

10.1071/FP20347_AC
© CSIRO 2021
Supplementary Material: *Functional Plant Biology*

Supplementary Material

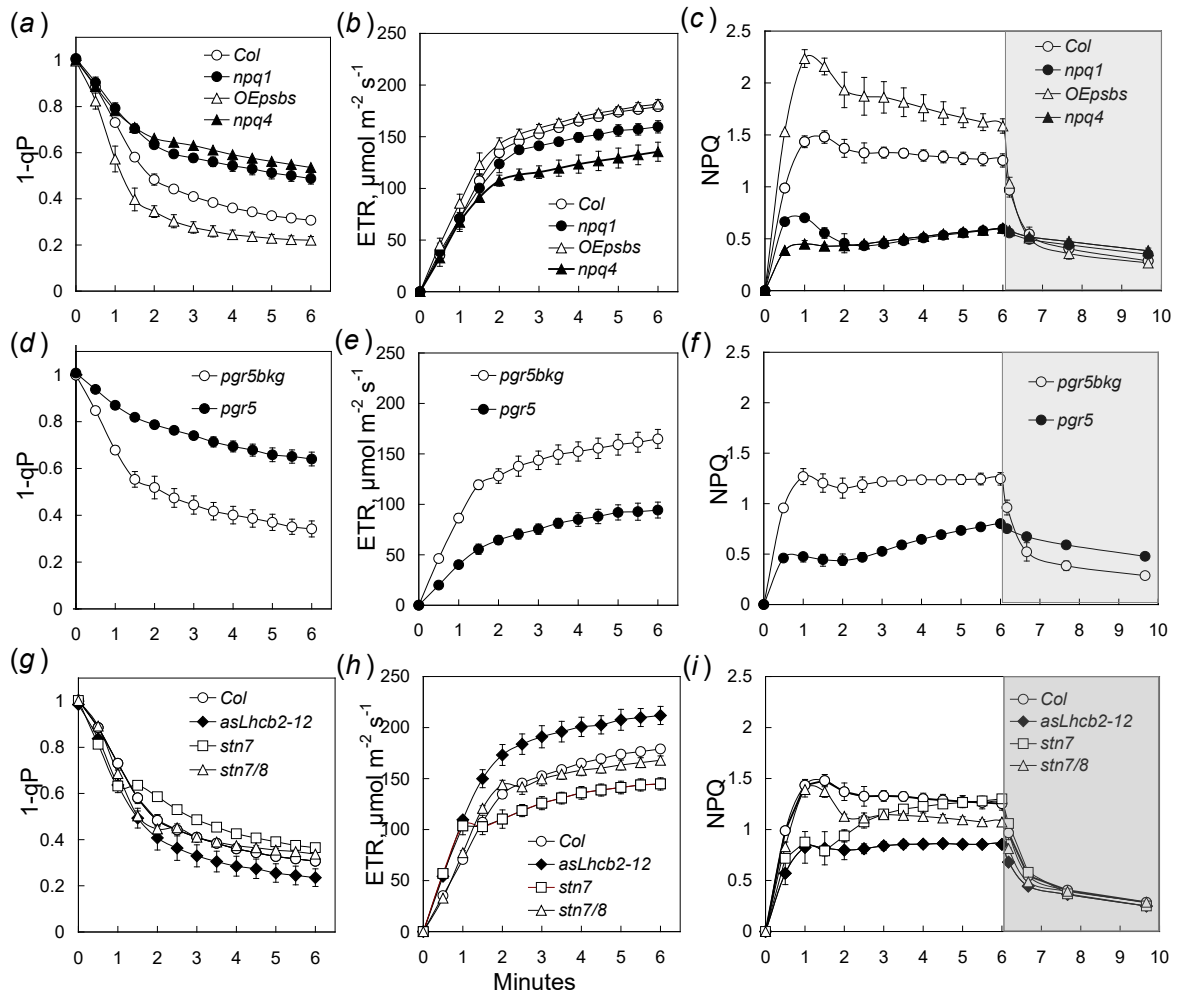
Inhibition of non-photochemical quenching increases functional absorption cross-section of photosystem II as excitation from closed reaction centres is transferred to open centres, facilitating earlier light saturation of photosynthetic electron transport

Charles Barry Osmond^{A,B,C}, Wah Soon Chow^B and Sharon A. Robinson^A

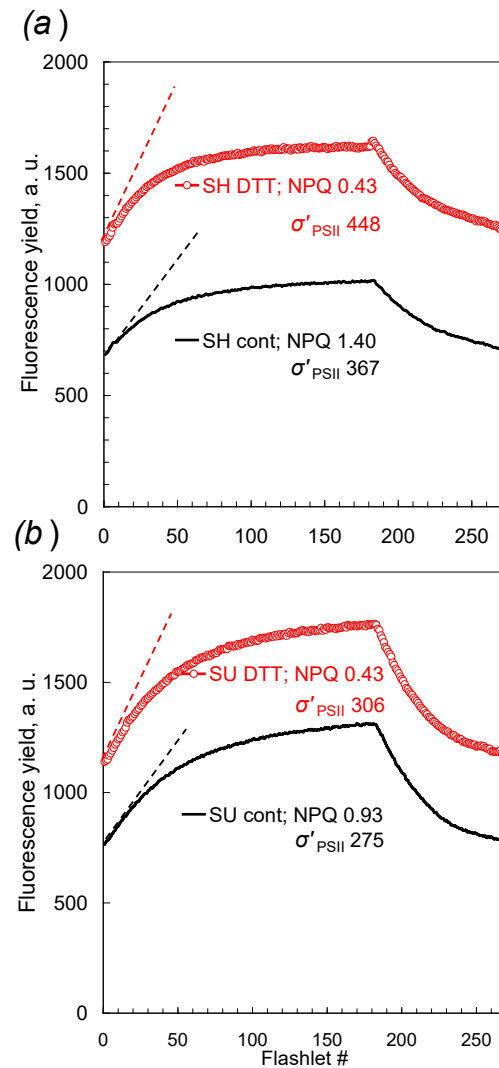
^ACentre for Sustainable Ecosystem Solutions, School of Earth, Atmospheric and Life Sciences, University of Wollongong, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia.

^BDivision of Plant Sciences, Research School of Biology, Australian National University, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

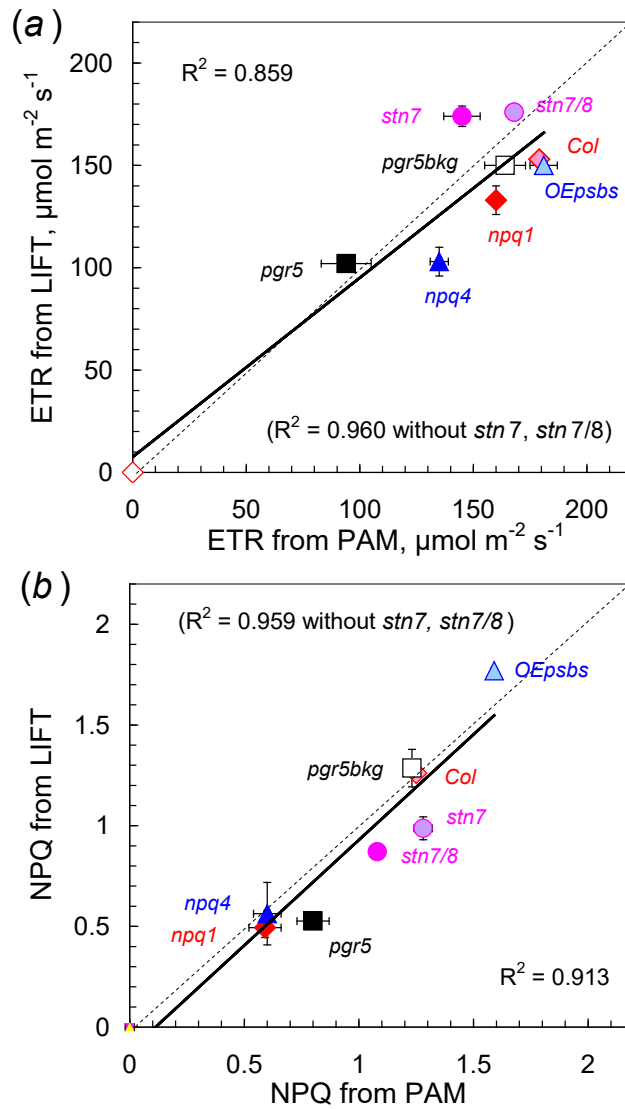
^CCorresponding author. Email: osmond.barry@gmail.com



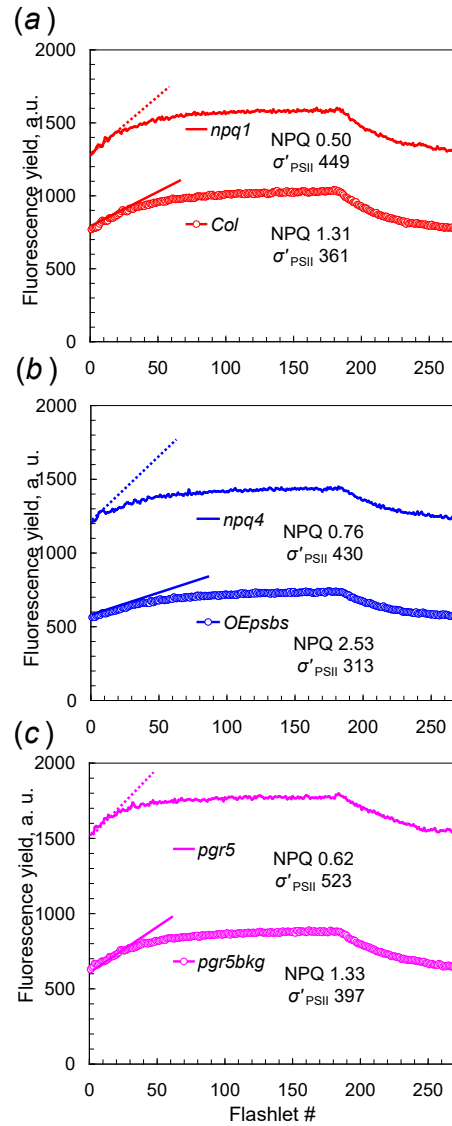
Supplementary data I: Induction of NPQ in dark adapted *Arabidopsis* genotypes transferred to $1000 \mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ WL as monitored by saturating pulse of MINI-PAM at intervals of 30 s (means \pm s.e; $n = 3$; error bars appear when they exceed symbol size).



Supplementary data II: To a first approximation, increase of functional absorption cross-section of PSII (σ'_{PSII}) is evident as an increase in the initial slope (drawn by eye) of the SQA phase of the transient chlorophyll fluorescence from individual Q_A flashes of LIFT/FRR. Treatment with DTT inhibits steady state NPQ and increases σ'_{PSII} in detached leaves of (a) shade- and (b) sun-grown spinach (SH and SU respectively) shown in representative Q_A flash transients 7.5 min. after transfer from dark to $530 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ WL. Values of NPQ and σ'_{PSII} (units of $\text{\AA}^2/\text{RCII}$) from FRR model fit to the transients are shown in each case.



Supplementary data III: Correlations between ETR and NPQ measured in rosettes of Arabidopsis using LIFT with those measured by MINI-PAM in leaves of Arabidopsis genotypes during steady state after 5 to 6 min. induction in $1050 \mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ WL (broken line = ratio 1:1). The LIFT assays ($n = 2-4$ plants) were done on different individuals from the same populations of genotypes three and four days after the MINI-PAM assays ($n = 3$ plants; mean \pm s.e.).



Supplementary data IV: The greater initial slope of the Q_A flash in *Arabidopsis* NPQ mutants, compared to their corresponding NPQ replete genotypes, after 9 min in $1000 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ WL confirmed that σ'_{PSII} increases when NPQ is impaired. Values of NPQ and σ'_{PSII} (units of $\text{\AA}^2/\text{RCII}$) from FRR model fit to the individual transients are shown in each case.