Table S3. Survival of *R. nasuta*, *Tetrahymena* sp. and *A. castellanii* on violacein-producing biofilms of *P. tunicata*, *P. ulvae*, *P. luteoviolacea*, and *Microbulbifer* sp. LT$_{50}$ values were used to describe the time needed to kill 50% of the initial predator population. Each value represents the mean ± SD of four replicates.

| Bacterial species       | LT$_{50}$ of *R. nasuta* (hours) | LT$_{50}$ of *Tetrahymena* sp. (hours) | LT$_{50}$ of *A. castellanii* (hours) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *P. tunicata*           | 6 ± 1.0                          | 9 ± 1.8                              | 8 ± 1.2                               |
| *P. ulvae*              | 15 ± 1.4                         | 18 ± 2.6                             | 17 ± 1.3                              |
| *P. luteoviolacea*      | 11 ± 1.3                         | 15 ± 2.2                             | 14 ± 1.2                              |
| *Microbulbifer* sp.     | 2 ± 0.6                          | 5 ± 0.8                              | 2 ± 0.9                               |