

1300 Centre Street  
Boston, MA, 20131

Dear Dr. Hetherington:

Please consider our manuscript, 'False springs coupled with warming winters alter temperate tree growth', as a Full Paper for *New Phytologist*.

Biological spring is advancing with climate change but late spring freeze dates are not predicted to advance at the same rate, leading to renewed interest in late spring freeze events—commonly called 'false springs'—which shape the life history of many temperate and boreal plant species. At the same time over-winter chilling may decrease with warming winters, which could impact plant phenology and, ultimately, growth. Together, false springs and warmer winters could reshape forest plant communities, with cascading effects on pollinators, nutrient cycling and carbon uptake.

*What hypotheses or questions does this work address?* With recent climate change, there is growing interest in false springs and decreasing over-winter chilling, which—combined—could reshape forest plant communities. We assess the effects of false springs and decreased chilling on sapling phenology, growth and tissue traits, across eight temperate tree and shrub species in a lab experiment.

*How does this work advance our current understanding of plant science?* We found that false springs increased tissue damage, decreased leaf toughness and leaf thickness, and slowed budburst to leafout timing—extending the period of maximum freezing risk. Decreased over-winter chilling further increased this period of maximum risk, thus increasing the detrimental effects of false springs. Our findings disentangle how winter chilling and spring freeze events shape tree growth across species, and suggest climate change could diminish or reverse carbon storage in temperate forests. Further, our focus on interactive effects of warmer winters and springs applies widely to a diversity of plant taxa.

*Why is this work important and timely?* We found that false springs and reduced chilling impact sapling phenology, growth and tissue traits across eight common forest tree species. This suggests that the combination of increased false springs and warmer winters could be detrimental to forest communities, ultimately affecting important processes such as carbon storage and nutrient cycling.

This manuscript is not under consideration elsewhere. Both authors approved of this version for submission. We hope that you will find it suitable for publication in *New Phytologist*. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Catherine Chamberlain (on behalf of my co-author)

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