***eLife’s* transparent reporting form**

We encourage authors to provide detailed information *within their submission* to facilitate the interpretation and replication of experiments. Authors can upload supporting documentation to indicate the use of appropriate reporting guidelines for health-related research (see [EQUATOR Network](http://www.equator-network.org/%20)), life science research (see the [BioSharing Information Resource](https://biosharing.org/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)), or the [ARRIVE guidelines](http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info%3Adoi/10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412) for reporting work involving animal research. Where applicable, authors should refer to any relevant reporting standards documents in this form.

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**Sample-size estimation**

* You should state whether an appropriate sample size was computed when the study was being designed
* You should state the statistical method of sample size computation and any required assumptions
* If no explicit power analysis was used, you should describe how you decided what sample (replicate) size (number) to use

Please outline where this information can be found within the submission (e.g., sections or figure legends), or explain why this information doesn’t apply to your submission:

Sample size for each experiment is stated in the Figure Legends. Sample size is determined based on the need to generate sufficient statistical power for comparison between experimental groups.

**Replicates**

* You should report how often each experiment was performed
* You should include a definition of biological versus technical replication
* The data obtained should be provided and sufficient information should be provided to indicate the number of independent biological and/or technical replicates
* If you encountered any outliers, you should describe how these were handled
* Criteria for exclusion/inclusion of data should be clearly stated
* High-throughput sequence data should be uploaded before submission, with a private link for reviewers provided (these are available from both GEO and ArrayExpress)

Please outline where this information can be found within the submission (e.g., sections or figure legends), or explain why this information doesn’t apply to your submission:

Each experiment was performed at least three times on different days. Biological replicates (i.e., embryos) are indicated as N in the Figure Legends. Handling of outliers, if relevant, is described in the Figure Legends or Methods.

**Statistical reporting**

* Statistical analysis methods should be described and justified
* Raw data should be presented in figures whenever informative to do so (typically when N per group is less than 10)
* For each experiment, you should identify the statistical tests used, exact values of N, definitions of center, methods of multiple test correction, and dispersion and precision measures (e.g., mean, median, SD, SEM, confidence intervals; and, for the major substantive results, a measure of effect size (e.g., Pearson's r, Cohen's d)
* Report exact p-values wherever possible alongside the summary statistics and 95% confidence intervals. These should be reported for all key questions and not only when the p-value is less than 0.05.

Please outline where this information can be found within the submission (e.g., sections or figure legends), or explain why this information doesn’t apply to your submission:

Student t-test is used for statistical comparison between experimental groups when it is reasonable to assume normally distributed sample means. When sample size is small and cannot meet the assumption of student t-test, we used Mann–Whitney *U* test as a nonparametric test to compare the differences. For each comparison, the exact *p*-values are indicated on the plots. Standard deviation and 95% confidence intervals are used to measure the dispersion and precision of the sample. All information on statistical analysis can be found in Figure Legends or Methods.

(For large datasets, or papers with a very large number of statistical tests, you may upload a single table file with tests, Ns, etc., with reference to sections in the manuscript.)

**Group allocation**

* Indicate how samples were allocated into experimental groups (in the case of clinical studies, please specify allocation to treatment method); if randomization was used, please also state if restricted randomization was applied
* Indicate if masking was used during group allocation, data collection and/or data analysis

Please outline where this information can be found within the submission (e.g., sections or figure legends), or explain why this information doesn’t apply to your submission:

Groups are allocated based on genotypes, type of treatments, or tissue behavior after treatments as described in the Results, Figure Legends and Methods.

**Additional data files (“source data”)**

* We encourage you to upload relevant additional data files, such as numerical data that are represented as a graph in a figure, or as a summary table
* Where provided, these should be in the most useful format, and they can be uploaded as “Source data” files linked to a main figure or table
* Include model definition files including the full list of parameters used
* Include code used for data analysis (e.g., R, MatLab)
* Avoid stating that data files are “available upon request”

Please indicate the figures or tables for which source data files have been provided:

In the source data, we include the codes for the computer model described in this work and the numerical data when individual data points are not depicted on the plots, such as bar graphs or box plots. The details are listed below:

Figure 4 – figure supplement 1: Cell length measurements for determining lengthening-shortening transition time.

Figure 6: Computer code for the energy minimization-based vertex model for ventral furrow formation (Polyakov et al model) and a MATLAB script for plotting the simulation outcomes.

Figure 9d and 9h: Measurements of velocity of tissue movement as a function of the initial distance from the ventral midline in Early Group embryos and in Opto-Rho1DN embryos stimulated before gastrulation, respectively.