10.1071/FP22252

Functional Plant Biology

Supplementary Material

Response of waxy maize (*Zea mays*L.var. ceratina Kulesh) leaf photosynthesis to low temperature during the grain-filling stage

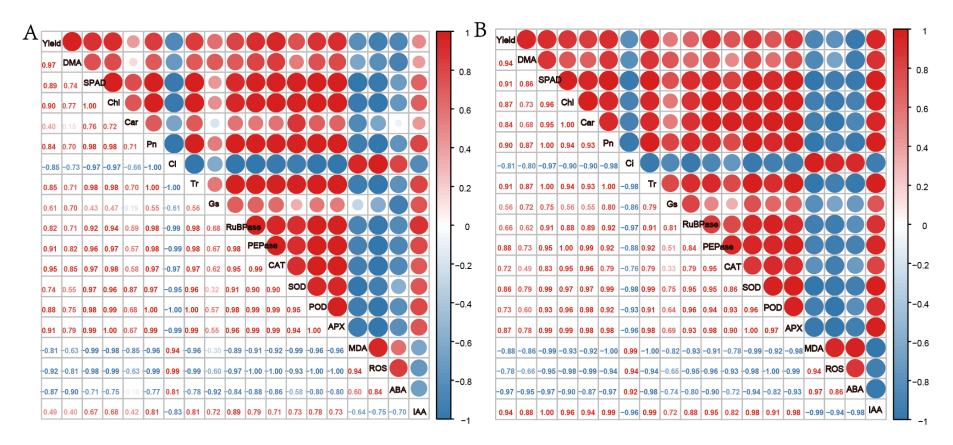
Jian Guo^{A,B}, Zitao Wang^A, Qi Wei^A, Guanghao Li^{A,B}, Huan Yang^{A,B}, and Dalei Lu^{A,B,C,*}

^AJiangsu Key Laboratory of Crop Genetics and Physiology/Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Crop Cultivation and Physiology/Agricultural College, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, P. R. China.

^BJiangsu Co-Innovation Center for Modern Production Technology of Grain Crops, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, P. R. China.

^cJoint International Research Laboratory of Agriculture and Agri-Product Safety of the Ministry of Education, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, P. R. China.

*Correspondence to: Dalei Lu Agricultural College of Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, P. R. China Email: dllu@yzu.edu.cn



Supplementary Fig. S1 The Pearson correlation matrix between grain yield, dry matter accumulation after silking, and leaf related parameters under LT stress. A, Suyunuo 5; B, Yunuo 7. DMA, dry matter accumulation; Chl, chlorophyll; Car, carotenoid; Pn, photosynthetic rate; Ci, intercellular CO₂ concentration; Tr, transpiration rate; Gs, stomatal conductance; RuBPase, ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase; PEPase, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase; CAT, catalase; SOD, superoxide dismutase; POD, peroxidase; APX, ascorbate peroxidase; MDA, malondialdehyde; ROS, reactive oxygen species; ABA, abscisic acid; IAA, indole acetic acid.