Growth and Mineral Nutrition of Two Accessions of the Coastal Grass Species *Leymus arenarius* Under Chloride and Nitrate Salinity Conditions

Andis Karlsons, Anita Osvalde, Una Andersone-Ozola, Astra Jēkabsone, and Gederts Ievinsh

Supplementary Materials



Figure S1. Map of the eastern Baltic Sea region indicating sites for collection of different accessions of *Leymus arenarius*. LA1, accession 1 from a sand non-accumulating beach on Island of Kihnu, Estonia; LA2, accession from a moderately-accumulating dunes in Lielupe, Jūrmala, Latvia.

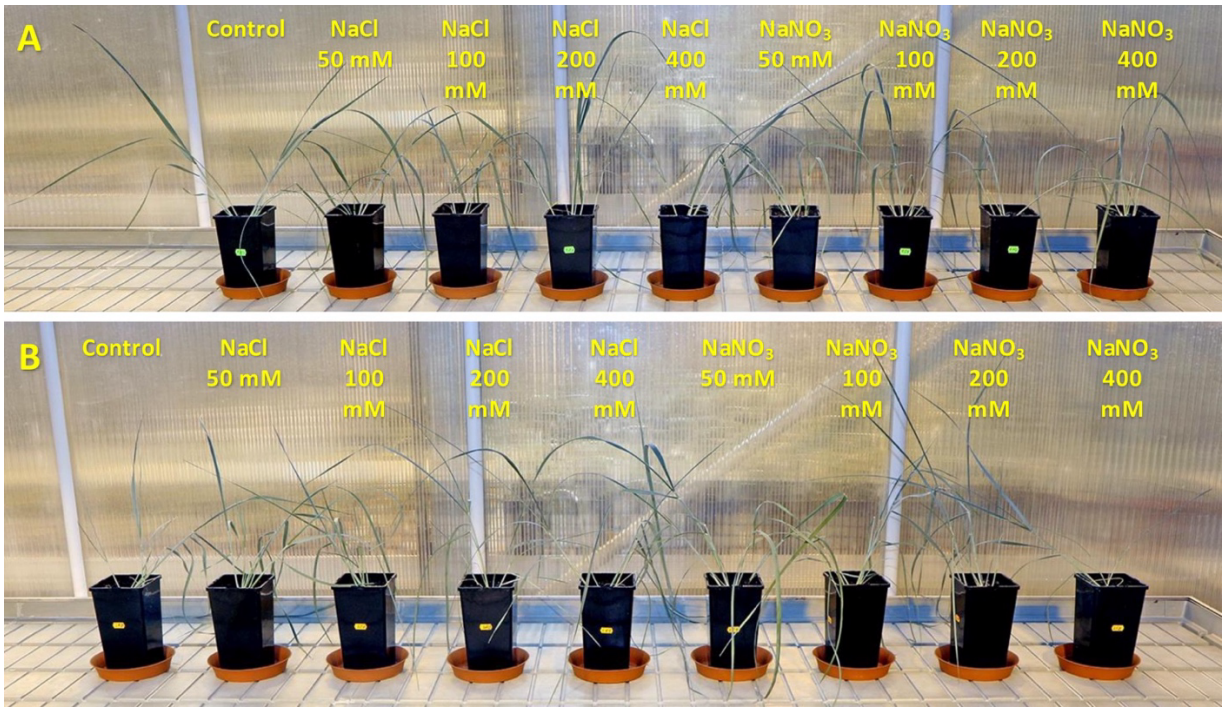


Figure S2. Typical *Leymus arenarius* plants at the time of the last treatment. A, LA1 (Island of Kihnu); B, LA2 (Lielupe).

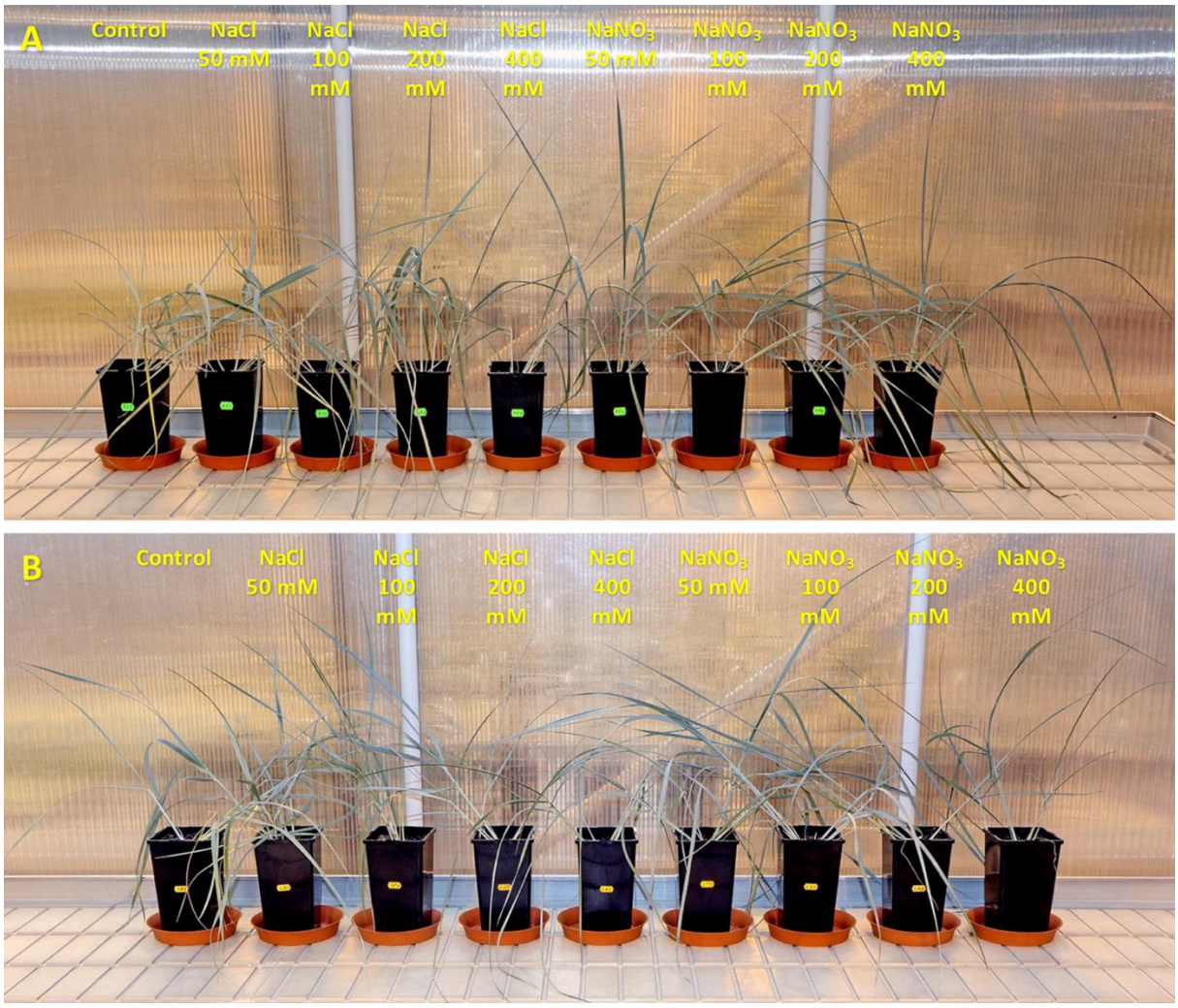


Figure S3. Typical *Leymus arenarius* plants 2 weeks after the last treatment. A, LA1 (Island of Kihnu); B, LA2 (Lielupe).

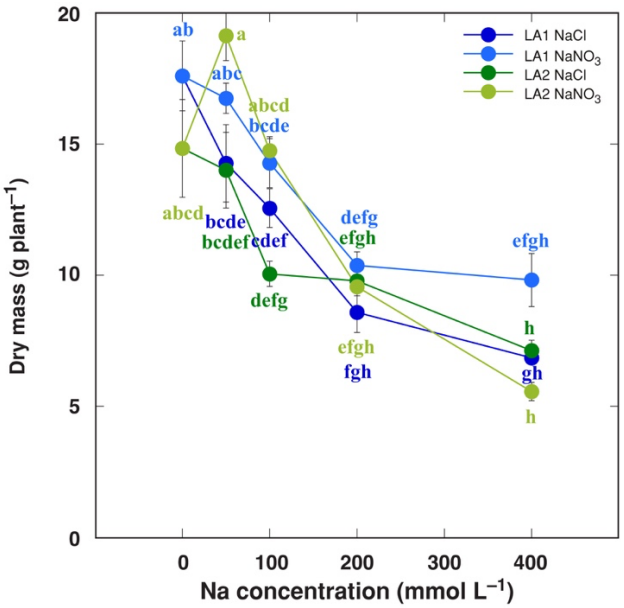


Figure S4. Total dry biomass of *Leymus arenarius* plants from different accessions (LA1 & LA2) under the effect of increasing concentration of NaCl and $NaNO_3$ in substrate. Data are means ± SE from five replicates. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences according to the Tukey HSD test ($p < 0.05$).