Supplemental materials for: How do climate change experiments actually change climate?

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Climate from Climate Change Experiments Database

We developed a new, publicly available database for our analyses: the Climate from Climate Change Experiments (C3E) database, which is available at KNB. These database of daily climate data allow us to explore, for the first time, the complex ways that climate is altered by active warming treatments, both directly and indirectly, across multiple studies.The data in this database were collected between 1991 and 2014 from North American and European climate change experiments (Table S1, Figure 1 in the main text).

We carried out a full literature review to identify potential active field warming experiments to include in the database. To find these studies, we followed the methods and search terms of (Wolkovich *et al.*, 2012) for their Synthesis of Timings Observed in iNcrease Experiments (STONE) database (also available on KNB). We searched the Web of Science (ISI) for Topic=(warm* OR temperature*) AND Topic=(plant* AND phenolog*) AND Topic=(experiment* OR manip*). We restricted dates to the time period after their database (i.e. January 2011 through March 2015). This yielded 277 new studies.

We wanted to focus on active warming studies only, because recent analyses indicate that active warming methods are the most controlled and consistent (Kimball, 2005; Kimball *et al.*, 2008; Aronson & McNulty, 2009; Wolkovich *et al.*, 2012). We therefore removed all passive warming studies from this list. In addition, a secondary goal of this database was to test hypotheses about mechanisms for the mismatch in sensitivities between observational and experimental phenological studies. Because of this secondary goal, studies included in the database had to either 1) include more than one level of warming, or 2) manipulate both temperature and precipitation. (Some studies met both of these criteria.) These additional restrictions constrained the list to 11 new studies, as well as 6 of the 37 studies in the STONE database. We contacted authors to obtain daily (or sub-daily) climate data and the most accurate phenological data for these 17 sites, as well as one additional site that we knew about through personal connections (BACE). We recieved data from authors of 12 of these 18 studies or 67%. STONE received 16.7% of data directly.

Statistical Analyses

Analysis of effects of time and space on local experimental climate

To test how treatment effects vary spatially (i.e. among blocks within a study) and temporally (i.e. among years within a study), we used data from the four studies in the C3E database that used blocked designs. We fit linear mixed effect models with mean daily soil temperature, minimum daily air temperature, and maximum daily air temperature as reponse variables (Figure 3 in the main text). For spatial models, we included fixed effects of temperature treatment, block, and their interaction; random effects were site and year nested within site (intercept-only structure, TableS4). For temporal models, we included fixed effects of temperature treatment, year, and their interaction; random effects were site and block nested within site (intercept-only structure, TableS3).

Analysis of effects of infrastructure on local experimental climate

To test how infrastructure affects local climate, we compared temperature and soil moisture data from the studies in our database that monitored climate in two types of control plots: structural controls (i.e., 'shams' or 'disturbance controls,' which contained all the warming infrastructure, such as soil cables or infrared heating units but with no heat applied) and ambient controls with no infrastructure added. These five studies occurred at two sites: Duke Forest and Harvard Forest ((Farnsworth *et al.*, 1995; **?**; Marchin *et al.*, 2015; Pelini *et al.*, 2011)). We fit linear mixed effect models by month with mean daily soil temperature, minimum and maximum daily air and soil temperature ((Farnsworth *et al.*, 1995) did not measure these variables so there are only four different studies in these models), and soil moisture as reponse variables. The fixed explanatory variable was control type (sham or ambient). Random effects were site and year nested within site, modeled with a random slopes and random intercept structure. We found that experimental structures altered above-ground and soil temperatures in opposing ways: aboveground temperatures were higher in the structural controls, compared with ambient conditions with no structures installed, whereas soil temperatures were lower in the structural controls compared with ambient soil (Figure 4 in the main text). In addition, soil moisture was lower in structural controls compared with ambient conditions. These general patterns were consistent across the different temperature models we fit (mean, minimum, and maximum soil and air temperatures), although the magnitude varied across months, as well as among studies. We show summaries from models fit to the entire year (Tables S5,S6, S7).

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Tables

Table S1: **Sites included in the C3E database**. Experimental sites correspond to map (Fig. 1, main text). We give the study ID, location, source, years of data included, and warming type used in the study. Note that some sites may have multiple sources; however, we list only one.

study id	location	source	data years	warming type
exp01	Waltham, MA, USA	Hoeppner & Dukes (2012)	2010-2014	infrared
exp02	Montpelier, France	Morin *et al.* (2010)	2002-2005	infrared
exp03	Duke Forest, NC, USA	Clark *et al.* (2014)	2009-2012	forced air and soil warming
exp04	Harvard Forest, MA, USA	Clark *et al.* (2014)	2000-2002	forced air and soil warming
exp05	Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve, CA, USA	Cleland *et al.* (2007)	2009-2012	infrared
exp06	Rocky Mountain Biological Lab, CO, USA	Dunne *et al.* (2003)	1995-1998	infrared
exp07	Harvard Forest, MA, USA	Pelini *et al.* (2011)	2009-2010	forced air
exp08	Harvard Forest, MA, USA	Farnsworth *et al.* (1995)	1993	soil warming
exp09	Stone Valley Forest, PA, USA	Rollinson & Kaye (2012)	2009-2010	infrared
exp10	Duke Forest, NC, USA	Marchin *et al.* (2015)	2010-2012	forced air
exp11	Rocky Mountain Biological Lab, CO, USA	Price & Waser (1998)	1991-1994	infrared
exp12	Kessler Farm Field Laboratory,OK, USA	Sherry *et al.* (2007)	2003	infrared

Table S2: Climate measurement details for sites included in the C3E database. We give the target warming treatment (degrees C), precipitation treatment (percent of ambient), method of above-ground temperature measurement (with height of measurement, in cm, for air), depth(s) of soil temperature measurement (cm), depth of soil moisture measurement (cm) used in each study.

study	warming treatment	precipitation treatment	above-ground temperature	soil temperature depth	soil moisture depth
exp01	1,2.7,4	50,100,150	canopy	2,10	30
exp02	1.5,3	70,100			15,30
exp03	3,5		air (30)	10	
exp04	3,5		air (30)	10	
exp05	1.5	100,150		15	15
exp06	1.5			12,25	12,25
exp07	1.5-5.5		air (22)	2,6	
exp08	5			5	
exp09	2	100,120	surface	3	8
exp10	1.5-5.5		air (22)	2,6	
exp11	1			12	
exp12	4	100,200	air (14)	7.5,22.5	15

Table S3: Summaries of temporal linear mixed-effects models for daily mean soil temperature, minimum above-ground temperature, and maximum above-ground temperature.

	Soil Mean			Above-ground Min			Above-ground Max		
Predictor	Chi-sq	df	p	Chi-sq	df	p	Chi-sq.	df	p
(Intercept)	1848.073	1	<0.05	587.621	1	<0.05	1474.646	1	<0.05
Temp. treatment	7.788	2	<0.05	22.646	2	<0.05	4.284	2	0.117
Block	2.232	1	0.135	21.236	1	<0.05	7.93	1	<0.05
Temp. treatment:Block	22.792	2	<0.05	6.405	2	<0.05	3.72	2	0.156

Table S4: Summaries of spatial linear mixed-effects models for daily mean soil temperature, minimum above-ground temperature, and maximum above-ground temperature.

	Soil Mean			Above-ground Min			Above-ground Max		
Predictor	Chi-sq	df	p	Chi-sq	df	p	Chi-sq.	df	p
(Intercept)	270.143	1	<0.05	52.622	1	<0.05	357.848	1	<0.05
Temp. treatment	93.367	2	<0.05	64.297	2	<0.05	33.803	2	<0.05
Block	0.681	2	0.711	14.727	2	<0.05	22.014	2	<0.05
Temp. treatment:Block	51.934	4	<0.05	9.655	4	<0.05	95.686	4	<0.05

Table S5: Summaries of linear mixed-effects models for daily mean, minimum, and maximum soil temperature.

	Mean Soil Temp.					Min Soil Temp.					Max Soil Temp.				
Variable	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p
Ambient (Int.)	11.89	1.42	94.12	2	0	10.81	1.48	3.87	1	0.05	13.92	1.61	2.07	1	0.15
Structure effect	11.32	1.26				-0.63	0.32				-0.54	0.38			

Table S6: Summaries of linear mixed-effects models for daily minimum and maximum air temperature.

	Min Air Temp.					Max Air Temp.				
Variable	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p
Ambient (Int.)	6.29	1.51	1.07	1	0.3	17.74	1.81	0.01	1	0.91
Structure effect	0.36	0.35				0.02	0.21			

Table S7: Summary of linear mixed-effects model for daily soil moisutre

	Soil Moisture				
Variable	Est.	SE	Chisq.	df	p
Ambient (Int.)	0.21	0.02	89.95	1	0
Structure effect	-0.02	0.00			