

Supporting Information

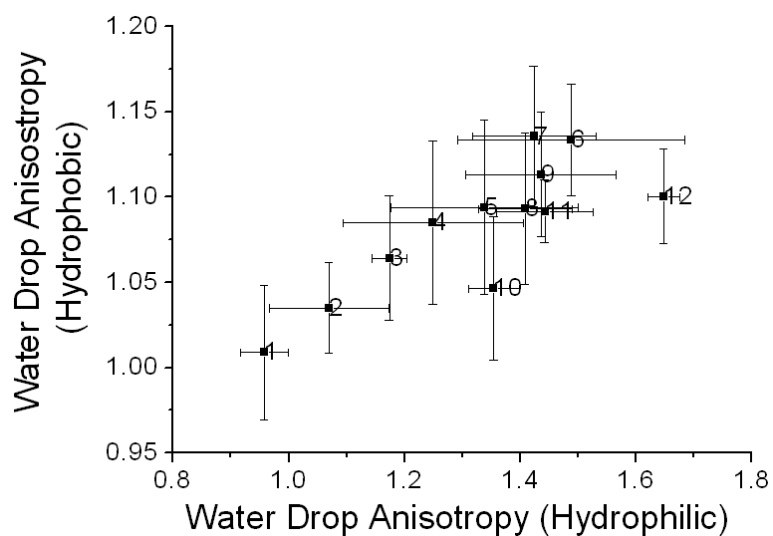


Figure S1 Water drop anisotropy measured on hydrophobic grooves plotted as a function of the same measurements made on hydrophilic grooves. On hydrophobic surfaces, the water drops do not spread much, leading to a lower total anisotropy and therefore larger relative error. The deviation from the trendline for the surfaces with the largest roughest factors (#10-12) can be understood in terms of Cassie effect which leads to super-hydrophobicity^{1, 2}.

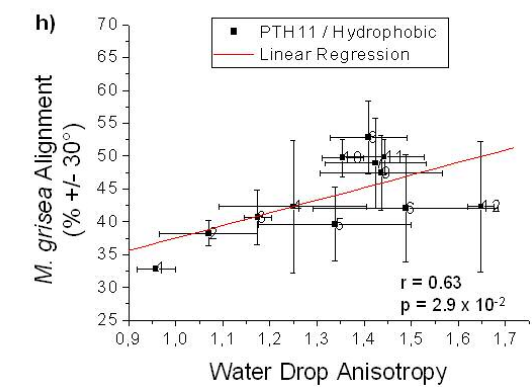
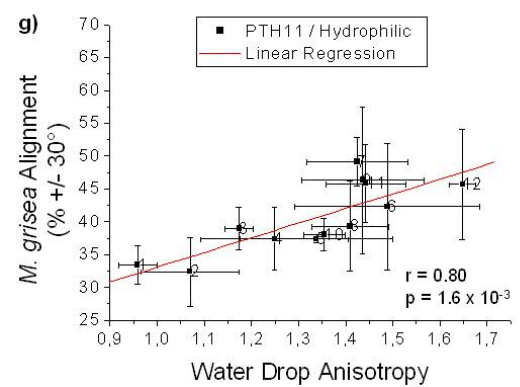
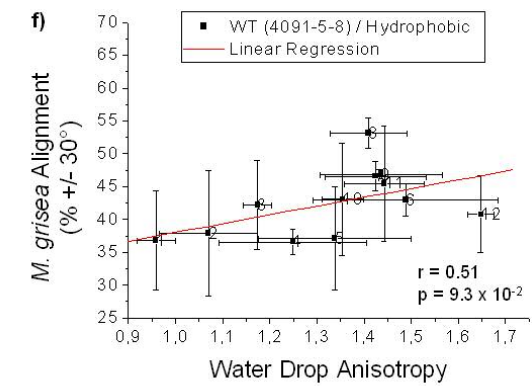
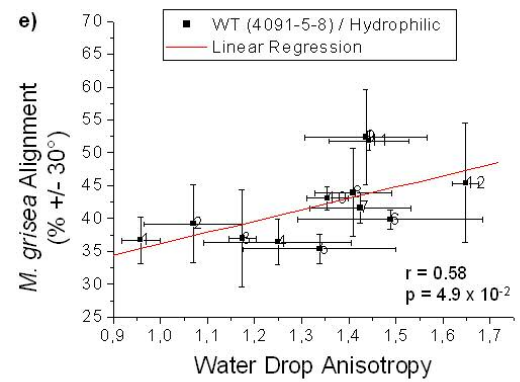
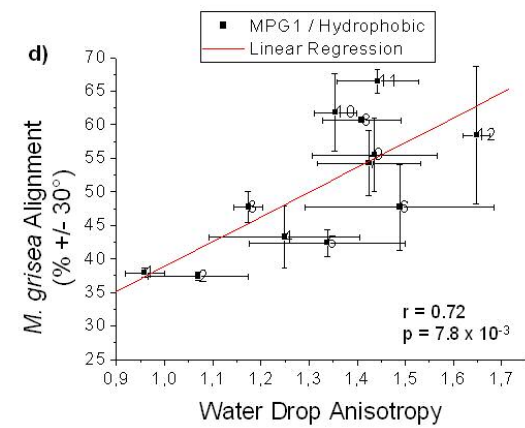
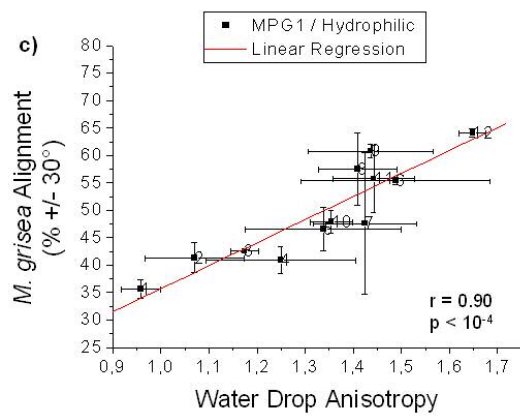
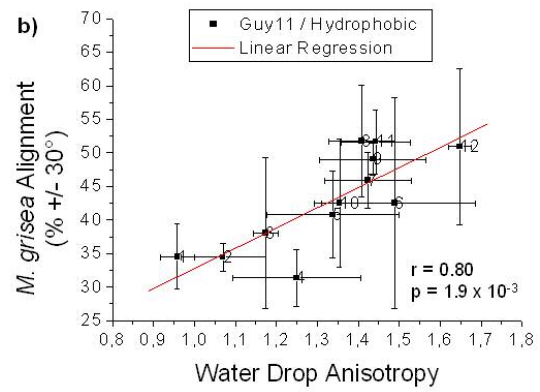
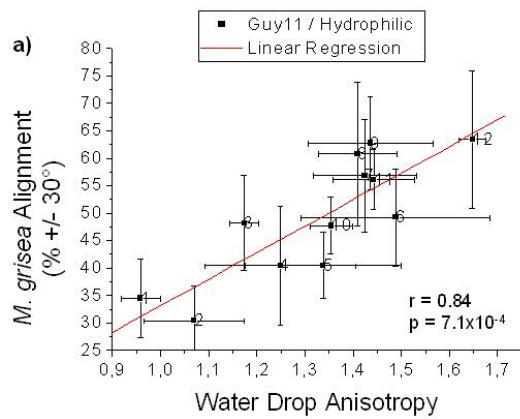


Figure S2. Complete alignment data for the *M. grisea* mutants MPG1 and PTH11, as well as their corresponding wild types Guy11 and 4091-5-8, respectively. The left column shows measurements on hydrophilic grooves and the right column shows measurements on hydrophobic grooves. In all cases a perpendicular alignment is observed. In all cases except for one, a significant correlation with $p < 0.05$ was observed between the water drop anisotropy and the alignment for the entire data set. In the case of the 4091-5-8 wild type on hydrophobic surfaces, exclusion of the roughest data point (#12) resulted in a roughness-conditional probability of correlation < 0.05 .

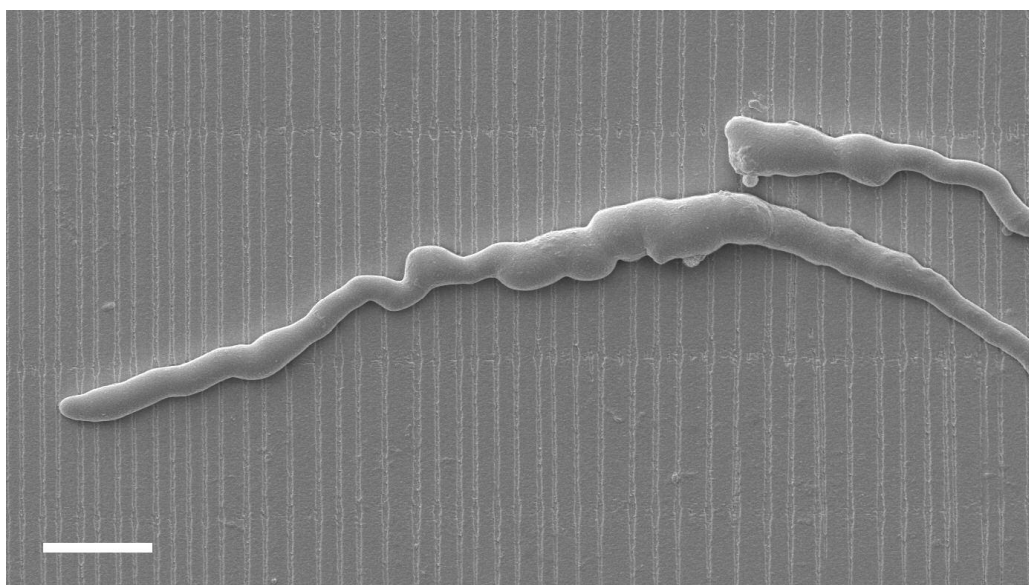


Figure S3. Cryo-SEM image of a *M. grisea* germ tube on hydrophilic grooves. Scale bar = 10 μm .

References:

1. McHale, G.; Shirtcliffe, N. J.; Aqil, S.; Perry, C. C.; Newton, M. I., Topography driven spreading. *Physical Review Letters* **2004**, 93, (3), -.
2. Feng, L.; Li, S. H.; Li, Y. S.; Li, H. J.; Zhang, L. J.; Zhai, J.; Song, Y. L.; Liu, B. Q.; Jiang, L.; Zhu, D. B., Super-hydrophobic surfaces: From natural to artificial. *Advanced Materials* **2002**, 14, (24), 1857-1860.