

Supplemental Materials: Photoperiod and temperature interactively drive spring phenology in multiple species

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Literature Review

We conducted a literature review, finding 109 studies which investigated effects of photoperiod, temperature, or their interaction on the timing of bud burst or flowering for woody or semi-woody plants. No study varied chilling period, photoperiod, and temperature simultaneously across multiple species at multiple sites. Of those studies, eight simultaneously manipulated photoperiod and temperature. Basler & Koerner [1] found a negative tradeoff between sensitivity to photoperiod and sensitivity to warming for four species, for example with *Fagus sylvatica* advanced on average in leafout by 12 days in response to experimentally lengthened photoperiod, but only ca. 8 days in response to warmer temperatures, while *Acer pseudoplatanus* advanced in leafout by 17 days in response to warming but essentially had no change in response to photoperiod. The current study expands on this work by including 28 species, across two sites, with addition manipulations of chilling temperature.

Chilling calculations

The cuttings were harvested in late January 2015, and thus experienced substantial natural chilling by the time they were harvested. Using weather station data from the Harvard Forest and St. Hippolyte site, chilling hours (below 7.2°C), Utah Model chill portions (hours below 7.2°C and between 0°C and 7.2°C) and Dynamic Model [2] chill portions were calculated both for the natural chilling experienced by harvest and the chilling experienced in the 4°C and 1.5°C treatments. The Utah Model and Dynamic Model of chill portions account for variation in the amount of chilling accumulated at different temperatures, with the greatest chilling occurring approximately between 5-10°C, and fewer chill portions accumulating at low temperatures and that higher temperatures can reduce accumulated chilling effects. The two differ in the parameters used to determine the shape of the chilling accumulation curve, with the Dynamic Model being shown to be the most successful in predicting phenology for some woody species [3]. With both the Utah and Dynamic model, the more severe chilling treatment resulted in fewer calculated chilling portions.

Nonleaf outs

Across all treatments, 20.2% of the cuttings did not break bud or leaf out. Across species, there was no overall predictive effect of temperature, photoperiod, chilling, or site on the propensity to fail to leaf out. Species ranged from complete leaf out (*Hamamelis*) to only 50% leaf out (*Fagus grandifolia*, *Acer saccharum*) across all treatments. The percent of nonleaf outs by site was similar, with 20.6% of Harvard Forest and 19.7% of St. Hippolyte samples failing to leaf out. Examining individual species, there was an interaction of temperature by day length for selected species, with greater failure to leaf out in cool, short-day conditions for *Acer pensylvanicum* and *Acer saccharum*. Site effects were inconsistent, with greater failure to leaf out for cuttings from St. Hippolyte in *Acer rubrum* and *Fagus grandifolia*, and from Harvard Forest in *Acer saccharum*.

References Cited

References

- [1] Basler, D. & Körner, C. Photoperiod and temperature responses of bud swelling and bud burst in four temperate forest tree species. *Tree Physiology* **34**, 377–388 (2014).
- [2] Erez, A., Fishman, S., Gat, Z. & Couvillon, G. A. Evaluation of winter climate for breaking bud rest using the dynamic model 76–89 (1988).
- [3] Luedeling, E., Zhang, M., McGranahan, G. & Leslie, C. Validation of winter chill models using historic records of walnut phenology. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **149**, 1854–1864 (2009).

Supplemental Figures and Tables

Table S1: Mean leafout and budburst days for the 28 species at both Harvard Forest, USA and St. Hippolyte, Canada

Species	Budburst.HF	Budburst.SH	Leafout.HF	Leafout.SH
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	16.40	18.33	40.88	46.94
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	22.40	25.15	40.59	44.40
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	44.96	36.48	57.07	46.88
<i>Alnus incana</i> subsp. <i>rugosa</i>	32.91	25.36	45.15	44.36
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	13.62		29.83	
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	19.67	20.77	33.51	34.64
<i>Betula lenta</i>	29.83		50.57	
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	16.89	18.04	28.71	35.63
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	24.86	19.04	33.95	30.38
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	41.82	43.13	48.54	46.90
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	38.00	38.00	52.28	46.91
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	43.67		47.38	
<i>Ilex mucronatus</i>	15.80	15.49	26.97	25.15
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	30.25	32.48	37.80	42.20
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	16.91	15.75	28.26	25.08
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	30.87		49.50	
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	31.65		52.87	
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	33.43	31.23	46.21	45.17
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	17.81	16.21	32.13	29.65
<i>Quercus alba</i>	45.23		52.91	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	36.43	33.57	45.02	42.80
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	52.09		59.16	
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	32.38		37.29	
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	29.25		52.14	
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	18.00	20.21	25.94	24.62
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	13.12	17.27	27.00	28.95
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	15.41	18.46	16.80	18.71
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	31.25	27.54	32.02	26.41

Table S2: Summary of mixed effect model of budburst day by species.

	mean	sd	25%	50%	75%	Rhat
Temperature	-6.80	1.71	-7.95	-7.02	-5.63	1.05
Photoperiod	-3.96	1.67	-5.13	-4.13	-2.80	1.05
Chilling 4 °C	-22.09	2.84	-24.05	-21.75	-20.26	1.03
Chilling 1.5 °C	-19.79	2.96	-22.32	-19.90	-17.78	1.13
Site	2.59	1.88	0.93	2.54	3.93	1.13
Temperature × Photoperiod	-0.60	0.72	-1.07	-0.46	-0.24	1.02
Temperature × Site	9.17	1.00	8.50	9.32	9.77	1.03
Photoperiod × Site	9.68	1.06	9.11	9.57	10.33	1.00
Temperature × Chilling 4 °C	-0.18	0.96	-0.82	-0.06	0.47	1.04
Temperature × Chilling 1.5 °C	-0.02	1.03	-0.67	0.14	0.48	1.02
Photoperiod × Chilling 4 °C	-1.48	0.76	-1.99	-1.35	-1.00	1.04
Photoperiod × Chilling 1.5 °C	0.05	0.79	-0.52	0.09	0.76	1.10
Site × Chilling 4 °C	-1.96	1.33	-2.84	-1.86	-0.85	1.09
Site × Chilling 1.5 °C	-3.49	1.23	-4.14	-3.55	-2.78	1.01

Table S3: Summary of mixed effect model of leafout day by species.

	mean	sd	25%	50%	75%	Rhat
Temperature	-21.91	1.72	-23.05	-21.90	-20.75	1.01
Photoperiod	-13.68	1.69	-14.79	-13.71	-12.56	1.02
Chilling 4 °C	-26.37	3.09	-28.41	-26.41	-24.41	1.01
Chilling 1.5 °C	-26.14	3.09	-28.29	-26.23	-24.03	1.01
Site	3.00	2.05	1.67	3.00	4.43	1.02
Temperature × Photoperiod	3.54	0.77	2.99	3.54	4.07	1.02
Temperature × Site	10.19	1.16	9.47	10.12	10.93	1.00
Photoperiod × Site	11.29	1.25	10.44	11.26	12.09	1.01
Temperature × Chilling 4 °C	0.77	1.05	0.08	0.79	1.48	1.00
Temperature × Chilling 1.5 °C	2.41	1.27	1.60	2.41	3.24	1.01
Photoperiod × Chilling 4 °C	-0.59	0.82	-1.11	-0.58	-0.04	1.03
Photoperiod × Chilling 1.5 °C	-1.00	0.83	-1.55	-1.01	-0.42	1.02
Site × Chilling 4 °C	-1.87	1.26	-2.67	-1.92	-1.05	1.01
Site × Chilling 1.5 °C	-3.46	1.38	-4.39	-3.44	-2.52	1.01

Table S4: Chill units in field and field and growth chamber conditions.

Site	Treatment	Chilling Hours	Utah Model	Chill portions
Harvard Forest	Field chilling	892	814.50	56.62
	4.0 °C × 30 d	2140	2062.50	94.06
	1.5 °C × 30 d	2140	1702.50	91.17
St. Hippolyte	Field chilling	682	599.50	44.63
	4.0 °C × 30 d	1930	1847.50	82.06
	1.5 °C × 30 d	1930	1487.50	79.18

Figure S1: Coordinated responses of 28 woody plant species to photoperiod and temperature cues for leaf out. Color of circle reflect unmodeled data on average leaf out day across treatments, across sites of origin, while size of circle represents the total number of clippings in the experiment—this varies mainly based on whether the species was found at both sites and whether it was exposed to all three chilling treatments.

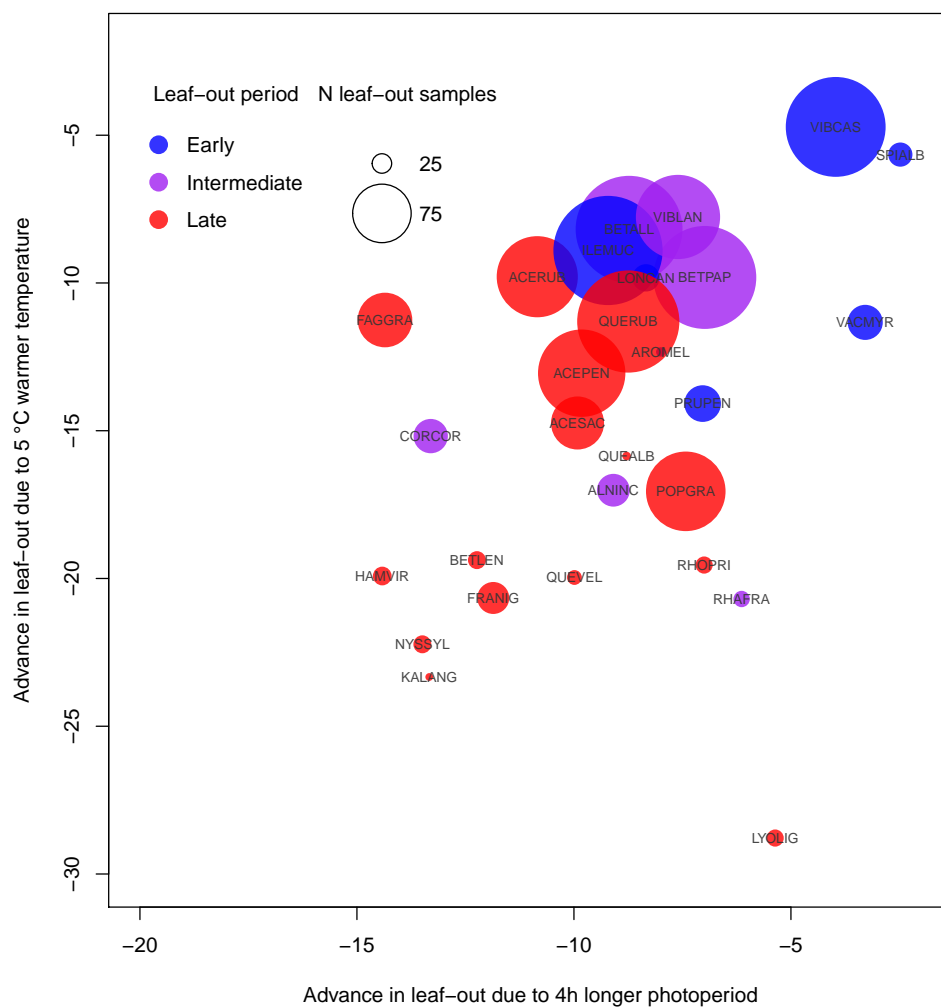


Figure S2: Model estimates of effects of each predictors on bud burst, including species-level effects.

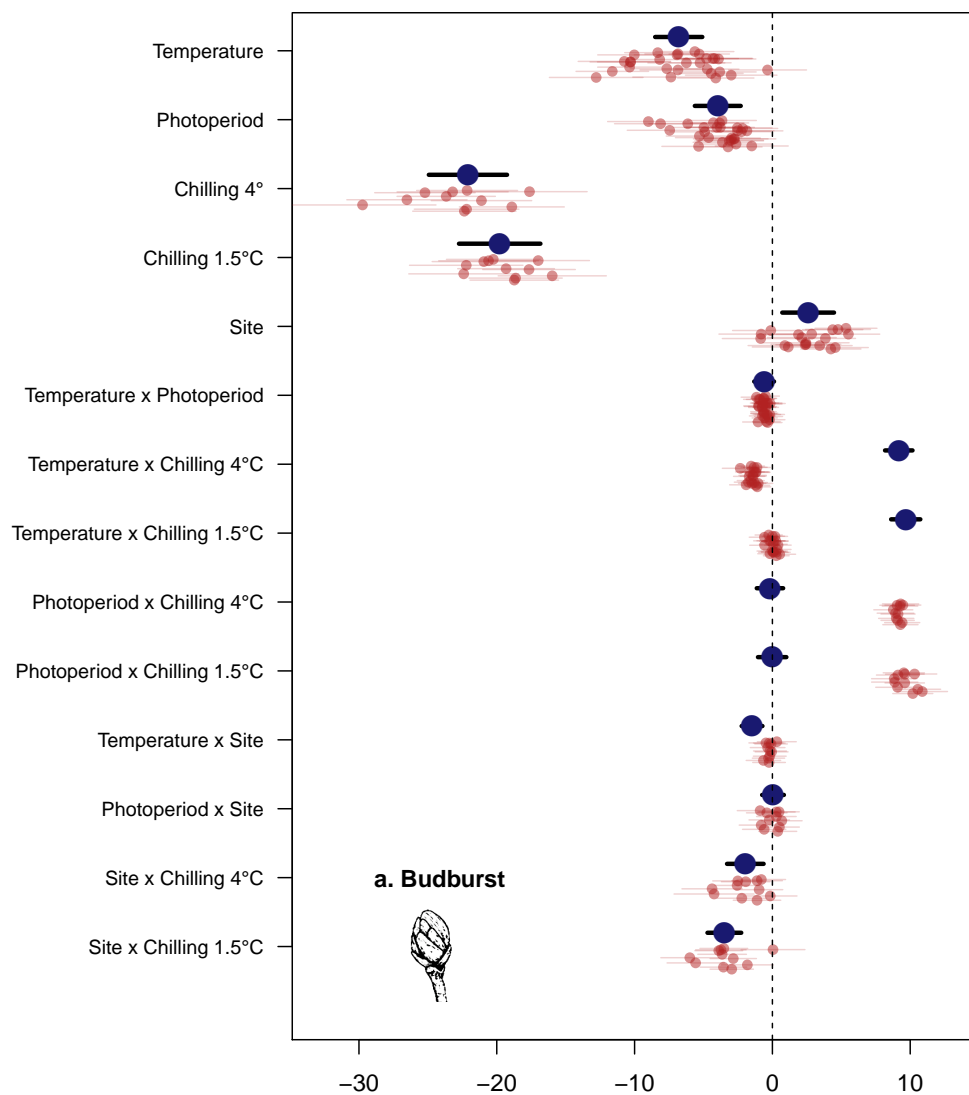


Figure S3: Model estimates of leafout, including species-level effects.

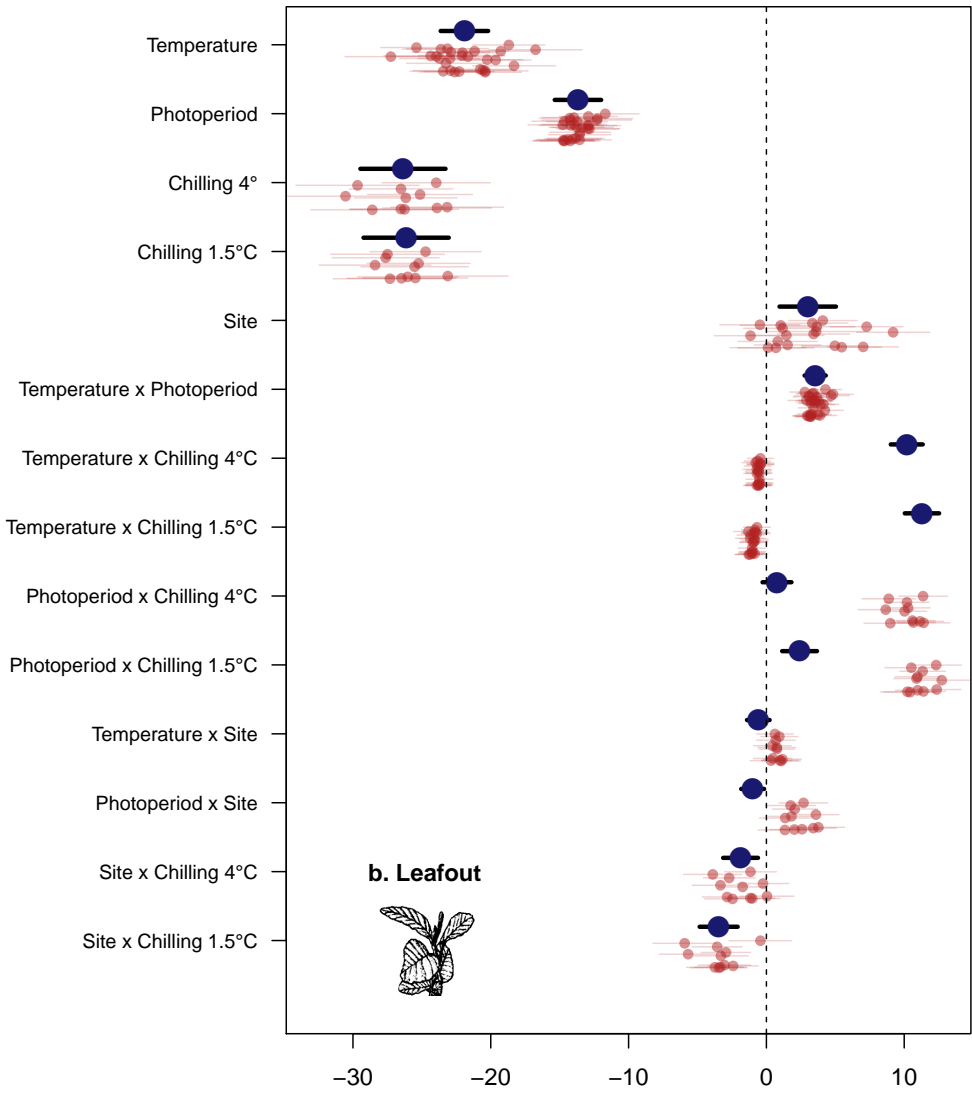


Figure S4: Model estimates of sensitivity to warming, photoperiod, and chilling, compared to day of budburst (upper panels) or leafout (lower panels) across all experimental conditions.

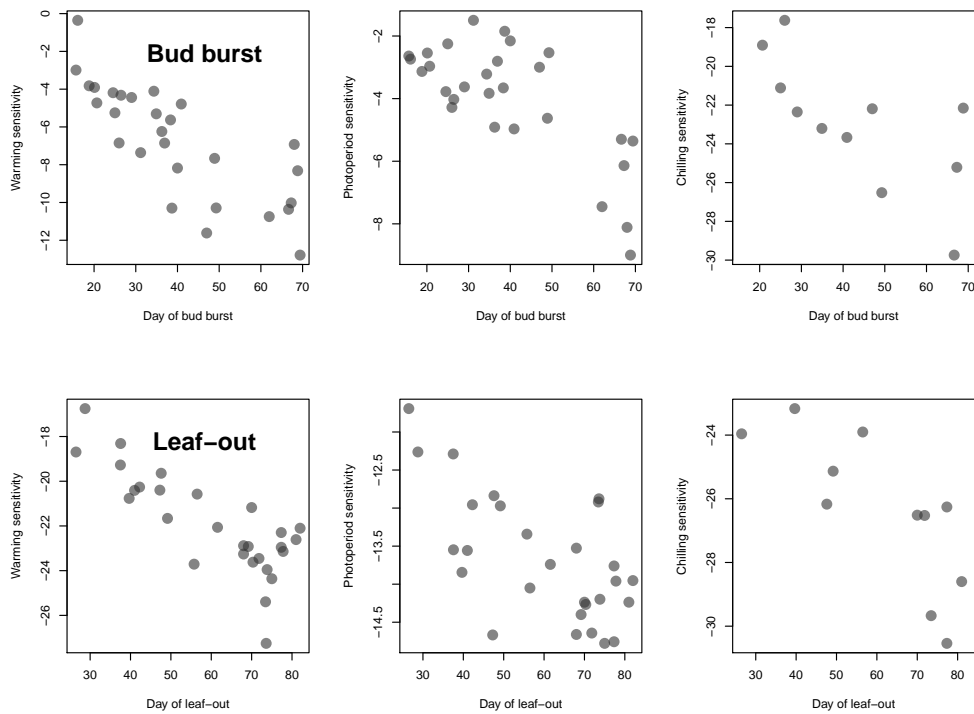


Figure S5: Trait sensitivity based on specific leaf area

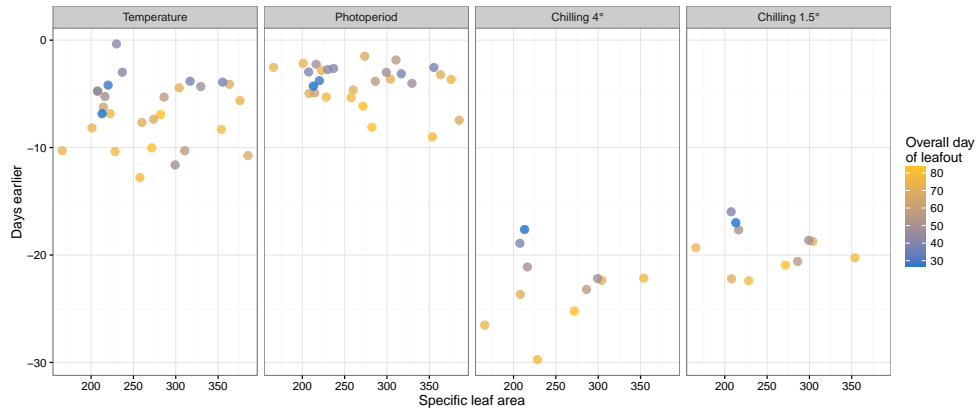


Figure S6: Trait sensitivity based on stem density

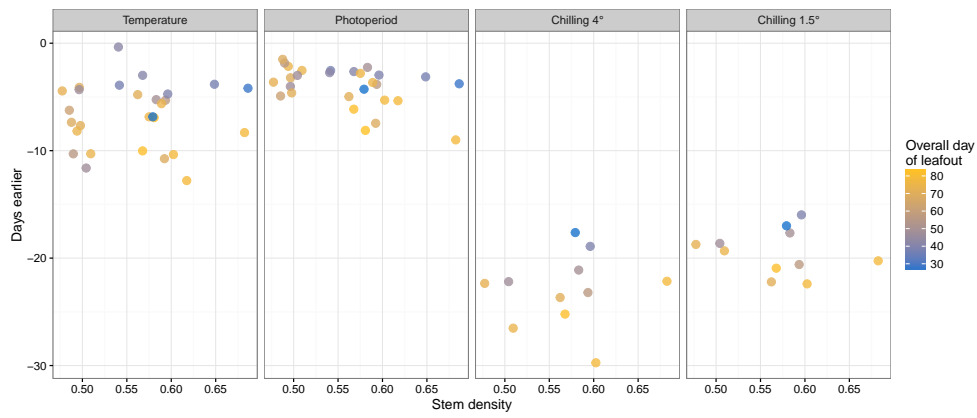


Figure S7: Trait sensitivity based on % nitrogen

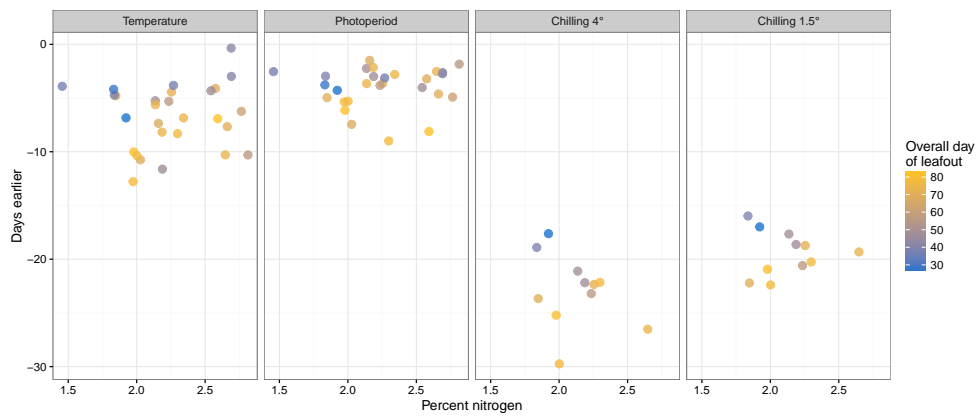


Figure S8: Specific leaf area and stem density by trees vs shrubs

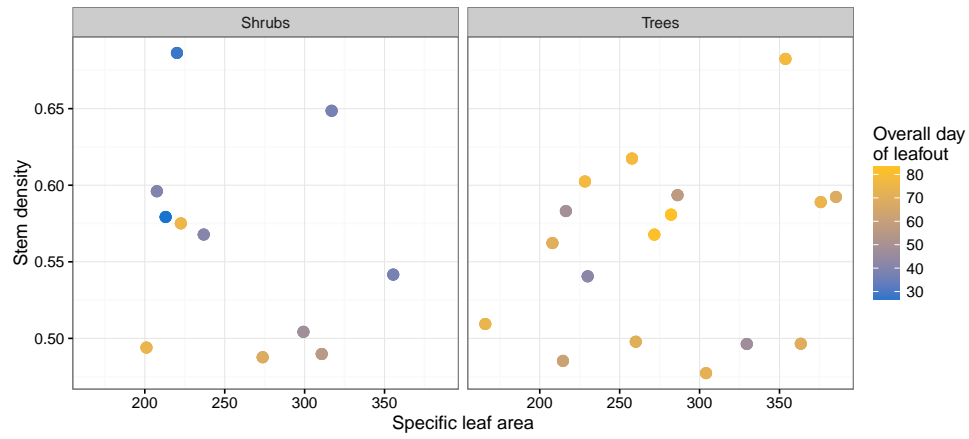


Figure S9: Specific leaf area and percent nitrogen by trees vs shrubs

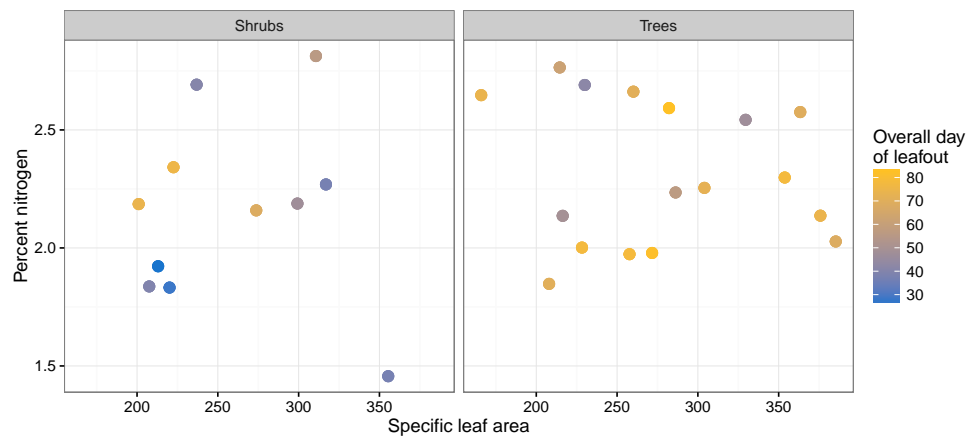


Figure S10: Stem density and percent nitrogen by trees vs shrubs

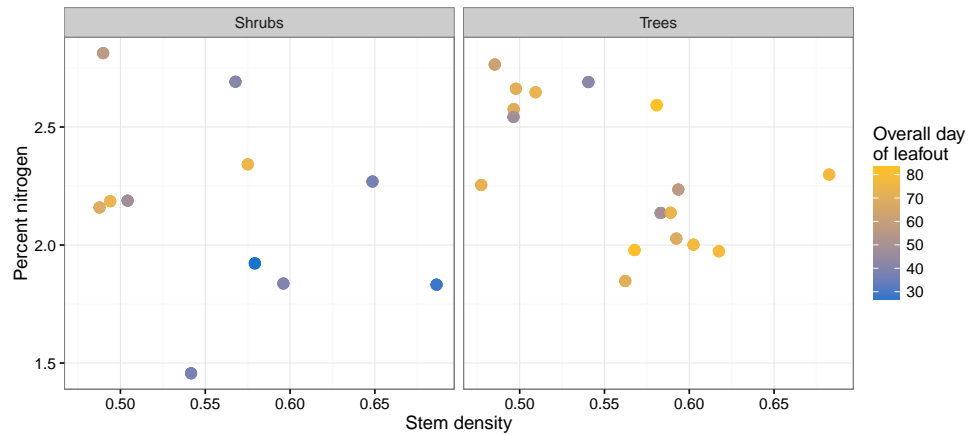


Figure S11: Leafout rank order in experimental treatments vs. O'Keefe observations

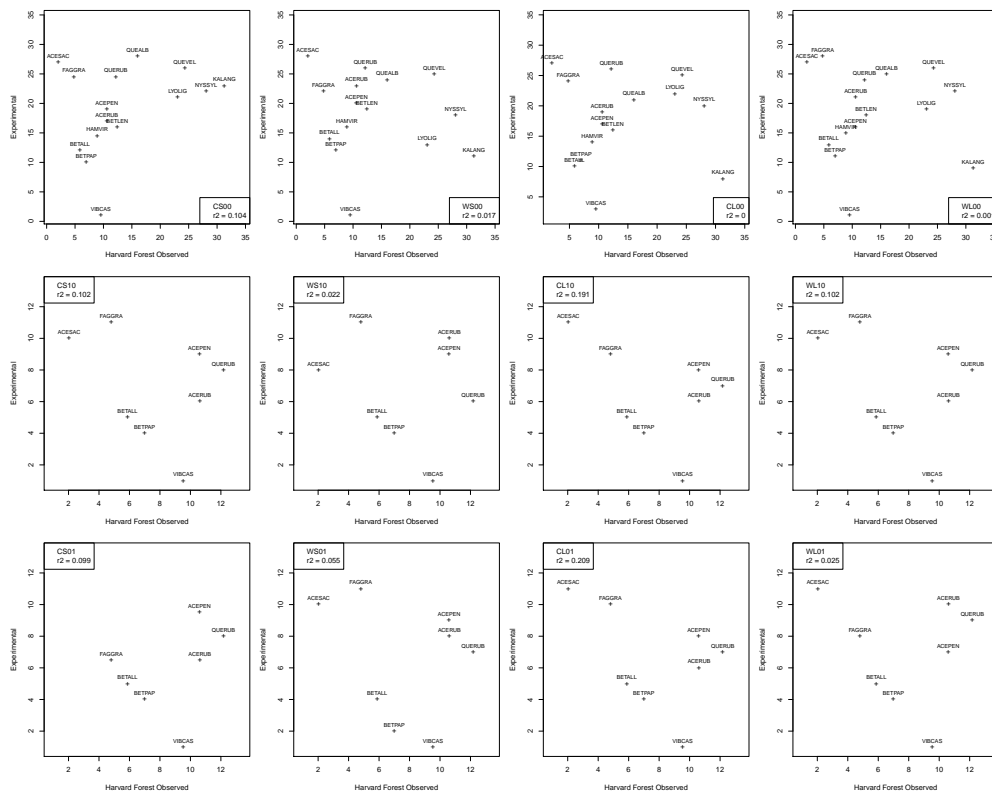


Figure S12: Leafout day of year in experimental treatments vs. O'Keefe observations

