

**Supplementary Material**

**Unravelling the physiological basis of salinity stress tolerance in cultivated and wild rice species**

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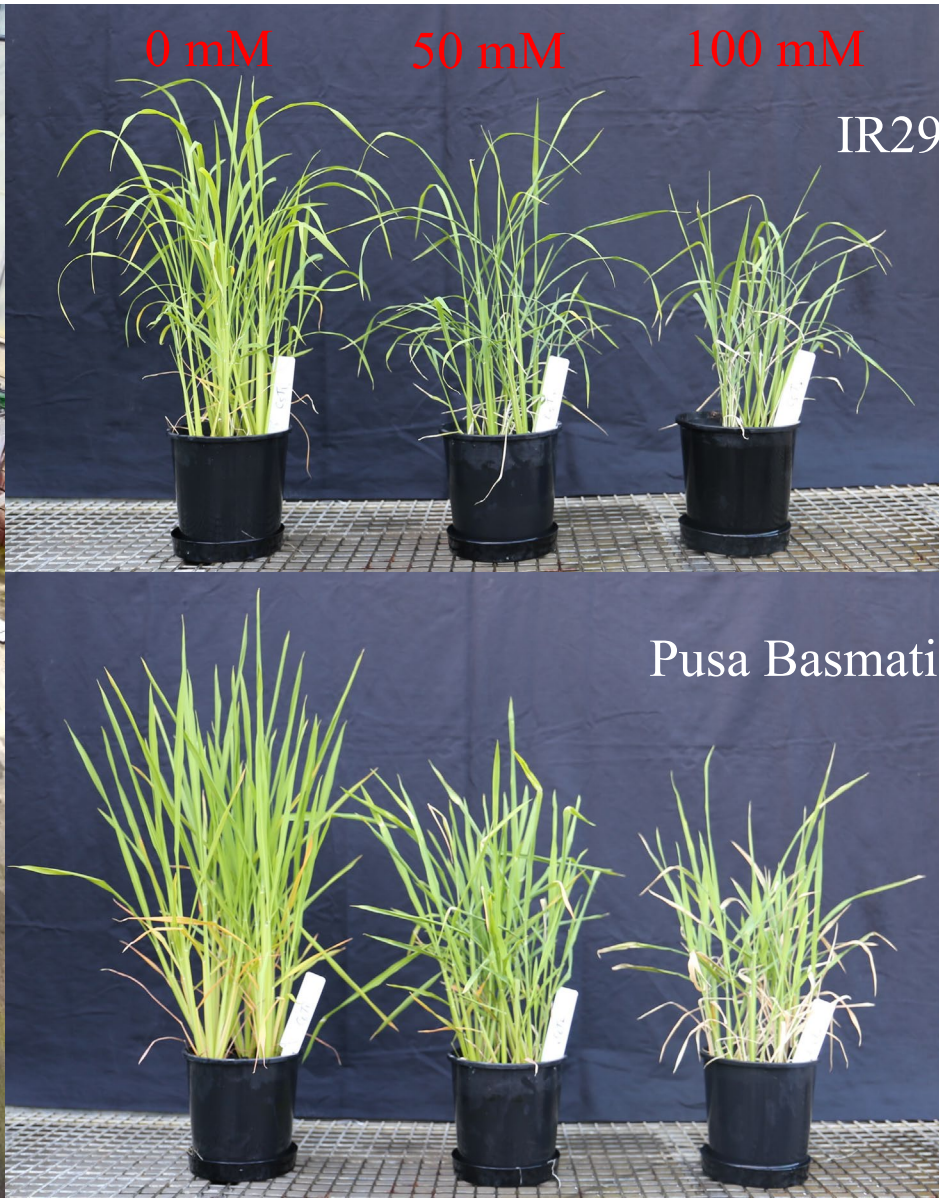
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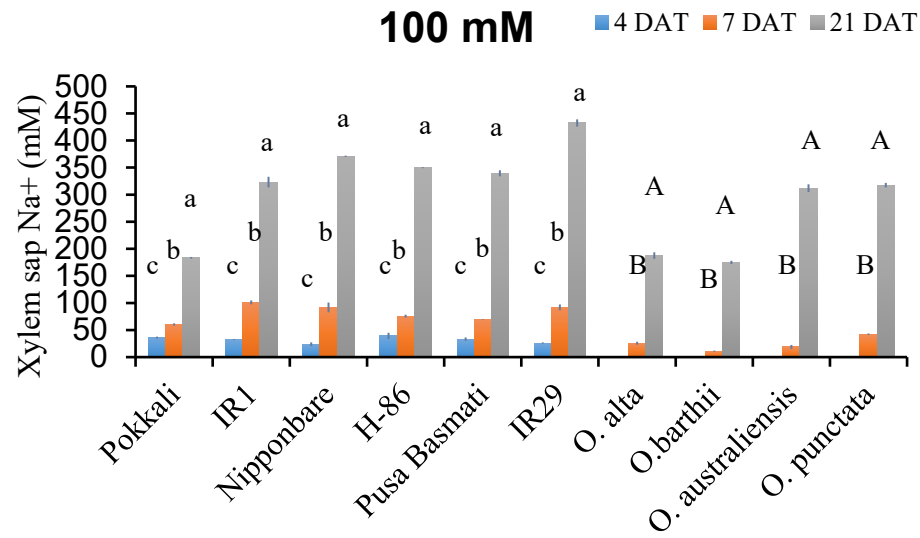
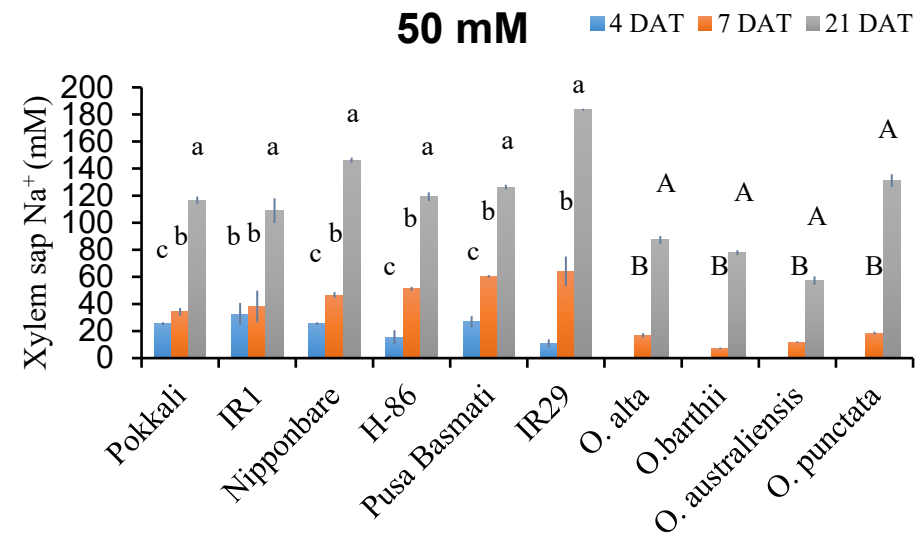
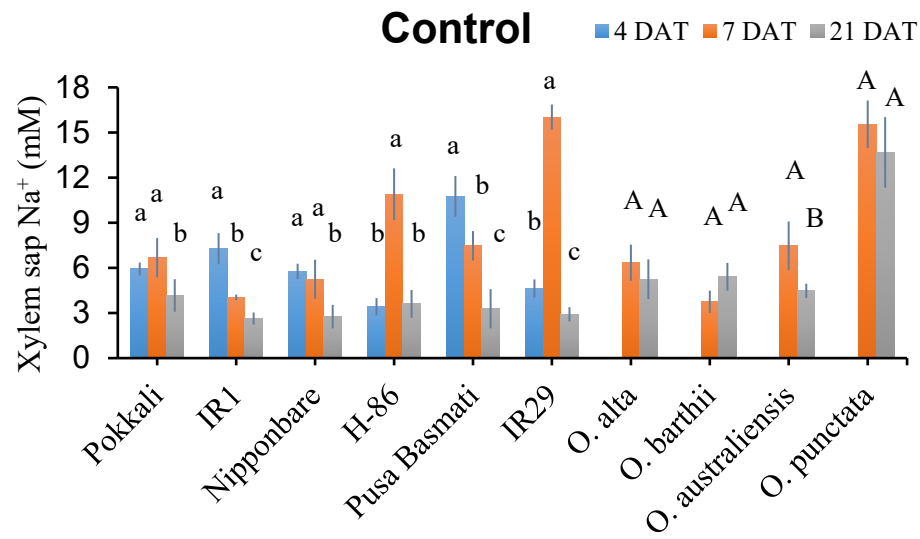
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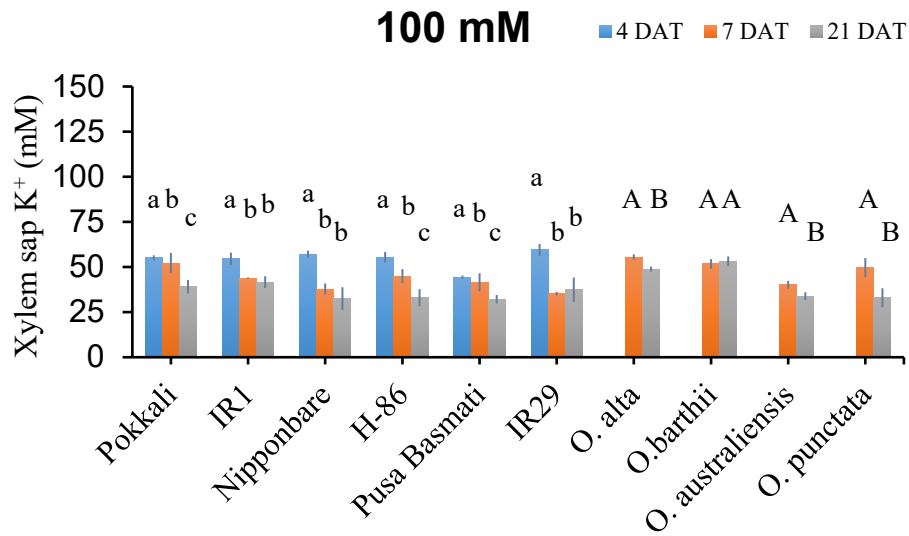
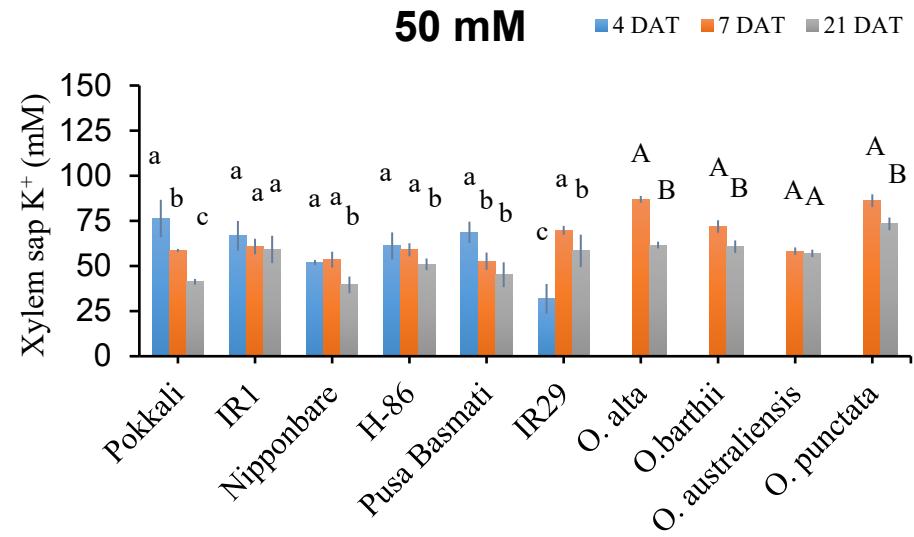
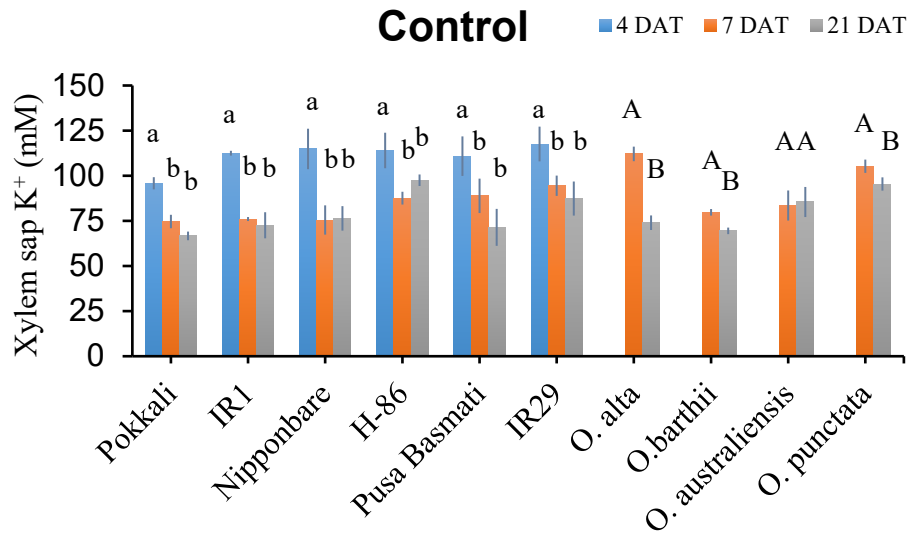
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**Figure S1:** Experimental layout of 10 rice accessions (6 cultivars and 4 wild rice species) exposed to different salt concentrations (0, 50, and 100 mM NaCl) for three weeks.



**Figure S2:** Kinetics of xylem sap  $\text{Na}^+$  content assessed in 10 different rice accessions (6 cultivars and 4 wild rice species) grown at three salinity levels; control (0 NaCl), 50 mM and 100 mM NaCl at three time points (4, 7 and 21 day) after treatment (DAT). Different letters (lowercase and uppercase) indicate the significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the exposure time of salt treatments. The error bars indicate the standard error (SE) for all the replicated data for each treatment. Data shown as mean  $\pm$  SE ( $n = 6-8$ ).



**Figure S3:** Kinetics of xylem sap  $K^+$  content assessed in 10 different rice accessions (6 cultivars and 4 wild rice species) grown at three salinity levels; control (0 NaCl), 50 mM and 100 mM NaCl at three time points (4, 7 and 21 day) after treatment (DAT). Different letters (lowercase and uppercase) indicate the significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the exposure time of salt treatments. The error bars indicate the standard error (SE) for all the replicated data for each treatment. Data shown as mean  $\pm$  SE ( $n = 6-8$ ).