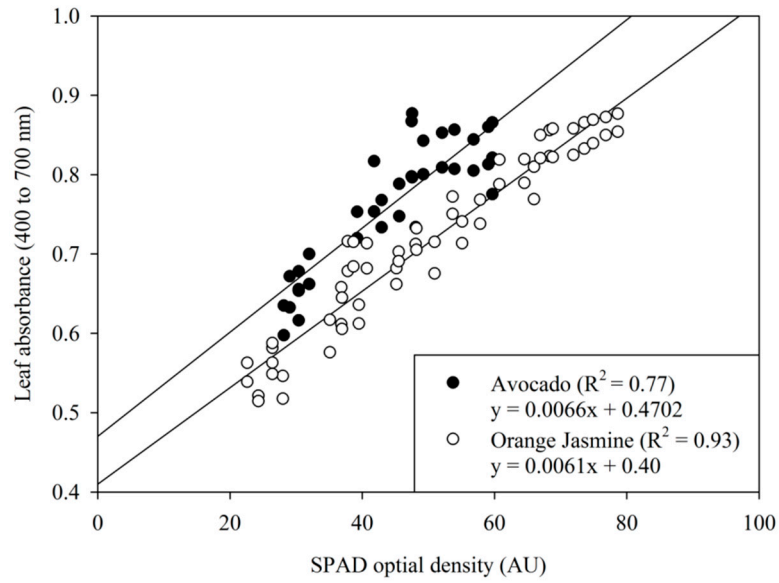
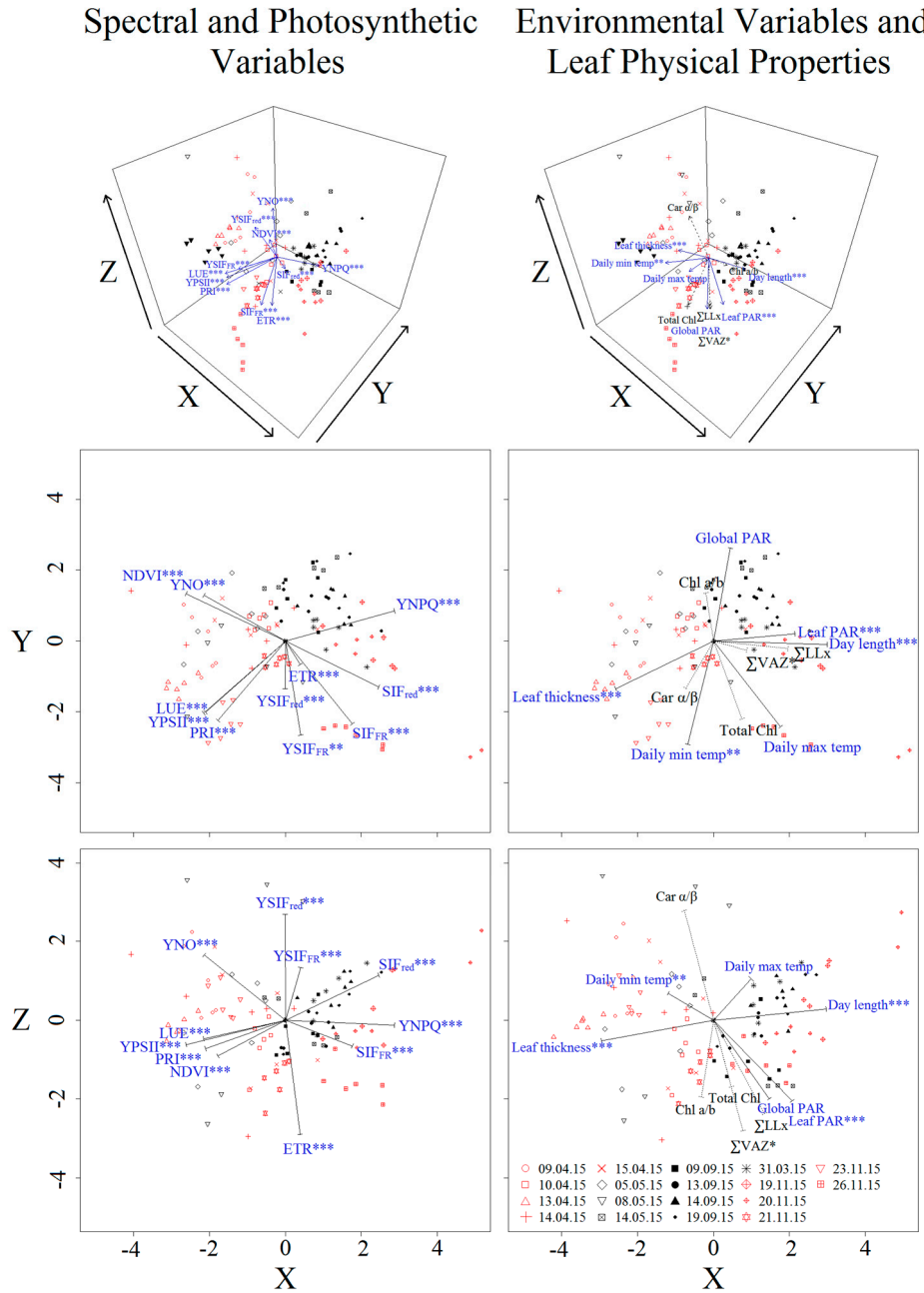


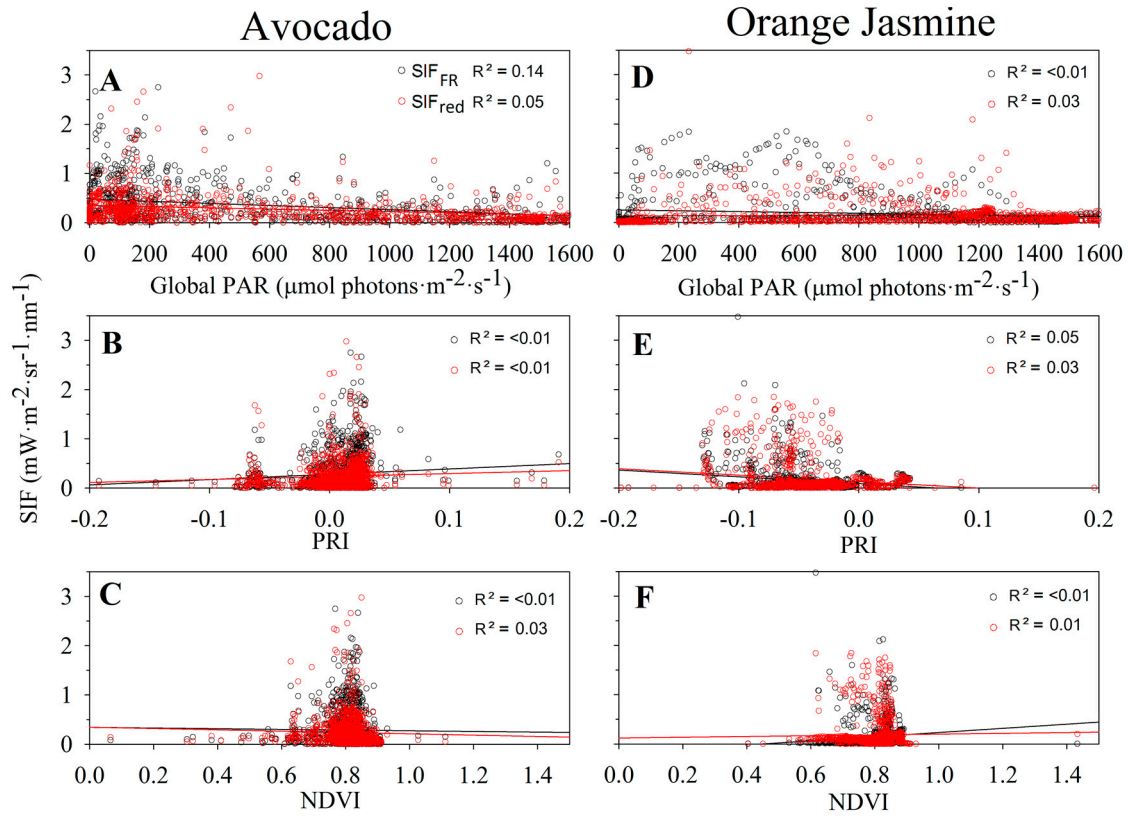
**Figure S1.** Relationship between YPSII calculated using the F'm from LIFT QA and PQ flashes (A), F'm from LIFT QA flashes and PAM (B) and F'm from PAM and LIFT PQ flashes (C). Points for each plot were generated from white light response curves on replicate ( $n = 6$ ) avocado leaves varying in age and chlorophyll content. Light intensity of each leaf was modulated from 0 to 1000  $\mu\text{mol photons}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  (50  $\mu\text{mol photons}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  increments) using a quartz iodide projector lamp, with LIFT and PAM measurements performed simultaneously on adjacent section of leaves for each light intensity.



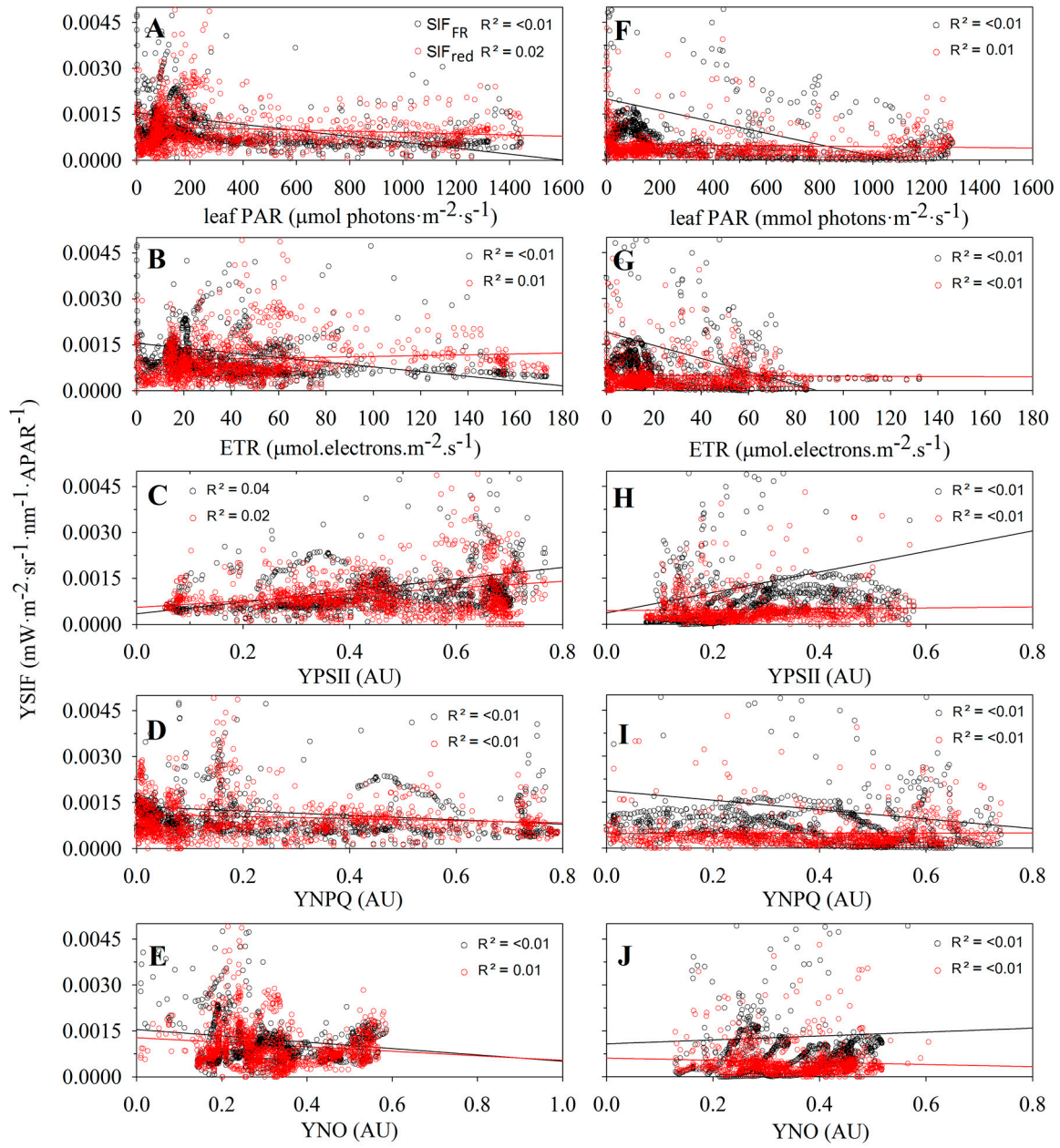
**Figure S2.** Relationship between leaf absorbance (400 to 700 nm) and leaf SPAD optical density measurements for leaves of avocado ( $n = 36$ ; black points) and orange jasmine ( $n = 62$ ; white points), where each data point represents the mean of three inter-vein SPAD and leaf absorbance measurements from a single leaf. Leaf absorbance (400 to 700 nm) was calculated from leaf reflectance and transmittance measurements collected using a Licor 1800-12 integrating sphere and a QE Pro spectrometer. Reflectance and transmittance measurements were collected with a 0.7 nm spectral resolution between 400 to 700 nm, with absorbance from 400 to 700 nm taken as the integrated area between those wavelengths.



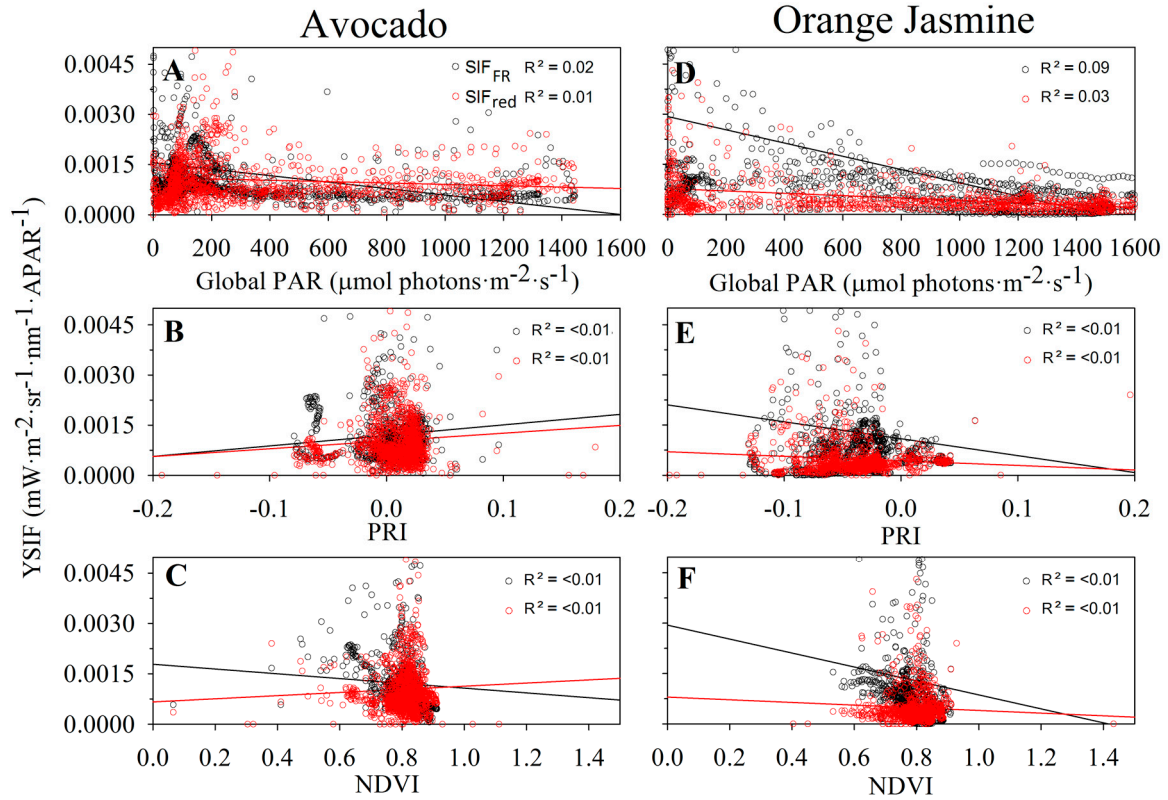
**Figure S3.** Three dimensional multidimensional scaling analysis of daily photosynthetic, physical, leaf pigment and remotely sensed measurements from leaves of avocado and orange jasmine (stress = 0.09). Photosynthetic and remotely sensed measurements collected at a resolution of ~3 minutes and analysed as the AUC for each daily measurement. Analyses were performed on the spectral and photosynthetic variables (ETR, YPSIL, YNPQ, YNO, SIF; SIF<sub>red</sub> and SIF<sub>FR</sub>, YSIF<sub>red</sub> and YSIF<sub>FR</sub>, LUE, NDVI and PRI), with vectors calculated for the spectral and photosynthetic variables, the environmental variables (day length, global PAR, leaf PAR, daily min air temperature and daily max air temperature) and the leaf physical properties (leaf total chl, Chl a/b,  $\Sigma$ VAZ,  $\Sigma$ LLx, Car  $\alpha/\beta$ , leaf thickness). Measurement dates are marked by symbol type, with dates given in day/month/year format in the legend. Where data was available for both avocado and orange jasmine leaves, vectors are shown as solid lines and vectors names are in blue, where data was only available from avocado leaves (leaf pigments), vectors are shown as broken lines and vectors names are in black. Significant vectors are marked by \*, where \*\*\* =  $P < 0.001$ , \*\* =  $P \geq 0.001$  &  $P < 0.01$  and \* =  $P \geq 0.01$  &  $\leq 0.05$ . All vectors have been scaled by a factor of three to facilitate visualisation.



**Figure S4.** Scatterplots of daily measurements of SIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and SIF<sub>FR</sub> (black) against global PAR and QE Pro measured NDVI and PRI from leaves of both avocado (A to C) and orange jasmine (D to F). SIF, NDVI, PRI and global PAR measurements were collected simultaneously from sunrise to sunset, with a three minute time resolution, where each point represents the mean of six leaf replicates collected at the same time on a single measurement day  $\pm$  3 minutes. The black and red lines show the linear fit for SIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and SIF<sub>FR</sub> (black).



**Figure S5.** Scatterplots of daily measurements of YSIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and YSIF<sub>FR</sub> (black) against LIFT measured photosynthetic parameters and leaf PAR from leaves of both avocado (A to E) and orange jasmine (F to J). LIFT and SIF measurements were collected simultaneously from sunrise to sunset, with a three minute time resolution, where each point represents the mean of six leaf replicates collected at the same time on a single measurement day  $\pm$  3 minutes. The black and red lines show the linear fit for YSIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and YSIF<sub>FR</sub> (black).



**Figure S6.** Scatterplots of daily measurements of YSIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and YSIF<sub>FR</sub> (black) against global PAR and QE Pro measured NDVI and PRI from leaves of both avocado (A to C) and orange jasmine (D to F). YSIF, NDVI, PRI and global PAR measurements were collected simultaneously from sunrise to sunset, with a three minute time resolution, where each point represents the mean of six leaf replicates collected at the same time on a single measurement day  $\pm$  3 minutes. The black and red lines show the linear fit for SIF<sub>red</sub> (red) and SIF<sub>FR</sub> (black).

**Table S1.** Matrix table containing the smallest absolute angles between vectors, generated by three dimensional multidimensional scaling analysis of daily photosynthetic, physical, leaf pigment and remotely sensed measurements from leaves of avocado and orange jasmine (stress = 0.08; n = 108). Significant vectors are marked by \* in the left hand column of the matrix table, where \*\*\* =  $P < 0.001$ , \*\* =  $P \geq 0.001$  &  $P < 0.01$  and \* =  $P \geq 0.01$  &  $\leq 0.05$ . A three tone colour gradient scale has been used to illustrate positive (green) and negative (blue) relationships between data. Strong correlations have been marked in dark blue (strong negative;  $>165^\circ$ ) or dark green (strong positive;  $\leq 15^\circ$ ), moderate correlations are marked in blue (moderate negative;  $>150^\circ$  &  $\leq 165^\circ$ ) and green (moderate positive;  $>15^\circ$  &  $\leq 30^\circ$ ), weak correlations marked in light blue (weak negative;  $>135^\circ$  &  $\leq 150^\circ$ ) and light green (weak negative;  $>30^\circ$  &  $\leq 45^\circ$ ) and for vectors where no correlation is present cells are not shaded ( $>45^\circ$  &  $< 135^\circ$ ). Where vectors contained no correlations between other vectors along rows, these rows have been removed.



**Table S2.** Matrix table of P values and R<sup>2</sup> values for correlations between YSIF (red and FR) and LIFT photosynthetic (ETR, YPSII, YNPQ, YNO), PAR (leaf and global) and spectral (PRI and NDVI) measurements, from two different species of plants (avocado or orange jasmine). For each correlation the P value is given followed by the R<sup>2</sup> value in brackets, where significant correlations are bolded.

Measurement	Avocado P values (R <sup>2</sup> )		Orange Jasmine P values (R <sup>2</sup> )	
	YSIF <sub>685</sub>	YSIF <sub>760</sub>	YSIF <sub>685</sub>	YSIF <sub>760</sub>
Leaf PAR	< <b>0.001 (0.02)</b>	<b>0.007 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	< <b>0.001 (0.01)</b>	0.174 (< 0.01)
Global PAR	< <b>0.001 (0.01)</b>	< <b>0.001 (0.02)</b>	< <b>0.001 (0.03)</b>	< <b>0.001 (0.09)</b>
ETR	< <b>0.001 (0.01)</b>	0.084 (< 0.01)	<b>0.012 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	0.756 (< 0.01)
YPSII	< <b>0.001 (0.02)</b>	< <b>0.001 (0.04)</b>	<b>0.049 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	0.368 (< 0.01)
YNPQ	<b>0.026 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	<b>0.004 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	0.160 (< 0.01)	0.870 (< 0.01)
YNO	0.053 (< 0.01)	< <b>0.001 (0.01)</b>	0.776 (< 0.01)	0.118 (< 0.01)
PRI	0.113 (< 0.01)	<b>0.001 (&lt; 0.01)</b>	0.298 (< 0.01)	<b>0.005 (&lt; 0.01)</b>
NDVI	0.394 (< 0.01)	0.127 (< 0.01)	0.522 (< 0.01)	0.217 (< 0.01)

**Video S1.** Video can be found at: <https://youtu.be/QpWW5drI2No> and shows a time-lapse of LIFT and QE Pro measurements of six avocado leaves collected from the UOW. Using a computer controlled tripod the LIFT and QE Pro can be sequentially moved between white reference measurements (white panels) and avocado leaves (figure 1). Inset top right, shows the measurement perspective of the LIFT instrument, where the blue flashes are LIFT Q<sub>A</sub> measurements. Additionally, on each leaf a small LS-C micro quantum light sensors can be seen, which was utilized for measurement of leaf PAR.