

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Effects of temperature and water availability on Northern European boreal forests

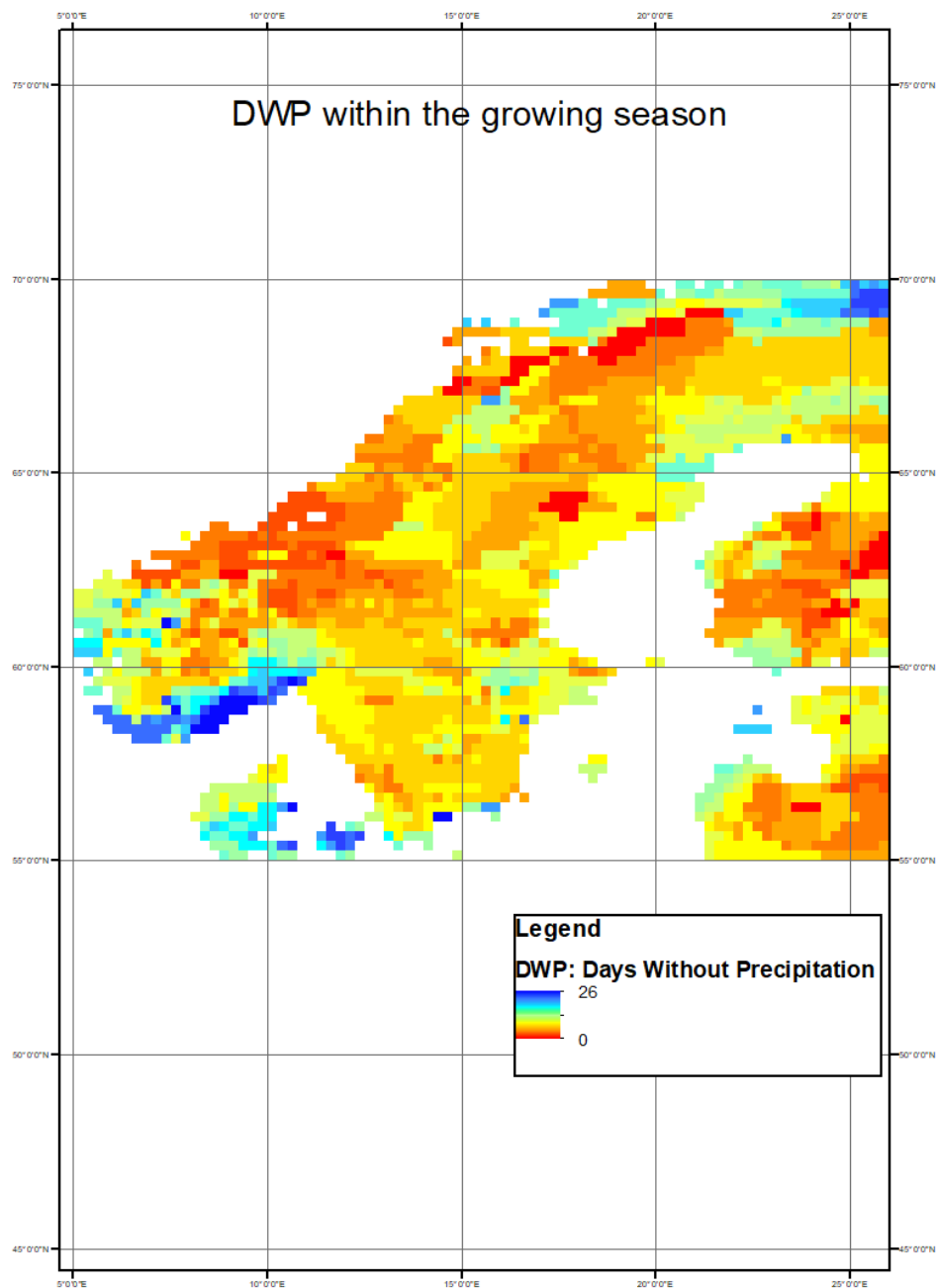


Fig. S1. Annual mean days without precipitation computed within the growing season (DWP<sub>GS</sub>). These dry spells were calculated by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

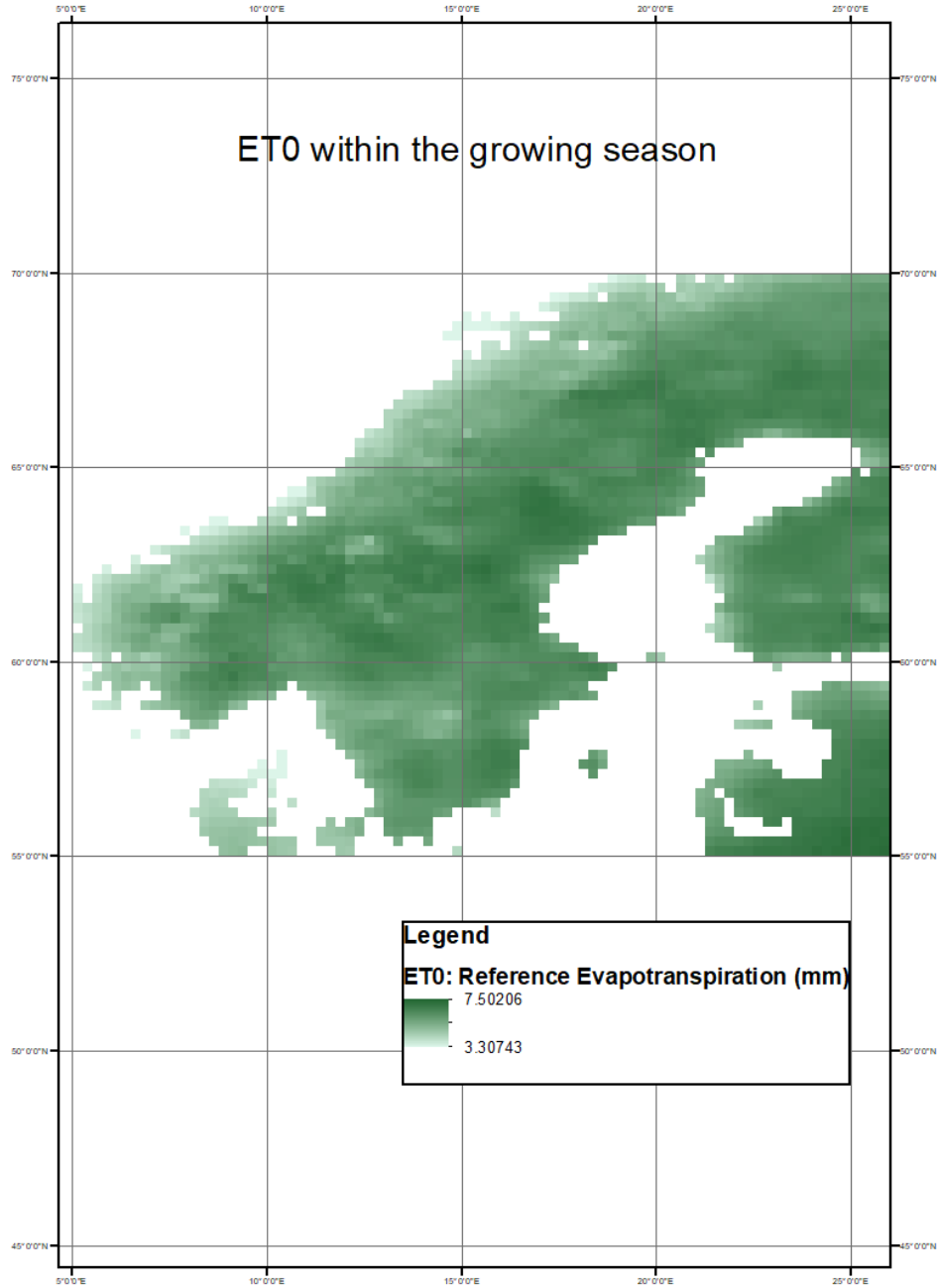


Fig. S2. Annual mean reference evapotranspiration computed within the growing season ( $ET_{0,GS}$ ). The  $ET_0$  was estimated by Hargreaves and Samani method by using the E-OBS temperature data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

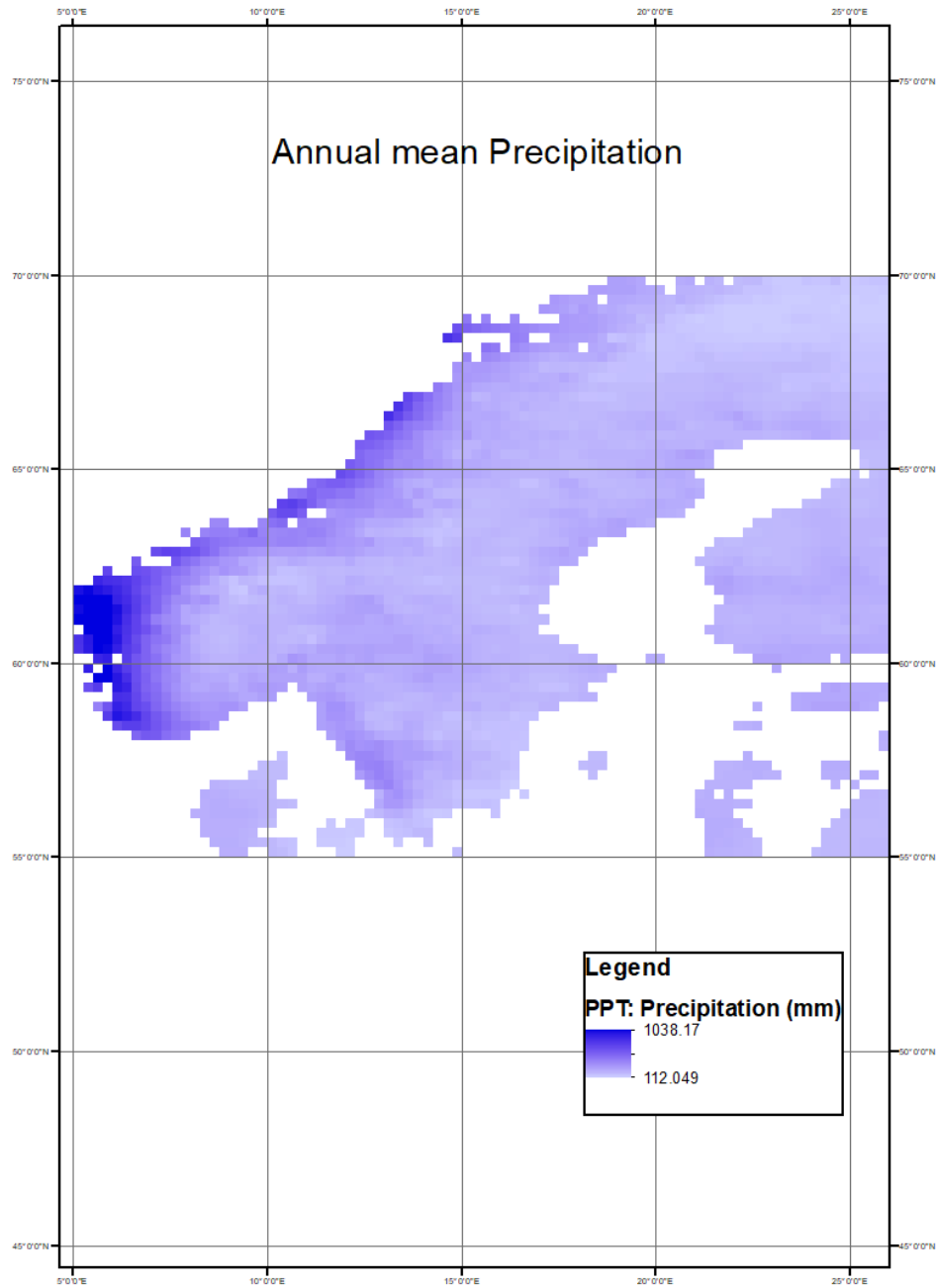


Fig. S3. Annual mean precipitation computed within the whole year (PPT<sub>A</sub>). The means were computed by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

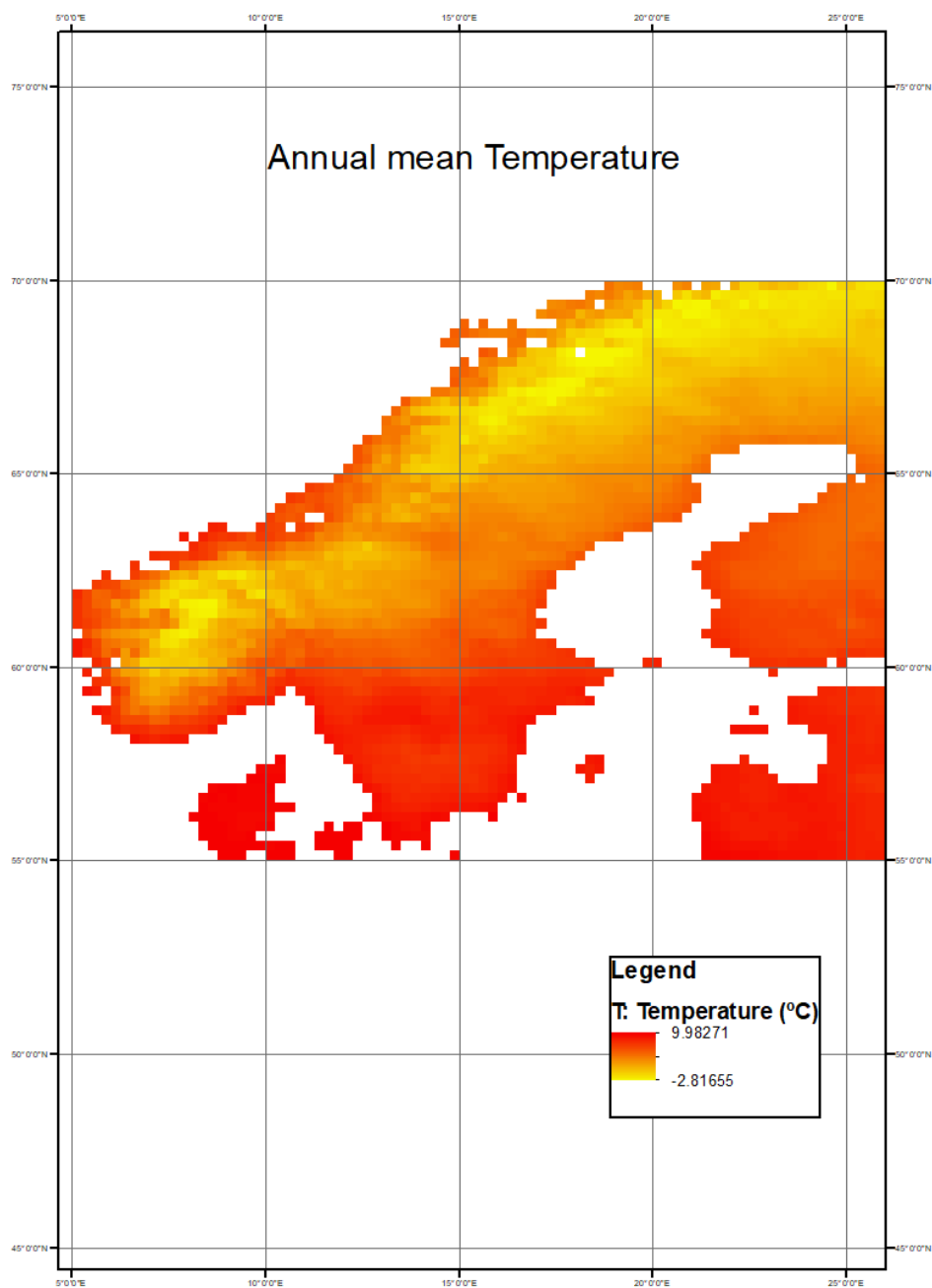


Fig. S4. Annual mean temperature computed within the whole year ( $T_A$ ). The means were computed by using the E-OBS temperature data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

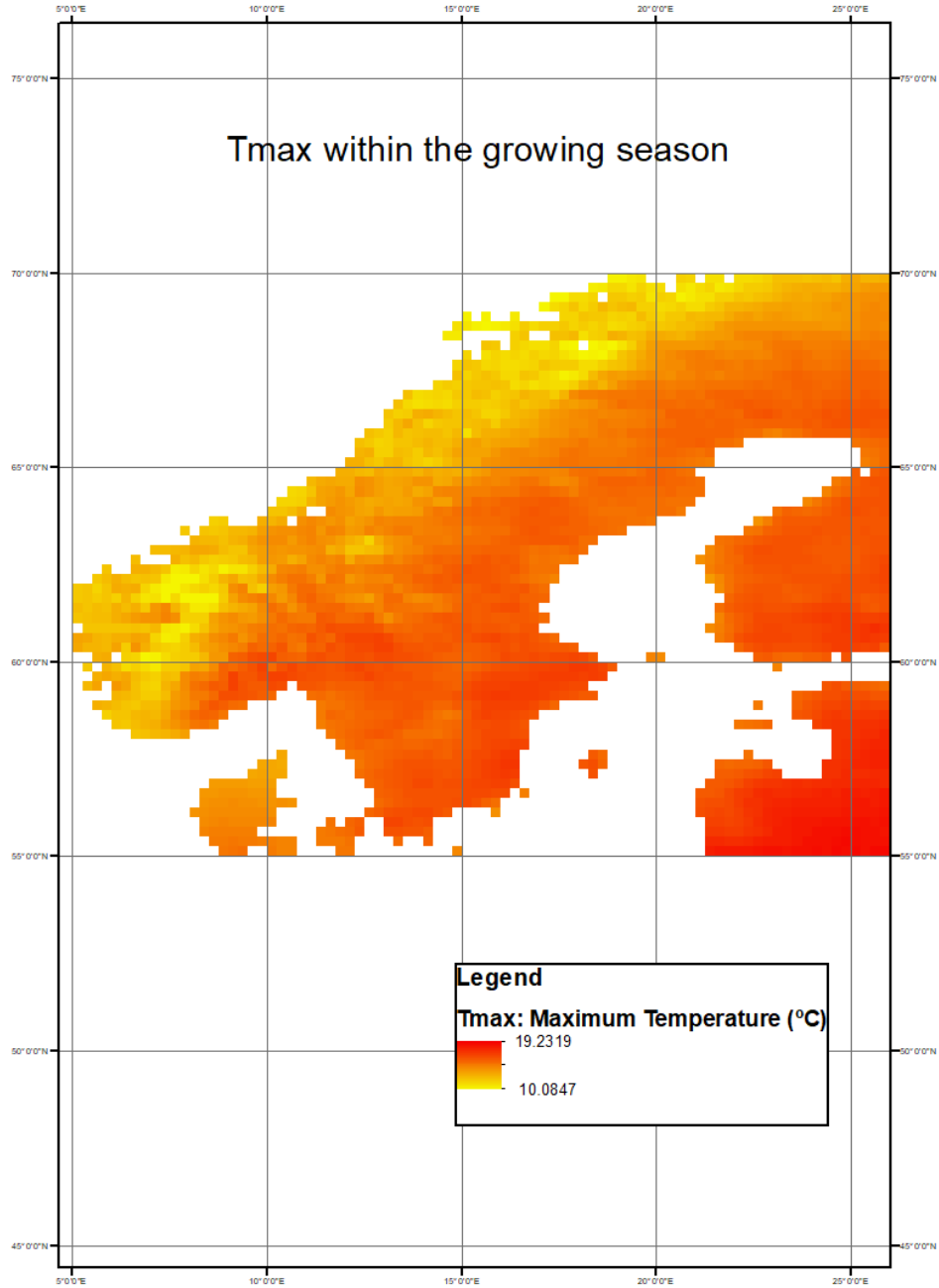


Fig. S5. Annual mean of maximum temperature computed within the growing season ( $T_{MAX,GS}$ ). The means were computed by using the E-OBS precipitation data. Period: 2000 – 2015 (both years included)

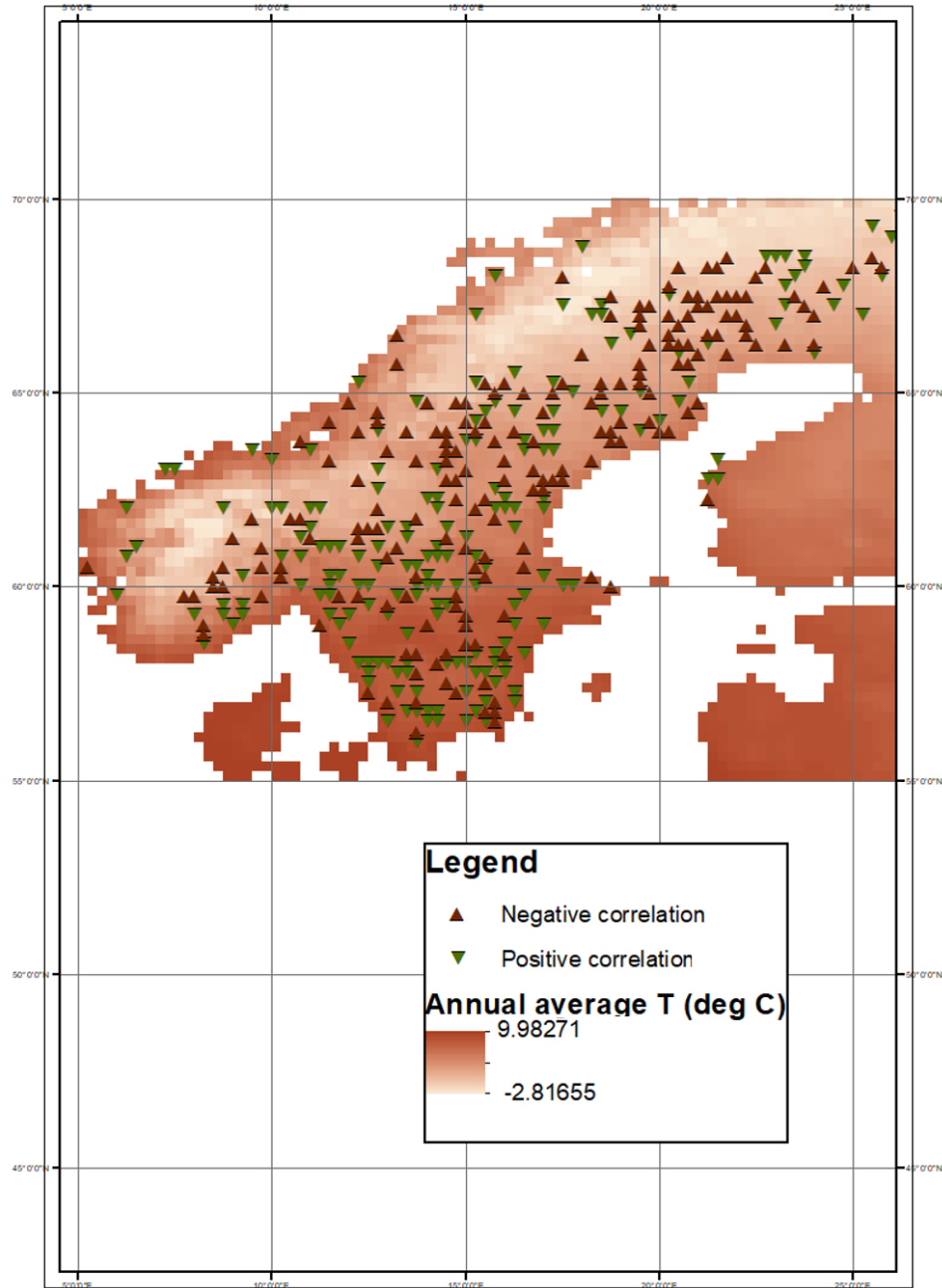


Figure S6. Pixels where extremely positive (70th percentile) and negative (30th percentile) correlation between NDVI<sub>GS</sub> and DWP<sub>GS</sub> occur. The annual average  $T_A$  map was obtained from E-OBS gridded dataset.

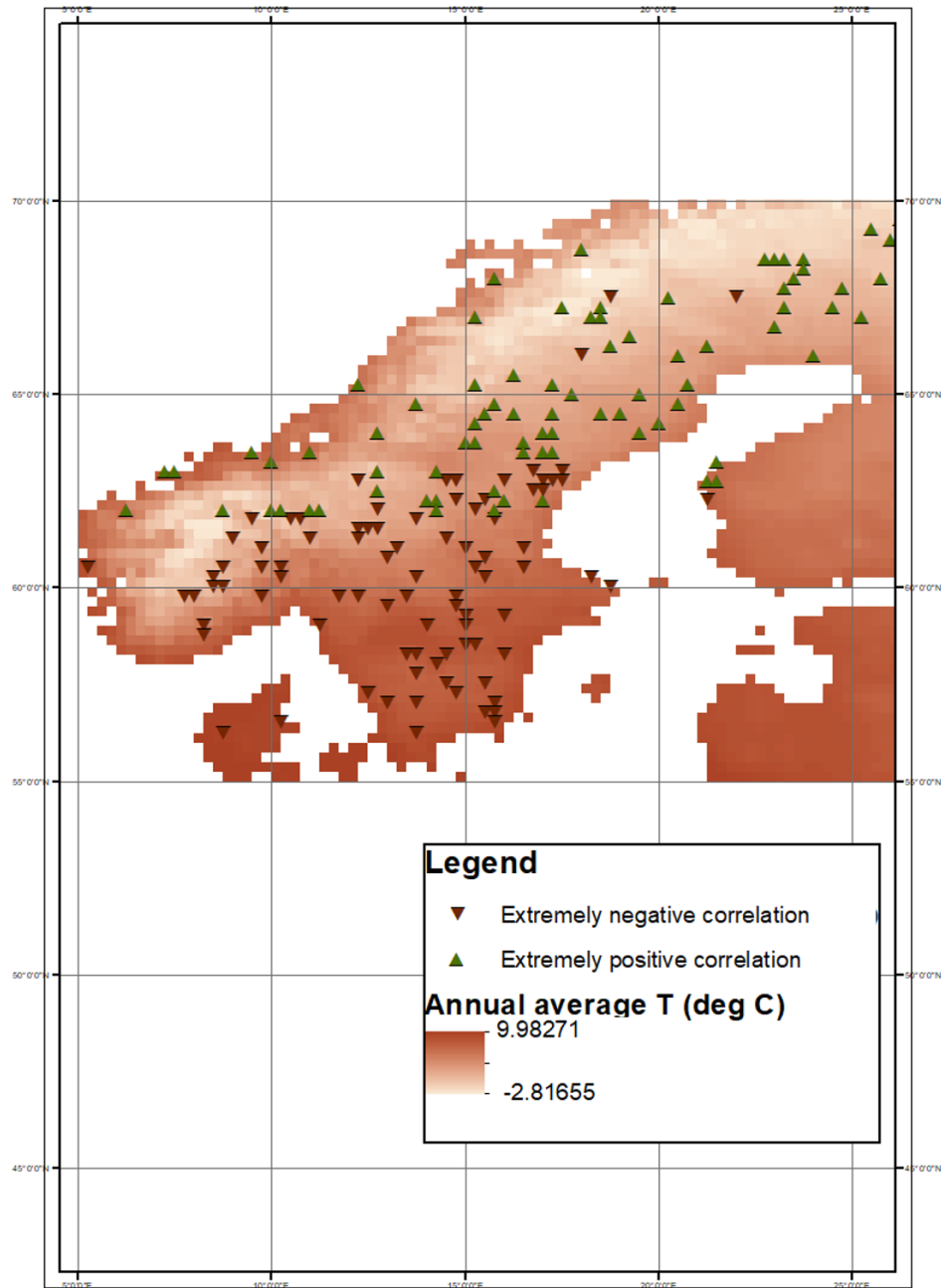


Figure S7. Pixels where extremely positive (80th percentile) and negative (20th percentile) correlation between NDVI<sub>G</sub> and DWP<sub>G</sub> occur. The annual average T<sub>A</sub> map was obtained from E-OBS gridded dataset.