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## Life-stage, not climate change, explains observed tree range shifts

František Máliš<sup>1,2</sup>, Martin Kopecký<sup>3</sup>, Petr Petřík<sup>4</sup>, Jozef Vladovič<sup>2</sup>, Ján Merganič<sup>1</sup>, and Tomáš Vida<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Forestry, Technical University in Zvolen, T.G. Masaryka 24, SK-960 53 Zvolen, Slovak Republic

<sup>2</sup>Forest Research Institute Zvolen, National Forest Centre, T.G. Masaryka 22, SK-960 52 Zvolen, Slovak Republic

<sup>3</sup>Department of Vegetation Ecology, Institute of Botany, The Czech Academy of Sciences, Lidická 25/27, CZ-602 00 Brno, Czech Republic

<sup>4</sup>Department of GIS and Remote Sensing, Institute of Botany, The Czech Academy of Sciences, Zámek 1, CZ-252 43 Praha, Czech Republic

### Abstract

Ongoing climate change is expected to shift tree species distribution and therefore affect forest biodiversity and ecosystem services. To assess and project tree distributional shifts, researchers may compare the distribution of juvenile and adult trees under the assumption that differences between tree life-stages reflect distributional shifts triggered by climate change. However, the distribution of tree life-stages could differ within the lifespan of trees, therefore we hypothesize that currently observed distributional differences could represent shifts over ontogeny as opposed to climatically driven changes. Here we test this hypothesis with data from 1435 plots resurveyed after more than three decades across the Western Carpathians. We compared seedling, sapling and adult distribution of 12 tree species along elevation, temperature and precipitation gradients. We analyzed i) temporal shifts between the surveys and ii) distributional differences between tree life-stages within both surveys. Despite climate warming, tree species distribution of any life-stage did not shift directionally upward along elevation between the surveys. Temporal elevational shifts were species-specific and an order of magnitude lower than differences among tree life-stages within the surveys. Our results show that the observed range shifts among tree life-stages are more consistent with ontogenetic differences in the species' environmental requirements than with responses to recent climate change. The distribution of seedlings substantially differed from saplings and adults, while the distribution of saplings did not differ from adults, indicating a critical transition between seedling and sapling tree life-stages. Future research has to take ontogenetic differences among life-stages into account as we found that distributional differences recently observed worldwide may not reflect climate change but rather the different environmental requirements of tree life-stages.

## Keywords

elevational range shift; tree ontogeny; realized niche; semi-permanent plots; temperate forests; tree life-stages; vegetation resurvey

## Introduction

In response to climate change, tree species are expected to shift their distribution toward higher elevations and latitudes. However, ambiguous or even contradictory distributional shifts have been found. While some studies showed upslope tree migration (e.g. Kelly & Goulden, 2008; Lenoir *et al.*, 2008), others found disparity in tree distribution shifts or even downslope migration (e.g. Crimmins *et al.*, 2011; Rabasa *et al.*, 2013). In addition, changes in tree species distributions across latitudes are not directional (e.g. Zhu *et al.*, 2012, Woodall *et al.*, 2013). These inconsistencies in species range shifts are usually attributed to differences in individual species biology (Chen *et al.*, 2011; Lenoir & Svenning, 2015; Gibson-Reinemer & Rahel, 2015). In forests, the buffering effect of the tree canopy can contribute to the observed disparity in species distributional shifts (De Frenne *et al.*, 2013; Dobrowski *et al.*, 2015; Stevens *et al.*, 2015). Other non-climatic factors, such as habitat modification, biotic interactions and species traits, can also be responsible for the species-specific distributional shifts (Lenoir *et al.*, 2010; Bodin *et al.*, 2012; Madrigal-González *et al.*, 2014, Grytnes *et al.*, 2014).

The migration of tree species in response to climate change depends on successful regeneration in new habitats (Davis & Shaw, 2001). Therefore researchers often compare the distribution of juvenile and adult trees under the assumption that global warming triggered tree recruitment at higher elevations and latitudes (Table 1). However, the results are rather idiosyncratic. While Lenoir *et al.*, (2009) and Vitasse *et al.*, (2012) found tree seedlings at higher elevations than adult trees, Rabasa *et al.*, (2013) showed that the differences between juveniles and adults varied non-directionally among European tree species. Similarly, both northward and southward tree range shifts were found in North America (Zhu *et al.*, 2012; Boisvert-Marsh *et al.*, 2014).

However, climate is not the only driver of species distribution and the same species can have various environmental requirements within its distributional range (Diekmann & Lawesson, 1999, Coudun & Gégout, 2005). These distributional differences are mostly driven by interactions with other species and local adaptations leading to spatial and temporal heterogeneity in realized species niche (Silvertown, 2004; Pearman *et al.*, 2008). Interestingly, it was shown that the realized species niche could differ also between juvenile and adult life-stages (Young *et al.*, 2005; Miriti, 2006) and can change even through the ontogeny of trees (e.g. Stohlgren *et al.*, 1998; Bertrand *et al.*, 2011). Moreover, tree life-stages also differ in their physiology as seedlings are more sensitive to various environmental factors, such as frost, drought or shade than adult trees of the same species (e.g. Valladares & Niinemets, 2008; Lloret *et al.*, 2009; Mérian & Lebourgeois, 2011; Vittase *et al.*, 2014; Bennett *et al.*, 2015).

It is therefore possible that the frequently observed differences between seedling and adult tree species distribution reflect these ontogenetic differences rather than temporal shifts triggered by climate change. However, this hypothesis has not yet been tested, particularly because it requires detailed temporally replicated data covering large spatial scales and long environmental gradients.

To test this hypothesis, we analyzed a large dataset of 1435 forest vegetation plots resurveyed after more than three decades of changing climate across the Western Carpathians. We asked the following questions: (1) Did tree species shift their elevational distribution during ongoing climate change? (2) Did the distribution along elevational and climatic gradients differ between tree life-stages and are these differences stable in time? and (3) How large are the ontogenetic differences between tree life-stages compared to temporal shifts potentially triggered by climate change?

## Material and Methods

### Study area

We explored tree distribution in Slovakia, East-Central Europe. The region is topographically diverse and consists of the Carpathian Mountains and surrounding lowlands. Elevation ranges from 94 to 2656 m. The climate is temperate with mean annual temperatures from 0 °C to 10 °C and annual precipitation sum from 500 to 2000 mm (Faško & Š astný, 2002; Š astný *et al.*, 2002).

Forests cover approximately 41% of Slovakia. Broadleaved deciduous species dominate up to approximately 1300 m a.s.l., represented mostly by *Quercus* spp. and *Carpinus betulus* in lowlands and *Fagus sylvatica* in submontane regions. *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Acer* spp. and *Tilia* spp. are more abundant at sites with rocky soils, screes and ravines. Conifers, such as *Abies alba*, are admixed at higher elevations. Above 1300 m a.s.l., *Picea abies* forests prevail. The treeline is at ca. 1500 m a.s.l. Sites with extreme conditions due to drought, low nutrients or shallow soils are occupied mainly by *Pinus sylvestris*.

### Tree species data

We used data from 1435 forest vegetation plots repeatedly sampled in Slovakia (Fig. 1). These plots were established between 1966 and 1979 and resampled using original methods in 2005–2007 (Vladovič *et al.*, 2014). Each plot had an area of 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Field records contained a standardized description of local conditions and a complete list of vascular plant species. Trees were assigned to several vertically defined vegetation layers. All resampled plots were located in forest stands not affected by heavy-cutting or large disturbances between surveys (details in Appendix S1). This exceptional dataset covers the entire elevational gradient from the lowlands up to the treeline and sufficiently represents the climatic variability of Slovakian forests (Fig. 1).

To compare the distribution of tree-life stages, we analyzed tree species presence within three vertical layers representing different tree life-stages. The *seedling* stage comprised all trees < 1.3 m height. The *sapling* stage represented young trees with a height between 1.3 m and the bottom of tree crowns creating the main stand canopy. This relative limit therefore

depends on the height of the stand determined by the local conditions. Finally, the *adult* stage consisted of mature trees forming the stand canopy.

### Climatic data

We calculated ecologically meaningful and commonly used climatic variables, mean annual temperature and annual precipitation sum (e.g. Benavides *et al.*, 2013; Zhu *et al.*, 2013; Monleon & Lintz, 2015). The calculation was done for each plot and each survey through interpolating of the daily data from 91 meteorological stations of the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. We used the interpolation that accounted for spatially and temporary variable relationships between climate and elevation. For each plot, daily mean temperature and precipitation sum was calculated from distance weighted measurements at nearby meteorological stations and subsequently adjusted with locally derived elevation lapse-rates (Št pánek *et al.*, 2011). To account for inter-annual climatic variability and lag in vegetation response to climate, we used climatic data from five years preceding vegetation sampling (Gottfried *et al.*, 2012; De Frenne *et al.*, 2013).

### Data analysis

We analyzed the distribution of all tree species for which all three life-stages (seedling, sapling and adult) occurred on at least 20 plots within each survey, namely *Abies alba* Mill., *Acer platanoides* L., *A. pseudoplatanus* L., *Carpinus betulus* L., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst., *Pinus sylvestris* L., *Quercus cerris* L., *Q. petraea* (refers to *Q. petraea* agg. which includes *Q. dalechampii* Ten., *Q. petraea* (Matt.) Liebl., *Q. polycarpa* Schur), *Tilia cordata* Mill. and *Ulmus glabra* Huds. For most species there were much more than 20 plots with the occurrence of a particular life-stage (Table S1). We used this threshold – in accordance with previous studies – to balance sample size and uncertainty (Rabasa *et al.*, 2013; Dobrowski *et al.*, 2015; Monleon & Lintz, 2015).

To test whether tree life-stages have different distributions along environmental gradients, we used a permutation test implemented with the *oneway\_test* function from the coin R-package (Hothorn *et al.*, 2008). To account for differences among species, we used 9999 permutations restricted to blocks defined by species. We used this test to explore 1) overall temporal range shifts of particular life-stages between sampling periods and 2) ontogenetic range differences between life-stages within old and new surveys separately.

To test species-specific distributional differences between life-stages or temporal shifts between surveys, we used a Kruskal-Wallis test comparing pairs of life-stages, i.e. seedlings vs. adults, seedlings vs. saplings and saplings vs. adults. For each species, we tested the difference between elevation, mean annual temperature and precipitation sum for plots where a particular life-stage was present and the values for plots where other life-stages were present. The same procedure was used to test the temporal shift of each life-stage between the surveys, for example elevation values of plots with seedling occurrence in the old survey vs. elevation values of plots with seedling occurrence in the new survey.

To characterize species distribution along environmental gradients (elevation, mean annual temperature and precipitation sum), we calculated the mean, the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the environmental values of the plots with the presence of focal species in each

particular survey. We used the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile as the lower and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile as the upper distributional margins to exclude extreme occurrences at both ends of the environmental gradient. The difference between the upper and lower distributional margins represents the species distributional range – i.e. environmental conditions considered as to be suitable for the long-term persistence of the given species persistence (e.g. Lenoir *et al.*, 2009; Bertrand *et al.*, 2011; Rabasa *et al.*, 2013).

## Results

### Distributional range shifts between surveys

Between surveys, mean annual temperature increased along the whole elevational gradient – on average by 0.76 °C (Fig. 2). Annual precipitation sum also increased between surveys (+33.6 mm on average), but the changes were more variable – 62% plots, mostly at lower elevations, experienced higher precipitation (Fig. 2).

Despite this climate change, the pattern of tree species distribution along an elevational gradient was temporally stable (Fig. 3). Distribution along elevation was statistically not different between the old and new surveys for all life-stages, i.e. for adults ( $Z = 0.67$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.5), saplings ( $Z = 0.31$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.8) and seedlings ( $Z = 0.13$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.9). At the individual species-level, we found no statistically significant temporal shifts for any adult or sapling life-stage (Table S1). Temporal shifts of seedling life-stage of four species were statistically significant (Table S1). However, these results should be interpreted with caution – we performed 72 individual tests (12 species  $\times$  3 life-stages  $\times$  3 environmental gradients) and this substantially increased the probability of a Type I error – i.e. to find statistically significant shifts even when in fact the distributional changes were random.

The distributional parameters of individual species did not shift directionally. The mean elevation of most species slightly moved upslope across life-stages. Adults of eight out of twelve species showed upslope shifts (*Abies alba*, *Acer platanoides*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. petraea*, *Picea abies*, *Tilia cordata*, *Ulmus glabra*), with species level shifts ranging from –13.0 (*Pinus sylvestris*) to +33.7 (*Ulmus glabra*) and an all-species average of  $9.6 \pm 15.8$  m ( $\pm$  SD). Seedlings of nine out of twelve species also moved upslope (*Abies alba*, *Acer platanoides*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. petraea*, *Picea abies*, *Tilia cordata*, *Ulmus glabra*), with species level shifts ranging from –154.2 (*Pinus sylvestris*) to +58.2 (*Tilia cordata*). Due to the substantial downward shift of *Pinus sylvestris* the average shift of mean elevation of seedlings was  $-0.9 \pm 54.6$  m. The mean elevation of saplings of six species showed upslope shifts, while saplings of six other species moved downslope, with species level shifts ranging from –55.9 (*Ulmus glabra*) to +19.1 (*Picea abies*) and with an all-species average shift of  $-5.4 \pm 21.2$  m (for individual species see Table S1). The upper distributional margins were temporally more stable than the lower distributional margins, especially for adult trees (Table S1). Due to an upward shift in their lower distributional margin, some species (e.g. *Ulmus glabra*, *Tilia cordata*) experienced a substantial contraction of their distributional range.

## Ontogenetic differences among life-stages

In both surveys, seedlings of almost all species occurred at lower elevations than adults (Fig. 4, Table S1). In the old survey, the average difference between seedling and adult elevational mean was 46.4 m and the distributional difference between the two life-stages was highly significant ( $Z = -4.14$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$ ). In the new survey, the average difference between seedlings and adults was 56.8 m and the distributional difference was again highly significant ( $Z = -4.93$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$ ).

The differences in distributional margins were smaller than differences in elevational means (Table S1). For the upper distributional margin, the difference between seedlings and adults was similar in both surveys (23.1 m old, 25.8 m new). For the lower margin, the difference in the old survey was similar to the upper margin difference (24.6 m), but in the new survey the difference was twice as high (49.2 m). The increasing difference was caused by a shift in the lower margin of adults into higher elevations between surveys (Table S1). Consequently, the distributional range of seedlings was also higher than that of adults in the new survey (23.4 m), while there was almost no difference between life-stage ranges in the old survey (1.5 m).

To find out more about distributional shifts over ontogeny, we also compared the sapling life-stage with seedlings and adults. While there was no difference in distribution between adults and saplings (old survey:  $Z = 0.90$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.4$ ; new survey  $Z = 0.44$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.7$ ), the distribution of saplings significantly differed from that of seedlings (old survey:  $Z = 4.88$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$ ; new survey:  $Z = 4.57$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$ ; individual species-levels in Table S2). This showed the consecutive trend of elevational shift over ontogeny in both surveys and suggested that the critical transition occurs between seedling and sapling stage.

Ontogenetic differences among tree life-stages were species-specific. While the elevational distribution considerably differed among life-stages of *Acer platanoides*, *A. pseudoplatanus*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Ulmus glabra*, there was a substantially smaller difference for *Quercus petraea*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica* or *Abies alba* (Fig. 3, 4; Table S2).

Regarding climatic conditions, we found that due to ontogenetic differences in life-stage distribution along an elevational gradient and a highly significant correlation between climate and elevation (Pearson correlation coefficient between altitude and mean annual temperature was  $-0.96$  and  $-0.95$  in the old and new surveys, respectively, and between altitude and annual precipitation sum  $0.79$  and  $0.78$ ), seedlings generally grew in warmer (Fig. 5) and drier conditions than adults (Fig. S1). The average of seedling temperature mean was  $0.26^\circ\text{C}$  and  $0.33^\circ\text{C}$  higher in the old and in the new survey, respectively, than the average of adult mean. The average of seedling precipitation mean was lower than that for adults by  $25.1$  mm in the old and  $24.6$  mm in the new survey.

## Discussion

### Temporal shifts

Although climate in the study region substantially changed (Melo *et al.*, 2013), tree species distribution did not directionally shift along an elevational gradient. Instead, we found



considerable variability in the temporal shifts of individual species. This finding corresponds with other studies reporting species-specific reactions to climate change (e.g. Chen *et al.*, 2011; Rabasa *et al.*, 2013; Gibson-Reinemer & Rahel, 2015).

Species whose mean elevations shifted upwards typically showed shifts in their lower rather than upper margins (Table S1). This process has been considered as an early stage of species distributional shift in response to climate change (Lenoir & Svenning, 2015). Similarly to Kelly & Goulden, (2008) and Woodall *et al.*, (2013) in North America, we found the most pronounced range contraction for adult trees, likely induced by adult tree mortality at lower elevations. This mortality is most probably related to factors directly affecting species physiology, such as drought or insect outbreaks, which are closely connected to temperature (Breshears *et al.*, 2005; van Mantgem *et al.*, 2009; Allen *et al.*, 2010).

Upward shift of upper distributional margins in response to climate change is expected for tree seedlings (Davis & Shaw, 2001; Ibáñez *et al.*, 2009). However, we found a weak upward distributional shift only for *Quercus petraea*, *Q. cerris*, *Tilia cordata* and *Abies alba* (Table S1). Except for *Abies alba* these species could be considered as thermophilous trees typical for lower elevations of study area. Successful colonization of new habitats is limited by many factors (Honnay *et al.*, 2002; Ibáñez *et al.*, 2009). These limiting factors are particularly important in mountain landscapes due to climatic unsuitability or the absence of mature trees facilitating regeneration above the treeline, for example by the seed accumulation in tree wells, the creation of favorable microclimate or by seedbeds on decaying deadwood (Körner, 2003; Bell *et al.*, 2014; Wild *et al.*, 2014). Interestingly, the distribution of seedlings was rather stable despite the fact that their frequency substantially increased between the surveys (Table S1). Other studies from central Europe also noted the increasing frequency of tree seedlings, which they attributed to changes in forest management (Hédl *et al.*, 2010; Verheyen *et al.*, 2012; Kopecký *et al.*, 2013).

The observed distributional shifts could be induced by climate change. However, for several species, distributional shifts may have been the result of other drivers. For example, the upward shift of the lower margin of *Ulmus glabra* was most probably caused by Dutch elm disease (Gibbs, 1978; Brasier, 1991), which resulted in a serious decline of *Ulmus* at lower elevations (Jamnický, 1976). *Picea abies* is another species that demonstrated an upward shift of its lower distributional margin. *Picea abies* has been widely planted out of its natural distributional range and during the past few decades it suffered from drought and bark-beetle outbreaks particularly at lower elevations (Akselsson *et al.*, 2004; Hlásny & Turáni, 2013). Among all studied species, *Picea abies* is the only one which could shift upwards without our ability to detect it, because our plots were situated below the treeline. However, the upward shift of *Picea abies* in the Alps was attributed to land-abandonment rather than to climate change (Gehrig-Fasel *et al.*, 2007). Similarly to the Alps, natural treeline can be rarely observed in Slovakia due to the long-term and intensive pasturing of alpine meadows and forests. The rapid decline of this traditional land-use during the past few decades – and not climate change – may have potentially induced the upward shift in the upper distributional margin of *Picea abies*. Another species whose upward distributional shift could be confounded by non-climatic factors is *Abies alba*. It was heavily affected by air-born pollution in the 1970s and 1980s, but since 1990s it has shown substantial growth

recovery across Europe, probably due to the sharp decline of SO<sub>2</sub>-immissions and to climate warming (Boše a *et al.*, 2014; Büntgen *et al.*, 2014).

On the other hand, broadleaved tree species typical for lower elevations, namely *Quercus cerris*, *Q. petraea* and *Tilia cordata*, moved slightly upslope and climate change is probable the driver behind these distributional shifts. The upward shift of the lower margin of these species in the adult life-stage could be related to summer drought, which is the main limiting factor of their southern distribution (Brewer *et al.*, 2002; Radoglou *et al.*, 2008). Indeed, summer droughts became more frequent in the lowlands of the study region (Faško *et al.*, 2008). Furthermore, the upward shift of upper margins in seedling life-stage might be the result of warming, because the production of fertile seeds is controlled by temperature (Pigott & Huntley, 1981). Similar temporal change in distribution was observed by Gray & Grist, (2000) for *Tilia* spp. and by Urli *et al.*, (2014) for *Quercus petraea*.

Previous studies which compared the distribution of seedlings and adult trees (Table 1), including those based on temporally replicated data (Woodall *et al.*, 2013; Boisvert-Marsh *et al.*, 2014; Urli *et al.*, 2014), found species-specific responses to climate change. This suggests that range shifts depend on species biology and more knowledge at the individual species level is needed to reasonably predict future distributional changes (Clark *et al.*, 2011; Chen *et al.*, 2011; Ehrlén & Morris, 2015).

### Ontogenetic differences

Several earlier studies focused on the differences between tree life-stages distribution along environmental gradients in the context of climate change (Table 1). These studies usually found significant differences between life-stages and directly attributed these differences to climate change. However, our results showed that mismatches among life-stages are not explicable in terms of recent climate change. Rather, apparent range shifts are more consistent with studies showing that different life-stages of tree and shrub species have different realized niches (Bertrand *et al.*, 2011; Eriksson, 2002; Miriti, 2006; Stohlgren *et al.*, 1998). This suggests that distributional differences among tree life-stages are ontogenetically fixed and cannot be used as evidence of climate change effects.

Variability observed in ontogenetically fixed differences among tree species is probably related to species-specific traits affecting reproduction and competitive ability (Nakashizuka, 2001). We found the largest ontogenetically fixed differences for early successional species (e.g. *Acer* spp., *Fraxinus excelsior*) that need more light – and therefore more severe disturbances – for successful regeneration (Petritan *et al.*, 2007; Yamamoto, 2000). At the same time, highly competitive shade-tolerant species (e.g. *Fagus sylvatica*, *Abies alba*) have smaller distributional differences among life-stages. This species-specific variability of ontogenetically fixed differences among life-stages is likely related also to the dispersal of seeds and interactions between juveniles and neighboring adult trees (Young *et al.*, 2005; Miriti, 2006). We found that seedlings of tree species adapted to seed dispersal by wind generally grow at lower elevations than adults, while the difference was substantially smaller for large-seeded, shade-tolerant trees. Early-successional species have effective long-distance seed dispersal, so that they are able to reach a greater variety of site conditions and colonize appropriate locations. However, if shade-tolerant species established at a site, they



usually outcompete early-successional species because they have higher growth-rate and survivorship in low light conditions (Ninemets, 2006). This can explain why we found large differences between the distributions of life-stages for early-successional species with better seed dispersal, but we found only small differences for shade-tolerant, large-seeded tree species.

We found that the distribution of seedlings substantially differed from saplings and adults, while the distribution of saplings did not differ from adults. This indicates that a critical transition occurs between the seedling and sapling life-stages. By contrast, Bertrand *et al.*, (2011) found more important differences between saplings and adults. Unfortunately these results are not directly comparable because different definitions of tree life-stages were used in these studies. Clearly, there is a need for more studies exploring ontogenetically fixed differences among tree life-stages and possible mechanisms behind this striking pattern. According to our results, special regard should be given to early-successional species, which have larger distributional differences among life-stages. As climate change has already affected tree distribution in many places, the historical data about tree species composition capturing tree species distribution before recent climate change are especially valuable. To better understand mechanisms behind ontogenetically fixed differences, we highly recommend further analyses of these historical and long-term datasets.

### Ontogenetic differences and climate change effects

For the first time, we simultaneously explored distributional differences between tree life-stages and temporal range shifts potentially driven by climate change. We found that the distribution of tree life-stages systematically differs in both surveys despite ongoing climate change. Comparing these ontogenetic shifts with temporal ones, we conclude that previous studies may have misattributed distributional differences among life-stages to climate change. Future research has to take these ontogenetic differences into account as we found that recently observed distributional differences did not reflect climate change but rather the different environmental requirements of tree life-stages.

### Supporting Information

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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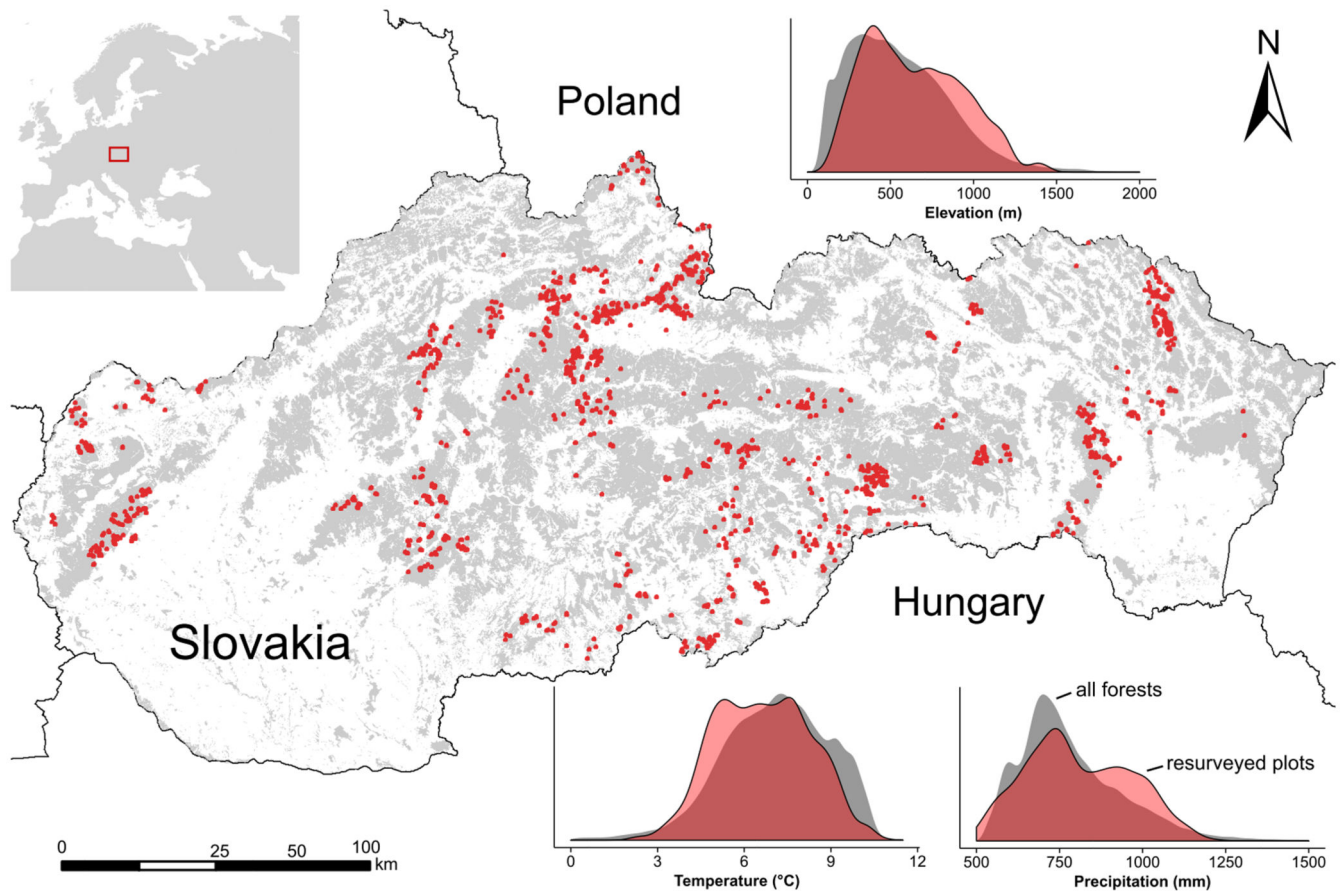
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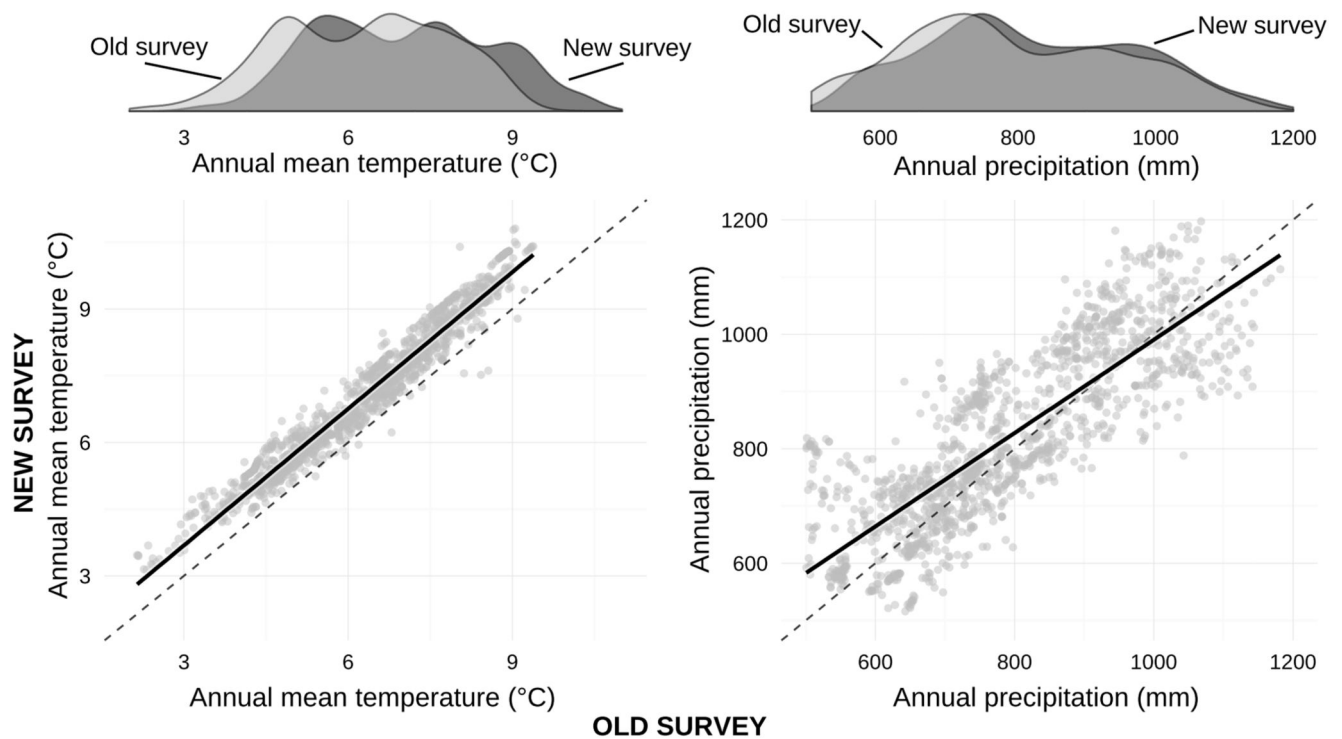
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**Fig. 1.**

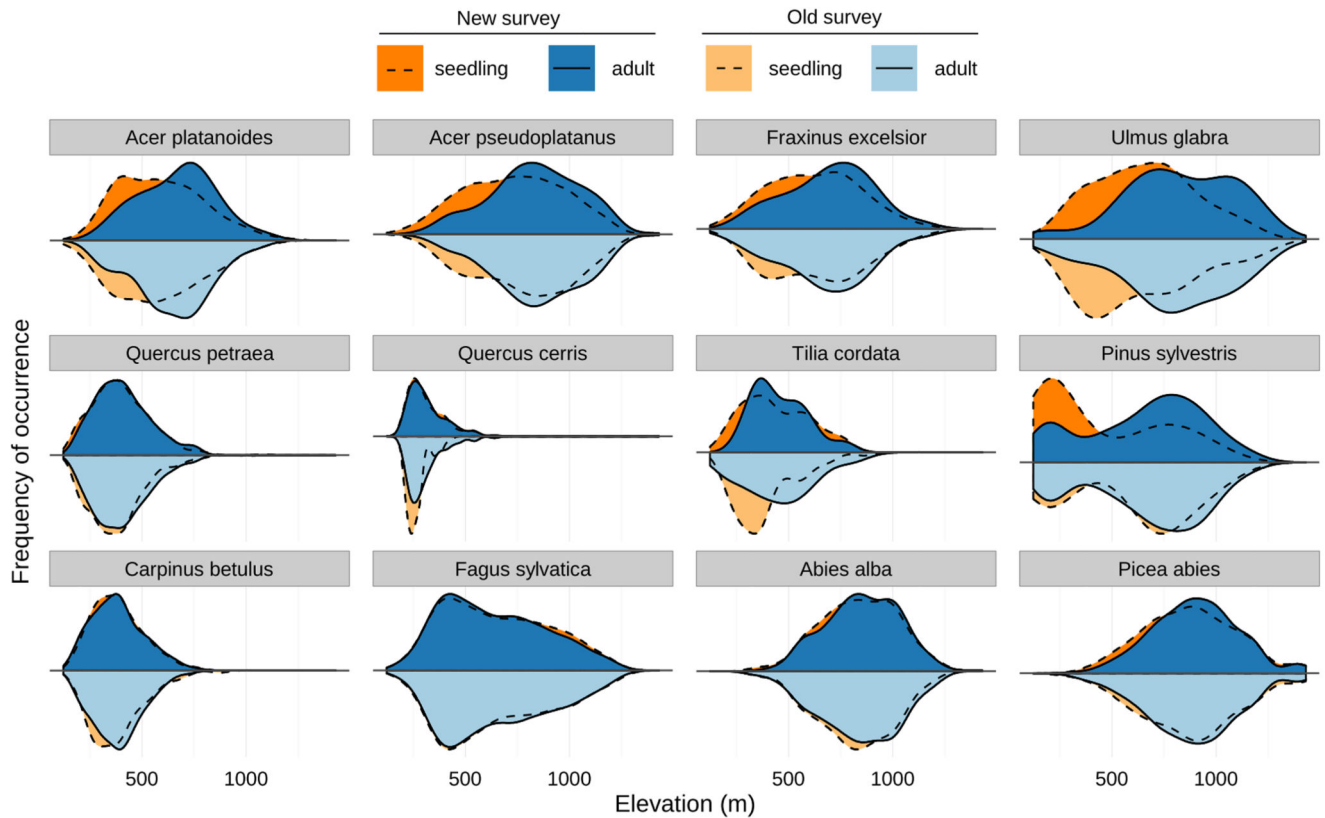
Distribution of 1435 forest vegetation plots resurveyed after more than three decades (old survey 1966–1979, new survey 2005–2007) across Slovakia, East-Central Europe. The location of resurveyed plots (indicated as dots) are shown on the background of forest area. The inserted density plots show the relative frequency of elevation, annual mean temperature and annual precipitation of the 1435 resurveyed plots compared to the relative frequency of the same variables in all Slovakian forests (details in Appendix S2).



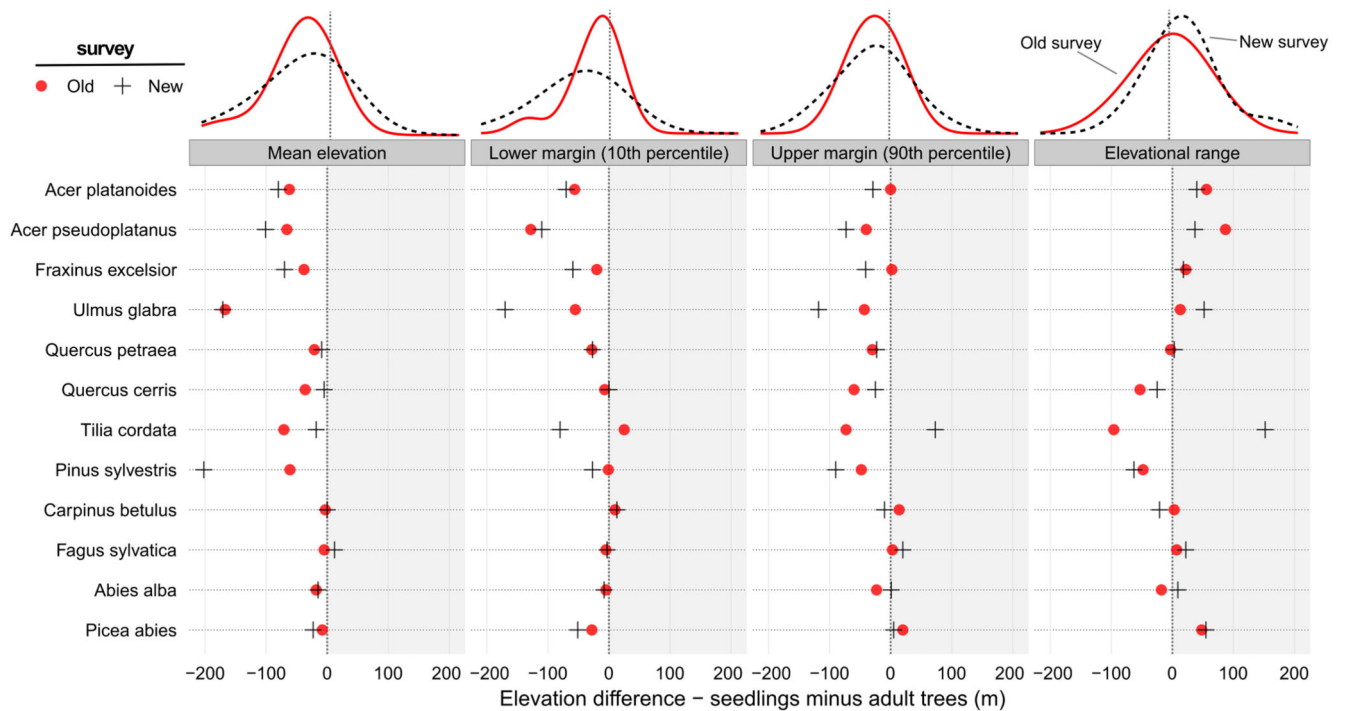


**Fig. 2.**

Climate change on resurveyed plots between the old and new surveys. Mean annual temperature substantially increased along entire temperature gradient. Annual precipitation sum also increased, particularly at lower elevations. The dashed line represents 1:1 reference, the solid line represents linear relationship fitted to the data. The density curves show the distribution of temperature and precipitation in the old and the new survey separately.

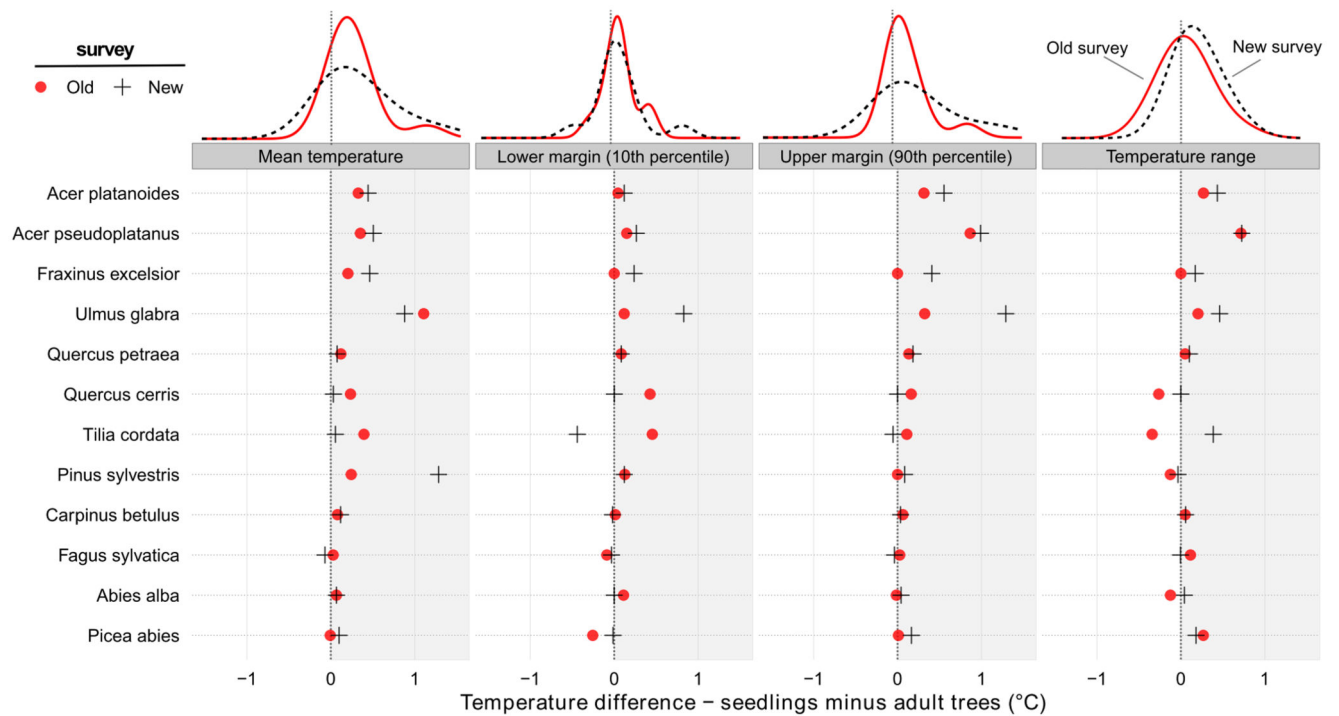


**Fig. 3.** Distribution of seedling and adult trees along an elevational gradient in the old (1966–1979) and new (2005–2007) surveys. While the distribution of individual life-stages remained similar despite ongoing climate change, the seedlings of most species occurred at lower elevations than adult trees in both survey periods.

**Fig. 4.**

Differences between seedling and adult tree distribution along an elevational gradient.

Despite ongoing climate change, seedlings of most species occurred at lower elevations than adult trees in both surveys. Each symbol represents the difference between a particular distributional parameter of each species in the old and the new surveys separately. The density curves above each panel show the distribution of individual species values in the old and the new survey separately.

**Fig. 5.**

Differences between seedling and adult tree distribution along a temperature gradient.

Seedlings of most species occurred in warmer conditions than adult trees of the same species in both surveys. Each symbol represents the difference between a particular parameter of each species in the old and the new surveys separately. The density curves above each panel show the distribution of individual species values in the old and the new survey separately.

**Table 1**

Overview of studies comparing the distribution of tree life-stages along environmental gradients (elevation, latitude, climate) in the context of climate change. Most studies found differences between tree life-stages and interpreted them as an effect of climate change. However, most of them relied on snapshot, temporally not replicated data. When replicated data were used, they spanned relatively short intervals (given in parentheses).

Study	Location	Difference between tree life-stages distribution			Temporally replicated data	
		evident	gradient			
			elevation	latitude		climate
Lenoir <i>et al.</i> , 2009	France	yes	●		no	
Ewald, 2012	Germany	yes	●		no	
Vitasse <i>et al.</i> , 2012	Switzerland	yes	●		no	
Rabasa <i>et al.</i> , 2013	Europe	no	●		no	
Benavides <i>et al.</i> , 2013	Spain	yes	●		●	no
Monleon & Lintz, 2015	western USA	yes	●	●	●	no
Woodall <i>et al.</i> , 2009	eastern USA	yes		●		no
Zhu <i>et al.</i> , 2012	eastern USA	no		●		no
Urbieto <i>et al.</i> , 2011	southern Spain	yes			●	no
Bell <i>et al.</i> , 2013	western USA	yes			●	no
Zhu <i>et al.</i> , 2013	eastern USA	yes			●	no
Dobrowski <i>et al.</i> , 2015	western USA	yes			●	no
Urli <i>et al.</i> , 2014	Spain	yes	●			yes (10 yrs)
Woodall <i>et al.</i> , 2013	eastern USA	no		●		yes (5 yrs)
Boisvert-Marsh <i>et al.</i> , 2014	Canada (Québec)	yes		●		yes (ca. 24 yrs)