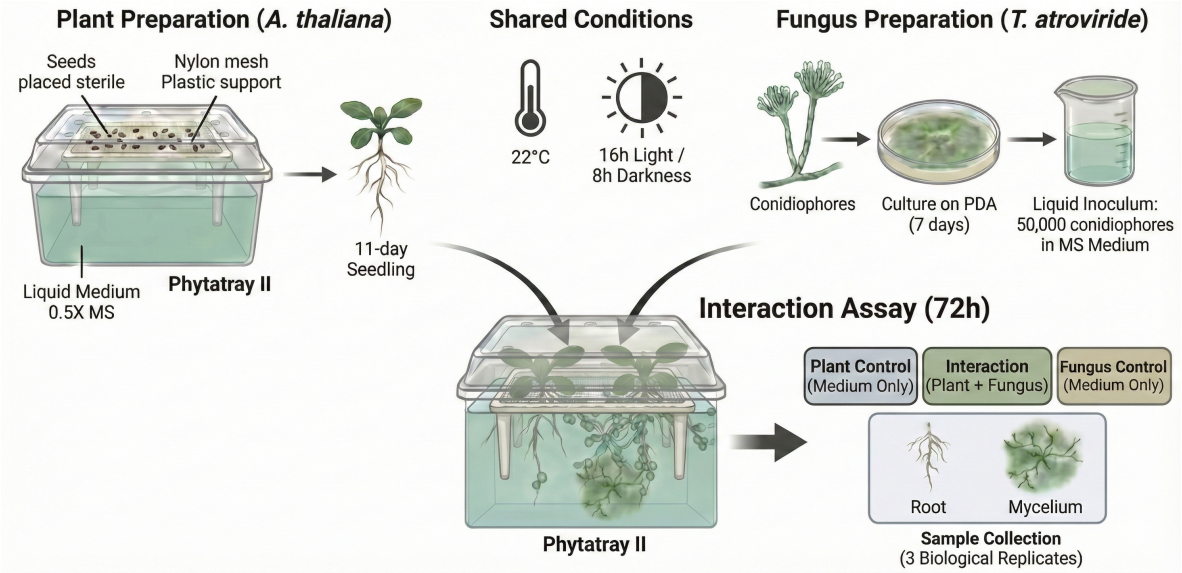


Figure S1. Experimental setup. *Arabidopsis thaliana* Col-0 seeds were sown in hydroponic medium (basal 0.5 X MS supplemented with 0.05% sucrose and 2.5 mM MES, pH 5.7) on sterile plastic trays (Phytatray II™, Sigma) over an inert nylon mesh (60-250 ASTM Nytex mesh, SEFAR) supported by a plastic support. Plants were grown for 11 days at 22 °C with a regime of 16 h of light (100 µE m^{-2} s^{-1} light intensity) and 8 h of darkness. *T. atroviride* conidiophores were grown on potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium (Becton Dickinson and Co., 213400) in axenic conditions at 22°C under the same light regime as the plants. Conidiophores were harvested from 7-day cultures, once the *T. atroviride* mycelia developed a green coloration. Approximately 50,000 freshly collected *T. atroviride* conidiophores were inoculated in 0.5X MS medium supplemented with 0.05% sucrose and 2.5 mM MES (pH 5.7). Plastic supports containing Arabidopsis seedlings (11 days post-sowing) were transferred to trays containing the fungal inoculum and were co-cultivated for 72 h under long-day conditions. Control treatments included seedlings transferred to identical media without *T. atroviride*, and *T. atroviride* cultures grown in 0.5X MS medium without plants. After 72 hours of co-culture, root and mycelium samples were collected separately for both the control and interaction conditions. All assays were performed in three independent biological replicates. Figure elements were initially generated with the assistance of Gemini 3 (nano banana pro) and subsequently edited, refined, and assembled by the authors using Affinity Designer v.1.10.6.1655.