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**Figure S2.** Representative diurnal traces of modelled leaf-to-air vapor pressure deficit (VPDleaf-to-air). Leaf temperature was assumed to be consistently equal to measured air temperature (*T*air, light grey dotted line) and higher than *T*air by 2°C (grey dashed line) or 5°C (black solid line). Leaf vapor pressure was assumed to be saturated and calculated after the equation adopted in LI-6800: $SVP=0.6135e^{\frac{17.502T}{240.97+T}}$, where SVP (kPa) is saturated vapor pressure at temperature *T* (°C). VPDleaf-to-air was calculated as the difference between leaf vapor pressure and vapor pressure of the air, the latter of which was converted from *T*air and measured relative humidity of the air.