Table S2. Reasons why farmers did not use the ring hoe in their farms in a follow-up study, in Glazoué, Benin in the wet season (WS) of 2015 and in Lafia, Nigeria in the wet season 2015 and the dry season (DS) of 2016.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Site and country | Glazoue, Benin | Glazoue, Benin | Lafia, Nigeria  (WS, 2015) | Lafia, Nigeria  (DS, 2016) a |
| Rice-growing environment | RU (n=30) | RL  (n= 70) | RL  (n=21) | RL (n=65) |
| Number of farmers who did not use ring hoe in their own rice fields | 7 | 0 | 4 | 28 |
| *Reason* | *Number of farmers* | | | |
| Farmers did not grow rice in dry season | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Rice was not planted uniformly | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Disturbing events (drought, bush fire) | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ring hoe was not adapted to soil and water conditions | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Farmers received the ring hoe too late | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Farmers did not know how to use the ring hoe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

RU = Rain-fed upland, RL = Rain-fed lowland

a In Lafia, Nigeria, farmers grow rice during the dry season because the water table is high enough to support rice cultivation despite lack of rain during this period.