

## Supplementary Material

### Drought resistance of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) is promoted by early stomatal closure and leaf shedding

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#### File S1:

**Table S1** Water potential thresholds for 12%, 50% and 88% loss of xylem conductivity ( $P_{12}$ ,  $P_{50}$  and  $P_{88}$ , respectively) in different organs.

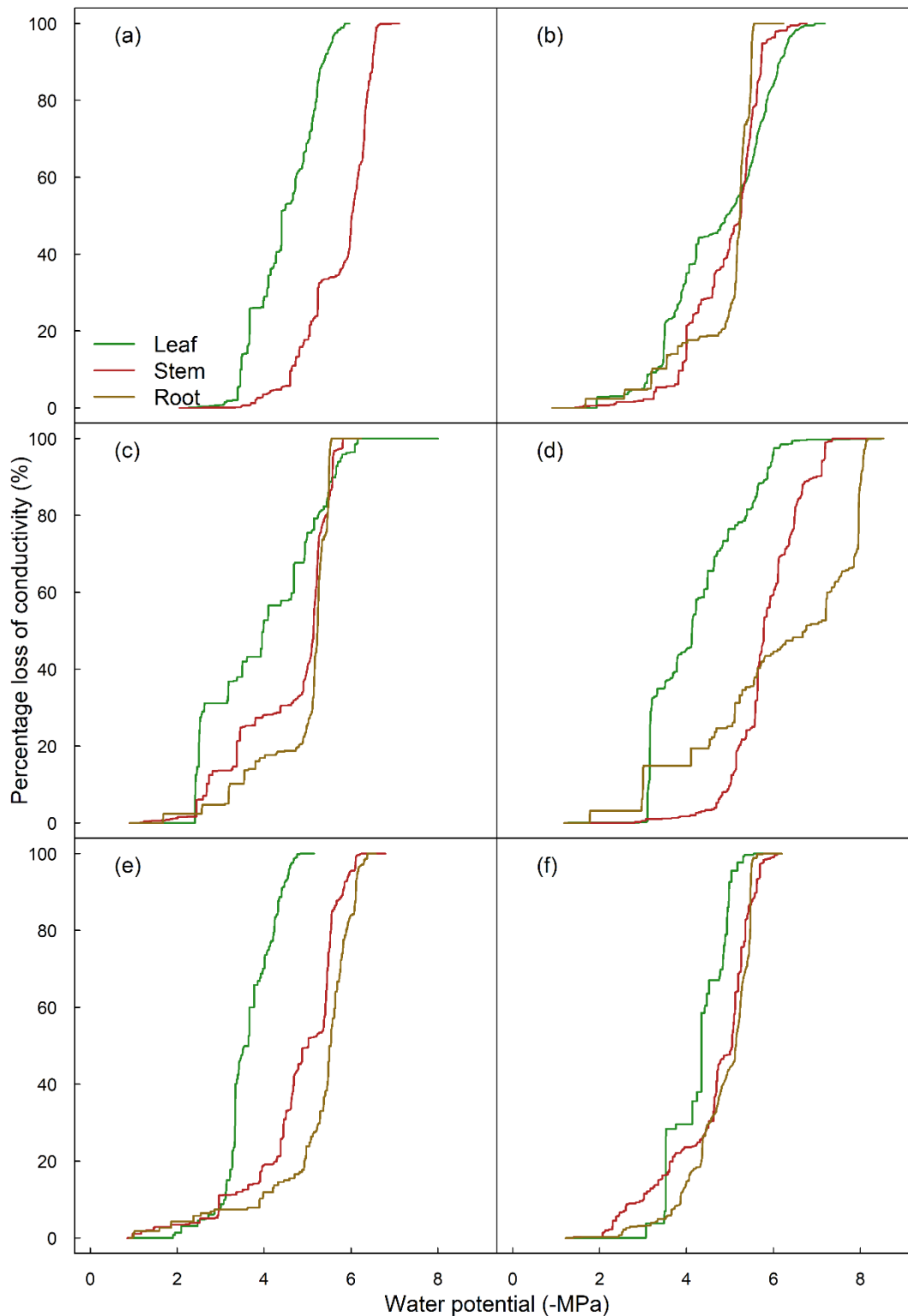
**Figure S1** Vulnerability curves (VC) of leaf, stem and root of six cotton plants

**Figure S2** Percentage loss of leaf area during *in situ* dry-down over time

**Table S1** Water potential thresholds for 12%, 50% and 88% loss of xylem conductivity ( $P_{12}$ ,  $P_{50}$  and  $P_{88}$ , respectively) in different organs. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  standard error of mean (n=5-6 plants). Comparison across organs was performed using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's HSD *post hoc*. Values are significantly different at  $p \leq 0.05$  level if followed by different letters.

Organ	$P_{12}$	$P_{50}$	$P_{88}$
Leaf	3.14 $\pm$ 0.18a	4.24 $\pm$ 0.18b	5.33 $\pm$ 0.28a
Stem	3.64 $\pm$ 0.37a	5.37 $\pm$ 0.17a	5.84 $\pm$ 0.19a
Root	3.64 $\pm$ 0.2a	5.57 $\pm$ 0.3a	6.11 $\pm$ 0.49a

**Figure S1** Vulnerability curves (VC) of leaf, stem and root of six cotton plants; root VC is missing for one plant. Across individuals, the water potential threshold for 50% xylem embolism ( $P_{50}$ ) of leaves was consistently higher (less negative) compared to stems and roots.



**Figure S2** Percentage loss of leaf area during *in situ* dry-down over time (shown as hours following termination of watering). Colors represent different individual cotton plants (n=3).

