SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Fig. S1. The hemispherical transmission of PPFD for the three glass types.

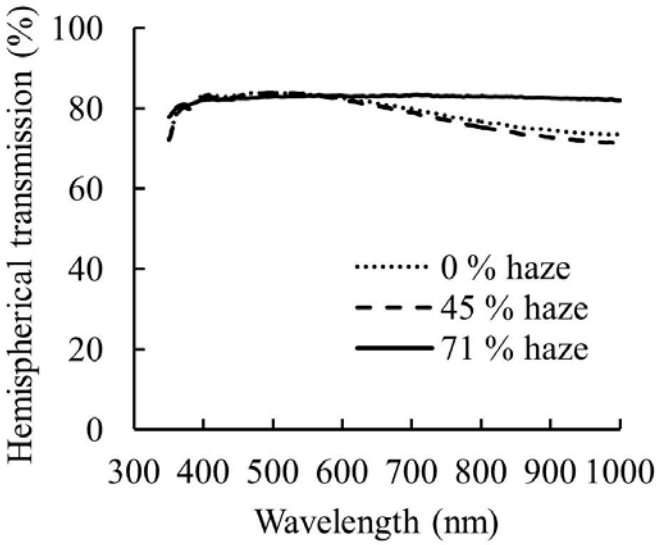

Fig. S2. Relationship between leaf angle to the horizontal plane. Each symbol represents the average of measurements of six leaves. These measurements were taken on 9 and 10 Aug. Leaf angle was determined as the angle of the leaf rachis in relation to the horizontal plane at the leaf insertion point on the stem. 0 ON THE *y*-axis indicates the horizontal plane.

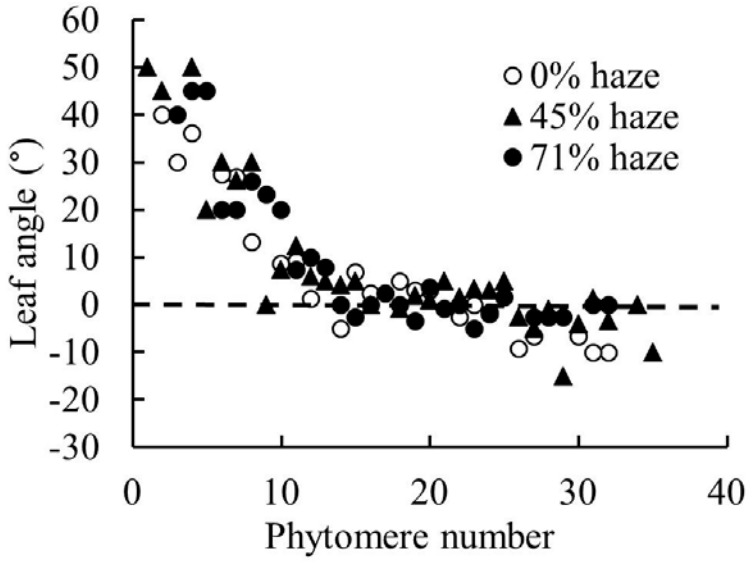

Fig. S3. Diurnal pattern of the temperature difference between leaf and air (ΔT) at the canopy of middle (A) and bottom (B) leaves on three clear days (2, 4 and 5 Aug), average global radiation was 18.8 ± 1.3 MJ m^{-2} d^{-1}). Each symbol represents the average of measurements over 30 minutes on three leaves.

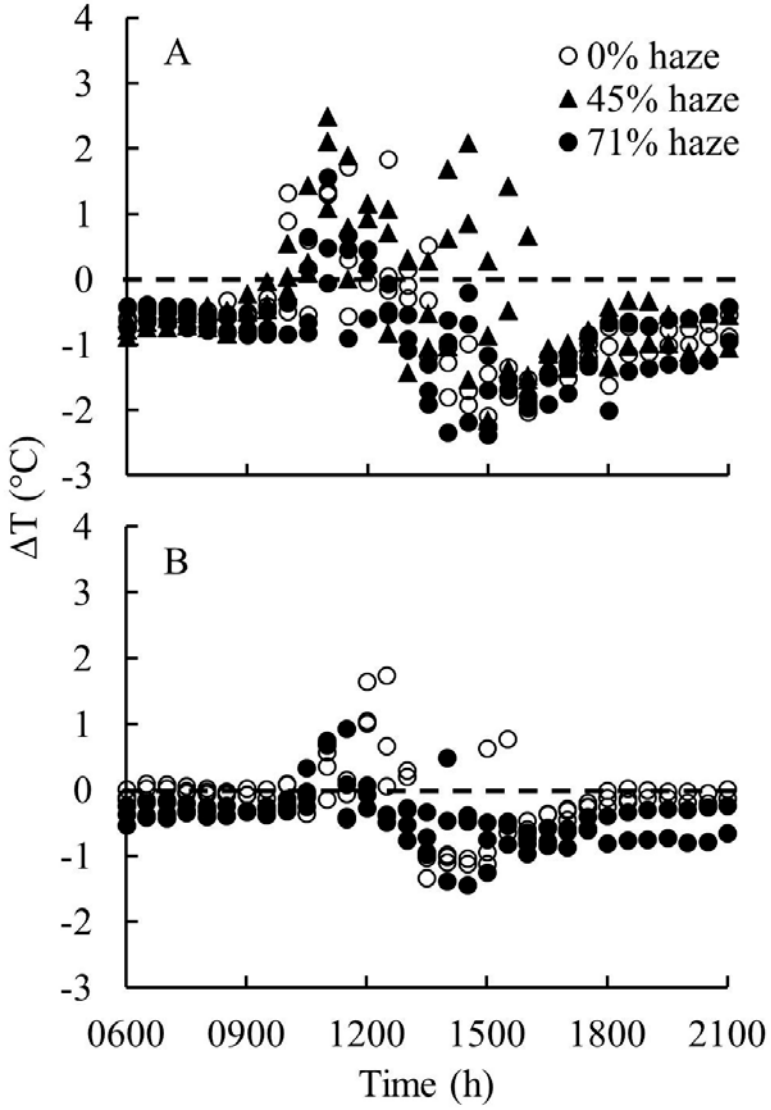

Fig. S4. Maximum PSII efficiency (Fv/Fm) of middle (A) and bottom (B) leaves on a clear day (15 Aug). Error bars represent ± s.e. (n = 4).

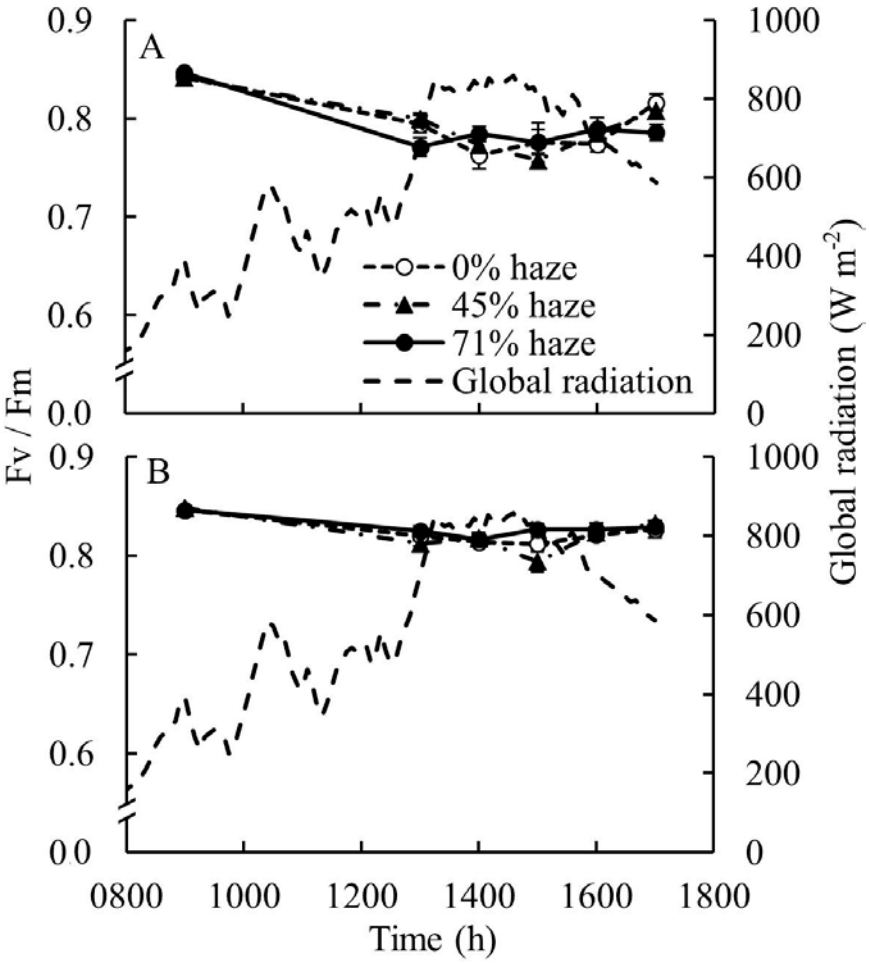

Fig. S5. Stomatal densities on fully expanded leaves of tomato plants grown at three levels of haze treatments. Leaf samples were taken on 2 Jul, six leaves were collected in each treatment per canopy layer (top, middle and bottom). Stomatal densities were averaged down the canopy. Error bars show ± s.e. (n = 18). No statistical significant differences was found among the three treatments (P = 0.151).

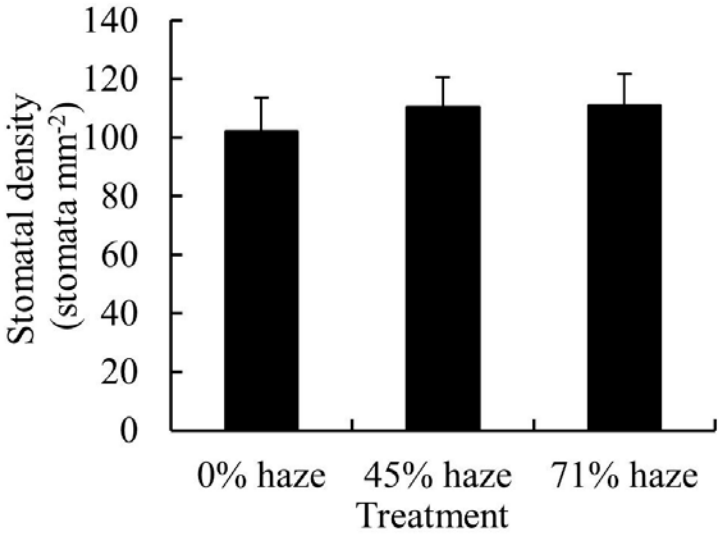

Fig. S6. Thickness of leaf mesophyll, spongy tissue and palisade tissue in top (A) and middle (B) leaves. Leaf samples were taken on 5 Jul. Error bars show ± s.e. (n = 6). No statistical significant differences was found within each parameter (P > 0.05).