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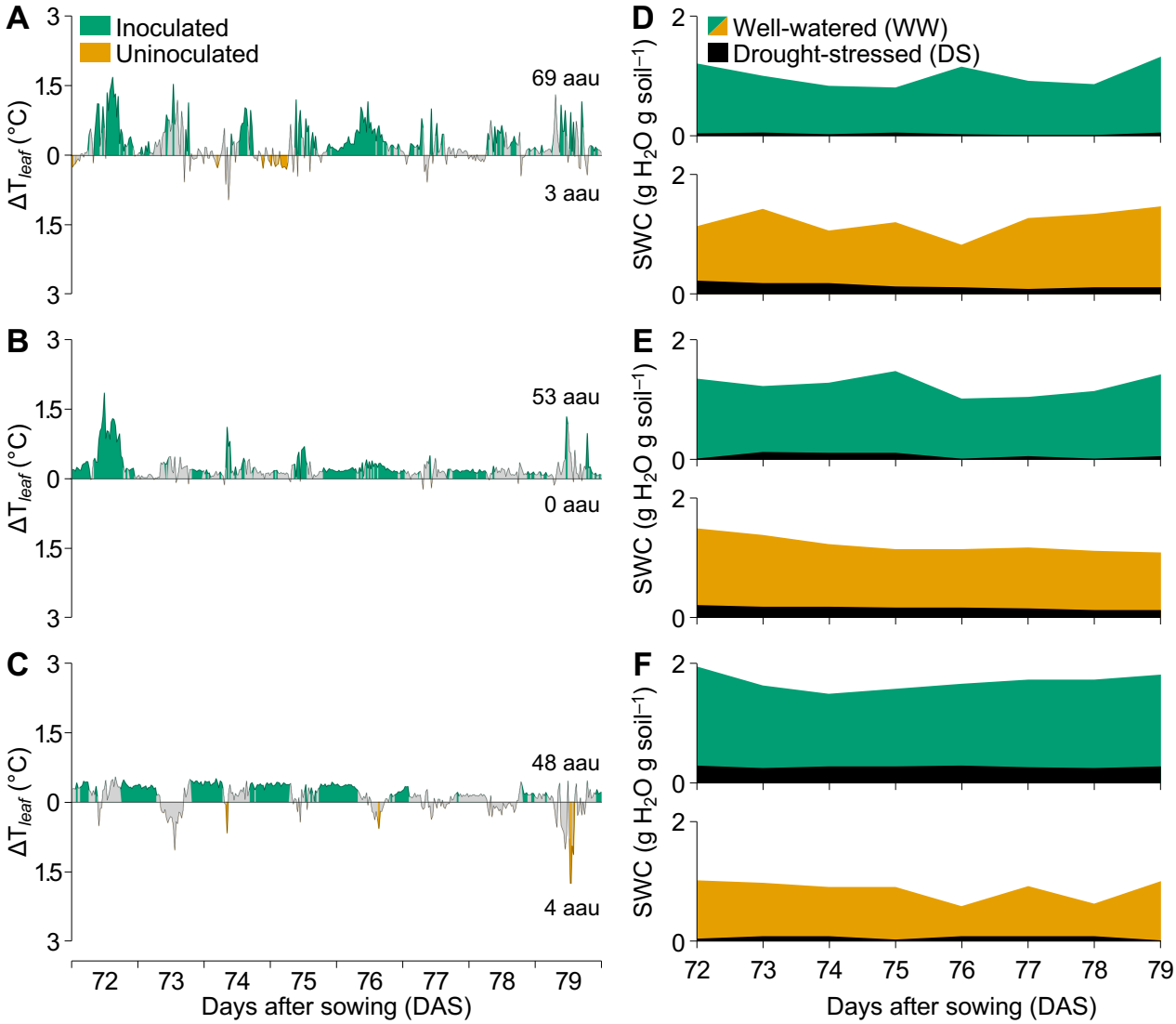

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 10 | SynCom induces an increase in the T_{leaf} of maize plants under DS conditions. **(A–C)** The differences in T_{leaf} between inoculated and uninoculated plants (ΔT_{leaf}), rounded every 30 min over time, revealed that SynCom increased T_{leaf} among all hybrids under DS conditions for 72–79 DAS immediately before rehydration. Values were displayed above the *x*-axis when T_{leaf} of inoculated plants was higher than T_{leaf} of uninoculated plants or below the *x*-axis when T_{leaf} of uninoculated plants is higher than T_{leaf} of inoculated plants, and colored in blue or red, respectively, when significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$). Areas filled with light gray denote not statistically significant differences. The sums of areas in the graph above and below the *x*-axis were considered only for statistically significant differences. The exhibited period represents a window showing that T_{leaf} of inoculated DKB177 **(A)**, SX7341 **(B)**, and P3707VYH **(C)** had a significant increase in T_{leaf} when compared with the control plants, as shown by colored areas in the graph. **(D–F)** Measures of SWC showed that inoculated (green) or uninoculated (orange) WW-treated plants were maintained with a high soil moisture when compared with those under DS (black), as shown for DKB177 **(D)**, SX7341 **(E)**, and P3707VYH **(F)**. Due to the large variation in SWC throughout the day, graphs presented the midnight datapoint of each day from 72–79 DAS for $n \leq 4$ pots. SD were omitted since the comparison of every shown WW and DS datapoint was statistically significant ($P \leq 0.001$). T_{leaf}, leaf temperature; ΔT_{leaf}, difference of T_{leaf}; aau, arbitrary area units; SWC, soil water content; WW, well watering; DS, drought stress; DAS, days after sowing; SD, standard deviation.