A conservative pattern of water use, rather than deep or profuse rooting, is critical for the terminal drought tolerance of chickpea

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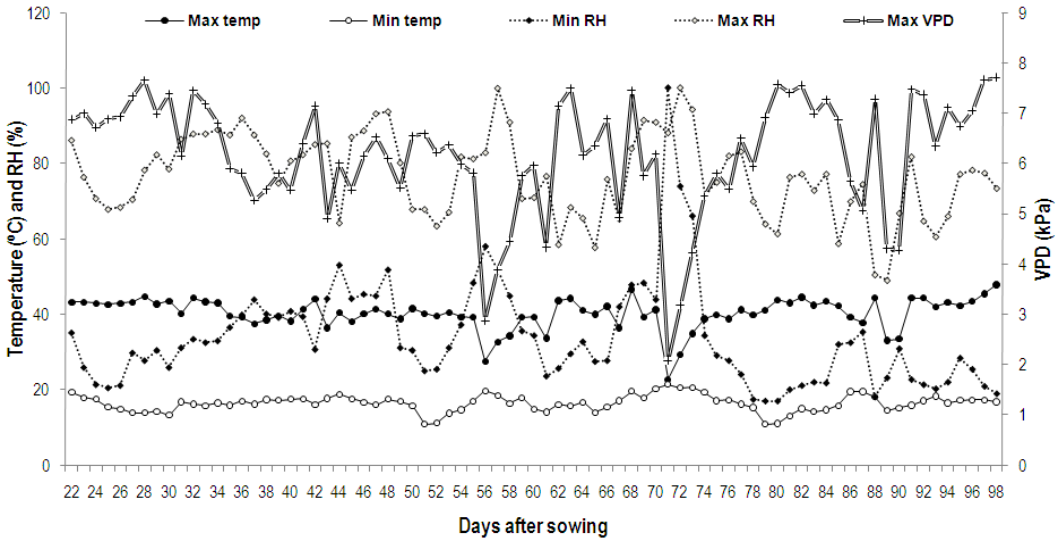
Supplementary figures

Supplementary Fig. 1. Variation of daily temperature (◦C), relative humidity (%) and maximum VPD (kPa) during the experiment. Data were collected from a portable temperature and relative humidity recorder (Gemini Tinytag Ultra 2 TGU-4500 Datalogger), which was located in the crop canopy.

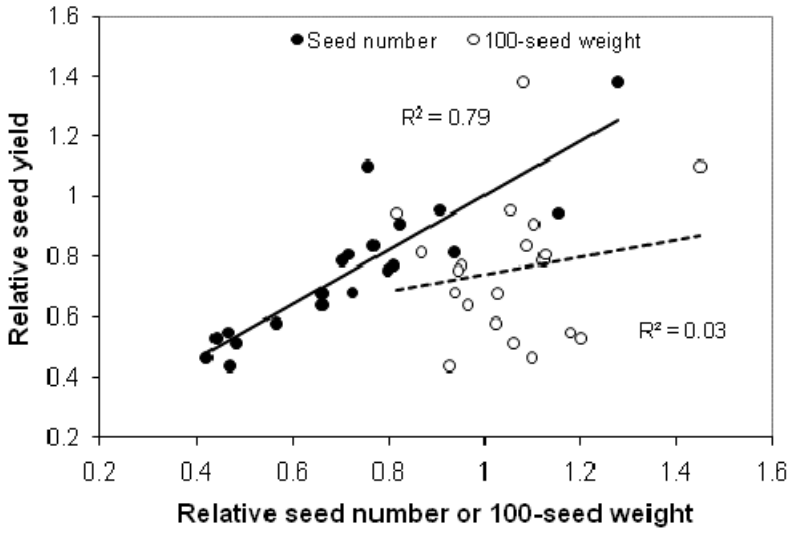
Supplementary Fig. 2. Relationship between the relative decrease in seed yield (ratio of seed yield WS / Seed yield WW) and the relative decrease in seed number (closed symbols) and the relative decrease in 100-seed weight (open symbols). Data are the means of 5 replicated plants per genotype and treatment.

Supplementary Fig. 3. Relationship (A) between seed yield under WS and under WW and (B) between the residual yield variations unexplained by yield potential (yield under WW conditions) and water uptake between 48-55 DAS (closed symbols) and between 48-61 DAS (open symbols) in chickpea genotypes grown in 1.2 m lengh PVC tubes. Yield and water uptake data are the means of five replicated plants for each genotype and treatment.

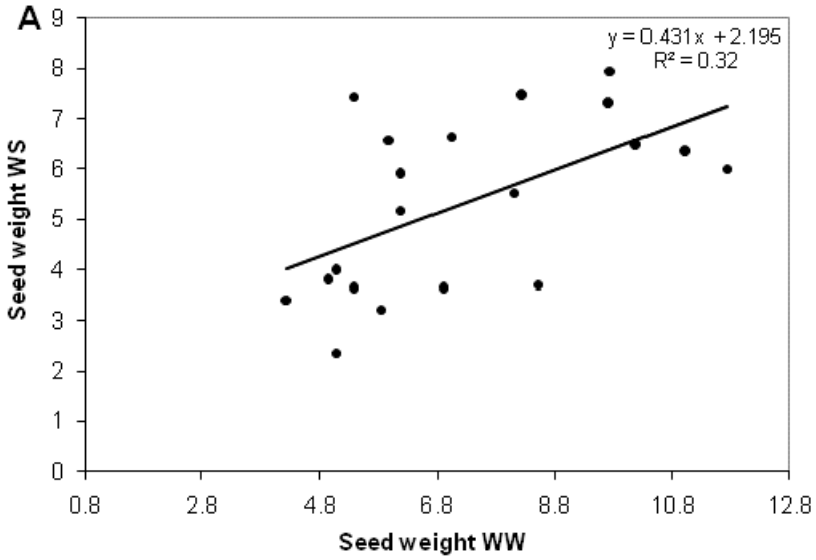
Supplementary Fig. 1



Supplementary Fig. 2



Supplementary Fig. 3A



Supplementary Fig. 3B