

Supplementary Information

Harnessing Chlorophyll Fluorescence for Phenotyping Analysis of Wild and Cultivated Tomato for High Photochemical Efficiency under Water Deficit for Climate Change Resilience

Ilektra Sperdoulis ¹ , Ifigeneia Mellidou ¹ , and Michael Moustakas ^{2*} 

¹ Institute of Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources, Hellenic Agricultural Organization-Demeter (ELGO-Dimitra), Thessaloniki, Greece; ilektras@bio.auth.gr; ifimellidou@gmail.com

² Department of Botany, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece; moustak@bio.auth.gr

* Correspondence: moustak@bio.auth.gr

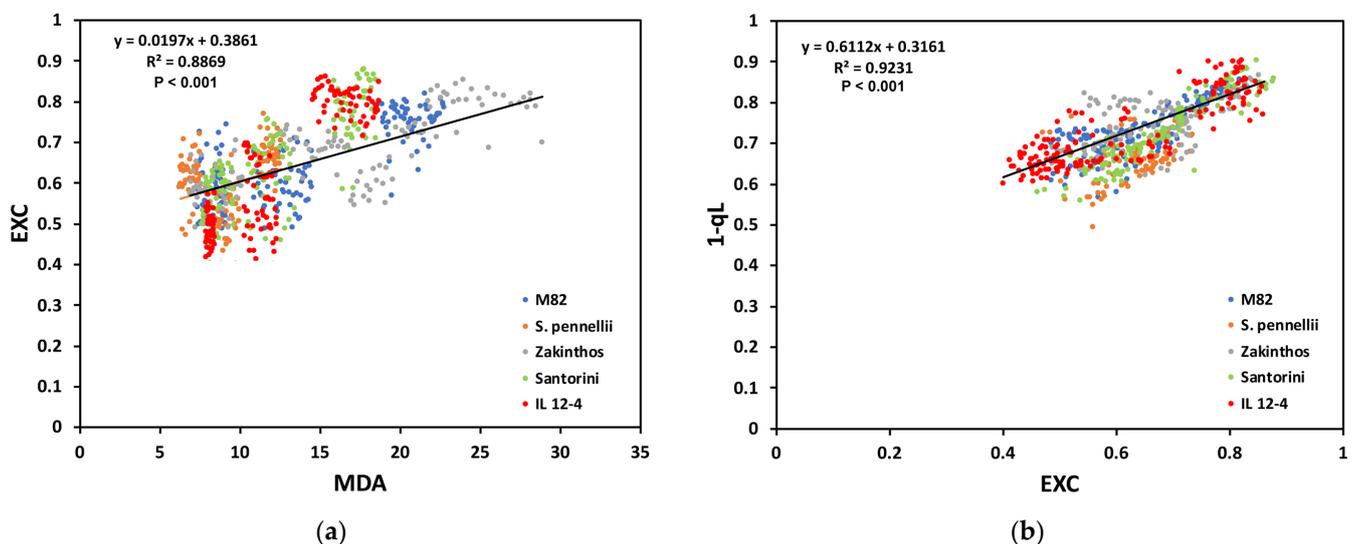


Figure S1. The relationship between the excess excitation energy at PSII (EXC) and the level of lipid peroxidation, measured as $\mu\text{mol MDA g}^{-1}$ fresh weight (a), and between the excess excitation energy (EXC) and the parameter $1 - q_L$, where q_L is the redox state of Q_A based on the lake model (b), in *Solanum pennellii*, the introgression line IL12-4, and *Solanum lycopersicum* cv. M82, cv. Zakinthos, and cv. Santorini, under well-watered (control), moderate drought stress (MoDS) and severe drought stress (SDS).