## Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1: Photosynthetic light response curves of mini-cucumber leaves grown under either T1, T2, T3, or T4 at 20 (Panel A) or 99 DIT (Panel B) as determined using a Li-COR 6400 with a red/blue standard Li-COR light source. T1 (control) was 16 h of red light ( $149 \pm 6 \mu \mathrm{~mol}$ $\left.\mathrm{m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00\right)$ and blue light ( $25 \pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00$ ) followed by 8 h of darkness (22:00-06:00). T2 was a continuous (24h) of red light ( $96 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ) and blue light ( $17 \pm 1$ $\mu \mathrm{mol} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{m}^{-2}$ ). T3 was 16 h of red light ( $151 \pm 4 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00$ ) followed by 8 h of blue light ( $40 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 22: 00-06: 00$ ). T4 was 12 h of red light ( $210 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-18: 00$ ) followed by 12 h of blue light ( $31 \pm 2 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 18: 00-06: 00$ ). Measurements were made at a $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ level of $1000 \mu \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~L}^{-1}$, leaf temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and relative humidity of $60-70 \%$. Regressions lines were fit to $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{y}_{0}+\mathrm{a}\left(1-\mathrm{e}^{\left(-b^{*} \times\right)}\right)$ for each lighting treatment. Inserts $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ are magnification of $0-100 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ PAR regions fit to the regression line $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$.


Supplementary Figure 2: Photosynthetic $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ response curves of leaves grown under either T 1 , T2, T3, or T4 at 19 or 96 DIT as determined using a Li-COR 6400 with a red/blue standard LiCOR light source. T1 (control) was 16 h of red light ( $149 \pm 6 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00$ ) and blue light ( $25 \pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00$ ) followed by 8 h of darkness (22:00-06:00). T2 was a continuous ( 24 h ) of red light ( $96 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ) and blue light ( $17 \pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ). T3 was 16 h of red light ( $151 \pm 4 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-22: 00$ ) followed by 8 h of blue light ( $40 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$;

22:00-06:00). T4 was 12 h of red light ( $210 \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 06: 00-18: 00$ ) followed by 12 h of blue light ( $31 \pm 2 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} ; 18: 00-06: 00$ ). Measurements were made at a light level of $1000 \mu \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~m}^{-}$ ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$, temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and relative humidity of $60-70 \%$. Rubisco and RuBP limited fit lines were determined using temperature corrections from McMurtrie and Wang (1993) and Bernacchi et al., (2001).


