

Guide to proof correction

(please, read carefully)





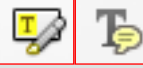

PDF annotation

To make corrections and changes clearly visible and easy to interpret, we recommend to directly annotate the PDF proofs with the appropriate tools, using **Adobe Acrobat Pro** or **Adobe Acrobat Reader** (available for Microsoft Windows, Apple MacOSX, Linux; <https://get.adobe.com/reader>).


The Annotation Tools (in Adobe Acrobat)




The text can be annotated in two ways:

1. Select the text using the dedicated tool  and then choose the appropriate annotation tool.
2. Choose the appropriate annotation tool and directly select the text you wish to comment.

 INSERT TEXT IN CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CARET <p>Use to add new text to the existent text. Place the cursor in the precise spot you want to add the text and write the new text in the comment box. If the new text contains different formats, expressly indicate this in the comment box (<italics>, <bold>, etc.). If you only require the insertion of one space, indicate <space> in the comment box.</p>	 REPLACE TEXT <p>Use to replace existent text with new text. With the cursor select the text that you wish to replace and write the new text in the comment box. If the new text contains different formats, expressly indicate this in the comment box (<italics>, <bold>, etc.). If you only require the insertion of one space, indicate <space> in the comment box.</p>
 DELETE TEXT <p>Use to show text to delete. With the cursor select the text that you wish to delete. If you double click on the deleted text, you can write a comment.</p>	 UNDERLINE TEXT <p>Use to indicate text to format in italics. With the cursor select the text that you wish to underline. If you double click on the scored text, you can write a comment to indicate other formats: <bold>, <not italics>.</p>
 HIGHLIGHT / ADD A COMMENT <p>Use to highlight text and if necessary to add a comment. Use to make notes that are not corrections of the text. If you double click on the highlighted text, you can write a comment.</p>	 DRAWING TOOLS <p>ONLY use the drawing tools to mark where to move parts of text, tables, figures, etc.</p>

IMPORTANT!

- > **DO NOT attempt to edit the pdf file text itself.**
- > **DO NOT use a sticky note  for text correction.**

- If you need to insert or replace text in more than one place within a line or a paragraph of text, it is more efficient to replace the entire line of text using the tool  Replace text.
- You **DO NOT** need to use the  Highlighting tool,  Add a sticky note or other drawing tools to further highlight the annotated text. Annotations can be viewed in a separate window, which makes them easy to identify.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

Mimesis ~~presentz~~ itself to us as the foundation of processes of socialisation, civilisation and the construction of thought. It appears as a decisive instance capable of rendering an account of modes and forms ~~sssss~~ in which our collective life is historically realised, but also of all of those actions, practices, and symbolic-cognitive strategies through which the processes of the elaboration and intersubjective organisation of sense are always and again renewed¹. Thus **mimesis** is to be understood as an original principle capable of in some way rendering an account, in historical-anthropological terms, of the very genesis of culture, as well as of the various modes of its effective transmission, reception, and dissemination. From this point of view, mimesis can be understood as a partial exemption (Entlastung).

¹ Prompted by feelings anxiety in the face of the reality.

✓ correct

Comment



presents







No <bold>



international



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✗ not correct

Comment



presents

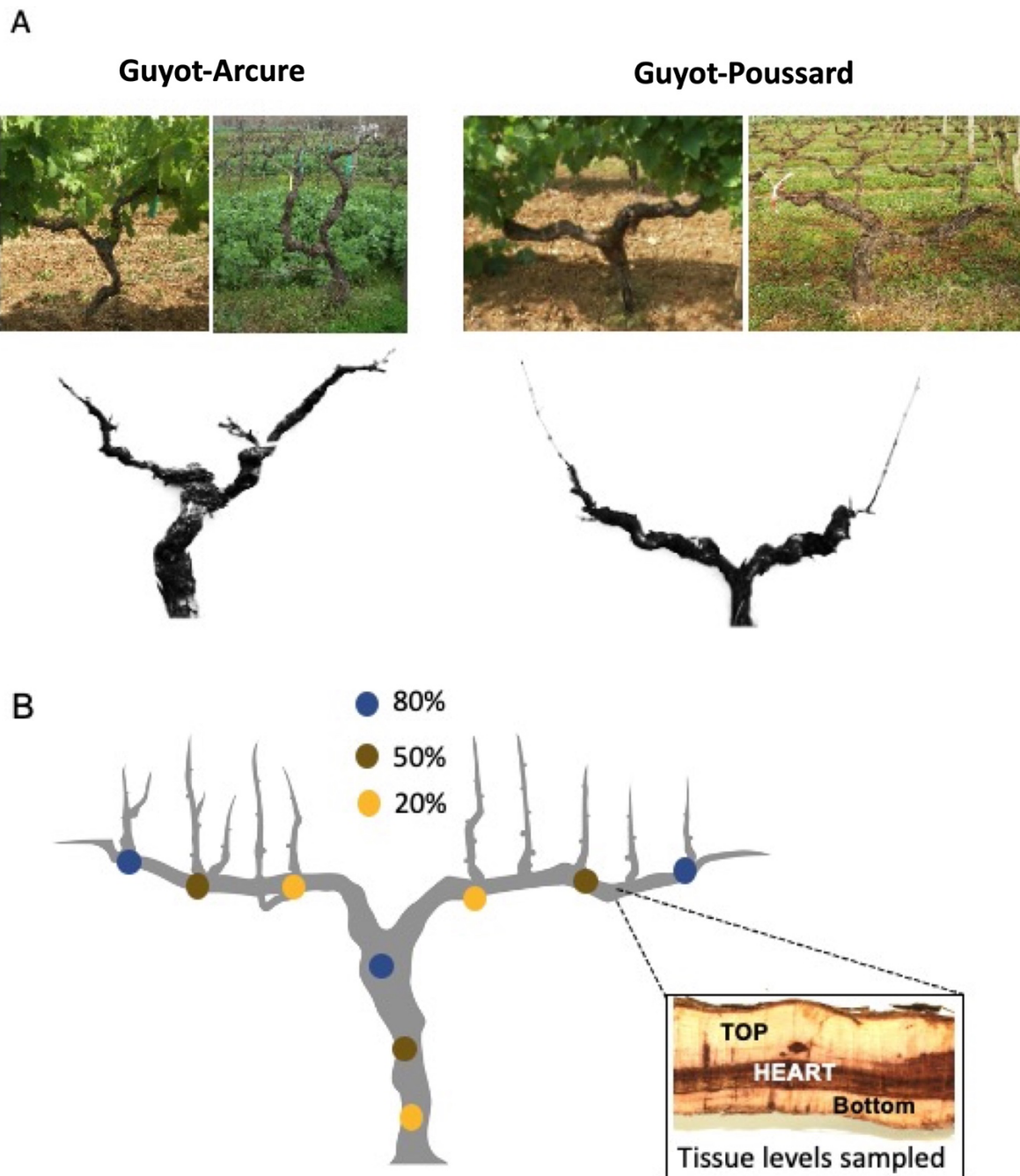


Delete "ssss"

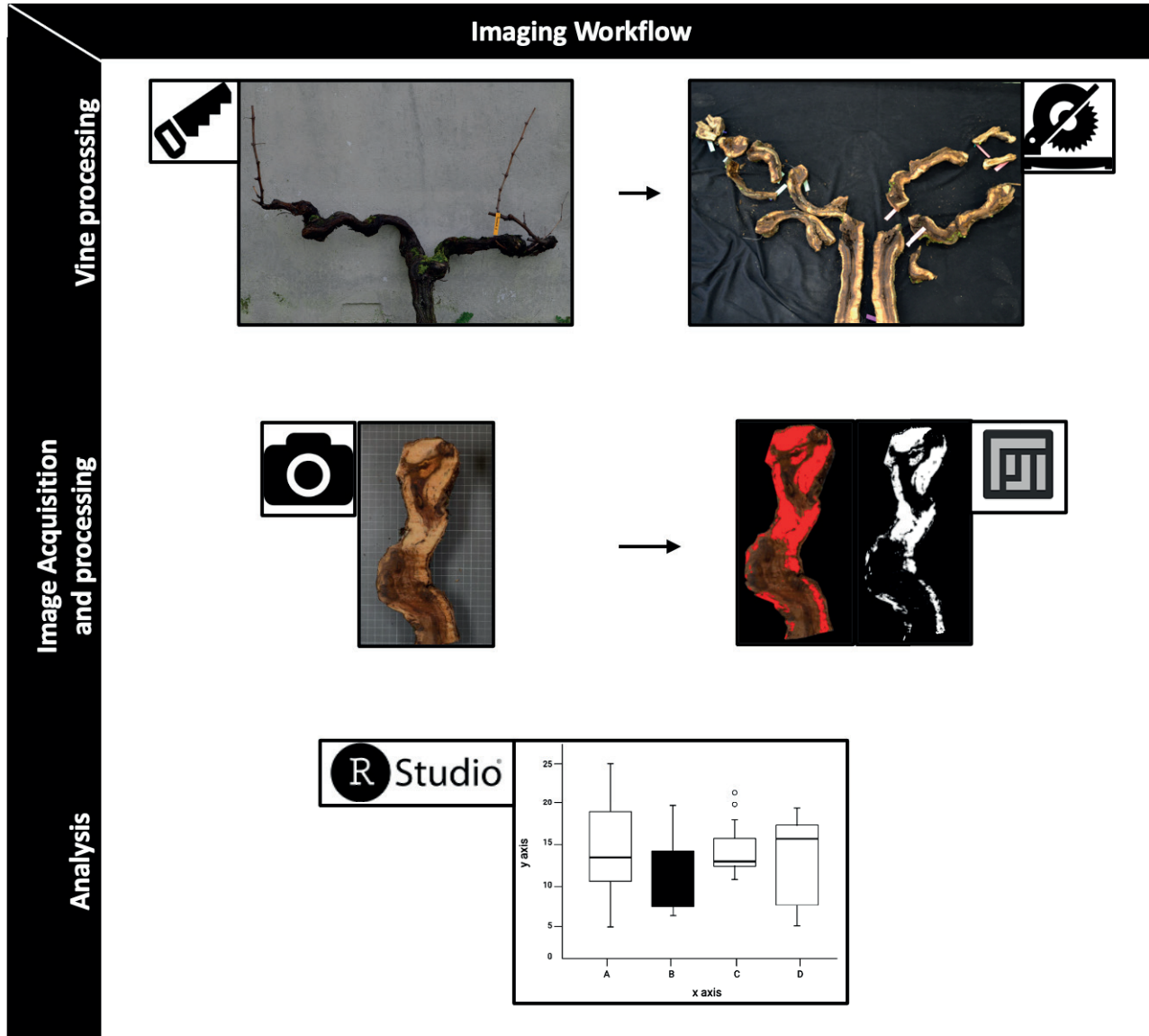


<underlined>

L. Meza, E. Deyett, J. Vallance, L. Gendre, J.F. Garcia, D. Cantu, P. Rey, P. Lecomte, P.E. Rolshausen (2024). Grapevine pruning strategy affects trunk disease symptoms, wood pathobiome and mycobiome. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* 63(1): 91–102. doi: 10.36253/phy1to-14778



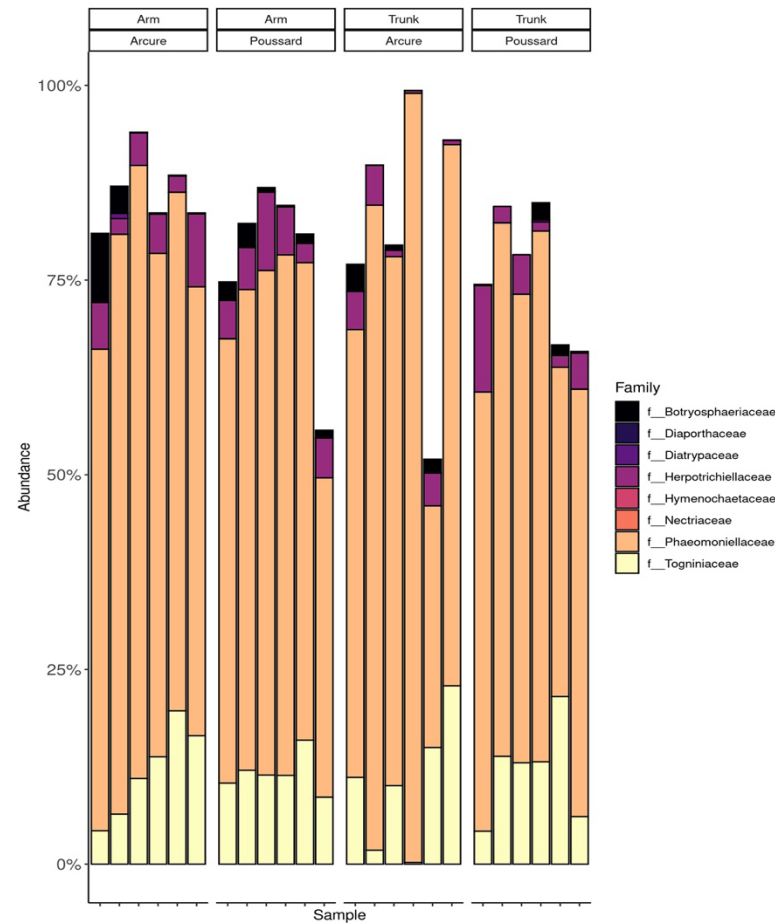
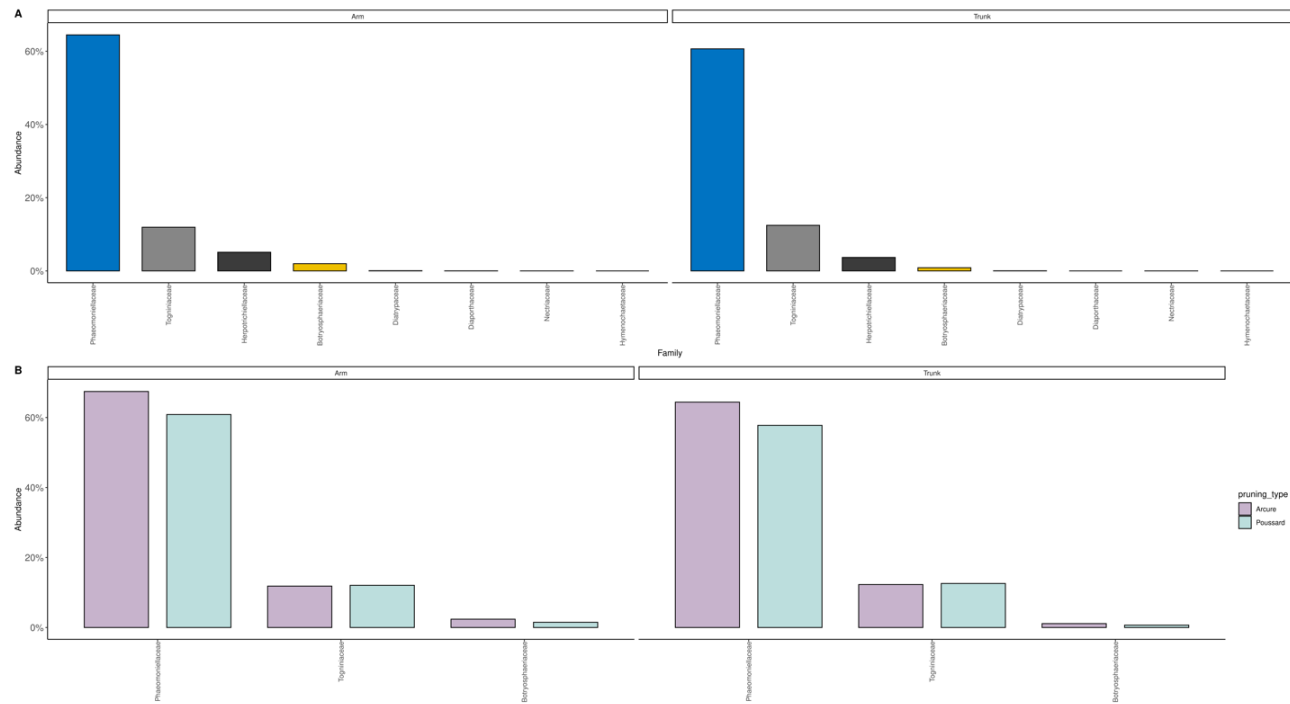
Supplemental Figure 1. Illustrations and main features of the training systems surveyed in the Charente region in southwestern France, 'Guyot-Poussard' and 'Guyot-Arcure.' A) binary images of Guyot Arcure (left) and Guyot Poussard (Right). B) Location of sampling areas for the 12 vines.



Supplemental Figure 2. Workflow for image analysis of the wood decay.

Supplemental Table 1. Percent of wood decay in the arms and trunks of Arcure- and Poussard-trained vines as measured by Image J. Results are based on 6 whole vines and show the average number with standard deviation.

	Vine Training	
	Arcure	Poussard
Arm	67.1 ± 12.3	76.1 ± 4
Trunk	75.9 ± 6.5	78.1 ± 6.2



Supplemental Figure 3. Taxa bar charts showing the relative abundance of fungal families associated with GTD: Panel A shows the relative abundance of the main fungal families causing GTD in trunk and arm for the two training methods combined (n= 12 grapevines); Panel B shows the relative abundance of Phaeomoniellaceae, Togniniaceae, and Botryosphaeriaceae for Arcure (severe pruning) vs. Poussard (minimum pruning) training methods in both trunk and arm. Panel C shows the relative abundance of fungal families in trunk and arms for both Arcure and Poussard training methods for every single grapevine sampled.