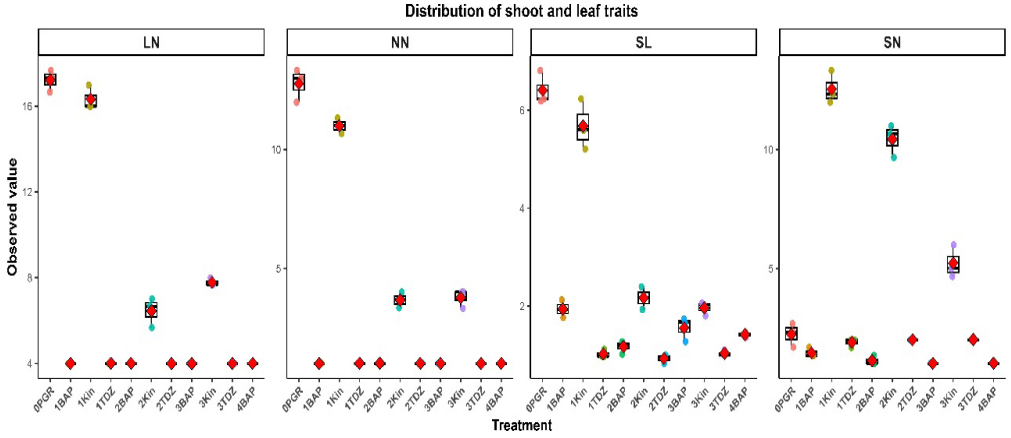
Phytohormonal Regulation of In Vitro Micropropagation and Organogenesis in the Ethiopian Endemic Medicinal Shrub Weynageft (*Inula confertiflora* A. Rich.)

Supplementary Figures. Distribution of shoot multiplication and rooting experiments, growth traits and callus and rooting responses of *Inula confertiflora* cultured *in vitro* under different plant growth regulator treatments.

Supplementary Figure S1

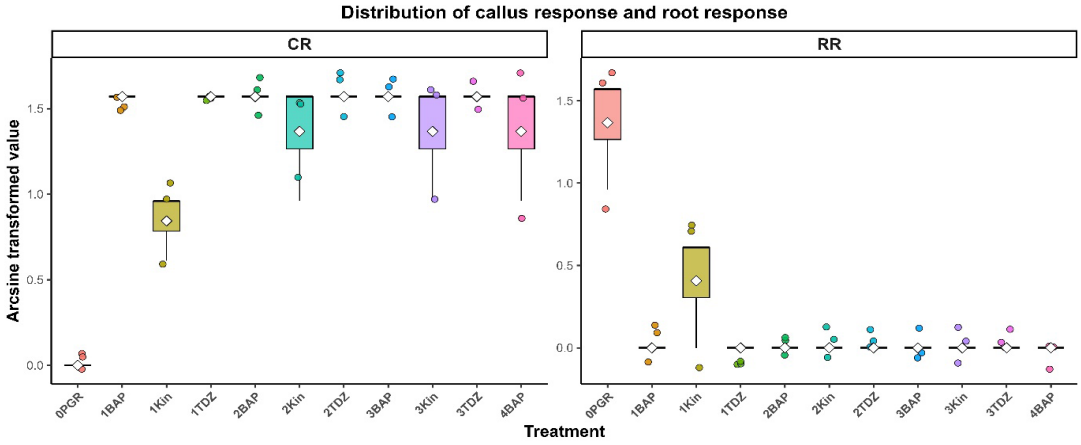
Distribution of Multiplication and Growth Responses of Inula confertiflora Cultured In Vitro under Different Cytokinin Treatments



Notes. Boxplots show the distribution of leaf number (LN), node number (NN), shoot length (SL), and shoot number (SN) in Inula confertiflora cultured under different cytokinin treatments. The distribution of biological replicates (n=3), individual points represent observations, and red diamonds indicate treatment means.

Supplementary Figure S2

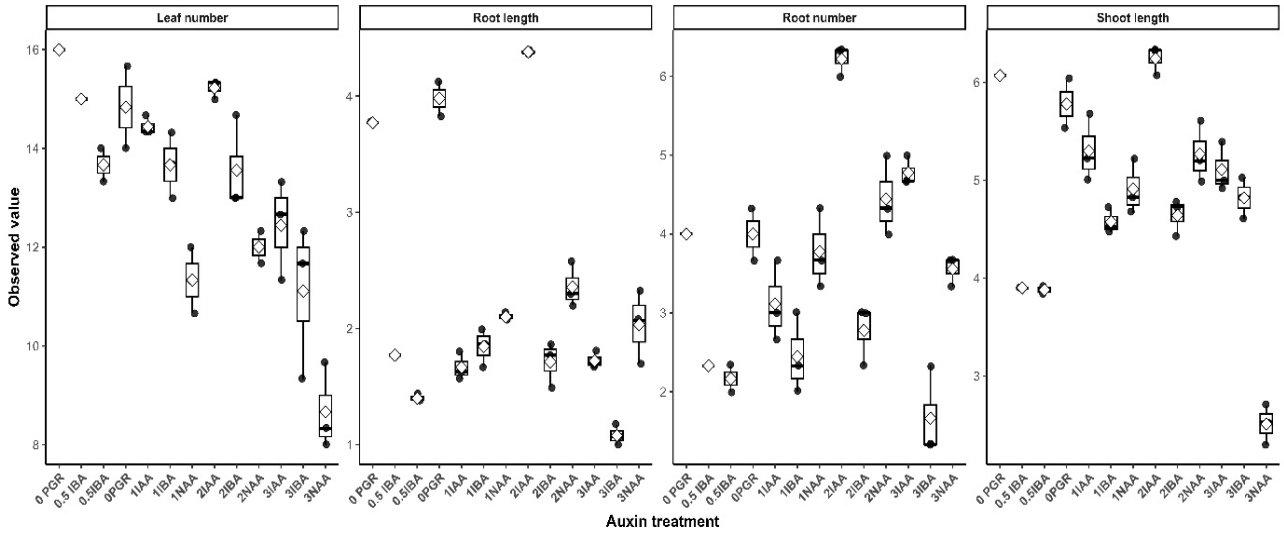
Distribution of Callus Response and Root Response in Inula confertiflora Cultured In Vitro under Different Cytokinin Treatments



Notes. Boxplots represent the distribution of arcsine square-root transformed callus response (CR) and root response (RR) among biological replicates (n=3), while individual points denote replicate observations and red diamonds indicate treatment means. The figure illustrates treatment effect on callus formation and rooting response following exposure to different concentrations of BAP, Kin, and TDZ.

Supplementary Figure S3

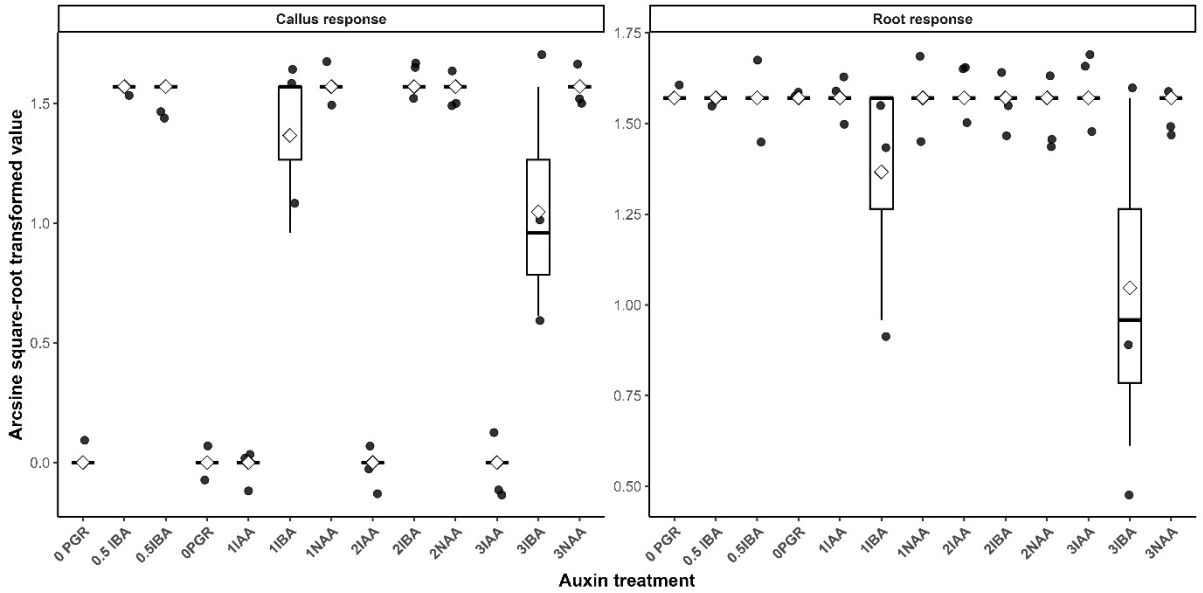
Distribution of Rooting and Growth Responses of Inula Confertiflora Cultured In Vitro under Different Auxin Treatments



Notes. Boxplots show the distribution of leaf number, node number, root length, root number, and shoot length of *Inula confertiflora* cultured under different auxin treatments. The distribution of biological replicates (n=3), individual points represent observations, and white diamonds indicate treatment means.

Supplementary Figure S4

Distribution of Callus Response and Root Response in Inula confertiflora Cultured In Vitro under Different Auxin Treatments



Notes. Boxplots represent the distribution of arcsine square-root transformed callus response (CR) and root response (RR) among biological replicates (n=3), while individual points denote replicate observations and white diamonds indicate treatment means. The figure illustrates treatment effect on callus formation and rooting response following exposure to different concentrations of IBA, IAA and NAA.