

Supplementary data:

Supplementary data are available at *Photochemistry & Photobiological Sciences* online.

Table S1 The change in the length and width of the epidermal and hypodermal cells at the widest section of Rf petals during the period from Stage 2 to Stage 6. Each data are the mean $\pm$ SD of at least 50 cells. * Different letters in the same row indicated significant difference at $P < 0.05$ in the cell length or cell width at the same petal tissues at different developmental stage according to Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test.

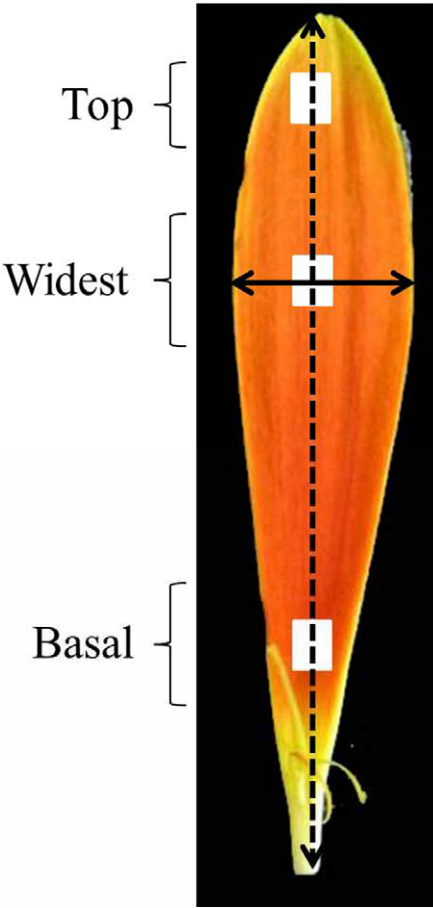
Fig. S1 Spatial partition of the Rf petals and direction of their length and width. Measurements of the cell size and microscopic observation of the cortical MTs took place in the region marked with a white box in each partition. Dashed arrow and solid arrow represents the length (longitudinal axis) and the width (transverse axis) of Rf petals, respectively.

Fig. S2 The effects of 10 μ M paclobutrazol (PAC, an inhibitor of GA biosynthesis) on the size of the Rf petals, which were directly cultivated *in vitro* with a 16 h-light photoperiod for 9 d. Each value is the mean $\pm$ SD of at least 20 replicates. An asterisk indicates that PAC treatment for 9 d produced a significant difference from the control at $P < 0.01$ in the length or width of the Rf petals according to two-sample *t*-test. It is clear that PAC could inhibit the petal lengthening but promote the petal widening significantly, indicating that the endogenous GA also plays a role in regulation of the Rf petal size.

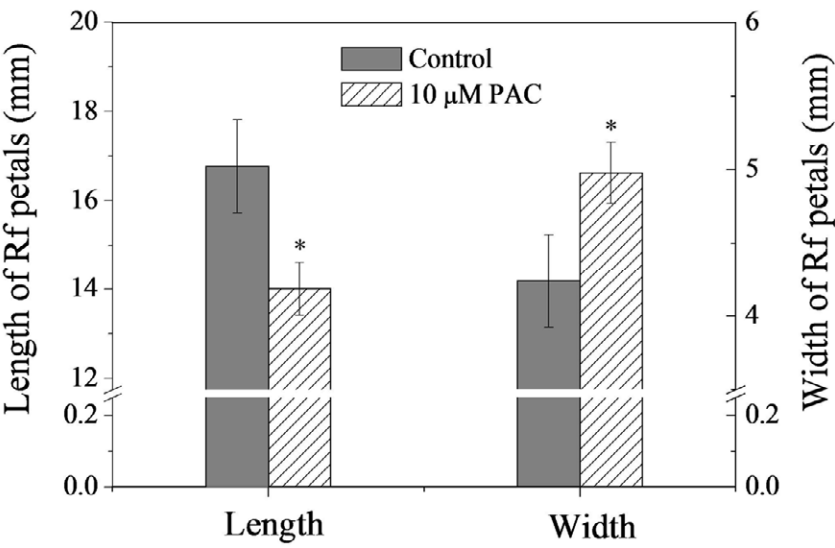
Fig. S3 The effects of microtubule-disrupting agent oryzalin on the length of cortical MTs. The detached inflorescences were treated without (A, B) or with (C, D) 10 μ M oryzalin for 9 d in the light (A, C) or in the light plus 10 μ M GA₃ (B, D). Then the lengths of cortical MTs in petal cells in the widest portion were determined. In each treatment, at least 60 hypodermal cells in the widest portions were examined. It is clear that oryzalin treatment for 9 d could still lead to shorter cortical MT.

Supplementary Table S1

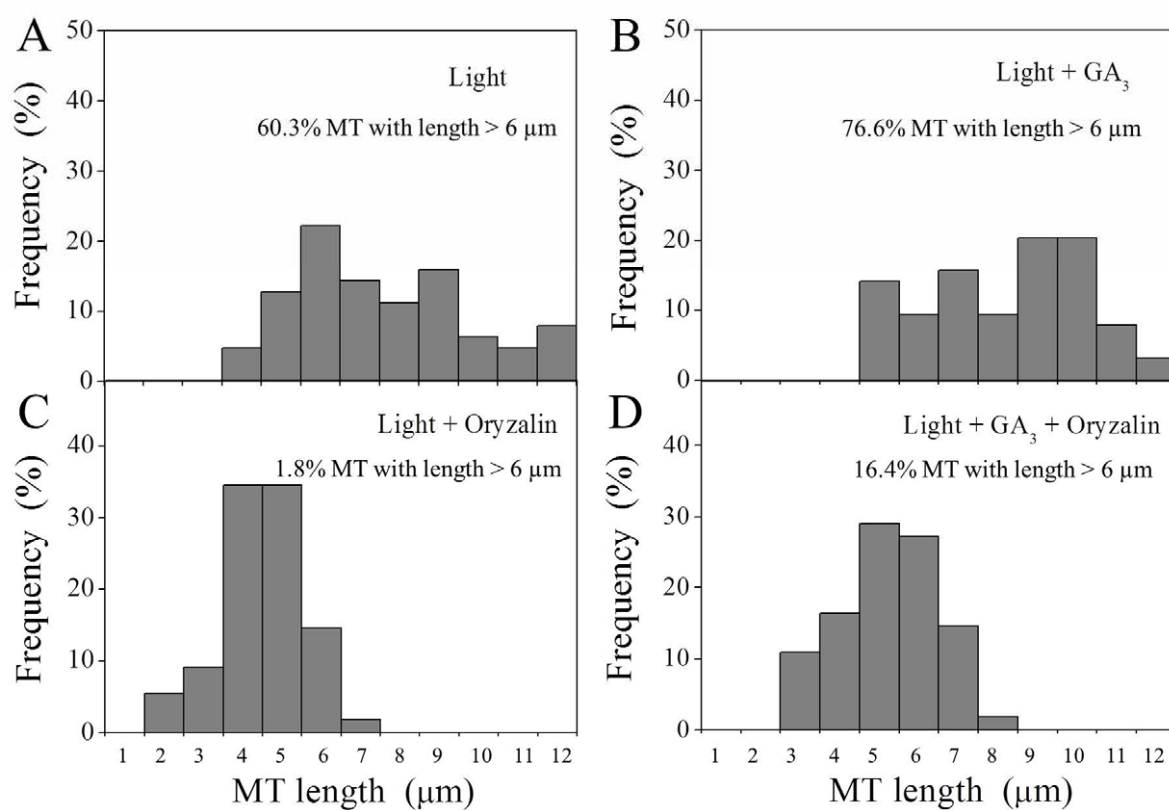
		Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Cell length (µm)*	Epidermal	39.79 ± 3.5 ^a	54.81 ± 4.27 ^b	70.11 ± 5.23 ^c	89.55 ± 2.04 ^d	108.21 ± 4.00 ^e
	Hypodermal	166.98 ± 6.31 ^a	219.40 ± 7.88 ^b	266.72 ± 6.11 ^c	272.82 ± 7.12 ^{cd}	280.27 ± 5.12 ^d
Cell width (µm)*	Epidermal	7.85 ± 0.71 ^a	10.20 ± 0.40 ^b	14.26 ± 1.33 ^c	16.65 ± 0.79 ^d	17.9 ± 0.50 ^d
	Hypodermal	16.46 ± 0.71 ^a	19.06 ± 0.85 ^b	21.15 ± 0.83 ^c	22.97 ± 0.60 ^d	23.15 ± 0.50 ^d



Supplementary Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S3