**Supplementary information: UV-B antagonises shade avoidance and increases levels of the flavonoid quercetin in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)**

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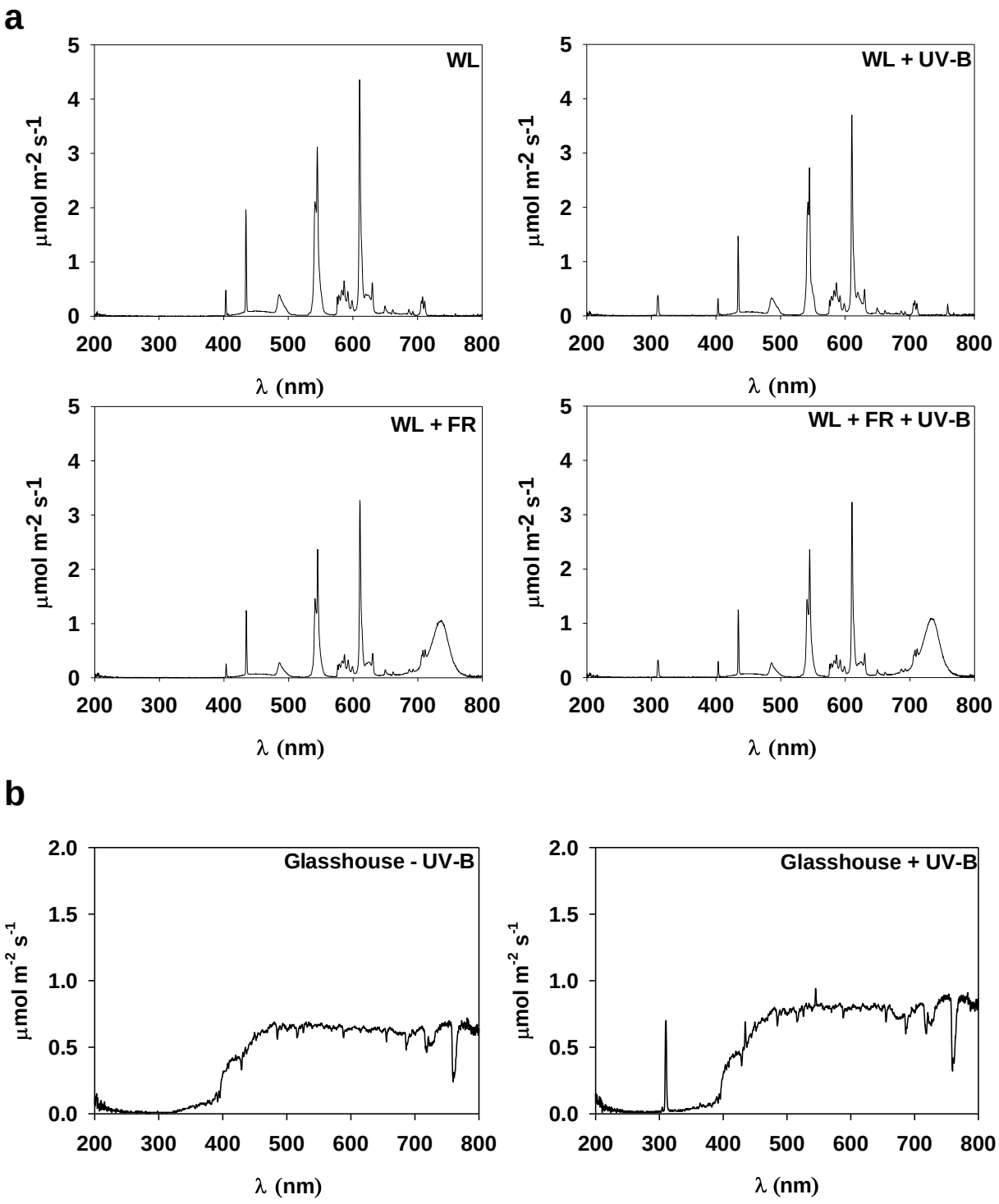


**Figure S1** Light spectra from experimental conditions. **(a)** Growth cabinets. 70 µmol $m^{-2}$ $s^{-1}$ of white light supplied with fluorescent bulbs was supplemented with far red LEDs to achieve a R:FR of 0.05. UV-B was supplemented at 1.5 µmol $m^{-2}$ $s^{-1}$ using narrow band fluorescent bulbs. **(b)** Glasshouse. Plants were exposed to ambient light levels typical of spring in Bristol. UV-B was supplemented at 1.5 µmol $m^{-2}$ $s^{-1}$ using narrow band bulbs. 16 h photoperiods were maintained using white fluorescent bulbs.

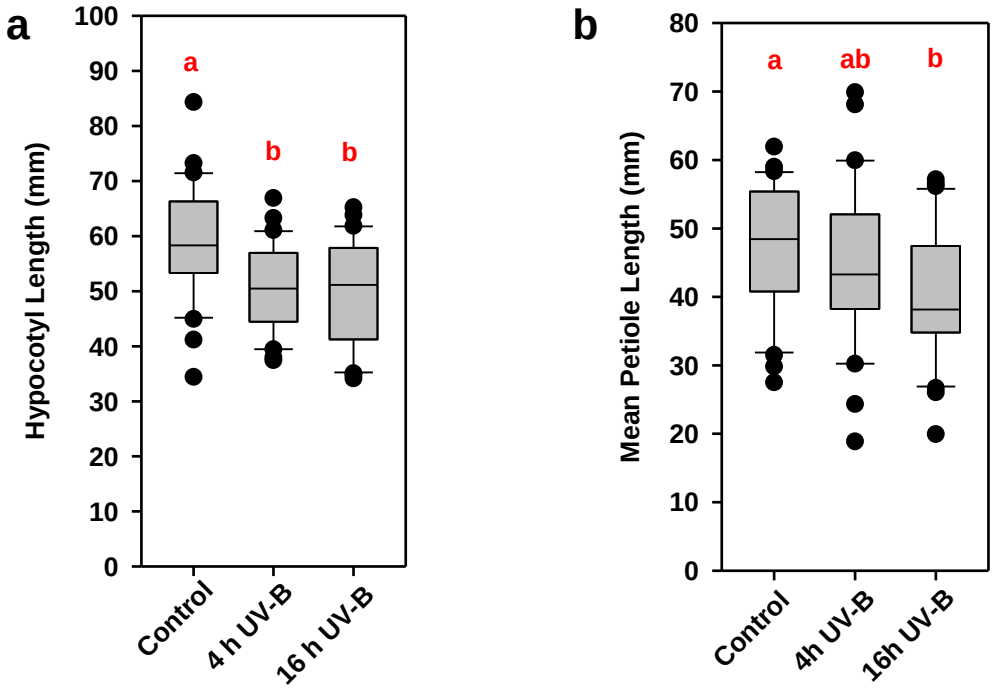


**Figure S2** UV-B inhibits mean petiole elongation in mature coriander grown at high density (4 seedlings 10 $cm^{-2}$) in the glasshouse**.** Coriander was grown for 32 days with 16 h photoperiods maintained by supplementary lighting. UV-B was provided by narrow band UV-B bulbs for either the entire photoperiod (16 h) or for 4 h at the middle of the day. Plotted are morphological data from 32 day old plants **(a)** Hypocotyl Lengths, ANOVA ($F(2,87) = 8.551$, $p < 0.001$). **(b)** Mean Petiole Length ANOVA ($F(2,87) = 4.015$, $p = 0.021$). N = 30. N.S. = no significant difference at $p = 0.05$. Different red letters indicate statistically significant differences at $p < 0.05$.