

Table S1: Heat-stress survival characteristics during HD and HT treatment

treatment	n	mean survival (days)	SEM	days until deaths of population reached				
				25 %	50 %	75 %	90 %	100 %
control (water)	114	2.96	0.07	1.95	2.44	2.91	3.58	5
100 µg/ml HD	66	3.35*	0.12	2.15**	2.83**	3.5	3.9	8
250 µg/ml HD	62	4.13**	0.21	2.38**	3.33**	4.69**	5.85**	9
500 µg/ml HD	68	3.99**	0.17	2.38**	3.39**	4.55**	5.52**	7
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control (water)	90	2.23	0.04	1.33	1.65	1.98	2.57	3
100 µg/ml HT	52	2.48*	0.08	1.45*	1.9*	2.48	2.85	4
250 µg/ml HT	65	2.71**	0.07	1.71**	2.25**	2.68*	2.93*	4
500 µg/ml HT	79	2.54**	0.07	1.49**	1.99**	2.55*	2.89*	4

Differences compared to control were considered significant at $p < 0.05$ (*) and $p < 0.001$ (**). p-value determination was realized with Log-Rank Test for the mean lifespan and Fisher's Exact Test for specific time points.

Figure S1. GC-MS analysis and phenolic compound identification, by spectrum matching and library searching in the NIST/EPS/NIH Mass Spectral Library Database, of HD. Peaks: 1, tyrosol; 2, Vanilic acid; 3, Hydroxytyrosol; 4, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 5, citric acid (hydrolysis acid to obtain HD from OVW, olive aqueous vegetation water); 6, syringic acid; 7, gallic acid; 8, caffeic acid (trace); 9, 3-hydroxy,4-methoxyphenylacetic acid; 10, gentisic acid (trace).

