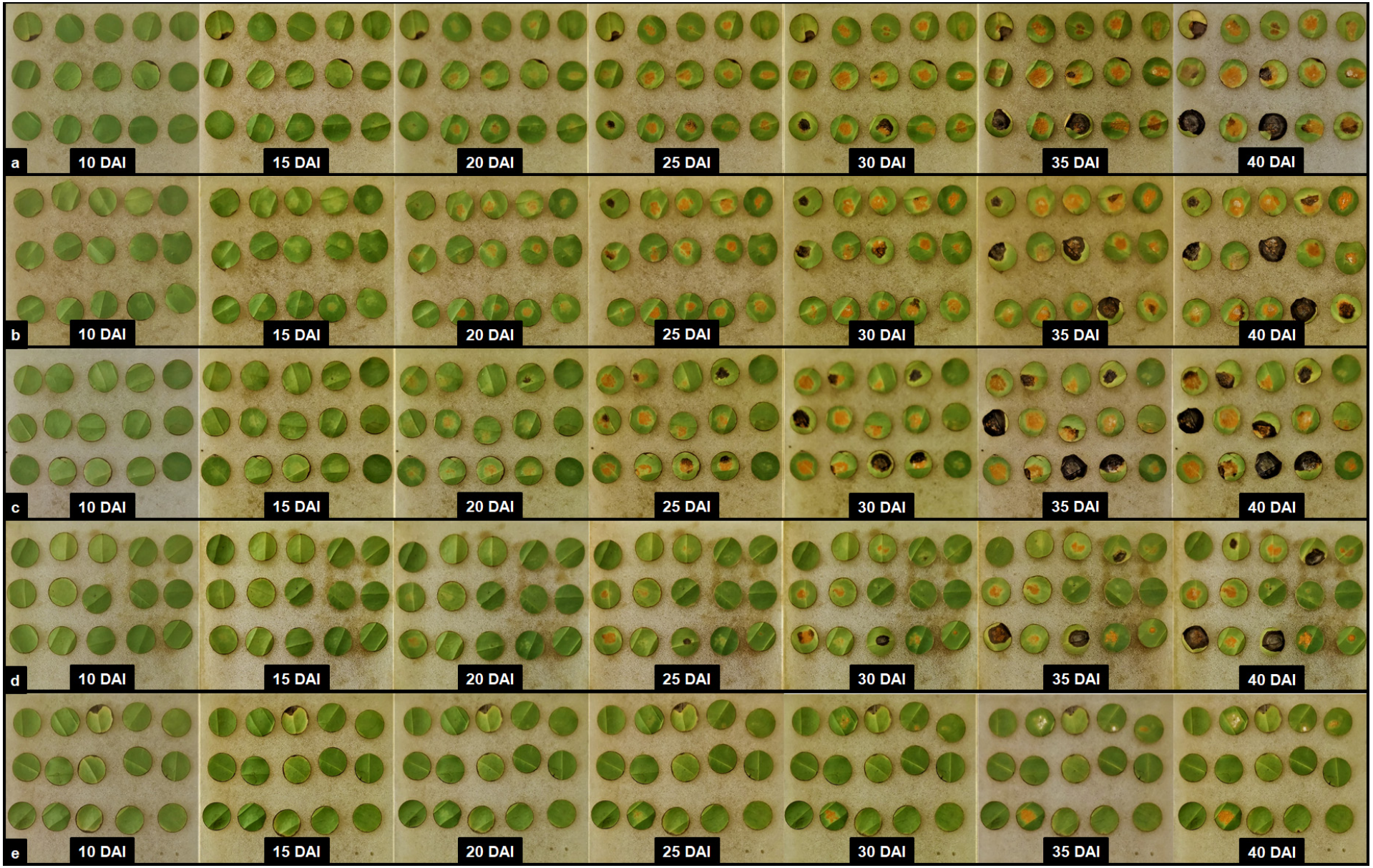

Figure S1. Representative images of *Hemileia vastatrix* disease progression in *Coffea arabica* cv. IPR 100 leaf discs at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 days after infection (DAI). The discs were treated with distilled water as a control (CONT) **(a)**, chitosan/sodium tripolyphosphate nanoparticles without Cu^{2+} ions (NP 0.25 g L^{-1}) **(b)**, (NP 0.5 g L^{-1}) **(c)**, (NP 1 g L^{-1}) **(d)**, and chitosan/sodium tripolyphosphate nanoparticles containing Cu^{2+} ions (NPCu 1.25 mmol L^{-1}) **(e)**.

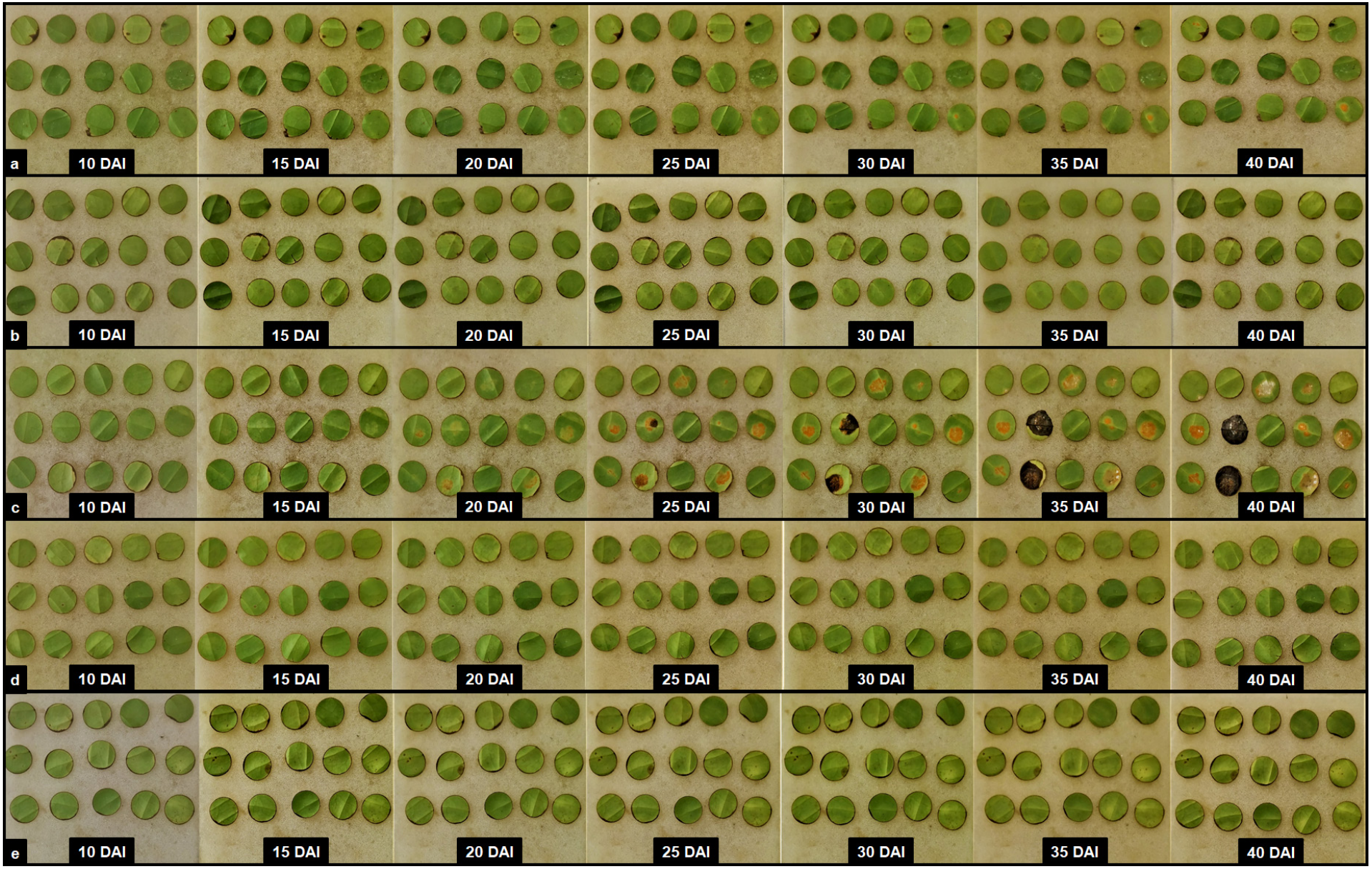

Figure S2. Representative images of *Hemileia vastatrix* disease progression in *Coffea arabica* cv. IPR 100 leaf discs at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 days after infection (DAI). The discs were treated with chitosan/sodium tripolyphosphate nanoparticles containing Cu^{2+} ions (NPCu 2.5 mmol L^{-1}) **(a)**, (NPCu 5 mmol L^{-1}) **(b)**, Cu^{2+} ions (Cu 1.25 mmol L^{-1}) **(c)**, (Cu 2.5 mmol L^{-1}) **(d),** and (Cu 5 mmol L^{-1}) **(e)**.

Figure S3. Field collection of coffee leaves containing urediniospores of *Hemileia vastatrix*.

Figure S4. Suspension of viable *Hemileia vastatrix* urediniospores diluted in distilled water (1 mg mL^{-1}) and application of the inoculum on the abaxial face of *Coffea arabica* cv. IPR 100 leaf discs.