



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Faculty of Forestry

Dear Dr. Thrall:

Please consider our paper, “Current environments and evolutionary history shape forest temporal assembly” for publication as a letter in *Ecology Letters*.

Global shifts in the timings of species life history events with anthropogenic climate change has led to increasing interest in how communities assemble in time. Yet progress has been slow, as species timings are variable across time and space, and high inter-annual variability occurring in systems where shifts have been greatest. Using experiments, we can decompose this variability into predictable responses to environmental cues, like temperature and daylength. But given their logistic challenges, most experiments have focused on only a few species, and provide limited insights into community dynamics under future climates.

Here, we present a large-scale experiment, spanning four sites, 47 species and over 3450 individual cuttings to test for temporal assembly. We focus on leafout of trees and shrubs for which the environmental cues—temperature and photoperiod—are well studied and directly test the variability at the population, species and community-level. To mechanistically test the relationships and variability in environmental cues and species evolutionary relationships, we paired our experimental data with a phylogenetic tree and Bayesian model

We found species separated their timings in each site, supporting the idea that temporal assembly may structure communities. Further, we show that species timings can be robustly decomposed into stable responses to temperature and daylength, with responses surprisingly constant across populations, even those separated by 6° of latitude and 55° of longitude. These responses to environmental cues, however, explained little of the temporal variation across species. Differences in timings observed across species were also explained by intrinsic differences, which themselves were partially explained by evolutionary history. These findings suggest our understanding of one of the most well studied events—leafout—is still incomplete and that other unidentified traits or cues shape the temporal assembly of communities.

Our study also presents a powerful analytical approach that has broad applications across diverse species assemblages. The phylogenetic model we use in our analysis could be applied to other types of life history events or suites of species, allowing us to test for differences between invasive and native species in a community or across species in distinct trophic-levels or functional groups.

All authors contributed to this work and approve this version for submission. The manuscript is 3773 words with a 150 word summary, and 3 figures. It is not under consideration elsewhere. We hope you find it suitable for publication in *Ecology Letters*, and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Deirdre Loughnan'.

Deirdre Loughnan  
Sentinels of Change Postdoctoral Fellow  
Hakai Institute | Department of Zoology  
University of British Columbia