



Figure S1. Morphology of white mustard plants grown in the control conditions (A) and in the presence of thallium in concentration $100 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (B), $500 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (C) and $1000 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (D). Bar = 2.5 cm.

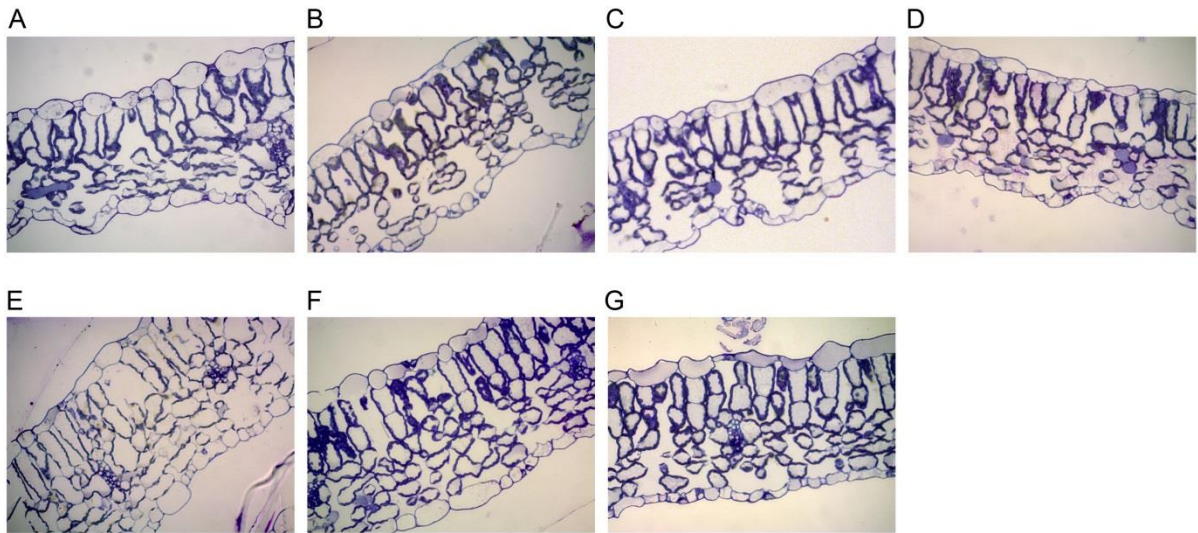


Figure S2. Changes of leaf blade architecture of white mustard plants grown in the presence of thallium revealed by bright field microscopy. Pictures show leaf blade cross-sections from control (A) and Tl-treated plants (B-G): 100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (H100) (B); 500 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ healthy green leaves, which showed no changes in morphology comparing to the control cultivation (H500) (C), green (G500) (D) and yellow (Y500) (E) parts of the affected leaves; 1000 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ green (G1000) (F) and yellow (Y1000) (G) parts of the affected leaves.

Figure S3. Analysis of nonphotochemical quenching parameter (NPQ) in dark adapted white mustard leaves from control and Tl treated plants presented on Fig. 3. (A) an exemplary fluorescence traces for control, 500 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ Tl and 1000 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ Tl leaves recorded during exposition of dark adapted leaves to actinic light illumination. (B) changes of NPQ parameter calculated for the entire leaf area on the basis of recorded fluorescence traces during actinic light illumination. (C) visualization of the induction and relaxation of NPQ throughout the leaf. The images are representative for at least ten leaves from each treatment. Description of the samples is the same as on Fig. 3.