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Supplemental materials

Calcifying Bacteria Flexibility in Induction of $CaCO_3$ Mineralization

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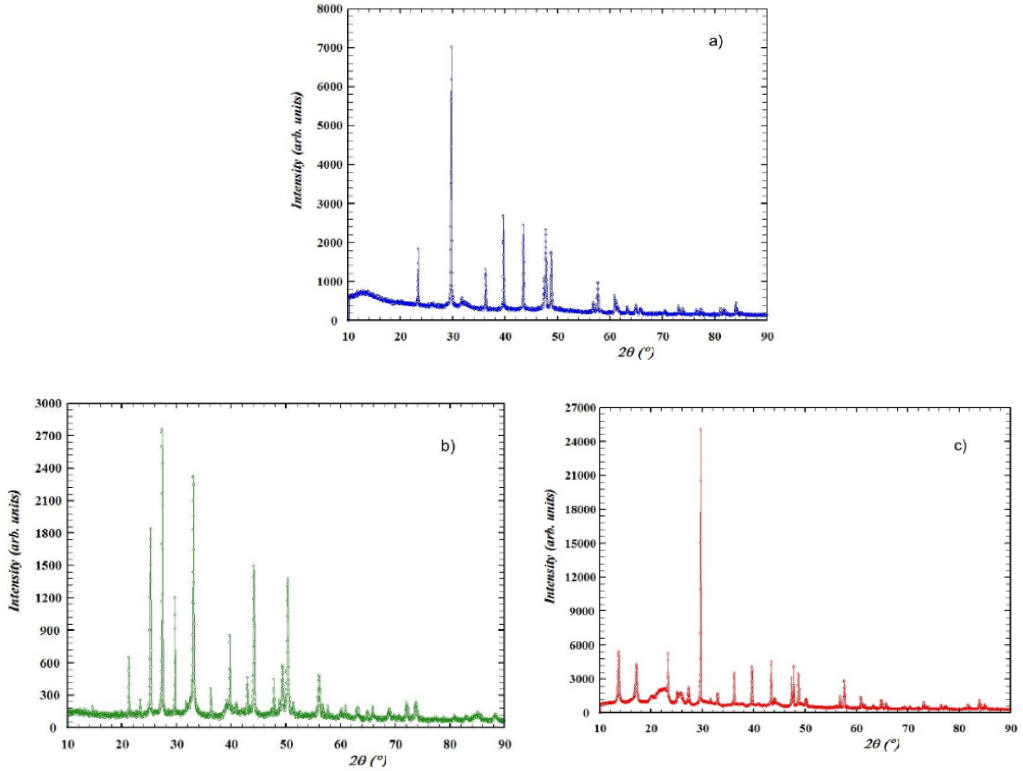

Figure S1. Typical x-ray diffraction patterns of $CaCO_3$ precipitates formed by representative bacterial strains under study: (**a**) *B. subtilis* K51 after the growth in B4-U (calcite), (**b**) *B. cereus* 4b after the growth in B4-AC (calcite + vaterite), (**c**) *M. luteus* 6 after the growth in B4-AC (calcite + vaterite + not identified phase).

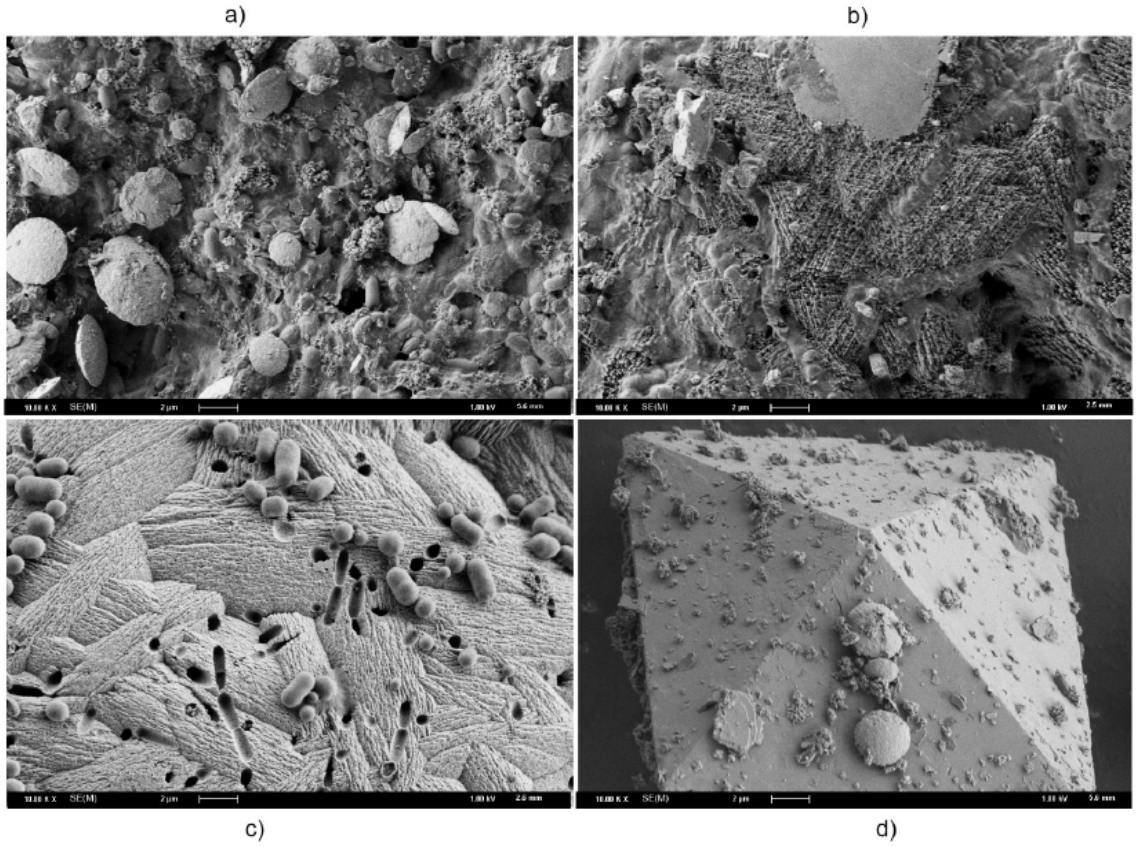

Figure S2. Representative scanning electron micrograhs of $CaCO_3$ precipitates formed by some bacterial strains under study: (**a**) vaterite (ellipsoid particles) produced by *S. epidermidis* 4a in B4-AC medium; (**b**) calcite, *B. licheniformis* DSMZ 8782, B4-U medium; (**c**) vaterite, *B. subtilis* 170, B4-AC medium. Bacterial cells and imprints are seen on the surface of the crystal; (**d**) calcite (large faceted crystal) and vaterite (ellipsoid particles), *B. subtilis* 170, B4-AC medium.

Figure S3. Typical micrographs of micro-crack filling by *B. licheniformis* DSMZ 8782 before (**a and c**) and after a month of the growth on the cement surface in B4-U medium (**a and b**) and in B4-AC medium (**c and d**).

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