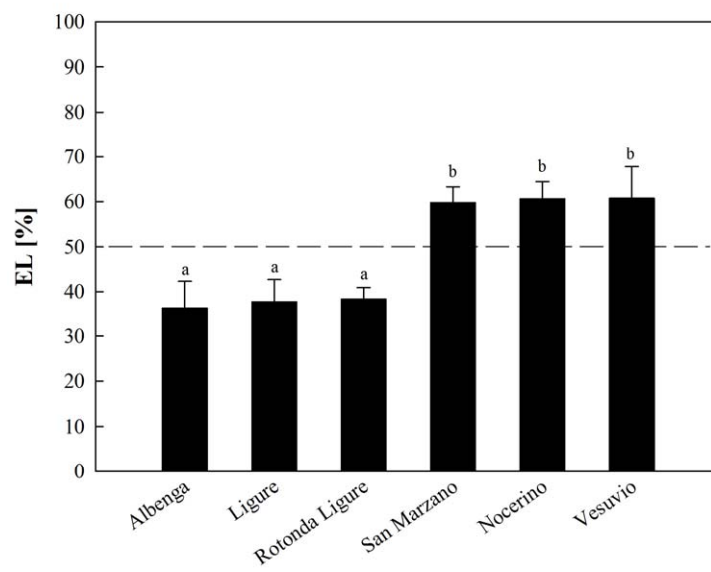


Fig. 1 Suppl. Chilling tolerance at 3 °C for 24 h, as electrolyte leakage (EL [%]) measured in the UNIMORE tomato germplasm collection. Values of electrolyte leakage above 50 % are interpreted as an indication of strong membrane injury (*dashed line*). Means \pm SE, $n = 3$. Different letters indicate significant differences (DMRT, $P \leq 0.05$).



ACCESSIONS

Fig. 2 Suppl. Chilling tolerance at 1 °C for 24 h as electrolyte leakage (EL [%]) measured in six selected accessions. Values of electrolyte leakage above 50 % are interpreted as an indication of strong membrane injury (*dashed line*). Means \pm SE, $n = 3$. Different letters indicate significant differences (DMRT, $P \leq 0.05$).



Fig. 3 Suppl. Tomato accessions selected by visual scoring for their contrasting response to chilling at 1 °C for 24 h: the chilling-tolerant cv. Albenga (*on the left*) and the chilling-sensitive cv. San Marzano (*on the right*).

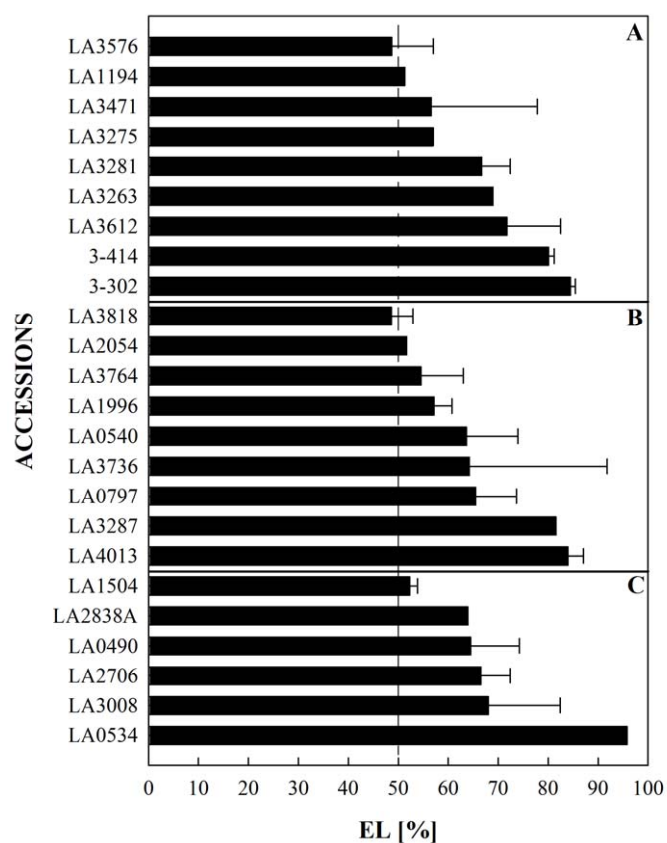


Fig. 4 Suppl. Chilling tolerance at 1 °C for 24 h as electrolyte leakage (EL [%]) measured in the 18 tomato anthocyanin mutants (*A* - 9 mutants were characterized by low or no content of anthocyanins and *B* - the remaining 9 accumulating high amount of anthocyanins, and *C* - 6 accessions representing their backgrounds). Values of electrolyte leakage above 50 % are interpreted as an indication of strong membrane injury (*dashed line*). Means \pm SE, $n = 3$.