10.1071/CP24143

Crop & Pasture Science

Supplementary Material

Inoculation of halotolerant plant-growth-promoting bacteria improved the growth of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) in saline and nonsaline soils

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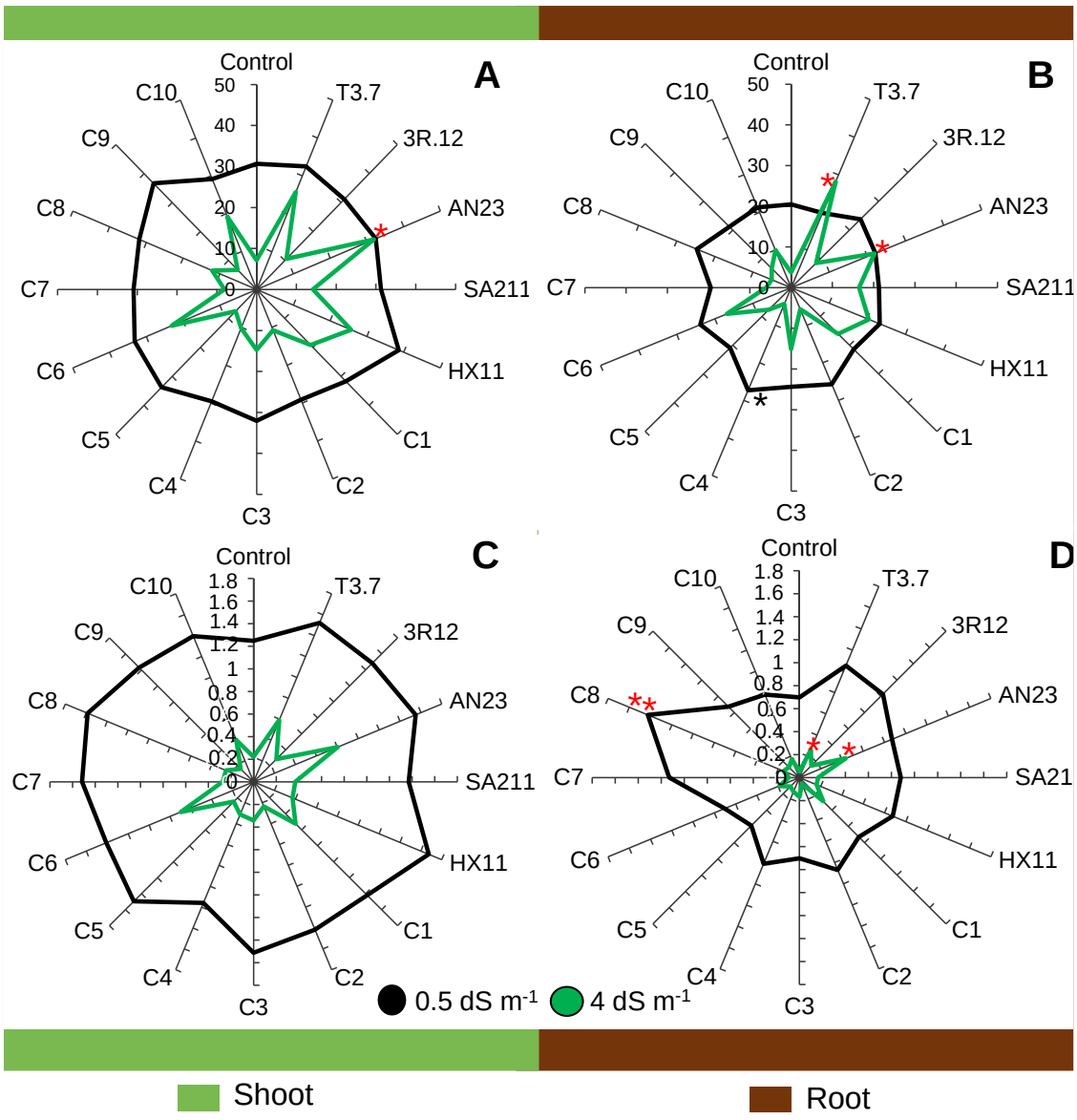

Supplementary Figure S1. Shoot height (A), root length (B), and shoot (C) and root (D) dry weights of chia plants subjected to 16 treatments: control (no bacteria), *Kushneria* sp. T3.7, *Halomonas* sp. 3R12, *Pseudomonas* sp. AN23, *Micrococcus luteus* SA211, *Bacillus* sp. HX11, C1 (T3.7 + 3R12), C2 (T3.7 + AN23), C3 (T3.7 + SA211), C4 (T3.7 + HX11), C5 (3R12 + AN23), C6 (3R12 + SA211), C7 (3R12 + HX11), C8 (AN23 + SA211), C9 (AN23 + HX11), and C10 (SA211+ HX11). Two electrical conductivity (EC) values were evaluated: 0.5 dS m^{-1} and 4 dS m^{-1}. Red asterisks indicate significant differences between each bacterial treatment and its respective control at $\alpha = 0.05$ (*) and at $\alpha = 0.01$ (**) levels.