

Metabolic capacity differentiates *Plenodomus lingam* from *P. biglobosus* subclade 'brassicae', the causal agents of phoma leaf spotting and stem canker of oilseed rape (*Brassica napus*) in agricultural ecosystems

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Supplementary Materials

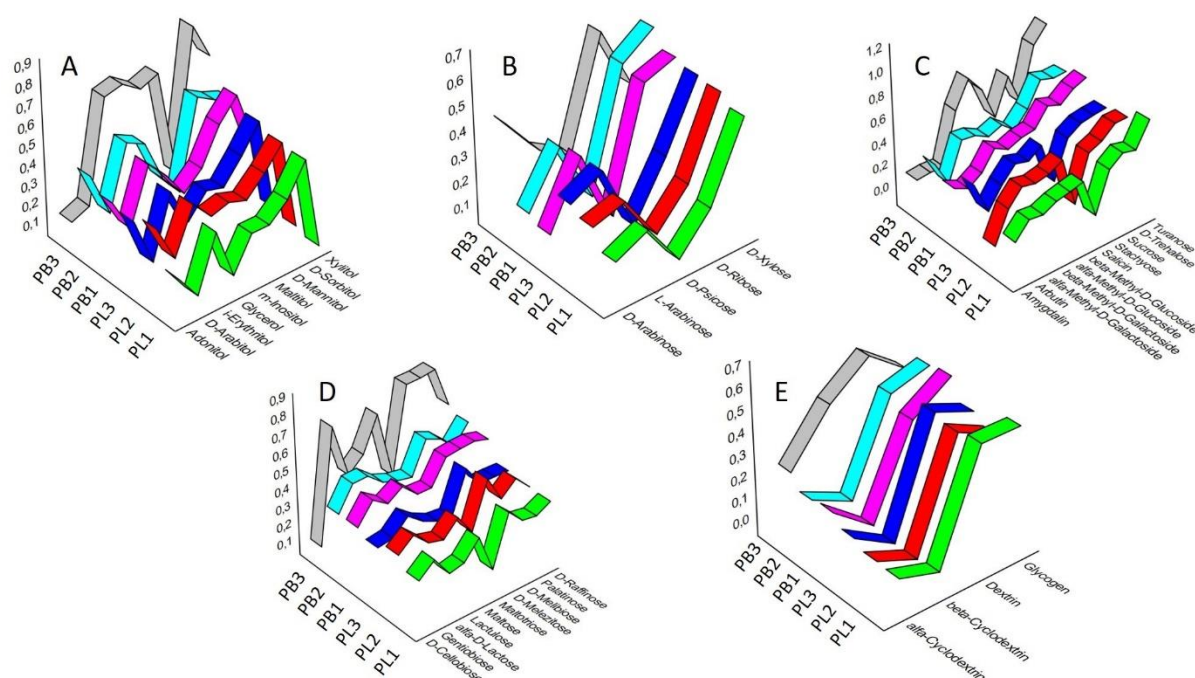


Figure S1. Ribbon Chart depicting the consumption response (A 490 nm) of *Plenodomus lingam* and *P. biglobosus* to substrates located on Biolog® FF plates, shown as the following substrate groups: A – polyols, B – pentoses, C – glucosides, D – oligosaccharides, E – polysaccharides. The analysis was performed on the basis of consumption (490 nm) potentiates (A > 0.2, n = 3).

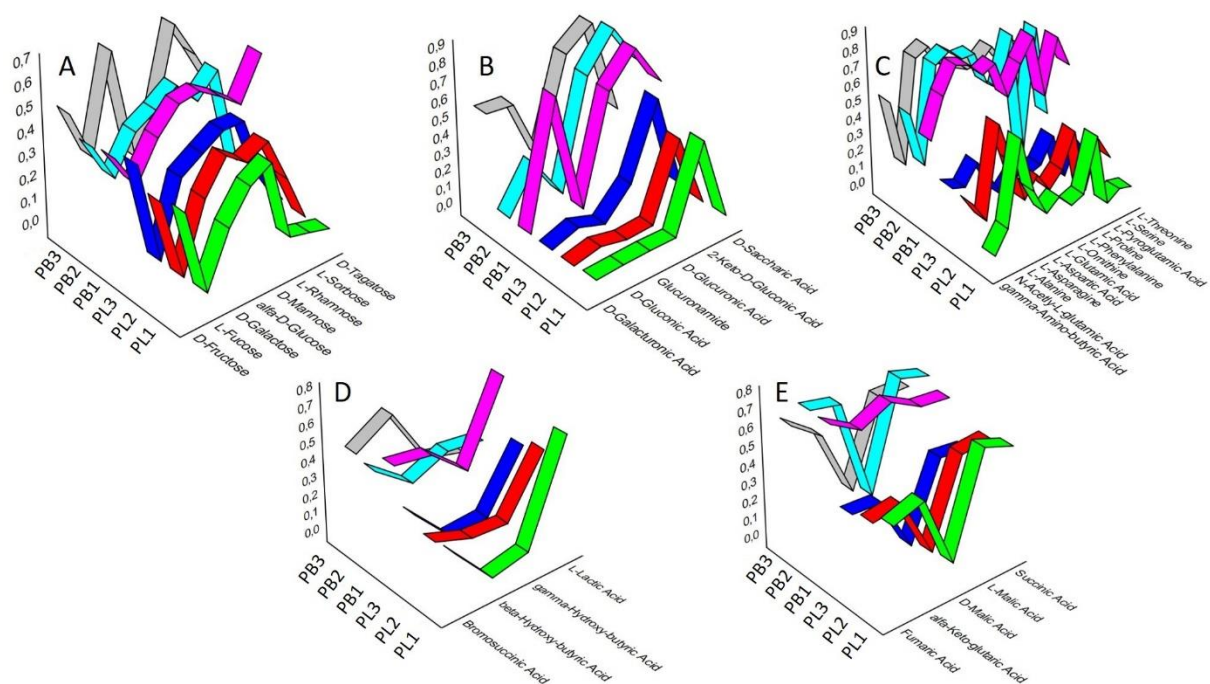


Figure S2. Ribbon Chart depicting the consumption response (A 490 nm) of *Plenodomus lingam* and *P. biglobosus* to substrates located on Biolog® FF plates, shown as the following substrate groups: A – hexoses, B – sugar acids, C – L-amino acids, D – aliphatic organic acids, E – Tricarboxylic Acid (TCA) cycle-intermediates. The analysis was performed on the basis of consumption (490 nm) potentiates (A > 0.2, n = 3).

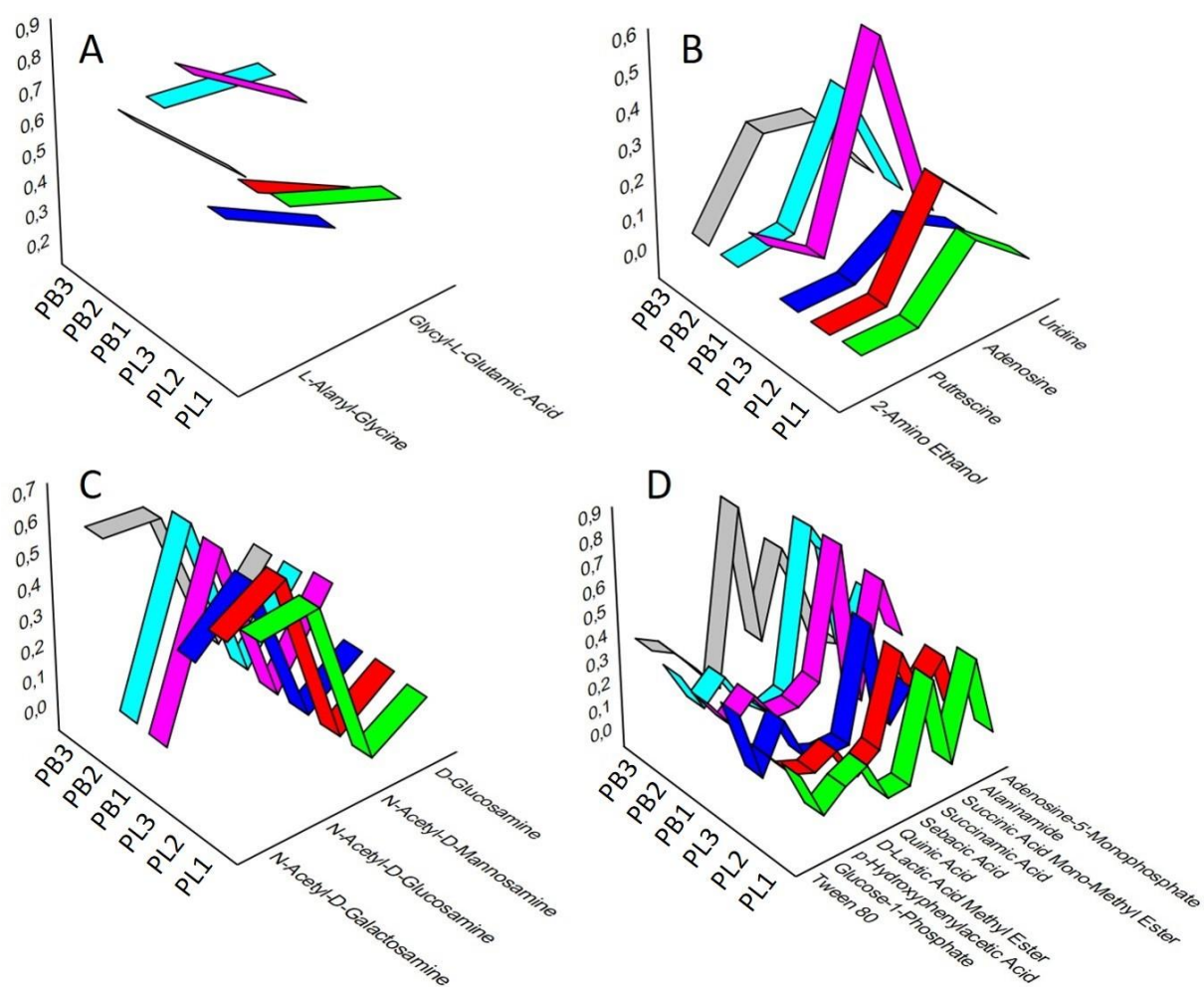


Figure S3. Ribbon Chart depicting the consumption response (A 490 nm) of *Plenodomus lingam* and *P. biglobosus* to substrates located on Biolog® FF plates, shown as the following substrate groups: A – peptides, B – biogenic and heterocyclic amines, C – hexosamines and D – others. The analysis was performed on the basis of consumption (490 nm) potentiates ($A > 0.2$, $n = 3$).