

## Supplementary Data

**Table S1** Characteristics of tree species included in this study. DBH, Diameter in breast height;  $N_0$ , the number of alive individuals in 2012;  $N_t$ , the number of alive individuals in 2017;  $S_t$ , the number of alive individuals both in 2012 and 2017.  $MR$ , mortality rate;  $RR$ , recruitment rate.

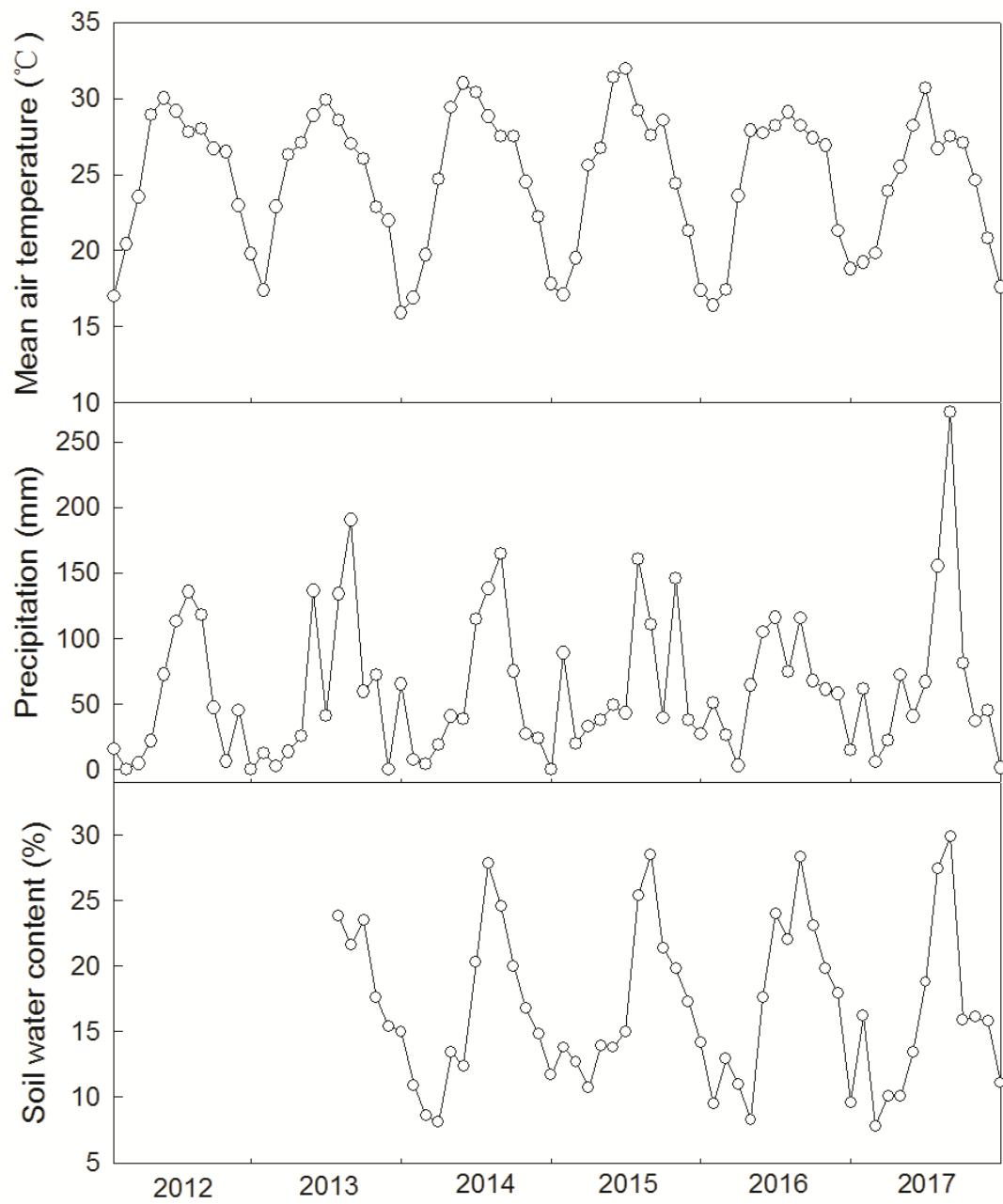
Species	Family	Code	Mean DBH	Mean height	$N_0$	$S_t$	$N_t$	$MR$	$RR$
			(cm)	(m)					
<i>Bauhinia brachycarpa</i>	Leguminosae	Bb	2.3	2.5	270	93	247	21.3%	19.5%
<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Lythraceae	Wf	2.4	2.4	55	25	39	15.8%	8.9%
<i>Campylotropis delavayi</i>	Leguminosae	Cd	2.1	2.8	51	9	53	34.7%	35.5%
<i>Polyalthia cerasoides</i>	Annonaceae	Pc	5.1	3.8	283	252	287	2.3%	2.6%
<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Lc	11.0	5.1	201	191	204	1.0%	1.3%
<i>Diospyros yunnanensis</i>	Ebenaceae	Dy	5.2	4.6	116	109	131	1.2%	3.7%

**Table S2** Hydraulic and photosynthetic traits of the tree species in this study. The abbreviation of functional traits in Table 1. The codes of species as follow in Figure 1 and Table S1. *MVL*, maximum vessel length (cm); *SL*, stem length used for stem vulnerability curves (cm);  $\psi_{pd}$ , predawn leaf water potential (MPa).

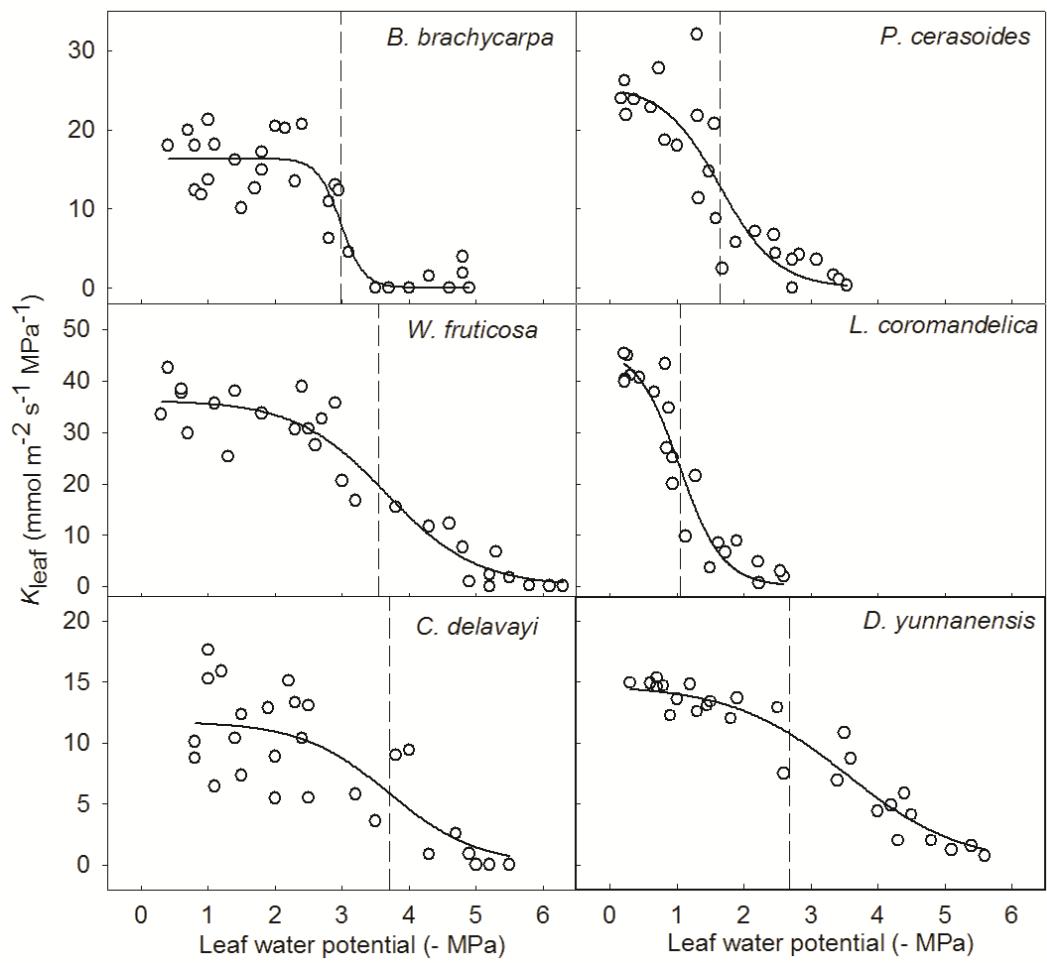
VS groups	Code	<i>MVL</i>	<i>SL</i>	$\psi_{pd}$	<i>P</i> <sub>50stem</sub>	<i>P</i> <sub>50leaf</sub>	<i>P</i> <sub>50leaf-stem</sub>	<i>K</i> <sub>s</sub>	<i>K</i> <sub>L</sub>	<i>HV</i>	$\rho_{sapwood}$	<i>LMA</i>	<i>A</i> <sub>max</sub>	<i>g</i> <sub>s</sub>
NS species	Bb	41.3±1.4	61.5±1.8	-0.72±0.07	-1.96±0.16	-2.98	-1.02±0.11	2.50±0.34	5.44±0.74	2.17±0.10	0.63±0.02	102.5±6.4	17.1±0.2	0.44±0.03
	Wf	41.4±2.6	62.2±3.4	-0.65±0.07	-3.00±0.27	-3.54	-0.54±0.13	4.43±0.76	10.78±1.43	2.43±0.35	0.56±0.01	123.0±5.2	20.0±1.3	0.43±0.05
	Cd	50.5±4.0	69.2±2.5	-0.83±0.09	-2.99±0.12	-3.71	-0.72±0.14	2.87±0.56	7.16±1.40	2.49±0.19	0.68±0.01	106.3±1.9	20.7±0.8	0.30±0.03
VS species	Pc	39.8±1.2	67.2±3.3	-0.38±0.03	-2.86±0.23	-1.65	1.21±0.15	3.91±0.76	2.39±0.46	0.61±0.06	0.51±0.01	70.8±2.7	11.2±0.6	0.14±0.02
	Lc	45.9±3.8	51.3±1.5	-0.43±0.02	-1.74±0.16	-1.05	0.69±0.07	6.92±0.74	9.06±0.97	1.31±0.10	0.34±0.01	66.5±1.8	15.2±0.2	0.25±0.01
	Dy	34.7±1.0	40.5±1.9	-0.40±0.02	-3.44±0.25	-2.68	0.76±0.08	1.08±0.12	1.33±0.15	1.23±0.15	0.60±0.01	110.4±2.2	7.6±0.7	0.13±0.01

**Table S3** Factor loading, eigenvalues, the percentage of functional traits explained by the first two principal components.

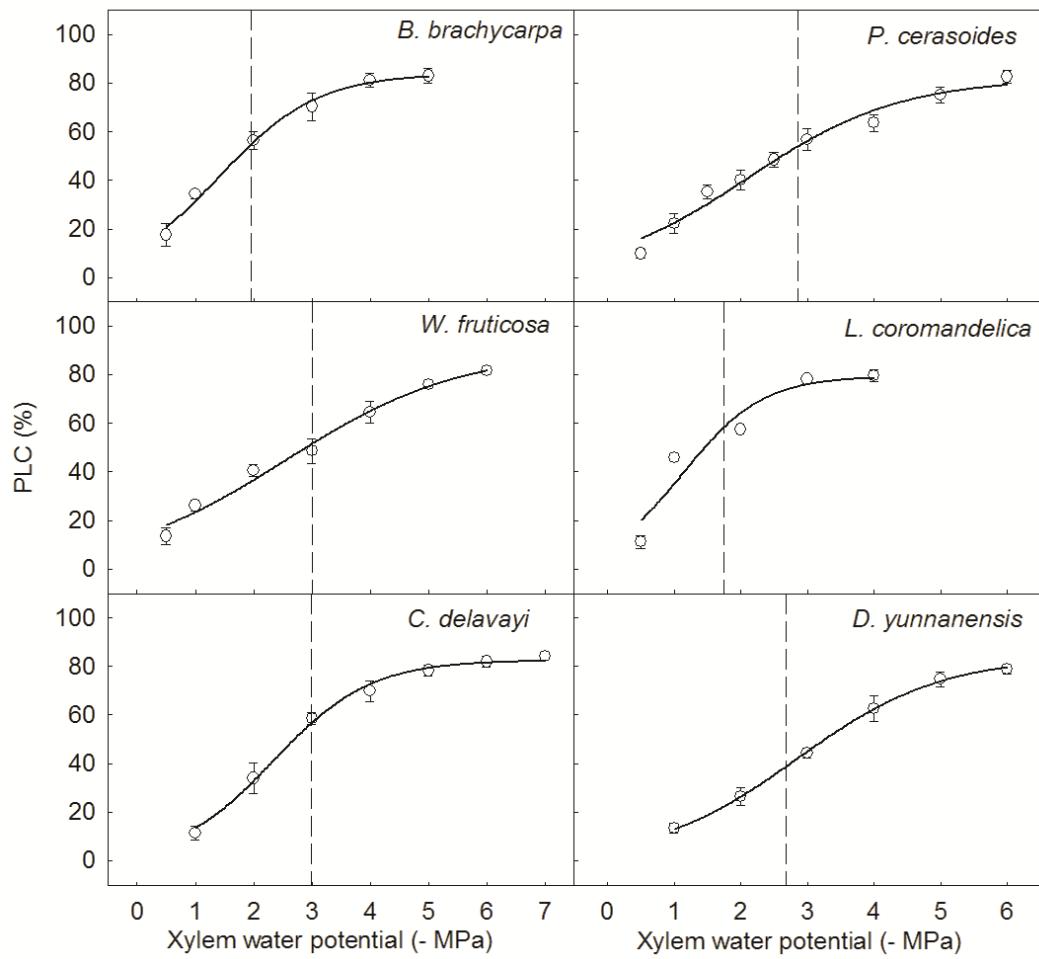
Functional traits	PC 1	PC 2
<i>HV</i>	0.961	0.201
$P_{50\text{leaf-stem}}$	-0.952	-0.181
<i>MR</i>	0.928	0.026
$P_{50\text{leaf}}$	-0.917	0.351
<i>RR</i>	0.841	-0.079
$A_{\max}$	0.791	0.560
$g_s$	0.776	0.477
<i>LMA</i>	0.762	-0.402
$\rho_{\text{sapwood}}$	0.737	-0.647
$K_s$	-0.321	0.906
$P_{50\text{stem}}$	-0.127	0.812
$K_l$	0.446	0.800
Eigenvalues	6.909	3.445
% of variance	57.6%	28.7%
Cumulative %	57.6%	86.3%



**Figure. S1** The monthly air temperature (a), monthly precipitation (b) and soil water content (c) in our study from 2012-2017. The monitoring of soil water content was started from July, 2013.



**Figure. S2** Leaf vulnerability curves for the six tree species in this study. The dashed lines indicate the water potential at 50% loss of leaf hydraulic conductance.



**Figure. S3** Stem vulnerability curves for the six tree species in this study. The dashed lines indicate the water potential at 50% loss of xylem hydraulic conductivity. Error bars are standard errors (SE) ( $n = 5$ ).