



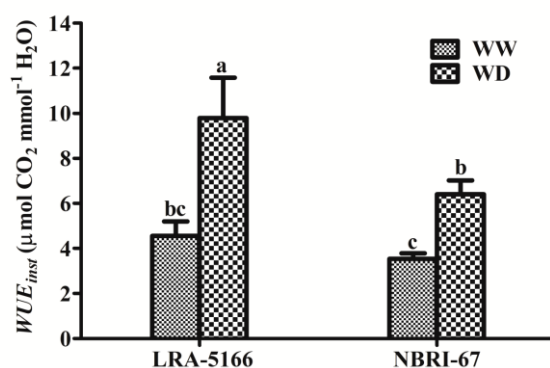
Stomatal behaviour and endogenous phytohormones promotes intrinsic water use efficiency differently in cotton under drought

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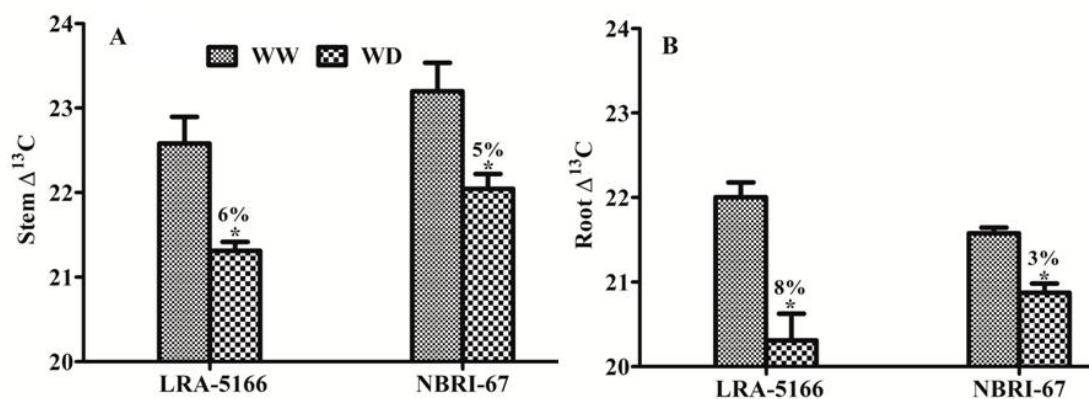
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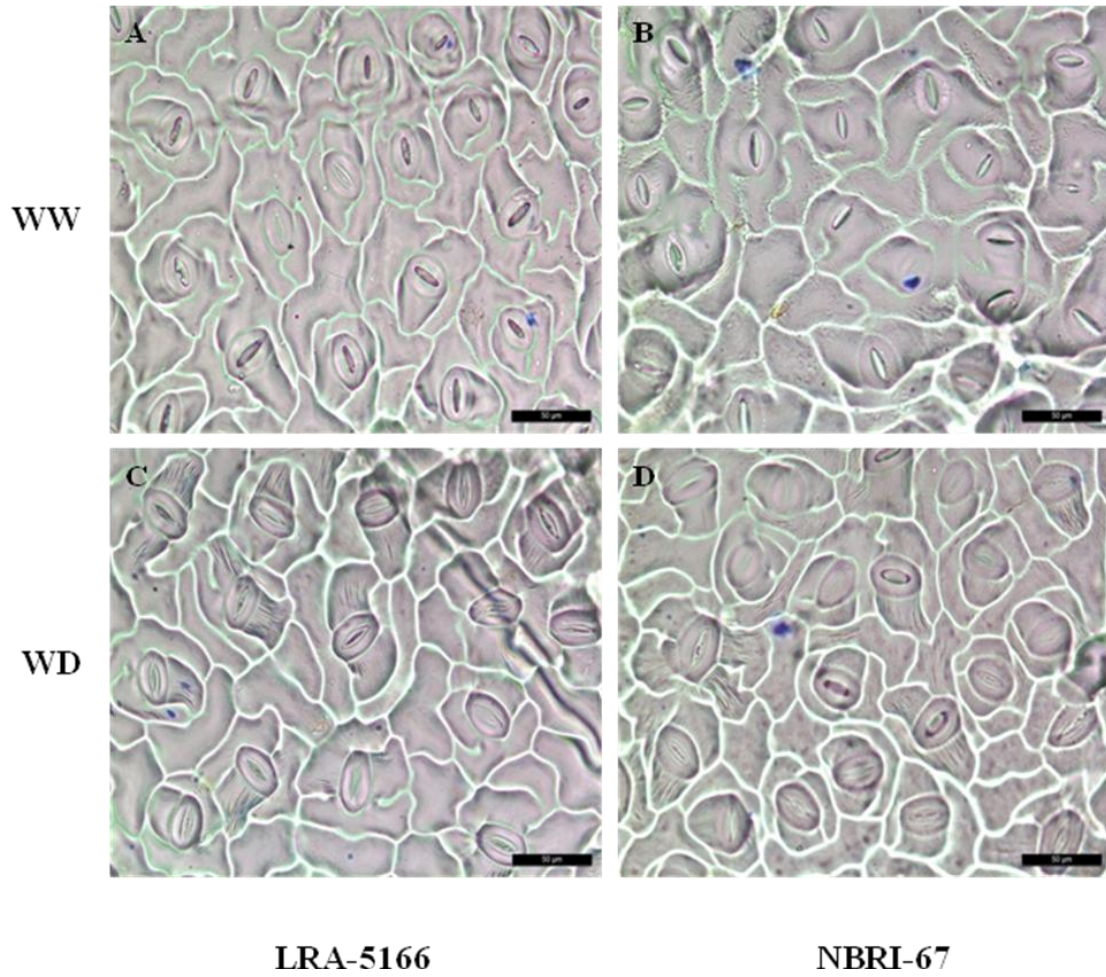
Supplementary Data



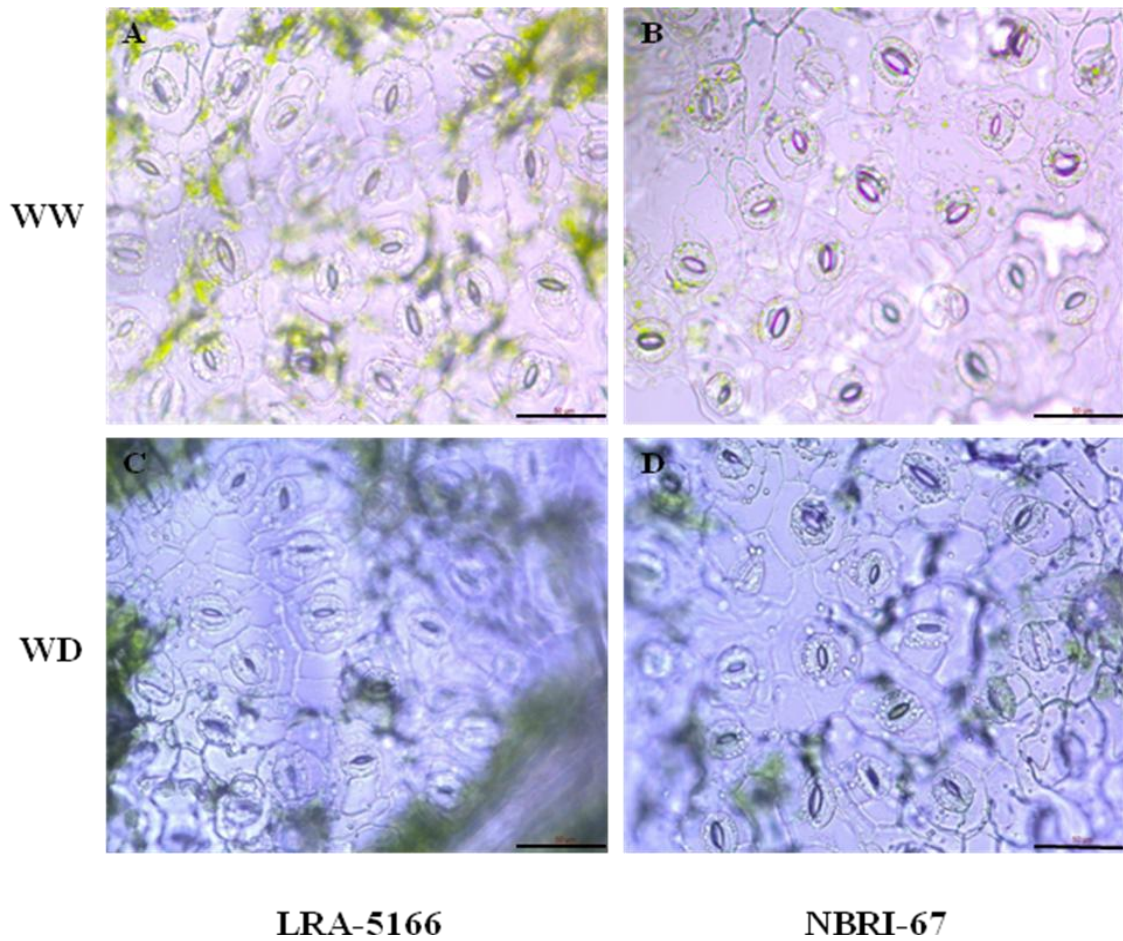
Supplementary Figure S1 – Water deficit changes instantaneous water use efficiency (WUE_{inst} ; A/E) in LRA-5166 and NBRI-67 under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) treatments. A one-way ANOVA was conducted. The letters above the bars indicates significant variation between two varieties under two water treatments at $P < 0.05$ level. Values are means \pm SD ($n=4$)



Supplementary Figure S2 – Water deficit (WD) changes carbon isotope discrimination (CID; $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$) against well-watered (WW) plants, in stem, and root tissues in LRA-5166 and NBRI-67. (A) stem and (B) root. Values are means \pm SD ($n=2$ from pool sample of 5 different plants). Significant variation is at $*P < 0.05$ level according to t -test



Supplementary Figure S3 – Morphology of stomata and epidermal cells in leaves of LRA-5166 and NBRI-67. Light micrographs of the abaxial surface stomata in the leaf developed during, WW; well-watered (A and B) and WD; water deficit conditions (C and D), respectively. Black scale bars represents 50μm



Supplementary Figure S4 – Stomatal aperture in leaf of LRA-5166 and NBRI-67 under well-watered or water deficit conditions. Light micrographs of the abaxial surface stomatal aperture in the leaf that developed under WW; well-watered (A and B) and WD; water deficit conditions (C and D), respectively. Black scale bars represents 50 μm