Supporting information

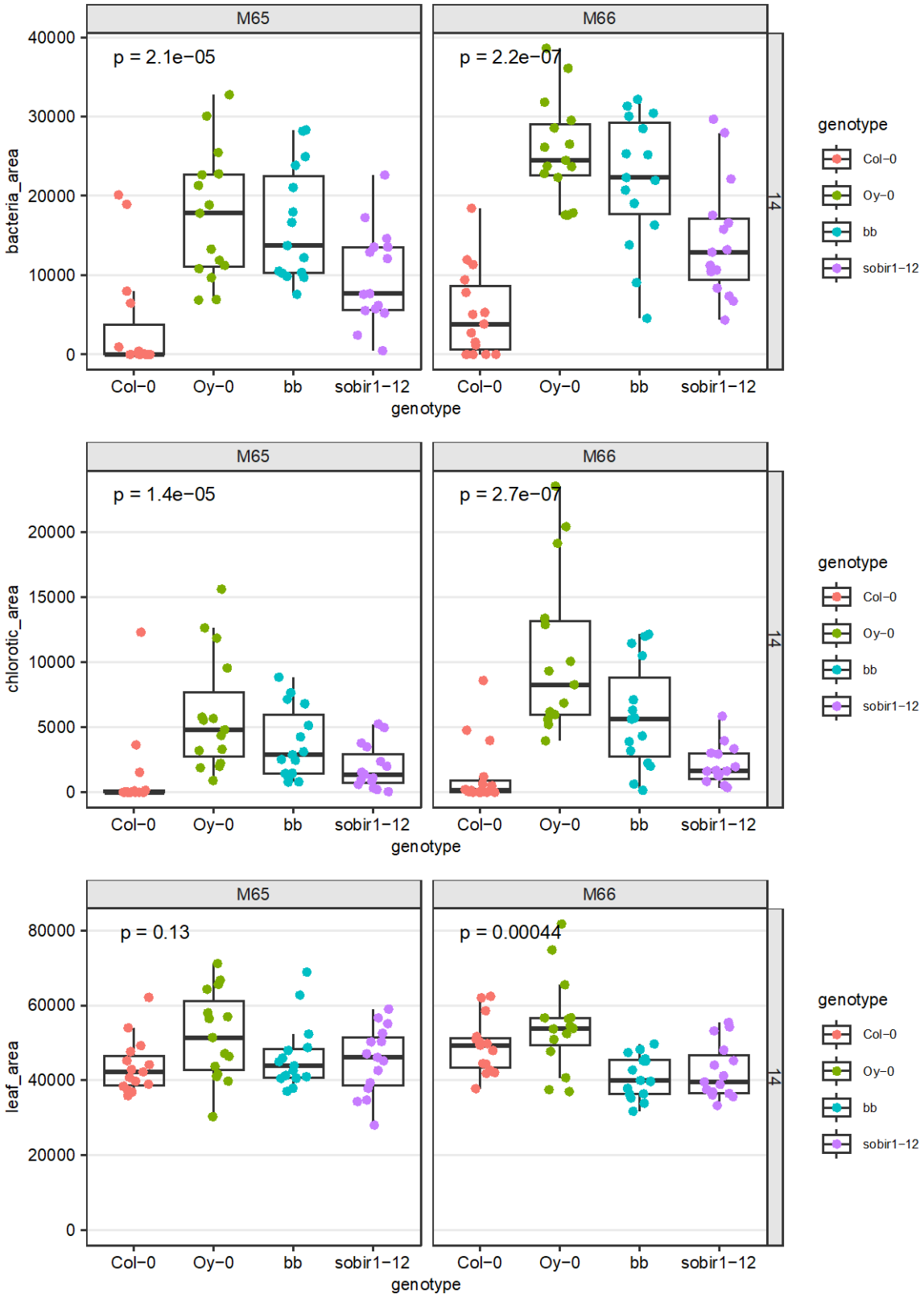

Figure S1. Example of the automatically generated plot from one experiment. M65 and M66 are unique identifiers of two independent experimental assays.

Table S1. Improvements of Arabidopsis – Xcc disease phenotyping in this study, compared to van Hulten *et al.*, (2019)

Step	van Hulten *et al.*, (2019)	This work	Purpose
Gluing leaves on paper	Random location	In grid	Easy automated cropping of single leaves
Scanning	Camera (leaves) and A4 scanner (bacterial presence)	A3 flatbed scanner (both)	Perfect alignment of leaf image and light sensitive film representing bacterial spread
Covering leaves	Saran-wrap	Transparent overhead sheet	Obtain image of leaves without reflections
Disease assessment	Qualitative, ordinal classes	Quantitative, Continuous data	Finer detail of disease severity, more robust statistics
Data visualization/analysis	Per experiment, point-and-click software	Automated, open-source software	Faster display of data, unambiguous data analysis

Table S2: *Arabidopsis thaliana* lines and bacterial strains used in this study.

Species	Genotype	Relevant characteristics	Identifier (University of Amsterdam
Arabidopsis thaliana	Col-0	Model accession	-
Arabidopsis thaliana	*sobir1-12*	Immunocompromised mutant	ss 1703
Arabidopsis thaliana	*bak1-5;bkk1-1 (bb)*	Immunocompromised mutant	ss 1150
Arabidopsis thaliana	*eds1-2*	Immunocompromised mutant	ss 768
Arabidopsis thaliana	NahG	Salicylic acid accumulation mutant	ss 541
Arabidopsis thaliana	Oy-0	Hypersusceptible accession	ss 1750
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *campestris*, strain 8004	*ΔxopAC Tn7:lux:mTq2*	Bioluminescent and fluorescent reporter strain lacking type III effector XopAC	bglFP 6920
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *raphani*, strain 756c	*Tn7:lux:eYFP*	Bioluminescent and fluorescent reporter strain	bglFP 6708
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tomato*, strain DC3000	EDV5(EV)	Carrying an empty expression vector.	bglFP 8324

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tomato*, strain DC3000	*Tn7:lux:eYFP*	Bioluminescent and fluorescent reporter strain	bglFP 6699