Effects of stomatal morphology on leaf photosynthetic induction

under fluctuating light in rice

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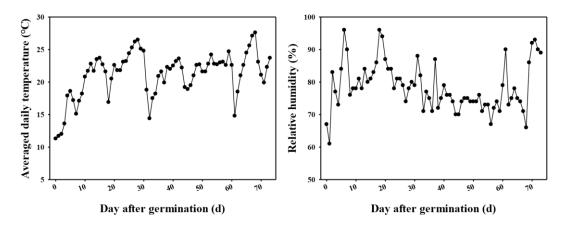


Figure S1 Average daily temperature (°C) and relative humidity (%) in the whole growing season. Each point represents the mean of daily temperature or relative humidity after germination.

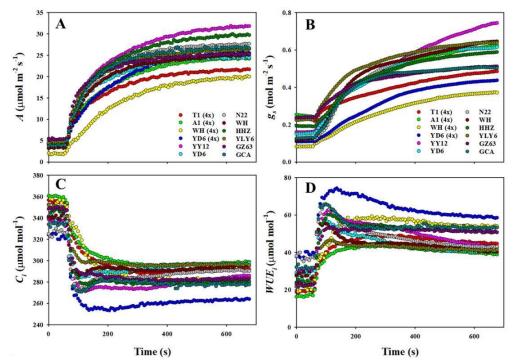


Figure S2 Response of gas exchange to a stepwise increase of light intensity among twelve rice genotypes. (A) Net CO₂ assimilation (*A*). (B) Stomatal conductance (g_s). (C) Intercellular CO₂ concentration (C_i). (D) Intrinsic water use efficiency (*WUE_i*). Each point represent mean of three replications.

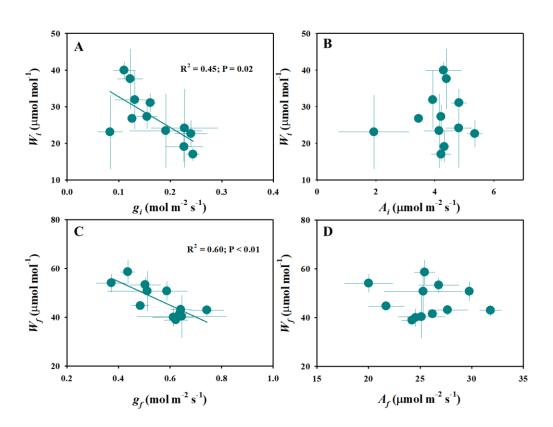


Figure S3 Relationship between stomatal conductance (g_{si}, g_{sf}) and intrinsic water use efficiency (A, C), as well as photosynthetic rate (A_i, A_f) and intrinsic water use efficiency (B, D) in the initial and final phase of light induction. g_{si} and g_{sf} , initial and final stomatal conductance; A_i and A_f , initial and final photosynthetic rate; W_i and W_f , initial and final water use efficiency. Points and error bars represent mean \pm SD of three replications.

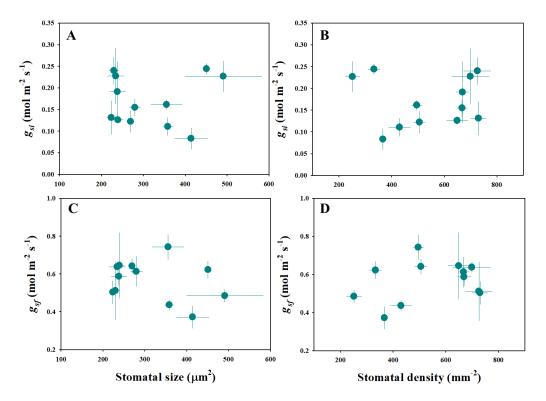


Figure S4 Effect of stomatal morphology on initial and final stomatal conductance during light-induction (A-D). g_{si} and g_{sf} represent initial and final stomatal conductance, respectively. Points and error bars represent mean \pm SD of three replications.