



Fig. 1 Suppl. A schematic representation of different zones of a primary maize root developed during an experimental procedure. At time 0 h, the proximal region contained 6 cm of the primary root which was possible to subdivide into two different zones: a basal zone where lateral root primordia (LRP) were appreciable when an auxin was applied, and an apical zone without any detectable LRP. After 48 h, the elongation of the primary root produced a new segment which is known as the distal region. Lateral roots were developed in the proximal region following an apparently acropetal sequence.