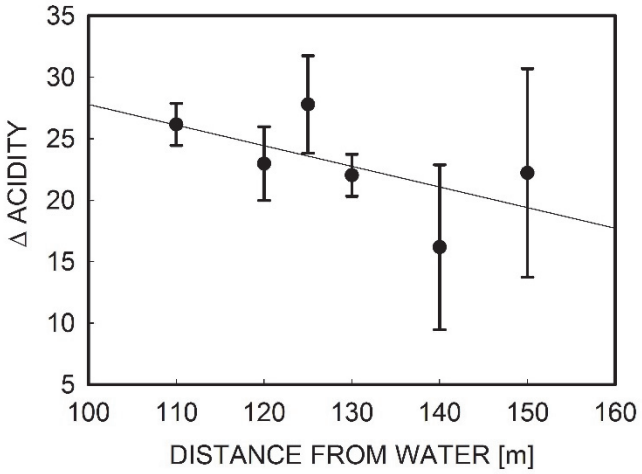

Fig. 1 Suppl. The tissue Δ acidity [μmol(H^+) g^{-1}(f.m.)] in leaves of *Sedum uniflorum* sampled *in situ* in the northern Taiwan coast and differently distanced from the ocean. The Δ acidity values are the differences between morning and evening acidities. Plants were sampled along a 150-meter transect perpendicular to the ocean water. Means ± SEs, $n = 5$. The regression coefficient = 0.60; at each transect location, the morning and evening values were significantly different ($P \leq 0.01$).

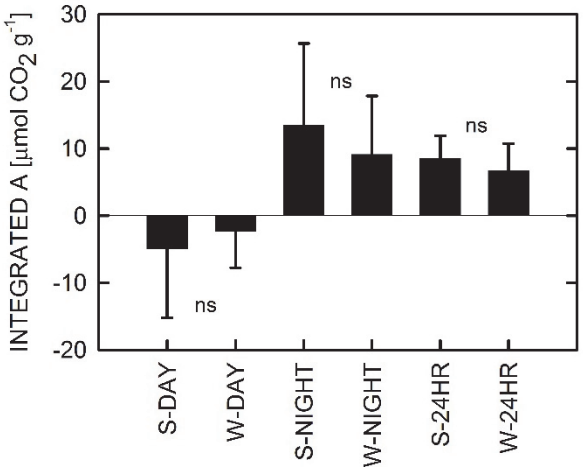

Fig. 2 Suppl. Net CO_2 exchange (A), integrated over the day, night, and 24 h, of shoots of *Sedum uniflorum* grown in a greenhouse. Positive values indicate CO_2 uptake. Prior to the gas-exchange measurements, plants were watered for a week with solutions with increasing salinity up to 600 mM NaCl (S) or with water (W, control). None of the means of the salt-treated plants were significantly different ($P > 0.05$) from controls. Means ± SEs, $n = 4$.

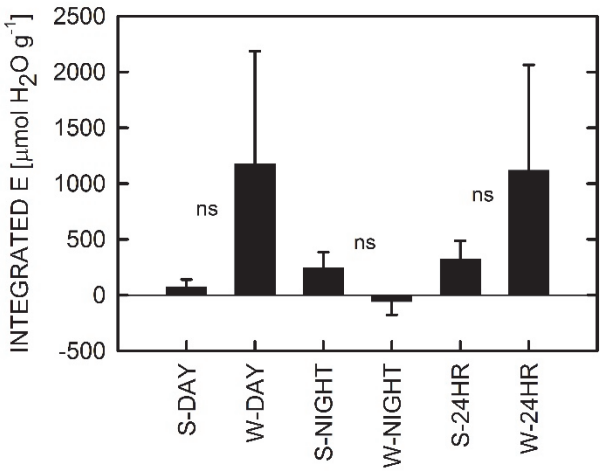

Fig. 3 Suppl. Net H_2O vapor exchange (E), integrated over the day, night, and 24 h, of shoots of *Sedum uniflorum* grown in a greenhouse. Positive values indicate H_2O vapor loss. Prior to the gas-exchange measurements, plants were watered for a week with solutions of increasing salinity (S) or with water (W, control). None of the means of the salt-treated plants were significantly different ($P > 0.05$) from controls for any of the integration time periods. Means ± SEs, $n = 4$.

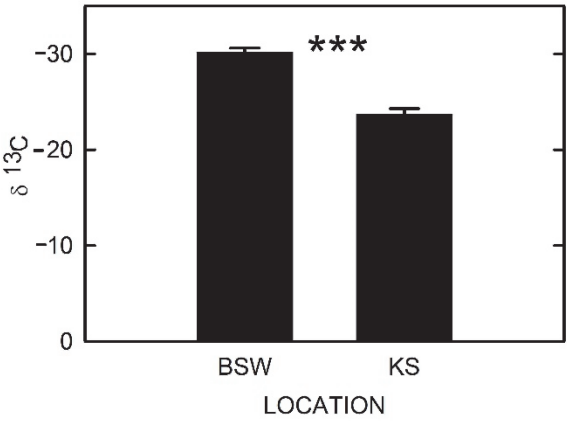

Fig. 4 Suppl. Mean $\delta^{13}C$ values of Kansas (KS) plants grown in a greenhouse for one year and Baishawan (BSW) plants grown in the field in Taiwan. Means ± SEs, $n = 3$ for KS and 7 for BSW. The two means are significantly different at $P < 0.001$.