

Table S1. Preparation of plant-derived smoke solution

<p>Methods</p>	<p>Aerial parts of <i>Cymbopogon jwarncusa</i> L. were collected from Kohat University of Science and Technology, Pakistan. Plants were washed with distilled water in order to remove the dust particles and were shade dried. Aqueous smoke solution of plant was prepared as described by Tieu et al. (1999). A portion (333 g) of semi-dried plant was smoldered in a furnace which was airtight (Khatoon et al., 2020). Smoke was bubbled through 1 L of distilled water in a beaker to gain concentrated smoke solution which was filtered through sterilized filter paper and diluted to 2000 ppm (Zhong et al., 2020).</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Tieu, A.; Plummer, J.A.; Dixon, K.A.; Sivasithamparam, K.; Sieler, I.M. Germination of four species of native Western Australian plants using plant-derived smoke, <i>Aust J Bot</i> 1999, <i>47</i>, 207.</p> <p>Khatoon, A.; Rehman, S.U.; Aslam, M.M.; Jamil, M.; Komatsu, S. Plant-derived smoke affects biochemical mechanism on plant growth and seed germination. <i>Int J Mol Sci</i> 2020, <i>21</i>, 7760.</p> <p>Zhong, Z.; Kobayashi, T.; Zhu, W.; Imai, H.; Zhao, R.; Ohno, T.; Rehman, S.U.; Uemura, M.; Tian, J.; Komatsu, S. Plant-derived smoke enhances plant growth through ornithine-synthesis pathway and ubiquitin-proteasome pathway in soybean. <i>J Proteomics</i> 2020, <i>221</i>, 103781.</p>