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Supplementary Material

Stomatal conductance scales with petiole xylem traits in *Populus* genotypes

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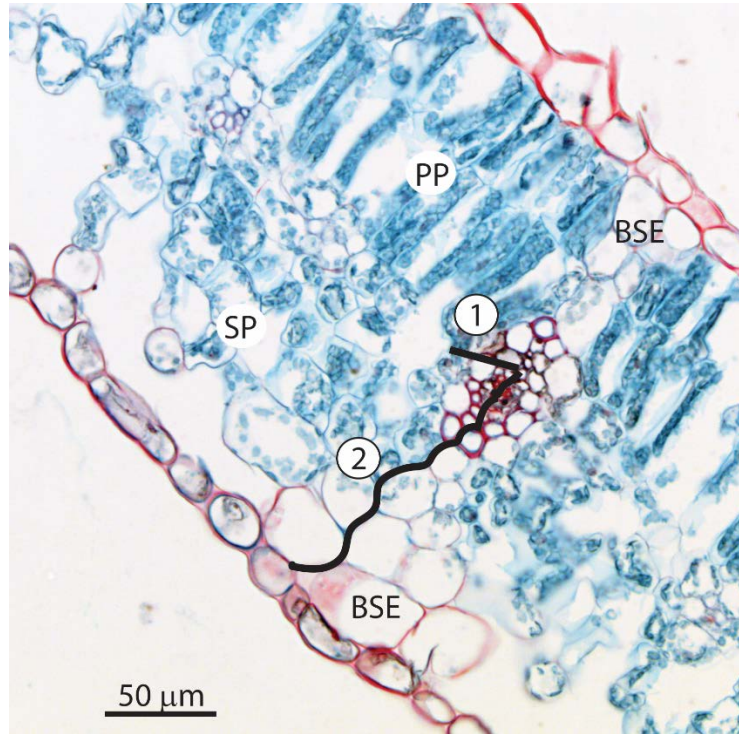


Fig. S1. Cross-section of a Green Giant leaf illustrating two potential pathways for liquid water after leaving the vein xylem. The straight line (pathway 1) represents the shortest distance between the xylem and the nearest evaporating surface (the cell wall of a bundle sheath or mesophyll cell facing an intercellular space). The longer curved line (pathway 2) extends from the vein xylem to the lower epidermis. The line traces cell walls to approximate apoplastic flow. BSE = bundle sheath extensions, PP = palisade parenchyma, SP = spongy parenchyma. Scale bar = 50 μm .

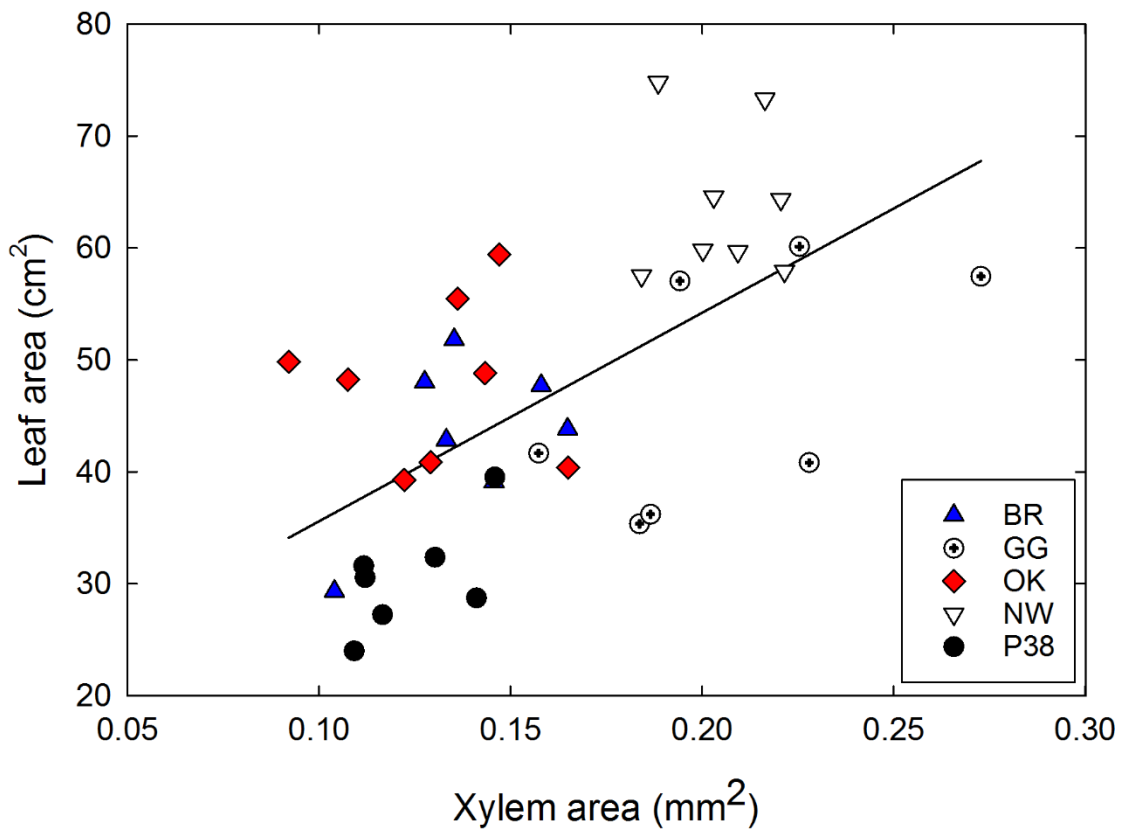


Fig. S2. Leaf lamina area as a function of petiole xylem area in five hybrid poplar clones (BR = Brooks, GG = Green Giant, OK = Okanese, NW = Northwest, and P38 = P38P38). The correlation across all data points was significant ($r^2 = 0.39$, $P < 0.001$).