Supplementary Material

A survey of the natural variation in biomechanical and cell wall properties in inflorescence stems reveals new insights into the utility of *Arabidopsis* as a wood model

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Table S1. Average flowering time of *Arabidopsis* accessions in this survey
Floral initiation was measured as days to flowering (Boyes *et al.* 2001 *Plant Cell* 13: 1499), leaf number and rosette diameter. Tul did not flower under the SD conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Days to flowering (SD)</th>
<th>Number of True Leaves (SD)</th>
<th>Rosette Diameter (mm)</th>
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<td>Days to flowering (LD)</td>
<td>Number of True Leaves (LD)</td>
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<td>0.922609</td>
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Fig. S1. Comparison of secondary growth in short-day-grown rosette stem transverse sections. Rosette short stem sections were viewed and photographed using autofluorescence ((a), (c), (e), (g), (i), (k), (m), (o), (q), (s), (u)), or stained with Wiesner reagent ((b), (d), (f), (h), (j), (l), (n), (p), (r), (t), (v)). Accessions: Be-0: (a) and (b); C24: (c) and (d); Col-0: (e) and (f); Cvi-0: (g) and (h); Est-1: (i) and (j); Ler-0: (k) and (l); Nd-0: (m) and (n); No-0: (o) and (p); RLD-0: (q) and (r); RLD-1: (s) and (t); Ws: (u) and (v). An example of phase I (I) and phase II (II) secondary xylem development with secondary thickening of the fibre cell walls in phase II as described by Chaffey et al. (2002) is indicated in the Col-0 accession in (e). Scale bar represents 100 μM.