

Table S1 – List of phenological metrics.

Metric	Description
Time for the start of the season (Strt)	Time for which the left edge has increased to a user defined level (often a certain fraction of the seasonal amplitude) measured from the left minimum level.
Time for the end of the season (End)	Time for which the right edge has decreased to a user defined level measured from the right minimum level.
Length of the season (Lngth)	Time from the start to the end of the season.
Base level (Bsvl)	Given as the average of the left and right minimum values.
Time for the mid of the season (Pkv1)	Computed as the mean value of the times for which, respectively, the left edge has increased to the 80% level and the right edge has decreased to the 80% level.
Largest data value for the fitted function during the season (Pkt)	May occur at a different time compared with mid of season.
Seasonal amplitude (Ampl)	Difference between the maximum value and the base level.
Large seasonal integral (L_ntgrl)	Integral of the function describing the season from the season start to the season end. Note that the large integral has no meaning when part of the fitted function is negative.
Small seasonal integral (S_ntgrl)	Integral of the difference between the function describing the season and the base level from season start to season end.
Value for the start of the season (Strtv1)	Value of the function at the time of the start of the season.
Value for the end of the season (Endv1)	Value of the function at the time of the end of the season.
Rate of increase at the beginning of the season (L_Drv)	Calculated as the ratio of the difference between the left 20% and 80% levels and the corresponding time difference.
Rate of increase at the end of the season (R_Drv)	Calculated as the absolute value of the ratio of the difference between the right 20% and 80% levels and the corresponding time difference. The rate of decrease is thus given as a positive quantity.