Table S2. Means and standard errors (in brackets) of the measured morphological characteristics. Area (one sided surface of a particle), perimeter, width and length were determined with ImageJ, based on the photography's of flattened particles. Thickness was measured with a digital caliper (in mm, with 0.01mm accuracy). Thickness of leaves and leaflet particles was measured at three random positions avoiding main veins and particle edge. For petioles three measurements were performed along the length of the particle. Average thickness of a particle was recorded. Volume of the leaf and leaflet samples was determined by multiplying total area of the sample (i.e. sum of all individual areas) with average thickness of the given sample. When determining total volume of the petiole sample it was presumed that each particle is a cylinder with diameter corresponding to the average particle thickness and length corresponding to the particle length. Average particle density was determined by dividing dry mass of the sample with its total volume.

	area (cm^2)	perimeter (cm)	width (cm)	length (cm)	thickness (mm)	density ($g\ cm^{-3}$)
Ceratonia siliqua (leaflet)	14.33 (0.69)	16.47 (0.42)	3.37 (0.08)	5.59 (0.16)	0.29 (0.007)	0.58
Ceratonia siliqua (petiole)	2.96 (0.26)	34.73 (2.48)		16.63 (1.17)	1.69 (0.065)	0.91
Pinus halepensis				9.09 (0.21)	0.72 (0.015)	0.88
Quercus pubescens	16.33 (1.09)	26.79 (1.15)	3.91 (0.16)	6.86 (0.26)	0.19 (0.005)	0.42