

Figure 1: Average Floral and Leaf Phenology at Harvard Forest 1990-2014. As seen through comparison, species classifications of hysteresity vary greatly depending on whether physiological or functional definitions are used.

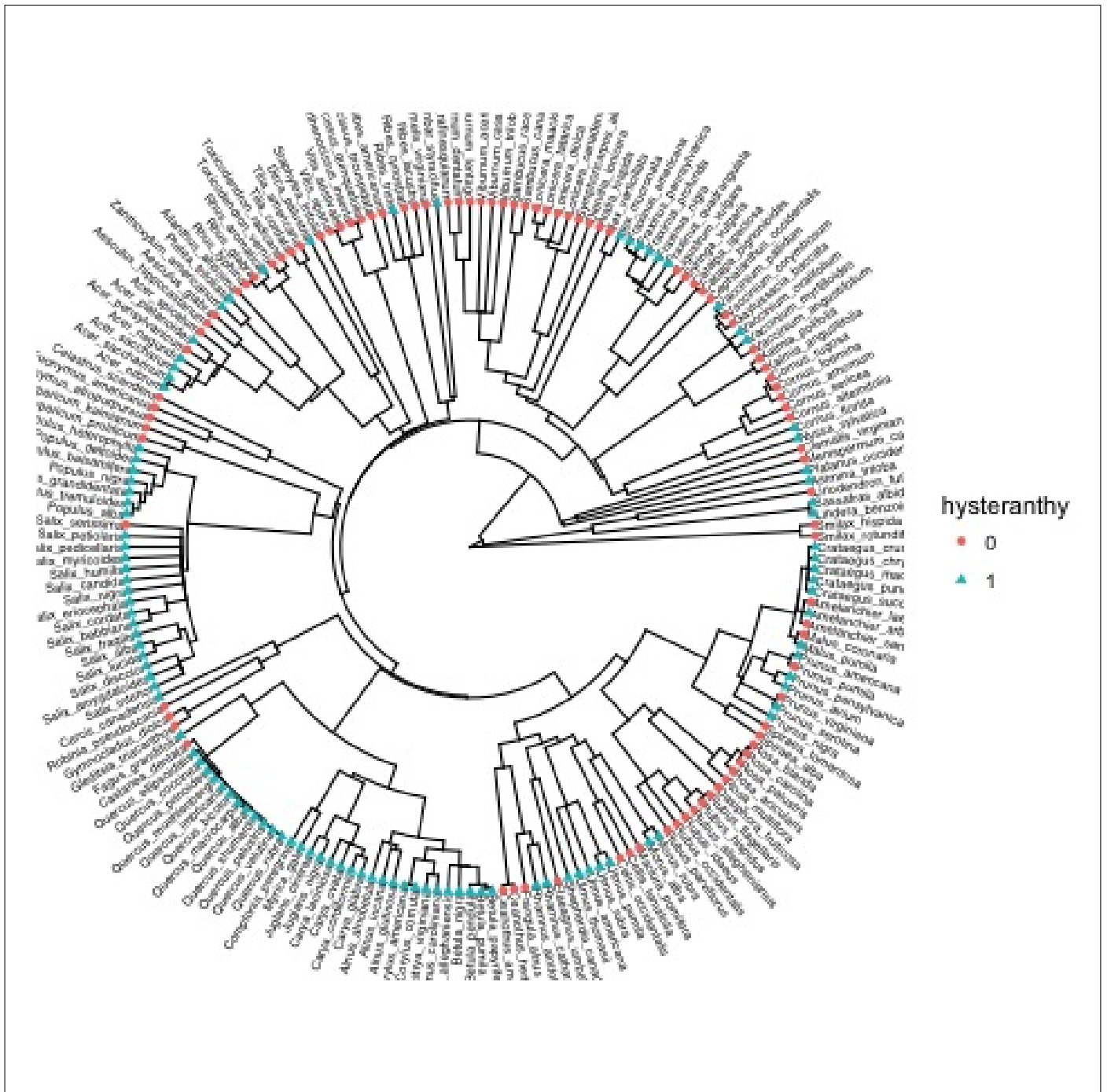


Figure 2: Phylogenetic relationships between the 194 species included in this analysis. Hysternanthous species are indicated with blue triangles and non-hysternanthous with red circles.

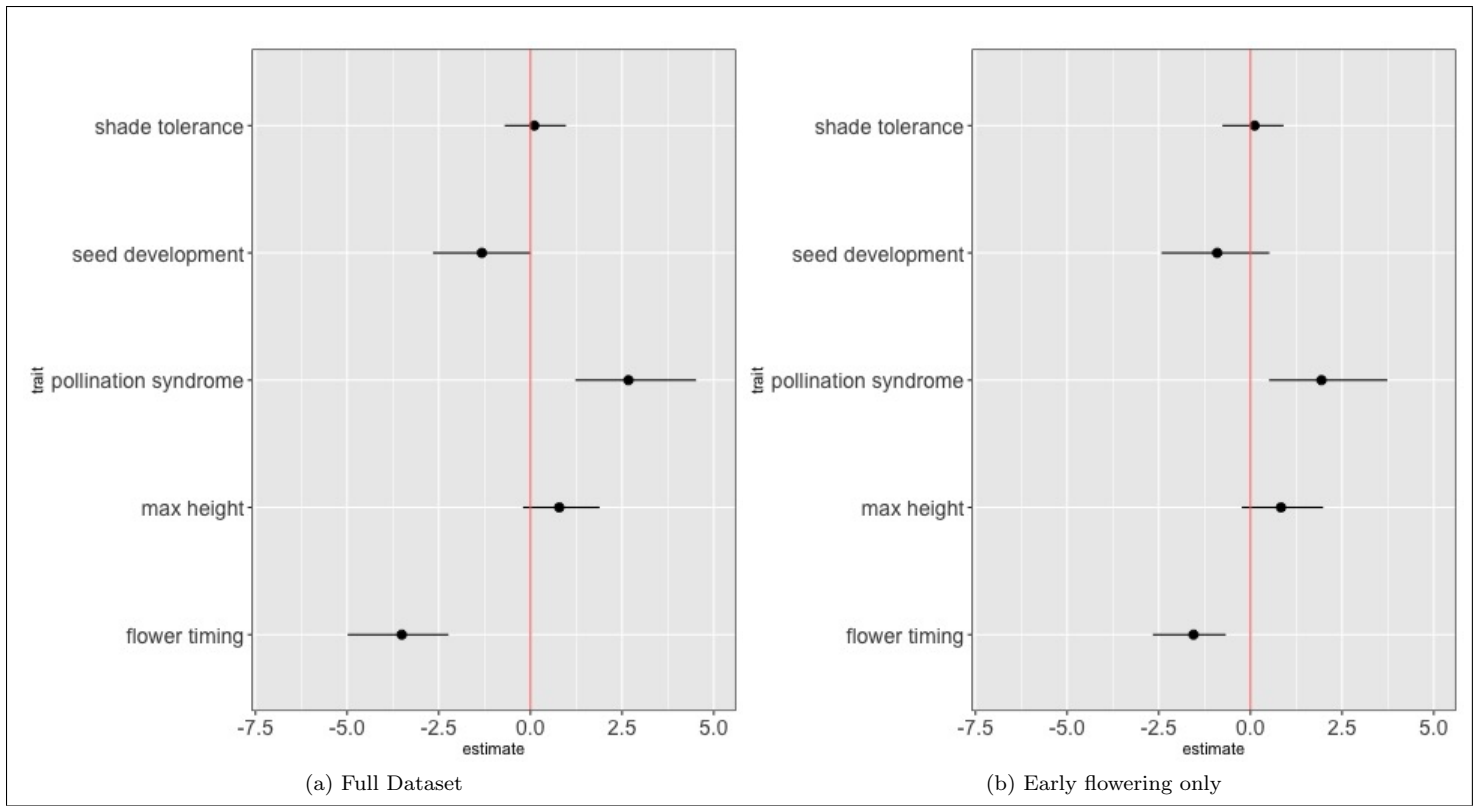


Figure 3: Model estimated effect sizes and 95 resampling intervals for biological predictors of hysteranthly. In both the full MTSV dataset and restricted dataset, wind pollination and early flowering are the strongest predictors.