Table 1 Suppl. The summary of parameters, formulae and their description using data extracted from chlorophyll *a* fluorescence (OJIP) transient.

Fluorescence parameters	Description
F_t	Fluorescence intensity at time *t* after the onset of actinic illumination
$F_{50\ \mu s}$ or $F_{20\ \mu s}$	Minimum reliable recorded fluorescence, at 50 µs with the PEA- or 20 µs with the Handy-PEA-fluorimeter
$F_{300\ \mu s}$	Fluorescence intensity at 300 µs
F_J	Fluorescence intensity at the J-step (2 ms) of OJIP
F_I	Fluorescence intensity at the I-step (30 ms) of OJIP
F_p	Maximum recorded (= maximum possible) fluorescence intensity at P-step of OJIP
F_m	Maximal fluorescence intensity
M_0	Initial slope of the induction curve. $M_0 = 4(F_{300\mu s} - F_0)/(F_m - F_0)$
V_J	Relative variable fluorescence at 2 ms. $V_J = (F_{2ms} - F_0)/(F_m - F_0)$
V_I	Relative variable fluorescence at 30 ms. $V_I = (F_{30\ ms} - F_0)/(F_m - F_0)$
W_k	It represents the damage to oxygen evolving complex OEC. $W_K = (F_{300\ \mu s} - F_0/(F_{J\ -}\ F_0)$
Specific energy fluxes per active PS II reaction center (RC)	
ABS/RC	Absorption flux (of antenna Chls) per RC. $ABS/RC = M_0(1/V_J)\ (1//\varphi P_0)$
TR_0/RC	Trapped energy flux (leading to Q_A reduction) per RC. $TR_0/RC = M_0\ (1/V_J)$
ET_0/RC	Electron transport flux (further than Q_A^-) per RC. $ET_0/RC = M_0\ (1/V_J)(1-V_J)$
DI_0/RC	Dissipation flux. $DI_0/RC = ABS/RC - TR_0/RC$
RE_0/RC	Electron flux leading to the reduction of the PS I end acceptor. $RE_0/RC = M_0\ (1/V_J)(1 - V_I)$
Quantum efficiency/flux ratios	
φP_0	Maximum quantum yield of primary photochemistry at t = 0. $\varphi P_0 = TR_0/ABS = 1 - (F_0/F_m) = F_v/F_m$
φE_0	Quantum yield for electron transport at t = 0. $\varphi E_0 = ET_0/ABS = (F_v/F_m) \times (1 - V_J)$
ψE_0	Probability (at time 0) that a trapped exciton moves an electron into the electron transport chain beyond Q_A^-. $\psi E_0 = ET_0/TR_0 = 1 - V_J$
δR_0	Efficiency with which an electron from the intersystem electron carriers moves to reduce end electron acceptors at the PSI acceptor side (RE). $\delta R_0 = RE_0/ET_0 = (1 - V_I)/(1 - V_J)$
φD_0	It expresses the probability that the energy of an absorbed photon is dissipated as heat. $\varphi D_0 = 1 - \varphi P_0$
φR_0	It expresses the probability that an absorbed photon leads to a reduction of the PSI end acceptor. $\varphi R_0 = RE_0/ABS$
Area above the induction curve	
Area	Integrated area between the induction curve and $F = F_m$
S_m	Normalized area. $S_m = area/(F_m - F_o)$
Performance index	
PI_{ABS}	Performance index for energy conservation from excitation to the reduction of intersystem electron acceptors. $PI_{ABS} = (RC/ABS)\ [(\varphi P_0/(1 - \varphi P_0)]\ [(1 - V_J)/1 - (1 - V_J)]$
PI_{Total}	Performance index for energy conservation from excitation to the reduction of PS I end acceptors. $PI_{Total} = PI_{ABS}\ \delta R_0/(1 - \delta R_0)$