

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Effects of temperature and water availability on Northern European boreal forests

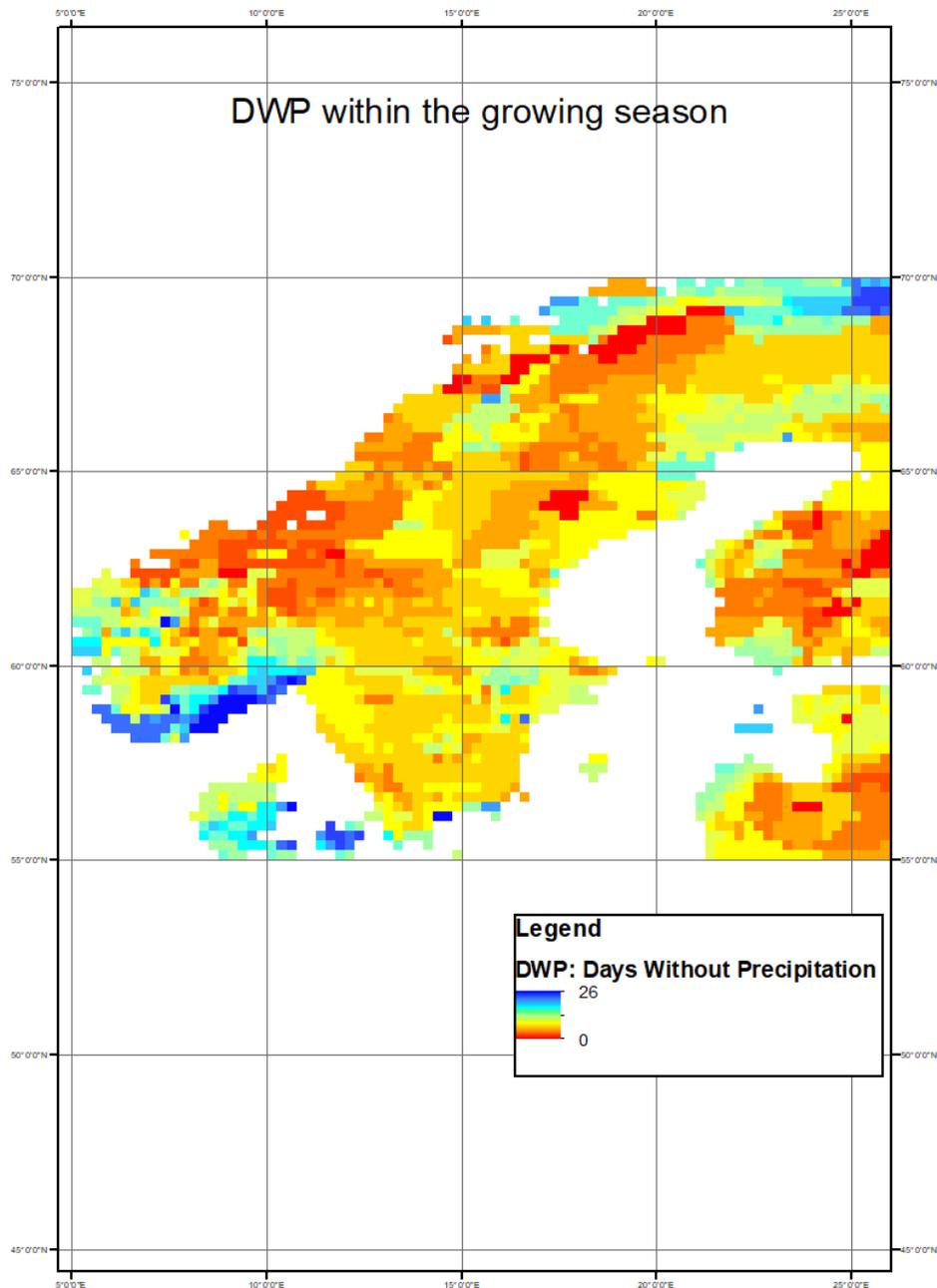


Fig. S1. Annual mean days without precipitation computed within the growing season (DWP_{GS}). These dry spells were calculated by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

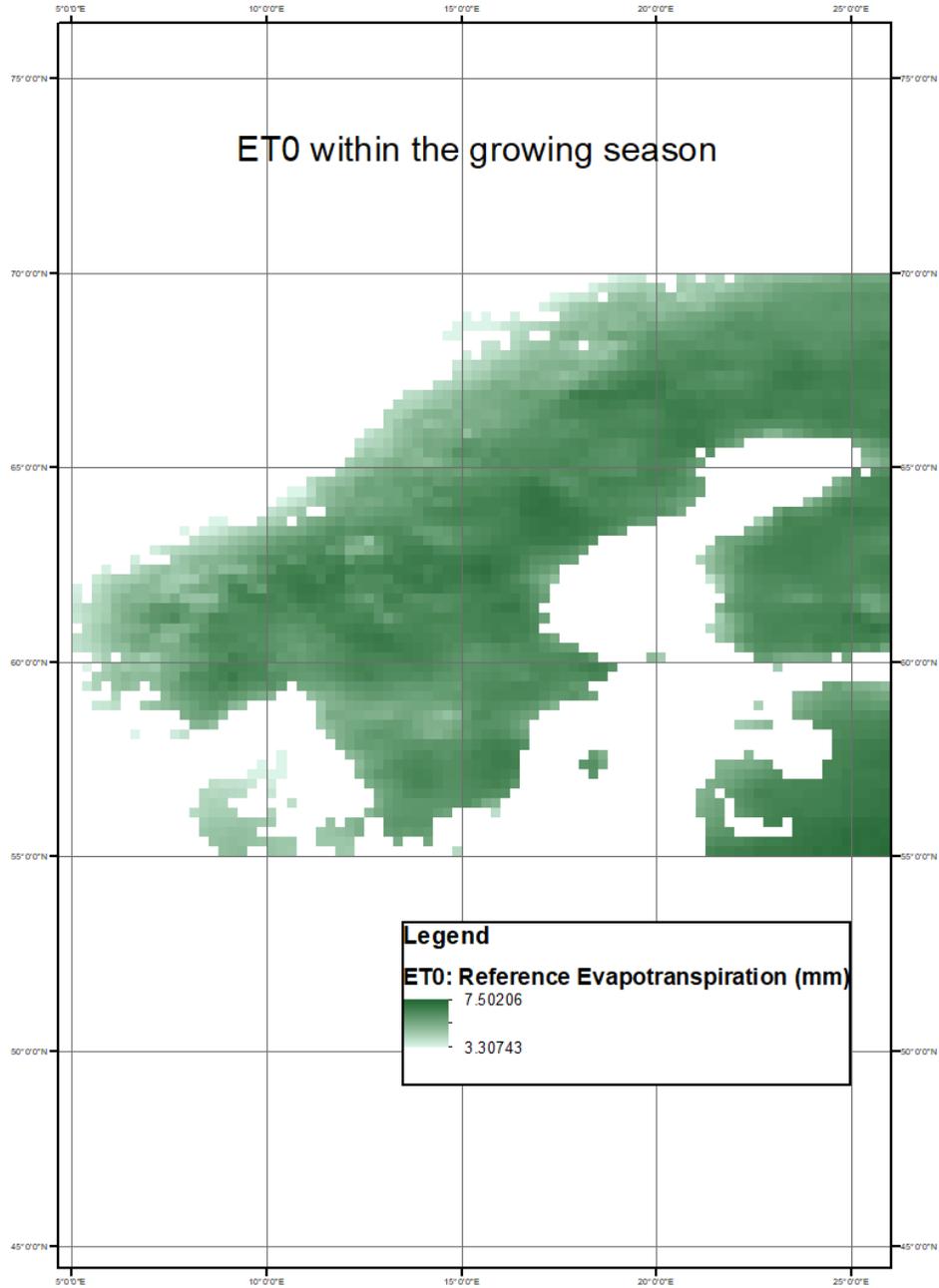


Fig. S2. Annual mean reference evapotranspiration computed within the growing season ($ET_{0,GS}$). The ET_0 was estimated by Hargreaves and Samani method by using the E-OBS temperature data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

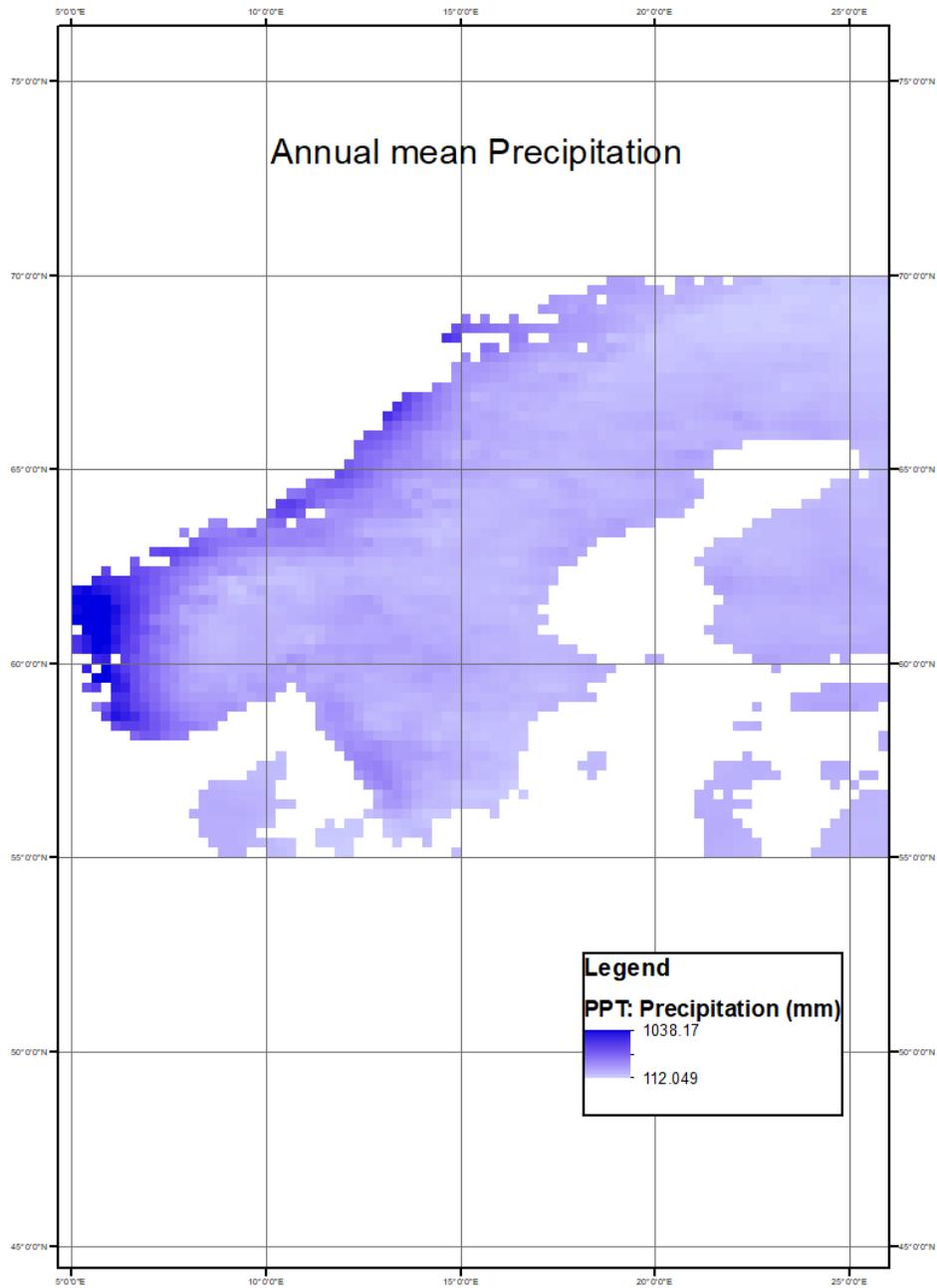


Fig. S3. Annual mean precipitation computed within the whole year (PPT_A). The means were computed by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

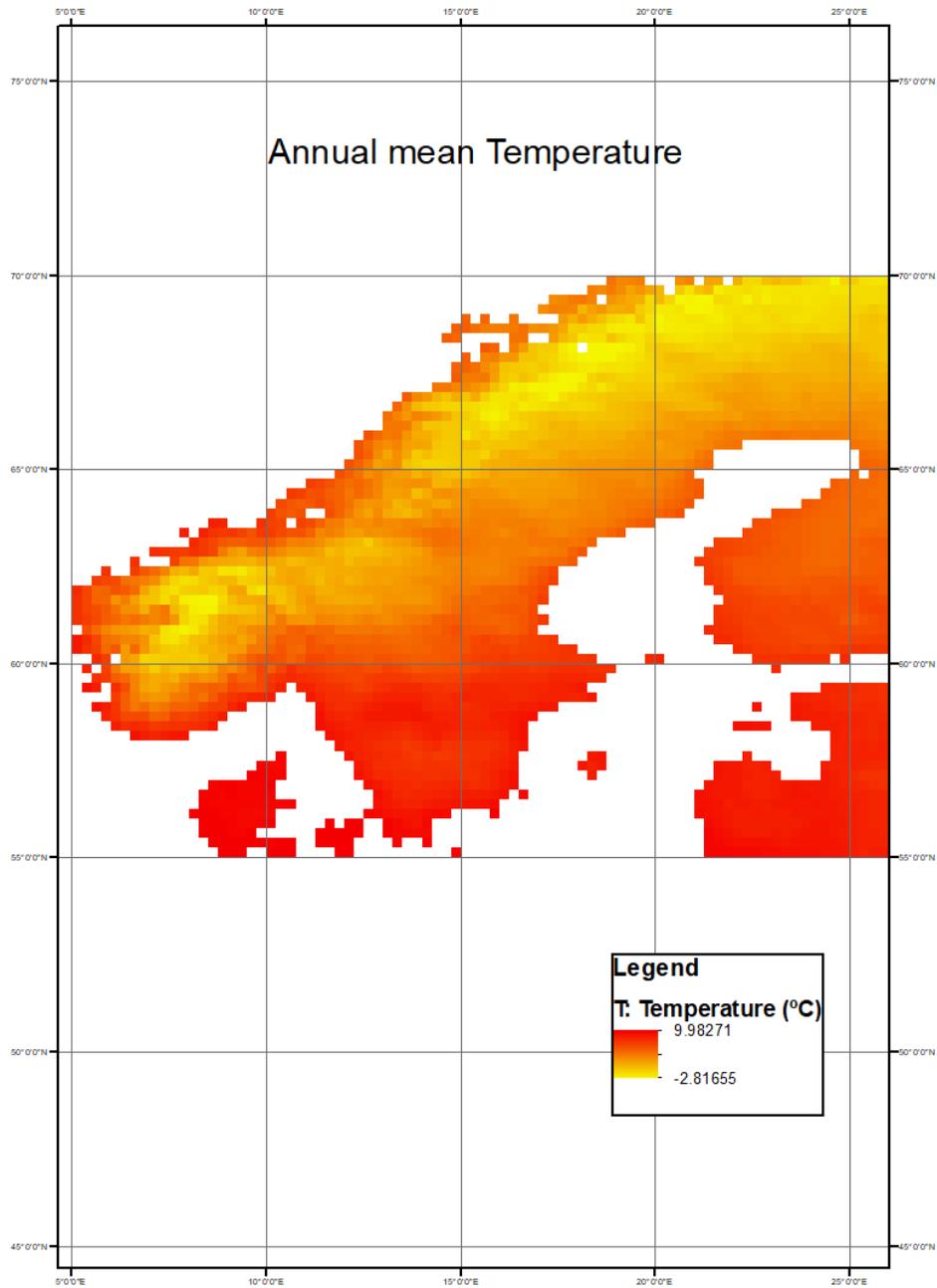


Fig. S4. Annual mean temperature computed within the whole year (T_A). The means were computed by using the E-OBS temperature data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

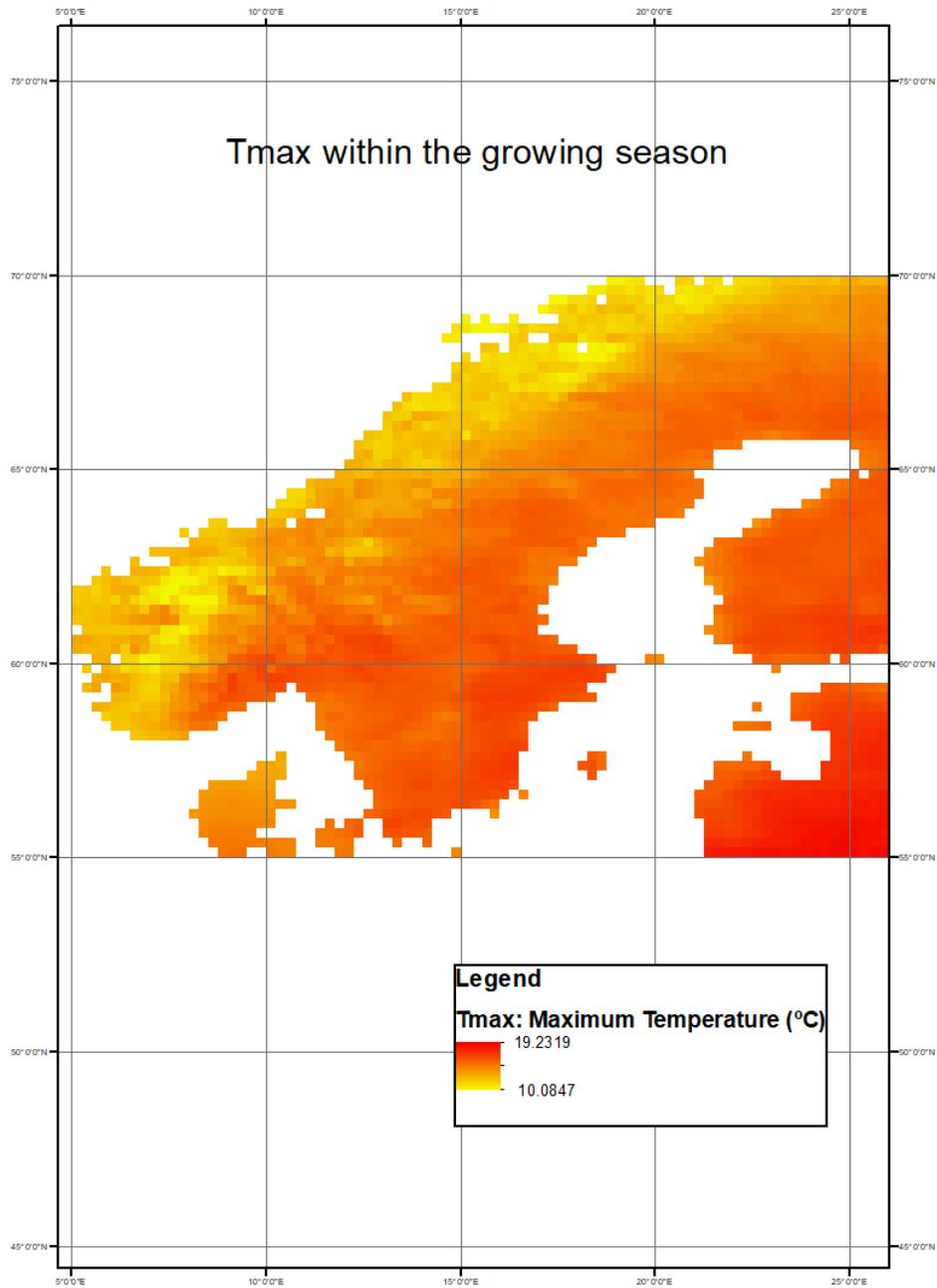


Fig. S5. Annual mean of maximum temperature computed within the growing season ($T_{MAX,GS}$). The means were computed by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

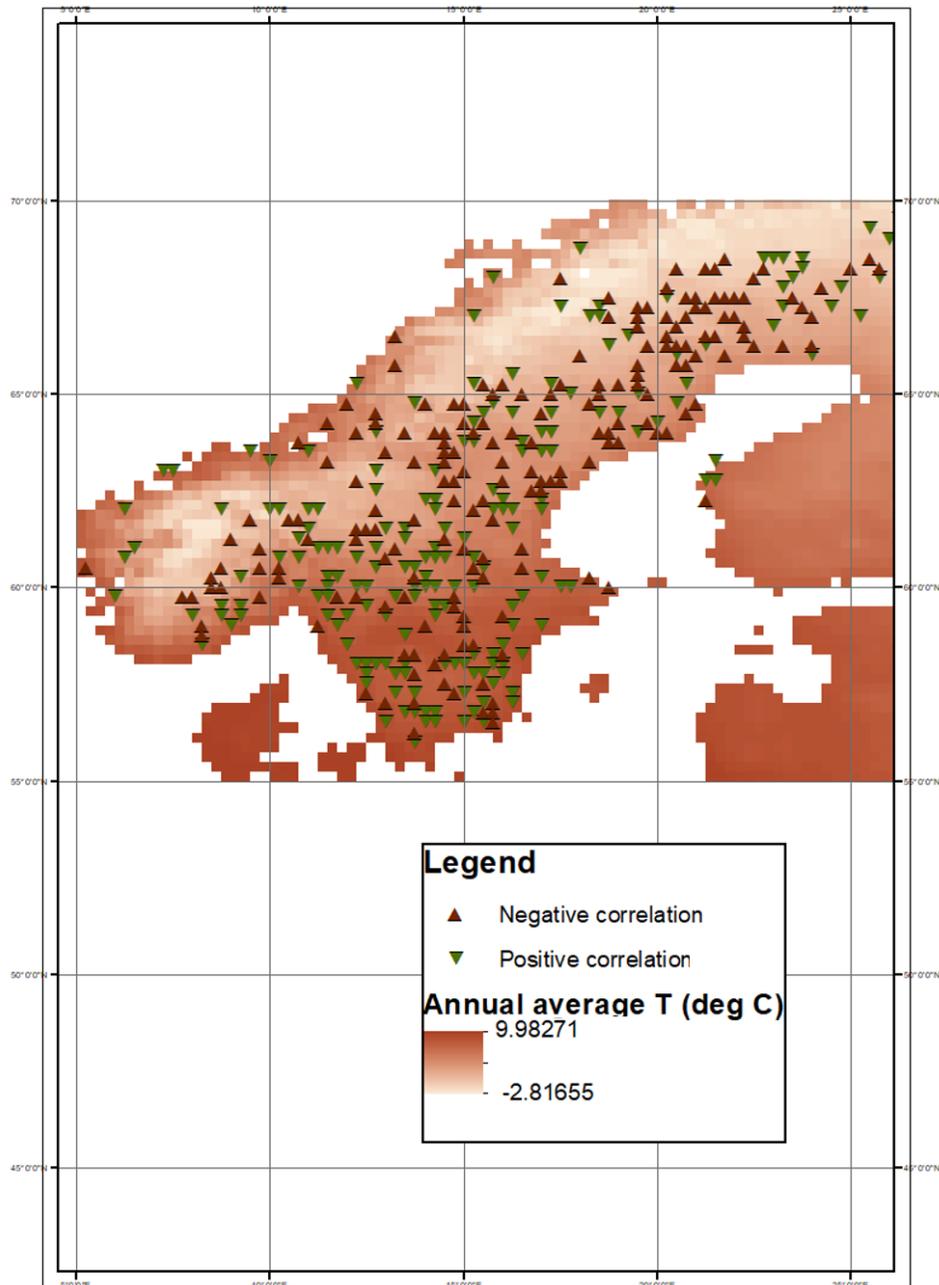


Figure S6. Pixels where extremely positive (70th percentile) and negative (30th percentile) correlation between NDVI_Gs and DWP_Gs occur. The annual average T_A map was obtained from E-OBS gridded dataset.

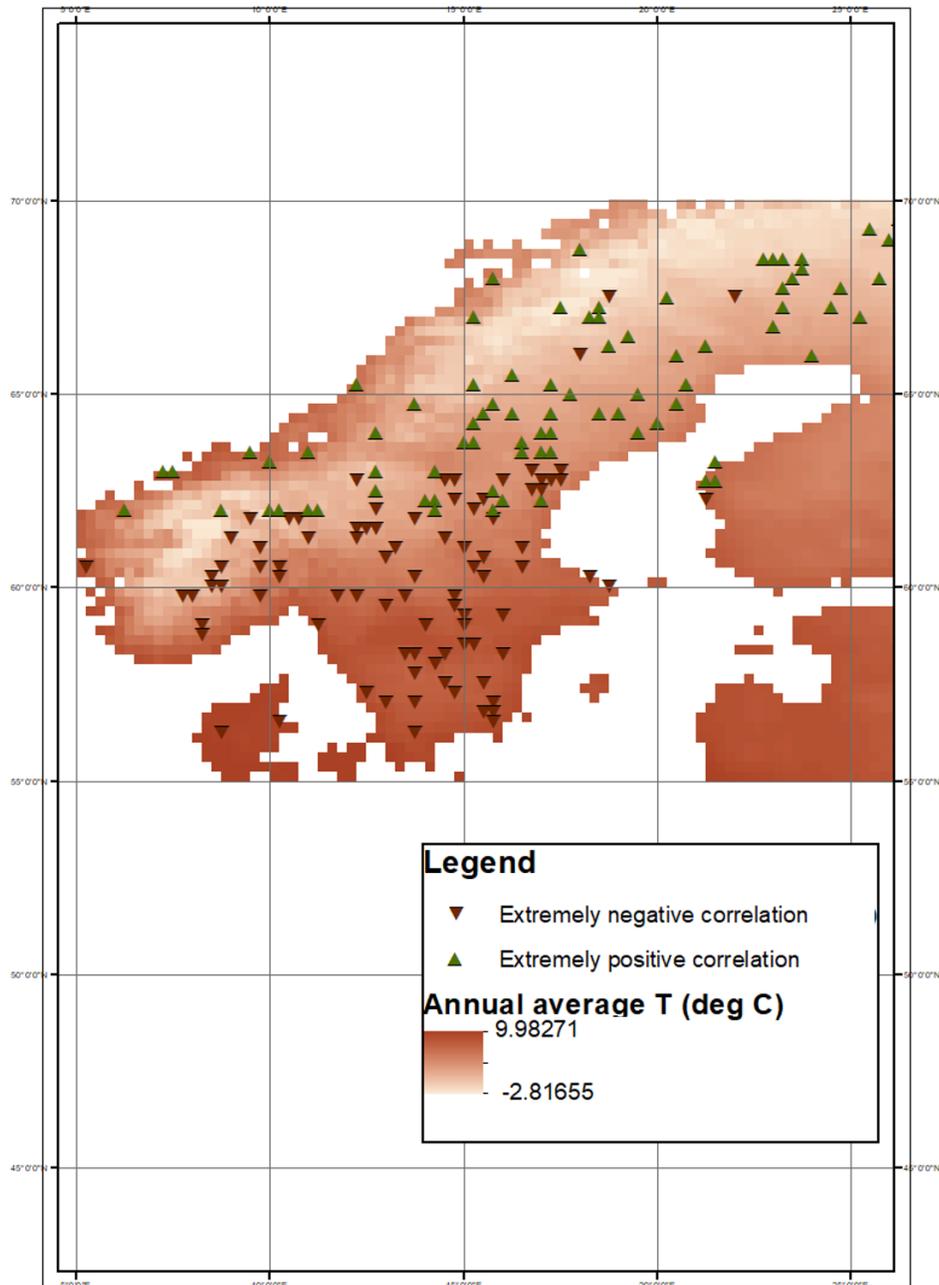


Figure S7. Pixels where extremely positive (80th percentile) and negative (20th percentile) correlation between NDVI_Gs and DWP_Gs occur. The annual average T_A map was obtained from E-OBS gridded dataset.