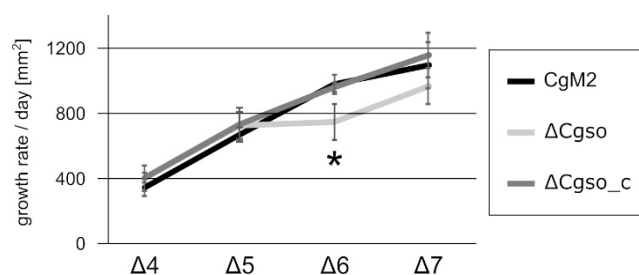
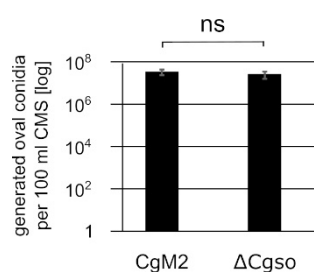


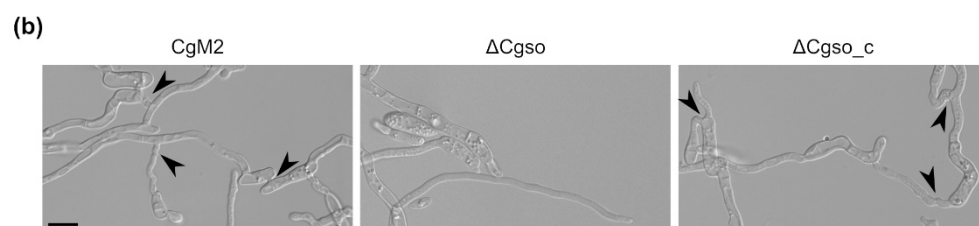
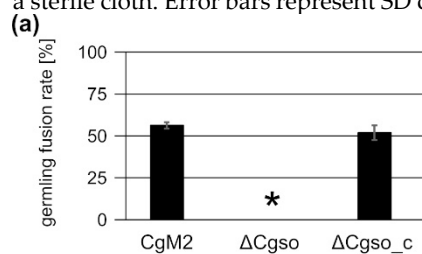
**Figure S1.** Generation and verification of a *Cgso* deletion strain in *C. graminicola*. (a) Strategy for the generation of a  $\Delta$ *Cgso* mutant. Linear maps of the *Cgso* locus in the CgM2 wildtype strain and the deletion mutant. PCR binding sites for the generation of the construct and Southern Blot probe are indicated in grey and red, respectively, recognition sites for *Sac*I are indicated in blue; (b) Southern Blot analysis to identify  $\Delta$ *Cgso* deletion mutants. Genomic DNA of CgM2 wildtype and several  $\Delta$ *Cgso* strains were hydrolyzed with *Sac*I. The verified mutant, which was further used for phenotypic analysis and complementation, is indicated in bold letters. Hybridizing bands showing the expected size for wildtype and  $\Delta$ *Cgso* are indicated in white and black arrow heads, respectively, M = GeneRuler™ 1 kb Plus ladder.



**Figure S2.** Growth rates of *C. graminicola* strains. *C. graminicola* CgM2 (wildtype),  $\Delta$ Cgso deletion strain as well as complementing strain ( $\Delta$ Cgso\_c) were incubated for 7 d on complex medium (CM) plates at 23°C outgoing from a defined inoculum. Starting from day 3, the growth area was optically evaluated using Fiji [1]. Growth rates shown were calculated as the differences of growth areas of two subsequent days. Error bars represent SD calculated from  $\geq 6$  experiments, \*,  $p < 0.05$ .

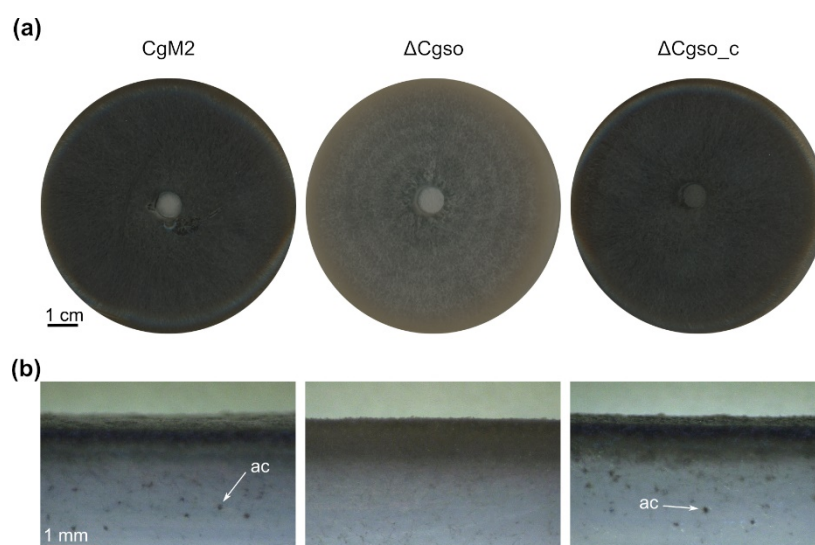


**Figure S3.** Generation of oval conidia *C. graminicola* wildtype and  $\Delta$ Cgso deletion mutant. Five mycelial plugs of *C. graminicola* CgM2 (wildtype) and  $\Delta$ Cgso were incubated for 7 d in liquid complex medium supplemented with sucrose (CMS) at 23°C in darkness (2 d shaking conditions followed by 5 d incubation without movement). Mycelia and oval conidia were separated by filtering through a sterile cloth. Error bars represent SD calculated from 6 experiments, \*,  $p < 0.05$ , ns = not significant.

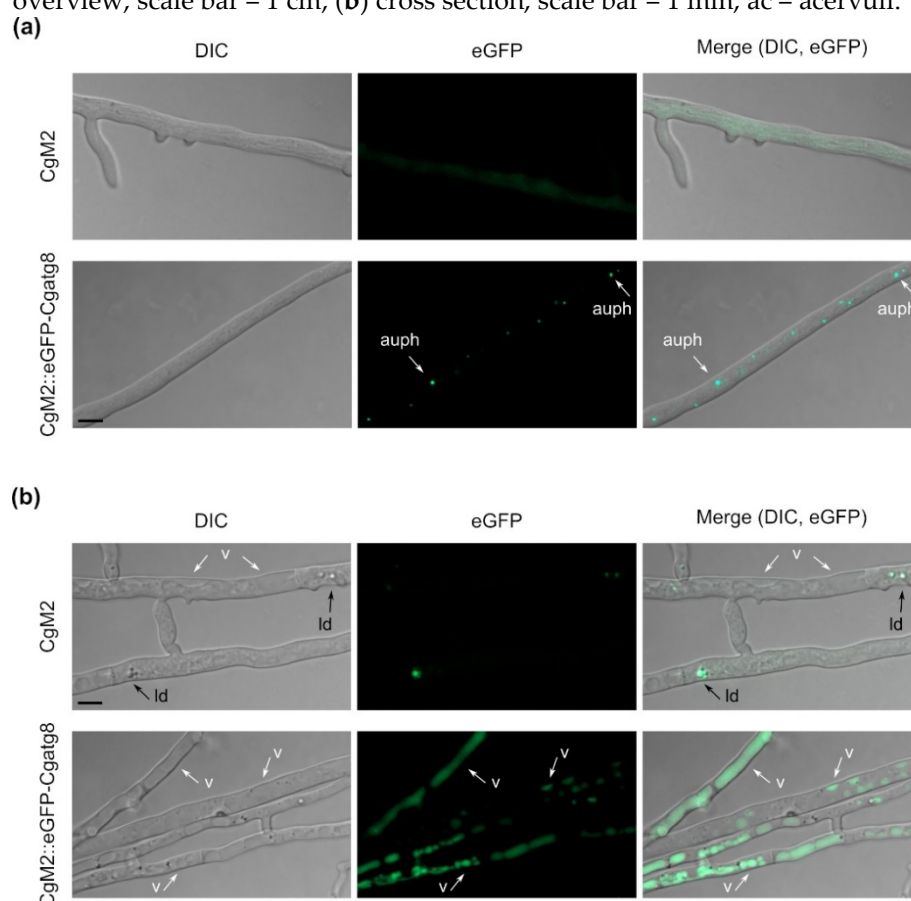


**Figure S4.** Germling fusion rate of *C. graminicola* strains on water agar. 50  $\mu$ l of  $c = 5 \cdot 10^7$ /ml oval conidia of the depicted *C. graminicola* strains were spread on water agar (1% Serva Agar, 1% Agarose, 25 mM  $\text{NaNO}_3$ ) and inoculated for 17 h at 23°C. **(a)** For quantification of germling fusion, a minimum of 100 oval conidia was assessed per biological replicate. Error bars represent SD calculated from 3 experiments, \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; **(b)** Representative pictures of germlings, germling fusion sites are indicated (black arrow heads), scale bar = 10  $\mu$ m.





**Figure S7.** *C. graminicola* falcate conidiation on complex medium. Indicated strains of *C. graminicola* were incubated for 21 d on complex medium (CM) plates at 23°C. (a) Plate overview, scale bar = 1 cm; (b) cross section, scale bar = 1 mm, ac = acervuli.



**Figure S8.** Localization of the autophagy marker protein CgAtg8. (a-b) *C. graminicola* wildtype strain CgM2 and CgM2::eGFP-Cgatg8 expressing green fluorescent autophagy marker CgAtg8 were inoculated on microscopic slides covered with reduced oat meal agar (OMA<sub>red</sub>) for 5 d, 23°C. Localization of eGFP-CgAtg8 (white arrows) in (a) young and (b) vacuolized hyphae, auph = autophagosome, v = vacuole, ld = lipid droplets, scale bar = 10  $\mu$ m.

## Tables

Table S1. Oligonucleotides used in this study.

Oligonucleotide	Sequence (5' to 3')
so_P_fw	GATCTTCCGGATGGCCTACTGGATGCCGTCTTTG
so_P_rv	CGGGAACCAGTTAACGTATCTTGCCTTCGACTTGC
so_T_fw	TCAATATCAGTTAACGAAGAAGGGTGAACGACG
so_T_rv	ATTGTAGGAGATCTTGTACAAGGAGCTCGTCAACTTC
hph-f	GTTAACTGATATTGAAGGAGCATTITTTGG
hph-r	GTTAACTGGTTCCTCCGGTCGGCATCTACTC
so_P_comp_fw	GATCTTCCGGATGGCGATA <u>TC</u> CTACTGGATGCCGTCTTTGC
so_T_comp_rv	ATGCCCTGCCCTGAGATAT <u>CG</u> TACAAGGAGCTCGTCAACTTC
nat-1r	TCAGGGGCAGGGCATGCTCA
P <sub>trpC</sub> _pJet	ATTGTAGGAGATCTTACTGATATTGAAGGAGCATT
GFP-f	ATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAGGAGC
GFP-r	CTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGCCGAGAGTG
Atg8_P_fw	GTTTTTCAGCAAGATGGCAAACCTCTGCTAATGAAAAAGGG
Atg8_P_rv	GCCCTTGCTACCATGTGGACGATGGGAAAGTGTGTT
Atg8_wostart_fw	GACGAGCTGTACAAGCGATCCAAGTTCAAGGACGAGC
Atg8_T_rv	GAGTTCTTCTGAGATTTACAGCGCGATGGAACAGATG
so_seq_fw2	CATGTAAGTCGGAAAGCGAGC
so_seq_rv2	GTACCATCAGCTCGTGAGGTT

Bold letters = overhangs, underscored letters = *EcoRV* recognition site.

Table S2. Plasmids used in this study.

name of strain	genotype	reference
<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>		
CgM2	<i>C. graminicola</i> wildtype (wt); also referred to as M1.001	[2]
ΔCgso	Homologous replacement of <i>Cgso</i> in CgM2, ssi, <i>hyg</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>Cgso::hph</i> ,	this study
ΔCgso_c	Ectopic integration of pCgso_c_nat in ΔCgso, nat <sup>R</sup> , ssi; ΔCgso::Cgso	this study
CgM2::peGFP-Cgatg8	Ectopic integration of peGFP-Cgatg8_gen in CgM2, ssi, gen <sup>R</sup> , CgM2::eGFP-Cgatg8	this study

nat<sup>R</sup>: nourseothricin resistant, *hyg*<sup>R</sup>: hygromycin resistant; *gen*<sup>R</sup>: geneticin-disulfat resistant; *amp*<sup>R</sup>: ampicillin resistance; *egfp*: gene for enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) of *Aequorea Victoria*; *hph*: hygromycin B phosphotransferase gene; *ura3*: Orotidine-5'-phosphate decarboxylase gene of *S. cerevisiae*.

Table S3. *Colletotrichum graminicola* strains used in this study.

name of plasmid	features	reference
pRS-nat	<i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>ura3</i> , <i>nat</i> <sup>R</sup>	[3]
pRS-hyg	<i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>ura3</i> , <i>hyg</i> <sup>R</sup>	[4]
pJet1.2	<i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup>	ThermoFisher Scientific
pJet_gen	<i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>gen</i> <sup>R</sup>	[5]
pCgso_KO	5' <i>Cgso::hph::3'</i> <i>Cgso</i> , <i>hyg</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup>	this study
pCgso_c_nat	5' <i>Cgso::Cgso::3'</i> <i>Cgso</i> , <i>nat</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup>	this study
pJet_nat	<i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>nat</i> <sup>R</sup>	this study
peGFP-Cgatg8_gen	5' <i>Cgatg8::eGFP::Cgatg8::3'</i> <i>Cgatg8</i> , <i>gen</i> <sup>R</sup> , <i>amp</i> <sup>R</sup>	this study

nat<sup>R</sup>: resistant to nourseothricin; *hyg*<sup>R</sup>: hygromycin resistant; *gen*<sup>R</sup>: resistant to genetin-disulfat; ssi: single spore isolate; *egfp*: gene for enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) of *Aequorea Victoria*.