

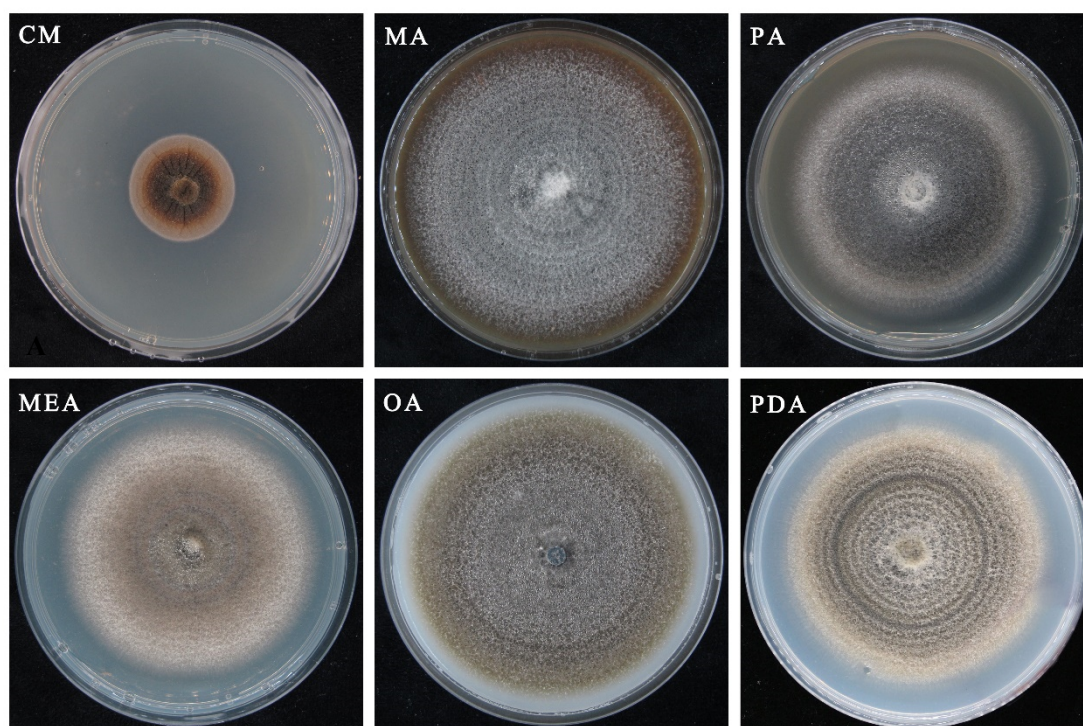


Figure. S1. Effects of media on mycelial growth of *S. versabilis*.

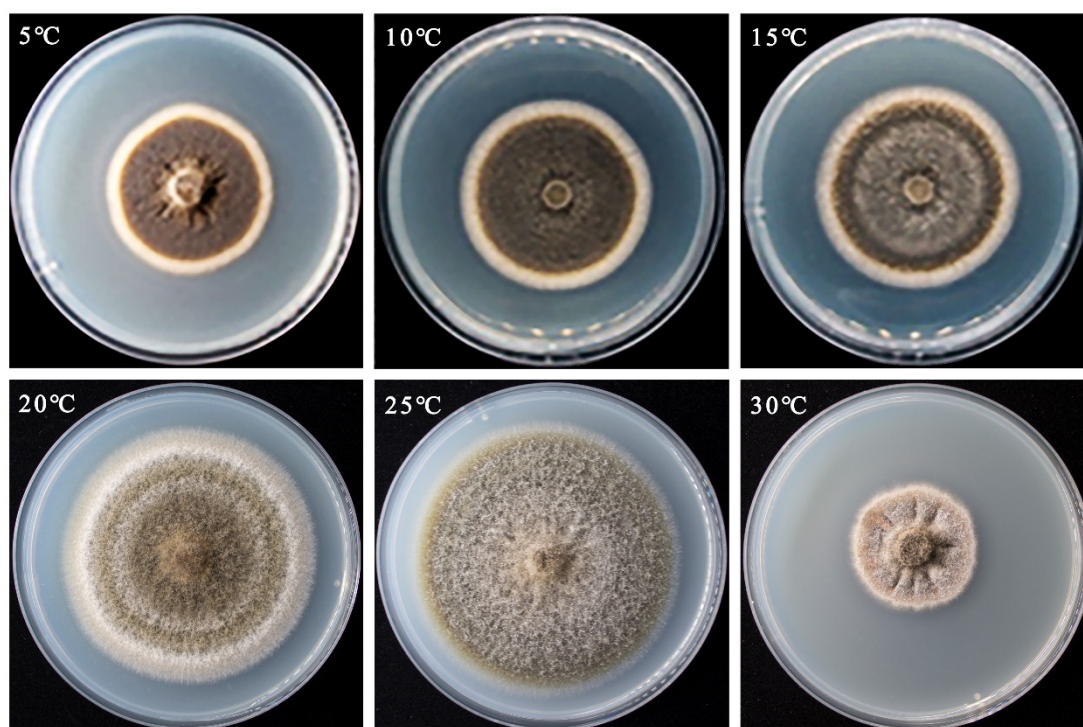


Figure. S2. Effects of temperatures on mycelial growth of *S. versabilis*.

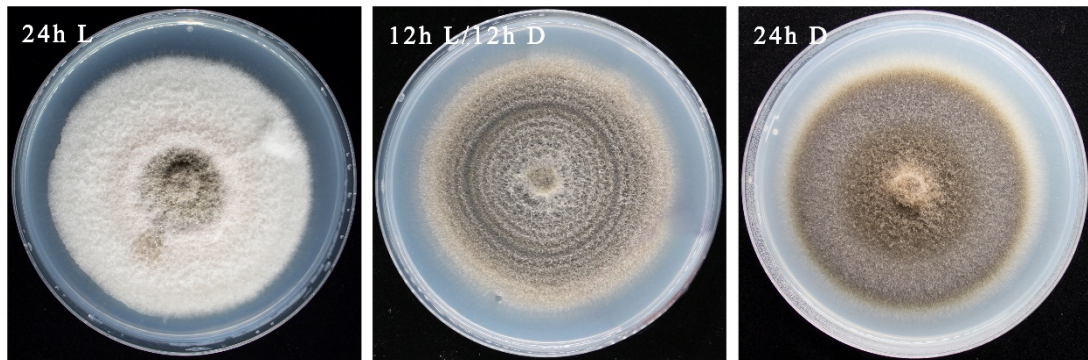


Figure. S3. Effects of light regimes on mycelial growth of *S. versabilis*.

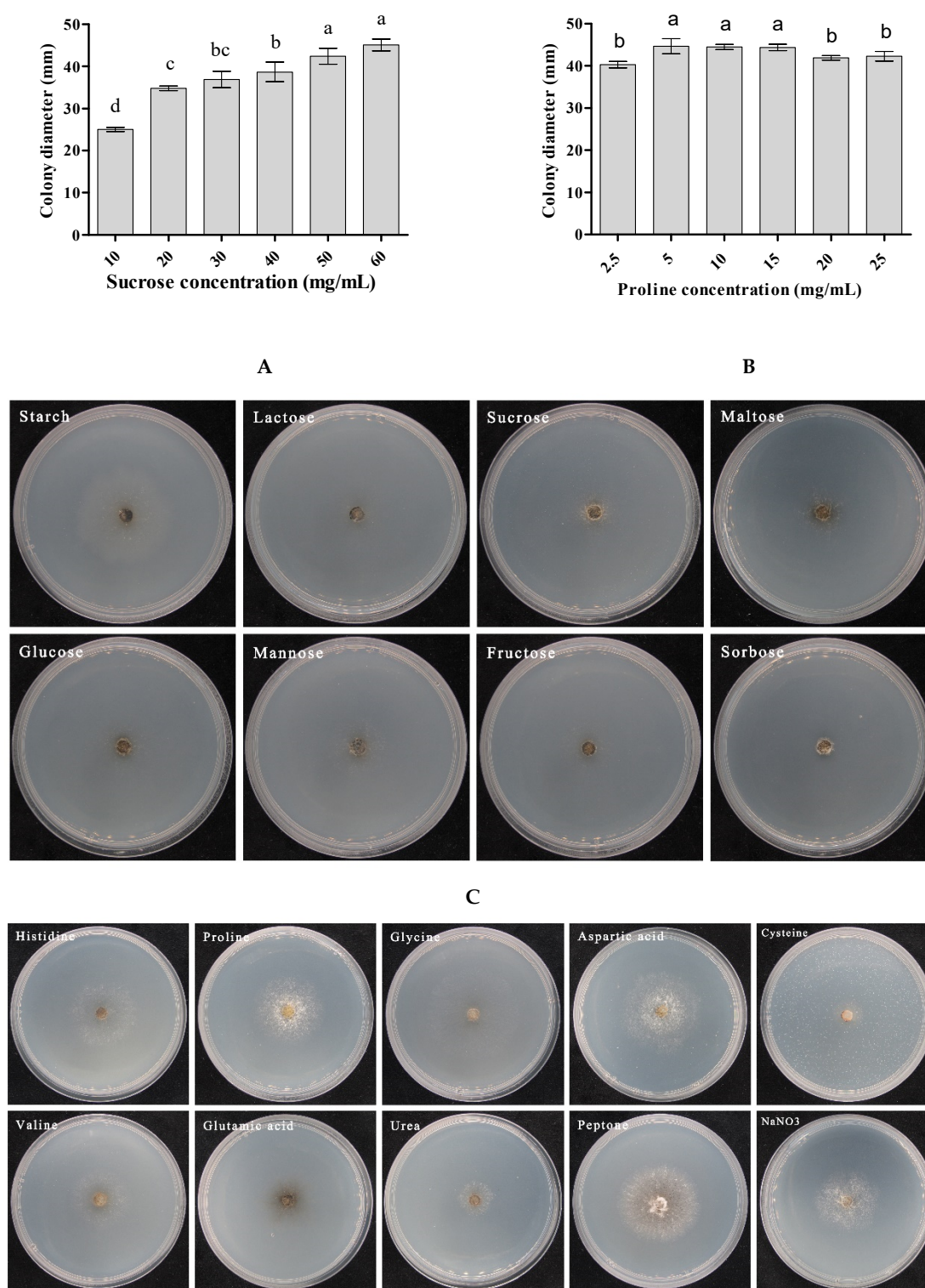


Figure S4. Effects of carbon and nitrogen sources on mycelial growth of *S. versabilis*. (A-B) Sucrose and proline were used to determine the appropriate concentrations for the carbon and nitrogen source assays, respectively. (C) Effects of different carbon sources. (D) Effects of different nitrogen sources. Data represent means $\pm$ SE of three independent biological experiments, each with three technical replicates. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) as determined by One-way ANOVA followed by Turkey's multiple comparison test in SPSS 19.0.

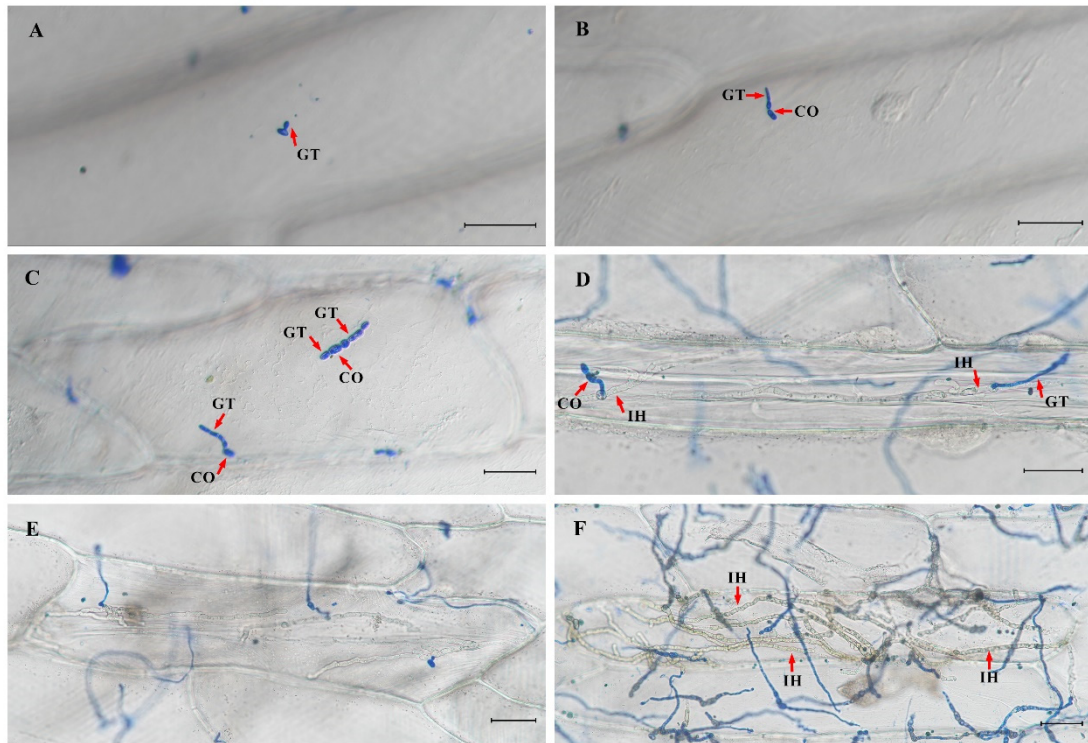


Figure S5. Cytological observations of *S. versabilis* infection on onion epidermis. (A) Conidia germinated and produced germ tubes by 6 hpi. (B–C) Germ tubes elongated into hyphae, cells adjacent to the conidia began to swell at 12–24 hpi. (D–E) Hyphae penetrated epidermal cells directly and initiated infection by 36 hpi. (F) Invasive hyphae branched extensively and further colonized host tissues by 48 hpi. hpi=hours post-inoculation. CO=conidium. GT=germ tube. IH=invasive hyphae. Scale bar = 50 μ m.