

Table S1. Root growth characteristics of cotton and maize primary roots under well-watered and water-stressed conditions

Cotton	Root Elongation Rate (mm h ⁻¹)			Final Cell Length (μm)			Cell Flux (cells h ⁻¹)		
	WW	WS (−1.0 MPa)	WS (−1.6 MPa)	WW	WS (−1.0 MPa)	WS (−1.6 MPa)	WW	WS (−1.0 MPa)	WS (−1.6 MPa)
	2.10 ± 0.02	1.04 ± 0.03	0.54 ± 0.03	158 ± 3	135 ± 4	101 ± 3	13.2 ± 0.3	7.6 ± 0.1	5.4 ± 0.2
	WS/WW Root Elongation Rate			WS/WW Final Cell Length			WS/WW Cell Flux		
	−1.0 MPa		−1.6 MPa	−1.0 MPa		−1.6 MPa	−1.0 MPa		−1.6 MPa
	49.5%		25.7%	85.4%		63.9%	57.6%		40.9%
Maize	Root Elongation Rate (mm h ⁻¹)			Final Cell Length (μm)			Cell Flux (cells h ⁻¹)		
	WW	WS (−1.6 MPa)		WW	WS (−1.6 MPa)		WW	WS (−1.6 MPa)	
	2.57 ± 0.02	1.00 ± 0.00		190 ± 3	142 ± 4		13.6 ± 0.3	7.1 ± 0.2	
	WS/WW Root Elongation Rate			WS/WW Final Cell Length			WS/WW Cell Flux		
	38.9%			74.7%			52.2%		

Elongation rate, final cortical cell length, and cell flux in well-watered (WW) and water-stressed (WS) primary roots of cotton (cv. AU90810) and maize (cv. FR697), and the ratios of the traits (expressed as percentages) between water-stressed and well-watered conditions. In the water stress treatments, vermiculite water potentials were -1.0 MPa (cotton) and -1.6 MPa (cotton and maize). Data are means ± SE of 5–6 roots, and were collected at 48 h (cotton) or 36 h (maize) after transplanting when root elongation was steady in all treatments (Figure 1). The maize data are reproduced from Voothuluru et al. [77].