

Figure S1. Side view of the four microgreen species grown indoors under six light treatments. For UVA treatments, W: white-LED; W + U-T: adding UVA to W throughout the whole growth period; W + U-E: adding UVA to W only at the end of production for the last 5 days. For far-red treatments, -FR or +FR indicates that not adding or adding far-red light to the above three UVA treatments throughout the whole growth period.



Figure S2. Microgreens (two culture shelves out of 4) right before harvest. From left to right (upper): Kale, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, and basil. Lower: Kohlrabi, cabbage, kale, and basil.

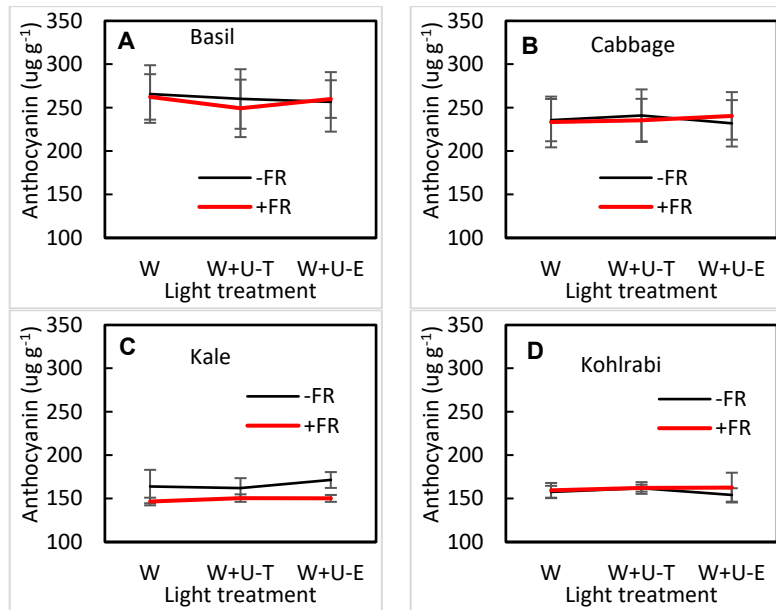


Figure S3. Responses of anthocyanin concentrations to UVA and FR light treatments for indoor-grown microgreens. For UVA treatments, W: white-LED; W + U-T: adding UVA to W for the whole growth period; W + U-E: adding UVA to W only for the last 5 days. For far-red treatments, -FR or +FR indicates without or with FR for the whole growth period. For the above light treatments with UVA or FR, UVA and FR photons accounted for 23% and 32% of total photon flux density, respectively.