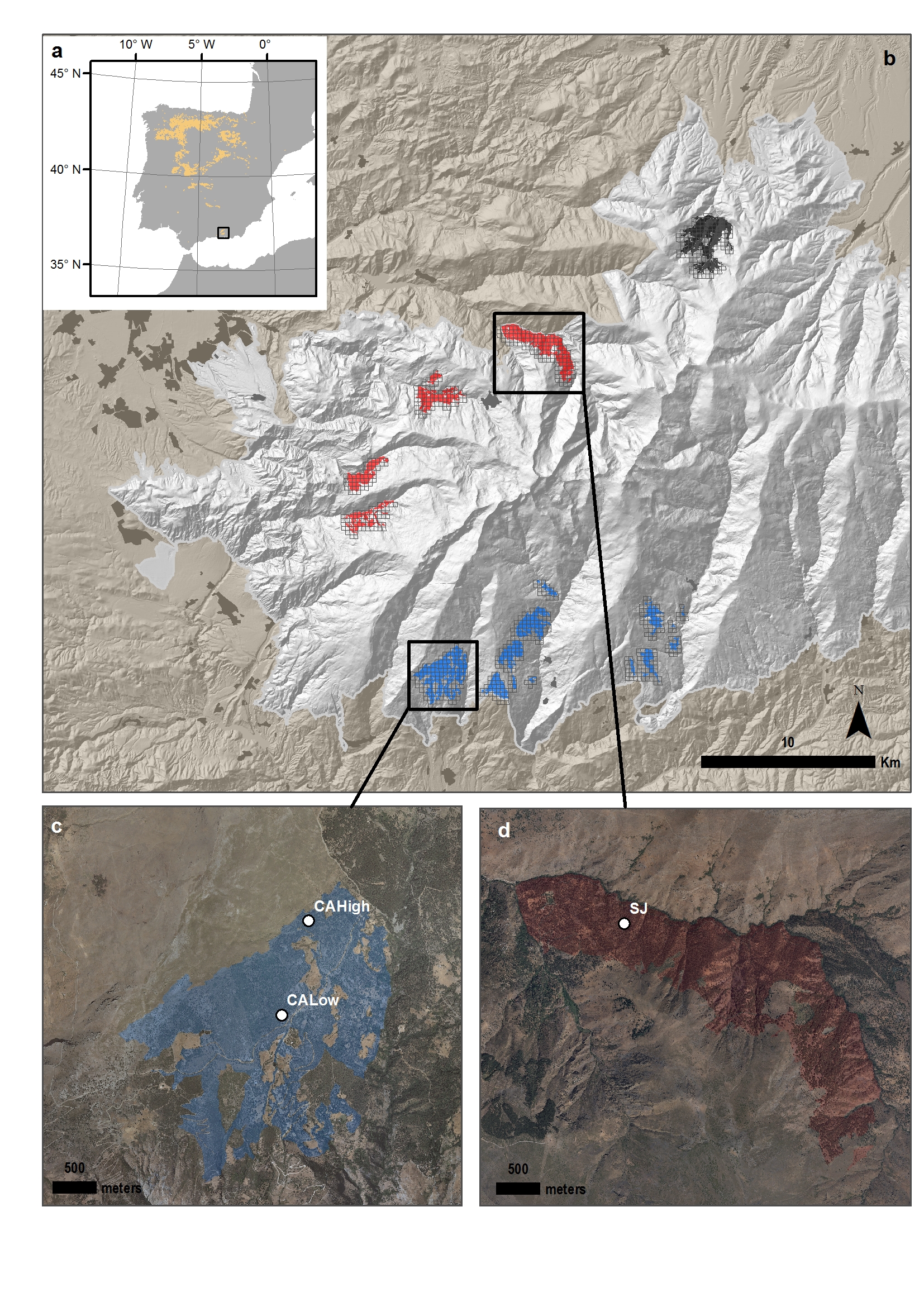
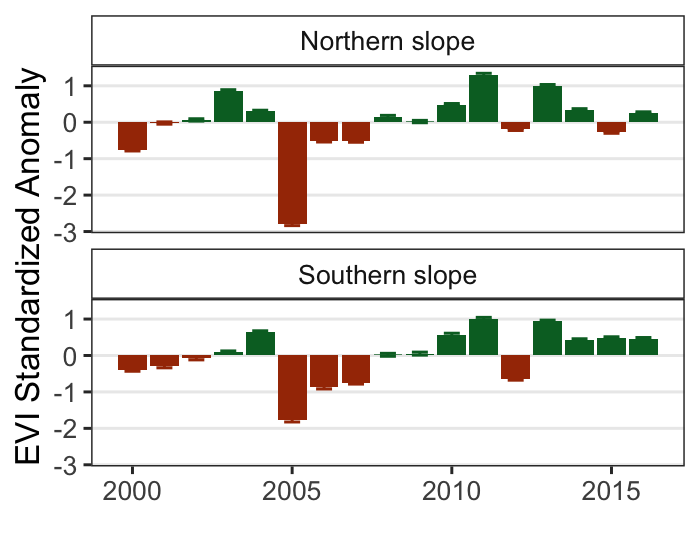
**Figure 1**. Distribution of *Quercus pyrenaica* forests in the Iberian Peninsula (a) and in Sierra Nevada mountain range (b). Different colours indicate oak population cluster’s identified in Sierra Nevada (Pérez-Luque et al. 2015). For each population, a grid with the MODIS pixels is shown (see material and methods). Detailed location of the dendroecological sampling sites: northern (San Juan, SJ) (c), and southern ones (Cáñar: CA-Low and CA-High) (d). Colour orthophotography of 2009 from Regional Ministry of the Environment (IECA 2009).



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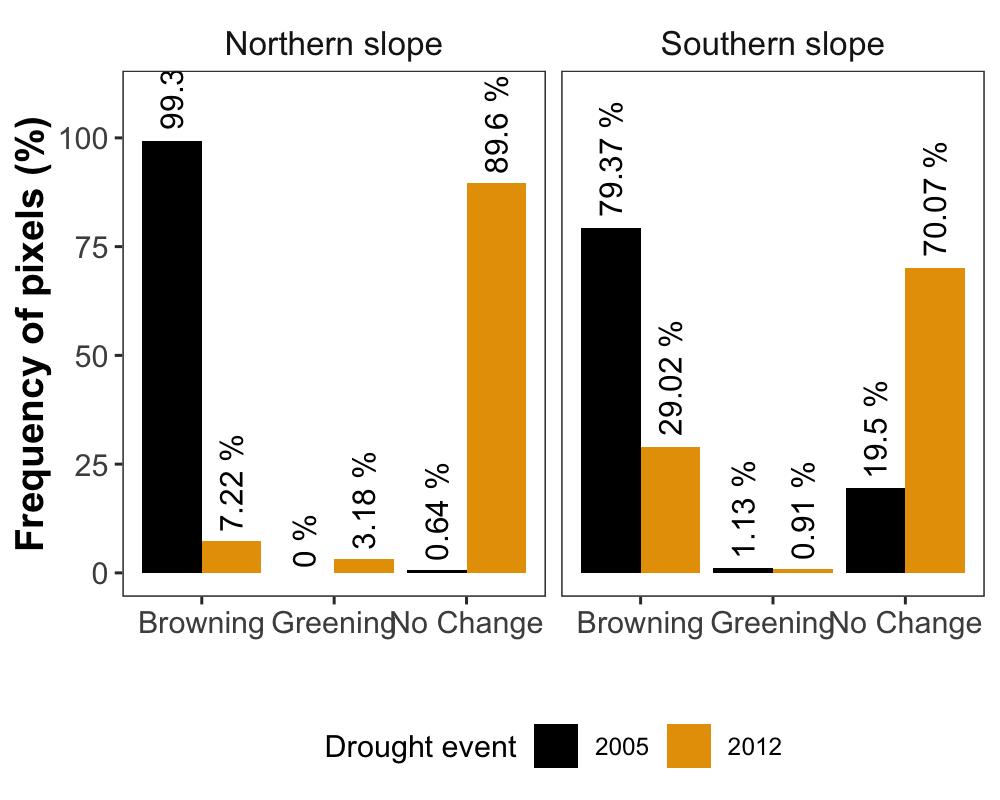
**Figure 2.** EVI standardized anomaly during the period 2000-2016 for northern and southern populations. Error bars show standard error.



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**Appendix S4.** Percentage of pixels showing browning, greenning or no-changes during the 2005 and 2012 drought events according to EVI standardized anomalies.

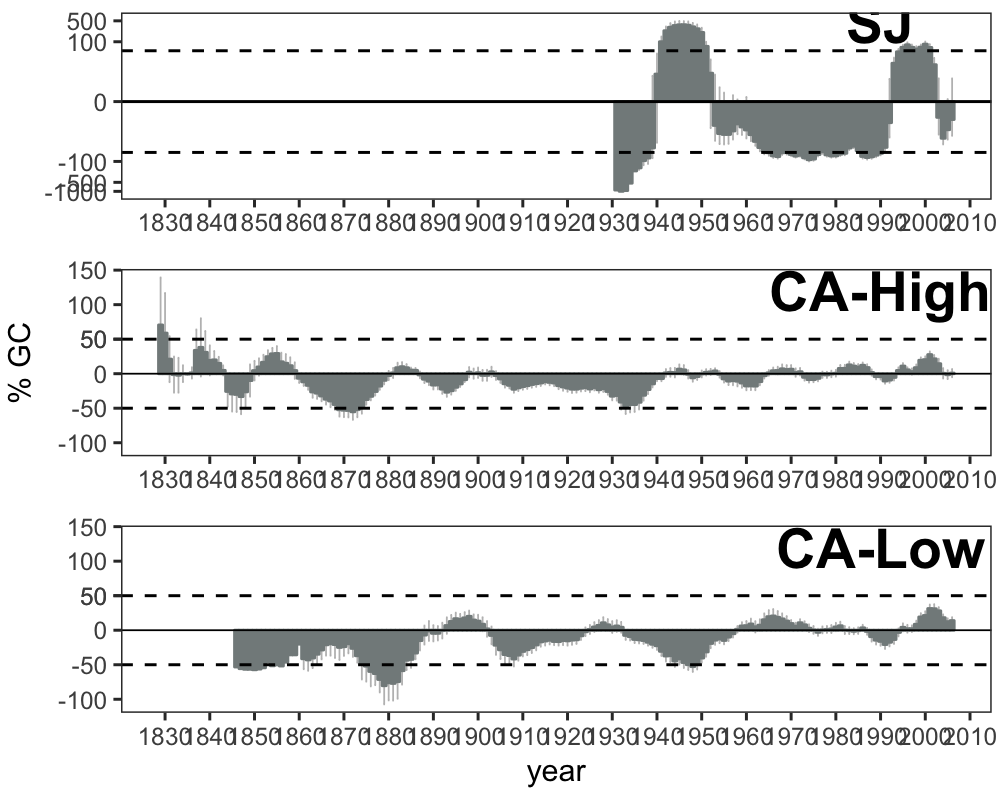


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figure 4

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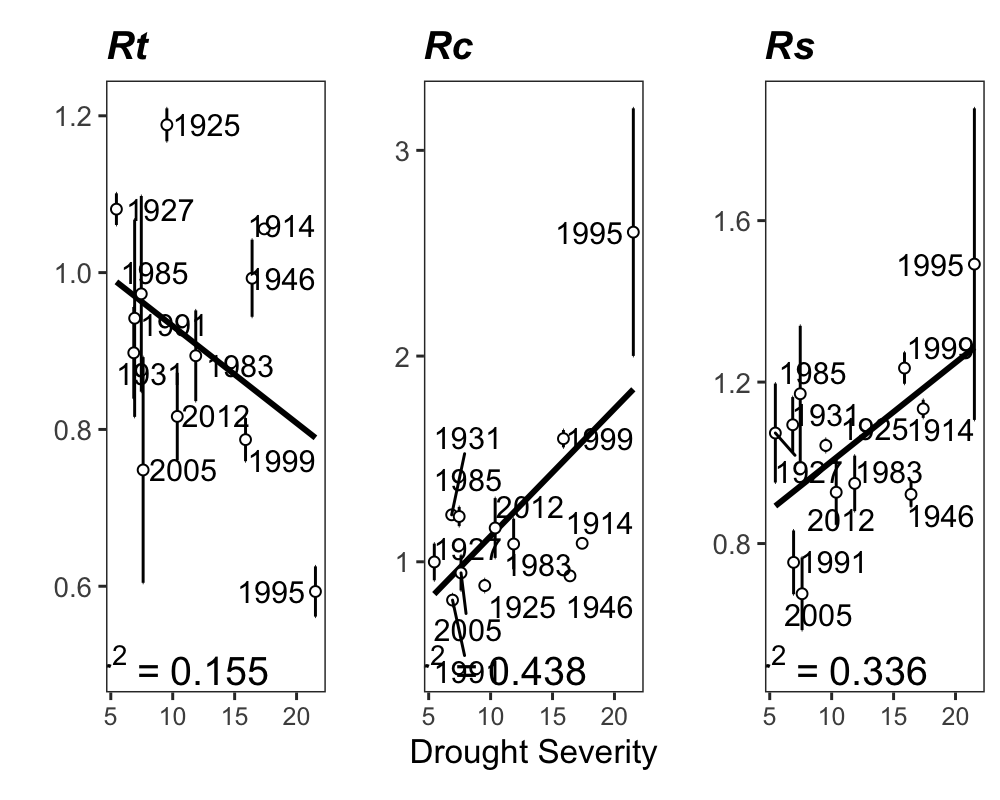
**Figure 7.** Comparison of median growth change () following Nowacki and Abrams (1997) for *Q. pyrenaica* sites. Dashed black lines indicate a threshold of 50 % of GC (see material and methods). Note that y-axes do not correspond in all of the three panels for the sake of clarity.



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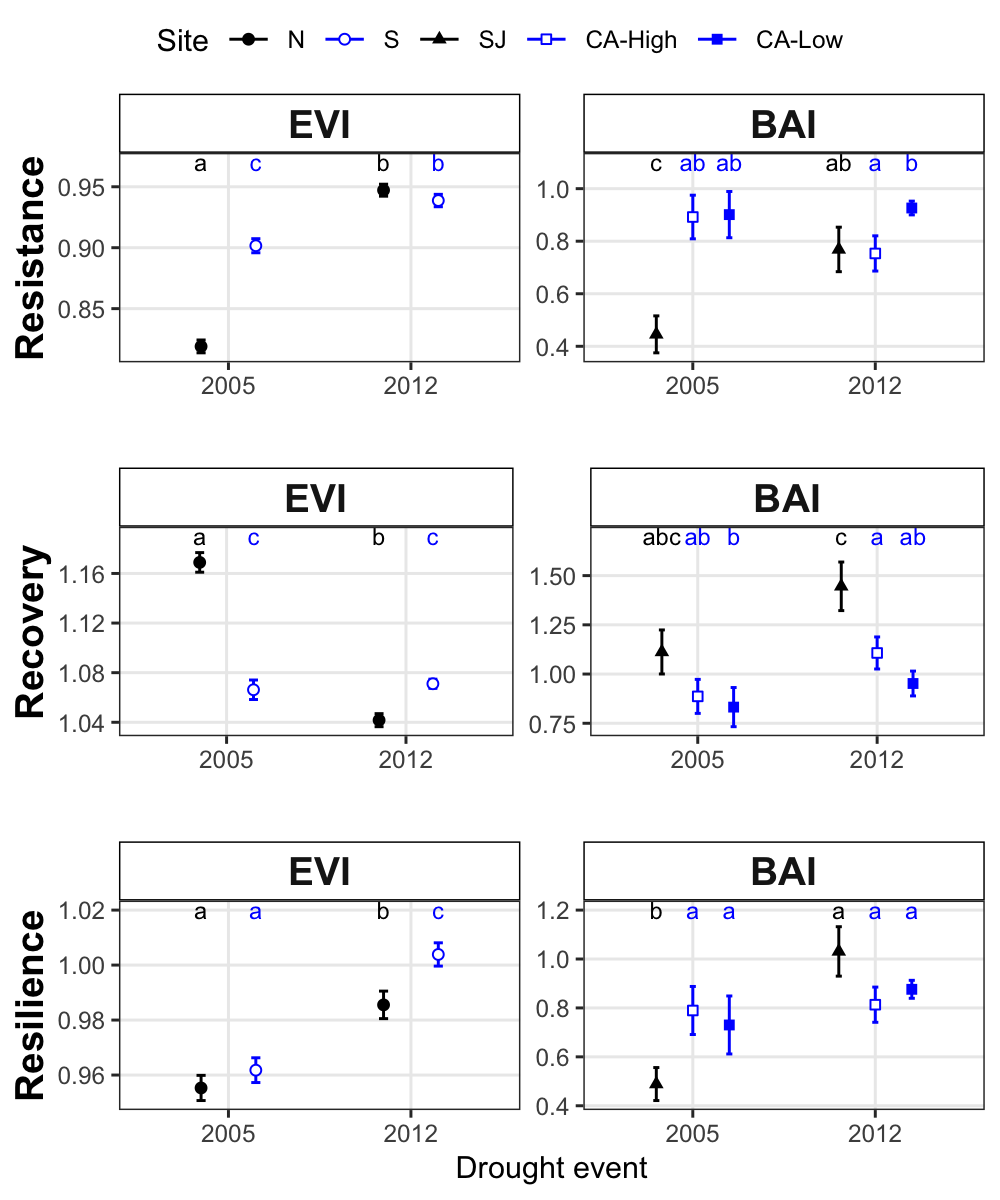
**Appendix S5.** Resilience metrics of the tree-growth for the most severe drought events (as from Appendix S3). *Left*: Resistance (*Rt*); *Center*: Recovery (*Rc*); *Right* Resilience (*Rs*). Points indicate average of resilience metrics for all populations. Error bar corresponds standard error. Resilience metrics were computed for each population (sample depth > 10) and drought event.



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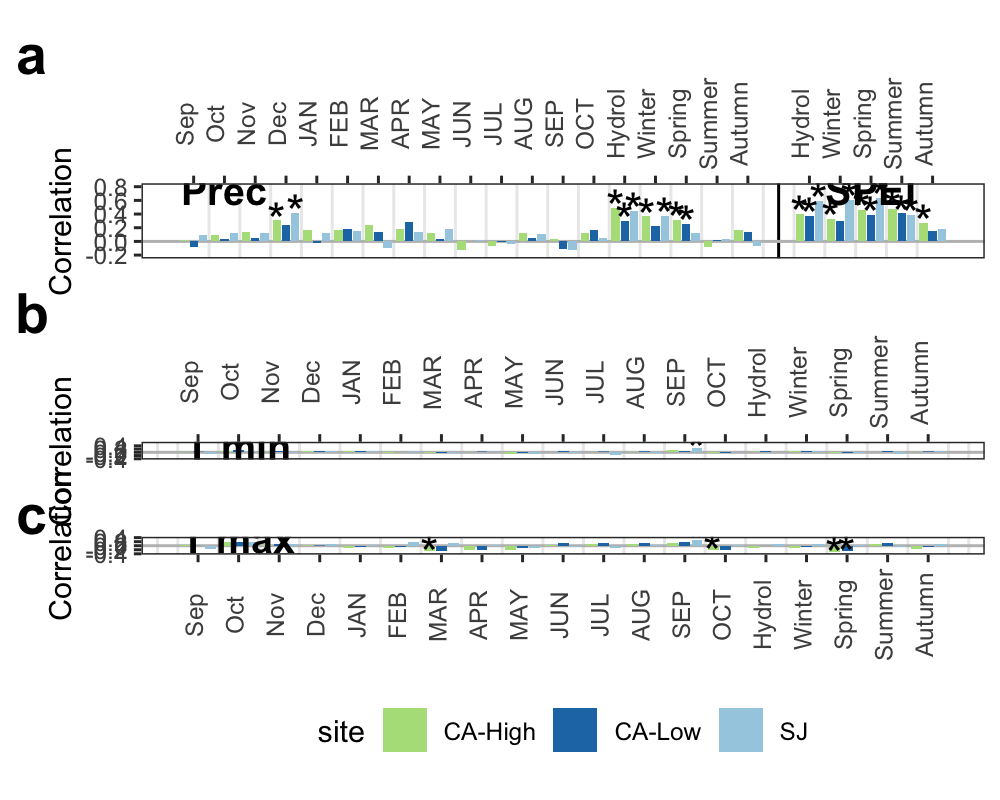
**Figure 3.** Response *Q. pyrenaica* forests to drought in terms of resistance, recovery and resilience of greenness (EVI; left-plots) and tree radial growth (BAI; right-plots) for the years 2005 and 2012. For EVI we compared northern populations (*black fill circle*) with southern ones (*blue empty circle*). For BAI we compared northern population (San Juan, SJ; *black triangle*) with southerns populations: Cáñar-High (CA-High; *blue empty squares*) and Cáñar-Low (CA-Low; *blue fill squares*). Different letters above error bars indicate significant *post hoc* differences between groups (see material and methods).



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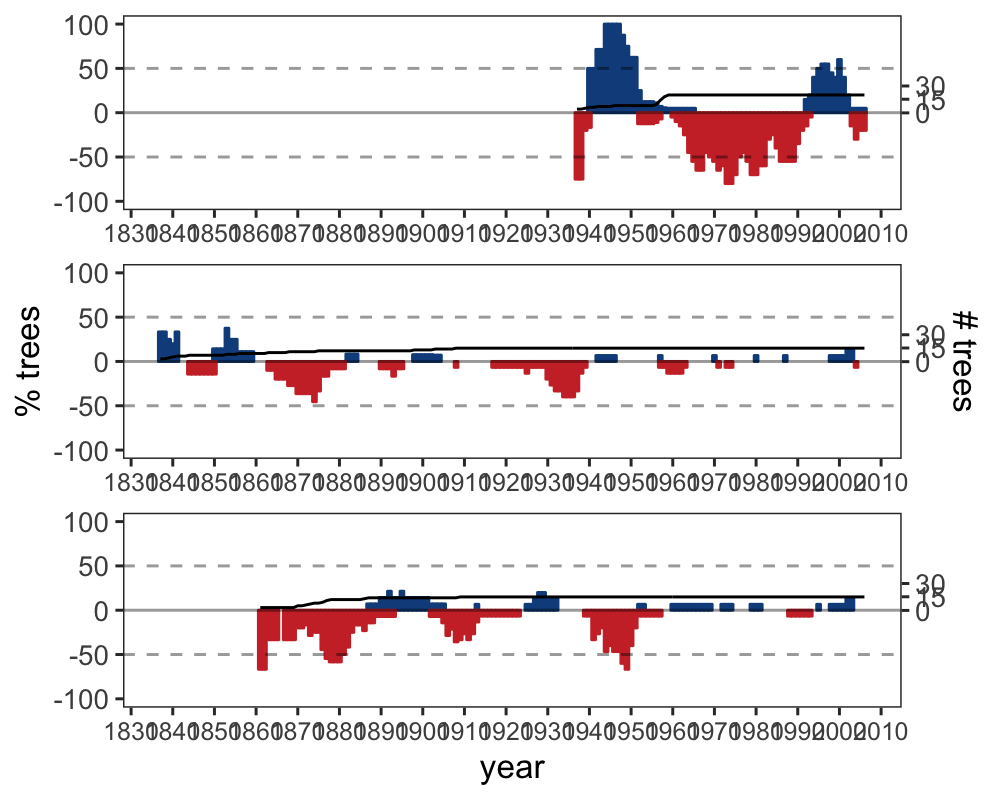
**Figure 6.** Correlation coefficients obtained by relating tree-ring residual chronologies (RWI) of *Q. pyrenaica* and monthly climatic data: precipitation and 6-month SPEI (a), minimun (b) and maximun (c) temperatures. *green* bars: northern site (SJ); *light blue* bars: low-elevation southern site (CA-Low); and *dark blue* bars: high-elevation shouthern site (CA-High). Asteriks indicate significant () correlation coefficients.



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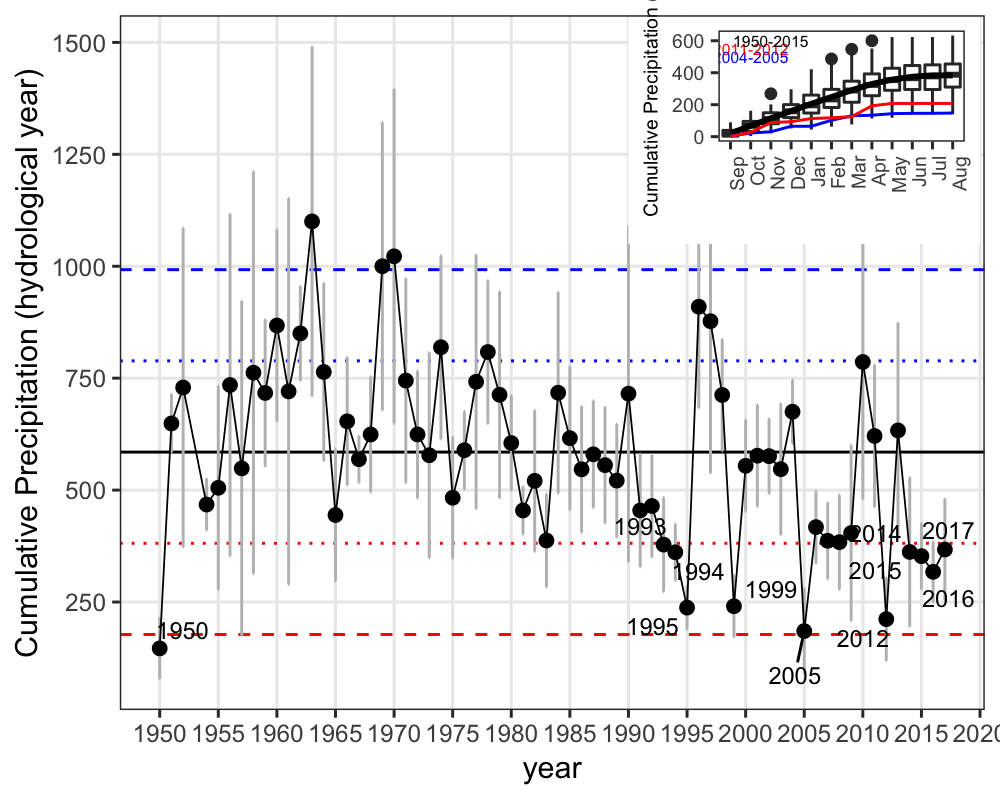
**Figure 8**. Percentage of *Q. pyrenaica* trees affected by GC > 50 % by site. *Black* line shows number of trees (rigth-axis). Data for number of trees > 2 is shown.



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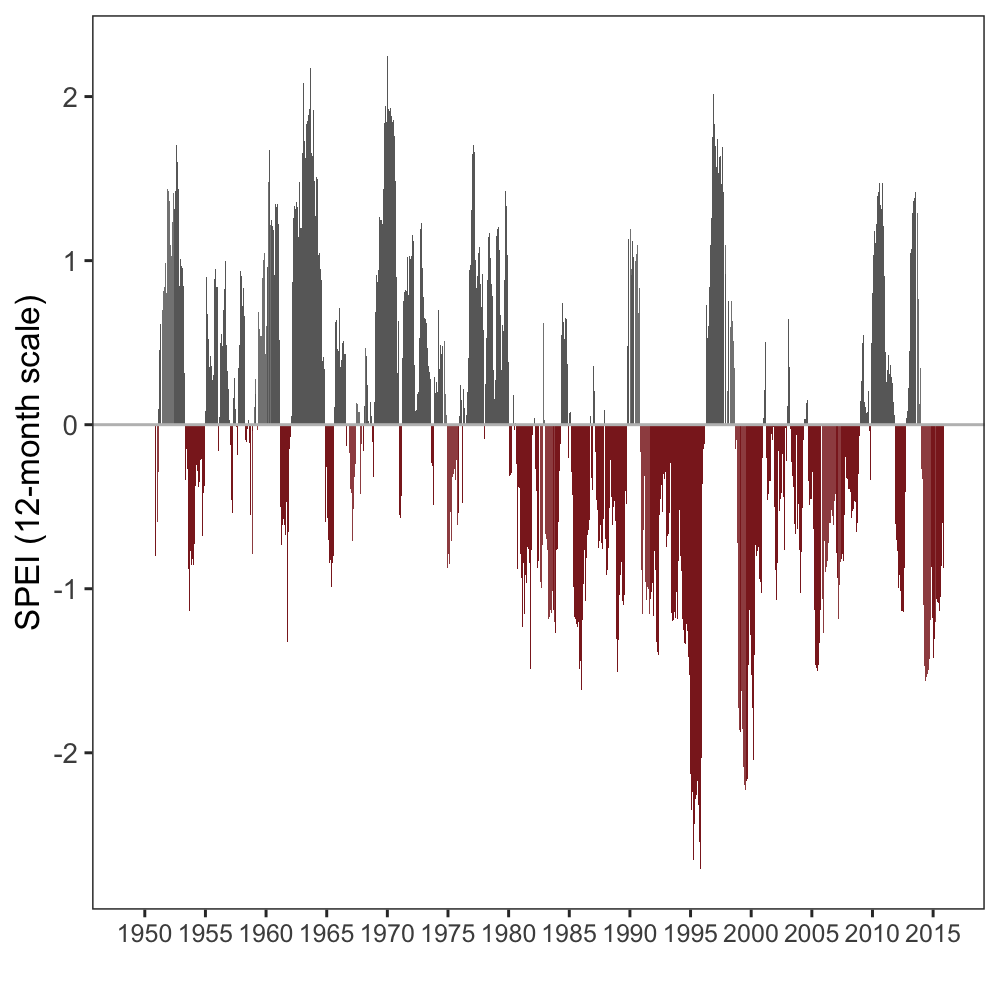
**Appendix S1.** Temporal evolution of cumulative precipitation (hydrological year) during the period 1950-2017. Points represent mean and errorbars standard error. *Black* line indicates mean for all period. *Red* lines represent -1 and -2 standard deviation (*dotted* and *dashed* lines respectively). *Blue* lines represent +1 and +2 standard deviation (*dotted* and *dashed* lines respectively). Years with average values below -1SD are labelled. Data from 28 meteorological stations distributed around Sierra Nevada area (from National Spanish Meteorological Services, AEMET). ***Inset plot***: cumulative precipitation during the hydrological years 2004-2005 (*blue line*) and 2011-2012 (*red line*). The boxplot representing the average from 1950-2015 period. Data from meteorological station Granada, Base Aérea.



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**Appendix S2**. Drought severity in the Sierra Nevada for the 1950-2016 period based on the Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI). Data from Global SPEI database (<http://spei.csic.es/database.html>). We obtanied the SPEI data for a 12 month scale and for all 0.5º grid cells covering Sierra Nevada.

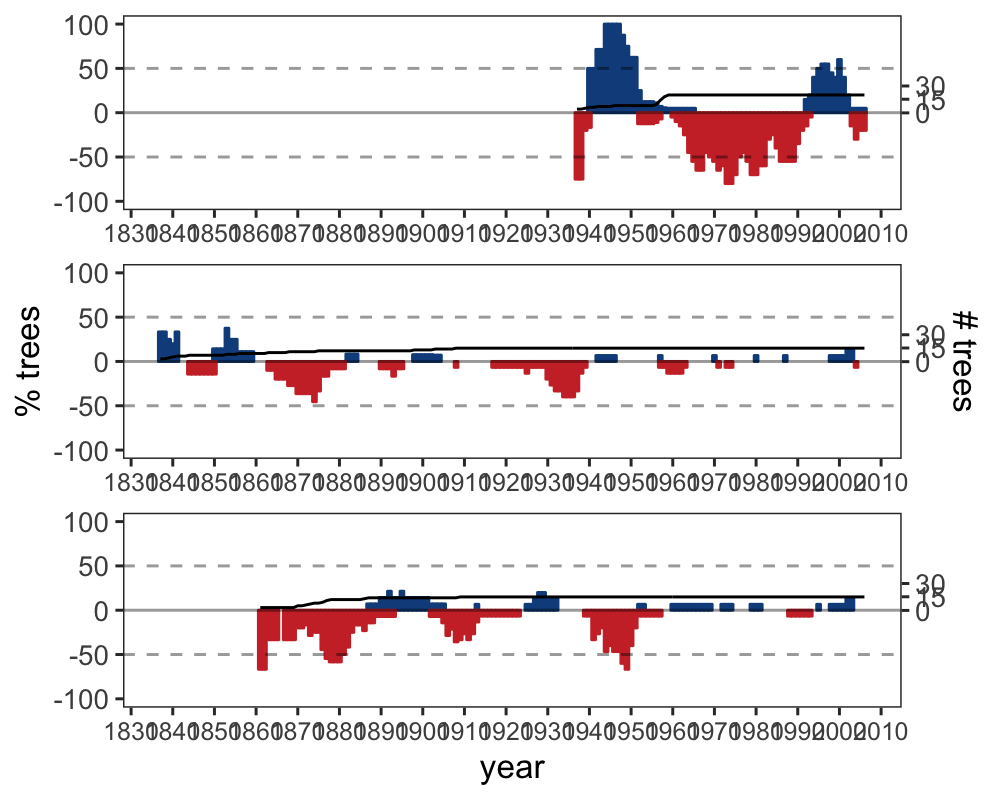


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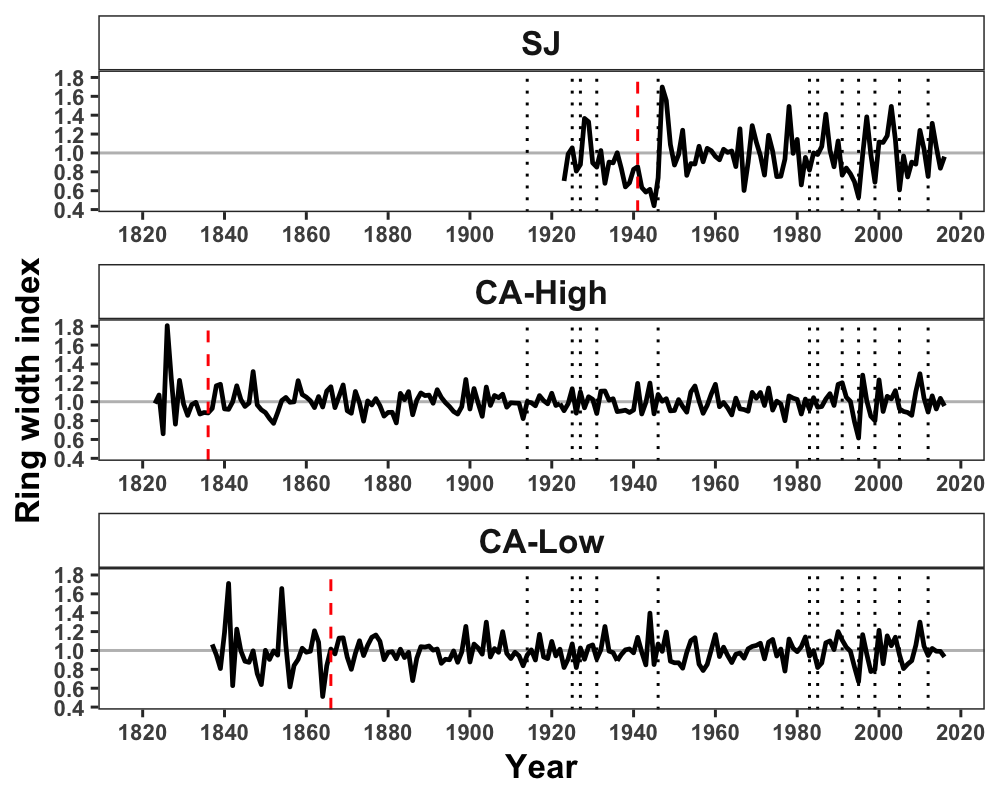
**Figure 8**. Percentage of *Q. pyrenaica* trees affected by GC > 50 % by site. *Black* line shows number of trees (rigth-axis). Data for number of trees > 2 is shown.



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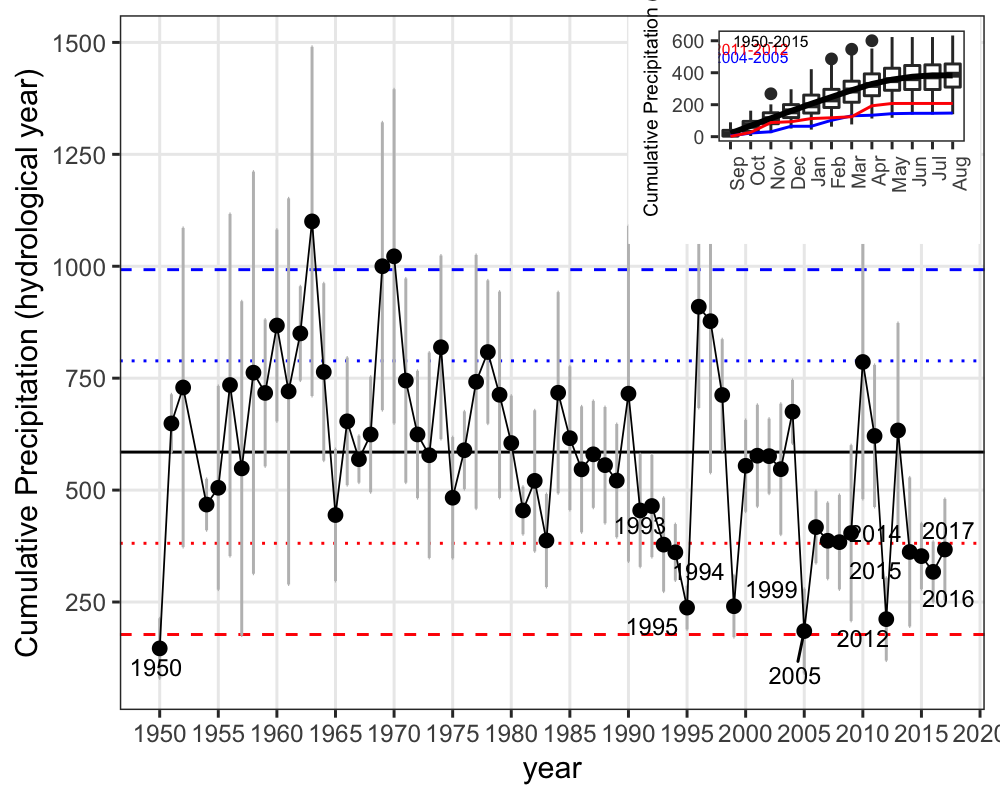
**Figure 5.** Residual tree-ring chronologies obtained for the *Q. pyrenaica* sites. Dashed red lines indicate the start of the reliable period (EPS > 0.85). Dotted black lines showing the severe drought years identified in our climatic data (see Table S3).



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**Appendix S1.** Temporal evolution of cumulative precipitation (hydrological year) during the period 1950-2017. Points represent mean and errorbars standard error. *Black* line indicates mean for all period. *Red* lines represent -1 and -2 standard deviation (*dotted* and *dashed* lines respectively). *Blue* lines represent +1 and +2 standard deviation (*dotted* and *dashed* lines respectively). Years with average values below -1SD are labelled. Data from 28 meteorological stations distributed around Sierra Nevada area (from National Spanish Meteorological Services, AEMET). ***Inset plot***: cumulative precipitation during the hydrological years 2004-2005 (*blue line*) and 2011-2012 (*red line*). The boxplot representing the average from 1950-2015 period. Data from meteorological station Granada, Base Aérea.



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