```
## Error in library(stargazer):  there is no package called 'stargazer'
```

# References


Charrier, G., Bonhomme, M., Lacointe, A. & Améglio, T. (2011) Are budburst dates, dormancy and cold acclimation in walnut trees (*Juglans regia L.*) under mainly genotypic or environmental control? *International Journal of Biometeorology* **55**, 763–774.

Vitasse, Y., Lenz, A., Hoch, G. & Körner, C. (2014) Earlier leaf-out rather than difference in freezing resistance puts juvenile trees at greater risk of damage than adult trees. *Journal of Ecology* **102**, 981–988.

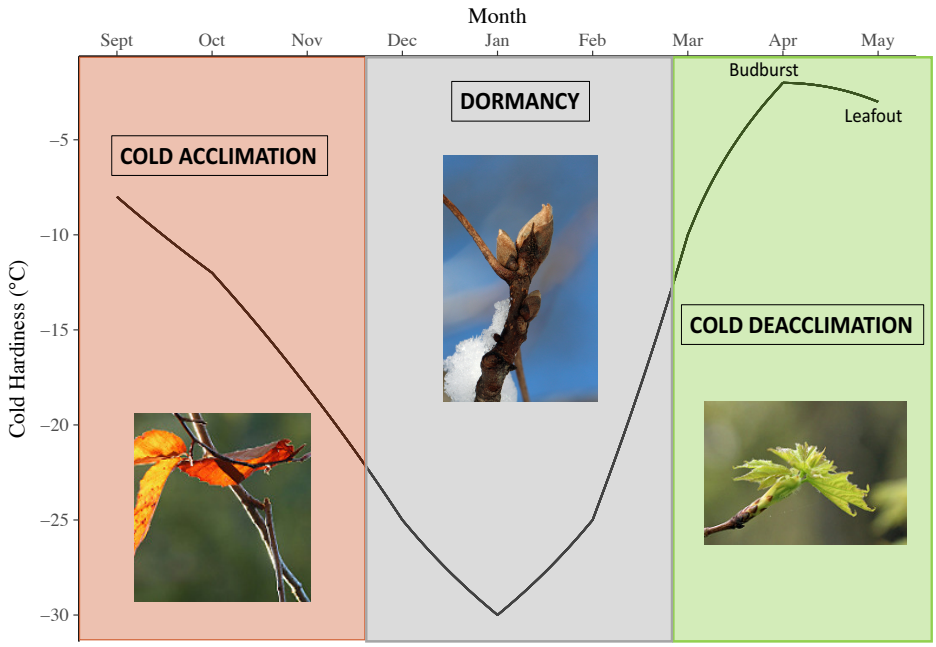
## Box 1:

Cold hardiness (i.e. freezing tolerance) is essential for all temperate plants in order to survive cold winters and stochastic freezes (Vitasse *et al.*, 2014).

**Cold Hardiness:** Ability to resist injury to low temperatures

**Cold Acclimation:** Adjustment period of freezing tolerance by decreasing risk of intracellular freezing through various mechanisms (Charrier *et al.*, 2011)

**Cold Deacclimation:** Dehardening of buds and increase in metabolism and development (Vitasse *et al.*, 2014)




**Sept-Nov (Orange):** During the cold acclimation phase, cold hardiness in the bud increases rapidly as temperate plants begin to enter dormancy.

**Nov-Feb (Blue):** Once buds reach the dormancy phase, buds are able to tolerate temperates as low as -25°C to -40°C or lower (Charrier *et al.*, 2011; Vitasse *et al.*, 2014).

**Feb-May (Green):** Freezing tolerance diminishes again during the cold deacclimation phase once buds begin to swell (-8°C) and is lowest between budburst (-2°C) to leafout (-3°C).