SUPPLEMENTARY FILES:

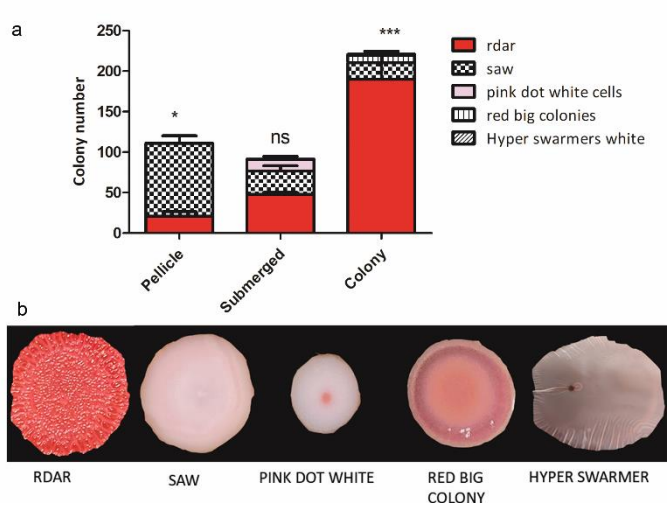

Fig S1. a. Relative proportion of variants in a colony, submerged, and Pellicle biofilms. n=9, 2 way ANOVA was performed, 95% CI, *P* value< 0.05. b. RDAR(Red, dry and rough), SAW(smooth and white), pink dot white, red big colony, hyper swarmer, morphotypes expressed when plated on congo red media.

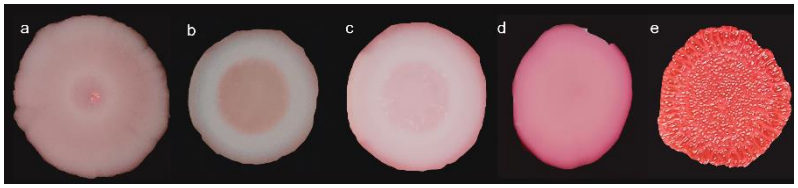

Fig S2. Exogeneous Cellulose Supplementation Assay a. *ΔbcsA* + 0mg/mL, b. *ΔbcsA* grown in 1mg/mL cellulose, c. *ΔbcsA* grown in 3 mg/mL cellulose, d. representative image of the co-culture *ΔcsgA: ΔbcsA* grown in the absence of cellulose, e. representative image of WT grown in the absence of cellulose.

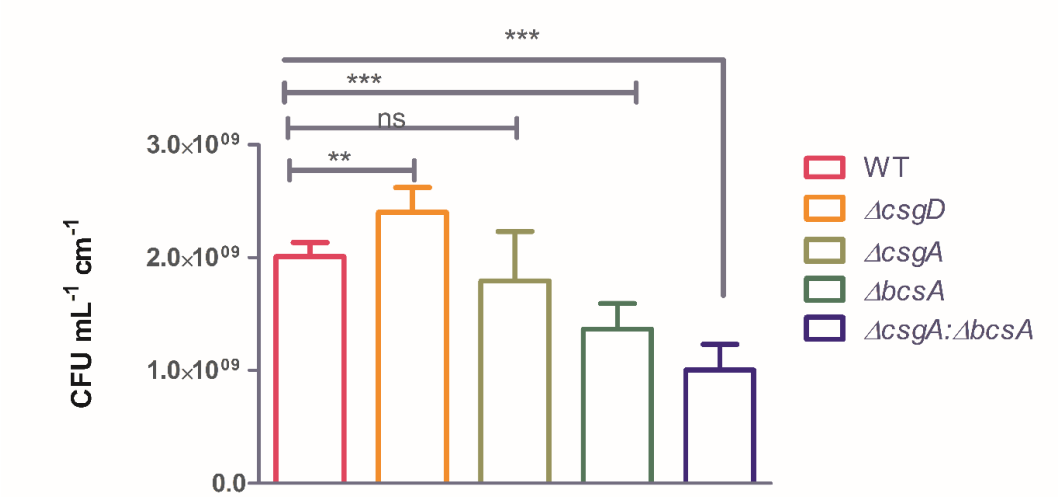

Fig S3: The density of the colony is found to be more in *ΔcsgD* followed by WT, *ΔcsgA, ΔbcsA, ΔcsgA: ΔbcsA*. The coculture is found to be the least dense. Unpaired *t*-test, p<0.0001, n=6.

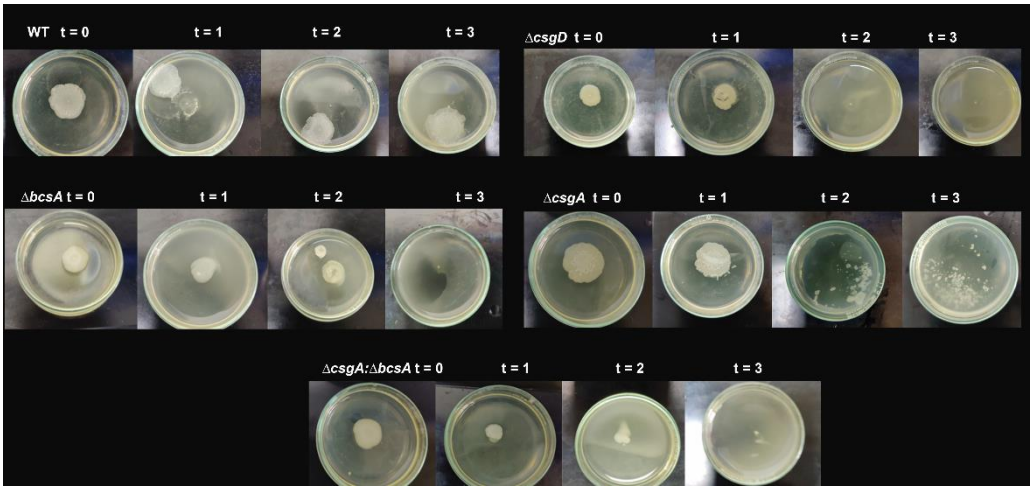

Fig S4: Stability of Biofilm Colonies. The colonies are tested for their stability for a time of 3 hours. WT survives and floats like a lotus leaf followed by Δ*csgA* which did not-dissolve in the liquid followed by *ΔcsgA: ΔbcsA, ΔbcsA, ΔcsgD.*

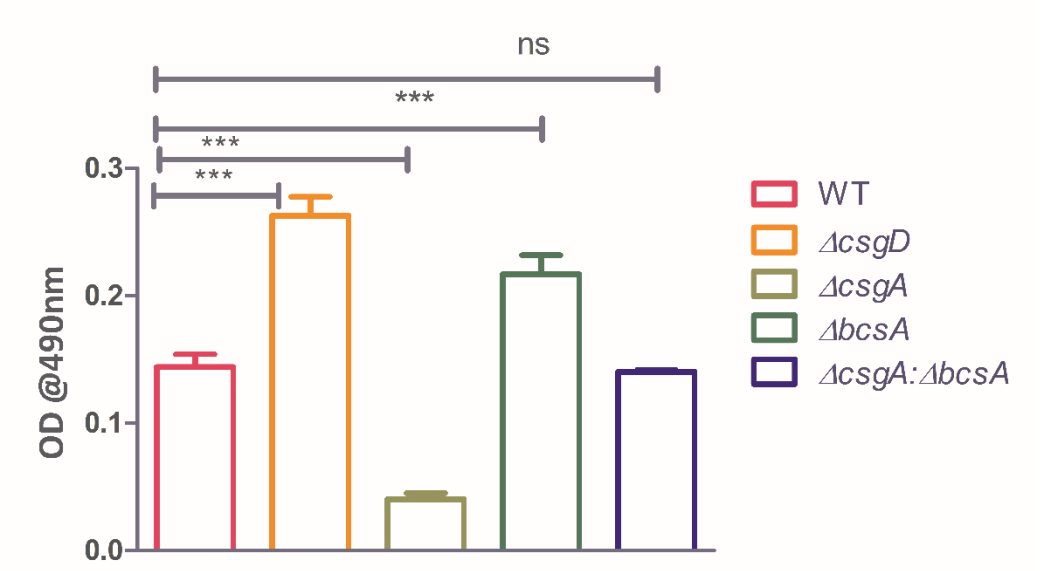

Fig S5: Matrix production was estimated using Congo red method. *ΔcsgA* has more matrix production than the WT. The coculture *ΔcsgA: ΔbcsA* has relatively higher matrix production than the *ΔbcsA* mutant. Unpaired *t*-test, n= 3, 95% CI, $p < 0.0001$

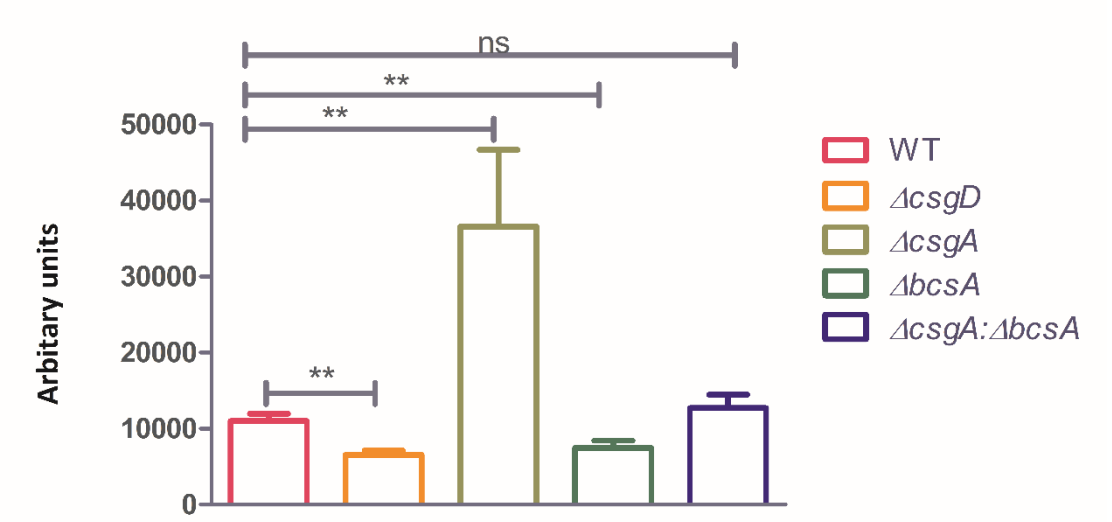

Fig S6: Cellulose production was estimated using the calcofluor staining method where calcofluor selectively binds to the cellulose. *ΔcsgA* produces a higher amount of cellulose than the WT. and the coculture *ΔcsgA: ΔbcsA* produces a relatively equal amount of cellulose produced by the WT. n = 3, Unpaired *t*-test, Mean ± SD, $p < 0.01$= ***