New Phytologist Supporting Information

Article title: Homeostatic levels of non-structural carbohydrates after 13 years of drought and irrigation in *Pinus sylvestris* L.

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The following Supporting Information is available for this article:

Fig. S1 Volumetric water content of the soil (VWC) in the year 2014 and 2015 in control (solid lines) and irrigated plots (dashed lines) of the Pfynwald experiment. Vertical lines indicate the 3 sampling campaigns in 2015.

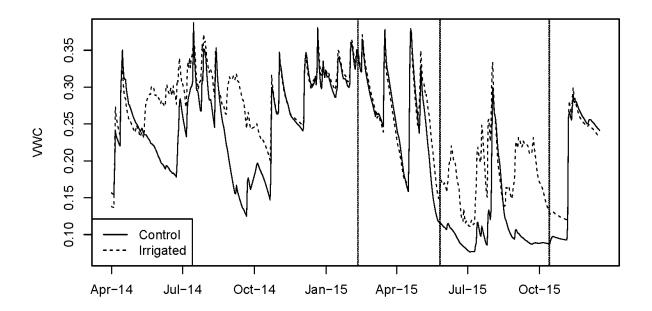
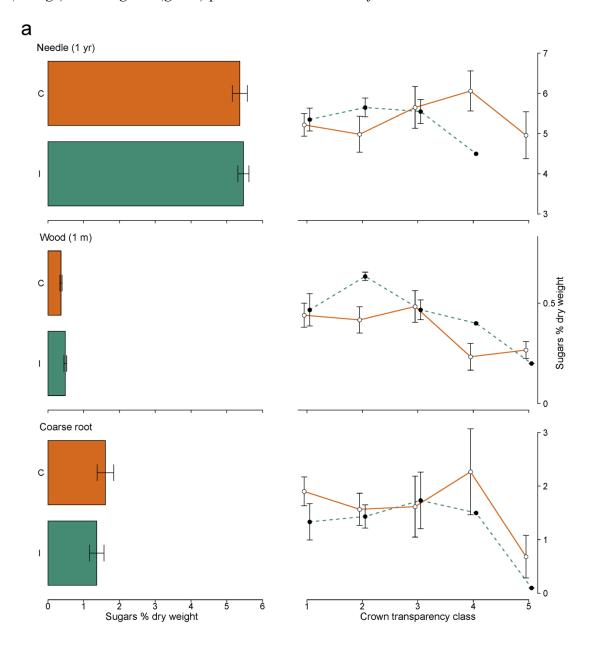


Fig. S2 Winter levels of sugars (a) and starch (b) in 1 yr needles, stem wood at 1 m height and coarse roots of Pinus sylvestris trees. Left panels show differences between control and irrigated plots. Right panels show the starch and sugar levels against leaf area classes for control (orange) and irrigated (green) plots. Bars indicate SE of the mean.



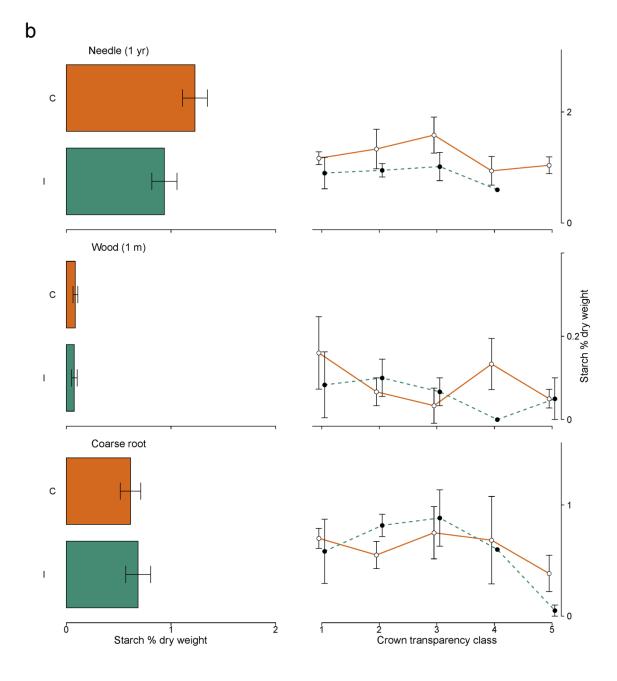
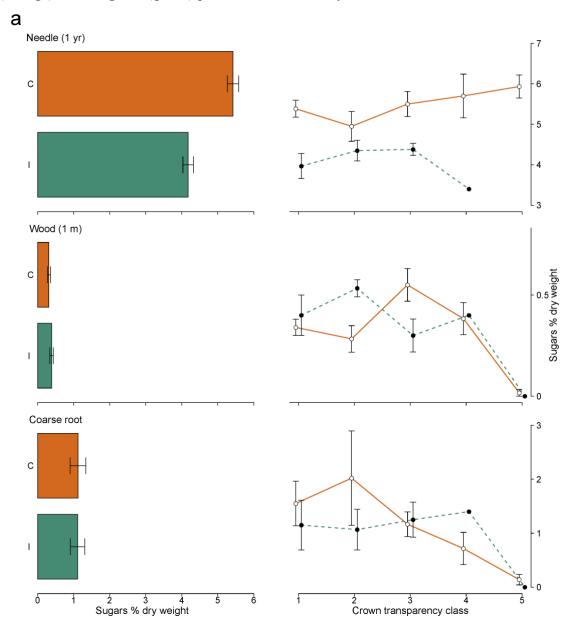


Fig. S3 Autumn levels of sugars (a) and starch (b) in 1 yr needles, stem wood at 1 m height and coarse roots of Pinus sylvestris trees. Left panels show differences between control and irrigated plots. Right panels show the starch and sugar levels against leaf area classes for control (orange) and irrigated (green) plots. Bars show SE of the mean.



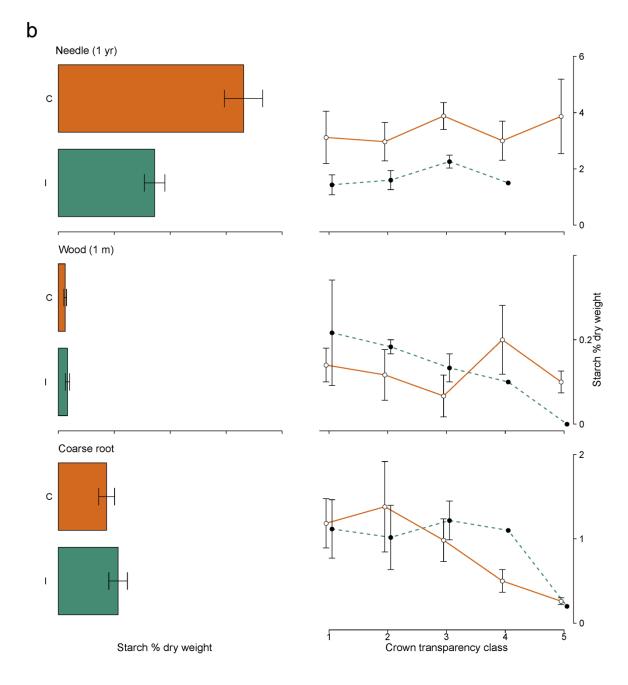


Fig. S4 Distribution of Pinus sylvestris trees with different relative leaf area in irrigated (green) and control (orange) plots in 2014, in steps of 5%. Vertical dotted lines show the mean crown transparency in irrigated and control plots.

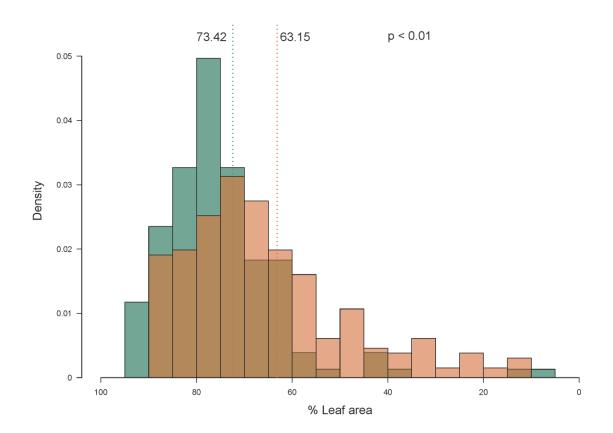


Fig. S5 (top) Leaf water potential in July 2016, in 3 leaf area classes (1: 100%-60%, 3: 60-40%, 5: 40-0%); (middle) stomatal conductance (g_s) in June, July and October 2016; (bottom) A_{max} in June, July and October 2016. Bars show SE of the mean.

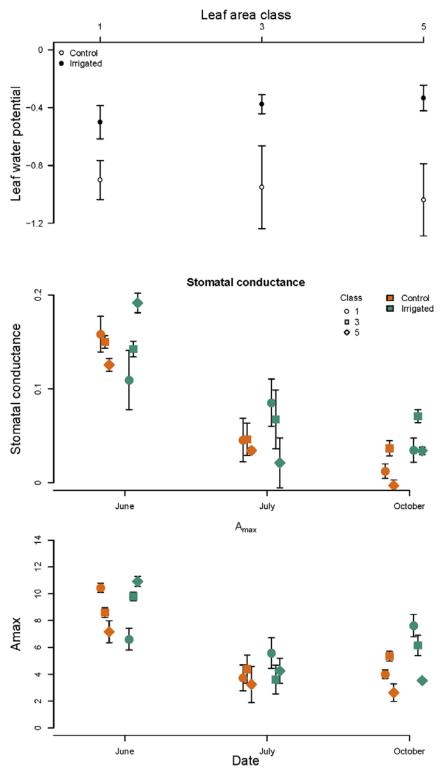


Fig. S6 Shoot growth (y-axis) correlated to winter total NSC (sugars + starch) and starch levels (x-axis) in fine roots, 5 m stem wood and 3 year old needles. Sugars alone are not shown, as no significant correlations were found. Significant correlations are indicated by regression lines for control (brown), irrigation (blue) and average of control and irrigated plots (yellow).

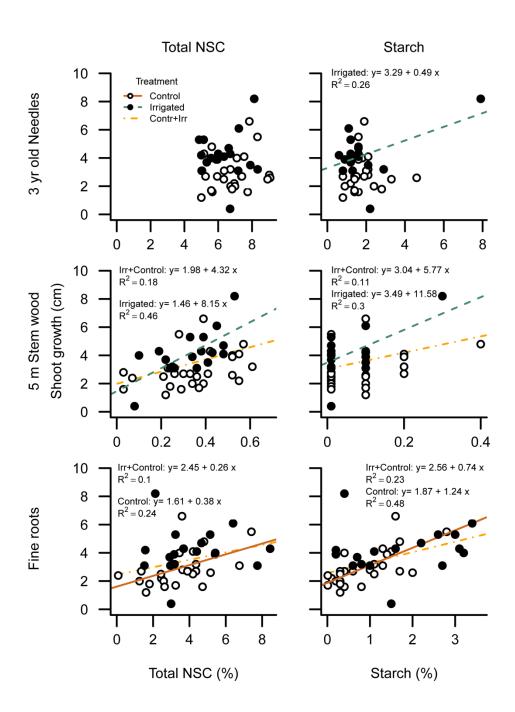


Fig. S7 Total NSC pools in control (orange) and irrigated (green) trees in kg. Asterisks show significant differences between control and irrigated trees (**, p < 0.01, ***, p < 0.001). Bars indicate SE of the mean.

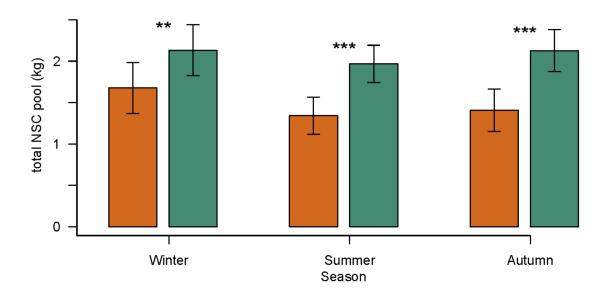


Table S1 Results of the correlation analysis between DBH in 2002 and 2014, and NSC, Sugars and Starch. (Coef = correlation coefficient)

	Total NSC		Sugars	Sugars		
	Coef	p-val	Coef	p-val	Coef	p-val
DBH-02	-0.012	0.66	-0.008	0.78	-0.017	0.54
DBH-14	0.015	0.6	0.012	0.66	0.011	0.68

Table S2 Parameters derived from Forrester et al (2017) for calculation of foliage, branch, stem and root biomass of P. sylvestris, for the equation $ln(Y) = ln(\beta 0) + \beta 1 * ln(d)$ where d is diameter at breast height.

Tissue type	ln(β ₀)	β for ln(d)
Foliage	-3.5276	1.7471
Branch	-3.8377	2.1775
Stem	-2.3583	2.308
Root	-3.6347	2.3038

Table S3 Results of the linear mixed effect model explaining starch, sugars and total NSC in needles (Tissue (Ti) factor consists of 3 generations), wood (Ti = 3 stem height samples) and roots (Ti = coarse and fine roots). Significant effects are shown in bold. Transformations used to reach normality of residuals are indicated in italics.

	_	Starch		Sugars		Total NSC	
	df	F	p	F	p	F	p
Needles		Log(x+1)		Log(x+1)		Log(x+1)	
Season (S)	2	100.7	< 0.001*	288.3	< 0.001	4.3	0.014
Treatment (Tr)	1	1.7	0.198	13.0	0.001	6.2	0.014
Class (Cl)	4	2.3	0.076	0.7	0.570	2.1	0.098
Tissue (Ti)	2	0.1	0.919	12.5	< 0.001	2.7	0.066
S x Tr	2	21.8	< 0.001	14.0	< 0.001	25.7	< 0.001
S x Cl	8	3.9	< 0.001	2.8	0.005	3.0	0.003
S x Ti	4	14.9	< 0.001	10.1	< 0.001	16.8	< 0.001
Tr x Cl	4	0.7	0.584	2.6	0.047	2.6	0.051
Tr x Ti	2	1.2	0.293	0.9	0.428	1.2	0.298
Cl x Ti	8	0.4	0.910	0.5	0.827	0.6	0.777
Wood		Sqrt(log(x+1)		Log(x+1)		Log(x+1)	
Season (S)	2	20.1	< 0.001	37.5	< 0.001	1.6	0.204
Treatment (Tr)	1	0.4	0.523	0.0	0.873	0.0	0.936
Class (Cl)	4	1.2	0.316	10.3	< 0.001	8.2	< 0.001
Tissue (Ti)	2	3.6	0.029	40.2	< 0.001	39.0	< 0.001
S x Tr	2	1.2	0.313	0.9	0.395	0.8	0.430
S x Cl	8	2.0	0.045	2.1	0.033	2.2	0.024
S x Ti	4	2.5	0.042	1.1	0.355	0.6	0.653
Tr x Cl	4	0.5	0.706	3.4	0.017	2.7	0.042
Tr x Ti	2	0.3	0.741	0.2	0.803	0.6	0.557
Cl x Ti	8	1.3	0.254	3.2	0.002	2.0	0.046
Roots		Sqrt(log(x+1)		Log(x+1)		Log(x+1)	
Season (S)	2	4.4	0.014	3.2	0.041	0.1	0.937
Treatment (Tr)	1	0.1	0.823	5.8	0.020	2.4	0.100
Class (Cl)	4	17.1	< 0.001	10.9	< 0.001	15.	< 0.001
Tissue (Ti)	1	50.0	< 0.001	59.9	< 0.001	67.9	< 0.001
S x Tr	2	0.7	0.489	0.3	0.715	0.4	0.683
S x Cl	8	0.7	0.662	0.5	0.870	0.4	0.916
S x Ti	2	5.3	0.006	0.7	0.479	2.1	0.130
Tr x Cl	4	3.1	0.026	1.2	0.308	2.0	0.117
Tr x Ti	1	0.0	0.964	0.4	0.505	0.3	0.556
Cl x Ti	4	0.3	0.901	0.2	0.961	0.2	0.909

Table S4 Results of the linear mixed effect models for summer $\delta^{l3}C$, Nitrogen and Phosphorus levels in needles. Significant effects are shown in bold. Transformations used to reach normality of residuals are indicated between brackets.

		δ ¹³ C (log value))	(absolute	N (log)		P (log)	
	df	F	P	F	p	F	p
Needles							
Treatment (Tr)	1	17.7	< 0.001	3.1	0.084	0.1	0.777
Class (Cl)	4	8.0	0.007	0.0	0.875	0.0	0.974
Tissue (Ti)	2	0.7	0.497	12.7	< 0.001	7.0	0.002
Tr x Cl	4	6.2	0.017	2.9	0.098	0.1	0.811
Tr x Ti	2	2.1	0.126	5.4	0.006	1.3	0.277
Cl x Ti	8	0.9	0.412	0.3	0.723	0.0	0.976

Table S5 Results of the linear mixed effect models explaining relative leaf area, shoot growth, absolute DBH and growth rate of Pinus sylvestris trees. Significant effects are shown in bold.

		_		Shoot	(log) (only			Relative	DBH	
		Relative l	eaf area	Shoot (log) (only sampled trees)		DBH (^2	2)	increment		
				sampie	ea trees)			$(\log(x+1))$		
	df	F	p	F	p	F	p	F	p	
Treatm (Tr)	1	14.1	< 0.001	0.5	0.490	4.6	0.033	0.3	0.556	
Year (Y)	1	234.5	< 0.001	9.7	0.002	317.4	< 0.001	272.9	< 0.001	
Class (Cl)	4	72.4	< 0.001	1.0	0.395	2.8	0.040	73.8	< 0.001	
Y x Tr	1	34.6	< 0.001	0.0	0.866	71.9	< 0.001	1.0	0.376	
Tr x Cl	4	2.7	0.029	0.3	0.895	2.2	0.084	1.4	0.217	
Y x Cl	4	172.4	< 0.001	2.5	0.043	27.9	< 0.001	55.8	< 0.001	
Tr x Y x Cl	4	8.1	< 0.001	1.2	0.328	5.4	0.001	1.2	0.311	

Table S5b Contrasts for relative DBH increment, calculated using least square mean differences Control – Irrigated (estimated difference; p value). Differences in 2002 are 0 as we standardized the DBH values. Significant effects are shown in bold.

Year / Class	1	2	3	4	5	
2002	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
2009	-0.31;	-0.30;	-0.18;	-0.06;	0.12;	
	0.0037	< 0.001	0.599	0.898	0.552	
2014	-0.18;	-0.27;	-0.14;	0.23;	0.53;	
	0.122	< 0.001	0.682	0.654	0.100	

Table S6 Results of the Anova or linear mixed effect models explaining predawn leaf water potential (LWP), Photosynthesis (Amax) and stomatal conductance (gs) in Pinus sylvestris trees. Significant effects are shown in bold.

	LWP (ANOVA type I)		Amax (N	Mixed effect)	gs (Mixed effect)	
	F	P	F	p	F	p
Treatment (Tr)	15.30	< 0.001	1.5	0.23	0.3	0.61
Class (Cl)	0.007	0.93	0.8	0.47	0.1	0.87
Date (D)			69.5	< 0.001	88.8	< 0.001
Tr x Cl	0.8	0.38	0.5	0.64	0.2	0.85
Tr x D			1.9	0.15	0.8	0.46
Cl x D			2.9	0.03	2.7	0.04
Tr x Cl x D			9.1	< 0.001	3.3	0.01

Table S7 Results of the students t-test comparing total NSC pools (in kg) in irrigated and control trees, in winter, summer and autumn. Mean NSC pool for control and irrigated are given, as well as the p value. Significant effects are shown in bold.

Season	Mean control	Mean irrigated	p value	
Winter	1.71	2.18	0.02	
Summer	1.27	1.91	< 0.001	
Autumn	1.48	2.17	< 0.001	