



- 1. Hydraulic traits**, such as the vulnerability curve and maximum conductance, impact water transport and, thus, stomatal behavior.
- 2. Canopy traits**, such as the leaf area index and clumping index, impact light penetration to the lower canopy, and reflected light and solar-induced chlorophyll fluorescence (SIF) escaping from the lower canopy.
- 3. Leaf angular distributions** impact light scattering within the canopy.
- 4. Leaf biophysical traits**, such as the chlorophyll and carotenoid contents, impact leaf-level reflectance, transmittance, and SIF spectra.
- 5. Leaf physiological traits**, such as the maximum carboxylation rate, impact leaf gas exchange.
- 6. Environmental conditions**, such as soil moisture and atmospheric humidity, impact plants' physiological responses.