

**Supplementary materials to:**

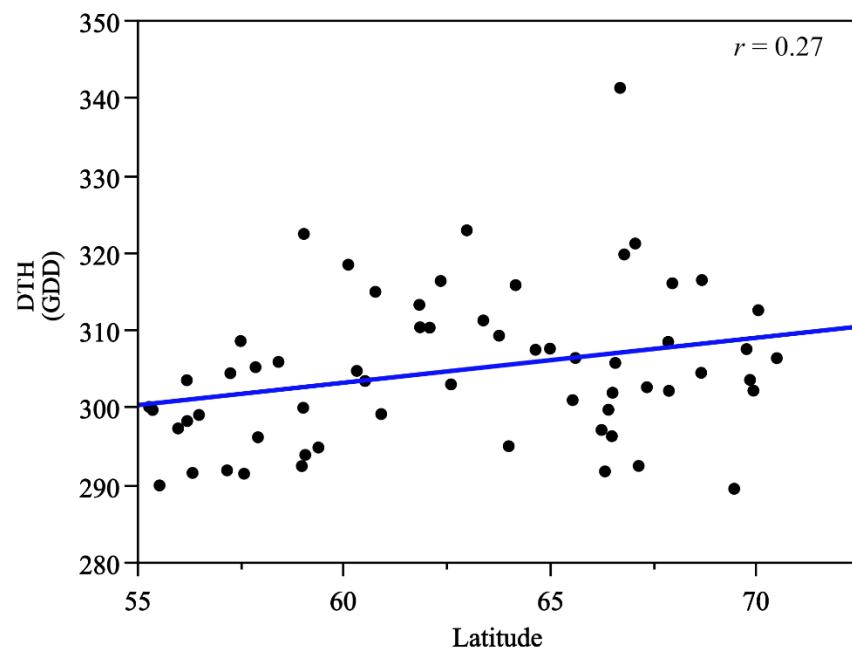
# **Phenotypic Diversity in Domesticated and Wild Timothy Grass, and Closely Related Species for Forage Breeding**

**Yousef Rahimi <sup>1,\*</sup>, Girma Bedada <sup>1</sup>, Silvana Moreno <sup>1</sup>, Anne-Maj Gustavsson <sup>2</sup>, Pär K. Ingvarsson <sup>1</sup> and Anna Westerbergh <sup>1</sup>**

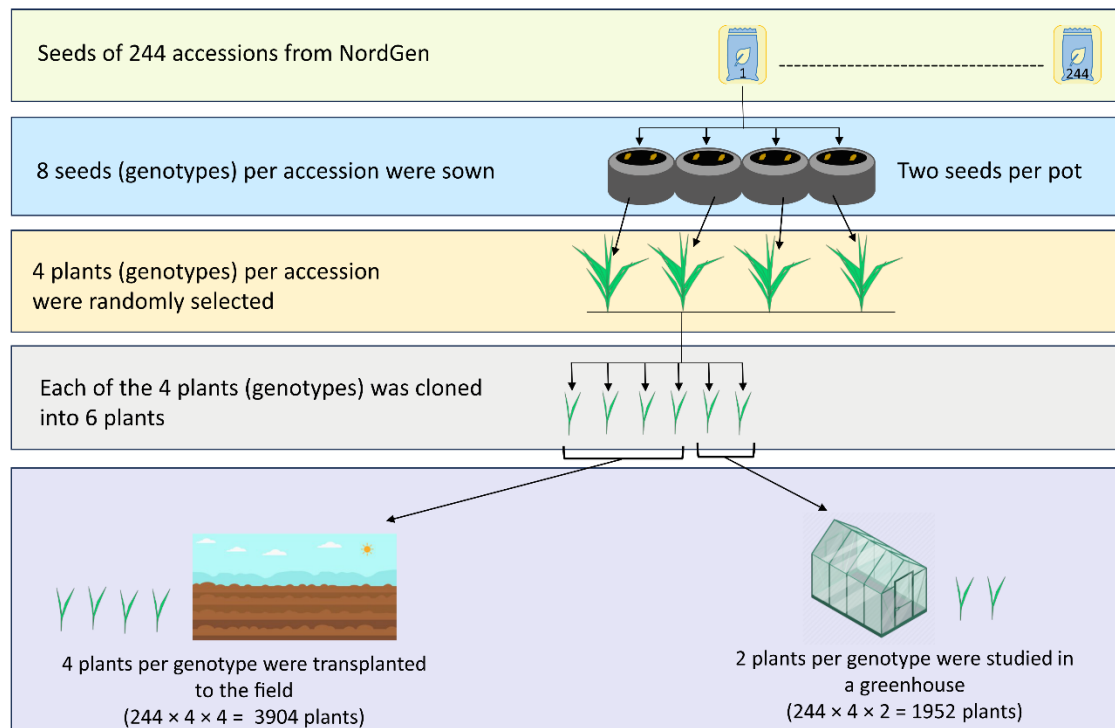
<sup>1</sup> Linnean Centre for Plant Biology, Department of Plant Biology, BioCenter, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden; girma.bedada@slu.se (G.B.); silvana.moreno@slu.se (S.M.); par.ingvarsson@slu.se (P.K.I.); anna.westerbergh@slu.se (A.W.)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Crop Production Ecology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 901 83 Umeå, Sweden; anne-maj.gustavsson@slu.se (A.-M.G.)

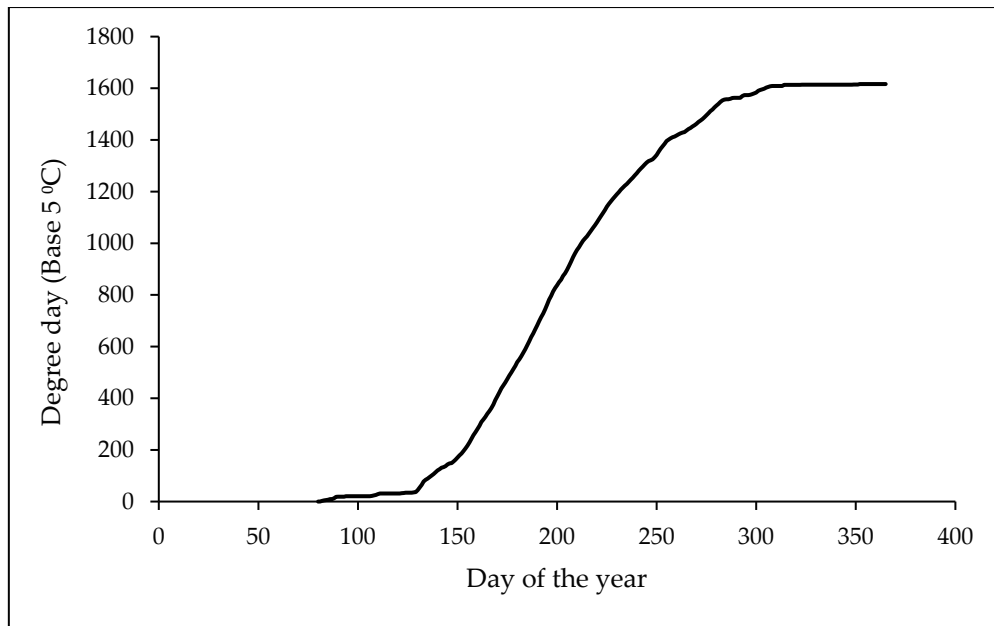
\* Correspondence: yousef.rahimi@slu.se



**Figure S1.** Correlation between days to heading (DTH) in the field and latitude coordinate of the collection site of wild *P. pratense* accessions.



**Figure S2.** Cloning of *Phleum* genotypes planted in the field and in the greenhouse.



**Figure S3.** Accumulated growing degree days (GDD) calculated from meteorological growth start (defined as the first of five consecutive days with daily mean temperature above 5 °C) for 2021 in Uppsala, Sweden based on the climate data from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Norrköping, Sweden.