

Figure 1-S1. Gas-specific emission footprints of animal agriculture.

Assembled from species, product and country-specific production data from FAOSTAT for 2018 and species, product, region and greenhouse gas-specific emissions data from GLEAM (MacLeod et al., 2018).

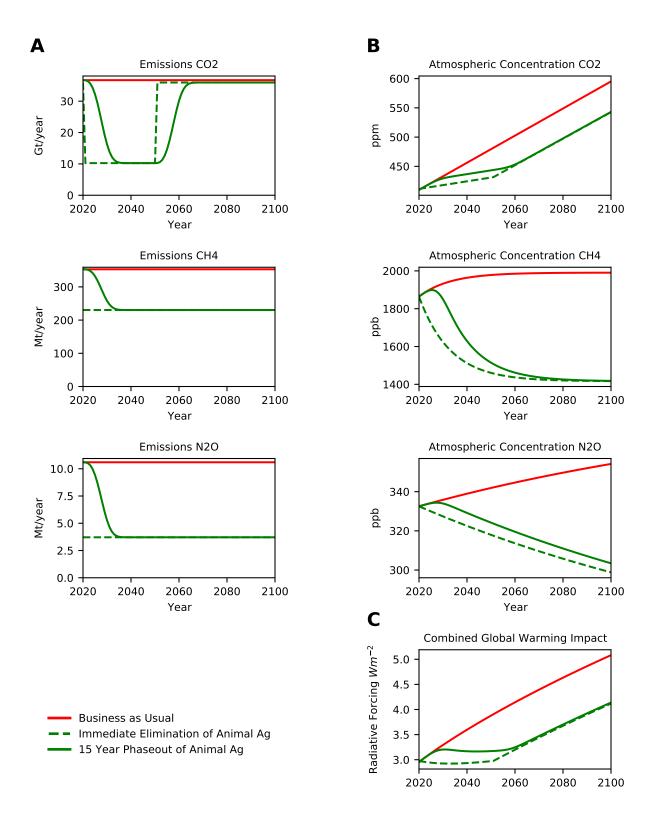


Figure 2-S1. Phaseout compared to Elimination.

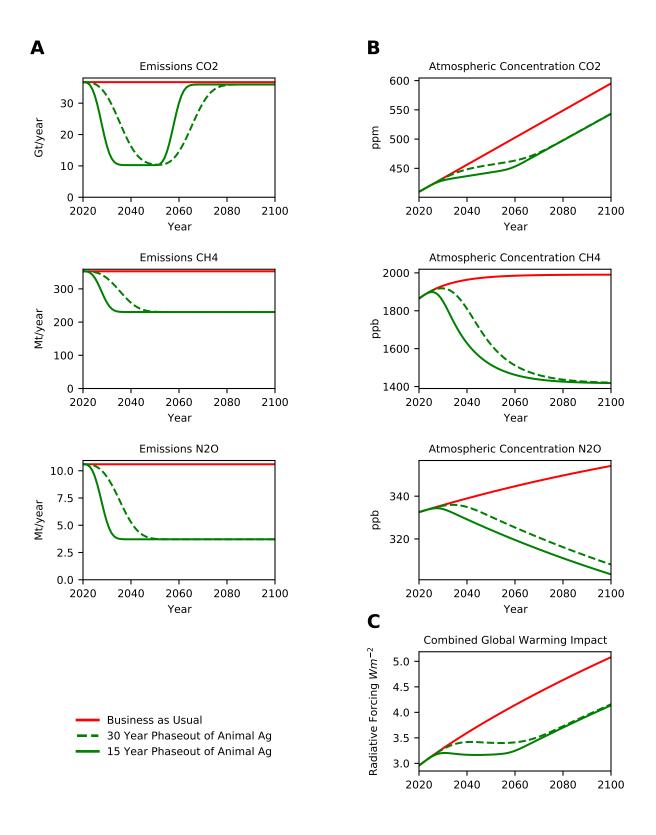


Figure 2-S2. Effects of Slower Phaseout.

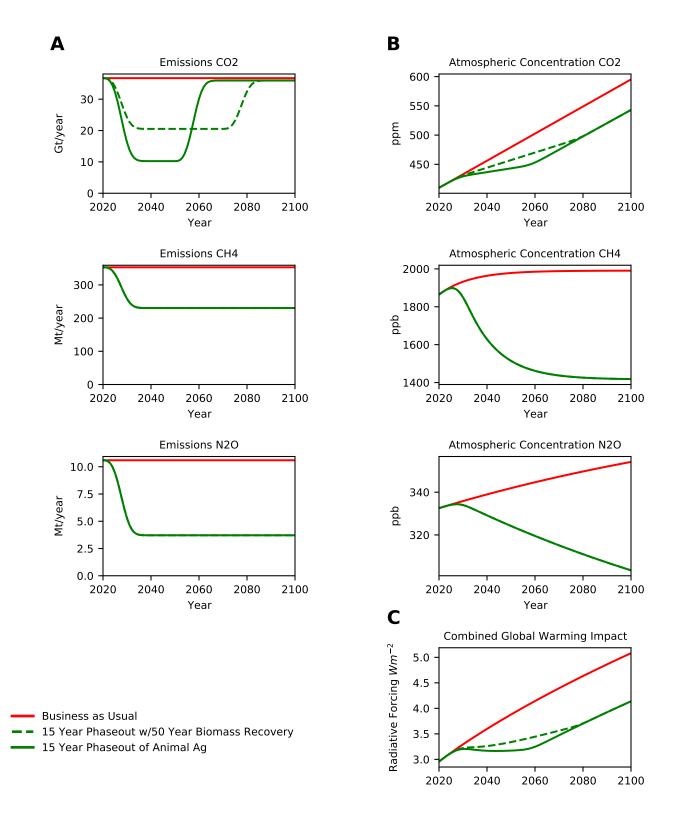


Figure 2-S3. Effects of Slower Biomass Recovery.

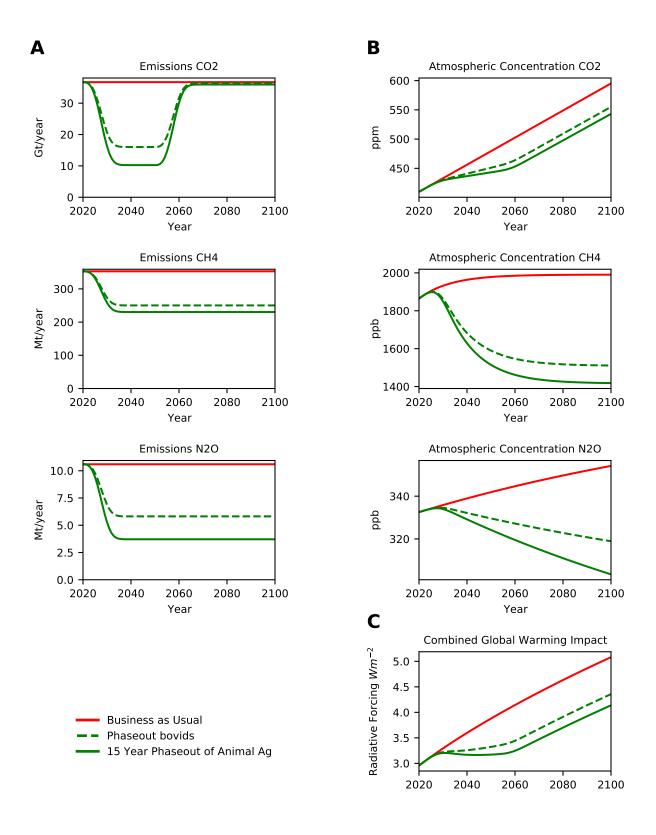


Figure 2-S4. Effects of Eliminating Bovids.

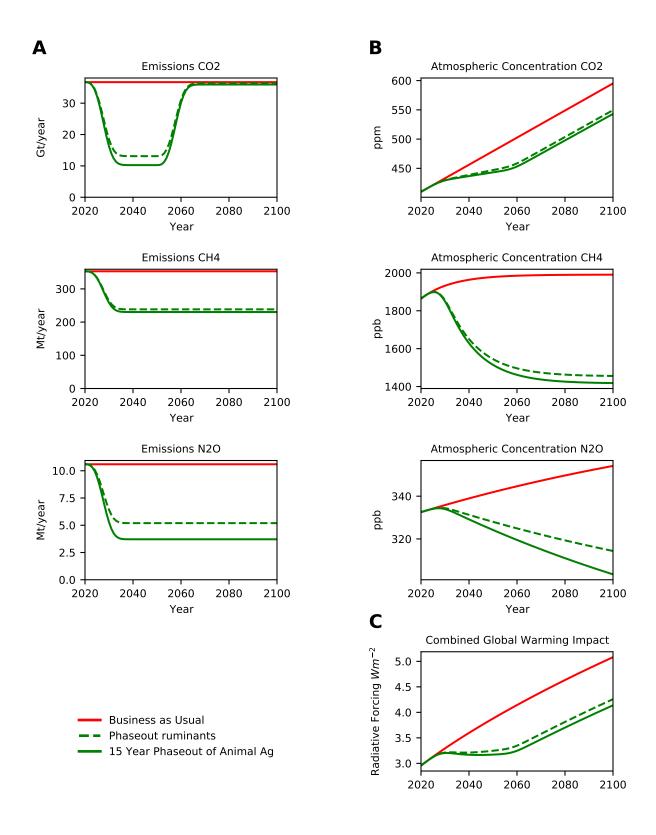


Figure 2-S5. Effects of Eliminating Ruminants.

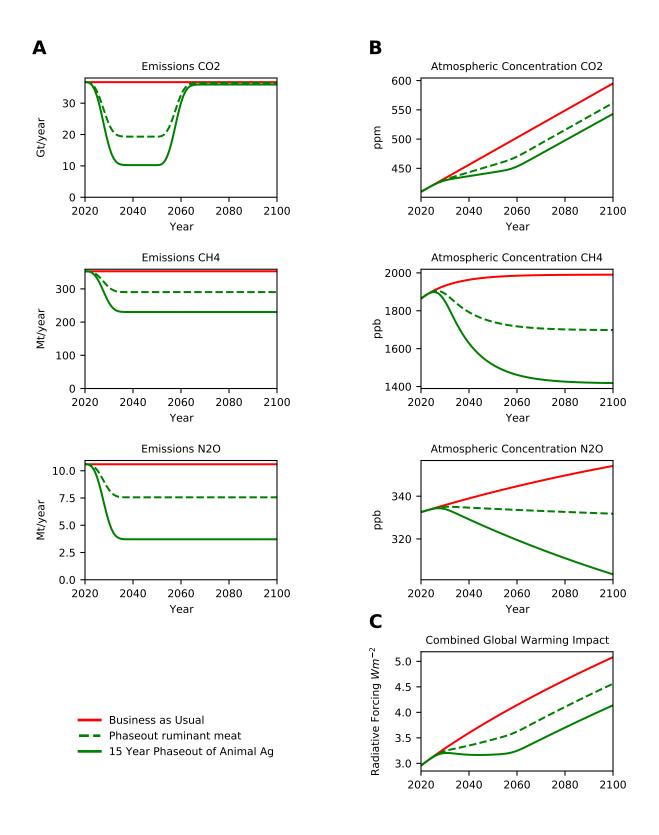


Figure 2-S6. Effects of Eliminating Ruminant Meat.

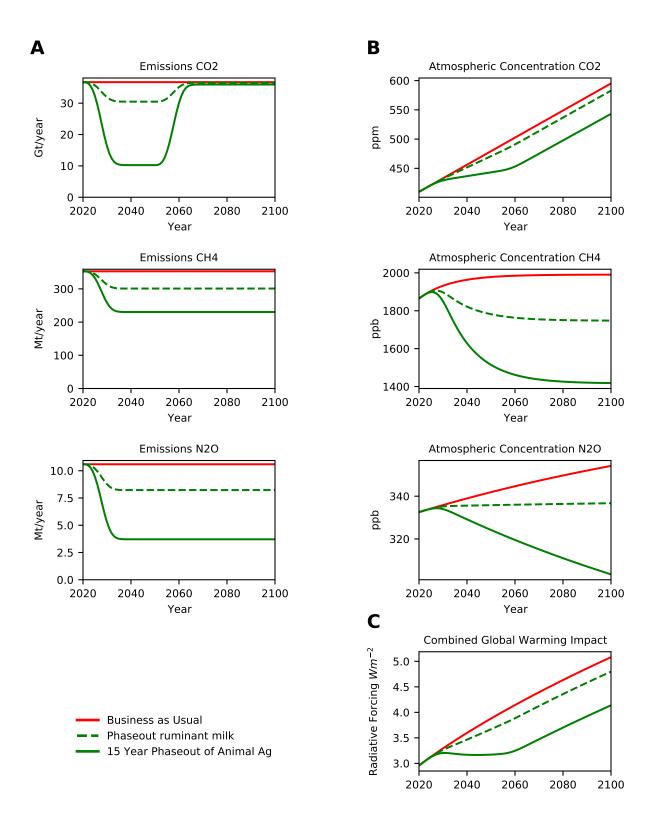


Figure 2-S7. Effects of Eliminating Ruminant Milk.

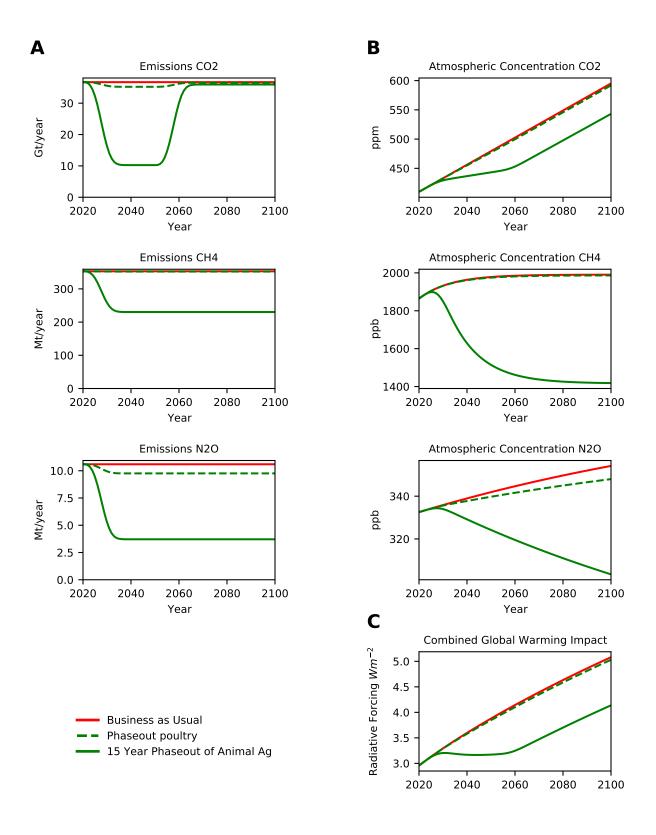


Figure 2-S8. Effects of Eliminating Poultry.

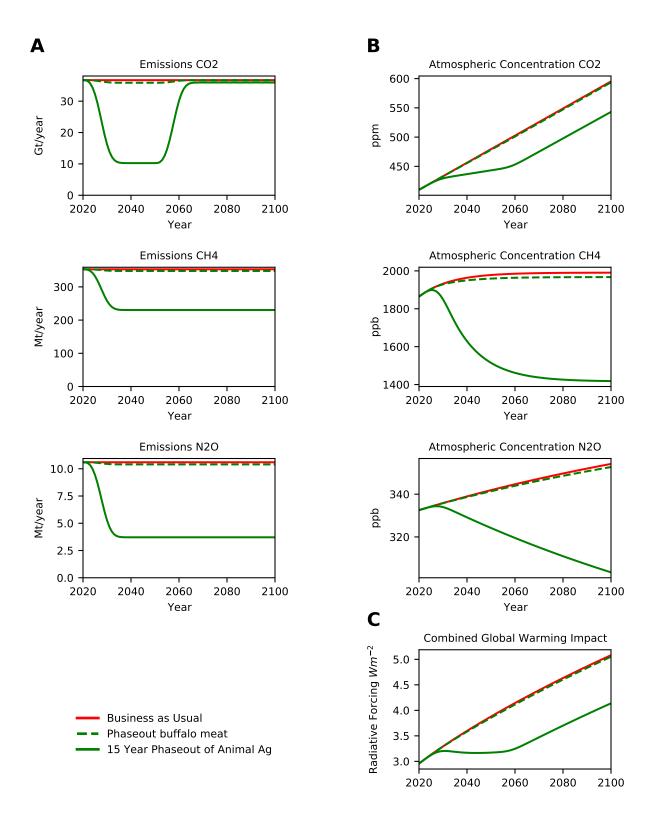


Figure 2-S9. Effects of Eliminating Buffalo Meat.

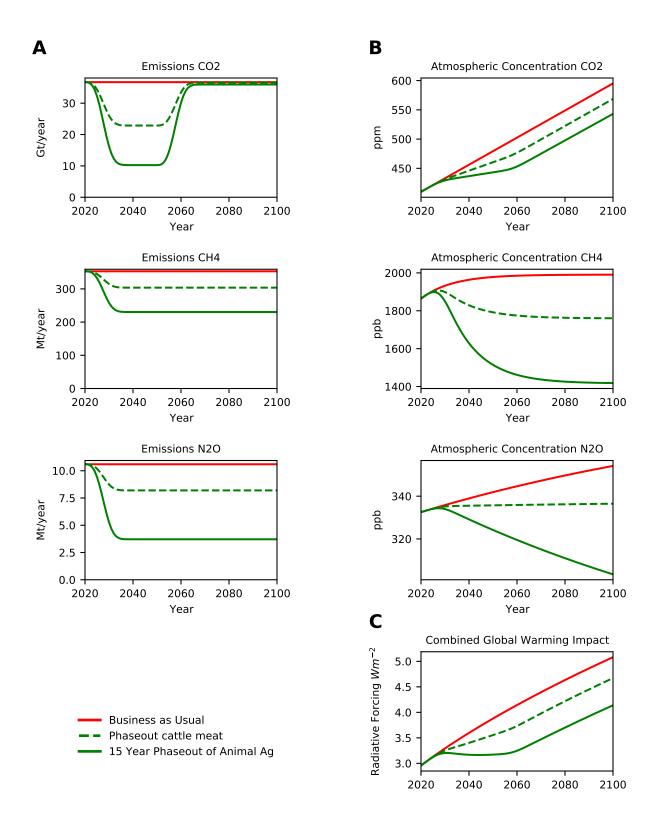


Figure 2-S10. Effects of Eliminating Cattle Meat.

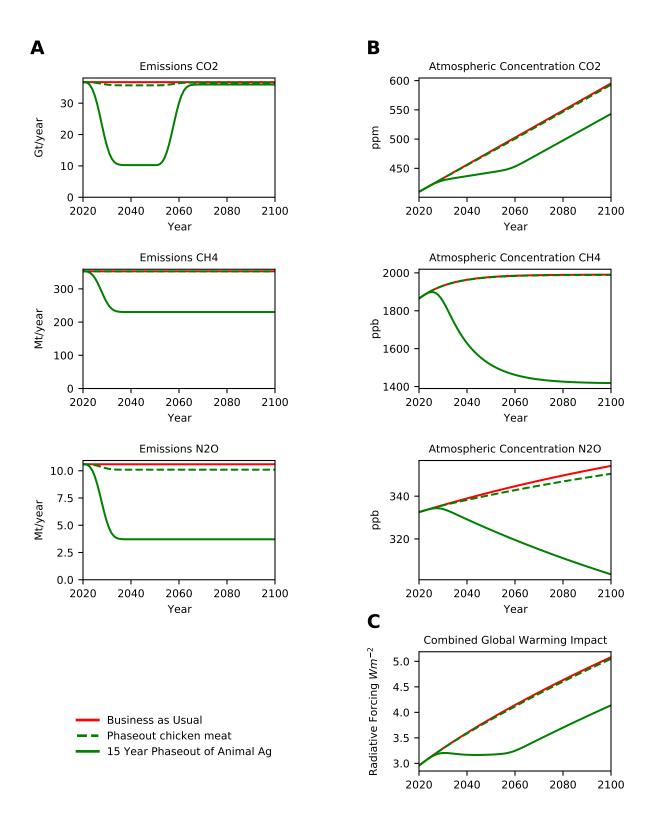


Figure 2-S11. Effects of Eliminating Chicken Meat.

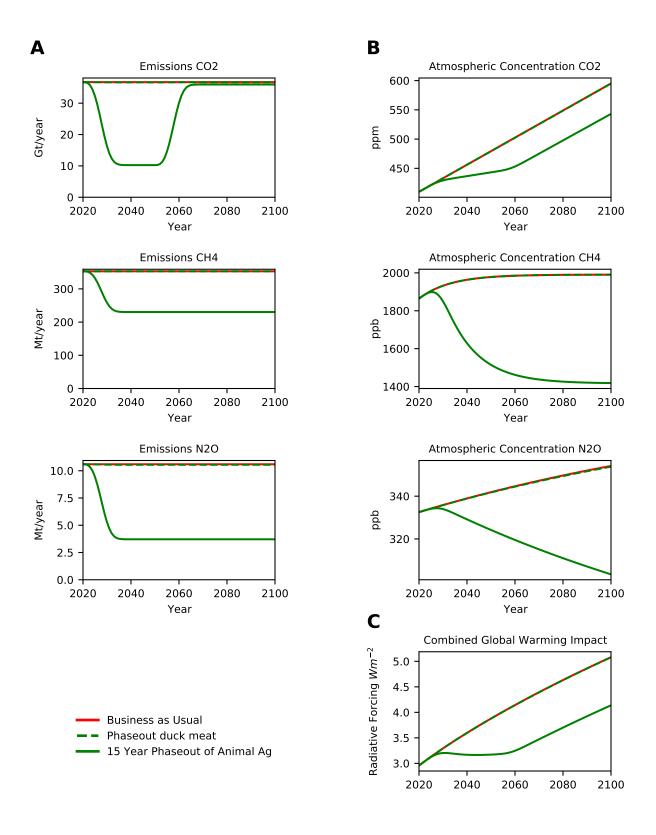


Figure 2-S12. Effects of Eliminating Duck Meat.

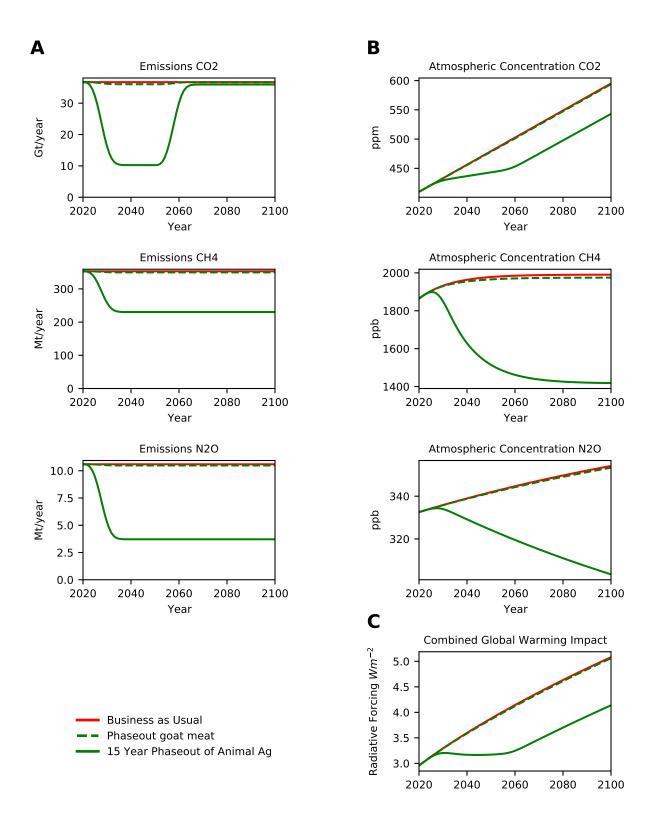


Figure 2-S13. Effects of Eliminating Goat Meat.

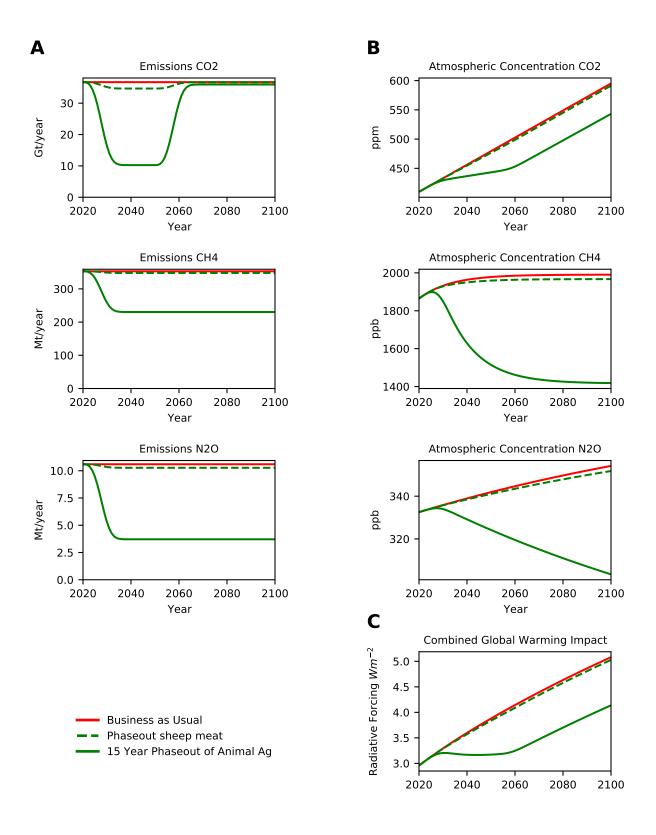


Figure 2-S14. Effects of Eliminating Sheep Meat.

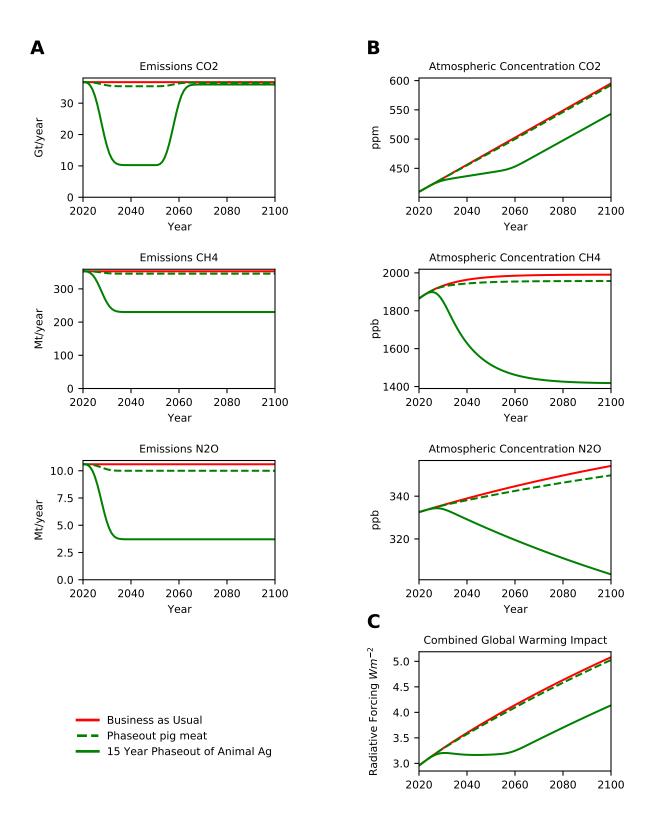


Figure 2-S15. Effects of Eliminating Pig Meat.

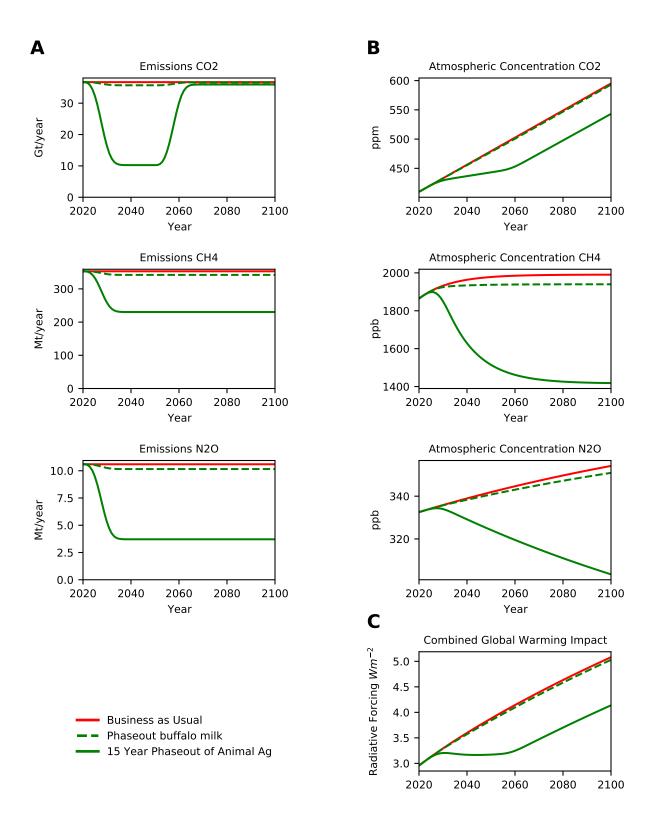


Figure 2-S16. Effects of Eliminating Buffalo Milk.

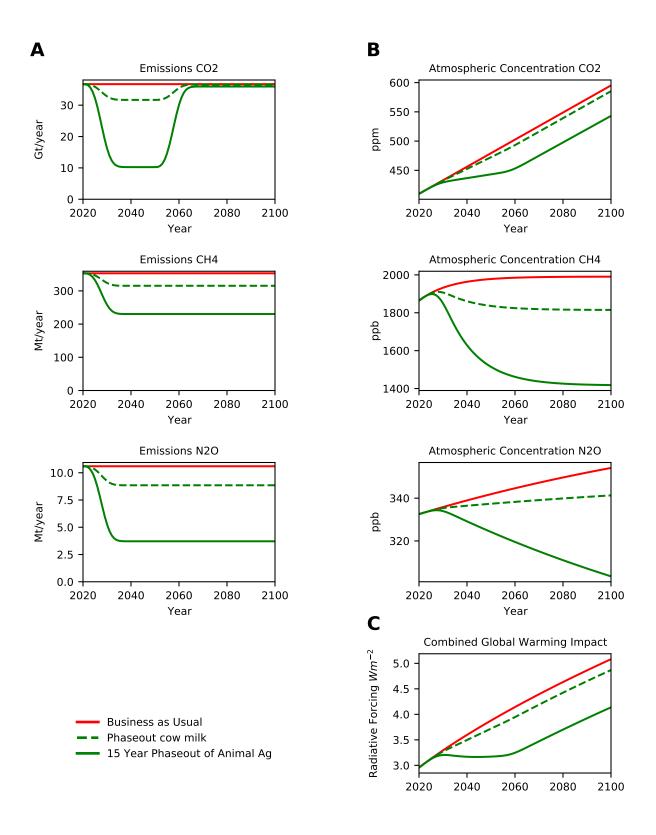


Figure 2-S17. Effects of Eliminating Cow Milk.

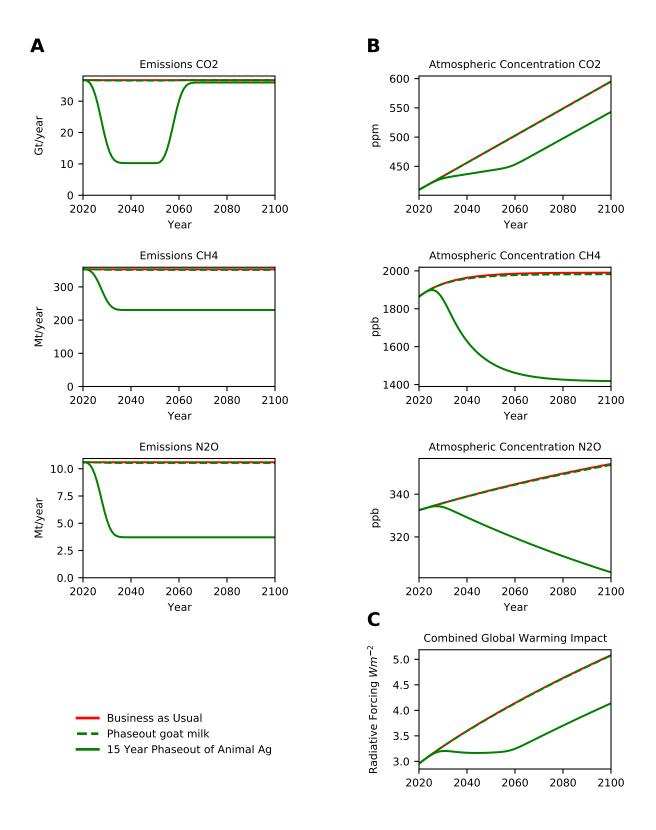


Figure 2-S18. Effects of Eliminating Goat Milk.

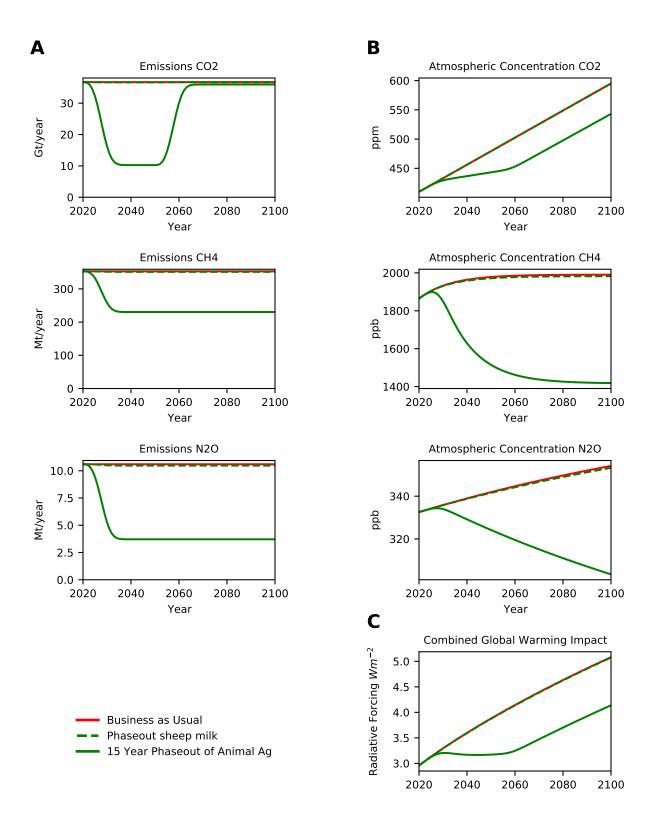


Figure 2-S19. Effects of Eliminating Sheep Milk.

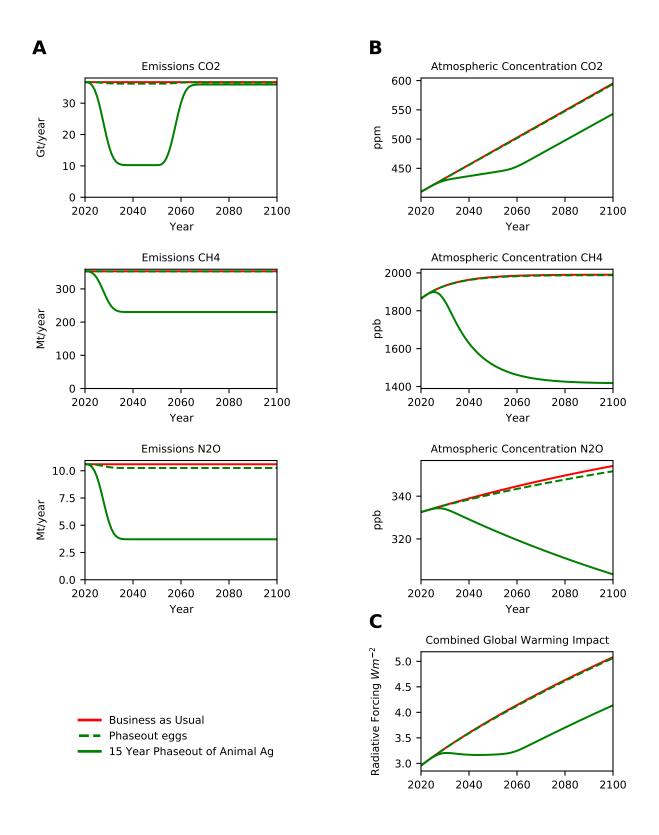
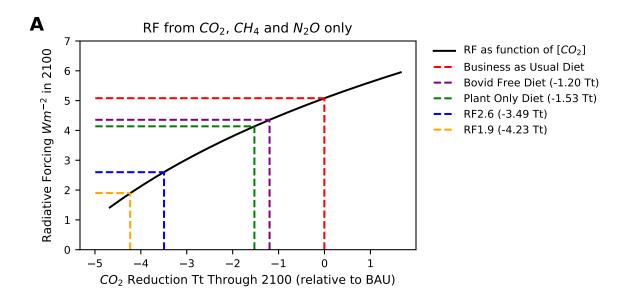


Figure 2-S20. Effects of Eliminating Eggs.



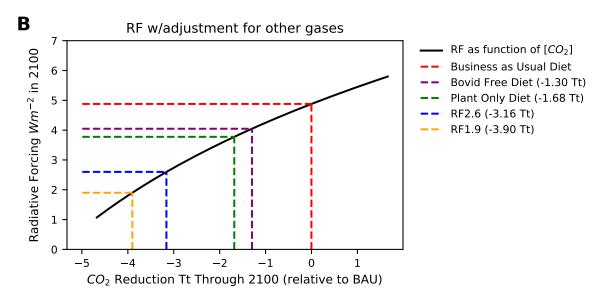


Figure 4-S1. Full carbon opportunity cost of animal agriculture.

We define the Emission and Land Carbon Opportunity Cost of animal agriculture as the total CO_2 reduction necessary to lower the RF in 2100 from the level estimated for a business as usual (BAU) diet to the level estimated for a plant only diet (POD). For these calculations we fix the CH_4 and N_2O levels in the RF calculation at those estimated for the BAU diet in 2100 and adjust CO_2 levels to reach the target RF. We also calculate ELCOC for just bovid sourced foods and determine the emission reductions necessary to reach RF's of 2.6 and 1.9, often cited as targets for limiting warming to $2.0^{\circ}C$ and $1.5^{\circ}C$ respectively. (A) Shows the results for RF directly calculated from CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O , while (B) shows an RF adjusted for other gases using multivariate linear regression on MAGICC6 output downloaded from the SSP database.

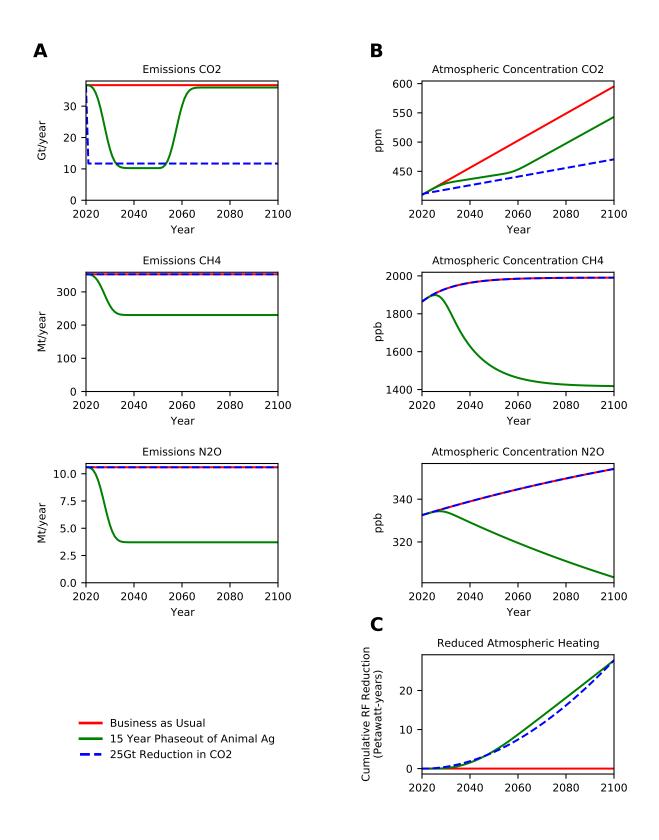


Figure 5-S1. ACO₂eq Calibration for Phaseout.

(A) Projected annual emissions of CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O for shown scenarios. (B) Projected atmospheric concentrations of CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O under each emission scenario. (C) Cumulative difference between scenario and BAU of Radiative Forcing.