

Supplementary material

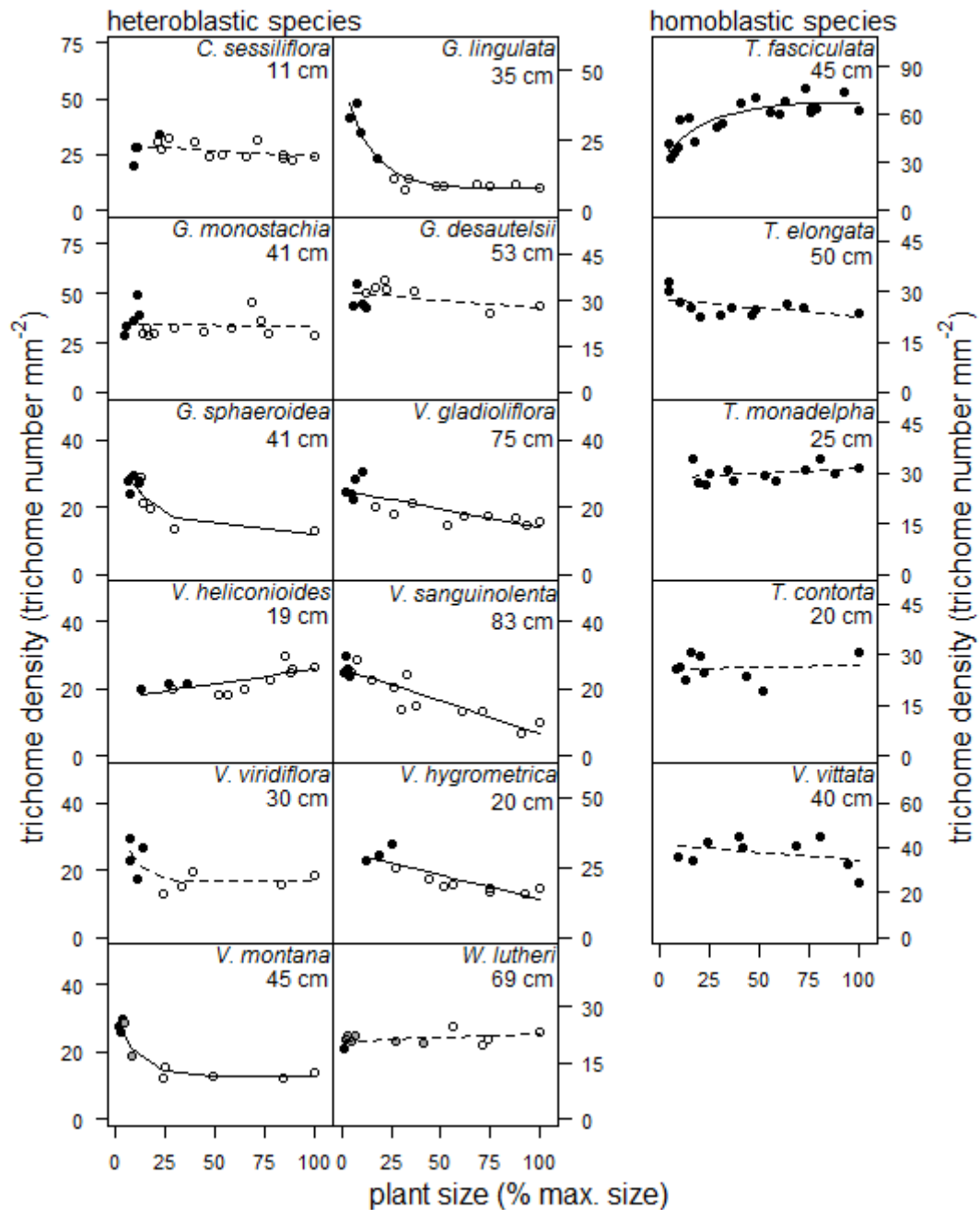


Fig. S1. Trichome density in relation to plant size (LL) of 17 bromeliad species. Atmospheric (closed symbols) and tank forming plants (open symbols) are indicated for heteroblastic species. A solid line indicates a significant regression ($p < 0.05$), dotted lines trends ($p > 0.05$). Also given are maximum plant size. Data are means of 18 measurements.

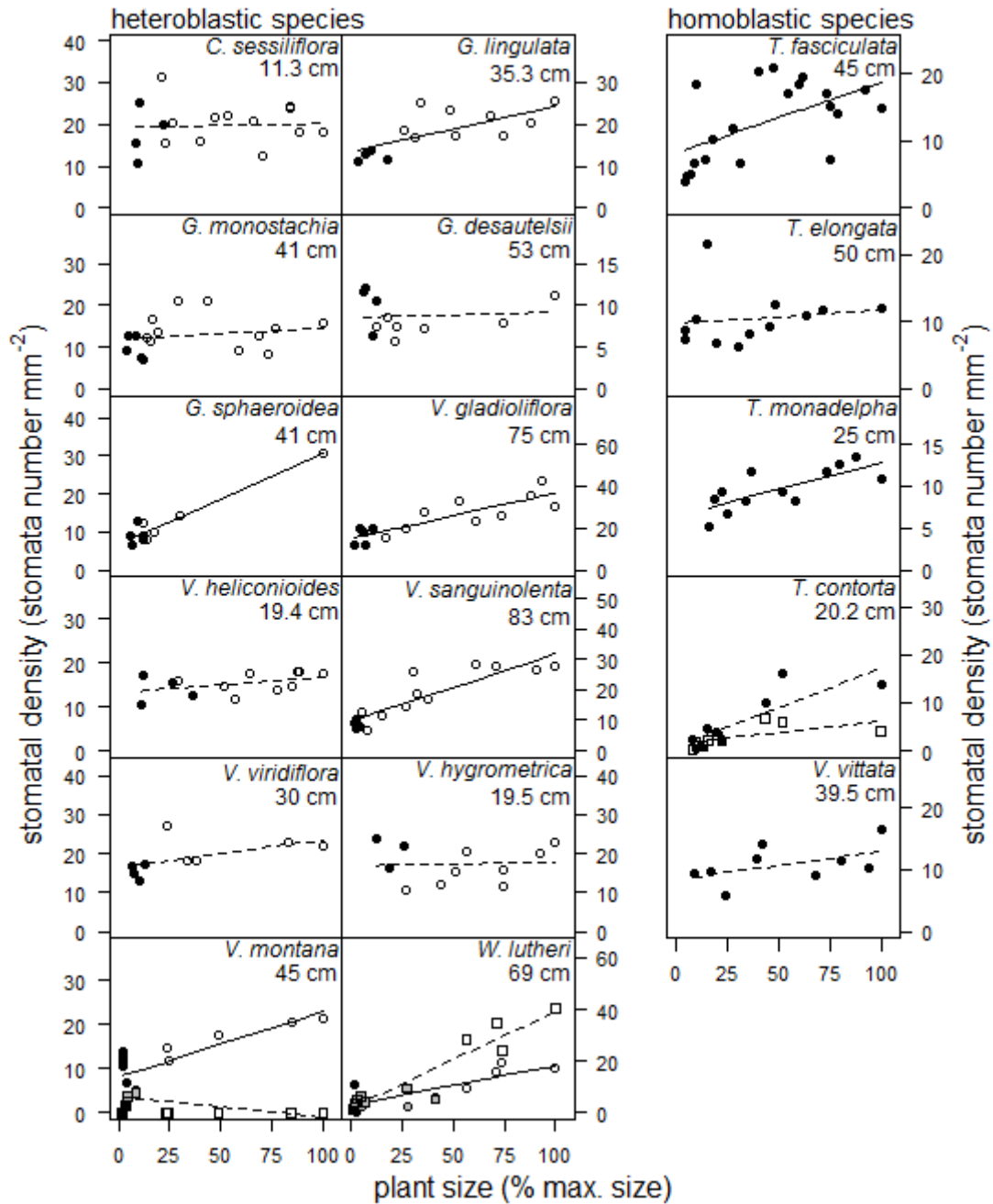


Fig. S2. Stomata density in relation to plant size (LL) of 17 bromeliad species. Solid lines indicate significant regressions ($p < 0.05$), dotted lines trends ($p > 0.05$). Also given are maximum plant sizes. For heteroblastic species atmospheric (closed) and tank forming plants (open symbols) are distinguished. Data are means of 18 measurements per plant. Three species have amphistomatic leaves. Here, stomatal densities were analysed separately for the lower and upper surface.

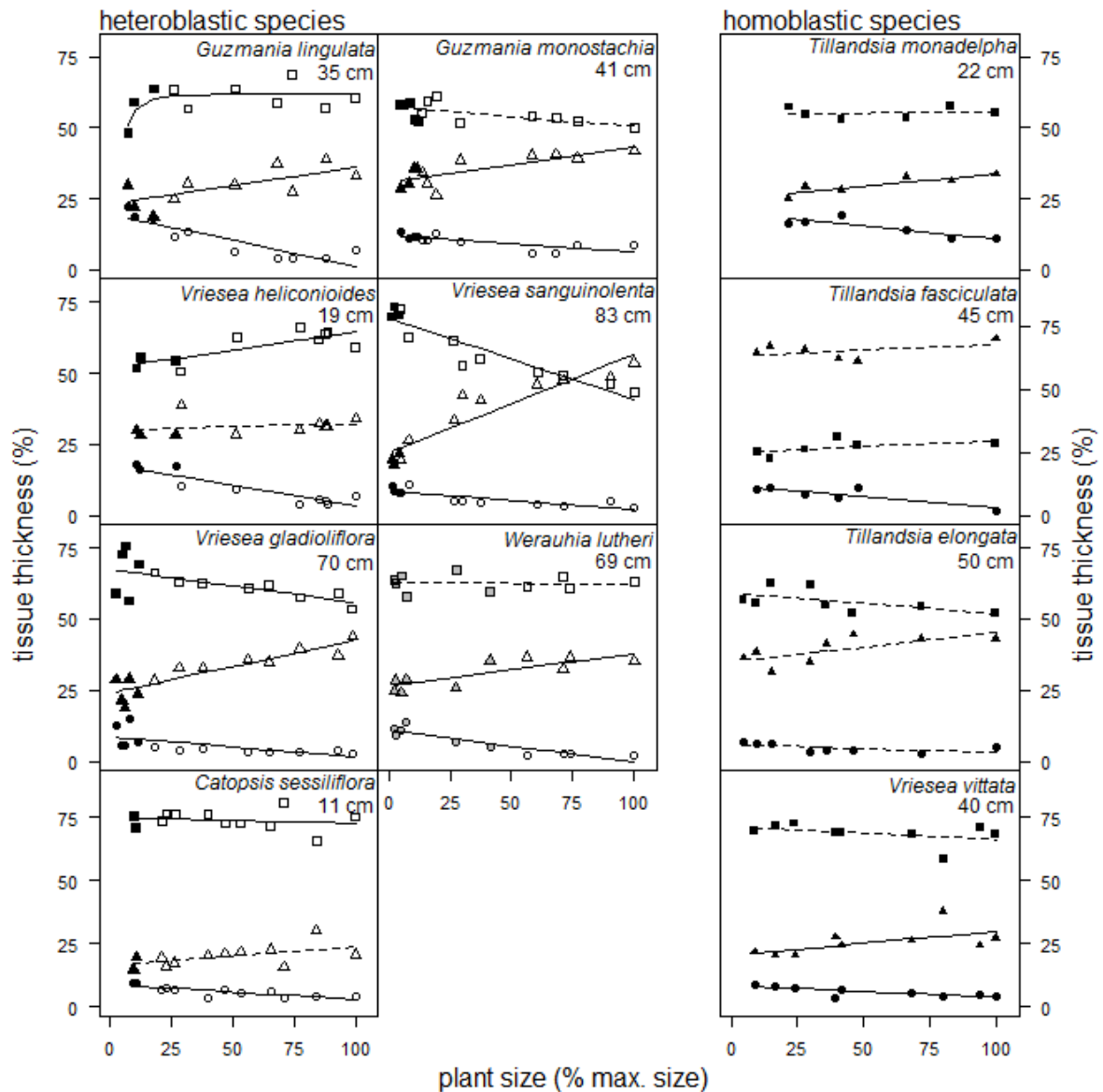


Fig. S3. Relative thickness of different leaf tissues in relation to plant size (LL) in 11 bromeliad species. Shown are hydrenchyma (squares), chlorenchyma (triangles) and epidermis (circles). For heteroblastic species atmospheric (closed) and tank forming plants (open symbols) are distinguished. Significant regressions ($p < 0.05$) are shown as solid, trends ($p > 0.05$) as dotted lines. Data are mean values of three measurements per leaf.