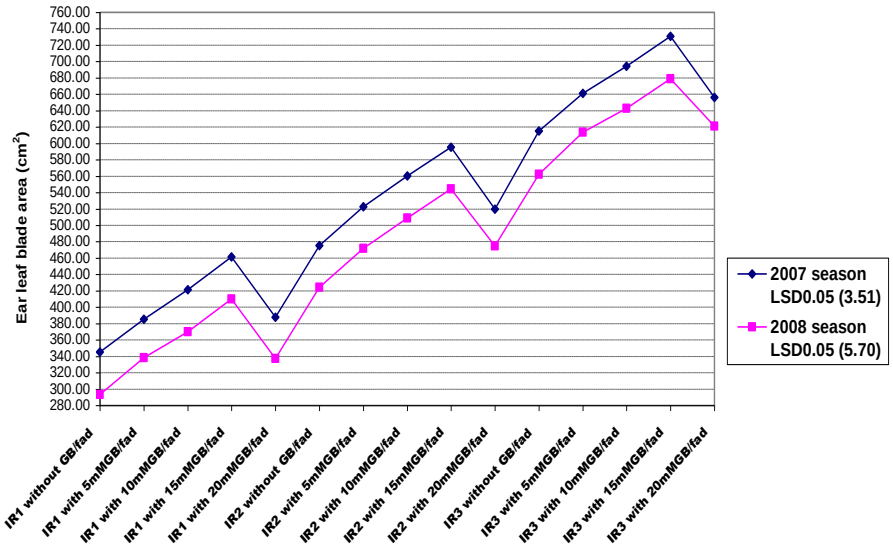

Figure 1: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on ear leaf blade area (IR1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625^{m}3/fad, respectively)

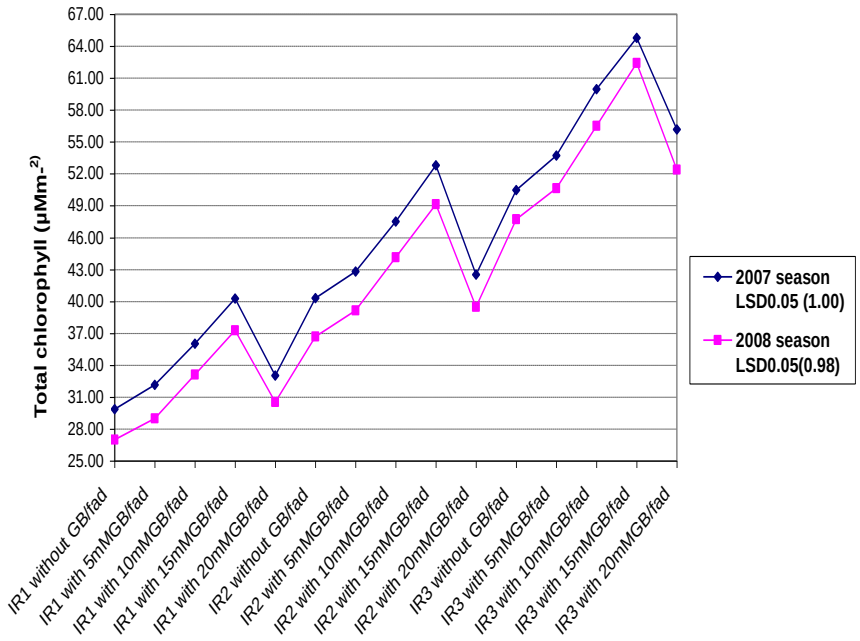

Figure 2: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on total chlorophyll (µMm-^{2}) (R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^{3}/fad, respectively)

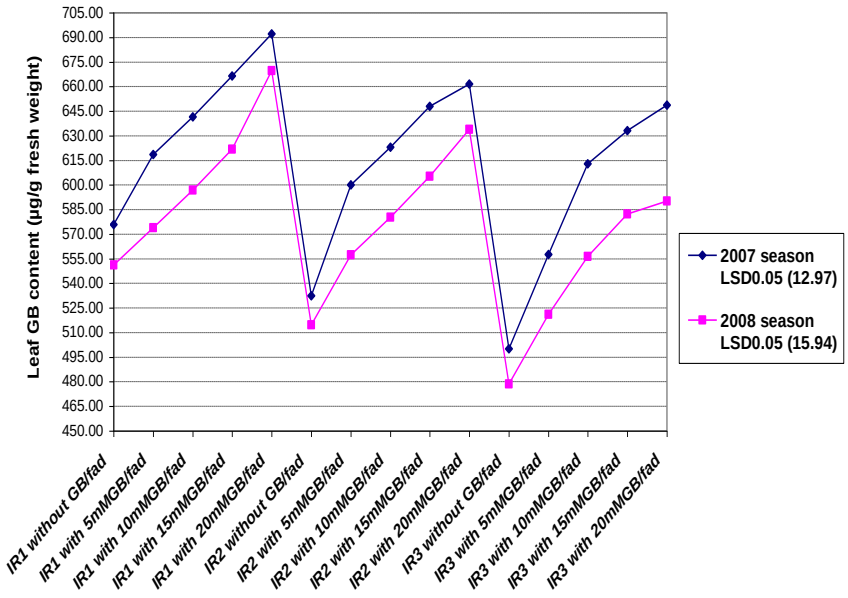

Figure 3: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on Leaf GB content
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)

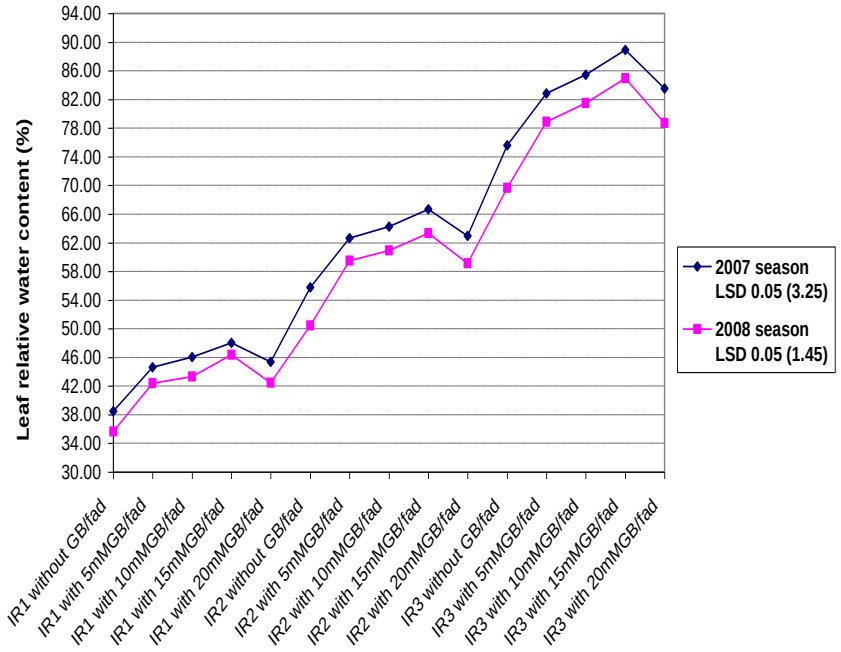

Figure 4: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine (GB) on leaf relative water content
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m3/fad, respectively)

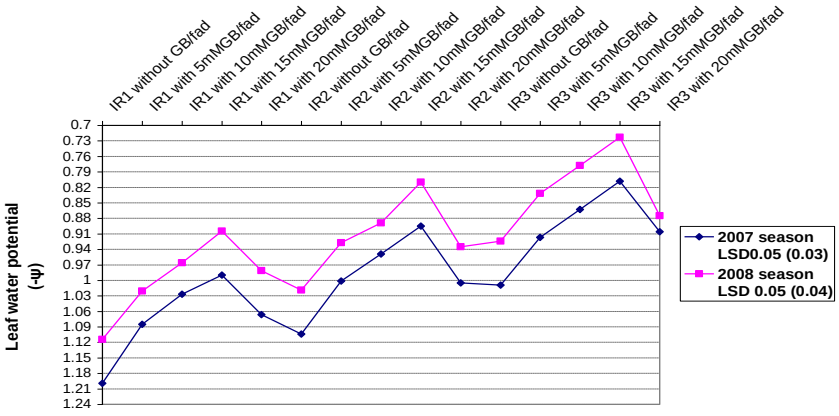

Figure 5: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on Leaf water potential (-ψ) (R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m3/fad, respectively)

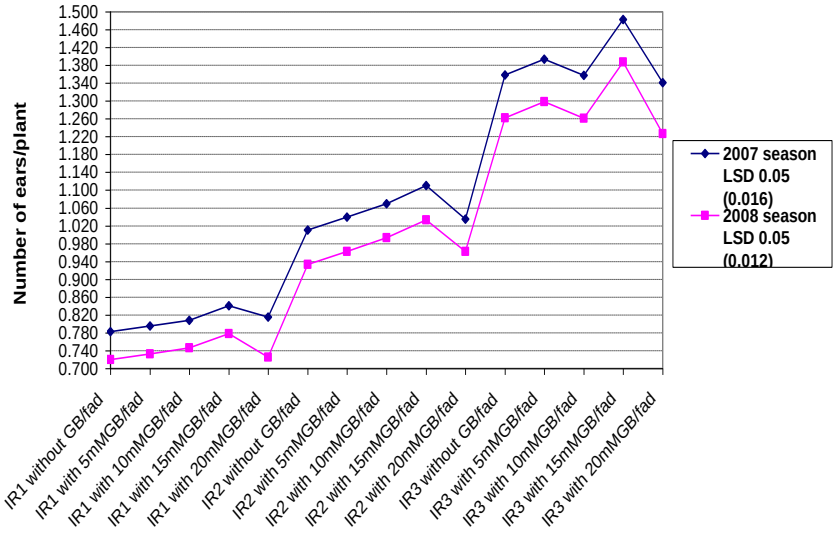

Figure 6 : Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on number of ears/plant (R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)

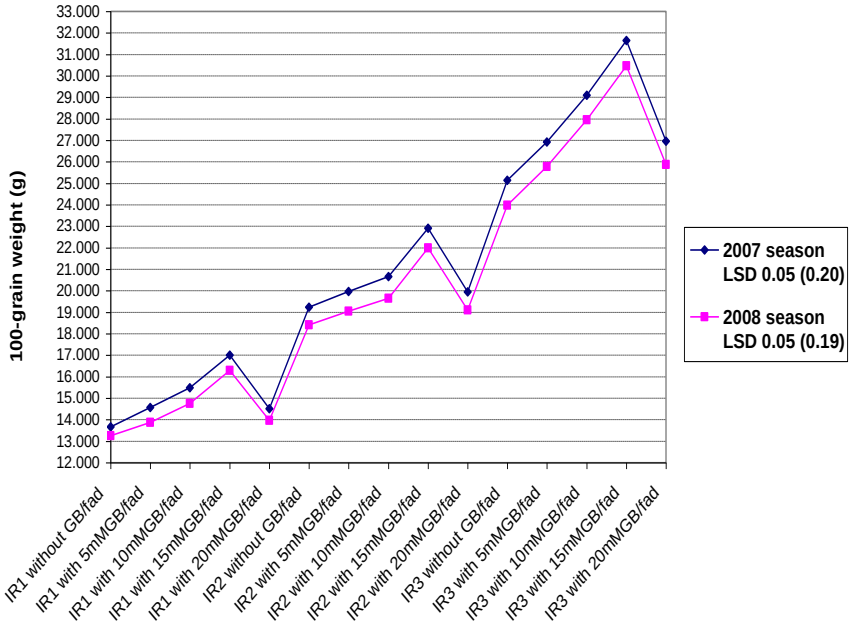

Figure 7: Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on 100-grain weight
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)

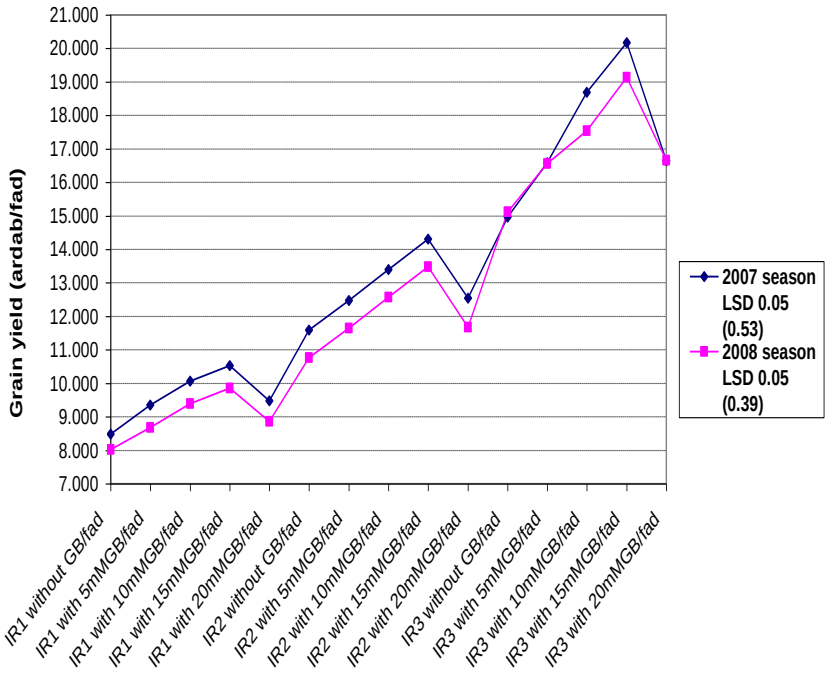

Figure 8 : Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on grain yield
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)

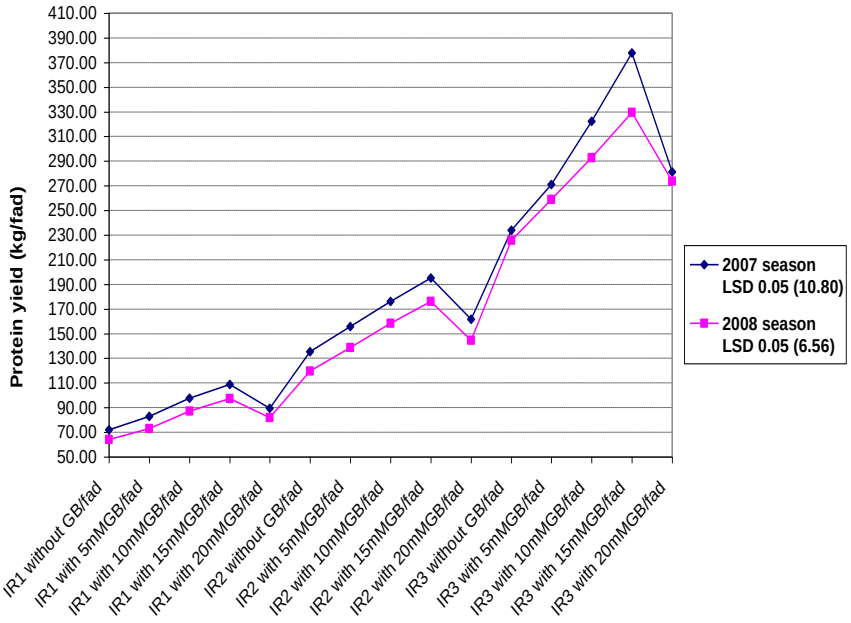

Figure 9 : Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on protein yield
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)

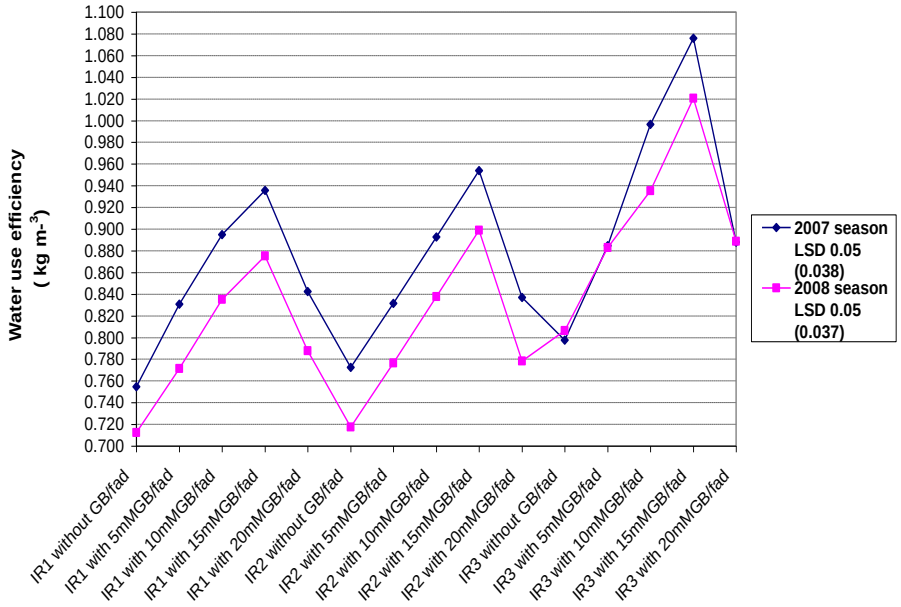

Figure10 : Interaction effect between water stress treatments and glycinebetaine levels (GB) on water use efficiency
(R1, IR2 and IR3=1575, 2100 and 2625m^3/fad, respectively)