

Supplement

Table S1: Running EPS in RWI series. Bold font: periods showing a stabilized EPS > 0.85. Abbreviations: Start year: the first year in the window; End year: the last year in the window; N cores: the number of cores; N trees: the number of trees; N corr: total number of correlations as number of within-tree + between-tree correlations computed; Rbar: mean of all the correlations between different cores; EPS: Expressed Population Signal; SNR: Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

Start year	End year	N cores	N trees	N corr	Rbar	EPS	SNR
1559	1588	12	12	15	0.197	0.596	1.475
1574	1603	17	17	36	0.207	0.702	2.353
1589	1618	22	22	66	0.212	0.763	3.227
1604	1633	26	26	136	0.131	0.719	2.560
1619	1648	30	30	231	0.210	0.854	5.846
1634	1663	34	34	325	0.161	0.833	5.001
1649	1678	39	39	435	0.175	0.864	6.348
1664	1693	43	43	561	0.277	0.929	13.034
1679	1708	45	45	741	0.264	0.933	13.955
1694	1723	45	45	946	0.209	0.921	11.594
1709	1738	46	46	990	0.216	0.925	12.388
1724	1753	51	51	990	0.240	0.934	14.219
1739	1768	54	54	1035	0.216	0.927	12.644
1754	1783	59	59	1275	0.245	0.943	16.552
1769	1798	64	64	1431	0.298	0.958	22.900
1784	1813	70	70	1711	0.233	0.947	17.907
1799	1828	72	72	2016	0.238	0.952	20.040
1814	1843	76	76	2346	0.194	0.943	16.566
1829	1858	80	80	2556	0.190	0.944	16.936
1844	1873	86	86	2775	0.222	0.955	21.382
1859	1888	87	87	3081	0.183	0.946	17.646
1874	1903	89	89	3655	0.196	0.954	20.958
1889	1918	91	91	3828	0.194	0.955	21.127
1904	1933	93	93	3916	0.140	0.935	14.485
1919	1948	96	96	4095	0.189	0.955	21.146
1934	1963	100	100	4278	0.292	0.975	38.379
1949	1978	102	102	4560	0.333	0.980	47.884
1964	1993	102	102	5050	0.380	0.984	61.775
1979	2008	102	102	5151	0.426	0.987	75.668
1994	2023	102	102	45	0.372	0.856	5.935

Table S2: Running EPS in EWI series. Bold font: periods showing a stabilized EPS > 0.85. Abbreviations: Start year: the first year in the window; End year: the last year in the window; N cores: the number of cores; N trees: the number of trees; N corr: total number of correlations as number of within-tree + between-tree correlations computed; Rbar: mean of all the correlations between different cores; EPS: Expressed Population Signal; SNR: Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

Start year	End year	N cores	N trees	N corr	Rbar	EPS	SNR
1559	1588	12	12	15	0.015	0.085	0.093
1574	1603	17	17	36	0.073	0.415	0.709
1589	1618	22	22	66	0.116	0.611	1.572
1604	1633	26	26	136	0.030	0.347	0.532
1619	1648	30	30	231	0.071	0.626	1.672
1634	1663	34	34	325	0.049	0.572	1.338
1649	1678	39	39	435	0.076	0.712	2.473
1664	1693	43	43	561	0.145	0.852	5.761
1679	1708	45	45	741	0.150	0.873	6.895
1694	1723	45	45	946	0.099	0.829	4.860
1709	1738	46	46	990	0.073	0.779	3.534
1724	1753	51	51	990	0.076	0.786	3.676
1739	1768	54	54	1035	0.086	0.812	4.306
1754	1783	59	59	1275	0.079	0.813	4.358
1769	1798	64	64	1431	0.152	0.906	9.664
1784	1813	70	70	1711	0.107	0.876	7.037
1799	1828	72	72	2016	0.097	0.873	6.849
1814	1843	76	76	2346	0.089	0.871	6.760
1829	1858	80	80	2556	0.093	0.881	7.422
1844	1873	86	86	2775	0.102	0.895	8.486
1859	1888	87	87	3081	0.100	0.898	8.819
1874	1903	89	89	3655	0.110	0.914	10.647
1889	1918	91	91	3828	0.105	0.911	10.277
1904	1933	93	93	3916	0.049	0.822	4.609
1919	1948	96	96	4095	0.066	0.865	6.399
1934	1963	100	100	4278	0.107	0.917	11.088
1949	1978	102	102	4560	0.140	0.940	15.641
1964	1993	102	102	5050	0.139	0.942	16.267
1979	2008	102	102	5151	0.183	0.958	22.843
1994	2023	102	102	45	0.179	0.686	2.183

Table S3: Running EPS in LWI series. Bold font: periods showing a stabilized EPS > 0.85. Abbreviations: Start year: the first year in the window; End year: the last year in the window; N cores: the number of cores; N trees: the number of trees; N corr: total number of correlations as number of within-tree + between-tree correlations computed; Rbar: mean of all the correlations between different cores; EPS: Expressed Population Signal; SNR: Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

Start year	End year	N cores	N trees	N corr	Rbar	EPS	SNR
1559	1588	12	12	15	0.182	0.571	1.333
1574	1603	17	17	36	0.202	0.695	2.279
1589	1618	21	21	66	0.182	0.728	2.672
1604	1633	25	25	136	0.158	0.761	3.193
1619	1648	29	29	210	0.198	0.838	5.184
1634	1663	33	33	300	0.177	0.843	5.364
1649	1678	38	38	406	0.213	0.887	7.843

1664	1693	42	42	528	0.295	0.933	13.838
1679	1708	44	44	703	0.249	0.926	12.598
1694	1723	45	45	903	0.196	0.913	10.506
1709	1738	46	46	946	0.221	0.926	12.491
1724	1753	51	51	990	0.260	0.941	15.847
1739	1768	54	54	1035	0.228	0.931	13.598
1754	1783	59	59	1275	0.237	0.941	15.821
1769	1798	64	64	1431	0.237	0.944	16.739
1784	1813	70	70	1711	0.226	0.945	17.198
1799	1828	72	72	2016	0.234	0.951	19.503
1814	1843	76	76	2346	0.178	0.937	14.967
1829	1858	80	80	2556	0.168	0.936	14.541
1844	1873	86	86	2775	0.200	0.949	18.726
1859	1888	87	87	3081	0.150	0.933	13.956
1874	1903	89	89	3655	0.159	0.942	16.278
1889	1918	91	91	3828	0.167	0.947	17.702
1904	1933	93	93	3916	0.143	0.937	14.907
1919	1948	96	96	4095	0.196	0.957	22.148
1934	1963	100	100	4278	0.290	0.974	37.942
1949	1978	102	102	4560	0.306	0.977	42.231
1964	1993	102	102	5050	0.341	0.981	52.229
1979	2008	102	102	5151	0.387	0.985	64.357
1994	2023	102	102	45	0.452	0.892	8.236

Table S4: Influence of pollarding on precipitation signals: results from the RWI linear mixed-effects model. Fixed effects: November–June precipitation (CRU data, 1902–2022) and time since pollarding. Random effects: the individual sampled trees (N = 93); $\sigma^2 = 0.06$. Observations = 6708. Marginal $R^2 = 0.245$; Conditional $R^2 = 0.249$. CI: confidence interval.

Predictors	Estimates	CI	p value
(Intercept)	0.79059	0.66120 – 0.91997	<0.001
pp rwi	0.00088	0.00062 – 0.00114	<0.001
time [1]	-0.09783	-0.28727 – 0.09161	0.311
time [2]	-0.12816	-0.31943 – 0.06310	0.189
time [3]	-0.24495	-0.43954 – -0.05037	0.014
time [4]	-0.36922	-0.56703 – -0.17141	<0.001
time [5]	-0.35584	-0.55709 – -0.15460	0.001
time [6]	-0.14759	-0.33529 – 0.04010	0.123
time [7]	-0.30347	-0.51550 – -0.09143	0.005
time [8]	-0.4105	-0.61363 – -0.20737	<0.001
time [9]	-0.27058	-0.46686 – -0.07430	0.007
time [10]	-0.28611	-0.41948 – -0.15273	<0.001
pp rwi × time [1]	-0.00034	-0.00075 – 0.00008	0.112
pp rwi × time [2]	-0.00061	-0.00103 – -0.00018	0.005
pp rwi × time [3]	-0.00028	-0.00071 – 0.00014	0.194
pp rwi × time [4]	0.00003	-0.00038 – 0.00045	0.881

pp rwi × time [5]	0.00014	-0.00028 – 0.00056	0.511
pp rwi × time [6]	-0.00027	-0.00068 – 0.00013	0.187
pp rwi × time [7]	0.0002	-0.00025 – 0.00066	0.383
pp rwi × time [8]	0.00053	0.00009 – 0.00097	0.018
pp rwi × time [9]	0.00023	-0.00021 – 0.00066	0.303
pp rwi × time [10]	0.00032	0.00005 – 0.00059	0.021

Table S5: Influence of pollarding on precipitation signals: results from the EWI linear-mixed effects model. Fixed effects: November–February precipitation (CRU data, 1902–2022) and time since pollarding. Random effects: the individual sampled trees (N = 93); $\sigma^2 = 0.05$. Observations = 6726. Marginal $R^2 = 0.061$; Conditional $R^2 = 0.062$. CI: confidence interval.

Predictors	Estimates	CI	p value
(Intercept)	0.83659	0.75025 – 0.92294	<0.001
pp ewi	0.00074	0.00039 – 0.00109	<0.001
time [1]	0.03264	-0.09473 – 0.16001	0.615
time [2]	0.03777	-0.08248 – 0.15802	0.538
time [3]	-0.01363	-0.14047 – 0.11321	0.833
time [4]	-0.12094	-0.25491 – 0.01304	0.077
time [5]	-0.08716	-0.22017 – 0.04585	0.199
time [6]	0.05555	-0.07039 – 0.18148	0.387
time [7]	0.03131	-0.10284 – 0.16546	0.647
time [8]	0.00879	-0.12193 – 0.13951	0.895
time [9]	0.03283	-0.09596 – 0.16162	0.617
time [10]	0.04401	-0.04491 – 0.13293	0.332
pp ewi × time [1]	0.00007	-0.00048 – 0.00063	0.791
pp ewi × time [2]	-0.00035	-0.00088 – 0.00017	0.187
pp ewi × time [3]	-0.00028	-0.00083 – 0.00027	0.318
pp ewi × time [4]	0.000003	-0.00055 – 0.00055	0.991
pp ewi × time [5]	0.00006	-0.00048 – 0.00061	0.821
pp ewi × time [6]	-0.00042	-0.00095 – 0.00011	0.123
pp ewi × time [7]	-0.00023	-0.00080 – 0.00034	0.422
pp ewi × time [8]	-0.00008	-0.00064 – 0.00047	0.775
pp ewi × time [9]	-0.00009	-0.00066 – 0.00048	0.76
pp ewi × time [10]	-0.0001	-0.00047 – 0.00026	0.569

Table S6: Influence of pollarding on precipitation signals: results from the LWI linear-mixed effects model. Fixed effects: November–June precipitation (CRU data, 1902–2022) and time since pollarding. Random effects: the individual sampled trees (N = 93); $\sigma^2 = 0.22$. Observations = 6726. Marginal $R^2 = 0.284$; Conditional $R^2 = 0.286$. CI: confidence interval.

Predictors	Estimates	CI	p value
(Intercept)	0.83852	0.59589 – 1.08114	<0.001
pp lwi	0.00158	0.00109 – 0.00207	<0.001
time [1]	-0.40885	-0.76754 – -0.05015	0.025
time [2]	-0.57884	-0.94100 – -0.21669	0.002
time [3]	-0.54786	-0.91571 – -0.18001	0.004

time [4]	-0.78633	-1.15985 – -0.41281	<0.001
time [5]	-0.77853	-1.15880 – -0.39826	<0.001
time [6]	-0.68271	-1.03804 – -0.32738	<0.001
time [7]	-0.87925	-1.28130 – -0.47720	<0.001
time [8]	-1.07826	-1.46238 – -0.69413	<0.001
time [9]	-0.79045	-1.16223 – -0.41868	<0.001
time [10]	-0.84514	-1.09551 – -0.59478	<0.001
pp lwi × time [1]	-0.00091	-0.00170 – -0.00013	0.022
pp lwi × time [2]	-0.00112	-0.00193 – -0.00032	0.006
pp lwi × time [3]	-0.0009	-0.00171 – -0.00009	0.029
pp lwi × time [4]	-0.00007	-0.00085 – 0.00072	0.864
pp lwi × time [5]	0.00011	-0.00068 – 0.00091	0.785
pp lwi × time [6]	-0.00004	-0.00081 – 0.00072	0.91
pp lwi × time [7]	0.00062	-0.00025 – 0.00148	0.16
pp lwi × time [8]	0.00129	0.00046 – 0.00213	0.002
pp lwi × time [9]	0.00056	-0.00026 – 0.00138	0.178
pp lwi × time [10]	0.00082	0.00031 – 0.00133	0.002

Table S7: Correspondence between extreme dry years identified in the reconstructed November–June precipitation series (1649–2023) for northcentral Spain and documentary records. Bold font: Pre-instrumental period.

Extreme dry year	Precipitation (mm)	Documentary record
1683	250	<i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Valladolid performed in April (Bellido Blanco, 2017); Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1698	293	<i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Valladolid performed in May (Bellido Blanco, 2017); <i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Zamora performed in spring (Domínguez-Castro et al., 2010); Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1734	251	<i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Valladolid performed in May (Bellido Blanco, 2017); Historical drought affecting Castile, Aragon, and Andalusia (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1737	284	<i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Valladolid performed in April (Bellido Blanco, 2017); <i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Zamora performed in winter (Domínguez-Castro et al., 2010); Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1738	295	Two <i>pro pluvia</i> rogations in Valladolid performed in April (Bellido Blanco, 2017); One <i>pro pluvia</i> rogation in Zamora performed in winter and another one in spring (Domínguez-Castro et al., 2010); Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1775	284	Three <i>pro pluvia</i> rogations in Valladolid performed in May (Bellido Blanco, 2017); <i>Pro pluvia</i> rogation in Zamora performed in spring (Domínguez-Castro et al., 2012); Historical drought affecting Castile (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1868	287	Two <i>pro pluvia</i> rogations in Valladolid performed in April (Bellido Blanco, 2017); Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).

1898	296	Historical drought affecting most of peninsular Spain (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos, 2013).
1949	293	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al., 2024).
1981	291	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al. 2024).
1995	271	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al. 2024).
1999	286	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al. 2024).
2005	271	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al. 2024).
2012	260	Spanish Drought Catalogue (Trullenque-Blanco et al. 2024).

Table S8: Wet and dry periods detected in the reconstructed November–June precipitation series (1649–2023) for northcentral Spain. Bold font: Pre-instrumental period.

Period	Start year	End year	Mean precipitation (mm)	Duration (years)
Wet	1702	1712	463	11
	1719	1737	474	19
	1756	1769	481	14
	1793	1804	464	12
	1806	1818	463	13
	1855	1864	459	10
	1924	1938	467	15
	1953	1970	484	18
	1971	1981	456	11
Dry	1652	1669	407	18
	1739	1756	425	18
	1769	1778	429	10
	1818	1842	419	25
	1864	1879	429	16
	1881	1897	441	17
	1938	1949	418	12

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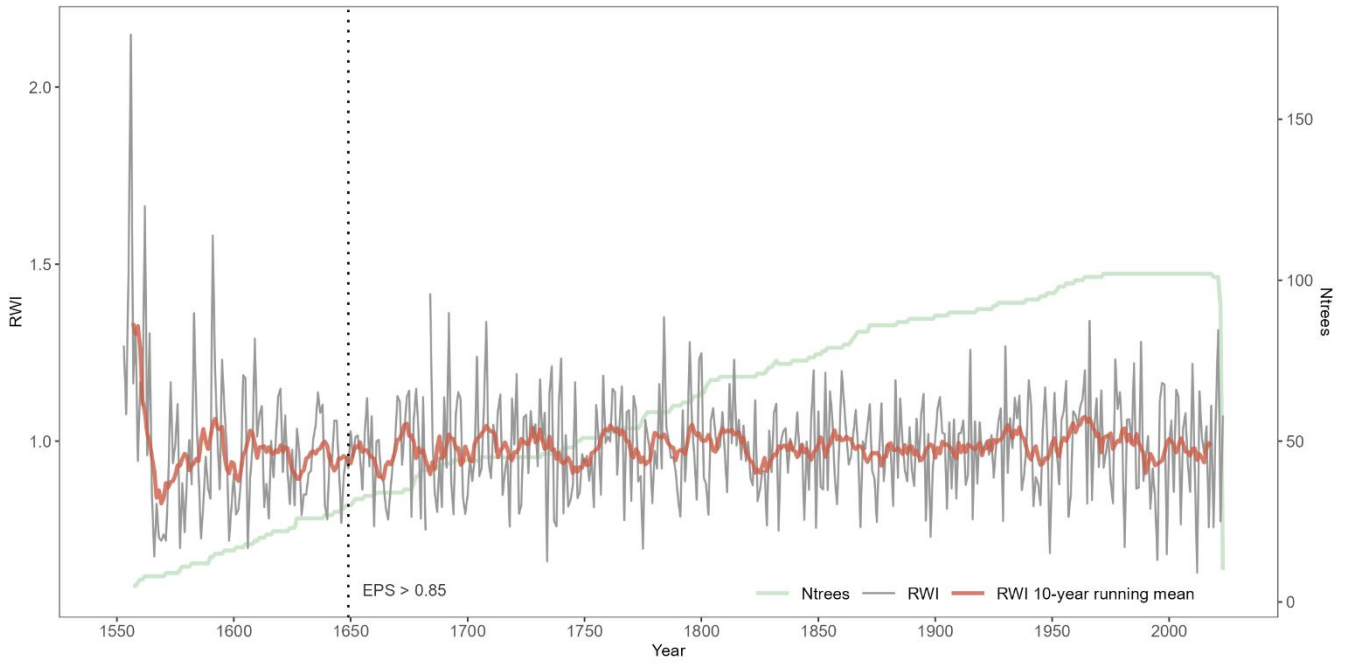


Figure S1: RWI chronology and sample depth.

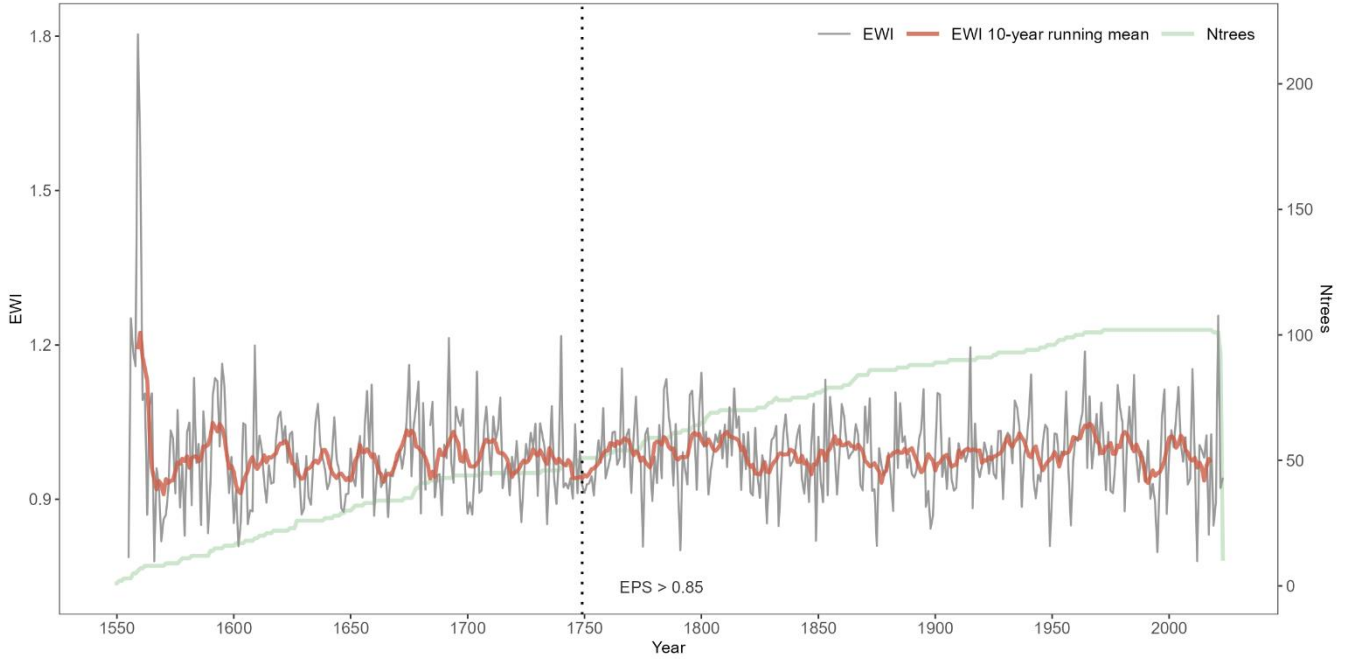


Figure S2: EWI chronology and sample depth.

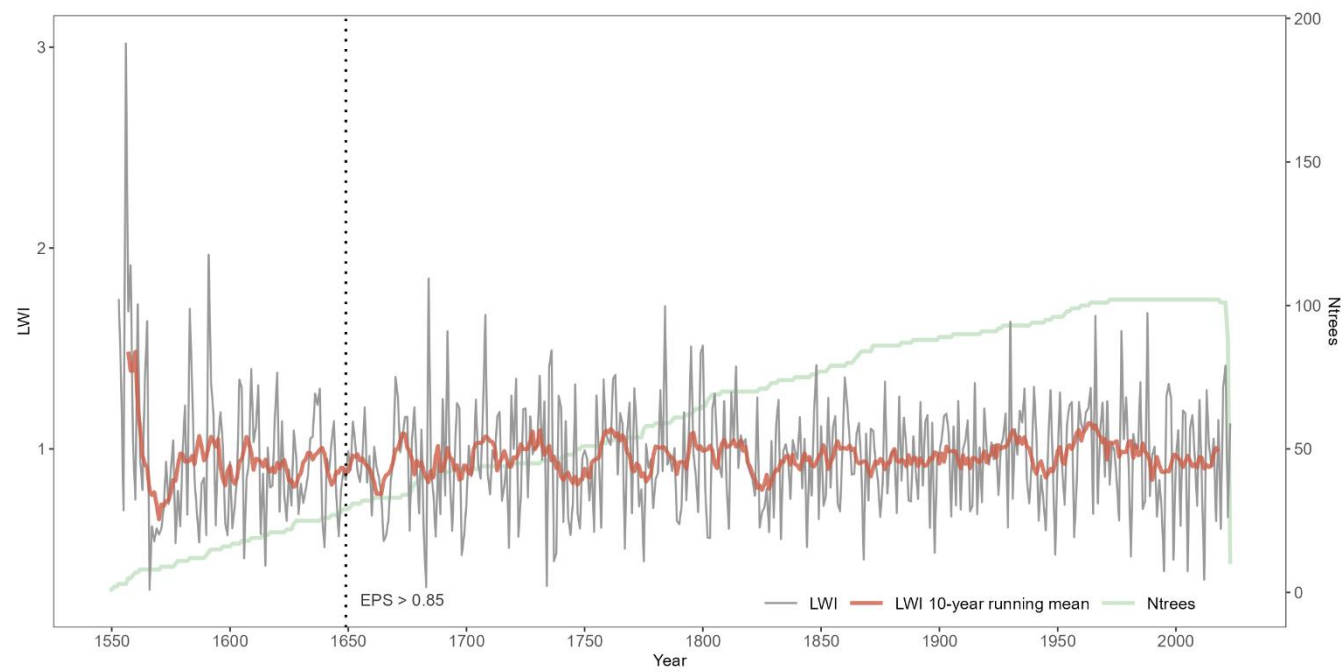


Figure S3: LWI chronology and sample depth.

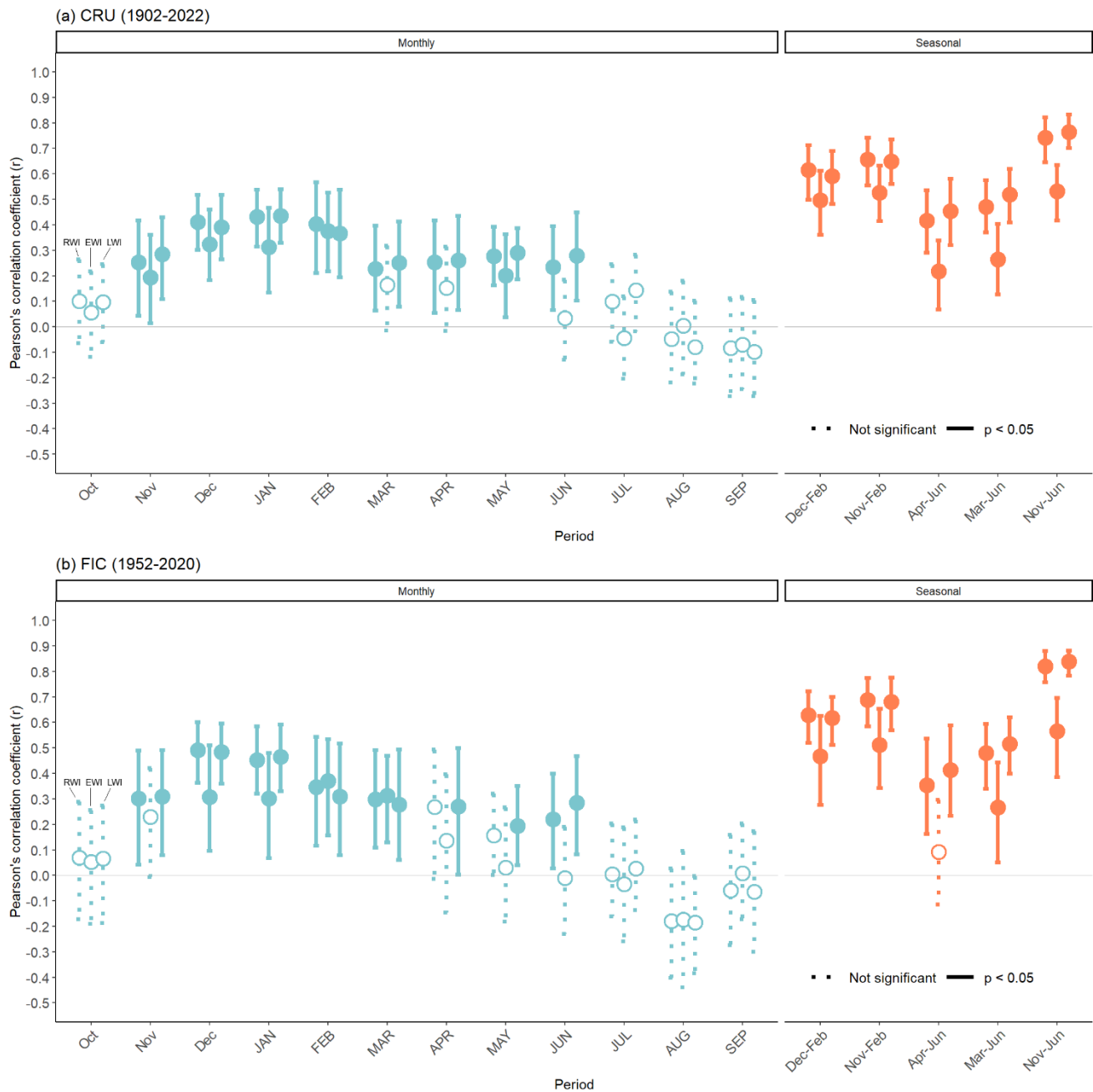


Figure S4: Monthly and seasonal Pearson's R correlations between site chronologies (RWI, EWI and LWI) and (a) CRU precipitation (1902–2022) or (b) FIC precipitation (1952–2020). Months in lowercase refer to the previous year, while those in uppercase correspond to the current year.

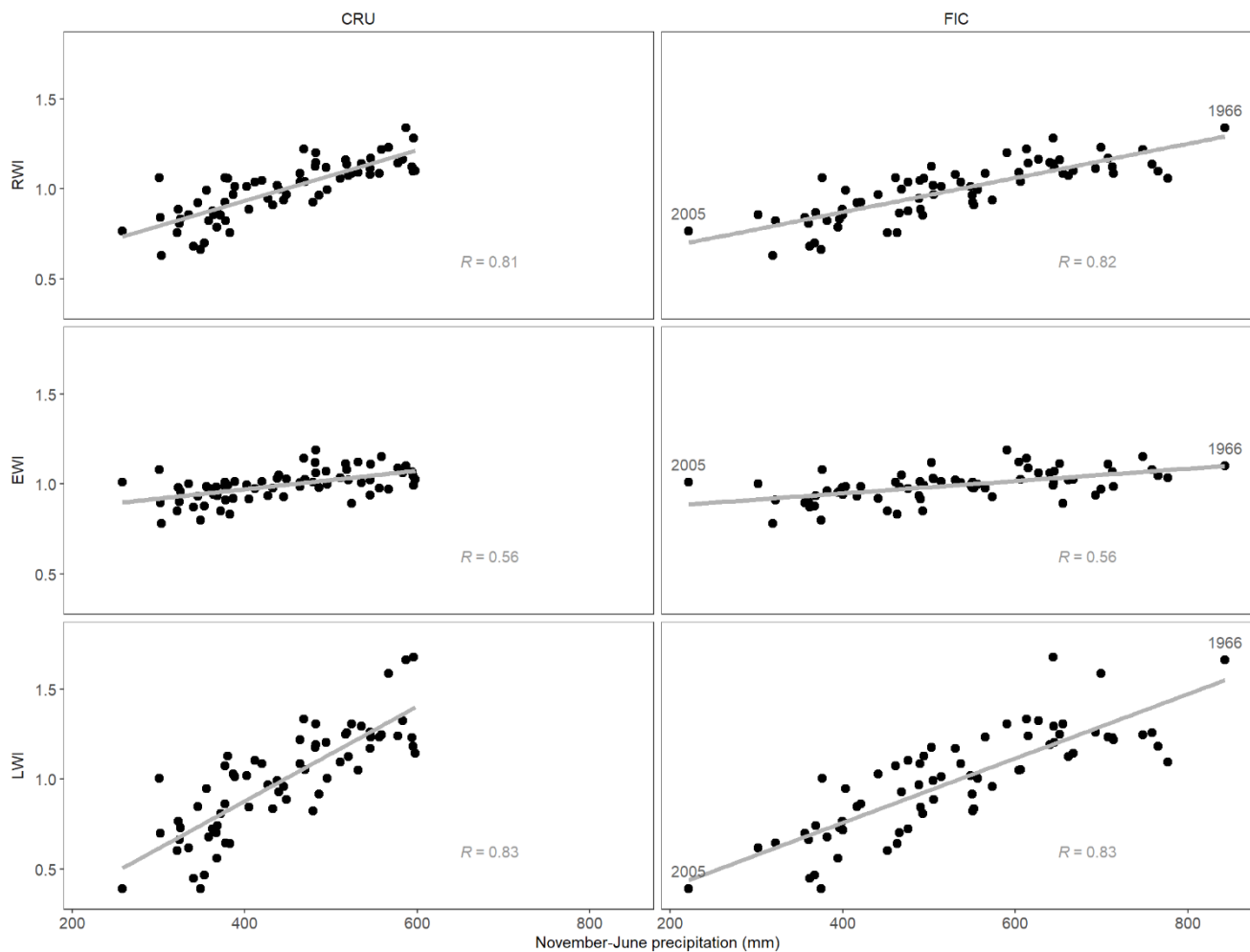


Figure S5: Scatterplots showing the November–June precipitation signal in site chronologies for RWI (top), EWI (middle), and LWI (bottom). Left panels use CRU precipitation data; right panels use FIC precipitation data. All correlations are computed over the common period covered by both datasets (1952–2020).

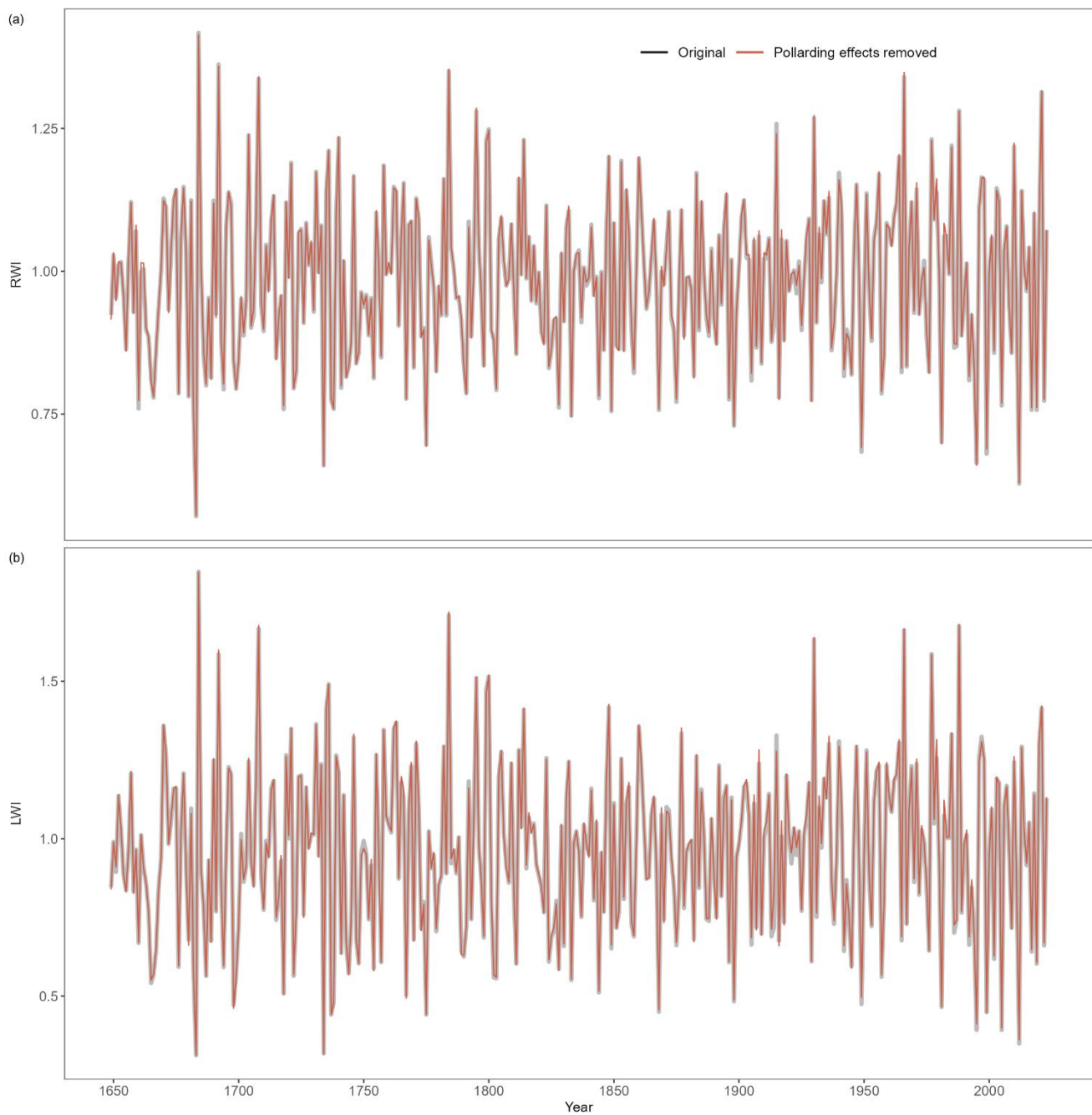


Figure S6: Comparison of RWI (a) and LWI (b) site chronologies before and after removing pollarding effects.

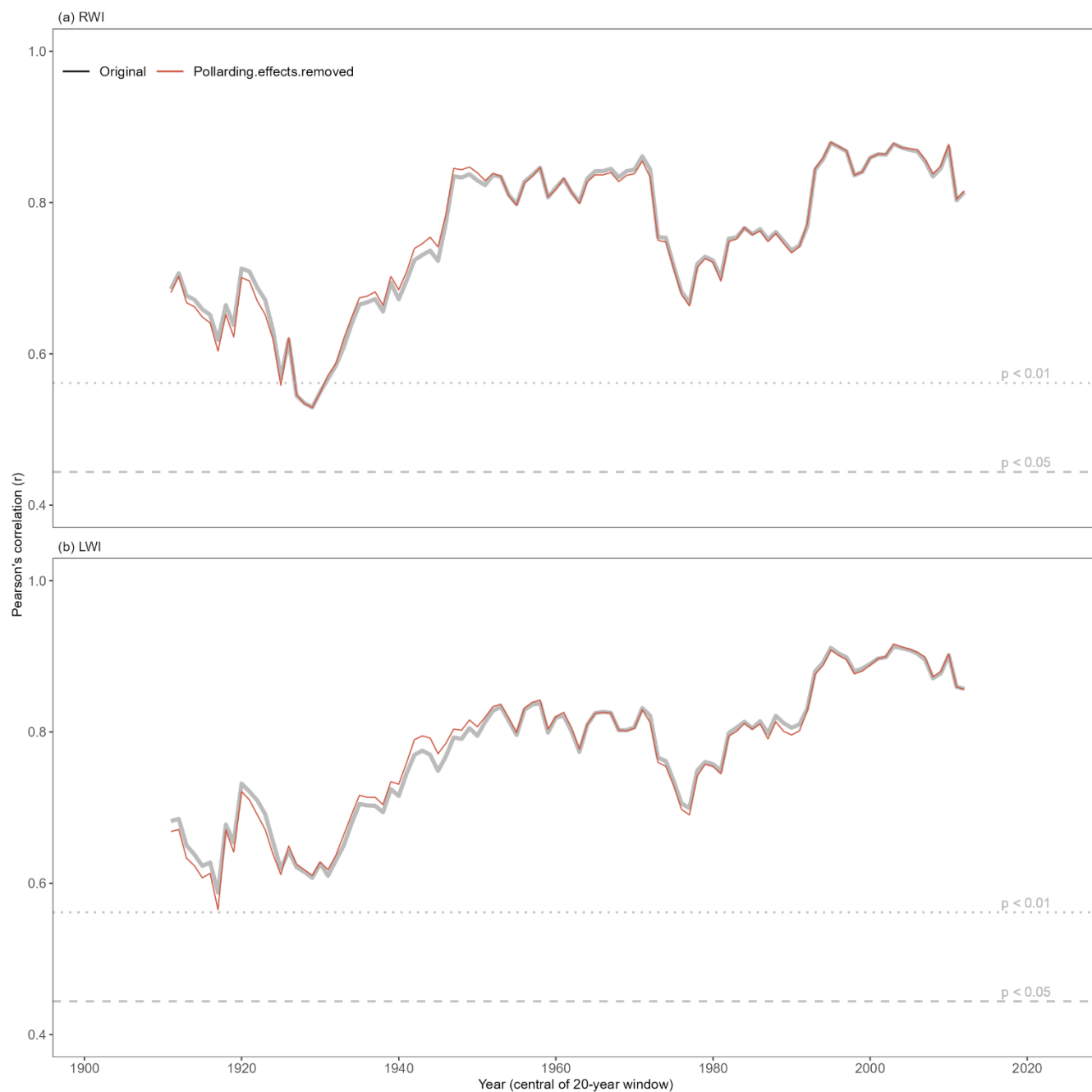


Figure S7: Stability of the dendroclimatic relationship between November–June precipitation and site chronologies before and after removing the effects of pollarding. Precipitation data source: CRU (1902–2022). Panels show RWI (a) and LWI (b) data. Pearson's R was calculated using a 20-year moving window.

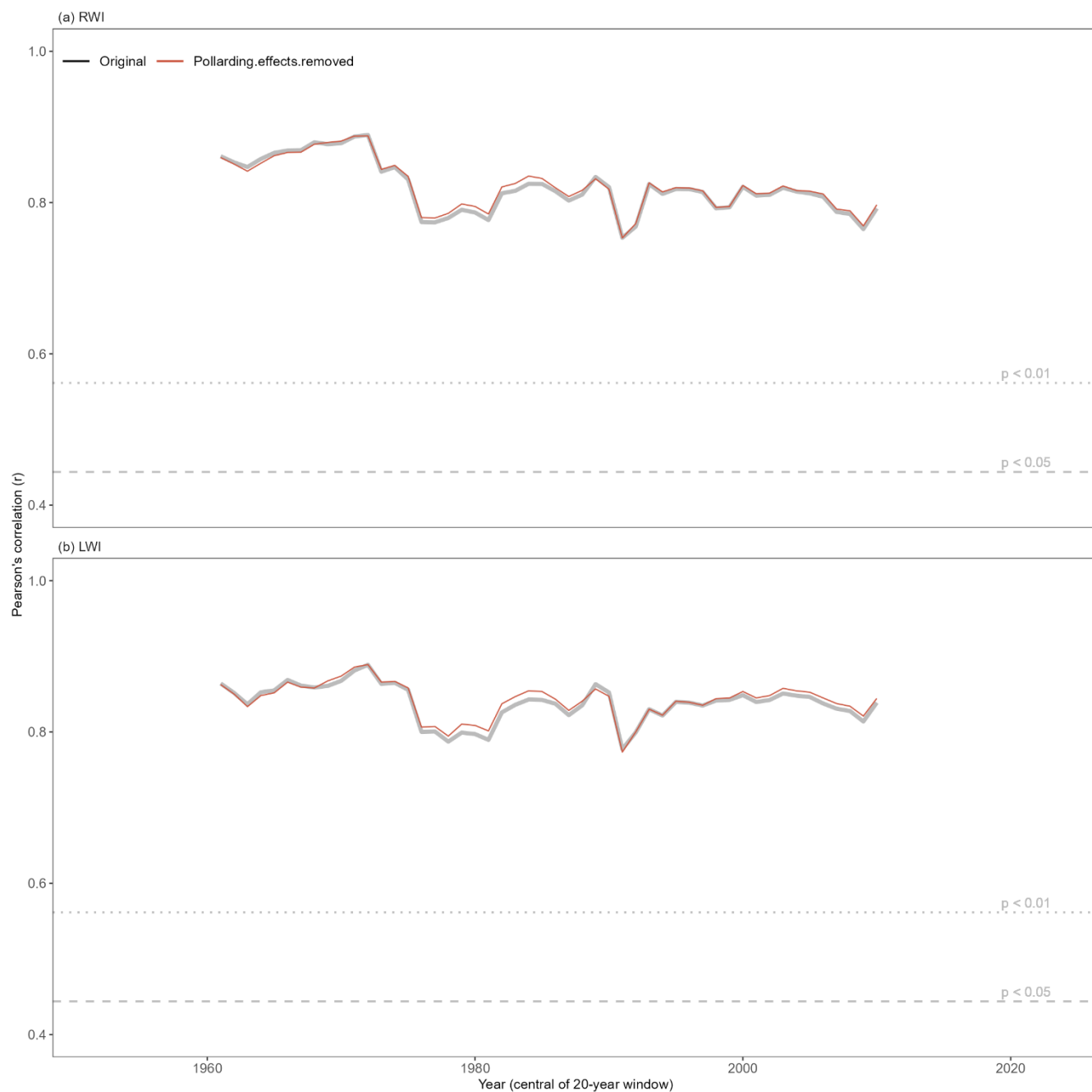


Figure S8: Stability of the dendroclimatic relationship between November–June precipitation and site chronologies before and after removing the effects of pollarding. Precipitation data source: FIC (1952–2020). Panels show RWI (top) and LWI (bottom). Pearson's R was calculated using a 20-year moving window.

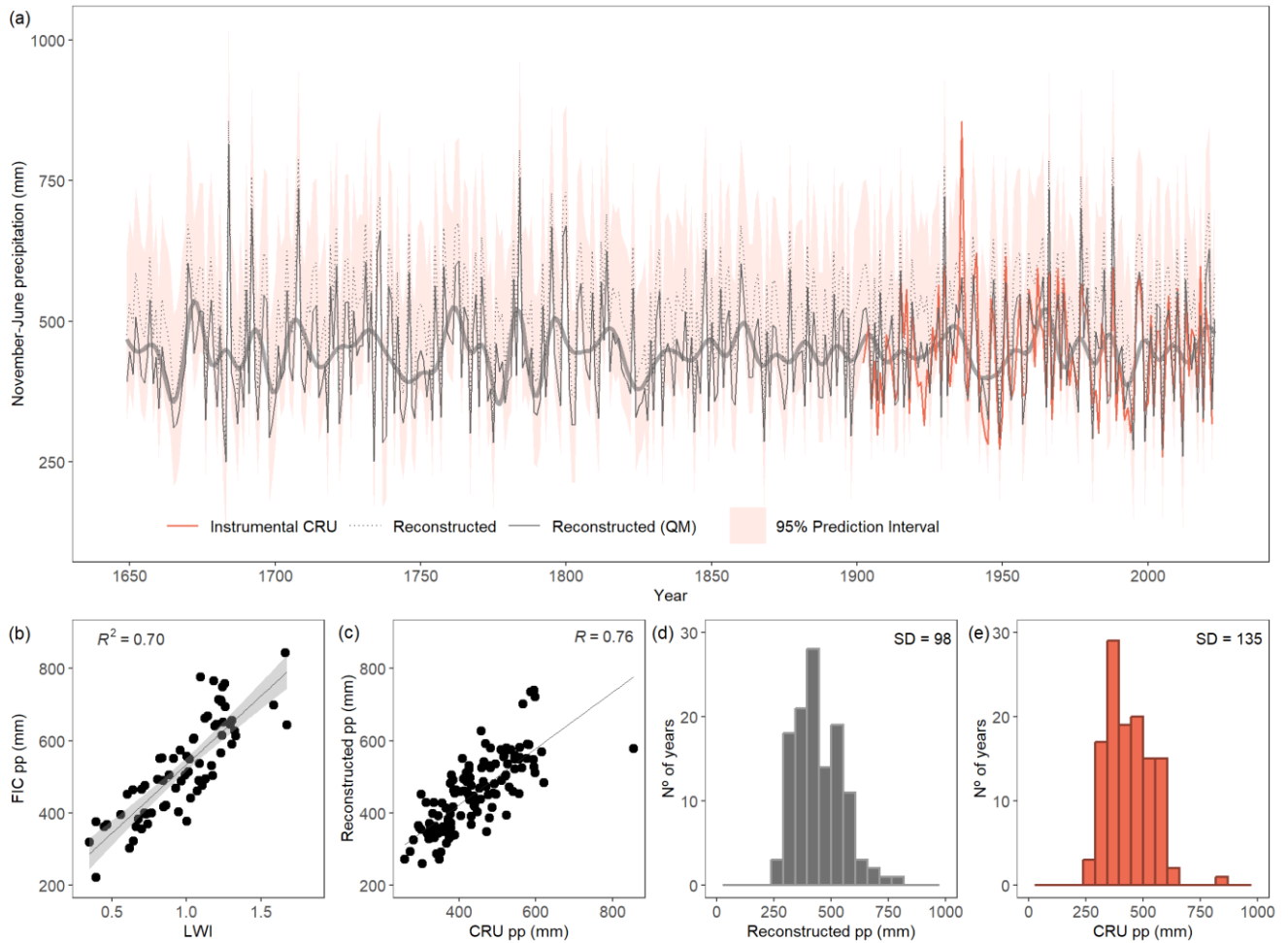


Figure S9: (a) Reconstructed November–June precipitation from 1649 to 2023 derived from pollarded oak LWI data in northcentral Spain, including the bias-corrected reconstruction (QM). Grey curves show interannual variability; the shaded area represents the 95% prediction interval of the final calibration model using the full FIC precipitation series (1952–2020). A band-pass filter was applied to isolate low-frequency variability by retaining periodicities between 10 and 100 years (thick line). The reconstruction is compared with full CRU precipitation series (1902–2022; orange line) to assess its consistency (Fig. 6 shows a split calibration–validation approach). (b) Scatterplot with linear regression between the LWI chronology and full FIC precipitation (1952–2020; final calibration). (c) Scatterplot showing the relationship between full CRU and the bias-corrected reconstruction (1902–2022). (d–e) Frequency distributions of bias-corrected reconstructed and full CRU precipitation, respectively (1902–2022).