



*This is a pre-copyedited, author-produced version of an article accepted for publication in *Annals of Botany*. The version of record Prats-Llinàs, M., López, G., Fyhrie, K., Pallas, B., Guédon, Y., Costes, E., & DeJong, T. (2019). Long proleptic and sylleptic shoots in peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch) trees have similar, predetermined, maximum numbers of nodes and bud fate patterns. *Annals Of Botany*, 123(6), 993-1004. doi:10.1093/aob/mcy232 is available online at: <https://academic.oup.com/aob/article-abstract/123/6/993/5272580> and <https://doi.org/10.1093/aob/mcy232>*

Document downloaded from:



1 **Original Article**

2 **Long proleptic and sylleptic shoots in peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch) trees have**
3 **similar, pre-determined, maximum numbers of nodes and bud fate patterns**

4 **Maria Teresa Prats-Llinàs^{1,*}, Gerardo López², Katherine Fyhrie², Benoît Pallas³,**
5 **Yann Guédon⁴, Evelyne Costes³ and Theodore M. DeJong²**

6 *¹Efficient Use of Water in Agriculture Program, Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia*
7 *Agroalimentàries (IRTA), Fruitcentre, Parc Científic i Tecnològic Agroalimentari*
8 *(PCiTAL), Lleida 25003, Spain, ²Department of Plant Sciences, University of*
9 *California, Davis, CA 95616, USA, ³UMR AGAP, Univ. Montpellier, CIRAD, INRA,*
10 *SupAgro, Equipe Architecture et Fonctionnement des Espèces Fruitières, Montpellier,*
11 *France and ⁴CIRAD, UMR AGAP, Univ. Montpellier, Montpellier, France*

12 ** For correspondence. E-mail teresa.prats@irta.cat*

13

14

1 *Background and Aims* In peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch) trees, three types of shoots
2 can be distinguished depending on the time of their appearance: sylleptic, proleptic and
3 epicormic. On proleptic shoots, an average of ten phytomers are preformed in dormant
4 buds prior to shoot growth after budbreak, whereas all phytomers are considered
5 neoformed in sylleptic and epicormic shoots. However, casual observations indicated
6 that proleptic and sylleptic shoots appear quite similar in number of phytomers and
7 structure in spite of their different origins. The goal of this research was to test the
8 hypothesis that both proleptic and sylleptic shoots exhibit similar growth characteristics
9 by analyzing their node numbers and bud fate patterns. If their growth characteristics
10 are similar, it would indicate that the structure of both types of shoots is primarily under
11 genetic rather than environmental control.

12 *Methods* The number of phytomers and bud fate patterns of proleptic and sylleptic
13 shoots of four peach cultivars grown in the same location (Winters, California) were
14 analyzed and characterized using hidden semi-Markov models. Field data was collected
15 during winter 2016, just prior to floral budbreak.

16 *Key Results* Sylleptic shoots tended to have slightly fewer phytomers than proleptic
17 shoots of the same cultivars. The bud fate patterns along proleptic and sylleptic shoots
18 were remarkably similar for all the cultivars although proleptic shoots started growing
19 earlier (at least one month) in the spring than sylleptic shoots.

20 *Conclusions* This study provides strong evidence for the semi-deterministic nature of
21 both proleptic and sylleptic shoots across four peach cultivars in terms of number of
22 phytomers and bud fate patterns along shoots. It is apparent that the overall structure of
23 shoots with similar numbers of phytomers was under a similar genetic control for both
24 shoot types. Understanding shoot structural characteristics can aid in phenotypic

1 characterization of vegetative growth of trees, as well as provide a foundation for
2 vegetative management of fruit trees in horticultural settings.

3 **Key words:** Branching pattern, buds, growth cessation, hidden semi-Markov model,
4 neoformation, phytomers, preformation, shoot growth, tree architecture.

5

INTRODUCTION

1
2 Tree architecture is the result of the arrangement of several types of shoots. In
3 peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch) trees, three types of shoots can be distinguished
4 depending on the time of their appearance: sylleptic shoots, which are produced from
5 axillary meristems along shoots without a period of dormancy while the terminal part of
6 the parent shoot is still growing (Wilson, 2000; DeJong *et al.*, 2012); proleptic shoots,
7 which are produced from axillary buds after a period of dormancy (Wilson, 2000;
8 Costes *et al.*, 2006) and epicormic shoots which are produced from dormant
9 preventitious meristems on branches that are usually more than two years old (Fink,
10 1983; Negrón *et al.*, 2015; DeJong *et al.*, 2012). The preventitious meristems remain
11 latent under the bark until limb breakage, severe limb bending or a severe pruning
12 action occurs distal to the preventitious meristem (Wilson, 2000; Costes *et al.*, 2006;
13 Gordon *et al.*, 2006b, DeJong *et al.*, 2012).

14 In addition to the above classification, sections of peach shoots can be also
15 categorized according to two organogenesis processes: preformation and neoformation.
16 Preformed sections of proleptic shoots are present within buds during the dormant stage.
17 The growth of shoots less than ten nodes long is solely the consequence of internode
18 elongation during shoot extension growth (Gordon *et al.*, 2006a). However, in long
19 shoots, neoformed sections, with new phytomers, are created as the shoot grows until a
20 terminal vegetative bud is set (Wilson and Kelty, 1994; Costes *et al.*, 2006; Gordon *et*
21 *al.*, 2006a). Epicormic shoots are considered entirely neoformed because they are
22 initiated from preventitious meristems and continuously add new phytomers until
23 weather conditions or day length become unfavourable for growth conditions late in the
24 season (usually about 180 days after full bloom) (Wareing, 1956; DeJong and Doyle,
25 1985; DeJong, 2017). Consequently, long epicormic shoots can have between 70 and 90

1 phytomers in peach trees (DeJong and Doyle, 1985; DeJong, 2017). Long proleptic
2 shoots can be composed of both preformed and neoformed growth. It is assumed that
3 the additional phytomers appearing after bud break are neoformed and their appearance
4 is subject to environmental and growth conditions of the current season (Gordon *et al.*,
5 2006a). Long proleptic shoots have been reported to be usually limited to fewer than 40
6 phytomers and cessation of growth occurs less than 100 days after bud break even
7 though the environmental conditions and day length are not limiting for epicormic shoot
8 growth (DeJong *et al.* 2012). In mature producing trees, proleptic shoots are the primary
9 shoots responsible for bearing fruit, while epicormic shoots often produce excessive
10 growth and are removed during pruning (DeJong *et al.*, 2012; DeJong, 2017).

11 DeJong (2017) suggested that proleptic shoot growth in peach trees is pre-
12 determined because growth ceases by mid- to late June when there are no clear apparent
13 environmental cues that stimulate the cessation of growth. Day-length and patterns of
14 daily temperature are usually consistent during that period. There is a paucity of
15 information about the number of phytomers or general characteristics of sylleptic
16 shoots. However, sylleptic shoots grow under different weather conditions later in the
17 spring or summer than proleptic shoots (Davidson *et al.*, 2017) and they must be totally
18 neoformed since the axillary meristems that produce them do not exist prior to the
19 initiation of growth in the meristem that gives rise to the epicormic shoot. Since
20 sylleptic shoots are produced from axillary meristems on neoformed sections of either
21 epicormic or proleptic shoots, it seems logical that sylleptic shoots would not be limited
22 to similar numbers of phytomers as proleptic shoots but might instead follow similar
23 biological rules as epicormic shoots. However, casual observations of shoots growing in
24 the field indicate that sylleptic shoots on epicormic shoots also rarely exceed 40
25 phytomers in length (personal observations). Thus we hypothesized that sylleptic shoots

1 may be under similar growth constraints as proleptic shoots. This would indicate that
2 both proleptic and sylleptic shoots of peach trees may have similar growth constraints
3 resulting in similar, pre-determined maximum phytomer numbers.

4 The determination of the total number of phytomers and more detailed analysis
5 of the organization of the axillary bud fates along shoots using Markovian models has
6 been useful for characterizing shoot structure in numerous fruit tree species (Costes and
7 Guédon, 1996, 2002; Costes *et al.*, 1999; Guédon *et al.*, 2001; Negrón *et al.* 2013, 2014;
8 Renton *et al.*, 2006). In addition to analysing similarities in shoot length (phytomer
9 number) of proleptic and sylleptic shoots, four peach cultivars with differing times of
10 fruit maturity grown in the same experimental orchard were studied to compare their
11 shoot architectural characteristics by developing Markovian bud fate models.

12 The primary goal of this research was to test the hypothesis that proleptic and
13 sylleptic shoot of peach trees are under similar developmental constraints regarding
14 maximum number of phytomers and determine whether both types of shoots have
15 similar axillary bud fate patterns. If both the maximum shoot phytomer numbers and
16 bud fate patterning along the shoots are similar for proleptic shoots that grow in early
17 spring and sylleptic shoots that grow in late spring or summer, it would indicate that
18 both proleptic and sylleptic shoots on field-grown peach trees are more under genetic
19 control than responsive to environmental signals prevailing at the time of growth. A
20 better understanding of the biological processes underlying shoot growth, growth
21 cessation and development of trees in general, and in peach trees specifically, can
22 provide a better understanding of the development and growth of the structure of trees
23 as well as provide a scientific basis for management practices such as pruning.

24 The specific objectives of this study were to: (1) compare the number of
25 phytomers on long proleptic and sylleptic shoots for a given cultivar, (2) analyse the

1 axillary bud fate patterns of the proleptic and sylleptic peach shoots, and (3) compare
2 these traits in four peach cultivars to test for the consistency of these biological traits
3 among cultivars.

4

5

MATERIALS AND METHODS

6 *Plant material*

7 The experiment was performed in 2016 in an experimental peach (*Prunus*
8 *Persica* L. Batsch) orchard located at the UC Wolfskill Experimental Orchards in
9 Winters (lat. 38° 30' N, long. 121° 58' W), California, USA. Four peach cultivars; Lorrie
10 May (early maturing, June), Flavorcrest (early maturing, June), Elegant Lady (mid-
11 season maturing, July) and O'Henry (mid-late maturing, August) were selected for the
12 study. Lorrie May trees were grafted on Controller™ 9 rootstock (DeJong *et al.*, 2011)
13 in 2006 and planted in the orchard in 2007. Elegant Lady and O'Henry trees were
14 grafted on Lovell rootstock in 2007 and planted in the orchard in 2008. The Flavorcrest
15 trees were on Lovell rootstock and planted in the orchard in 1986. Controller™ 9
16 rootstock produces trees that are generally less vigorous than trees on the standard
17 peach rootstocks but in previous trials there were no noticeable differences in terms of
18 tree structure or architecture other than tree vigour. There are generally more
19 differences in tree architecture among scion cultivars than among the same scions on
20 different rootstocks (Weibel *et al.* 2003). All trees were trained to a perpendicular V
21 training system (DeJong *et al.*, 1994) with north-south row orientation. The distances
22 between trees and rows were 1.8 m and 5.2 m, respectively. The trees were maintained
23 according to standard orchard management practices for the area with irrigation
24 scheduled weekly to supply ample water to match orchard evapotranspiration over the
25 growing season and approximately 60 kg/ha of nitrogen fertilizer was applied early in

1 the growing season. Trees from one row located in the middle of each 0.4 ha cultivar
2 block were selected for the study. Trees were pruned in all the winters since the year of
3 planting to maintain their training system, but trees selected for the study were not
4 pruned during the winter of 2015-2016 to retain epicormic shoots and their sylleptic
5 shoots for the study. In early February 2016, 40 of the longest proleptic shoots and 20
6 epicormic shoots were selected and tagged from 10 trees of each cultivar for subsequent
7 morphological description. The longest sylleptic shoots (3 shoots per epicormic) were
8 selected and tagged on each vigorous epicormic shoot.

9 *Shoot architecture*

10 The sequence of axillary bud fates along each shoot was recorded from the base
11 to the tip using two variables (Costes *et al.*, 2006; Negrón *et al.*, 2015). The first
12 variable indicated the fate of the central bud according to the following categories: blind
13 node (no bud present), floral bud, vegetative bud or sylleptic shoot. The second variable
14 indicated the number of floral buds that were axillary to the central vegetative bud
15 (referred to as the number of associated floral buds in the following). The number of
16 associated floral buds ranged from zero to two. From this quantification, the numbers of
17 phytomers and bud fates on each shoot were recorded, and the bud fate frequency was
18 calculated.

19 *Analysis of the impact of cultivar and shoot types on phytomer number per shoot,* 20 *axillary bud proportion and associated floral buds*

21 All the statistical analyses were performed using the R software (R Core Team
22 2017) (R version 3.2.4 Revised). The effect of cultivar and shoot type (proleptic or
23 sylleptic) on the number of phytomers per shoot, and the number of central and
24 associated floral buds was tested by a two-way ANOVA with interaction after checking
25 the normality of residuals with a Shapiro-Wilk test. The analysis was followed by a

1 Tukey's honest significant difference test for pairwise comparison considering all the
2 shoot type and cultivar combinations. The effect of each shoot and cultivar combination
3 on proportions of central bud fates and proportions of buds with associated floral buds
4 was assessed with a Chi² test (Siegel and Castellan, 1988; Sharpe, 2015). The analysis
5 was followed by a post-hoc test considering all the shoot type and cultivar combinations
6 using the "chisq.post.hoc" function of the "fifer" package of R software.

7 *Organization of bud fates along shoots*

8 To determine the sequence of bud fates along shoots, Hidden Semi-Markov
9 Models (HSMs) were built for all shoot types and cultivars (Costes and Guédon,
10 1997, 2002; Renton *et al.*, 2006), using the V-Plants software (release 0.9) of the
11 OpenAlea platform (Pradal *et al.*, 2008). Shoot structure information was represented in
12 these models with the estimation of the following parameter subsets: (1) initial
13 probabilities for delineating the first zone at the base of the shoot; (2) transition
14 probabilities determining the succession of zones along the shoot; (3) occupancy
15 distributions representing the length of each zone (in number of phytomers); and (4)
16 observation distributions representing the mixture of observations in each zone for the
17 two observed variables (central bud fate and number of associated floral buds) (Costes
18 and Guédon, 1997, 2002; Renton *et al.*, 2006). To select the number of zones i.e. the
19 number of states of the HSMs, four criteria were used as proposed by Guédon *et al.*
20 (2007):

21 1. *Almost deterministic succession of states*, i.e. that in most of the cases,
22 states cannot be skipped and when they can be skipped, it is always with a rather small
23 probability.

1 2. *Small relative dispersions of state occupancy (i.e. zone length)*
2 *distributions*, evaluated by the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean (i.e. the
3 coefficient of variation) which is expected to be less than one.

4 3. *Small overlap between observation distributions for consecutive states:*
5 To assess the contrasting definition of zones, the overlap between observation
6 distributions for consecutive states was computed as $\sum_x \min\{b_i(x), b_{i+1}(x)\}$ where $b_i(x)$
7 is the probability of observing category x (i.e. either a central bud fate or a given
8 number of associated floral buds depending on the observed variable) in state i . This
9 similarity measure is between 0 (no overlap) and 1 (full overlap).

10 4. *Low ambiguity of the segmentation in successive zones:* to assess this
11 criteria, the posterior probabilities of the optimal segmentations (i.e. weight of the
12 optimal segmentation among all the possible segmentations of a given observed
13 sequence) were examined and were expected to be high with respect to the number of
14 possible segmentations.

15 Complementary to the comparison of parameters and characteristics of HSMMs
16 (i.e. zone length and composition), using the zone lengths extracted from the optimal
17 segmentation we also analyzed the correlations (i) between the length of each zone and
18 (ii) between zone lengths and the total length of the sequence. A clustering was also
19 applied to develop a global view of the dissimilarities between the axillary bud fate
20 patterns of the proleptic and sylleptic shoots of the four cultivars. For this, we applied
21 the approach proposed in Guédon *et al.* (2003). We first computed the matrix of
22 pairwise dissimilarities between HSMMs using a probabilistic dissimilarity measure
23 (Kullback–Leibler divergence). We then clustered the HSMMs using a hierarchical
24 clustering approach applied to the matrix of pairwise dissimilarities.

25

RESULTS

Number of phytomers

There was a significant cultivar effect on the number of phytomers per shoot (Table 1). Similarly, there was a significant shoot type effect that was mainly associated with fewer phytomers on sylleptic compared to proleptic shoots for all cultivars. There were no significant interactions between cultivar and shoot type on the mean number of phytomers (Table 1). Based on the post-hoc analysis, the number of phytomers in proleptic shoots was similar among cultivars, except for O'Henry, having fewer phytomers than the other cultivars (Table 1). O'Henry also had the fewest mean number of phytomers on sylleptic shoots. The maximum number of phytomers on sylleptic shoots was less than on proleptic shoots of the same cultivar and Flavorcrest had the highest maximum number of phytomers both for sylleptic and proleptic shoots (Table 1).

Bud fates along shoots and floral bud number

The analysis of the composition of phytomers and bud frequencies revealed the existence of the following axillary bud fates for both proleptic and sylleptic shoots: blind nodes (with latent buds); nodes with a central vegetative bud with no associated floral buds; nodes with a central vegetative bud with one or two associated floral buds; nodes with only a central floral bud (Table 2). Three associated floral buds with a central vegetative bud occurred in some phytomers on sylleptic shoots but at a very low frequency (0.37 % of total buds).

There was a significant shoot type effect for the number of central floral buds and the number of associated floral buds; all proleptic shoots had higher numbers of floral buds than sylleptic shoots (Table 3). There was a cultivar effect on the number of associated floral buds with O'Henry having the fewest associated floral buds in both

1 shoot types (Table 3). There was a significant effect of the shoot type x cultivar
2 interaction on the number of associated floral buds. This interaction effect was due to a
3 larger decrease in the number of associated floral buds between proleptic and sylleptic
4 shoots in Lorrie May (-39%), O’Henry (-59%) and Flavorcrest (-31%) compared to
5 Elegant Lady (-12%).

6 *Analysis of the estimated hidden-semi Markov models*

7 Models with different numbers of states, including an absorbing state (terminal
8 bud), were compared in order to find an optimal number of zones for shoot
9 segmentation. Six-state HSMMs were clearly over-parameterized with far more
10 transition skipping states compared to the selected 5-state HSMMs whereas the 4-state
11 HSMMs were roughly nested within the 5-state HSMMs with similar states 0 and 1 and
12 a merging of states 2 and 3 with respect to the corresponding 5-state HSMMs (data not
13 shown).

14 The same zones were identified using the 5-state HSMMs for all proleptic and
15 sylleptic shoots. The zones were defined as follows: Zone 1, basal zone dominated by
16 blind nodes or a central vegetative bud without associated floral buds (~93% for both
17 bud fates); Zone 2, central vegetative bud zone dominated by nodes with a central
18 vegetative bud (~92 %) with zero, one or two associated floral buds; Zone 3, central
19 floral bud zone, composed of a mixture of nodes with a central floral, latent or
20 vegetative bud with few or no associated floral buds; Zone 4, distal zone, composed
21 mainly of blind nodes (~0.85%) and occasionally a floral bud (Fig. 1). Regarding
22 overlaps between observation distributions for consecutive zones, the central bud fate
23 appeared more indicative than the number of associated floral buds that was not
24 discriminant for the last two zones (see Supplementary Data, Table S1). However, the
25 number of associated floral buds was more discriminant for Lorrie May and Flavorcrest

1 that had more associated floral buds in Zone 2 than for Elegant Lady and O’Henry.
2 Nevertheless, there was some heterogeneity in the zone separation, ranging from
3 O’Henry proleptic shoots where consecutive zones were clearly separated by the central
4 bud fates to Flavorcrest sylleptic shoots, where consecutive zones were less markedly
5 separated. As a consequence, the segmentation in successive zones was more certain for
6 O’Henry proleptic shoots than for Flavorcrest sylleptic shoots (see Supplementary Data
7 Table S2).

8 Very similar zones were identified between the two types of shoots for all
9 cultivars. However, there were some differences in bud compositions for some cultivars
10 in specific zones. The main differences were associated with a higher proportion of
11 central vegetative buds in Zone 1 in Lorrie May and Flavorcrest and in Zone 3 in
12 Flavorcrest (Fig. 1A and 1B) for sylleptics compared to proleptics.

13 For all cultivars and shoot types the coefficients of variation of each zone length
14 were far less than one for all the estimated distributions (Table 1), indicating a relatively
15 small dispersion of zone length distributions. While the same bud fate zones were
16 present in the majority of shoots analysed across all cultivars, there were substantial
17 differences in the mean lengths of the individual zones, especially among cultivars (Fig.
18 1). The length of Zone 1 was the most consistent and shortest (2.5 nodes on average)
19 among cultivars and shoot types. Zone 2, dominated by having central vegetative buds
20 (with or without associated floral buds), was the longest zone (14.1 nodes on average)
21 among all cultivars and shoot types. The mean length of Zone 3, which
22 characteristically had central floral buds at most nodes, was quite consistent between
23 shoots of the same cultivar, but differed among cultivars and its mean length tended to
24 vary inversely with the mean lengths of Zone 4 within a cultivar (Fig. 1). Among the

1 different cultivars and shoot types, Zone 3 was shortest in O'Henry (< 4.5 nodes)
2 whereas Flavorcrest proleptics shoots had the longest Zone 3 (11.9 nodes).

3 The transition probabilities between consecutive zones had a value of 1 for most
4 of the shoot type - cultivar combinations, indicating a distinct succession of zones. Zone
5 4 was skipped in a few Flavorcrest, Elegant Lady and O'Henry proleptic shoots
6 (probability between 0.02 and 0.2). Zones 2 and 3 were occasionally skipped in some
7 Lorrie May and Flavorcrest shoots (probabilities between 0.02 and 0.08) but overall the
8 numbers of shoots with zone skips was very low (Fig. 1).

9 *Scaling of zones as a function of the total shoot length*

10 Negative correlations between the lengths of each zone were observed between
11 Zone 2 and 3 for four types of shoots (Lorrie May, Flavorcrest, Elegant Lady sylleptic
12 shoot, and Elegant Lady proleptic), and between Zone 1 and 2 for only two shoot types
13 (Flavorcrest and O'Henry sylleptic) (see Supplementary Data Table S3). Regarding the
14 correlations between zone lengths and the total shoot length (Table 4), shoot length
15 variations were mainly associated with variations in the lengths of Zone 2 and 4. The
16 only exception was the proleptic shoots of Flavorcrest in which the total shoot length
17 was correlated with the Zone 3. This latter correlation was likely a result of the longer
18 length of Zone 3 for these shoots compared to the other shoots (Figure 1).

19 *Similarities and differences in the bud fate patterns among shoot types and cultivars*

20 Similarities and differences among the axillary bud fate patterns for the different
21 shoot types and cultivars were analyzed by hierarchical clustering based on Kullback-
22 Leibler divergences between the estimated hidden semi-Markov models (Fig. 2).
23 Differences between HSMMs highlighted by the cluster analysis combine differences in
24 zone lengths and in within-zone axillary bud fates with more subtle effects due to
25 potential mixing between consecutive zones (Elegant Lady had similar proleptic and

1 sylleptic HSMMs, differences only concerned some zone lengths while for the other
2 cultivars the differences between proleptic and sylleptic HSMMs combined differences
3 in zone length and in within-zone axillary bud fates; see Table 1, Figures 1 and 2). The
4 clusters obtained reflected differences in the number of phytomers (Table 1) and
5 consequently in the zone lengths and in the within-zone axillary bud fates among the
6 shoots (Fig.1). Lorrie May and O’Henry sylleptic shoots, had the fewest phytomers and
7 were characterized by the shortest Zones 2 compared to the other shoot and cultivar
8 combinations (Table 1, Fig. 1). Flavorcrest proleptic and sylleptic and Lorrie May
9 proleptic shoots were close on the dendogram and had similar number of phytomers
10 (Table 1, Fig. 2). These shoots were also characterized by a high number of associated
11 floral buds in Zone 2, compared with Elegant Lady proleptic, Elegant Lady sylleptic
12 and O’Henry proleptic shoots (Fig. 1). These differences were consistent with the
13 observed number of associated floral buds (Table 3).

14 In this clustering the cultivar effect was marked for Flavorcrest and Elegant
15 Lady for which proleptic and sylleptic shoots were particularly similar (Fig. 2). The case
16 of Elegant Lady is rather specific since the axillary bud fates were very similar for all
17 the zones between proleptic and sylleptic shoots and the differences mainly concerned
18 the shorter central vegetative bud and distal zones for sylleptic shoots compared to
19 proleptic shoots. For Flavorcrest there were differences in axillary bud fates particularly
20 in the basal and central floral bud zones and differences in zone length between
21 successive central floral bud and distal zones (but there was compensation because of
22 mixing between these two successive zones). Proleptic and sylleptic shoots were more
23 strongly differentiated for Lorrie May and O’Henry due to the differences in phytomer
24 number (Table 1). Lorrie May proleptic and sylleptic shoots were also differentiated by
25 central bud fates in the basal zone and to a lesser extent in the distal zone, as well as

1 differences in zone lengths of the central vegetative bud and distal zones. There was a
2 higher proportion of vegetative buds in the basal zone in sylleptic shoots (0.61) than in
3 proleptic shoots (0.01) (Fig. 1). For O’Henry the main differences among shoot types
4 were in the length of the central vegetative bud and distal zones, where proleptic shoots
5 were longer than sylleptic shoots. The ranking of cultivars in terms of the number of
6 floral buds (differences were mainly in Zone 2) was Flavorcrest and Lorie May>Elegant
7 Lady>O’Henry.

8

9

DISCUSSION

10 Contrary to expectations, in this study the number of nodes in sylleptic peach
11 shoots tended to be fewer than in proleptic shoots. This was unexpected because the
12 sylleptic shoots observed in this study were borne on vigorous epicomic shoots that can
13 grow throughout the growing season and reach as many as eighty nodes (Davidson *et*
14 *al.*, 2017). This research indicates that proleptic and sylleptic shoots for a given peach
15 cultivar were under similar constraints with regard to the numbers of phytomers per
16 shoot and had similar axillary bud fate patterns along the shoots. The low overlap
17 between observation distributions for consecutive zones, particularly for the central bud
18 fate, the relatively high probabilities of the optimal segmentation, and the
19 overparameterization of the 6-state HSMMs together, clearly indicated that the 5-state
20 HSMMs we selected were relevant for modelling the observed bud fate patterns on both
21 shoot types in this study. The general bud fate patterns described in this research were
22 very similar to patterns previously reported for peach trees. Terminal buds were always
23 vegetative and located at the end of the shoot. Axillary buds could abort (resulting in a
24 “blind” node), be vegetative with zero to two associated floral buds or floral (López *et*
25 *al.*, 2008). Axillary buds, depending on their fates, were organized on the shoot

1 following a succession of several zones as reported by Fournier *et al.*, (1998). Peach
2 bud fate patterns were well-described using bivariate hidden semi-Markov models for
3 different shoot types to determine the succession of zones and the proportion of axillary
4 production fates in the zones as reported by Costes *et al.*, (2006) and Smith *et al.*,
5 (2008). Furthermore, while there were minor specific differences, the general bud fate
6 patterns were markedly similar among the four cultivars studied. Thus, this study
7 supported the notion of endogenous control in determining the maximum length and
8 architecture of both proleptic and sylleptic shoots of peach trees.

9 *Number of phytomers and growth cessation of shoots*

10 The maximum number of phytomers in the long sylleptic shoots analysed in this
11 study never exceeded 44 over a sample of 240 shoots in four different cultivars. This
12 number is similar to the maximum number of phytomers previously reported for
13 sylleptic shoots of very young trees of Flavortop and Redwing peach trees (Costes *et al.*
14 *et al.*, 1993). This value was also similar to the maximum number of phytomers on the 160
15 proleptic shoots (46 phytomers) examined in this study. These maximum phytomer
16 numbers were smaller than the number of phytomers observed on epicormic peach
17 shoots in other studies (between 70 and 100 phytomers) (DeJong and Doyle, 1985;
18 Gordon *et al.*, 2006a; Davidson *et al.*, 2017).

19 Even though there were statistically significant differences between the mean
20 numbers of phytomers on sylleptic and proleptic shoots of three cultivars (Lorrie May,
21 Elegant Lady and O'Henry), and between the same shoot types of the four cultivars, the
22 mean numbers of phytomers per shoot among shoot types and cultivars were quite
23 similar with respect to the range of the number of phytomers that can be observed
24 within a peach tree (Table 1). This may have been partially due to the fact that all trees
25 received similar amounts of irrigation water and nutrients. However the mean numbers

1 of phytomers per shoot for the long proleptic shoots tagged in this study were also very
2 similar to the numbers reported previously for ‘Robin’ peach trees grown in France
3 (Costes *et al.*, 1999) and for ‘Summer Fire’ nectarine trees grown near Fresno CA
4 (DeJong *et al.*, 2012). The fact that the mean numbers of phytomers on sylleptic shoots
5 was less than for proleptic shoots is interesting since sylleptic shoots are entirely
6 neoformed while proleptic shoots are partially preformed (Godon *et al.*, 2006a) and thus
7 the apical meristem of proleptic shoots might be more likely to be “preprogramed”
8 while still in an overwintering proleptic bud.

9 Based on the numbers of phytomers for both shoot types, their maximum
10 number appeared to be limited in a similar way, i.e. the maximum phytomer number of
11 these shoots appeared to be determined by some internal mechanism or genetics rather
12 than being subject to environmental cues. In California, the timing of the cessation of
13 the longest proleptic peach shoots occurs from mid to late June (DeJong and Doyle,
14 1985; Davidson *et al.*, 2017). At that time of year day-length is still increasing and daily
15 changes in day-length are very minor. In addition, the mean daily temperature patterns
16 in California are relatively similar from late May to late July in most years. Although
17 reductions in photoperiod have been linked to the cessation of shoot growth during late
18 summer or fall in many tree species, Wareing (1956) concluded that in woody species
19 where “...extension growth ceases in June or July before there has been any appreciable
20 reduction in natural length of day and that... cessation of extension growth at this time
21 cannot be due to the fact that day length conditions have become limiting and it seems
22 probable that the duration of extension growth is here controlled endogenously.”

23 Growth cessation of all proleptic shoots was likely not coordinated and actually
24 most proleptic shoots probably stopped growing much earlier than the longest shoots
25 chosen for this study. Thus the timing of the cessation of growth of most proleptic

1 shoots was likely subject to endogenous signals (resource availability and/or growth
2 regulators). With an average maximum phytomer number of around 35 phytomers and a
3 leaf appearance rate of between two and four days (Davidson *et al.*, 2015) proleptic
4 shoots were probably entirely formed between 88 and 132 days after full bloom (May to
5 late June) in spite of the apparent absence of environmental factors that could cause the
6 cessation of growth. No proleptic shoots grew past a limited number of phytomers and
7 thus virtually all stopped growing by the end of June when conditions were still
8 satisfactory for growth of epicormic shoots that could grow for another two to three
9 months (DeJong *et al.*, 1987; Davidson *et al.*, 2017). This supports the assertion of
10 Wareing (1956) and indicates that there was some internal programming that limited
11 their phytomer number. The current research extends the concept proposed by DeJong
12 (2017), that the maximum length of proleptic shoots of peach trees appears to be
13 deterministic (pre-determined), and this also appears to pertain to sylleptic shoots borne
14 on epicormic shoots.

15 Proleptic buds have ~10 leaf preformed phytomers prior to bud break in the
16 spring (Gordon *et al.*, 2006a), and subsequent successive phytomers appear to be
17 neoformed after bud break until the cessation of growth. Sylleptic and epicormic shoots
18 are entirely neoformed (Wilson and Kelty, 1994) and epicormic shoots do not stop
19 growing until environmental conditions become unfavourable (DeJong and Doyle,
20 1985). It has been reported that peach trees have a high capacity for neoformation
21 (Gordon *et al.*, 2006a), which implies a high plasticity for adaptation to current
22 environmental conditions of the season (Puntieri *et al.*, 2002), but this appears to be
23 mainly the case for epicormic shoots. Since both epicormic and sylleptic shoots are
24 neoformed while the maximum phytomer numbers of both proleptic and sylleptic shoots

1 appear to be endogenously limited, the extended growth of epicormic shoots over the
2 growing season does not appear to be necessarily associated with neoformation.

3 One internal mechanism proposed for explaining determinancy in plants is
4 “node counting” (Sachs, 1999). However, this mechanism has been mostly referred to in
5 studies of annual plants where a floral apex is formed after shoots develop specific
6 numbers of phytomers. But Sachs (1999) also suggested that node or phytomer counting
7 is a mechanism that “...enables a plant to be divided into sectors whose developmental
8 state is determined separately”. Along similar lines, de Reffye *et al.*, (1991) statistically
9 modelled the cessation of growth of the neoformed portion of proleptic shoots of cherry
10 and apricot as a function of meristem “ageing” or meristem “fatigue”. This concept of
11 the control of shoot node or phytomer number being under the control of mechanisms
12 within the shoot also supports the notion of viewing plants or peach trees as populations
13 of semi-independent organs (White, 1979; DeJong, 1999).

14 The number of phytomers of individual proleptic shoots is generally considered
15 to be at least partially governed by apical control; the inhibition of lateral branch growth
16 by distal shoots on the same axis (Wilson, 2000). Apical control has been reported to be
17 mediated by hormones, particularly auxin and cytokinins (Cline, 2000; Wilson, 2000).
18 There is little doubt that apical control is likely the phenomenon that affects the length
19 of many of the shorter proleptic shoots of a peach tree, however this study focused on
20 the longest proleptic shoots and the mean number of phytomers on these shoots was
21 almost similar for all four cultivars. Furthermore, the numbers of phytomers of sylleptic
22 shoots on epicormic shoots was similar or fewer than on proleptic shoots, but apical
23 control is thought to not pertain to sylleptic shoots on epicormic shoots (Wilson, 2000).
24 Field observations indicated that multiple sylleptic shoots produced in the central
25 section of very long epicormic branches all had similar numbers of phytomers and the

1 length (number of phytomers) of sylleptics on these epicormic branches did not
2 systematically increase or decrease from the tip or the base of the branches (data not
3 shown). Thus, apical control does not appear to be the mechanism involved in limiting
4 the number of phytomers on the shoots examined in the study.

5 *Axillary bud fate patterns along proleptic and sylleptic shoots*

6 The second aspect of this study concerned the organization of buds along the
7 shoots using markovian models. The most striking aspects of the HSMM analysis of
8 axillary bud fates along the shoots analysed were the similar patterns between proleptic
9 and sylleptic shoots of the same cultivars and between shoots of different cultivars
10 (Figure 1).

11 Within the common axillary bud fate patterns, the cluster analysis based on the
12 dissimilarities between HSMMs highlighted some quantitative differences. An
13 unexpected result was that the shoot type effect did not dominate the cultivar effect as
14 illustrated by the closeness between Elegant Lady and Flavorcrest proleptic and
15 sylleptic HSMMs, respectively. The combination of the differences in zone length
16 (sylleptic shoots were shorter than proleptic shoots for each cultivar except Falvorcrest)
17 and in within-zone axillary bud fates led to different results for the two other cultivars
18 Lorrie May and O'Henry.

19 While it has been shown that the general characteristics of shoot architecture are
20 related to the genetic background of the plant that is studied, there are still many
21 questions about how the specific bud fates at nodes along shoots are determined (Costes
22 *et al.*, 2014). The factors that trigger the development of floral buds at axillary positions
23 along shoots have been of particular interest and studied at several levels of
24 organization (Kervella *et al.* 1995, Hsu *et al.*, 2011, Costes *et al.*, 2014). While these
25 factors were not specifically studied in this research, the striking similarities in bud fate

1 patterns among the various shoots in this study are pertinent to this topic. They seem to
2 indicate that, while there was substantial plasticity exhibited among shoots, the general
3 patterns on both proleptic and sylleptic shoots were quite consistent. Thus, they were
4 likely dependent on an internal control rather than on conditions during the period of
5 development of their corresponding phytomers (Fig. 1).

6 The proleptic shoots examined in this study, by definition, began their growth
7 during spring vegetative bud-break in March and completed it by the end of June of the
8 2015 growing season. Previous research (DeJong unpublished) has indicated that
9 sylleptic shoots do not appear on epicormic shoots until 8-10 phytomers are formed at
10 the base of the shoots. Since the phyllochron (time between appearance of successive
11 leaves) for epicormic peach shoots early in the growing season is about 3 days
12 (Davidson *et al.*, 2017), the initiation of the first sylleptic shoots likely did not occur
13 until at least one month after vegetative bud break of proleptic shoots. In addition, the
14 sylleptic shoots that were studied included some that arose from mid-shoot nodes on
15 epicormic shoots as well as those arising from more proximal nodes. Thus, the sylleptic
16 shoots that were evaluated began growing from axillary meristems on epicormic shoots
17 at least one month later than the proleptic shoots. It follows that growth conditions when
18 most sylleptic shoots were growing were likely quite different than when the
19 corresponding phytomers of proleptic shoots were being formed, nevertheless the
20 structures of the two shoot types were quite similar. This indicates that the bud fate
21 patterns along proleptic and sylleptic shoots were likely more greatly influenced by
22 endogenous factors than environmental factors.

23 *Cultivar differences in floral bud production*

24 While the same bud fate zones were identified in the majority of shoots analysed
25 across all cultivars, the most substantial differences in mean lengths of the individual

1 zones occurred in Zone 2, (the longest zone dominated by central vegetative buds, with
2 or without associated floral buds). The mean length of Zone 3, which had central floral
3 buds at most nodes, was quite consistent between shoots of the same cultivar, but
4 differed among cultivars and its mean length tended to vary inversely with the mean
5 lengths of Zone 4 within a cultivar (Fig. 1). This implies that variability in the factors
6 that trigger floral bud formation at a node may be dominant factors in determining the
7 plasticity in bud fate patterns that were identified by HSMM analysis.

8 At the study site, fruits of the earliest maturing cultivars (Lorrie May and
9 Flavorcrest) ripen in mid-to-late June, followed by Elegant Lady in mid-July and
10 O’Henry in mid-August. Even though there were similar bud fate patterns among both
11 shoot types of all four cultivars, it is interesting to note that the amount of floral bud
12 production tended to decline on cultivars with later times of fruit maturation (Table 2,
13 Fig. 1) and the decline in flower production was mostly with flowers associated with
14 central vegetative buds (Table 3). The decline in floral bud production corresponding to
15 time of fruit maturation tends to support the notion that the stimulation of floral buds is
16 affected by resource/carbohydrate status of the plant associated with periods of overlap
17 between fruit growth and flower bud initiation (Bernier *et al.*, 1993). Rapid fruit growth
18 during the later stages of fruit development is known to be a major sink for
19 carbohydrates (Grossman and DeJong, 1994, 1995; López *et al.*, 2008). Since the floral
20 bud development in peach begins in late July and August (Tufts and Morrow 1925;
21 Johnson *et al.*, 1992), the overlap with fruit growth could be detrimental to floral bud
22 production. Thus, the period of major fruit growth in the later maturing cultivars
23 corresponded more closely with the timing of floral development and this may have had
24 a negative effect on the number of floral buds produced. Furthermore, the greater
25 reduction in numbers of flower buds associated with central vegetative buds may

1 indicate that development of floral buds formed lateral to the central vegetative buds
2 may be more susceptible to competition for carbohydrates than central flower buds
3 formed farther up the shoot.

4 It is also possible that the tendency for more floral buds associated with central
5 vegetative buds in the Lorrie May trees may have been related to the fact that they were
6 on the less vigorous Controller™ 9 rootstock. Previous research with size-controlling
7 rootstocks has shown that shoots on less vigorous trees can produce more flowers
8 presumably because of less internal canopy shading (RS Johnson, unpublished data).

9 *Relevance of this study to other tree species*

10 Markovian models have been previously used for providing an understanding of
11 shoot architecture for several fruit species such as apple (*Malus x domestica Borkh*)
12 (Costes and Guédon, 1997; Costes *et al.*, 1999, Costes and Guédon, 2002; Renton *et al.*,
13 2006), peach (Fournier *et al.*, 1998; Smith *et al.*, 2008), almond (*Prunus dulcis*)
14 (Negrón *et al.*, 2013, 2014, 2015) and apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) (Costes and Guédon,
15 1996). However, there has been a lack of clarity about how much bud fate patterns are
16 genetically controlled as opposed to environmentally determined. The close similarities
17 in bud fate patterns among peach cultivars was likely a result of the relatively narrow
18 range of diversity in the germplasm base of most peach cultivars developed in the
19 United States (Scorza *et al.*, 1985; Gradziel, 2002; Font i Forcada *et al.*, 2012). In
20 addition, the pollen of most peach cultivars is both self-compatible and their flowers
21 tend to be self-pollinating (Gradziel *et al.*, 1993). The high similarity in bud fate
22 patterns among peach cultivars observed in the study is in stark contrast to comparisons
23 of bud fate patterns of three Californian almond cultivars (Negrón *et al.*, 2013) and six
24 apple cultivars (Costes and Guédon, 2002). Bud fate patterns of these species were
25 much more variable, corresponding with the fact that almond and apple pollen tends to

1 be self-incompatible and thus they are generally out-crossing species (Simmonds,
2 1976). The contrast between the differences in bud fate patterns of peach, almond and
3 apple cultivars highlights the potential utility of using HSMM shoot bud fate patterns
4 for phenotypic analysis of the vegetative characteristics of fruit trees. In recent years
5 there has been tremendous progress in analysing the genomic makeup of many plant
6 species but a bottleneck in utilizing these advances has been a lack of phenotypic data
7 that can be linked with genomic data. This problem is particularly acute in assessing the
8 vegetative characteristics of trees, partly because of a lack of understanding of the
9 functional units of tree architecture. Based on this study, it is apparent that growth of
10 proleptic and sylleptic shoots of peach trees are partially deterministic and by extension,
11 this is likely the case for many tree species even though it may not have been as
12 apparent as with peach because of the greater structural diversity among genotypes of
13 other tree species.

14 In conclusion, like with all biological systems, substantial plasticity was
15 exhibited in the bud fate patterns of studied shoots, but this study provided evidence for
16 the deterministic nature of both proleptic and sylleptic shoots across four peach
17 cultivars in terms of mean maximum shoot length and overall bud fate patterns along
18 shoots. While there is still a lot to be learned about the factors that caused differences
19 among shoot types and shoots of different cultivars, it was apparent that the overall
20 structure (bud fate patterns) of shoots of similar length was endogenously controlled
21 and that this control appeared to be similar for both proleptic and sylleptic shoots. The
22 understanding of shoot structural characteristics derived from this study can aid in
23 phenotypic characterization of vegetative growth of trees, as well as provide a
24 foundation for vegetative management, such as pruning of fruit trees, in horticultural
25 settings.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data consist of the following.

Table S1: Overlap between observation distributions for consecutive zones for the two observed variables for the proleptic and syllectic shoots of the four cultivars.

Table S2: Uncertainty concerning the segmentation of the shoots into successive zones: minimum posterior probability of the optimal segmentation, proportions of individuals whose posterior probability of the optimal segmentation is above given thresholds, number of possible segmentations for the proleptic and syllectic shoots of the four cultivars.

Table S3: Correlation coefficients between the lengths of the four zones extracted from the optimal segmentation of the observed sequences using the estimated HSMMs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Prats-Llinàs MT received a fellowship from the National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research and Technology (INIA) [RTA 2012-00059-C02-01] from the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of the Spanish government and the European Social Fund to visit UC Davis.

LITERATURE CITED

Bernier G, Havelande A, Houssa C, Petitjean A, Lejeune P. 1993. Physiological Signals That Induce Flowering. *The Plant Cell Online* **5**: 1147–1155.

Cline MG. 2000. Execution of the auxin replacement apical dominance experiment in temperate woody species. *American Journal of Botany* **87**: 182-190.

- 1 **Costes E, Lauri PE, Guédon Y, de Reffye Ph. 1993.** Modelling growth of peach trees
2 using the renewal theory. *Acta Horticulturae* **349**: 253-257.
- 3 **Costes E, Guédon Y. 1996.** Modelling the annual shoot structure of the apricot tree
4 “Lambertin” in terms of axillary flowering and vegetative growth. *Acta*
5 *Horticulturae* **416**: 21–28.
- 6 **Costes E, Guédon Y. 1997.** Modeling the Syllaptic Branching on One-year-old Trunks
7 of Apple Cultivars. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science* **122**:
8 53–62.
- 9 **Costes E, Guédon Y, Fournier D. 1999.** Analysis and modelling of fruit tree axillary
10 shoot and flowering distribution. *Fruits* **54**: 431–440.
- 11 **Costes E, Guédon Y. 2002.** Modelling branching patterns on 1-year-old trunks of six
12 apple cultivars. *Annals of Botany* **89**: 513–524.
- 13 **Costes E, Lauri PÉ, Regnard JL. 2006.** Analyzing fruit tree architecture: implications
14 for tree management and fruit production. In: Janick J. ed. *Horticultural reviews*,
15 Vol. 32. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, 1-61.
- 16 **Costes E, Crespel L, Denoyes B, Morel P, Demene MN, Lauri PE, Wenden B. 2014.**
17 Bud structure, position and fate generate various branching patterns along shoots of
18 closely related Rosaceae species: a review. *Frontiers in Plant Science* **5**: 666.
- 19 **Davidson A, Da Silva D, Quintana B, DeJong TM. 2015.** The phyllochron of *Prunus*
20 *persica* shoots is relatively constant under controlled growth conditions but
21 seasonally increases in the field in ways unrelated to patterns of temperature or
22 radiation. *Scientia Horticulturae* **184**: 106–113.
- 23 **Davidson A, Da Silva, D, DeJong TM. 2017.** The phyllochron of well-watered and
24 water deficit mature peach trees varies with shoot type and vigour. *AoB PLANTS* **9**:
25 plx042.

- 1
- 2 **de Reffye Ph, Elguero E, Costes E. 1991.** Growth units construction in trees: A
3 stochastic approach. *Acta Biotheoretica* **39**: 325-342.
- 4 **DeJong, T.M. 1999.** Developmental and environmental control of dry-matter
5 partitioning in peach. *HortScience* **34**:1037-1040.
- 6 **DeJong TM, Doyle JF. 1985. Seasonal relationships between leaf nitrogen content**
7 (photosynthetic capacity) and leaf canopy light exposure in peach (*Prunus persica*).
8 *Plant, Cell and Environment* **8**: 701–706.
- 9 **DeJong TM, Doyle JF, Day KR. 1987.** Seasonal patterns of reproductive and
10 vegetative sink activity in early and late maturing peach (*Prunus persica*) cultivars.
11 *Physiol. Plantarum* **71**: 83–88.
- 12 **DeJong TM, Day KR, Doyle JF, Johnson RS. 1994.** The Kearney Agricultural Center
13 Perpendicular "V" (KAC-V) orchard system for peaches and nectarine.
14 *HortTechnology* **4**: 362-367.
- 15 **DeJong TM, Johnson RS, Day KR. 2011.** Controller 5, Controller 9 and Hiawatha
16 peach rootstocks: their performance and physiology. *Acta Horticulturae* **903**: 221-
17 228.
- 18 **DeJong TM, Negrón C, Favreau R, Day KR, Costes E, López G, Guédon Y. 2012.**
19 Using concepts of shoot growth and architecture to understand and predict
20 responses of peach trees to pruning. *Acta Horticulturae* **962**: 225–232.
- 21 **DeJong TM. 2017.** Opportunities and challenges in fruit tree and orchard modelling.
22 *Acta Horticulturae* (in press).
- 23 **Fink S, 1983.** The occurrence of adventitious and preventitious buds within the bark of
24 some temperate and sub-tropical trees. *American Journal of Botany* **70**: 532-542.

- 1 **Font i Forcada C, Oraguzie N, Igartua E, Moreno MÁ, Gogorcena Y. 2012.**
2 Population structure and marker–trait associations for pomological traits in peach
3 and nectarine cultivars. *Tree Genetics & Genomes* **9**: 331-349.
- 4 **Fournier D, Costes E, Guédon Y. 1998.** A comparison of different fruiting shoots of
5 peach tree. *Acta Horticulturae* **465**: 557–565.
- 6 **Génard M, Pagès L, Kervella J. 1994.** Relationship between Sylleptic Branching and
7 Components of Parent Shoot Development in the Peach. *Annals of Botany* **74**: 465–
8 470.
- 9 **Gordon D, Damiano C, DeJong TM. 2006a.** Preformation in vegetative buds of
10 *Prunus persica*: factors influencing number of leaf primordia in overwintering buds.
11 *Tree Physiology* **26**: 537–544.
- 12 **Gordon D, Rosati A, Damiano C, DeJong TM. 2006b.** Seasonal effects of light
13 exposure, temperature, trunk growth and plant carbohydrate status on the initiation
14 and growth of epicormic shoots in *Prunus persica*. *Journal of Horticultural Science*
15 *and Biotechnology* **81**: 421–428.
- 16 **Gradziel TM, Beres W, Pelletreau K. 1993.** Inbreeding in California canning
17 clingstone peach cultivars. *Fruit Varieties Journal* **47**: 160-168.
- 18 **Gradziel TM. 2002.** Almond species as sources of new genes for peach improvement.
19 *Acta Horticulturae* **592**: 81–88.
- 20 **Grossman YL, DeJong TM. 1994.** PEACH: A simulation model of reproductive and
21 vegetative growth in peach trees. *Tree Physiology* **14**: 329-345.
- 22 **Grossman YL, DeJong TM. 1995.** Maximum fruit growth potential and seasonal
23 patterns of resource dynamics during peach growth. *Annals of Botany* **75**: 553-560.
- 24 **Guédon Y, Barthélémy D, Caraglio Y, Costes E. 2001.** Pattern analysis in branching
25 and axillary flowering sequences. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* **212**: 481–520.

- 1 **Guédon Y, Heuret P, Costes E. 2003.** Comparison methods for branching and axillary
2 flowering sequences. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* **225**: 301-325.
- 3 **Guédon Y, Caraglio Y, Heuret P, Lebarbier E, Meredieu C. 2007.** Analyzing
4 growth components in trees. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* **248**: 418-447.
- 5 **Hsu CY, Adams JP, Kim H, et al. 2011.** FLOWERING LOCUS T duplication
6 coordinates reproductive and vegetative growth in perennial poplar. *Proceedings of*
7 *the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **108**: 10756-
8 10761.
- 9 **Johnson RS, Handley DF, DeJong TM. 1992.** Long-term response of early maturing
10 peach trees to postharvest water deficits. *Journal of the American Society for*
11 *Horticultural Science* **117**: 881-886.
- 12 **Kervella J, Pages L, Genard M. 1995.** Growth context and fate of axillary meristems
13 of young peach trees. Influence of parent shoot growth characteristics and of
14 emergence date. *Annals of Botany* **76**:559–567.
- 15 **López G, Favreau RR, Smith C, Costes E, Prusinkiewicz P, DeJong TM. 2008.**
16 Integrating simulation of architectural development and source-sink behaviour of
17 peach trees by incorporating Markov chains and physiological organ function
18 submodels into L-PEACH. *Functional Plant Biology* **35**: 761–771.
- 19 **Negrón C, Contador L, Lampinen BD, Metcalf SG, Dejong TM, Guédon Y, Costes**
20 **E. 2013.** Systematic Analysis of Branching Patterns of Three Almond Cultivars
21 with Different Tree Architectures. *Journal of the American Society for*
22 *Horticultural Science* **138**: 407–415.
- 23 **Negrón C, Contador L, Lampinen BD, Metcalf SG, Guédon Y, Costes E, DeJong**
24 **TM. 2014.** Differences in proleptic and epicormic shoot structures in relation to

- 1 water deficit and growth rate in almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*). *Annals of Botany*
2 **113**: 545–54.
- 3 **Negrón C, Contador L, Lampinen BD, Metcalf SG, Guédon Y, Costes E, DeJong**
4 **TM. 2015.** How different pruning severities alter shoot structure: a modelling
5 approach in young Nonpareil almond trees. *Functional Plant Biology* **42**: 325–335.
- 6 **Pradal C, Dufour-Kowalski S, Boudon F, Fournier C, Godin C. 2008.** OpenAlea: a
7 visual programming and component-based software platform for plant modeling.
8 *Functional Plant Biology* **35**: 751–760.
- 9 **Puntieri JG, Barthélémy D, Brion CM. 2002.** Periods of Organogenesis in Shoots of
10 *Nothofagus dombeyi* (Mirb.) Oersted (Nothofagaceae). *Annals of Botany* **89**: 115–
11 124.
- 12 **R Core Team. 2017.** R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R
13 Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL [https://www.R-](https://www.R-project.org/)
14 [project.org/](https://www.R-project.org/).
- 15 **Renton M, Guédon Y, Godin C, Costes E. 2006.** Similarities and gradients in growth
16 unit branching patterns during ontogeny in “Fuji” apple trees: A stochastic
17 approach. *Journal of Experimental Botany* **57**: 3131–3143.
- 18 **Sachs T. 1999.** ‘Node counting’: an internal control of balanced vegetative and
19 reproductive development. *Plant, Cell and Environment* **22**: 757-766.
- 20 **Scorza R, Mehlenbacher SA, Lightner GW. 1985.** Inbreeding and coancestry of
21 freestone peach cultivars of the eastern United States and implications for peach
22 germplasm improvement. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural*
23 *Science* **110**: 547-552.
- 24 **Sharpe D. 2015.** Your Chi-Square Test is Statistically Significant: Now What ?
25 *Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation*, **20**.

- 1 **Siegel S, Castellan, NJ. 1988. Non-parametric statistics for the behavioral sciences**
2 **(2nd ed.)**. McGraw Hill.
- 3 **Simmonds NW. 1976. Evolution of Crop Plants.** Longman Group Limited. London.
4 339 p.
- 5 **Smith C, Costes E, Favreau R, Lopez G, Dejong TM. 2008.** Improving the
6 architecture of simulated trees in L-peach by integrating Markov chains and
7 responses to pruning. *Acta Horticulturae* **803**: 201–208.
- 8 **Tufts WP, Morrow EB. 1925.** Fruit bud differentiation in deciduous fruits. *Hilgardia*
9 **1**: 3-14.
- 10 **Wareing PF. 1956.** Photoperiodism in Woody Plants. *Annual Review of Plant*
11 *Physiology* **7**: 191-214.
- 12 **Weibel, A, Johnson RS, DeJong TM. 2003.** Comparative vegetative growth responses
13 of two peach cultivars grown on size-controlling versus standard rootstocks.
14 *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science* **128**: 463-471.
- 15 **White J. 1979.** The plant as a metapopulation. *Annual Review of Ecology and*
16 *Systematics* **10**: 109-145.
- 17 **Wilson BF, Kelty MJ. 1994.** Shoot growth from the bud bank in black oak. *Canadian*
18 *Journal of Forest Research* **24**: 149-154.
- 19 **Wilson BF. 2000.** Apical control of branch growth and angle in woody plants.
20 *American Journal of Botany* **87**: 601–607.
21

1 Fig 1. Schematic representations of the hidden semi-Markov models for proleptic and
2 sylleptic shoots of four peach cultivars. Relative proportions of central bud fates (latent
3 (blind), vegetative and floral (L,V,F) and numbers of flowers per node are shown above
4 each bar. Shading of bars represents differences in most probable bud fates in each
5 zone. Arrows represent the transitions probabilities (greater than 0.04) between zones
6 with their respective probabilities. Mean zone lengths (number of nodes per zone) and
7 standard deviations are identified inside each zone shade.

8

9 Fig 2. Dendrogram of the hierarchical clustering of the branching and associated
10 flowering patterns on the basis of Kullback-Leibler divergences between estimated
11 hidden semi-Markov models.

12

1 TABLE 1. *Mean numbers of phytomers, associated standard deviations, coefficients of*
 2 *variation (i.e. ratio of the standard deviation to the mean) and maximum numbers of*
 3 *phytomers for propleptic and sylleptic shoots on mature trees of four peach cultivars.*

Shoot	Cultivar	Mean \pm s.d.	Coef. of var.	Max number of phytomers
Proleptic	Lorrie May	32.5 \pm 5.82 ^{abc}	0.17	44
	Flavorcrest	33.7 \pm 7.19 ^{ab}	0.21	46
	Elegant Lady	35.1 \pm 5.45 ^a	0.15	44
	O'Henry	28.6 \pm 6.94 ^{de}	0.23	44
Sylleptic	Lorrie May	27.9 \pm 4.73 ^e	0.16	39
	Flavorcrest	31.6 \pm 5.74 ^{bcd}	0.18	44
	Elegant Lady	29.8 \pm 4.68 ^{cde}	0.15	41
	O'Henry	23.0 \pm 3.74 ^f	0.16	33
Shoot type effect		***		
Cultivar effect		***		
Shoot type \times cultivar effect		ns		

4 Shoot type and cultivar effects were assessed by a two-way ANOVA with interaction.
 5 This analysis was followed by a post-hoc Tukey's honest significant difference test
 6 considering all dataset. Values with different superscript letters are significantly
 7 different ($P < 0.05$). Levels of significance: '***' 0.001 and 'ns' not significant.

8

1 TABLE 2. Means and standard deviations for relative frequencies of nodes (% of total
2 node number) with three different types of buds per shoot type and cultivar.

Shoot	Cultivar	Blind nodes	Vegetative without associated floral buds	Vegetative with associated floral buds	Central floral bud
Proleptic	Lorrie May ^d	27.9 ± 9.60	22.6 ± 9.79	33.8 ± 9.50	15.8 ± 6.95
	Flavorcrest ^e	29.4 ± 10.09	29.8 ± 12.27	24.1 ± 9.62	16.7 ± 6.65
	Elegant Lady ^b	31.5 ± 10.14	33.6 ± 12.80	22.3 ± 8.93	12.7 ± 5.91
	O'Henry ^c	28.8 ± 11.16	38.7 ± 16.33	15.8 ± 10.54	16.6 ± 7.78
Sylleptic	Lorrie May ^a	28.4 ± 10.97	32.9 ± 13.92	23.8 ± 12.49	14.8 ± 9.40
	Flavorcrest ^b	29.6 ± 10.23	34.9 ± 12.28	21.2 ± 12.18	14.3 ± 8.22
	Elegant Lady ^{ac}	32.2 ± 9.65	36.1 ± 9.79	16.9 ± 10.31	14.3 ± 8.78
	O'Henry ^f	33.7 ± 10.13	39.4 ± 14.43	8.1 ± 9.44	18.7 ± 8.80
Chi ² test	***				

3 Significance between bud proportion among shoot types and cultivars were assessed
4 with a Chi² test (P < 0.001). This analysis was followed by a post-hoc test (P < 0.05) for
5 pairwise comparison and the statistical differences between each shoot type-cultivar
6 combination were represented by different letters.

7

1 TABLE 3. Means and standard deviations for number of central floral buds and
 2 number of associated floral buds comparing four cultivars per shoot type.

Shoot	Cultivar	Central floral buds	Number of associated floral buds
Proleptic	Lorrie May	5.0 ± 2.25 ^{ab}	17.2 ± 5.74 ^a
	Flavorcrest	5.7 ± 2.71 ^a	12.0 ± 5.53 ^b
	Elegant Lady	4.3 ± 1.94 ^{ab}	11.5 ± 5.45 ^b
	O'Henry	4.6 ± 2.04 ^{ab}	6.9 ± 5.59 ^d
Sylleptic	Lorrie May	4.0 ± 2.44 ^b	10.4 ± 6.51 ^{bc}
	Flavorcrest	4.5 ± 2.51 ^{ab}	10.5 ± 7.41 ^{bc}
	Elegant Lady	4.1 ± 2.51 ^b	7.9 ± 5.71 ^{cd}
	O'Henry	4.3 ± 2.17 ^{ab}	2.8 ± 3.80 ^e
Shoot type effect		**	***
Cultivar effect		ns	***
Shoot type × cultivar effect		ns	*

3 Shoot type and cultivar effects were assessed by a two-way ANOVA with interaction.
 4 Levels of significance: ‘***’ 0.001, ‘**’ 0.01, ‘*’ 0.05 and ‘ns’ not significant. This
 5 analysis was followed by a Tukey's honest significant difference post-hoc test ($P < 0.05$)
 6 for pairwise comparison and the statistical differences between each shoot type-cultivar
 7 combination were represented by different letters.

8

1 TABLE 4. *Correlation between zone lengths extracted from the optimal segmentation*
 2 *of the observed sequences using the estimated HSMMs and the observed sequence*
 3 *length for the proleptic and sylleptic shoots of the four cultivars. Correlation*
 4 *coefficients (and ns for non-significant correlation coefficient at $\alpha = 0.05$ which are*
 5 *between the two limits indicated in the last column).*

Cultivar, shoot type	Zone1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Limits
Lorrie May, proleptic	ns	0.66	ns	0.71	± 0.30
Lorrie May, sylleptic	ns	0.6	ns	0.54	± 0.25
Flavorcrest, proleptic	ns	ns	0.74	0.4	± 0.30
Flavorcrest, sylleptic	-0.30	0.68	ns	0.34	± 0.25
Elegant Lady, proleptic	ns	0.57	ns	0.58	± 0.30
Elegant Lady, sylleptic	0.37	0.69	ns	0.36	± 0.25
O'Henry, proleptic	ns	0.68	ns	0.65	± 0.29
O'Henry, sylleptic	ns	0.65	0.38	0.4	± 0.25