1 Supplementary Material

Table 1: Summary of dataset

ne no.obs 26 2	no.spp	database	datasetid	reference
2		bion		
		bien	10_bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
	2	bien	12_bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
27	19	bien	14_bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
18	16	bien	18_{-} bien	
90	19	bien	20_{-} bien	http://www.leda-traitbase.org/LEDApo
10	10	bien	21_{-} bien	
21	14	bien	22 _bien	Moles, Angela
47036	19	bien	24 _bien	Reams, Greg
5	5	bien	25 _bien	Grime, Hodgson, & Hunt
8	5	bien	26 _bien	
18	1	bien	$3_{\rm bien}$	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
120	1	bien	5 _bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
20	1	bien	$7_{\rm bien}$	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
2	1	try	$156_{ ext{try}}$	Bond-Lamberty et al. (2002)
275	3	try	$186_{ ext{try}}$	unpub.
28	19	try	20_{-} try	Wright et al. (2004)
2	2	try	236 _try	Prentice et al. (2011)
21	21	try	251_{-} try	Schweingruber & Landolt (2005)
35	2	try	275_{-} try	unpub.
5	5	try	$28_{-}\mathrm{try}$	Moles et al. (2004)
1	1	try	54 _try	Cavender-Bares et al. (2006)
11	10	try	$86_{ ext{try}}$	Diaz et al. (2004)
287	12	try	130_{-} try	Craine et al. (2009)
44	2	try	154 _try	Wilson et al. (2000)
7	4	try	180_{try}	Wenxuan et al. (2012)
7	3	try	181_try	Yahan et al. (2011)
65	32	try	$20_{-}\mathrm{try}$	Wright et al. (2004)
3	2	try	236_{-} try	Prentice et al. (2011)
120	20	try	$240_{-}\mathrm{try}$	Vergutz et al. 2012
24	8	try	286_try	Atkin et al. (2015)
72	22	try	342 _try	Maire et al. (2015)
2	1	try	37_{try}	Cornelissen et al. (2003)
3216	37	try	412_try	unpub.
6		try		Wang et al. 2017
3	3	bien	12 _bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
4	2	bien	17 _bien	http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/EFT.html
250	37		19_bien	http://www.kew.org/data/sid
12	12	bien	2_{-} bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.50
12	7	bien	9_bien	http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5
g-1 44	2	try	$154_{ ext{try}}$	Wilson et al. (2000)
g-1 204	3	try	186_try	unpub.
g-1 93	33	try	20_try	Wright et al. (2004)
g-1 2	2	*		Prentice et al. (2011)
_		*		Kleyer et al. (2008)
				unpub.
~				Atkin et al. (2015)
~				Maire et al. (2015)
0		*		Cornelissen et al. (2003)
_		*		unpub.
~		*		Wang et al. 2017
~		*		Shipley et al. (2002)
~		*		Cavender-Bares et al. (2006)
~		*		unpub.
	3216 6 3 4 250 12 12 g-1 44 g-1 204 g-1 93	3216 37 6 2 3 3 3 4 2 250 37 12 12 12 7 g-1 44 2 g-1 204 3 g-1 93 33 g-1 2 2 g-1 102 18 g-1 83 2 g-1 40 2 11 g-1 86 23 g-1 615 14 g-1 6307 37 g-1 6 2 g-1 20 2 g-1 20 2 g-1 42 2	3216 37 try 6 2 try 3 3 bien 4 2 bien 250 37 bien 12 12 bien 12 7 bien 12 7 bien 12 try g-1 204 3 try g-1 93 33 try g-1 2 2 try g-1 102 18 try g-1 83 2 try g-1 83 2 try g-1 40 2 11 try g-1 86 23 try g-1 615 14 try g-1 6307 37 try g-1 6307 37 try g-1 6 2 try g-1 20 2 try g-1 20 2 try g-1 42 2 try	3216 37 try 412_try 6 2 try 443_try 3 3 bien 12_bien 4 2 bien 17_bien 250 37 bien 19_bien 12 12 bien 2_bien 12 7 bien 9_bien 12 7 bien 9_bien 12 try 154_try 1

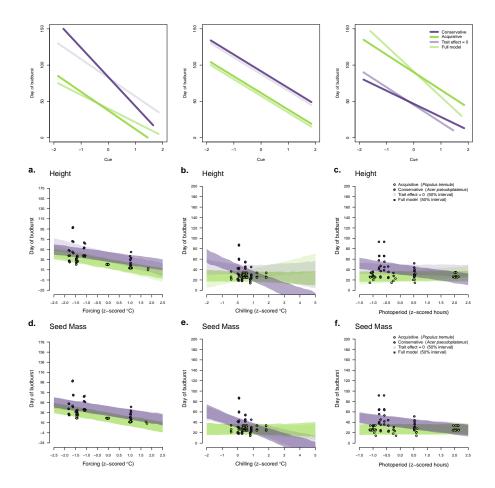


Figure 1: Comparisons of estimated cue responses of a species with an trait value associated with acquisitive growth strategies, shown in green, or conservative growth strategies, shown in purple. Associations between seed mass and forcing, chilling, and photoperiod are depicted on panels a to c and associations between LNC and each cue in panel d to f. The green points represent the budburst data for Populus tremula, a relatively small seeded species, while the green points are budburst data of the large seeded species, Aesculus hippocastanum. Dark bands represent the 50% credible interval for the posterior cue estimates for the full model. Opaque bands represent the 50% credible interval for the posterior cue estimates with a trait effect of zero. The negative value of the seed mass model's slope for each cue produces a more negative effect on the day of budburst when seed mass is included in the model. This suggests that trees that produce large seeds advance their budburst dates at a higher rate to increasing cues (a-c). The effect of seed mass however, is relatively small compared to that observed from other traits. Estimates of the cue responses in our LNC model were all positive and produced more positive slopes in the full model. This indicates that high SLA values are less responsive in their budburst to increasing forcing, chilling, and photoperiod values (d to f). The greater effect of slopes on taller trees and high SLA species is a artifact of the trait value itself being larger and not a reflection on the magnitidue of the response.

Table 2:	Height	model	estimates
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Variable	mean	sd	X2.5.	X50.	X97.5.	Rhat
mu_grand	12.62	1.83	8.95	12.63	16.21	1.00
muPhenoSp	32.13	2.69	26.94	32.12	37.43	1.00
muForceSp	-10.81	2.81	-16.34	-10.77	-5.33	1.00
muChillSp	-4.42	4.05	-12.71	-4.35	3.34	1.00
muPhotoSp	1.44	2.23	-2.98	1.44	5.77	1.00
betaTraitxForce	0.18	0.19	-0.21	0.18	0.56	1.00
betaTraitxChill	-0.51	0.28	-1.04	-0.52	0.06	1.00
beta Traitx Photo	-0.30	0.16	-0.62	-0.30	0.02	1.00
$sigma_sp$	5.91	0.76	4.61	5.84	7.58	1.00
$sigma_study$	7.51	1.20	5.49	7.38	10.24	1.00
$sigma_traity$	5.39	0.02	5.36	5.39	5.43	1.00
sigmaPhenoSp	15.17	2.07	11.23	15.11	19.42	1.00
sigmaForceSp	4.95	1.18	2.99	4.84	7.56	1.00
sigmaChillSp	8.63	2.19	5.25	8.33	13.72	1.00
sigmaPhotoSp	3.45	0.93	1.87	3.36	5.51	1.00
$sigmapheno_y$	14.22	0.25	13.74	14.22	14.72	1.00

Table 3: SLA model estimates

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Variable	mean	sd	X2.5.	X50.	X97.5.	Rhat
mu_grand	16.54	1.57	13.51	16.53	19.54	1.01
muPhenoSp	31.39	2.51	26.51	31.35	36.45	1.00
muForceSp	-10.95	2.67	-16.44	-10.89	-5.87	1.01
muChillSp	-16.49	4.62	-26.03	-16.33	-7.86	1.01
muPhotoSp	0.97	2.56	-4.29	1.02	5.74	1.02
${\bf beta Traitx Force}$	0.15	0.15	-0.13	0.15	0.45	1.01
${\bf betaTraitxChill}$	0.34	0.25	-0.12	0.33	0.84	1.01
beta Traitx Photo	-0.19	0.14	-0.47	-0.19	0.10	1.02
$sigma_sp$	7.78	0.97	6.12	7.70	9.89	1.00
$sigma_study$	3.27	0.96	1.82	3.12	5.49	1.00
sigma_traity	6.17	0.05	6.07	6.16	6.26	1.00
sigmaPhenoSp	13.96	2.10	10.03	13.91	18.20	1.00
sigmaForceSp	4.91	1.13	3.07	4.79	7.43	1.00
sigmaChillSp	10.48	2.29	6.60	10.28	15.35	1.00
sigmaPhotoSp	3.72	0.89	2.24	3.64	5.75	1.00
sigmapheno_v	14.21	0.26	13.71	14.21	14.72	1.00

Variable	mean	sd	X2.5.	X50.	X97.5.	Rha
mu_grand	1.84	0.48	0.90	1.84	2.77	1.00
muPhenoSp	31.43	2.70	26.33	31.40	36.84	1.00
muForceSp	-8.04	1.57	-11.19	-8.03	-4.98	1.00
muChillSp	-9.36	2.79	-15.05	-9.28	-4.02	1.00
muPhotoSp	-1.44	1.27	-3.90	-1.47	1.06	1.00
${\bf beta Traitx Force}$	-0.29	0.67	-1.58	-0.29	1.03	1.00
betaTraitxChill	-1.08	1.09	-3.20	-1.09	1.07	1.00
betaTraitxPhoto	-0.59	0.58	-1.74	-0.59	0.54	1.00
sigma_sp	1.62	0.19	1.30	1.60	2.03	1.00
sigma_study	0.97	0.10	0.77	0.97	1.16	1.00
sigma_traity	0.25	0.01	0.23	0.25	0.27	1.00
sigmaPhenoSp	14.93	2.29	10.62	14.89	19.61	1.00
sigmaForceSp	4.92	0.99	3.18	4.85	7.06	1.00
sigmaChillSp	10.65	2.53	6.44	10.37	16.20	1.00
sigmaPhotoSp	3.76	0.91	2.23	3.67	5.80	1.00
sigmapheno_y	14.16	0.25	13.69	14.15	14.64	1.00

	Table 5:		model est			
_Variable	mean	sd	X2.5.	X50.	X97.5.	Rhat
${ m mu_grand}$	22.65	1.41	19.90	22.65	25.44	1.00
$\operatorname{muPhenoSp}$	31.21	2.51	26.35	31.15	36.32	1.00
$\operatorname{muForceSp}$	-19.42	5.45	-30.39	-19.50	-8.61	1.01
$\operatorname{muChillSp}$	-26.48	7.09	-40.56	-26.52	-12.15	1.00
$\operatorname{muPhotoSp}$	-10.07	4.89	-19.99	-10.02	-0.60	1.01
betaTraitxForce	0.48	0.23	0.02	0.48	0.95	1.01
betaTraitxChill	0.70	0.30	0.09	0.70	1.30	1.00
betaTraitxPhoto	0.33	0.20	-0.06	0.33	0.73	1.01
$\operatorname{sigma_sp}$	5.12	0.61	4.05	5.07	6.44	1.00
sigma_study	3.54	0.97	2.07	3.40	5.78	1.00
sigma_traity	5.13	0.06	5.02	5.13	5.25	1.00
$\operatorname{sigmaPhenoSp}$	14.07	1.96	10.46	13.96	18.13	1.00
$\operatorname{sigmaForceSp}$	4.51	1.03	2.70	4.42	6.76	1.00
sigmaChillSp	8.92	2.02	5.73	8.63	13.60	1.00
sigmaPhotoSp	3.85	0.88	2.37	3.77	5.80	1.00
sigmapheno_y	14.22	0.26	13.73	14.21	14.73	1.00