## Supplementary material

Table S1. Main characteristics of the selected beech forests and trees. Mean (minimum-maximum) age and diameter in 2008.

| Ecoregion | Forest name or location (points in Figure 1) | Number of trees (of stands) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean age } \\ & \text { (year) } \\ & \text { (min.-max.) } \end{aligned}$ | Mean diameter $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \text { (min.-max.) } \end{gathered}$ | Elevation (m) | Soil <br> texture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowlands | Ravenhof | 1 (x) | 87 | 54 | 15 | Sand |
| Lowlands | Buggenhoutbos | 2 (x) | 141 (141-141) | 78 (65-90) | 24 | Sandy-loam |
| Lowlands | Bulskampveld | 3 (x) | 103 (100-108) | 71 (62-86) | 27 | Sand |
| Lowlands | Wijnendaele | 1 (x) | 105 | 81 | 34 | Loamy-sand |
| Lowlands | Ravels | 5 (x) | 88 (87-92) | 43 (35-52) | 38 | Loamy-sand and sand |
| Lowlands | Bertembos | 2 (x) | 144 (118-171) | 66 (54-79) | 61 | Loam |
| Lowlands | Polygoonbos | 1 (x) | 89 (89-89) | 52 (52-52) | 62 | Sandy-loam |
| Lowlands | Chartreuzebos | 5 (x) | 96 (87-105) | 65 (59-74) | 74 | Sandy-loam and sand |
| Lowlands | Heverleebos | 2 (x) | 148 (143-153) | 61 (57-65) | 78 | Sandy-loam and loamy-sand |
| Lowlands | Muziekbos | 1 (x) | 109 | 60 | 92 | Sandy-loam |
| Lowlands | Meerdaalwoud | 12 (x) | 146 (91-186) | 70 (56-86) | 102 | Loam and sandy-loam |
| Lowlands | Soignes-Zoniën | 41 (2+x) | 133 (93-174) | 68 (48-94) | 110 | Loam |
| Lowlands | Flobecq | 8 (1) | 93 (87-104) | 67 (57-76) | 113 | Loam |
| Lowlands | Kluisbos | 1 (x) | 88 | 64 | 117 | Sandy-loam |
| Uplands | Tihange | 13 (1) | 102 (87-124) | 71 (60-84) | 239 | Loam |
| Uplands | Hestreux | 10 (1) | 128 (116-132) | 62 (51-79) | 397 | Loam* |
| Uplands | Recogne | 12 (1) | 175 (162-186) | 63 (56-75) | 456 | Loam* |
| Uplands | Fourneau <br> Saint-Michel | 10 (1) | 120 (98-154) | 49 (39-62) | 484 | Loam* |
| Uplands | Nassogne | 8 (1) | 94 (92-95) | 43 (34-55) | 539 | Loam* |
| Uplands | Rocherath | 12 (1) | 133 (109-153) | 62 (53-72) | 607 | Loam* |

In each forest, trees were selected by stands (Latte et al. 2015a, b, c) or individually (indicated as ' $x$ ')
(Kint et al. 2012; Aertsen et al. 2014). * indicates texture with stone content ( $\geq 15 \%$ ).


Figure S1. Ring-width low frequency ( $R W L F$, top) and high-frequency variability ( $H F V$, bottom) according to the tree diameter (left) and the calendar year (right). Grey dots indicate raw values. Dashed lines indicate mean trends (LOESS).


Figure S2. Residuals according to tree diameter of the 'size 4' models (top) and 'size-time 5' models (bottom) of ring-width low frequency ( $R W L F$, left) and high-frequency variability ( $H F V$, right).


Figure S3. Residuals according to fitted values of the 'size 4' models (top) and 'size-time 5' models (bottom) of ring-width low frequency ( $R W L F$, left) and high-frequency variability ( $H F V$, right).


Figure S4. Fitted values according to the tree diameter for lowlands (full lines) and uplands (dashed lines) of the 'size 4 ' (top) and 'size-time 5 ' (bottom) models of ring-width low frequency ( $R W L F$, left) and high-frequency variability (HFV, right). Grey dots indicate raw values. Lines are mean trends (LOESS)

