

**Table S1:** *p* and *f* values (two-way ANOVA) are indicated. Analyzed the interaction between water levels (field capacity, flooding, drought) × moments (stress and recovery) on the concentration of total alkaloids and liriodenine.

	Water levels × Moment	
	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>
Total alkaloids	<0.001**	16.320
Liriodenine	0.002**	10.916

\*\*1% significance (p-value ≤ 0.01).

**Table S2:** *p* and *f* values (two-way ANOVA) are indicated. Analyzed the interaction between water levels (field capacity, flooding, drought) × moments (stress and recovery) on the Carbon assimilation rate ( $A_{net}$ ), Rubisco carboxylation efficiency ( $A_{net}/C_i$ ), Instantaneous water use efficiency (WUE), Stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ), Transpiration ( $E$ ).

	Water levels		Moment		Water levels × Moment	
	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>
Carbon assimilation rate ( $A_{net}$ )	<0.001**	224.589	0.308 <sup>n.s.</sup>	1.098	<0.001**	115.505
Rubisco carboxylation efficiency ( $A_{net}/C_i$ )	0.008*	6.346	-	-	-	-
Instantaneous water use efficiency (WUE)	0.002*	9.478	0.013*	7.632	<0.001**	72.639
Stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ )	<0.001**	149.203	0.775 <sup>n.s.</sup>	0.0843	<0.001**	32.582
Transpiration ( $E$ )	<0.001**	328.017	<0.001**	15.607	<0.001**	25.245

<sup>n.s.</sup>: not significant (p-value >0.05); \*5% significance (p-value ≤0.05); \*\*1% significance (p-value ≤0.01).

**Table S3:** *p* and *f* values (two-way ANOVA) are indicated. Analyzed the interaction between water levels (field capacity, flooding, drought) × moments (stress and recovery) on the Maximum quantum yield ( $F_v/F_m$ ), Potential quantum efficiency ( $F_v'/F_m'$ ), Electron transport rate (ETR), Effective quantum yield ( $\phi_{PSII}$ ), Non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), Photosystem II energy that cannot be dissipated ( $E_x$ ), Energy dissipated in the form of heat ( $D$ ).

	Water levels		Moment		Water levels × Moment	
	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>
Maximum quantum yield ( $F_v/F_m$ )	<0.001**	47.713	-	-	-	-
Potential quantum efficiency ( $F_v'/F_m'$ )	<0.001**	11.051	<0.001**	17.187	0.012*	37.442
Electron transport rate (ETR)	<0.001**	250.009	<0.001**	37.442	<0.001**	28.267
Effective quantum yield ( $\phi_{PSII}$ )	<0.001**	65.064	0.002*	13.062	0.01**	5.783
Non-photochemical quenching (NPQ)	0.025*	4.582	<0.001**	478.074	0.03*	4.294
Photosystem II energy that cannot be dissipated ( $E_x$ )	0.001**	10.068	0.013*	7.668	0.016*	5.270
Energy dissipated in the form of heat ( $D$ )	<0.001**	45.785	0.145 <sup>n.s.</sup>	2.320 <sup>n.s.</sup>	<0.001**	38.589

<sup>n.s.</sup>: not significant (p-value >0.05); \*5% significance (p-value ≤0.05); \*\*1% significance (p-value ≤0.01).

**Table S4:** *p* and *f* values (two-way ANOVA) are indicated. Analyzed the interaction between water levels (field capacity, flooding, drought) × moments (stress and recovery) on the Total sugars, Reducing sugars, Sucrose, Starch, Glucose, Fructose, Trehalose, Arabinose.

	Water levels		Moment		Water levels × Moment	
	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>
Total sugars	<0.001**	29.009	<0.001**	169.820	<0.001**	13.578
Reducing sugars	<0.001**	46.475	<0.001**	159.753	<0.001**	26.994
Sucrose	0.015*	5.399	0.982 <sup>n.s</sup>	0.0001	0.012*	5.662
Starch	<0.001**	40.220	<0.001**	187.663	<0.001**	17.010
Glucose	<0.001**	135.062	<0.001**	585.954	<0.001**	32.354
Fructose	<0.001**	93.320	<0.001**	414.968	<0.001**	18.504
Trehalose	<0.001**	28.420	<0.001**	24.952	<0.001**	29.150
Arabinose	0.211 <sup>n.s</sup>	1.699	0.186 <sup>n.s</sup>	1.890	<0.001**	19.658

<sup>n.s.</sup>: not significant (p-value >0.05); \*5% significance (p-value ≤0.05); \*\*1% significance (p-value ≤0.01).