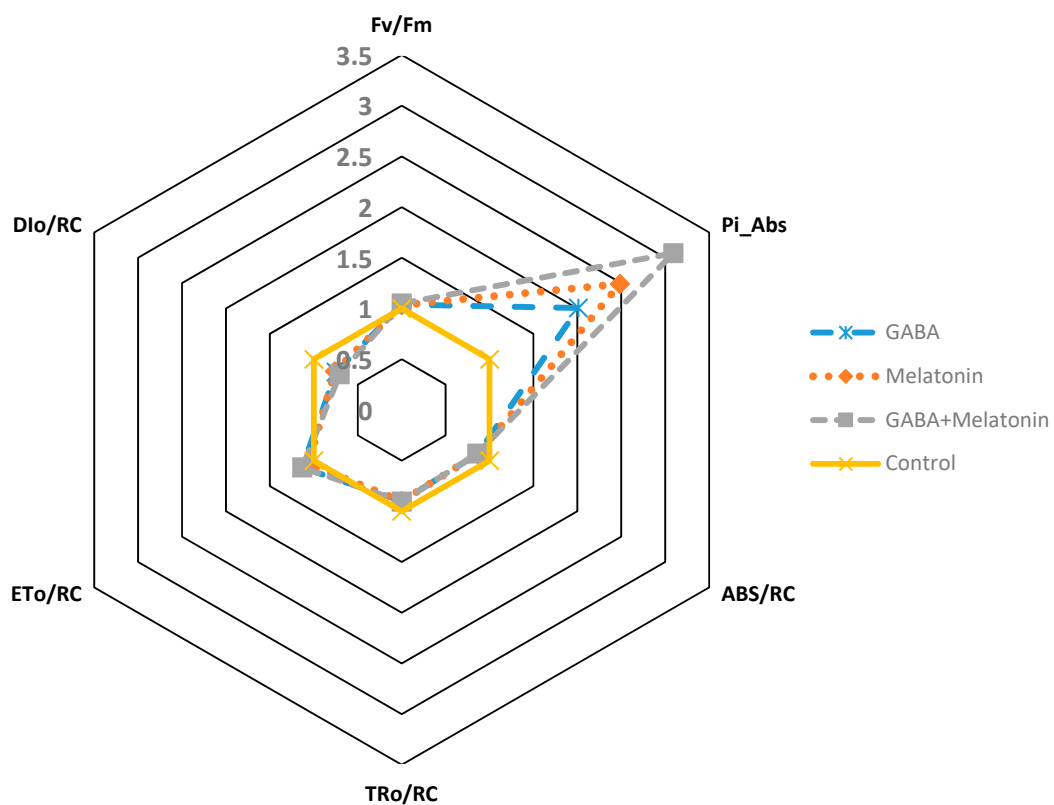
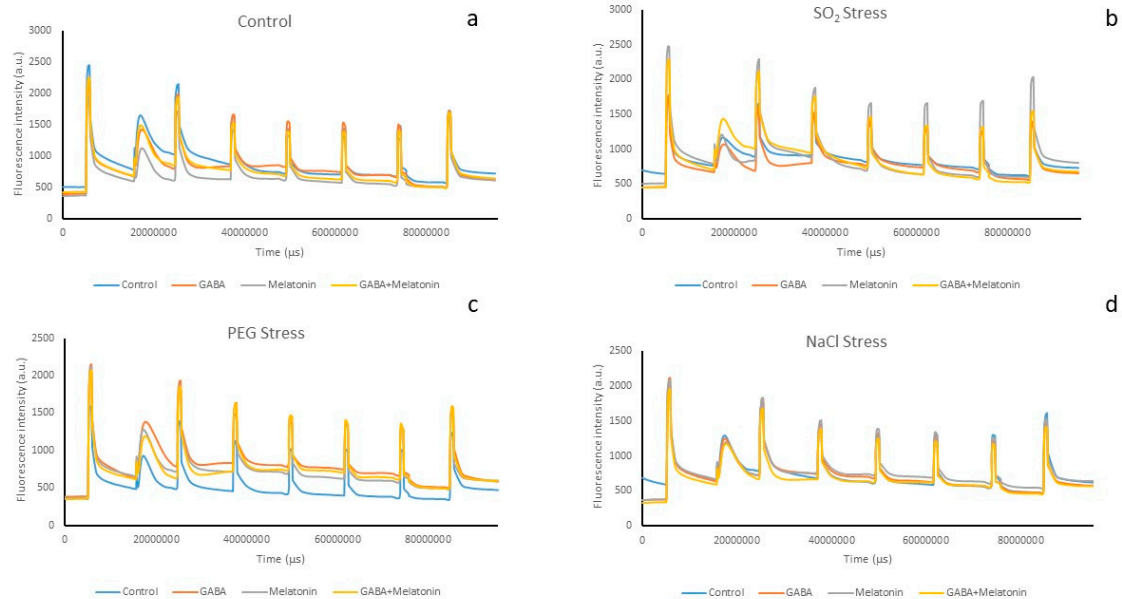


Supplementary Table S1. Measured parameters related to OJIP test (Kalaji 2017)

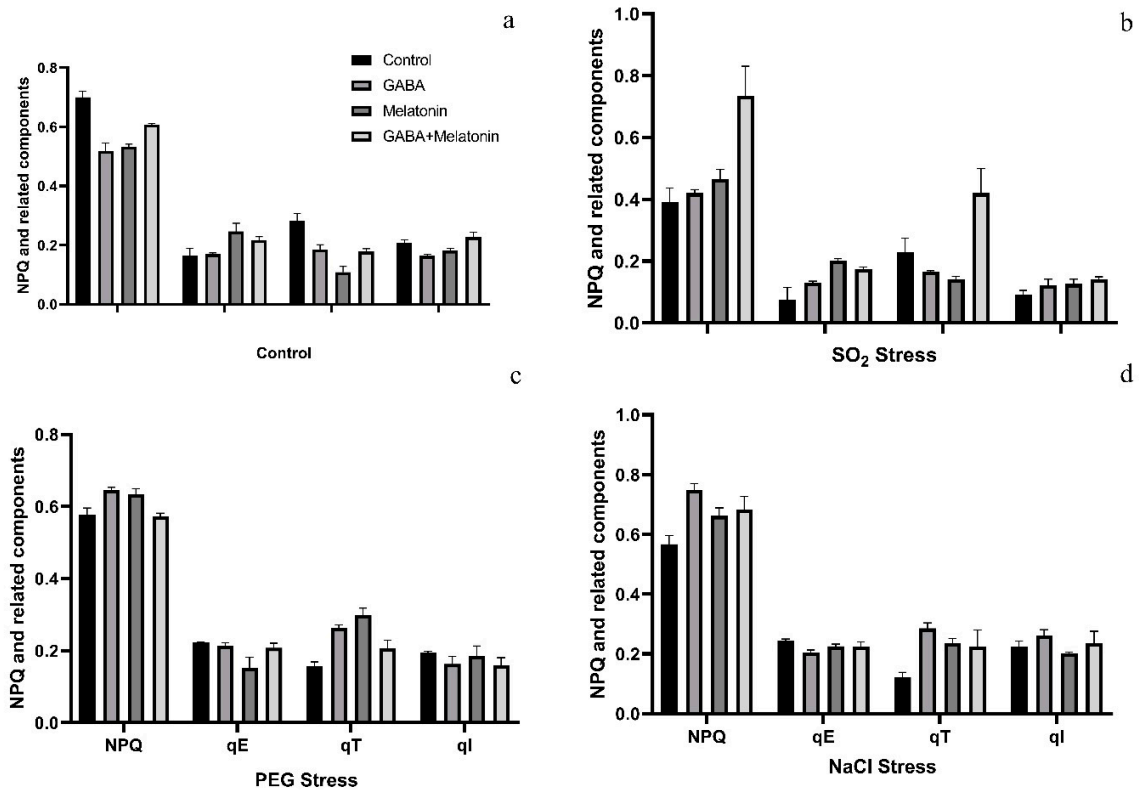
Abbreviation	Equation	Definition
F_V/F_0	$\phi P_0/(1 - \phi P_0)$	Maximum efficiency of the water diffusion reaction on the donor side of PSII
F_V/F_M	$TR_0/ABS = [1 - (F_0/F_M)]$	Relative maximal variable fluorescence
Ψ_0	$ET_0/TR_0 = (1 - V_J)$	The probability that a trapped exciton proceed an electron through ETC beyond Q_A^-
ϕE_0	$ET_0/ABS = [1 - (F_0/F_M)] \Psi_0 = \phi P_0 \cdot \Psi_0$	Quantum yield of electron transport (at $t = 0$)
ϕD_0	$1 - \phi P_0 = (F_0/F_M)$	Quantum yield of energy dissipation
Φ_{PAV}	$\phi P_0 (1 - V_{av}) = \phi P_0 (S_m / tF_M)$	Average quantum yield of primary photochemical reactions (from time 0 to tF_M).
ABS/RC	$M_0 (1/V_J)(1/\phi P_0)$	Light absorbance flux for PSII antenna Chlorophylls per reaction center
TR_0/RC	$M_0 (1/V_J)$	Trapped energy flux per reaction center
ET_0/RC	$M_0 (1/V_J) \Psi_0$	Electron transport flux per reaction center
DI_0/RC	$(ABS/RC) - (TR_0/RC)$	Energy flux not intercepted by an RC, dissipated in the form of heat, fluorescence, or transfer to other systems, at time $t = 0$.
PI_{abs}	$(RC/ABS) \times (\phi P_0/(1 - \phi P_0)) \times (\Psi_0/(1 - \Psi_0))$	Performance index per absorbed light



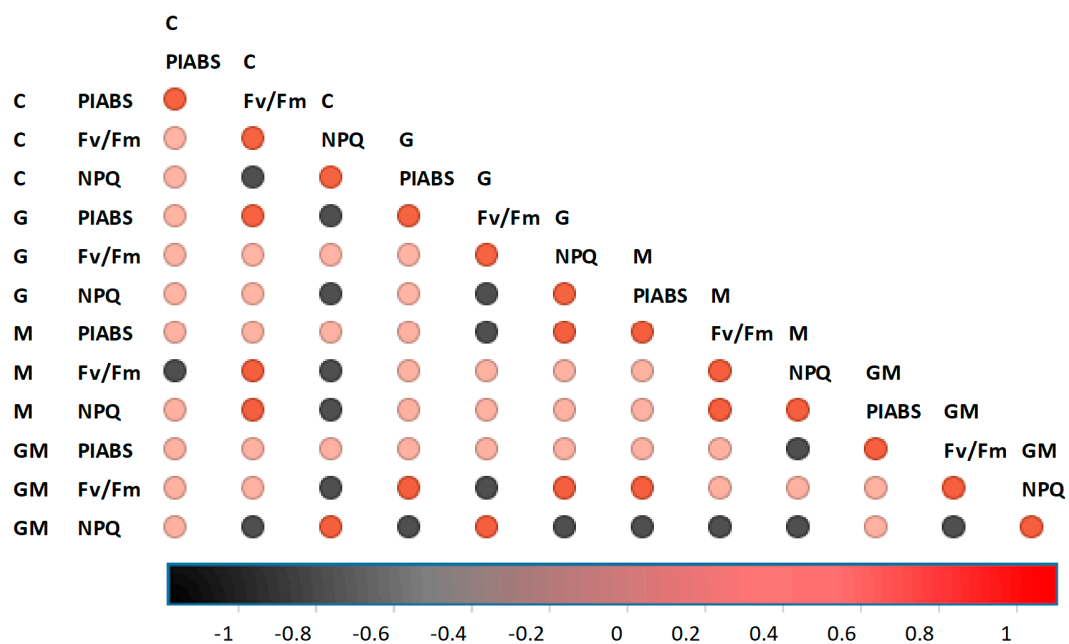
Supplementary Figure S1. The effect of Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [(GABA (20 μ M))], melatonin (200 μ M) and GABA (20 μ M) + melatonin (200 μ M) on OJIP transients of *Vicia faba*



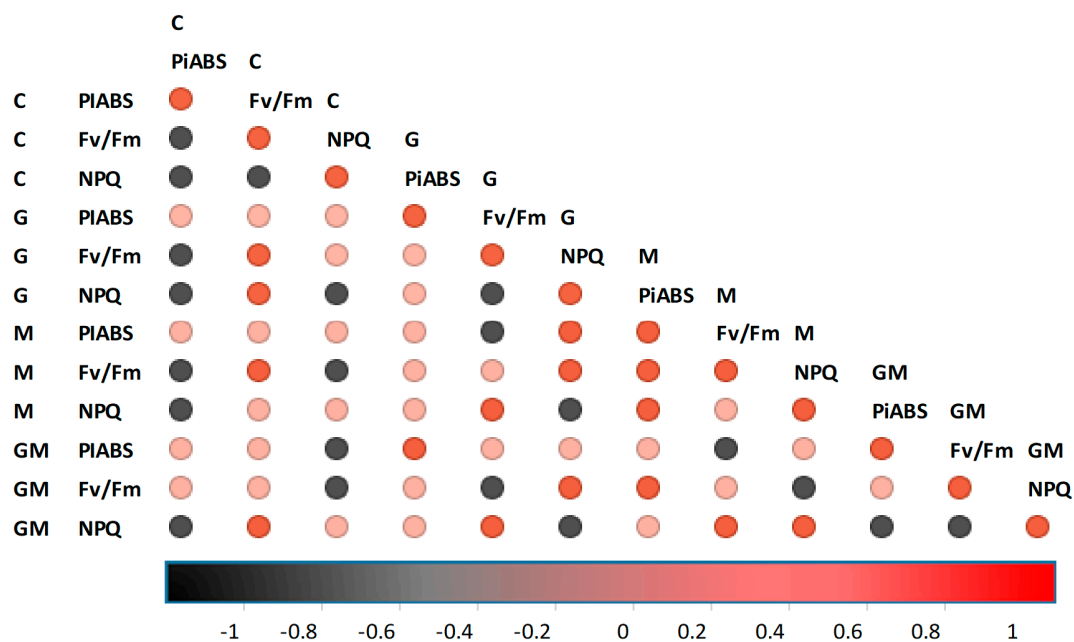
Supplementary Figure S2. Fluorescence induction kinetics of *Vicia faba* plants primed with GABA (20 μM), melatonin (200 μM) and GABA (20 μM) + melatonin (200 μM) (a), SO₂ stress (2 ppm) (b), PEG stress (-8 bar) (c) and when exposed to NaCl stress (100 mM) (d).



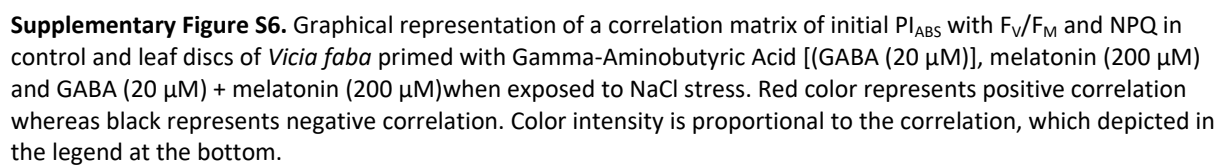
Supplementary Figure S3. NPQ and its components (qE, qT, qI) of *Vicia faba* plants primed with GABA (20 μ M), melatonin (200 μ M) and GABA (20 μ M) + melatonin (200 μ M) (a), when exposed to SO₂ stress (2 ppm) (b), PEG stress (-8 bar) (c) and NaCl stress (100 mM) (d).



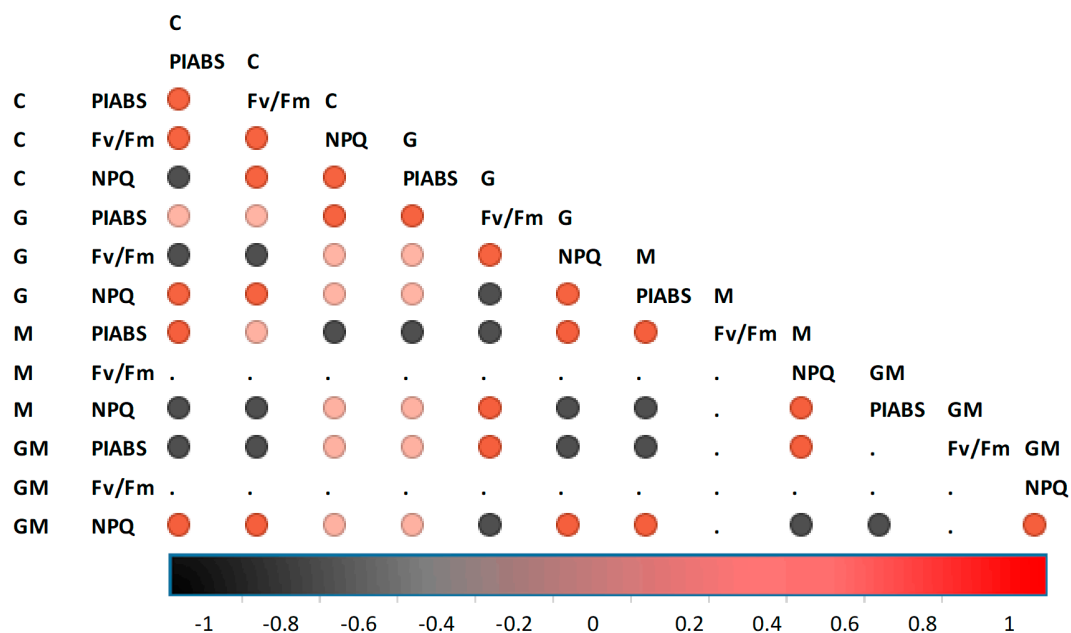
Supplementary Figure S4. Graphical representation of a correlation matrix of initial PI_{ABS} with F_v/F_m and NPQ in control and leaf discs of *Vicia faba* primed with Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [(GABA (20 μM)], melatonin (200 μM) and GABA (20 μM) + melatonin (200 μM) . Red color represents positive correlation whereas black represents negative correlation. Color intensity is proportional to the correlation, which depicted in the legend at the bottom.



Supplementary Figure S5. Graphical representation of a correlation matrix of initial PI_{ABS} with F_v/F_m and NPQ in control and leaf discs of *Vicia faba* primed with Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [(GABA (20 μ M)], melatonin (200 μ M) and GABA (20 μ M) + melatonin (200 μ M) when exposed to PEG stress. Red color represents positive correlation whereas black represents negative correlation. Color intensity is proportional to the correlation, which depicted in the legend at the bottom.



Supplementary Figure S6. Graphical representation of a correlation matrix of initial PI_{ABS} with F_V/F_M and NPQ in control and leaf discs of *Vicia faba* primed with Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [(GABA (20 μM)], melatonin (200 μM) and GABA (20 μM) + melatonin (200 μM) when exposed to NaCl stress. Red color represents positive correlation whereas black represents negative correlation. Color intensity is proportional to the correlation, which depicted in the legend at the bottom.



Supplementary Figure S7. Graphical representation of a correlation matrix of initial PI_{ABS} with F_v/F_m and NPQ in control and leaf discs of *Vicia faba* primed with Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [(GABA (20 μM)], melatonin (200 μM) and GABA (20 μM) + melatonin (200 μM) when exposed to SO₂ stress. Red color represents positive correlation whereas black represents negative correlation. Color intensity is proportional to the correlation, which is depicted in the legend at the bottom.