

Supplementary Materials:

Environmental Condition

The average minimum and maximum air temperature remained constant for both seasons (Figures S1 and S2). The differences between the minimum and maximum temperature for season 1 ranged from 8 °C to more than 10 °C at the vegetative stage and keep constant 7 °C during reproductive stage. Amounts of weekly total rainfall were high and well distributed during the active tillering stage which was around 30 days after transplanting (DAT). Season 1 received good rain throughout the period of crop growth. Water was drained out twice during the booting stage (81 and 88 DAT) to induce a water deficit and the condition of season 1 is considered as a 'flowering-mild drought'.

Meanwhile, in the season 2, the differences between minimum and maximum temperature were ranged from 9 °C at the beginning and remained 8 °C by the time of crop maturity. Rainfall declined thereafter in season 2. In this experiment, water was also drained out from the field approximately at the booting stage (85–93 DAT) to induce a water deficit. Thus, rice genotypes experienced some degree of water deficit after the booting stage, and the condition of season 2 is considered as a 'flowering-moderate drought'.

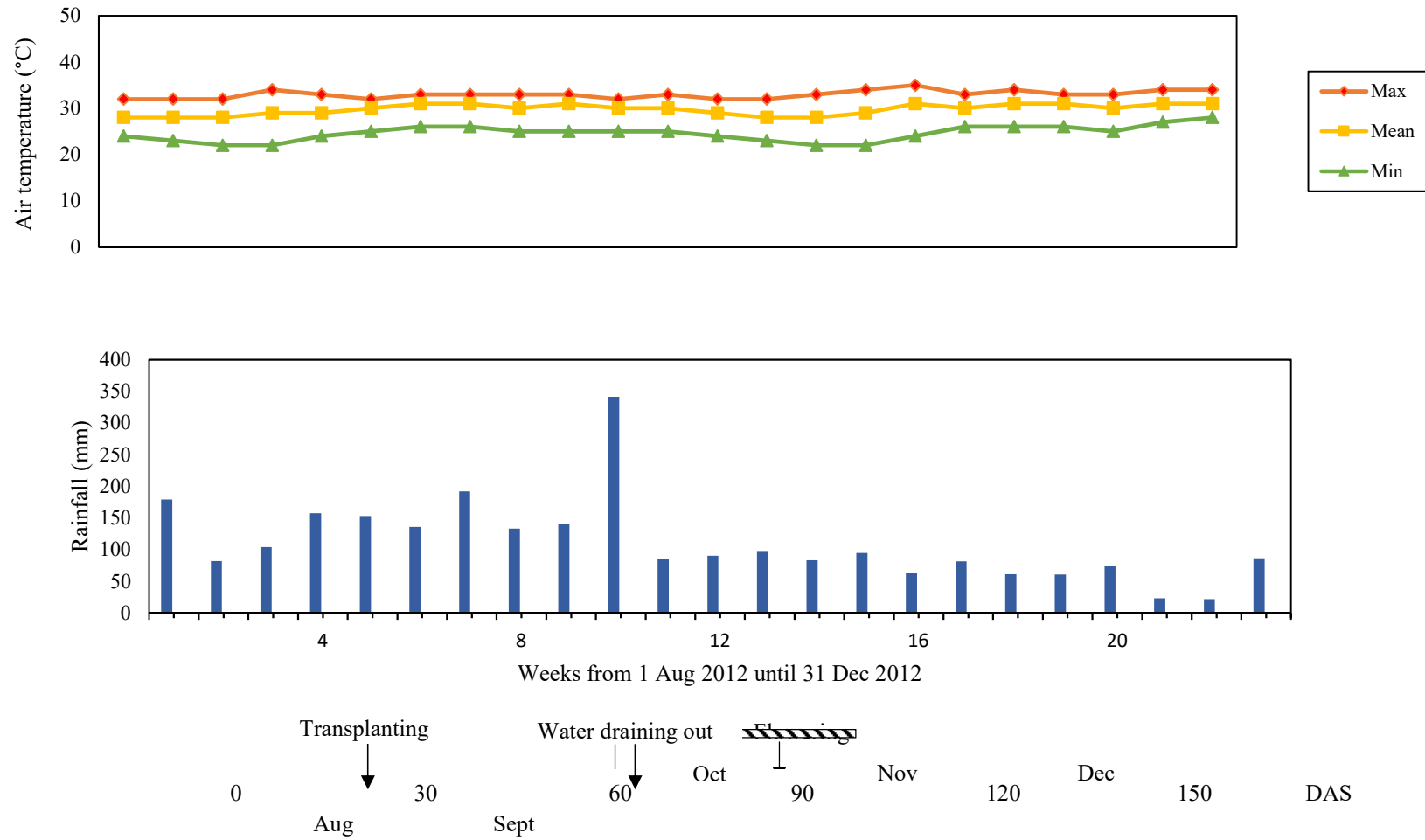


Figure S1. Weekly maximum, mean, minimum temperature and weekly rainfall (Experimental period of season 1 conducted at MADA Practical Complex of Alor Serdang in 2012; Horizontal shaded bar indicates flowering time of all genotypes).

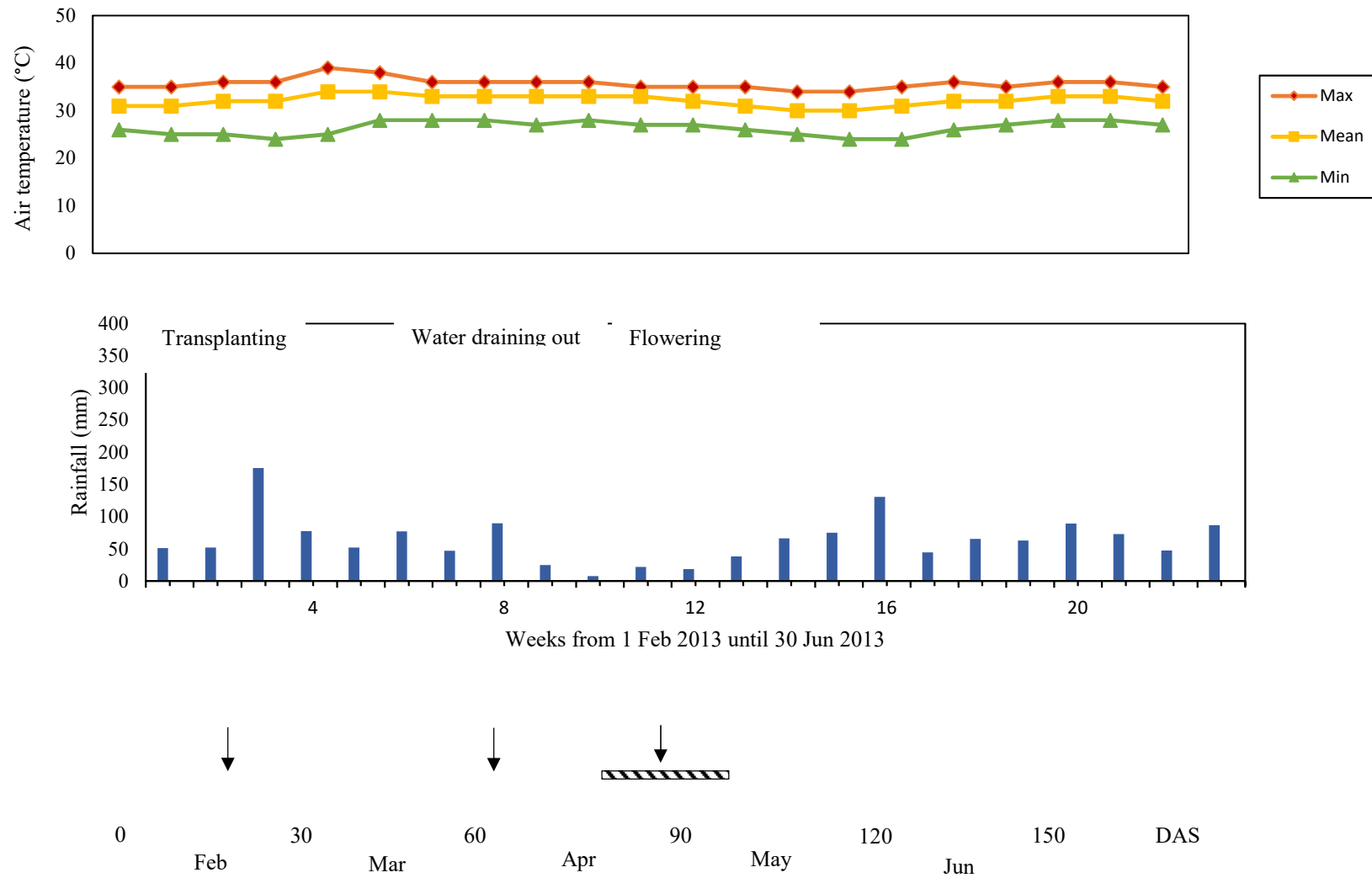


Figure S2. Weekly maximum, mean, minimum temperature and weekly rainfall (Experimental period of season 2 conducted at MADA Practical Complex of Alor Serdang in 2013; Horizontal shaded bar indicates flowering time of all genotypes).

