**Figure Legends**

**Figure 1.** Location of pitch pine populations on Mt. Desert Island used in this study. “H” and “L” indicate high and low elevation populations, respectively, within (orange) and outside (green) the 1947 fire extent. More information about the populations can be found in Table 1.

**Figure 2.** Topographical maps showing the location of pitch pine individuals (blue dots) within each studied population on Mt. Desert Island. Areas in orange represent areas exposed to the 1947 fire.

**Figure 3.** Circular plots indicating the aspect of individual trees at each site. Color of points indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The shape of the points indicates the relative elevation with circles and triangles indicating relatively high or low elevation sites, respectively. Group letters were assigned using site-to-site Watson test comparisons, with different letters indicating significantly different aspects (Table 2).

**Figure 4.** Relationship between elevation and soil carbon (A), soil nitrogen (B), soil carbon/nitrogen (C) and soil water retention (D). Color of points and trendlines indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The trendlines indicate the modeled responses from the linear regression models. Only significant (*P* < 0.05 trends are shown. Black lines indicate relationships that are similar across fire history groups and blue and red lines indicate a difference in trends between fire history groups.

**Figure 5.** Relationship between elevation and soil aluminum (A), calcium (B), potassium (C), magnesium (D), phosphorus (E), and zinc (F). Color of points and trendlines indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The trendlines indicate the modeled responses from the linear regression models. Only significant (*P* < 0.05 trends are shown. Black lines indicate relationships that are similar across fire history groups and blue and red lines indicate a difference in trends between fire history groups.

**Figure 6.** Relationship between elevation and δ13C (A) and δ15N (B), foliar carbon (C), foliar nitrogen (D), and foliar carbon/nitrogen (E). Color of points and trendlines indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The trendlines indicate the modeled responses from the linear regression models. Only significant (*P* < 0.05 trends are shown. Black lines indicate relationships that are similar across fire history groups and blue and red lines indicate a difference in trends between fire history groups.

**Figure 7.** Relationship between elevation and foliar aluminum (A), calcium (B), potassium (C), magnesium (D), phosphorus (E), and zinc (F). Color of points and trendlines indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The trendlines indicate the modeled responses from the linear regression models. Only significant (*P* < 0.05 trends are shown. Black lines indicate relationships that are similar across fire history groups and blue and red lines indicate a difference in trends between fire history groups.

**Figure 8.** Relationship between elevation and canopy spread (A), diameter at breast height (DBH; B), distance between neighbors (C), and tree height (D). Color of points and trendlines indicates the fire history with red and blue indicating exposure and no exposure to the 1947 fire, respectively. The trendlines indicate the modeled responses from the linear regression models. Only significant (*P* < 0.05 trends are shown. Black lines indicate relationships that are similar across fire history groups and blue and red lines indicate a difference in trends between fire history groups.

**Figure S1.** Pictures of representative individuals present within each of the four studied pitch pine population on Mt. Desert Island.