**Description of supplemental figures.**

**Boxplots** represent the distribution of data. The black dot inside the box indicates the median. The upper part of the box represents the upper quartile (50-75%) of the data. The lower box represents the lower quartile of the data (25-50%). The upper whiskers of the boxplot represent 75-97.5% and the lower whiskers represent 2.5-25% of the data. Any outliers are indicated with circles outlined in blue and are defined as any data point which lies over 97.5% or under 2.5% of the distribution of data.

**Scatter matrix:** Each matrix includes scatterplots (lower diagonals), density plots (diagonals), and correlation values (upper diagonals).

**Scatterplots** identify the relationship (if any) between two variables plotted along two axes. The x and y-axis of scatterplots in matrices are proportions and thus are less than one. **Correlation values** are a statistical measure of the strength of a relationship between two variables, which can be visually represented by a scatterplot. In the scatter plots not found in scatter matrices, colors indicate the treatment type and shapes indicate the explant type used.

**Density plots** represent the distribution of a variable, similar to a histogram. It is important to note that on density plots, the y-axis stands for the value of the density function, not a proportion. Therefore, for the density plots on the diagonals, it is fine to have values larger than 1 on the y-axis.