

Production of phytotoxic metabolites by Botryosphaeriaceae in naturally-infected and artificially-inoculated grapevines

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Supporting information list

Figure S1. Representative photos of the inoculated vines showing internal staining of the wood at (a) 6 months; b) 12 months post-inoculation with *Diplodia seriata* H141a; *Spencermartinsia viticola* DAR78870; *Dothiorella vidmadera* DAR78993; and non-inoculated control.

Figure S2. Representative LC-MS/MS chromatograms of naturally-infected wood extracted using two extraction protocols: a) MRM chromatogram of Riverina vine 3 extracted with protocol B (red) and protocol A (green); b) MRM transitions at retention time 27.44 correspond to $[M + H]^+$ 179.1 m/z precursor ion of (R)-mellein.

Figure S3. LC-MS/MS analysis of Riverina vines: a) MRM chromatograms of Riverina's symptomatic wood sample from vine 1 (green), vine 2 (purple), vine 3 (red) and Riverina asymptomatic wood sample (black); b) MRM transitions at retention time 27.44 corresponding to $[M + H]^+$ 179.1 m/z precursor ion of (R)-mellein; c) Number of copies of pathogen DNA quantified by qPCR in Riverina vines.

Figure S4. MRM Chromatograms of Chardonnay vine inoculated with *D. seriata* H141a 12 months post inoculation (red) and Chardonnay vine inoculated with *N. parvum* DAR78998 6 months post inoculation (green).

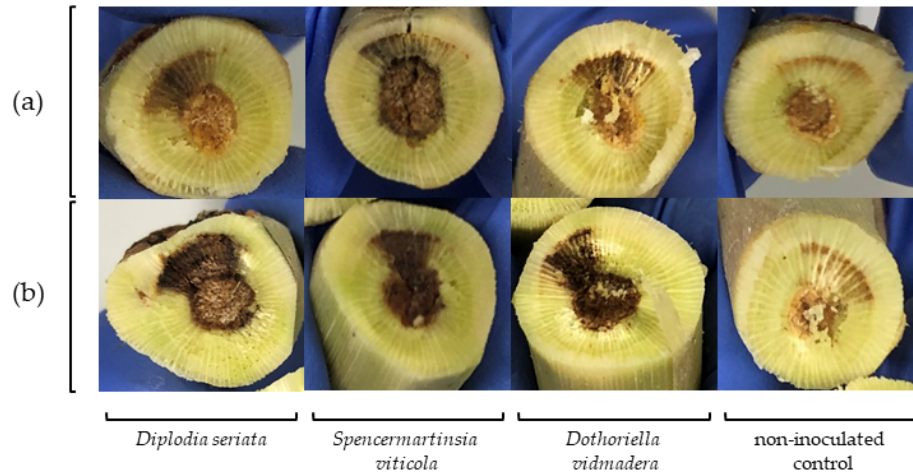


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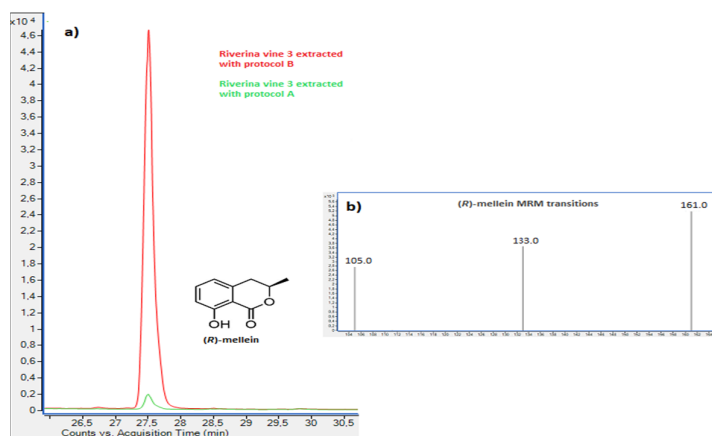


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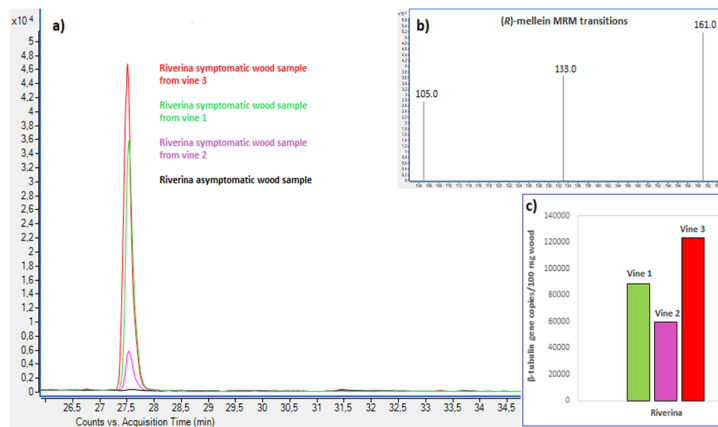


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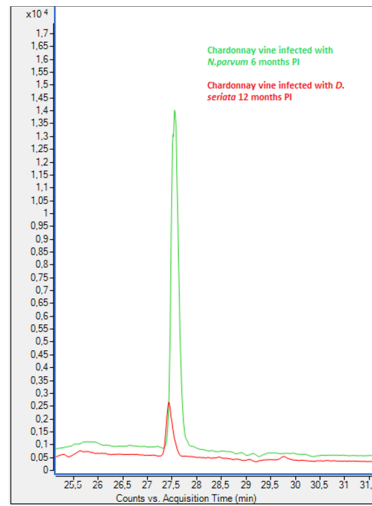


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