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R. Haidar, A. Yacoub, A. Pinard, J. Roudet, M. Fermaud, P. Rey (2020). Synergistic effects of water deficit and wood-inhabiting bacteria on pathogenicity of the grapevine trunk pathogen *Neofusicoccum parvum*. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* 59(3): 473-484. doi: 10.14601/Phyto-11990

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table S1. Numbers of dead plants following different treatments in the second bioassay. Np: *Neofusicoccum parvum,* Bacill: *Bacillus pumilus* (S35), Xanth: *Xanthomonas* sp. (S45).

Treatment	Normal watering condition	Reduced watering condition
Control	1	1
Control with hole	1	4
Bacil	5	12
Xanth	1	5
Bacil/Xanth	0	7
Np	2	2
Bacil/Np	1	2
Xanth/Np	0	3
Bacil/Xanth/Np	1	4

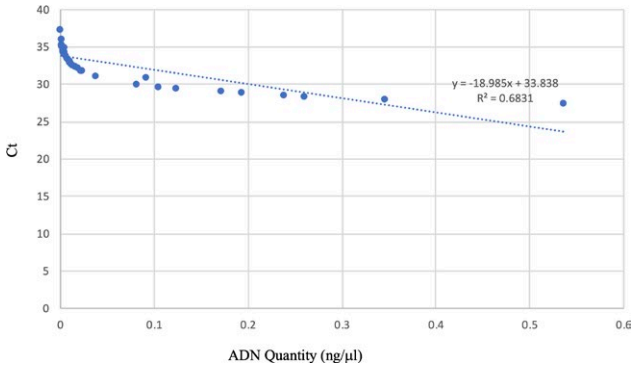

Figure S1. Relationship between Ct sample data and amounts of *Neofusicoccum parvum* DNA in the qPCR assay.

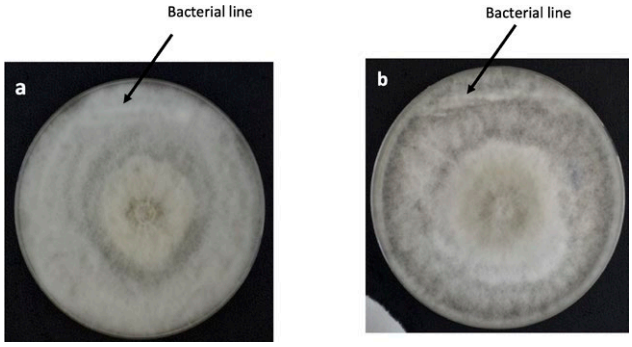

Figure S2. Visualization of the absence of inhibitory effects of *Bacillus pumilus* (a) and *Xanthomonas* sp. (b) on mycelium growth of *Neofusicoccum parvum.*

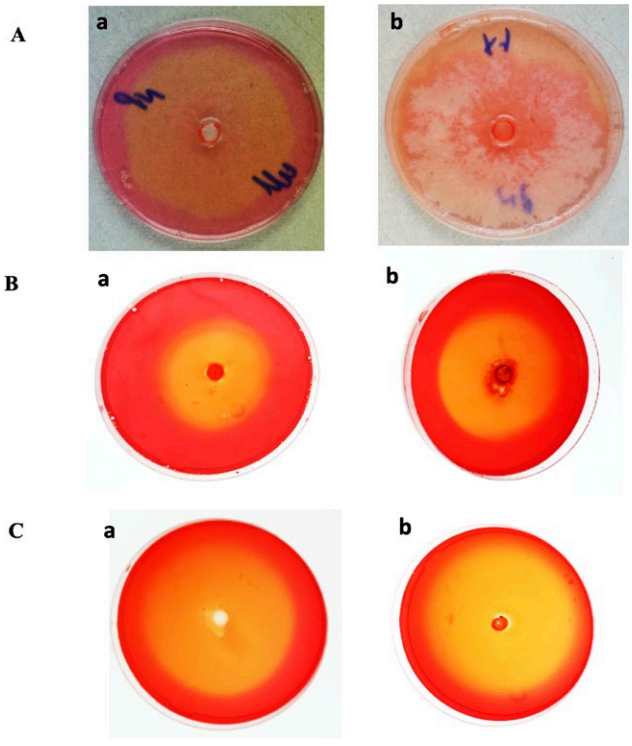

Figure S3. Visualization of degradation of wood components: a) cellulose and b) xylan by A) *Neofusicoccum parvum,* B) *Bacillus pumilus* and C) *Xanthomonas* sp. A zone of decolourization around the fungus or bacterium colony was observed 7 d after inoculation on minimum medium plates containing CMC for cellulose degradation or xylan for xylan degradation.