Resiliencia de *Quercus pyreancia* a dos eventos de sequía

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Introduccion

- Item 1
  - sub

Sequía

- Aumento en la **severidad** y **frecuencia** de los eventos de sequías en las últimas décadas, especialmente para el sur de Europa[1–3]
- Eventos extremos P. Ibérica: 1981, 1995, 2000, **2005**, **2012**[4–6]

Análisis adicionales

- SPEI (Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index) para datos regionales procedentes de SPEI Global Drought Monitor.
  - spatial resolution of 0.5º

Sequía (análisis adicionales): SPEI

- Escala **regional**:
  - Datos de SPEI Global Drought Monitor para Sierra Nevada (spatial resolution of 0.5º) Ver esto

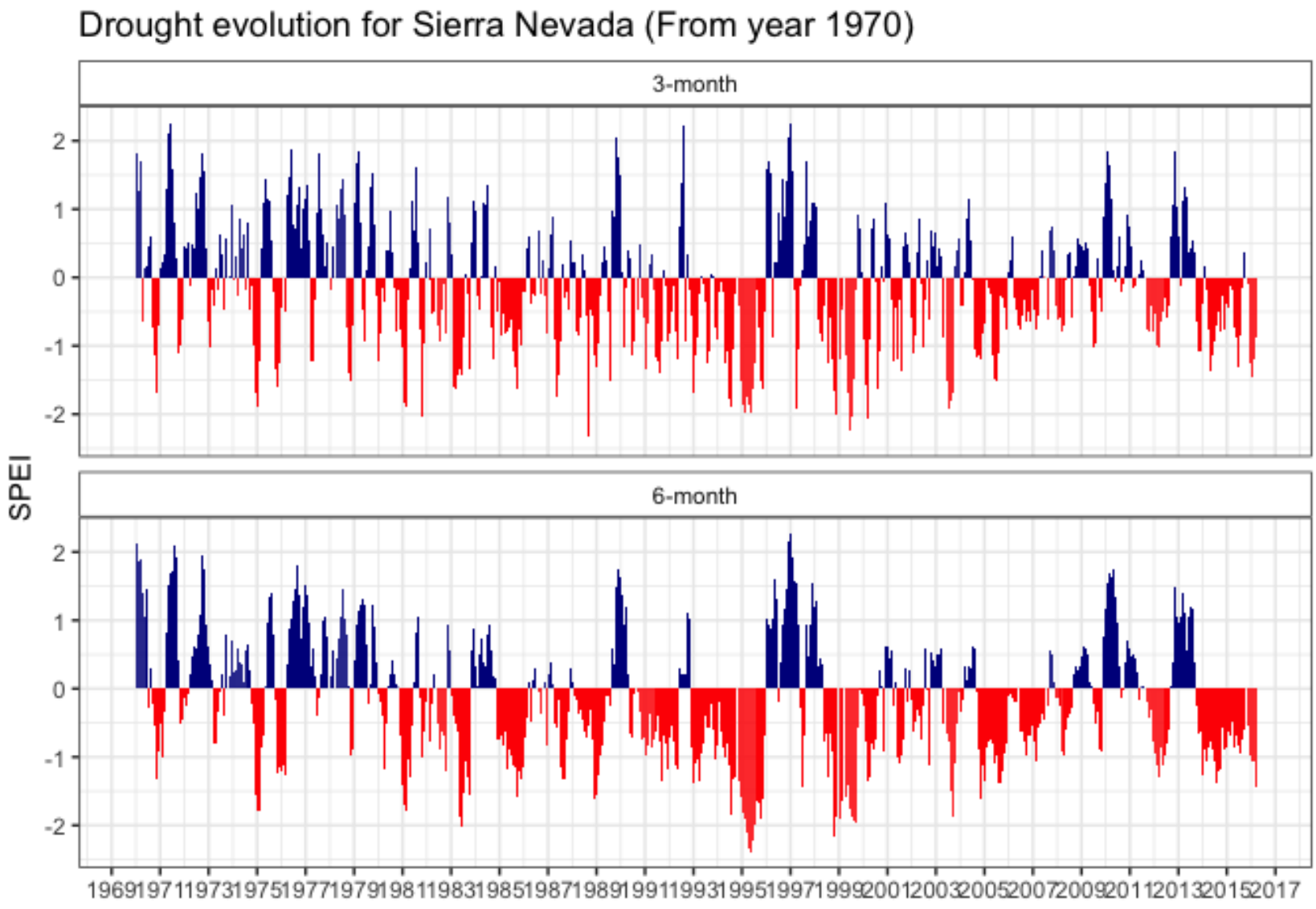

Figure 1: picture

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:

Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

1. Vicente-Serrano, S. M. *et al.* Evidence of increasing drought severity caused by temperature rise in southern Europe. *Environmental Research Letters* **9,** 044001 (2014).

2. Spinoni, J., Naumann, G., Vogt, J. V. & Barbosa, P. The biggest drought events in europe from 1950 to 2012. *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies* **3,** 509–524 (2015).

3. Stagge, J. H., Kingston, D. G., Tallaksen, L. M. & Hannah, D. M. Observed drought indices show increasing divergence across Europe. *Scientific Reports* **7,** 14045 (2017).

4. García-Herrera, R. *et al.* The Outstanding 2004/05 Drought in the Iberian Peninsula: Associated Atmospheric Circulation. *Journal of Hydrometeorology* **8,** 483–498 (2007).

5. Gouveia, C. M., Ramos, R., Russo, A. & Trigo, R. M. Drought