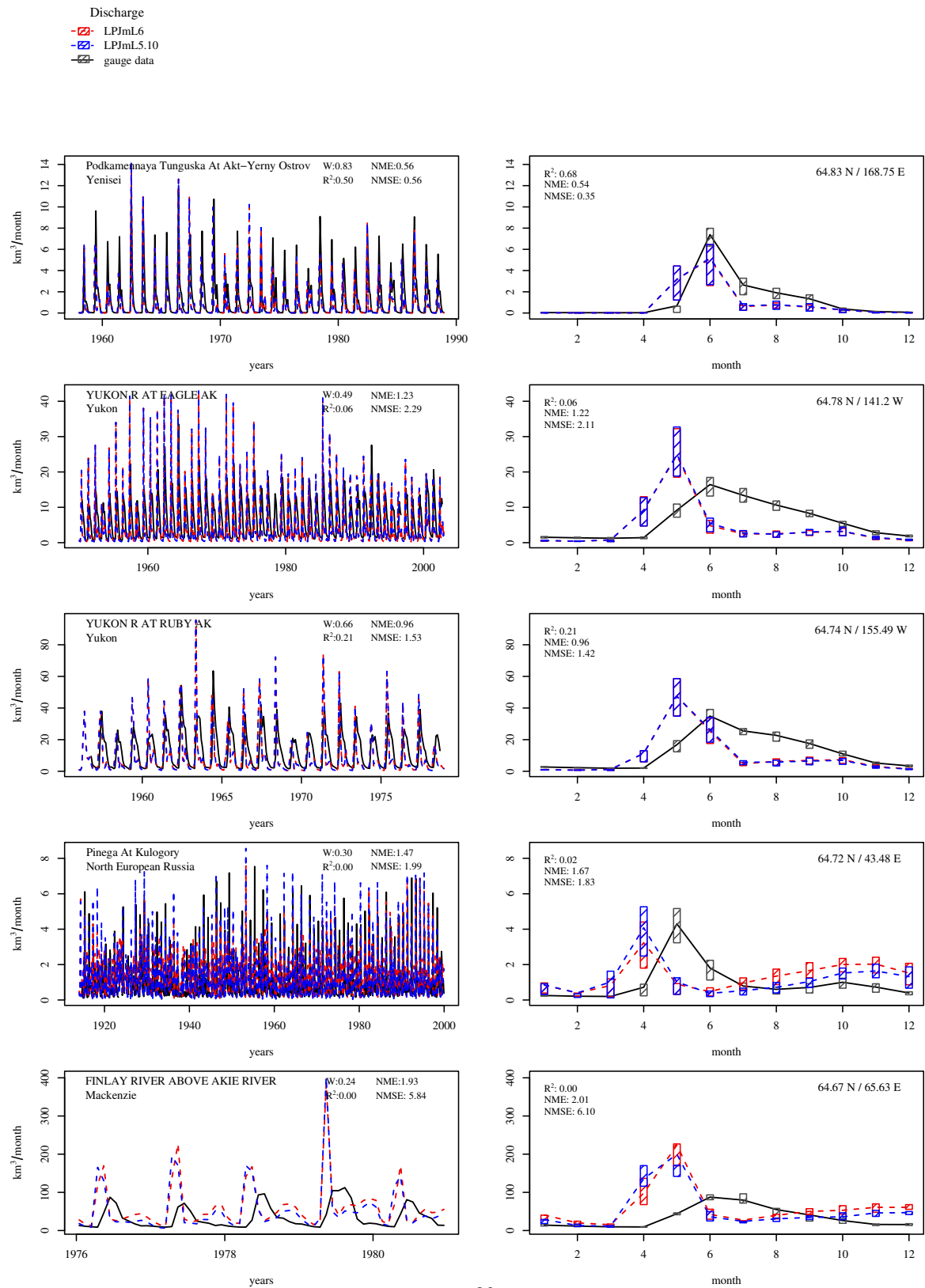


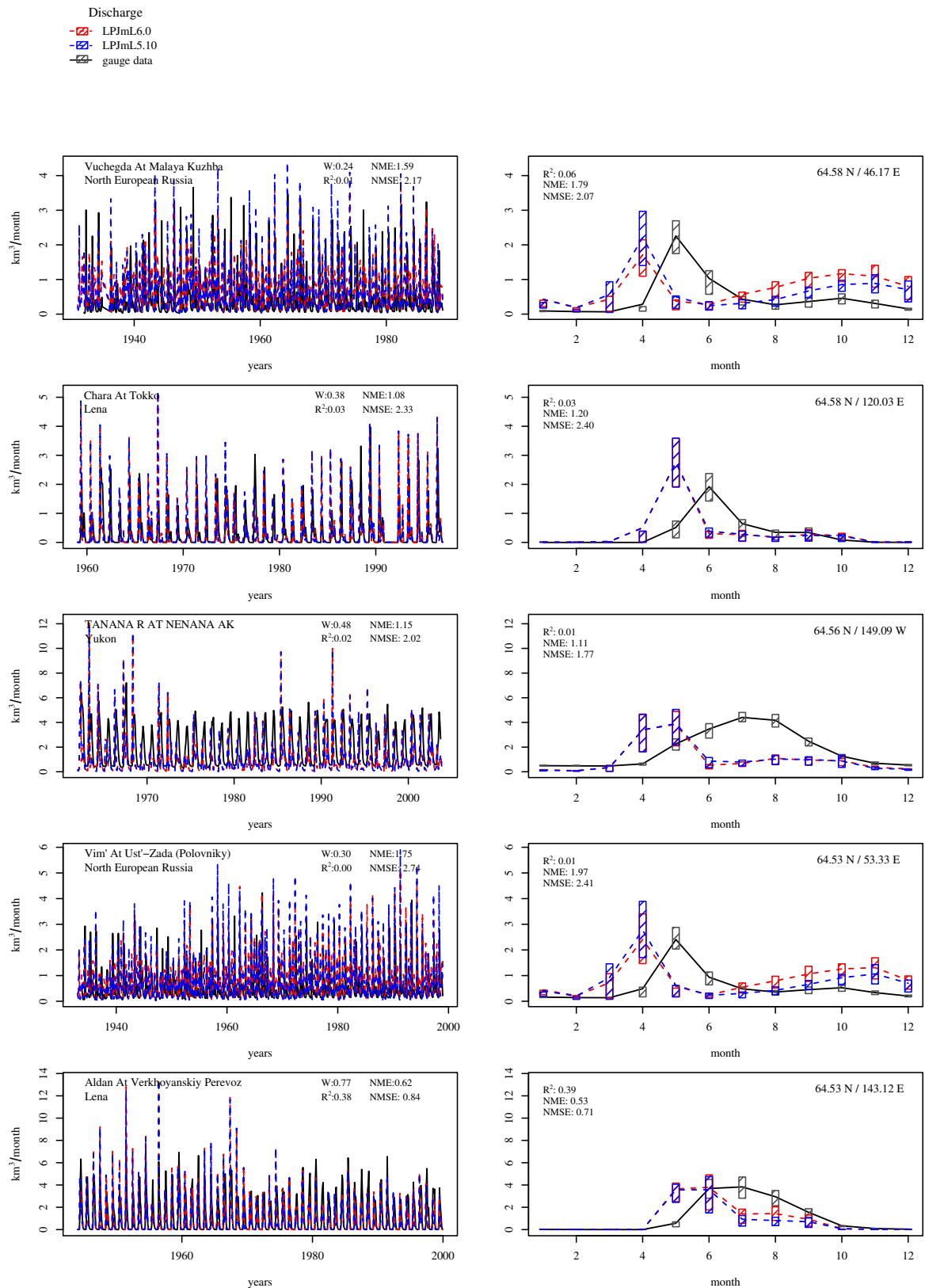


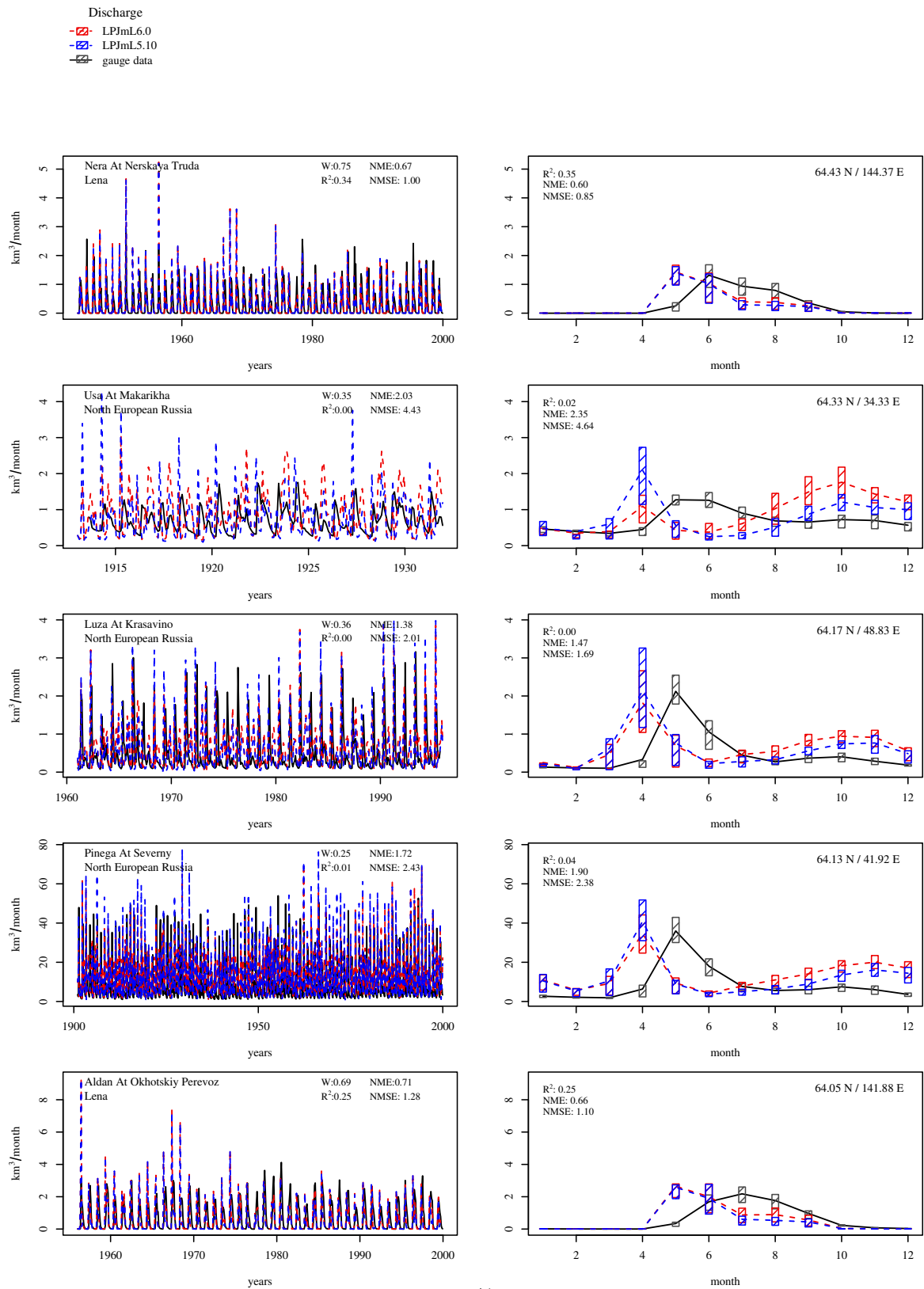


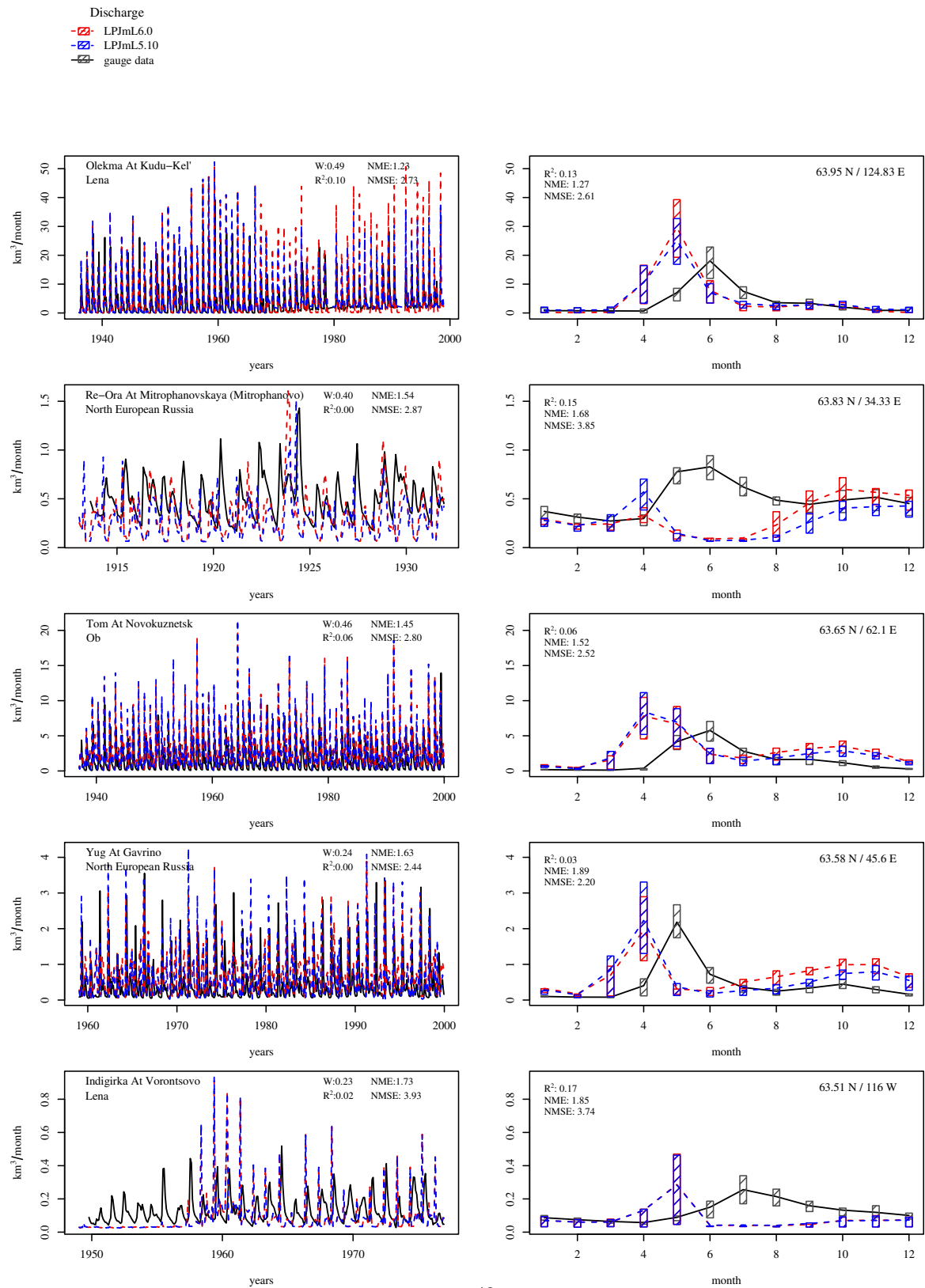


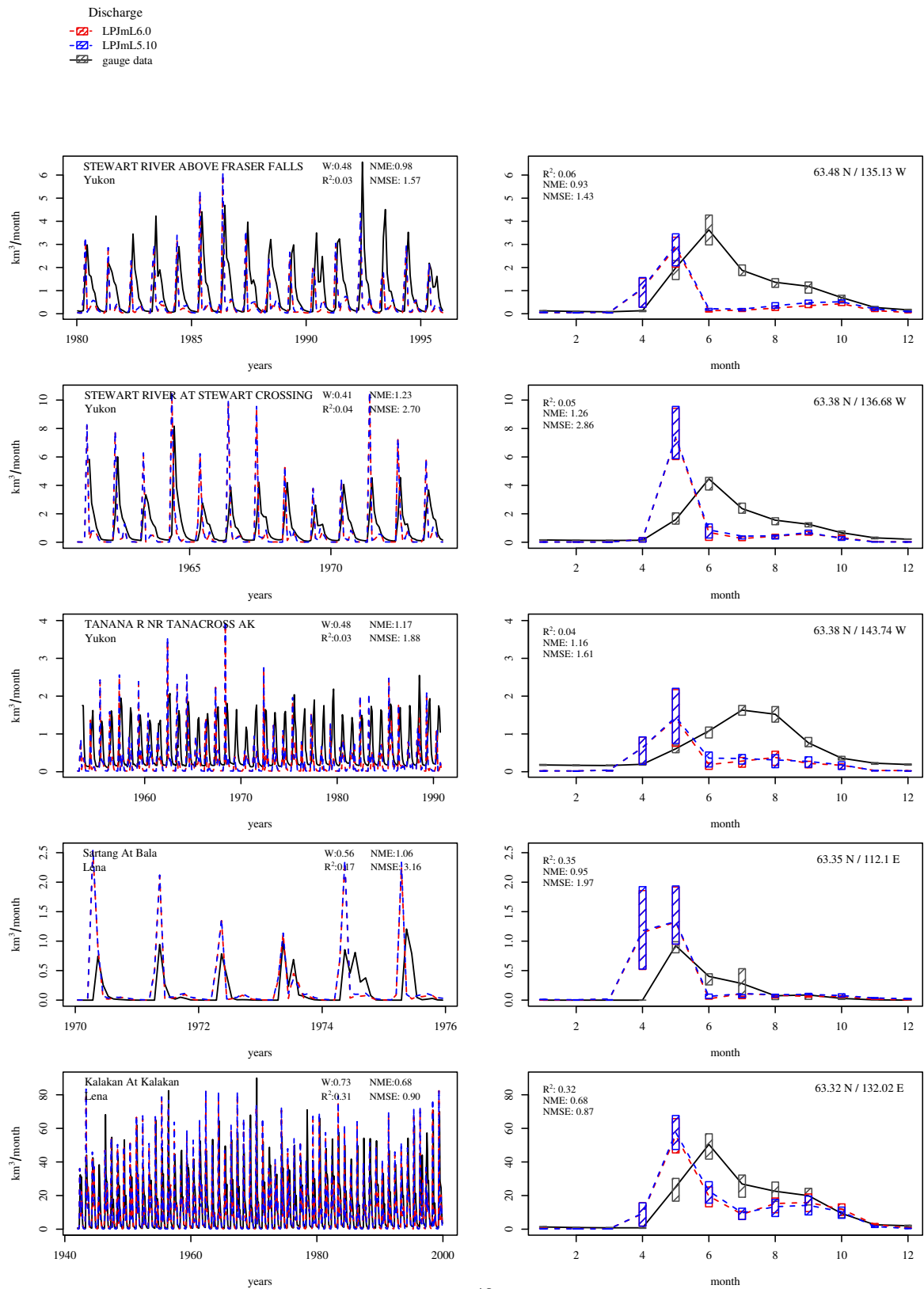


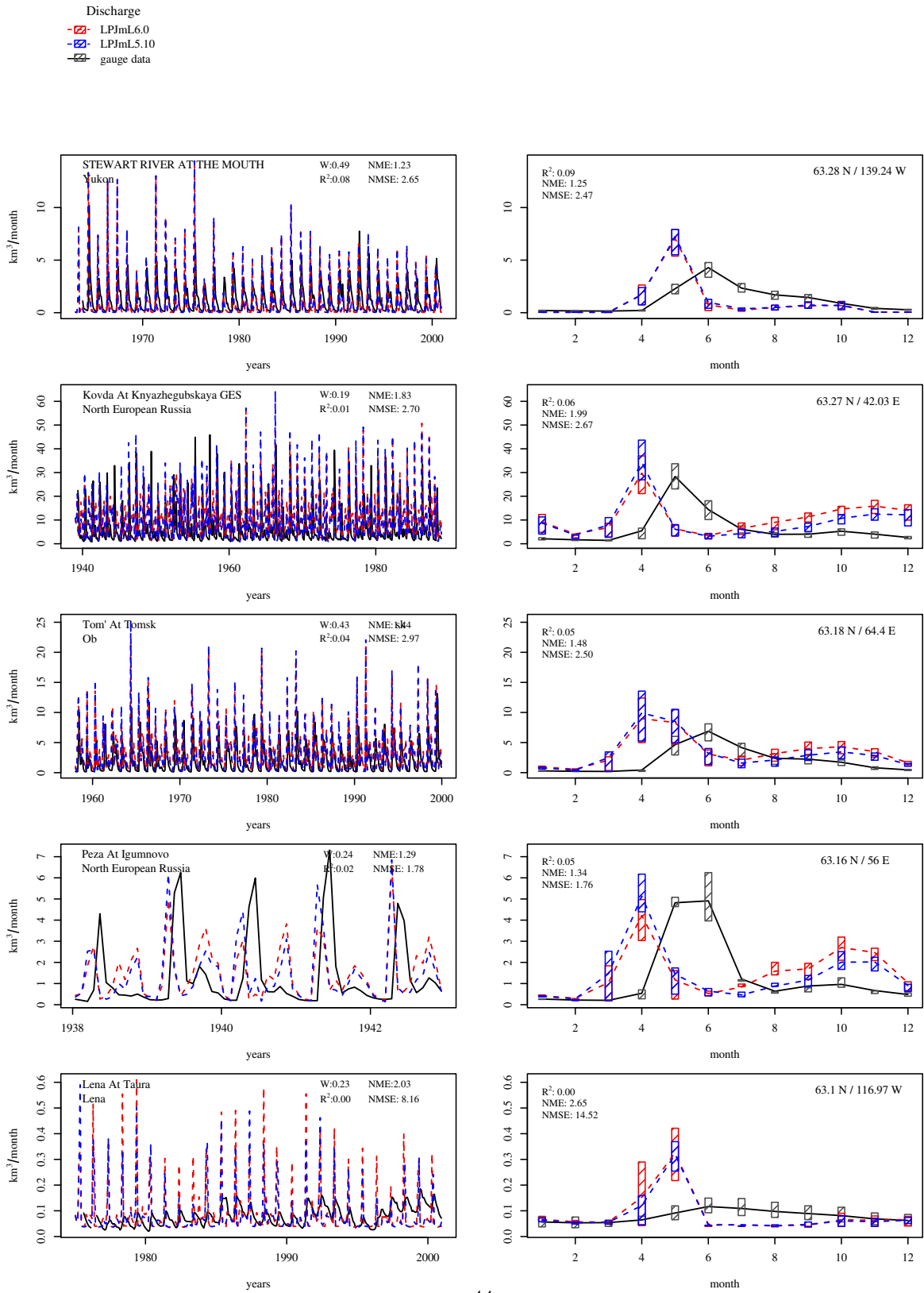


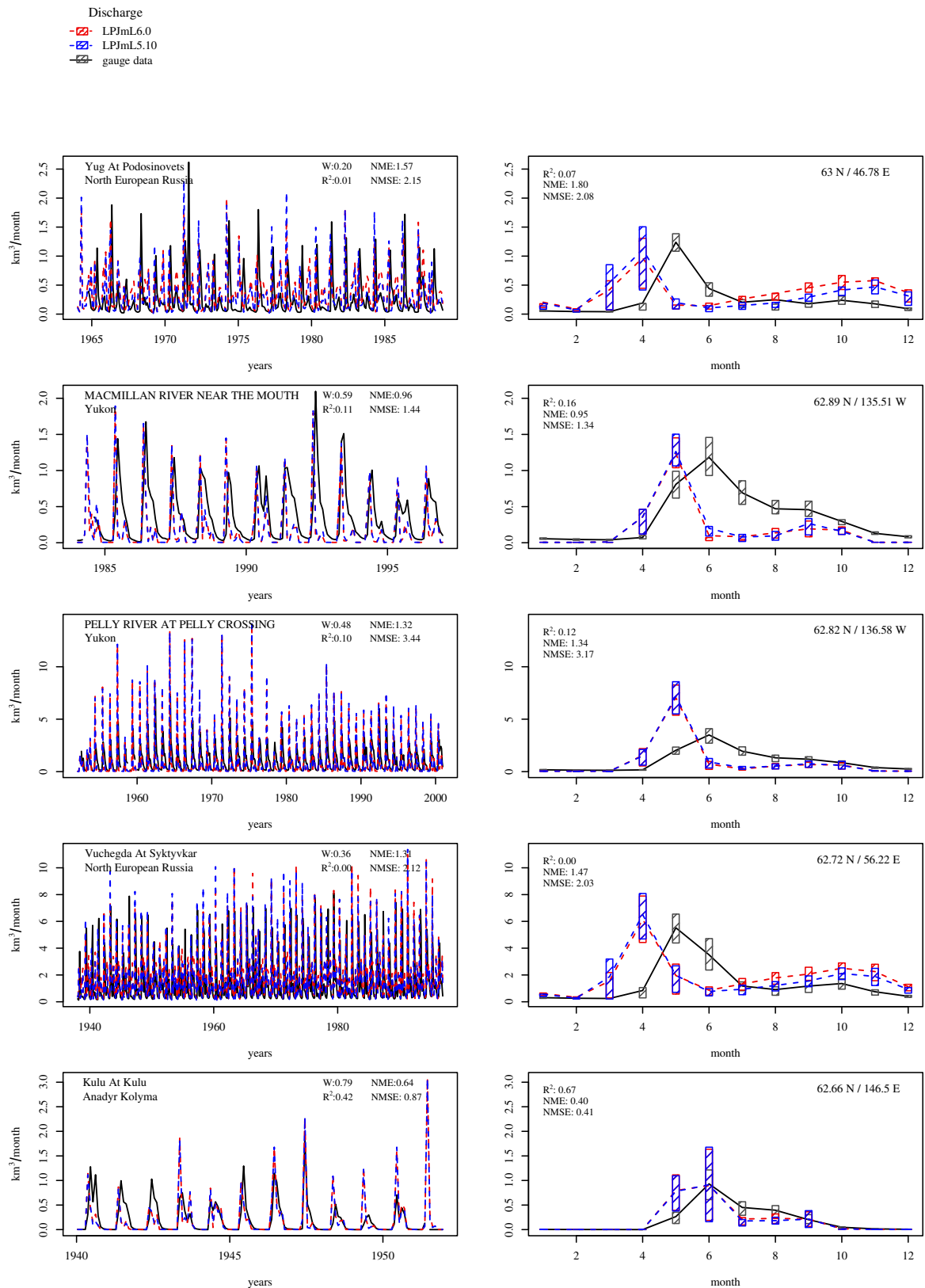


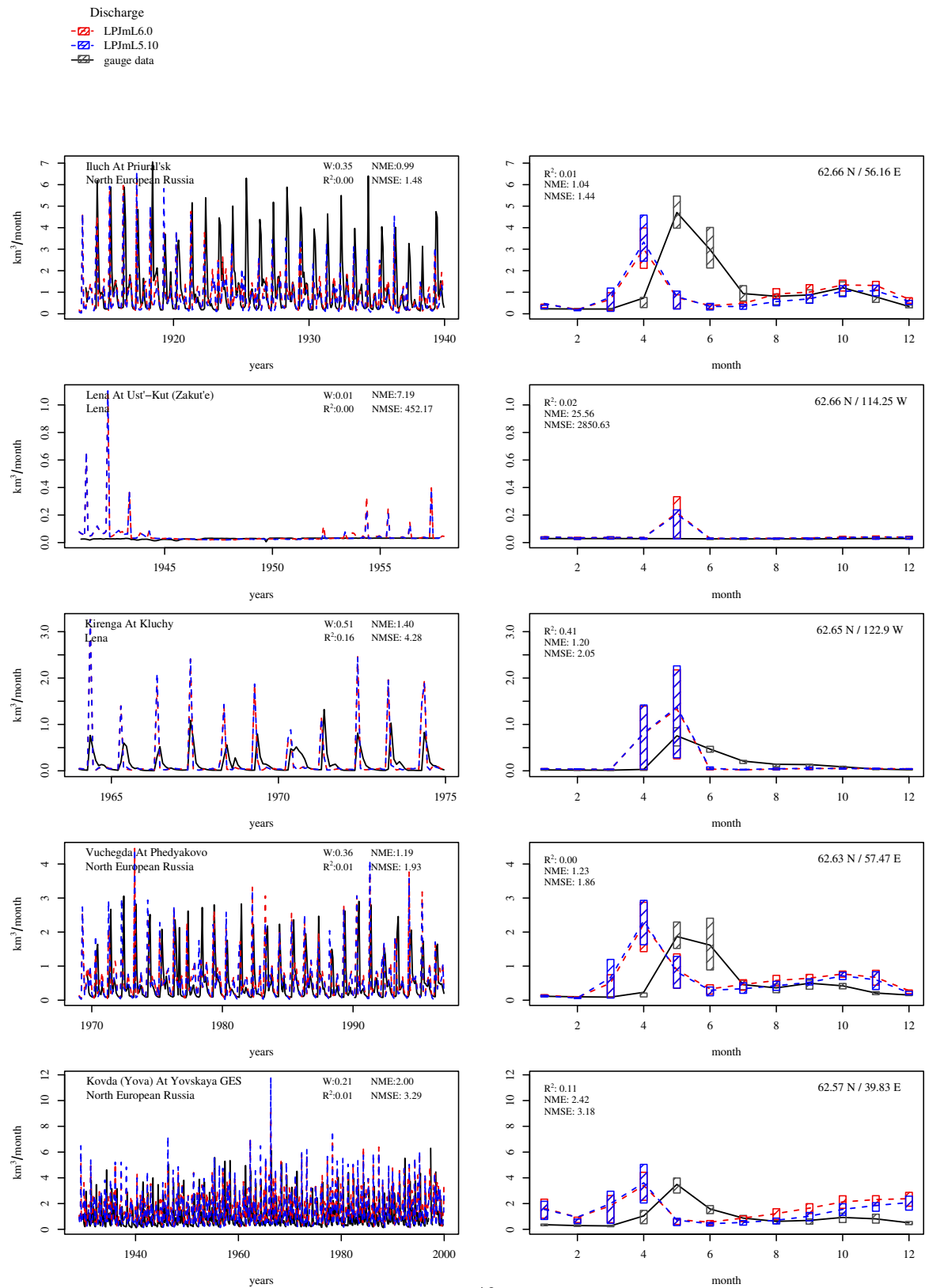


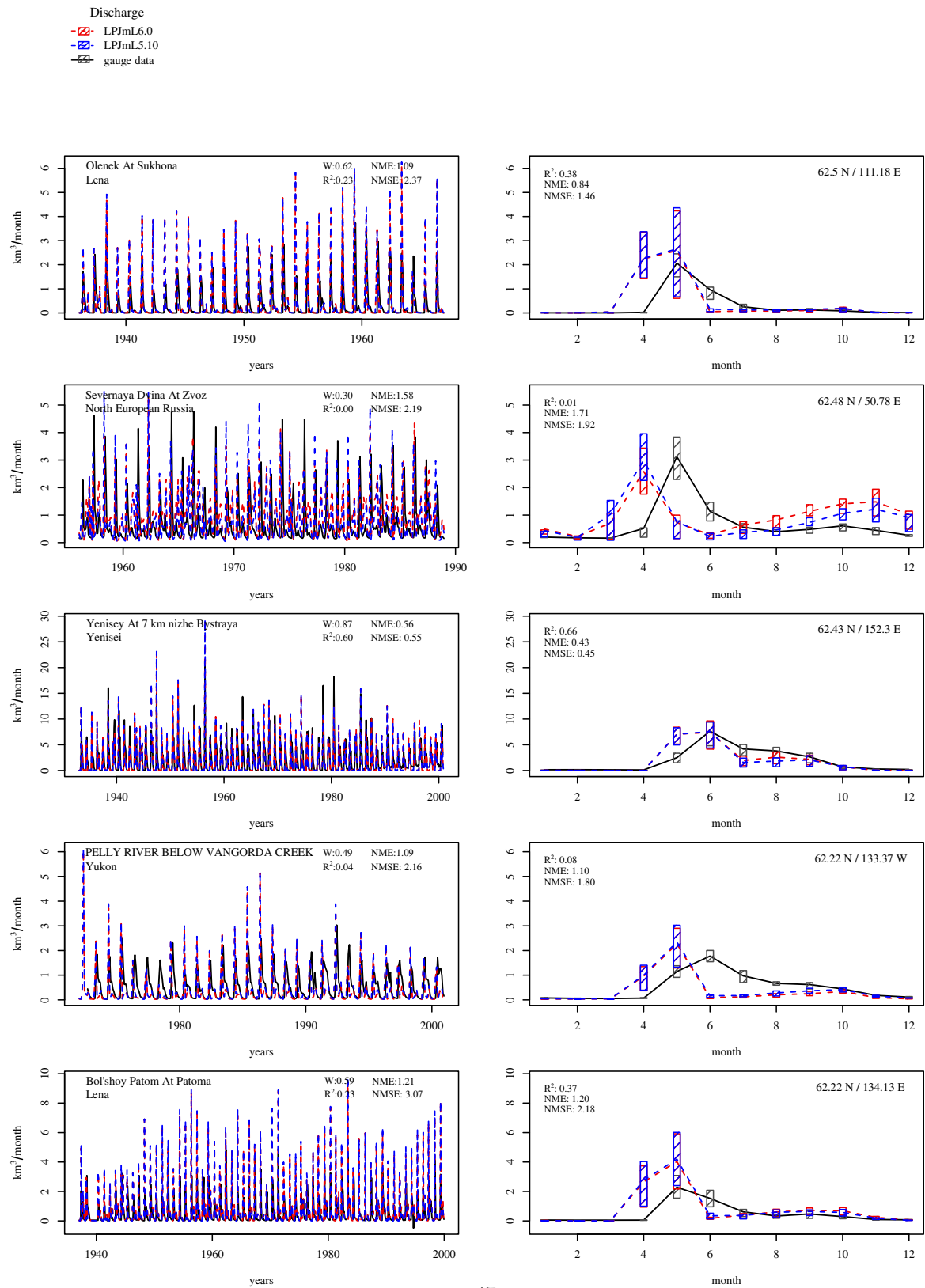


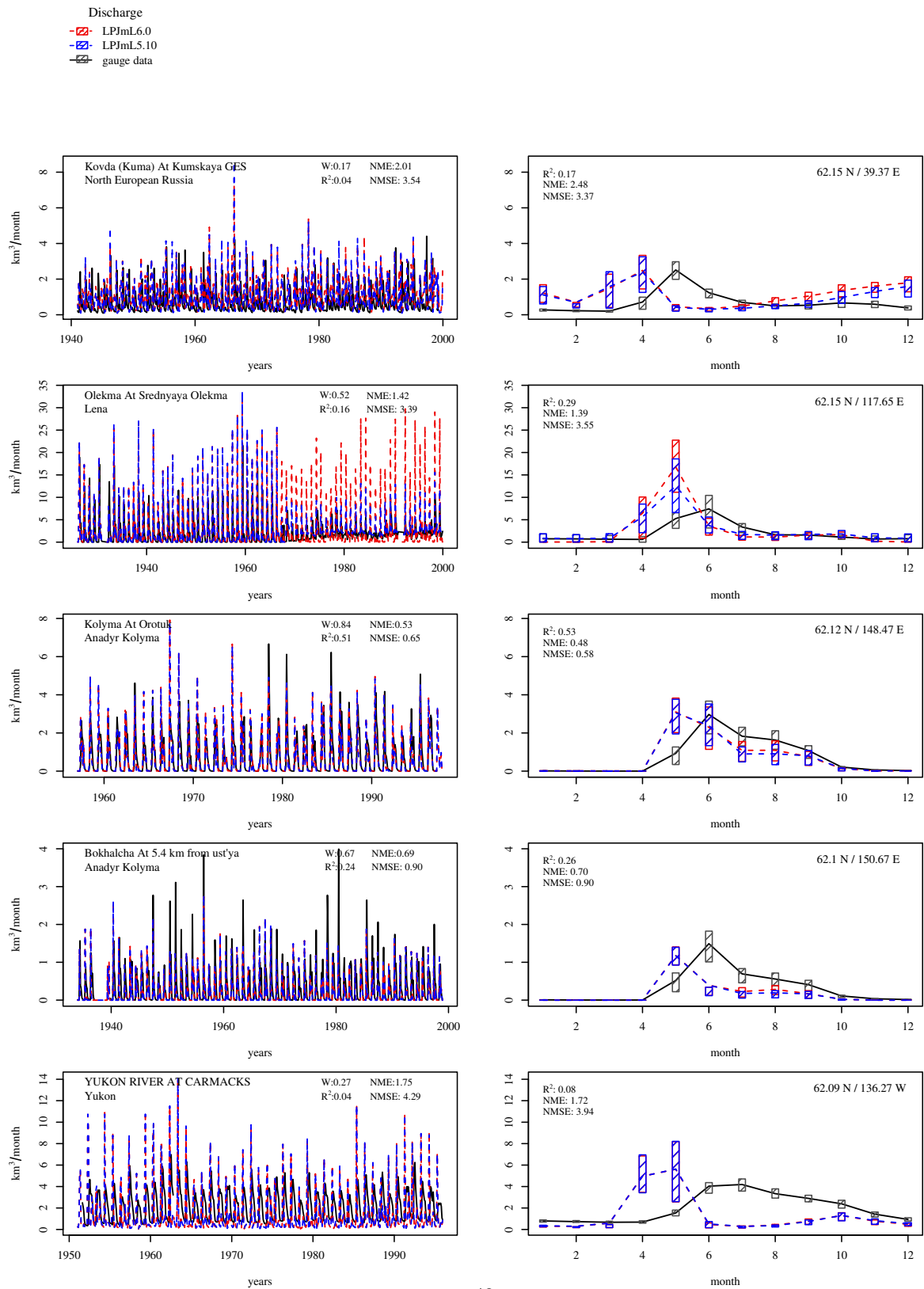


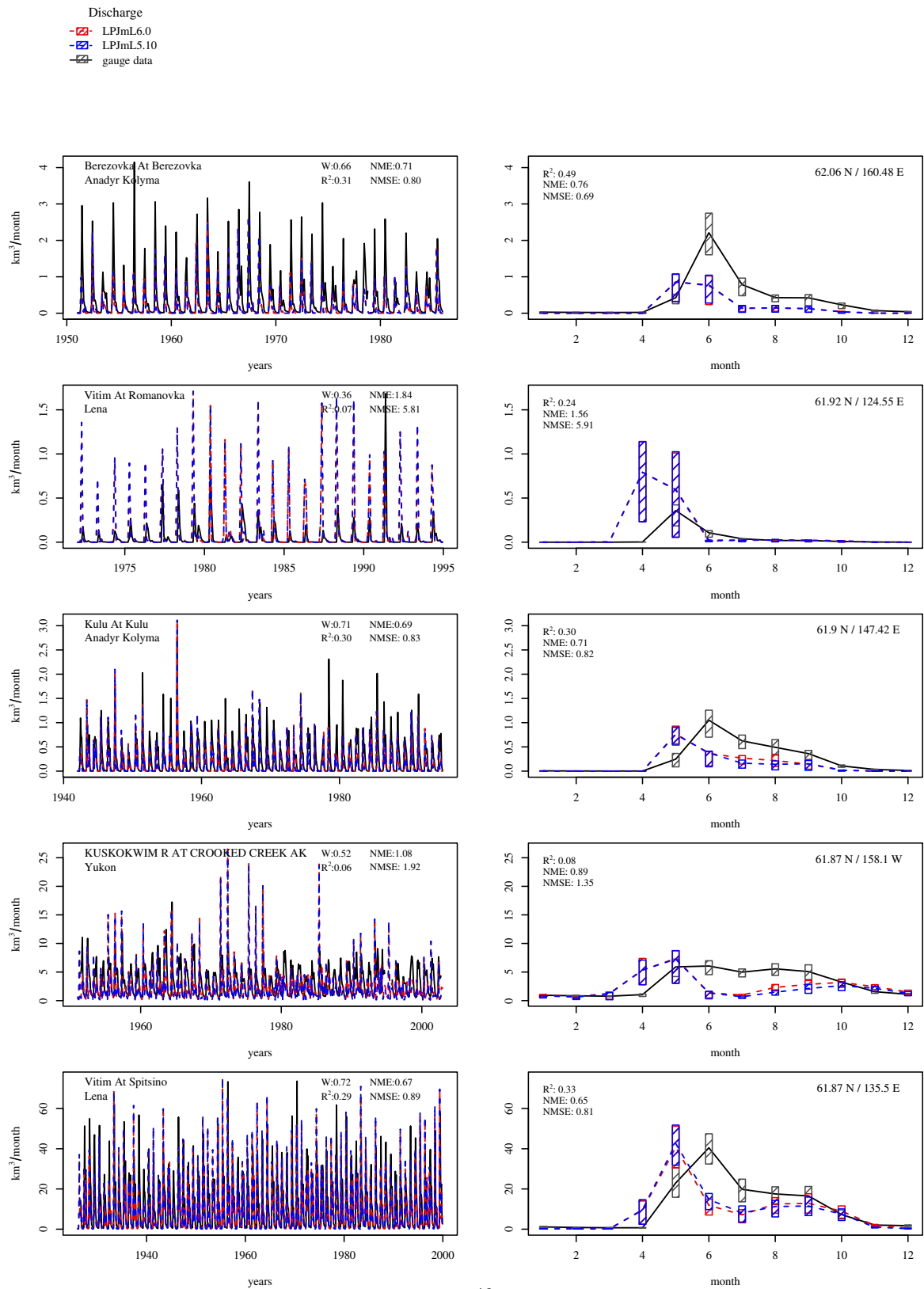


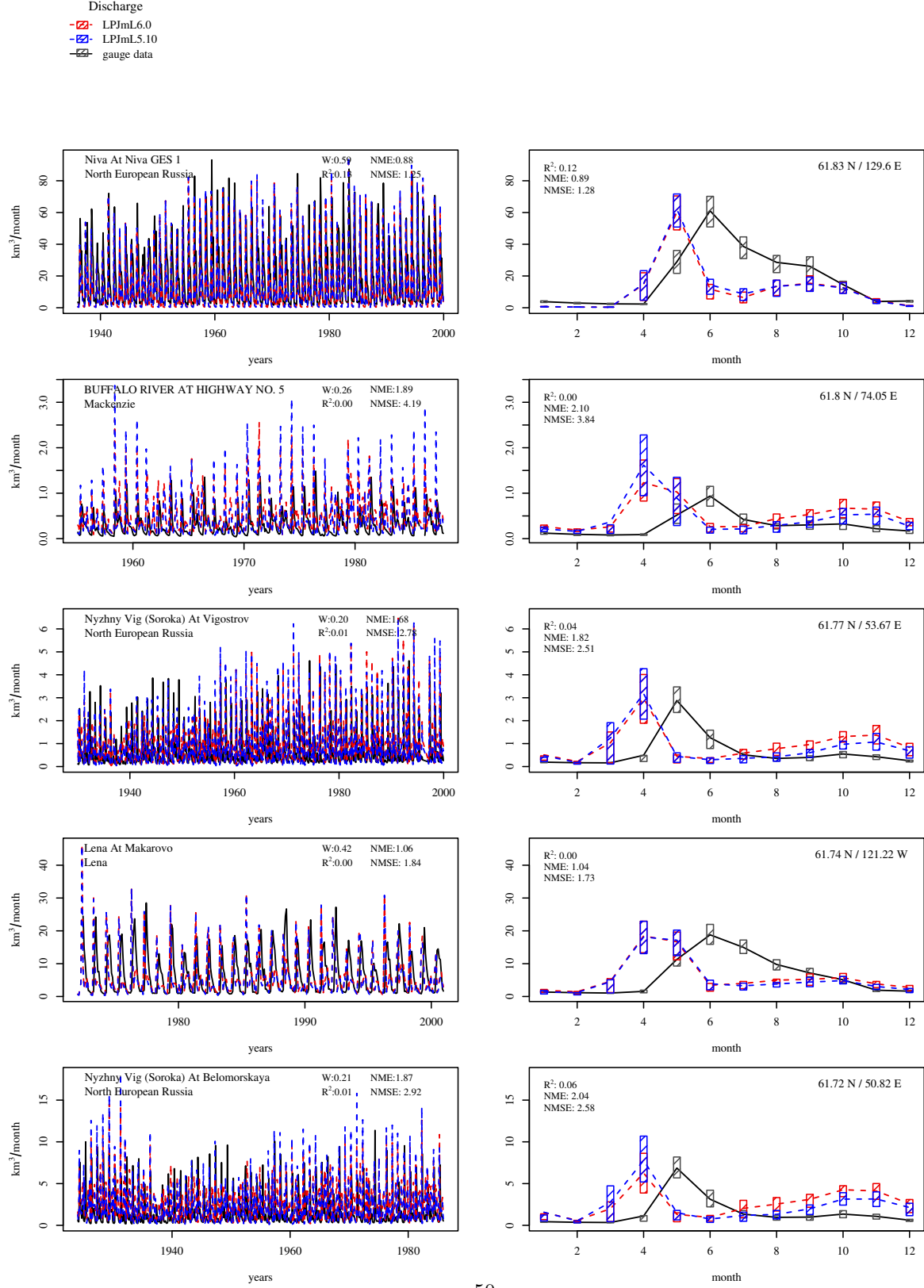


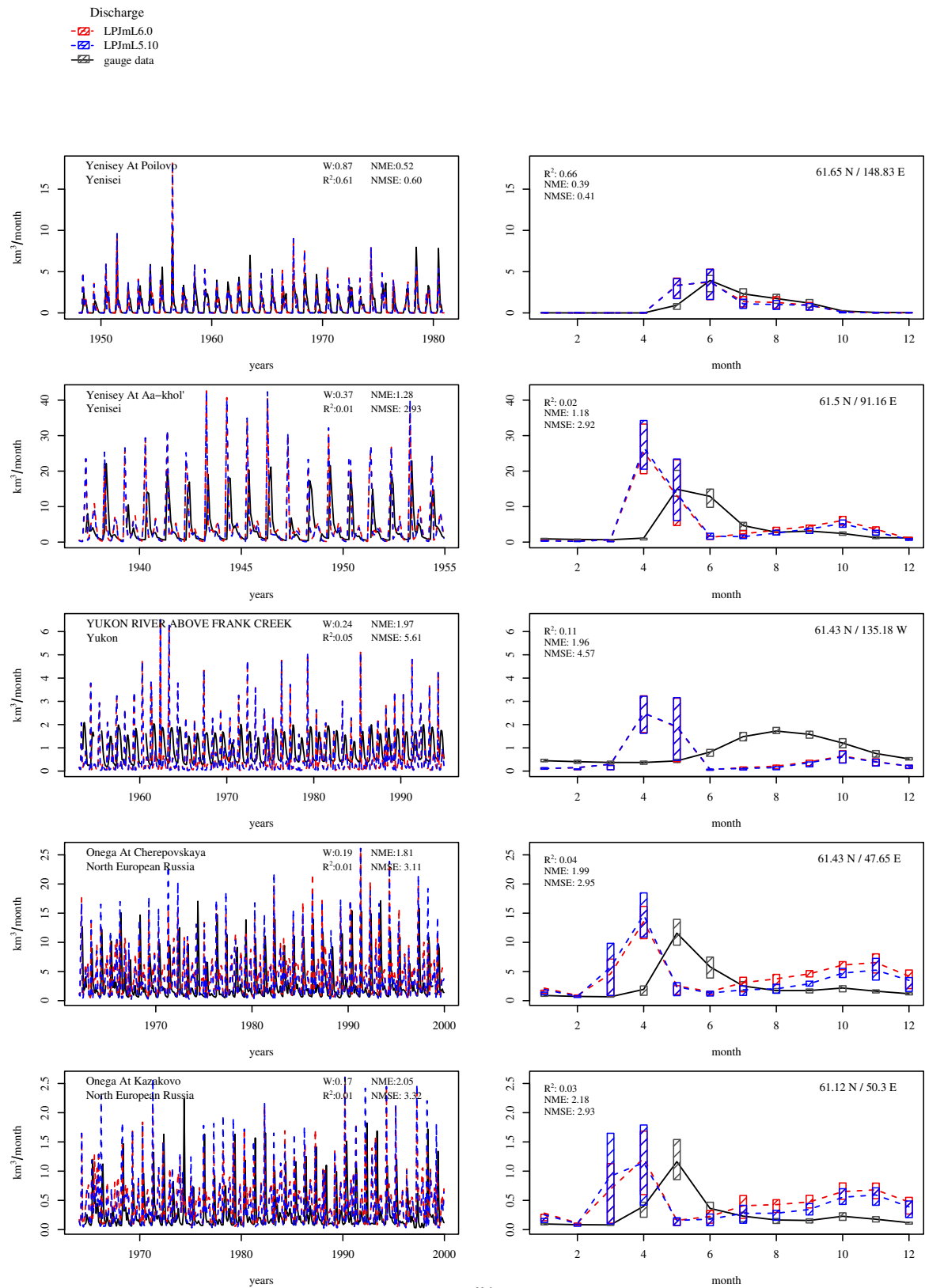


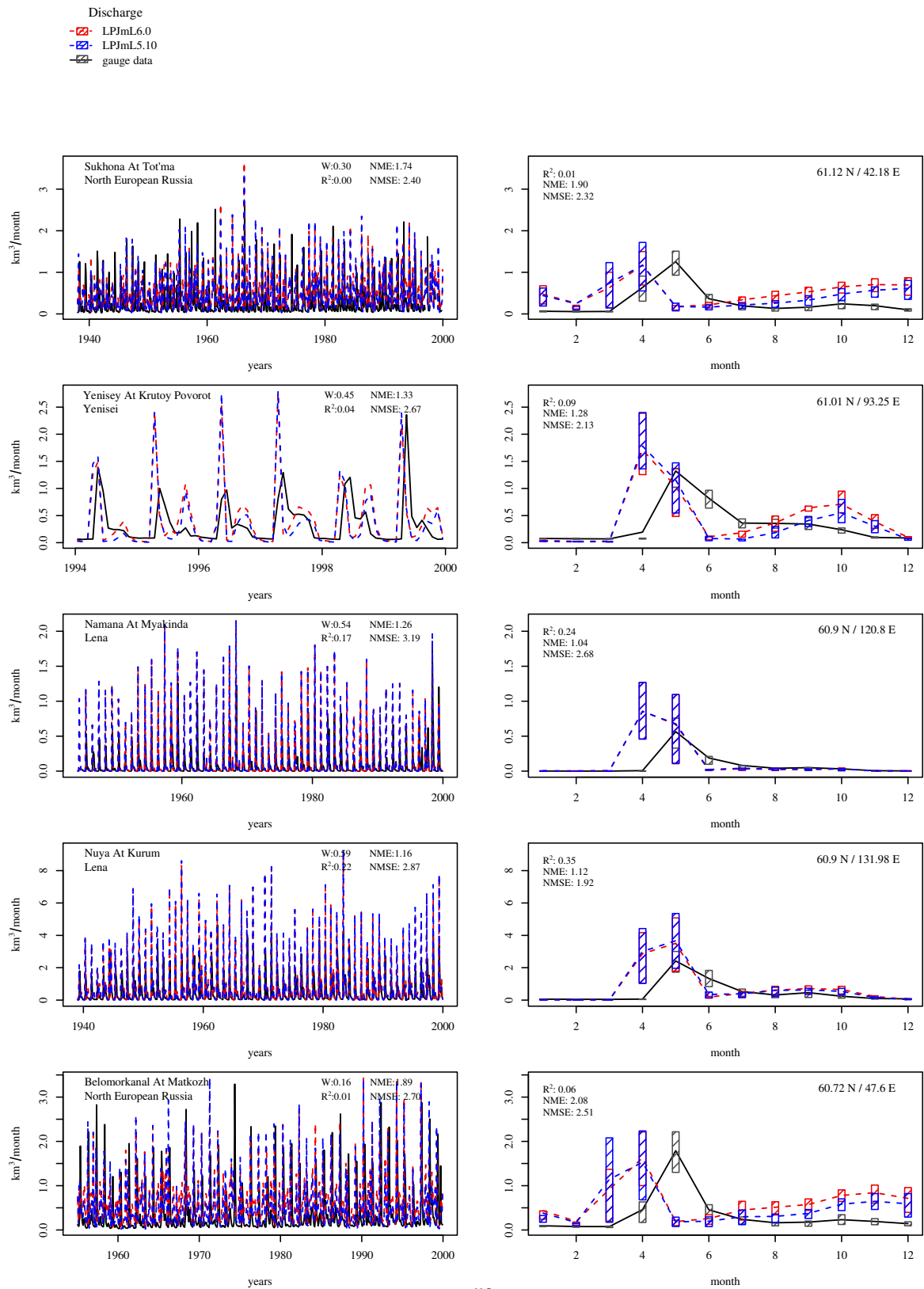


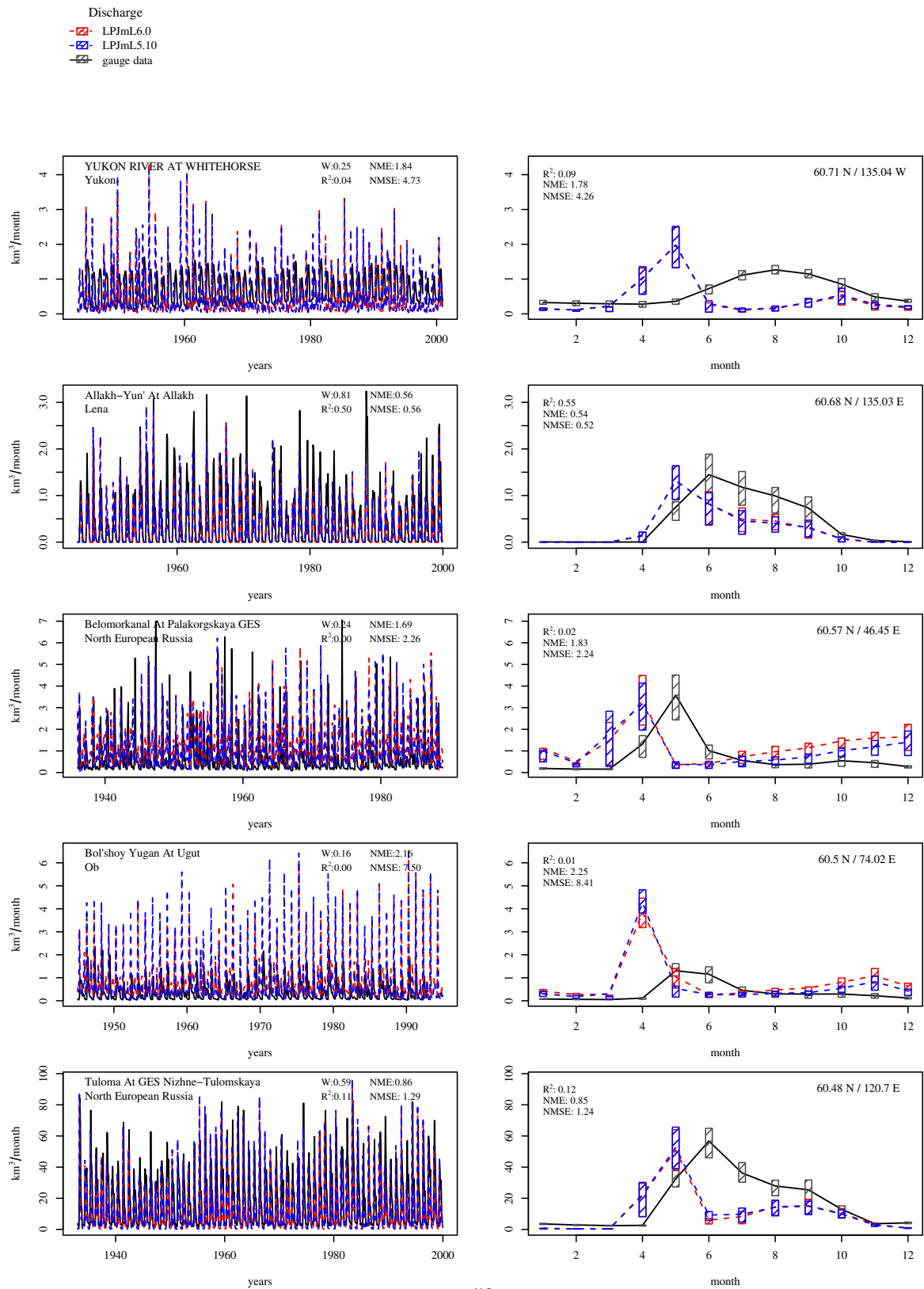


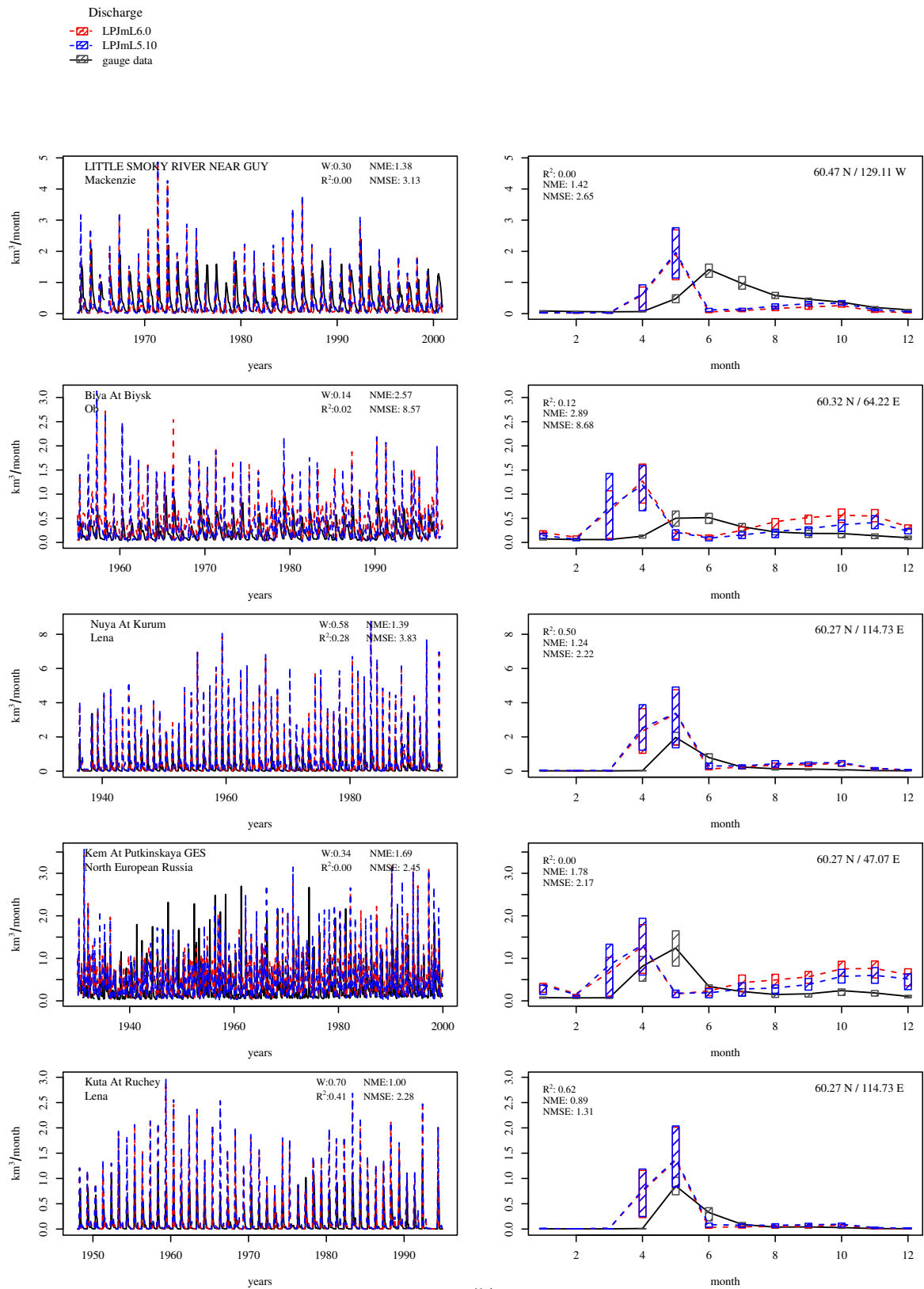


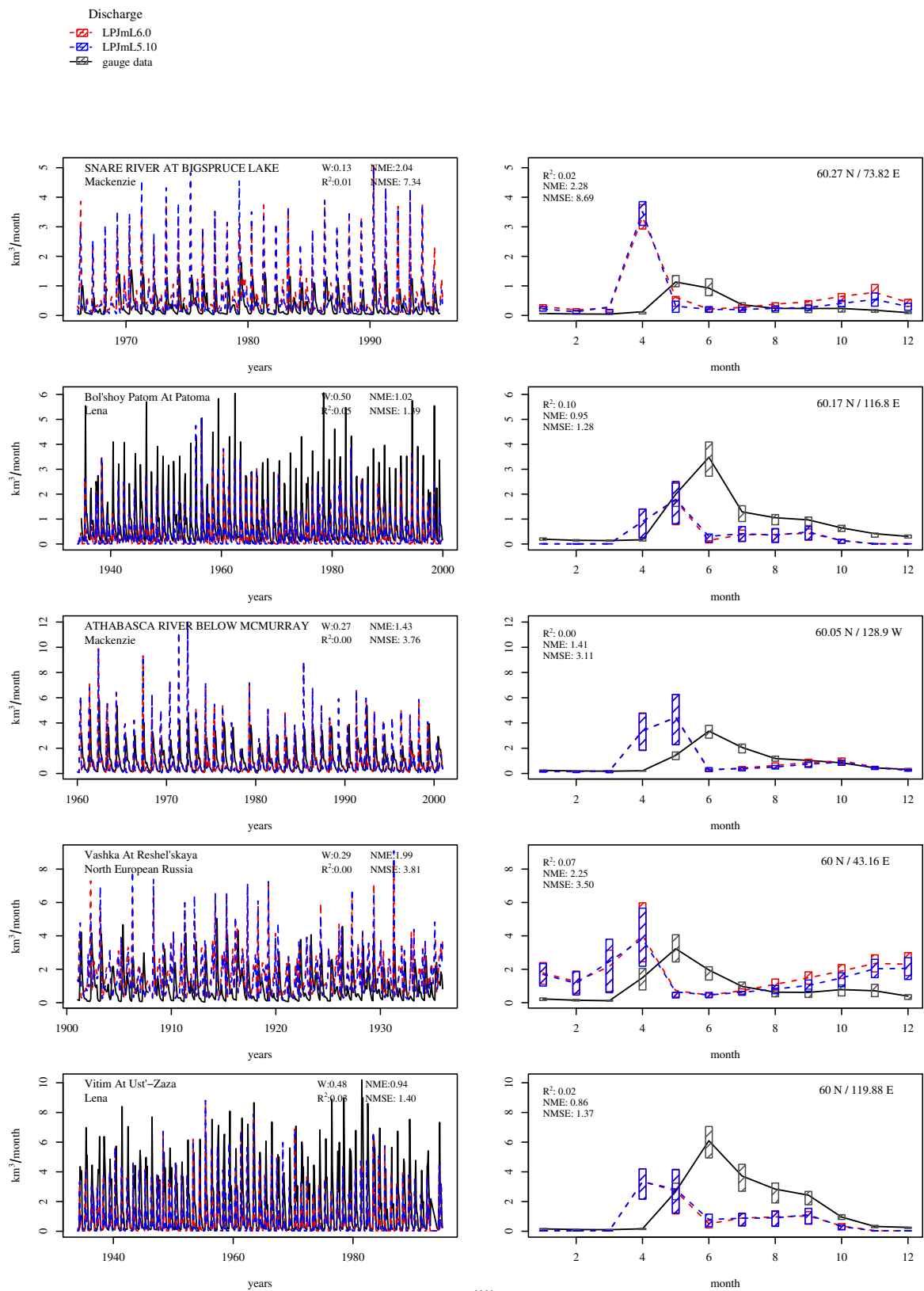


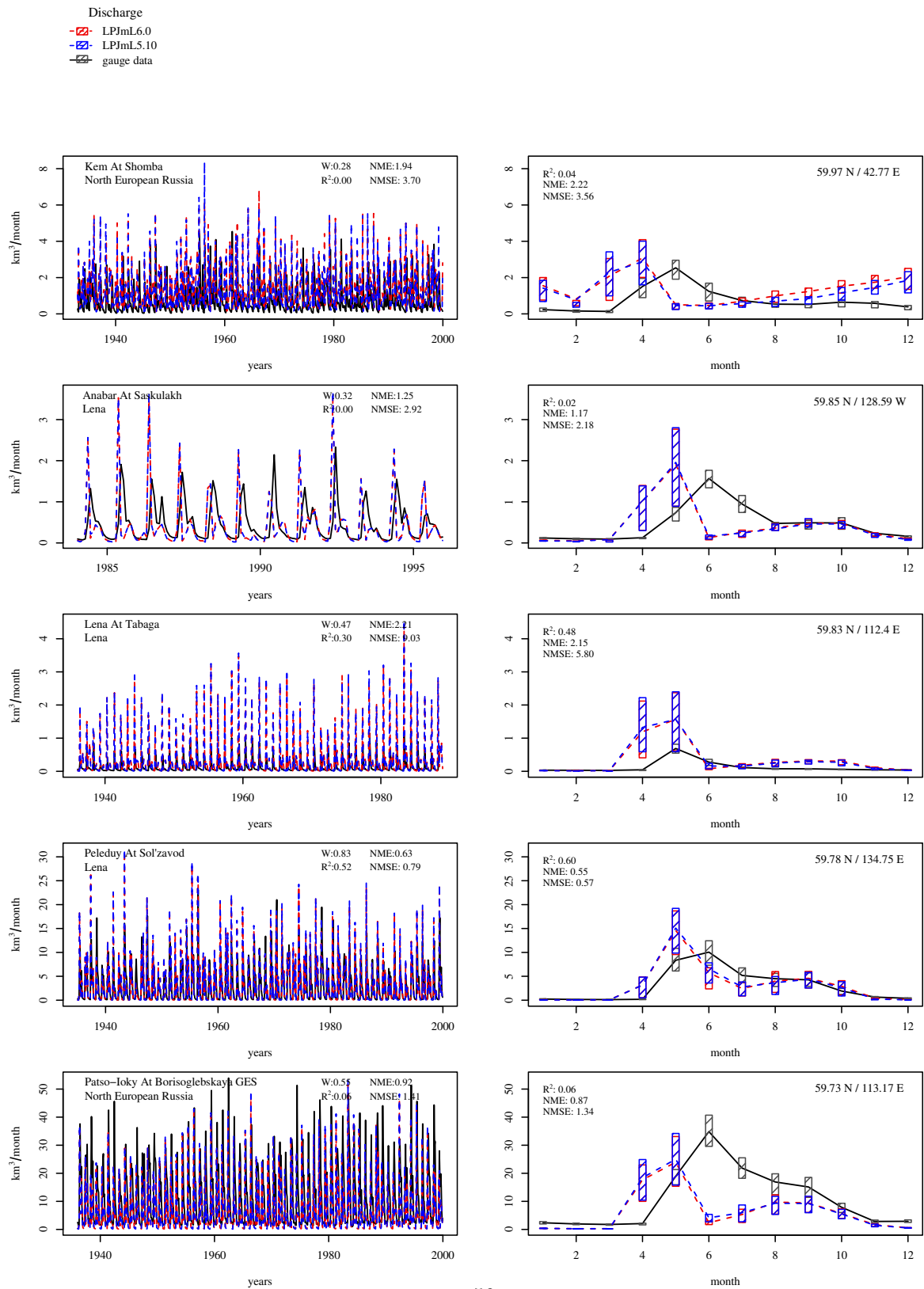


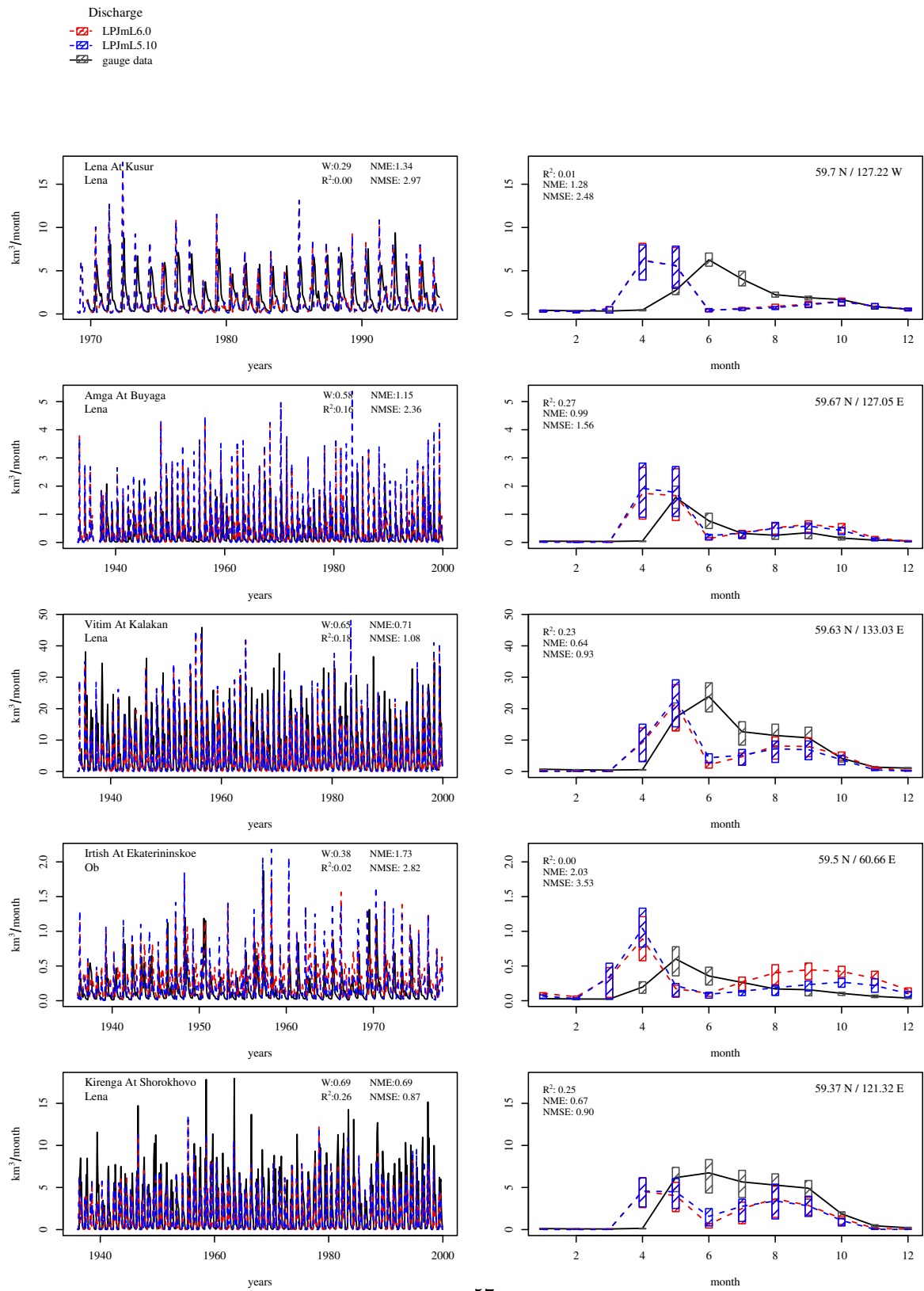


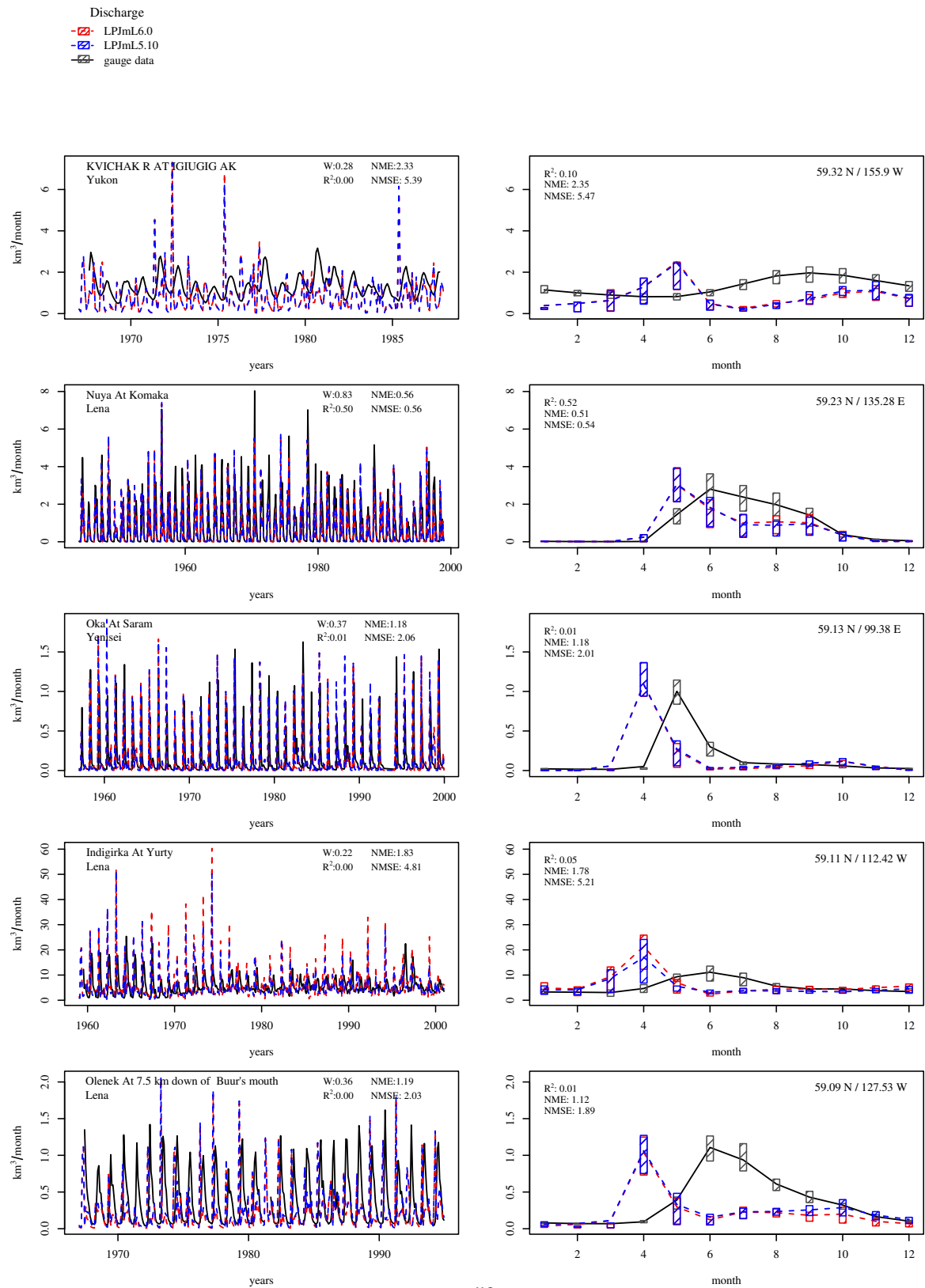


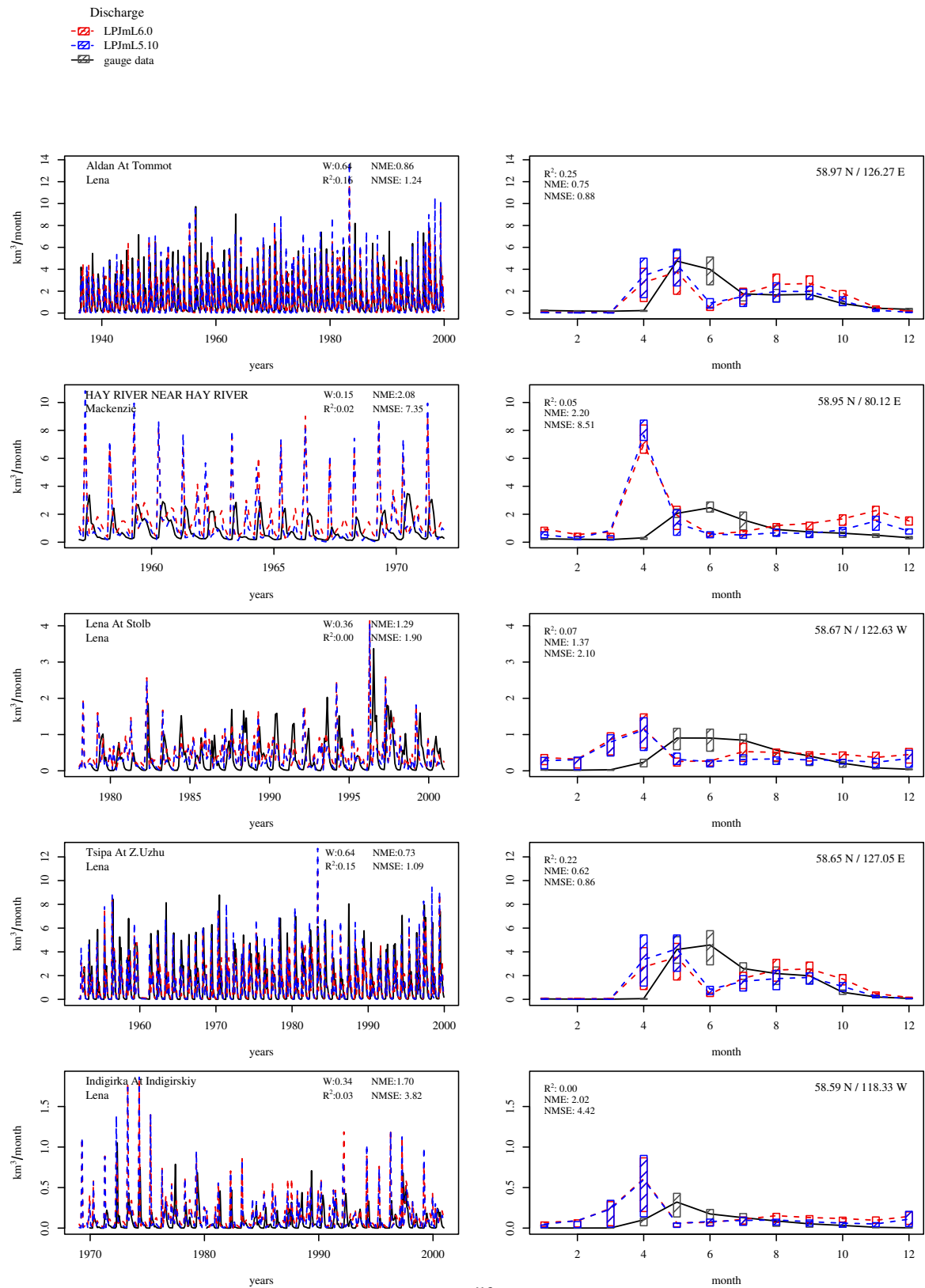


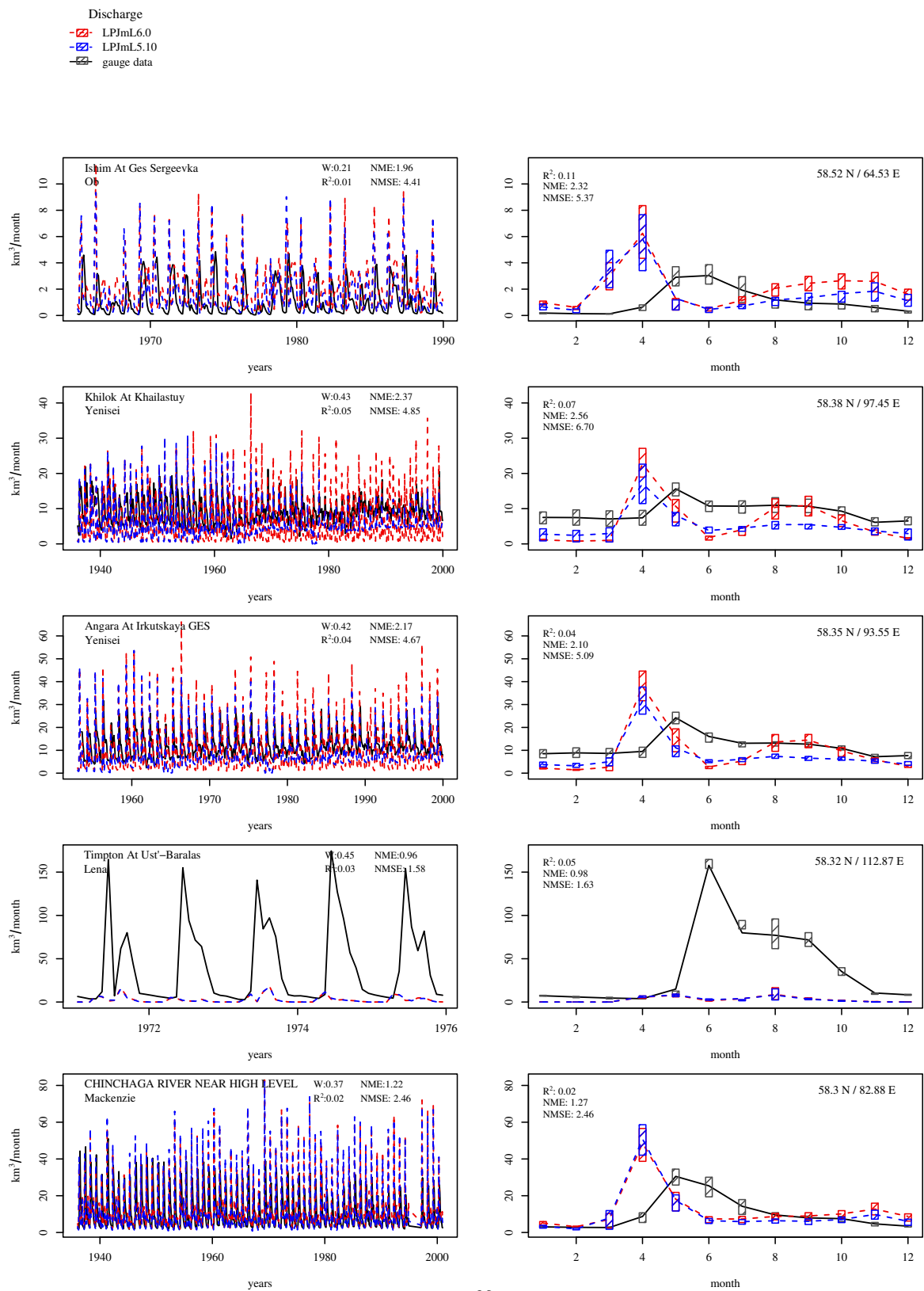


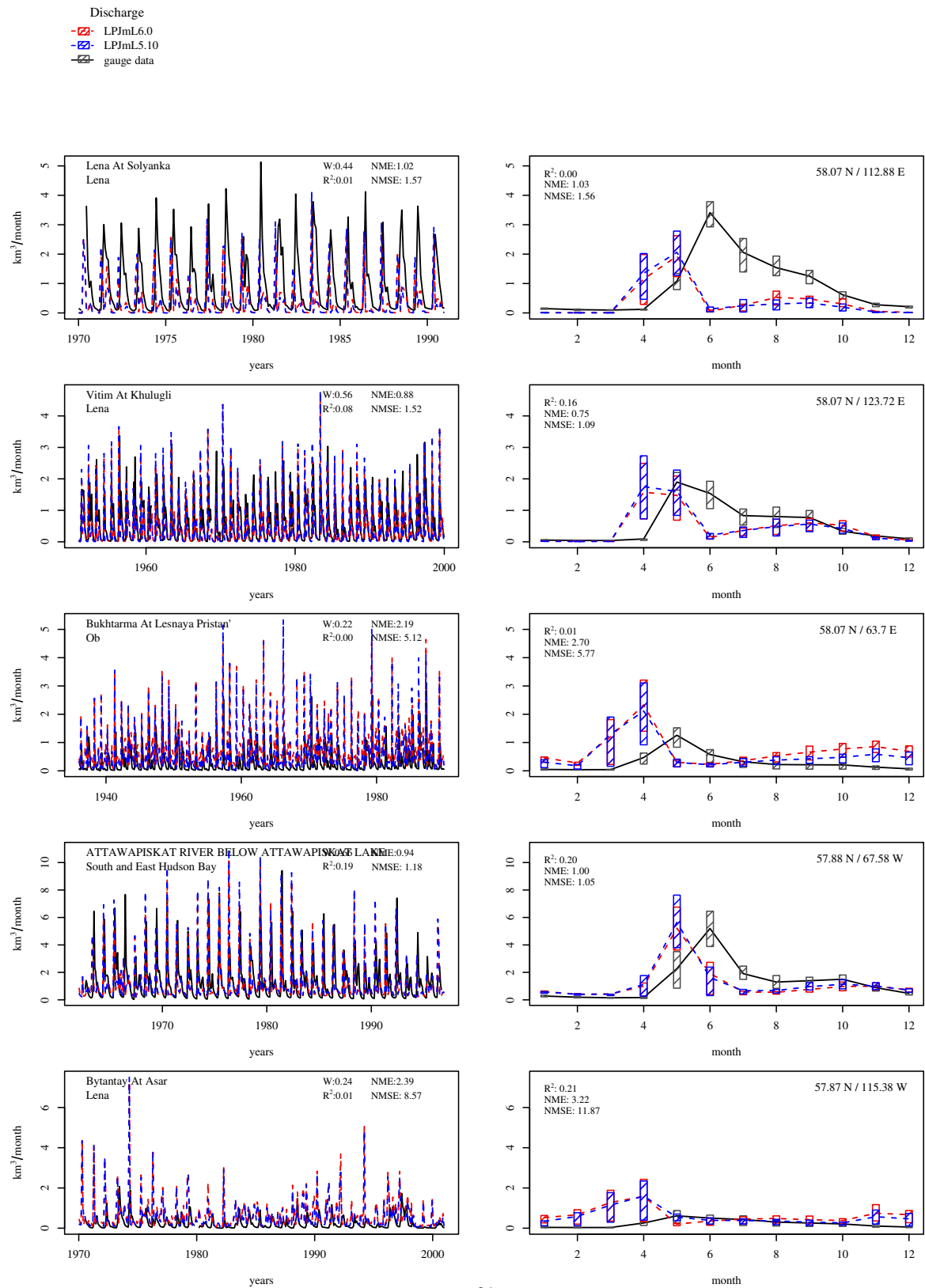


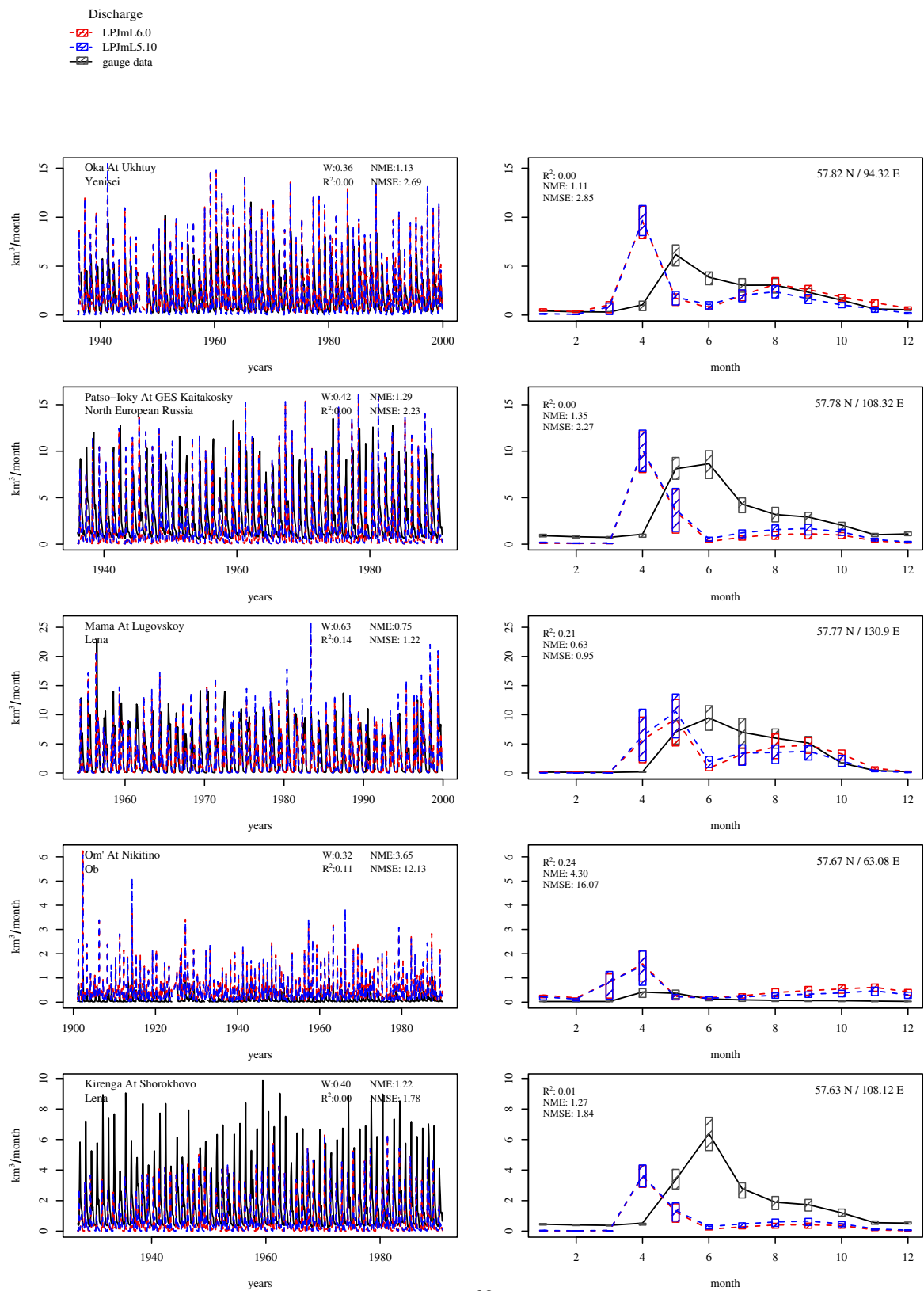


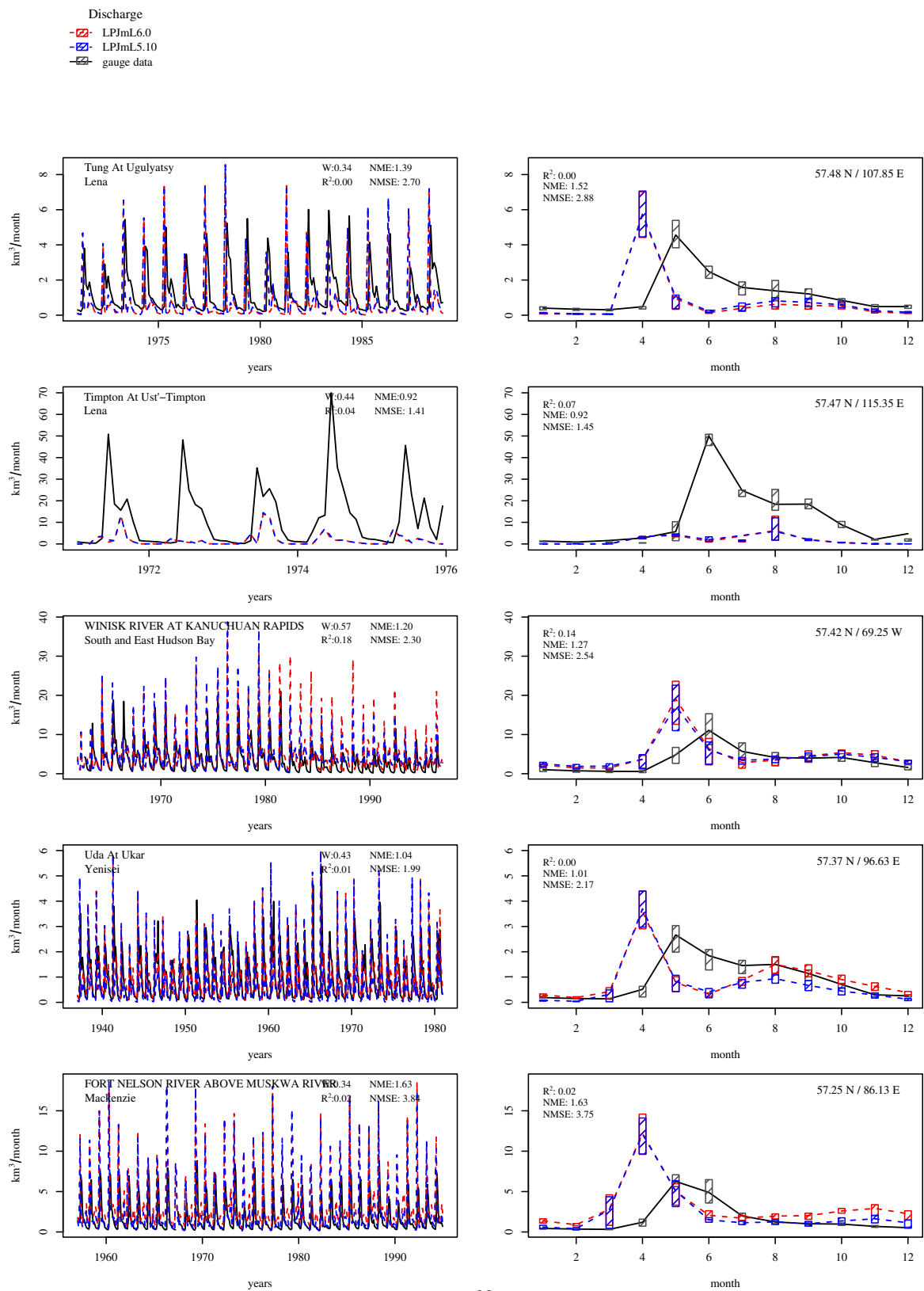


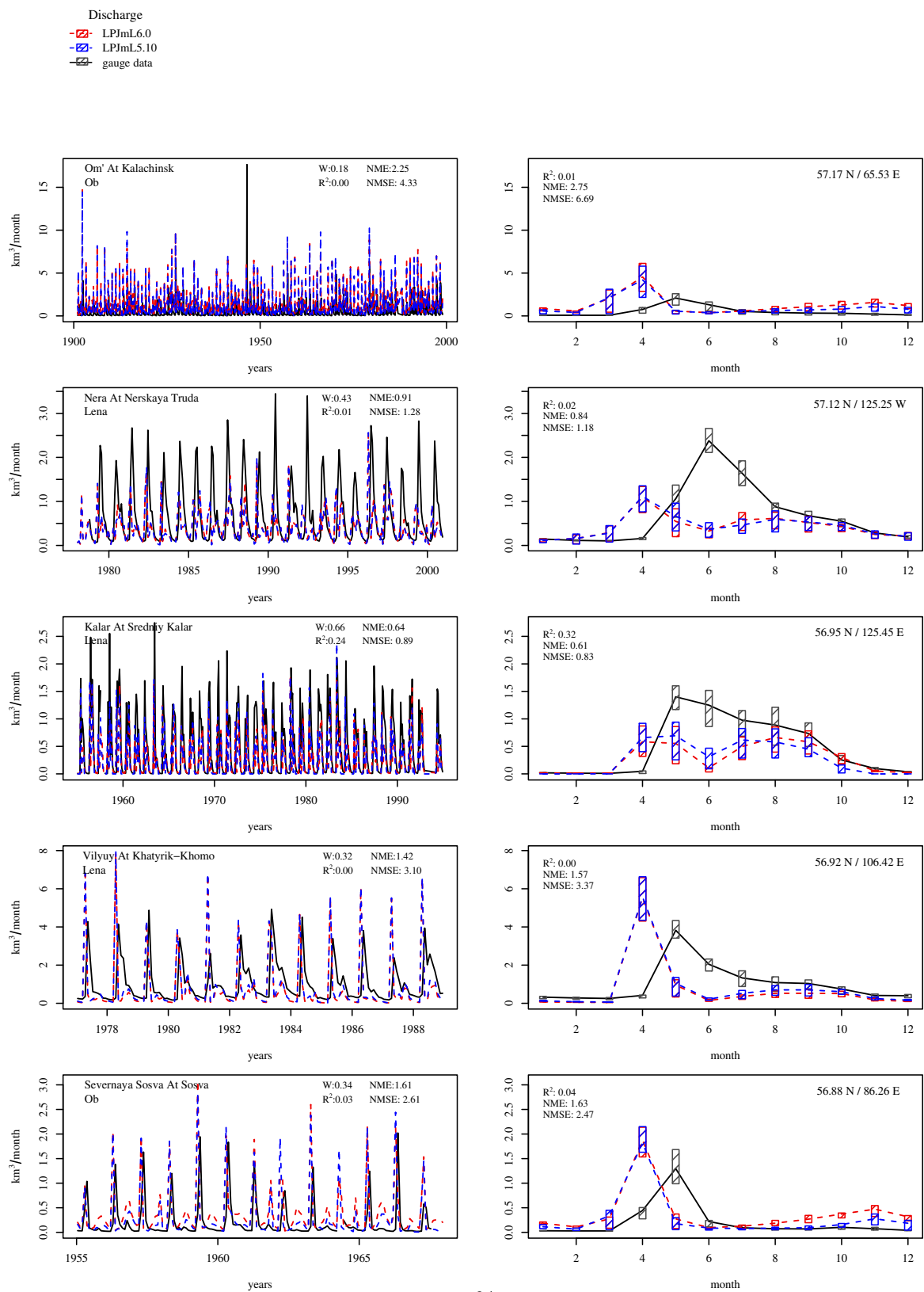


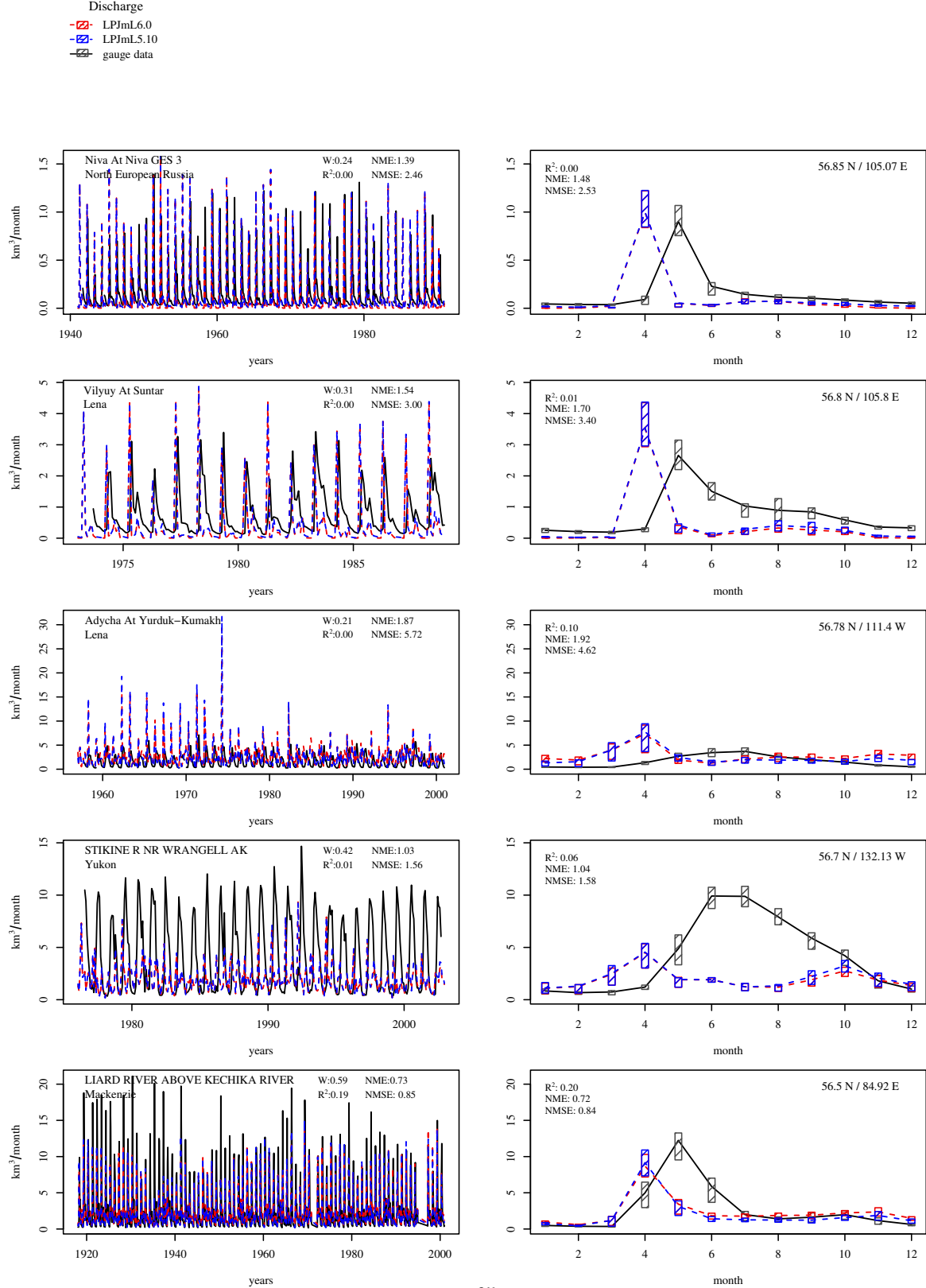


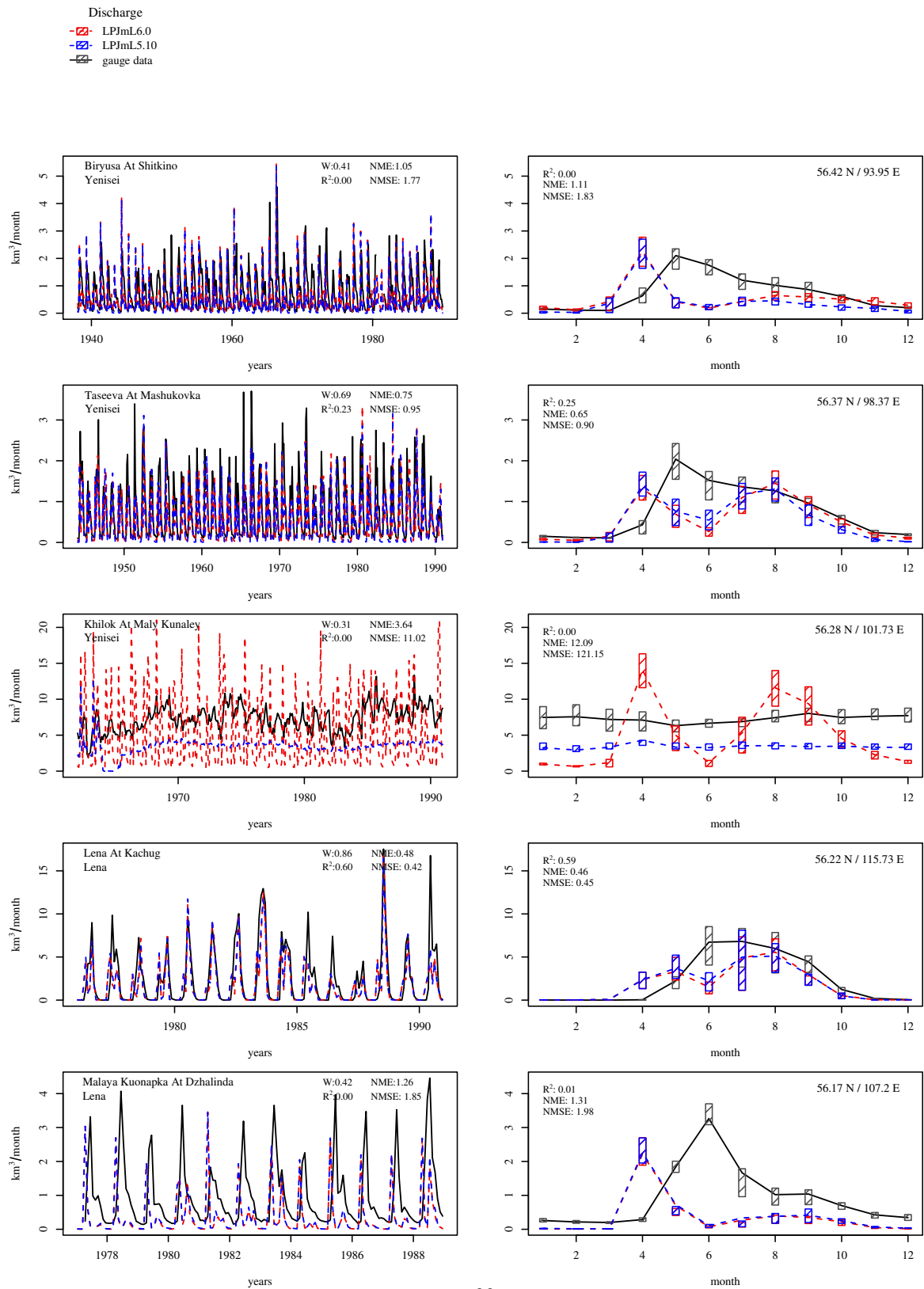


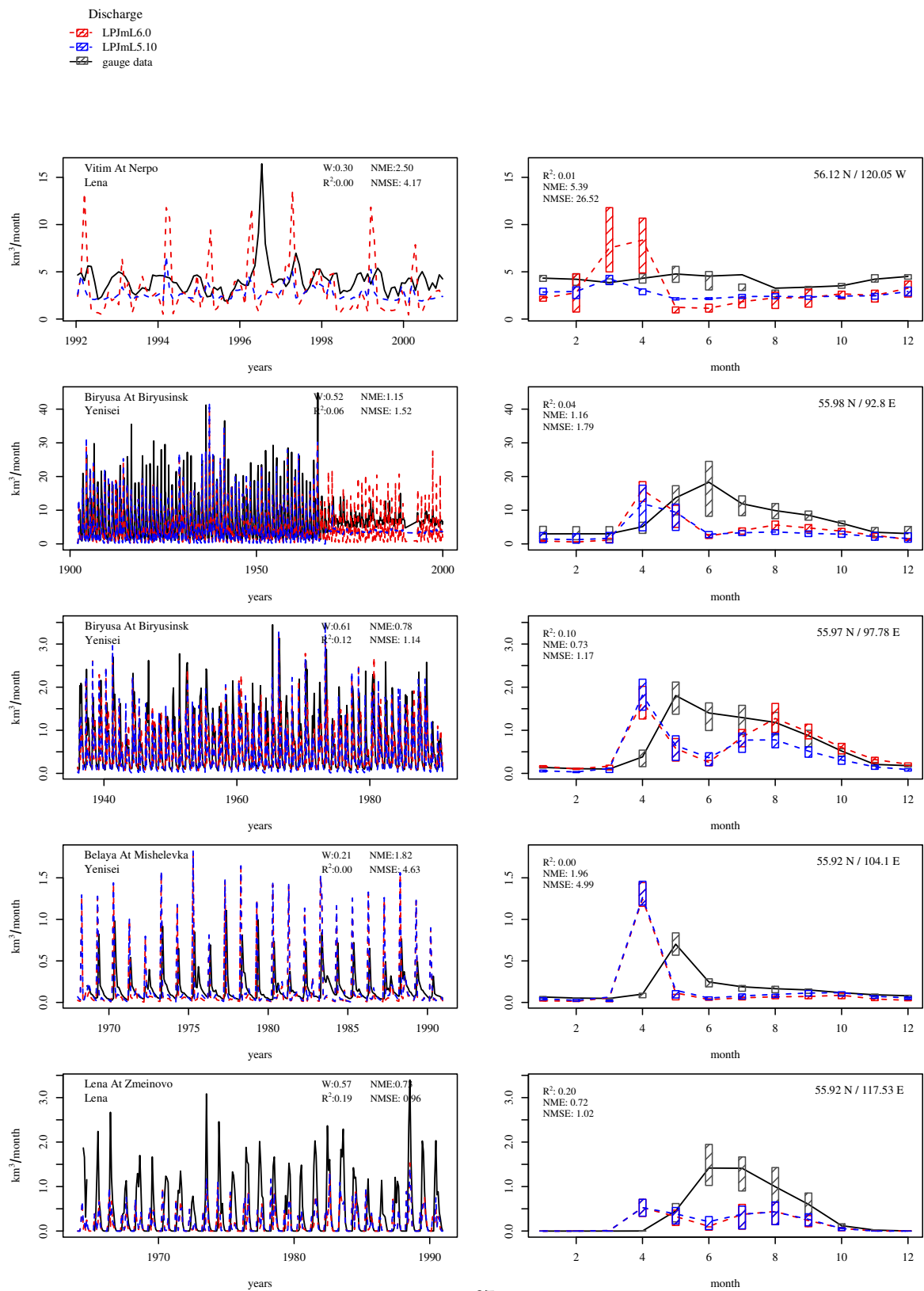


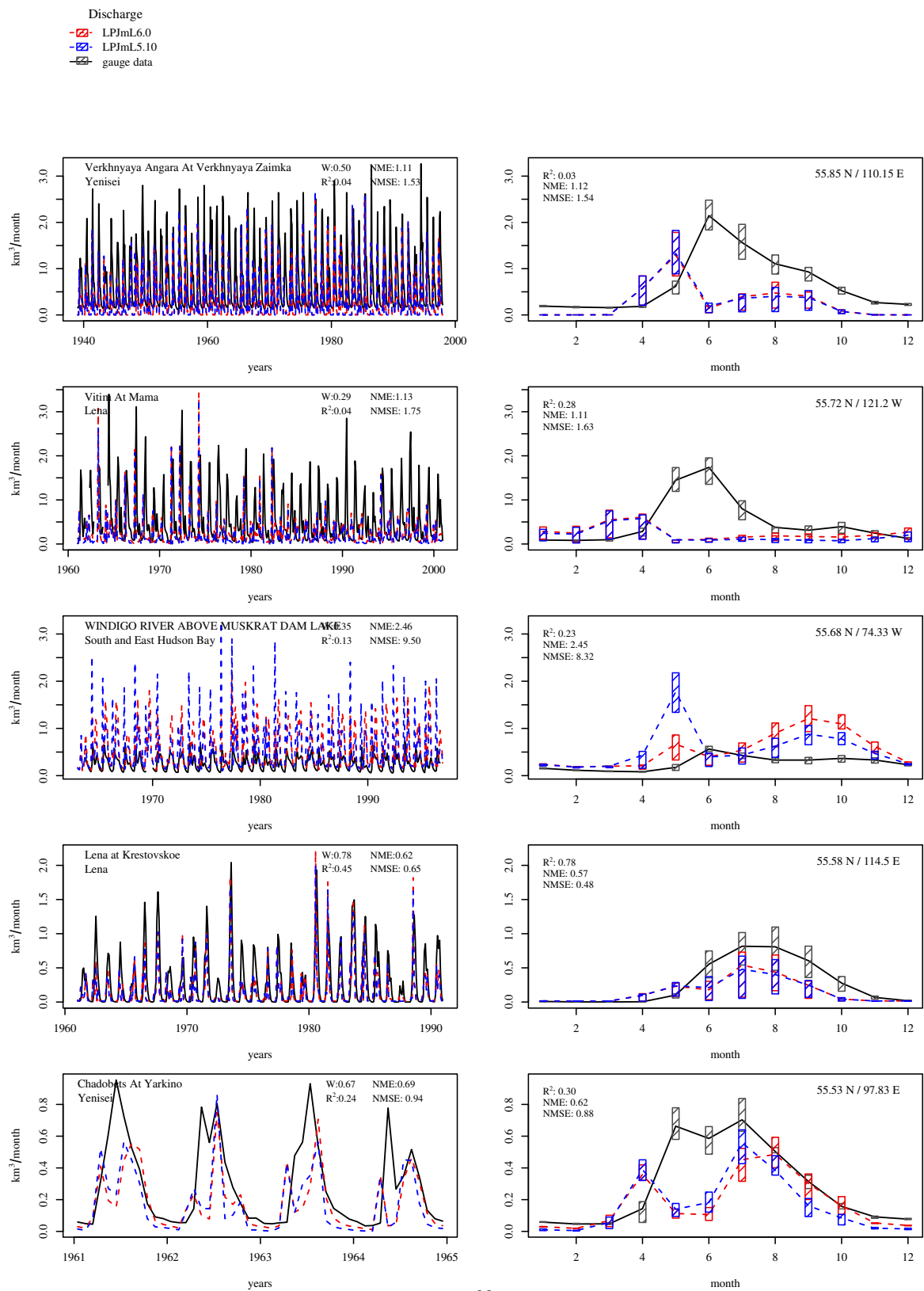


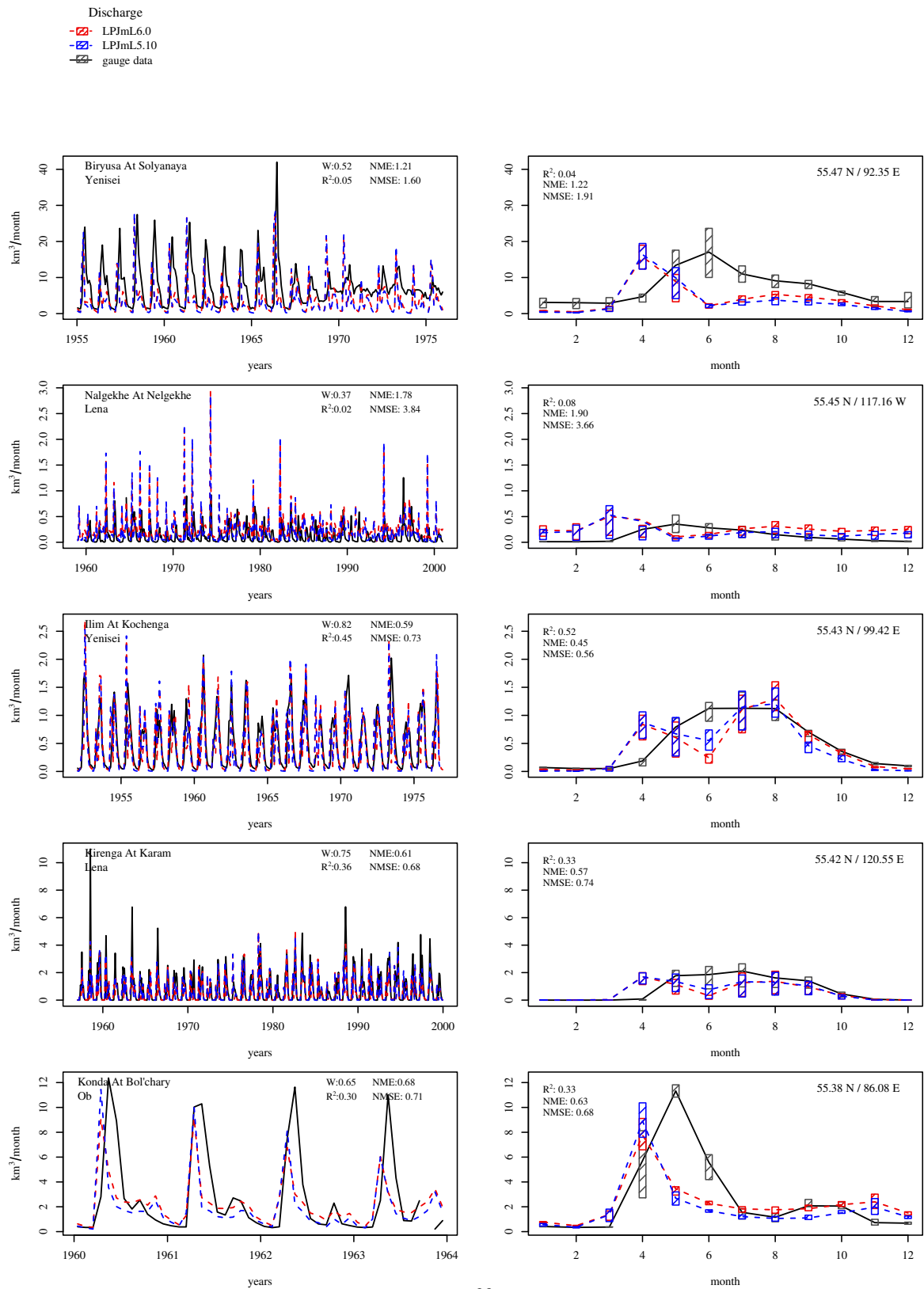


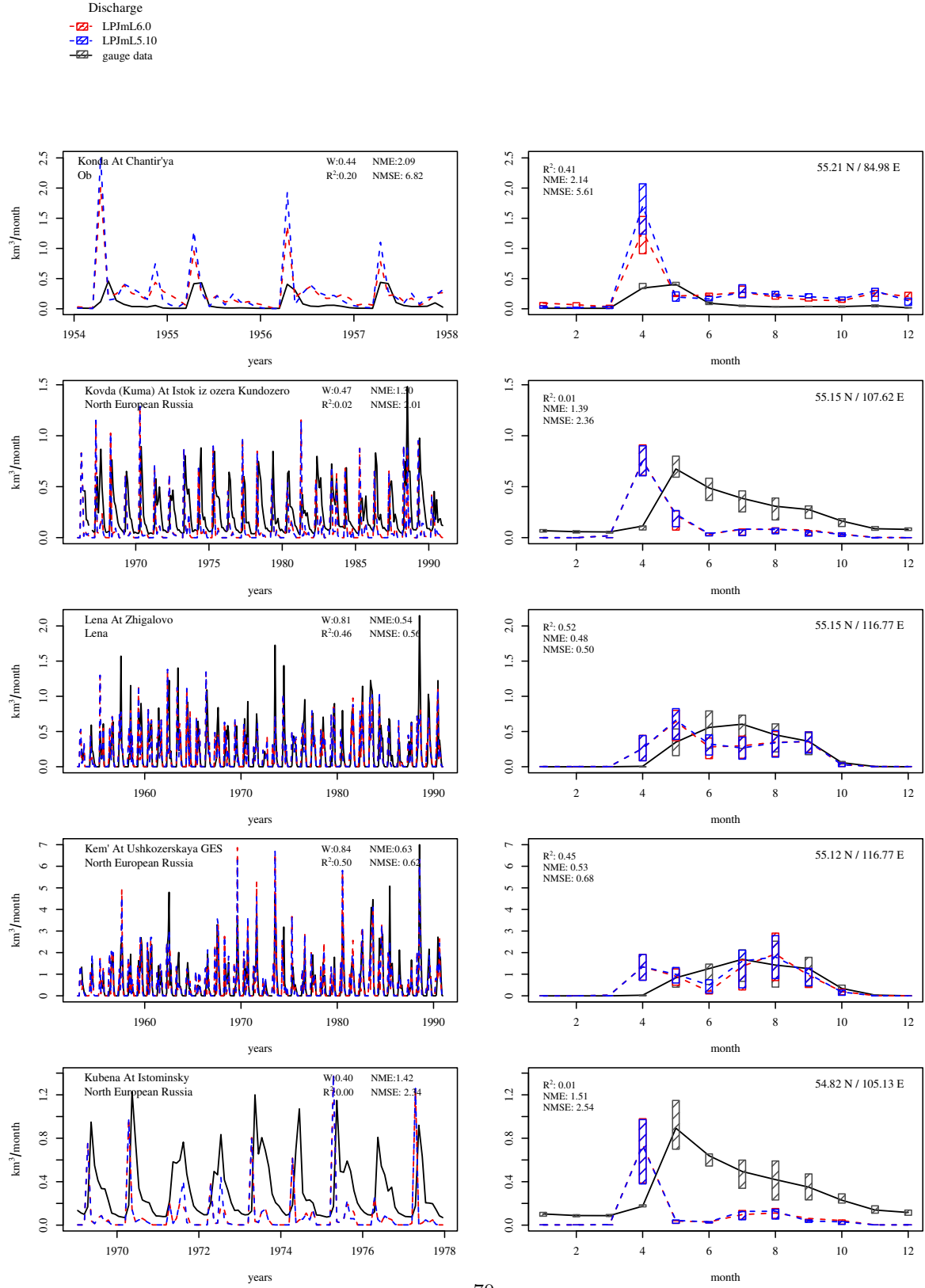


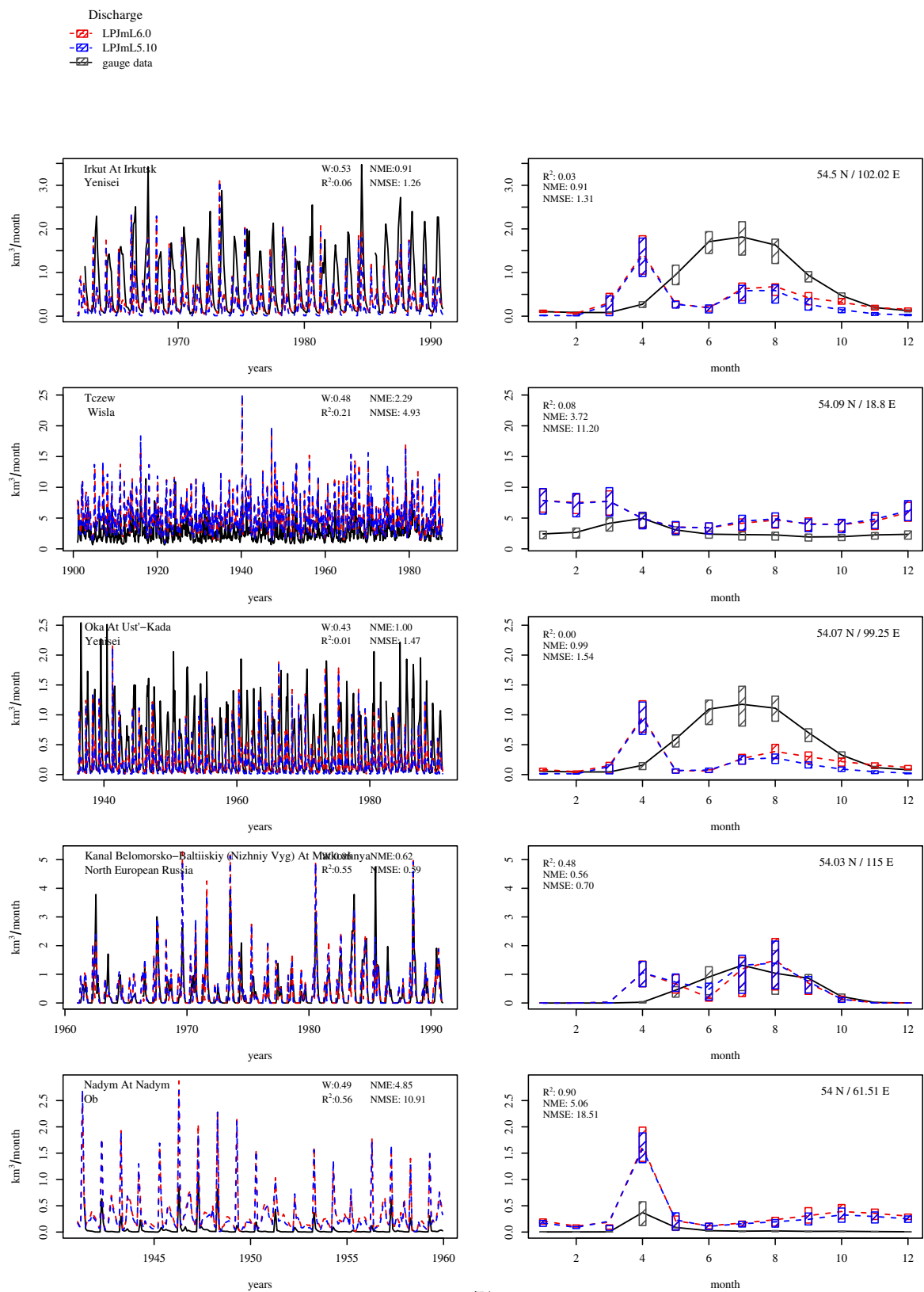


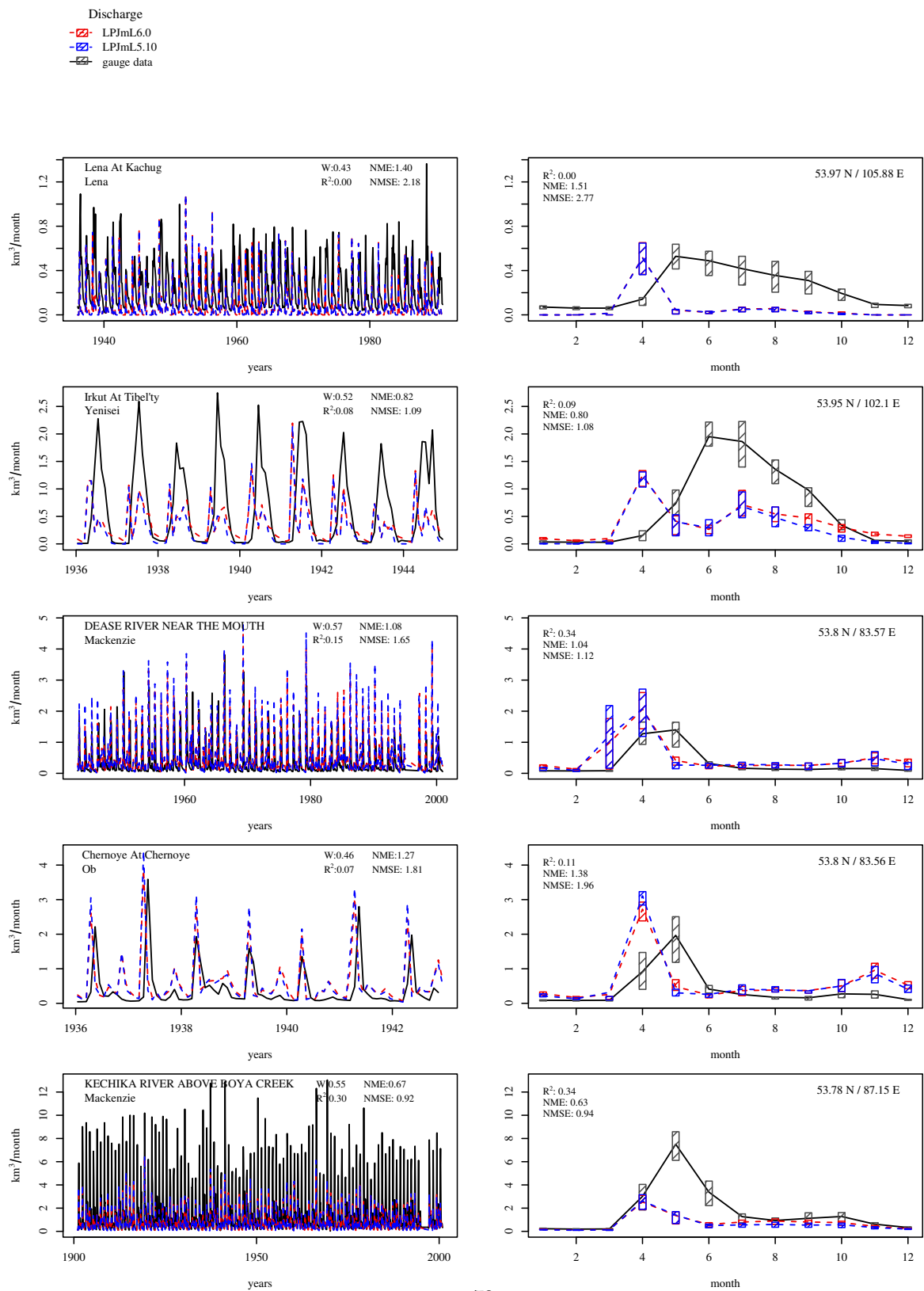


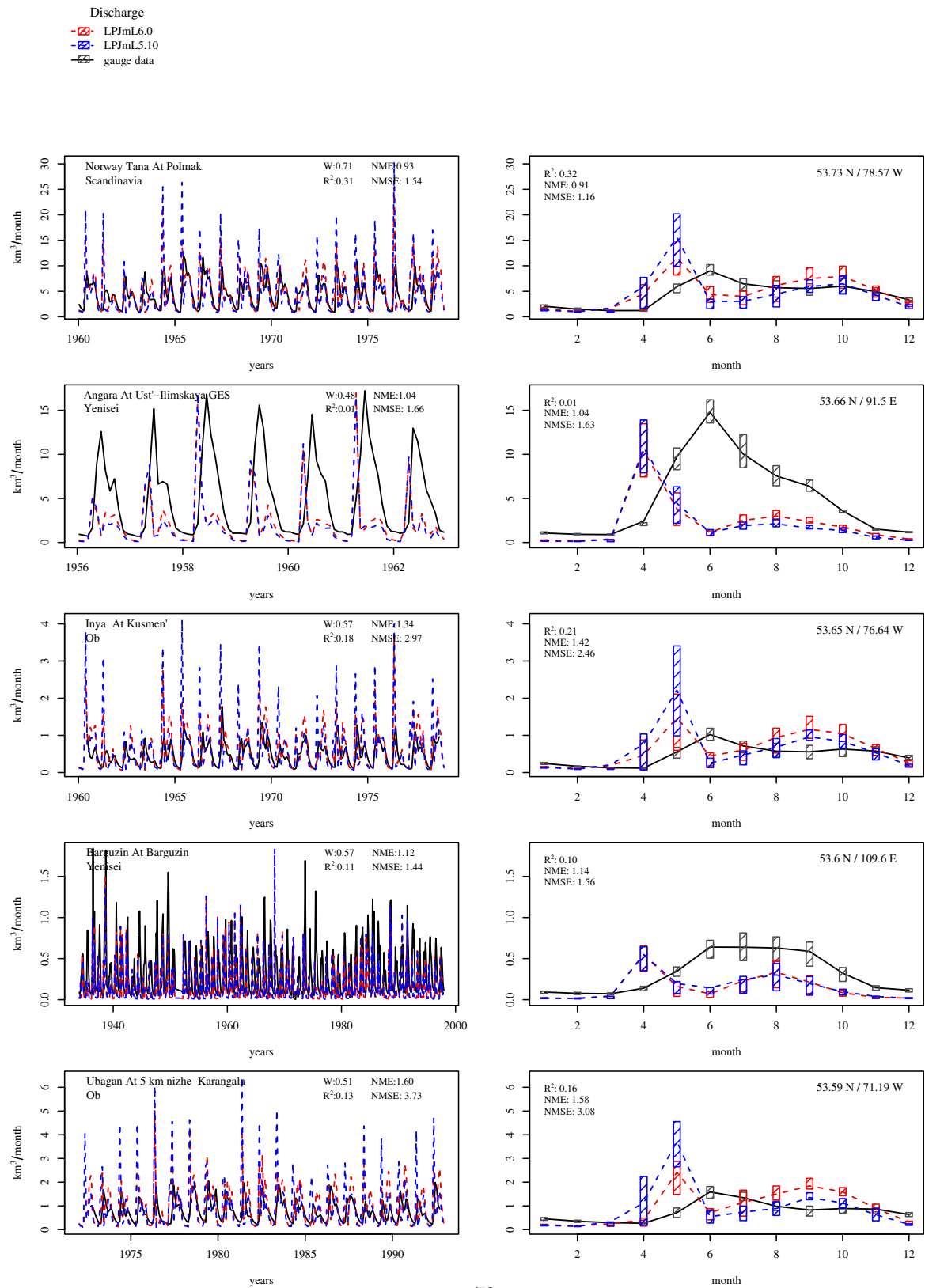


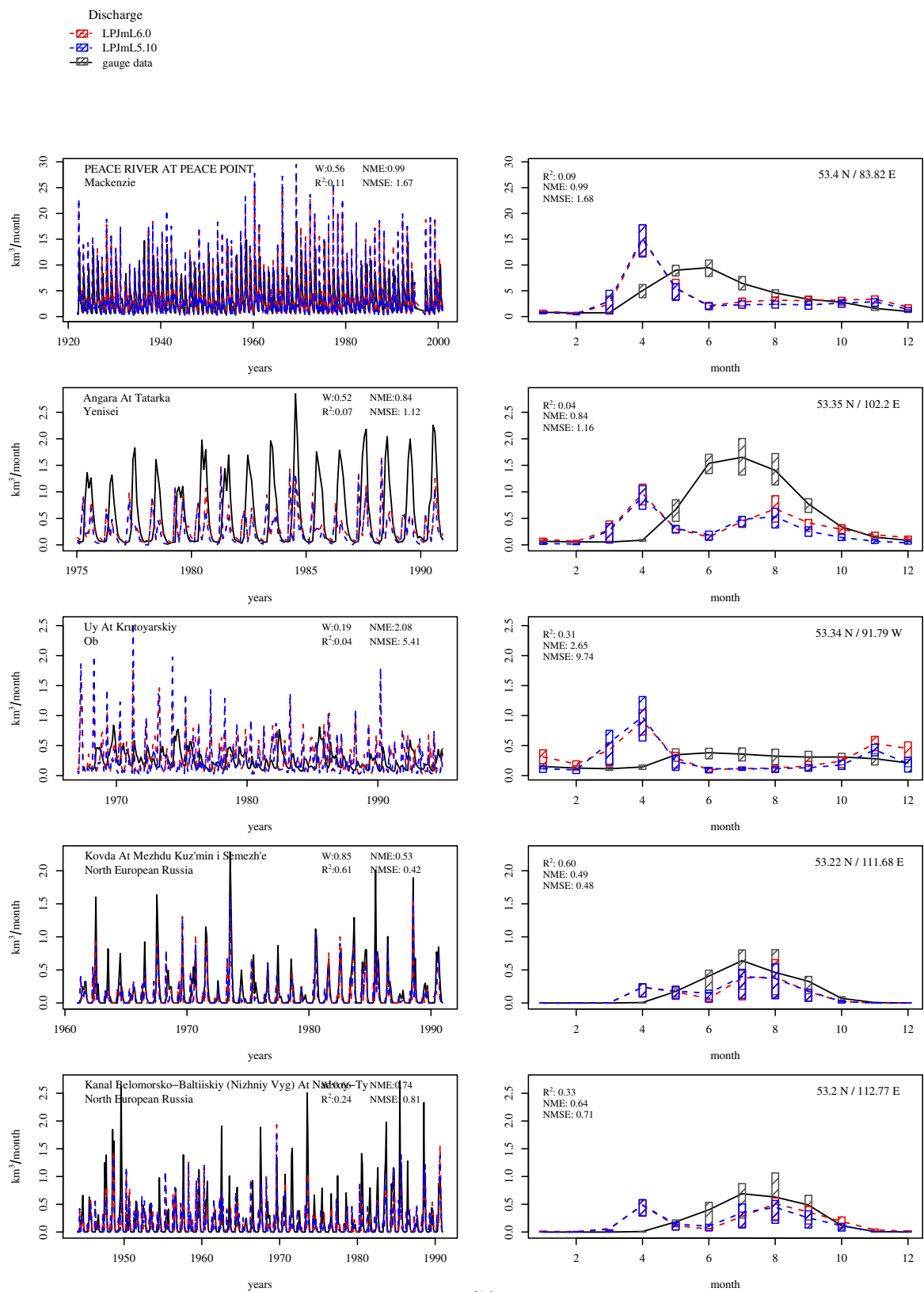


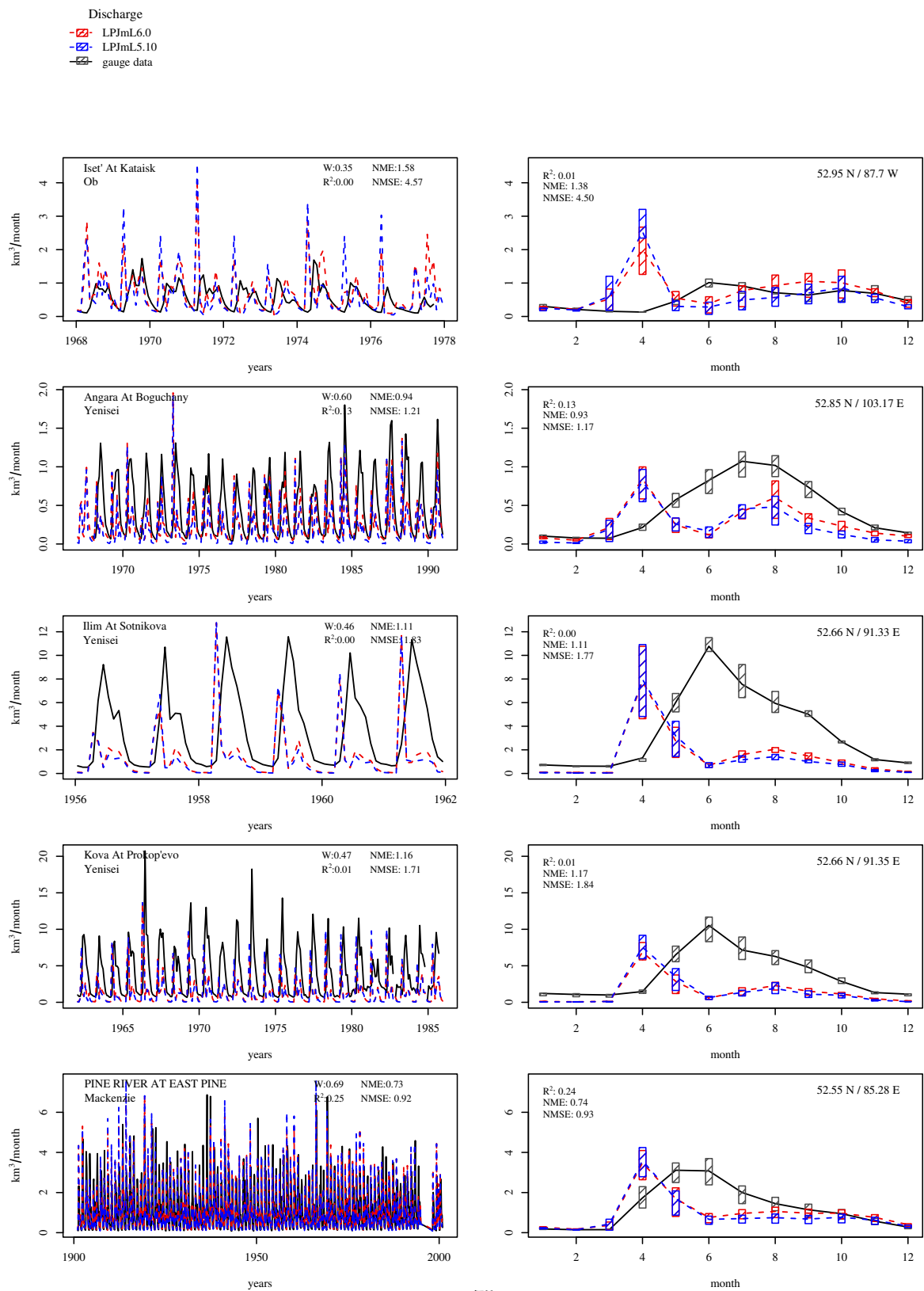


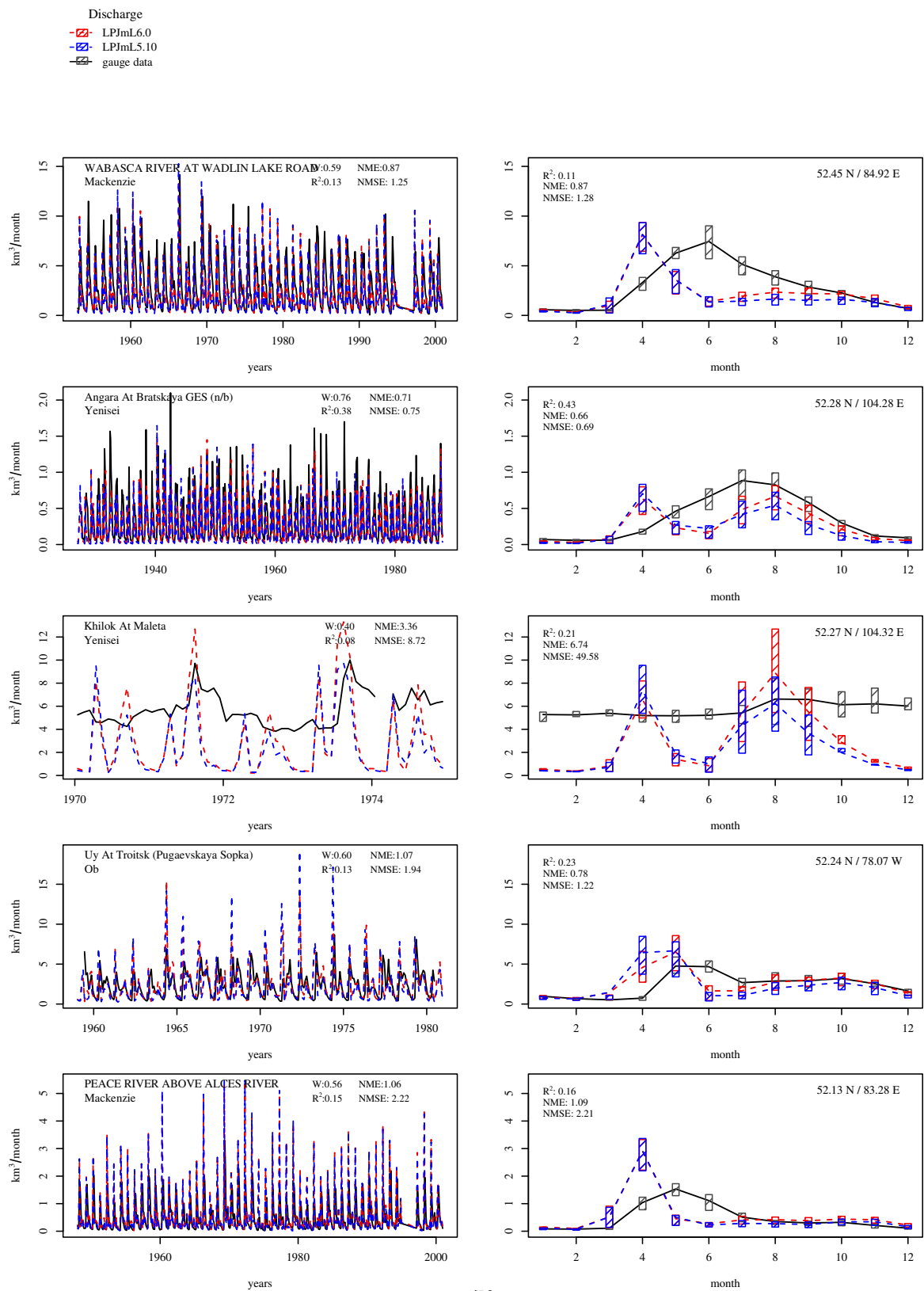


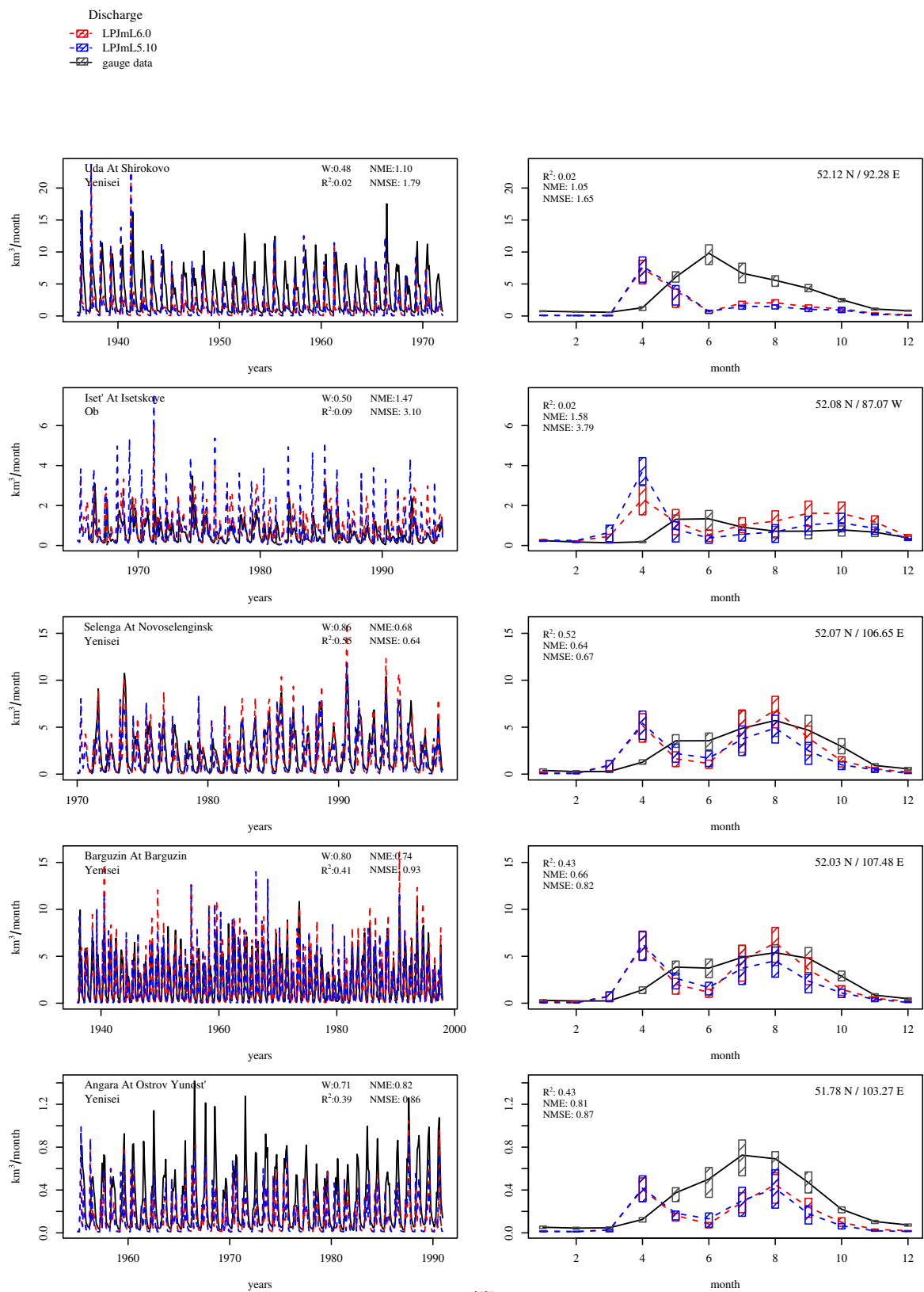


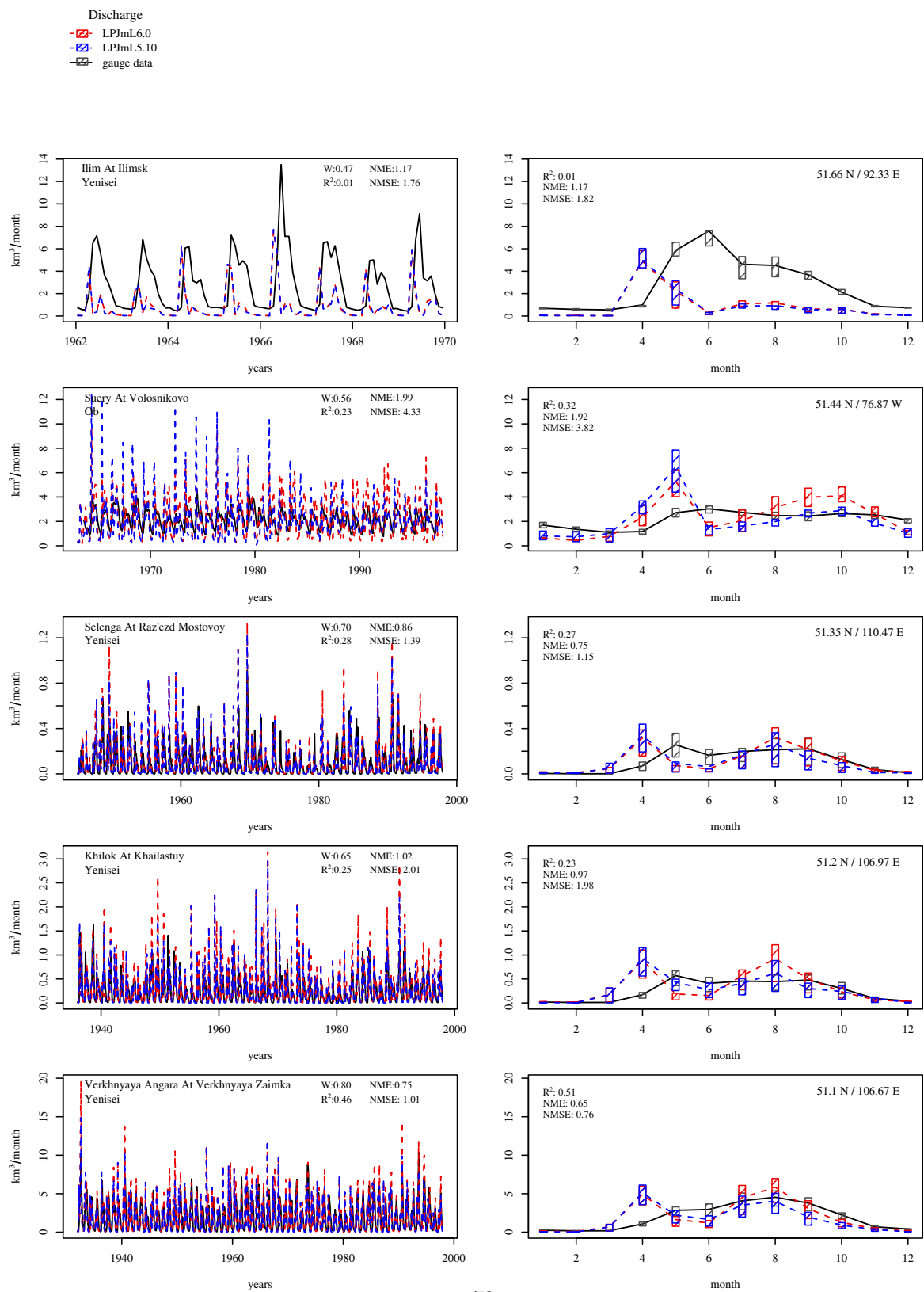


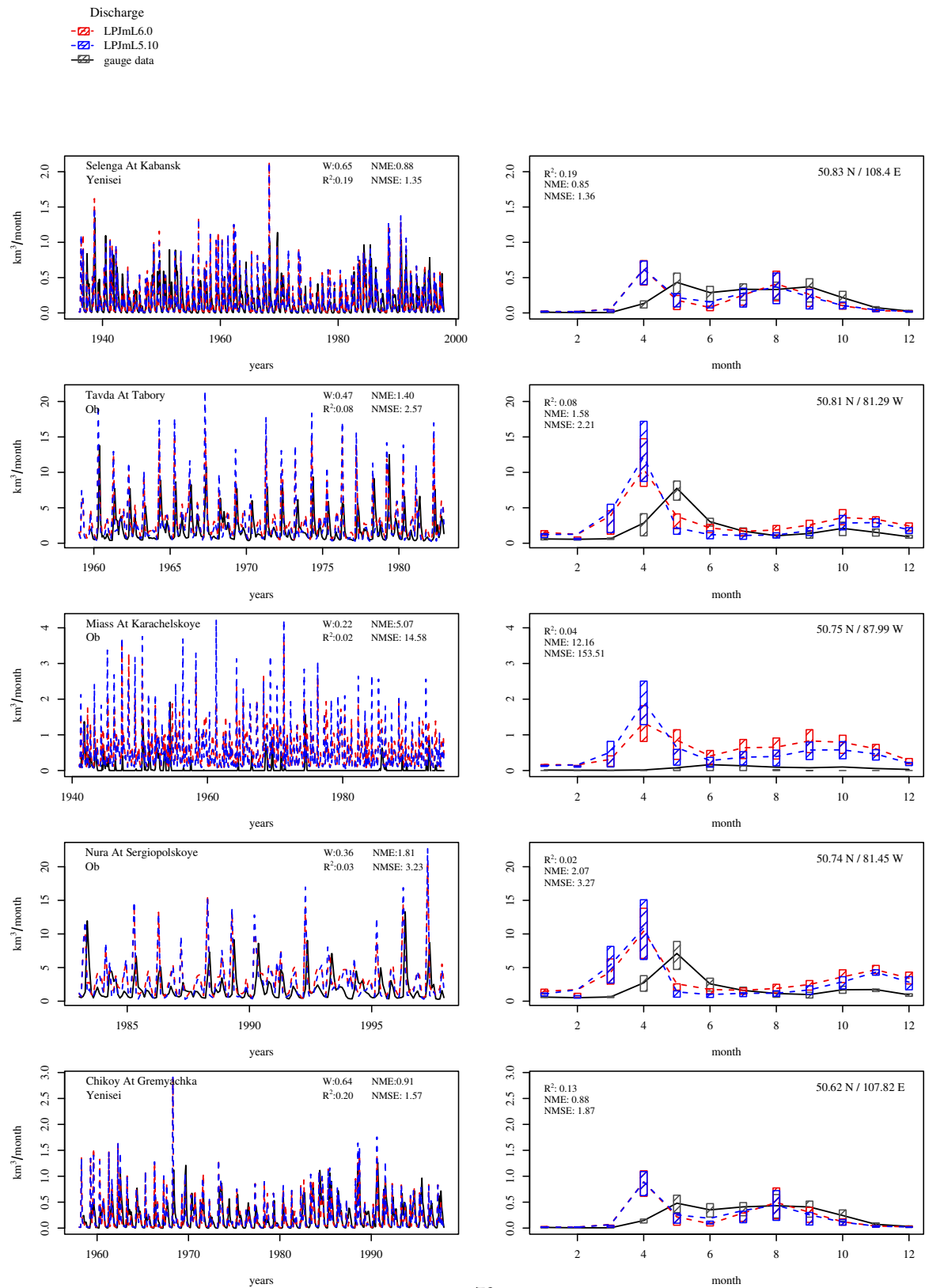


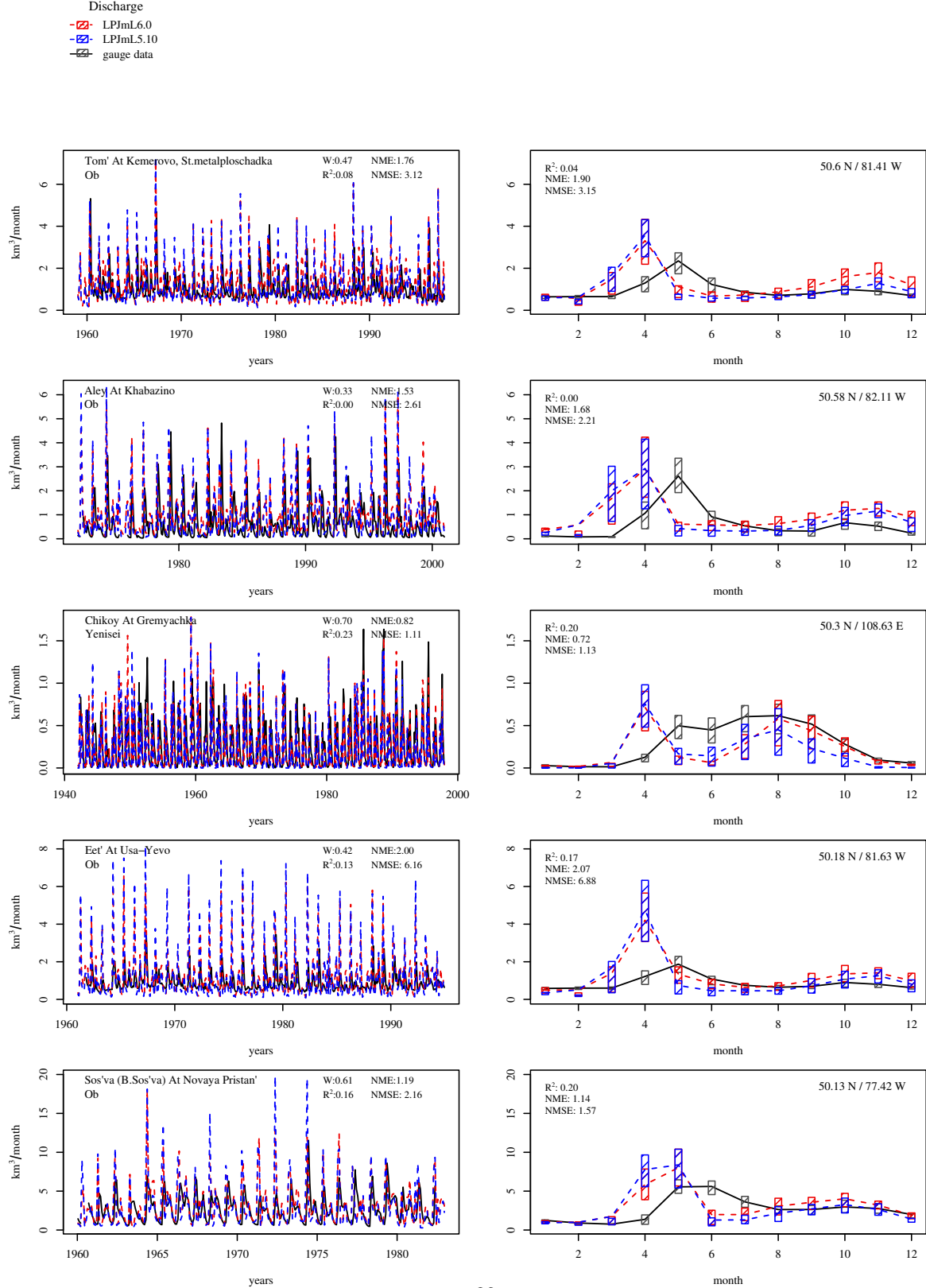


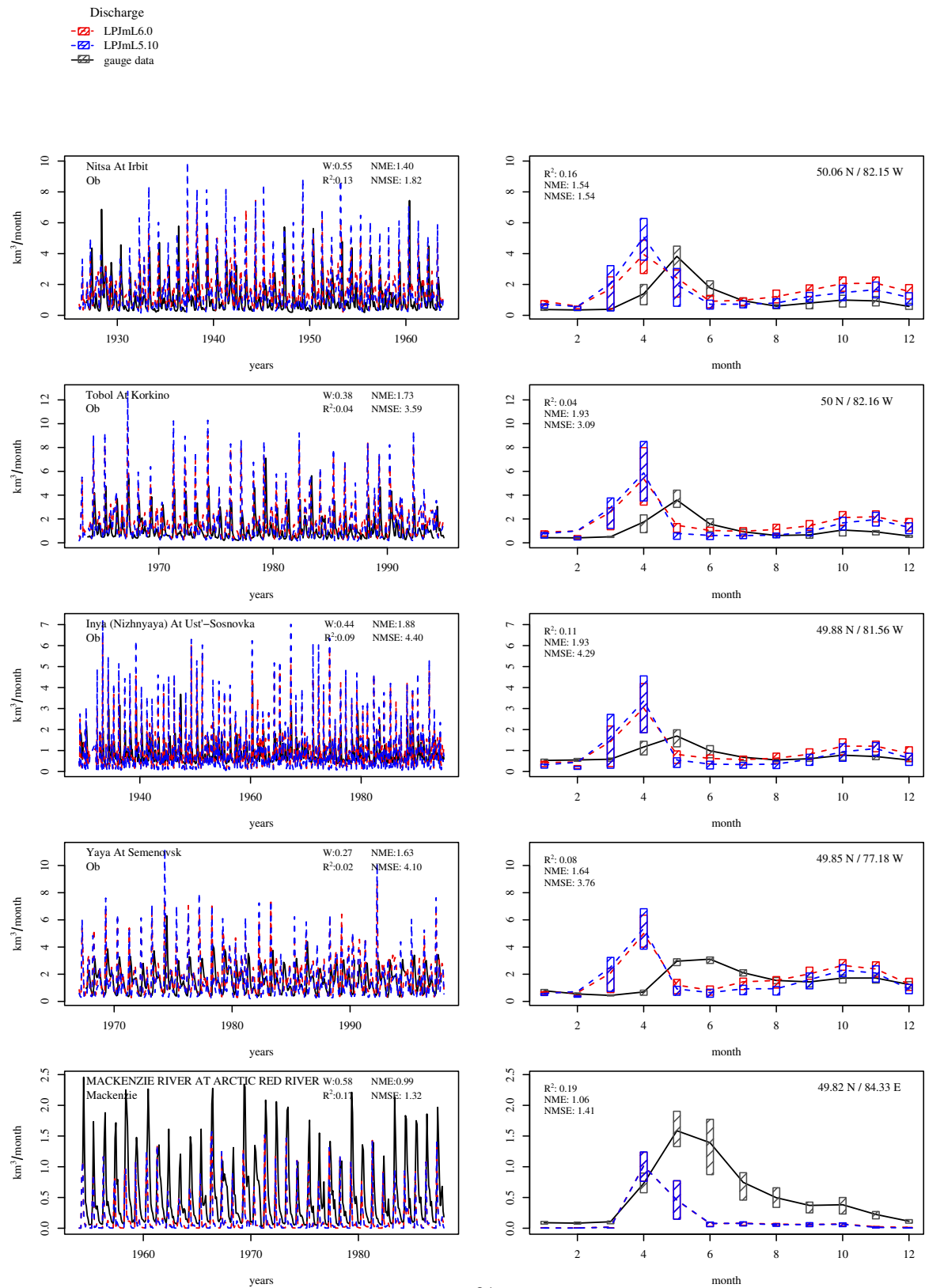


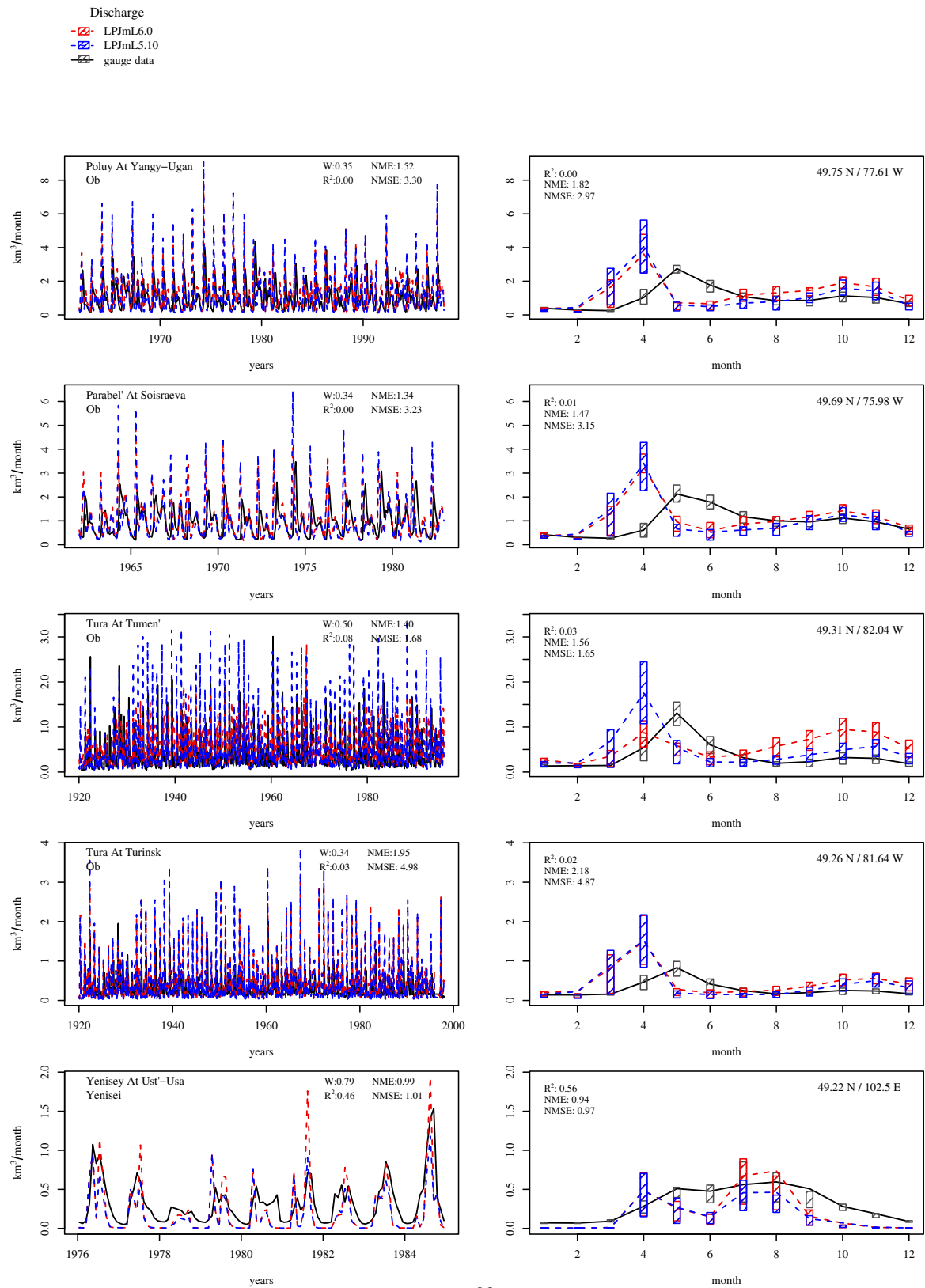


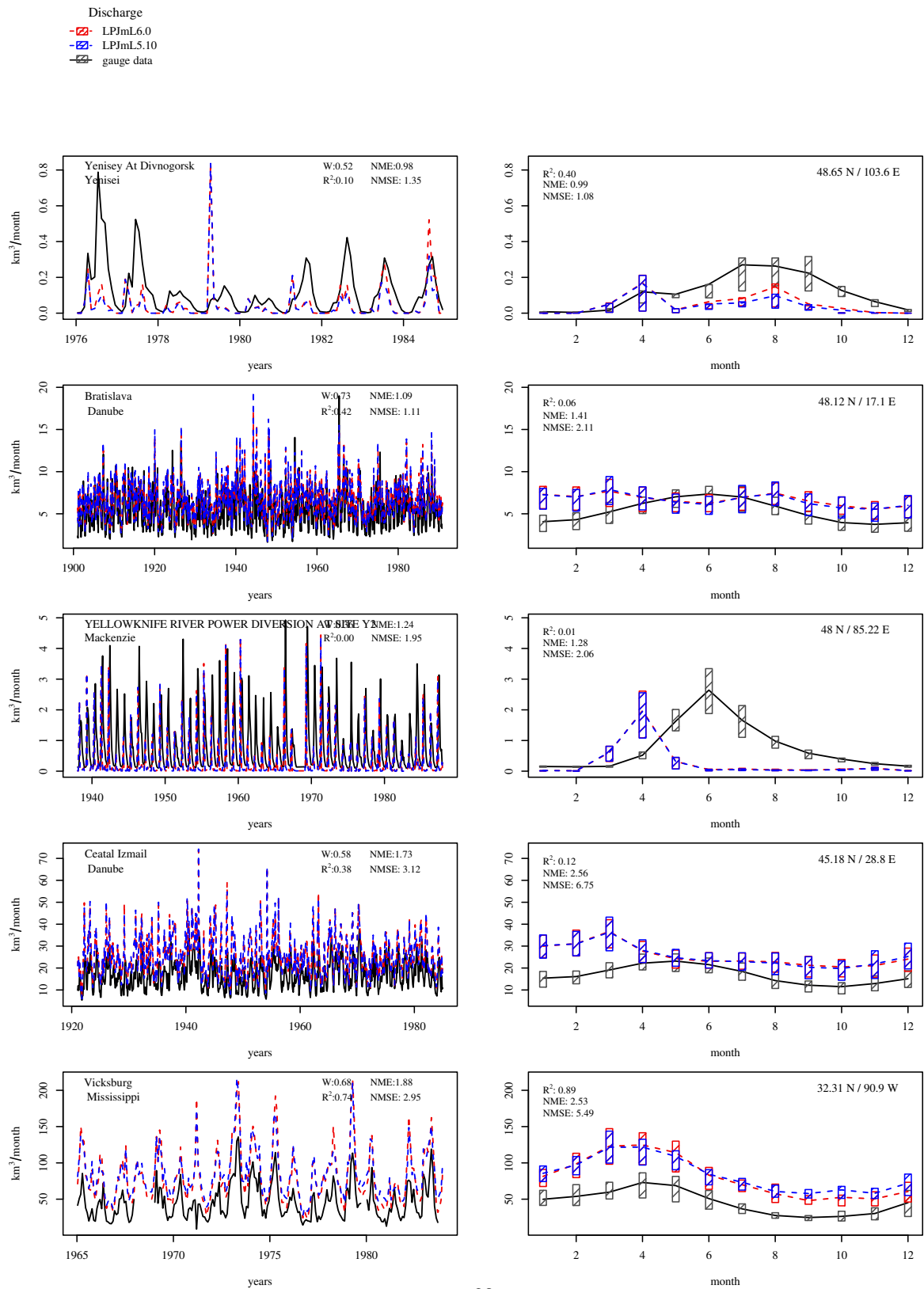


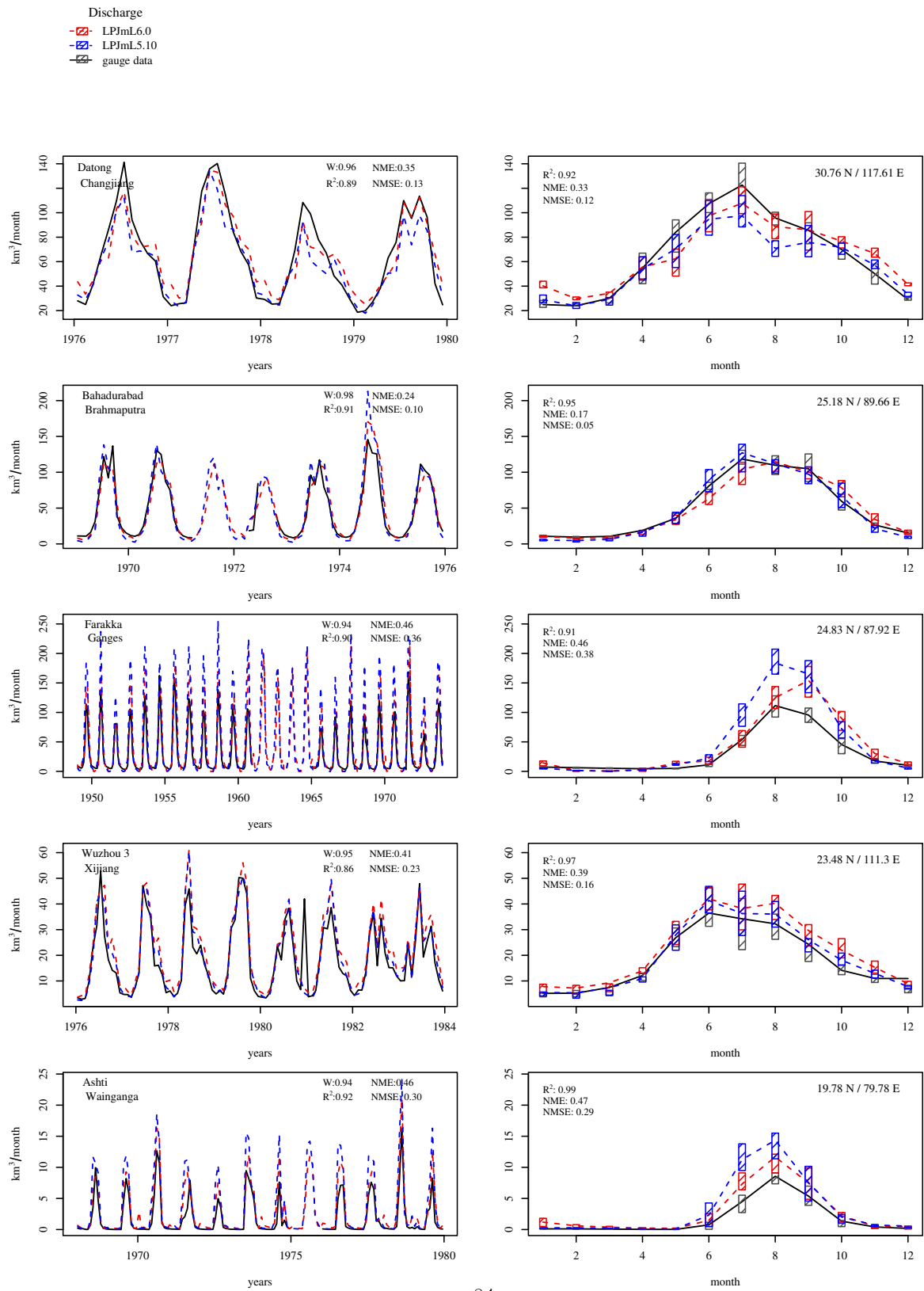


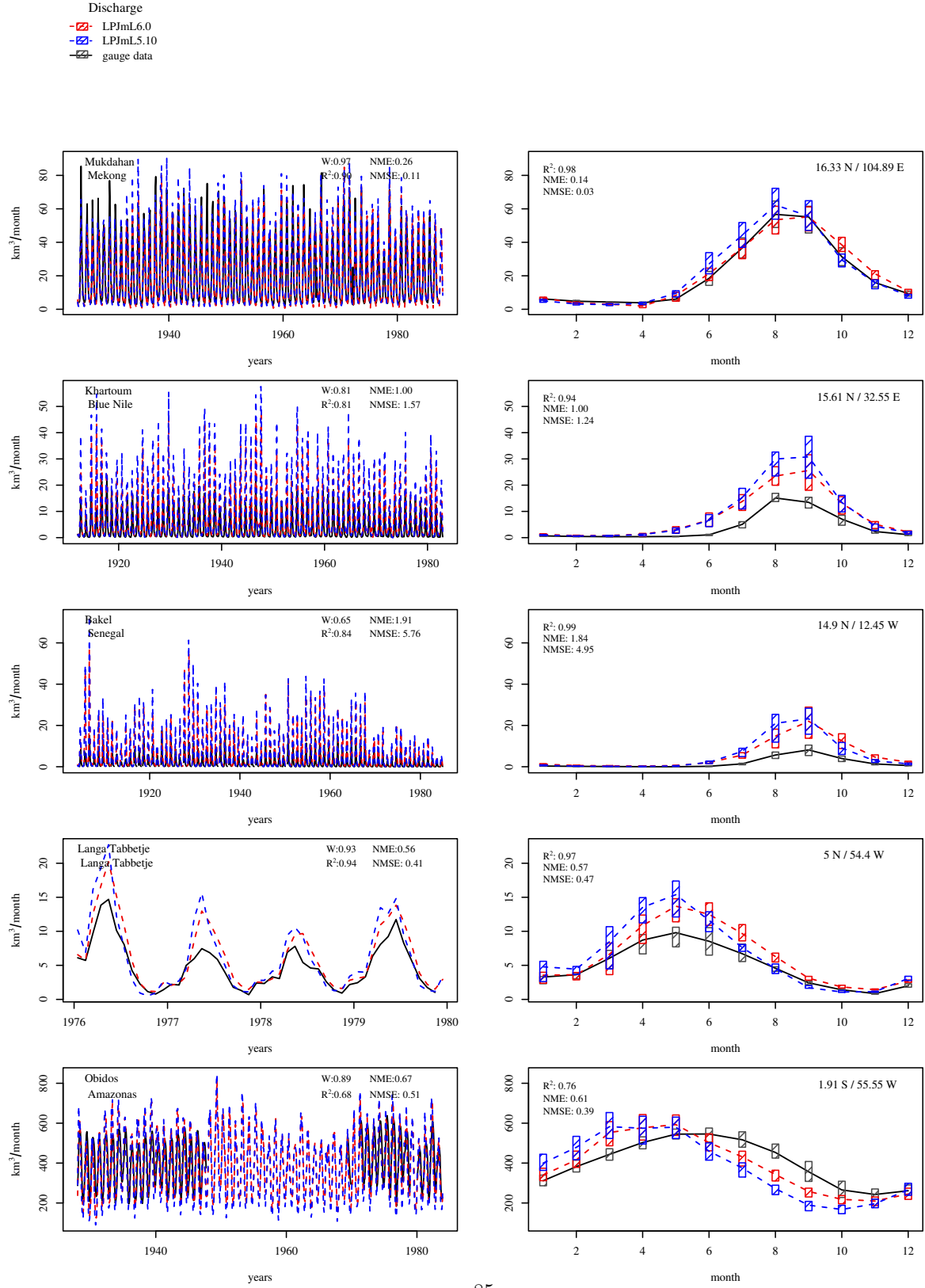


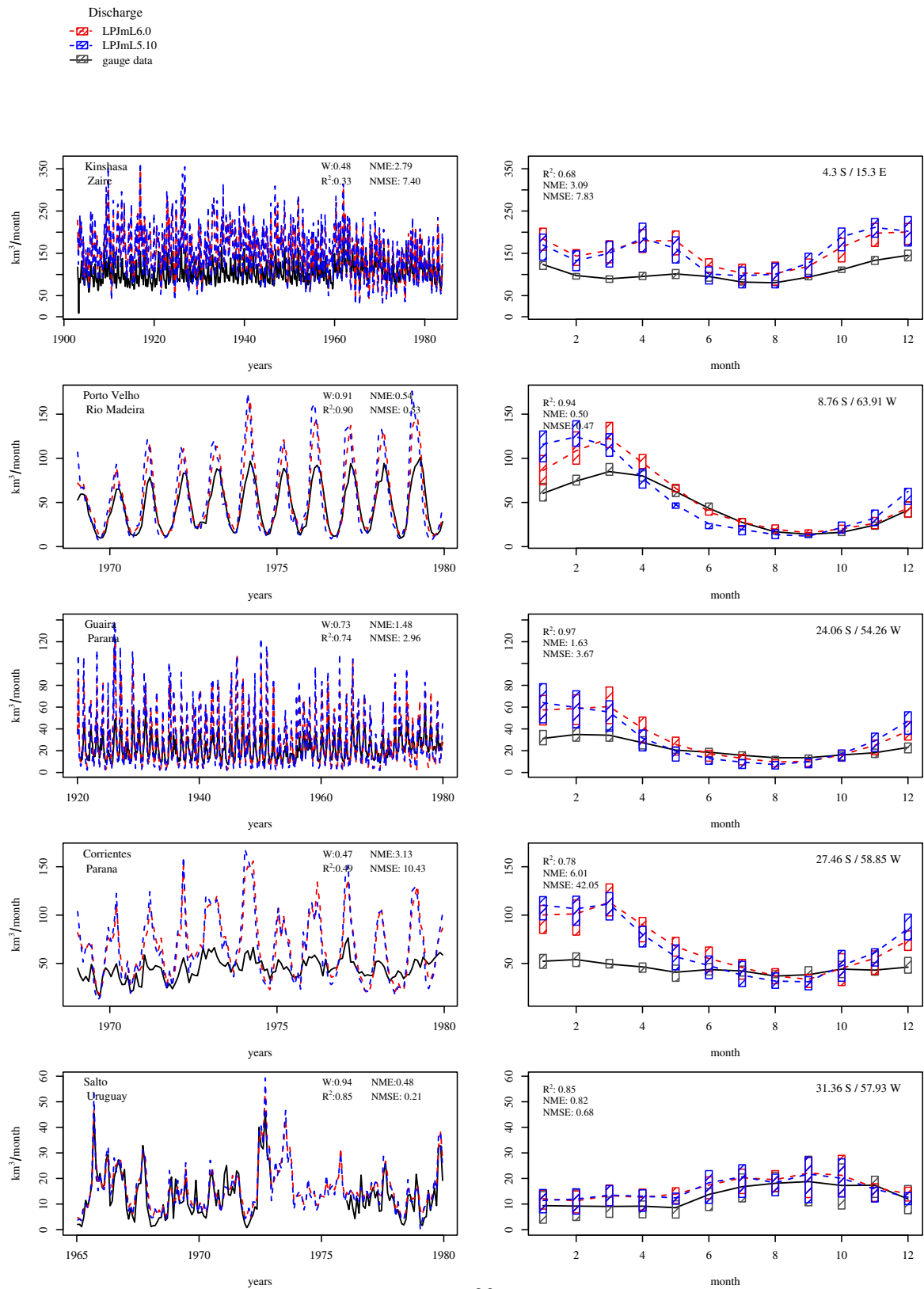












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