Supplementary files:

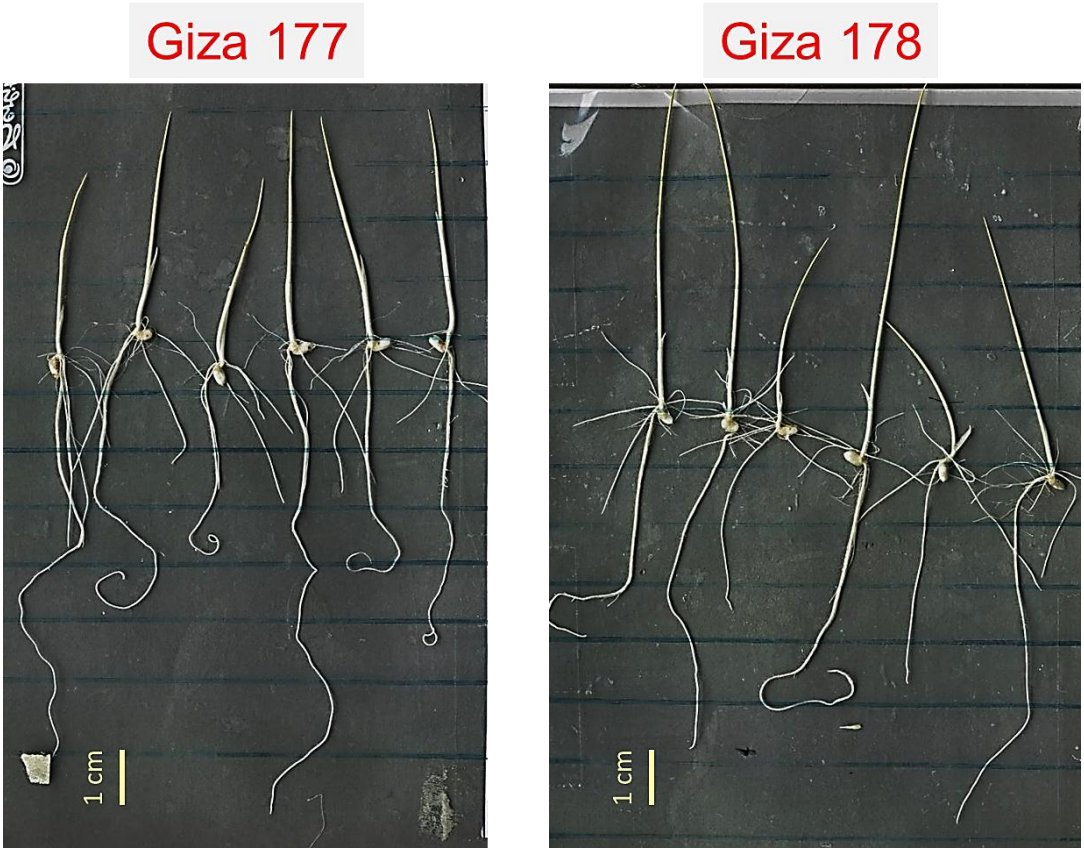

Figure S1. The phenotyping seminal roots of Giza 177 (japonica) and Giza 178 (indica/japonica) under control phytoagar medium (0.7%). Root coiling phenotype was partially or totally absented with Giza 177.

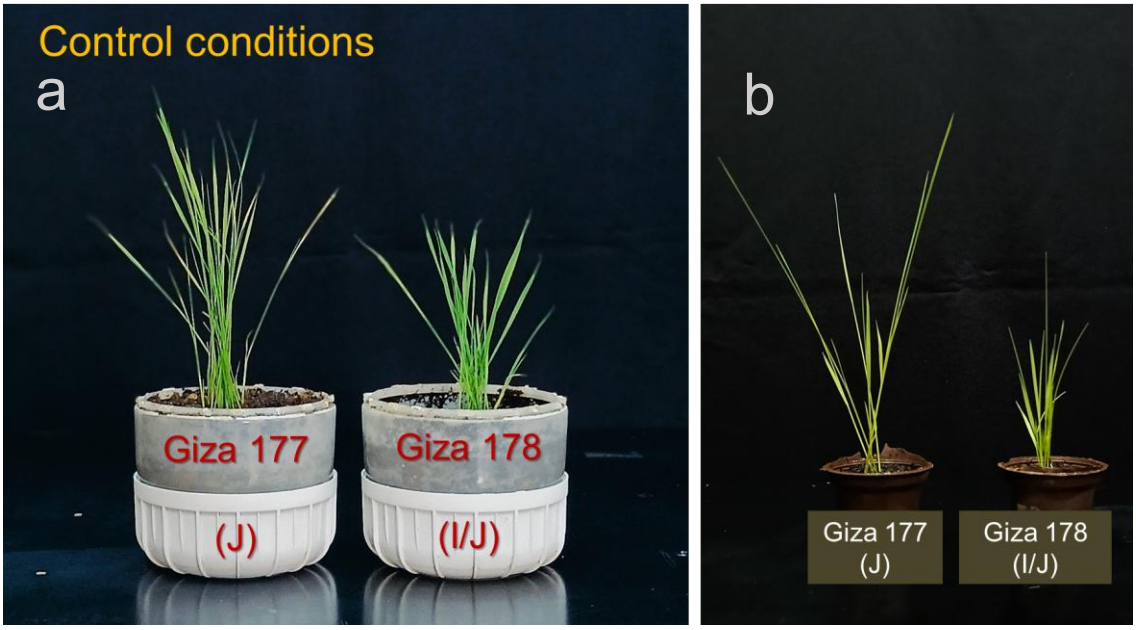

Figure S2. The Egyptian rice genotypes Giza 177 (japonica) and Giza 178 (indica/japonica) under control conditions. **a**: Control plants (CK) compared to drought stressed plants in Figure 1e, **b**: control rice plants (CK) compared to salt-stressed rice plants in Figure 1f.

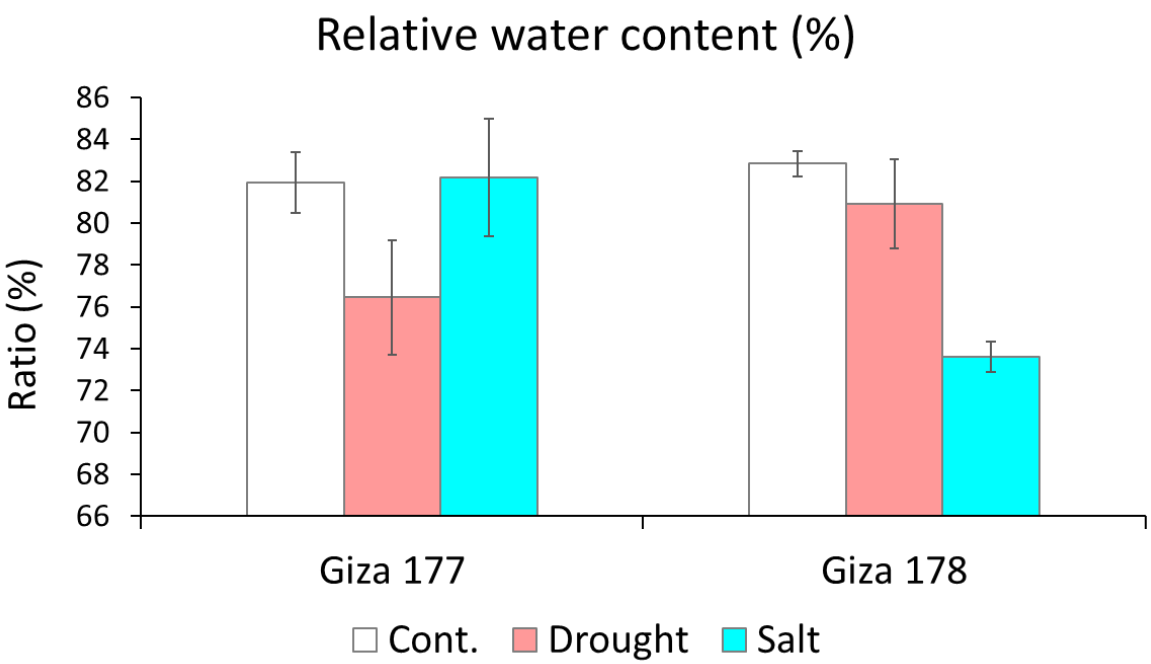

Figure S3. Relative water content in leaves of Giza 177 and Giza 178 under osmosis and salinity. Plants pre-cultivated in the light for 14 days, were subjected to the respective stress treatment for further 3 days, then shoots were harvested and analyzed for The osmotic pressure of all stress solutions was adjusted to −0.5 MPa. Values represent the mean of at least three independent experiments ±SE. Significant differences amongst different treatments are indicated by different letters, according to Tukey's Honest Significant Difference (HSD) test ($P < 0.05$).

Table S1. The sequences of forward and reverse primers for the genes investigated in this study, in addition to gene accession adapted to Rice Genome Annotation Project (http://rice.uga.edu/).

Gene Name	Accession Number (MSU)	Forward (5'-3' prime)	Reverse (5'-3' prime)
OsCML31	LOC_Os01g72530	CTGATCCCTCCGCTAGCTC	AACCAATCAAGTGAACTGAGCA
OsNHX1	LOC_Os07g47100	TGTGCTCCGACAACCTGTAA	TACATGCAGGGTGGCAACTA
OsNR	LOC_Os02g53130	TCAAAGTTTGCAGCTCTCTCG	AAATGAACCATGTGCACAACC
OsOXO4	LOC_Os03g48750	AATAAACTTGTCGTCGTCGCCATC	GGCGCACTTACAAAATACC
OsSRO-1c	LOC_Os03g12820	CCGTGGCTGAATTCGACTAA	CCGTAAACTCCCGAAACTGAA
β-actin	LOC_Os10g36650	ATGCCATTCTCCGTCTT	GCTCCTGCTCGTAGTC