

Comparison of Growth and Physiological Effects of Soil Moisture Regime on *Plantago maritima* Plants from Geographically Isolated Sites on the Eastern Coast of the Baltic Sea

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Figure S1. Sites with *Plantago maritima* accessions in Estonia. Top row from left: dry dune grassland (island of Kihnu, PM1), wet saline grassland with high plant diversity (island of Kihnu, PM2). Bottom row from left: wet saline grazed grassland with low plant diversity (island of Hiiumaa, PM3), dominant *Plantago maritima* stand on pebbly beach (island of Hiiumaa, PM4), flood-prone stony beach (Pärnu County, PM5).



Figure S2. Typical *Plantago maritima* PM1 plants six weeks after the start of the treatment (two weeks after the flooding treatment was terminated). From left: 25% soil moisture, 50% soil moisture, 75% soil moisture, 80% F soil moisture.



Figure S3. Typical *Plantago maritima* PM2 plants six weeks after the start of the treatment (two weeks after the flooding treatment was terminated). From left: 25% soil moisture, 50% soil moisture, 75% soil moisture, 80% F soil moisture.



Figure S4. Typical *Plantago maritima* PM3 plants six weeks after the start of the treatment (two weeks after the flooding treatment was terminated). From left: 25% soil moisture, 50% soil moisture, 75% soil moisture, 80% F soil moisture.



Figure S5. Typical *Plantago maritima* PM4 plants six weeks after the start of the treatment (two weeks after the flooding treatment was terminated). From left: 25% soil moisture, 50% soil moisture, 75% soil moisture, 80% F soil moisture.



Figure S6. Typical *Plantago maritima* PM5 plants six weeks after the start of the treatment (two weeks after the flooding treatment was terminated). From left: 25% soil moisture, 50% soil moisture, 75% soil moisture, 80% F soil moisture.