

Article

Zonal Chemical Signal Pathways Mediating Floral Induction in Apple

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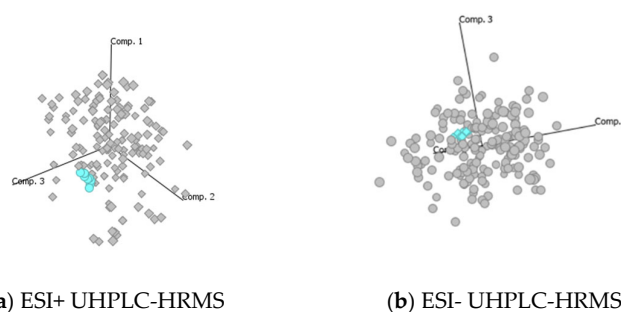


Figure S1. PCA scores plot of (a) ESI+ UHPLC-HRMS and (b) ESI- UHPLC-HRMS data acquired from the aqueous extracts of apple spur buds of ‘Ruby Matilda’.

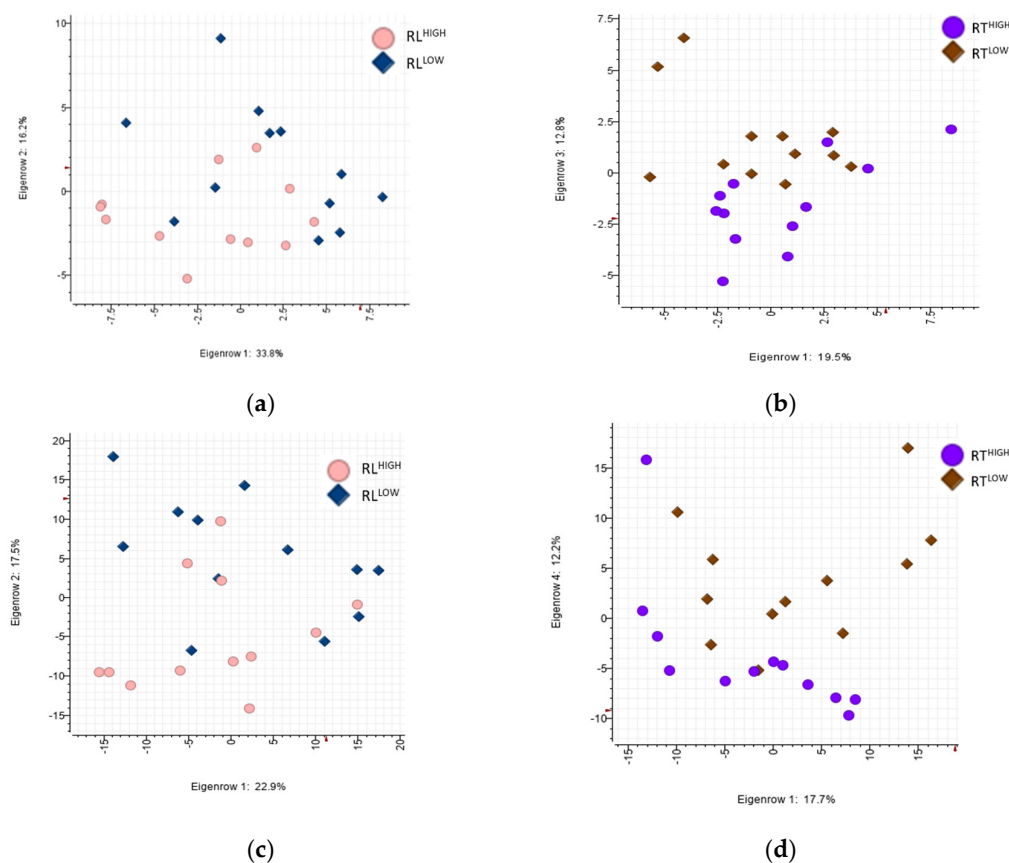


Figure S2. PCA scores plot of ESI+ UHPLC-HRMS of (a) RL^{HIGH} vs RL^{LOW} (b) RT^{HIGH} vs RT^{LOW} and ESI- UHPLC-HRMS of (c) RL^{HIGH} vs RL^{LOW} (d) RT^{HIGH} vs RT^{LOW}, acquired from the aqueous extracts of apple spur buds of 'Ruby Matilda' crop load treatments: RT^{HIGH} (12.6–20.0 flower no. cm⁻² leader cross-sectional area (LCSA); 4.0–10.1 fruit no. cm⁻² LCSA; $n = 12$), RL^{HIGH} (15.4–21.6 flower no. cm⁻² LCSA of leader; 3.3–17.2 fruit no. cm⁻² LCSA of leader; $n = 12$), RT^{LOW} (2.93–4.48 flower no. cm⁻² LCSA; 2.24–6.46 fruit no. cm⁻² LCSA; $n = 12$), and RL^{LOW} (2.09–3.95 flower/cm² LCSA of leader; 5.0–7.5 fruit no. cm⁻² LCSA of leader; $n = 12$).

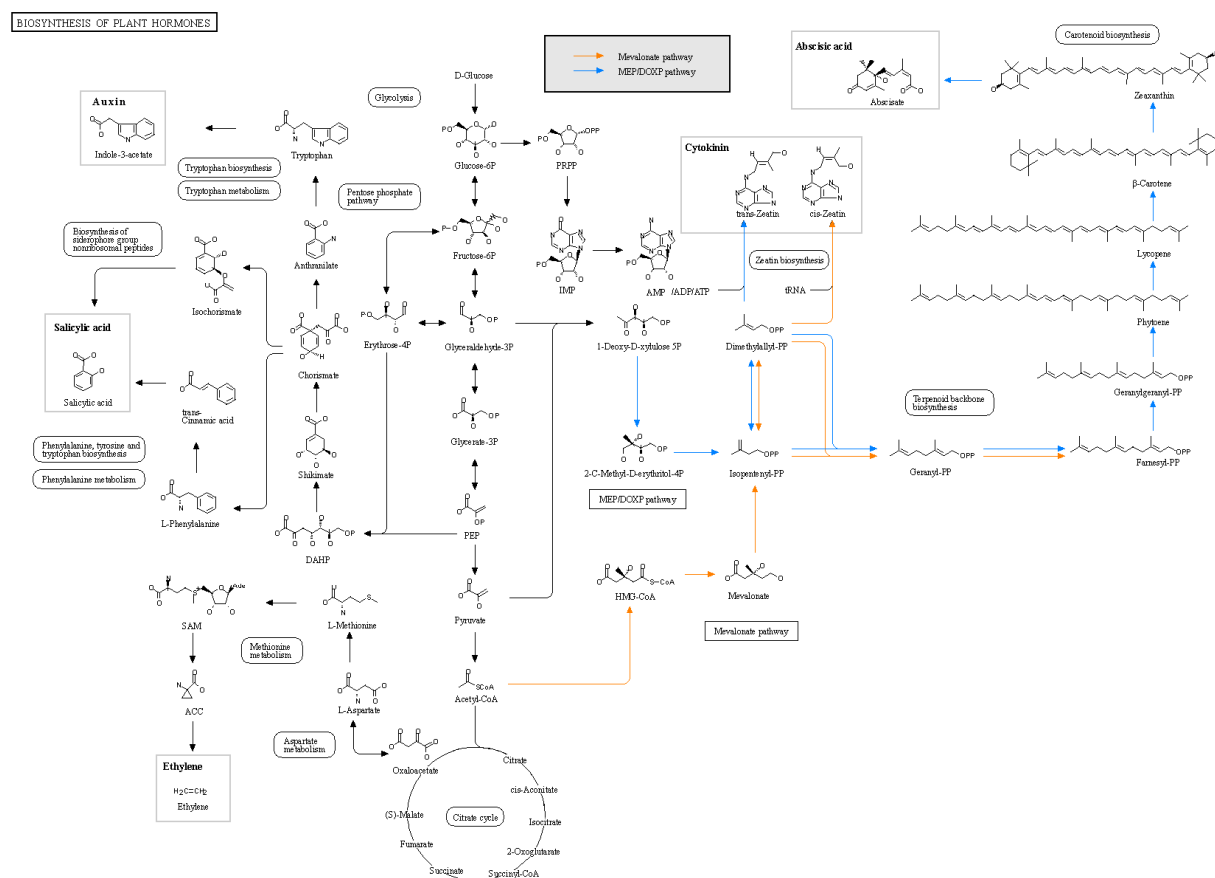


Figure S3. Plant hormone biosynthetic map sourced from KEGG pathways identifying key plant hormones (auxins, cytokinins, abscisates and salicylates) and compounds reported in the present study and previous literature that are associated with floral induction in apple.