

Table S1. Application of bacteriophages to control pathogenic bacteria in aquaculture environment.

	Treated aquaculture product	Bacterial pathogen	Bacteriophage, its source and way of administration	Results of phage therapy	Reference
1	Shrimp larvae (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>)	<i>Vibrio harveyi</i>	Phages were isolated from water samples from shrimp farm, hatcheries and seawater and were added directly to water	Reduced mortality of larvae	[33]
2	Shrimp larvae (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>)	<i>Vibrio harveyi</i>	Bacteriophages Viha10 and Viha8 isolated from oyster tissue and shrimp hatchery samples were added directly to water on alternative days	Reduction of bacterial biofilm; reduced mortality of larvae	[78]
3	Shrimp larvae (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>)	<i>Vibrio harveyi</i>	Bacteriophages VHM1, VHM2, and VHS1 were applied alone and in different cocktail combinations; they were isolated from water suspended sediments of the distinctive <i>P. monodon</i> shrimp aquaculture environment; phages were directly added to water	Reduced mortality of larvae	[37]
4	Abalone (<i>Haliotis laevis</i>)	<i>Vibrio harveyi</i>	Two phages from the family <i>Siphoviridae</i> were isolated from hatchery water and oyster tissue samples; abalones were exposed to bacteriophages for 2 hours and then washed with sea water	Reduced mortality of abalone	[18]
5	Marine shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Siphoviridae phage pVp-1, isolated from the coastal water of the Yellow Sea in Korea, was fed to shrimps in form of pellets or shrimps were immersed in phage	Prophylactic activity of bacteriophages	[84]
6	Whiteleg shrimp larvae (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	A3S and Vpms1 phages isolated from shrimp and clams cultures were directly added to water	Reduced infection and mortality of shrimp	[80]
7	Axenic brine shrimp nauplii (<i>Artemia franciscana</i>)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Vpms1 phage isolated from samples of the clam <i>Megapitaria squalida</i> collected from La Paz bay, B.C.S. México; phage was directly added to water	Prevention of vibriosis	[76]

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8	Oyster meat	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Bacteriophage OMN was isolated from Atlantic Sea water and applied to the oyster meat in presence of bacteria	Reduced bacteria concentration in oyster meat	[19]
9	Oysters (<i>Ostrea plicatula</i>)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Bacteriophage VPp1 isolated from sewage samples were added to water during depuration process	Reduced bacteria number in oysters	[81]
10	Sea cucumber (<i>Apostichopus japonicus</i>)	<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>	Two bacteriophages isolated from the drainpipe of an aquatic market were directly added to water	Reduced mortality of sea cucumbers	[20]
11	Prey (<i>Artemia salina</i>)	<i>Vibrio</i> species (<i>V. alginolyticus</i> , <i>V. harveyi</i> and <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i>)	ϕ St2 and ϕ Grn1 phages were isolated from water samples collected from two locations of the north coastline of Crete, Greece; phage mixture was directly added to water	Decrease of the initial total <i>Vibrio</i> load	[35]
12	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	<i>Vibrio anguillarum</i>	Bacteriophage CHOED isolated from bivalve samples was directly added to water	Reduced mortality of fish	[77]
13	Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) and turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>) larvae	<i>Vibrio anguillarum</i>	KVP40 bacteriophage isolated from sea water was added to eggs in presence of bacteria	Reduced and/or delayed mortality of the cod and turbot larvae	[57]
14	Zebrafish (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	<i>Vibrio anguillarum</i>	Bacteriophage isolated from sewage water from a lift station in Aveiro, Portugal was directly added to water	Reduced mortality of fish	[82]
15	Sea cucumbers (<i>Apostichopus japonicus</i>)	<i>Vibrio splendidus</i>	Three bacteriophages isolated from hatchery raw sewage (VS-1, PVS-2 and PVS-3) were fed to animals separately or in cocktail of 3 phages	Reduced mortality of sea cucumbers	[16]

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16	Sea cucumbers (<i>Apostichopus japonicus</i>)	<i>Vibrio cyclitrophicus</i>	Phage vB_VcyS_Vc1 was isolated from hatchery raw sewage obtained from the drain-pipes; bacteriophages were administrated by feeding with phage powder, immersion or injection	Reduced mortality of sea cucumbers	[85]
17	Brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	Bacteriophage HER 110 isolated from the La Petite Mouge River in France was directly added to water	Reduced mortality of fish	[34]
18	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	O, R and B phages, isolated at fish farms and water reservoirs in UK and France, were administered by injection, orally and by immersion	Slower rate of dying but 100% mortality was achieved as in control group	[86]
19	African sharptooth catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Bacteriophage isolated from the wastewater was applied to the infected skin lesion with sterile cotton swab	Reduction of ulcerative lesion on infected fish	[83]
20	Ayu fish (<i>Plecoglossus altivelis</i>)	<i>Pseudomonas plecoglossicida</i>	One <i>Myoviridae</i> and one <i>Podoviridae</i> phages were isolated from diseased ayu and culture pond water and administered orally in feed	Reduced mortality of fish	[17]
21	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) and zebrafish (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	<i>Flavobacterium columnare</i>	FCL-2 phage was isolated from a fish farm and was added directly to water	Reduced mortality of fish	[79]
22	European eels (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> and <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	Fish were fed with bacteriophage cocktail BAFADOR® containing 3 bacteriophages against <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> and 4 against <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	Stimulation of cellular and humoral immunity and reduction of mortality of the European eel	[36]
23	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> and <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	Bacteriophage cocktail BAFADOR®, containing 3 bacteriophages against <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> and 4 against <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> , was used for immersion or feeding of fish	Stimulation of non-specific immune system and reduction of mortality of rainbow trout	[68]

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24	Senegalese sole (<i>Solea senegalensis</i>)	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	Phage AS-A isolated from sewage water was added directly to the water	No mortality of challenged fish, reduced number of bacteria	[29]