

Alteration in yield and oil quality traits of winter rapeseed by lodging at different planting density and nitrogen rates

Shahbaz Khan^{1,a}, Sumera Anwar^{1,a}, Jie Kuai¹, Ali Noman², Muhammad Shahid¹, Mairaj Din³, Ahmed Ali¹, Guangsheng Zhou^{1,*}

Affiliation ¹College of Plant Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, P.R. China

²Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

³College of Resources and Environment, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, P.R. China

^aEqual contribution

*Correspondence: zhougs@mail.hzau.edu.cn

Table S1

Soil fertility in field experiments conducted in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, during the growing seasons of 2014-2017.

Soil samples collected	Texture	pH	Organic matter (g kg ⁻¹)	Available N (mg kg ⁻¹)	Available P (mg kg ⁻¹)	Available K (mg kg ⁻¹)	Total N (%)	Total P (%)	Total K (%)
2014/15	silt clay loam	6.20	8.51	62.5	9.80	145	0.06	0.03	1.10
2015/16	silt clay loam	6.15	8.01	64.5	9.81	148	0.07	0.03	1.11
2016/17	silt clay loam	6.22	8.40	72.4	10.30	145	0.09	0.04	1.40

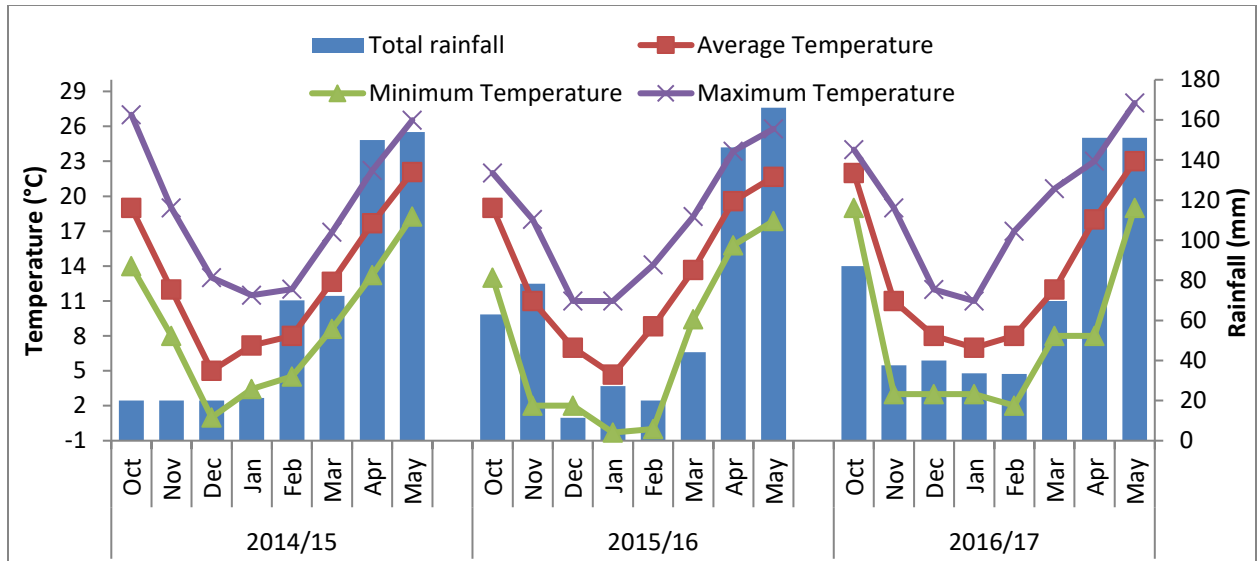


Figure S1. Monthly total rainfall and monthly temperature during the crop growing season in the experiment conducted during 2014-2017.

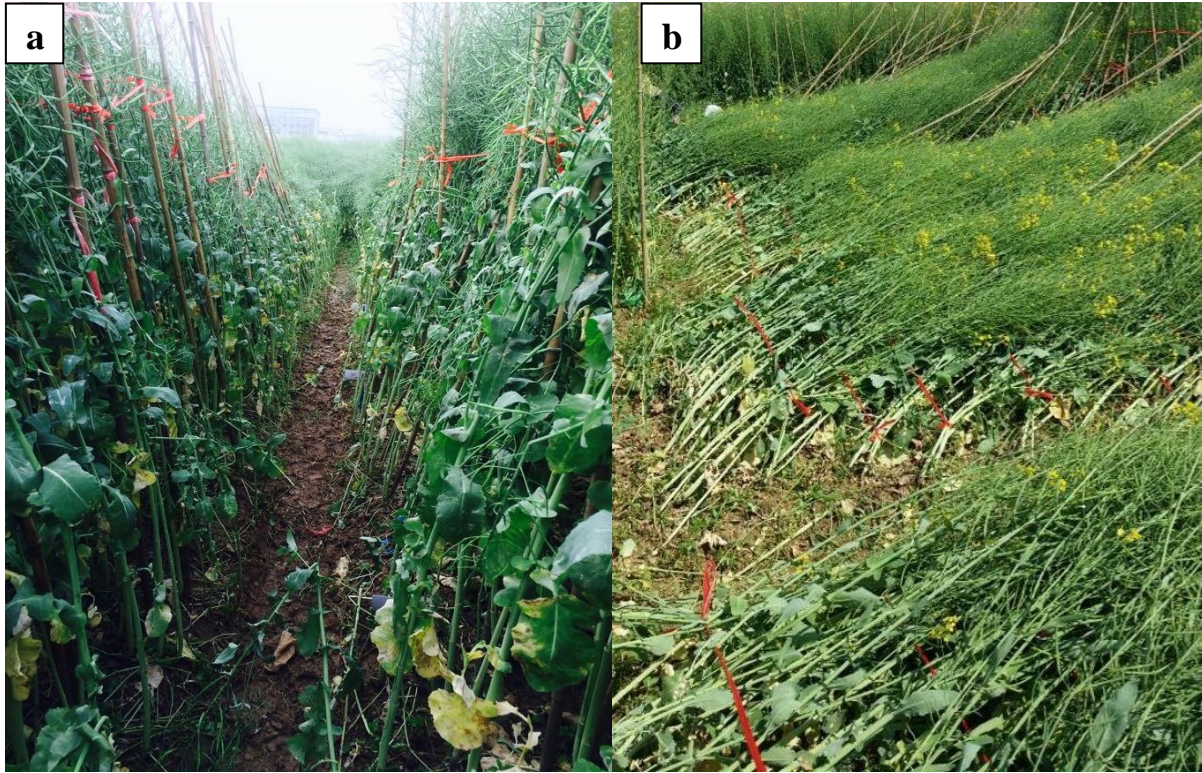


Figure S2. The induction of different artificial lodging angles during field trial of rapeseed at Huazhong Agricultural University, a) supported control, b) lodged plants