Temperature cycling

A  $T = 24^\circ C \pm 1^\circ C$
   Constant dark
   $\Delta phz$ replicate 2

B  $T = 24^\circ C \pm 1^\circ C$
   Constant light

C  $T = 24^\circ C \pm 2^\circ C$
   Constant dark
   $\Delta phz$ replicate 2

D  $T = 34^\circ C \pm 1^\circ C$
   Constant dark
   $\Delta phz$ replicate 1

E  $T = 35^\circ C \pm 2^\circ C$
   Constant dark
   $\Delta phz$ replicate 1

F  $T = 24^\circ C \pm 1^\circ C$
   Constant dark

G

Supplemental Figure 3

$P=0.0094$

$P=0.0014$

12-h light/12-h dark  Constant dark
Figure S3. (A) Left: Representative replicate for Figure 1F. Right: Quantification of red color intensity (i.e., TTC reduction) at the indicated distance from the biofilm center for a radius of the biofilm for three replicates. (B) Left: Representative replicate for Δphz biofilm grown in constant light with 24 °C +/- 1°C temperature cycling. Right: Quantification of red color intensity (i.e., TTC reduction) at the indicated distance from the biofilm center for a radius of the biofilm for three replicates. (C) Left: Representative WT or Δphz biofilm grown in constant dark with 24°C +/- 2°C temperature cycling. Right: Quantification of TTC reduction for three replicates per condition. (D&E) Representative replicates for Δphz biofilms grown in constant dark with 34°C +/- 1°C and 35°C +/- 2°C temperature cycling. (F) Light sensor mutants grown in constant dark with 24°C +/- 1°C temperature cycling, on medium containing 0.004% TTC. (G) Amplitudes of changes in TTC reduction for colonies grown in light and temperature cycling conditions are significantly higher than those for colonies grown in only light or temperature cycling conditions. Amplitudes were derived from detrended data in Figures S2C, S2F and S3A. Unpaired t-tests were performed using GraphPad Prism 9.4.0.