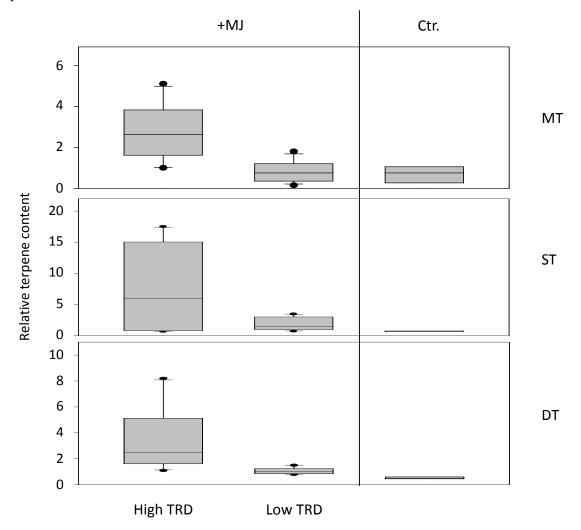
Figure S1.

Box plot of the relative amounts of major monoterpenes (MT), sesquiterpenes (ST), and diterpenes (DT) in Norway spruce sapwood after methyl jasmonate (MJ) treatment in high and low traumatic resin duct (TRD) trees and in unsprayed control trees (Ctr.). Sapwood was collected at various distances above the treatment site ~4 weeks after treatment. The mean terpene content at the MJ treatment site in low TRD trees was set to 1.0. Data from the different distances per treatment were pooled.



S1. Nucleotide sequence of the 13-LOX cDNA fragment

GGAGCCCTATATCATTGCAGCACATAGGCATCTAAGTGCTATGCACCCTATACTCAAATT GCTTCATCCACACATGCGCTACACCATGGAAATCAATGCATTAGCCCGACCAAGTTTGAT CAATGCAGAGGGTGTTATTGAATCCTTCTTTACACCAGACAAGTACTCCATGG

Figure S2a.

Box plot of the relative abundance of mRNA transcripts of *PaIDS1*, *PaIDS2*, and *PaIDS5* genes in Norway spruce sapwood (a) and bark (b) after methyl jasmonate (MJ) treatment in high and low traumatic resin duct (TRD) trees and in unsprayed control trees (Ctr.). Samples were collected at various distances above the MJ treatment site 4 weeks after treatment. Transcript abundance of each *IDS* gene was measured by quantitative real-time PCR using SYBR-Green for detection and normalized against ubiquitin. The mean transcript abundance at the MJ treatment site in low TRD trees was set to 1.0. Data from the different distances per treatment were pooled.

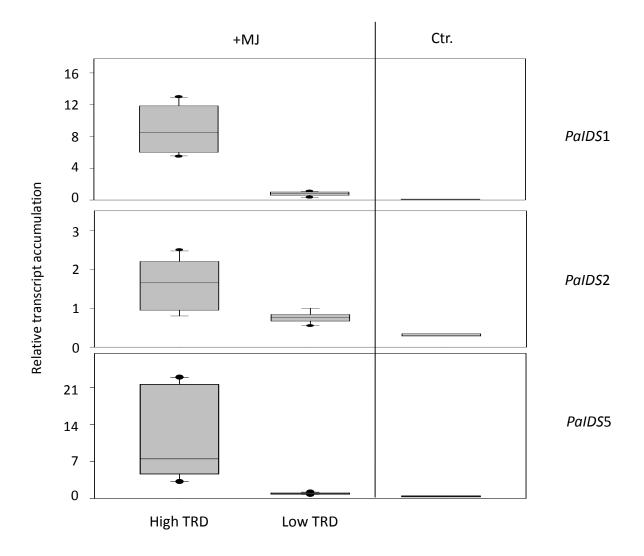


Figure S2b.

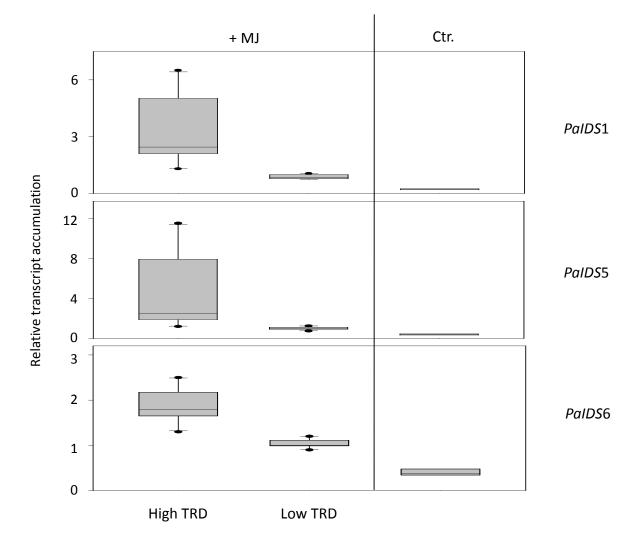


Table S2. Primer sequences used in this study

Gene	Purpose	Forward Primer	Reverse primer	
NPR1	screening	CCTTGCACTATGCTGCAGC	CCTGCTCCAGTATCTCAATGC	
	qRT-PCR	TATGCTGCAGCATACTGTGATC	CTCATCAGAAGTCAAATCAGAAGG	
13-LOX	screening	GGAGCCCTATATCATTGCAGC	CCATGGAGTACTTGTCTGGTG	
	qRT-PCR	CAGCACATAGGCATCTAAGTGC	CATGCTCTGTCATATGCAGATGC	
MPK3	screening	CTCGCTGGTATCGTGACA	GGGTGACTCAAGGCTTCTTG	
	qRT-PCR	AGCTATTGATATCTGGTCAGTGG	TTGCCTGATGTATCTTCTAGCATTG	
ACO	qRT-PCR	GCCATGTCCAAGACCAGAGC	GTGGTGCATCGATCCAACGG	

All primer sequences are listed in 5'- 3' orientation. Primers used in quantitative real time PCR analysis were HPLC purified.

Figure S3.

Box plot of the relative amounts of jasmonate (JA), and jasmonate-isoleucine conjugate (JA-Ile) in Norway spruce sapwood and bark after methyl jasmonate (MJ) treatment in high and low traumatic resin duct (TRD) trees and in unsprayed control trees (Ctr.). Sapwood and bark was collected at various distances above the treatment site ~4 weeks after treatment. The mean JA/JA-Ile level at the MJ treatment site in low TRD trees was set to 1.0. Data from the different distances per treatment were pooled.

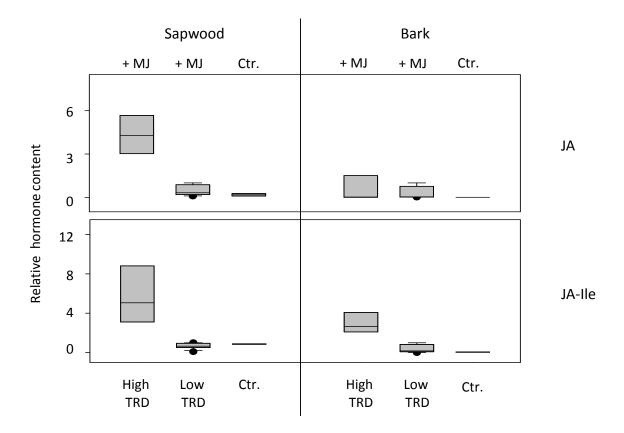


Table S3. Number and size of TRD (in %) of traumatic resin ducts (TRD) at different sampling position of trees that were selected for analysis of terpene content, hormone quantity and transcript level.

Family	Tree	Distance from MJ	Number	Coverage of
	number	treatment (in cm)	of TRD	TRD (in %)
15	3	0	1	18
		15	0	0
		30	0	0
		45	0	0
		60	0	0
15	7	0	1	18
		15	0	0
		30	0	0
		45	0	0
		60	0	0
24	2	0	0	0
		15	0	0
		30	0	0
		45	0	0
		60	0	0
24	7	0	4	71
		15	5	71
		30	6	59
		45	2	35
		60	0	0
24	9	0	2	71
		15	3	47
		30	4	53
		45	2	24
		60	3	53

Coverage of TRD (in %) was determined as percent coverage of resin ducts (including the epithelial cells lining the ducts) across $870 \mu m$ in the tangential direction on sapwood cross-sections.

Figure S4.

Box plot of the relative abundance of mRNA transcripts of *NPR*1, *MPK*3, *13-LOX*, and *ACO* genes in Norway spruce sapwood and bark after methyl jasmonate (MJ) treatment in high and low traumatic resin duct (TRD) trees and in unsprayed control trees (Ctr.). Transcript abundance of each gene was measured by quantitative real-time PCR using SYBR-Green for detection and normalized against ubiquitin. Sapwood and bark was collected at various distances above the treatment site ~4 weeks after treatment. The mean transcript abundance at the MJ treatment site in low TRD trees was set to 1.0. Data from the different distances per treatment were pooled.

