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
1. 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.	yes	yes	yes	yes	Figs. 4-5
Day of year of max growth rate ($DOY_{g.max}$) 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.	no	n.s.	no	yes	Fig. 4
2. Maximum growth rates are independent of early spring temperatures.					
Max growth rate (g_{max}) is independent of early spring T.	yes	no (-)	no (+)	no (-)	Fig. 4
3. 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, ΔDBH (from tree-rings) is positively correlated with early spring T.					Fig. 6