

Supplement to:

Evidence for magnesium-phosphorus synergism and co-limitation of grain yield in wheat agriculture

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Supplement S1. Linear Mixed Model analysis results for fixed effects of year (2018, 2019, $df = 1$), treatment (compacted and non-compacted soil, $df = 1$), variety ($df = 8$), block ($df = 3$), and the interactions between year, treatment and variety; and random effect of mainplot ($df = 7$) on various traits assessed for nine wheat varieties field-grown in Sweden. **F** critical value for F-statistics, **P** significance (significant: $P < .050$ underlined), **df** degrees of freedom. Mainplot was included as a random effect to account for the varieties having been assigned to different plot positions in the two years

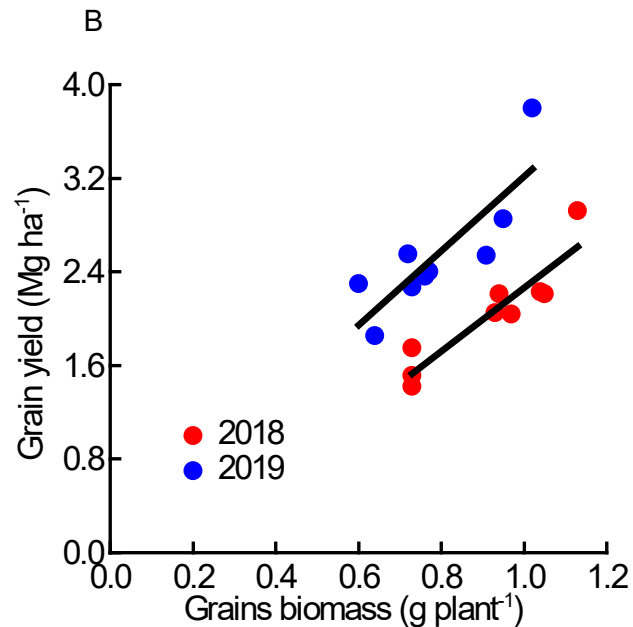
Trait	Year (Y)		Treatment (T)		Variety (V)		Block		Y x T		Y x V		T x V		Y x T x V	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
G _B	25.31	<u>.000</u>	13.90	<u>.034</u>	13.77	<u>.000</u>	.87	.543	5.35	<u>.023</u>	.63	.752	.98	.453	1.13	.353
G _Y	102.19	<u>.000</u>	3.81	.146	38.09	<u>.000</u>	11.04	<u>.040</u>	9.56	<u>.003</u>	4.68	<u>.000</u>	.96	.474	.76	.642
G _{no}	118.23	<u>.000</u>	11.05	<u>.044</u>	11.34	<u>.000</u>	.80	.571	6.90	<u>.010</u>	.91	.515	1.06	.396	1.21	.298
R _{no}	43.67	<u>.000</u>	3.60	.154	21.36	<u>.000</u>	.65	.636	.62	.434	.703	.689	.48	.867	1.12	.359
R _a	62.94	<u>.000</u>	6.23	.088	3.95	<u>.000</u>	.24	.865	.00	.991	1.00	.444	.74	.657	.58	.792
E _{N,g}	98.10	<u>.000</u>	1.76	.276	5.58	<u>.000</u>	1.83	.316	20.81	<u>.000</u>	1.36	.222	.41	.913	1.88	.072
C _{N,g}	873.8	<u>.000</u>	6.20	.089	75.31	<u>.000</u>	.69	.616	.73	.395	9.17	<u>.000</u>	.80	.604	.99	.448
NC _{till}	250.31	<u>.000</u>	27.90	<u>.013</u>	8.36	<u>.000</u>	5.27	.103	.26	.610	1.33	.237	.31	.963	.43	.900
CaC _{till}	19.13	<u>.000</u>	.80	.438	2.61	<u>.012</u>	3.02	.194	.15	.698	.64	.747	1.05	.408	.84	.567
KC _{till}	367.06	<u>.000</u>	26.27	<u>.014</u>	4.81	<u>.000</u>	.69	.617	.00	.962	2.27	<u>.028</u>	1.34	.232	1.13	.350
MgC _{till}	67.16	<u>.000</u>	.33	.605	2.74	<u>.009</u>	3.12	.187	.01	.908	.62	.756	.83	.579	.90	.521
PC _{till}	130.47	<u>.000</u>	5.12	.109	2.26	<u>.029</u>	5.82	.091	10.32	<u>.002</u>	.76	.639	.14	.997	.50	.854
SC _{till}	2.88	.093	3.17	.173	4.82	<u>.000</u>	1.85	.313	.75	.387	1.03	.417	.36	.937	.96	.469
NC _{flow}	11.59	<u>.001</u>	1.96	.256	4.25	<u>.000</u>	1.19	.444	5.83	<u>.018</u>	1.34	.231	.41	.914	.61	.769
CaC _{flow}	22.74	<u>.000</u>	6.50	.084	9.00	<u>.000</u>	16.00	<u>.024</u>	2.09	.151	1.21	.301	1.07	.390	1.00	.441
KC _{flow}	86.40	<u>.000</u>	1.16	.360	8.54	<u>.000</u>	2.84	.207	2.32	.131	1.56	.147	.50	.852	2.09	<u>.043</u>
MgC _{flow}	.01	.921	4.71	.118	15.94	<u>.000</u>	6.70	.076	6.16	<u>.015</u>	1.69	.110	.78	.621	1.90	.068
PC _{flow}	13.64	<u>.000</u>	16.01	<u>.028</u>	7.23	<u>.000</u>	1.65	.345	17.50	<u>.000</u>	1.13	.348	.258	.978	.849	.562
SC _{flow}	2.88	.093	3.17	.173	4.82	<u>.000</u>	1.85	.313	.75	.387	1.03	.417	.36	.937	.96	.469

G_B Grains biomass (assessed on 5 indiv. plants), **G_Y** Agronomic grain yield (assessed on plot basis), **G_{no}** Number of grains per plant, **R_{no}** Seminal root number, **R_a** Seminal root angle, **E_{N,g}** Grain-specific N efficiency, **C_{N,g}** Grain N concentration, **NC** N concentration, **CaC** Calcium concentration, **KC** potassium (K) concentration, **MgC** Magnesium concentration, **PC** Phosphorus concentration, **SC** Sulfur concentration; subscripts **till** tillering (BBCH29) and **flow** flowering (BBCH65) stage

Supplement S2. Mean (± 1 SD, $n = 8$) agronomic grain yields (Mg ha^{-1}) (A) and relationships between the plot-based values of agronomic grain yield and individual-based values of grains biomass (g plant^{-1}) (B) for nine spring wheat varieties field-grown in Sweden during two years (2018, 2019). Linear regressions in B: $y=2.738x-0.478$, $N = 9$, $R^2 = 0.85$, $P < 0.001$ (2018); $y=3.221x-0.005$, $N = 9$, $R^2 = 0.69$, $P = 0.006$ (2019). The agronomic yields of the high-yielding varieties reported here (e.g., ‘Alderon’, ‘Happy’) were of a similar magnitude compared to the commercial grain yields for spring wheat achieved in Sweden (means 2.8 and 4.5 Mg ha^{-1} in 2018 and 2019, respectively; available at www.scb.se).

A

Variety	2018	2019
‘Alderon’	2.92 ± 0.36	3.80 ± 0.40
‘Bjarne’	1.75 ± 0.25	2.31 ± 0.36
‘Boett’	2.05 ± 0.25	2.40 ± 0.50
‘Dacke’	2.04 ± 0.23	2.36 ± 0.43
‘Dala landrace’	1.51 ± 0.21	1.86 ± 0.18
‘Diskett’	2.21 ± 0.21	2.27 ± 0.36
‘Happy’	2.21 ± 0.21	2.85 ± 0.56
‘Quarna’	1.42 ± 0.22	2.55 ± 0.44
‘Rohan’	2.23 ± 0.22	2.54 ± 0.54



Supplement S3. Grouping of samples (A) and corresponding variable component loadings (B) according to Principal Components Analysis (PCA). Samples are attributes (mean trait values) measured on nine wheat varieties field-grown in Sweden during two years (2018 red colors, 2019 blue colors), i.e. the variables shown in (B). Eigenvalues 7.47 for dimension 1 (explanatory power 75 %), and 1.41 for dimension 2 (explanatory power 14 %). Varieties **Ald** 'Alderon', **Bja** 'Bjarne', **Boe** 'Boett', **Dac** 'Dacke', **Dal** 'Dala landrace', **Dis** 'Diskett', **Hap** 'Happy', **Qua** 'Quarna', **Roh** 'Rohan'. Variables: **B_T** Plant biomass plant⁻¹ at tillering, **B_G** Grains biomass plant⁻¹, **R_{no}** Seminal root number plant⁻¹, **R_a** Seminal root angle, **E_{N,g}** Grain-specific nitrogen (N) efficiency, **C_{N,g}** Grain N concentration, **P:N_{till}** P:N ratio at tillering, **Mg:N_{till}** Mg:N ratio at tillering, ***Mg:P** Mean (tillering and flowering) Mg:P ratio, ***ScExp** scaling exponent (macroelements) based on data from tillering and flowering; **Year** (supplementary variable).

