

Figure S1 Carrot plants showing infection growth after being sprayed with *A. dauci* and *B. cinerea* conidia solution. Carrot plants were shown three weeks (A) and six weeks (B) post-inoculation (wpi) with *A. dauci* conidia. (C) *A. dauci* conidial development in an infected carrot leaf (arrow) at 6 days post-inoculation (dpi). (D) Carrot plants are heavily infected by *B. cinerea* at 7 dpi.

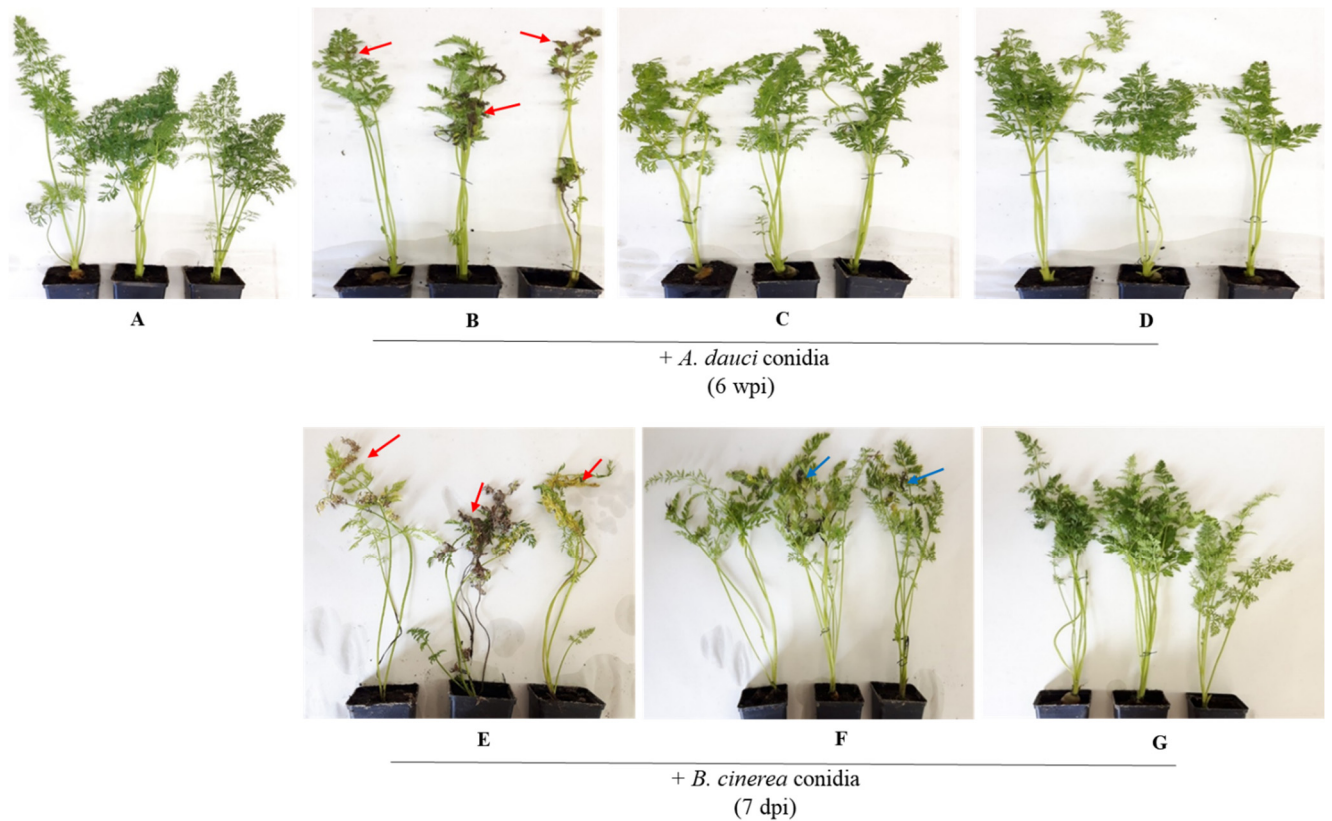


Figure S2 The effect of CUSTOS against *B. cinerea* and *A. dauci* on carrot plants. Control plants treated with distilled (mock)-water, (B) grey rot symptoms in carrot leaves caused by *B. cinerea* and *A. dauci* conidia (E) on carrot plants without CUSTOS treatment (red arrow). The preventive method indicating carrot plants were sprayed with 0.03 % (v/v) CUSTOS and subsequently followed by *B. cinerea* (C) and *A. dauci* conidia (F) inoculation 48 h later. The curative method with carrot plants being sprayed with *B. cinerea* (D) and *A. dauci* conidia (G) suspension and subsequent treatment with 0.03 % (v/v) CUSTOS after 48 h. Both preventive and curative treatment reduced the fungal growth remarkably. Compared to curative treatment, the preventively treated plants show a slight fungal attack (blue arrow).

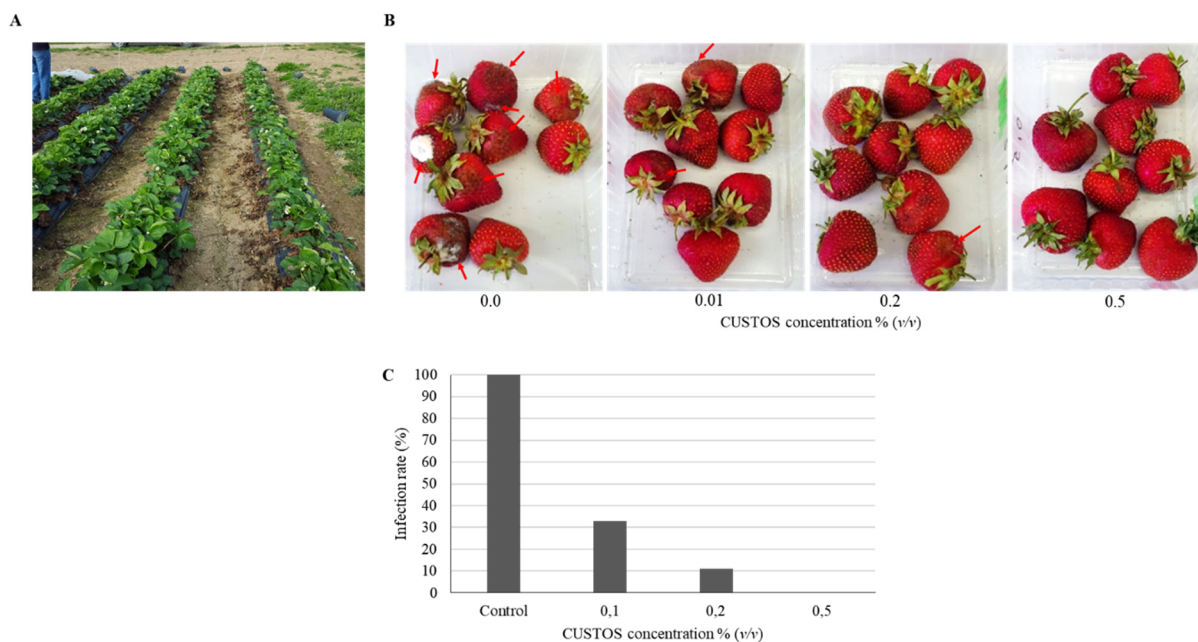


Figure S3 Experiments with strawberry fruits. (A) Strawberry plants are grown under field conditions. (B) Pre-harvest CUSTOS application on a strawberry field prevented post-harvest pathogenic growth on treated strawberries vs. untreated plants at 17 days post-harvest (arrow). At a CUSTOS concentration of 0.5 % (v/v) no infected fruits were found. (C) The infections rate was calculated in percent.