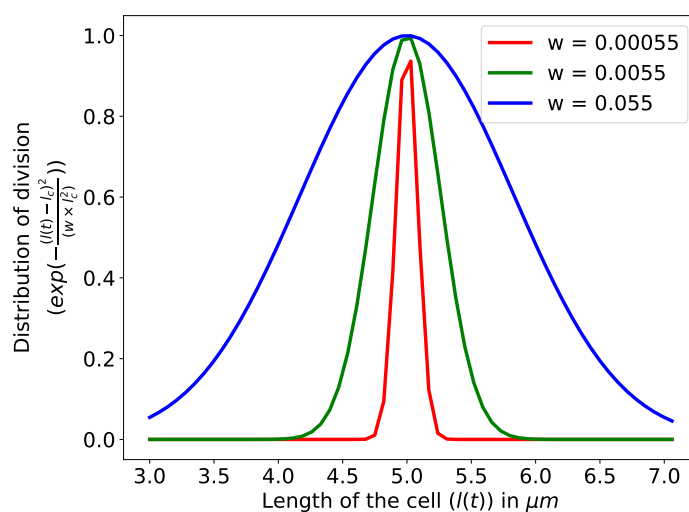
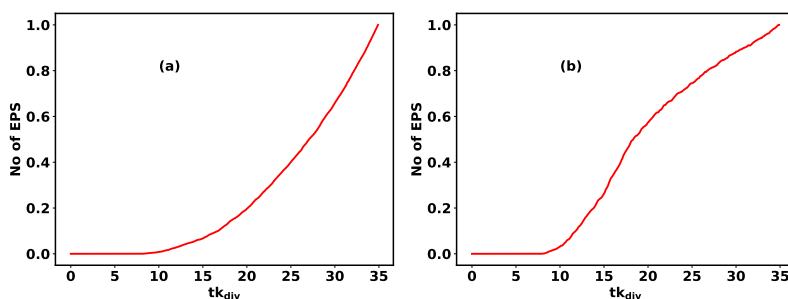


Supplementary Information  
(A mechanistic understanding of microcolony morphogenesis:  
Coexistence of mobile and sessile aggregates)

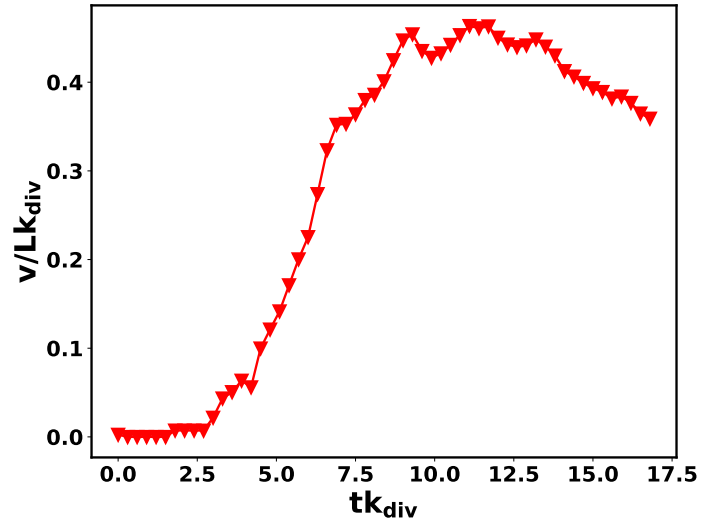
Palash Bera, Abdul Wasim, and Pushpita Ghosh\*



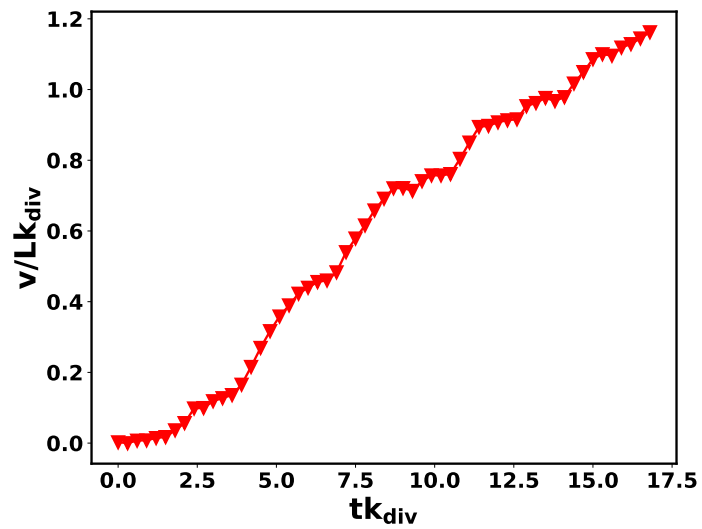
**Figure S1** Distribution of division as a function of cell length. For  $w = 0.0055$ , most of the cells will divide at  $l(t) = l_c$ , but there is also finite probability for dividing the cells at  $l_c > l(t) \lesssim 5.6$  or  $4.4 \gtrsim l(t) < l_c$ .



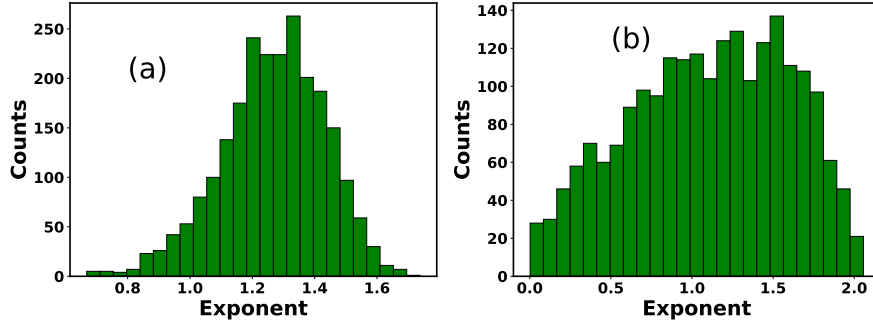
**Figure S2** (a) Number of EPS particles as a function of time for (a) the whole colony and (b) the particular circular region, respectively.



**Figure S3** Front speed as a function of time for the motile bacterial colony in absence of the nutrient reservoir.



**Figure S4** Front speed as a function of time for the non-motile bacterial colony. There are few crests and troughs in the speed profile in some intervals which suggests weak oscillatory nature in the speed.



**Figure S5** Distribution of MSD exponents of cells in the presence of sticky EPS for a high initial nutrient concentration  $C_0 = 10.0 \text{ fg} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$  for two different lag times: (a) small ( $\tau_1 k_{div}$ ) and (b) large ( $\tau_2 k_{div}$ ), respectively. For both cases more cells are showing sub-diffusion in two time scales in comparison with a low initial nutrient concentration  $C_0 = 3.0 \text{ fg} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$ .

**Table S1** Parameters and constants used in our agent-based model

Parameter	Symbol	Simulations
Box area	$L_x \times L_y$	$800.0 \times 800.0 \mu\text{m}^2$
Average length at division	$l_c$	$5.0 \mu\text{m}$
Diameter of cell	$d_o$	$1.0 \mu\text{m}$
Diameter of EPS particle	$d_{eps}$	$0.5 \mu\text{m}$
Linear growth rate	$\phi$	$3.5 \mu\text{m}/\text{h}$
Cell division rate	$k_{div}$	$0.1 / \text{h}$
EPS production rate	$k_{eps}$	$1.0 / \text{h}$
Elastic modulus (cell and EPS)	E	$2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
Friction coefficient (cell)	$\eta_{cell}$	$200 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{h}$
Friction coefficient (EPS)	$\eta_{eps}$	$200 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{h}$
Nutrient concentration	$C_0$	$3.0, 10.0, 20.0,$ and $30.0 \text{ fg} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$
Nutrient consumption rate	k	$4.0 / \text{h}$
Diffusion rate of nutrient	D	$300 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{h}$
Threshold area-density of cell	Cell [x, y]	$8.0 \mu\text{m}^2$
Threshold area-density of EPS	EPS[x, y]	$0.3 \mu\text{m}^2$
Concentration cut off for EPS production	$C^*$	$0.006 \text{ fg} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$
Motility force	$f_{mot}$	$100, 300,$ $500, \text{ and } 700 \text{ Pa} \cdot \mu\text{m}^2$
Strength of attraction	$\epsilon$	$18.0 \text{ Pa} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$

## 1 Video

Video-S1 :-This video demonstrates that cells grow, divide, move, and secrete EPS in nearby areas depending upon the local accessibility of the nutrients and interact through mechanical forces to self-organize. Here initial nutrient concentration and motility force are  $C_0 = 3.0 fg \cdot \mu m^3$  and  $f_{mot} = 500 Pa \cdot \mu m^2$  respectively and all other parameters are the same as Table-S1. This video reveals the presence of apparently distinct phases of sessile aggregates and some motile cells within the colony's interior and mobile phases at the expanding periphery.