

GENETIC CONTROL OF DURATION OF PRE-ANTHESIS PHASES IN WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH LEAF APPEARANCE, TILLERING AND DRY MATTER ACCUMULATION

Gisela Borràs-Gelonch^{1*}, Greg J. Rebetzke², Richard A. Richards² and Ignacio Romagosa¹

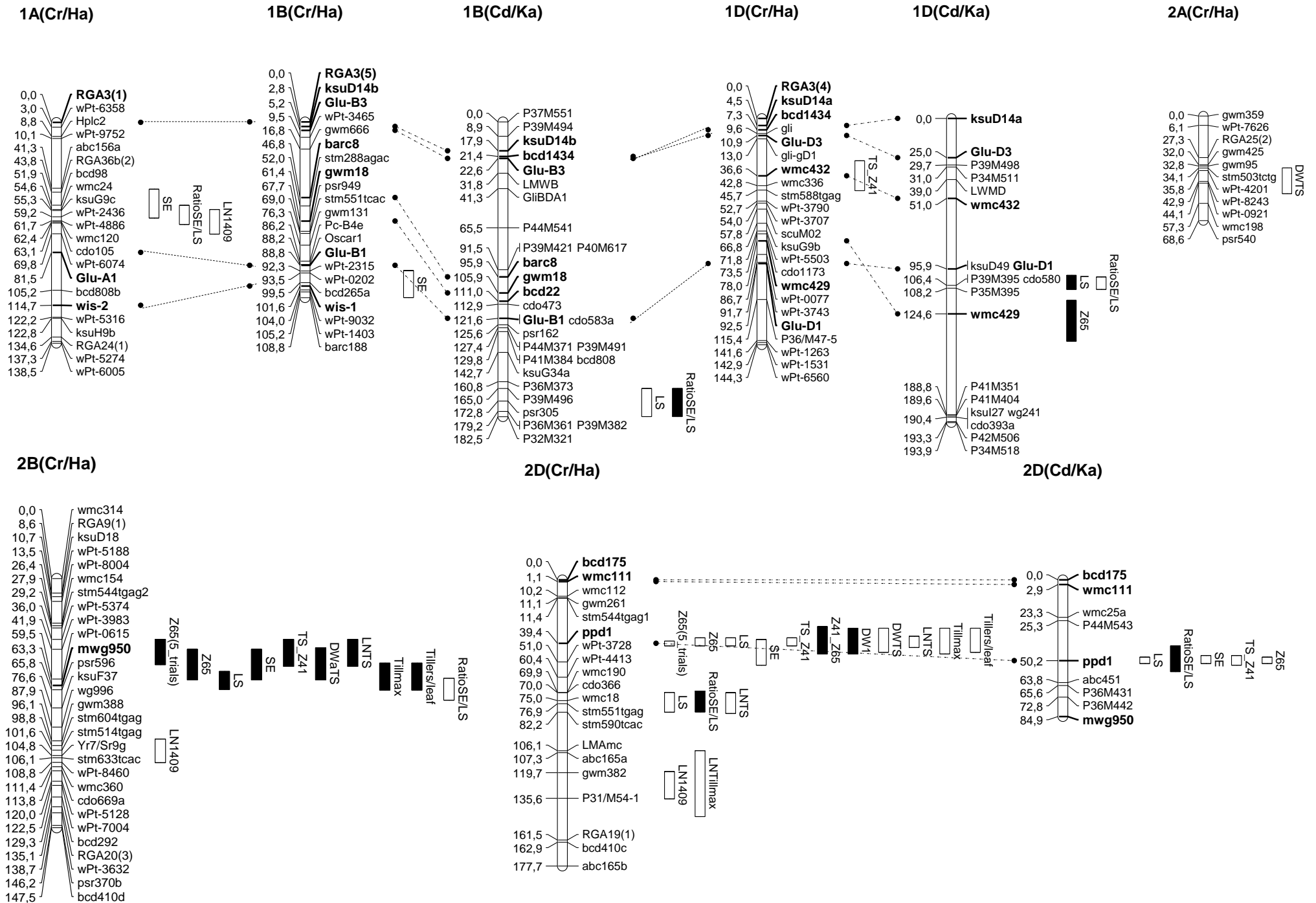
¹Department of Crop and Forest Sciences, University of Lleida, and Centre UdL-IRTA, Alcalde Rovira Roure, 191, 25198 Lleida, Catalonia (Spain);

²CSIRO Plant Industry, P.O. Box 1600, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia

Supplementary Figure 1. Linkage maps for Cranbrook × Halberd (Cr/Ha) and CD87 × Katepwa (Cd/Ka) indicating the 2- $-\log_{10}(p\text{-value})$ interval from CIM for key development phases measured in two environments. In black: positive additive effect from Cranbrook or CD87; in white: positive additive effect from Halberd or Katepwa. Dashed lines join common markers between the same chromosomes of the two populations, or homologous loci from chromosomes of the same group (also other markers in bold).

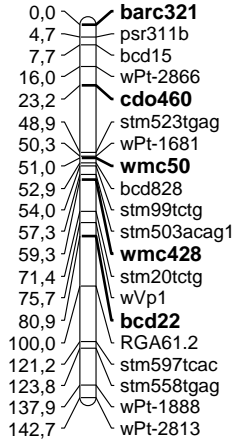
Supplementary Figure 2. Minuslog profiles for TS-Z41 and Z41-Z65 in the A) Cranbrook × Halberd and B) CD87 × Katepwa populations. Negative $-\log_{10}(p\text{-value})$ values indicate that the additive effect comes from Cranbrook or CD87, and positive $-\log_{10}(p\text{-value})$ values, from Halberd or Katepwa. The QTL for *Ppd-D1* on 2D is truncated and indicated for each trait with arrows, to better visualize the remaining QTLs.

Supplementary Figure 1.

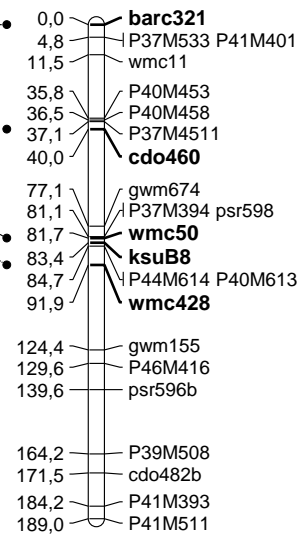


Supplementary Figure 1 (continued).

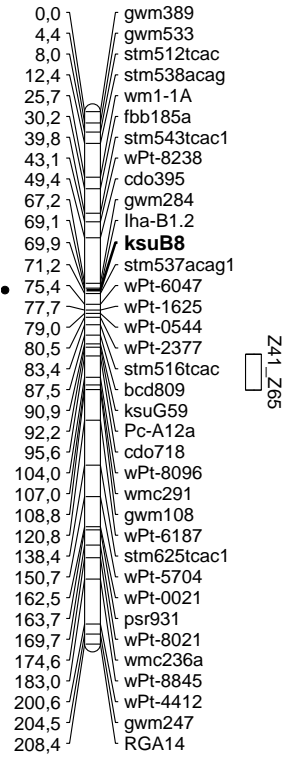
3A(Cr/Ha)



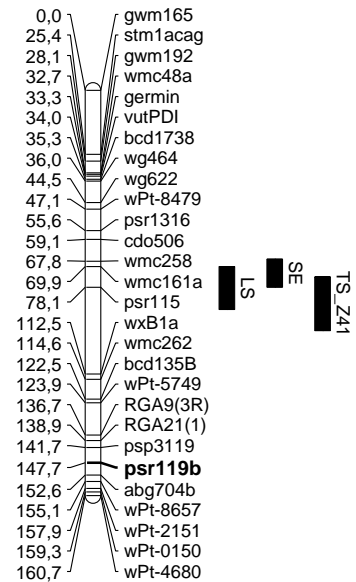
3A(Cd/Ka)



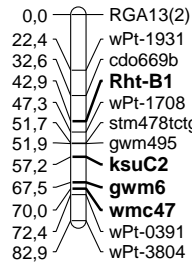
3B(Cr/Ha)



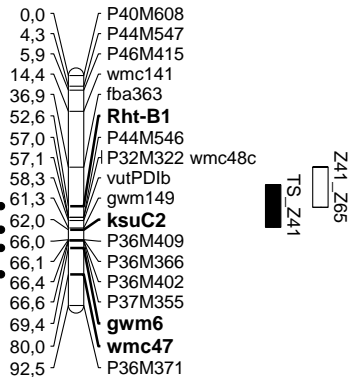
4A(Cr/Ha)



4B(Cr/Ha)

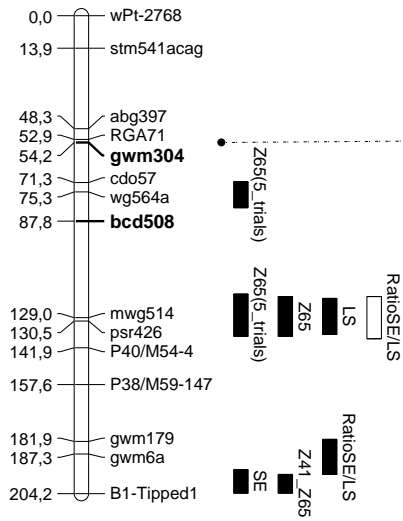


4B(Cd/Ka)

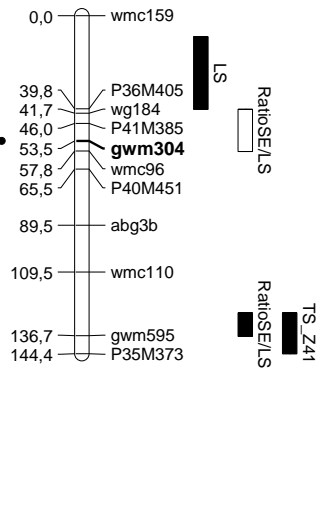


Supplementary Figure 1 (continued).

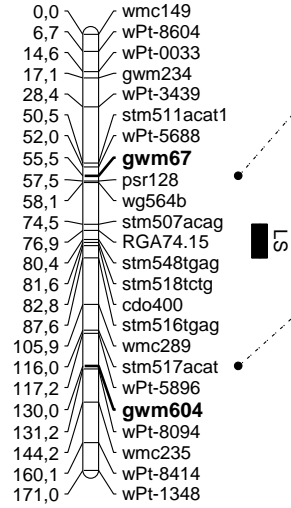
5A(Cr/Ha)



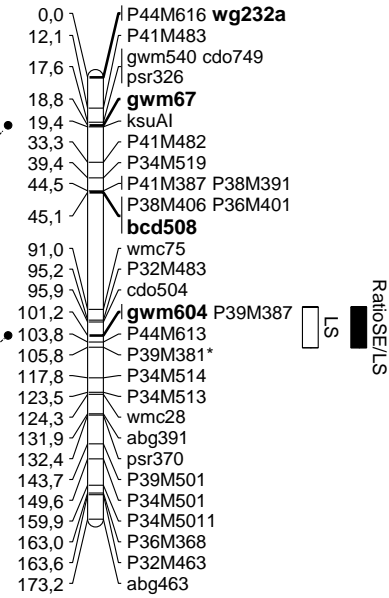
5A(Cd/Ka)



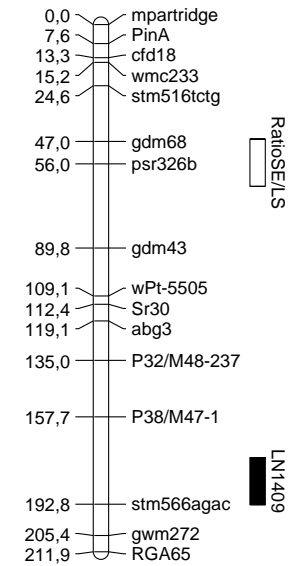
5B(Cr/Ha)



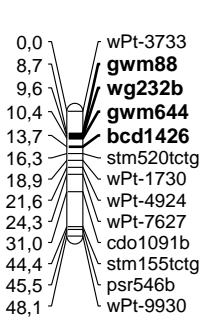
5B(Cd/Ka)



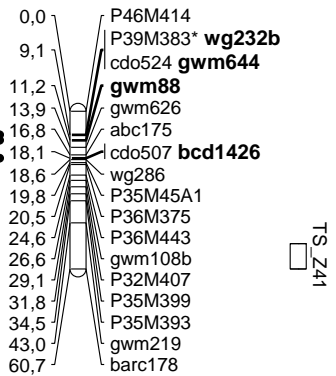
5D(Cr/Ha)



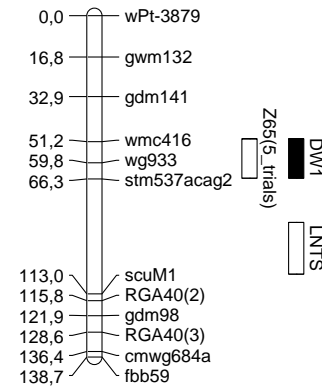
6B(Cr/Ha)



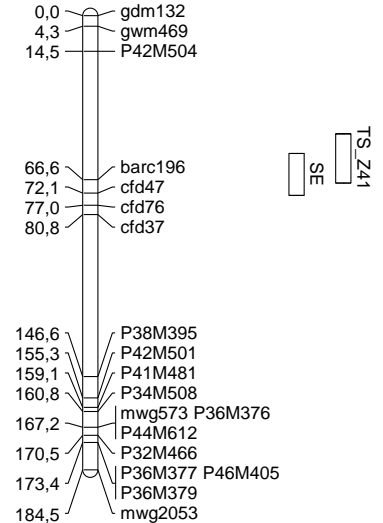
6B(Cd/Ka)



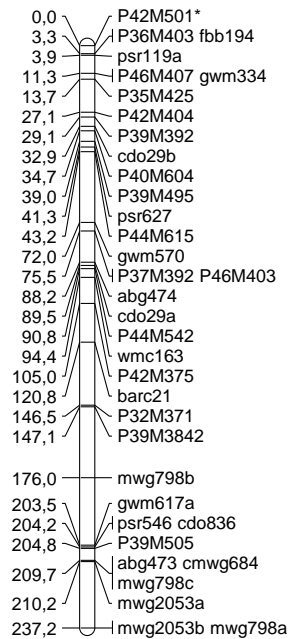
6D(Cr/Ha)



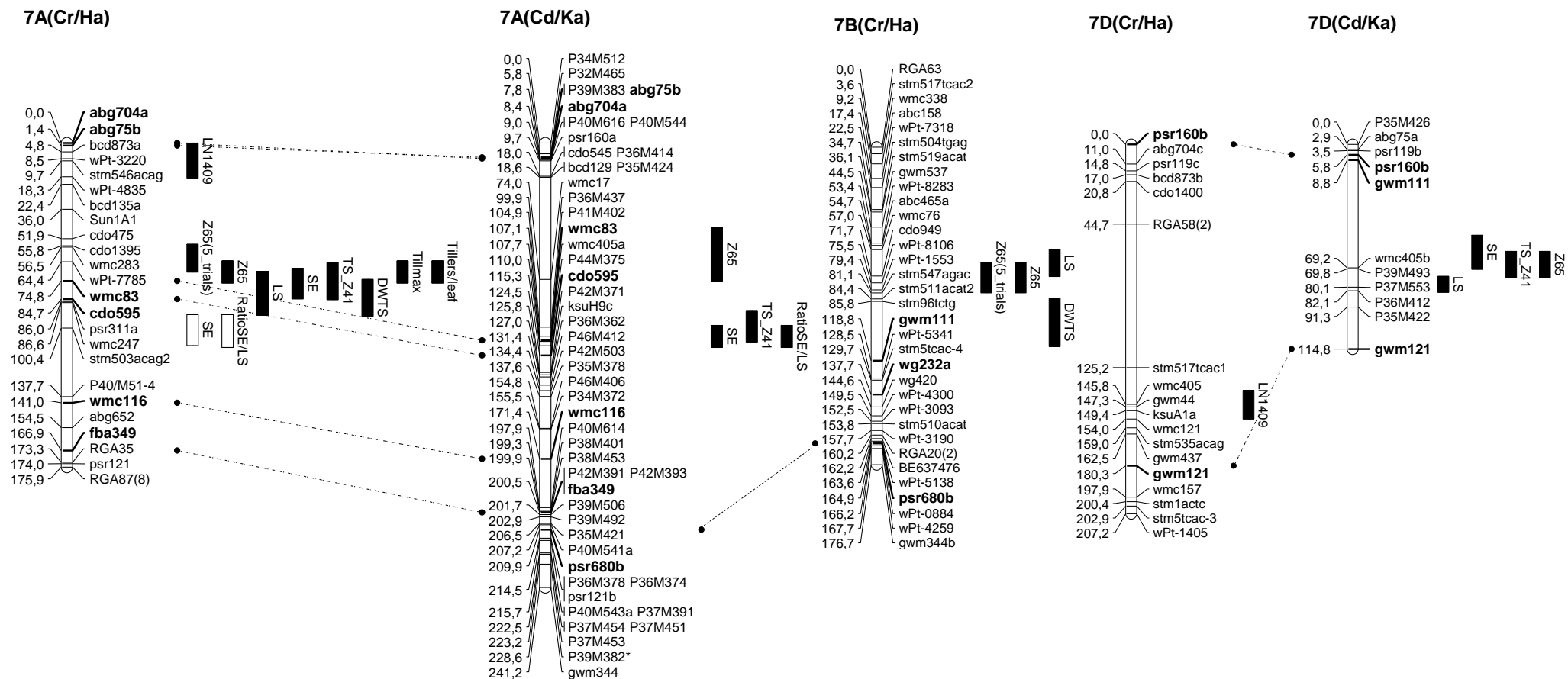
6D(Cd/Ka)



6A(Cd/Ka)



Supplementary Figure 1 (continued).



Supplementary Figure 2.

