

Figure S1. Microbial growth on the dichotomy plate; left (bacteria), right (0.5% Euxyl® K100). (a) *Bacillus* sp. (NK-NH15), (b) *Bacillus* sp. (NK-NH16), (c) *Bacillus* sp. (NK-NH17), (d) *B. meqaterilum* (NK-NH10), (e) *B. velezensis* (NK-NH11), (f) *B. tequilensis* (NK-NH5), (g) *F. solani* (NK-NH1), (h) *S. apiospermum* (NK.W1-3).

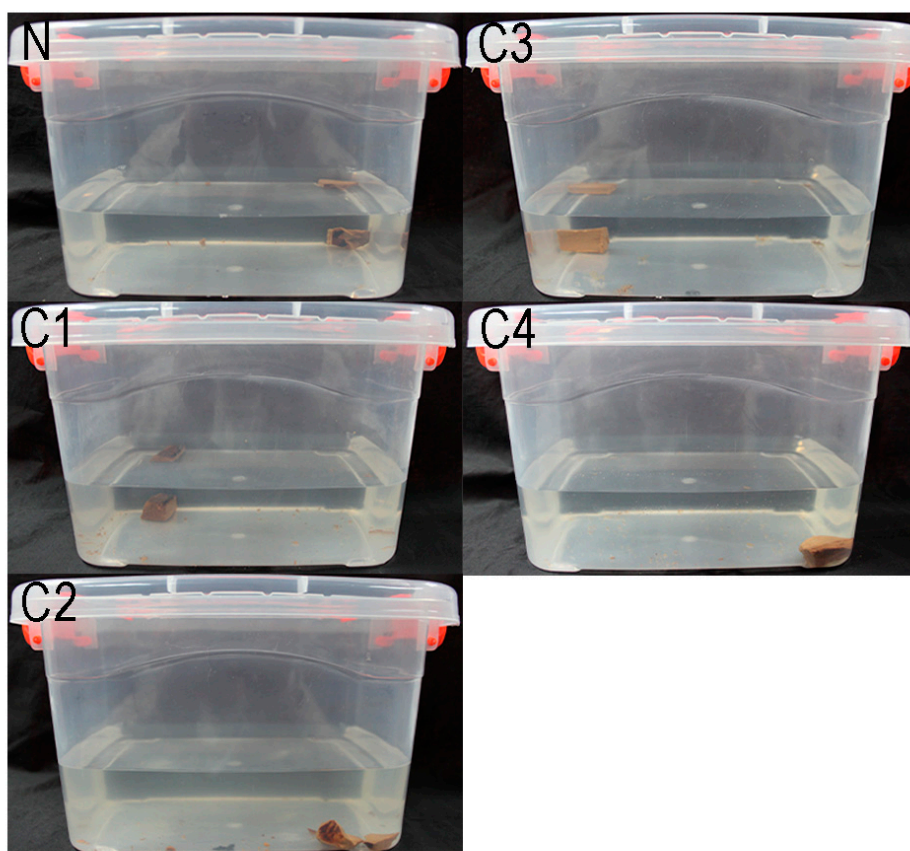


Figure S2. The state of shipwreck hull scattered wood in water tank. N: Water samples without cinnamaldehyde addition; C1: cinnamaldehyde concentration at 50 µg/mL; C2: cinnamaldehyde concentration at 200 µg/mL; C3: cinnamaldehyde concentration at 500 µg/mL; C4: cinnamaldehyde concentration at 1250 µg/mL. The ambient temperature of the laboratory is 18–25 °C. The annual temperature in the Marine Silk Road Museum are 16.4–30.7 °C.

Table S1. Molecular identification of strains isolated from the hull, sea mud

Bacteria	Closet relative strain	Phylum	Similarity (%)	Accession number	Source
NK-NH15	<i>Bacillus sp.</i>	Firmicutes	99%	MN524117.1	Hull and sea mud
NK-NH16	<i>Bacillus sp.</i>	Firmicutes	99%	MN841964.1	Hull and sea mud
NK-NH17	<i>Bacillus sp.</i>	Firmicutes	100%	MF276684.1	Hull and sea mud