**Propagation and Planting**

All individuals were germinated in the greenhouse.

Seeds were lightly scarified with 150-grit sandpaper, soaked for 24 hours in tap water, and planted into 8-in. diameter “cone-tainers” (Stuewe & Sons, Tangent, OR, U.S.A.).

We sowed 300–600 seeds per population in a 50-50 mixture of sterilized potting soil and sand.

The greenhouse was maintained between 64-89 F under ambient light during from April to September 2023.

We planted three to five seeds in each cone-tainer and watered all individuals daily to saturation for the first 14 days to ensure germination.

No fertilizer was applied over the course of the experiment.

We thinned to a single individual on day 14 of the experiment.

We randomly assigned plants to a watering treatment 14 days after sowing.

**Greenhouse Experiment**

We used a greenhouse approach to quantify growth, biomass allocation, SLA, survivorship, and reproduction in a tightly controlled environment.

Each population was represented by 88 individuals (total n = 1,056), of which half were randomly assigned to the drought treatment (n = 44 per population; n = 528).

To ensure no control treatment plants experienced drought, watering amounts were equal to the 30-year mean spring (March–June) rainfall amounts for the wettest seed-source location in our study (60 mm/week).

To ensure that all populations experienced drought stress in our drought treatment, we watered at a rate of 50% of the 30-year mean spring rainfall amount for the driest location in our study (15 mm/week). Plants mortality was initially high, so drought treatment was increased to 30 mm/week after day 21.

Watering occurred twice per week at 15 mm (drought) and 30 mm (control) per watering using a syringe. Treatments began on day 14 and either ended at plant reproduction or on day BLANK.

Plant height, mortality, and presence of reproductive structures were measured weekly throughout the experiment.

On day 65, we collected one to five mature, healthy leaves per individual to measure SLA then destructively measured aboveground, belowground, and total plant biomass and calculated biomass allocation between roots and shoots (root to shoot ratio; R:S).

The mass of the removed leaves were added back to the total aboveground biomass for each individual for analysis.

Seed were collected, cleaned, and weighed.

Data: