Supplemental Materials

Temperature and photoperiod drive spring phenology across all species in a temperate forest community

Flynn & Wolkovich

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Temperature and photoperiod variation at study sites

Spring climate regimes between our two sites (Harvard Forest and St. Hippolyte) vary, with temperatures generally being colder in the spring at the further north site (St. Hippolyte). Considering daily temperature data between 2000-2015 at both sites, daily minima, averaged over January-March each year, span -11.96 to -4.07°C and -19.74 to -8.88°C; daily maxima over the same period span -1.53 to 6.13°C and -9.99 to -0.26°C, at Harvard Forest and St. Hippolyte, respectively. Considering the period of April-May, daily minima span 2.90 to 6.19°C and 0.62 to 4.14°C; daily maxima over the same period span 14.23 to 19.00°C and 11.28 to 15.83°C at Harvard Forest and St. Hippolyte, respectively.

As Saint Hippolyte is further north, its daylength (photoperiod) change in the spring is more extreme than at Harvard Forest: change from 1 March to 15 May is approximately 4 hours, while a similar change in Harvard Forest occurs over 1 March to 31 May.

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 (Erez et al., 1988) 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 (Luedeling et al., 2009). With both the Utah and Dynamic model, the more severe chilling treatment resulted in fewer calculated chilling portions.

Non-leafouts

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 leafout (*Hamamaelis*) to only 50% leafout (*Fagus grandifolia*, *Acer saccharum*) across all treatments. The percent of non-leafouts by site was similar, with 20.6% of Harvard Forest and 19.7% of St. Hippolyte samples failing to leafout. Examining individual species, there was an interaction of temperature by day length for selected species, with greater failure to leafout in cool, short-day conditions for *Acer pensylvanicum* and *Acer saccharum*. Site effects were inconsistent, with greater failure to leafout for cuttings from St. Hippolyte in *Acer rubrum* and *Fagus grandifolia*, and from Harvard Forest in *Acer saccharum*.

References

Erez, A., S. Fishman, Z. Gat, and G. A. Couvillon. 1988. Evaluation of winter climate for breaking bud rest using the dynamic model. Acta Horticulturae pages 76–89.

Luedeling, E., M. Zhang, G. McGranahan, and C. Leslie. 2009. Validation of winter chill models using historic records of walnut phenology. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 149:1854–1864.

Supplemental Figures and Tables

Table S1: Mean leafout and budburst days (across all treatments, based on raw data) for the 28 species at both Harvard Forest (HF), USA and St. Hippoltye (SH), Canada

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

Table S2: Summary of mixed-effects model of budburst day. See also Figure S2.

	mean	sd	2.5%	50%	97.5%	Rhat
Forcing Temperature	-8.82	1.05	-10.87	-8.82	-6.73	1.00
Photoperiod	-4.53	0.90	-6.28	-4.53	-2.73	1.00
Chilling 4 °C	-15.82	2.13	-20.06	-15.82	-11.59	1.00
Chilling 1.5 °C	-13.13	2.00	-17.04	-13.14	-9.08	1.00
Site	1.31	1.08	-0.84	1.31	3.45	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Photoperiod	-0.62	0.79	-2.14	-0.63	0.95	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Chilling 4 °C	9.09	1.09	6.94	9.09	11.23	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Chilling 1.5 °C	9.78	1.17	7.50	9.79	12.07	1.00
Photoperiod × Chilling 4 °C	-0.26	1.11	-2.48	-0.26	1.98	1.00
Photoperiod × Chilling 1.5 °C	-0.14	1.25	-2.63	-0.13	2.27	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Site	-1.51	0.85	-3.13	-1.51	0.16	1.00
Photoperiod × Site	-0.08	0.81	-1.70	-0.08	1.49	1.00
Site × Chilling 4 °C	-2.26	1.21	-4.64	-2.25	0.13	1.00
Site × Chilling 1.5 °C	-3.47	1.34	-6.10	-3.48	-0.85	1.00

Table S3: Summary of mixed-effects model of leafout day. See also Figure S3.

	mean	sd	2.5%	50%	97.5%	Rhat
Forcing Temperature	-19.06	1.04	-21.10	-19.05	-17.05	1.00
Photoperiod	-11.19	0.86	-12.91	-11.18	-9.53	1.00
Chilling 4 °C	-17.44	2.07	-21.55	-17.42	-13.34	1.00
Chilling 1.5 °C	-15.84	2.05	-20.02	-15.80	-11.88	1.00
Site	1.34	1.24	-1.12	1.35	3.76	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Photoperiod	3.68	0.85	2.06	3.66	5.39	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Chilling 4 °C	10.30	1.17	8.01	10.30	12.62	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Chilling 1.5 °C	11.22	1.32	8.61	11.24	13.81	1.00
Photoperiod × Chilling 4 °C	0.79	1.18	-1.47	0.79	3.16	1.00
Photoperiod × Chilling 1.5 °C	2.35	1.32	-0.32	2.37	4.87	1.00
Forcing Temperature × Site	-0.50	0.83	-2.11	-0.50	1.15	1.00
Photoperiod × Site	-0.87	0.83	-2.51	-0.87	0.75	1.00
Site × Chilling 4 °C	-1.75	1.28	-4.26	-1.76	0.77	1.00
Site × Chilling 1.5 °C	-3.35	1.51	-6.35	-3.34	-0.41	1.00

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 x 30 d	2140	2062.50	94.06
	1.5 °C x 30 d	2140	1702.50	91.17
St. Hippolyte	Field chilling	682	599.50	44.63
	4.0 °C x 30 d	1930	1847.50	82.06
	1.5 °C x 30 d	1930	1487.50	79.18

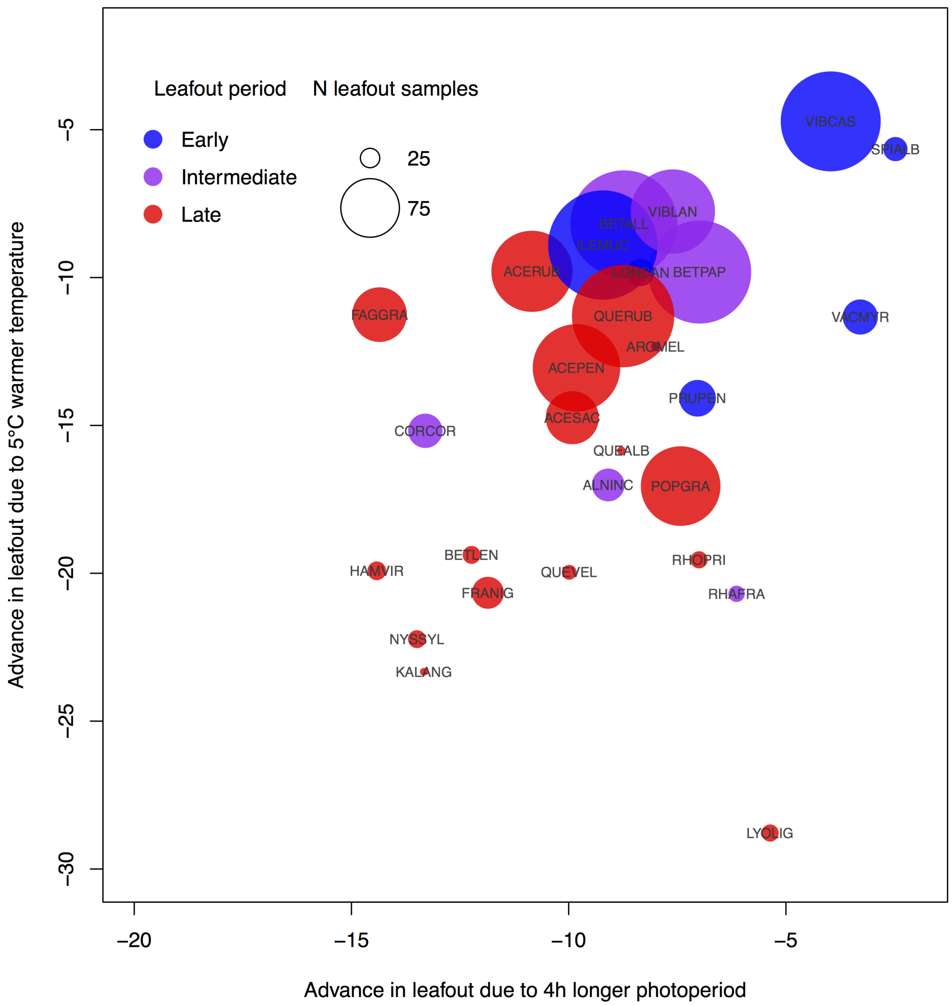

Figure S1: Responses of 28 woody plant species to photoperiod and temperature cues for leafout. Color of circle reflect unmodeled data on average leafout day across treatments, across sites of origin, while size of circle represents the total number of clippings in the experiment—this varies mainly based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

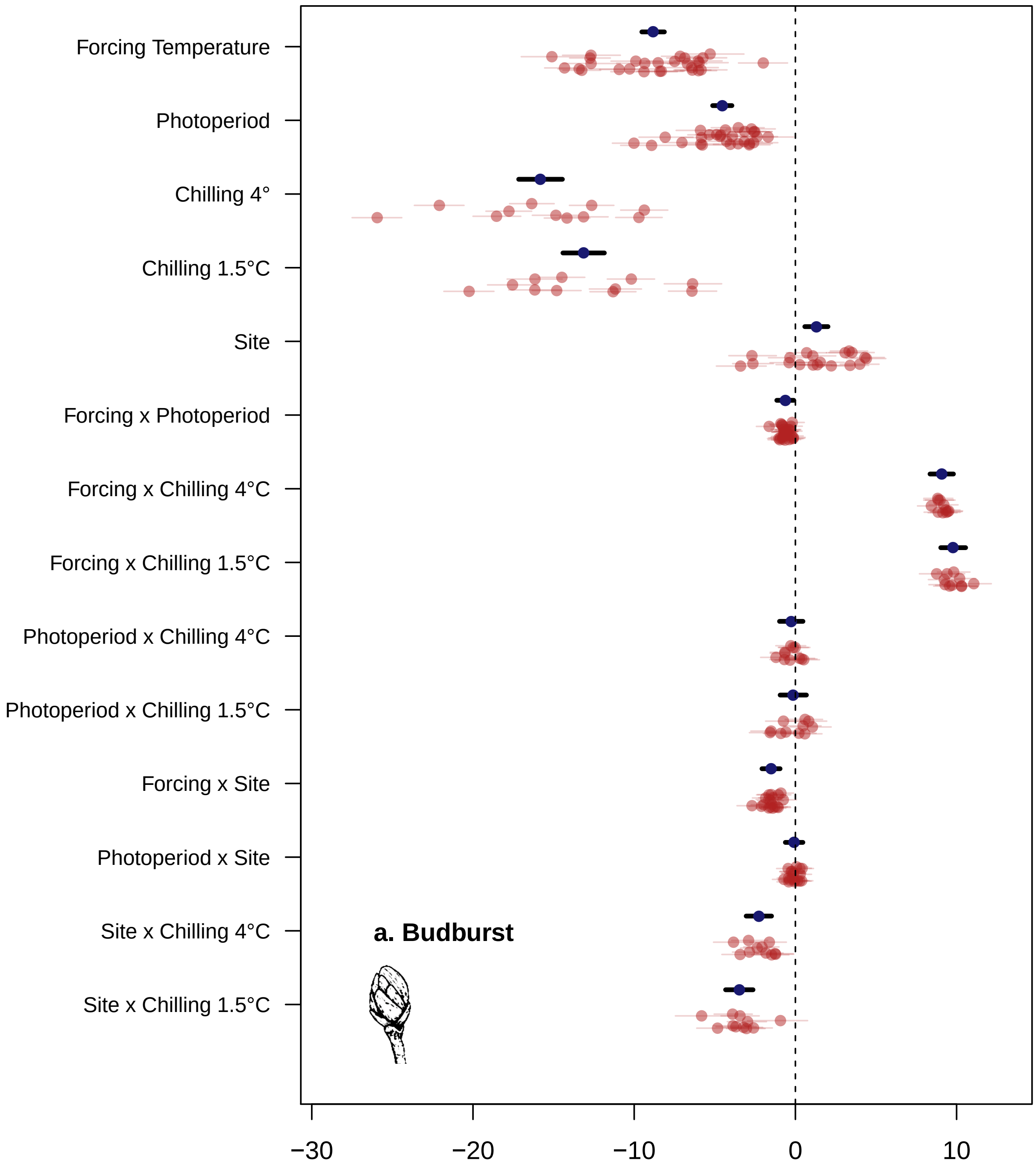

Figure S2: Model estimates of effects of each predictor on budburst, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

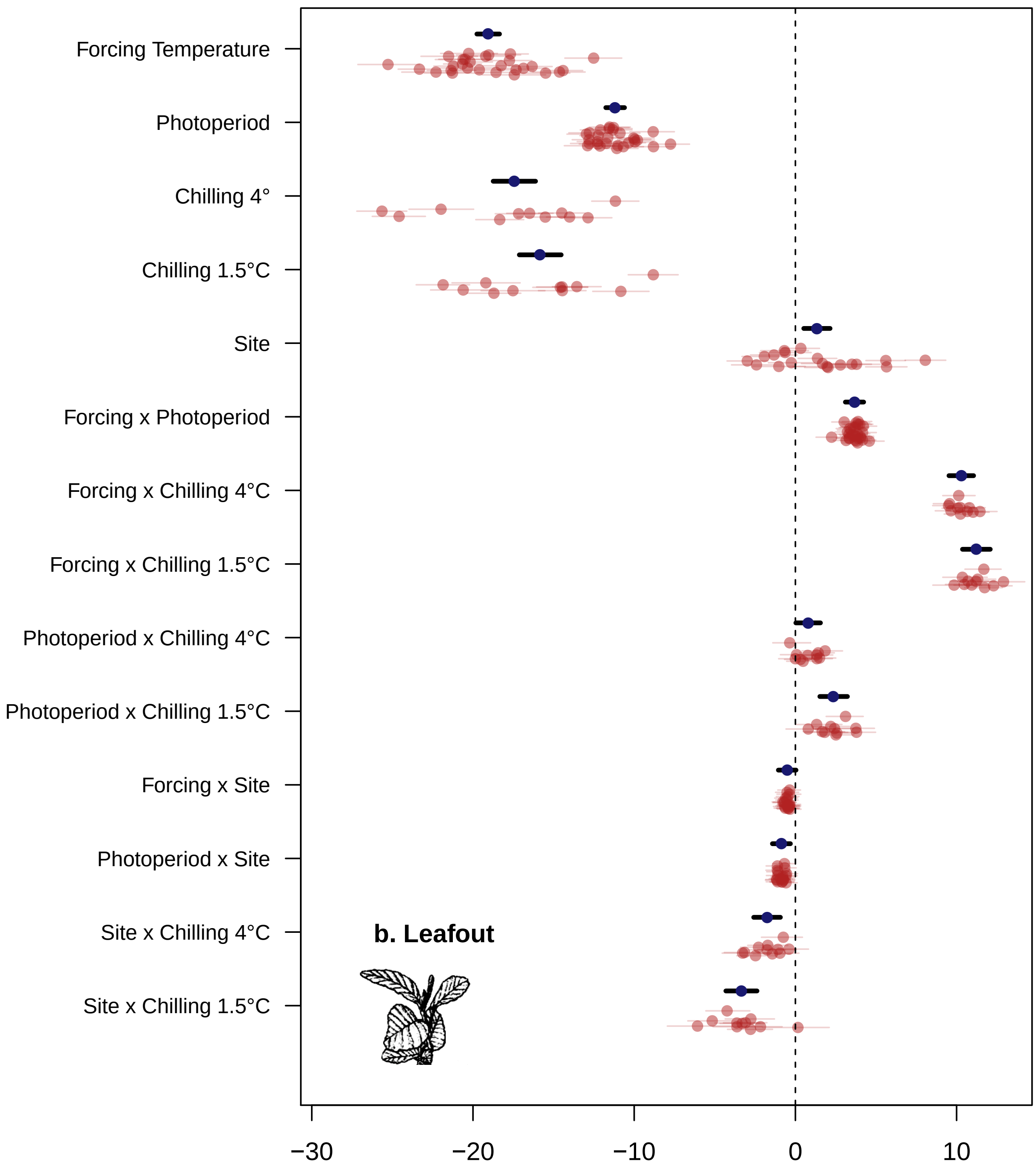

Figure S3: Model estimates of leafout, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

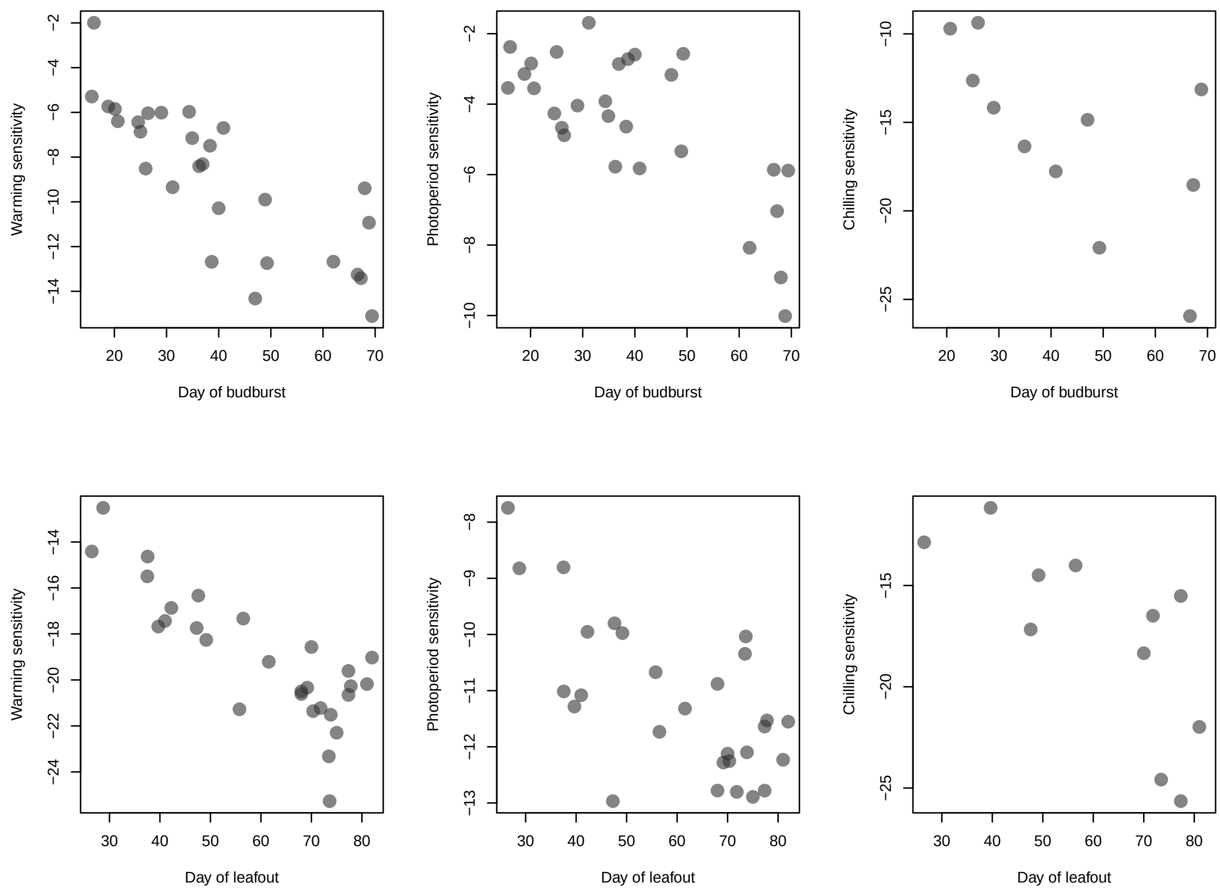

Figure S4: Model estimates of sensitivity to warming, photoperiod, and chilling, compared to day of budburst (upper panels) or leafout (lower panels) across all experimental conditions.

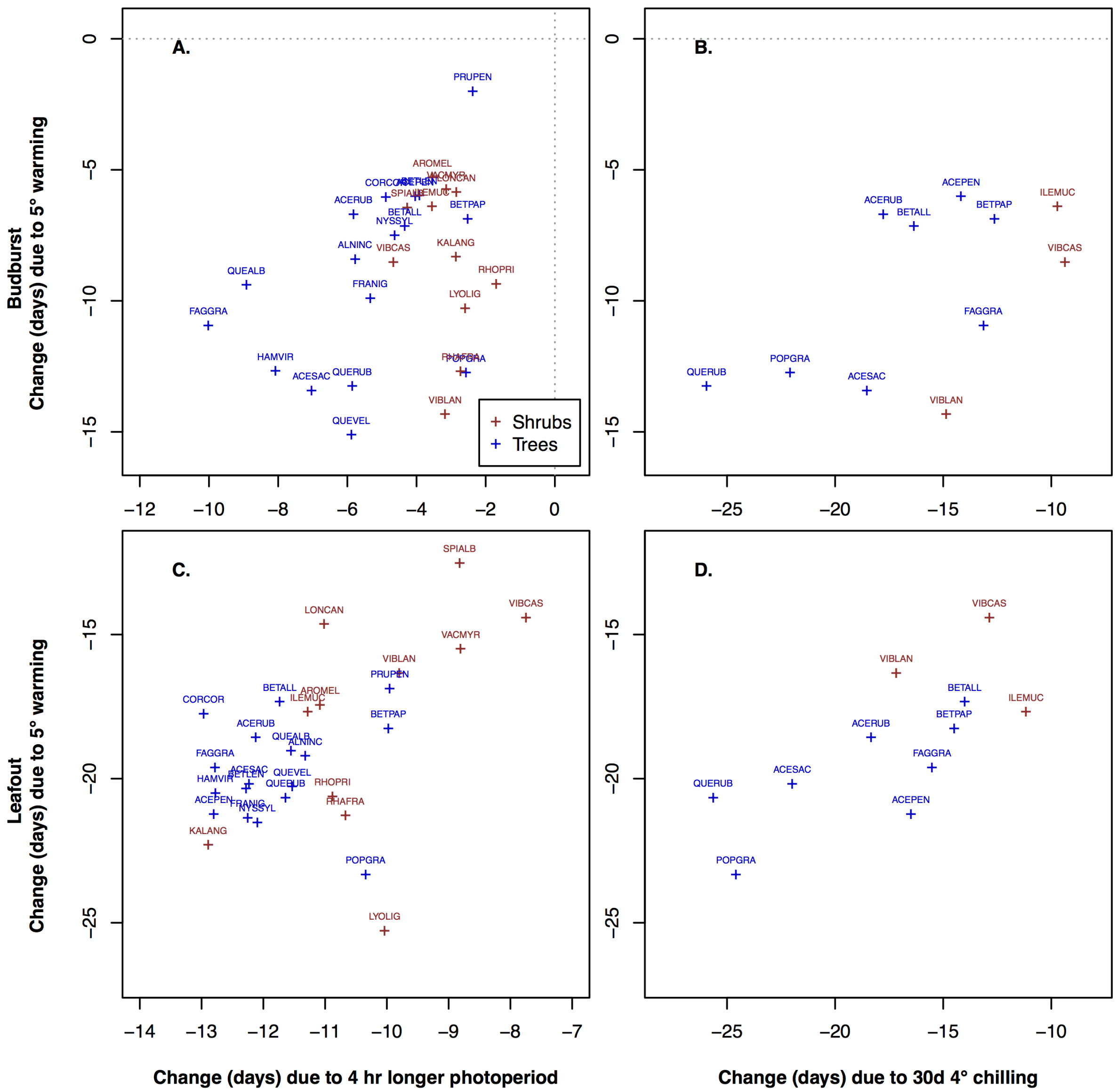

Figure S5: Effects of photoperiod, temperature and chilling across species: Similar to Fig. 2 from main text, but designed to make species names easier to read by adjusting axes (note that axes vary across rows and columns) and removing bars showing credible intervals.

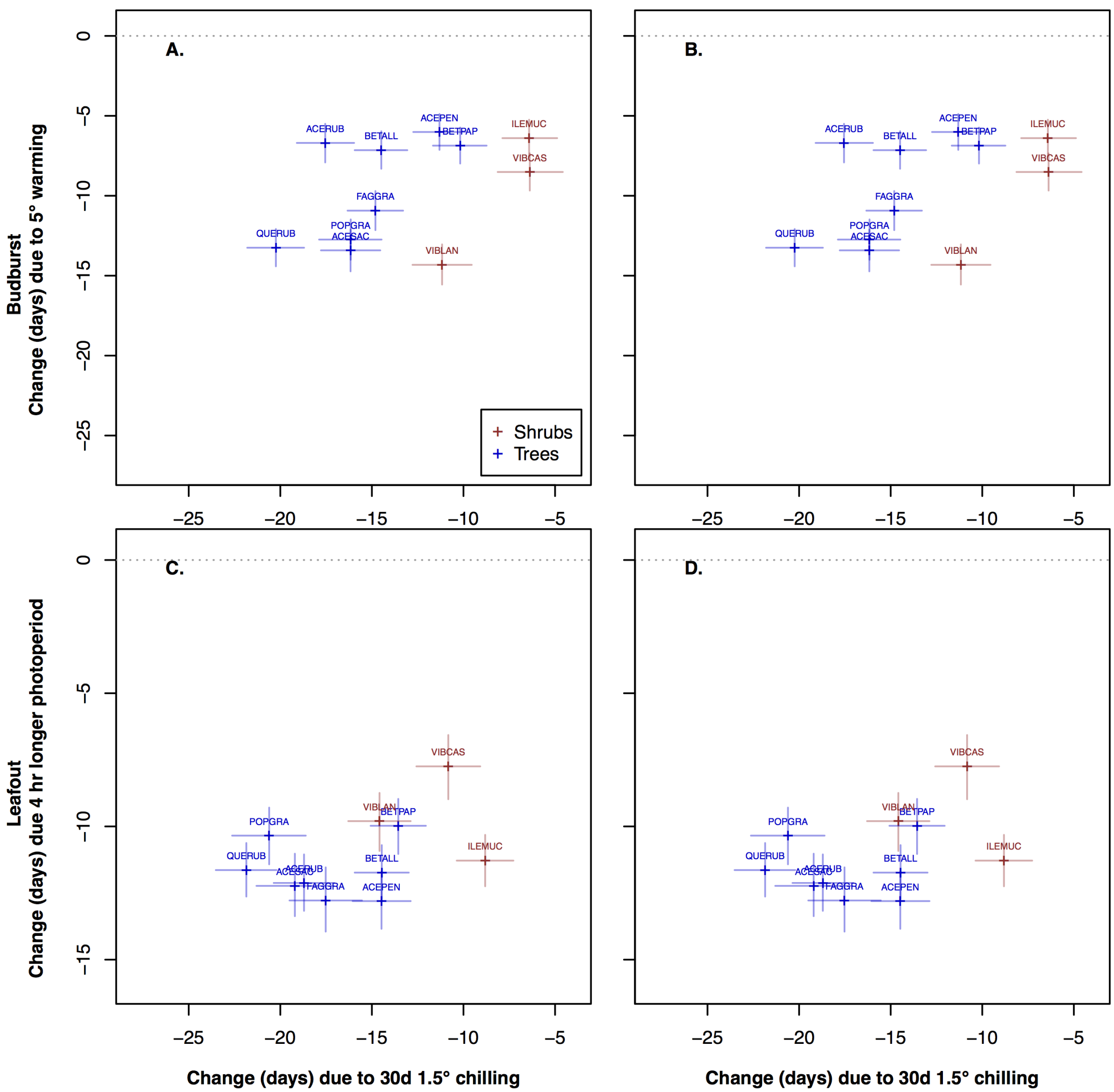

Figure S6: Effects of photoperiod, temperature and chilling across species: Similar to Fig. 2 from main text, but showing results with 1.5°C chilling treatment, and including relationship between chilling and photoperiod. Crosses and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.