## Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Start and end dates for the dry season and the length (in days) of the dry and wet seasons for 2014, 2015, and 2016.

|  | Dry Season |  | Season Length |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Year | Start | End | Dry | Wet |
| 2014 | December 21, 2013 | May 6, 2014 | 136 | 222 |
| 2015 | December 14, 2014 | May 16, 2015 | 148 | 195 |
| 2016 | November 27, 2015 | May 18, 2016 | 173 | 223 |



Figure S1. Relationship between aboveground biomass growth (AGB) and sapwood area growth for all study trees.


Figure S2. Weekly averages of (a) vapor pressure deficit (VPD; kPa), (b) radiation ( $\mu \mathrm{mol} \mathrm{m}{ }^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ), (c) temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), (d) volumetric water content (VWC, \%), and weekly sum of (e) precipitation (mm week ${ }^{-1}$ ). Colored lines for VWC represent averages of individual trees for the four treatments. DR monoculture: D. retusa trees in monocultures; DR mixture: D. retusa trees in mixtures; TA monoculture: T. amazonia in monocultures TA mixture: $T$. amazonia in mixtures. Shaded grey area represents the dry season. The dashed black line represents the drought.
(a)

(b)


Figure S3. (a) Tree-level diameter at breast height (cm) versus sapwood area growth $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2} \mathrm{yr}^{-1}\right)$ and (b) diameter at breast height by transpiration ( $\mathrm{L} \mathrm{day}^{-1}$ ) by treatment for drought (orange) and normal (green) years. Lines represent best fit polynomial models. The treatments include: DR monoculture: $D$. retusa trees in monocultures (filled circle, $\mathrm{n}=9$ ); DR mixture: D. retusa trees in mixtures (open circle, $\mathrm{n}=10$ ); TA monoculture: T. amazonia in monocultures (filled triangle, $\mathrm{n}=8$ ); TA mixture: T. amazonia in mixtures (open triangle, $\mathrm{n}=11$ ). Each point represents an individual tree.

