

Supplement: Do growing season length and growth relate?

And if not, why not?

And if we're not sure, why is that?

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October 28, 2023

1 Literature review

We conducted a systematic review to find studies focused on relationships between growing season length and tree wood growth. After reviewing several recent papers (Dow *et al.*, 2022; Zohner *et al.*, 2023), we searched ISI Web of Science for “growing season length” AND “tree ring*” (ALL FIELDS) on 12 April 2023, which returned 33 citations. We next reviewed abstracts and discarded papers that did not mention the relationship between growing season length and growth. We further reviewed all citations within all papers for additionally relevant papers and included them in our review.

Given the large diversity of metrics we found, we did not extract quantitative estimates of growing season length, growth, or their relationship. Instead, we extracted data on location, species, how they measured growing season length, growth, what relationship they found and what internal and external drivers they mentioned (full dataset with more details available on the Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity at publication).

Papers often reported dozens or more statistical tests that were variations of their data, thus we recorded a unique meta-analytic observation (i.e., one row within of data) within each paper (a ‘study’ ID) when papers reported: (1) distinctly different datasets (e.g., a global analyses of observations and a short-term experiment); (2) multiple distinctly different measures of growth (e.g., tree ring width and flux tower) and/or growing season length (e.g., they reported both end of season as budset and end of wood growth through xylogenesis); (3) distinctly different results for growth \times growing season length depending on metric (e.g., using budset for growing season length they find a growth \times growing season length, but using leaf coloring they do not).

2 Towards standardized measurements

While our lit review showed that the varying metrics of growth and growing season length can similarly find—or not find—a relationship, we also struggled to make scrape any consistent quantitative estimates—so metrics do matter intensely to helping the field progress. To start the conversation on a standardized set of measurements, we propose:

1. Ideal measure of growth
 - (a) Increments seem best to me ...
2. Ideal measures of wood and vegetative phenology: ideally at the individual level, as satellites cannot differentiate end of season well from herbivory and other factors. Also, given our focus on increment growth, wood phenology is best, but given how hard it is to collect these data we recommend wood phenology people also collect leaf phenology
 - (a) Xylogenesis folks should measure
 - (b) Vegetative: budburst and budset as gold standards for single stages, while photosynthetic measures critical for aligning with satellites etc.. Some of these are time intensive though, so—if you must report more qualitative measures, such as leaf coloring or leaf drop—aim to report several.

We should also agree on a standardized set of analytical tools. E.g. tree ring analyses – average away a lot of the interesting things. I’m sure there are issues with phenological data, not sure what they are.

3 References

- Dow, C., Kim, A.Y., D'Orangeville, L., Gonzalez-Akre, E.B., Helcoski, R., Herrmann, V., Harley, G.L., Maxwell, J.T., McGregor, I.R., McShea, W.J. *et al.* (2022) Warm springs alter timing but not total growth of temperate deciduous trees. *Nature* **608**, 552–557.
- Zohner, C.M., Mirzaghali, L., Renner, S.S., Mo, L., Rebindaine, D., Bucher, R., Palouš, D., Vitasse, Y., Fu, Y.H., Stocker, B.D. *et al.* (2023) Effect of climate warming on the timing of autumn leaf senescence reverses after the summer solstice. *Science* **381**, eadf5098.