

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Descriptive statistics of the environmental parameters of each data set used in this study (information presented separately by year). Values are presented as means (standard deviations).

| Data set | Year | Eggplant | | | Tomato | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | T (°C) | RH (%) | Light intensity (μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) | T (°C) | RH (%) | Light intensity (μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) |
| Spring-summer | 2018 | 28.18 (1.79) | 81.57 (5.51) | 72.91 (26.96) | 28.18 (1.79) | 81.57 (5.51) | 72.91 (26.96) |
| | 2019 | 25.01 (1.95) | 83.55 (3.99) | 90.13 (29.12) | 25.01 (1.95) | 83.55 (3.99) | 90.13 (29.12) |
| | 2020 | 26.60 (3.32) | 79.15 (5.68) | 85.73 (24.08) | 27.25 (2.87) | 79.96 (6.12) | 86.79 (22.34) |
| | Autumn-winter | 23.72 (2.23) | 77.55 (6.31) | 56.98 (17.15) | 23.72 (2.23) | 77.55 (6.31) | 56.98 (17.15) |
| | | 24.55 (3.10) | 78.46 (5.95) | 71.29 (28.77) | 23.64 (2.94) | 79.17 (6.28) | 67.67 (24.09) |
| | | 22.68 (1.87) | 78.70 (5.61) | 38.24 (9.96) | 22.42 (2.10) | 78.31 (4.60) | 39.17 (10.01) |
| | | 26.42 (2.94) | 79.98 (6.15) | 66.61 (24.79) | 26.42 (2.94) | 79.98 (6.15) | 66.61 (24.79) |
| | Combined | 24.68 (2.83) | 79.85 (5.92) | 76.44 (29.94) | 24.09 (2.72) | 80.61 (5.97) | 75.07 (27.80) |
| | | 25.28 (3.45) | 79.00 (5.64) | 69.78 (30.39) | 25.67 (3.48) | 79.42 (5.70) | 71.27 (29.50) |
| | | | | | | | |

RH: relative humidity; T: temperature.

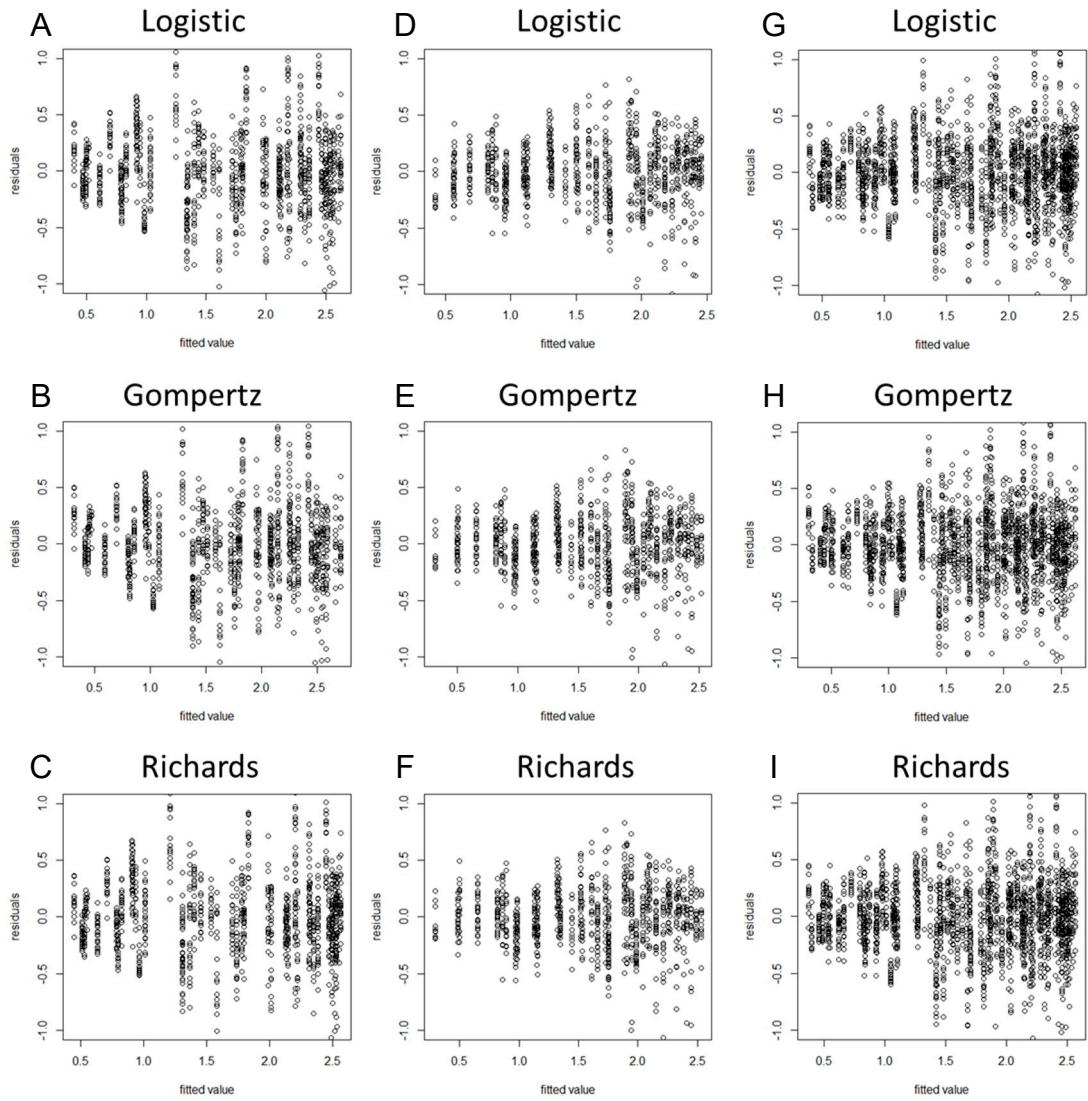


Figure S1. Residual plots of eggplant stem diameter (untransformed) by using spring–summer, autumn–winter, and combined data with the Logistic, Gompertz, and Richards growth models. (A) Spring–summer logistic model; (B) spring–summer Gompertz model; (C) spring–summer Richards model; (D) autumn–winter logistic model; (E) autumn–winter Gompertz model; (F) autumn–winter Richards model; (G) global logistic model; (H) global Gompertz model; (I) global Richards model.

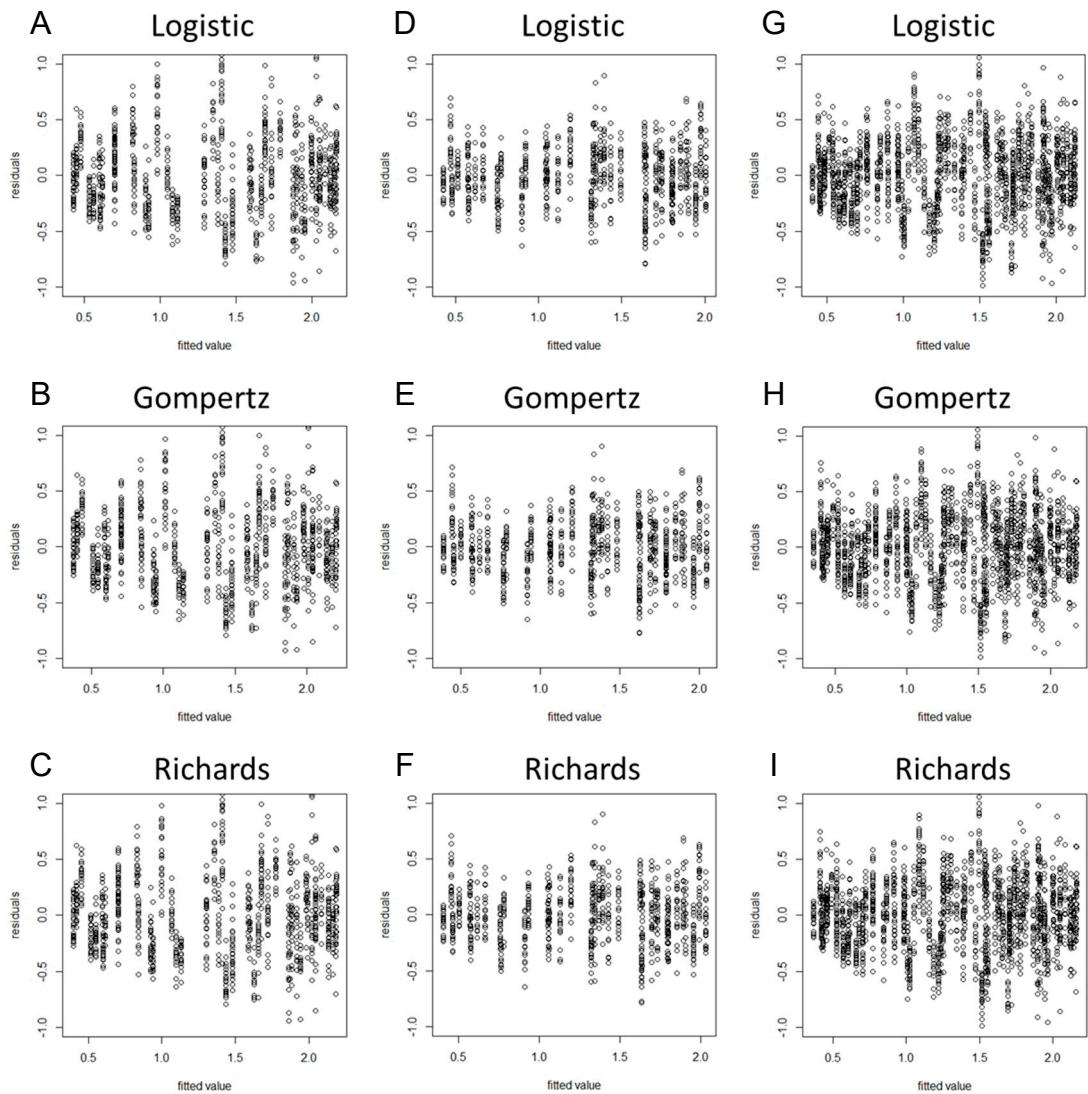


Figure S2. Residual plots of tomato stem diameter (untransformed) by using spring–summer, autumn–winter, and combined data with the Logistic, Gompertz, and Richards growth models. (A) Spring–summer logistic model; (B) spring–summer Gompertz model; (C) spring–summer Richards model; (D) autumn–winter logistic model; (E) autumn–winter Gompertz model; (F) autumn–winter Richards model; (G) global logistic model; (H) global Gompertz model; (I) global Richards model.