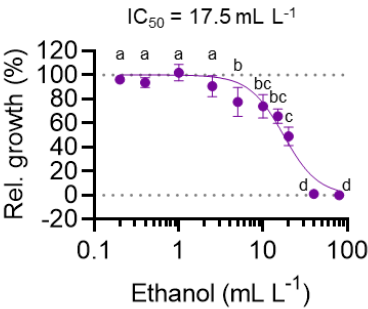


Supplementary Material

**Supplementary Table S1.** Primers for *Colletotrichum* spp. and *C. gloeosporioides*.

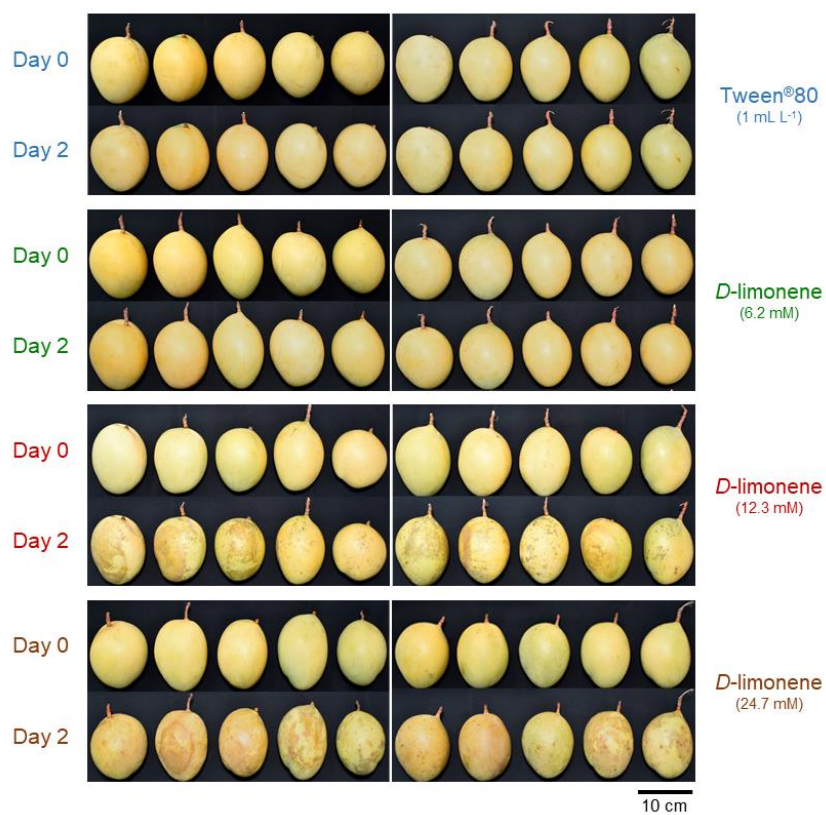
Species	Primer	Sequence	Amplicon
<i>Colletotrichum</i>	Coll-F	CTATAACTGTTGCTTCGGCG	447 bp
	Coll-R	AAATTTGGGGGTTTTACGGC	
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	CgsF1	GGCGGGTAGGGTCTCCGTGAC	310 bp
	CgsR1	TTTGAGGGCCTACATCAGCT	



**Supplementary Figure S1.** The inhibition curve and  $IC_{50}$  of ethanol against *C. gloeosporioides* determined by *in vitro* assay. Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SD, and the significant differences are indicated by different alphabets (Tukey's tests,  $p < 0.05$ ;  $n = 5$ ).



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Ethanol damages the fruit skin of 'Keitt' mango. Mango fruit were treated with chitosan (CS; top panel) or CS fused with 20 mL L<sup>-1</sup> ethanol (bottom panel). Pitting and fruit skin darkening appeared 2 d after storage and are indicated by red arrows.



**Supplementary Figure S3.** High concentration of *d*-limonene damages the fruit skin of 'Keitt' mango. Mango fruit were treated with emulsions of 1 mL L<sup>-1</sup> Tween®80 or 1 mL L<sup>-1</sup> Tween®80 fused with 6.2, 12.3, or 24.7 mM *d*-limonene. Severe damage of fruit skin appeared 2 d after storage in fruit treated with 12.3 or 24.7 mM *d*-limonene emulsion.