

Supplementary material

**Infructescence and samara morphometrics and potential mechanism of samara release
in *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* (Casuarinaceae)**

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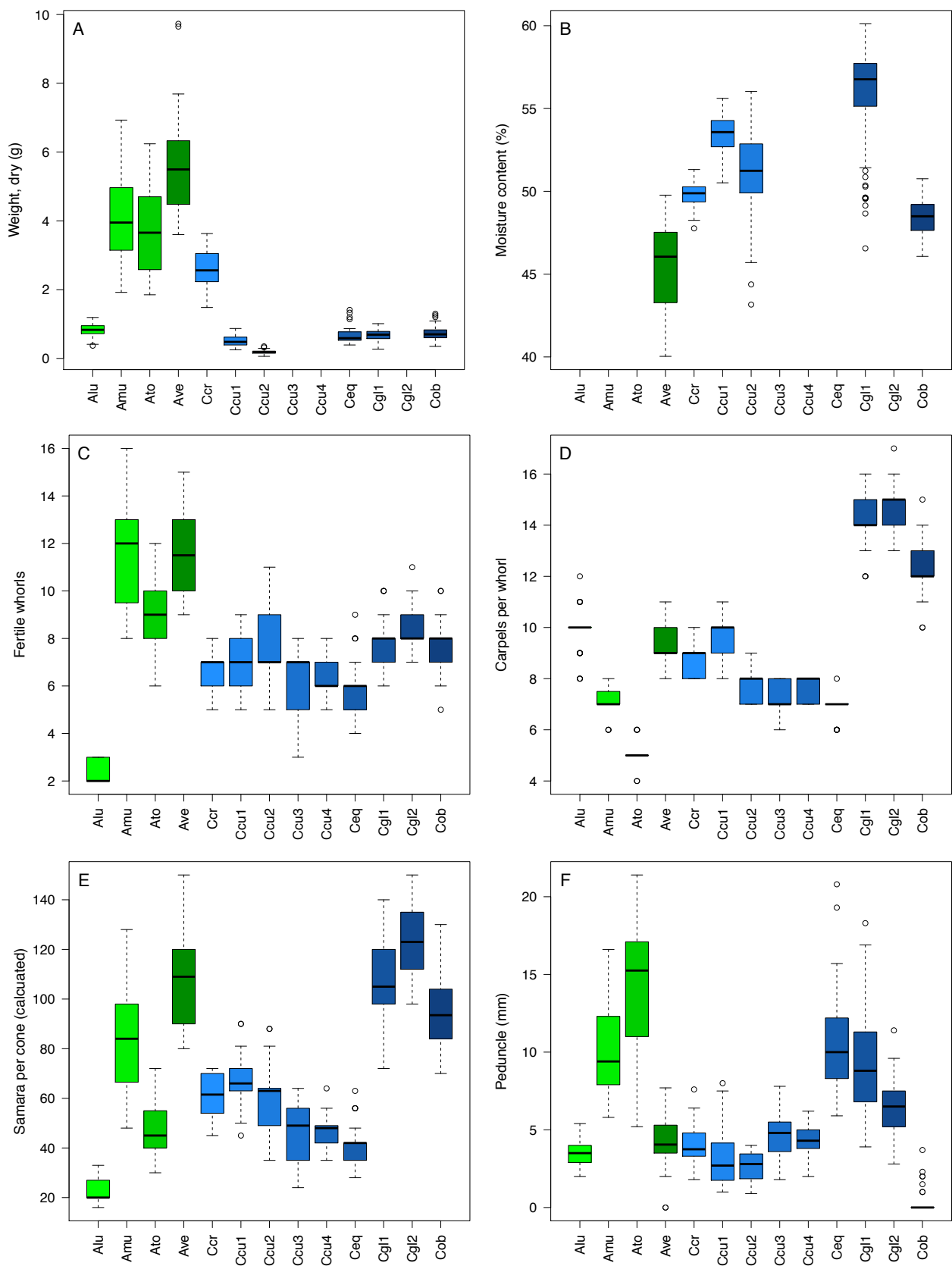


Fig. S1. Boxplots for data presented in Table 1.

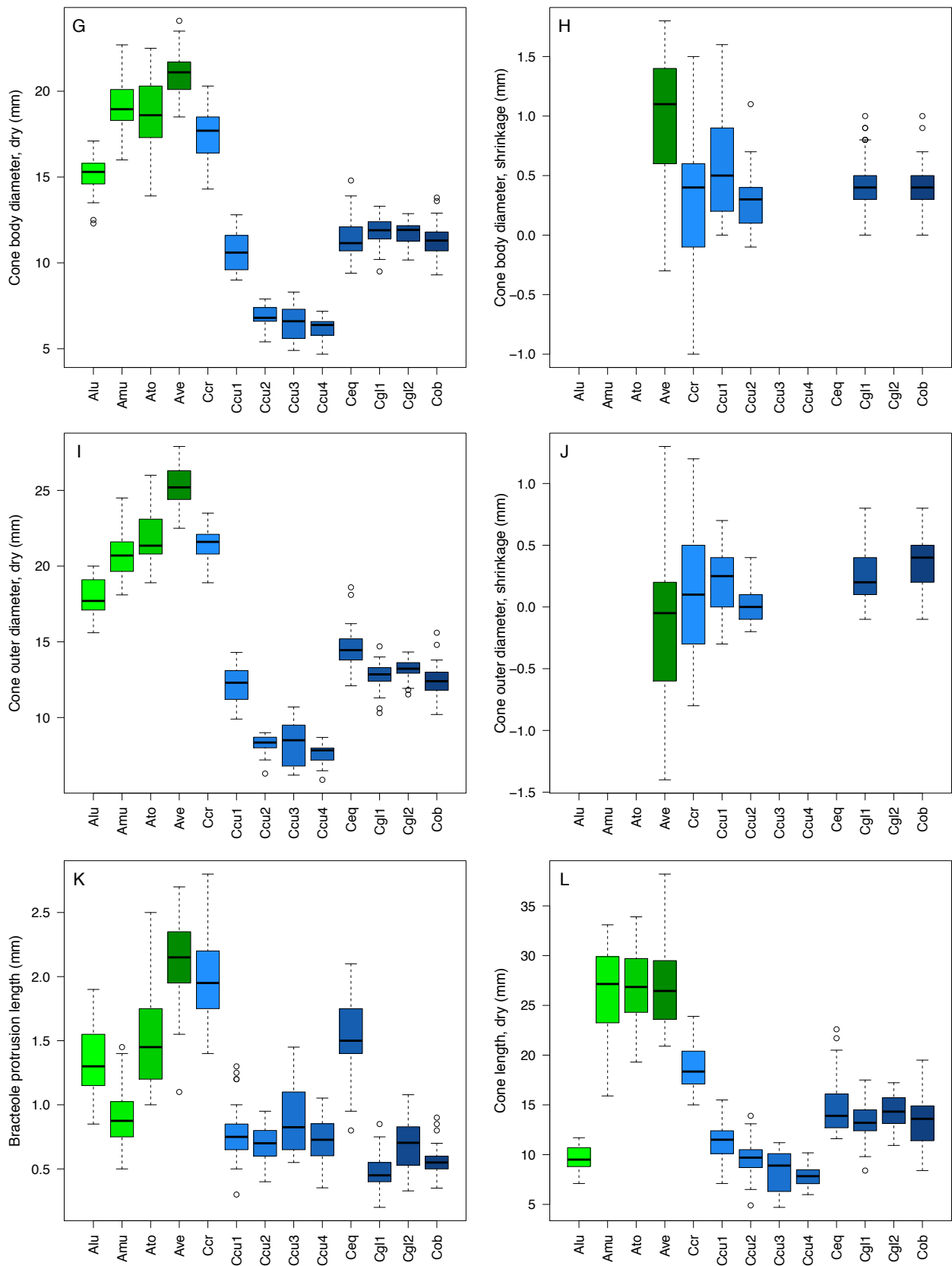


Fig. S1. (Cont.)

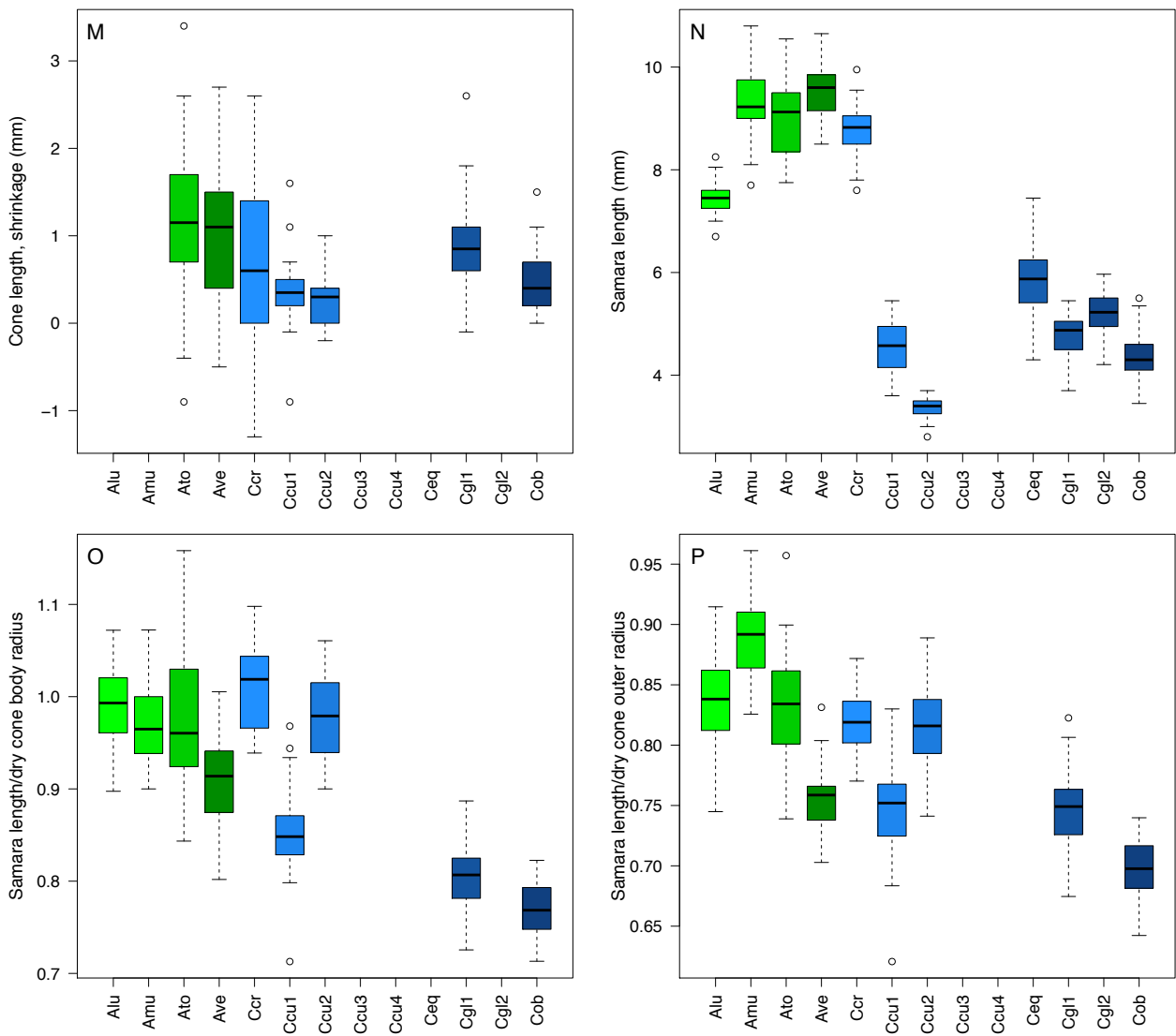


Fig. S1. (Cont.)

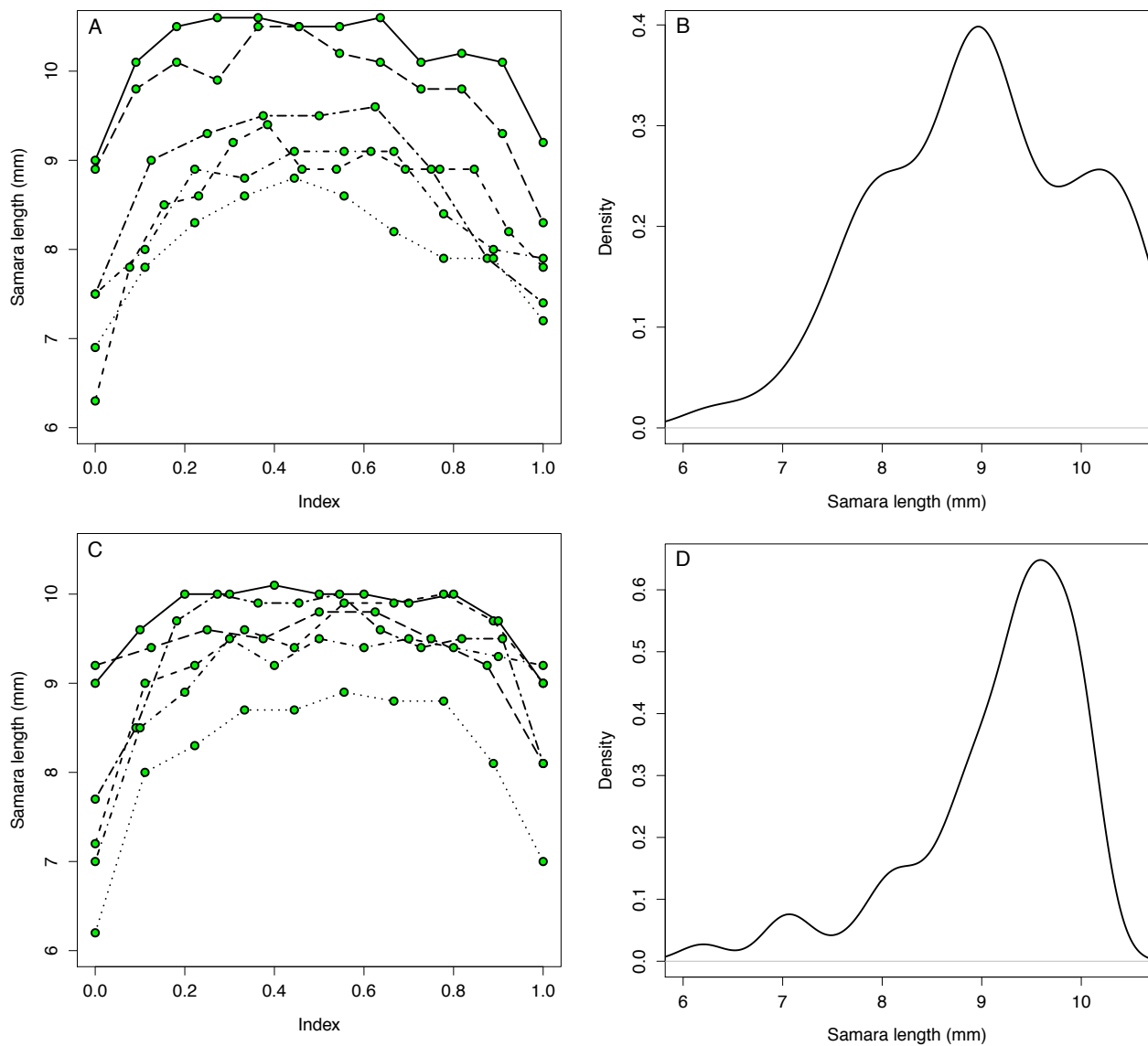


Fig. S2. Samara length profiles and density plots for six cones of *Allocasuarina muelleriana* ssp. *notocolpica* (A, B) and *A. verticillata* (C, D). The cones differed in the number of fertile whorls (9 to 14), and for comparative purposes whorls have been normalised 0 to 1 for the most proximal to the most distal. For all cones, the proximal or distal one to two samaras were distinctly shorter (A, C), and inner samaras largely of similar length as determined by the cone radius (i.e. the larger the cone radius, the longer the samaras). Consequently, samara size distribution (density) is skewed for larger samaras (B, D).