

Effects of photo and thermo cycles on flowering time in barley: a genetical phenomics approach. *Ildiko Karsai, Peter Szucs, Bela Koszegi, Patrick M Hayes, Ana Casas, Zoltan Bedo, and Otto Veisz*

Supplementary Data

Figure S1. Phenotypic frequency distributions of flowering time in the Dicktoo × Morex (Panels a-c) and Dicktoo × Kompolti korai (Panels d-f) barley mapping populations under various combinations of daily fluctuating factors; Panels (a), (d) show continuous light and a constant temperature of 18°C; Panels (b), (e) show a 16 h photo cycle and a constant temperature of 18°C; Panels (c), (f) show a 16 h photo cycle and a 18/16°C thermo cycle applied synchronously.

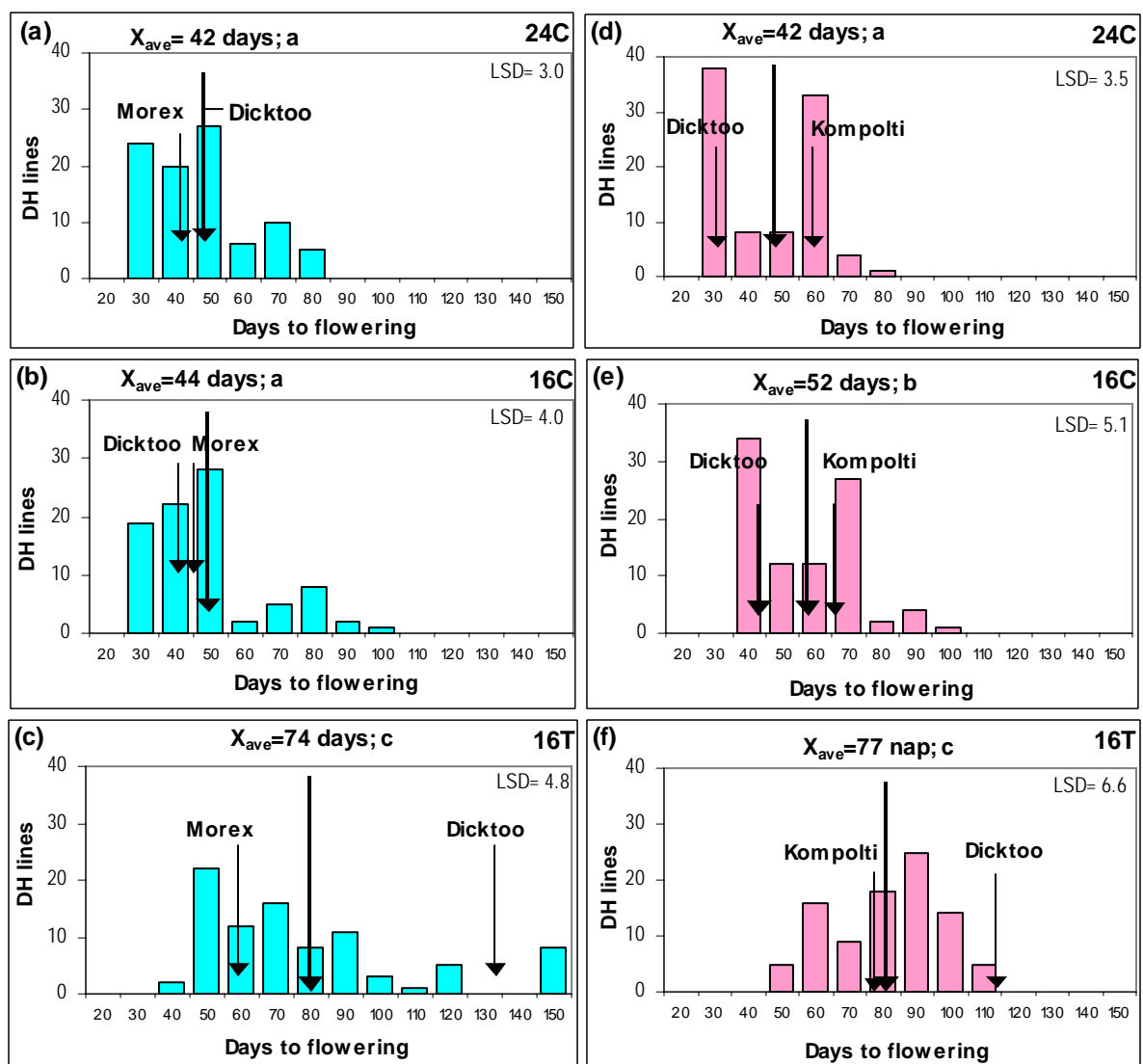


Figure S2. QTL analysis results of flowering time in two barley mapping populations under the three environmental conditions. (24C = continuous light and constant temperature of 18°C; 16C= 16 h photo cycle and constant temperature of 18°C; 16T= 16 h photo cycle and 18/16°C thermo cycle applied synchronously)

