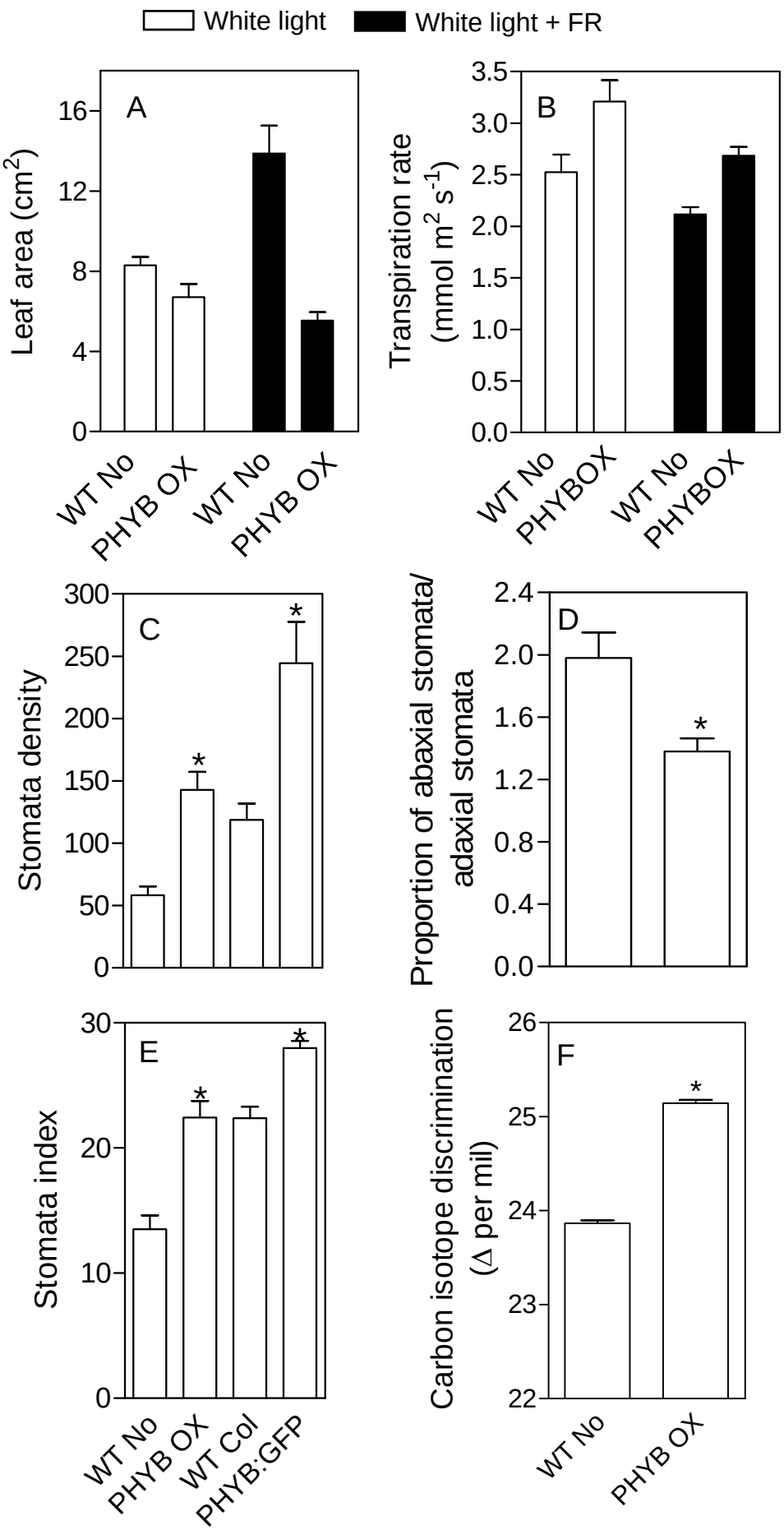
White light
White light + FR
A
Leaf area (cm2)
0
4
8
12
16
WT No
PHYB OX
WT No
PHYB OX
B
Transpiration rate (mmol m2 s-1)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
WT No
PHYBOX
WT No
PHYBOX
C
Stomata density
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
*
*
D
Proportion of abaxial stomata/ adaxial stomata
0.0
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6
2.0
2.4
*
E
Stomata index
0
10
20
30
*
*
WT No
PHYB OX
WT Col
PHYB:GFP
F
Carbon isotope discrimination (Δ per mil)
22
23
24
25
26
*
WT No
PHYB OX

Supplementary Figure 1. Phytochrome B overexpression increases transpiration per area, stomata density, stomata index, and amphistomy level and reduces leaf area per plant and transpiration efficiency. Leaf area per plant (A) and transpiration per unit leaf area (B) in plants of the WT and in the PHYB OX line grown under white light with or without exposure to FR at the end of the photoperiod. Data are means and SE of at least 21 plant replicates. Factorial ANOVA indicates significant interaction ($P < 0.0001$) between the effects of the *PHYB* overexpression and the +FR treatment in the control of leaf area because the latter had larger effects in the PHYB OX than in the WT; and significant effects of *PHYB* overexpression ($P < 0.0001$) and of the +FR treatment ($P < 0.01$) but no interaction in the control of transpiration rate. Stomata density (C), amphistomy level (D) and stomata index (E) in two PHYB OX lines and their respective WT grown under white light. Data are means and SE of at least 12 plant replicates. Water use efficiency of PHYB OX plants and their respective WT (F) grown under white light. Data are means and SE of 3 plant replicates (pool of 3 plants each one). * denotes significant differences ($P < 0.05$) according to ANOVA. Stomata density, index and images correspond to the adaxial epidermis of fully expanded leaves.