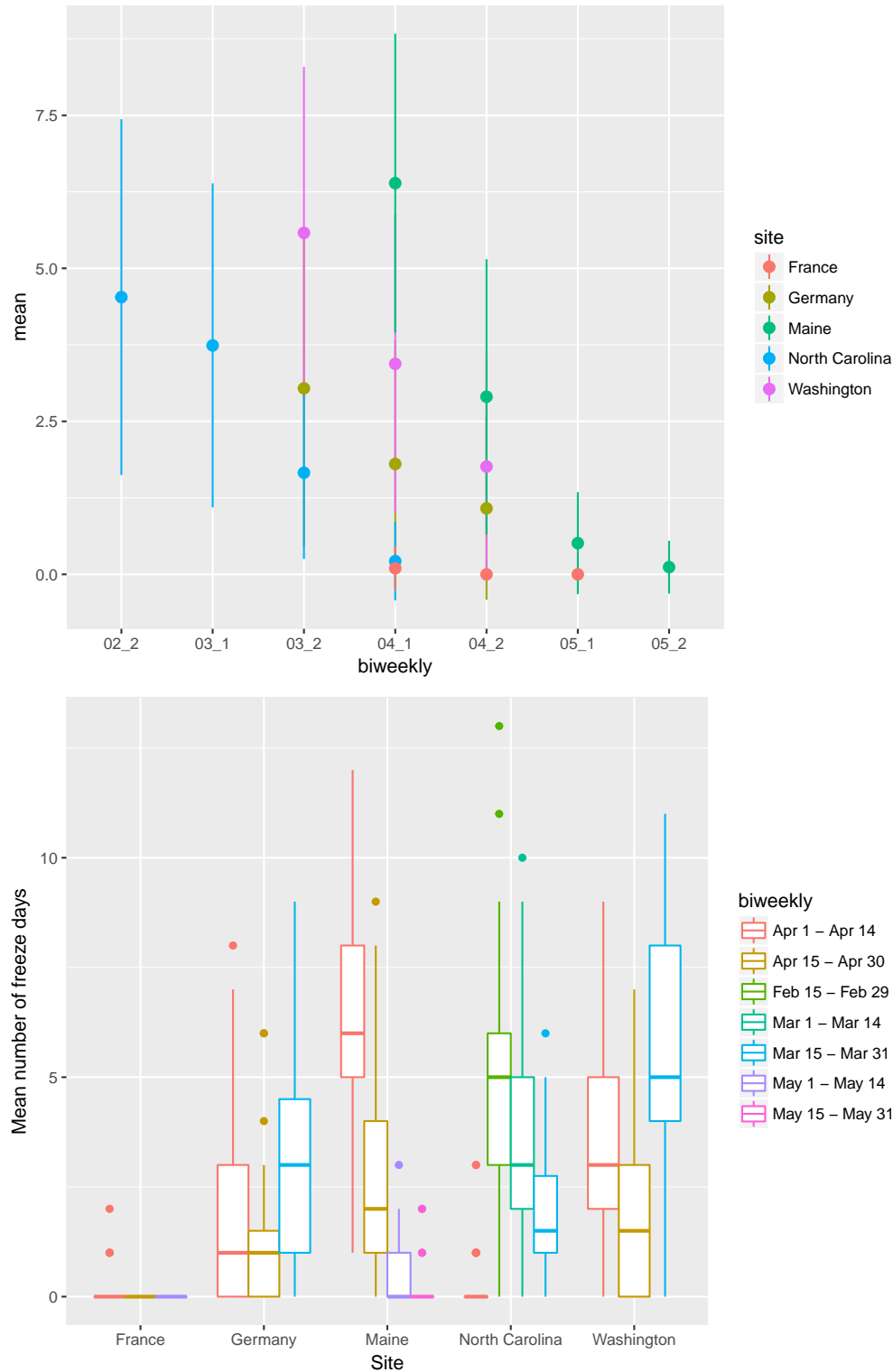


Regional Risk Figures

Figure 1: Risk of a false spring event across five archetypal climate regions. The data was subsetting for each region based on earliest historical spring onset date to the latest historical leafout date and was divided into biweekly time periods (USA-NPN, 2016; Soudani *et al.*, 2012; Schaber & Badeck, 2005). We calculated the mean number of days that were -2.2°C or below (Ault *et al.*, 2015; Schwartz *et al.*, 2006; Schwartz, 1993) for each two week period that fell within that timeframe in each region.



References

- Ault, T.R., Zurita-Milla, R. & Schwartz, M.D. (2015) A Matlab{©} toolbox for calculating spring indices from daily meteorological data. *Computers {&} Geosciences* **83**, 46–53.
- Schaber, J. & Badeck, F.W. (2005) Plant phenology in germany over the 20th century. *Regional Environmental Change* **5**, 37–46.
- Schwartz, M.D. (1993) Assessing the onset of spring: A climatological perspective. *Physical Geography* **14(6)**, 536–550.
- Schwartz, M.D., Ahas, R. & Aasa, A. (2006) Onset of spring starting earlier across the Northern Hemisphere. *Global Change Biology* **12**, 343–351.
- Soudani, K., Hmimina, G., Delpierre, N., Pontailier, J.Y., Aubinet, M., Bonal, D., Caquet, B., de Grandcourt, A., Burban, B., Flechard, C. & et al. (2012) Ground-based network of ndvi measurements for tracking temporal dynamics of canopy structure and vegetation phenology in different biomes. *Remote Sensing of Environment* **123**, 234–245.
- USA-NPN (2016) USA National Phenology Network Data Visualizer Tool.