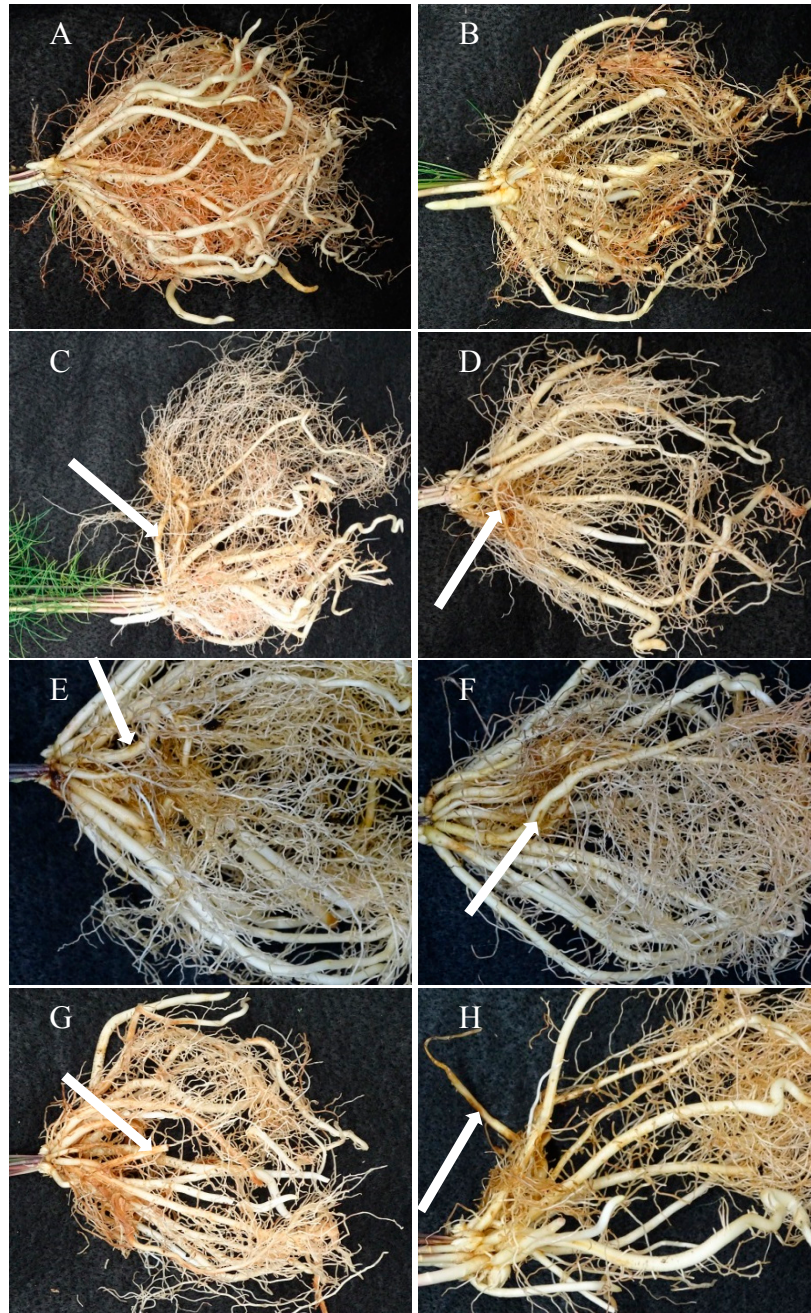
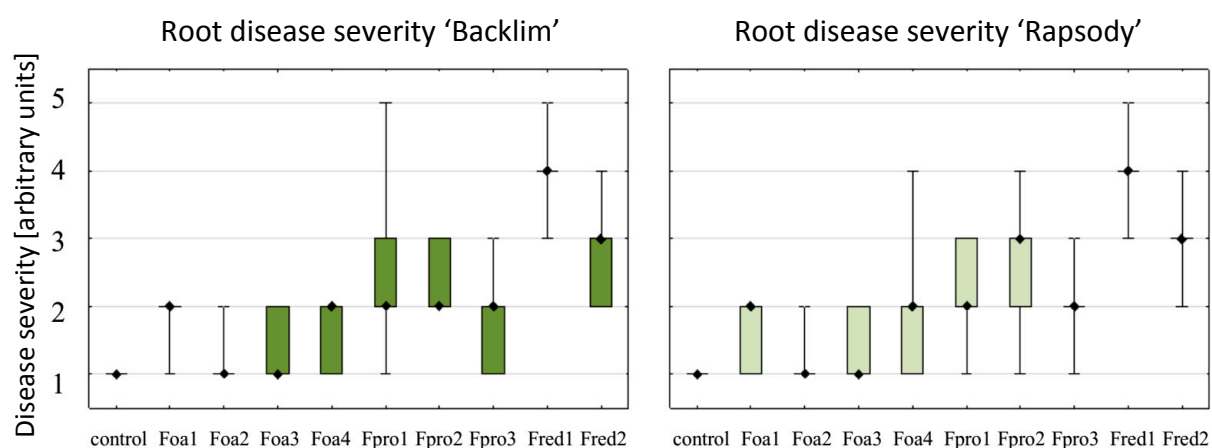


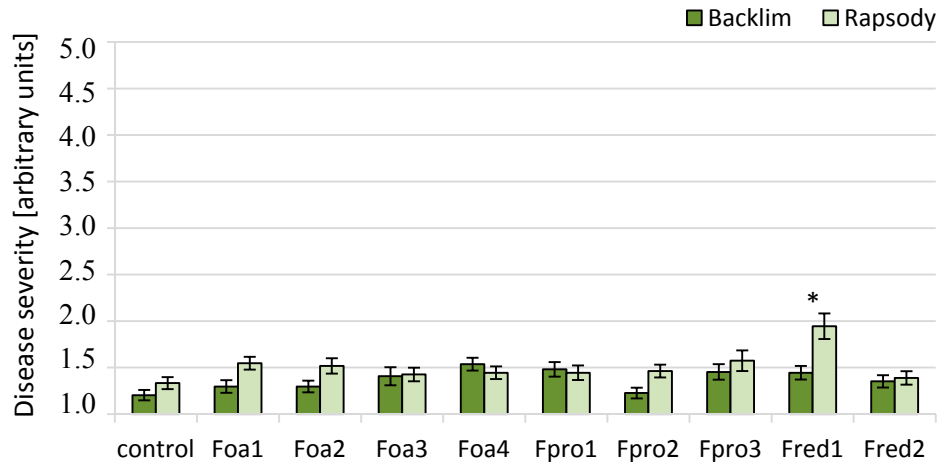
Supplementary Figure S1: Extracellular enzymatic activity of *Fusarium* spp. isolates on plates containing cellobiose, trehalose or starch.



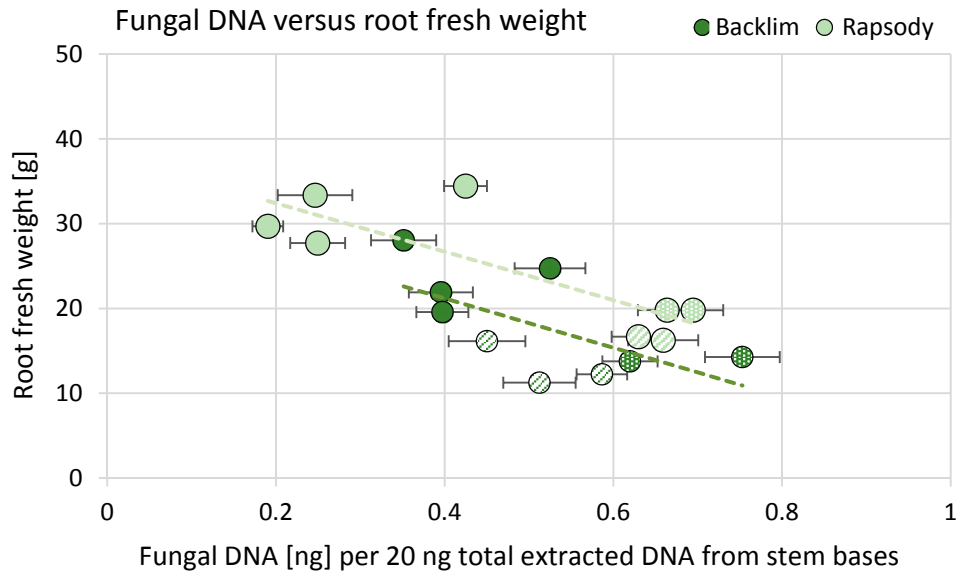
Supplementary Figure S2: Typical symptoms caused by *Fusarium* spp. isolates on roots of asparagus 'Backlim' and 'Rapsody'. A, 'Rapsody' control; B, 'Backlim' control; C, 'Rapsody' *F. oxysporum* Foa4; D, 'Backlim' *F. oxysporum* Foa4; E, 'Rapsody' *F. proliferatum* Fpro2; F, 'Backlim' *F. proliferatum* Fpro2; G, 'Rapsody' *F. redolens* Fred1; 'Backlim' *F. redolens* Fred1; white arrows point at typical lesions.



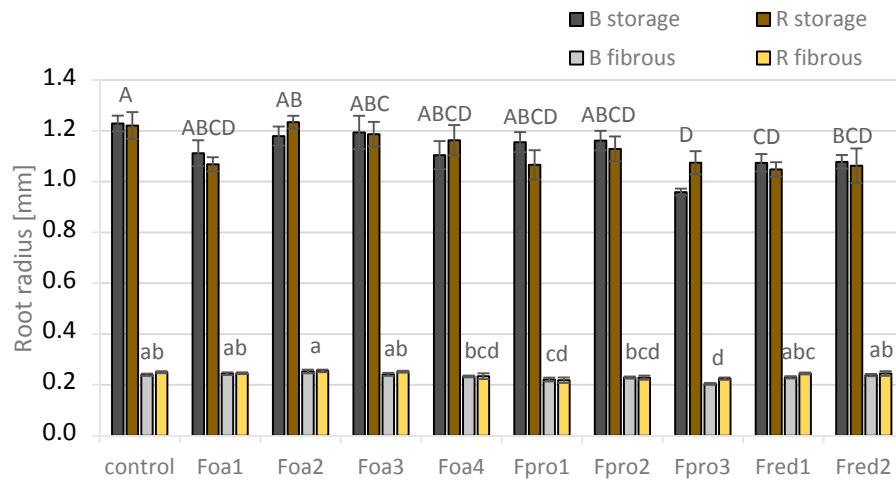
Supplementary Figure S3: Disease severity (DS) of roots of asparagus ‘Backlim’ and ‘Rapsody’. Plants were inoculated at BBCH 12-13 with isolates of either *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *asparagi* (Foa1, Foa2, Foa3, Foa4), *F. proliferatum* (Fpro1, Fpro2, Fpro3), *F. redolens* (Fred1, Fred2) with $6-8 \times 10^6$ conidia mL^{-1} , or with water (control), and sampled 8 weeks after inoculation ($n = 9$). Box plots indicate the interquartile ranges (between 25th and 75th percentile) of DS evaluation classes with marks depicting medians (◆); whiskers indicate min- and max-values assessed in each treatment.



Supplementary Figure S4: Disease severity of ferns of asparagus ‘Backlim’ and ‘Rapsody’. Plants were inoculated at BBCH 12-13 with isolates of either *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *asparagi* (Foa1, Foa2, Foa3, Foa4), *F. proliferatum* (Fpro1, Fpro2, Fpro3), *F. redolens* (Fred1, Fred2) with $6-8 \times 10^6$ conidia mL⁻¹, or with water (control) and sampled 8 weeks after inoculation (n = 9). Values are the means \pm standard errors. Effect of isolates on plants was statistically analysed over both cultivars likewise; ($P < 0.0001$; χ^2 test).



Supplementary Figure S5: Relationship between concentration of fungal DNA in stem bases of asparagus and root fresh weight after inoculation with *Fusarium* spp. Asparagus ‘Backlim’ (dark green) and ‘Rapsody’ (light green) (n = 9) after inoculation with *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *asparagi* (Foa1, Foa2, Foa3, Foa4, solid fill); *F. proliferatum* (Fpro 1, Fpro2, Fpro3, pattern fill ascending stripes) and *F. redolens* (Fred1, Fred2, pattern fill points). Values are the means \pm standard errors. Data were collected from an additional experiment. Fungal DNA is given as ng in 20 ng total DNA extracted from respective tissue, root fresh weight [g].



Supplementary Figure S6: Radius of storage and fibrous roots [mm] of asparagus ‘Backlim’ (B) and ‘Rapsody’ (R). Plants were inoculated at BBCH 12-13 with isolates of either *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *asparagi* (Foa1, Foa2, Foa3, Foa4), *F. proliferatum* (Fpro1, Fpro2, Fpro3), *F. redolens* (Fred1, Fred2) with $6-8 \times 10^6$ conidia mL⁻¹, or with water (control) and sampled 8 weeks after inoculation (n = 6). Values are the means of ‘Backlim’ and ‘Rapsody’ \pm standard errors. Effect of isolates on root radius of storage and fibrous roots was statistically analysed over both cultivars likewise; different letters show significance among the *Fusarium spp.* isolates and control (Tukey test; $P < 0.05$).