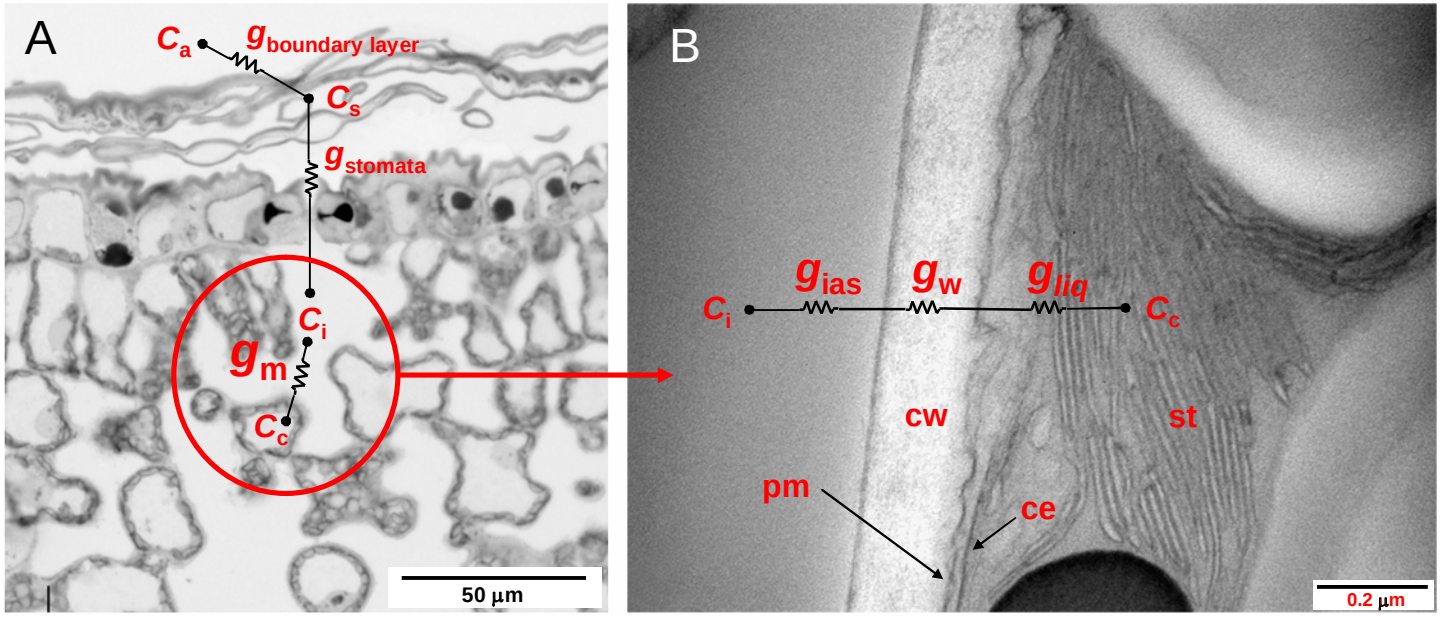

Figure 1. A. Micrograph of the abaxial surface of an olive leaf (bottom side up), where a stomata can be seen, and the pathway of CO_2 from ambient (C_a), to leaf surface (C_s), to intercellular spaces (C_i) and to chloroplast (C_c). Boundary layer conductance ($g_{boundary\ layer}$), stomatal conductance ($g_{stomata}$) and mesophyll conductance (g_m) are indicated. B. Electron micrograph of a grapevine leaf where plasma membrane (pm), cell wall (cw), the chloroplast envelope (ce), and stroma thylacoid (st) can be observed. The pathway of CO_2 from C_i to chloplastic CO_2 (C_c) is characterised by intercellular air spaces conductance to CO_2 (g_{ias}), through cell wall, and through the liquid phase inside cell (g_{liq}) – which in turn could be divided in a strictly 'liquid' phase and a 'lipid' phase, or in cytosol and chloroplast phases.