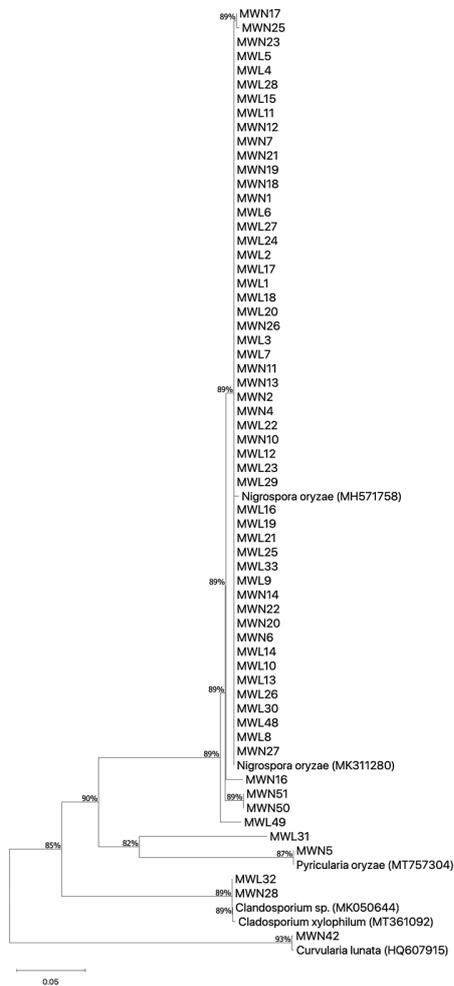


Supplementary Table S1. Correlation between foliar disease components and agronomic traits of rice based on a survey conducted in Busia and Kisumu Counties of Kenya in 2019

	Blast severity	Blast incidence	Brown spot incidence	Blast infection rate	Age of the crop	Plant height (cm)
Blast incidence	0.9566 (<0.0001)					
Brown spot incidence	0.3437(0.0109)	0.342 (0.0122)				
Blast infection rate¹	0.1302(0.7027)	0.4989(0.1183)	- 0.7189(0.1430)			
Brown spot infection rate²	0.1471(0.9764)	-0.0506(0.4077)	-0.0461(0.893)	-0.3488(0.2931)		
Age of the crop	0.1506(0.3349)	0.246(0.1163)	0.2203(0.1506)	.		
Plant height (cm)	0.203(0.1619)	0.2628(0.0711)	0.3494(0.012)	.	0.609(<0.0001)	
lodging (0-3)	0.1576(0.2794)	0.2194(0.1341)	0.2611(0.0671)	.	0.4394(0.0032)	0.4929(<0.0001)

¹Brown spot and ²blast infection rates are based on proportion of samples with detectable *Cochliobolus miyabeanus* or *M. oryzae* using PCR. Within each cell: Spearman's rho correlation coefficient outside the bracket and the *p*-value within the bracket.



Supplementary Figure S1. Genetic relationship for isolates of *Nigrospora oryzae* from Kirinyaga, Kenya. Isolates of *Pycularia oryzae* (*Magnaporthe oryzae*) (MWN5 and MT757304), *Cladosporium sp.* (MWL32, MWN28, MK050644 and MT361092), and *Curvularia lunata* (MWN2 and HQ607915) were included as outgroups. The Neighbor-joining tree was generated using nucleotides of the internally transcribed spacer (ITS) of the ribosomal RNA.