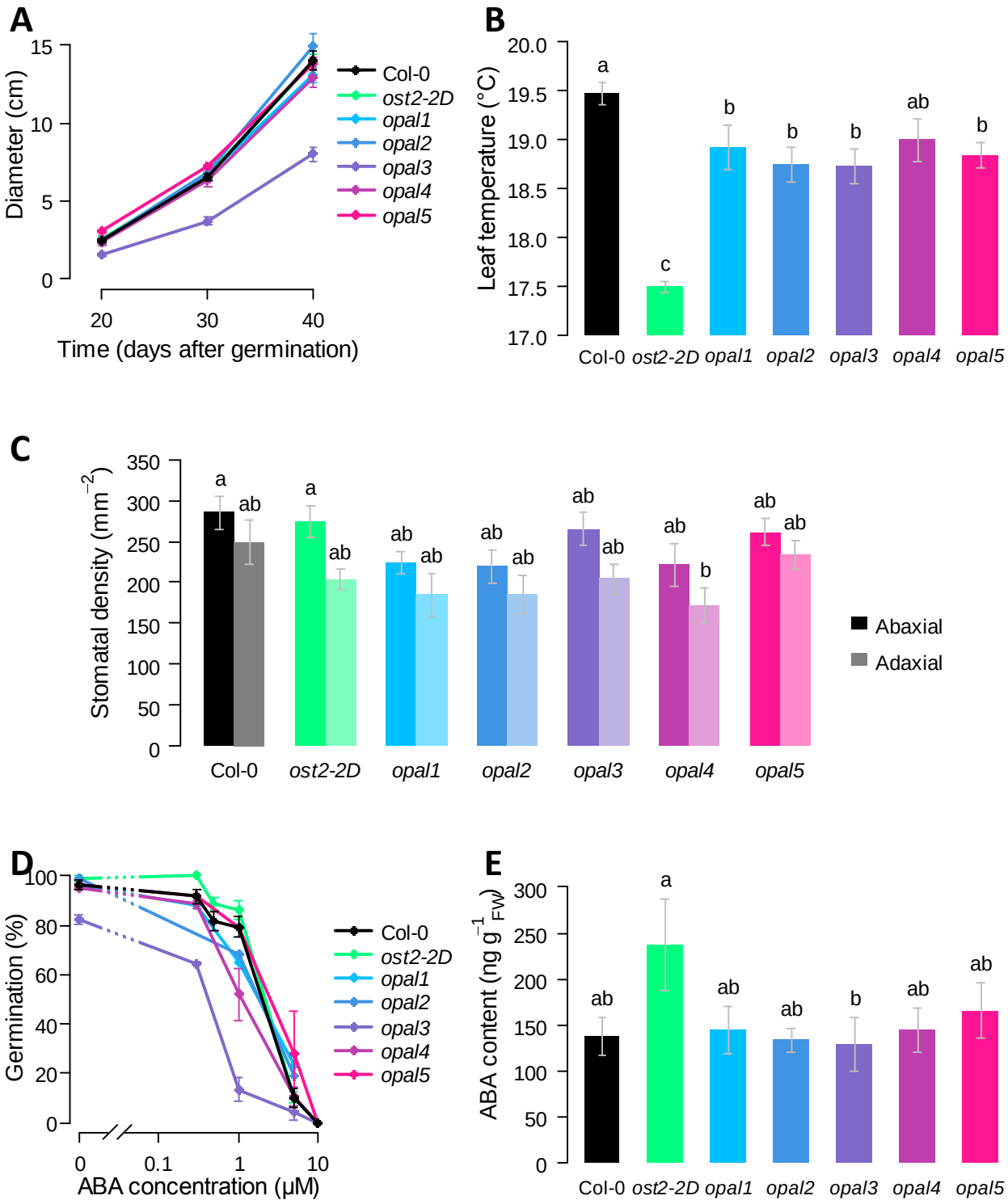

Supplemental Figure S1. Further phenotypic characterization of the *opal* mutants. A, Time-course of rosette diameter (n = 6). B, Leaf temperature estimated from infrared images as the average of 14 spots per plant (n = 5) selected randomly at the surface of fully expanded leaves. C, Stomatal density. For each genotype, dark and light color stands for the abaxial and the adaxial side, respectively (n 6). D, Effect of ABA concentration on seed germination ($11 \leq n \leq 2$). E, ABA content of fresh rosettes (n = 5). Error bars are means ± SE. Letters denote significant differences after a Tukey (C) or Kruskal-Wallis (B, D) test ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table S1. Isolation and characterization of mutants with low temperature in darkness

Isolation number [a]	Rosette size [b]	Rosette colour [c]	Other phenotypes	Genetics [d]	Mutant name
'Normal' growth					
I-3	++++	+++		Recessive (χ^2 = 1.210)	*opal1*
I-5	++++	+++		Recessive (χ^2 = 0.006)	*opal2*
II-9	+++	+++	Necrotic spots at mature size	Recessive (χ^2 = 3.226)	*opal3*
II-16	++++	+++	Necrotic spots at mature size	Dominant	*ost2-2D* [e]
III-23	++++	+++		Recessive (χ^2 = 0.163)	*opal4*
III-27	++++	++		Recessive (χ^2 = 0.856)	*opal5*
'Impaired' growth					
I-4, III-22	++	+++	Curled thick leaves		
III-32, III-33, V-60, V-66	++	++	Asymmetric rosette (III-33), necrotic tips at mature size (III-33,V-66), narrow leaves (V-60)		
III-30, IV-40, V-54, V-64	++	+	Triangular-shaped leaves (IV-40)		
I-8, III-21, III-29, VI-80	+	+++	Curled thick leaves		
I-1, II-10, IV-48, V-58, VI-78, VI-81	+	++	Narrow leaves (II-10, IV-48)		
I-2, II-11, II-12, II-13, II-17, II-18, III-20, III-25, V-59, V-61, V-67	+	+			

[a] Each Roman numeral stands for a screen experiment

[b] Rosette size was scored 2-3 weeks after germination: ++++ is similar to the wild-type, +++ is slightly reduced, ++ is severely reduced and + is dramatically reduced

[c] Rosette colour was scored 2-3 weeks after germination: +++ is similar to the wild-type, ++ is pale green and + is chlorotic

[d] Segregation analysis was based on seedlings temperature measured 15-30 days after germination by infra-red imaging. Chi-square values were calculated on the basis of an expected ratio of 3:1 (wild-type : cool) in the F_2 generation with the hypothesis that the mutation is a single recessive nuclear mutation (χ^2_{critic} = 3.841, df = 1, P = 0.05)

[e] Merlot et al., 2007, EMBO J 26: 3216–3226