

Supplementary: Screening and Evaluation of Saline–Alkaline Tolerant Germplasm of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in Soda Saline–Alkali Soil

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Figure S1. The obtainment of leachate. (A) The wild “barren” land. (B) The air-dried saline-alkaline soil after sieved and mixed adequately. (C) The stock solution of leachate. (D) The stock solution of leachate (left) and the solution for stress treatment (tap water: stock solution=3:1, volume) (right).



Figure S2. The rice quality of D36 (left) and D68 (right).

Table S1. The leachate’s essential characteristics.

Leachate	EC ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$)	TDS (ppm)	pH
Stock solution	13260±180	5550±40	9.9±0.03
Tap water: Stock solution=3:1	4700±90	2290±20	9.0±0.02
Normal Soil	267.9±20	69±5	7.3±0.02

The saline-alkaline soil was collected at 0-10 cm depth of wild “barren” lands. The normal soil was collected at 0-10 cm depth of under-forest soil of Harbin. The leachate was extracted from 2L saline-alkaline soil mixed with 4L of tap water. Independent triplicate measurements were averaged and the standard deviation (SD) was calculated.

Table S2. The maturity of D36 and D68 in the potting mixture.

Variety No.	Repeat	Normal Soil (N.S.)	2/3 N.S.	1/2 N.S.
	1	12 th , Aug.	16 th , Aug.	28 th , Aug.

D36	2	12 th , Aug.	18 th , Aug.	28 th , Aug.
	3	12 th , Aug.	18 th , Aug.	28 th , Aug.
	1	3 rd , Aug.	8 th , Aug.	15 th , Aug.
D68	2	3 rd , Aug.	8 th , Aug.	15 th , Aug.
	3	5 th , Aug.	9 th , Aug.	15 th , Aug.