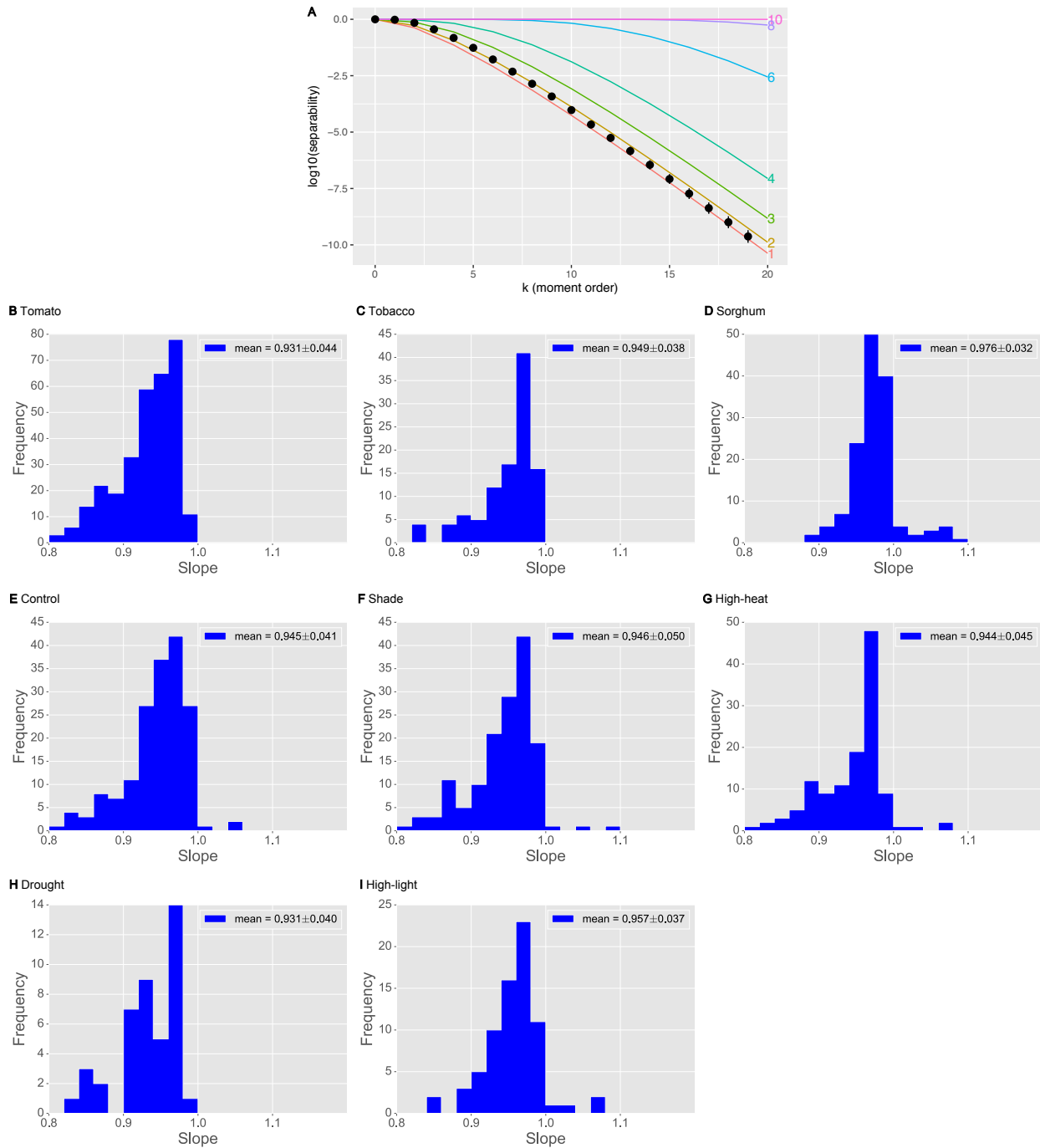


**Current Biology, Volume 27**

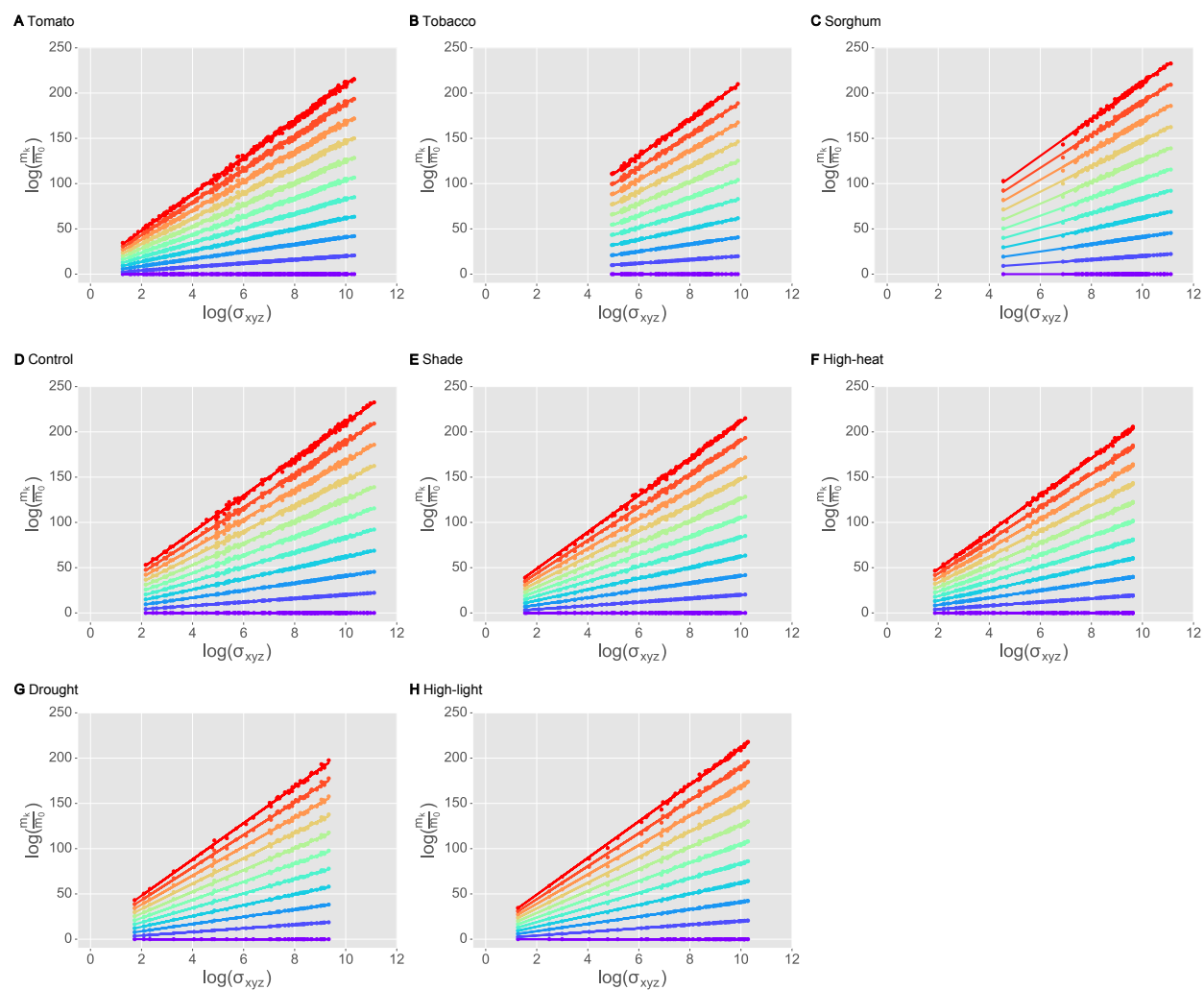
**Supplemental Information**

**A Statistical Description  
of Plant Shoot Architecture**

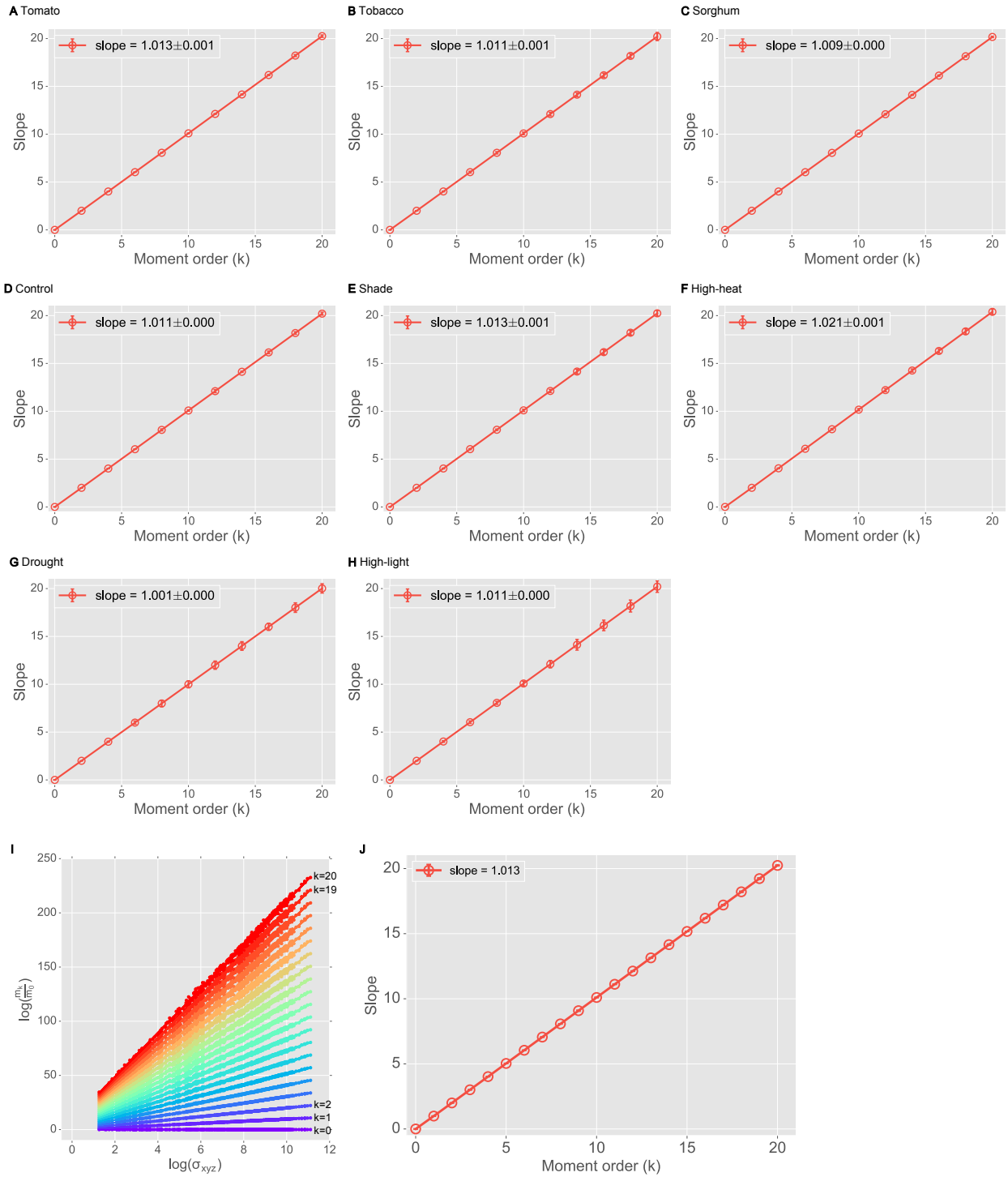
**Adam Conn, Ullas V. Pedmale, Joanne Chory, Charles F. Stevens, and Saket Navlakha**



**Figure S1: Separability analysis.** Related to Figure 2. A) Departure from true separability of plants matches what would be expected by a Gaussian truncated at roughly 2 standard deviations. B–D) Separability by species. E–I) Separability by condition.

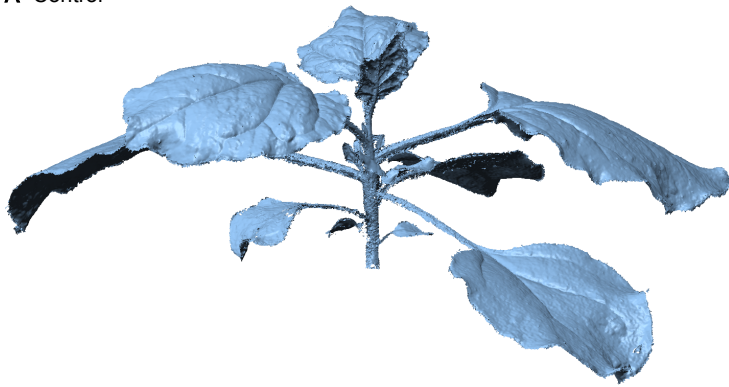


**Figure S2: First test of self-similarity.** Related to Figure 3. The first self-similarity grouped (A–C) by species, and (D–H) by condition.



**Figure S3: Second test of self-similarity.** Related to Figure 4. The second test of self-similarity grouped A–C) by species, and D–H) by condition. I–J) Calculating self-similarity of all the plants using even and odd moments together does not affect our conclusions.

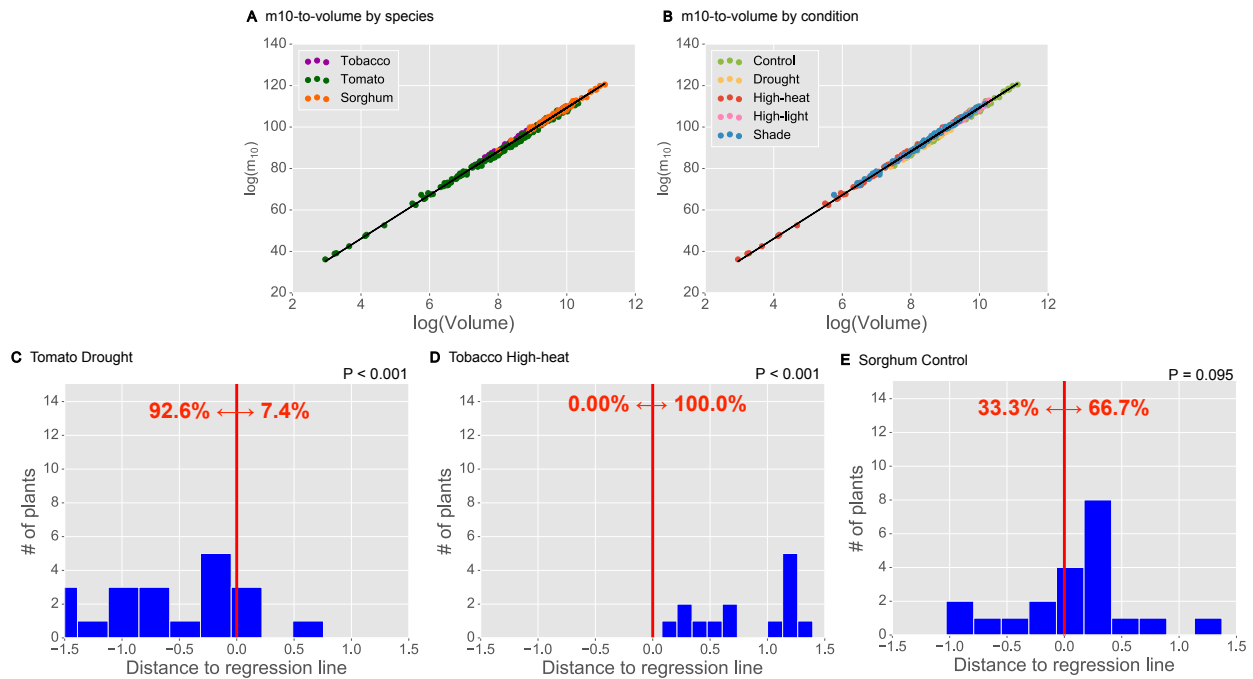
**A** Control



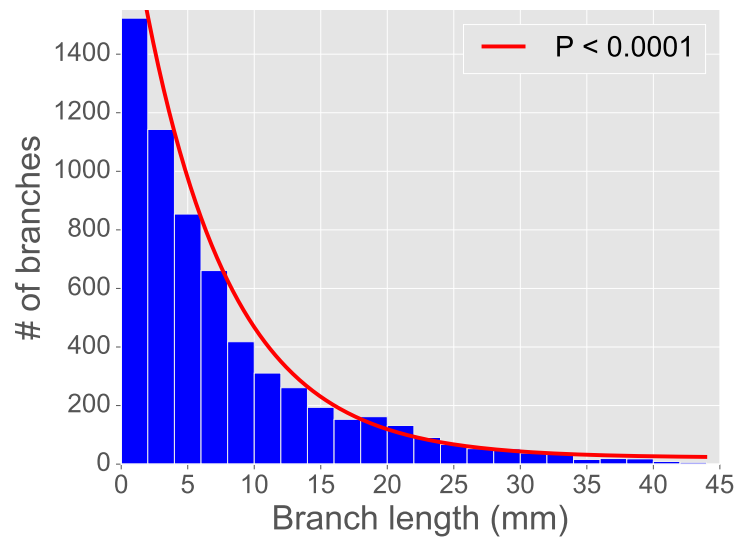
**B** High-heat



**Figure S4: 3D scans of tobacco. Related to Figure 1.** Two scans of a tobacco plant grown in A) control, and B) high-heat conditions on day 20. The control plant occupies a much larger convex hull volume than the plant grown in high-heat.



**Figure S5: Variation in  $m_{10}$  to volume to across species and conditions. Related to Figure 5.** A–B) The scaling relationship between volume and  $m_{10}$ , the 10<sup>th</sup> moment, by species and condition. C–E) There is significant variation (above versus below the regression line) in the tomato-drought and tobacco-high-heat plants, but not in the sorghum-control plants. The direction of variation for each of these species-condition pairs is similar to the variation observed for them using a lower order moment,  $m_0$  (Figure 5 in the main text). Thus, differences in plant form extend beyond just simple length-to-volume measurements, though it remains an open problem to understand what precise biological structure the 10<sup>th</sup> moment encodes.



**Figure S6: Frequency histogram of branch lengths. Related to Table 1.** The distribution of branch lengths, accumulated over all 557 architectures. Red line shows fit to an exponential curve with Kolmogorov-Smirnov P-value shown in the legend.

**Table S1: Summary of experiments. Related to Table 1.**

| <i>Experiment</i> | <i>Species</i> | <i>Condition</i> | <i>Time-points</i> | <i>Replicates</i> |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Expt. 1           | Tomato         | Ambient          | D00 – D34          | 2                 |
| Expt. 1           | Tomato         | Shade            | D00 – D34          | 3                 |
| Expt. 1           | Tomato         | High-heat        | D00 – D21          | 3                 |
| Expt. 2           | Tomato         | Ambient          | D00 – D30          | 3                 |
| Expt. 2           | Tomato         | Drought          | D00 – D30          | 3                 |
| Expt. 2           | Tomato         | High-light       | D00 – D30          | 3                 |
| Expt. 3           | Tobacco        | Ambient          | D00 – D30          | 3                 |
| Expt. 3           | Tobacco        | Shade            | D00 – D26          | 3                 |
| Expt. 3           | Tobacco        | High-heat        | D00 – D22          | 2                 |
| Expt. 4           | Sorghum        | Ambient          | D00 – D22          | 3                 |
| Expt. 4           | Sorghum        | Shade            | D00 – D22          | 3                 |
| Expt. 4           | Sorghum        | High-heat        | D00 – D22          | 3                 |
| Expt. 4           | Sorghum        | High-light       | D00 – D20          | 3                 |