

1 Supplementary Material: Current environments and  
2 evolutionary history shape forest temporal assembly

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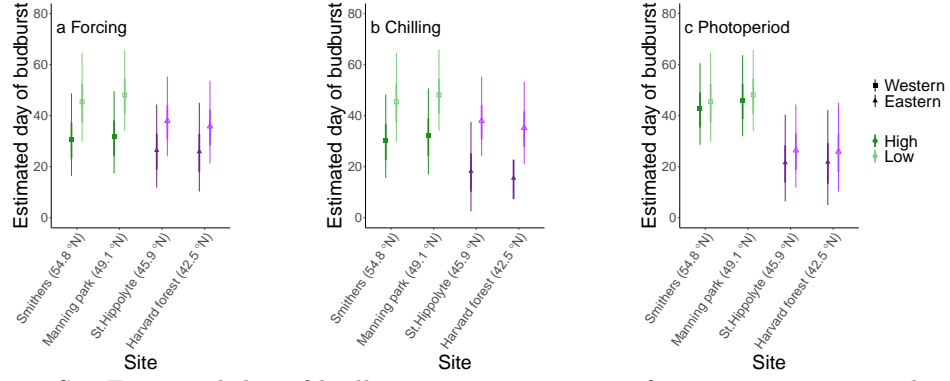


Figure S1: Estimated day of budburst in response to **a**, forcing across sites under low chilling and short photoperiods, **b**, chilling across sites under low forcing and short photoperiods, and **c**, across photoperiods under low forcing and chilling for species sampled from our four sites. The thin error bars represent the 90% uncertainty interval, while the thicker error bars represent the 50% uncertainty interval, and symbols the mean.

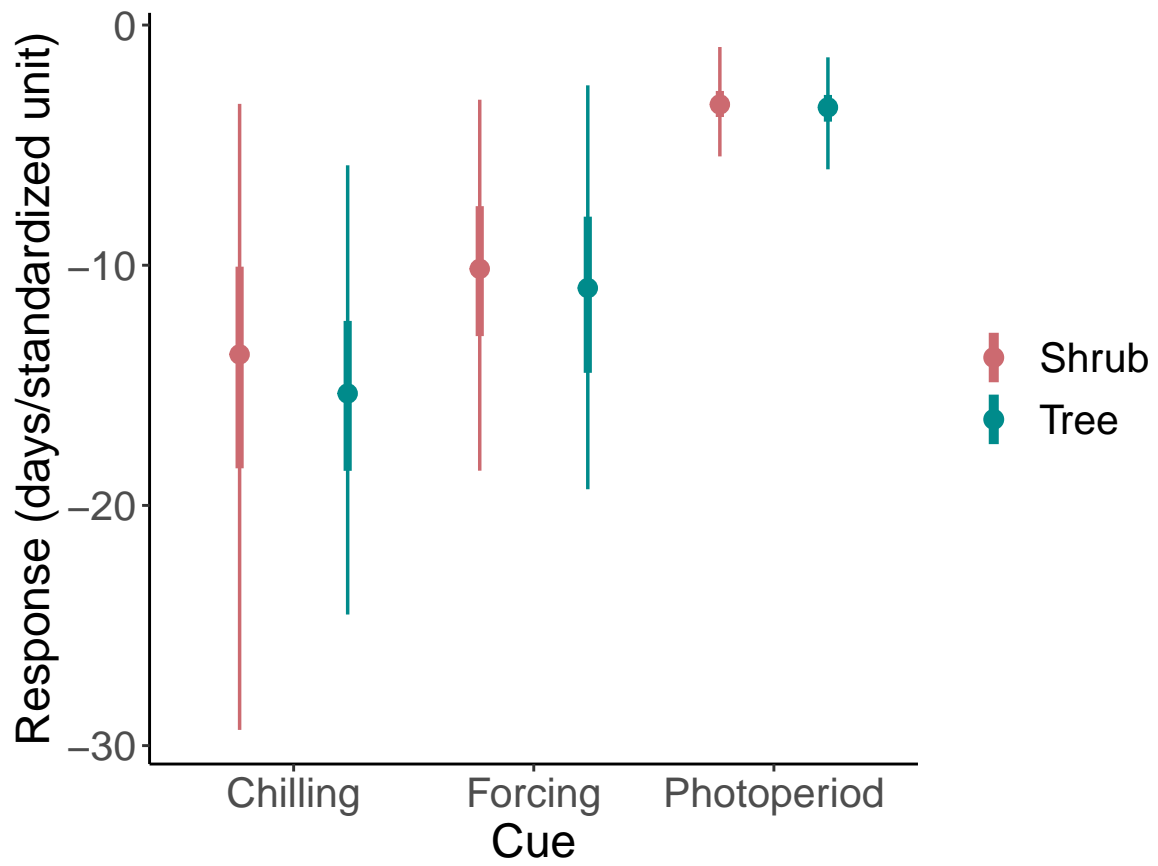


Figure S2: Comparisons of posterior distributions for cues estimates between shrub and tree species. Circles represent the mean cues, while the thinner black line the 90% quantile interval.

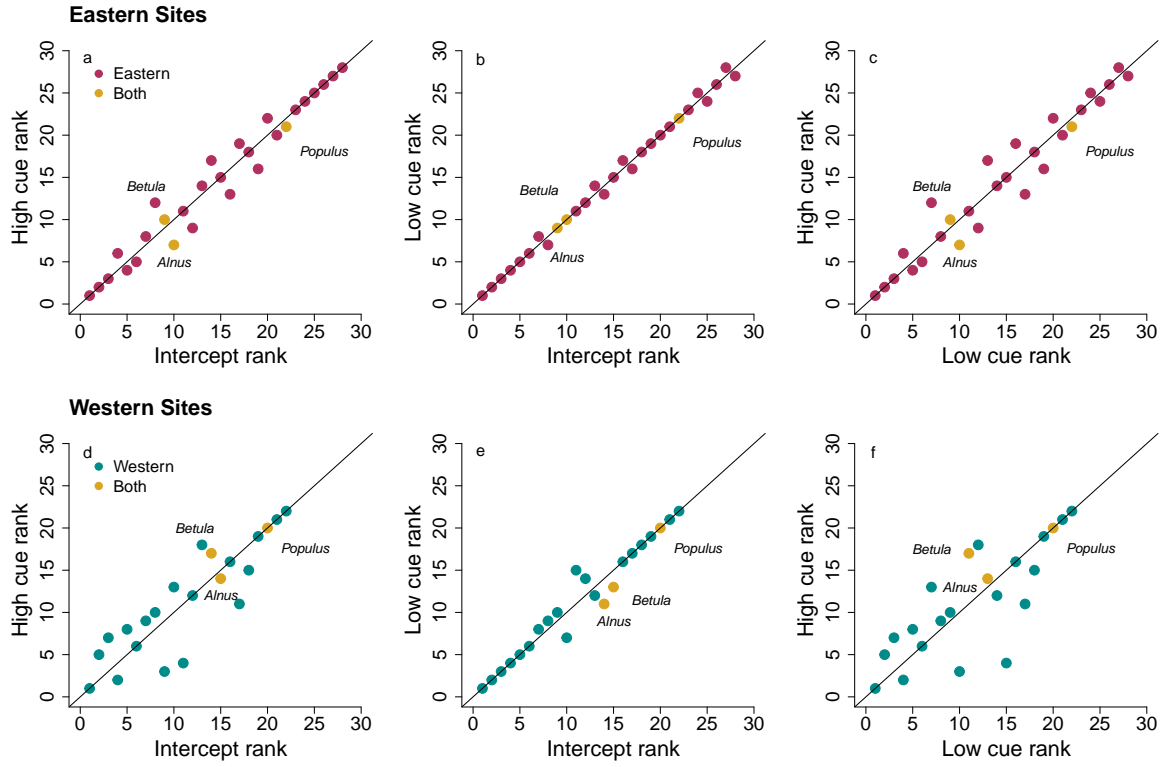


Figure S3: Comparisons of the estimated changes in species ranked budburst order, **a** & **d** between species-level effects (species intercept) and under high cues, species-level effects and under low cues, **b** & **e**, and under low versus high cues, **c** & **f**, for our eastern species (in red, **a-c**) and western species (in blue, **d-f**). For the three species that occur in both transect (shown in yellow), *Alnus incana* exhibited the greatest rank change with a difference of three, while *Betula papyrifera* had a rank difference of two and *Populus tremuloides* a rank difference of one.

Table S1: Mean budburst dates across all treatments from raw observation data of 47 species at our two western sites, E.C. Manning Park and Smithers B.C., Canada, and our two eastern sites, Harvard Forest, USA and St. Hippolyte, Canada.

Species	Harvard Forest	St. Hippolyte	Manning Park	Smithers
<i>Acer glabrum</i>			36	39
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	16	18		
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	22	25		
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	45	36		
<i>Alnus incana</i>			28	30
<i>Alnus incana</i>	33	25		
<i>Alnus viridis</i>			44	43
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>			19	18
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	14			
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	20	21		
<i>Betula lenta</i>	30			
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>				31
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	17	18		
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	25	19		
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>			15	17
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	42	43		
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	38	38		
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	44			
<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	16	15		
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	30	32		
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	17	16		
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>			22	20
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	31			
<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>			43	46
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	32			
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>			30	31
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	33	31		
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>			46	35
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	18	16		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	45			
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	36	34		
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	52			
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	32			
<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>			19	
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	29			
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>			29	23
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>			28	30
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>			33	
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>			25	24
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>			21	19
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	18	20		
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>			24	18
<i>Spiraea pyramidata</i>			26	22
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>			27	32
<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>			22	23
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	13	17		
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	15	18		
<i>Viburnum edule</i>			19	8
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	31	28		

Table S2: Approximate chill units from our two western sites, E.C. Manning Park and Smithers B.C., Canada, and our two eastern sites, Harvard Forest, USA and St. Hippolyte, Canada. Weather data for the fall of 2019 and winter 2020 was obtained from the Hope Slide weather station for our E.C. Manning Park estimates and the Smithers airport weather station for our Smithers communities. For our eastern communities, weather data for the fall of 2014 and winter 2015 was obtained from weather stations at Harvard Forest and in St. Hippolyte.

Site	Chilling treatment	Chill hours	Utah model	Chill portions
Harvard forest	Field chilling	892	814.50	56.62
Harvard forest	Field chilling + 30 d at 4°C	2140	2062.50	94.06
St. Hippolyte	Field chilling	682	599.50	44.63
St. Hippolyte	Field chilling + 30 d at 4°C	1930	1847.50	82.06
Smithers	Field chilling + 30 d at 4°C	1317	1368.00	54.95
Smithers	Field chilling + 70 d at 4°C	1965	2016.00	74.67
Manning Park	Field chilling + 30 d at 4°C	1213	1377.00	55.09
Manning Park	Field chilling + 70 d at 4°C	1861	2025.00	75.33

Table S3: Summary output from a phylogenetic Bayesian model in which species are partially pooled and phylogeny is included on the intercept. See the statistical analysis section of the methods for more detail.

	mean	sd	5%	95%	n_eff	Rhat
$\beta_{forcing}$	-9.55	0.74	-10.70	-8.30	1391.78	1.00
$\beta_{photoperiod}$	-3.62	0.41	-4.30	-3.00	3089.29	1.00
$\beta_{chilling}$	-15.21	1.25	-17.30	-13.20	2142.42	1.00
$\beta_{ManningPark}$	2.09	0.36	1.50	2.70	4061.13	1.00
$\beta_{HarvardForest}$	-6.04	1.03	-7.80	-4.40	486.95	1.01
$\beta_{St.Hippolyte}$	-8.71	0.97	-10.30	-7.10	485.37	1.01
$\beta_{forcing \times photoperiod}$	0.23	0.71	-1.00	1.40	3698.87	1.00
$\beta_{forcing \times chilling}$	9.06	0.90	7.60	10.50	3005.09	1.00
$\beta_{photoperiod \times chilling}$	-0.67	0.90	-2.20	0.80	2690.36	1.00
$\beta_{forcing \times ManningPark}$	-1.76	0.77	-3.00	-0.50	3836.43	1.00
$\beta_{photoperiod \times ManningPark}$	0.58	0.79	-0.70	1.90	3375.92	1.00
$\beta_{chilling \times ManningPark}$	-0.36	1.60	-3.00	2.20	1714.08	1.00
$\beta_{forcing \times HarvardForest}$	3.81	1.22	1.80	5.80	1752.75	1.00
$\beta_{photoperiod \times HarvardForest}$	-1.96	0.86	-3.30	-0.60	2877.96	1.00
$\beta_{chilling \times HarvardForest}$	9.97	2.03	6.60	13.40	911.46	1.01
$\beta_{forcing \times St.Hippolyte}$	5.25	1.19	3.20	7.20	1659.45	1.00
$\beta_{photoperiod \times St.Hippolyte}$	-2.13	0.84	-3.50	-0.70	2606.20	1.00
$\beta_{chilling \times St.Hippolyte}$	8.65	1.70	5.90	11.50	1021.36	1.01

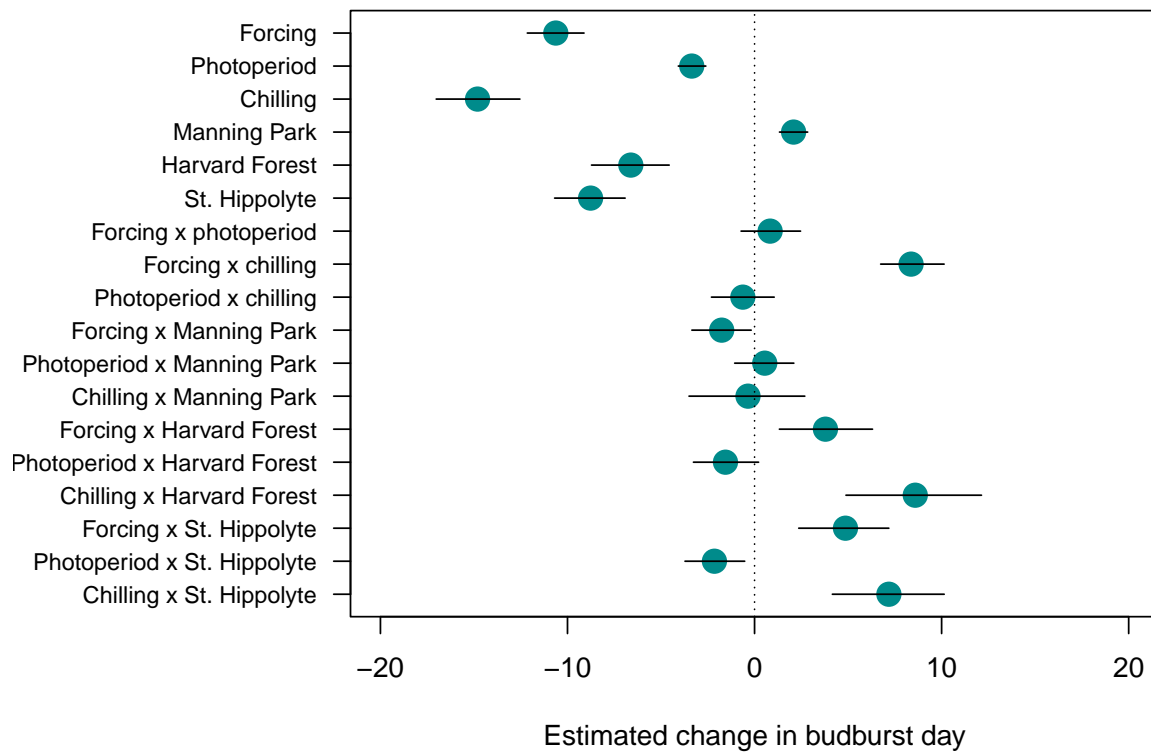


Figure S4: Estimated mean responses in budburst timing of the first bud to varying forcing, chilling, and photoperiod cues across 47 deciduous woody species across North America (see Table S3 for values). Points represent mean posterior estimates, while bars depict the 90% uncertainty interval. Negative responses represent advances in budburst, while positive values represent delaying effects.

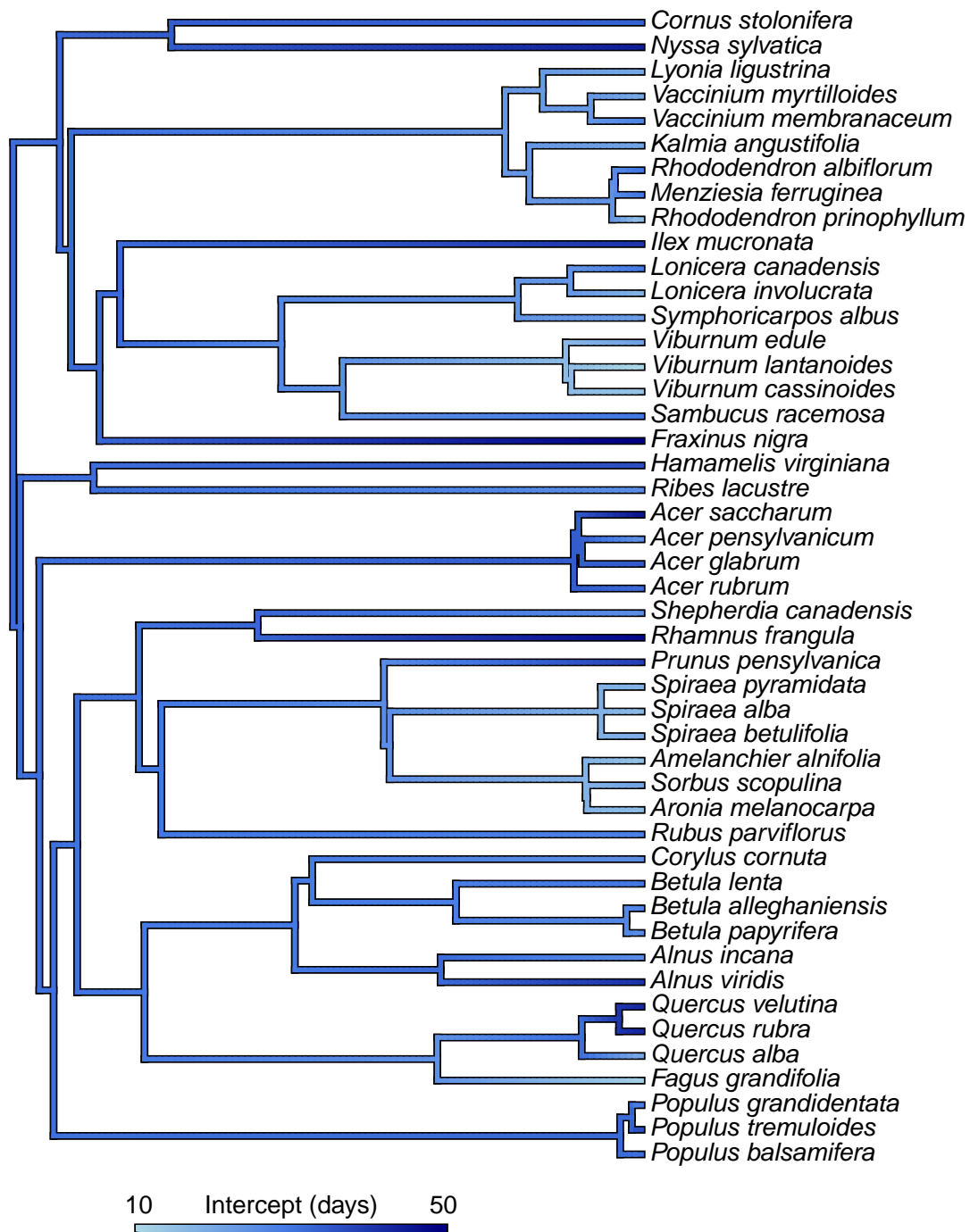


Figure S5: Species differences were accounted for by including phylogenetic effects on the species intercept in a model estimating days to budburst after the start of forcing treatments. We pruned to our species subset an existing phylogeny for flowering plants developed by Smith and Brown (2018).



Table S4: Proportion of surviving samples per species for which budburst was observed in our western controlled environment study. See Flynn and Wolkovich (2018) for survival in our eastern study.

Species name	Proportion budburst	Plant type
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	0.83	tree
<i>Alnus incana</i>	1.00	shrub
<i>Alnus viridis</i>	0.92	shrub
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	0.99	shrub
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	1.00	tree
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	0.99	shrub
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	0.87	shrub
<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	0.80	shrub
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	0.98	tree
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	0.90	tree
<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>	1.00	shrub
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	0.82	shrub
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	0.94	shrub
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	0.95	shrub
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	1.00	shrub
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	0.99	shrub
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	0.94	shrub
<i>Spiraea pyramidata</i>	0.92	shrub
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	0.84	shrub
<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	0.90	shrub
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	1.00	shrub