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Supplementary Material

Does age matter under winter photoinhibitory conditions? A case study in stems and leaves of European mistletoe (*Viscum album*)

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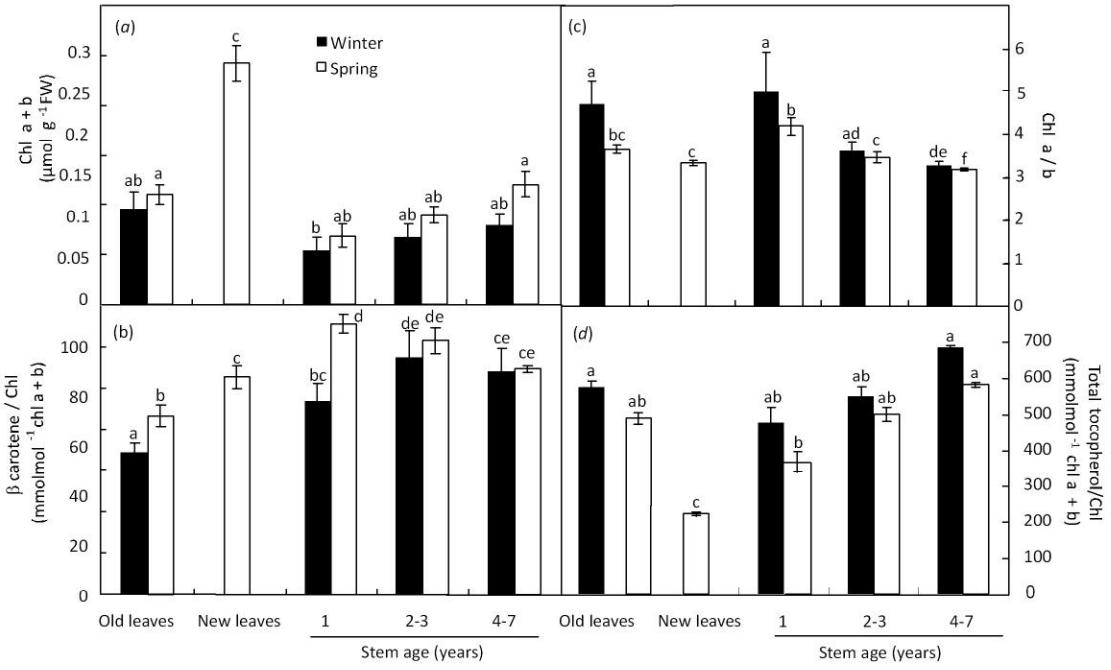

Fig. S1. Pigment and tocopherol composition in leaves and stems of mistletoe during winter and spring: (*a*) Chl a+b (*b*) β-carotene/Chl (*c*) Chl a/b (*d*) Total tocopherol/Chl. Each bar represents the mean ± s.e. (in winter, $n \geq 4$; in spring $n \geq 9$). The letters above the columns are indicative of significant differences among organs and different stem ages in both seasons ($P < 0.05$).

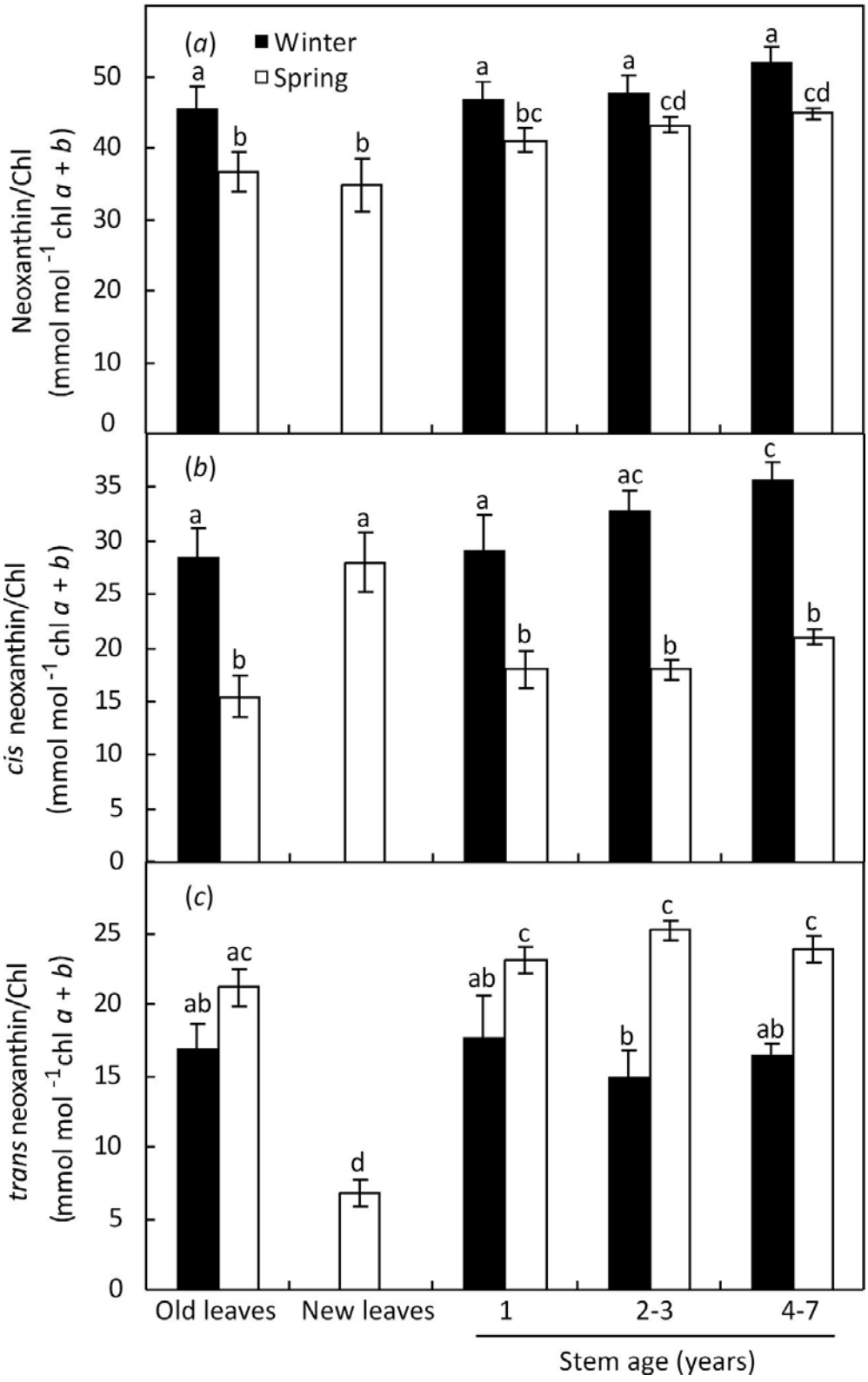

Fig. S2. Neoxanthin content in leaves and stems of mistletoe during winter and spring: (*a*) total neoxanthin/Chl (*b*) cis-neoxanthin/Chl (*c*) trans-neoxanthin/Chl. Values are the mean ± s.e. (in winter, $n \geq 4$; in spring $n \geq 9$). The letters above the columns are indicative of significant differences among organs and different stem ages in both seasons ($P < 0.05$).