

Table 1. Table of hypotheses and associated specific predictions, whether each was supported ('yes'; significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), rejected ('no'; opposite trend significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), or found insignificant ('n.s.'; no significant correlation), and display items showing the results. 'RP' and 'DP' refer to ring- and diffuse- porous species, respectively.

Hypotheses and Specific Predictions	SCBI		Harvard		Results
	RP	DP	RP	DP	
<b>Warmer early springs result in earlier stem growth and longer growing seasons</b>					
Day of year at which 25% of growth is achieved ( $DOY_{25}$ ) is negatively correlated with early spring T.	yes	yes	yes	yes	Figs. 3-5
Day of year at which 50% of growth is achieved ( $DOY_{50}$ ) is negatively correlated with early spring T.	yes	yes	yes	yes	Figs. 4-5
Day of year at which 75% of growth is achieved ( $DOY_{75}$ ) is negatively correlated with early spring T.	n.s.	yes	yes	yes	Figs. 4-5
Day of year of max growth rate ( $DOY_{ip}$ ) is negatively correlated with early spring T.	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fig. 4
Peak growing season length ( $L_{PGS} = DOY_{75} - DOY_{25}$ ) is positively correlated with early spring T.	yes	n.s.	no	yes	Fig. 4
<b>Maximum growth rates are independent of early spring temperatures.</b>					
Max growth rate ( $g_{max}$ ) is independent of early spring T.	n.s.	n.s.	no (+)	no (-)	Fig. 4
<b>Annual stem growth responds positively to warmer spring temperatures.</b>					
Annual growth ( $\Delta DBH$ ; dendrobands) is positively correlated with early spring T.	n.s.	n.s.	yes	no	Fig. 4
On the centennial time scale, tree ring width ( $RW$ ) is positively correlated with early spring T.	mixed <sup>1</sup>	mixed <sup>2</sup>	n.s.	no <sup>3</sup>	Fig. 6

<sup>1</sup> One of nine species analyzed had significant positive response to April  $T_{max}$ ; one had significant negative response to March  $T_{max}$

<sup>2</sup> One of two species analyzed had significant positive response to April  $T_{max}$ , both had negative response to May  $T_{max}$

<sup>3</sup> The one species analyzed had a significant negative response to April  $T_{max}$ .

Table 2. Dominant ring- and diffuse-porous species at SCBI and Harvard Forest analyzed here, along with sample sizes.

site	xylem porosity	species	Dendrometer Bands		Tree Cores	
			n trees	n tree-years	n cores	date range
SCBI	ring	Red Oak	34	197	NA	
		White Oak	35	229	NA	
	diffuse	American Beech	13	89	NA	
		Tulip Poplar	41	354	NA	
Harvard	ring	Red Oak	118	575	NA	1901-2014
		Black Oak	11	50	NA	
		White Ash	9	27	NA	
	diffuse	American Beech	8	45	NA	
		Black Birch	8	44	NA	
		Grey Birch	5	24	NA	
		White Birch	3	13	NA	
		Yellow Birch	21	90	NA	1952-2013
		Black Cherry	9	37	NA	
		Red Maple	144	669	NA	1930-2014
		Striped Maple	4	16	NA	