

Figure S1. Levels (pg / mg fresh weight) of free IAA, catabolite oxIAA and conjugates IAAsp and IAAGlu in *G. pyrenaicum* and *G. robertianum* petioles (plain bars) and lamina (striped bars) exposed to 2 or 11.5 hours of control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with farred light (WL + FR; R:FR 0.2). Data represent means \pm SEM, n = 3 biological replicates.



Figure S2. Levels (pg / mg fresh weight) of several brassinosteroids (typhasterol (TY), 28norteasterone (*nor*TE), 28-norcastasterone (*nor*CS), castasterone (CS) and brassinolide (BL)) in *G. pyrenaicum* and *G. robertianum* petioles (plain bars) and lamina (striped bars) exposed to 2 or 11.5 hours of control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with far-red light (WL+FR; R:FR 0.2). Data represent means \pm SEM, n = 3 biological replicates. On the right side, a simplified pathway of BR biosynthesis, with bioactive BRs marked by asterisks the associated enzymes marked in grey.



Figure S3. Levels (pg / mg fresh weight) of several gibberellins (GA₅₃, GA₁₉, GA₂₀, GA₅, GA₃, GA₁ and GA₈) in *G. pyrenaicum* and *G. robertianum* petioles (plain bars) and lamina (striped bars) exposed to 2 or 11.5 hours of control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with far-red light (WL + FR; R:FR 0.2). Data represent means \pm SEM, n = 3 biological replicates. On the right side, a simplified pathway of GA biosynthesis, with bioactive GA₁, GA₅ and GA₃ marked by asterisks and the associated enzymes marked in grey.



Figure S4. FR light enrichment does not affect *Geranium* lamina size.

Lamina size (in mm²) of G. pyrenaicum and G. robertianum leaves grown in control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with far-red light (WL + FR; R:FR 0.2) for 48 hours. Data represent means \pm SEM, n = 7 biological replicates. No statistical differences are found (student's t-test, p < 0.05).



Figure S5. FR light illumination of *Geranium* petioles does not induce a 'systemic' response in non-treated leaves.

Petiole elongation (mm 24 h⁻¹) of *G. pyrenaicum* and *G. robertianum* plants grown in control white light (WL), WL supplemented with FR (WL + FR), or WL supplemented with a local FR treatment to the petiole (WL + FR_{petiole}) or the lamina (WL + FR_{lamina}) of an older leaf of the same plant, for 24 hours. Measurements of a younger ('systemic') leaf during the same experiment as presented in Figure 2B. Data represent means \pm SEM, n = 8 biological replicates. Different letters represent significant differences (1-way ANOVA, p < 0.05).



Figure S6. Inhibition of auxin, brassinosteroids or gibberellins has no effect on supplemental FR light–induced elongation in *G. pyrenaicum* petioles.

Petiole elongation (mm 24 h⁻¹) of *G. pyrenaicum* plants grown in control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with far-red light (WL + FR; R:FR 0.2), combined with different concentrations of hormone inhibitors: (A) yucasin (inhibitor of auxin synthesis), (B) 1-*N*-naphthylphthalamic acid (NPA; inhibitor of auxin transport), (C) α -(phenylethyl-2-one)-IAA (PEO-IAA; inhibitor of auxin perception), (D) brassinazole (BRZ; inhibitor of BR synthesis) or (E) paclobutrazol (PAC; inhibitor of GA synthesis). Yucasin, NPA, PEO-IAA and BRZ were sprayed (250 µL) on the plants 24 h before, and at the start of the light treatment (10:00 AM). PAC was applied to the soil, 72 h before the start of the light treatment. Data represent means ±SEM, n = 6-7. Asterisks mark significant differences compared to mock in the same light treatment (student's t-test, p < 0.05).



Figure S7. The shade avoidance syndrome in *Geranium* seedlings is restricted to cotyledons.

(A) Hypocotyl- and 'cotyledon petiole' length of 5 day old *G. pyrenaicum* and *G. robertianum* seedlings grown in control white light (WL; R:FR 1.8) or WL supplemented with far-red light (WL + FR; R:FR 0.2). Data are means \pm SEM, n = 6 – 8 biological replicates, asterisk indicates significant difference between WL and WL + FR (student's T-test, p < 0.05). (B) picture of *G. pyrenaicum* (left) and *G. robertianum* seedling, indicating which organ is referred to as the 'cotyledon petiole'.

| Table S1. Primers used in this study | |
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| species | OMCL | orthologue | LP | RP |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL1725 | AT3G57890 (reference) | TGCAGGGTGAGTTAACGAGT | TGAAGTTGGCATTGACGCAA |
| G. robertianum | OMCL1725 | AT3G57890 (reference) | ATCCGAGTGCAAAATCGACG | ACTCGATTCTGCAGCCATCT |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL8649 | TAA1 | GACTCCTCACACTCCAACCA | TCAGCCTCCCTCAGTACTCT |
| G. robertianum | OMCL8649 | TAA1 | GCGTGTATTGTGGCCAGTAG | TGACATCCCCGAACAATCCA |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL6514 | SAUR50 | AAGCTATCACAAGGGGCTGT | CTCGTACCCACCGTTCTTCT |
| G. robertianum | OMCL6514 | SAUR50 | TGTGGATGGGTCATGGTCAA | AGGAGGAAGCAAGAGAAGCA |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL6067 | AUX/IAA | TTTCACGTACTTAGTCGCCG | ATCAGTACCTCGACGTCTGT |
| G. robertianum | OMCL6067 | AUX/IAA | CATTTTCCATGGCACGTCAC | AATGGACCAAGACAACGGAG |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL2073 | BR6OX1 | CTCGGGTCGTTTTCCTTAGA | TGGCAATCAGGGAGAGAAAA |
| G. robertianum | OMCL2073 | BR6OX1 | GAAGCGAGAGAGTACCCAAA | ATTGGGATGGAAAGGTCGTC |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL3842 | BZR1 | AGAGCTGCAGAGTTTGAGTT | TCTTAGCTCCGAGTTTTCCC |
| G. robertianum | OMCL3842 | BZR1 | CTAGCACTCTCTGTCATGGC | GTTCCCACCTCTCCTACTTA |
| G. pyrenaicum | OMCL15304 | GA20OX2 | ATTACCACGCACACTCCCTT | CGGGCCTGATTTTGAACCAA |
| G. robertianum | OMCL15304 | GA20OX2 | CTGCCACTTGTTTTCGGTGA | TCAGGATTGACACTCGGGAC |