

Supplemental Data

Material and Methods

Genetic analyses

clv1-8, which is in the Columbia background, was crossed to *pnv PNF/pnf* in order to characterize the *pnv pnf clv1-8* phenotype. The phenotypes for *pnv pnf clv1* plants were characterized using F3 *pnv clv1 PNF/pnf* plants.

Results:

The shoots of *pnv pnf clv1* underwent floral evocation

Results from this manuscript demonstrate that *pnv pnf clv3* undergo the floral transition. To determine if loss of *clv* function restores flowering in *pnv pnf*, we crossed *clv1-8* to *pnv pnf*. After the floral transition, wild-type, *pnv*, *clv1*, *pnv clv1* initiated inflorescences (Fig. S1A, B, C and D). Under conditions that promote or delay flowering, the shoots of *pnv pnf* initiated leaves indefinitely (Fig. S1E). Similar to *pnv pnf clv3*, the shoots of *pnv pnf clv1-8* underwent floral evocation producing fasciated reproductive shoots (Fig. S1F and H). The flowers initiated in *pnv pnf clv1-8* were composed mostly of carpels and sepals but sometimes initiated petals and stamenoid organs as well (Figure S1G, I and J).

Figures and Legends

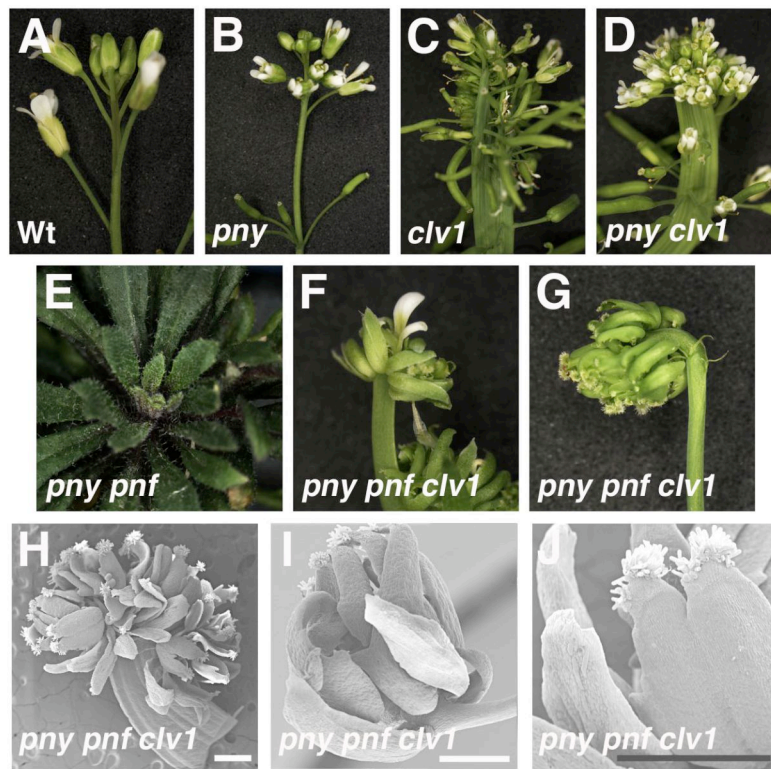


Figure S1: Inflorescence shoot development

Inflorescence shoots of (A) wild type, (B) *pny*, (C) *clv1* and (D) *pny clv1*. (E) Images of the shoot apex of *pny pnf* at the time (F-H) *pny pnf clv1* shoots flower. (I and J) The *pny pnf clv1* inflorescence shoots initiated flowers composed of sepals and carpels. Bar = 0.5 mm.