

Assessment of drought stress tolerance of *Mangifera indica* L. autotetraploids

Alicia V. Perera-Castro, Beatriz Hernández, Maria José Grajal-Martín and Águeda M. González-Rodríguez

Supplementary Information

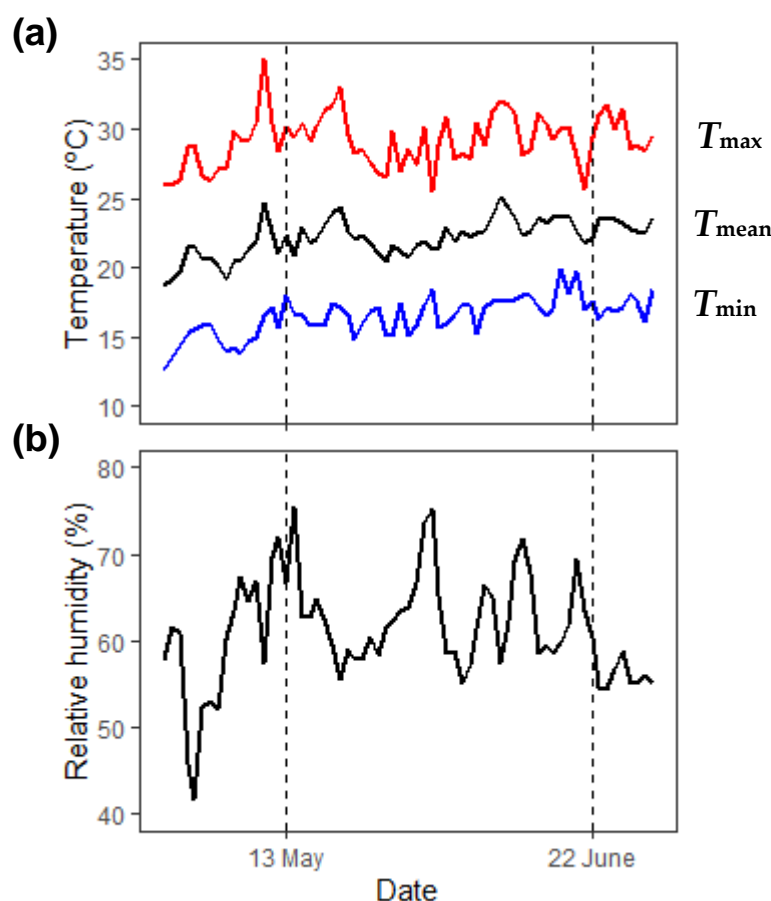


Figure S1. Climatological data for *El Viento* station, at 78 m a.s.l. and 0.7 km to the experimental field of *La Planta*. (a) Variation of daily averaged maximum (red), mean (black) and minimum (blue) temperature. (b) Relative humidity. Null precipitation was registered during the experiment. Data obtained from AgroCabillo.org.

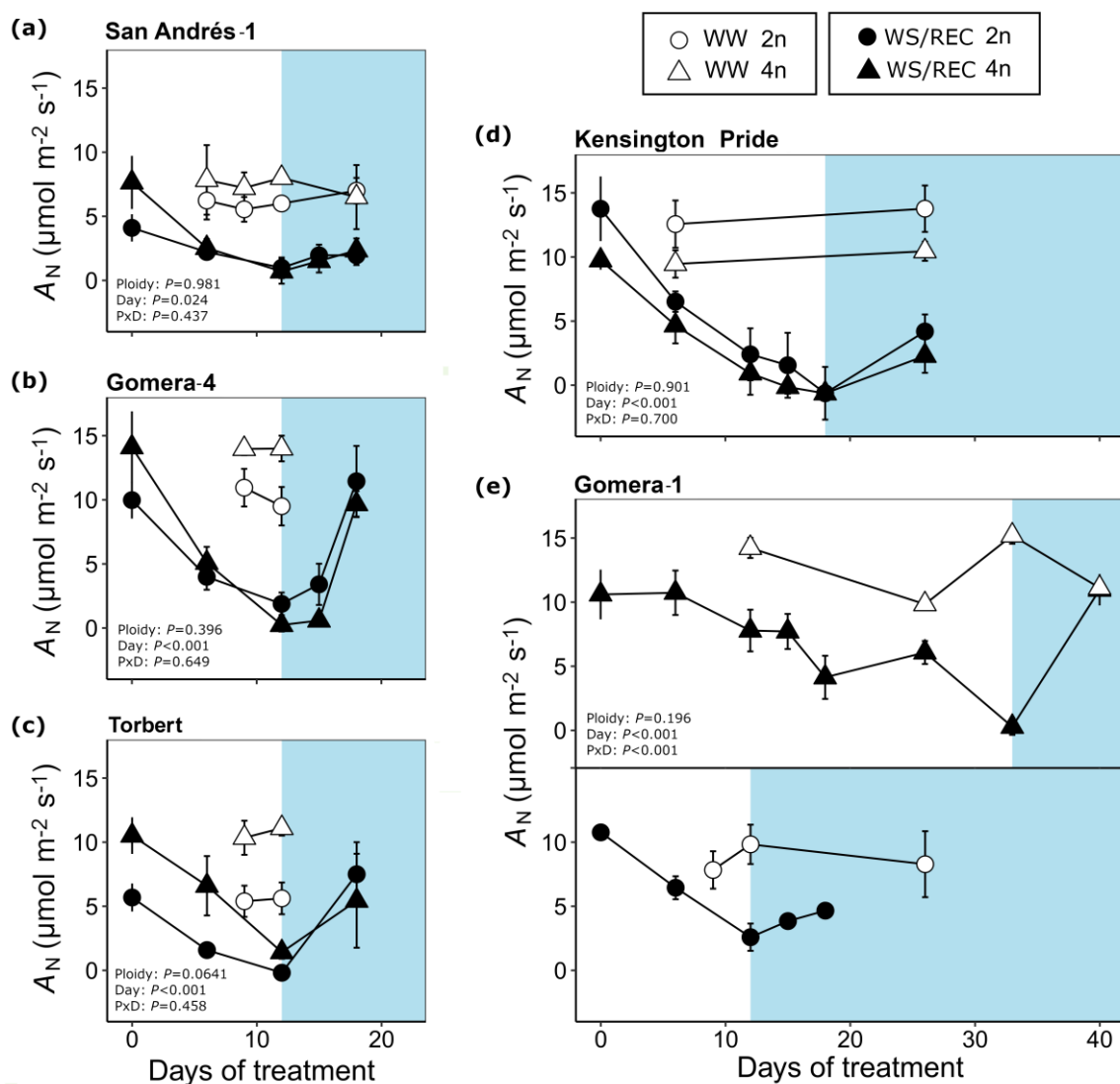


Figure S2. Dynamics of net CO₂ assimilation (A_N) measured at 1200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ during drought (white background) and rewatering (blue) application in well-watered (WW, white symbols) and water stressed (WS, black symbols) trees of the tetraploid (circles) and diploid (triangles) genotypes of the following cultivars: (a) 'San Andrés-1', (b) 'Gomera-4', (c) 'Torbert', (d) 'Kensington Pride', and (e) 'Gomera-1'. Dynamics of diploid and tetraploid Gomera-1 plants are split in two subpanels within panel (e). The result of the mixed model for WS data (excluding rewatering period) is shown in left upper corner of each panel. Values are means \pm SE ($n=5$).

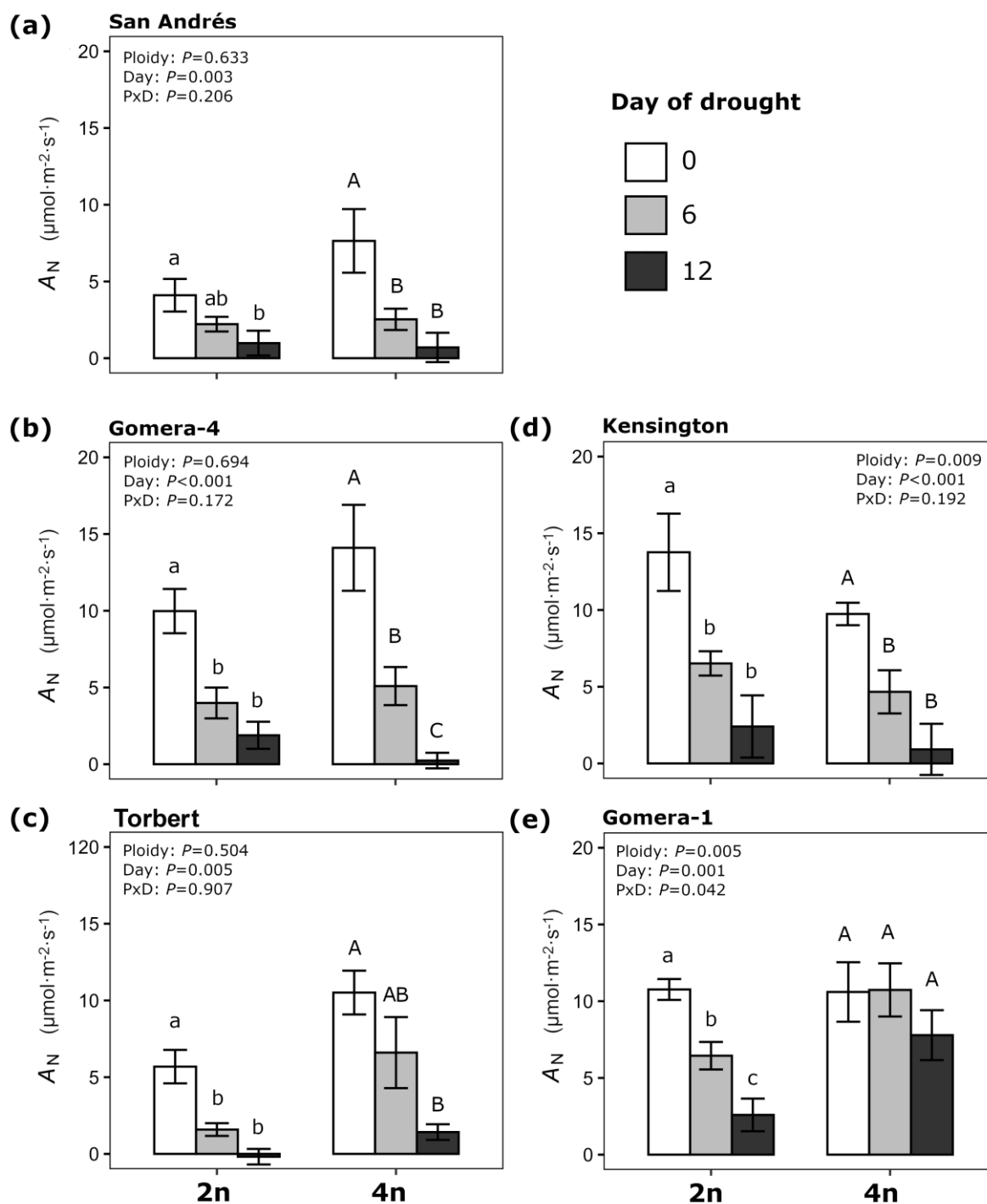


Figure S3. Variation of net CO₂ assimilation rate (A_N) on days 0, 6 and 12 of drought treatment (WS) application for the five-studied cultivars: (a) 'San Andrés-1', (b) 'Gomera-4', (c) 'Torbert', (d) 'Kensington Pride', and (e) 'Gomera-1'. Capital and lower-case letters mean significantly differences between A_N values of tetraploid and diploids, respectively (Wilcoxon signed-rank tests, $P<0.05$). The result of the mixed model is shown in the upper right corner of each panel. Values are means \pm SE ($n=5$).