

1 **BUD BREAK RESPONDS MORE STRONGLY TO DAYTIME THAN NIGHTTIME**
2 **TEMPERATURE UNDER ASYMMETRIC EXPERIMENTAL WARMING**

3 **Running head:** bud break under asymmetric warming

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ABSTRACT

20 Global warming is diurnally asymmetric, leading to a less-cold, rather than warmer, climate. We
21 investigated the effects of asymmetric experimental warmings on plant phenology by testing the
22 hypothesis that daytime warming is more effective in advancing bud break than nighttime
23 warming. Bud break was monitored daily in *Picea mariana* seedlings belonging to 20
24 provenances from Eastern Canada and subjected to daytime and nighttime warmings in growth
25 chambers at temperatures varying between 8 and 16 °C. The higher advancements of bud break
26 and shorter times required to complete the phenological phases occurred with daytime warming.
27 Seedlings responded to nighttime warming, but still with less advancement of bud break than
28 under daytime warming. No advancement was observed when nighttime warming was associated
29 to a daytime cooling. The effect of the treatments was uniform across provenances. Our
30 observations realized under controlled conditions allowed to experimentally demonstrate that bud
31 break can advance under nighttime warming, but to a lesser extent than under daytime warming.
32 Prediction models using daily time scales could neglect the diverging influence of asymmetric
33 warming and should be recalibrated for higher temporal resolutions.
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INTRODUCTION

36 During the last century, mean surface temperature has risen by 0.7 °C at global scale and by 0.5-
37 1.5 °C across North America (IPCC, 2013, Zhang *et al.*, 2000). Over the last 50 years the rate of
38 warming has almost doubled attaining 0.13 °C decade⁻¹ (IPCC, 2013), with a warming of 0.26 °C
39 decade⁻¹ estimated for the northern regions of North America (McKenney *et al.*, 2006). For
40 North-eastern Canada, temperature increases are predicted to reach 3 °C over the next 50 years
41 (Plummer *et al.*, 2006). Warming is geographically, seasonally and diurnally asymmetric, with
42 changes being greater at the higher latitudes, during winter-spring, and at night (Donat &
43 Alexander, 2012, Plummer *et al.*, 2006). Between 1950 and 1993, the minimum temperatures
44 have increased at about twice the rate of maximum temperatures, leading to a less-cold, rather
45 than warmer, climate (IPCC, 2013).

46 The carbon balance of terrestrial ecosystems is regulated by the CO₂ assimilation of plants.
47 Growth reactivation in spring, defined by the phenology of buds and leaves, is mostly triggered
48 by a cumulative effect of cold (autumn and winter) and warm (spring) temperatures, and
49 photoperiod (Körner & Basler, 2010, Laube *et al.*, 2013). Responses to the environmental drivers
50 are species specific, and, within the same species, genetically-different populations can exhibit
51 divergent phenologies according to clinal variations in the environmental conditions (Rossi,
52 2015). The timings of reactivation of meristem activity are the result of an evolutionary
53 adaptation of plants to local climate, allowing all physiological processes to be synchronized with
54 the period of the year more favourable for growth and reproduction. Plant development and
55 switches to successive ontogenetic phases are based on chemical, enzyme-catalysed, and

56 temperature-dependent reactions. Accordingly, they occur earlier and faster at increasing
57 temperatures (Badeck *et al.*, 2004).

58 Phenological responses to recent climate changes are widely documented, showing marked
59 advancements of bud break and flowering due to the worldwide increase in temperature (Fu *et*
60 *al.*, 2015, Menzel *et al.*, 2006, Piao *et al.*, 2015). On the one hand, lengthening of the growing
61 season may potentially enhance carbon uptake and net ecosystem productivity of forests
62 (Randerson *et al.*, 1999). On the other, the earlier phenology increases the risk of frost damage to
63 leaves and reproductive structures in temperate and cold biomes and could mismatch the
64 synchronisms with parasite or mutualistic species (Bennie *et al.*, 2010, Thomson, 2010). In
65 addition, such delays or advancements of phenology could create new host-parasite synchronisms
66 between species that were previously mismatched (Nealis & Régnière, 2004). These phenological
67 changes are expected to affect the ecological fitness of species and adaptation of local
68 populations to the climatic conditions. Thus, the challenge is to predict to what extent future
69 climate will modify bud phenology. For this purpose, several phenological prediction models are
70 available, mostly based on species-specific algorithms using thermal degree days as a spring
71 forcing unit (Basler, 2015).

72 To date, experimental manipulations on bud break have investigated responses under
73 homogenous warming conditions (Rossi, 2015), despite evidence that plants respond differently
74 to changes in minimum and maximum temperature (Alward *et al.*, 1999, Balducci *et al.*, 2015,
75 Wan *et al.*, 2009). Moreover, the ongoing diverging increases in daytime and nighttime
76 temperatures raise the question of whether daily-based models are still appropriate as prediction
77 tools. Chronologies of spring bud phenology from Europe and the United States have recently

78 been compared to daytime and nighttime temperatures, finding that dates of leaf onset were more
79 correlated to the former (Piao *et al.*, 2015). At the time of writing, the potential responses of bud
80 break to asymmetric warming are basically unknown and need to be explored in nature and tested
81 under experimental conditions.

82 In this study, we investigated the effects of asymmetric experimental warming on bud phenology
83 in a species with wide geographical distribution. Timing and duration of bud break were
84 monitored daily in black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) BSP] seedlings belonging to 20
85 provenances from Eastern Canada and subjected to different daytime and nighttime temperatures.
86 Two experiments were conducted in growth chambers under constant photoperiod at
87 temperatures between 8 and 16 °C. We hypothesised that daytime warming would be more
88 effective than nighttime in advancing bud break. The experimental design also allowed the
89 potential differences to be assessed in the sensitivity of bud break to warming across
90 provenances.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

93 **Origin of the provenances**

94 Seedlings were produced from lots of black spruce seeds representing 20 provenances from
95 Eastern Canada. The seeds were collected in mature stands between the 45th and 51st parallels,
96 which mark the latitudinal distribution of the species within the commercial forest of Quebec
97 (Table 1 and Fig. S1). The stands were located in the bioclimatic domains belonging to the mixed
98 forest of the Northern temperate zone and the coniferous forest of the boreal zone.

99 The climate of the area is continental cold to boreal, with short and cool summers. Winters are
100 very cold and harsh, with 173-241 frost days per year (Table 1). Absolute minimum temperatures
101 are below -30 °C, reaching -48.8 °C in Parc Mistassini. Mean annual temperatures range between
102 -0.9 °C in Parc des Laurentides and 5.4 °C in Forêt de Watopeka. Total precipitation is 856-1144
103 mm, moderately decreasing with latitude and longitude across the study region (Table 1).
104 Climatic data of the sites were assessed using BioSIM version 10.3 (Natural Resources Canada,
105 Sainte-Foy), which contains historical and spatially-referenced daily weather records, and
106 provided geographically adjusted long-term data according to the weather stations located near
107 the stands (Régnière & St-Amant, 2007).

108 **Seedling production**

109 In May 2014, the seeds were sown in plastic containers and the resulting seedlings were grown
110 until October to develop appropriately until completing the first growing season. Each container
111 had 20 seedlings belonging to four different provenances. The seedlings were maintained in an
112 open field covered by a thick layer of snow during winter.

113 **Experimental design and bud break assessment**

114 In 2015, two warming experiments beginning on January 7th and February 20th were performed in
115 three growth chambers (Conviron, Winnipeg) at different temperatures. Before each experiment,
116 the seedlings were released from snow and transferred to 5 °C in the dark for 30 h to acclimate.
117 Each treatment involved 10 seedlings per provenance distributed in 10 containers per growth
118 chamber, which resulted in a total of 600 seedlings monitored per experiment. The treatments
119 consisted in modifying either daytime or nighttime temperature by 4-8 °C according to the design
120 in Table 2. These temperatures allowed to take into account the warming expected at the
121 beginning of the growing season (Zhang *et al.*, 2000). This resulted in a daytime or nighttime
122 warming, which in experiment 2 was associated to nighttime or daytime cooling. In both
123 experiments, the control was set at day/night temperature of 12/12 °C. Twelve degrees Celsius
124 represent the thermal conditions generally observed during bud break in the southern part of the
125 black spruce distribution (Antonucci *et al.*, 2015, De Barba *et al.*, 2016). Photoperiod was
126 maintained at 12 h in order to attain the same daily heat sum in the treatments, with a lighting
127 condition set at 260-300 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. This intensity was chosen to avoid potential
128 warming effects of lights on buds and needles (Rossi, 2015). RH was 75-85% and CO₂ 450-550
129 $\mu\text{mol mol}^{-1}$. Irrigation was supplied daily to maintain the soil conditions similar to those
130 occurring in black spruce stands during spring.

131 Seedlings were examined daily for assessing the dates of apical bud break, which were reported
132 as days from the beginning of the experiment. The six phases of bud break were: (1) open bud,
133 with the scales starting to separate and a pale spot visible at the tip; (2) elongated bud, with
134 lengthening scales; (3) swollen bud, with smooth and pale-coloured scales but no visible needle;

135 (4) translucent bud, with needles visible through the scales; (5) split bud, with open scales but
136 needles still clustered; and (6) exposed shoot, with needles completely emerged from the
137 surrounding scales and spreading outwards (Dhont *et al.*, 2010).

138 **Statistical analyses**

139 All analyses were performed by averaging data of the 5 seedlings growing in the same container,
140 which resulted in two repetitions per provenance and growth chamber. The effect of the
141 treatments on the timings of bud break was evaluated using type I sum of squares in Generalized
142 Linear Models (GLM). The treatment represented a fixed factor and the annual temperature of the
143 stands reported in Table 1 was used as independent variable for quantifying the effect of
144 provenance on bud break. Phenological observations were data repeatedly collected on the same
145 subjects. Thus, mixed models with repeated measurements were performed to assess the effects
146 of the treatment on the time required to complete each phase of bud break. Multiple comparisons
147 between control and treatments were tested by orthogonal contrasts. The distributions of raw data
148 and residuals were checked before and after performing the models, respectively. Statistics were
149 applied using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC).

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RESULTS

152 In control seedlings, phase 1 occurred 5.6 and 8.8 days after the beginning of observations in
153 experiment 1 and 2, respectively. The comparisons indicated that the phases of bud break in
154 experiment 2 was significantly delayed by c.a. 3 days in respect to experiment 1, although
155 seedlings had previously been submitted to the same environmental conditions and acclimation.
156 This lag was maintained for phases 2-4, but disappeared for phases 5-6. As the two controls were
157 not equivalent, all models and comparisons were performed separately for experiment 1 and 2.
158 Experiments 1 and 2 lasted for a total of 52 and 62 days, respectively, until all seedlings showed
159 their needles completely emerged from the surrounding scales (phase 6), revealing that the
160 process of bud break had concluded.

161 **Timings of bud break**

162 With the exception of open bud in experiment 1, the models were highly significant with *F*-
163 values ranging between 5.32 and 23.64 ($P < 0.001$) (Table 3). Due to the high variability within
164 and between provenances (Fig. S2), the resulting R^2 of significant models were low, at between
165 0.19 and 0.52. Studentized residuals showed no trend and were well distributed around zero in
166 both experiments and for all phases, suggesting that the analysis could be considered acceptable
167 (Fig. S3). The studentized residuals exceeding the 95% confidence interval (the range between -2
168 and 2) were less than 5%, except for phases 2-6 in experiment 1, where 6.0-6.9% of values
169 exceeded the confidence interval.

170 In all significant models, the provenance, represented by the mean annual temperature of the
171 provenance origin, affected bud break ($P < 0.001$) (Table 3). As expected, the provenances

172 belonging to sites with higher annual temperatures had later bud breaks (Fig. 1). Overall, bud
173 break was delayed by 0.63 days per additional degree of mean annual temperature of the site.
174 With the exception of phase 1 in experiment 2, warming had a significant effect on the timings of
175 bud break, with the lower probabilities being generally calculated for the latest phases of
176 development. No interaction provenance \times treatment was observed, indicating that the treatment
177 produced the same effect irrespective of the provenance of the seedlings (Table 3).

178 Contrasts revealed a different effect of daytime and nighttime warming, with more evident
179 differences from phase 2 (Table 3). In experiment 1, both treatments differed significantly from
180 the control for phases 2-6, but the higher advancements of bud break were observed with daytime
181 warming from phase 3 (Fig. 1). As an example, exposed shoot (phase 6) occurred 3.8 and 5.6
182 days earlier than the control with nighttime and daytime warming, respectively. In experiment 2,
183 only daytime warming advanced bud break, while no difference was observed between nighttime
184 warming and control (Table 3). Accordingly, seedlings warmed during the day exhibited an
185 advancement of phase 6 of 3.4 days in respect to the control (Fig. 1).

186 **Duration of the phases**

187 The duration of each phase of bud break was analysed using mixed models with repeated
188 measurements (Table 4). Both models were significant ($P < 0.001$), and exhibited a X^2 of 79.06
189 and 114.50 for experiment 1 and 2, respectively. Studentized residuals were homogeneously
190 distributed around zero in both experiments, and less than 5% of them exceeded the 95%
191 confidence intervals (the range between -2 and 2) (Fig. S4). The models could be considered to
192 correctly fit the data.

193 A different number of days was required to complete each phase, as revealed by the significant *F*-
194 values of 436.12 and 306.61 ($P < 0.001$). On average, phases 3 (swollen bud) and 4 (translucent
195 bud) lasted less than 4 days, while phase 5 (split bud) was the longest, requiring 9.2 days to be
196 completed (Fig. 2). In comparison with the control, warming significantly modified the duration
197 of the bud break phases, although the effect was not homogenous for all phases, as shown by the
198 significant interaction phase \times treatment (Table 4). Nighttime warming differed from the control
199 only in experiment 1, while the shortest durations were estimated with daytime warming. On
200 average, the differences between this treatment and control were small, i.e. less than one day,
201 although statistically significant.

202

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DISCUSSION

204 The effects of an asymmetric warming on bud break were investigated in black spruce by means
205 of increases in daytime and nighttime temperatures. Two experiments were conducted consisting
206 of a daytime or nighttime warming. In experiment 2, the daytime-nighttime warming was
207 associated with nighttime-daytime cooling, which allowed similar daily heat sums to be
208 maintained between treatments. The higher advancements of bud break and shorter times
209 required to complete the phenological phases were observed with daytime warming in both
210 experiments. Seedlings responded to nighttime warming only in experiment 1, but still with less
211 advancement of bud break than under daytime warming. Our design, performed under controlled
212 conditions, allowed to experimentally demonstrate at a very fine time scale the driving effect of
213 the daily temperature on the bud break process. These findings confirmed the hypothesis that
214 daytime warming would be more effective than nighttime warming in advancing bud break.

215 Higher temperatures speed up the leafing process, as also demonstrated by both long-term
216 observations (Fu *et al.*, 2015, Park *et al.*, 2015), and experimental warmings (Prieto *et al.*, 2009,
217 Wolkovich *et al.*, 2012). The advancement of bud break under climate warming can expose the
218 developing meristems to frost damage during the long nights in early spring or create new
219 opportunities for parasites (Thomson, 2010, Vitasse *et al.*, 2014). Our experiments were
220 performed at temperatures representative of June, when growth reactivation is observed in black
221 spruce (Antonucci *et al.*, 2015, De Barba *et al.*, 2016). At these thermal conditions, seedlings
222 reactivate bud development promptly and quickly, even if the photoperiod is only 12 h. This
223 demonstrated that photoperiod requirements are met in early spring, when days begin to be longer
224 than nights. Thus, warmer temperatures could advance dormancy release of black spruce in May,

225 when the probability of nighttime frosts and the consequent damage to rehydrating buds is
226 higher.

227 **Asymmetric warming and bud break**

228 Under warming conditions, the advancement of bud break is more evident and significant for the
229 last phases. The increase in temperature seems to produce a cumulative effect on the sequential
230 events of the bud break process, which are strictly connected together (Rossi, 2015, Rossi &
231 Bousquet, 2014). When chilling and photoperiod requirements are met, temperature is the main
232 driving force for spring phenology, and bud break can be estimated by thermal time calculated by
233 heat units or growing degree days. Thermal time is commonly represented by the daily mean
234 temperatures above a threshold of 0-6 °C (Antonucci *et al.*, 2015, Wang *et al.*, 2015, Wielgolaski,
235 1999), but some studies demonstrate that hourly temperatures can produce more reliable
236 predictions (Man & Lu, 2010). The diverging results found in this study under different
237 (experiment 1) and similar (experiment 2) heat sums indicate that heat units are accumulated at
238 hourly scales, and during daytime. This confirms the need to build phenological models based on
239 hourly rather than daily temperatures, especially when predicting the timing of bud break under
240 future climatic scenarios.

241 The ongoing changes in the global temperature are producing an asymmetric warming, with
242 nighttime temperatures rising at faster rates than daytime ones. This will lead to a less-cold,
243 rather than warmer, climate. Our study experimentally demonstrated that nighttime warming, if
244 not associated to a daytime cooling, could significantly advance bud break by shortening the time
245 required to complete the phenological phases, although the effects will be less than those
246 expected under daytime warming. Piao *et al.* (2015) showed that leaf onset detected by remote

247 sensing in the northern hemisphere was mainly driven by maximum temperature, and proposed
248 three possible explanations. First, minimum temperature is more likely than maximum to be
249 below the thermal threshold of 0-6 °C (Wang *et al.*, 2015, Wielgolaski, 1999), thus potentially
250 excluding nighttime hours being accounted for in growing degree days. Second, photoperiod
251 interacts with temperature in forcing bud break (Körner & Basler, 2010), and its effect could
252 modify the influence of daytime and nighttime temperatures on growth resumption. In this study,
253 temperatures ranged between 8 and 16 °C, substantially exceeding the thermal threshold of most
254 species (Wang *et al.*, 2015, Wielgolaski, 1999). Moreover, a constant photoperiod of 12 h was
255 used for all treatments, allowing seedlings to experience similar periods of nighttime and daytime
256 temperatures. Consequently, the first and second hypotheses could not applied in explaining the
257 results for black spruce.

258 The third hypothesis proposed by Piao *et al.* (2015) involved another physiological process of
259 plants. In particular, a higher availability of photosynthates to the developing buds may be
260 expected to accelerate leafing. In evergreen conifers, carbohydrates and photosynthates from the
261 previous year's needles support shoot growth until new needles develop (Hansen & Beck, 1994).
262 As photosynthesis occurs during the day, and the rate of carbon fixation is related to temperature
263 (Kolari *et al.*, 2007, Tan *et al.*, 2015, Turnbull *et al.*, 2002), daytime warming could have
264 enhanced photosynthesis, and, in turn, the bud development rate. The significant effects of
265 nighttime warming on bud phenology during experiment 1 could also be related to an indirect
266 effect on photosynthesis. In the temperature steppe of Northern China, night warming stimulated
267 plant respiration and carbohydrate consumption, producing a compensatory enhancement of
268 photosynthesis during the subsequent days (Wan *et al.*, 2009). However, the supposed influence
269 of photosynthetic rate on bud break conflicts with the results of a previous experiment performed

270 at different day lengths (Rossi, 2015). Despite the wide photoperiod range tested, from 14 to 22
271 h, the treatment produced at best an advancement of only 3 days in the timings of exposed shoot,
272 which was a marginal advancement with respect to the increase in day length (Rossi, 2015).
273 Hormones such as gibberellins and auxin are also involved in bud break and growth resumption
274 (Hansen *et al.*, 1999, Lavender & Silim, 1986). With respect to nighttime warming, daytime
275 warming associated to higher contents of gibberellins and endogenous auxins resulted in greater
276 enhancements of growth in *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Pisum sativum*, respectively (Grindal *et al.*,
277 1998, Thingnaes *et al.*, 2003). Further manipulation experiments are required to investigate the
278 endogenous factors or physiological mechanisms affecting the asymmetric responses of bud
279 break to daytime and nighttime warming.

280 **Population differentiation and bud break**

281 In this study, the provenances were represented by the annual temperature of the provenance
282 origin, which covered an interval of temperature exceeding 6 K, from -0.9 and 5.4 °C,
283 representing the wide range of thermal conditions experienced by black spruce across most of its
284 latitudinal distribution. Seedlings originating from the colder sites had an earlier bud break,
285 which indicated that less heat or accumulation of degree days were needed for resuming growth
286 and confirmed the ecotypic differentiation of local populations in black spruce (Blum, 1988,
287 Rossi, 2015). In colder sites, thermal conditions for growth are reached in late spring, when
288 nights are short, and the risk of damage due to frost events is unlikely. The interaction
289 provenance×treatment was not significant, suggesting that the provenances exhibited similar
290 responses to the asymmetric warming. However, the growth of ecotypes located along a
291 latitudinal gradient resumes under different photoperiods, which could affect the response of bud

292 break to the temperature (Körner & Basler, 2010). Consequently, it is possible that the *in situ*
293 responses of the provenances could diverge from those observed in our study.

294 **Implications for prediction models**

295 The ecological effects of the increase in temperature at global scale require a better understanding
296 of the response mechanisms of plants to environmental drivers to build reliable tools to predict all
297 potential changes of bud phenology under climate warming. For technical reasons related to the
298 historical datasets available, most existing phenological prediction models have been calibrated
299 and run using degree days (Basler, 2015). The ongoing increases in minimum and maximum
300 temperatures are temporally and spatially asymmetric, with the former rising at higher rates than
301 the latter (Donat & Alexander, 2012, IPCC, 2013, Plummer *et al.*, 2006). These asymmetric
302 changes in climate need to be associated with the diverging advancements of bud break to
303 daytime and nighttime warming recently observed in the northern hemisphere (Piao *et al.*, 2015)
304 and experimentally confirmed in this study. Based on our findings, the timings of bud break are
305 expected to advance under nighttime warming, but to a lesser extent than under daytime
306 warming. Prediction models using daily time scales could neglect the diverging influence of both
307 asymmetric warming and biological responses of plants and should be recalibrated at higher
308 temporal resolutions. The agreement of our observations with Piao *et al.* (2015) may indicate a
309 similar response to asymmetric warming at all tree ages. However, based on the well-known
310 ontogenic differences in phenology between young and mature trees (Vitasse, 2013), the results
311 of this study should be carefully validated also on older trees.

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318

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421 Canada during the 20th century. *Atmosphere Ocean*, **38**, 395-429.
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423 **Table 1** Location and climatic characteristics of the stands where seeds were collected, and corresponding to the 20 provenances used
 424 in the study. Stands are listed at increasing mean annual temperature. Climatic data were assessed using BioSIM version 10.3 (Natural
 425 Resources Canada, Sainte-Foy).

ID	Provenance	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Altitude (m a.s.l.)	Annual temperature (°C)			Frost days (days)	Total precipitation (mm)
					Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum		
1	Parc des Laurentides	47°52'	72°47'	892	-0.9	27.5	-45.7	241	1144
2	Parc Mistassini	50°27'	74°22'	408	-0.9	30.5	-48.8	222	869
3	Manicouagan 5	50°40'	69°13'	437	-0.1	28.7	-43.3	213	952
4	Rivière Portneuf	48°30'	71°56'	591	0.5	30.1	-41.6	217	988
5	Nicabau Chibougamau	49°13'	75°55'	405	0.5	31.0	-46.4	214	860
6	Péribonka	49°36'	72°42'	336	0.6	30.8	-48.4	213	885
7	Canton Chaste Abitibi	49°01'	78°25'	300	0.7	31.8	-47.4	210	856
8	Senneterre	48°22'	77°02'	362	0.9	31.6	-49.2	208	859
9	Port Cartier	50°07'	68°50'	113	1.7	27.0	-36.0	196	1016

10	Ile Anticosti	49°37'	64°37'	198	1.7	26.1	-33.9	203	1012
11	Mars Ha! Ha!	48°12'	71°04'	319	1.8	31.6	-43.8	204	886
12	Causapschal	48°30'	68°52'	349	1.9	30.7	-37.6	204	1078
13	Forestville	48°55'	70°52'	168	2.0	31.7	-39.5	199	947
14	Parc de la Vérendrye	47°04'	77°27'	395	2.2	30.9	-46.1	205	904
15	Gravier Bonaventure	48°34'	67°34'	329	2.2	30.0	-35.6	202	1065
16	Lac Pimbina	46°55'	77°30'	387	2.4	31.3	-44.9	204	902
17	Chandler	48°23'	65°07'	193	2.9	29.1	-33.3	195	1077
18	Perthuis	46°55'	73°54'	283	3.2	30.9	-40.7	195	1129
19	Station Valcartier	46°32'	72°42'	130	4.7	32.4	-36.3	176	1102
20	Forêt de Watopeka	45°22'	72°31'	274	5.4	31.9	-36.6	173	1048

427 **Table 2** Thermal conditions of control and treatments set during the two experiments in growth
428 chambers. Photoperiod was maintained at 12 h in order to attain the same daily heat sum between
429 treatments during each experiment.

Day/night temperatures (°C)			
Experiment	Control	Daytime warming	Nighttime warming
1	12/12	16/12	12/16
2	12/12	16/8	8/16

430

431 **Table 3** GLM comparisons of the phases of bud break in black spruce resulting from the two warming experiments using temperature
 432 of the site (TP), treatment (TT) and their interaction (TP×TT) as effects. Control was maintained at a constant temperature of 12 °C,
 433 while treatments corresponded to nighttime and daytime warming. LS-means indicate the average day when a given phenological
 434 phase was observed. Values with the same letters are not statistically different ($p>0.05$).

Experiment	Phase	Model		Effects			LS-means		
		<i>F</i> -value	R ²	TP	TT	TP×TT	Control	Nighttime warming	Daytime warming
1	Open bud	2.11	0.08	0.00	5.13**	0.16	5.66 ^a	5.40 ^a	6.21 ^b
	Elongated bud	6.12***	0.21	13.72***	7.97***	0.46	11.89 ^a	10.79 ^b	10.01 ^b
	Swollen bud	9.60***	0.30	20.79***	13.02**	0.60	15.49 ^a	14.22 ^b	12.86 ^c
	Translucent bud	8.92***	0.29	14.00***	15.07***	0.23	18.10 ^a	16.82 ^b	15.09 ^c
	Split bud	23.64***	0.52	17.73***	49.76***	0.48	28.93 ^a	25.85 ^b	22.98 ^c
	Exposed shoot	22.30***	0.50	19.67***	45.58***	0.34	34.69 ^a	30.85 ^b	29.05 ^c
2	Open bud	5.32***	0.19	16.19***	2.71	2.49	8.30 ^a	8.87 ^a	7.74 ^a
	Elongated bud	9.90***	0.30	30.31***	8.40***	1.20	12.79 ^a	13.74 ^a	11.54 ^b
	Swollen bud	9.73***	0.30	26.01***	10.40***	0.92	16.26 ^a	17.37 ^a	14.45 ^b
	Translucent bud	9.91***	0.30	27.91***	10.19***	0.64	19.41 ^a	20.61 ^a	17.40 ^b

Split bud	11.83 ^{***}	0.34	14.54 ^{***}	21.82 ^{***}	0.49	28.27 ^a	29.11 ^a	24.54 ^b
Exposed shoot	9.91 ^{***}	0.30	24.23 ^{***}	12.36 ^{***}	0.30	34.14 ^a	35.24 ^a	31.83 ^b

One, two and three asterisks indicate $p < 0.05$, 0.01 and 0.001 , respectively

436 **Table 4** Comparison of the durations of the six phases of bud break resulting from the two
 437 warming experiments using mixed models with repeated measurements. Control was maintained
 438 at a constant temperature of 12 °C, while treatments corresponded to nighttime and daytime
 439 warming. LS-means indicate the predicted duration of the average interval. Values with the same
 440 letters are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$).

Experiment	χ^2	Effects			LS-means		
		Phase	Treatment	Interaction	Control	Nighttime warming	Daytime warming
1	79.06***	436.12***	24.43***	12.83***	5.78 ^a	5.13 ^b	4.83 ^c
2	114.50***	306.61***	7.23***	5.37***	5.87 ^a	5.69 ^a	5.30 ^b

Three asterisks indicate $p < 0.001$

441

442

CAPTIONS OF THE FIGURES

443 **Figure 1** Days of occurrence of the six phases of bud break predicted for black spruce by the
444 GLM models performed on data of the two warming experiments at different night (N) and day
445 (D) temperatures. Dots represent the different provenances. The phases are reported as days from
446 the beginning of the experiment.

447 **Figure 2** Duration of the phases of bud break predicted by the mixed models with repeated
448 measurements performed on data of the two warming experiments at different night (N) and day
449 (D) temperatures. Interpolations aim to make the interpretation easier, without suggesting any
450 indication of continuity between the categories shown on the horizontal axis. The six phases are
451 represented by open bud (1), elongated bud (2), swollen bud (3), translucent bud (4), split bud (5)
452 and exposed shoot (6).

453

454

SUPPORTING INFORMATION CAPTIONS

455 **Fig. S1** Location of the stands corresponding to the 20 black spruce provenances from Eastern
456 Canada.

457 **Fig. S2** Days of occurrence of the six phases of bud break observed in black spruce during the
458 two warming experiments at different night (N) and day (D) temperatures. The phases are
459 reported as days from the beginning of the experiment.

460 **Fig. S3** Studentized residuals vs predicted values resulting from the GLM models performed on
461 data of the two warming experiments at different night and days temperatures. Dots with different
462 colours represent the six phases of bud break. The range between -2 and 2 indicates the 95%
463 confidence interval.

464 **Fig. S4** Studentized residuals vs predicted values resulting from the mixed models with repeated
465 measurements on data of the two warming experiments at different night and days temperatures.
466 The range between -2 and 2 indicates the 95% confidence interval.