1 Appendix A

Site	Coordinates(°)	Elevation (m)	MAT (°C)	SAP (mm)	Nplot mixed	Nplot beech	Nplot fir	Nplot oak
Bauges (Combe d'Ire)	45.697930°N 6.214553°E	980-1242	6.3- 7.6	1994- 2079	4	5	3	-
Vercors (Lente)	44.928504°N 5.321516°E	1084-1365	5.4- 7.1	1387- 1541	5	5	4	-
Mont Ventoux (Mont Serein)	44.187901°N 5.253608°E	1007-1345	5.6- 7.3	1208- 1224	5	5	5	-
Luberon Largarde (Lagarde d'Apt)	43.973001°N 5.479875°E	1052-1121	9.2- 9.6	1026- 1027	2	2	-	2
Grand Luberon (Cerestre)	43.819412°N 5.535047°E	929-1041	9.7- 10. 7	790- 796	3	3	-	3
Sainte Baume	43.334609°N 5.766041°E	725-775	9.9- 10. 2	938- 941	4	3	-	4

Description of the sites. *Coordinates*: latitudinal and longitude; *Elevation*; *MAT*: mean annual temperature; *SAP*: sum of annual precipitation; *Nplot*: number of sampled plots according to the forest type (i.e. mixed
stand - mixed - and monospecific stand - fir, beech or oak)

6 Appendix B

	Bauges	Vercors	Ventoux	Luberon Lagarde	Grand Luberon	Ste-Baume
Beech	0.30/0.67	0.30/0.41	0.45/0.50	0.41/0.64	0.29/0.46	0.26/0.34
Fir	0.60/0.58	0.34/0.36	0.53/0.37	-	-	-
Oak	-	-	-	0.16/0.49	0.51/0.31	0.26/0.16

7

8 Adjusted R-squares of linear models testing the effect of DBH on BAI for each site, each species in each stand

9 (in mixed stand/in monospecific stand). These linear models allow to reconstruct basal area increment of

10 missing growth series, i.e. no readable trees dendrochronological cores.





15 Appendix D



17 Linear models tested to explain *Rt_div.eff*/*Rc_div.eff* with a proxy of stress gradient, i.e. maximum beech height, for every stand with the northern (North) and southern
18 (South) parts of the gradient taken separately. North includes plots in Mont Ventoux, Vercors and Bauges and South includes plots in Luberon Lagarde, Grand
19 Luberon and Sainte-Baume. Significant p-value with t-test at the 0.1 level are represented in bold.

20 Appendix E

21 a)

b)

Dataset	beech-fir stand	beech-oak stand
metrics	Estimate (±SE)	Estimate (±SE)
BA	0.003(±0.005)	$-0.0001(\pm 0.003)$
phet	-0.031(±0.024)	0.021(±0.008)
lag _{intercept} (SPEI _y)	-0.018(±0.005)	-0.0001(±0.005)
lag _{slope} (SPEI _y)	0.004(±0.002)	-0.0001(±0.002)
lag _{intercept} (SPEI _y):phet	0.024(±0.011)	$-0.0004(\pm 0.011)$
lag _{slope} (SPEI _y):phet	$-0.005(\pm 0.004)$	$-0.0002(\pm 0.004)$



a) Linear models tested to explain BAI for mixed stand with beech-fir stand (plots in Mont Ventoux,
Vercors and Bauges) and beech-oak stand (plots in Luberon Lagarde, Grand Luberon and Sainte-Baume)
taken separately.

42
$$BAI_{s,t,p,y} = c_{0,s} + c_1 * BA_p + c_2 * phet_p + a_0 * lag_{intercept} (SPEI_y) + b_0 * lag_{slope} (SPEI_y) + a_1 * lag_{intercept} (SPEI_y): phet_p$$

43
$$+ b_1 * lag_{slope}$$
 (SPEI_y): phet_p + d_t + $d_{p,t}$ + $e_{s,t,p,y}$ (1)

where t, p, and y are respectively the triplet, the plot and the year. $c_{0,s}$ is site dependent intercept (s 44 corresponding to one of the different site Bauges, Vercors, Ventoux, Grand Luberon, Luberon Lagarde or 45 Sainte-Baume). BA_p is the total basal area and c_1 is the respective fitted coefficients. *phet_p* is the beech 46 proportion for plot p and c_2 the respective fitted coefficients. d_t and $d_{p,t}$ are respectively the triplet random effects 47 and plot nested in triplet random effects and $e_{s,t,p,y}$ is the residual normal error. a_0 and b_0 represent respectively 48 the immediate growth reduction due to drought (resistance) and the linear recovery over time (recovery). a1 49 and b_1 represent respectively interaction between beech proportion and the immediate growth reduction due 50 to drought (resistance) and interaction between beech proportion and the linear recovery over time (recovery). 51 This model was fitted separately per stand type -i.e. monospecific beech, fir and oak stand, and beech-fir and 52 beech-oak mixed - and region - North (for Bauges, Vercors, Ventoux) and South (for Luberon Lagarde, Grand 53 Luberon and Sainte-Baume) - with *lme* and DLNM with R software (R version 3.3.0). 54

b) Graphic representation of resistance and recovery. The intercept of each line represents the mean response of stand BAI during a year with a significant drought stress, i.e. stand *resistance*, and the slope of each line represents *recovery* of stand productivity during four years after the stress. We considered both mixed stands separately. Different beech proportion is represented by different lines: dotted line for 40% of beech and continuous line for 60% of beech.

61 Appendix F

		Fir part of stand	l BAI	Total stand BAI		
Years	site	Mixed stand	Fir stand	Mixed stand	Fir stand	
considered						
Dry years	Bauges	0.017(±0.006)	0.038(±0.006)	0.030(±0.008)	0.038(±0.006)	
	Vercors	0.013(±0.004)	0.025(±0.009)	0.022(±0.005)	$0.025(\pm 0.008)$	
	Ventoux	0.011(±0.004)	0.021(±0.006)	0.018(±0.005)	$0.022(\pm 0.007)$	
All the years	Bauges	0.310(±0.164)	0.662(±0.093)	0.493(±0.197)	0.652(±0.110)	
	Vercors	0.284(±0.080)	0.552(±0.163)	0.453(±0.106)	0.543(±0.162)	
	Ventoux	0.219(±0.090)	0.408(±0.122)	0.349(±0.112)	$0.409(\pm 0.125)$	

62

Stand basal area mean (±standard error) by site (in Bauges, Vercors and Ventoux) and stand (mixed stand vs monospecific stand), for only dryest years (three first lines) and all the years (three lines after), for only fir part of stand BAI (two first column) and total BAI (two column after). Student test between mixed and monospecific stand with p-value <0.05 are in bold.</p>