Temperature dependent effects of cutaneous bacteria on a frog's tolerance of *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* infection

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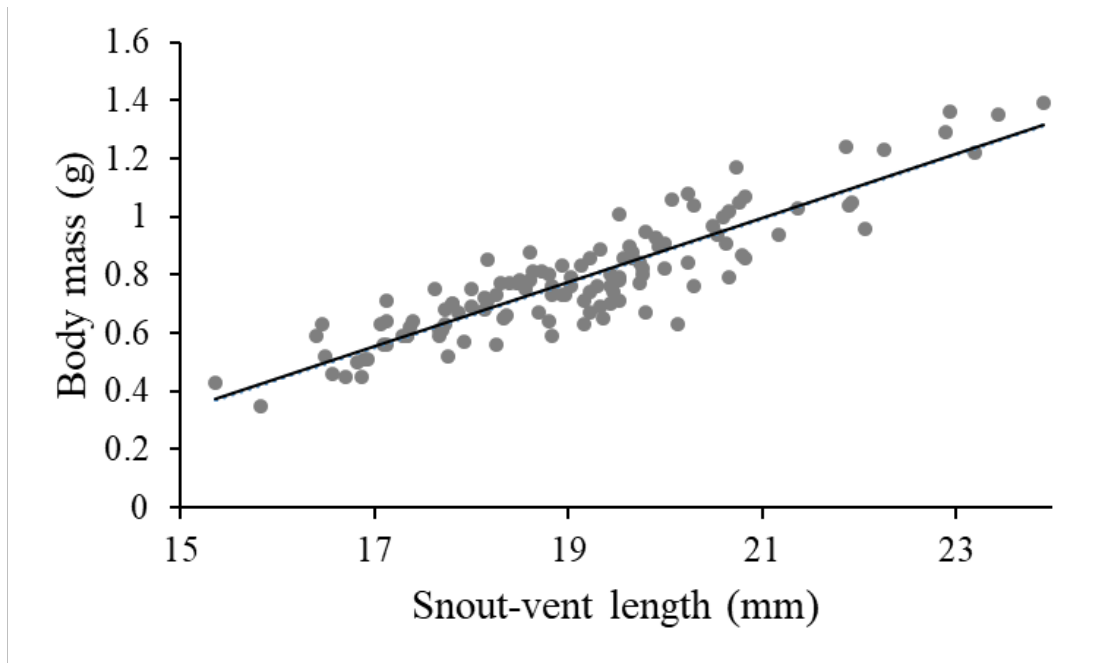
Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Relationship between snout-vent length (SVL, in mm) and body mass (g) for frogs on day -1 of the experiment. Line is the least-squares line of best fit (y = 0.1105x – 1.3251; R^2 = 0.8504). No outliers were present in the dataset.

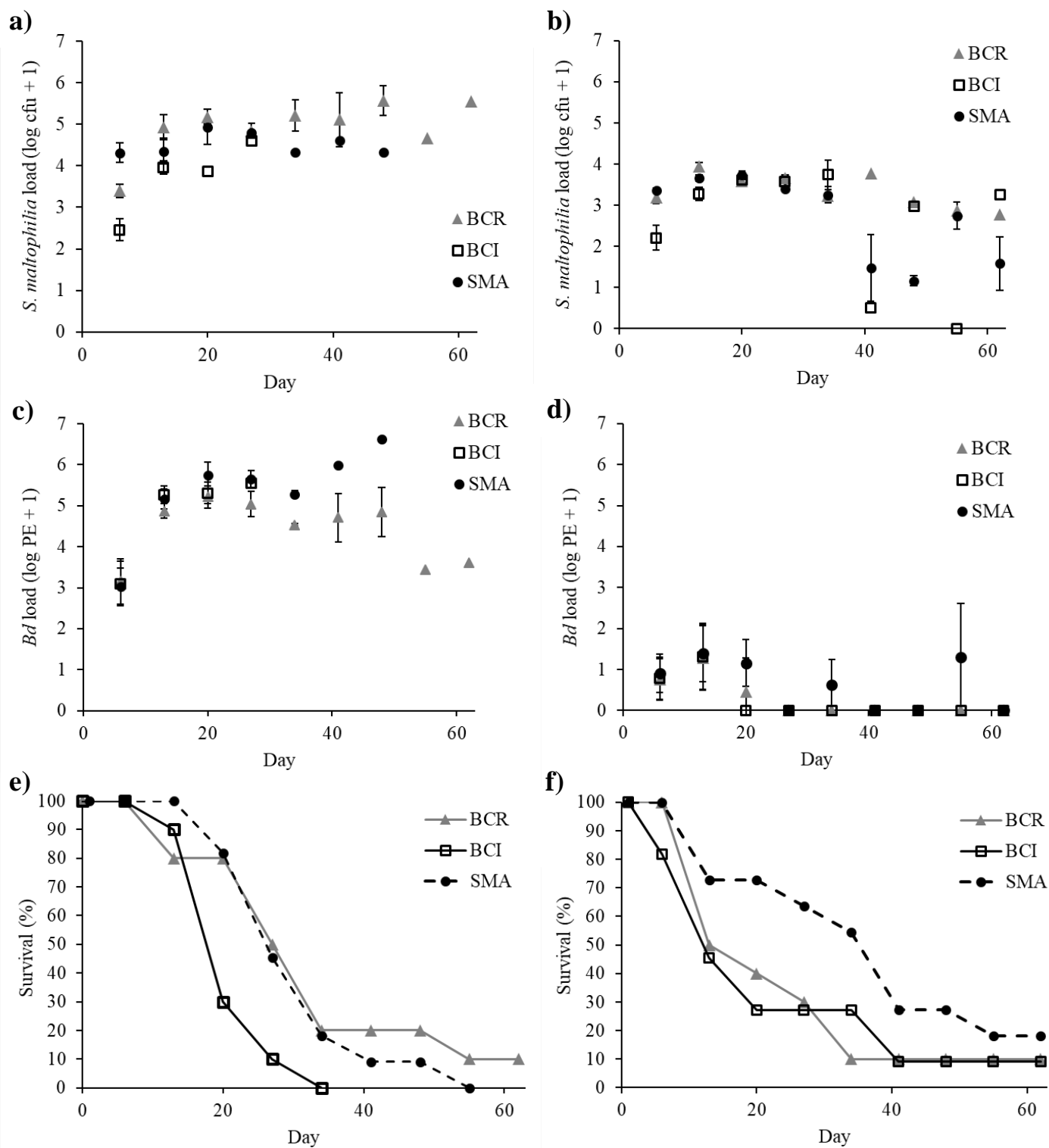**Figure S2.** Weekly (**a** and **b**) *S. maltophilia* loads (measured in $\log_{10}$ cfus) and (**c** and **d**) *Bd* loads (measured in log10 PE) and (**e** and **f**) survival (%) for *Bd*-exposed frogs in each bacterial manipulation (BCR = bacterial community reduced, BCI = bacterial community intact, SMA = *S. maltophilia* added) at 14 °C (**a**, **c** and **e**) and 26 °C (**b**, **d** and **f**). Error bars are ± 1 SE of the mean.
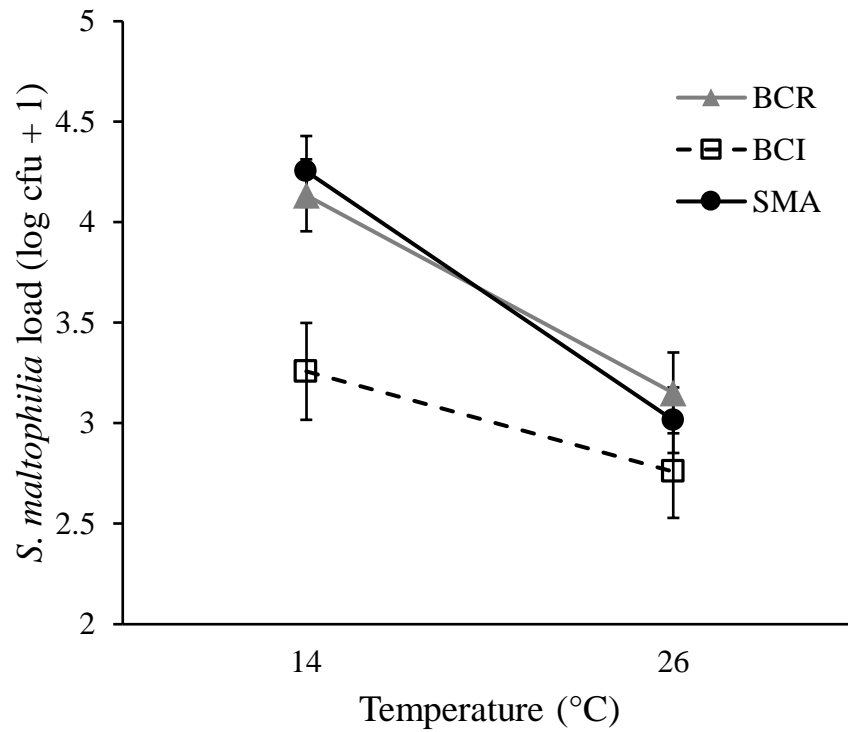
Figure S3. *S. maltophilia* load (mean log$_{10}$ ± SE of cfus) for *Bd*-exposed frogs by temperature and bacterial manipulation (BCR = bacterial community reduced, BCI = bacterial community intact, SMA = *S.maltophilia* added).
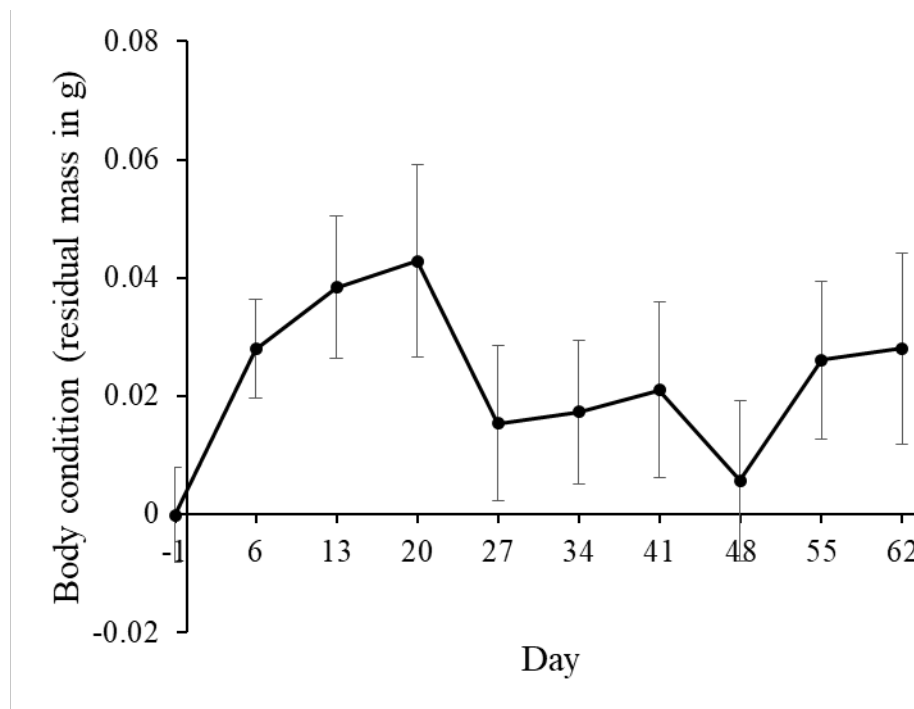

Figure S4. Body condition (mean ± SE), expressed as residual mass with respect to a regression of mass on snout-vent length at day -1, for frogs in all treatment groups over the course of the experiment. The only significant changes in body condition were between day -1 and days 6, 13, and 20.