

Supplementary Files for:

Article

Anthocyanin Content and *Fusarium* Mycotoxins in Pigmented Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. spp. *aestivum*): An Open Field Evaluation

Marco Gozzi ¹, Massimo Blandino ², Chiara Dall'Asta ¹, Petr Martinek ³, Renato Bruni ^{1,*} and Laura Righetti ^{1,*†‡}

¹ Department of Food and Drug, University of Parma, Parco Area delle Scienze 27/a, 43100 Parma, Italy; marco.gozzi@unipr.it (M.G.); chiara.dallasta@unipr.it (C.D.)

² Department of Agricultural Forest and Food Sciences, University of Turin, Largo Paolo Braccini 2, 10095 Grugliasco, Italy; massimo.blandino@unito.it

³ Agrotest Fyto, Ltd., Havlíčkova 2787/121, 767 01 Kroměříž, Czech Republic; martinek@vukrom.cz

* Correspondence: renato.bruni@unipr.it (R.B.); laura.righetti@wur.nl (L.R.)

† Present Address: Wageningen Food Safety Research, Wageningen University & Research, P.O. Box 230, 6700 AE Wageningen, The Netherlands.

‡ Present Address: Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Wageningen University, 6708 WE Wageningen, The Netherlands.



Figure S1 : Appearance of ears of used varieties: A – Aubusson; B – Anthograins; C – Ceraso; D – AF Jumiko; E – KM 106-18 (with elongated glume transferred from *Triticum polonicum* L.); F – Merlot; G – Rosso; H – Skorpion; I – AF Oxana; J – KM 72-18; K – AF Zora; L – KM 98-18



Figure S2. Appearance of grains of different colour selected between the cultivars /breeding lines considered in this study: Aubusson (top left), Merlot (top right), Skorpion (bottom left) and AF Zora (bottom right).