

10.1071/CP17328_AC

© CSIRO 2018

Supplementary Material: *Crop & Pasture Science*, 2018, **69**, 506–514.

Potassium starvation affects biomass partitioning and sink–source responses in three sweet potato genotypes with contrasting potassium-use efficiency

Jidong Wang^{A,C,D}, *Guopeng Zhu*^B, *Yue Dong*^A, *Hui Zhang*^A, *Zed Rengel*^C, *Yuchun Ai*^{A,D}, and *Yongchun Zhang*^{A,D}

^AInstitute of Agricultural Resources and Environment, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences/Scientific Observation and Experimental Station of Arable Land Conservation of Jiangsu Province, Ministry of Agriculture, Nanjing, 210014 Jiangsu, China.

^BCollege of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Hainan University, Haikou, 572008 Hainan, China.

^CSchool of Agriculture and Environment, The University of Western Australia, Perth, WA 6009, Australia.

Table S1. Dry matter biomass and K concentration in rooted single sweet potato leaves of different genotypes before the commencement of differential K treatments

Genotype	Dry matter biomass (g)			K concentration (g/kg)	
	Blade	Petiole	Root	Blade	Petiole
Ji22	0.29±0.01	0.11±0.01	Nd	20.7±0.6	31.5±0.8
Nan88	0.35±0.02	0.15±0.01	Nd	22.6±1.6	36.7±0.5
Xu28	0.28±0.01	0.12±0.01	Nd	24.4±1.1	34.3±0.6

Nd = not determined (only very root tips were visible at the bottom of petiole cutting).