## **Supporting Information**

**Kutnar L., Kermavnar J., Pintar A.M.,** 2021. Climate change and disturbances will shape future temperate forests in the transition zone between Central and SE Europe. Ann. For. Res. 64(2): 67-87. https://doi.org/10.15287/afr.2021.2111

**Figure S1.** Annual amount of precipitation (mm) for five Slovenian meteorological stations in the last 60 years (1959-2018). The bottom-right panel shows an average for all five stations together. Dashed black lines denote a linear trend for the whole period. Solid blue lines denote a linear trend for the period 1959-1988, whereas fitted red lines denote a linear trend for the period 1989-2018. In each panel, the name of the station and its altitude are given. Average increase/decrease rates per decade, based on calculated relative changes, are also shown for the entire period and separately for each 30-years period (Data source: ARSO, 2019). Statistical significance was derived from linear models: \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\* p < 0.01, m – marginally significant (p < 0.1), ns – non-significant (p > 0.05). Reported percentages beside the level of significance are coefficients of determination (R<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure S2.** Number of days with snow cover for five meteorological stations for the last 60 years (1959-2018). Dashed black line denotes a linear trend. The bottom-right panel shows an average for all five stations together. Above each panel, the name of the station and its altitude are given (Data source: ARSO, 2019).



**Figure S3.** Maximum snow cover (in cm) for 5 meteorological stations for the last 60 years (1959-2018). Dashed black line denotes a linear trend. The bottomright panel shows an average for all 5 stations together. Above each panel, the name of the station and its altitude are given (Data source: ARSO, 2019).

