

Appendix S1.

Supplemental figures associated with Evans et al. 2017, published in Ecosphere.

Figure S1. (a) Correlations between three climate variables: PRISM 4-km resolution monthly mean temperature, maximum temperature, and CRU-derived vapor pressure deficit (January 1981-December 2013). Above the diagonal are pairwise correlation coefficients, with asterisks indicating significance. Below the diagonal are bivariate scatterplots of the data, and on the diagonal are frequency histograms showing the distribution of each climate variable. (b) Pearson's pairwise correlations between (detrended) ring width index and maximum temperature (red) or vapor pressure deficit (blue) are very similar to the correlations with mean temperature in Figure 2a (created via the same use of function `dcc{treeclim}`; Zang and Biondi 2015).

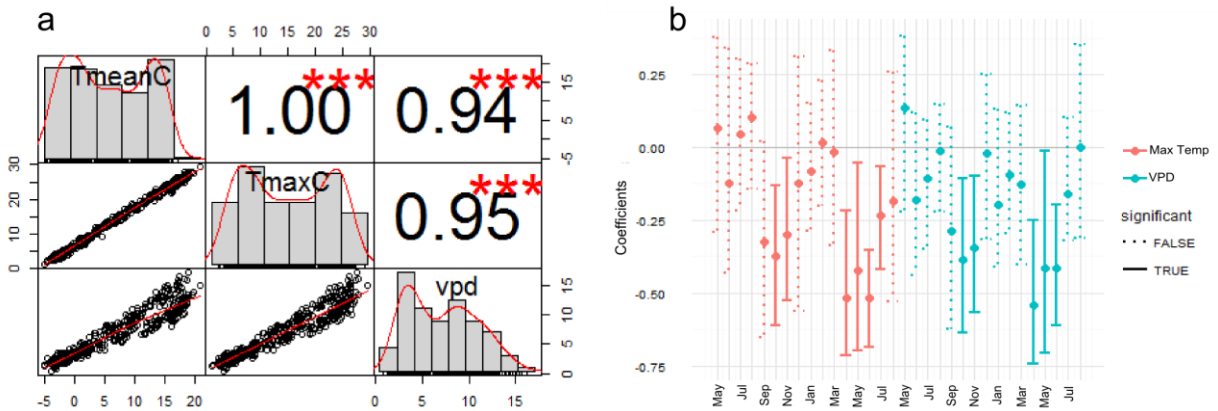


Figure S2. (a) Correlations between 24 monthly climate variables, based on the 4-km resolution time series of PRISM monthly total precipitation and mean temperature data, 1982-2013. Climate variables are ordered from previous September (pS) to current year's August (A), with the additional label indicating precipitation (ppt) or mean temperature (tmn). (b) Clustering of 24 monthly climate variables in principal components space (PC1 vs. PC2, which account for just 32% of the total variance). Numbers are the years from 1982-2013. (c) Correlations between four seasonal climate variables. Above the diagonal are pairwise correlation coefficients, with asterisks indicating significance. Below the diagonal are bivariate scatterplots of the data, and on the diagonal are frequency histograms showing the distribution of each climate variable.

