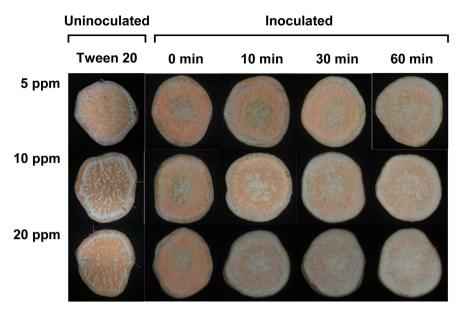


Supplementary Fig. 1. Neighbor-joining tree that shows the relationships between isolate SP-f6 (MK212928) and other members of the genus *Fusarium*, based on phylogenetic analyses of ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region sequences. Filled circles on the branches indicate that the nodes were also recovered in the tree constructed by the maximum-likelihood algorithm. *Microdochium nivale* var. *majus* CBS 177.29 (MH855031) were used as outgroups (not shown). Scale bar, 2 nt substitution per 100 nt of the sequence.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Photographs of sweetpotato (cv. Juwhangmi) slices at 14 days after drop-inoculation with *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *batatas* SP-f6 (10 μ l of 5 × 10⁶ spores/ml) following treatment with various ClO₂ concentrations (5, 10, and 20 ppm) for 0, 10, 30, and 60 min.

Supplementary Table 1. Analysis of variance components including the degrees of freedom (df), sum of squares (SS), F ratio, and P value for lesion diameters and fungal populations of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. batatas SP-f6 on inoculated slices and surface layers of sweetpotato roots followed by treatment with gaseous chlorine dioxide (ClO₂), respectively

Source of variation	Lesion diameter (mm) ^a								Fungal population (log cfu/g dry weight) ^b							
	Experiment 1				Experiment 2				Experiment 1				Experiment 2			
	df	SS	F	\overline{P}	df	SS	F	\overline{P}	df	SS	F	\overline{P}	df	SS	F	P
Concentration	2	63.4	3.3	0.0534	2	44.5	8.9	0.0013	1	0.8	48.1	< 0.0001	1	0	1.4	0.2574
Time	3	63.7	2.2	0.1114	3	108.7	14.5	< 0.0001	2	2.3	73.1	< 0.0001	2	0.9	20.9	0.0003
$Concentration \times Time$	6	16	0.3	0.9415	6	28.1	1.9	0.1258	2	1	29.4	0.0002	2	0	0.2	0.7999

^aSweetpotato slices were drop-inoculated with 10 μ l of spore suspension (5 × 10⁶ spores/ml) of isolate SP-f6. They were then treated with various ClO₂ concentrations (5, 10, and 20 ppm) for 0, 10, 30, and 60 min. Lesion diameters were assessed 14 days after incubation at 28°C. ^bSweetpotato roots were dipped in spore suspension (5 × 10⁶ spores/ml) of isolate SP-f6 for 10 min and treated with different ClO₂ concentrations (20 and 40 ppm) for 0, 30, and 60 min. After ClO₂ gas treatment, colony-forming units (CFUs) on the surface layers of the roots were determined.