Table S1. P-values of random effects and estimates of intraclass correlation coefficient and predicted probabilities from a three-level multinomial linear model for assessing distribution of the preference for the ring hoe given by farmers compared to the other weeder types and farmers’ own weed management practices (unconditional models).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Ring hoe vs. other weeders a  | Ring hoe vs. herbicide application | Ring hoe vs. traditional hoe weeding  | Ring hoe vs. hand weeding |
| Number of samples | 310 | 167 | 114 | 206 |
| *Random effect* |  |  |  |  |
| Intercept (field) | 1.88\*\*\* | 3.7\*\*\* | 5.96\*\*\* | 0.55 ns |
| Intercept (environment) | 0.94 ns | 0.56 ns | <0.01 ns | 1.47\*\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC)* |  |  |  |  |
| Field | 46% | 56% | 64% | 38% |
| Environment | 15% | 7% | <1% | 28% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Fixed effect* |  |  |  |  |
| Intercept (ring hoe was preferred) | 0.87 | 0.10 | 3.03 | 2.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Predicted probabilities* |  |  |  |  |
| Intercept (ring hoe was preferred) | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.95 | 0.91 |
| Intercept (ring hoe was not preferred) | 0.29 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.09 |

*a* We considered that farmers preferred the ring hoe when they gave higher scores to the ring hoe than to any other weeder or when the score for the ring hoe was among the highest.