

Table S1. State average water yield ($\bar{W}$) and increased water yield ($\bar{\Delta W}$) under different climatic scenarios.

State	SI = 20			SI = 28 m	
	Baseline	RCP4.5	RCP8.5	Baseline	RCP4.5
	$\overline{W}$	$\overline{\Delta W}$		$\overline{W}$	$\overline{\Delta W}$
	kl				
FL	8236.2	684.4	209.3	5465.4	166.7
GA	6781.1	610.5	70.1	3988.6	193.1
SC	459.7	821.9	25.9	5150.2	41.8

Table S2. Annual average increase in water yield ($\bar{\Delta W}_a$) for all sites and climatic scenarios.

Sites	RCP4.5		RCP8.5
	SI = 20 m	SI = 28 m	SI = 20 m
	$\bar{\Delta W}_a$ kl		
Alachua	17.3	6.8	2.7
Santa Rosa	5.1	n.a.	4.5
Taylor	18.7	7.5	5.4
FL	13.7	7.2	4.2
Camden	14.4	5.9	1.3
Jones	10.2	2.4	1.0
Stewart	12.0	3.2	1.9
GA	12.2	2.8	1.4
Hampton	15.7	6.9	6.9
Lauren	9.3	1.5	1.3
Williams	2.5	n.a.	
SC	9.2	4.2	4.1
Total SE	11.7	4.9	3.2

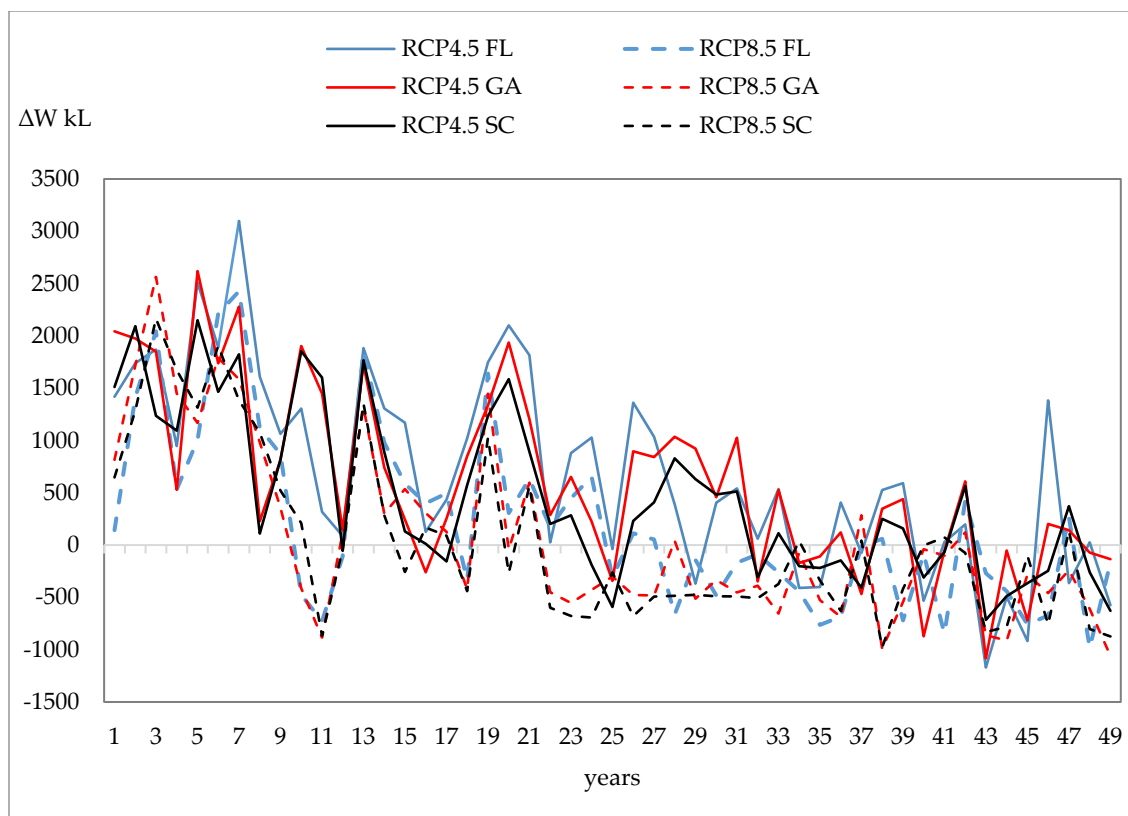


Figure S1. Variation in water yield (ΔW) in thinned loblolly pine stands with PD = 750 trees ha⁻¹ and SI = 20 m for different climatic scenarios in FL, GA, and SC.

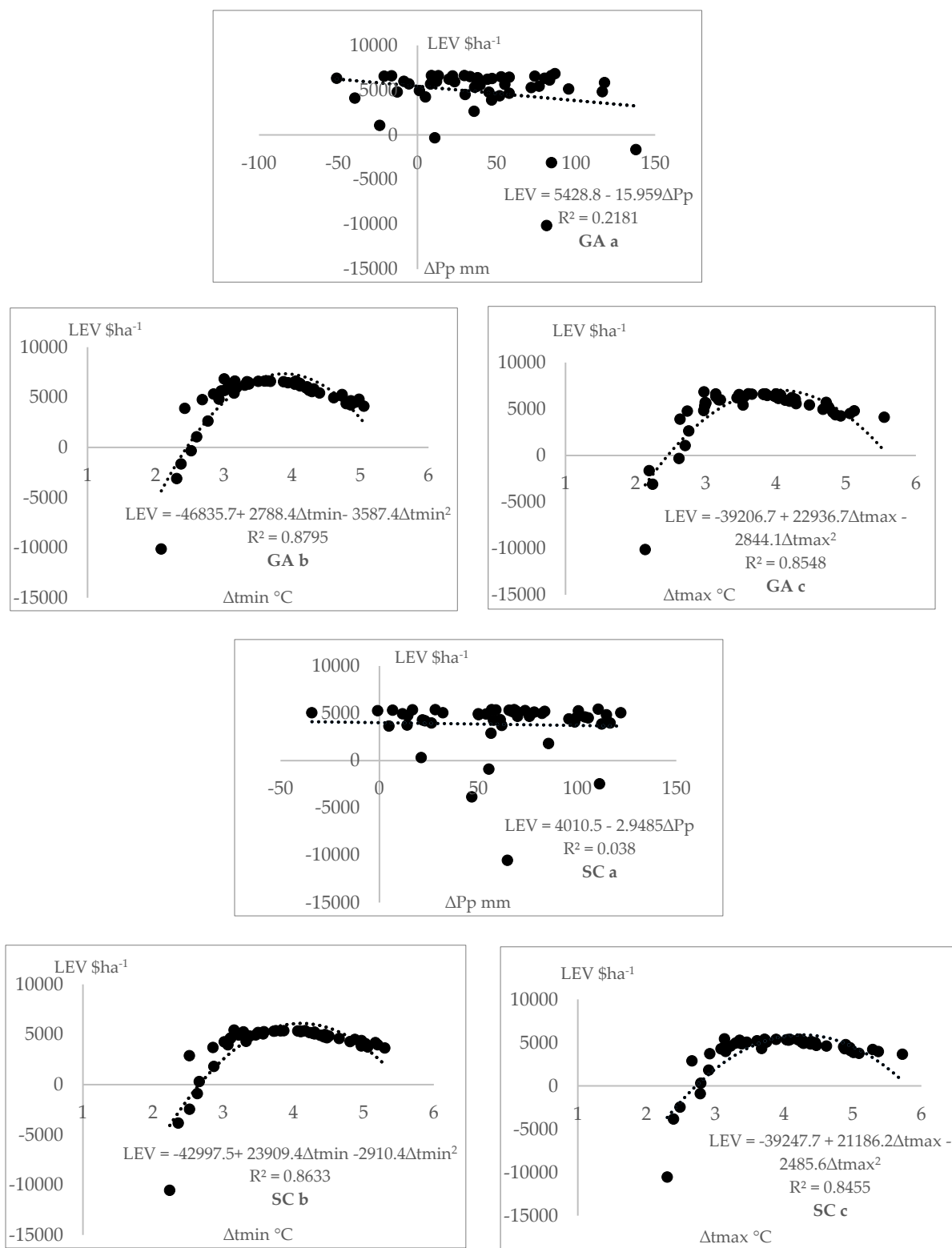


Figure S2. Relationship between land expectation values (LEVs) and variations in precipitation ΔPp (a); maximum temperatures $\Delta tmax$ (b); and minimum temperatures $\Delta tmin$ (c) in loblolly pine stands with SI = 20 m and PD = 750 trees ha^{-1} for climatic Scenario RCP8.5 in GA, and SC. A linear curve was fitted to (a) and a quadratic curve was fitted to (b) and (c).