

Stomatal anatomy and closing ability is affected by supplementary light intensity in rose (*Rosa hybrida* L.)

DIMITRIOS FANOURAKIS^{1,†}, BENITA HYLDGAARD^{2,†}, HABTAMU GIDAY^{2,3},
ISAAC AULIK², DIMITRIS BOURANIS⁴, OLIVER KÖRNER⁵, CARL-OTTO OTTOSEN^{2*}

¹Giannakakis SA, Export Fruits and Vegetables, Tympaki, Greece

²Department of Food Science, Faculty of Science and Technology, Aarhus University, Årsløv, Denmark

³Horticulture and Product Physiology Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands

⁴Plant Physiology and Morphology Laboratory, Crop Science Department,
Agricultural University of Athens, Athens, Greece

⁵Department of Plant Technology, AgroTech, Danish Technological Institute Taastrup, Denmark

*Corresponding author: coo@food.au.dk

Supplementary Online Material

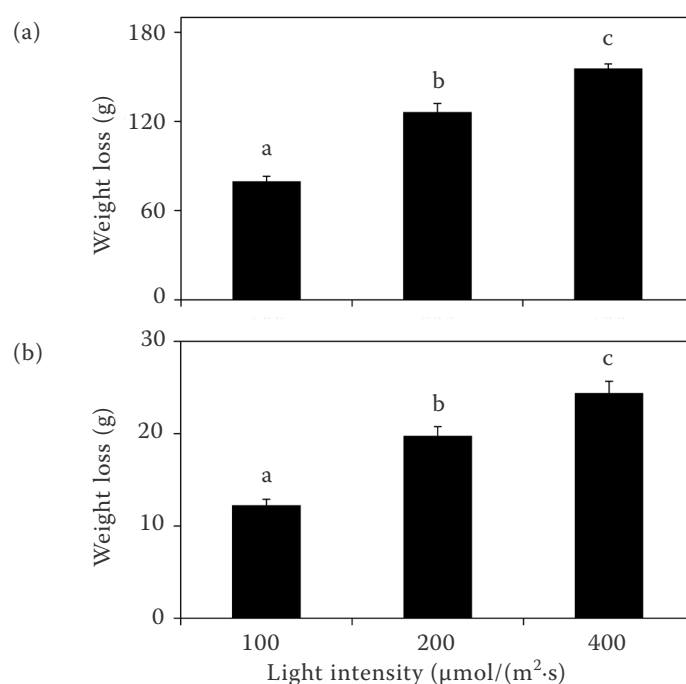


Fig. S1. Day-time (a) and night-time (b) plant transpiration rate of *Rosa hybrida* cv grown at different light intensities. Measurements were conducted in the growth environment and using fully grown intact plants (at least two flower buds with cylindrical shape and pointed tip) ($n = 6$). Error bars indicate SEM. The difference in the y-axis scale should be noted. Please consider that the assessed plants had considerable differences in leaf area (Table 1). Plant transpiration per leaf area basis is provided in Fig. 2