

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1. Relationship between log-transformed Basal Area Increment (BAI) and tree size of sampled black pines (n = 100). Grey points represent observations. Black line depicts fitted polynomial regression (loess) to the data.

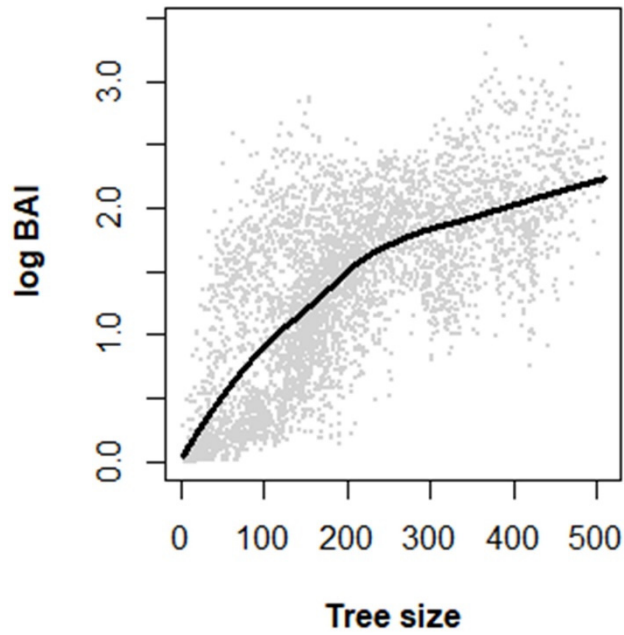


Table S1. Age class, basal area (m^2ha^{-1}), density (No. trees ha^{-1}) and mean (\pm SD) DBH (cm) of each sampled black pine stand.

Stand	Age class	Basal area	Density	Mean DBH
T1P1	60–180	32.42	645	22.39 ± 13.88
T1P2	60–181	33.59	748	20.03 ± 15.79
T2P1	65–95	41.35	828	21.73 ± 5.43
T2P2	65–90	40.85	1106	20.40 ± 5.58
T3P1	65–100	30.68	1281	19.45 ± 5.11
T3P2	67–100	31.03	1424	19.23 ± 6.88
T4P1	10–90	13.49	708	20.68 ± 14.30
T4P2	10–85	14.97	851	15.99 ± 11.98
T5P1	1–80	16.56	2769	11.74 ± 15.42
T5P2	1–60	21.41	2157	17.34 ± 17.48

Figure S2. Boxplot of the diameter at breast height (DBH), basal area increment (BAI), stand basal area and density of sampled black pines and stands.

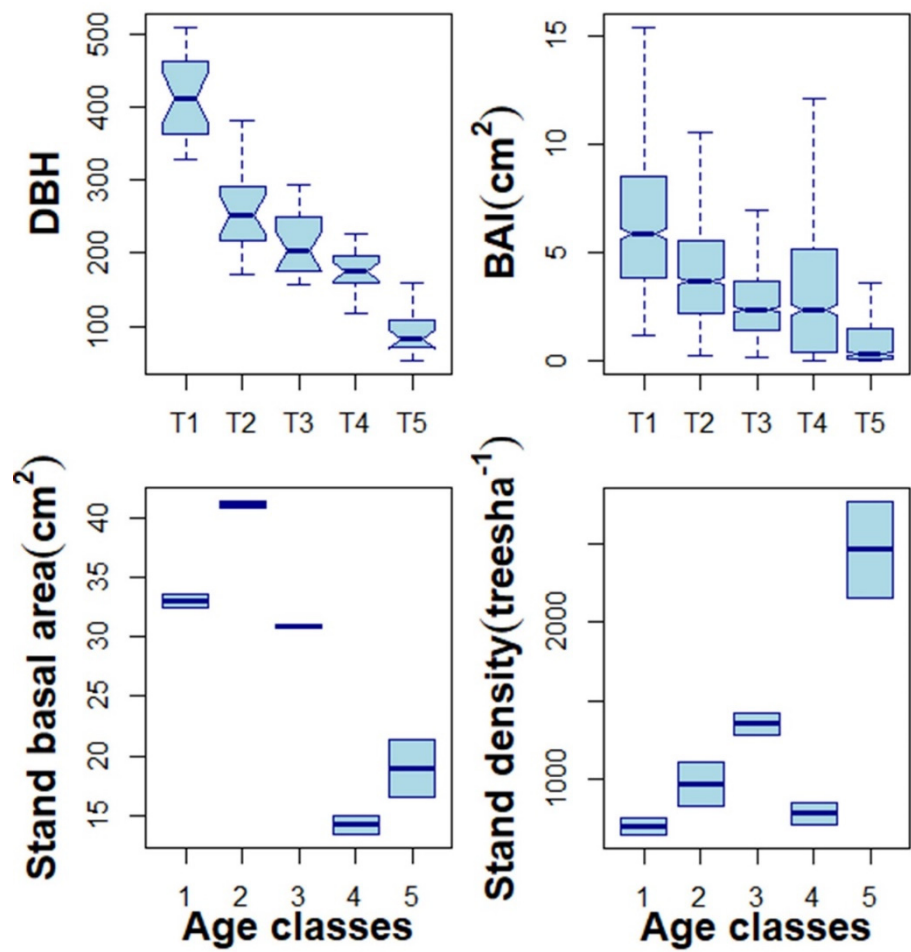


Figure S3: Predicted effect (blue lines) of tree size, temperature and water balance (P-PET) on log-transformed Basal Area Increment (BAI) of sampled black pines (n=100). Grey belts and grey points show 95% confident intervals for model predictions and observations, respectively.

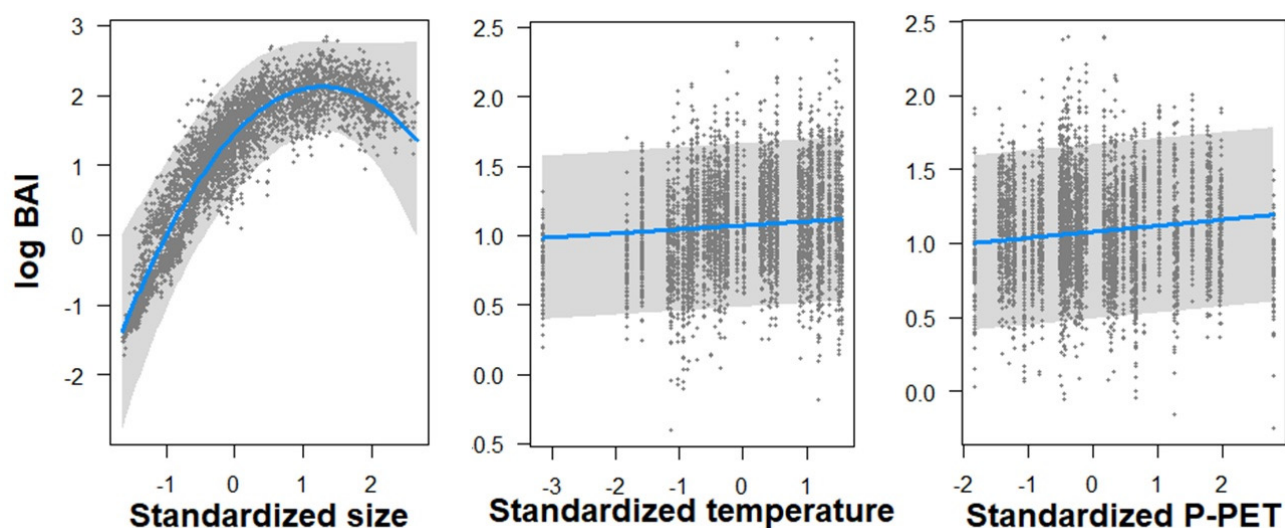


Figure S4: Mean Basal Area Increment (BAI) for age class and for each drought event and the three years preceding and following the event. Drought events identified in 1981, 1991, 1999 and 2005 (black vertical line).

