

Supplementary Materials: Occurrence of *Fusarium* Mycotoxins and Their Modified Forms in Forage Maize Cultivars

Tim Birr, Tolke Jensen, Nils Preußke, Frank D. Sönnichsen, Marthe De Boevre, Sarah De Saeger, Mario Hasler, Joseph-Alexander Verreet and Holger Klink

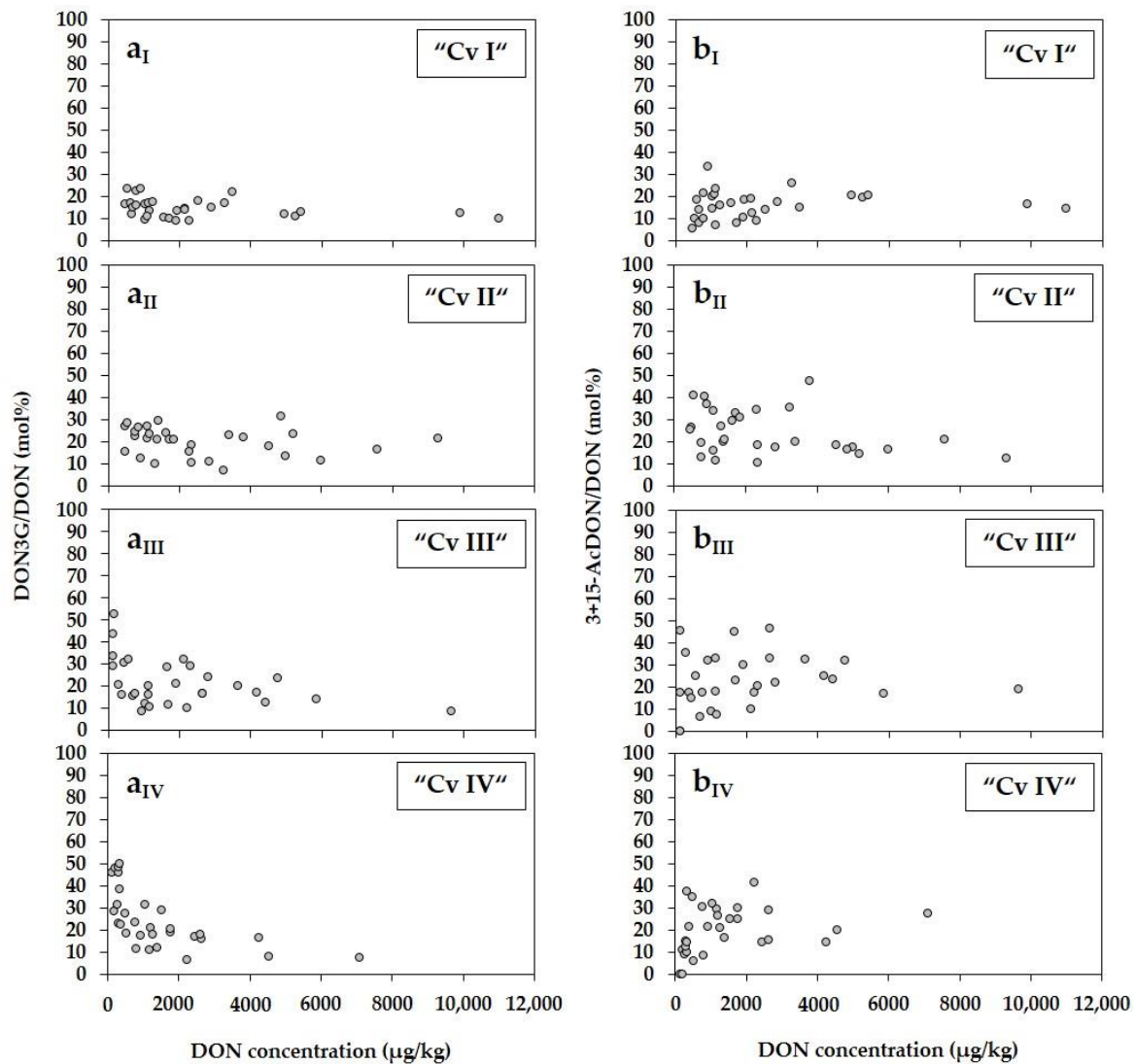


Figure S1. Relationship between measured DON concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) and ratios of (a) DON3G/DON (mol%), and (b) 3+15-AcDON/DON (mol%) in forage maize samples of four different cultivars (Cv). DON = deoxynivalenol; DON3G = deoxynivalenol-3-glucoside; 3+15-AcDON = sum of 3- and 15-acetyl-deoxynivalenol. $n = 120$.

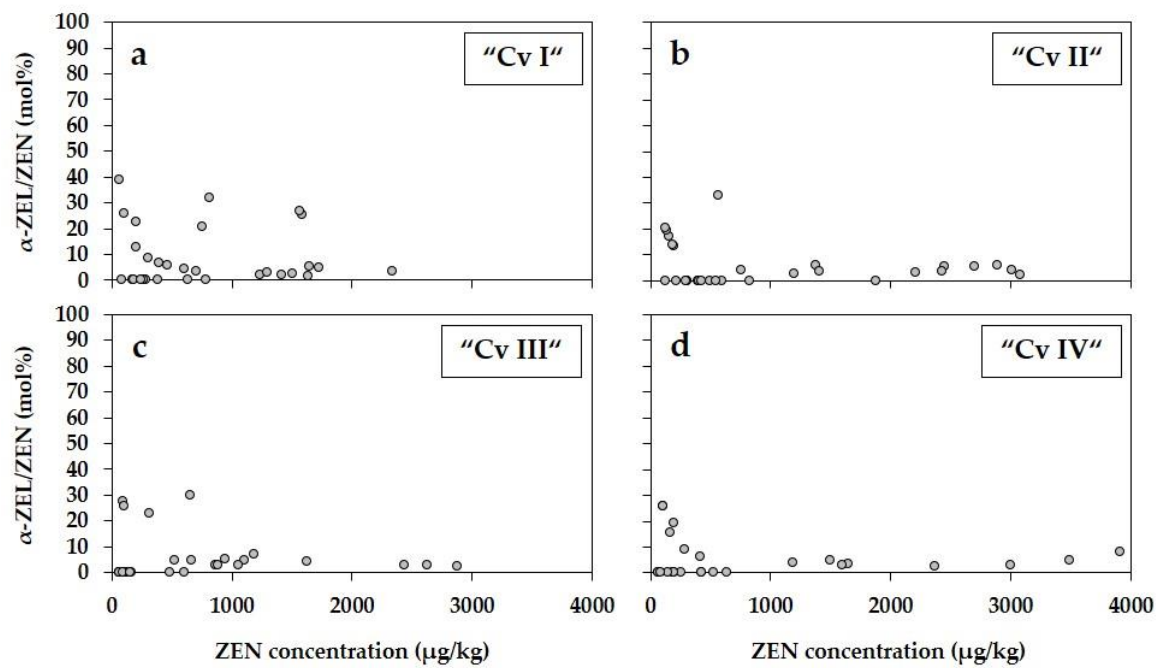


Figure S2. Relationship between measured ZEN concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) and ratios of $\alpha\text{-ZEL}/\text{ZEN}$ (mol%) in forage maize samples of four different cultivars (Cv) (a–d). ZEN = zearalenone; $\alpha\text{-ZEL}$ = α -zearalenol. $n = 120$.

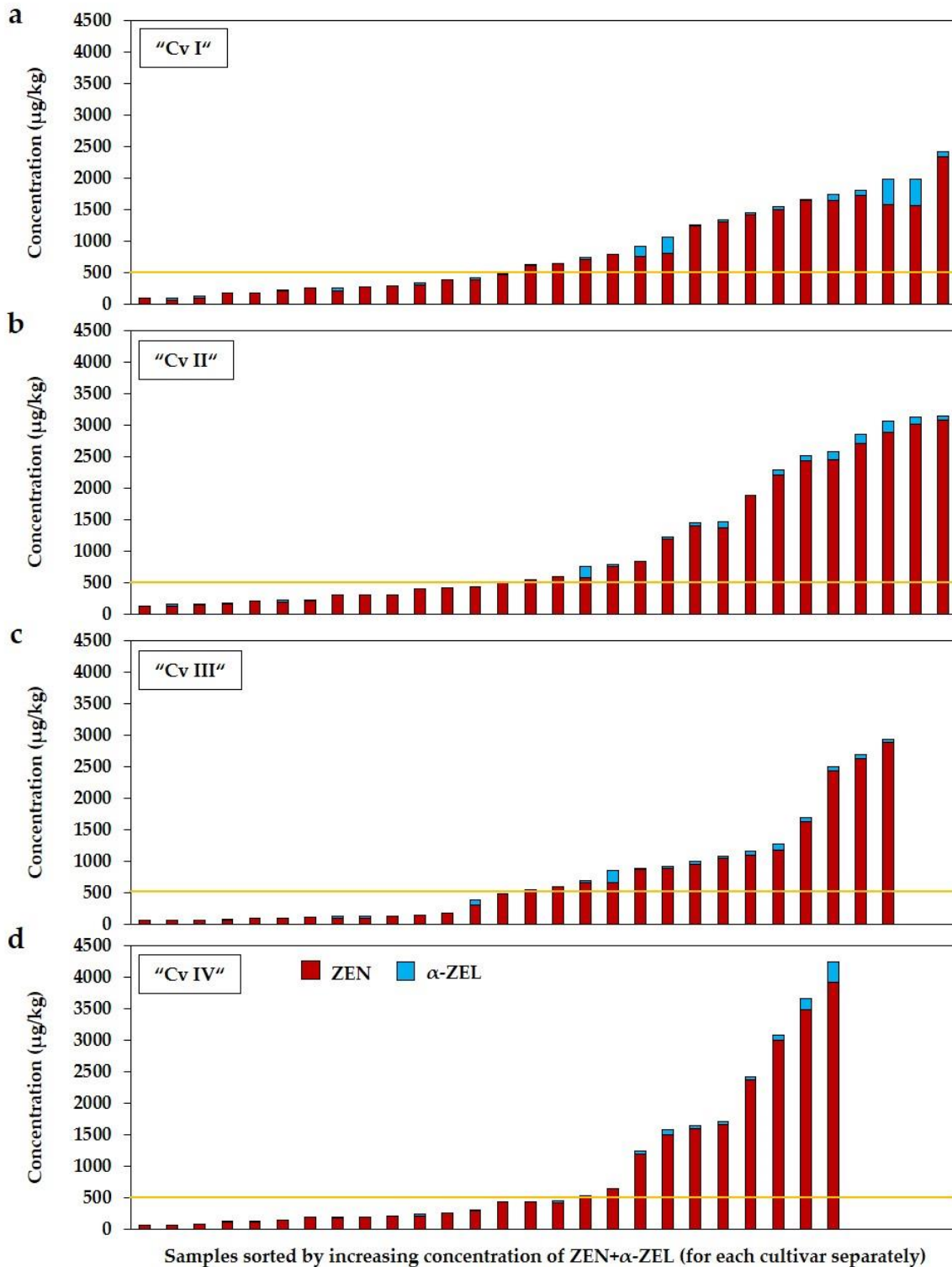


Figure S3. Concentrations ($\mu\text{g/kg}$) of ZEN+ α -ZEL in ZEN positive forage maize samples of four different cultivars (Cv) (a–d). Samples were sorted by increasing concentration of ZEN+ α -ZEL for each cultivar separately. The guidance value for ZEN in complementary and complete feeding stuffs (500 $\mu\text{g/kg}$) is shown as yellow line. ZEN = zearalenone; α -ZEL = α -zearalenol. $n = 120$.