**Supplementary Table S1.** Current information on the main effect of agricultural practices on mycotoxin content in maize.

| Agricultural Practice | AFs | FBs | DON | ZEN | Notes | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sowing/plant density | | | | | FB1 and B2 occurrence was always significantly higher (P<0.05) with late (May) compared to early sowing date (March-April). | |
| | | + | + | | In DON, the effect of early sowing was only significant in 2007 for the early hybrid, while the effect of high density (80,000 pt/ha) *vs* low density (65,000 pt/ha) differed over the three years according to the hybrid maturity. | [1] |
| | | + | | | Earlier planting consistently resulted in lower ear rot severity and FB1 contamination. | [2] |
| | | + | | | High plant density (80000 pt $ha^{-1}$), nitrogen fertilization and late sowing date (May 3 to May 16) increased FBs contamination (+133%). | [3] |
| | | + | | | Maize fields subjected to dry planting contained significantly more FBs (1,004 ± 379 µg/kg) than those sown by wet planting (230 ±88 µg/kg) (P <0.10). | [4] |
| Hybrid | | | | | FBs concentration did not differ significantly depending on the hybrid season length. | |
| | | - | + | | A significant increased DON concentration in the kernels when associated with the use of late maturity hybrids. | [1] |
| | | + | | | Hybrid frequently had significant effects (P≤0.05) on FB1 contamination. | [2] |
| | | - | | | The effect of hybrid maturity and the interactions between the independent variables (agricultural practices and hybrid) and random factors (year and site) were never significant. | [3] |
| | | + | | | The main role of fatty acids, with a higher FBs (FB1+FB2+FB3) contamination in hybrids showing a higher linoleic acid content and a higher masking action in hybrids with higher oleic to linoleic ratio. | [5] |
| Soil management | | | | | In the soil under no-tillage, contamination with fungal spores was 92.9% higher compared to the soil under conventional tillage. | |
| | | | - | - | DON and ZEN content varied but it was not considerably influenced by the different tillage systems applied. | [6] |
| Irrigation | | | | | Drought level represented by weekly-ARID (Agricultural Reference Index for | |
| | + | | | | Drought) values before and after mid-silk is a significant predictor (p-value < 0.10) for AF contamination risk. | [7] |
| | + | | | | Aridity indexes based on meteorological data confirmed the influence of drought conditions on AFB1 synthesis. | [8] |
| | + | | | | AF levels averaged over a period of three years from 33.5 ± 12.0 µg·kg–1 for non-irrigated, 29.3 ± 11.4 µg·kg–1 for moderately irrigated and 24.2 ± 8.5 µg·kg–1 for well-irrigated plots. | [9] |
| | | + | | | Irrigation significantly affected the level of FB contamination (P<0.05) | [10] |
| | | - | | | The type of irrigation had no distinct effect (P > 0.10) on the FB levels, which were 508 ± 219 and 555 ± 275 µg/kg in fields with flood and sprinkler irrigation systems, respectively. | [4] |
| | | | + | | 3.5 - to 5-times higher DON concentration in kernels at limited- than well-watered conditions: 380 compared with 75 µg/kg. | [11] |
| Pesticides | | | | | The insecticide treatments (alpha-cypermethrin) against second-generation ECB | |
| | | + | - | | larvae significantly reduce the FBs contamination but did not significantly reduce the DON contamination. | [1] |
| | | + | | | Insecticide treatments (active ingredient: alpha-cypermethrin) reduced (-54%) the FBs occurrence compared to the untreated control. | [3] |
| | - | + | | | ECB control (deltamethrin) and tebuconazole applied at BBCH67. FB1 varied from 6767 µg/kg in the unsprayed plot to 4429 (-35%) and 3013 (-56%) µg/kg in respectively the plot treated with tebuconazole and with the addition of deltamethrin. | [12] |
| | | + | | + | The efficacy of ECB control was evaluated at 89.96% for FBs with insecticide (deltamethrin) and 89.97% with insecticide+fungicide (deltamethrin and tebuconazole). The efficacy was evaluated at 85.40% for ZEN with insecticide and 82.10% with insecticide+fungicide. | [13] |

(Continued)

**Supplementary Table S1.** (Continued).

| Agricultural Practice | AFs | FBs | DON | ZEN | Notes | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | + | | Lambdacyhalothrin or deltamethrin (20 g $ha^{-1}$). DON levels were highly significantly affected by insecticide treatment ($F_{1,88}$=35.925; $P < 10^{-4}$). On average, DON levels were significantly lower (151.73 μg/kg) in treated maize than in the control (849.04 μg/kg). | [14] |
| | | + | | | Insecticides: A mixture of chlorpyrifos and cypermethrin applied at 0.450 and 0.045 kg $ha^{-1}$ respectively. A significant effect ($P < 0.001$) of insecticide application timing on fumonisin occurrence in maize kernels was observed. Efficacy of the best application timing to control fumonisin occurrence was 73% in 2006 and 84% in 2007. | [15] |

The agricultural practice has an impact (+); the agricultural practice does not have an impact (-)
Abbreviations: aflatoxins (AFs), fumonisins (FBs), deoxynivalenol (DON), zearalenone (ZEN)

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**Supplementary Table S2.** Current information on reduction of mycotoxin-producing Aspergillus spp and Fusarium spp growth and mycotoxin production by plant-produced compounds.

| Plant (compound) | Target fungal species | Type of assay | Reduction | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Essential oils (EOs)** | | | | |
| *Eucalyptus grandis*, *E. staigeiriana*, *E. citriodora*, and the hybrid *E. grandis* x *E. urophylla* | *A. flavus*<br>*A. parasiticus* | *In vitro* | *E. staigeiriana* showed the best potential on fungal growth control. The major active ingredients were limonene and geranial. The effect on mycotoxin production was not tested. | [1] |
| *Cymbopogon citratus* | *A. flavus*<br>*A. parasiticus*<br>*A. ochraceus*<br>*A.niger*<br>*A. fumigatus* | *In vitro* | The antifungal activity tests showed that the oil was active against all the five *Aspergillus* species, and the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the oil ranged from 15 to 118 mg/ml. The MIC* ranged from 15 to 118 mg/ml. The major active ingredients were geranial, neral, myrecene and geraniol. The effect on mycotoxin production was not tested. | [2] |
| Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), and laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) | *A. flavus*<br>*A. parasiticus* | *In vitro/in vivo* | Thyme showed the highest inhibition on *A. parasiticus* growth (39 mm diameter of inhibition zone), followed by rosemary (15 mm) and laurel (10 mm). | [3] |
| Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*) and vatica (*Vatica diospyroides*) | *A. flavus* | *In vitro/in vivo* | Clove showed 84.7% inhibition on conidial germination of *A. flavus* at 100 μL $L^{-1}$, and complete inhibition of disease infection on maize seeds at 10 μL $L^{-1}$. Vatica completely inhibited growth, sporulation, conidial germination, and disease infection of *A. flavus* both *in vitro* and on maize seeds at 50 μL $L^{-1}$. The main active ingredients were eugenol (62.4%) and benzyl acetate (48.8%) for clove and vatica oil respectively. The effect on mycotoxin production was not tested. | [4] |
| Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*) essential oil (CEO) | *A. flavus* | *In vitro* | *A. flavus* growth rate diminished and lag time increased as the concentration of CEO increased. The major active ingredients was cinnamaldehyde. | [5] |
| Cinnamaldehyde, citral and eugenol | *A. flavus* | *In vitro* | *A.flavus* growth and $AFB_1$ production were completely inhibited by 0.80 mmol/L of cinnamaldehyde and 2.80 mmol/L of citral. At lower concentration, cinnamaldehyde, eugenol, and citral significantly reduced $AFB_1$ production with inhibition rate of 68.9%, 95.4%, and 41.8%, respectively, while no effect on fungal growth. | [6] |
| *Ocimum sanctum* essential oil (OSEO) | *F. graminearum* | *In vitro* | MIC and minimum fungicidal concentration of OSEO were 1250 and 1800 μg/mL, respectively. ZEN concentration was insignificant at 1500 μg/mL concentration. The main active ingredients was eugenol (34.7%). | [7] |
| Rocket seeds (*Eruca sativa*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) and tea tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) | *F. graminearum*<br>*F. avenaceum*<br>*F. semitectum*<br>*F. solani*<br>*F. oxysporum* | *In vitro* | IC50* and MIC ranged from 0.044 to 0.049 % and 0.087 to 1.00 % for rocket essential oil, and from 0.049 to 0.282 % and 0.455 to 0.616 % for rosemary essential oil, and from 0.043 to 0.170 % and 0.192 to 0.361 % for tea tree essential oil respectively. | [8] |

(Continued)

**Supplementary Table S2.** (Continued).

| Plant (compound) | Target fungal species | Type of assay | Reduction | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clove (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) and black cumin (*Nigella sativa*) | *A. flavus*<br>*F. verticillioides* | *In vitro* | Clove significantly decreased the growth of both tested fungi at all tested concentrations (0.1, 0.5 and 1%); it also resulted in AFs (45.47%) and FBs (33.29%) reduction.<br>Black cumin (1 and 2%) was effective only in suppressing the growth of *A. flavus.* The main active ingredient in clove oil was eugenol (78.41%). | [9] |
| *Solanum torvum* (Torvoside K) | *A. flavus*<br>*F. verticillioides* | *In vitro/in vivo* | MICs ranged from 31.25 to 250 μg/ml$^{-1}$, for *A. flavus* and *F. verticillioides* respectively. | [10] |
| *Garcinia kolakola* and *Azadirachta indica* | *A. flavus,*<br>*A. parasiticus,* | *In vitro* | Inhibition growth was higher by *G. kola* for both fungi, respectively 77.5% for *A.flavus* and 54.8% for *A.parasiticus*, and lowest by *A.indica,* 35.1% and 30.5% respectively. | [11] |
| *Equisetum arvense* and *Stevia rebaudiana* | *A. flavus*<br>*F. verticillioides* | *In vitro* | Inhibition of growth for both fungi was significant (>99% inhibition at 0.95 $a_w$). $AFB_1$ and $FB_1$ presence were not significantly affected. | [12] |
| **Antioxidants/Phenolic compounds** | | | | |
| 2-hydroxy-4methoxybenzaldehyde (HMB) from *Decalepis hamiltonii* | *F. verticillioides* | *In vitro/in vivo* | Dose-dependent strong inhibitory activity with MIC value of 100 μg/mL, $FB_1$ production was completely inhibited at 400 mg/L under *in vitro* and 750 mg/kg under *in vivo*. | [13] |
| Allyl (AITC), phenyl (PITC) and benzyl isothiocyanates (BITC) from cruciferous vegetables | *F. verticillioides* | *In vitro* | The mean reduction of $FB_2$ was 84.9%. | [14] |
| Allyl isothiocyanate (AITC) from brassica plants | *A. parasiticus*<br>*F. tricinctum*<br>*F. verticillioides*<br>*Alternaria alternata*<br>*F. graminearum* | *In vitro* | AITC treatments at 50, 100 and 500 mL/L inhibited visual growth of all fungal species and kept the production of 12 mycotoxins at undetectable levels (eg.$AFB_1$ at 72.08 ± 12.70 mg/kg of corn; $AFB_2$ at 2.14 ± 0.34 mg/kg) | [15] |
| Ferulic acid | *F. verticillioides*<br>*F. proliferatum* | *In vitro* | The lag phase significantly decreased for both moulds ($p \leq 0.001$), However, 10 mM ferulic acid significantly increased ($p \leq 0.001$) fumonisin production. | [16] |
| Tetra-hydro-curcuminoids (THCs) from natural curcuminoids | *F. proliferatum* | *In vitro* | Inhibition percentage of fungal growth reached 70% at 13.4 μmol ml$^{-1}$ concentration of THCs.<br>$FB_1$ reduction ranged between 31-37%. | [17] |
| Budmunchiamine A (BUA) isolated from *Albizia amara*<br>Pithecolobine (PI) isolated from *Albizia saman* | *A. flavus* | *In vitro* | Inhibitory effect on both *A. flavus* growth and $AFB_1$ production by BUA and PI at concentration of 1 mg/mL. MIC ranged from 6.8 to 19.6 mm and 0.015–0.5 mg/mL,respectively for BUA and PI. | [18] |
| Trans-2-hexenal (T2H) | *A. flavus* | | Significant reduction of fungal populations. Absence of $AFB_1$ in almost all sets of experiment. | [19] |

Minimum inhibitory concentration – MIC; Inhibitory Concentration – IC

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