

Supplementary material

Mycelia-like Networks Increase Bacterial Dispersal, Growth and Biodegradation in a Model Ecosystem at Varying Water Potentials

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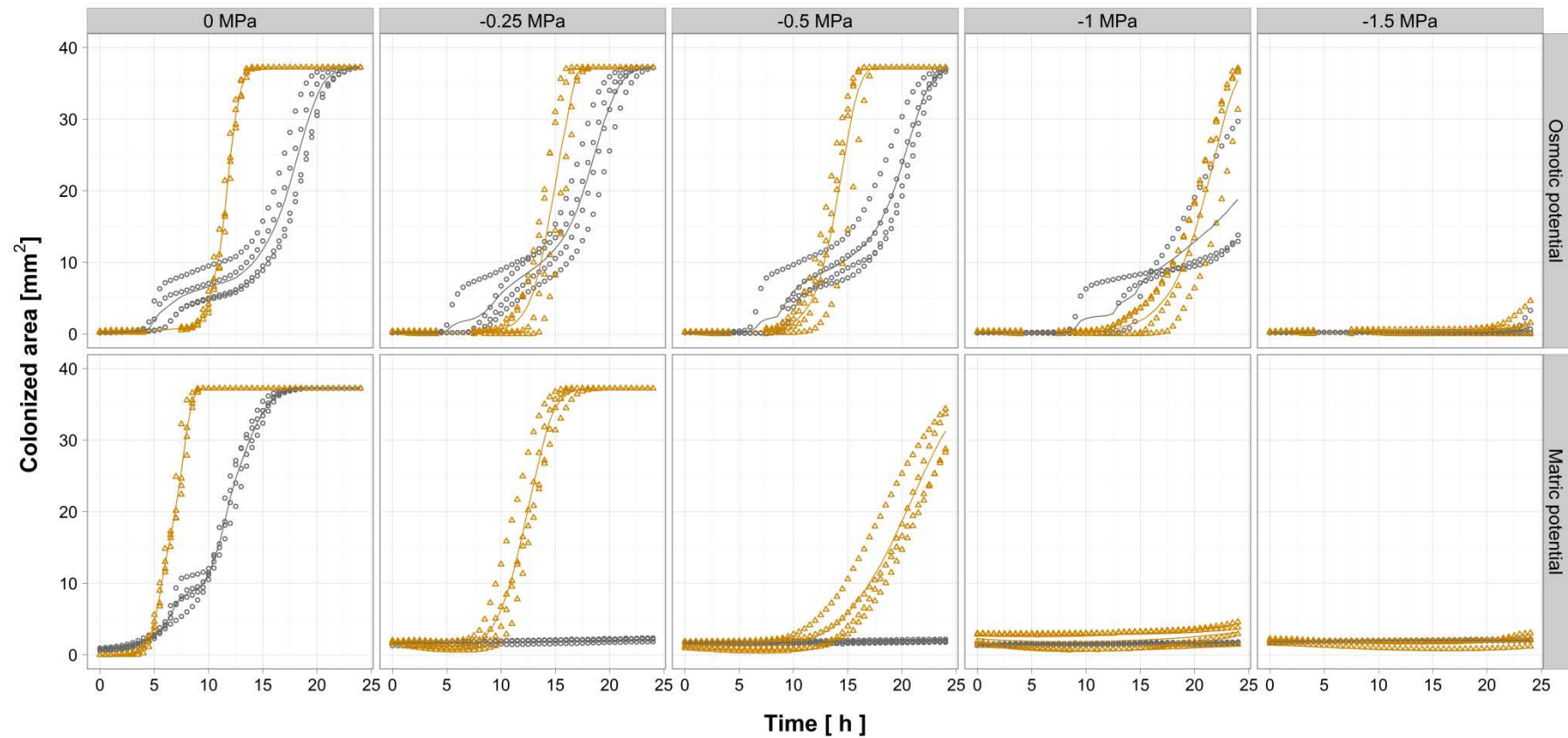


Figure S1: Dispersal of *P. putida* KT2440-gfp in absence (gray circles) and presence (orange triangles) of dispersal networks for the different $\Delta\Psi_o$ and $\Delta\Psi_m$. Dispersal was analyzed microscopically by measuring the colonized area every 30 min for 24 h using. Individual points represent the values obtained from the replicate microcosms within the multiwell plate and the solid lines show the averages of replicates used for AUC calculation.

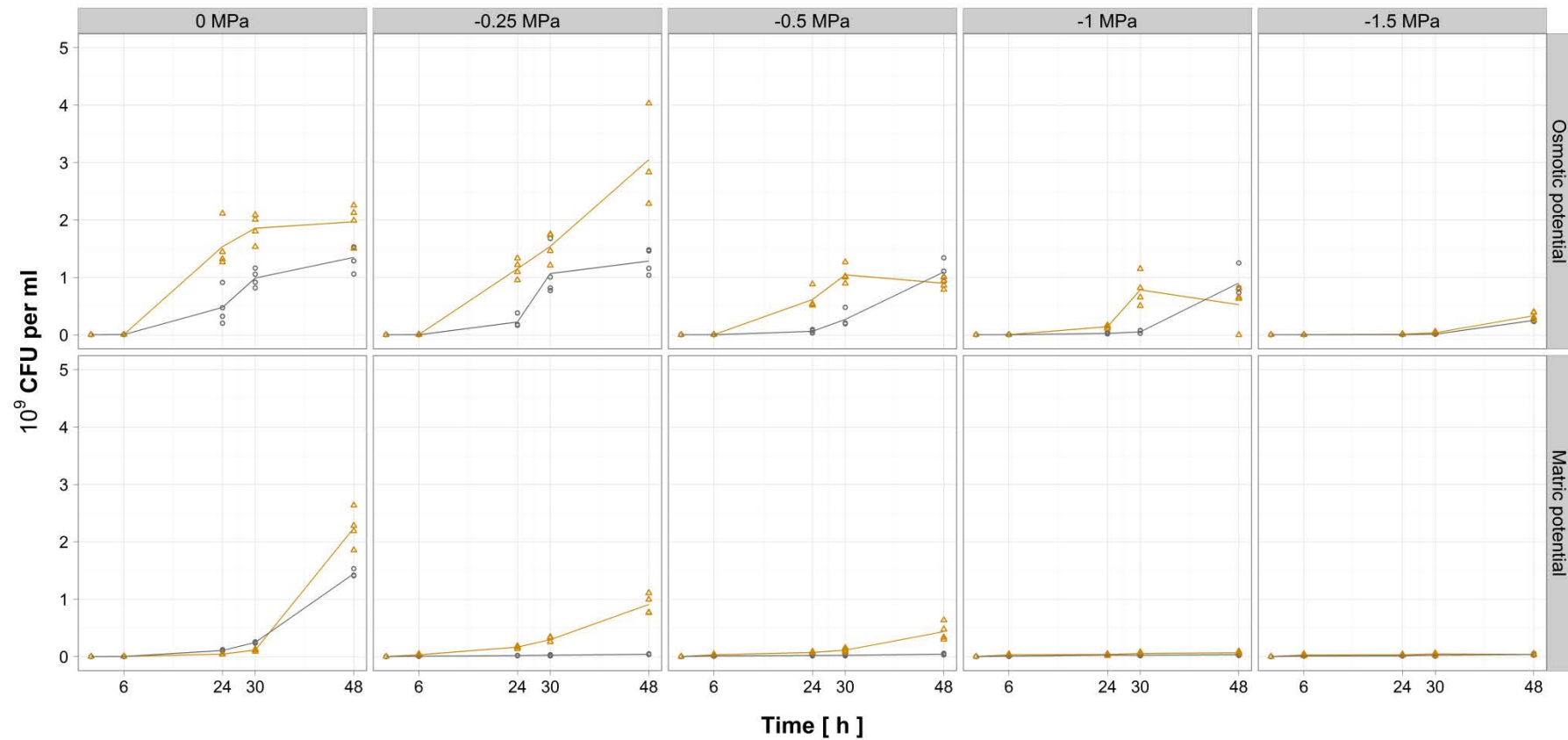


Figure S2: Growth of *P. putida* KT2440-gfp in absence (gray circles) and presence (orange triangles) of dispersal networks for the different $\Delta\Psi_o$ and $\Delta\Psi_m$. Growth was analyzed by counting colony forming units (CFU) after 6, 24, 30 and 48 h. Individual points represent the values obtained from the replicate microcosms within the multiwell plate and the solid lines show the averages of replicates used for AUC calculation.

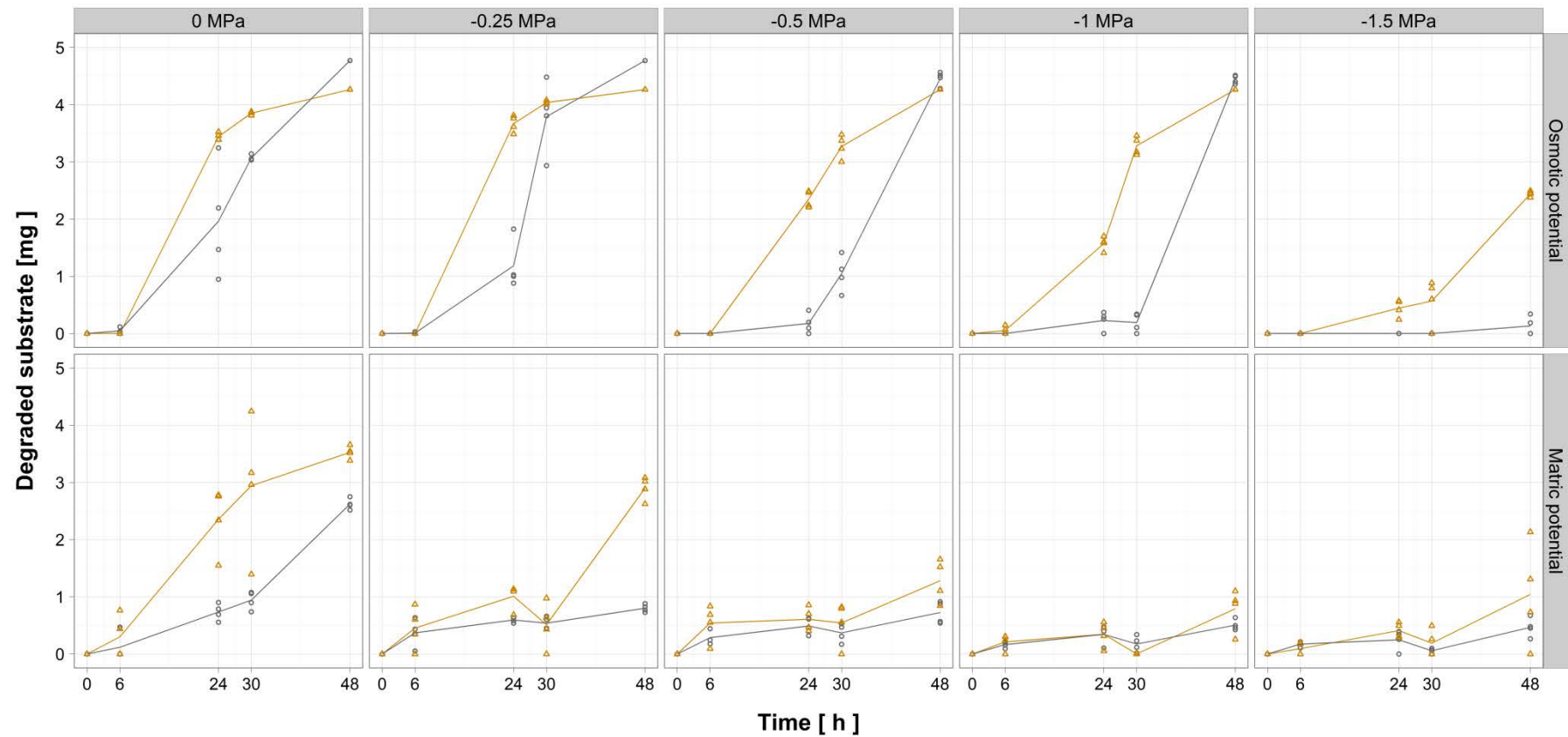


Figure S3: Benzoate degradation by *P. putida* KT2440-gfp in absence (gray circles) and presence (orange triangles) of dispersal networks for the different $\Delta\Psi_o$ and $\Delta\Psi_m$. Degradation was analyzed by measuring the remaining benzoate concentration after 6, 24, 30 and 48 h. Individual points represent the values obtained from the replicate microcosms within the multiwell plate and the solid lines show the averages of replicates used for AUC calculation.