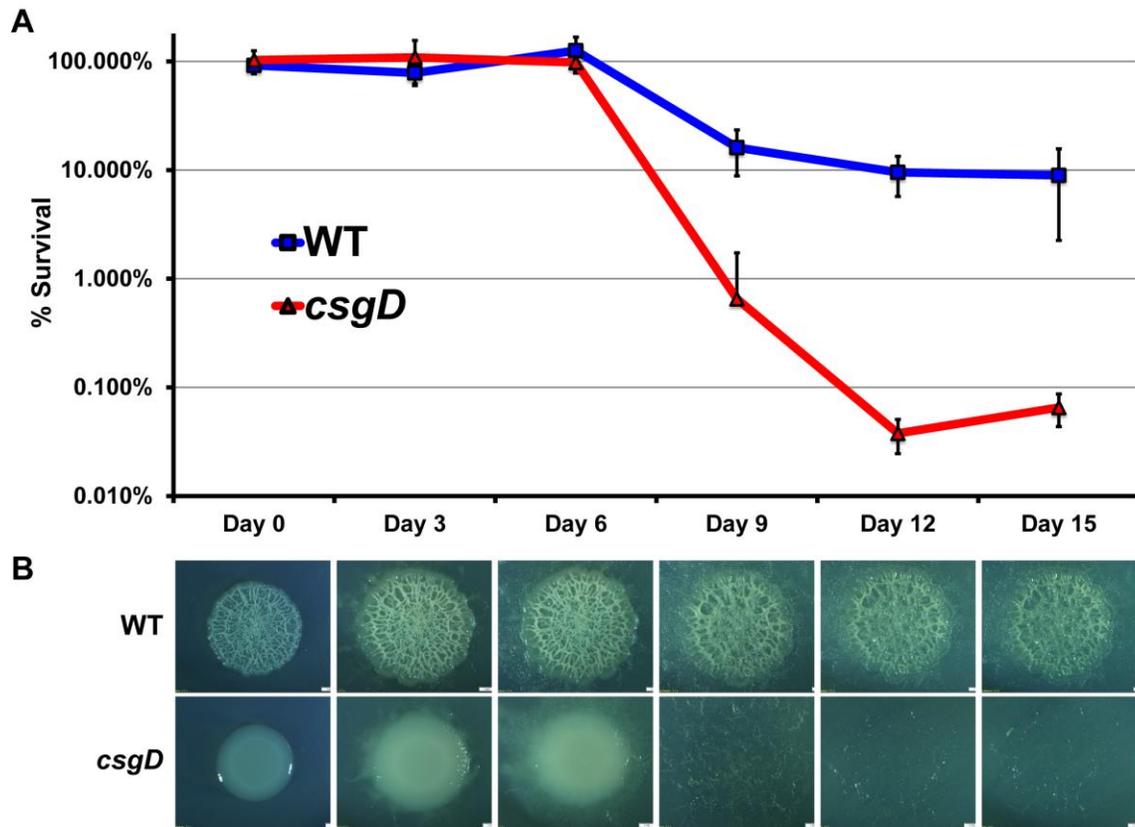


**Figure S1 UTI89 CFUs without Predation**

CFUs from UTI89 without *C. elegans* predation demonstrate a slight increase over the 15 day experimental time course.



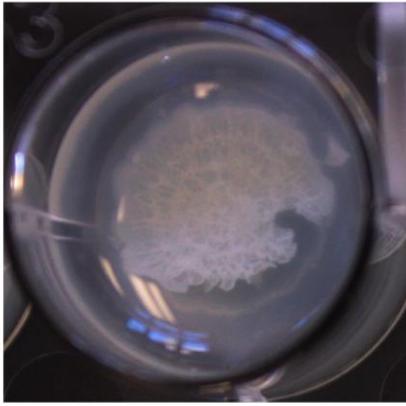
**Figure S2 *C. elegans* feeding on WT UTI89 or a *csgD* mutant individually**

~25 L1-L2 *C. elegans* worms were moved to the center of an agar plate on which 6 WT UTI89 colonies or UTI89 *csgD* colonies had grown for two days in biofilm-inducing conditions. At three-day intervals, one dot per plate was harvested for CFU counts, and percent survival was calculated (compared to plates with no *C. elegans* predation) **(A)**.

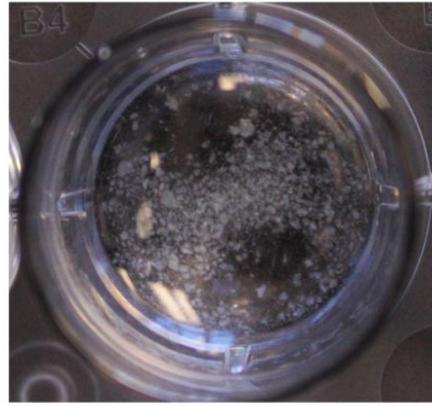
An image was taken of each strain at each time point **(B)**.

12 Days

- Nematodes

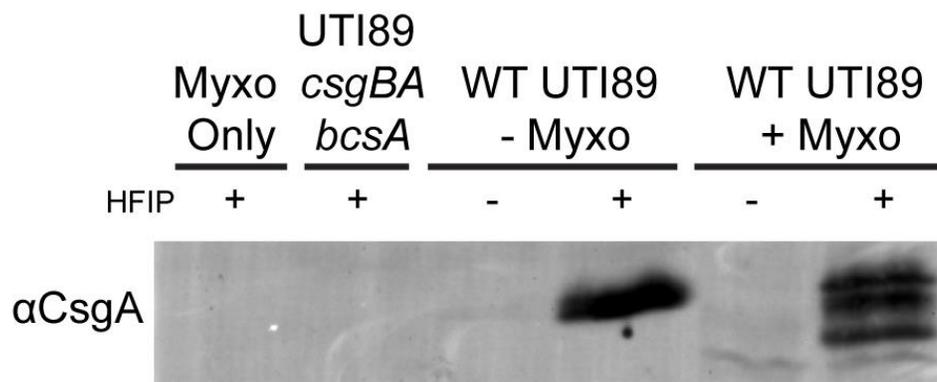


+ Nematodes



**Figure S3 *C. elegans* feeding results in a fragile biofilm**

After moving an agar section to a well of a 24-well plate, 1 mL of kPi buffer was added to a WT UTI89 rugose colony biofilm that had or had not been exposed to *C. elegans* for 12 days. *C. elegans* feeding resulted in a biofilm that was more fragile and that broke apart easily.



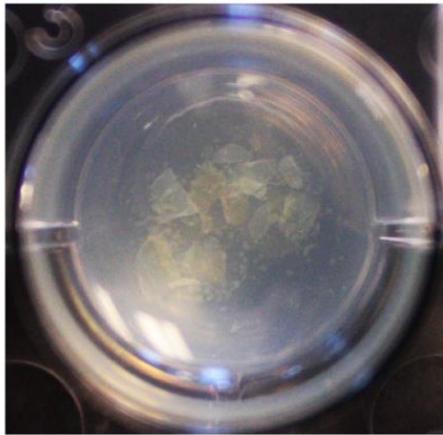
**Figure S4 SDS-insoluble CsgA still present after *M. xanthus* predation**

WT UTI89 was incubated at 30°C for 10 days with or without *M. xanthus* predation.

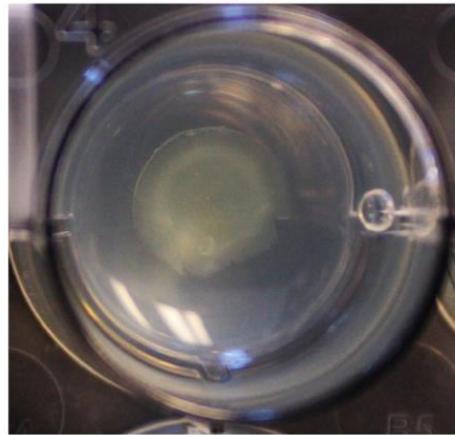
Western blot analysis probing for CsgA was performed with or without pre-treatment with HFIP. WT *M. xanthus* and a UTI89 *csgBA bcsA* mutant serve as controls.

10 Days + *M. xanthus*

WT



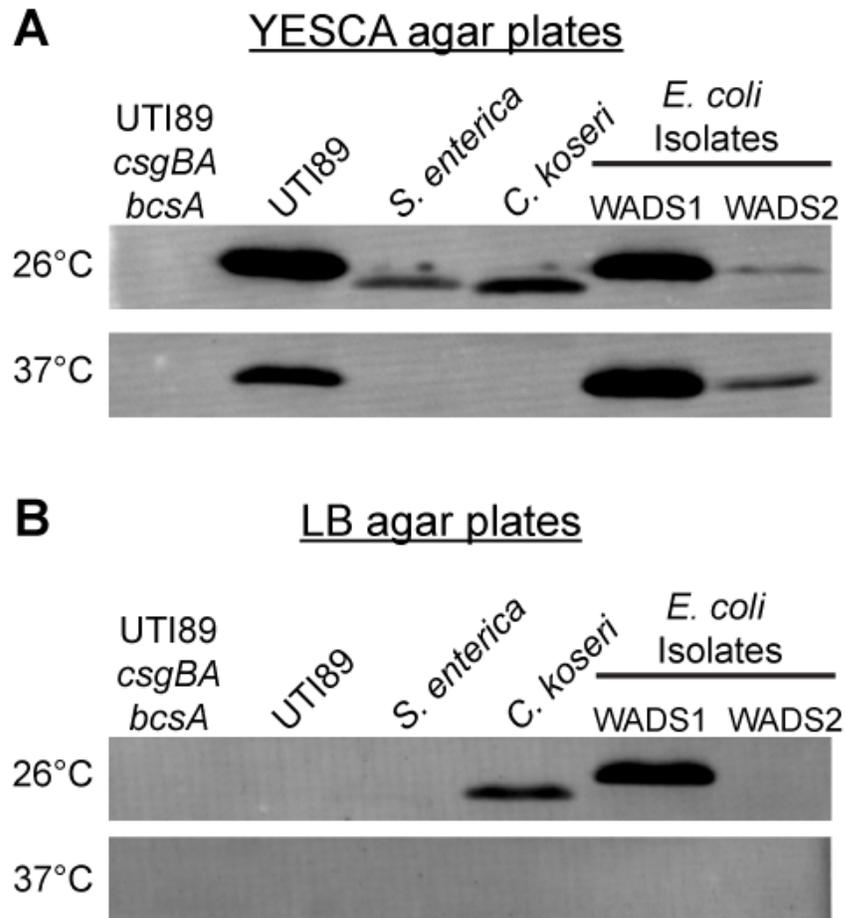
*csgBA*



**Figure S5 Biofilm fragility after *M. xanthus* predation**

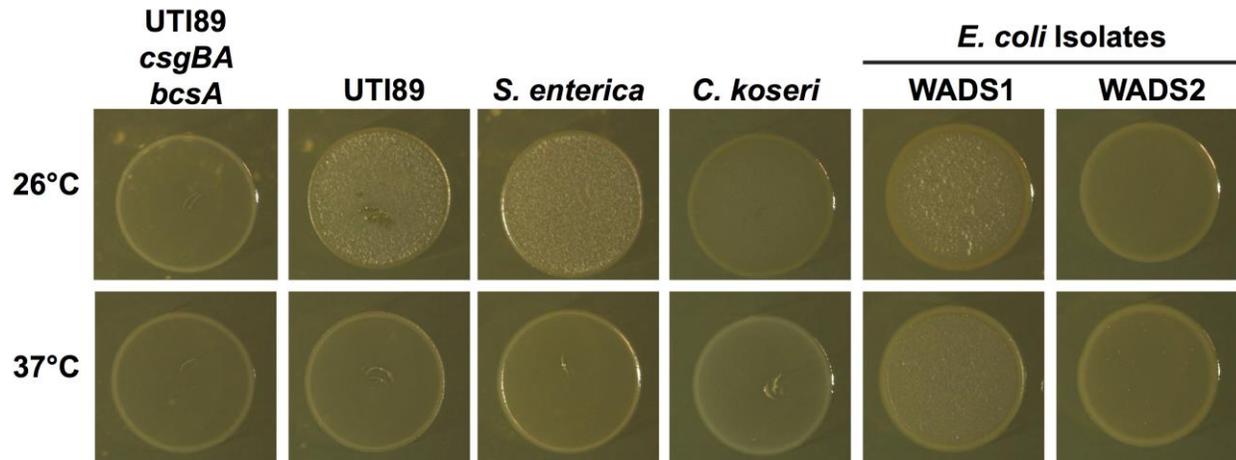
After *M. xanthus* feeding, 1 mL of kPi was added to WT UTI89 and the *csgBA* mutant.

WT broke into large chunks upon agitation, and the *csgBA* colony maintained its shape even after washing off the agar.



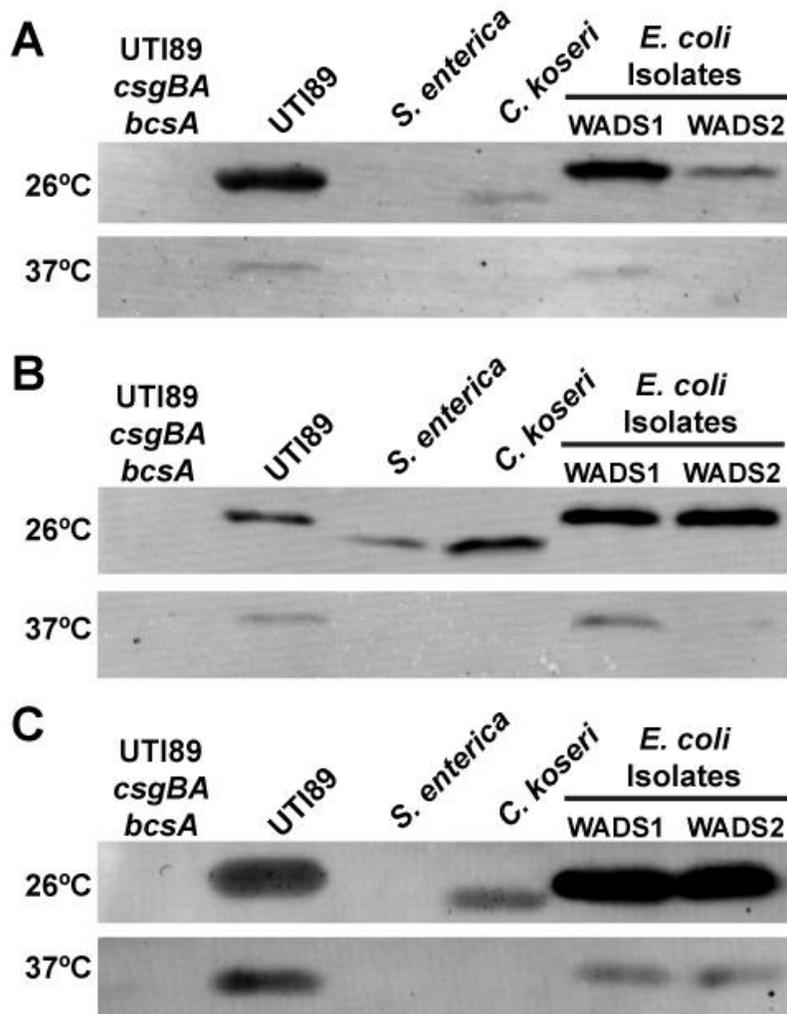
**Figure S6 *Enterobacteriaceae* curli production on YESCA and LB plates**

A western blot for the major curli subunit CsgA was performed on various *Enterobacteriaceae* strains grown on YESCA (**A**) or LB (**B**) agar plates for two days at 26°C or 37°C.



**Figure S7 Growth on cow dung agar plates**

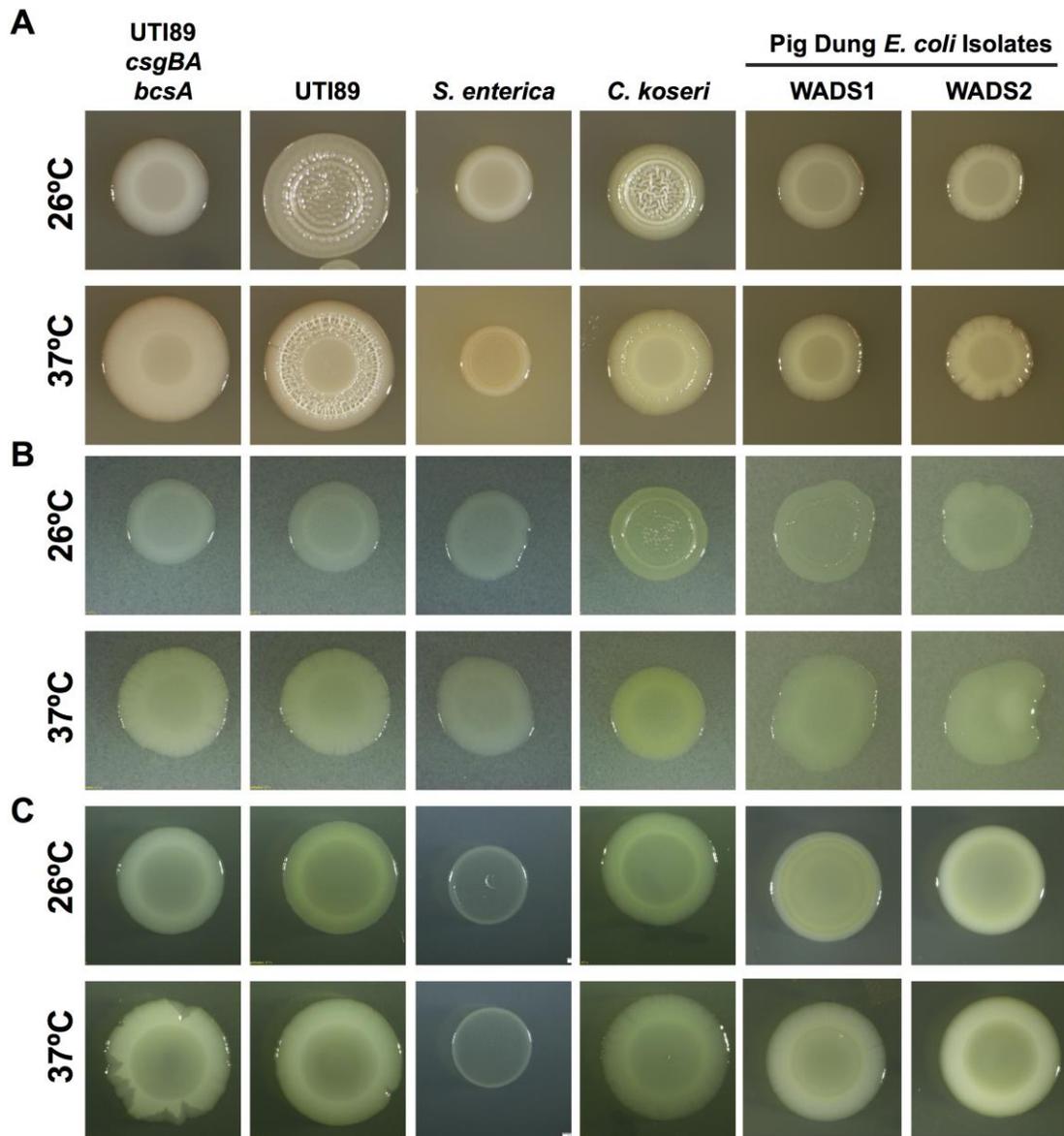
UTI89, *S. enterica* ser. Typhimurium, *C. koseri*, and two *E. coli* strains isolated from pig dung (WADS1 and WADS2) were grown on cow dung agar plates for two days at 26°C or 37° C. Rugose biofilm development was apparent by UTI89 and *S. enterica* ser. Typhimurium when grown at 26°C.



**Figure S8 Curli production on food agar plates**

After 2 days of growth at 26°C or 37°C on beef (A), chicken (B), or spinach (C) agar plates, western blot analysis to probe for the major curli subunit CsgA was performed.

All western blot samples were treated with HFIP to depolymerize CsgA.



**Figure S9 Growth and morphology on food agar plates**

UTI189, *S. enterica* ser. Typhimurium, *C. koseri*, and two *E. coli* strains isolated from pig dung were grown on beef (A), chicken (B), or spinach (C) agar plates for two days at 26°C or 37° C.