

Supporting Information

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

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Supplemental Methods

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 (Richardson *et al.*, 1974), 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 (*Hamamelis*) 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, Fishman S, Gat Z, Couvillon GA. 1988. Evaluation of winter climate for breaking bud rest using the dynamic model. *Acta Horticulturae*, pp. 76–89.
- Luedeling E, Zhang M, McGranahan G, Leslie C. 2009. Validation of winter chill models using historic records of walnut phenology. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **149**: 1854–1864.

Richardson EA, Seeley SD , Walker DR. 1974. A model for estimating the completion of rest for ‘redhaven and ‘elberta’ peach trees. *HortScience*, **9**: 331–332.

Supplemental Figures and Tables

Table S1: Mean leafout and budburst days after exposure to controlled environment forcing conditions (across all treatments, based on raw data) for the 28 species at both Harvard Forest (HF), USA and St. Hippolyte (SH), 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 subsp. 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-effects model of budburst day. See also Figure S4

	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 \times Photoperiod	-0.62	0.79	-2.14	-0.63	0.95	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Chilling 4 °C	9.09	1.09	6.94	9.09	11.23	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Chilling 1.5 °C	9.78	1.17	7.50	9.79	12.07	1.00
Photoperiod \times Chilling 4 °C	-0.26	1.11	-2.48	-0.26	1.98	1.00
Photoperiod \times Chilling 1.5 °C	-0.14	1.25	-2.63	-0.13	2.27	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Site	-1.51	0.85	-3.13	-1.51	0.16	1.00
Photoperiod \times Site	-0.08	0.81	-1.70	-0.08	1.49	1.00
Site \times Chilling 4 °C	-2.26	1.21	-4.64	-2.25	0.13	1.00
Site \times 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 S5.

	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 \times Photoperiod	3.68	0.85	2.06	3.66	5.39	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Chilling 4 °C	10.30	1.17	8.01	10.30	12.62	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Chilling 1.5 °C	11.22	1.32	8.61	11.24	13.81	1.00
Photoperiod \times Chilling 4 °C	0.79	1.18	-1.47	0.79	3.16	1.00
Photoperiod \times Chilling 1.5 °C	2.35	1.32	-0.32	2.37	4.87	1.00
Forcing Temperature \times Site	-0.50	0.83	-2.11	-0.50	1.15	1.00
Photoperiod \times Site	-0.87	0.83	-2.51	-0.87	0.75	1.00
Site \times Chilling 4 °C	-1.75	1.28	-4.26	-1.76	0.77	1.00
Site \times Chilling 1.5 °C	-3.35	1.51	-6.35	-3.34	-0.41	1.00

Table S4: Chill units in the field before harvest, until 1 April and 1 May at each site, and in growth chamber conditions (including field chilling experienced before cuttings entered the chambers).

Site	Treatment	Chilling Hours	Utah Model	Chill portions
Harvard Forest	Field chilling until collection	892	814.50	56.62
	Field chilling to 1 Apr	1153	980.00	79.37
	Field chilling to 1 May	1449	1360.50	99.94
	Field chilling + 4.0 °C x 30 d	2140	2062.50	94.06
	Field chilling + 1.5 °C x 30 d	2140	1702.50	91.17
St. Hippolyte	Field chilling until collection	682	599.50	44.63
	Field chilling to 1 Apr	796	653.50	63.55
	Field chilling to 1 May	1166	937.00	83.83
	Field chilling + 4.0 °C x 30 d	1930	1847.50	82.06
	Field chilling + 1.5 °C x 30 d	1930	1487.50	79.18

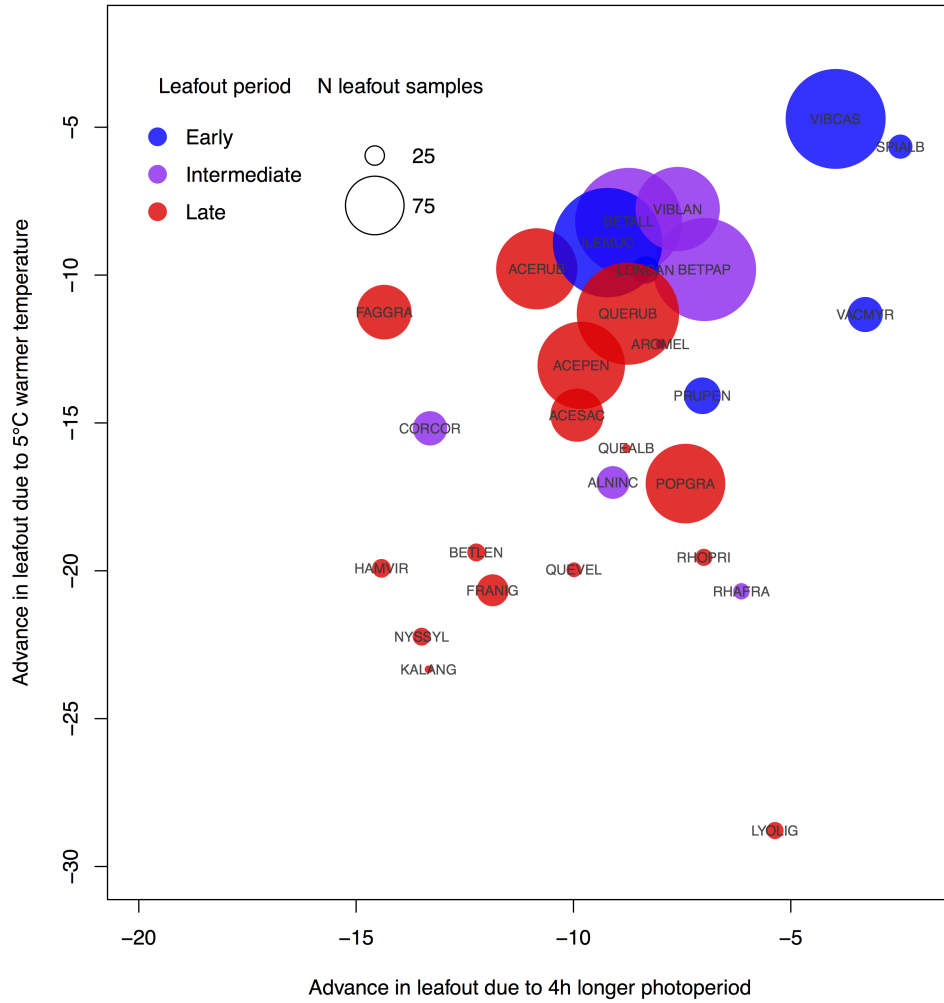


Figure S1: Responses of 28 woody plant species to photoperiod and temperature cues for leafout. Color of circle reflect unmodeled data on average leafout day across treatments, across sites of origin, while size of circle represents the total number of clippings in the experiment—this varies mainly based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

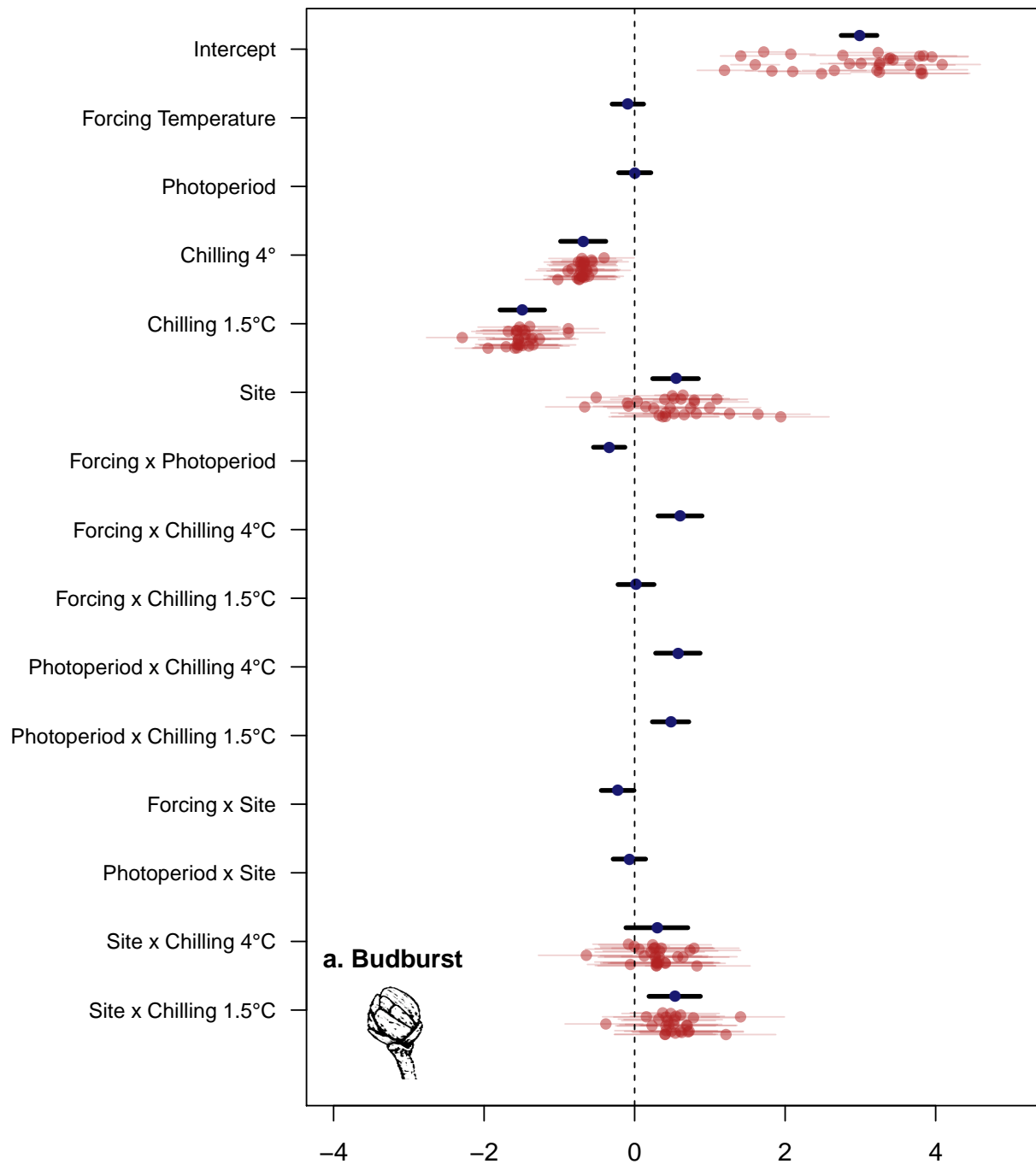


Figure S2: Model estimates of budburst success, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

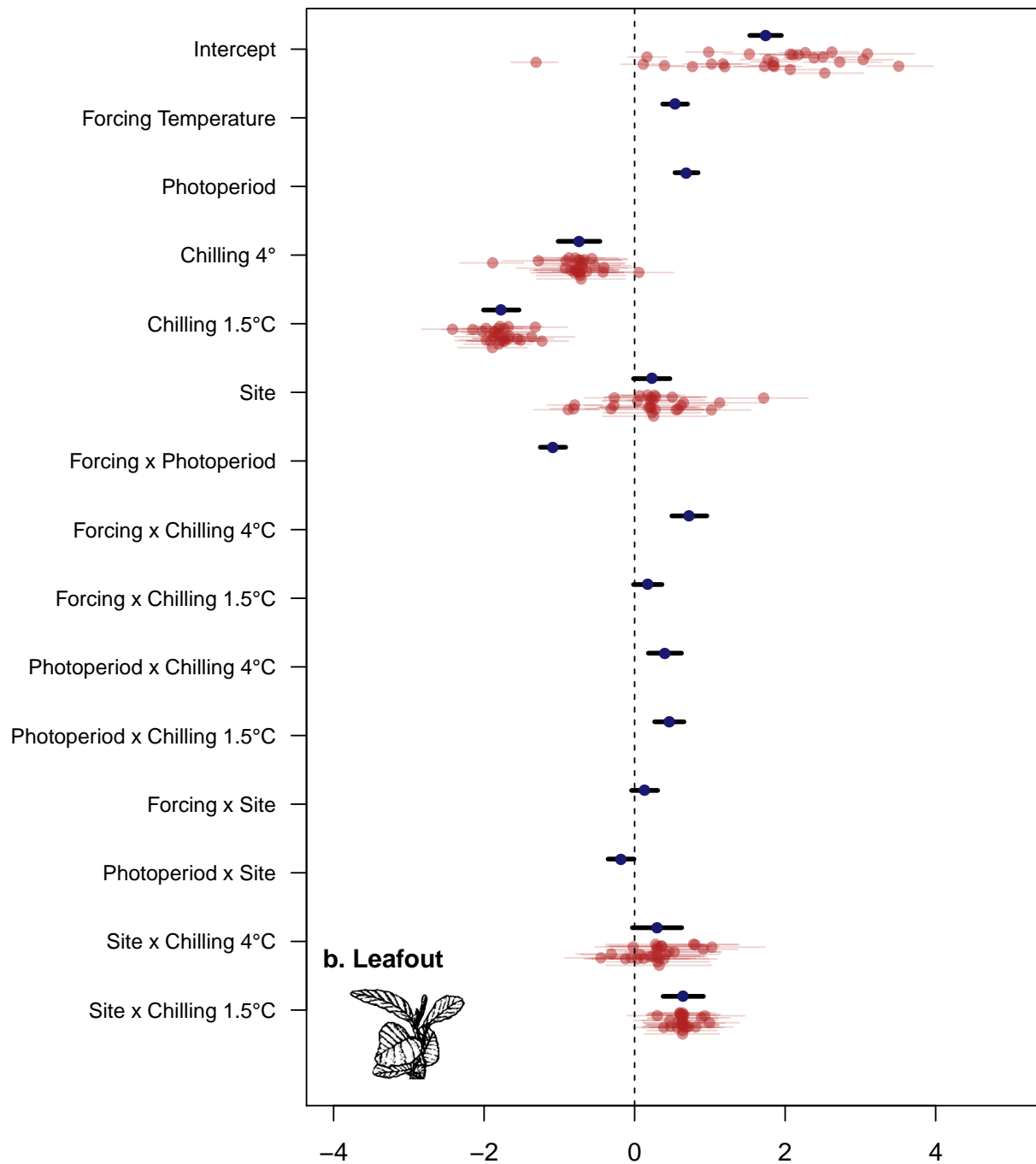


Figure S3: Model estimates of leafout success, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

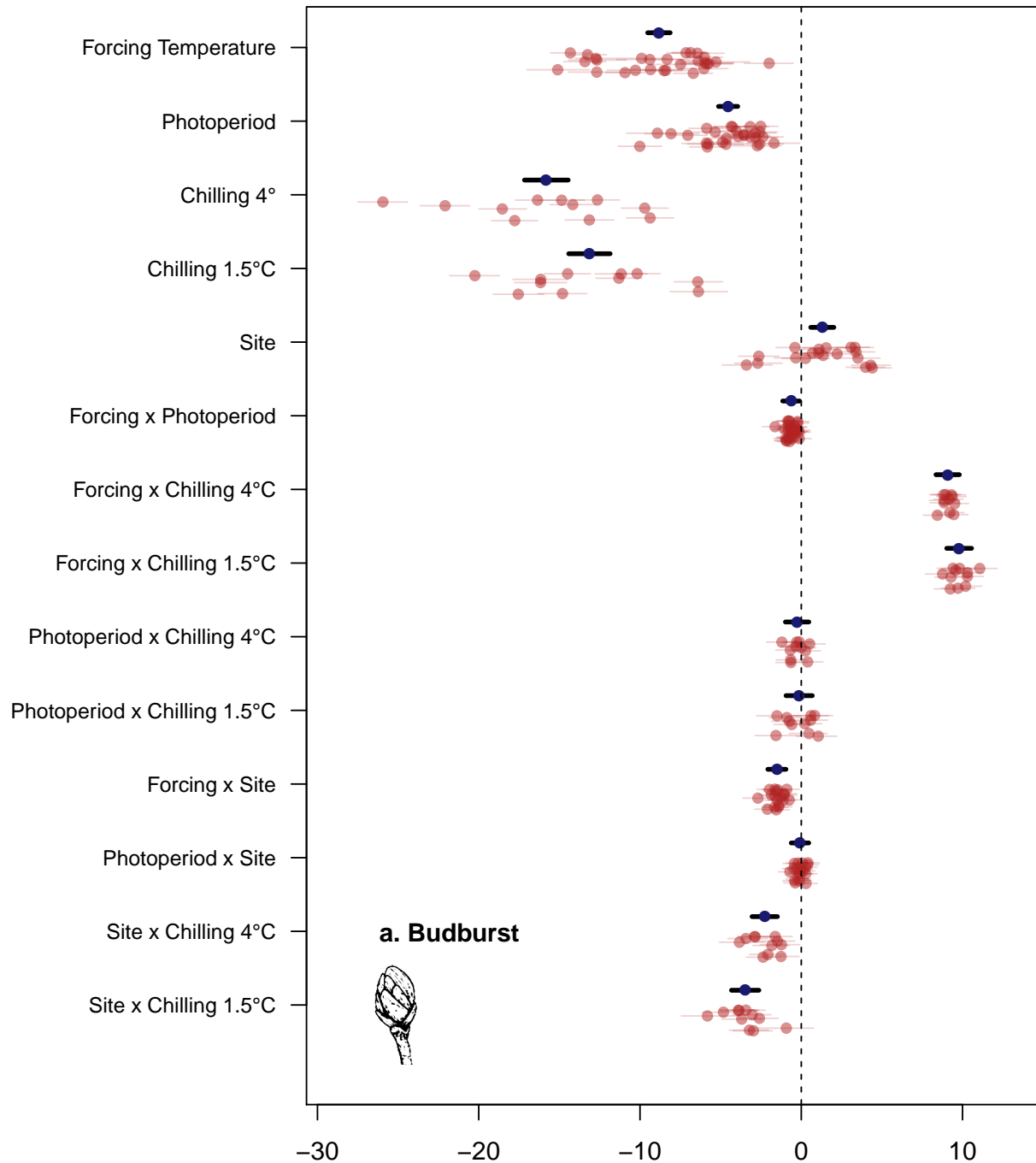


Figure S4: Model estimates of effects of each predictor on budburst day, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

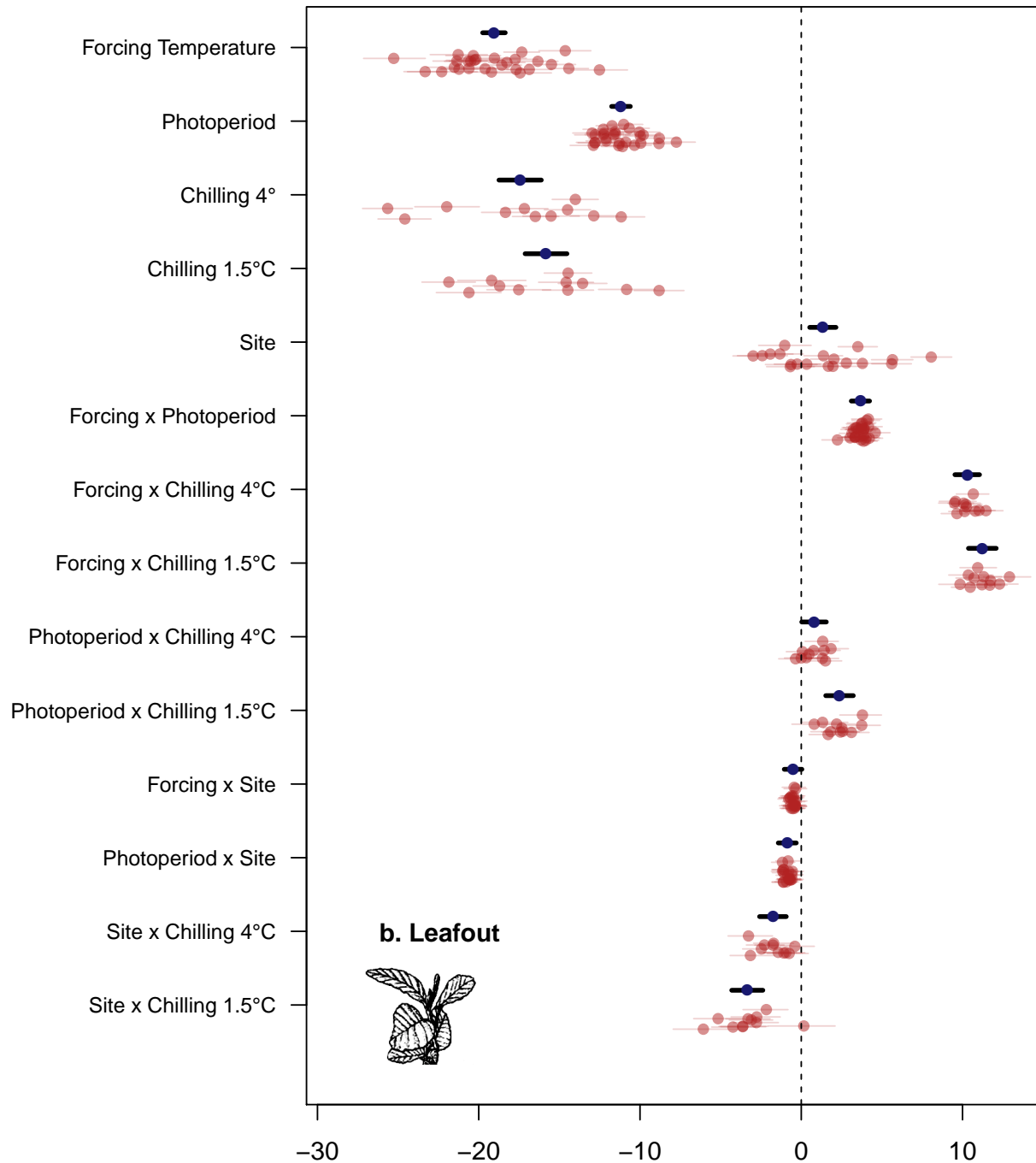


Figure S5: Model estimates of leafout day, including species-level effects. Dots and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

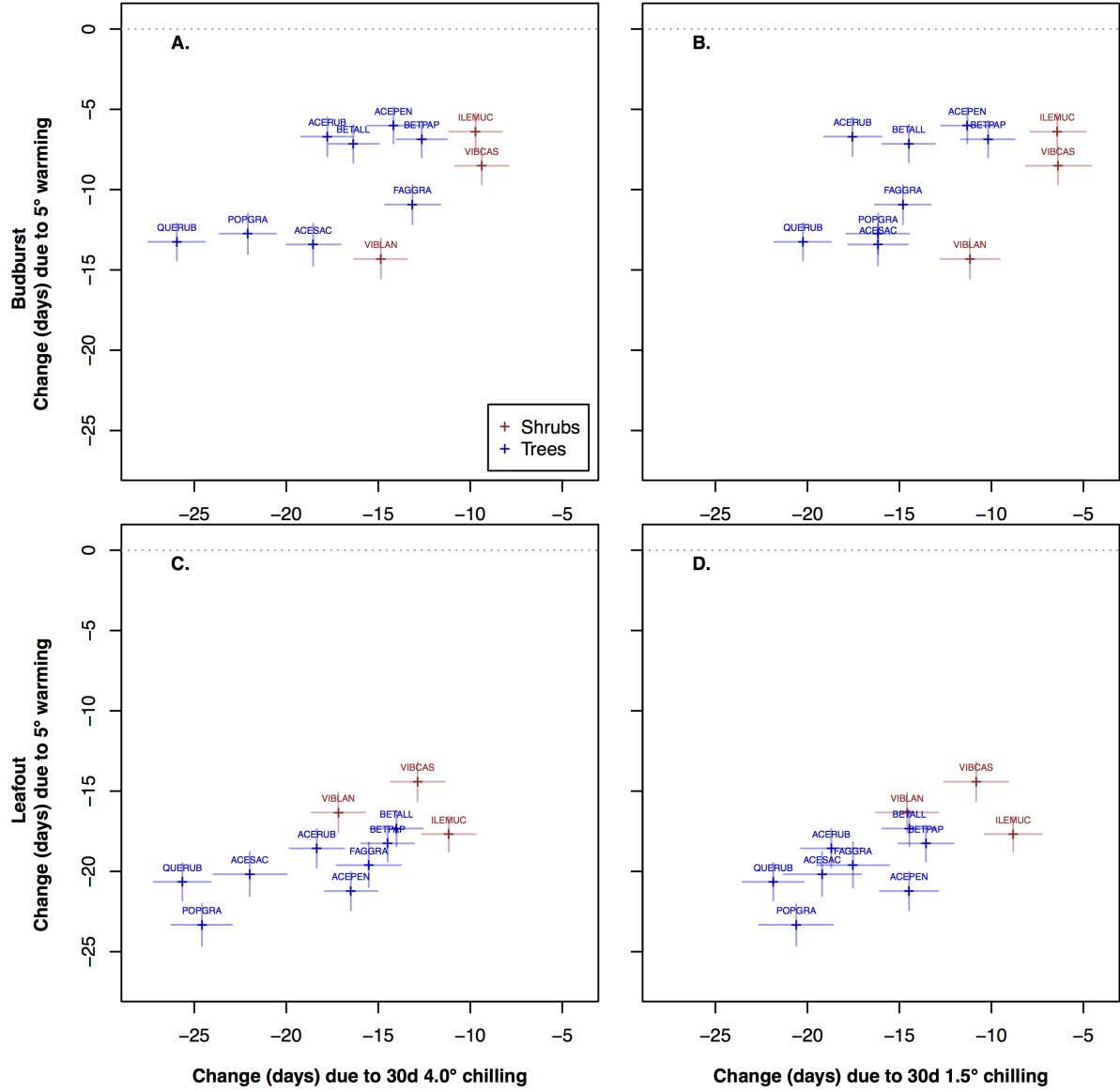


Figure S7: Effects of temperature and chilling across species: Similar to Fig. 2 from main text, but showing results side-by-side for the two chilling treatments: 4.0°C (left) versus 1.5°C (right) as compared to forcing temperature responses (for photoperiod see S7). Crosses and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.

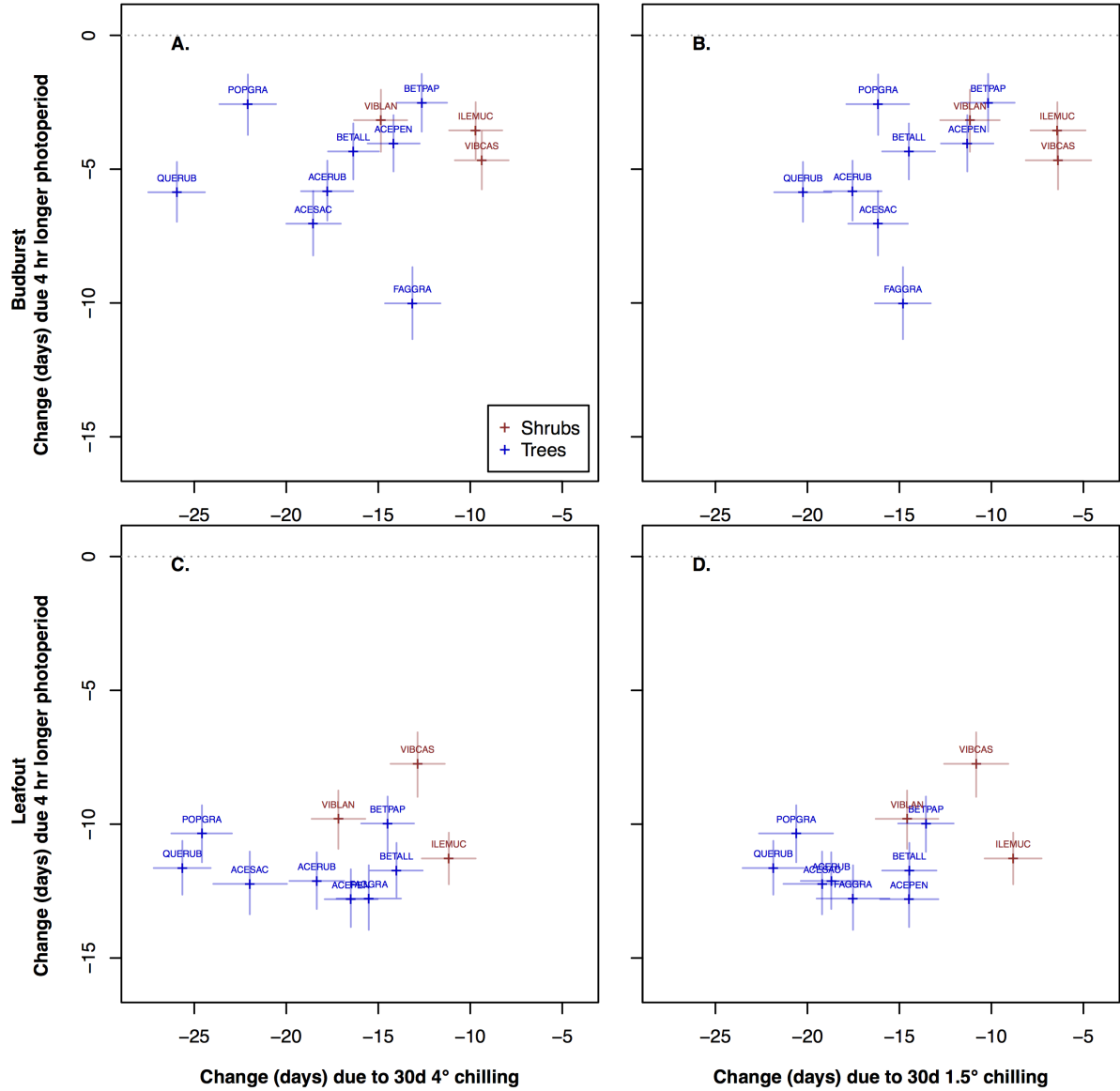


Figure S8: Effects of photoperiod and chilling across species: Similar to Fig. 2 from main text, but showing results side-by-side for the two chilling treatments: 4.0°C (left) versus 1.5°C (right) as compared to photoperiod responses (for forcing temperature see S6). Crosses and bars show mean and 50% credible intervals.