

Supporting Information

Herbivore-induced volatile signalling is conserved across locally adapted populations of *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Rodrigo R. Granjel^{1*}, Lucía Martín-Cacheda^{2,3} Gregory Röder⁴, Iago Izquierdo-Ferreiro⁵,
Andrea Martín-Díaz⁶, F. Xavier Picó⁶

¹Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3), 48940, Leioa, Spain; ²Department of Ecology, Environment and Plant Sciences, Stockholm University, SE, 10691, Stockholm, Sweden;

³Misión Biológica de Galicia (MBG-CSIC), Apartado de correos 28, Pontevedra, Galicia 36080, Spain; ⁴Institute of Biology, University of Neuchâtel, Rue Emile-Argand 11, Neuchâtel 2000, Switzerland; ⁵Centro Oceanográfico de Vigo, Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO, CSIC), Subida a Radio Faro 50, 36390 Vigo, Spain; ⁶Departamento de Ecología y Evolución, Estación Biológica de Doñana (EBD), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), 41092 Sevilla, Spain

*Corresponding email: granjel@gmail.com

Supporting tables

Table S1. Results of the PERMANOVA analysis testing for differences in volatile organic compound (VOC) profiles between populations (Bon and Cai), treatments (control and herbivore-induced), and their interaction. The table includes degrees of freedom (Df), sum of squares (SS), R², F value, and p value for each factor and their interaction.

	Df	SS	R ²	F	p
Population	1	0.16	0.005	0.7	0.408
Treatment	1	0.37	0.013	1.66	0.039 *
Population x Treatment	1	0.36	0.013	1.65	0.033 *
Residual	127	28.10	0.969		
Total	130	28.99	1.000		

Supporting figures

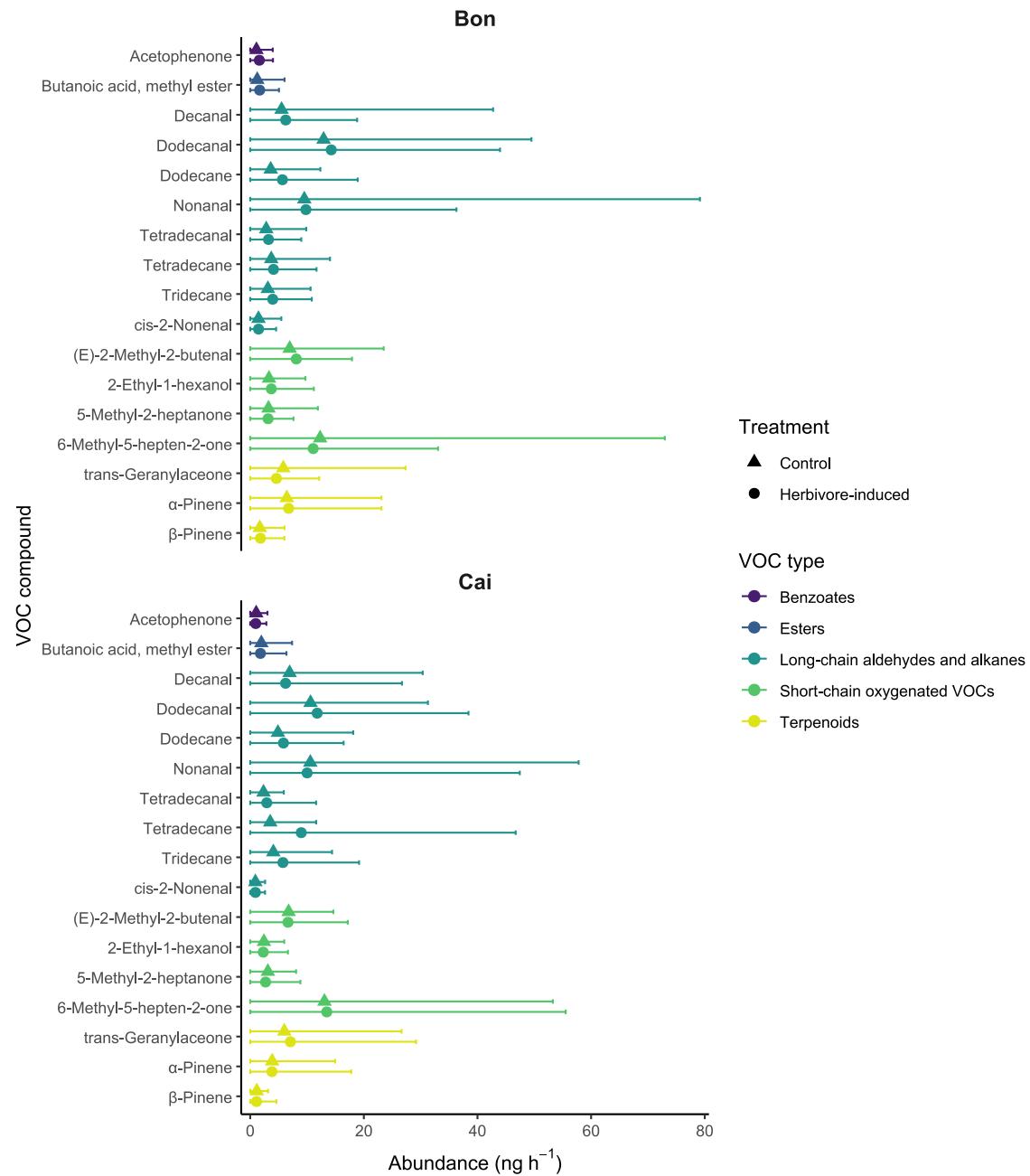


Figure S1. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants in the experiment, separated by population and treatment. Dots represent mean emissions and error bars represent the 5th and 95th percentiles. Different colors indicate different VOC types.

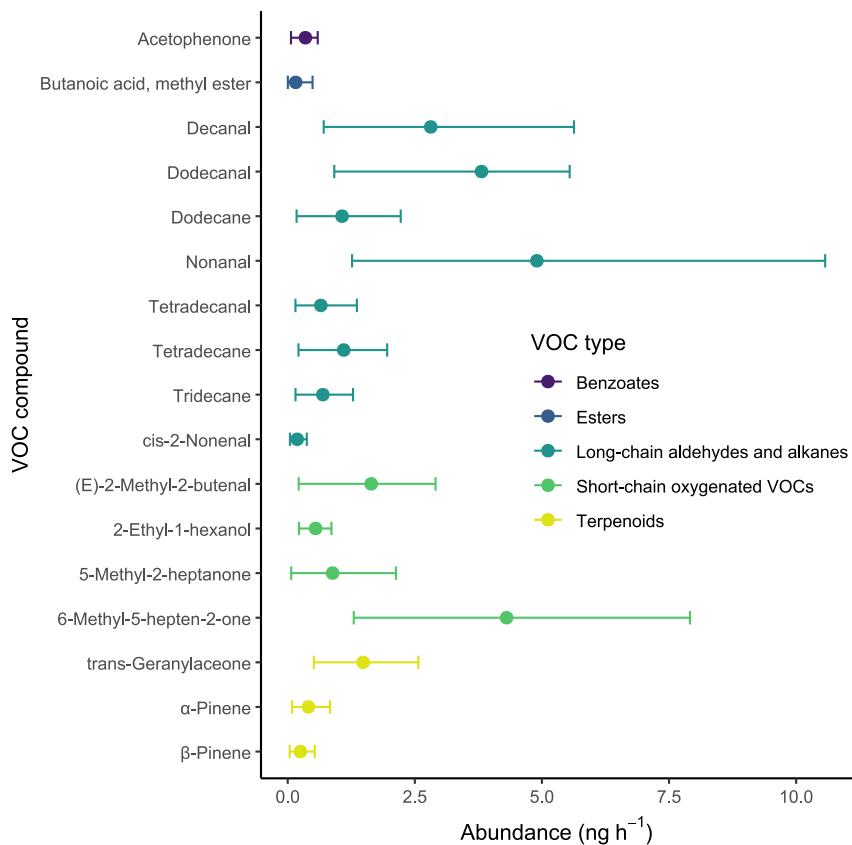


Figure S2. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from blank samples (no plants, only seedling wells with soil), collected to account for background emissions not produced by plants. Dots represent mean emissions and error bars represent the 5th and 95th percentiles. Different colors indicate different VOC types.

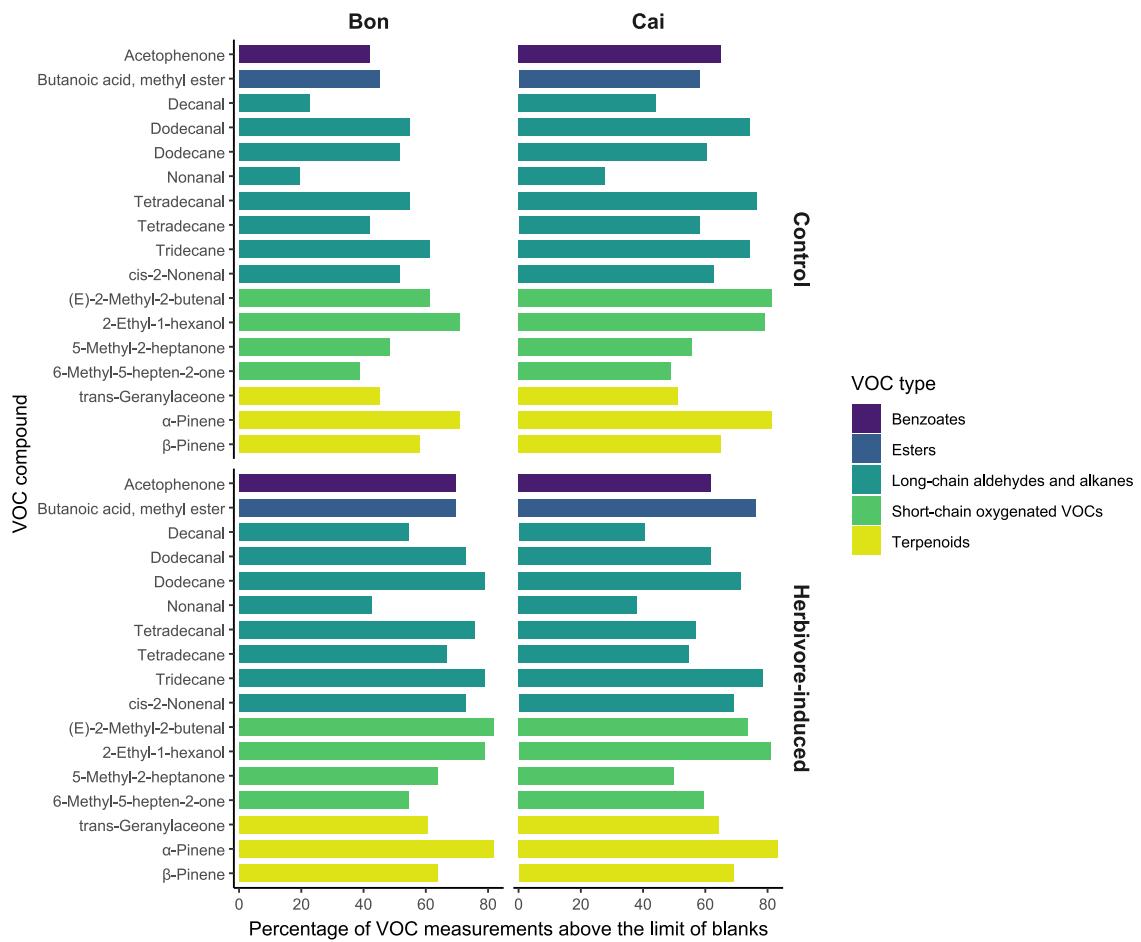


Figure S3. Percentage of VOC measurements above the limit of blanks for each compound across maternal lines, for each population and treatment, with the different VOC types indicated by color.

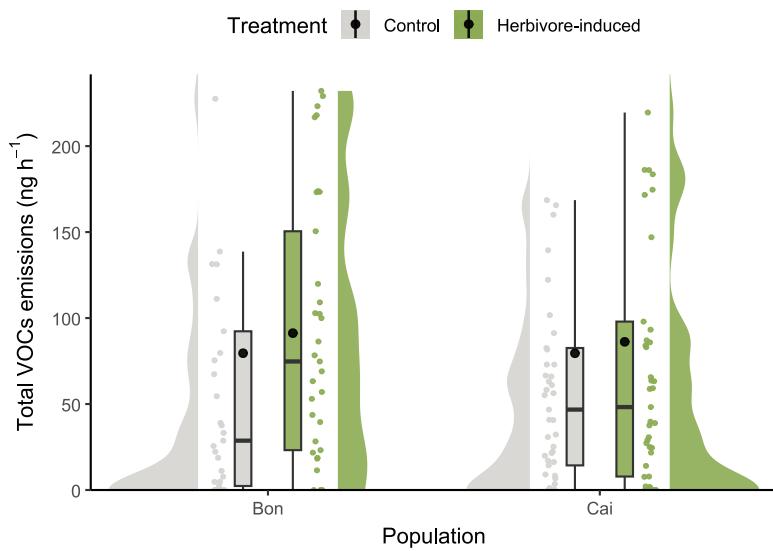


Figure S4. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants in the experiment, separated by population and treatment. Dots represent mean emissions and error bars represent the 5th and 95th percentiles. Different colors indicate different VOC types.

Software citations

We used R v. 4.4.3 (R Core Team, 2025) and the following R packages: car v. 3.1.2 (Fox & Weisberg, 2019), carData v. 3.0.5 (Fox *et al.*, 2022), colorspace v. 2.1.1 (Stauffer *et al.*, 2009; Zeileis *et al.*, 2009; 2020), DHARMA v. 0.4.6 (Hartig, 2022), emmeans v. 1.10.1 (Lenth, 2024), ggdist v. 3.3.2 (Kay, 2024a; 2024b), ggpubr v. 0.6.0 (Kassambara, 2023), ggrepel v. 0.9.5 (Slowikowski, 2024), glmmTMB v. 1.1.9 (Brooks *et al.*, 2017), kableExtra v. 1.4.0 (Zhu, 2024), lattice v. 0.22.6 (Sarkar, 2008), lme4 v. 1.1.35.3 (Bates *et al.*, 2015), lmerTest v. 3.1.3 (Kuznetsova *et al.*, 2017), MASS v. 7.3.64 (Venables & Ripley, 2002), Matrix v. 1.7.2 (Bates *et al.*, 2025), MetBrewer v. 0.2.0 (Mills, 2022), MoMAColors v. 0.0.0.9000 (Mills, 2025), multcomp v. 1.4.25 (Hothorn *et al.*, 2008), multcompView v. 0.1.10 (Graves *et al.*, 2024), mvtnorm v. 1.2.4 (Genz & Bretz, 2009), permute v. 0.9.7 (Simpson, 2022), reshape v. 0.8.9 (Wickham, 2007), survival v. 3.8.3 (Terry M. Therneau & Patricia M. Grambsch, 2000; Therneau, 2024), TH.data v. 1.1.2 (Hothorn, 2023), tidyverse v. 2.0.0 (Wickham *et al.*, 2019), vegan v. 2.6.4 (Oksanen *et al.*, 2022), webshot2 v. 0.1.1 (Chang, 2023).

Bibliography

- Bates D, Maechler M, Jagan M.** 2025. Matrix: Sparse and Dense Matrix Classes and Methods.
- Bates D, Mächler M, Bolker B, Walker S.** 2015. Fitting Linear Mixed-Effects Models Using lme4. *Journal of Statistical Software* **67**: 1–48.
- Brooks ME, Kristensen K, van Benthem KJ, Magnusson A, Berg CW, Nielsen A, Skaug HJ, Maechler M, Bolker BM.** 2017. glmmTMB Balances Speed and Flexibility Among Packages for Zero-inflated Generalized Linear Mixed Modeling. *The R Journal* **9**: 378–400.
- Chang W.** 2023. webshot2: Take Screenshots of Web Pages.
- Fox J, Weisberg S.** 2019. *An R Companion to Applied Regression*. Thousand Oaks CA: Sage.
- Fox J, Weisberg S, Price B.** 2022. carData: Companion to Applied Regression Data Sets.
- Genz A, Bretz F.** 2009. *Computation of Multivariate Normal and t Probabilities*. Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.
- Graves S, Piepho H-P, Sundar Dorai-Raj LS with help from.** 2024. multcompView: Visualizations of Paired Comparisons.
- Hartig F.** 2022. DHARMA: Residual Diagnostics for Hierarchical (Multi-Level / Mixed) Regression Models.
- Hothorn T.** 2023. TH.data: TH's Data Archive.
- Hothorn T, Bretz F, Westfall P.** 2008. Simultaneous Inference in General Parametric Models. *Biometrical Journal* **50**: 346–363.
- Kassambara A.** 2023. ggpubr: `ggplot2' Based Publication Ready Plots.
- Kay M.** 2024a. ggdist: Visualizations of Distributions and Uncertainty in the Grammar of Graphics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* **30**: 414–424.
- Kay M.** 2024b. ggdist: Visualizations of Distributions and Uncertainty.
- Kuznetsova A, Brockhoff PB, Christensen RHB.** 2017. lmerTest Package: Tests in Linear Mixed Effects Models. *Journal of Statistical Software* **82**: 1–26.
- Lenth RV.** 2024. emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means.
- Mills BR.** 2022. MetBrewer: Color Palettes Inspired by Works at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Mills BR.** 2025. MoMAColors: Color Palettes Inspired by Artwork at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

- Oksanen J, Simpson GL, Blanchet FG, Kindt R, Legendre P, Minchin PR, O'Hara R, Solymos P, Stevens MHH, Szoecs E, et al.** 2022. *vegan*: Community Ecology Package.
- R Core Team.** 2025. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.
- Sarkar D.** 2008. *Lattice: Multivariate Data Visualization with R*. New York: Springer.
- Simpson GL.** 2022. *permute*: Functions for Generating Restricted Permutations of Data.
- Slowikowski K.** 2024. *ggrepel*: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with `ggplot2`.
- Stauffer R, Mayr GJ, Dabernig M, Zeileis A.** 2009. Somewhere over the Rainbow: How to Make Effective Use of Colors in Meteorological Visualizations. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* **96**: 203–216.
- Terry M. Therneau, Patricia M. Grambsch.** 2000. *Modeling Survival Data: Extending the Cox Model*. New York: Springer.
- Therneau TM.** 2024. A Package for Survival Analysis in R.
- Venables WN, Ripley BD.** 2002. *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. New York: Springer.
- Wickham H.** 2007. Reshaping data with the reshape package. *Journal of Statistical Software* **21**.
- Wickham H, Averick M, Bryan J, Chang W, McGowan LD, François R, Grolemund G, Hayes A, Henry L, Hester J, et al.** 2019. Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software* **4**: 1686.
- Zeileis A, Fisher JC, Hornik K, Ihaka R, McWhite CD, Murrell P, Stauffer R, Wilke CO.** 2020. *colorspace*: A Toolbox for Manipulating and Assessing Colors and Palettes. *Journal of Statistical Software* **96**: 1–49.
- Zeileis A, Hornik K, Murrell P.** 2009. Escaping RGBland: Selecting Colors for Statistical Graphics. *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis* **53**: 3259–3270.
- Zhu H.** 2024. *kableExtra*: Construct Complex Table with `kable` and Pipe Syntax.