

Supplemental Figures

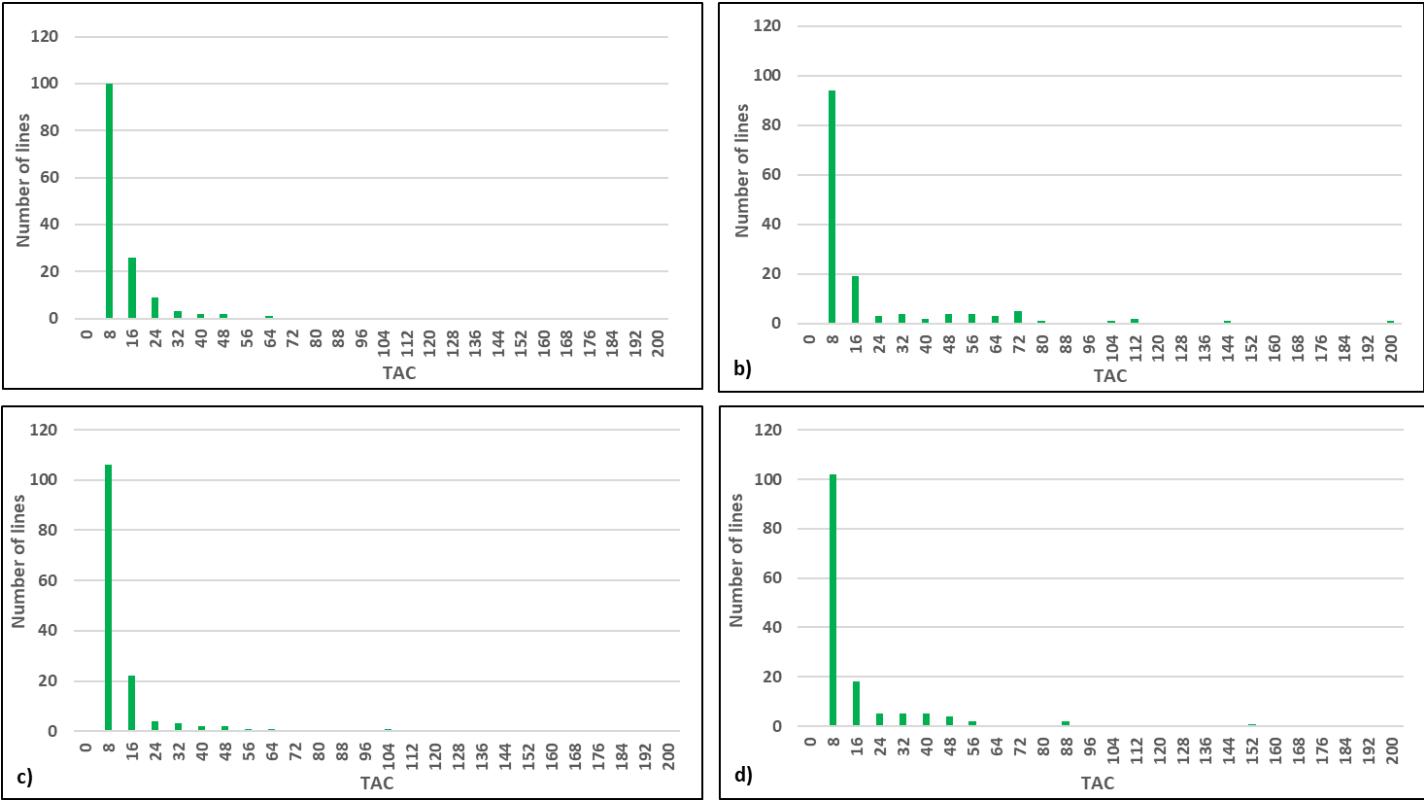


Figure S1. Frequency distributions of total anthocyanin compounds (TAC) in four field trials carried out at Valenzano 2020 (a), Valenzano 2021 (b), Bari 2021 (c), Valenzano 2022 (d).

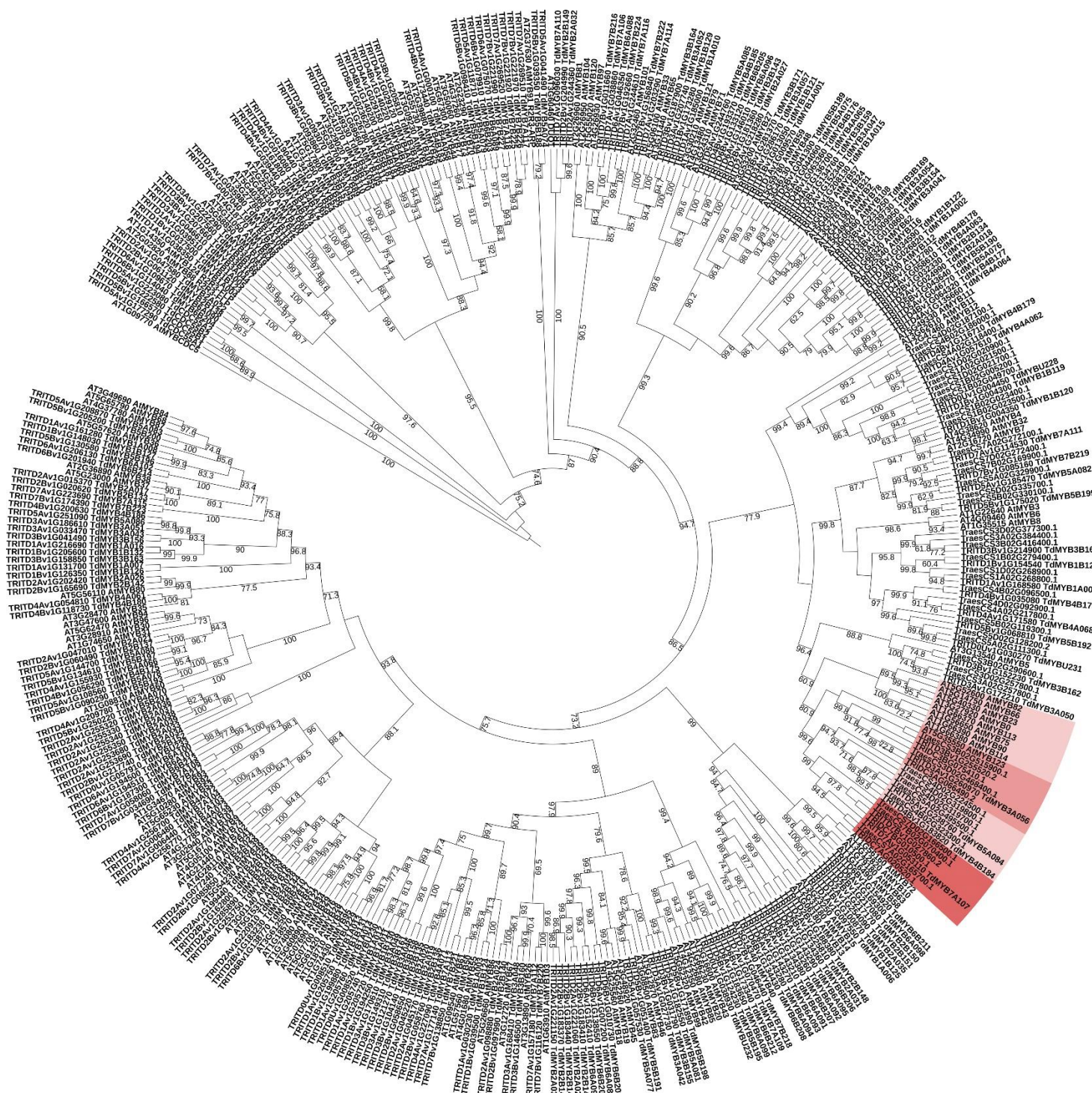


Figure S3. Phylogenetic analysis of R2R3-MYB proteins from wheat and *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Maximum Likelihood tree including durum wheat (TRITD), their wild emmer orthologs (TRIDC), bread wheat (TraesCS) proteins putatively involved in the regulation of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis, and *A. thaliana* AtMYBs. Brown: group with the putative MYB genes identified in this study. The tree is rooted with AtCDC5 protein. Numbers on the branch nodes indicate bootstrap values (only bootstraps > 60 are shown).

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Norin61 | GGCCAAGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGAGGCCGGCGGCGAGGCGCACGCCCTGCCCAGGGGCACGA |
| Chinese Spring | GGCCAAGCCGCCG-----GCGGCGAGGCGCACGCCCTGCCCAGGGGCACGA |
| Svevo | GGCCAAGCCGCCG-----GCGGCGAGGCGCACGCCCTGCCCAGGGGCACGA |
| Zavitan | GGCCAAGCCGCCG-----CCGCAGGCCGGCGGCGAGGCGCACGCCCTGCCCAGGGGCACGA |
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Figure S4. Alignment of *Tamyb10-B1* gene sequences from the red-grain bread wheat cv. Norin 61 [43], bread wheat Chinese Spring, wild emmer Zavitan, and durum wheat Svevo.