

Supporting Information

Wang et al. 10.1073/pnas.1014425108

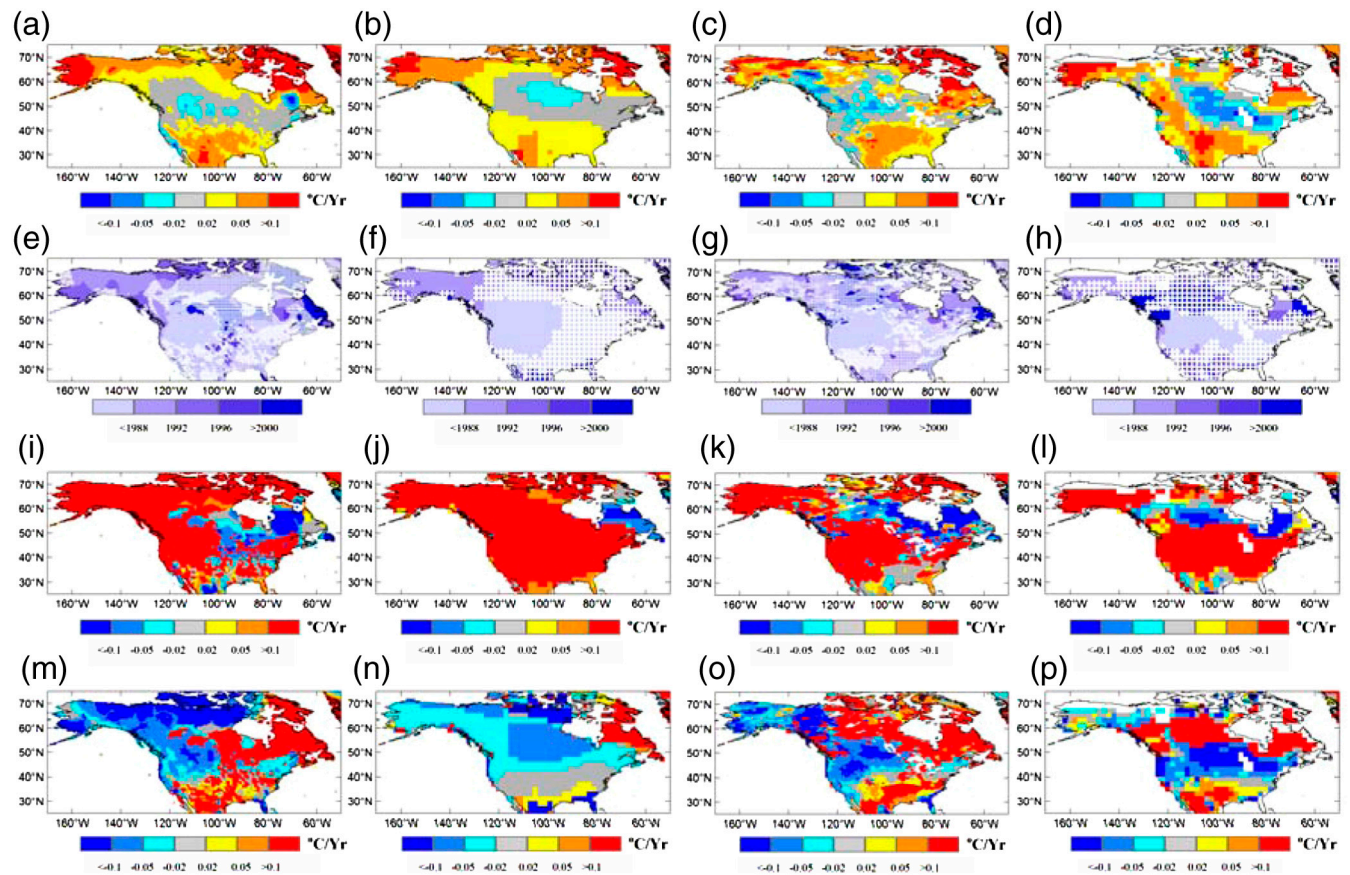


Fig. S1. Comparison of spring temperature change from CRU dataset, GISS dataset, NARR dataset, and NCEP-DOE reanalysis dataset. Spatial pattern of spring temperature trend during the entire study period based on (A) CRU, (B) GISS, (C) NARR, and (D) NCEP-DOE; spatial pattern of turning point (TP) for spring temperature changes based on (E) CRU, (F) GISS, (G) NARR, and (H) NCEP-DOE; spatial pattern of spring temperature trend before its TP based on (I) CRU, (J) GISS, (K) NARR, and (L) NCEP-DOE; spatial pattern of spring temperature trend after its TP based on (M) CRU, (N) GISS, (O) NARR, and (P) NCEP-DOE. Because we don't have access to GISS data in the year of 2006, analyses on GISS dataset are for the periods between 1982 and 2005.

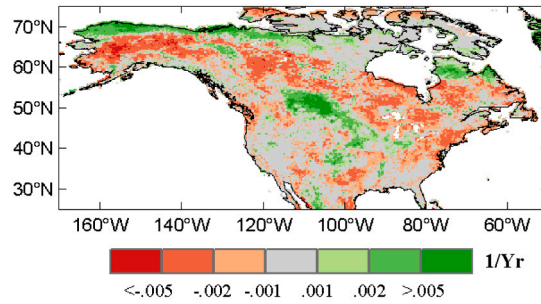


Fig. 56. Spatial distribution of trend in summer (June, July, and August) NDVI from 1982 to 2006.

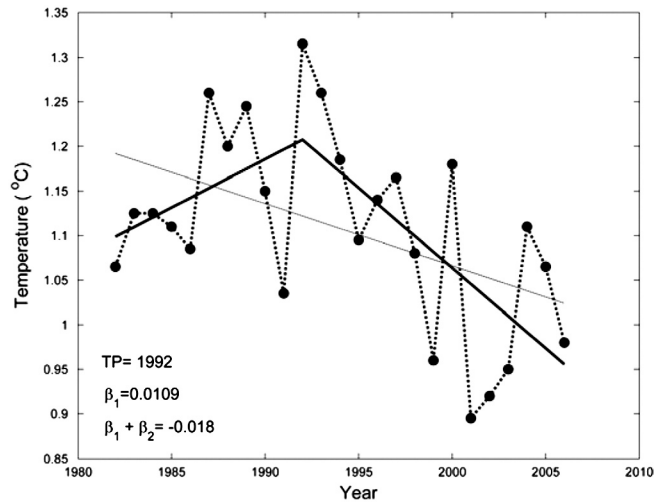


Fig. 57. Schematic diagram showing the use of the piecewise linear regression to detect the turning point (TP) of spring temperature trend for a sample pixel (N40.25°, W124.25°). β_1 is the spring temperature trend before the TP of spring temperature trend, and $\beta_1 + \beta_2$ is the spring temperature trend after the TP of spring temperature trends