

Supplementary Material for: **Carbon stocks and fluxes in the high latitudes: Using site-level data to evaluate Earth system models.**

	Abisko	Bayelva	Kytalyk	Samoylov	Zackenberg
Snow depth	2005-2012	1998-2009	2011-2013	2002-2013	1997-2010
Soil temperature	2005-2012	1998-2009	2011-2013	2002-2005	1995-2010
Soil moisture	2015	2009-2013	-	2002-2005	2006-2013
CO ₂ flux	2012-2013	2008-2009	2003-2013	2002-2013	2000-2008

Table S1 | Years for which observational data were used for mean annual cycles.

	Abisko	Bayelva	Kytalyk	Samoylov	Zackenberg
JSBACH	12.4	8.2	16.9	16.9	29.4
JULES	26.7	0.05	3.2	3.6	1.2
JULES fixed veg	35.0	4.9	12.9	13.1	5.5
ORCHIDEE	8.9	1.0	7.5	14.8	0.05
ORCHIDEE no mixing	12.6	1.6	10.1	17.4	0.0
Observations	39	8	29	24	13

Table S2 | Total soil carbon in top 1m (kgm⁻³). Observations are based on the flux tower footprint areas. Models are averaged for 1990-2013 inclusive (note they do not change substantially over the simulation period).

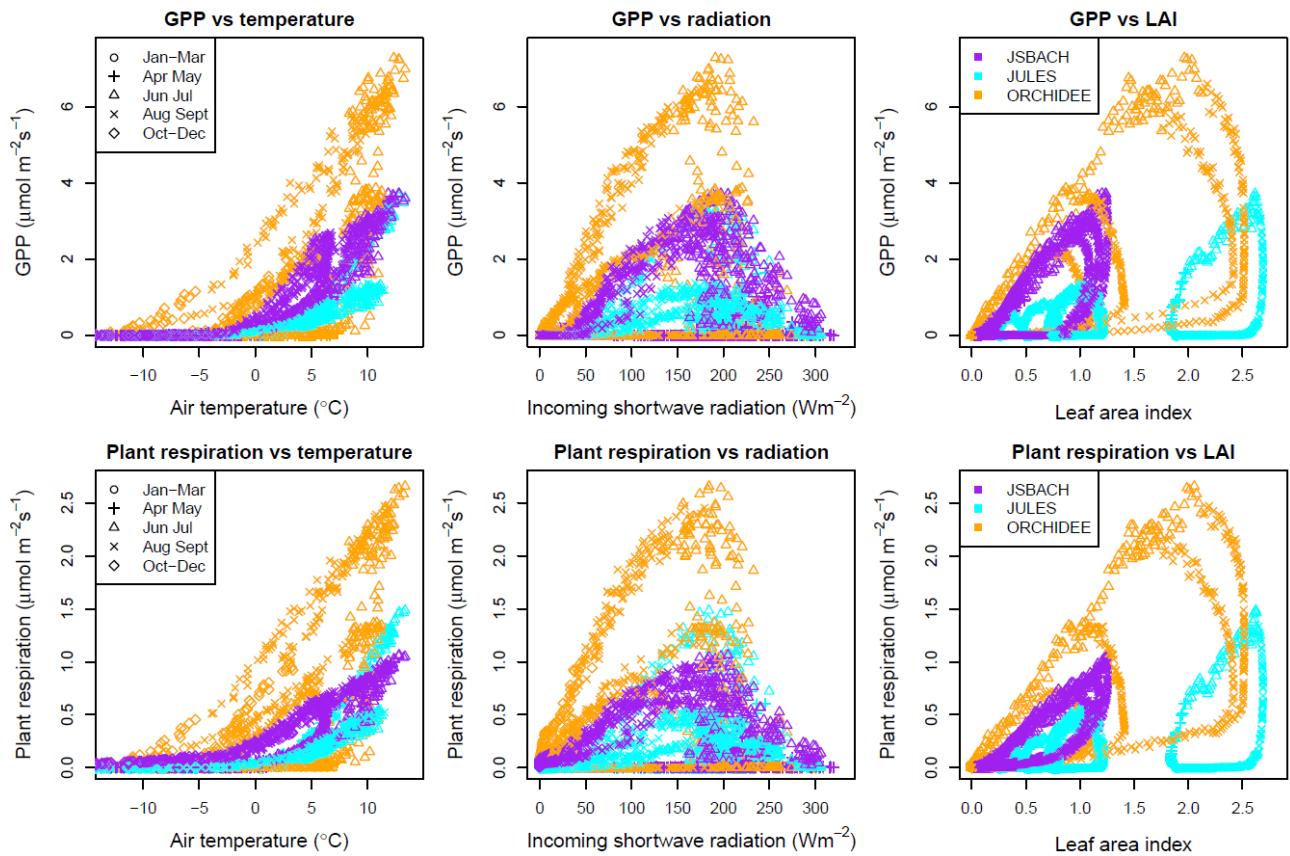


Figure S1 | Relationship of modelled GPP and plant respiration with different variables: Air temperature, incoming shortwave radiation and LAI. All sites are included on each plot. Shapes of points correspond to different parts of the season.

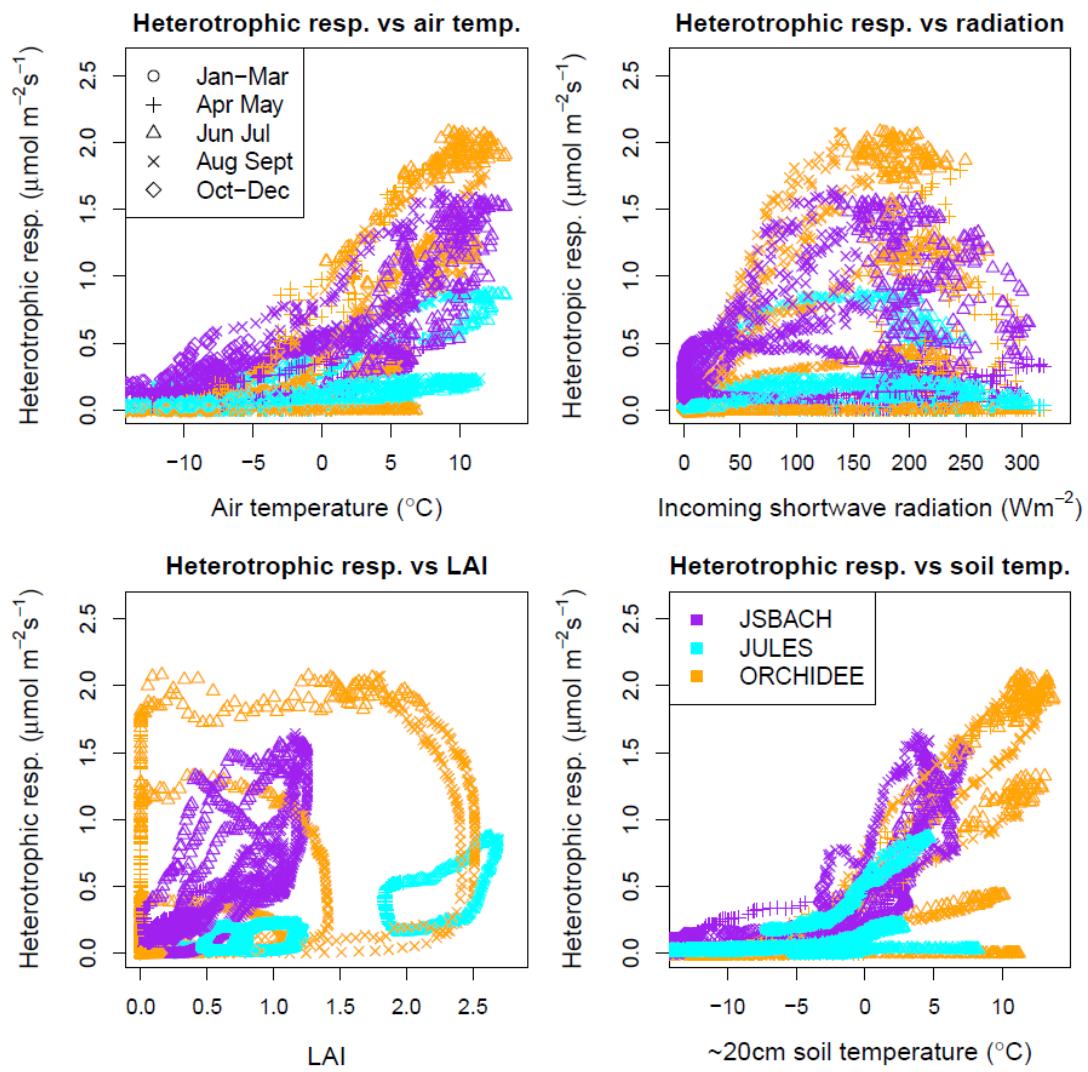


Figure S2 | Relationship of modelled soil respiration with different variables: Air temperature, incoming shortwave radiation, LAI and 20cm soil temperature. All sites are included on each plot. Shapes of points correspond to different parts of the season.

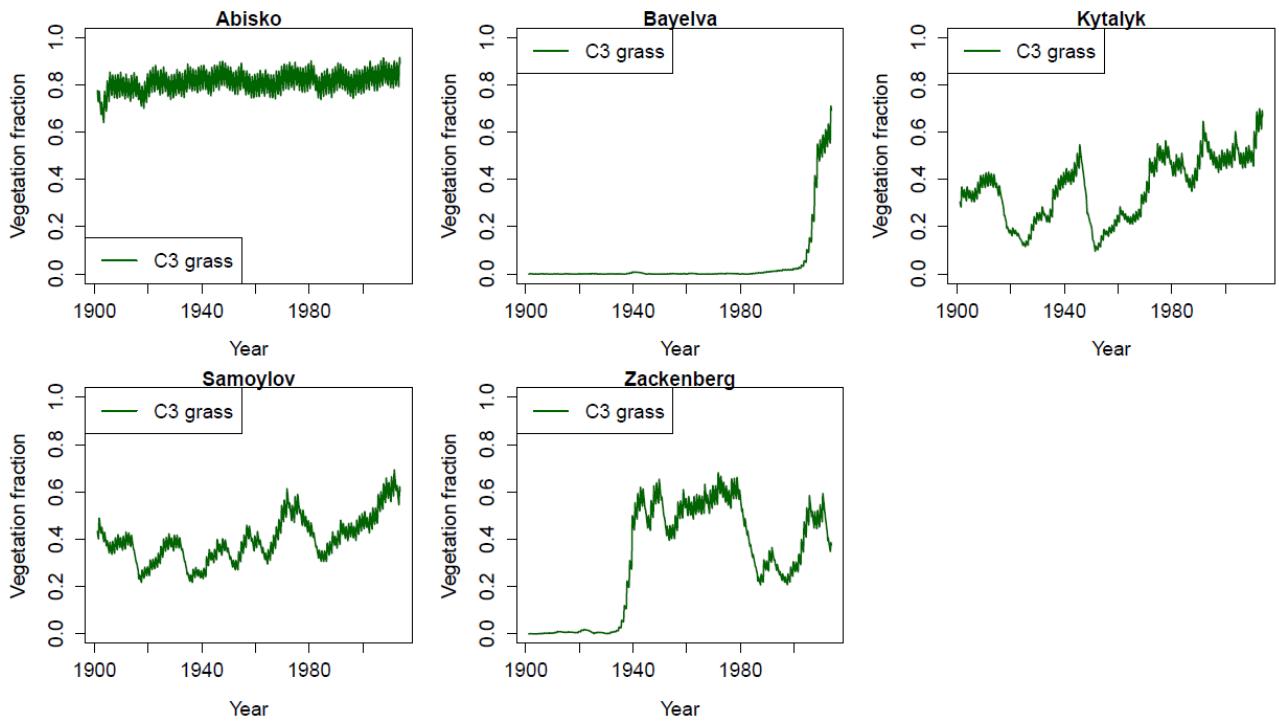


Figure S3 | Vegetation fractions in JULES as simulated by the dynamic vegetation model, TRIFFID. There are 9 PFT's that can potentially grow, but only C3 grass is able to grow at these sites.

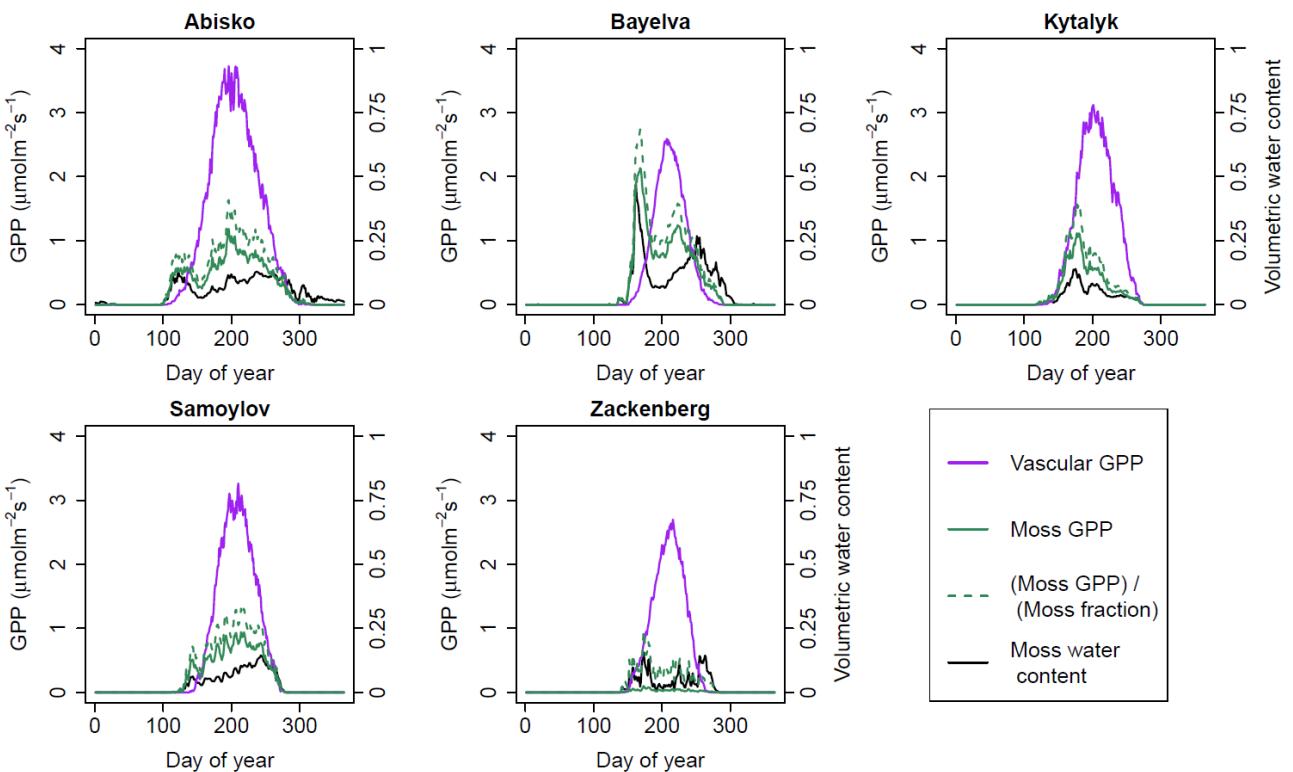


Figure S4 | Annual cycle of moss GPP and vascular plant GPP in JSBACH, showing the difference in their seasonal cycles. The moss moisture content is also shown to demonstrate the link between moss GPP and water content.