

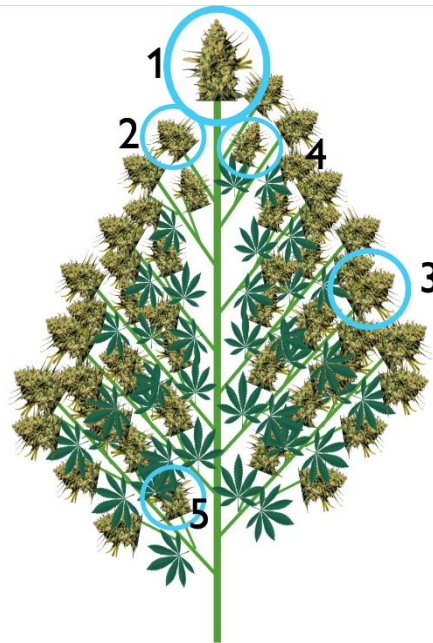
Supplemental material

Too dense or not too dense: Higher planting density reduces cannabinoid uniformity but increases yield per area in drug-type medical cannabis

Nadav Danziger, Nirit Bernstein*

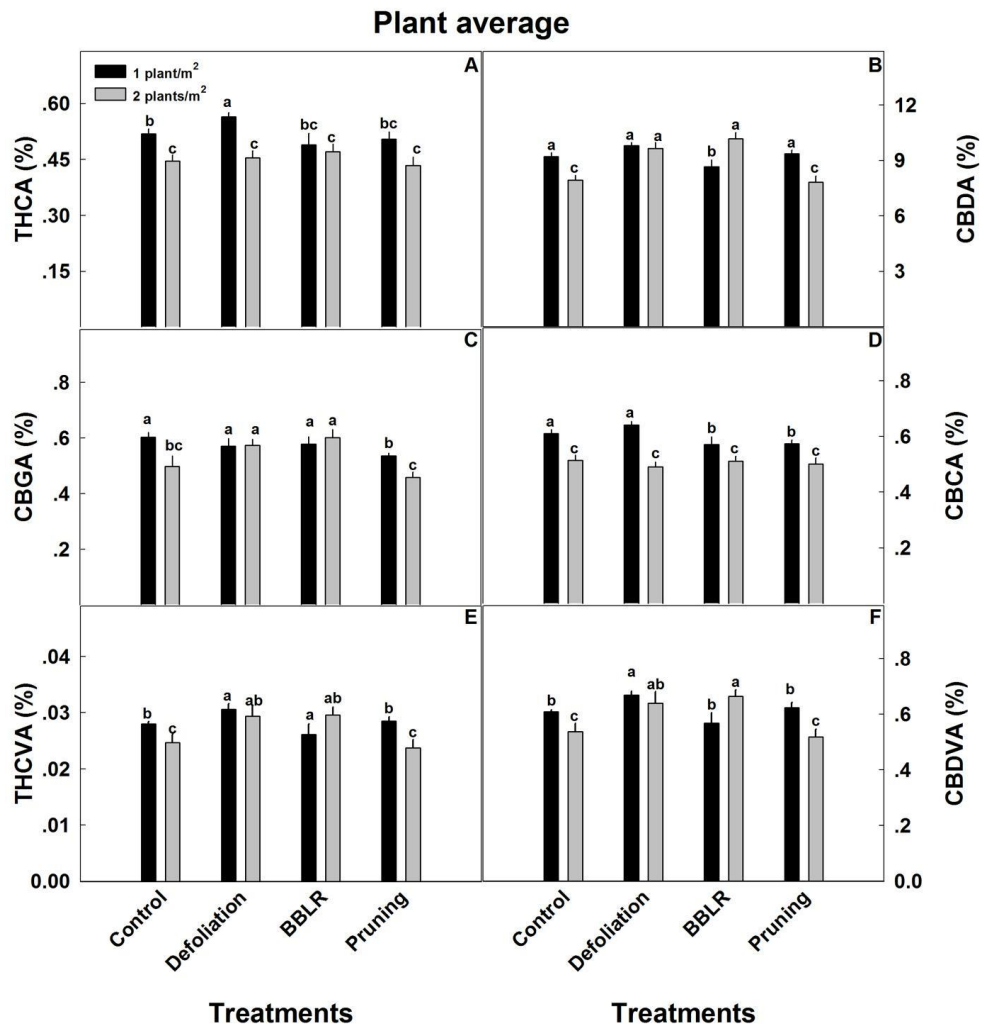
Institute of Soil water and Environmental Sciences, Volcani Center, Israel, Nirit@agri.gov.il

* Corresponding author: E-mail address: Nirit@agri.gov.il ; Tel: 972 506 220707



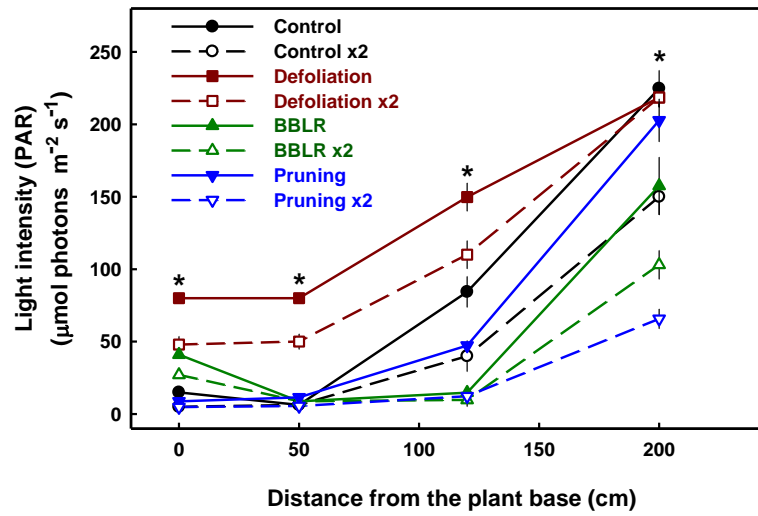
Supplemental Fig. 1: The five locations in the plant sampled for cannabinoid concentrations:

1. The top most inflorescence;
2. The apical inflorescence of a high branch (the 4th highest branch);
3. Apical inflorescence of a low branch (4th from plant base);
4. An axillary inflorescence located close to the stem at the top area of the plant (2nd branch from the top);
5. The bottom most inflorescence closest to the stem (an axillary inflorescence from the lowest branch closest to the stem).



Supplemental Fig. 2. 'Plant-average' Cannabinoid concentrations in cannabis plants grown under two densities (1 or 2 plants m⁻²) and four architectural modulation treatments. THCA (A), CBDA (B), CBGA (C), CBCA (D), THCVA (E) and CBDVA (F). The results are mean and SE (n=6). Different letters above the bars represent significant differences between treatments by Tukey HSD test at $\alpha=0.05$.

'BBLB' = removal of leaves and branches from the bottom part of the plant.



Supplemental Fig. 3. Effect of the treatments on light intensity at different heights along the plants. Light level at the greenhouse above the canopy was 320 ($\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$). Data are averages \pm SE ($n = 6$). Asterisks above the averages represent significant differences between treatments at a given longitudinal location, by the Tukey HSD test at $\alpha = 0.05$.