

## Supplementary Figures



(a) Black kale



(b) Wild cabbage



(c) Tronchuda cabbage



(d) Savoy cabbage (Field)



(e) Savoy cabbage (Glasshouse)



(f) Red cabbage (Field)



(g) Red cabbage (Glasshouse)



(h) White cabbage (Field)



(i) White cabbage (Glasshouse)

**Figure S1.** Cross-section of planted cabbage morphotypes (a) Black kale (b) Wild cabbage (c) Tronchuda cabbage (d) Savoy cabbage (Field grown) (e) Savoy cabbage (Glasshouse grown) (f) Red cabbage (Field grown) (g) Red cabbage (Glasshouse grown) (h) White cabbage (Field grown) (i) White cabbage (Glasshouse grown).

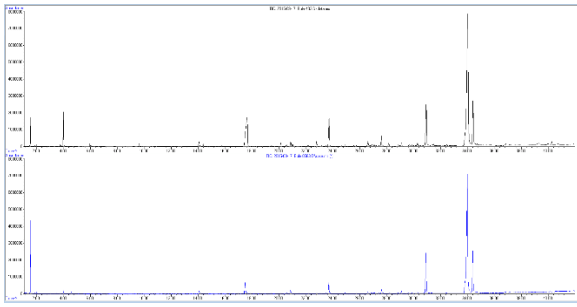


(a) Controlled environment

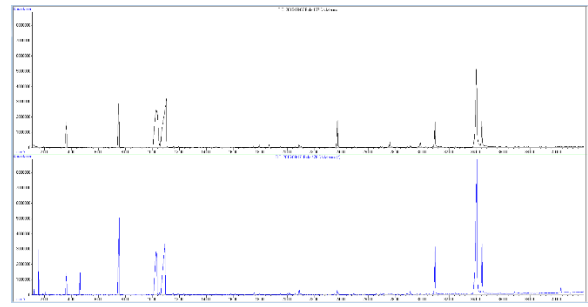


(b) Glasshouse

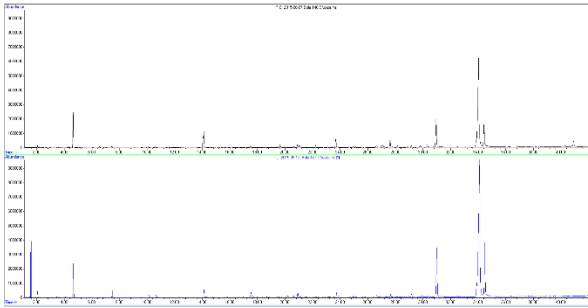
**Figure S2.** Cross-section of cabbages grown under (a) Controlled environment and (b) Glasshouse.



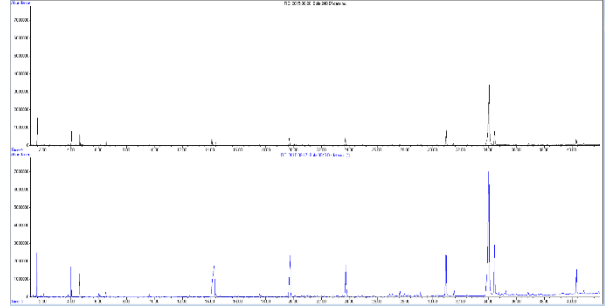
(a) Black kale



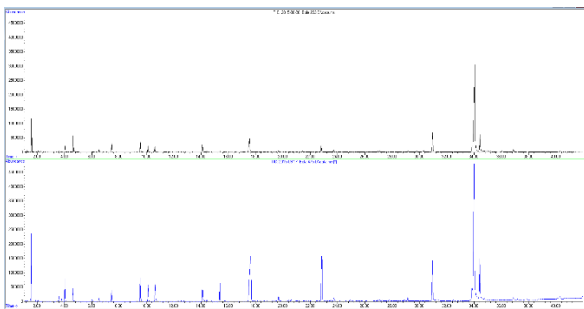
(b) Wild cabbage



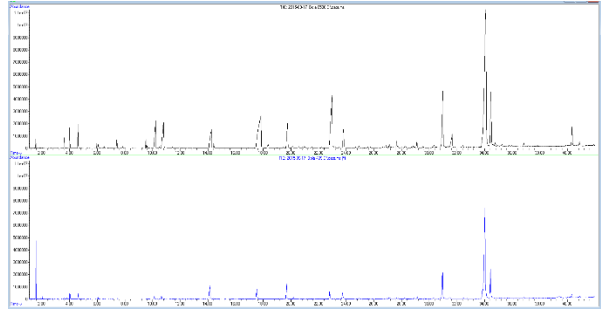
(c) Tronchuda cabbage



(d) Savoy cabbage



(e) Red cabbage



(f) White cabbage

**Figure S3.** Examples of GC-MS chromatograms for field and glasshouse grown samples for each morphotype of cabbage studied (a) Black kale; (b) Wild cabbage; (c) Tronchuda cabbage; (d) Savoy cabbage; (e) Red cabbage and (f) White cabbage. Black coloured chromatograms represent field grown samples while blue coloured chromatograms are glasshouse grown samples for each cabbage morphotype.