

Table S1 Meteorological and soil data of each location along with GPS co-ordinates

S.No	Location	Longitude	Latitude	Temperature	Rainfall (mm)	Soil type
1	Coimbatore, Tamil nadu	76.96	11.00	19-36°C with mean of 27°C	952	Clay, pH 8.36
2	Chinsurah, West Bengal	88.38	22.91	13-36°C with mean of 27°C	1656	Clay loam pH 7.6
3	Pattambi, Kerala	76.20	10.81	23-35°C with mean of 29°C	2882	Sandy loam pH 7.1
4	Ragolu, Andhra Pradesh	80.00	16.00	20-34°C with mean of 28°C	974	Red sandy clay loam pH 7.8
5	Ranchi, Jharkhand	85.29	23.34	10-37°C with mean of 24°C	1358	Sandy loam pH 6.20
6	Raipur, Chattisgarh	81.63	21.25	14-42°C with mean of 28°C	1401	Sandy loam pH 7.4
7	Rajendranagar, Telangana	78.41	17.31	15-41°C with mean of 27°C	745	Clay loam pH 7.8
8	Warangal, Telanagana	79.35	17.96	15-42°C with mean of 28°C	1020	Clay loam pH 7.3

Table S2: List of hybrids and varieties grown at each location

Location	Season and Year	Hybrid	Variety
Rajendranagar (RNR)	WS 2008; WS 2009	PA 6201	Sumathi
	2010; 2011; 2012	KRH2	RNR 2465 (Sugandha Samba)
Chinsurah (CHN)	WS 2009; 2010	KRH2	Swarna
	DS 2010; 2011	KRH2	Swarna
Ragolu (RGL)	WS 2008; WS 2009; DS 2009	Arize 6444	Swarna
	DS 2010; Ds 2011	Arize 6444	MTU 1010 (Cotton dorasannalu)
	DS 2012	KRH2	MTU 1010 (Cotton dorasannalu)
Pattambi(PTB)	DS 2010	CORH3	Jyothi
	DS 2008; DS 2009	CORH2	Jyothi
Warangal (WGL)	DS 2008	Bharat	WGL 32100
Raipur(RPR)	WS 2012; WS 2013	KRH2	Swarna

Table S3: The package of practices followed in each cultivation system

Details of treatments	Conventional method of rice cultivation	System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method
Seed rate for nursery (kg/ha)	35 – 40	5 – 6
Seedling age (days)	21 – 30	8 – 12
Transplanting (seedling/hill)	3 – 4	1
Spacing (cm)	20 x 10	25 x 25
Weed control	Herbicides followed by spot weeding	Use a cono weeder three to four times in both directions to uproot and incorporate the weeds in to soil and most importantly, aerate the soil. Start cono weeding 10 – 15 days after transplanting.
Water management	Keep water level 5 ± 2 cm up to 7 days before harvesting.	No standing water during growth period. Intermittent wetting and drying until panicle initiation (saturated field condition). After panicle initiation. 1 – 2 cm of water is kept for about three weeks.
Nutrient management	Compost is used along with recommended chemical fertilizers depending upon the soil fertility.	Use straw, green manure and animal manure to enrich the organic content of the soil for promoting populations of earthworms, microorganisms and to facilitate nutrient availability. Use reduced amounts (less than 50%) of chemical fertilizer on need basis.

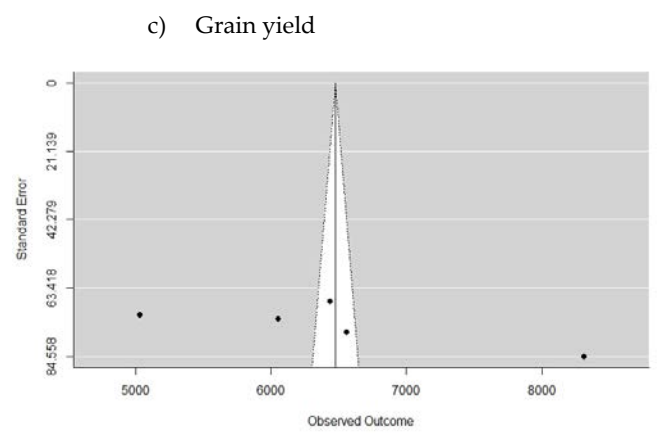
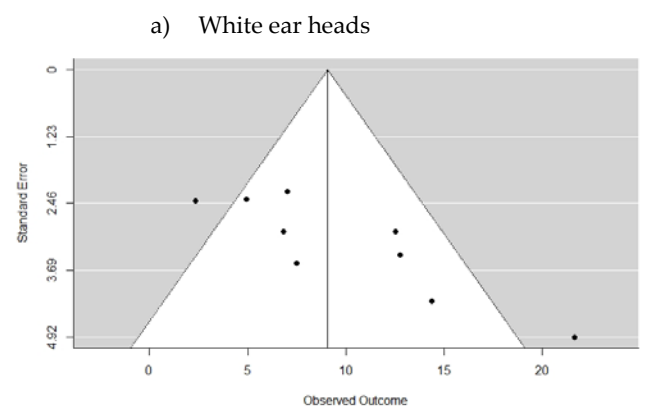
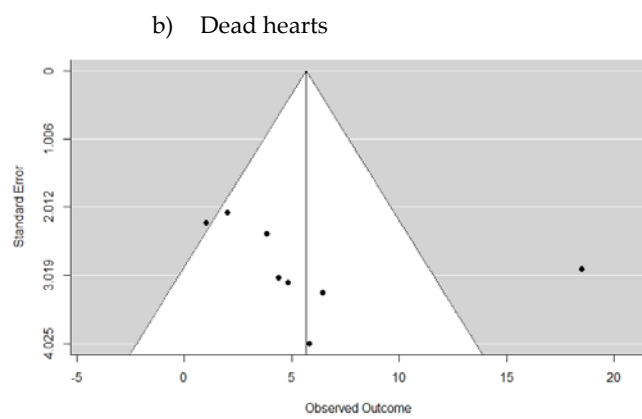


Figure S1: Funnel shaped scatter plot of meta-analysis data