Supporting Information

The Terroir of Cannabis: Terpene Metabolomics as a Tool to Understand Cannabis sativa Selections

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Fig. 1S Terpene profiles identified as those present across the different cannabinoid classes, but not present in all chemovars. (a) Endo-borneol, (b) camphene hydrate, (c) copaene, (d) β-cubebene, (e) exo-fenchol, (f) fenchone, (g) germacrene A, (h) α-gurjunene derivative, (i) γ-gurjunene, (j) γ-muurolene, (k) trans-2-pinanol, (l) z-sabinine hydrate, (m) 4,11-selinadiene, (n) α-selinene, (o) β-selinene, (p) α-terpineol, and (q) ylangene.

Fig. 2S Profile of monoterpenes 2-carene present primarily in THC-dominant chemovars.
**Fig. 3S** Terpene profiles for terpenes found predominantly in mid-level THC-dominant chemovars. (a) δ-Cadiene, (b) α-gurjunene, (c) santolina triene, and (d) sesquiterp-1 (unidentified).
Fig. 4S Terpene profiles representing a unique group of terpenes that dominate both THC-dominant and CBD-THC hybrid chemovars. (a) α-Bulnesene, (b) bulnesol, (c) α-eudesmol, (d) cis-β-farnesene, (e) α-fenchene, (f) linalool, (g) α-santolene, and (h) δ-selinene.
Fig. 5S Terpenes predominantly found in higher CBD chemovars. (a) Alloaromadendrene, (b) cis-α-bisabolene, (c) 10-epi-γ-eudesmol, (d) guaiol, (e) cis-β-ocimene, (f) trans-β-ocimene, and (g) sabinene.
Fig. 6S PCA of the monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes profiles within the cannabis dataset after implementing a data reduction strategy. Chemovars are classified according to their THC/CBD contents. (a) PC 1 and PC2 (b) loadings plots.