

(a)

PFD	0 ppm			200 ppm			400 ppm			700 ppm		
70	94	0.102 ± 0.102	0.074 (0.00, 0.18) h	no data			95	0.411 ± 0.241	0.38 (0.22, 0.60) g	63	0.304 ± 0.172	0.29 (0.16, 0.42) g
60	68	0.696 ± 0.146	0.70 (0.62, 0.78) f	76	0.610 ± 0.267	0.68 (0.41, 0.81) f	78	0.880 ± 0.166	0.86 (0.76, 0.97) de	76	0.930 ± 0.149	0.94 (0.86, 1.03) d
50	77	0.773 ± 0.208	0.73 (0.61, 0.93) ef	70	0.768 ± 0.192	0.77 (0.67, 0.89) ef	78	0.968 ± 0.159	0.95 (0.85, 1.08) d	81	0.941 ± 0.210	0.96 (0.81, 1.07) d
40	64	0.956 ± 0.237	0.99 (0.76, 1.12) cd	70	1.082 ± 0.145	1.06 (1.00, 1.18) bc	74	1.275 ± 0.137	1.28 (1.18, 1.35) a	72	1.158 ± 0.167	1.19 (1.10, 1.27) b

N (≥ 4 samples × 15 cells) Mean ± SD Median (IQR) *post-hoc* DSCF ($p < .01$)

(b)

	PFD	CO ₂ ppm	(PFD vs CO ₂ ppm)
Spearman's ρ	-0.7503**	0.2746**	(-0.0101)

** : $p < .001$ (N = 1136)

Table 2.

Effects of the same CO₂ concentration treatment on the f index for Figure 9

(a) f values are given as Mean ± SD and Median (range) with cell number (N). The Kruskal-Wallis test's $p < 0.001$ (N > 4 samples × 15 cells, $df = 14$). Different alphabet letters indicate significant differences in f ($p < 0.01$, *post-hoc* DSCF pairwise comparisons).

(b) Spearman's rank correlation ρ for f was evaluated for PFD and CO₂ concentration ($p < 0.001$, N = 1136), or between experimental conditions of PFD and CO₂ concentration ($p = 0.73$, N = 1136).