tealeaves: an R package for modeling leaf temperature using energy budgets

Christopher D. Muir[1]

[1] Department of Botany, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822, USA
Phone: +1 808-688-3478
Email: cdmuir@hawaii.edu

Abstract

Make it easier for those working on plant ecophysiology to carry out advances studies of leaf temperature and its consequences.

Keywords

boundary layer, energy balance, leaf size, leaf temperature, mathematical model, plant leaves, plant physiology, R

Acknowledgements:

Introduction

Organisms closely regulate temperature because temperature influences many biological processes. Plants grow, survive, and reproduce under a wide variety of temperatures because natural selection endows them with adaptations to cope with different thermal regimes. (extreme/interesting examples?. cushion plants in artctic/alpine above tair. transpirational coolingand reflectance. small leaves in arid environments) Understanding thermal adaptation may provide insight into how plants respond to increasing temperatures and how these responses influence ecosystem function with anthropogenic climate change (Rogers *et al.*, 2017). Because leaves are the primary photosynthetic organ in most plants, regulating leaf temperature is critical. Photosynthesis peaks at intermediate temperatures [see most recent Medlyn paper on temperature adaptation/acclimation]. When leaves are too warm, evaporation increases exponentially, photo- and nonphotorespiratory losses subtract from carbon gain (Jones, 2014), and critical loss of function occurs about $\sim 50°$ C (O'Sullivan *et al.*, 2017). When leaves are too cold, maximum photosynthetic rates decline and can lead to damage from excess solar radiation (CITATION) as well as nighttime dew and frost formation (Jordan & Smith, 1994). Natural selection should favor leaf morphologies and physiological responses that optimize leaf temperature in given environment (Parkhurst & Loucks, 1972; Okajima *et al.*, 2012; Michaletz *et al.*, 2016).

To understand leaf thermal physiology, plant scientists need mathematical and computational tools to model leaf temperature as a function of leaf traits and the environment. Balancing energy budgets is a powerful mathematical tool for understanding how leaf traits and environmental parameters influnce plant physiology that has been used for over a century (Raschke, 1960). The equilibrium leaf temperature is that in which the energy gained from incoming solar and infrared radiation is balanced by that lost through infrared re-radiation, sensible heat loss/gain, and latent heat loss through transpiration (Gutschick, 2016). Leaf angle, size, and conductance to water vapour alter leaf temperature by changing how much solar radiation they intercept and how much heat they lose through sensible and latent heat loss. Likewise, enrvironmental factors such as sunlight, air temperature, humidity, and wind speed influence heat transfer between leaves and the surrounding microclimate (Gutschick, 2016). Hence, leaf energy budget models can potentially offer deep insight on plant thermal physiology by asking how temperature is affected by one factor in isolation or in combination.

Leaf energy budget models have many applications, but perhaps their most common

widespread use is in modeling optimal leaf size and shape. The boundary layer of still air just above and below the leaf surface determines sensible and latent heat transfer and is proportional to leaf size (Gates, 1968) [other citations?]. All else being equal, larger leaves have a thicker boundary layer, slowing heat transfer and decoupling leaf temperature from air temperature. This likely explains why, for example, many warm desert species have small leaves (Gibson, 1998). Using leaf energy budgets, Parkhurst & Loucks (1972) further predicted that leaves should be small in cold air and large under warm, shaded conditions. More recently, Okajima *et al.* (2012) extended these models, showing that small leaves maximize photosynthetic rate in under high insolation and warm temperatures, but large leaves increase water-use efficiency in shadier habitats. Wright *et al.* (2017) used energy budget models to show that dew and frost formation may select against large leaves at high latitudes. Energy budget models also help explain variation in leaf shape, such as lobing and dissection, because heat transfer is determined by effective leaf width (aka characteristic leaf dimension (Taylor, 1975)) rather than total area. Effective leaf width is "the diameter of the largest circle that can be inscribed within the margin" (Leigh *et al.*, 2017). Lower effective leaf width reduces leaf temperature under natural conditions in the sun (Leigh *et al.*, 2017) and is under selection in sunny, drier habitats (Ferris *et al.*, 2015). Besides leaf size and shape, energy balance models are useful in understanding many plant processes and traits (Gates, 1965), such as transpiration (Gates, 1968), stomatal arrangments (Foster & Smith, 1986), leaf thickness (Leigh *et al.*, 2012), response to sunflecks (Schymanski *et al.*, 2013), carbon economics (Michaletz *et al.*, 2016), and water-use efficiency (Schymanski & Or, 2016).

Despite the utility of leaf energy budget models in studying plants, there are a dearth of open source, customizable, computational tools to implement them. The **plantecophys** package implements a similar energy budget model as **tealeaves** (Duursma, 2015). However, the model is simplified for faster computation needed in ecosystem and global land surface models (Leuning, 1995). Therefore, it does not incorporate features such as different boundary layer conductances on each leaf surface, nor can users easily change default parameters for specialized cases. The Landflux website also has an Excel spreadsheet for leaf energy budgets (Tu & Fisher, 2019), but it is prohibitively time-consuming and not reproducible to use spreadsheets for large-scale simulations. Because computational tools are limited, potential users must develop models anew and learn the numerical methods necessary to find solutions. Ideally, there should be a platform in which novices can model leaf temperature to solve an interesting problem without having to write their own model and learn complicated numerical algorithms. At the same time, we need a platform that can be easily modified for experts that want to extend existing leaf energy balance models.

The goal of this study is therefore to develop software that models leaf temperature as a function of leaf traits and the environment with physical realism. This software should be open source so that the methods are transparent and code can be modified by other researchers. Secondly, it should be readily available to novice modelers yet customizable by those working on more specific problems. Finally, it should easily integrate with other advanced tools for scientific computing. To that end, I developed an R package called **tealeaves** to model leaf temepature in response to a wide variety of leaf and environmental parameters. The source code is open source and available to modify; it is easy to use with default parameters, but also customisable; and because it is written in R, the output from **tealeaves** can be analyzed and visualsized with the vast array of computational availble in the R environment.

Methods

Leaf energy budgets consist of incoming radiation from solar (aka shortwave) and thermal infrared (aka longwave) sources. Leaves lose energy through infrared re-radiation, sensible heat loss, and latent heat loss during transpiration. When leaves reach a thermal equilibrium with their environment - generally within a few minutes - these incoming and outgoing energy sources balance one another out. Formally, one solves for the leaf temperature at which:

$$R_{\text{abs}} = S_{\text{r}} + H + L \tag{1}$$

where R_{abs} is the absorbed radiation, S_{r} is infrared re-radiation, H is sensible heat loss, and L is latent heat loss. (Tables 1 and 2) lists all mathematical symbols in parameter inputs and calculated output values. This section describes the theoretical background, implementation in R, and worked examples.

Theory

This section describes the current **tealeaves** implementation. However, future releases will alter some assumptions and incorporate new features. I discuss some possible modifications in the Discussion.

Absorbed radiation

The **tealeaves** model for absorbed radiation follows Okajima *et al.* (2012):

$$R_{\text{abs}} = \alpha_{\text{s}}(1 + r)S_{\text{sw}} + \alpha_{\text{l}}\sigma(T_{\text{sky}}^4 + T_{\text{air}}^4) \tag{2}$$

The left half of the equation calculates absorbed solar (aka shortwave) radiation; the right half includes thermal infrared (aka longwave) radiation. As in Okajima *et al.* (2012), I calculated T_{sky} as a function of T_{air}:

$$T_{\text{sky}} = T_{\text{air}} - \frac{20S_{\text{sw}}}{1000} \tag{3}$$

Thermal infrared re-radiation

Both leaf surface reradiate thermal infrared radiation as a function of leaf emissivity (equal to the infrared absorption, α_{sw}) and air temperature (Foster & Smith, 1986; Okajima *et al.*, 2012):

$$S_{\text{r}} = 2\sigma\alpha_{\text{l}}T_{\text{air}}^4 \tag{4}$$

Sensible heat flux

$$H = P_{\text{a}}c_p g_{\text{h}}(T_{\text{leaf}} - T_{\text{air}}) \tag{5}$$

The density of dry air (P_{a}) is calculated as in Foster & Smith (1986):

$$P_{\text{a}} = \frac{2P}{R_{\text{air}}(T_{\text{leaf}} - T_{\text{air}})} \tag{6}$$

tealeaves sums the boundary layer conductance to heat for both the upper and lower surface following Foster & Smith (1986), assuming a horizontal leaf orientation:

$$g_{\text{h}} = \frac{D_h Nu}{d} \tag{7}$$

The diffusion coefficient of heat in air is a function of temperature and pressure:

$$D_{\mathrm{h}} = D_{\mathrm{h},0}\Big(\frac{T}{273.15}\Big)^{eT}\frac{101.3246}{P} \tag{8}$$

The temperature dependence of diffusion (eT) is generally between 1.5-2 for heat and water vapour (Monteith & Unsworth, 2013). To calculate diffusion coefficients, **tealeaves** uses the average of the leaf and air temperature: $T = (T_{\mathrm{air}} + T_{\mathrm{leaf}})/2$. The Nusselt number Nu ...

mixed convection:

$$Nu^{3.5} = Nu_{\mathrm{forced}}^{3.5} + Nu_{\mathrm{free}}^{3.5} \tag{9}$$

$$Nu_{\mathrm{forced}} = aRe^{b} \tag{10}$$

$$Nu_{\mathrm{free}} = cGr^{d} \tag{11}$$

a, b, c, d are constants that depend on whether flow is laminar or turbulent and the direction of flow in the case of free convection (see below). In general, when $Gr/Re^2 \ll 1$, free convection dominates; when when $Gr/Re^2 \gg 10$, forced convection dominates (Nobel, 2009). The Nusselt number coefficients can be found in Monteith & Unsworth (2013). For forced convection, flow is laminar if $Re < 4000$, $a = 0.6, b = 0.5$; flow is turbulent if $Re > 4000$, $a = 0.032, b = 0.8$. These cutoffs for leaves are lower than for artificial surfaces because trichomes and other anatomical features of leaf surfaces induce turbulence more readily (Grace & Wilson, 1976). For free convection, flow is laminar. For the upper surface when $T_{\mathrm{leaf}} > T_{\mathrm{air}}$ or the lower surface when $T_{\mathrm{leaf}} < T_{\mathrm{air}}$, $c = 0.5, d = 0.25$. Conversely, for the lower surface when $T_{\mathrm{leaf}} > T_{\mathrm{air}}$ or the upper surface when $T_{\mathrm{leaf}} < T_{\mathrm{air}}$, $c = 0.23, d = 0.25$.

Grashof and Reynolds numbers are calculated as follows:

$$Gr = \frac{Gd^3|T_{v,\mathrm{leaf}} - T_{v,\mathrm{air}}|}{T_{\mathrm{air}}D_m^2} \tag{12}$$

$$Re = \frac{ud}{D_m} \tag{13}$$

7

The diffusion coefficient for momentum in air (D_m) is calculated for a given temperature following the same procedure above for heat diffusion $(D_h$; see Eq. 8). The virtual temperature is calculated according to Monteith & Unsworth 2013 assuming that the leaf airspace is fully saturated while the air is has a vapour pressure decifit of p_{air}:

$$T_{v,air} = T_{air}/(1 - (1 - \epsilon)(p_{air}/P)) \qquad (14)$$
$$T_{v,leaf} = T_{leaf}/(1 - (1 - \epsilon)(p_{sat}/P)) \qquad (15)$$

The saturation water vapour pressure p_{sat} as a function of temperature is calculated using the Goff-Gratch equation (CITATION. change equation?). The vapour pressure of air is calculated from the relative humidity as $p_{air} = RH p_{sat}$.

Latent heat flux and evaporation

Latent heat loss is the product of the latent heat of vaporization, the total leaf conductance to water vapour, and the water vapour gradient:

$$L = h_{vap} g_{tw} d_{wv} \qquad (16)$$

The latent heat of vapourization is a linear function of temperature. **tealeaves** calculates h_{vap} using parameter estimated from linear regression in data from Nobel (2009):

$$h_{vap} = 56847.68250 \ [\text{J mol}^{-1}] - 43.12514 \ [\text{J mol}^{-1} \ \text{K}^{-1}] \ T \ [K] \qquad (17)$$

The water vapour pressure differential from inside to outside of the leaf is the saturation water vapor pressure inside the leaf, which is assumed to be saturated $(p_{leaf} = p_{sat})$, minus the water vapor pressure of the air (p_{air}), calculated as described in the previous section. This value is from kPa to mol m^{-3} using the ideal gas law:

$$d_{wv} = p_{leaf}/(RT_{leaf}) - RH p_{air}/(RT_{air}) \qquad (18)$$

8

The total conductance to water vapor is the sum of the parallel lower (usually abaxial) and upper (usually adaxial) conductances

$$g_{\text{tw}} = g_{\text{w,lower}} + g_{\text{w,upper}} \tag{19}$$

The conductance to water vapor on each surface is a function of parallel stomatal and cuticular (g_{uw}) conductances in series with the boundary layer conductance (g_{bw}). The stomatal, cuticular, and boundary layer conductance on the lower surface are:

$$g_{\text{sw,lower}} = [g_{\text{sw}}(1 - sr)][R(T_{\text{leaf}} + T_{\text{air}})/2] \tag{20}$$
$$g_{\text{uw,lower}} = (g_{\text{uw}}/2)[R(T_{\text{leaf}} + T_{\text{air}})/2] \tag{21}$$

Note that the user provides the total leaf stomatal (g_{sw}) and cuticular (g_{uw}) conductance to water vapur in units of μmol m^{-2} s^{-1} Pa^{-1}. Stomatal conductance is partitioned among leaf surface depending on stomatal ratio (sr); cuticular conductance is assumed equal on each leaf surface. Conductance are then converted to units of m s^{-1}. The expressions for the upper surface are:

$$g_{\text{sw,lower}} = (g_{\text{sw}} sr)[R(T_{\text{leaf}} + T_{\text{air}})/2] \tag{22}$$
$$g_{\text{uw,upper}} = g_{\text{uw,lower}} \tag{23}$$

The boundary layer conductances for each surface differ because of free convection (Foster & Smith, 1986) and are calcualted very similarly to that for heat (Eq. 7):

$$g_{\text{bw}} = \frac{D_w Sh}{d} \tag{24}$$

D_w is calculated using the Eq. 8, except that is $D_{w,0}$ is substituted for $D_{h,0}$. Each surface has it's own Sherwood number (Sh)

$$Sh_{\text{forced}} = Nu_{\text{forced}}(D_h/D_w)^{\frac{1}{3}} \tag{25}$$
$$Sh_{\text{free}} = Nu_{\text{free}}(D_h/D_w)^{\frac{1}{4}} \tag{26}$$

9

As with Nu, Sh is calculated assuming mixed convection:

$$Sh^{3.5} = Sh_{\text{forced}}^{3.5} + Sh_{\text{free}}^{3.5} \qquad (27)$$

Evaporation rate (mol H_2O m^{-2} s^{-1}) is the product of the total conductance to water vapour (Equation 19) and the water vapour gradient (Equation 18):

$$E = g_{\text{tw}} d_{\text{wv}} \qquad (28)$$

Solving in R

R is a fully open source programming language for statistical computing that allows users to develop their own packages with new functions. **tealeaves** takes three sets of parameter inputs: leaf parameters, environmental parameters, and physical constants (see Table 1). The package provides reasonable defaults, but users can input new values to address their question, as I demonstrate in the next section. With one or more parameter sets, **tealeaves** uses the `uniroot` function in R base package **stats** to find the T_{leaf} that balances the leaf energy budget. It outputs the equilibrium T_{leaf} and energy fluxes in a table for analysis and visualization.

Unlike previous leaf energy models, **tealeaves** ensures that calculations are technically correct by assigning stadard SI units with the R package **units** Pebesma *et al.* (2016). Every parameter and calculated value must have correctly assigned units. If units are not properly defined, **tealeaves** will produce an error because it is unable to convert values. For speed, there is also a "unitless" version that forgoes careful unit checks during calculations. To ensure accuracy, these unitless functions are tested against their counterparts with units using the **testthat** package (Wickham, 2011). Other R packages that contributed to **tealeaves** are **crayon** (Csárdi, 2017), **dplyr** (Wickham *et al.*, 2018), **glue** (Hester, 2018), **furrr** (Vaughan & Dancho, 2018), **future** (Bengtsson, 2018), **ggplot** (Wickham, 2016), **magrittr** (Bache & Wickham, 2014), **purrr** (Henry & Wickham, 2018a), **rlang** (Henry & Wickham, 2018b), **stringr** (Wickham, 2018), **tidyr** (Wickham & Henry, 2018).

Worked examples

In this section, I provide two worked examples. The first illustrates that it is straightforward to use **tealeaves** with a few lines of code with default settings. The second shows that it is also possible to model T_{leaf} across multiple leaf trait and environmental gradients for more advanced applications. I give some more complex examples in the

Example 1: a minimum worked example

The box below provides R code implementing the minimum worked example with default settings.

```
>    library(tealeaves)
>    # Default parameter inputs
>    leaf_par   <- make_leafpar()
>    enviro_par <- make_enviropar()
>    constants  <- make_constants()
>    # Solve for T_leaf
>    T_leaf <- tleaf(leaf_par, enviro_par, constants,
+                    quiet = TRUE, unitless = FALSE)
>
```

Example 2: leaf temperature along environmental gradients

The box below provides R code to calculate leaf temperature along an air temperature gradient for leaves of different sizes.

```
>    library(tealeaves)
>    # Custom parameter inputs
>    leaf_par   <- make_leafpar(
+      replace = list(
+        leafsize = set_units(c(0.0025, 0.025, 0.25), "m")
+        )
+    )
>    enviro_par <- make_enviropar(
+      replace = list(
```

```
+        T_air = set_units(seq(275, 310, 5), "K")
+      )
+   )
>   constants  <- make_constants()
>   # Solve for T_leaf over a range of T_air
>   T_leaves <- tleaves(leaf_par, enviro_par, constants,
+                       quiet = TRUE, unitless = FALSE)
>
```

Results

tealeaves's source code is open to all

A development version of **tealeaves** is currently available on GitHub (https://github.com/cdmuir/tealea
A stable version of **tealeaves** will be released on the Comprehensive R Archive Net-
work (CRAN, https://cran.r-project.org/) after peer-review to ensure that the un-
derlying model has been vetted by expert plant scientists. I will continue developing
the package and depositing revised source code on GitHub between stable release
versions. Other plant scientists can contribute code to improve **tealeaves** or modify
the source code on their own installations for a more fully customized implementa-
tion.

tealeaves's is straightfoward to use and modify

tealeaves lowers the activation energy to start using leaf energy budgets in a trans-
parent and reproducible workflow. Default settings provide a reasonable starting
point (see Worked Example 1)., but they should be carefully inspected to ensure
that are appropriate for particular questions. Most users will want to modify these
settings and simulate leaf temperature over a range of leaf and environmental pa-
rameters. By design, **tealeaves** easily allows users to define multiple simultaneous
trait and environmental gradients (see Worked Example 2).

Discussion

Scientists have used energy budgets to model leaf temperature for over a century (see Raschke [1960] for historical references). Despite many advances in our understanding of the environmental and leaf parameters that affect heat exchange (Gutschick, 2016), there exist few computational tools to implement complex energy budget models. The **tealeaves** package fills this gap by providing platform for modeling energy budgets in a transparent and reproducible way with R (R Core Team, 2018), a freely available and widely used programming language for scientific computing. Unlike previous software, **tealeaves** removes ambiguity by forcing users to specify accepted SI units through the R package **units** (Pebesma *et al.*, 2016). Neophytes with little experience modeling leaf temperature may get started quickly without having to develop their model *de novo*, while specialists can modify the open source code to customtize **tealeaves** to their specificiations. **tealeaves** also readily integrates with the vast array of data analysis and visualization tools in R. These features will enable wider adoption of leaf energy budgets models to understand plant ecology and evolution. However, as I discuss below, the current version of **tealeaves** has several important limitiations that can be addressed in future releases.

tealeaves provides a computational platform for beginners and experts alike to model leaf temperature using energy budgets. Previously, researchers wanting to implement sophisticated leaf energy budget models that required numerical solutions had to write their model and learn a numerical algorithm to solve it. Most often, these solutions are not published and/or are not open source. This slows down research for nonspecialists by introducing unnecessary barriers and can be error-prone. For example, the current **tealeaves** model relies on previous work by Foster & Smith (1986). Without a platform like **tealeaves**, extending their work required developing the mathematical and computational tools *de novo* every time. Also, the published version Foster & Smith (1986) contains several small errors and tyographical inconsistencies in the equations. While these are most likely mistakes made during typesetting and publication, without open source code, it is very challenging to determine if these mistakes also occurred in their computer simulations. Transparent, open source code does not prevent mistakes, but makes it easier for the community to discover mistakes and fix them faster.

Ultimately, the goal of **tealeaves** is to provide a platform for implementing very complex and fully customizable energy budget models. Such models may take too much computational time to be be useful for large-scale ecosystem models, but they can help understand a wider range of fascinating and poorly understood leaf anatomical

and morphological features, as well as identify under what conditions simpler leaf temperature models are adequate. Currently, **tealeaves** has several limitations that I plan to address in future releases. It has rather simple models of infrared radiation and direct versus diffuse radiation. Ideally, it would be better if users could supply their own functions to calculate these parameters from the total irradiance. The model also assumes leaves are horizontal, whereas leaf orientation varies widely. Following previous authors, I modeled heat transfer as a mixed convection (Equations 9 and 27, but this may not adequately describe real leaf behavior (Roth-Nebelsick, 2001). **tealeaves** calculates equilibrium as opposed to transient behavior, which may takes several minutes to reach. Finally, the model assumes a single homogenous leaf temperature rather than using finite element modeling to calculate leaf temperature gradients across leaves of different shapes. These are important limitations of the current software which can be addressed in future work.

In conclusion, **tealeaves** provides an open source software platform for leaf energy balance models in R. Leaf energy balance models are highly useful tools for understanding plant form and function and new computational tools will make these models more broadly accessible, advancing basic and applied plant science.

References

Bache SM , Wickham H. 2014. *magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R.* R package version 1.5.

Bengtsson H. 2018. *future: Unified Parallel and Distributed Processing in R for Everyone.* R package version 1.10.0.

Csárdi G. 2017. *crayon: Colored Terminal Output.* R package version 1.3.4.

Duursma RA. 2015. Plantecophys - An R Package for Analysing and Modelling Leaf Gas Exchange Data. *PLoS ONE*, **10**: e0143346.

Ferris KG, Rushton T, Greenlee AB, Toll K, Blackman BK , Willis JH. 2015. Leaf shape evolution has a similar genetic architecture in three edaphic specialists within the *Mimulus guttatus* species complex. *Annals of Botany*, **116**: 213–223.

Foster JR , Smith WK. 1986. Influence of stomatal distribution on transpiration in low-wind environments. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, **9**: 751–759.

Gates DM. 1965. Energy, plants, and ecology. *Ecology*, **46**: 1–13.

Gates DM. 1968. Transpiration and leaf temperature. *Annual Review of Plant Physiology*, **19**: 211–238.

Gibson AC. 1998. Photosynthetic organs of desert plants. *Bioscience*, **48**: 911–920.

Grace J , Wilson J. 1976. The boundary layer over a *Populus* leaf. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **27**: 231–241.

Gutschick VP. 2016. *Leaf Energy Balance: Basics, and Modeling from Leaves to Canopies*, Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, pp. 23–58.

Henry L , Wickham H. 2018a. *purrr: Functional Programming Tools*. R package version 0.2.5.

Henry L , Wickham H. 2018b. *rlang: Functions for Base Types and Core R and 'Tidyverse' Features*. R package version 0.3.0.1.

Hester J. 2018. *glue: Interpreted String Literals*. R package version 1.3.0.

Jones HG. 2014. Plants and microclimate.

Jordan DN , Smith WK. 1994. Energy balance analysis of nighttime leaf temperatures and frost formation in a subalpine environment. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **71**: 359–372.

Leigh A, Sevanto S, Ball MC, Close JD, Ellsworth DS, Knight CA, Nicotra AB , Vogel S. 2012. Do thick leaves avoid thermal damage in critically low wind speeds? *New Phytologist*, **194**: 477–487.

Leigh A, Sevanto S, Close J , Nicotra A. 2017. The influence of leaf size and shape on leaf thermal dynamics: does theory hold up under natural conditions? *Plant, Cell & Environment*, **40**: 237–248.

Leuning R. 1995. A critical appraisal of a combined stomatal-photosynthesis model for c3 plants. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, **18**: 339–355.

Michaletz ST, Weiser MD, McDowell NG, Zhou J, Kaspari M, Helliker BR , Enquist BJ. 2016. The energetic and carbon economic origins of leaf thermoregulation. *Nature Plants*, **2**: 16129.

Monteith JL , Unsworth MH. 2013. *Principles of Environmental Physics.* 4th edn. Academic Press.

Nobel PS. 2009. *Physicochemical and Environmental Plant Physiology.* 4th edn. Academic Press, Oxford.

Okajima Y, Taneda H, Noguchi K , Terashima I. 2012. Optimum leaf size predicted by a novel leaf energy balance model incorporating dependencies of photosynthesis on light and temperature. *Ecological Research*, **27**: 333–346.

O'Sullivan OS, Heskel MA, Reich PB, Tjoelker MG, Weerasinghe LK, Penillard A, Zhu L, Egerton JJG, Bloomfield KJ, Creek D *et al*. 2017. Thermal limits of leaf metabolism across biomes. *Global Change Biology*, **23**: 209–223.

Parkhurst DF , Loucks O. 1972. Optimal leaf size in relation to environment. *The Journal of Ecology*, **60**: 505–537.

Pebesma E, Mailund T , Hiebert J. 2016. Measurement units in R. *The R Journal*, **8**: 486–494.

R Core Team. 2018. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.* R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria.

Raschke K. 1960. Heat transfer between the plant and the environment. *Annual Review of Plant Physiology*, **11**: 111–126.

Rogers A, Medlyn BE, Dukes JS, Bonan G, von Caemmerer S, Dietze MC, Kattge J, Leakey ADB, Mercado LM, Niinemets Ü *et al*. 2017. A roadmap for improving the representation of photosynthesis in earth system models. *New Phytologist*, **213**: 22–42.

Roth-Nebelsick A. 2001. Computer-based analysis of steady-state and transient heat transfer of small-sized leaves by free and mixed convection. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, **24**: 631–640.

Schymanski SJ , Or D. 2016. Wind increases leaf water use efficiency. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, **39**: 1448–1459.

Schymanski SJ, Or D , Zwieniecki M. 2013. Stomatal control and leaf thermal and hydraulic capacitances under rapid environmental fluctuations. *PLOS ONE*, **8**: 1–16.

Taylor SE. 1975. *Optimal leaf form*, Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 73–86.

Tu KP , Fisher JB. 2019. Landflux.org.

Vaughan D , Dancho M. 2018. *furrr: Apply Mapping Functions in Parallel using Futures*. R package version 0.1.0.

Wickham H. 2011. testthat: Get started with testing. *The R Journal*, **3**: 5–10.

Wickham H. 2016. *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag New York.

Wickham H. 2018. *stringr: Simple, Consistent Wrappers for Common String Operations*. R package version 1.3.1.

Wickham H, François R, Henry L , Müller K. 2018. *dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation*. R package version 0.7.8.

Wickham H , Henry L. 2018. *tidyr: Easily Tidy Data with 'spread()' and 'gather()' Functions*. R package version 0.8.2.

Wright IJ, Dong N, Maire V, Prentice IC, Westoby M, Díaz S, Gallagher RV, Jacobs BF, Kooyman R, Law EA *et al*. 2017. Global climatic drivers of leaf size. *Science*, **357**: 917–921.

Table 1: Parameter inputs for **tealeaves**. Each parameter has a mathematical symbol used in the text, the R character string used in the **tealeaves** package, a brief description, and the units. For physical constants, a value is provided where applicable, though users can modify these if desired.

Symbol	R character	Description	Units
Leaf parameters:			
d	`leafsize`	leaf characteristic dimension	m
α_s	`abs_s`	absorbtivity of shortwave radiation (0.3 - 4 μm)	none
α_l	`abs_l`	absorbtivity of longwave radiation (4 - 80 μm)	none
g_sw	`g_sw`	stomatal conductance to water vapour	μmol m^{-2} s^{-1} Pa^{-1} [a]
g_uw	`g_uw`	cuticular conductance to water vapour	μmol m^{-2} s^{-1} Pa^{-1} [a]
sr	`logit_sr`	stomatal ratio (logit transformed)	none
Environmental parameters:			
P	`P`	atmospheric pressure	kPa
r	`r`	reflectance for short-wave irradiance (albedo)	none
RH	`RH`	relative humidity	none
S_sw	`S_sw`	incident short-wave (solar) radiation flux density	W m^{-2}
T_air	`T_air`	air temperature	K
u	`wind`	windspeed	m s^{-1}
Physical constants:			
a, b, c, d	`a, b, c, d`	coefficients for calculating Nu and Sh numbers	none
c_p	`c_p`	heat capacity of air	1.01 J g^{-1} K^{-1}
$D_{h,0}$	`D_h0`	diffusion coefficient for heat in air at 0 ℃	19.0×10^{-6} m^2 s^{-1}
$D_{m,0}$	`D_m0`	diffusion coefficient for momentum in air at 0 ℃	13.3×10^{-6} m^2 s^{-1}
$D_{w,0}$	`D_w0`	diffusion coefficient for water vapour in air at 0 ℃	21.2×10^{-6} m^2 s^{-1}
ϵ	`epsilon`	ratio of water to air molar masses	0.622
eT	`eT`	exponent for temperature dependence of diffusion	1.75
G	`G`	gravitational acceleration	9.8 m s^{-2}
R	`R`	ideal gas constant	8.3144598 J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
R_air	`R_air`	specific gas constant for dry air	287.058 J kg^{-1} K^{-1}
σ	`s`	Stephan-Boltzmann constant	5.67×10^{-8} W m^{-2} K^{-4}

[a] conductances are presented in molar units for consistency with literature on photosynthesis but are converted to m s^{-1} using the ideal gas law (see text for details) to match conductance to heat transfer.

Table 2: Parameter outputs for **tealeaves**. Each parameter has a mathematical symbol used in the text, the R character string used in the **tealeaves** package, a brief description, and the units.

Symbol	R character	Description	Units
Leaf parameters:			
g_h	g_h	boundary layer conductance to heat	m s^{-1}
g_{bw}	g_bw	boundary layer conductance to water vapour	m s^{-1}
g_{tw}	g_tw	total conductance to water vapour	m s^{-1}
Gr	Gr	Grashof number	none
Nu	Nu	Nusselt number	none
Re	Re	Reynolds number	none
Sh	Sh	Sherwood number	none
T_{leaf}	T_leaf	leaf temperature	K
Environmental parameters:			
d_{wv}	d_wv	water vapour pressure differential	mol m^{-3}
h_{vap}	h_vap	latent heat of vapourization	J mol^{-1}
P_a	P_a	density of dry air	g m^{-3}
p_{air}	p_air	water vapour pressure of the air	kPa
p_{sat}	p_sat	saturating water vapour pressure	kPa
S_{lw}	S_lw	incident long-wave (thermal infrared) radiation flux density	W m^{-2}
T_{sky}	T_sky	clear sky temperature	K
Physical constants:			
D_h	D_h	diffusion coefficient for heat in air at a given temperature	m^2 s^{-1}
D_m	D_m	diffusion coefficient for momentum in air at a given temperature	m^2 s^{-1}
D_w	D_w	diffusion coefficient for water vapour in air at a given temperature	m^2 s^{-1}

[a] conductances are presented in molar units for consistency with literature on photosynthesis but are converted to m s^{-1} using the ideal gas law (see text for details) to match conductance to heat transfer.