

*Supplementary materials of the article:*

## The Safety of Consuming Water Dropwort Used to Purify Livestock Wastewater Considering Accumulated Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance Genes

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**Table S1.** The concentrations of antibiotics in livestock wastewater and water dropwort. Different letters indicate significant differences between livestock wastewater, roots, and stems/leaves ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Antibiotic concentration (ng g <sup>-1</sup> )	Wastewater	Root	Stem/leaf
Sulfamethazine	0.043 ± 0.003 <sup>a</sup>	0.148 ± 0.012 <sup>b</sup>	0.132 ± 0.009 <sup>b</sup>
Oxytetracycline	0.238 ± 0.012 <sup>a</sup>	6.719 ± 0.56 <sup>b</sup>	3.149 ± 0.231 <sup>c</sup>
Doxycycline	0.341 ± 0.025 <sup>a</sup>	10.390 ± 0.71 <sup>b</sup>	2.892 ± 0.110 <sup>c</sup>
Tetracycline	0.326 ± 0.033 <sup>a</sup>	9.779 ± 0.762 <sup>b</sup>	2.603 ± 0.217 <sup>c</sup>
Chlortetracycline	0.305 ± 0.019 <sup>a</sup>	3.857 ± 0.193 <sup>b</sup>	4.254 ± 0.266 <sup>b</sup>
Azithromycin	0.031 ± 0.007 <sup>a</sup>	0.179 ± 0.009 <sup>b</sup>	0.182 ± 0.013 <sup>b</sup>
Tylosin	0.065 ± 0.013 <sup>a</sup>	0.898 ± 0.127 <sup>b</sup>	0.973 ± 0.119 <sup>b</sup>

**Table S2.** The antibiotics enrichment capacities of roots and stems/leaves. Different letters indicate significant differences between livestock wastewater, roots, and stems/leaves ( $p < 0.05$ ). BAF =  $C_{\text{plant}}/C_{\text{wastewater}}$ , where  $C_{\text{plant}}$  is the concentration of roots or stems/leaves, and  $C_{\text{wastewater}}$  is the concentration of livestock wastewater.

BAF	Root	Stem/leaf
Sulfamethazine	3.424 ± 0.231 <sup>a</sup>	3.036 ± 0.173 <sup>a</sup>
Oxytetracycline	28.233 ± 1.23 <sup>a</sup>	13.233 ± 0.557 <sup>b</sup>
Doxycycline	30.469 ± 2.91 <sup>a</sup>	8.481 ± 1.16 <sup>b</sup>
Tetracycline	30.023 ± 3.62 <sup>a</sup>	7.990 ± 1.44 <sup>b</sup>
Chlortetracycline	12.651 ± 1.79 <sup>a</sup>	13.954 ± 2.01 <sup>a</sup>
Azithromycin	5.795 ± 0.893 <sup>a</sup>	5.863 ± 0.672 <sup>a</sup>
Tylosin	13.818 ± 1.21 <sup>a</sup>	14.968 ± 0.966 <sup>a</sup>