

Figure S1. HDA9 defines a thermosignaling pathway. **A,B**, Quantification of **A**, petiole angle relative to the horizontal (hyponastic growth) and **B**, petiole length, of vegetative Col-0, *hda9-1* and *35S::HDA9* plants (~10 leaf-stage), at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). N= respectively **A**, 11-15, **B**, 6-16 plants per genotype and treatment. **C**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pHDA9-HDA9-HA* seedlings at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green). N=168-198 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 5 replicates. **D**, Top photos of vegetative Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2* and *arp6-1* mutant plants and their derived double mutant combinations, grown at control (22°C; left column) or high temperature (27°C; right column). Note that the *arp6-1* and *arp6-1 hda9-1* mutants initiated bolting at 27°C. Scale bar = 2 cm. **E**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *hda9-2* and *pif4-2* mutants, grown at control white light conditions (~100 $\mu\text{Mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PAR) at control temperature (22°C; purple), high temperature (27°C; green), or low light conditions (~10 $\mu\text{Mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PAR; orange), all in short-day photoperiod conditions (8h light/16h dark) or in complete darkness (dark red boxes). N=146-262 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **F**, Best-fit curves (smooth curve over 3-point moving bins) through average hypocotyl lengths of Col-0 wild type (green line), *hda9-1* (red line) and *pif4-2* (blue line) seedlings, switched from 27°C to 22°C (left panel) or vice versa (right panel), at the indicated days, at dawn or dusk. Hypocotyl lengths were measured from all plants imaged at dusk of day 4. T=0h indicates the moment seeds were placed in the light to allow germination. Individual dots in the background represent individual seedlings. Black and gray-shaded vertical bars indicate the 16h-dark period and alternating white bars represent the 8h day time period. N=206-316 seedlings per genotype, treatment and timepoint, divided over 9 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see SI Appendix, Supporting information data sets. **G**, Promoter activity of the *HSP70* temperature marker at 22°C (left panel) and 27°C (right panel), as quantified by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity, corrected for total protein content, using *pHSP70::LUC* in the wild type (purple) and *hda9-1* (green), *pif4-2* (yellow), *35S::PIF4* (orange) and *arp6-1* (dark red) mutant genetic backgrounds. Data is normalized to *pHSP70::LUC* activity in the Col-0 wild type background at 22°C. N=16 replicates per genotype and treatment, pooled results of each ~25 seedlings per replicate. Note that *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutations do not interfere with high temperature-induced *HSP70* induction, whereas *arp6-1* displays enhanced *HSP70* expression levels already in control temperature conditions, in line with earlier findings by Kumar and Wigge, 2010 (1). **H**, Flowering time expressed as left panels; rosette leaf number (N=21-45 plants per genotype and treatment, divided over 6 replicates) and right panels; days to flowering (N=15-26 plants per genotype and treatment, divided over 6 replicates), of Col-0 wild type (purple), *hda9-1* (yellow) and *35S::HDA9* overexpression line (dark red) in short day (SD; 8h photoperiod; upper panels) and long day (LD; 16h photoperiod; lower panels) conditions, at 22°C (left column per panel) and high temperatures (right column per panel). Different letters indicate significant different groups. **I**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *hda9-2* and *pif4-2* mutants, grown at control white light conditions (purple), low red-to-far red light (yellow), low blue light (orange) or a combination of low red-to-far red and low blue light (dark red), at 22°C in long-day photoperiod conditions (16h light/8h dark). N=201-253 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **J**, Top photos of vegetative Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *phyB-9* and the derived *hda9-1 phyB-9* double mutant, grown at control (22°C; left) and high temperature (27°C). Scale bar = 2 cm. Boxes in panel **A-C,E,G-I** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows in panels **A-C,E,I** indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) per panel (P< 0.01; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **G,H**, Bold letters indicate significant different groups of **G**, absolute luciferase levels and **H**, leaf numbers respectively days (P< 0.05; TukeyHSD).

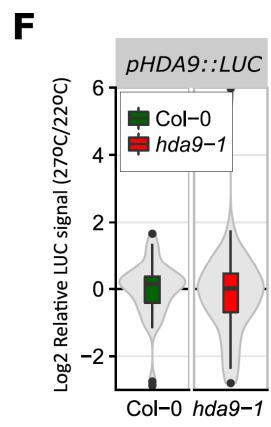
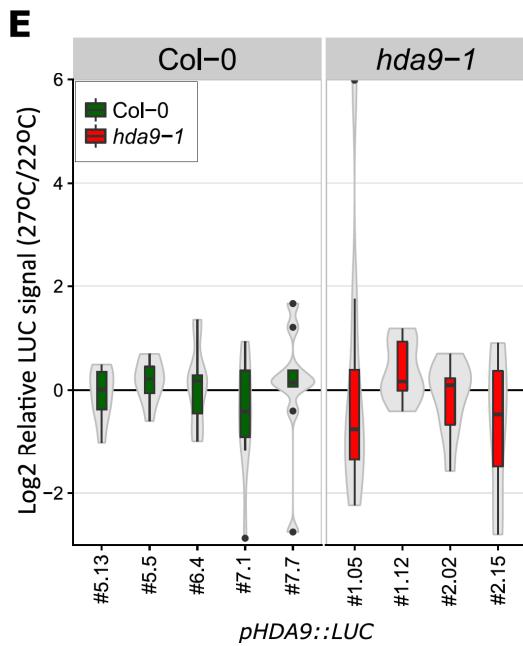
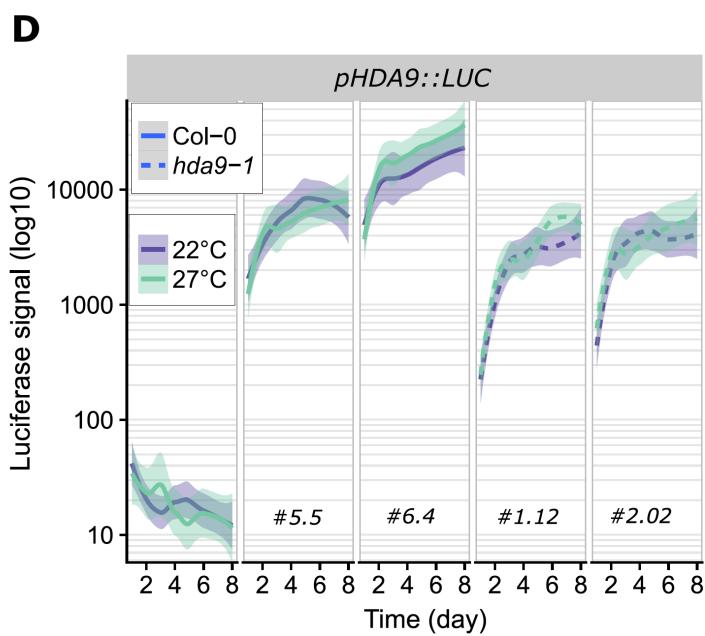
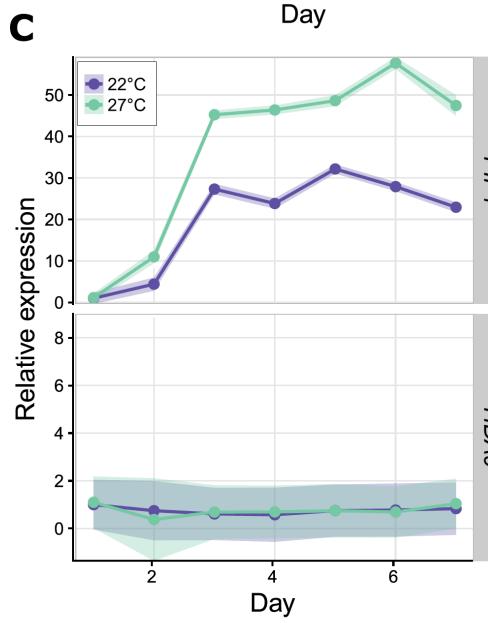
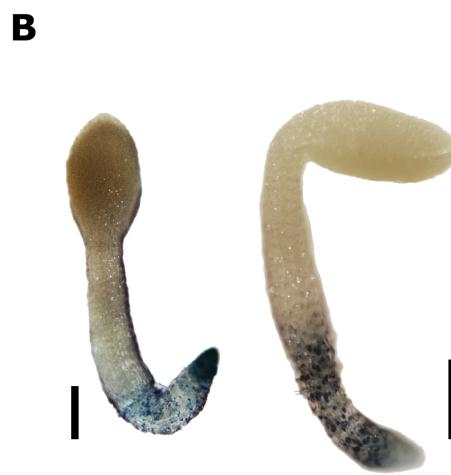
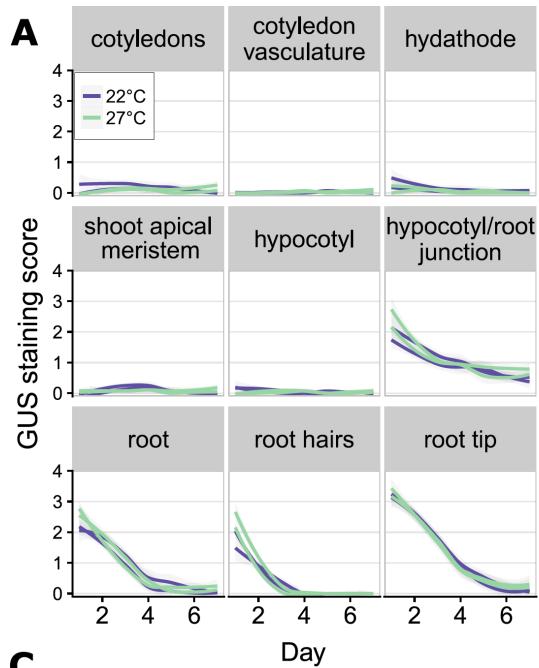


Figure S2. *HDA9* expression and promoter activity are not affected by high temperature. **A**, Spatial and temporal distribution of *HDA9* promoter activity in seedlings. Qualitative assessment scores of β -glucuronidase staining of *pHDA9::GUS* lines in various organs at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) are shown. Intensity and presence of blue staining was scored on a scale of 0 (absent) to 4 (saturated) from seed (day 1) to 7-day-old seedling. Two independent transformants were scored with similar results (note the presence of two lines per temperature treatment in each panel). N=56 per genotype, treatment and timepoint, divided over 4 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets. **B**, representative images of GUS-stained 2 day-old *pHDA9::GUS* plants. Scale bar = 200 μ m. **C**, Relative expression of *PIF4* (upper panel) and *HDA9* (lower panel) at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) in Col-0 wild type at dawn, from seed (day 1) to seedling (day 7). N=3-4 replicates per genotype, per treatment per timepoint of each ~20 seedlings. **D-F**, *HDA9* promoter activity measured by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity, corrected for total protein content, using independent *pHDA9-LUC* transformant lines in the Col-0 and *hda9-1* mutant background. **D**, LUC activity values, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) at dawn, from seeds (t=0) to 7 day-old seedlings of transformants #5.5 and #6.4 in Col-0 (filled lines), and #1.12 and #2.02 in the *hda9-1* mutant (dashed lines) backgrounds. N=5-7 replicas, per genotype, per treatment per timepoint of ~20 seedlings each. Non-transgenic Col-0 wild type is included in panel **D** (most left panel) as negative control. **E**, Relative *pHDA9-LUC* induction (27°C/22°C) in 4 day-old seedlings of 5 independent transformants in the Col-0 (green) and 4 in *hda9-1* (red) mutant backgrounds, at dawn. N=8-10 replicas per genotype per treatment of ~20 seedlings each. **F**, Compiled average of relative induction of all transformants, as depicted in **E**, in the Col-0 (green) and *hda9-1* background (red). Shaded areas behind the lines indicate the SEM in panels. Boxes in panel **E** and **F**, indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. In panel **E** and **F** no significant differences in relative expression, nor between genotypes were detected. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

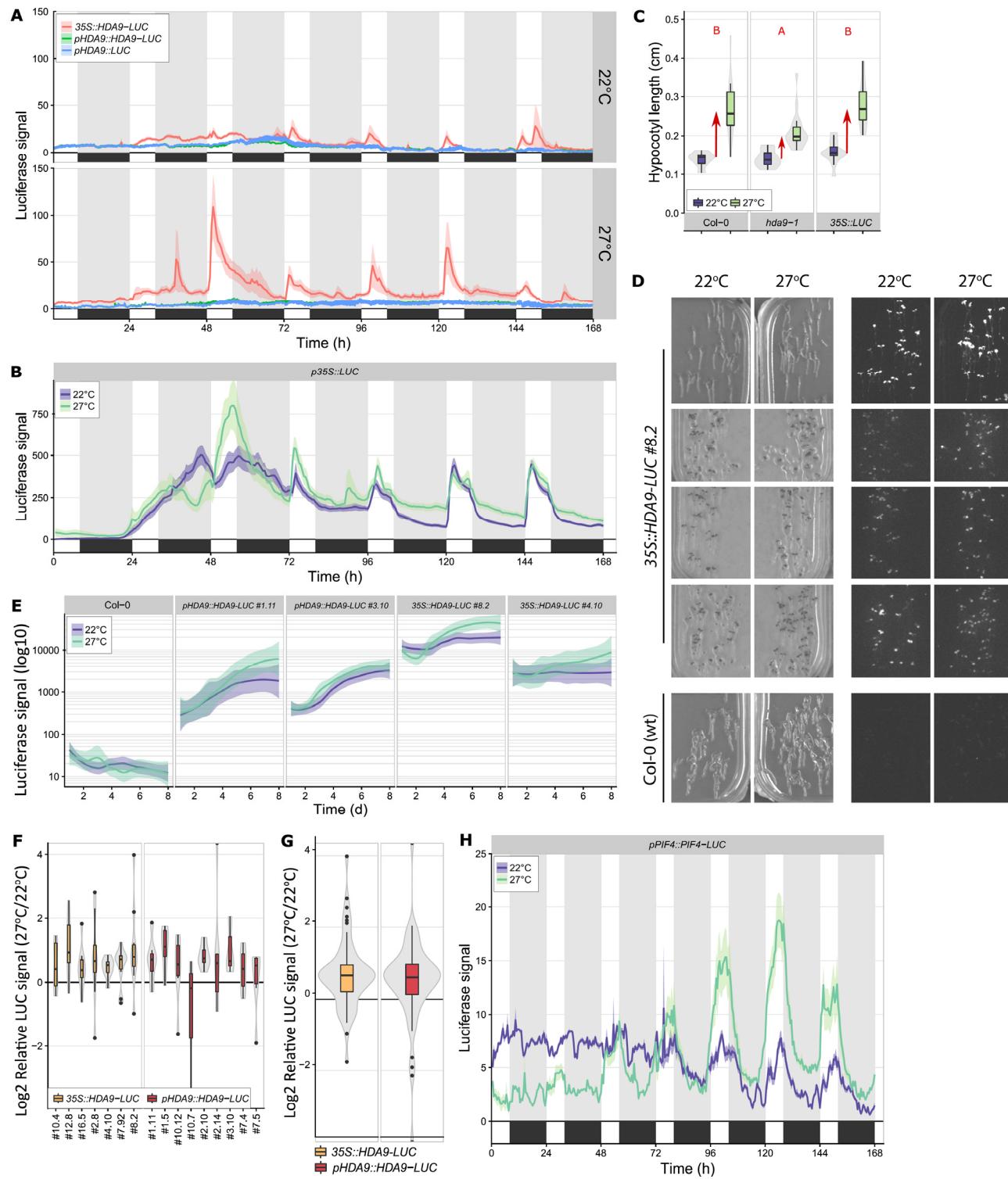


Figure S3. HDA9 protein levels are high under warm temperature conditions. **A,B** Circadian rhythmicity of **A**, HDA9 protein levels (*35S::HDA9-LUC* overexpression line #4.10 (red) and *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* line #1.11 (green)) and *pHDA9* promoter activity (*pHDA9-LUC* line #5.5 (blue)) and **B**, activity of the *35S CaMV* overexpression promoter (*p35S::LUC*), from seed (t=0h) to 7 day-old seedling (t=168h), at **A**, control 22°C (upper panel) and high 27°C temperature (lower panel) and **B**, 22°C (purple line) and 27°C (green line), as measured by continuous luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity. Shown are averages of N=6-19 individual seedlings per genotype and treatment. Black/gray-shaded vertical boxes indicate the dark period (16h) and alternating white bands day time (8h). **C**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *35S::LUC* at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green), measured as phenotypic trait control for the LUCIFERASE detection system (**A,B**). Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl elongation responses (change) ($P < 0.05$; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). N=13-19 seedlings per genotype and treatment. **D**, Visualization of HDA9 protein stabilization by high temperature (27°C) in the representative *35S::HDA9-LUC* transformant #8.2 (Fig. 2A). LUCIFERASE signals were captured of 2 day-old seedlings at dawn, with a Hamamatsu ImaEM-X2 camera, with electron-multiplying (EM) gain. Left panels indicate bright field and right panels, LUCIFERASE luminescence detection at 22°C (left) and 27°C (right). Shown are four individual biological replicates and Col-0 wild type as negative control. **E,F**, HDA9 protein levels at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green), corrected for total protein content, **E**, from seed (t=0h) to 7 day-old seedling in *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* (transformants #1.11 and #3.10) and *35S::HDA9-LUC* (transformants #8.2 and #4.10) and **F**, relative induction (27°C/22°C) in 4 day-old seedlings of various independent *35S::HDA9-LUC* (orange) and *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* (red) transformants, at dawn. N=5-7 replicas, per genotype, per treatment, per timepoint, of ~20 seedlings each. Non-transgenic Col-0 wild type (see also *SI Appendix*, Fig S2D) is included in panel **E** as negative control. **G**, Compiled average of relative induction of all transformants, as depicted in **F**. **H**, Close-up of PIF4 protein level rhythmicity, driven by the endogenous *PIF4* promoter at 22°C (upper panel) and 27°C (lower panel) as depicted in Fig. 2A. For details see legend panels **A** and **B**. Shaded areas behind the lines of panels **A,B,E,H** indicate SEM. Boxes in panels **C,F,G** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. In panel **F** and **G** no significant differences between genotypes were detected. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

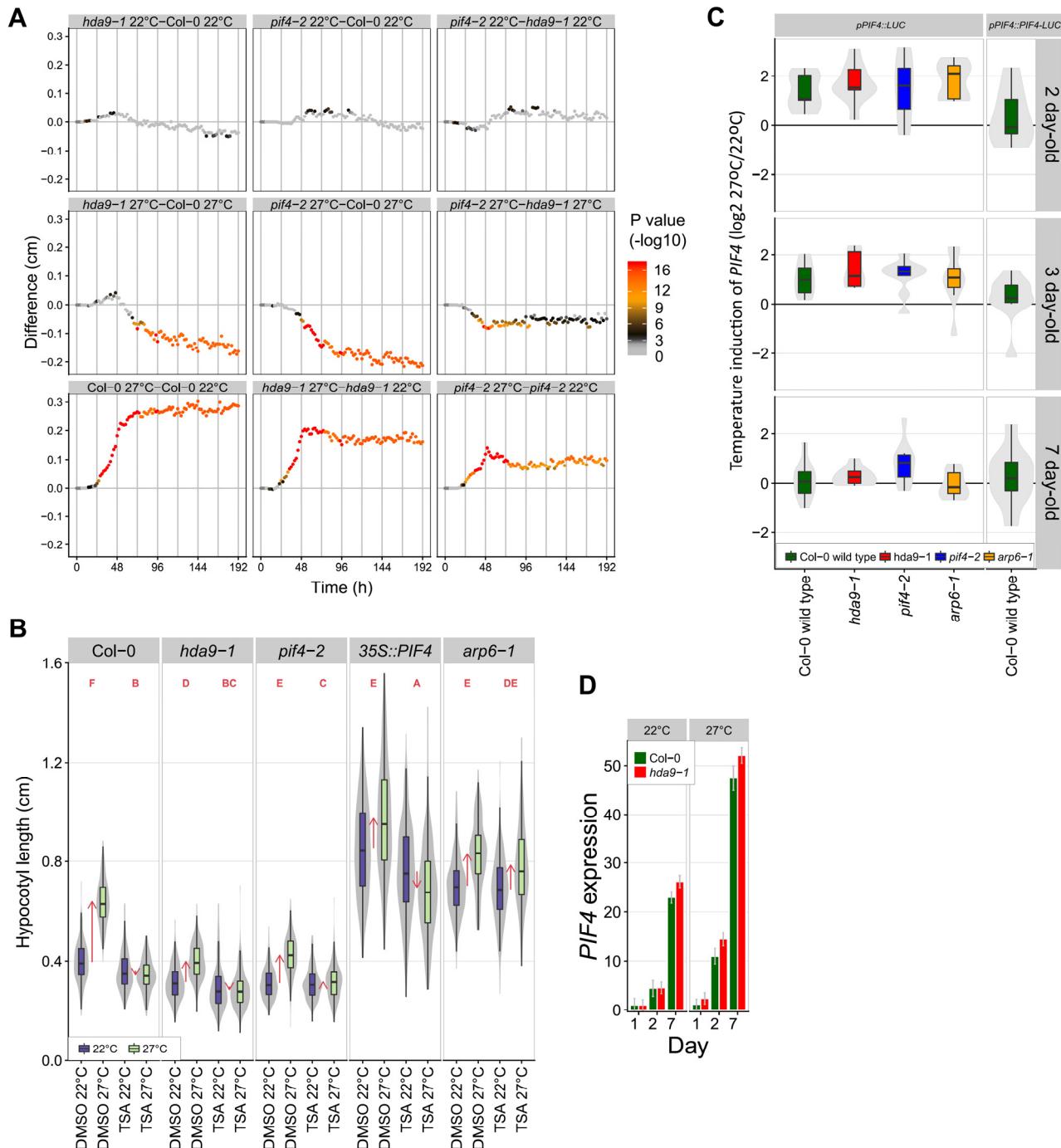


Figure S4. The HDA9, PIF4, ARP6/H2A.Z thermosignaling module. **A**, Differences between hypocotyl growth profiles from seed (0h) to 8 day-old seedling (168h) of the indicated genotype and treatment comparisons presented in Fig. 2B. Statistical significance of the differences (Tukey HSD per time point) is indicated (-Log10 P-values) in color coding. Note that at control temperature conditions the tested genotypes do not significantly differ from each other (top row), that the *pif4-2* and *hda9-1* mutants behave similar and are less responsive than Col-0 wild type (middle row) and that responsiveness to high temperature is most pronounced in Col-0 wild type (lowest row). **B**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2*, *35S::PIF4* and *arp6-1* seedlings at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green) in the absence (mock) and presence of the HDAC activity inhibitor Trichostatin-A (1 µM). Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) ($P<0.05$; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). N=164-254 per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **C**, Relative induction of *PIF4* promoter activity and *PIF4* protein levels by high temperature (27°C/22°C) in 2- (upper panel), 3- (middle panel) and 7 day-old seedlings (lower panel), as measured by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE, using respectively; *pPIF4::LUC* (promoter activity) in the Col-0 wild type (green) and *hda9-1* (red), *pif4-2* (blue), *arp6-1* (orange) mutant genetic backgrounds and *pPIF4::PIF4-LUC* (protein) in the Col-0 wild type background (green). N=7-9 replicates per genotype and treatment, of each ~25 seedlings. **B,C**, boxes indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. **D**, Relative *PIF4* expression in 1-, 2- and 7 day-old Col-0 wild type (green) and *hda9-1* (red) seedlings at 22°C (left panel) and 27°C (right panel) as detected by quantitative RT-PCR. N=3-4 replicates per genotype and treatment, of each ~20 seedlings. Error bars indicate SEM. **A-C**. For statistical analyses (full anova and Tukey HSD) see SI Appendix, Supporting information data sets.

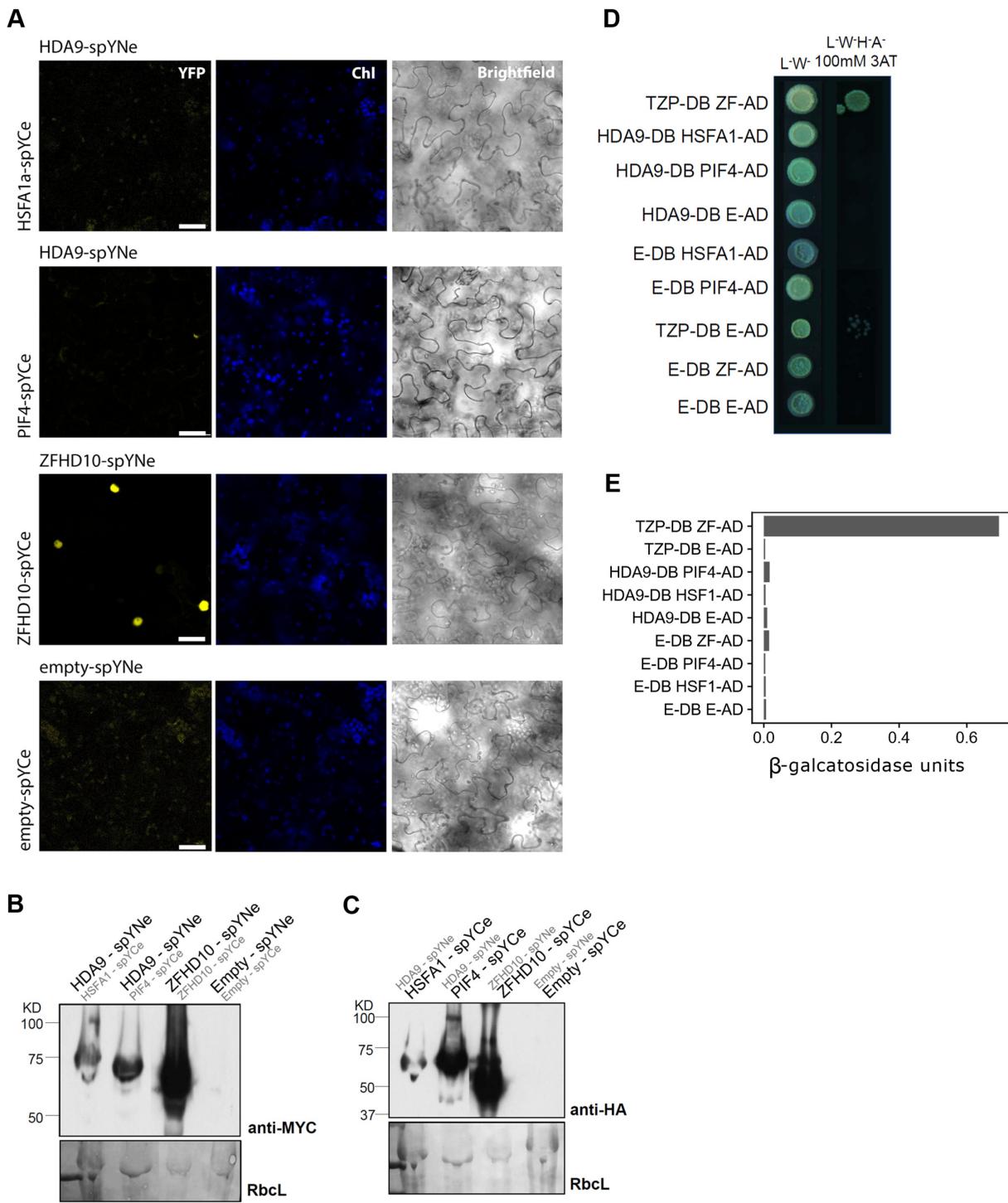


Figure S5. HDA9 does not interact with HSFA1 nor with PIF4. **A**, Representative confocal images of Bimolecular Fluorescence Complementation (BiFC) analysis, assessing protein interactions between: HDA9 (HDA9-spYNe) and HSFA1 (HSFA1-spYCe; upper row) and PIF4 (PIF4-spYCe; second row), transiently co-expressed in *Nicotiana benthamiana* epidermal cells. ZINC-FINGER HOMEODOMAIN 10 (ZFHD10) homodimerization (ZFHD10-spYCe + ZFHD10-spyNe; third row) is included as a positive control, as published, see ref. (2) and empty vectors (lowest row) as negative control. Per interaction the YFP fluorescence complementation signal (left panel), chlorophyll autofluorescence signal (Chl; middle panel) and brightfield capture (right) are shown. Scale bars = 40 µm. **B,C**, Western blot analysis on total protein extracts from infiltrated *N. benthamiana* confirming the co-expression of all proteins tested in the BiFC experiment. **B**, An anti-HA antibody was used to detect spYCe fusions and **C**, an anti-cMYC for spYNe fusions. Ponceau staining of RbcL is shown as loading control. Note that the blots are compiled pictures, but per panel, all lanes are derived from the same gel and captured with identical intensity settings. **D**, Yeast-two-hybrid analysis of possible interactions between the indicated proteins fused to GAL4 DB or GAL4 AD. Yeast growth assays were performed on selective (L-W-H-A- 100mM 3AT) and non-selective (L-W-) media. Autoactivation of each protein was assessed by co-transformation with the respective empty GAL4 AD or DB empty plasmids (indicated with E). The known interaction between TANDEM ZINC-FINGER PLUS3 (TZP-DB) and ZFHD10 (ZF) is included as a positive control, as published, see ref. (2). **E**, Quantitative beta-galactosidase assay using Ortho-NitroPhenyl- β -Galactoside (ONPG), confirming the absence of interaction between HDA9 and HSFA1a and PIF4 with the approaches used and under the conditions tested.

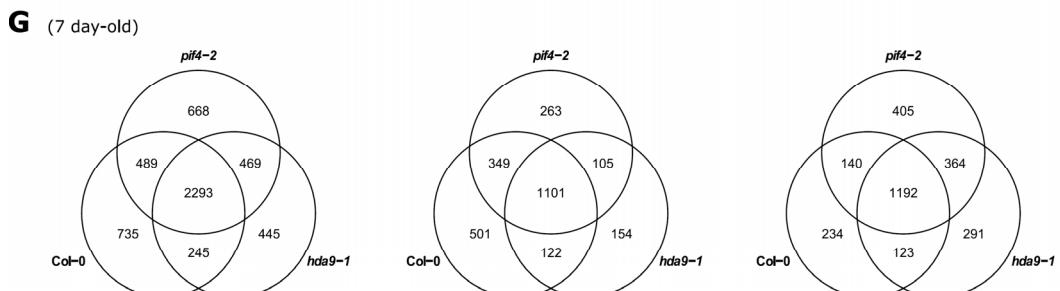
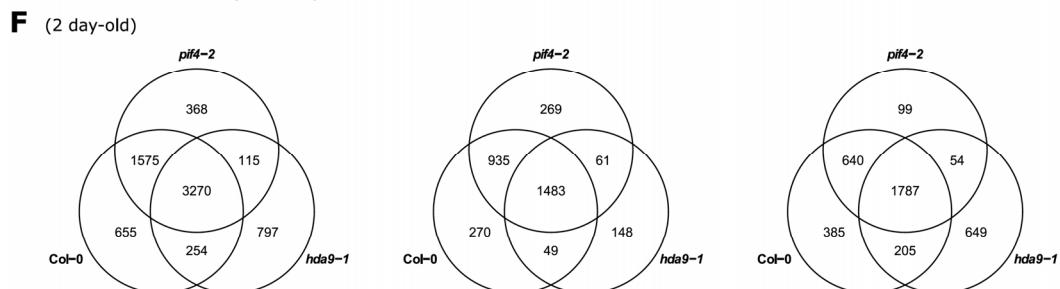
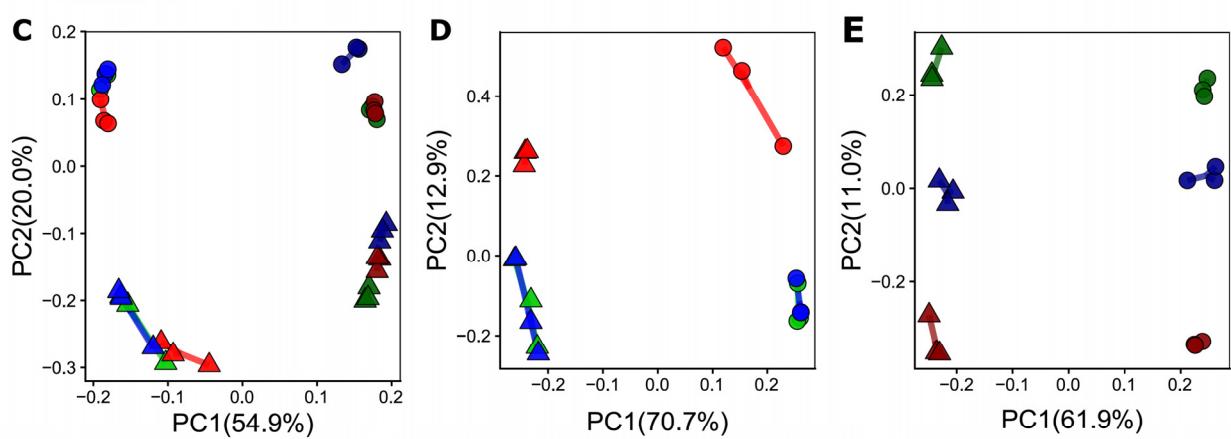
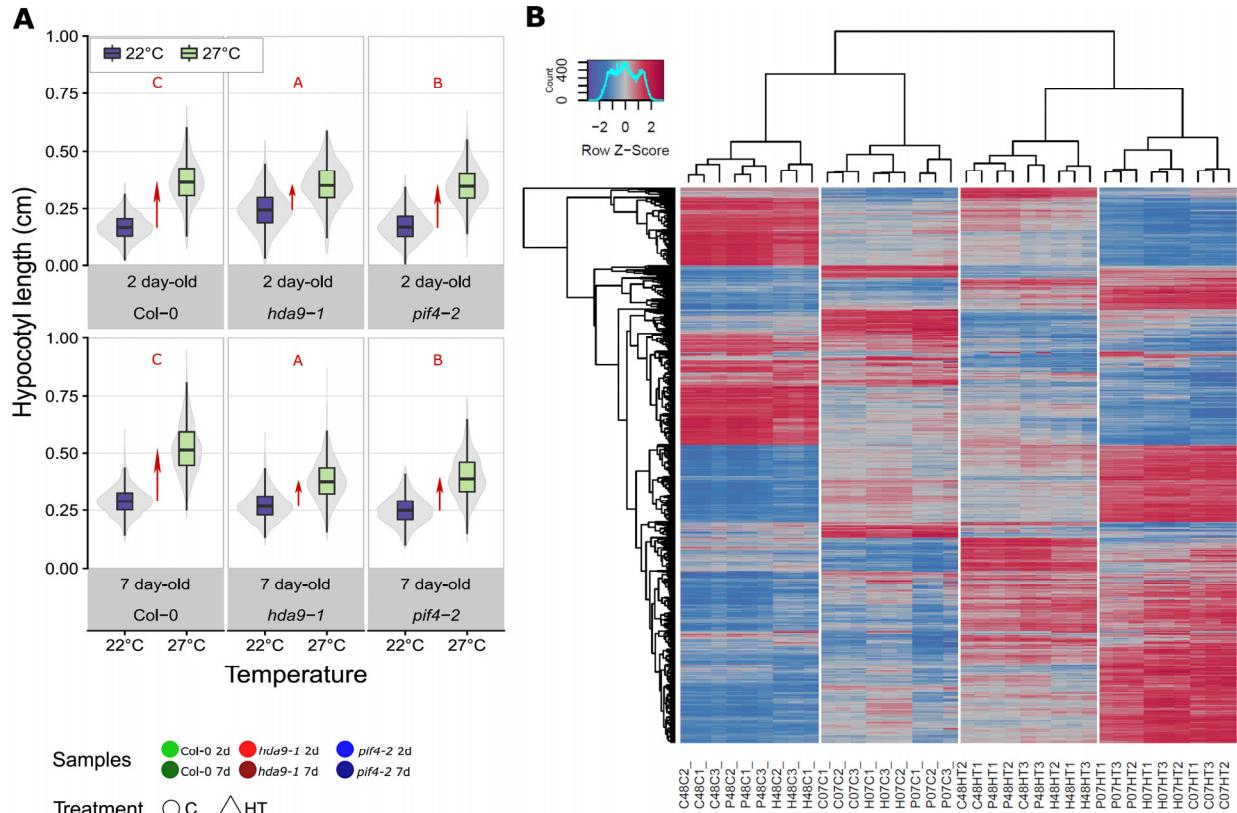


Figure S6. RNA-sequencing experiments. **A**, Hypocotyl lengths of 2 day-old (upper panel) and 7 day-old (lower panel) Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutant seedlings, used for transcriptomics experiments, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). Boxes indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. N=749-877 seedlings per genotype, treatment and time point, divided over 12 replicates. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) ($P<0.05$; two-sided t-test). **B**, Euclidean distance hierarchically clustering of gene expression profiles. Columns represent biological samples (replicates) and rows indicate individual differentially expressed genes. Abbreviations: First letter indicates genotype (C = Col-0, P = *pif4-2*, H = *hda9-1*), 48 and 07 indicate respectively 2 day-old (48h) and 7 day-old seedlings. The following C or HT indicate control (22°C) and high temperature (27°C) respectively, followed by the sample number (1,2,3). Heat maps show all genes that are highly significantly affected by genotype and/or high temperature (1542; $p < 1e-10$; abs. log₂ ratio > 0.5). The color range in the legend indicates Z-ranges from +3 (red, above average expression) to -3 (blue, below average expression). The dendrogram above the columns indicate relatedness among samples and the dendrogram linking the rows indicates similarity in expression patterns. **C**, First two axes of PCA on log₂ ratio data of all detected transcripts. When all (both 2 and 7 day-old) samples are included; PC1 separates 2 day-old seedlings samples (light colored symbols) from 7 day-old seedlings (dark colored symbols) and PC2 separates 22°C (circles) from 27°C (triangles). **D**, when 2 day-old seedling samples are considered; PC1 separates 22°C from 27°C and PC2 separates *hda9-1* (red) from Col-0 (green) and *pif4-2* (blue). **E**, when 7 day-old seedling samples are considered; PC1 separates 22°C from 27°C and PC2 separates *hda9-1* from Col-0 and from *pif4-2*. Percentage of explained variance is indicated between brackets. **F,G**, VENN diagrams indicating overlap in genes affected by high temperature (comparison 22°C vs 27°C), between Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* (Log₂ differential expression cut-off at $p=0.001$ and absolute log₂ expression ratio > 0.5) in **F**, 2 day-old and **G**, 7 day-old seedlings. Left diagrams; All differentially regulated genes, middle diagrams; upregulated by high temperature, right diagrams; downregulated by high temperature. Note that in 2 day-old seedlings, most genes specifically affected in *hda9-1* are down regulated opposed to the genes specifically affected in *pif4-2*, which are mostly upregulated. Auxin GO terms are enriched (Table 1) among the upregulated genes shared by *pif4-2* and Col-0 (**F**, middle panel; 935 genes), indicating that these genes do not respond in *hda9-1* upon high temperature treatment. In 7-day-old seedling (**G**), the overlap between Col-0 and *pif4-2* has gone down and *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* share more differentially-regulated genes compared to Col-0, that are mostly down regulated. For statistical analyses of transcriptomics data see Material and Methods section and *S/Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

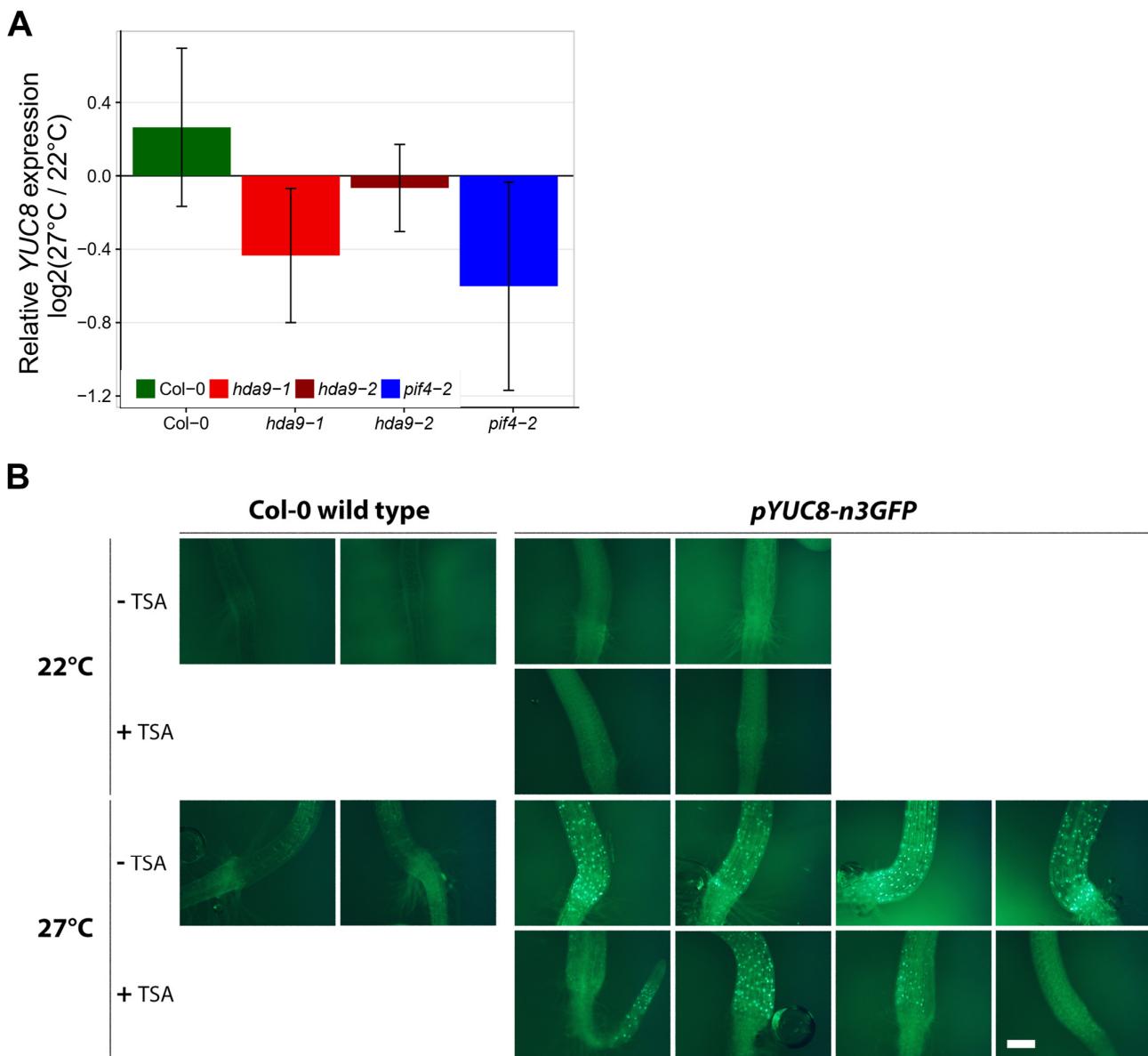


Figure S7. HDA9 modulates thermomorphogenesis in an auxin-dependent manner. **A**, Relative *YUC8* expression ($27^\circ\text{C}/22^\circ\text{C}$), 18–20 h after transfer to high temperature (27°C) in 7 day-old Col-0 wild type (green), *hda9-1* (red), *hda9-2* (dark red) and *pif4-2* (blue) whole seedlings transiently transformed with *pYUC8:rLUC-35S:rLUC*. N=10, of each ~20 seedlings. **B**, Representative images of the root-shoot junction of 2 day-old Col-0 wild type and *pYUC8:n3GFP* at 22°C and 27°C in the presence and absence of Trichostatin-A (TSA; 1 μM). Scale bar = 200 μm .

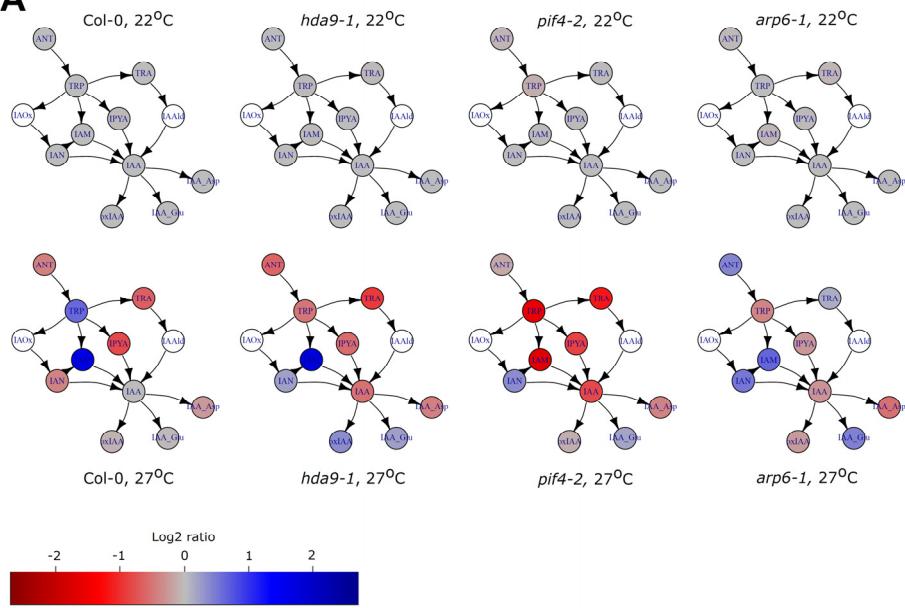
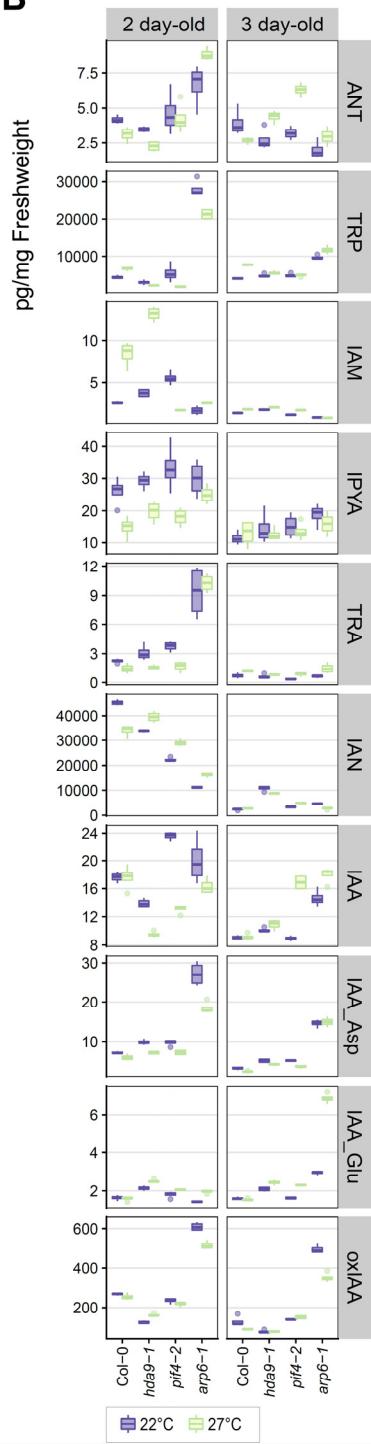
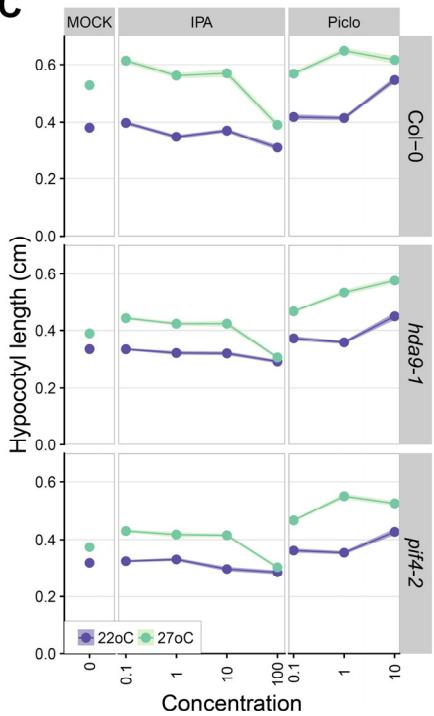
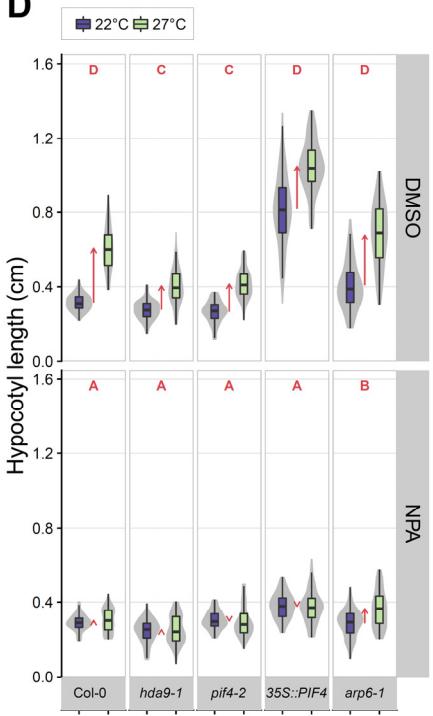
A**B****C****D**

Figure S8. HDA9 modulates thermomorphogenesis in an auxin-dependent manner. **A**, High temperature-induced changes in auxin metabolite levels in Col-0 wild type and *hda9-1*, *pif4-2* and *arp6-1* mutants, relative to control temperature (22°C). Blue and red indicate respectively higher and lower levels. Color intensities scale with log2 relative change, white symbols indicates not detectable. N=4 replicates per genotype and treatment, each of 10 mg (FW) 2 day-old seedlings. **B**, Absolute levels of auxin biosynthesis intermediates and catabolites, as indicated in panel **A** and Fig. 3C, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) in 2 day-old (left column) and 3 day-old seedlings (right column). Abbreviations: ANT = Anthranilate, TRP = tryptophan, IAM = indole-3-acetamide, IPYA = indole-3-pyruvic acid, TRA = tryptamine, IAN = Indole-3 acetonitrile, IAA = indole-3-acetic acid, IAA_Asp = indole-3-acetyl aspartic acid conjugate, IAA_Glu = indole-3-acetyl glutamate acid conjugate, oxIAA = oxindole-3-acetic acid. **C**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type (upper row), *hda9-1* (middle row) and *pif4-2* (lower row) grown in the presence of different concentrations of IPyA, and Picloram at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). Mock treated plants are shown as reference in the most left column. Shaded areas behind the lines indicate SEM. N=80-200 seedlings per genotype, per treatment per concentration, divided over 9 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets. **D**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2*, *35S::PIF4*, and *arp6-1* in absence (mock; upper panel) and presence of 25 µM NPA at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). N=108-150 seedlings per genotype per treatment, divided over 3 replicates. Boxes in panels **B,D** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. **D**, Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows (**D**) indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ($P < 0.01$; two-sided t-test using the means and SD).

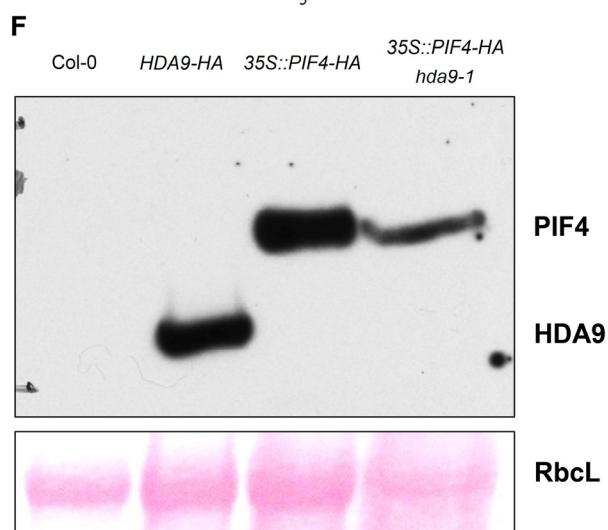
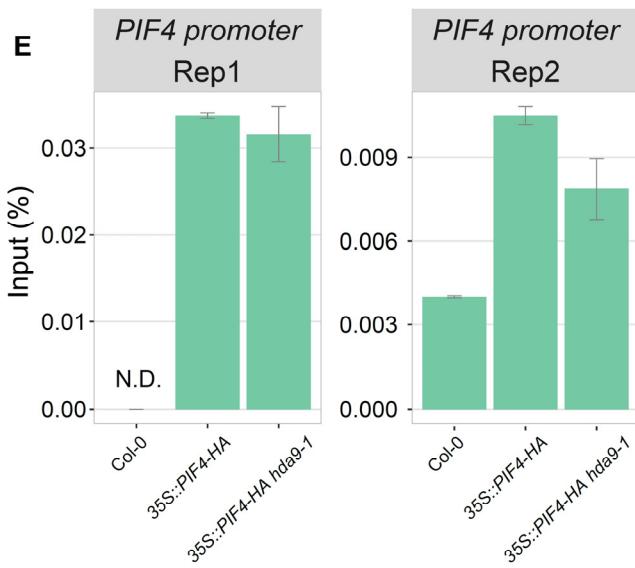
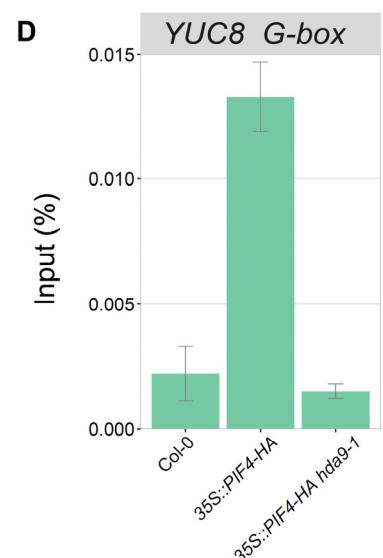
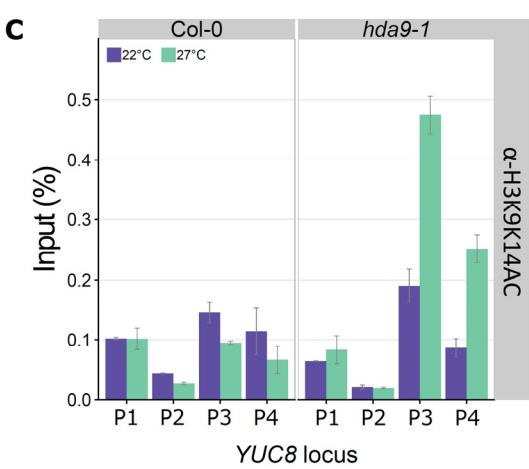
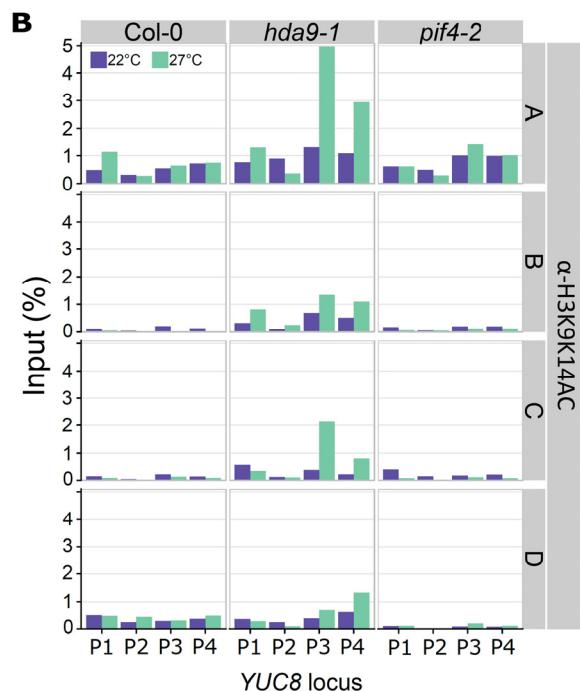
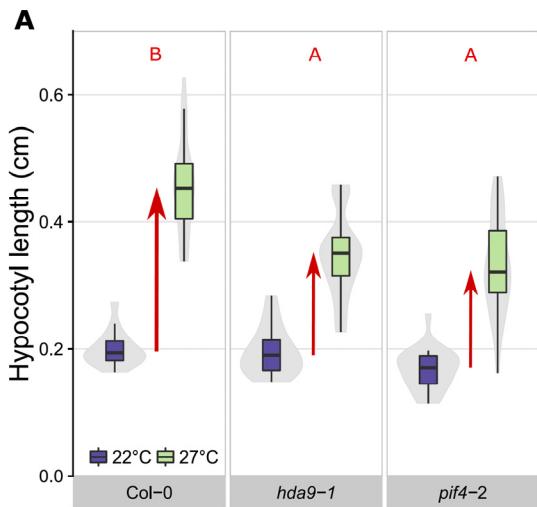


Figure S9. H3K9K14Ac levels and PIF4 binding at the *YUCCA8* locus. **A**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutants at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green), to confirm effectiveness of high temperature treatment of seedlings used for ChIP experiments (in 2 day-old seedlings). N=16-27 seedlings per genotype per treatment. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and the whiskers indicate the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ($P < 0.01$; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **B**, Four independent replicates of ChIP-qPCR analysis of H3K9K14Ac of the *YUC8* locus in the Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* genetic backgrounds at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green) in 2 day-old seedlings, depicted as fraction (%) of input. **C**, ChIP-qPCR analysis of H3K9K14Ac on the *YUC8* locus in 10 day-old Col-0 and *hda9-1* seedlings. **B,C**, P1 (-1374 bp), P2 (-657 bp), P3 (4 bp) and P4 (1813 bp) indicate tested positions relative to the transcriptional start site (0) and are derived from Lee et al. 2014 (3). **D,E**, ChIP-qPCR analysis of PIF4 binding to **D**, the G-box motif of the *YUC8* promoter **E**, the *PIF4* promoter (positive control; 2 replicates correspond to data presented in Fig. 4C (replicate 1) and Fig. S9D (replicate 2)), in Col-0 wild type (negative control), *35S::PIF4-HA* and *35S::PIF4-HA hda9-1*, 2 day-old seedlings at 27°C. N.D. indicates not detectable. **C-E**, Error bars represent SEM of 2 technical replicates. **F**, Western blot analysis of 2 day-old Col-0, *HDA9-HA* (positive control), *35S::PIF4-HA* and *35S::PIF4-HA hda9-1* seedlings, with antibodies raised against the HA epitope (50 mg pooled seedlings per genotype and treatment). Ponceau staining of RIBULOSE BIPHOSPHATE CARBOXYLASE LARGE CHAIN (RbcL) is shown as loading control.

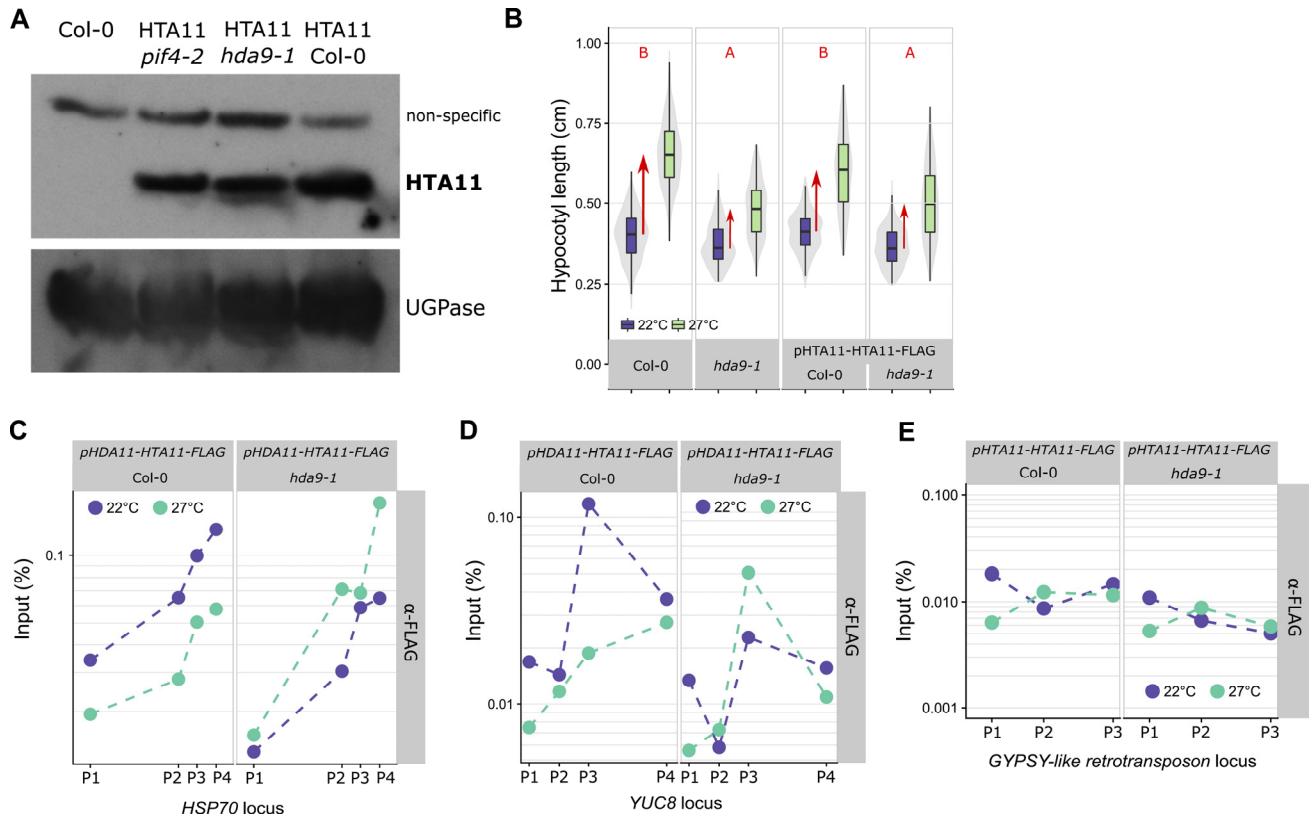


Figure S10. H2A.Z occupancy and H3K9K14Ac levels at the *YUCCA8* locus. **A**, Western blot analysis of 2 day-old Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* seedlings harboring the *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* construct, grown at 22°C or 27°C, with antibodies raised against the FLAG epitope (50 mg pooled seedlings per genotype and treatment), indicating that the *hda9-1* nor *pif4-2* mutation affect H2A.Z (HTA11) levels. As loading control anti-UGPase was used. **B**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* (H2A.Z) immune-tagged lines in the wild type and *hda9-1* mutant background at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green). N=172-347 seedlings per genotype per treatment, divided over 7 replicates. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and the whiskers indicate the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ($P < 0.01$; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **C-E**, independent replicates of H2A.Z (HTA11) enrichment at different chromatin regions of **C**, *HSP70* and **D**, *YUCCA8* and **H**, the *GYPSY*-like transposon (*At4g07700*) locus (negative control), all in 2 day-old *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* lines in the Col-0 wild type and *hda9-1* mutant genetic backgrounds, depicted as fraction (%) of input. Tested chromatin regions are **C**, P1 (-1374 bp), P2 (-657 bp), P3 (4 bp) and P4 (1813 bp), **D**, P1 (-359 bp), P2 (4 bp), P3 (80 bp) and P4 (159 bp) and **E**, P1 (-73 bp), P2 (1 bp), P3 (100 bp) relative to the transcriptional start site (0) and are derived from Lee et al. 2014 (3) (*YUC8*) and Kumar & Wigge, 2010 (1) (*HSP70*, *GYPSY*).

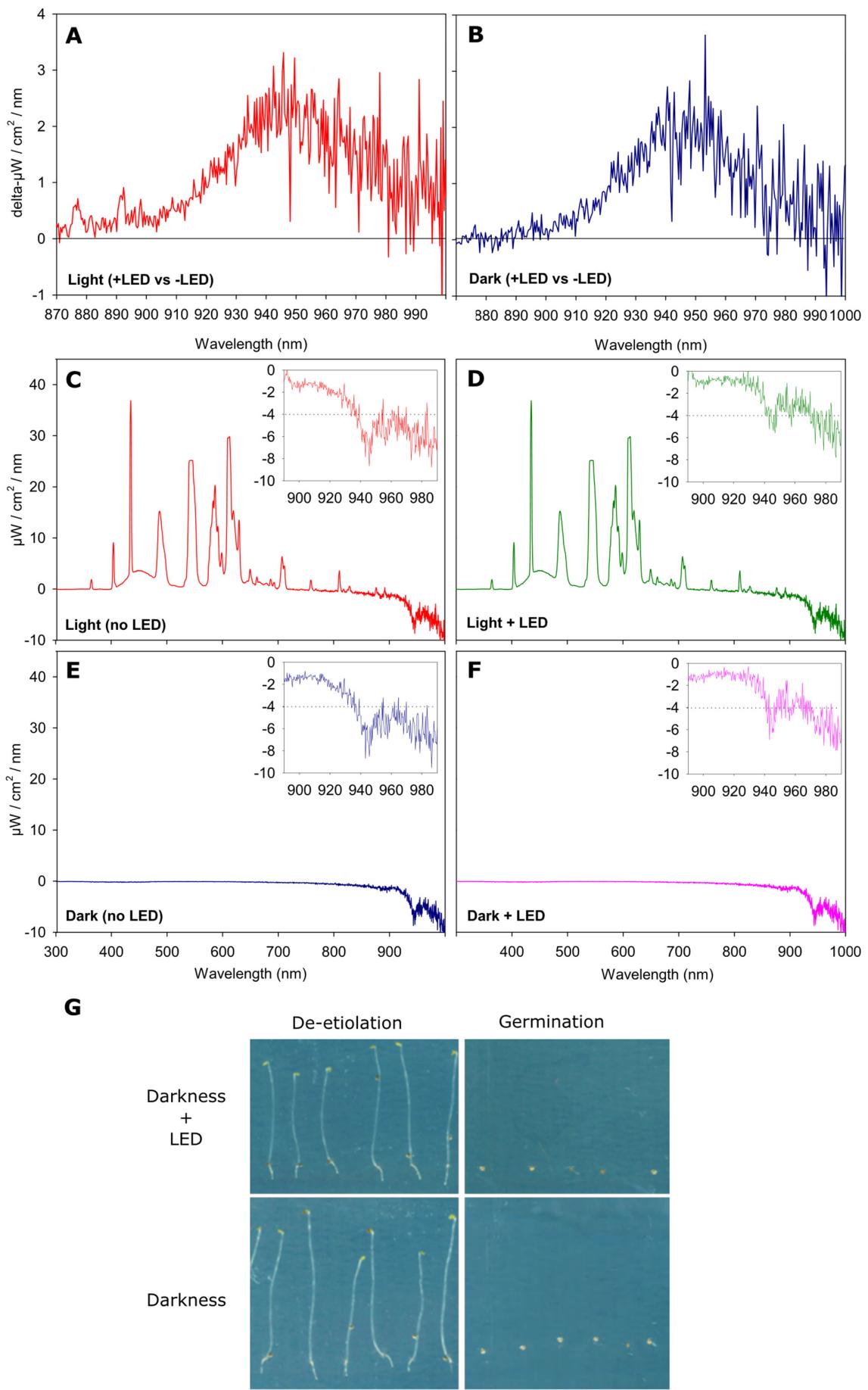


Figure S11. Validation of continuous hypocotyl elongation measurement experimental setup. **A,B**, Differential of the light spectra in the 870-1000 nm wavelength band (with-without supplemented LED light; 940 ± 10 nm) during **a**, day time and **B**, in darkness. **C-F**, show the full spectra (200-1000 nm) during **C,D**, day time **C**, without and **D**, with supplemental LED lighting and **E,F**, in the night period **E**, without and **F**, with supplemented LED light. Insets in panel **C-F** show a close-up of the wavelength band between 890 en 990 nm. **G**, Validation of the effect of supplemented LED lighting (940 ± 10 nm) on seed germination and seedling de-etiolation. Shown are scans of seeds and de-etiolated seedlings, exposed for 7 days with (upper panels) and without (control; lower panels) supplemented LED lighting in otherwise dark conditions. To induce germination, seedlings (left panels, de-etiolated) were exposed to white light for 6 hours prior to LED exposure, while non-germinated seeds (right panels) were transferred directly to darkness.

Tabel S1. Change in expression (Log2) of selected auxin biosynthesis, perception and signaling genes

Genotype	Gene ID	Gene name	AGI	Differential expression (log2) at high temperature												p values				
				Col-0	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	hd9-1	
Biosynthesis	YUC1	YUCCA1	AT4G32240	0.02	0.00	0.04	-0.23	-0.23	-0.01	0.998190673	0.999999998	0.960539042	0.34067949	0.329495013	0.999997527					
	YUC2	YUCCA2	AT4G32241	0.17	0.10	0.02	-0.47	-0.68	-0.06	0.64487078	0.94754859	0.999997325	0.000639173	0.48709613	0.02592619					
	YUC3	YUCCA3	AT4G32242	-0.55	-0.21	0.41	-0.13	-0.28	-0.39	0.003999979	0.453401478	0.011002277	0.479906994	0.016261655	0.001599193					
	YUC4	YUCCA4	AT5G11320	-0.38	-0.08	-0.17	-0.22	-0.09	-0.43	0.204287142	0.948396786	0.421949106	0.53528181	0.963701654	0.180360338					
	YUC5	YUCCA5	AT5G30990	-0.04	-0.27	-0.05	-0.09	0.17	0.04	0.098308163	0.979710545	0.024716764	0.075337	0.000502448	0.998848113	0.000502448	0.000502448	0.998848113	0.000502448	0.000502448
	YUC6	YUCCA6	AT5G32200	0.45	0.23	0.39	0.05	0.11	-0.39	0.583398603	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247	0.0001505247
	YUC7	YUCCA7	AT2G23220	0.86	1.07	0.75	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	
	YUC8	YUCCA8	AT4G28270	1.10	0.54	0.84	0.72	0.26	1.04	0.23442605	0.012500825	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495
	YUC9	YUCCA9	AT1G01180	-0.10	0.04	-0.04	-0.39	0.02	0.61	0.590991545	0.999928864	0.99984795	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495	0.000149495
	YUC10	YUCCA10	AT1G49810																	
perception	AMR1	AMINO ACID PROTEIN 1	AT1G09880	1.47	1.32	1.54	0.95	0.89	1.30	0.513554E08	0.00919767	5.16911E08	1.73845E08	3.84446E08	4.82126E10					
	TAI1	TRITOPHAN AMINOTRANSFERASE OF ARABIDOPSIS 1	AT1G70560	-0.19	-0.26	-0.03	-0.78	-0.86	-0.59	0.743937840	0.435745111	0.998882195	0.008733045	0.004412822	0.052813626					
	TAR2	TRITOPHAN AMINOTRANSFERASE RELATED 2	AT4G26470	-0.94	-0.84	-0.81	-0.46	-0.18	-0.27	0.003114445	0.000153796	0.001229928	0.017461434	0.65065157	0.000150462					
	TAR1	TRITOPHAN AMINOTRANSFERASE RELATED 1	AT1G23320																	
	CYP7982	CYTOCHROME P450, FAMILY 79, SUBFAMILY B POLYPEPTIDE 2	AT4G39950	-0.74	-0.99	-0.66	-1.25	-0.82	-1.34	0.007317158	0.000633431	0.010914019	1.93038E05	0.001951438	1.60886E05					
	CYP7983	CYTOCHROME P450, FAMILY 79, SUBFAMILY B POLYPEPTIDE 3	AT2G22330	0.12	0.02	0.21	-0.89	-0.66	-1.01	0.742664904	0.999858669	0.22351307	2.30972E06	5.58307E06	5.77796E07					
	NIT1	NITRILASE 1	AT3G44310	-0.32	-0.30	-0.31	0.37	0.52	0.34	0.00083771	0.001743437	0.001144692	0.009350535	0.009350618	0.014542923					
	NIT2	NITRILASE 2	AT3G44300	1.14	0.44	0.60	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07585242	0.58575406	0.6343237959	0.953374477	0.997484011	0.999763632					
	NIT3	NITRILASE 3	AT3G44320	-0.82	-0.98	-0.83	-0.13	-0.22	-0.27	0.001005151	0.17688E05	9.5337E05	0.020786293	0.374059798	0.18513206					
	CYP71A13	CYTOCHROME P450, FAMILY 71, SUBFAMILY A, POLYPEPTIDE 13	AT2G30370	-0.05	0.33	-0.09	-0.67	-0.43	-0.49	0.998410552	0.192335182	0.981759265	0.000588742	0.021425404	0.02631507					
AUX/JAA	CYP71B15	CYTOCHROME P450, FAMILY 71, SUBFAMILY B, POLYPEPTIDE 15	AT3G26830	0.24	-0.13	0.04	-0.48	-0.46	-0.53	0.560501458	0.997348476	0.99711457	0.155255687	0.182470003	0.106545148					
	CYP71B16	CYTOCHROME P450, FAMILY 71, SUBFAMILY B, POLYPEPTIDE 16	AT4G31500	-0.12	-0.53	-0.33	-0.04	-0.04	-0.60	0.073655704	0.213268131	0.2463193154	0.999818187	0.000150117	0.000150117					
	TIR1	TRANSPORT INHIBITOR RESPONSE 1	AT3G62980	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.34	0.40	0.48	0.104515E05	5.10152E05	6.84497E06	0.00412185	0.00412185	0.00412185					
	AFB4	AUXIN SIGNALING 4 BOX 4	AT4G24390	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.02	-0.07	0.09	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	0.032978983	
	AFB5	AUXIN-B BOX PROTEIN 5	AT5G49980	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.104844057	0.110484174	0.009639128	0.008935263	0.76783455	0.003778181					
	AFB3	AUXIN SIGNALING 4 BOX 3	AT1G12820	0.53	0.51	0.56	0.35	0.27	0.28	0.247716E06	1.64305E06	7.07785E07	1.11049E06	1.62138E05	1.55145E05					
	AFB2	AUXIN SIGNALING 4 BOX 2	AT3G26810	0.50	0.38	0.46	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.215977E07	3.90442E06	4.65717E07	0.007694799	0.398578784	0.000787787					
	AFB1	AUXIN SIGNALING 4 BOX PROTEIN 1	AT4G03037	0.00	-0.09	-0.04	0.14	-0.03	0.17	1	0.355371118	0.926137348	0.411951919	0.998802119	0.998802119	0.240033076				
Auxin Response Factors	IAA1/AXR5	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE / AUXIN RESISTANT	AT4G14660	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.71	0.46	0.83	0.047395657	0.021554929	0.010864276	0.000874267	0.000874267	0.000874267	0.000874267	0.000874267	0.000874267	0.000874267	
	IAA2	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 2	AT3G25230	1.00	0.66	0.94	1.03	0.90	0.99	0.000830532	0.010746666	0.00086184	0.645512E06	2.56771E05	1.026318E05					
	IAA3/SHY2	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 3 / SHORT HYPOCOTYL	AT1G04240	1.00	0.29	0.96	0.14	-0.07	0.02	0.000205759	0.439968867	0.000836559	0.53775751	0.9998404						
	IAA4/	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 4	AT5G49370	0.59	0.47	0.55	0.46	0.10	0.17	0.37115E06	3.33908E05	7.69804E06	0.004094873	0.004094873	0.004094873	0.004094873	0.004094873	0.004094873	0.004094873	
	IAA5/	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 5	AT1G15870	-0.16	-0.17	0.16	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	0.0376259927	0.328149604	0.404581358	0.95333228	0.68472029	0.253543317					
	IAA6/SHY1	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID SHORT/HYPOCOTYL 1	AT1G52830	2.21	0.63	2.24	0.13	-0.05	0.50	0.000150524	0.17688E05	0.180688E06	0.091403591	0.998842331	0.248543464					
	IAA7/AXR2	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID AUXIN RESISTANT 2	AT3G26950	1.67	0.66	1.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.45322E05	0.037443953	2.13395E05	0.25338446	0.53304356	0.6977957					
	IAA9	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 9	AT5G20410	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.43	0.15	0.08	0.000333884	0.9677832	0.28562344	0.021703404	0.737301805	0.464225789					
	IAA10	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 10	AT1G04100	0.01	-0.12	-0.05	0.01	0.17	0.14	0.092635333	0.56274233	0.953490855	0.788463588	0.283030208	0.464225789					
	IAA11	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 11	AT4G28540	0.23	0.14	0.33	0.14	-0.17	-0.07	0.000150524	0.17688E05	0.195050216	0.000149486	0.000149486	0.000149486					
Small Auxin UP RNA	IAA20	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 20	AT2G36210	0.53	0.72	1.06	1.13	0.20	0.22	0.000150524	0.17688E05	0.195050216	0.000149486	0.000149486	0.000149486					
	IAA21	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 21	AT1G19200	-0.07	-0.05	-0.01	-0.13	-0.29	-0.02	0.000150524	0.17688E05	0.195050216	0.000149486	0.000149486	0.000149486					
	IAA22	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 22	AT4G29080	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.14	-0.08	0.03	0.021490133	0.029783278	0.229999979	0.235381571	0.033895689	0.000195518	0.011536778				
	IAA23	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 23	AT5G25890	-0.15	-0.29	-0.28	-0.43	-0.57	-0.73	0.081218923	0.219834743	0.247964635	0.010463581	0.0001052462	0.0001052462					
	IAA24	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 24	AT4G32280	1.23	0.95	0.99	0.09	0.24	0.86	0.302844763	2.032844763	0.000301206	0.924990838	0.166801666	0.821053166	0.221053166				
	IAA25	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 25	AT3G62100	-0.01	0.17	0.32	0.14	-0.09	-0.09	0.000999696	0.613074042	0.080845151	0.570219029	0.953762754	0.000194242	0.000194242				
	IAA26	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 26	AT5G18080	0.99	0.40	0.87	0.15	-0.05	-0.05	0.000894940	0.000894940	0.000894940	0.041507579	0.000894940	0.000894940					
	IAA27	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 27	AT3G03850	0.95	0.38	1.04	0.13	-0.11	-0.16	0.000204474	0.000204474	0.000204474	0.000204474	0.000204474	0.000204474					
	IAA28	INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID INDUCIBLE 28																		

Table S2. Oligonucleotides used in this study

Gene		Fw primer	Rev primer	Selection marker	Ref.
ARP6	WT allele	GTTCTCCTGATGGTGTACACATA	GGCATGAGTTATAGCTCGGACAAT		(4)
arp6-1	T-DNA insert	TAGCATCTGAATTTCATAACCAATCTGA (SAIL LB3)	GGCATGAGTTATAGCTCGGACAAT	BASTA	(4)
HDA9	WT allele	TTCTGAATATTACCTAACATCGCC	CGGCAGAACCATAGGTAAAT		
hda9-1	T-DNA insert	TTCTGAATATTACCTAACATCGCC	ATTTGCCGATTCGGAAC (SALK LB1.3)		
pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG		CAGCCGCTCACACAGCTCA	CTTATCGTCGTACCTTGTAATC	KANA	
HSP70:LUC	LUCIFERASE	TTGGGCGGGTATTATCGG	TAGGATCTGGCATGCGAG	BASTA	
PIF4	WT allele	AATACATTTGAGGCAATCG	CGTAATGAAGTTGCACGTTACTC		
piF4-2	T-DNA insert	TAGCATCTGAATTTCATAACCAATCTGA (SAIL LB3)	CGTAATGAAGTTGCACGTTACTC	BASTA	
phyB-9	CAPS marker *	AGCTAGTGGAAAGAGCTGATGAGGCTTG	ACCGTCACATTCACTAAGTCCATGGTACT		(5)
35S:PIF4-HA		AGAAATGGCTAGTGGAAAGATG	GGCTCGTCAAATCGAAG		(6)

Footnote: Primers used for genotyping. * Note that phyB-9 is a point mutation that can be detected by PCR followed by Eco130I/Styl digestion and restriction fragment length analysis

HDA9-PROM-Fw	Box 1	GGGGACCACTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGGTGGCGTGTGAAGAAGAT
HDA9-PROM-Rev	Box 1	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTGG <u>CTTAAAGAAGAAAAGACACGAAGA</u>
HDA9-PROM-Fw	Box 2	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTGG <u>CTTAAAGAAGAAAAGACACGAAGA</u>
HDA9-PROM-Rev	Box 2	GGGGACCACTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGG <u>CTTAAAGAAGAAAAGACACGAAGA</u>
HDA9 CDS-stop-Fw	Box 2	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTGG <u>TTGATTCGTACGATCTCGT</u>
HDA9 CDS-stop-Rev	Box 2	GGGGACCACTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGC <u>GATAACGATGCGTCAGACC</u>

Footnote: GATEWAY cloning primers used for generation of plants transformation vectors. HDA9 gene or promoter-specific sequences are underlined.

HDA9-attB1- Fw	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTCACC <u>ATGCGTCCAAGGACAAAATC</u>
HDA9-attB2-Rev	GGGGACCACTTGTACAGAAAGCTGGGT <u>CTGACGCATCGTTATCGTT</u>
HSFA1-attB1-Fw	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGG <u>CTTAATGTTGTAATTCAAAATCTCTTT</u>
HSFA1-attB2-Rev	GGGGACCACTTGTACAGAAAGCTGGGT <u>CTAGTGTCTGTTCTGATGTGAG</u>
PIF4-AttB1-Fw	GGGGACAAGTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGG <u>CTCCATGGAACACCAAGGTGG</u>
PIF4-AttB2-Rev	GGGGACCACTTGTACAGAAAGCTGGGT <u>CGTGGTCCAAACGAGAAC</u>

Footnote: GATEWAY cloning primers used for generation of BiFC and Y2H vectors. Gene-specific sequences are underlined.

HDA9 Fw:	At3g44680	TTAAAACACCATCCCCGTGT
HDA9 Rev	At3g44680	TTCCCTAACATCGCCTGTCC
YUC8 Fw:	At4g28720	AAACGCTAACGGGTTCTTCG
YUC8 Rev:	At4g28720	CACGCACAACACCCCTTGATTG
PIF4-Fw:	At2g43010	TCAGATGCAGCCGATGGAGATG
PIF4-Rev:	At2g43010	CGACGGTTGTTGACTTGTGTC
YLS8 Fw:	At5g08290	TTACTGTTCGTTGTTCTCCATT
YLS8 Rev:	At5g08290	CACTGAATCATGTTGAAGCAAGT
SK42 Fw:	At1G57870	ACAGAGGCTGATGAGGAGAGAC
SK42 Rev:	At1G57870	ATCACATGCCAGGTTCTGCAC

Footnote: Primers used for qRT-PCR, with AGI codes

YUC8 G-box Fw:	TCCTCATCTCTCCACGTGG	
YUC8 G-box Rev:	GTGGGACCAACGAGAGGAAG	
PIF4 promoter Fw:	CACTGATTCCAACACAATGTCC	Ref. (7)
PIF4 promoter Rev	GGTACAGACAGAAAGTACAGGAG	Ref. (7)

Footnote: Primers used for PIF4 G-Box and PIF4 promoter binding ChIP-PCR

References

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