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

	SCBI		Harvard		
Hypotheses and Specific Predictions	RP	DP	RP	DP	Results
Warmer early springs result in earlier stem growth and longer growing seasons					
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
Maximum growth rates are independent of early spring temperatures.					
Max growth rate (g_{max}) is independent of early spring T.	n.s.	n.s.	no (+)	no (-)	Fig. 4
Annual stem growth responds positively to warmer spring temperatures.					
Annual growth (ΔDBH; 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[1]	mixed[2]	n.s.	no[3]	Fig. 6

[1] One of nine species analyzed had significant positive response to April T_{max}; two had significant negative response to March T_{max}
[2] One of two species analyzed had signficant positive response to April T_{max}, both had negative response to May T_{max}
[3] The one species analyzed had a signficant negative response to April T_{max}.