

Manuscript title: Heat-tolerant hot pepper exhibits constant photosynthesis via increased transpiration rate, high proline content and fast recovery in heat stress condition

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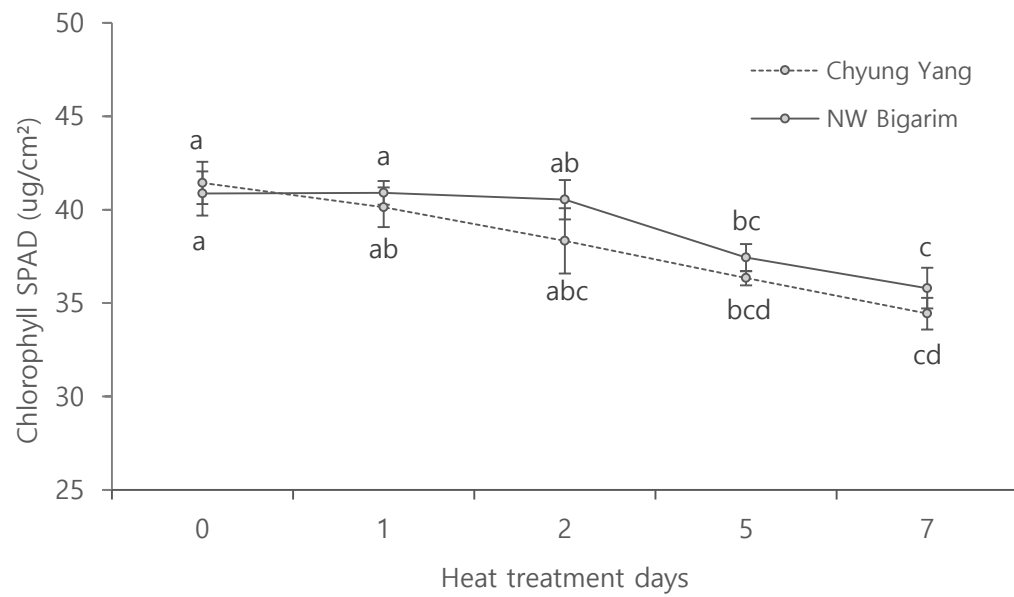
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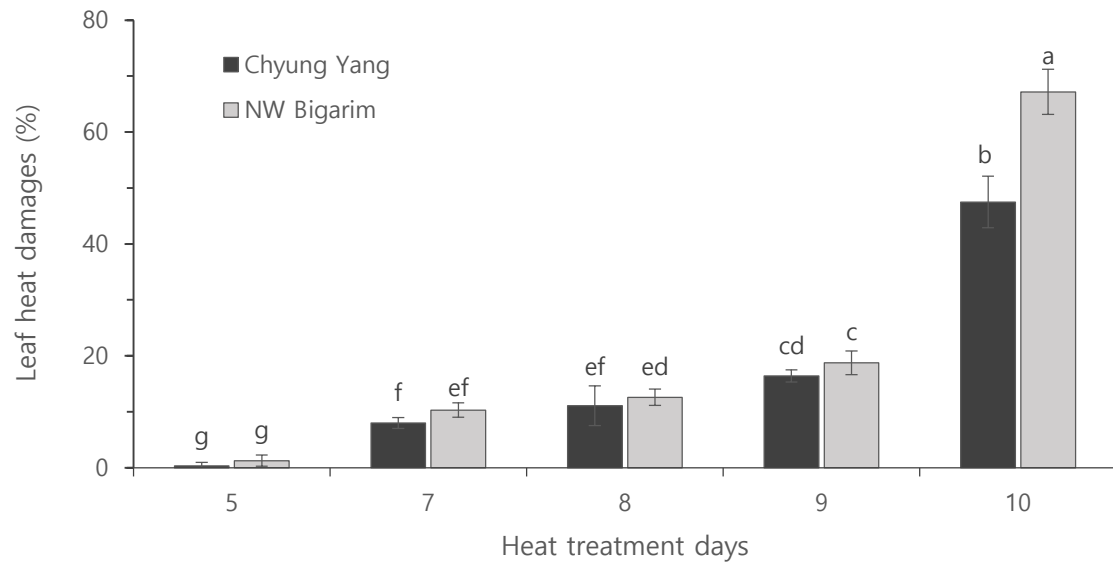
Supplementary Table S1. Effects of heat treatment on the growth of hot pepper seedlings with 8-10 true leaves grown in a growth chamber maintaining 42°C for 10 days. All the values are the mean \pm standard deviations (n = 3).

Cultivar	Plant height (cm)		Diff. (%)	Root length (cm)		Diff. (%)	Shoot fresh weight (g)		Diff. (%)	Root fresh weight (g)		Diff. (%)
	NT	HT		NT	HT		NT	HT		NT	HT	
Chyung Yang	42.8 \pm 2.1	30.2 \pm 0.9	-29.4	10.2 \pm 0.4	12.0 \pm 0.6	17.6	13.7 \pm 0.7	9.7 \pm 1.1	-29.5	2.7 \pm 0.4	1.4 \pm 0.2	-47.8
NW Bigarim	43.5 \pm 2.2	32.3 \pm 2.2	-25.7	15.7 \pm 0.3	15.0 \pm 0.6	-4.3	16.1 \pm 1.1	8.8 \pm 0.9	-45.2	4.6 \pm 0.3	3.7 \pm 0.4	-19.6

NT- no treated plants, HT – heat treated plants.



Supplementary Figure S1. Response of chlorophyll content in pepper leaves on heat stress. Vertical bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$). Different letters indicate significant differences by Duncan's multiple range test at $p < 0.05$.



Supplementary Figure S2. Changes in leaf heat damages among pepper seedlings. Vertical bars represent standard deviations ($n = 4$). Different letters indicate significant differences by Duncan's multiple range test at $p < 0.05$.



Supplementary Figure 3. Hot pepper plants 'Chyung Yang' (a) and 'NW Bigarim' (b) grown in normal temperature.