Supplementary Material

A comparative structural and functional study of leaf traits and sap flow in Dracaena cinnabari and Dracaena draco seedlings

Nadezhda Nadezhdina\textsuperscript{A,C}, Roman Plichta\textsuperscript{A}, Valeriy Nadezhdin\textsuperscript{A}, Roman Gebauer\textsuperscript{A}, Radek Jupa\textsuperscript{B}, Hana Habrova\textsuperscript{A} and Petr Madera\textsuperscript{A}

\textsuperscript{A}Department of Forest Botany, Dendrology and Geobiocenology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology, Mendel University in Brno, Zemědělská 3, 61300 Brno, Czech Republic.

\textsuperscript{B}Department of Experimental Biology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 61137 Brno, Czech Republic.

\textsuperscript{C}Corresponding author. Email: nadezdan@mendelu.cz
Fig. S1. Sample seedlings of *Dracaena draco* (DD1 and DD2) and *Dracaena cinnabari* (DC1 and DC2). Position of multi-point sensors in plant stems (DD1 and DC1) are visible in the upper photos. Photos were made in the big greenhouse.
Fig. S2. High resolution images of medial leaves cross-sections: (a) *Dracaena cinnabari*, (b) *Dracaena draco*. Adaxial leaf side is on the right. Background of images were roughly cropped to reach smaller file size.
Fig. S3. The nail varnish impressions of leaf surface: (a) *Dracaena cinnabari* and (b) *Dracaena draco*.

Fig. S4. Relationship between sap flow in each pair of sample plants: (a) *Dracaena cinnabari*, DC1 versus DC2 and (b) *Dracaena draco*, DD1 versus DD2. Datasets from both greenhouses were used.
Fig. S5. Relationship between sap flow (SFS) in stems of both Dracaena species (mean for two sample plants) and vapor pressure deficit (VPD) showed hourly during a day. Measurements were done in the small greenhouse.