

Tubular epicuticular wax is an important trait for limiting non-stomatal water loss from leaves in several *Dianthus* species

Zhiyan Wan ^{1,#}, Haizhen Zhang ^{1,#}, Lulu Ren ¹, Huaifang Zhang ¹, Shuang Feng ^{1,2}, Jingang Wang ¹,
Aimin Zhou ^{1,*}

Supporting information

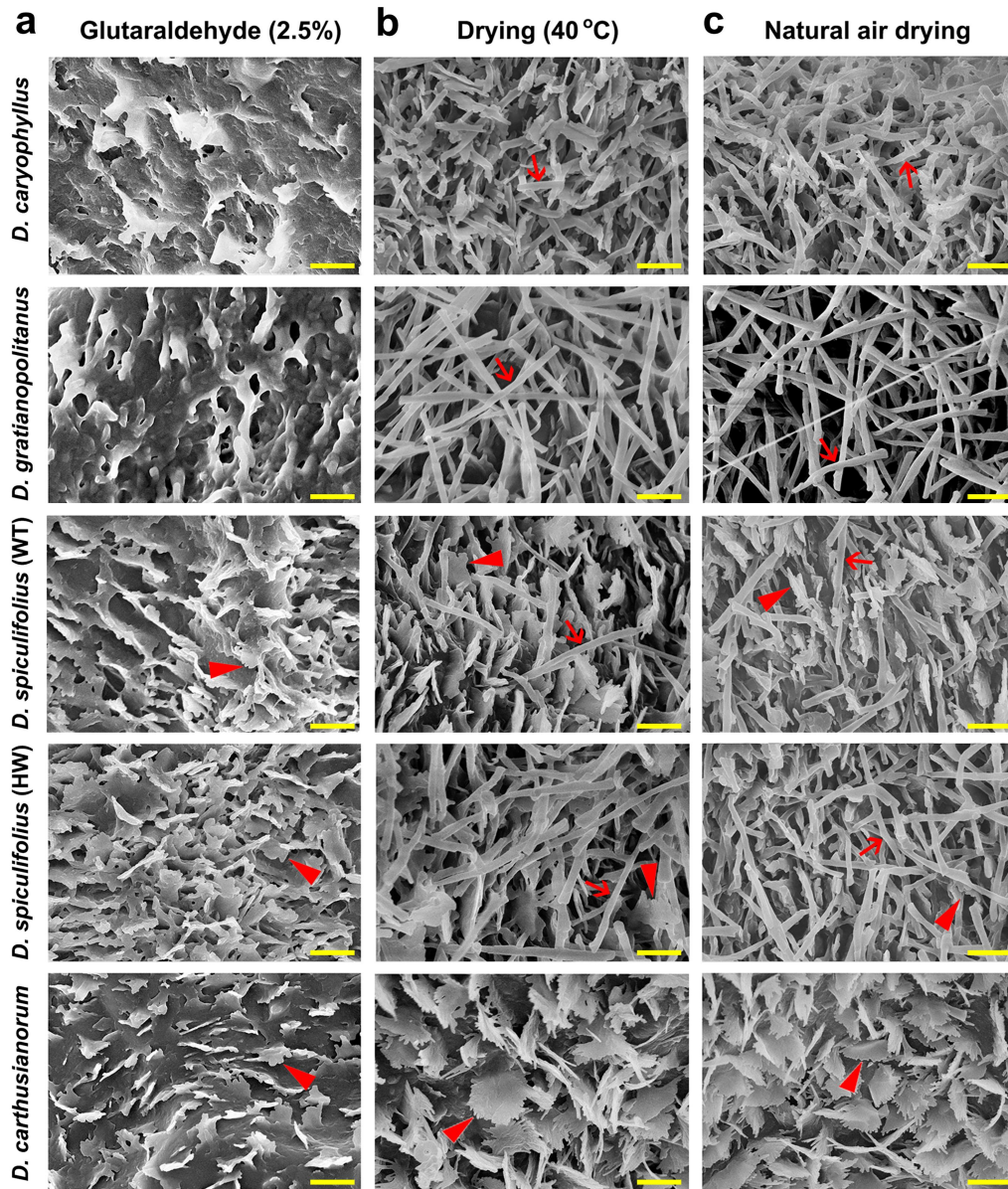


Fig. S1. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of cuticular wax crystals on the abaxial leaf surface of five *Dianthus* plants obtained by three leaf sample fixation methods. **(a)** Cuticular wax morphology of leaf samples fixed with glutaraldehyde (2.5%) and then dehydrated with alcohol. **(b)** Cuticular wax morphology of leaf samples dried at 40 °C. **(c)** Cuticular wax morphology of leaf samples air-dried at room temperature. Red arrows indicate rodlet-shaped wax crystals, and red arrowheads indicate irregular platelet-shaped wax crystals. Bar = 1 μm. WT, wild type; HW, high wax content.