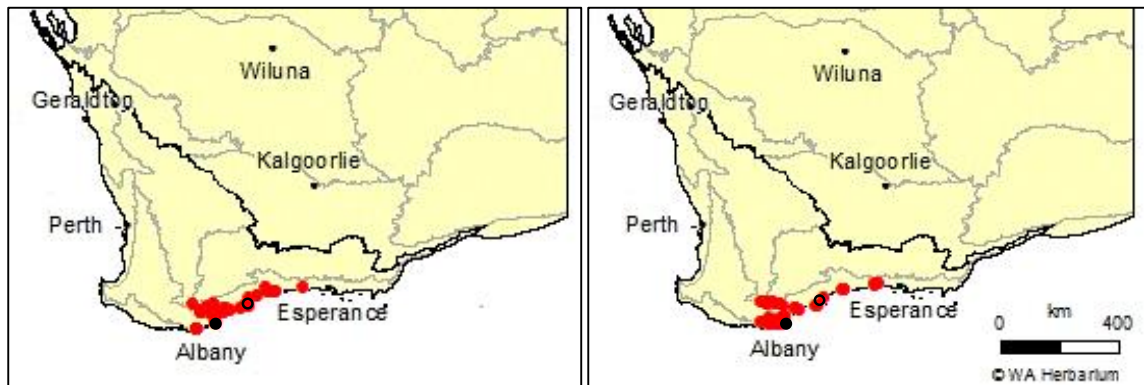


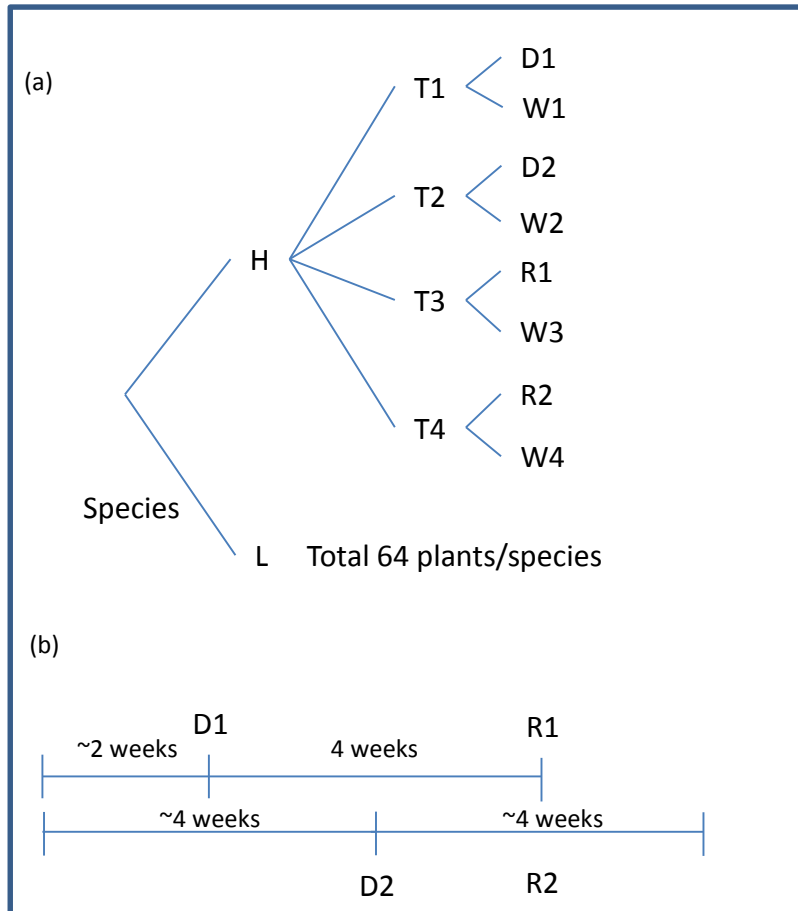
## Differences in seedling water-stress response of two co-occurring *Banksia* species

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**Figure S1.** Geographic distribution of study species in the South Western Australian Floristic Region. Right panel: *Banksia baxteri*; left panel: *B. coccinea*. Black circles mark the location of the ●High rainfall and; ○ low rainfall populations respectively

**Figure S2.** Schematic of experimental design: a) breakdown of the 64 plants/species according to population, sampling time and treatment, b) sampling timeline for the different treatments.



**Schematic of experimental design:**

- (a) There are two species; *Banksia baxteri* and *Banksia coccinea*. Each species has two populations; high rainfall (“H”) and low rainfall (“L”). Physiological and biomass measurements are made on 4 plants per treatment at 4 different time points. At point T1-T3, gas exchange, growth rate and biomass production are performed, but at T4, only survival assessment was made. Plants were assessed as dead/alive at T3 as well. Treatments were water-stressed/recovered (“D” or “R”) and well-watered controls (“W”).
- (b) Plants in the D1 treatment had water-withheld for ~ 2 weeks depending on the species/population, followed by 4 weeks of re-watering before recovery was assessed (R1). Plants in the D2 treatments had water-withheld for 2 weeks post D1, with survival assessed at D2 and R2. Well watered controls were watered throughout the experiment.