Supporting Information

Be'er *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0811816106

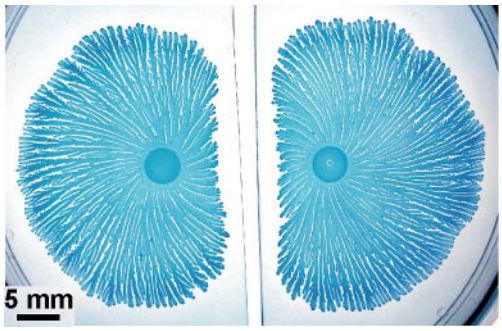


Fig. S1. Colony growth with a gap in the gel midway between the 2 colonies. The growth pattern is similar to that with no barrier (Fig. 1*A* at 96 h). Growth conditions are 1.5% agar gel with 2 g/l peptone nutrient.

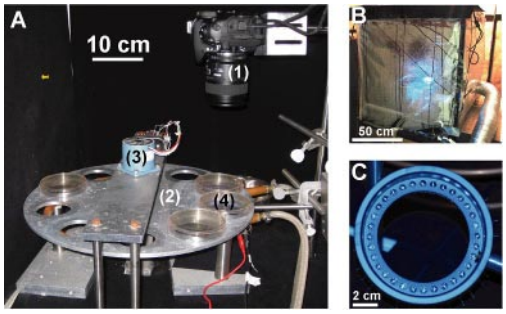


Fig. S2. The experimental setup for in vitro measurements of bacterial colony growth. (*A*) A view of the inside of the chamber where the bacteria grow. Numbers indicate the following parts: (1) camera and lens, (2) rotating stage, (3) stepper motor, and (4) Petri dish. The ring illuminator is hidden below the Petri dish. (*B*) An external view of the chamber. The metal tube on the right side of the image streams humid air into the chamber. (*C*) The ring illuminator.

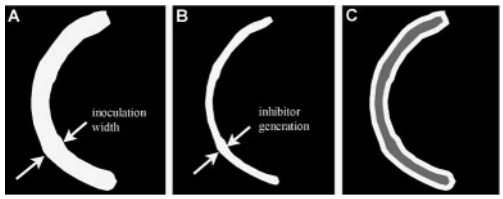
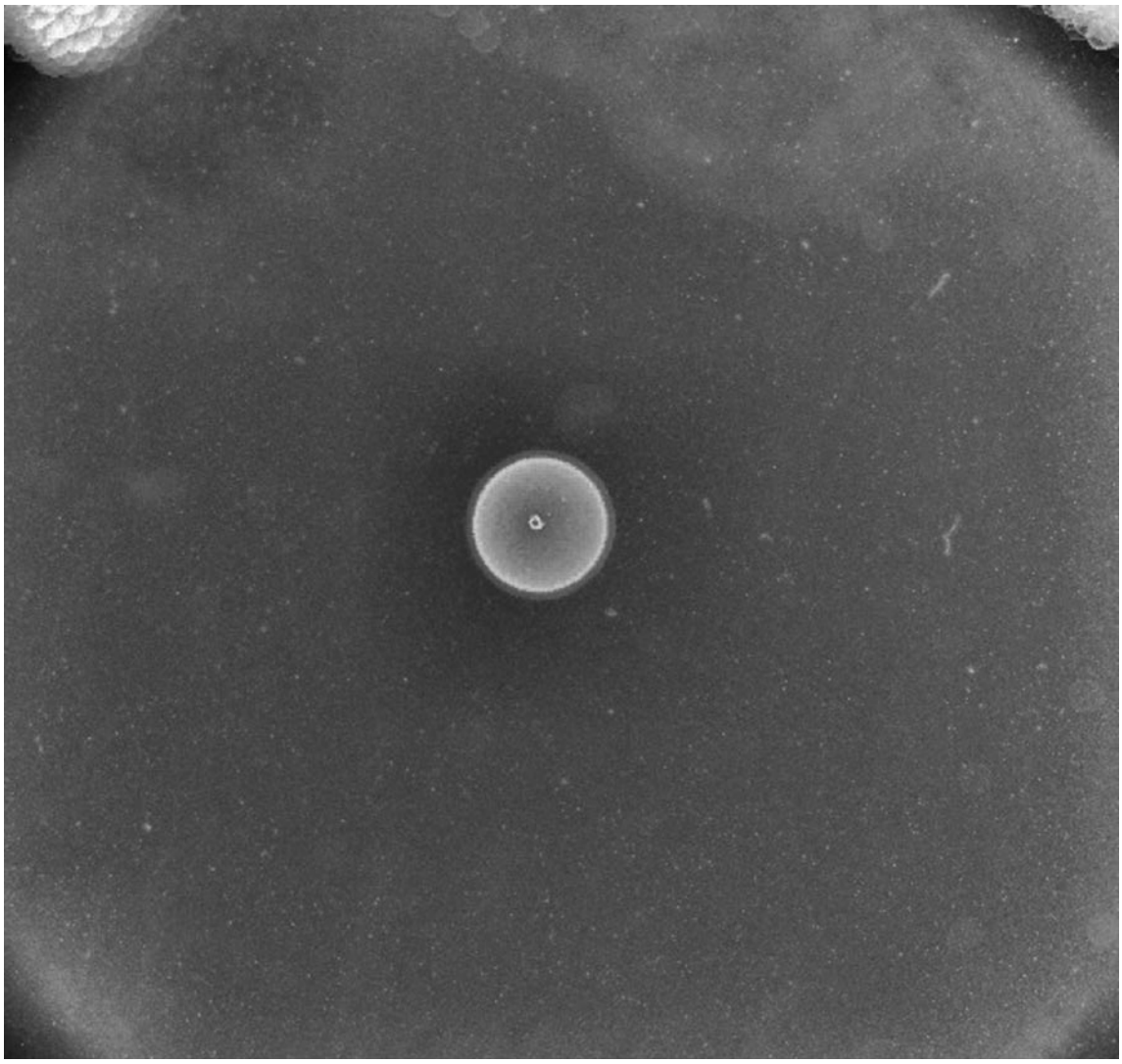
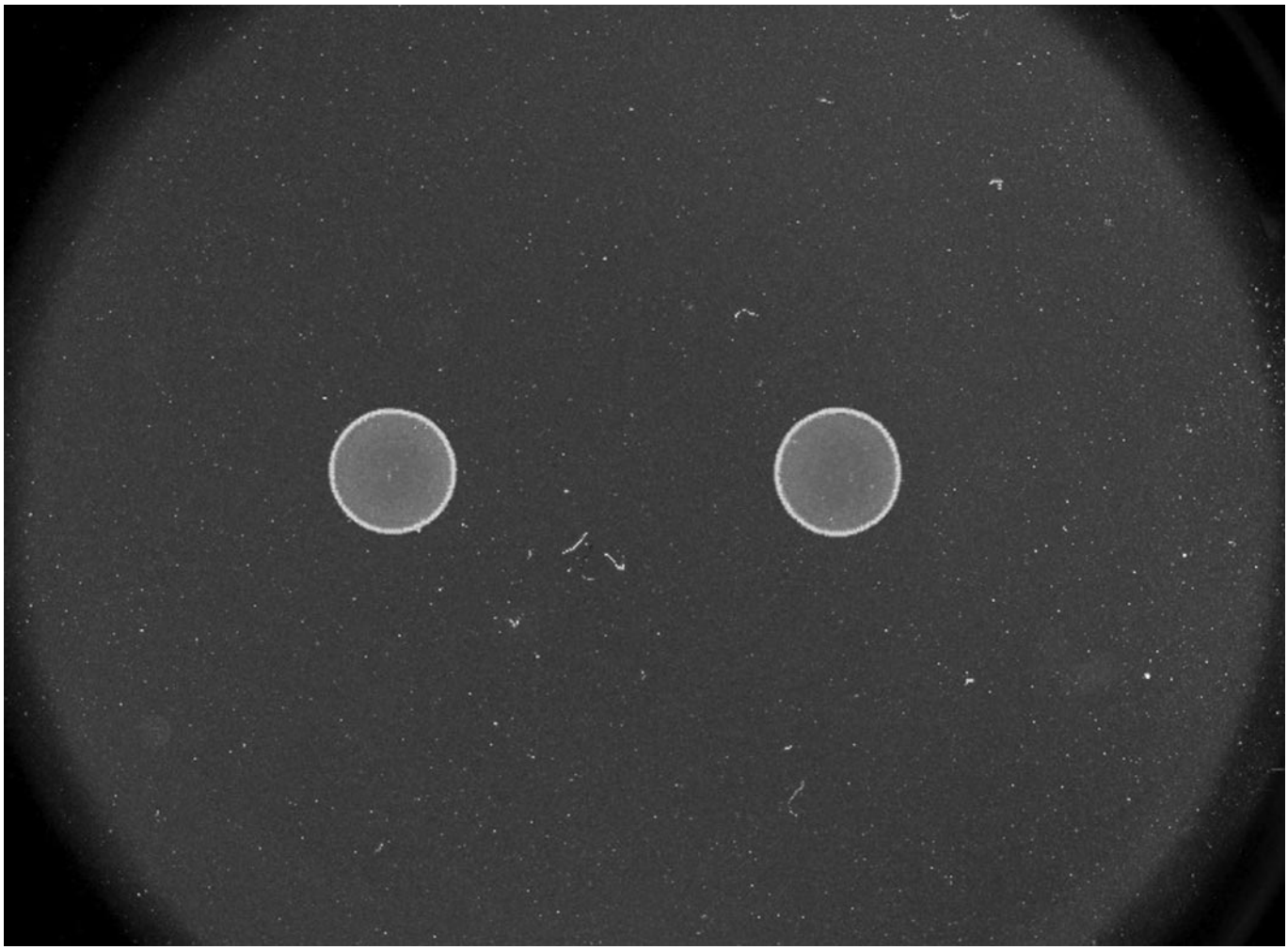


Fig. S3. Inhibitor generating region in the model, illustrated for a ''C''-shaped inoculation. (*A*) The region inoculated. (*B*) The inner region where inhibitor is generated. (*C*) The inoculated region with the inhibitor-generating portion indicated in gray.



Movie S1. A single *P. dendritiformis* bacterial colony growing on a 1.5% agar gel with 2 g/l peptone nutrient. The growth period shown in the movie starts 18 h after inoculation and lasts 150 h. The diameter of the initial inoculation is 4.5 mm.

Movie S1 (AVI)



Movie S2. Two neighboring *P. dendritiformis* bacterial colonies growing on a 1.5% agar gel with 2 g/L peptone nutrient. The growth period shown in the movie starts right after the inoculation and lasts 120 h. The diameter of each of the initial inoculations is 4.5 mm.

Movie S2 (AVI)