Niches of colonization of *Vitis vinifera* L. by an endophyte *Trichoderma* sp. T154 strain and its biocontrol activity against *Phaeoacremonium minimum*.

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Data S2 This file contains:

Figures S3-S8



Figure S3 Fungal transformation: (A) Hyphae of *Trichoderma* sp. *T154* strain after 24 hours (10x magnification). **(B)** Assay of hygromycin resistance by duplicate from (1) control to (2) 50 μ g mL⁻¹, (3) 100 μ g mL⁻¹, (4) 150 μ g mL⁻¹ and (5) 200 μ g mL⁻¹. **(C)** Protoplasts (20X magnification) of *Trichoderma* sp. T154. **(D)** Transformants after two selection rounds on selection medium. Transformed strains with *tdTom* gene T1, T2, T3, T4; strains G1, G2, G3, G4 and T154. **(E)** Spores of *Trichoderma* sp. T154::*tdTom3.* **(F)** Hyphae of *Trichoderma* sp. T154::*tdTom3.*



Figure S4 Sampling and evaluation of transformed fungi: (A) Overview, transversal section of vine plant. **(B)** Different repetitions of a sample for evaluation. **(C)** Transversal section for evaluation. **(D)** *Phaeoacremonium minimum::gfp7* after 14 days in pure culture. **(E)** *Trichoderma* sp. T154::*tdTom3* after 7 days of growth. **(F)** Confrontation assays of *Trichoderma* sp. T154::*tdTom3* (right) vs *P. minimum::gfp7* (left) after 10 days of growth.



Figure S5 Inoculation: (A) One year old grapevine grafted plants of Tempranillo/110 Ritcher were inoculated when at least six leaves were fully developed. (B) An internodal damage was performed with a driller over the woody scion Tempranillo cv. (C) A plug of fresh mycelium and spores of fungi was inoculated in the pruning injury. (D) Point of inoculum after putting plugs. (E) The inoculation point was covered with cellophane.

Pure culture after 7 days (CSLM)



Figure S6 CSLM observation of *Trichoderma* sp. T154 and *Trichoderma* sp. *T154::tdTom3* (arrowhead) from a pure culture: (A) Detail of spores of *Trichoderma* sp. T154. (B) Detail of *Trichoderma* sp. T154 strain T154's conidiophores. (C) General overview of characterisitic *Trichoderma* structures in *Trichoderma* sp. T154. (D) General overview of *Trichoderma* sp. T154 strain with mycelium and spores. (E-F) Red fluorescent conidiophores and hyphae of *Trichoderma* sp. *T154::tdTom3* and also showing conidiophores and hyphae under normal light. (G-H) Red fluorescent spores and hyphae of *Trichoderma* sp. T154::tdTom3 under normal light. (I) Red fluorescent hyphae and spores.

Trichoderma sp. T154 strain

Trichoderma sp. T154::tdTom3

Pure culture after 14 days (CSLM)



Figure S7 CSLM observation of *P. minimum CBS 100398* and *P. minimum::gfp7 from* (arrows) pure cultures: (A) General overview of mycelium and spores of *P. minimum* CBS 100398. (B) Magnification of hyphae and spores of *P. minimum* CBS 100398. (C) Detail of conidiophores of *P. minimum* CBS 100398. (D-E) Green fluorescent spores and hyphae of *P. minimum::gfp7* and also under normal light, evidencing some lost of signal with the green wavelength. (F-G) Green fluorescent Hyphae and conidiophore of *P. minimum::gfp7* showing some punctuated fluorescence and also under normal light. (H) Mycelium of *P. minimum::gfp7* showing a strong green fluorescence.

P. minimum CBS 100398

P. minimum::gfp7

Pure culture (SEM)



Figure S8 SEM observation of *Trichoderma* sp. T154 (arrowhead), *Trichoderma* sp. *T154::tdTom3* (arrowhead), *P. minimum CBS 100398* (arrows) and *P. minimum::gfp7* (arrows), from pure culture: (A) General overview of spores and mycelium of *Trichoderma* sp. T154 after 7 days of growth in pure culture. (B-C) Details of conidiophores and phialides of *Trichoderma* sp. T154. (D) View of conidiophores and typical structures of *Trichoderma* with spores of *Trichoderma* sp. *T154::tdTom3*. (E) Phialides full of spores of *Trichoderma* sp. *T154::tdTom3*. (F) Mycelium and spores of *P. minimum CBS 100398*. (G) Phialides of *P. minimum* CBS 100398. (H) Hyphae with a phialide full of spores of *P. minimum::gfp7*. (I) Spores and mycelium of *P. minimum::gfp7*.