



Figure S6. Venn diagrams for Year 3 samples detailing the number of compounds that increase or decrease by $\geq 75\%$ in balsam fir (A and B, respectively), paper birch (C and D, respectively), beaked hazel (E and F, respectively), and trembling aspen (D and H, respectively). Circles are scaled and comparable across species and treatments. Areas in which circles are overlapping are relative to the number of compounds affected by all treatments. In general, the combination of high-light and high-temperature results in the large-scale increase of more compounds, on average, than any other treatment. While high-light conditions result in the large-scale decrease of more compounds, on average, than any other treatment.