(a) At the time point of fungal inoculation

- No inoculation
- GB 4-2

(b) 7d after fungal inoculation

- No inoculation
- GB 4-2
- H. ab
- GB 4-2 + H. ab
(c) 14d after fungal inoculation

No inoculation  GB 4-2

H. ab               GB 4-2 + H. ab

(d) 21d after fungal inoculation

No inoculation  GB 4-2

H. ab               GB 4-2 + H. ab
(d) 21d after fungal inoculation

- No inoculation
- GB 4-2
- H. ab
- GB 4-2 + H. ab
**Fig S2** Increased lignification during the interaction between Norway spruce seedlings, *Streptomyces* GB 4-2 and *Heterobasidion abietinum* 331. Light micrographs of Norway spruce roots inoculated with GB 4-2 and/or *H. abietinum* 331 (*H. ab*) stained with phloroglucin-hydrochloric acid. The letter X indicates tracheid-like cells in the central cylinder. Bar indicates the distance of 0.1 mm. (a) One week after bacterial pre-inoculation the non-inoculated control and bacterial treatments have comparable phloroglucin staining. (b) One week after the inoculation of plant roots with fungal spores in dual (bacterium + fungus) and bacterial treatments an increased phloroglucin staining is evident. (c) Two weeks post fungal infection similar difference between the staining patterns is evident than in (b). (d) In dual inoculated seedlings three weeks post fungal inoculation the amount of lignified cells in the vascular cylinder and the intensity of the phloroglucin staining increase. (e) The cell walls of the dual inoculated seedlings thicken at four weeks post fungal inoculation. Phloroglucin staining is particularly strong in seedlings treated exclusively with the fungus, although other tissues than xylem are lysed at this stage.