Uni et al. – American Journal of Botany – Appendix S2

Supplementary figures

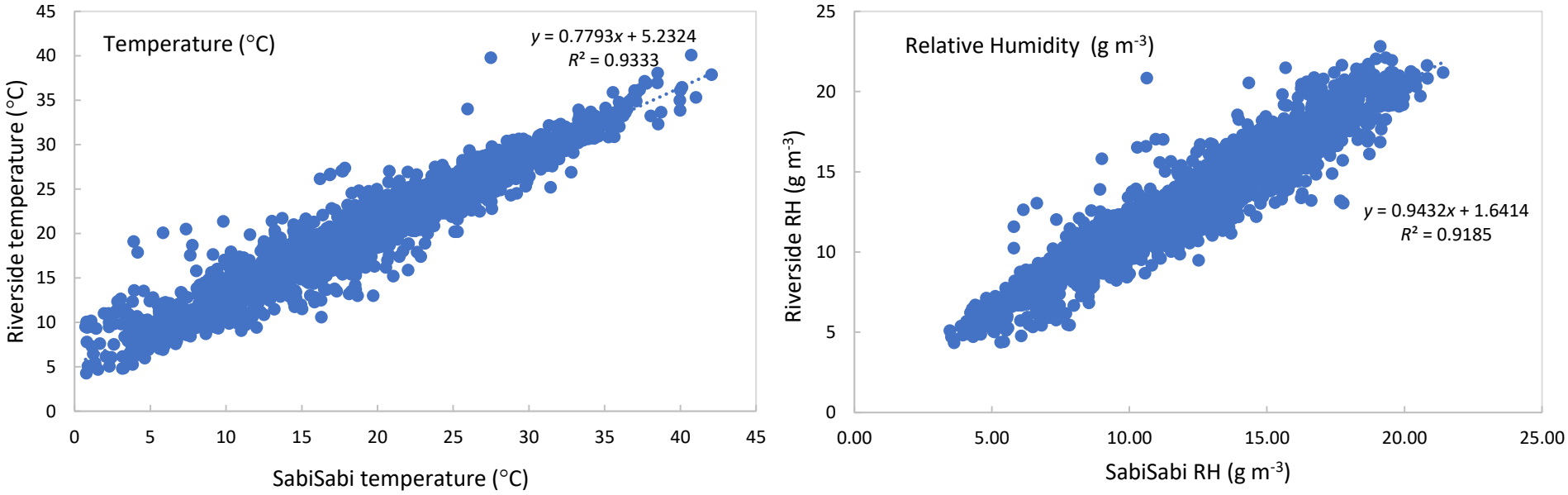

Figure S1. Correlations between data from different South African meteorological stations (Riverside and SabiSabi stations) for overlapping measurement periods (February 2020 - July 2020), showing high correlations in both temperature and relative humidity (R^2= 0.93 and R^2=0.92, respectively).

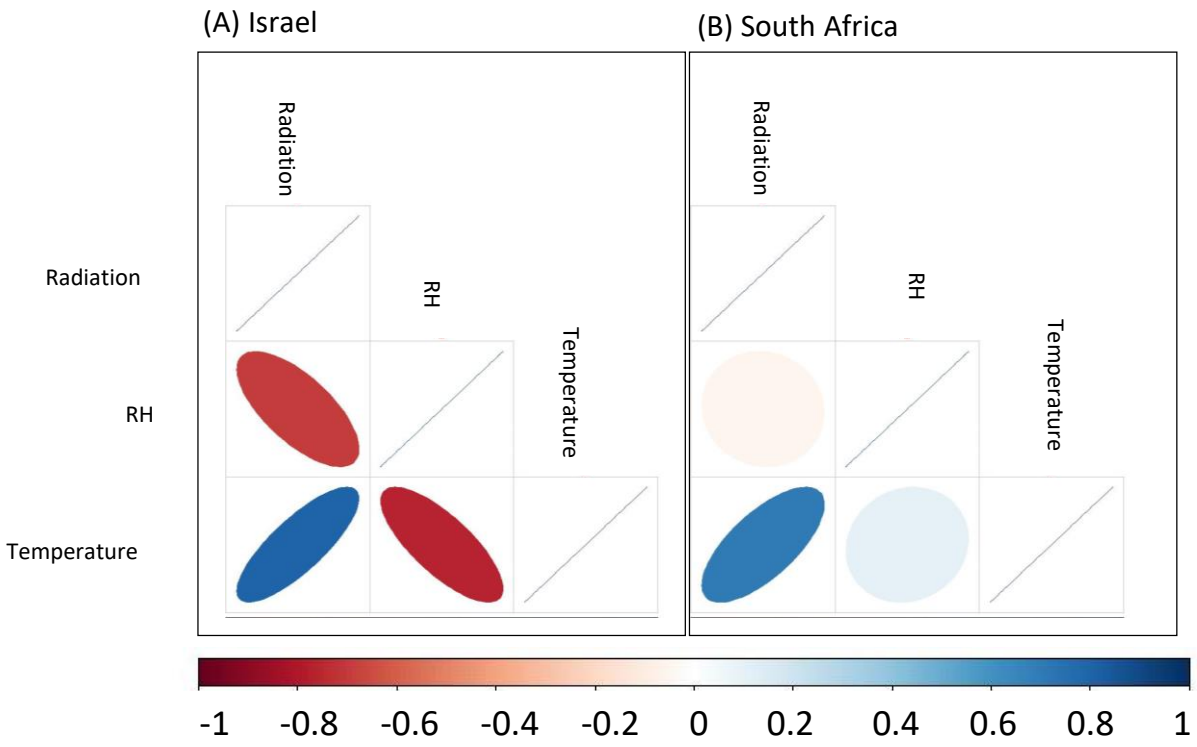

Figure S2. Correlations between climatic variables in (A) Israel and (B) South Africa. Positive correlations are marked in blue and negative correlations in red. The intensity of colour as well as the sharpness of the ellipse indicate the strength of correlation between variables.

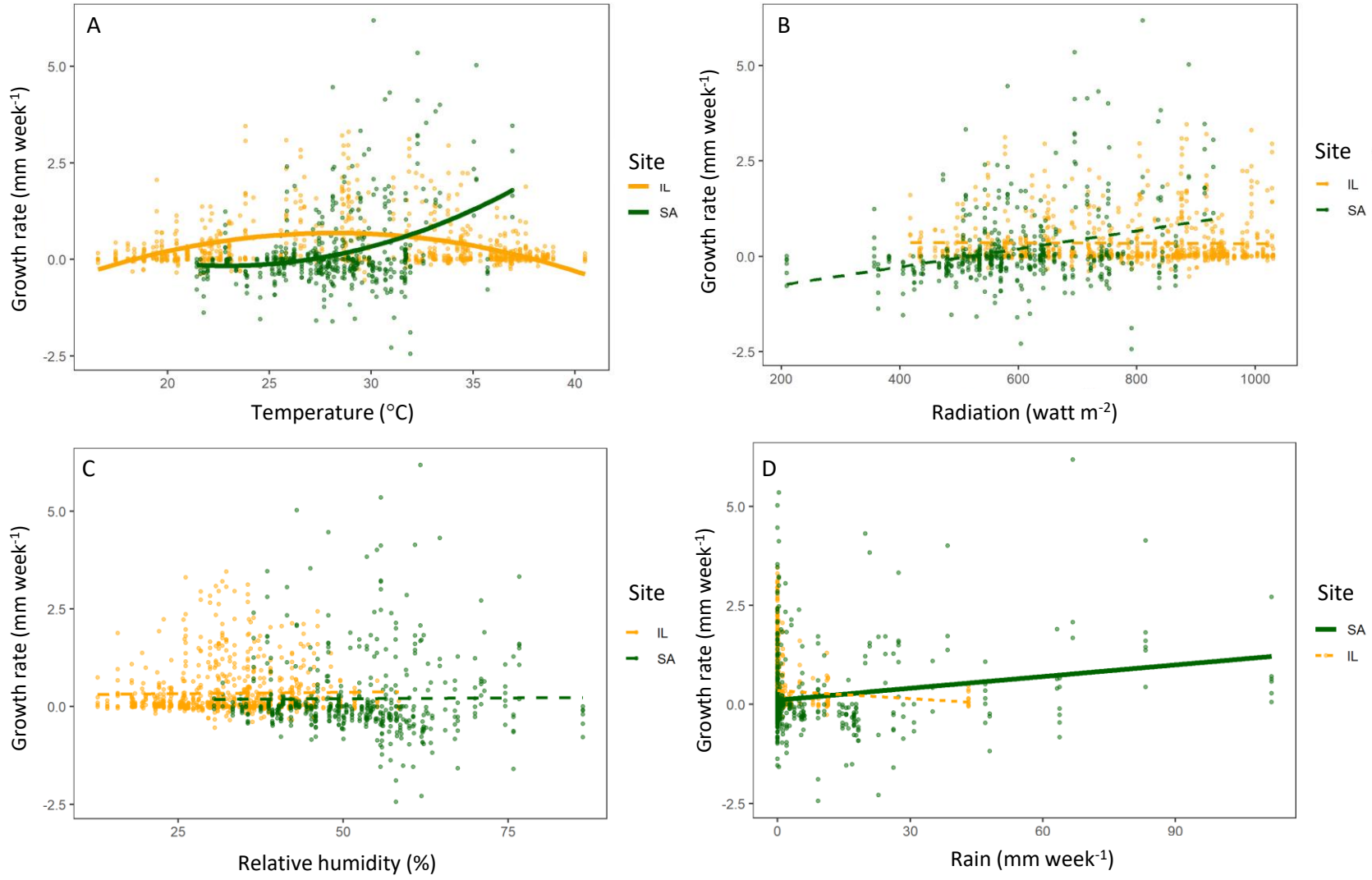

Figure S3. Models of a one week lag of the effect of four climatic predictors- temperature (A), radiation (B), relative humidity (C) and rain (D) on *Acacia tortilis* weekly growth rate in Israel (yellow) and South Africa (green). The fitted lines represent the GLM models M8 and M9 (Table 2). The solid lines indicate significant effects on growth and dashed line are non-significant effects.

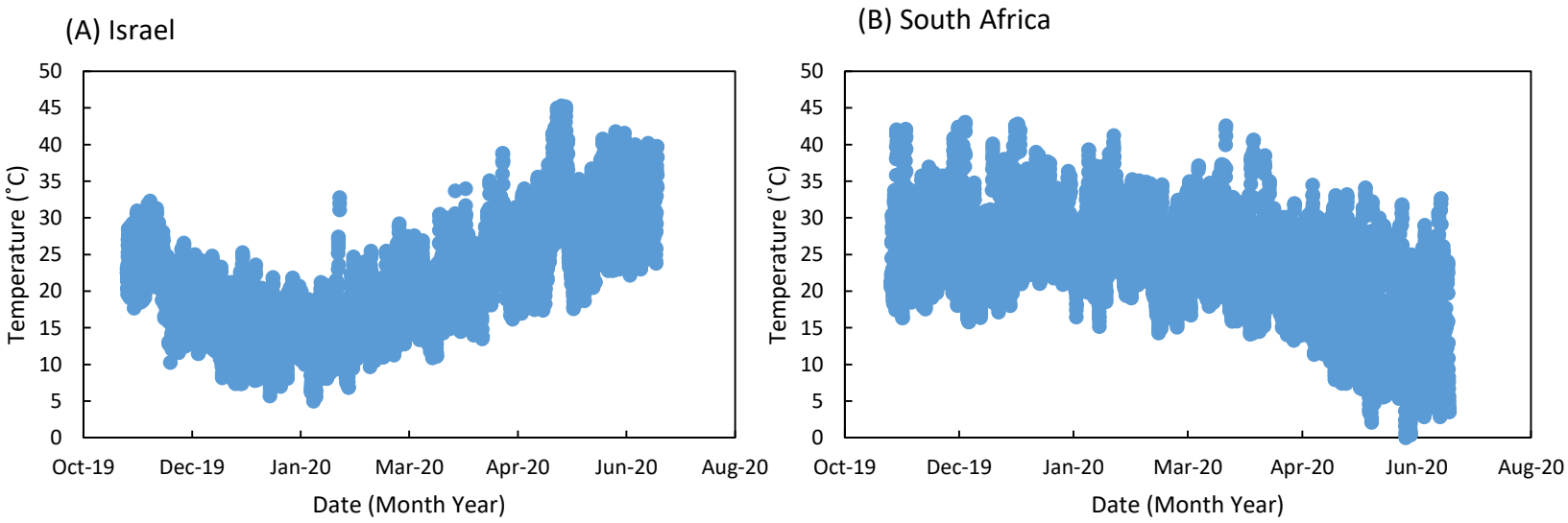

Figure S4. Daily fluctuations in temperature during November 2019 to July 2020 in (A) Israel and (B) South Africa. In Israel, the minimum temperature was always >5 ˚C, while in South Africa temperature on most winter nights was <5˚C and even reached 0˚C.