Climate change reshapes the drivers of false spring risk across European trees

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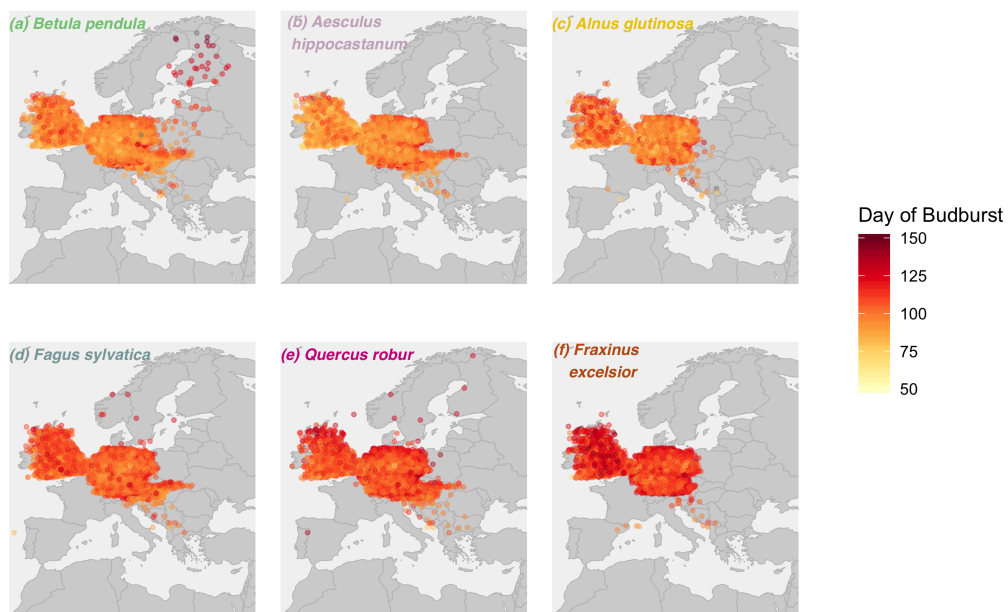
Tables and Figures

Figure 1: The average day of budburst mapped by site for each species (ordered by day of budburst starting with *Betula pendula* as the earliest budburst date to *Fraxinus excelsior*). Species names are color-coded to match figures throughout the text.
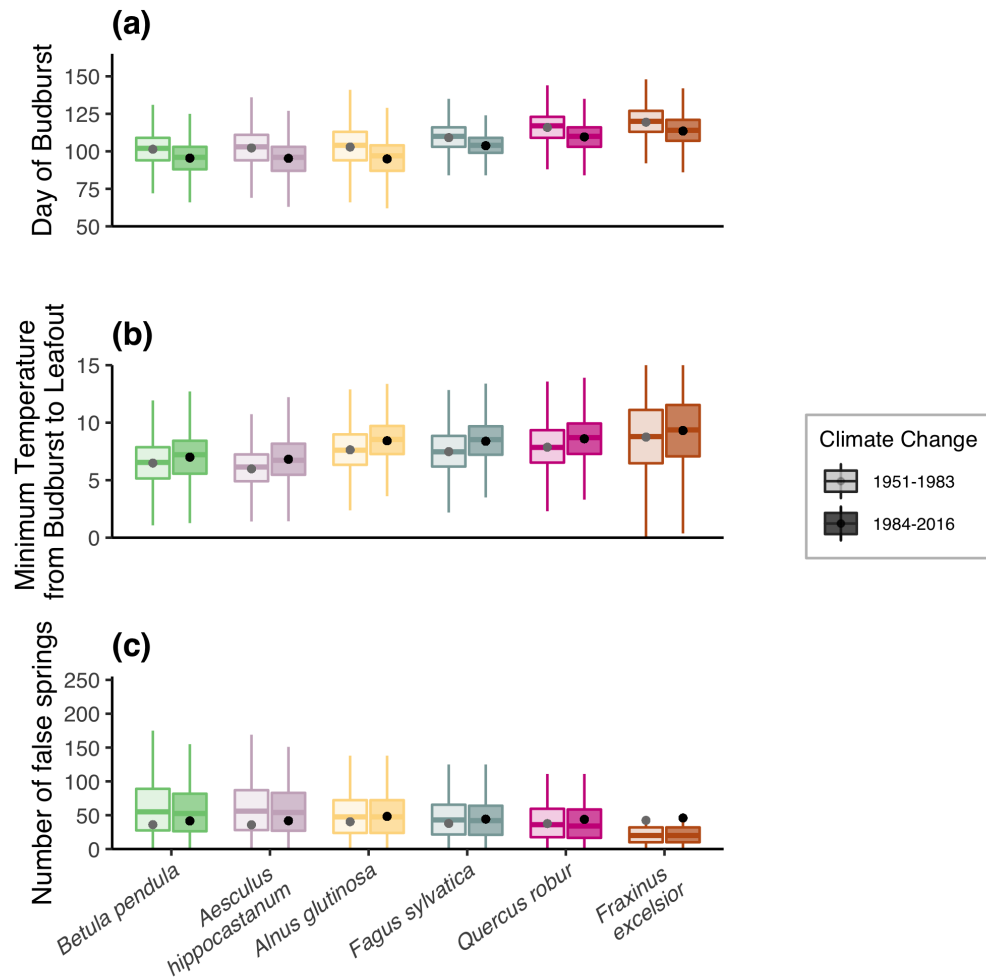
Figure 2: Day of budburst (**a**), minimum temperatures between budburst and leafout (**b**) and number of false springs (**c**) before and after 1983 across species for all sites. Box and whisker plots show the 25th and 75th percentiles (i.e., the interquartile range) with notches indicating 95% uncertainty intervals. Dots and error bars overlaid on the box and whisker plots represent the model regression outputs (Tables S3-S5). Error bars from the model regressions indicate 98% uncertainty intervals but, given the number of sites, are quite small and thus not easily visible (see Tables S3-S5). Species are ordered by day of budburst and are color-coded to match the other figures.
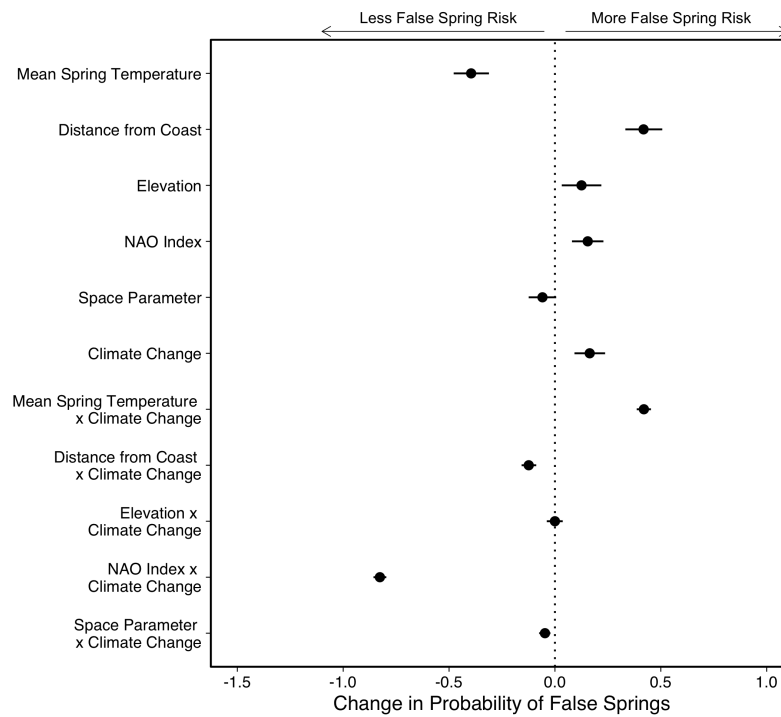
Figure 3: Effects of species, climatic and geographical predictors on false spring risk. More positive values indicate an increased probability of a false spring whereas more negative values suggest a lower probability of a false spring. Dots and lines show means and 98% uncertainty intervals. There were 582,211 zeros and 172,877 ones for false springs in the data. See Table S6 for full model output.
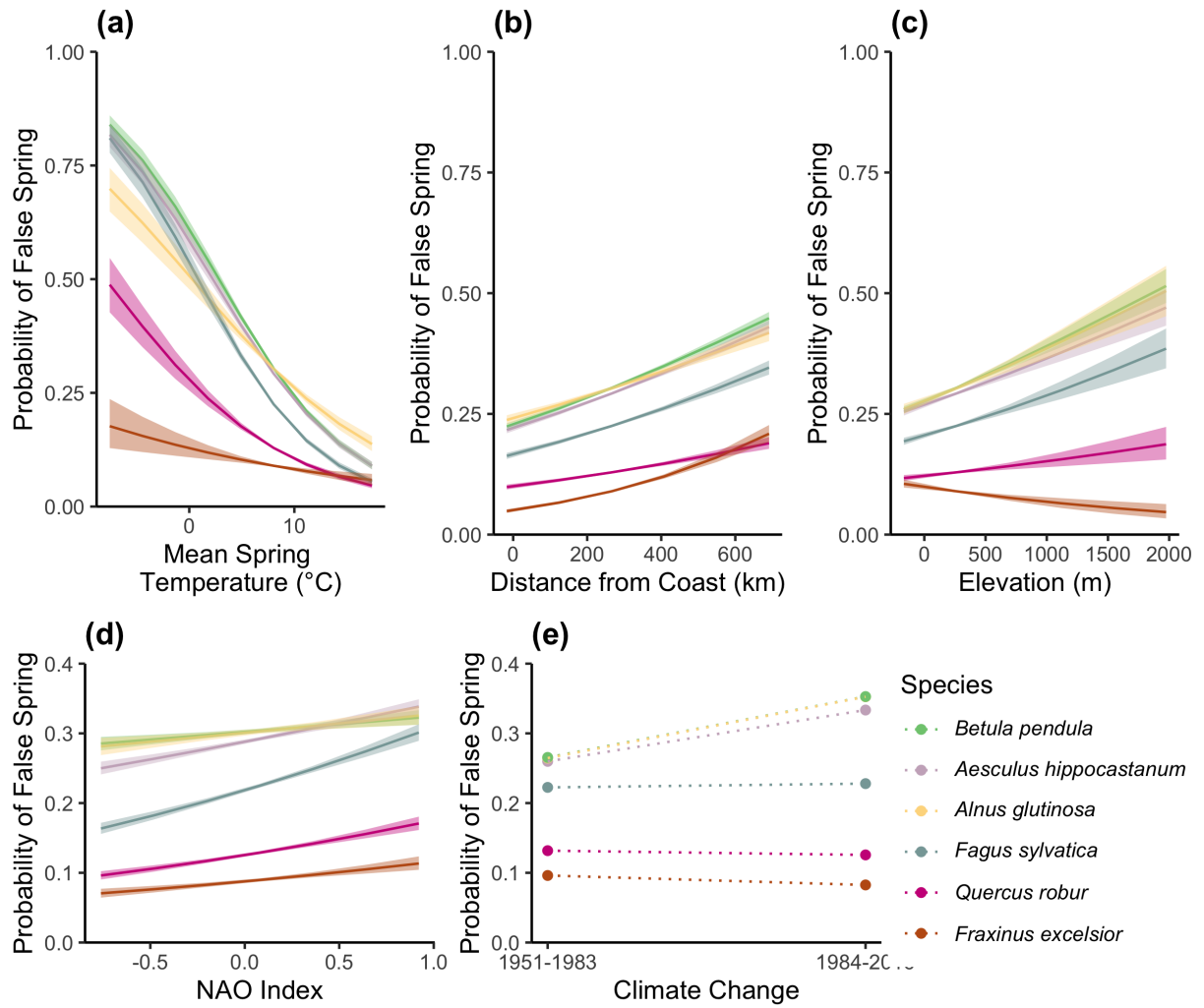
Figure 4: Species-level variation across geographic and spatial predictors (i.e., mean spring temperature (**a**), distance from the coast (**b**), elevation (**c**), and NAO index (**d**)). Lines and shading are the mean and 98% uncertainty intervals for each species. To reflect the raw data, we converted the model output back to the original scale for the x-axis in each panel. See Table S6 for full model output.