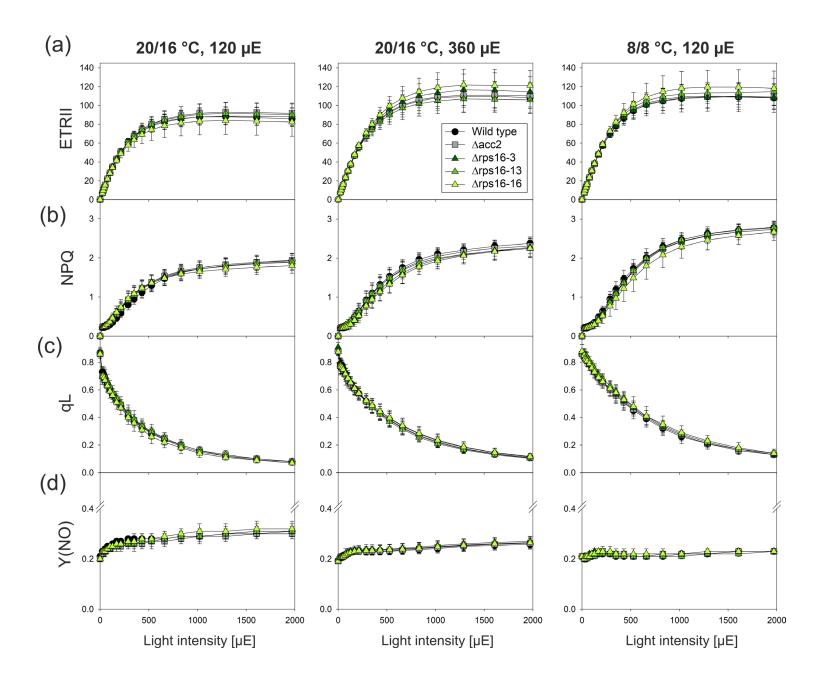
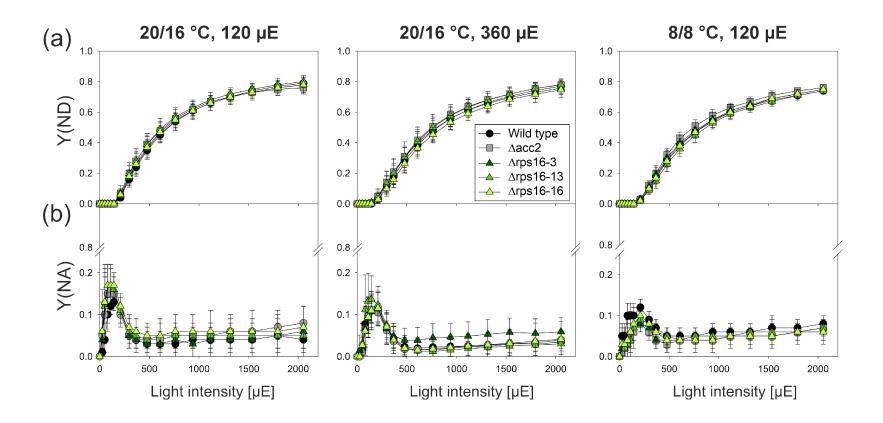
Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. List of oligonucleotides used in this work. Recognitions sites for the restriction enzyme BsaI that were introduced for cloning purposes are underlined.

Primer name	Target	Sequence 5' → 3'
oJF721	psbK	AACA <u>GGTCTC</u> AACCTCAGCGGCTTGCCAAACAAAGGC
oJF722	upstream of rps16 start codon (5' UTR)	TGTT <u>GGTCTC</u> TTTATAACATTCCTCTAGTTTGTGTAATTGA TTC
oJF723	ZmPclpP, chimeric <i>aadA</i> in pJF1153	AACA <u>GGTCTC</u> AATAACTTCGTATAGCATACATTATACGAA GTTATTCTATGTATTAATAGAATCTATAGTATTC
oJF724	EcTrrnB, chimeric aadA in pJF1153	TGTT <u>GGTCTC</u> TGACTATAACTTCGTATAATGTATGCTATAC GAAGTTATGTAGAAACGCAAAAAGGCCAT
oJF725	downstream of rps16 stop codon (3° UTR)	AACA <u>GGTCTC</u> AAGTCTTACTAAAACGAAATGAAATTAATG
oJF726	trnK intron	TGTT <u>GGTCTC</u> TTGTTTATTTATTCACTTGACCCAAATTGG
oJF1034	matK	GGTTCACATCCTTAGTGGGA
oJF1035	trnK intron	AATCCGGTTAGCAGTCTACC
oSR24	rps16-e1	AAAACGATGTGGTAGAAAGC
oSR25	rps16-e2	TTCATTCCGTAAAAATCCCA



Supplementary Figure 1. Light response curves of chlorophyll-a fluorescence parameters of *Arabidopsis* wild type (black), the Δacc2 recipient line (grey) and three independent Δrps16 mutants (three different shades of green). Plants were grown under standard conditions (20°C day temperature and 120 μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ light intensity, left column), high-light conditions (20°C day temperature and 360 μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ light intensity, right column; see Methods). μΕ: μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹. (a) Light response curves of linear electron transport (ETRII; in μmol electrons m⁻² s⁻¹). (b) Light response curves of photoprotective non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), a measure for the regulated dissipation of excess excitation energy as heat. (c) Light response curves of qL, a measure for the redox state of the PSII acceptor side. (d) Light response curves of Y(NO), a measure for the non-regulated dissipation of excitation energy by PSII. Shown are average values with standard deviation. The number of independent biological replicates is n = 18, except for the wild type under chilling conditions and the Δacc2 recipient line under high-light conditions (n = 21).



Supplementary Figure 2. Light response curves of functional parameters of PSI of *Arabidopsis* wild type (black), the Δacc2 recipient line (grey) and three independent Δrps16 mutants (three different shades of green). Plants were grown under standard conditions (20°C day temperature and 120 μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ light intensity, left column), high-light conditions (20°C day temperature and 360 μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ light intensity, middle column) and chilling conditions (8°C day temperature and 120 μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ light intensity, right column; see Methods). μΕ: μmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹. (a) Light response curves of the donor-side limitation of PSI, Y(ND). (b) Light response curves of the acceptor-side limitation of

PSI, Y(NA). Shown are average values with standard deviation. The number of independent biological replicates is n = 18, except for the wild type under chilling conditions and the $\Delta acc2$ recipient line under high-light conditions (n = 21).

Supplementary Dataset 1. Data from array-based ribosome profiling experiments. Total RNA and ribosome footprints derived from Δacc2 recipient (rec) plants were labeled with Cy5, and the signals were detected at 635 nm. RNA and ribosome footprints derived from Δrps16 plants were labeled with Cy3, and the signals were detected at 532 nm. For details, see Methods section.