



Figure S1. In the November of the last year (2019) the city of Venice was hit by high tides (more the 150 cm), with the highest tide peaked at 187 cm. It is the worst flooding in Venice since 1966, when the city was hit by tides of up to 194 centimeters (76 inches), according to government statistics. (a) Yearly distribution of tides < 50 cm and > 110 cm recorded in Venice from 1860 to 2019 (image modified from graph reported in the Venice's municipality website, <https://www.comune.venezia.it>): the evaluation of the data shows clearly the decreasing of tide with peaks < 50 cm, in favor of the increasing of the extreme events in the last decades; (b) Photo by Luca Bruno/AP for CNN, <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/11/13>. A flooded St. Mark's Square is seen on Friday, November 15, in Venice, Italy; (c) the wall of the façade of the Basilica di Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari in Venice, some days after the high tides (at the beginning of December 2019): the red dotted line shows the presence of water/humidity in the walls several days later the tide. The main façade of Santa Maria dei Servi was also hit by this tide event. The MOSE project for the protection of the Venetian Lagoon from being submerged by the Adriatic Sea from flooding have been started to be operational during the October 2020.



Figure S2: (a) Santa Fosca Church (nearby to Santa Maria dei Servi Church): capillary front on the brick wall in Santa Fosca Church with efflorescence; (b) detail of efflorescence of figure (a); (c) X-ray diffraction pattern (halite) of collected efflorescence of (b).