Nutrient accumulation and remobilization in relation to yield formation at high planting density in maize hybrids with different senescent characters

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Supplemental material

Table 1S. Phenotypic performance of the two maize groups differing in stay-green degree.

Year	Density (D)	Hybrids (H)	Stay-green degree at R6 (%)	V_m (%)	T_s (days)	V_{max} (%)	T_{max} (days)
2016	D60000	NS-type	23.6b	1.5a	13.4b	2.1a	48.4b
		SG-type	51.5a	0.9b	16.7a	1.6b	62.4a
	D75000	NS-type	14.4b	1.6a	13.5b	2.3a	45.7b
		SG-type	37.8a	1.0b	18.8a	1.8b	58.8a
	D90000	NS-type	2.5b	1.9a	8.4b	2.5a	37.6b
		SG-type	23.7a	1.4b	11.5a	1.9b	49.8a
2017	D60000	NS-type	18.9b	1.5a	20.9b	2.5a	50.9b
		SG-type	39.9a	0.9b	25.8a	2.1b	62.4a
	D75000	NS-type	17.0b	1.6a	15.0b	2.3a	47.5b
		SG-type	37.0a	1.0b	18.6a	1.7b	61.1a
	D90000	NS-type	7.5b	1.8a	10.8b	2.4a	41.1b
		SG-type	20.0a	1.3b	14.3a	1.9b	52.8a
Source of variation							
Block (B)			ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hybrid (H)			**	**	**	**	**
B×H			ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Density (D)			**	**	**	**	**
D×H			**	**	ns	ns	**

V_m represents the decreasing rate of senescence; T_s represents the day of senescence starting; V_{max}, the maximum reduction rate of senescence; T_{max}, the day of V_{max}.

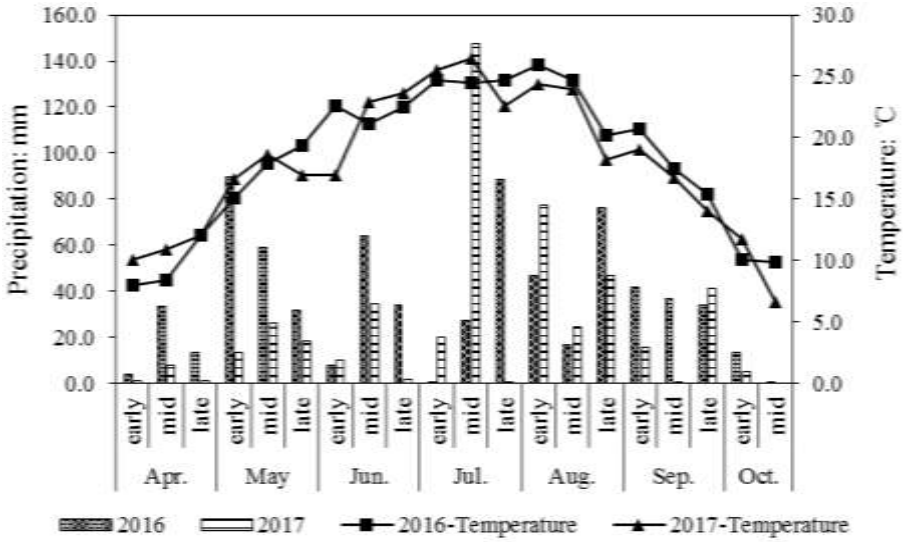

Figure 1S. Accumulated rainfall (mm) and average temperature (T, °C) every 10 days during maize growth season in 2016 and 2017.

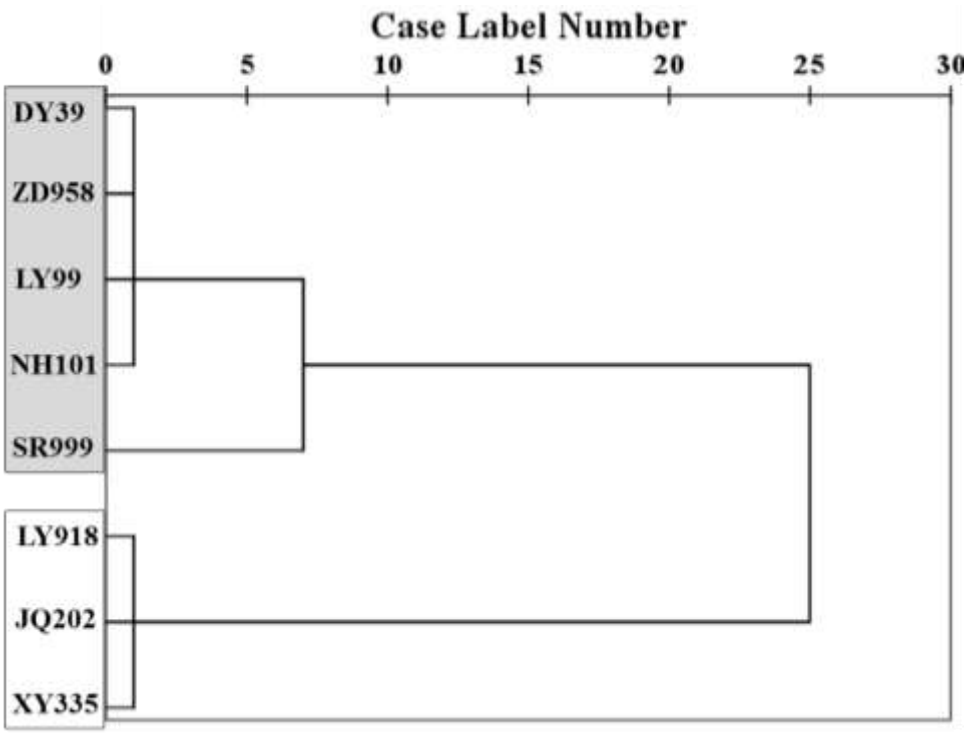

Figure 2S. Dendrogram of different maize hybrids based on stay-green degree and the day of senescence starting.