

## Supplementary Material 2

Supplementary Table S1: Range of input values for generating bean root phenotypes. PR – primary root; HBR- Hypocotyl-Borne-Root; BW – Basal Whorl; BW1, BW2, BW3, BW4, BW5 refer to the position of the basal whorl counted from basipetal to acropetal position; Dia – axial root diameter; Lat.Dia – lateral root diameter; LRBD – lateral root branching density.

|             | Units            | Min  | Max  | References          |
|-------------|------------------|------|------|---------------------|
| Number.BW1  | NA               | 0    | 4    | Miguel et al., 2013 |
| Number.BW2  | NA               | 0    | 4    |                     |
| Number.BW3  | NA               | 0    | 4    |                     |
| Number.BW4  | NA               | 0    | 4    |                     |
| Number.BW5  | NA               | 0    | 4    |                     |
| Number.HBR  | NA               | 0    | 30   | Miller et al., 2003 |
| PR.Dia      | cm               | 0.08 | 0.45 | Henry et al., 2009  |
| BW1.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| BW2.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| BW3.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| BW4.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| BW5.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| HBR.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.45 |                     |
| BW1.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| BW2.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| BW3.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| BW4.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| BW5.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| HBR.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| PR.Lat.Dia  | cm               | 0    | 0.03 |                     |
| BW1.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| BW2.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| BW3.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| BW4.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| BW5.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| PR.LRBD     | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| HBR.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                     |
| BW1.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   | Miguel et al., 2013 |
| BW2.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                     |
| BW3.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                     |
| BW4.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                     |
| BW5.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                     |

Supplementary Table S2: Range of input values for generating maize root phenotypes. PR - Primary Root; SR -Seminal Root; NR-Nodal Root; NR1, NR2, NR3, NR4 refer to the nodal root position; Dia – axial root diameter; Lat.Dia – lateral root diameter; LRBD – lateral root branching density. \*NR at different positions were considered to have similar parameters.

|             | Units            | Min  | Max  | References                                                           |
|-------------|------------------|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number.SR   | NA               | 0    | 12   | Hochholdinger and Tuberosa, 2009                                     |
| Number.NR1  | NA               | 0    | 12   | Burton et al., 2013;<br>York and Lynch, 2015                         |
| Number.NR2  | NA               | 0    | 12   |                                                                      |
| Number.NR3  | NA               | 0    | 12   |                                                                      |
| Number.NR4  | NA               | 0    | 12   |                                                                      |
| PR.Dia      | cm               | 0.08 | 0.6  | Burton et al., 2013;<br>Burton et al., 2014;<br>York and Lynch, 2015 |
| SR.Dia      | cm               | 0    | 0.6  |                                                                      |
| NR1.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.6  |                                                                      |
| NR2.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.6  |                                                                      |
| NR3.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.6  |                                                                      |
| NR4.Dia     | cm               | 0    | 0.6  |                                                                      |
| PR.Lat.Dia  | cm               | 0    | 0.05 |                                                                      |
| SR.Lat.Dia  | cm               | 0    | 0.05 |                                                                      |
| NR1.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.05 |                                                                      |
| NR2.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.05 |                                                                      |
| NR3.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.05 | Postma et al., 2014;<br>York and Lynch, 2015                         |
| NR4.Lat.Dia | cm               | 0    | 0.05 |                                                                      |
| PR.LRBD     | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                                                                      |
| SR.LRBD     | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                                                                      |
| NR1.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                                                                      |
| NR2.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                                                                      |
| NR3.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   | Liao et al., 2004;<br>Zhu et al., 2005                               |
| NR4.LRBD    | cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0    | 40   |                                                                      |
| SR.Angle    | degree           | 0    | 90   |                                                                      |
| NR1.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                                                                      |
| NR2.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                                                                      |
| NR3.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   | Liao et al., 2004;<br>Zhu et al., 2005                               |
| NR4.Angle   | degree           | 0    | 90   |                                                                      |

## Citations

- Burton AL, Brown KM, Lynch JP** (2013) Phenotypic Diversity of Root Anatomical and Architectural Traits in Species. *Crop Sci* **53**: 1042-1055
- Burton AL, Johnson JM, Foerster JM, Hirsch CN, Buell CR, Hanlon MT, Kaeppler SM, Brown KM, Lynch JP, Hanlon MT, et al** (2014) QTL mapping and phenotypic variation for root architectural traits in maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Theor Appl Genet* **127**: 2293-2311
- Henry A, Kleinman PJA, Lynch JP** (2009) Phosphorus runoff from a phosphorus deficient soil under common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and soybean (*Glycine max* L.) genotypes with contrasting root architecture. *Plant Soil* **317**: 1–16
- Hochholdinger F, Tuberosa R** (2009) Genetic and genomic dissection of maize root development and architecture. *Curr Opin Plant Biol* **12**: 172–177
- Liao H, Yan X, Rubio G, Beebe SE, Blair MW, Lynch JP** (2004) Genetic mapping of basal root gravitropism and phosphorus acquisition efficiency in common bean. *Funct Plant Biol* **31**: 959–970
- Miguel MA, Widrig A, Vieira RF, Brown KM, Lynch JP** (2013) Basal root whorl number: A modulator of phosphorus acquisition in common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). *Ann Bot* **112**: 973–982
- Miller CR, Ochoa I, Nielsen KL, Beck D, Lynch JP** (2003) Genetic variation for adventitious rooting in response to low phosphorus availability: Potential utility for phosphorus acquisition from stratified soils. *Funct Plant Biol* **30**: 973–985
- Postma JA, Dathe A, Lynch JP** (2014) The optimal lateral root branching density for maize depends on nitrogen and phosphorus availability. *Plant Physiol* **166**: 590-602
- York LM, Lynch JP** (2015) Intensive field phenotyping of maize (*Zea mays* L.) root crowns identifies phenes and phene integration associated with plant growth and nitrogen acquisition. *J Exp Bot* **66**: 5493–5505
- Zhu J, Kaeppler SM, Lynch JP** (2005) Topsoil foraging and phosphorus acquisition efficiency in maize (*Zea mays* ). *Funct Plant Biol* **32**: 749