

Supporting information

Changes in sensitivity of tree-ring widths to climate in a tropical moist forest tree in Bangladesh

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Table S1. Characteristics of *Chukrasia tabularis* site chronologies from two moist forest sites in Bangladesh.

Sites	Time Span	Mean Length of Series (year)	Trees/Cores	Mean Ring Width (mm) $\pm$ SD	Mean GLK ^a	Series Inter Correlation (SIC)	Mean Sensitivity (MS)	Correlation Coefficient between Site Chronologies		
								RKWS	LNP	
RKWS	1895-2015	64	21/37	3.85 $\pm$ 1.33	0.73	0.54	0.69	RKWS	1	0.37 ***
LNP	1923-2012	60	12/15	4.13 $\pm$ 1.32	0.65	0.45	0.66	LNP	0.37 ***	1

^a GLK: Gleichläufigkeit (sign test) *** Correlation significant at $p < 0.001$ level (2 tailed).

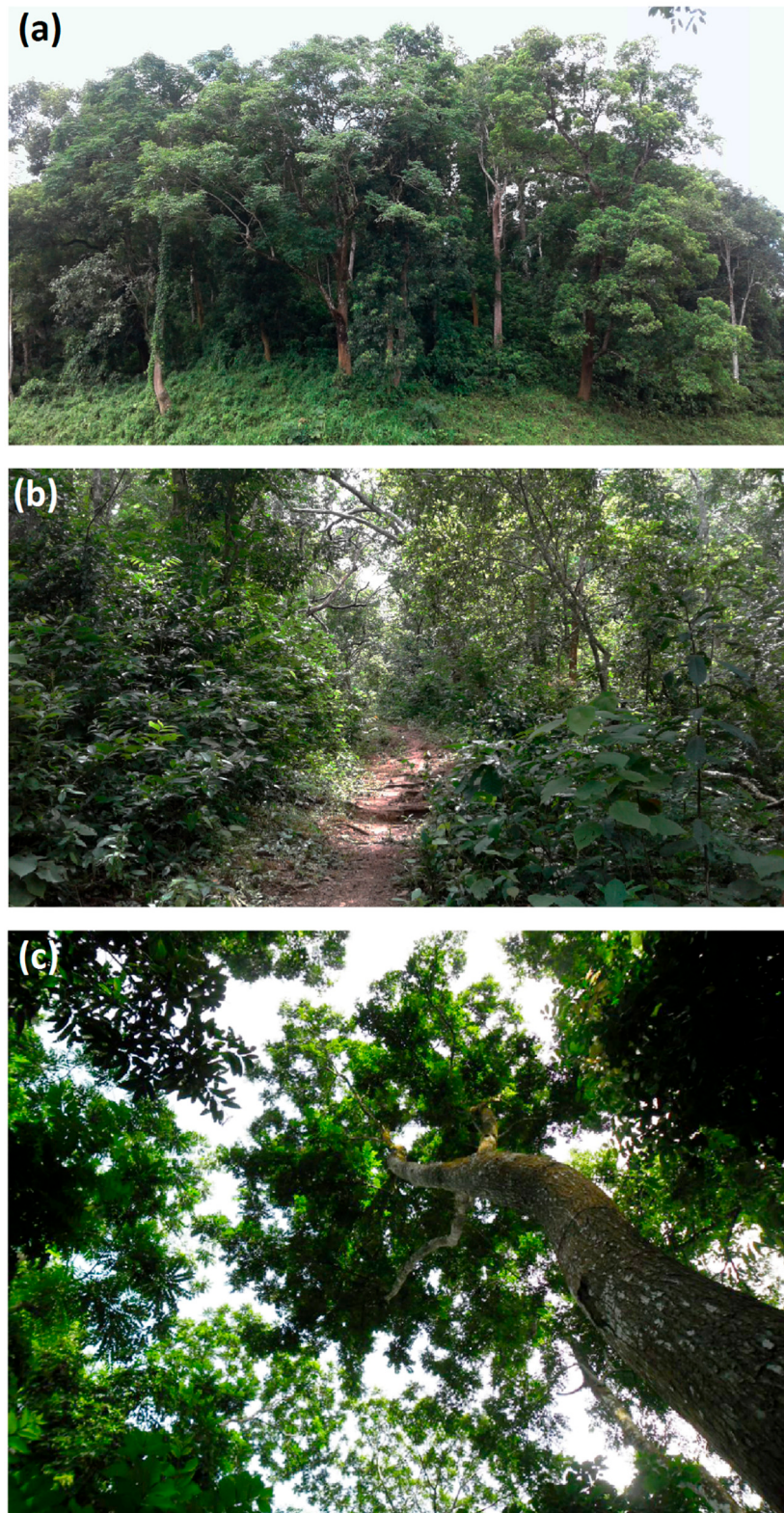


Figure S1. Photographs showing the forest stands of study sites. (a) A forest stand close to the forest boundary in RKWS (b) Forest interior in RKWS (c) A mature *C. tabularis* tree with the canopy in LNP.

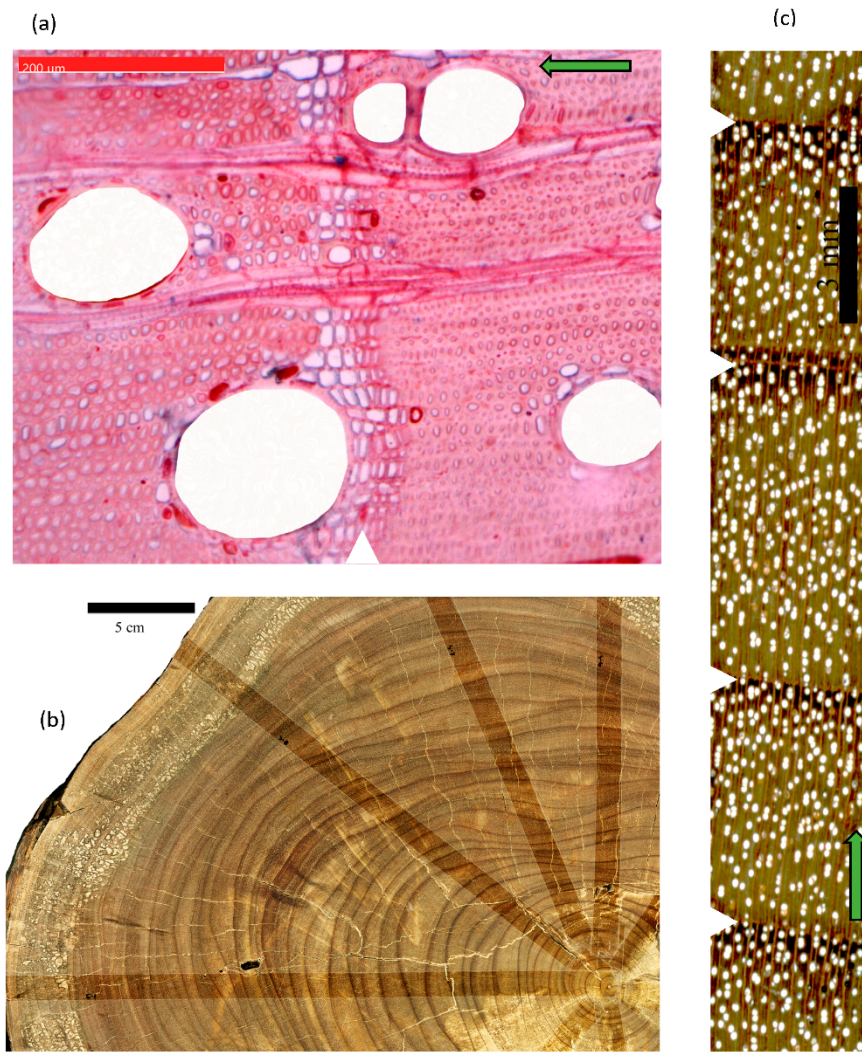


Figure S2. (a) High magnification digital microscopic images of *C. tabularis* showing characteristic wood anatomical features. (b) A portion of stem disk of a *C. tabularis* tree showing growth ring boundaries and the measurement areas (Darker zones). (c) Scanned sample of an increment core of *C. tabularis*. White triangles indicate growth-ring boundaries. Arrows indicate growth directions.

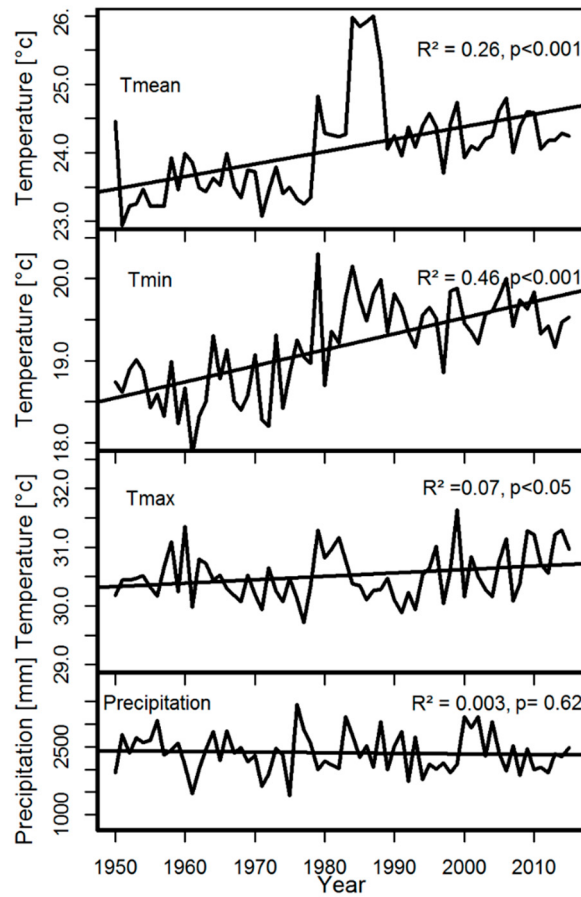


Figure S3. Trends in climate variables over the period 1950 to 2015.

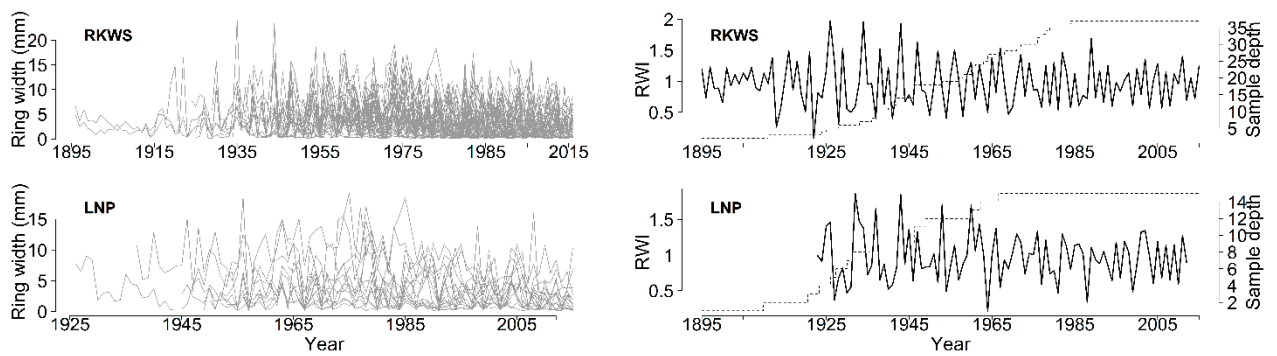


Figure S4. Site chronologies (right panels) and raw ring-width time series (left panels) of *C. tabularis* from two moist forest sites in Bangladesh. RKWS = Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, LNP = Lawachara National Park.

Figure S7. Moving correlations (30 years window) of RWI chronology and vapor pressure deficit (VPD) for the period over 1950–2015.