

1 Variable and parameter overview

1.1 c:G:LA

variable	unit	range	description
L	GtC	$0 \leq L \leq C^*$	terrestrial carbon stock
A	GtC	$0 \leq A \leq C^*$	atmospheric carbon stock
M	GtC	$0 \leq M \leq C^*$	maritime carbon stock
T	GtC	$0 \leq T$	global mean temperature
parameter	unit	range	description
C^*	GtC	> 0	total global carbon stock
Σ	km ²	> 0	available earth surface area
a_0	a ⁻¹	≥ 0	respiration baseline coefficient
a_T	a ⁻¹ GtC ⁻¹	≥ 0	respiration sensitivity to temperature
l_0	km a ⁻¹ GtC ^{-1/2}	≥ 0	photosynthesis baseline coefficient
l_T	km a ⁻¹ GtC ^{-3/2}	≥ 0	photosynthesis sensitivity to temperature
m	1	> 0	solubility coefficient
δ	a ⁻¹	> 0	diffusion rate

Table 1: Overview of the variables and free parameters of the c:G:LA model which describes the essential dynamics of the natural sub-system of the earth via the carbon cycle.

1.2 c:G:LAP

variable	unit	range	description
P	H	$0 \leq P$	human population
K	\$	$0 \leq K$	physical capital stock
B	GtC a ⁻¹	$0 \leq B$	biomass extraction flow
W	\$ H ⁻¹ a ⁻¹	$0 \leq W$	wellbeing
parameter	unit	range	description
p	a ⁻¹	> 0	fertility rate maximum
W_p	\$ a ⁻¹ H ⁻¹	> 0	fertility saturation wellbeing
q_0	\$ a ⁻² H ⁻¹	≥ 0	mortality baseline coefficient
q_T	\$ a ⁻² H ⁻¹ GtC ⁻¹	≥ 0	mortality sensitivity to temperature
q_P	km ² a ⁻¹ H ⁻¹	≥ 0	population carrying capacity
b	GtC ^{3/4} a ⁻¹ H ^{-3/4}	≥ 0	biomass offtake rate
y	\$ GtC ⁻¹	≥ 0	wellbeing sensitivity to consumption
w_L	\$ km ² GtC ⁻¹ a ⁻¹ H ⁻¹	≥ 0	wellbeing sensitivity to land carbon

Table 2: Overview of the additional variables and free parameters of the co-evolutionary c:G:LAP model which describes a hunter-gatherer scenario of global scale.

1.2.1 Reduction to two dimensions (c:G:LP)

It is noteworthy that the dimension of the three-dimensional c:G:LAP model can be reduced if we assume the diffusion of carbon between atmosphere and oceans to be very fast so that A and M are always in equilibrium. The schematic overview for this case is shown in Figure ???. Making use of equation (??) the following holds:

$$M = mA \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = (C^* - L)/(1 + m) \quad (1)$$

As A is now a derived variable only L and P are left as dynamic variables and one has again a two-dimensional sub-model which will be abbreviated c:G:LP. The resulting ordinary differential equations

are:

$$\dot{L} = L \left(\left(l_0 - l_T \frac{C^* - L}{1 + m} \right) \sqrt{\frac{C^* - L}{\Sigma(1 + m)}} - \left(a_0 + a_T \frac{C^* - L}{1 + m} \right) \right) - b L^{1/4} P^{3/4} \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{P} = P \left(\frac{2pWW_p}{W^2 + W_p^2} - \frac{q_0 + q_T \frac{C^* - L}{1 + m}}{W} - \frac{q_P P}{\Sigma} \right) \quad (3)$$

This model is relatively similar to the model of Brander and Taylor [?] and allows for phase plane analysis and analytical results considering nullclines and stabilities.

2 Parameter overview

The following table 3 gives an overview on all parameters introduced so far and their best estimates from available data.

parameter	unit	dimensional value	non-dim. value
Σ	km^2	$1.5 \cdot 10^8$	1
C^*	GtC	4500	1
m	1	1.5	1.5
δ	a^{-1}	0.01	1
a_0	a^{-1}	0.023	2.3
a_T	$\text{a}^{-1} \text{GtC}^{-1}$	$2.11 \cdot 10^{-5}$	9.5
l_0	$\text{km a}^{-1} \text{GtC}^{-1/2}$	20.1	11.0
l_T	$\text{km a}^{-1} \text{GtC}^{-3/2}$	$3.25 \cdot 10^{-3}$	8.0
p	a^{-1}	0.04	4
W_p	$\text{\$ a}^{-1} \text{H}^{-1}$	2000	1
q_0	$\text{\$ a}^{-2} \text{H}^{-1}$	20	1
q_T	$\text{\$ a}^{-2} \text{H}^{-1} \text{GtC}^{-1}$	0	0
q_P	$\text{km}^2 \text{a}^{-1} \text{H}^{-1}$	0	0
b	$\text{GtC}^{3/4} \text{a}^{-1} \text{H}^{-3/4}$	$6.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.36
y	$\text{\$ GtC}^{-1}$	varied	
w_L	$\text{\$ km}^2 \text{GtC}^{-1} \text{a}^{-1} \text{H}^{-1}$	varied	

Table 3: Overview on the estimated parameter values. Dimensional parameters can be converted to non-dimensional values using the formulas given in sections ?? and ??. These values serve as default if not stated otherwise.