Bc growth from Vivian’s paper

Tocollectsporesforplantinnoculation,allisolates weremaintainedasconidialsuspensionsin30%glycerolat −80◦C atourlabforlongtimestorage.Conidiasuspensions wereswabbedonfreshlypreparedpotatodextroseagar(PDA, Gibco/Invitrogen,Carlsbad,CA,USA)mediuminPetridishes andculturedatroomtemperature.Sporesusedforinfection on *B. rapa* leaveswereobtainedasdescribed(Rowe and Kliebenstein, 2008).Thedetachedleafassayhasbeenutilizedin

numeroussettingstoidentifycausallocicontrollingresistance to necrotrophicfungi.Whilethisassaywillmisslocicontrolling resistanceinawholeplantcontextlikepediceltransmission barriers,itisausefulapproximation(Sharmaetal.,2005;Mulema and Denby,2012; Cowley etal.,2014; Boydom,2015).

Detached leaveswereinoculatedwith4 μL dropletsof *B. cinerea* spore suspensions(10spores/uL)in50%filteredgrapejuice(Santa CruzOrganics,CA)atroomtemperaturewithlightillumination. Controlleaves(mock)wereinoculatedwithofthe4 μL droplet of 50% filtered grape juice without spores

Six independent infections were conducted per isolate/genotype pair across the two independent experiments. Digital photographs were taken every 8–12 h to examine the lesion development on leaves.

ANOVAmodelwaslesion = plantgenotype + fungal isolate + experimentreplicate + plantgenotype × fungal isolate + plantgenotype × experimentreplicate + fungal isolate × experimentreplicate + error.