Low sodium chloride priming increases seedling vigor and stress tolerance to *Ralstonia solanacearum* in tomato [Plant Biotechnol. 29(1): 9-18 (2012)

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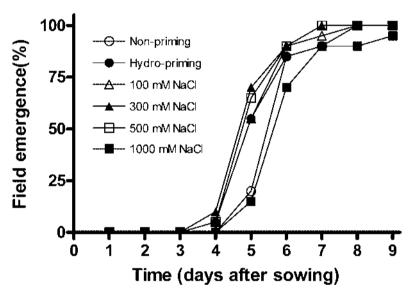


Figure S1. Effect of NaCl concentration on seed priming. Open and closed circles indicate non-primed and hydro-primed. Open triangles, closed triangles, open squares and closed squares indicate NaCl-primed seeds treated with 100, 300, 500 and 1000 mM of NaCl, respectively. Hydro-primed and NaCl-primed seeds were soaked for 24 h at 25°C in the dark in distilled water or a NaCl solution before sowing. Seeds were sown in a 200-cell plug tray containing a commercial medium.

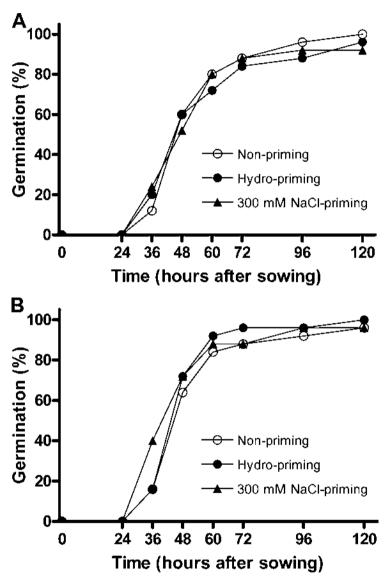


Figure S2. Influence of treatment period on seed priming. Open circles, closed circles and closed triangles indicate non-primed, hydro-primed and NaCl-primed seeds, respectively. Hydro-primed and NaCl-primed seeds were soaked for 12 h (A) and 24 h (B) at 25°C in the dark in distilled water or a 300 mM NaCl solution before sowing. The seeds were sown on filter paper moistened with 15.5 ml of distilled water and placed in a covered plastic case.

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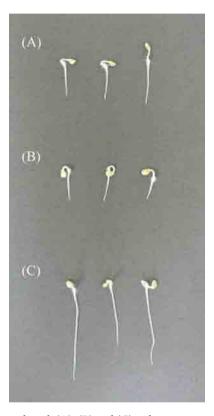


Figure S3. Root length of non- and primed seed. (A), (B) and (C) indicate non-primed, hydro-primed and 300 mM NaCl-primed seeds, respectively. Hydro-primed and NaCl-primed seeds were soaked for 24 h at  $25^{\circ}$ C in the dark in distilled water or a 300 mM NaCl solution before sowing. The seeds were sown on filter paper moistened with 15.5 ml of distilled water and placed in a covered plastic case. The plastic case maintained in the incubator at  $25^{\circ}$ C in the dark.