

## Supplementary Material

### Chloride and amino acids are associated with K<sup>+</sup>-alleviated drought stress in tea (*Camellia sinensis*)

Xianchen Zhang<sup>A,\*</sup>, Honghong Wu<sup>B,C,\*</sup>, Jingguang Chen<sup>D,\*</sup>, Linmu Chen<sup>A</sup> and Xiaochun Wan<sup>A,E</sup>

<sup>A</sup>State Key Laboratory of Tea Plant Biology and Utilisation, Anhui Agricultural University, Hefei, 230036, China.

<sup>B</sup>College of Plant Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, 430070, China.

<sup>C</sup>College of Agronomy and Biotechnology, China Agricultural University, Beijing, 100193, China.

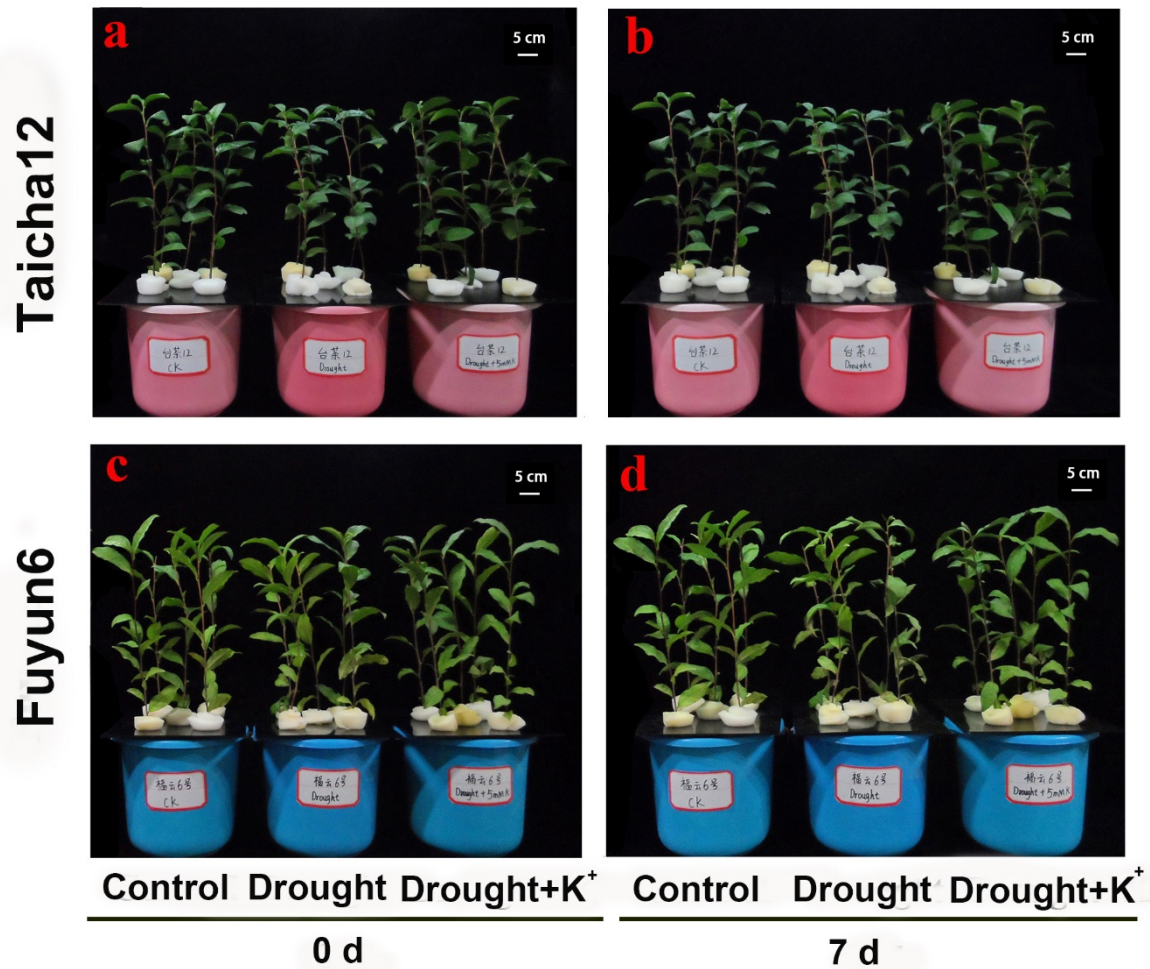
<sup>D</sup>CAAS-IRRI Joint Laboratory for Genomics-Assisted Germplasm Enhancement, Agricultural Genomics Institute in Shenzhen, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shenzhen, China.

<sup>E</sup>Corresponding author. Email: wanxiaochun360@163.com.

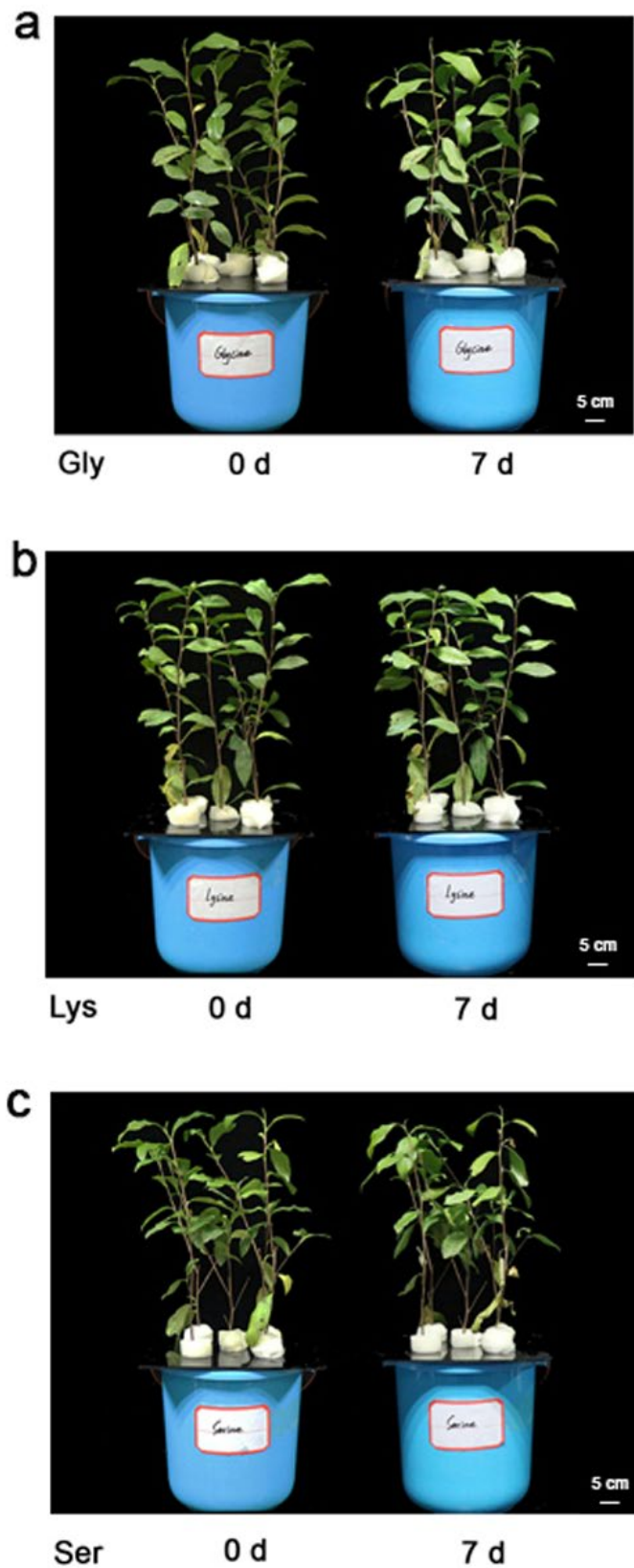
\*These authors contributed equally to this work.

**Fig. S1.** The phenotypes of two contrasting varieties, Taicha12 and Fuyun6, after drought stress for 7 days with the addition of K<sup>+</sup>.

**Fig. S2.** The effect of exogenous Gly (a), Lys (b) and Ser (c) on drought resistance in the tea variety of Fuyun6.



**Fig. S1.** The phenotypes of two contrasting varieties, Taicha12 and Fuyun6, after drought stress for 7 days with the addition of K<sup>+</sup>.



**Fig. S2.** The effect of exogenous Gly (a), Lys (b) and Ser (c) on drought resistance in the tea variety of Fuyun6.