

Figure 1. Effects of different co-inoculation treatment combinations of *B. sorokiniana* (BS) and *Cladosporium* isolates on disease severity on wheat seedlings. Different letters represent significant differences among treatments with p-value <0.05 obtained from ANOVA and LSMeans difference student's t test. Any combination of *Cladosporium* isolates with *B. sorokiniana* significantly reduced disease severity. Guinea Clado (GG3_C) was the most effective isolate.

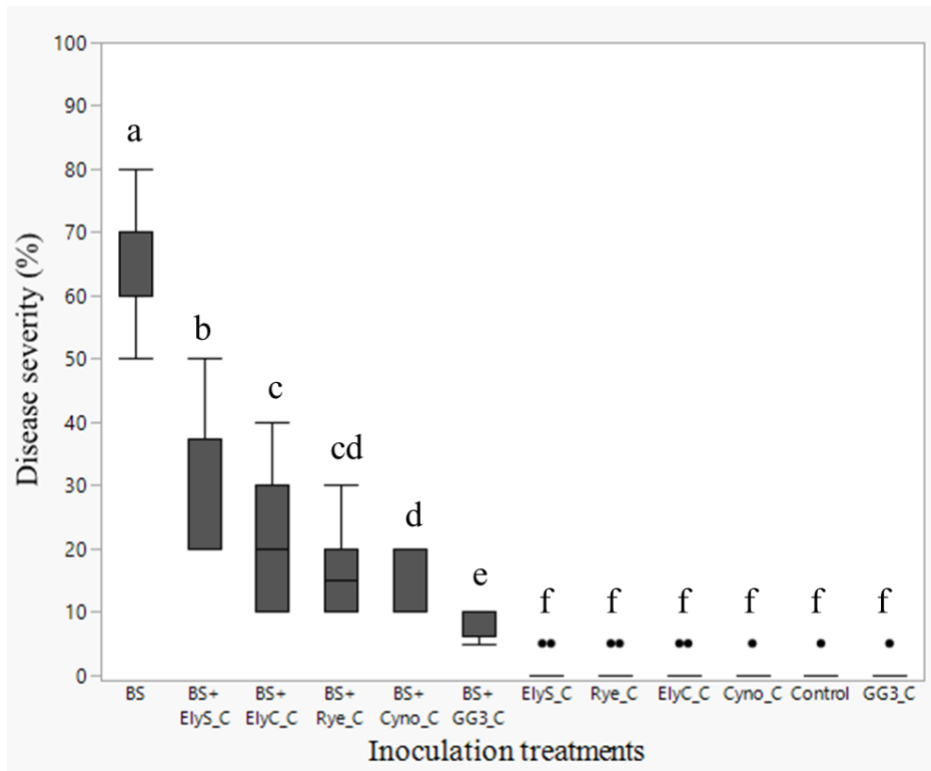


Figure 2. Effects of different co-inoculation treatment combinations of *B. maydis* (BM) and *Cladosporium* isolates on disease severity on corn seedlings. Different letters represent significant differences among treatments with p-value <0.05 obtained from ANOVA and LSMMeans difference student's t test. Any combination of *Cladosporium* isolates with *B. maydis* significantly reduced disease.

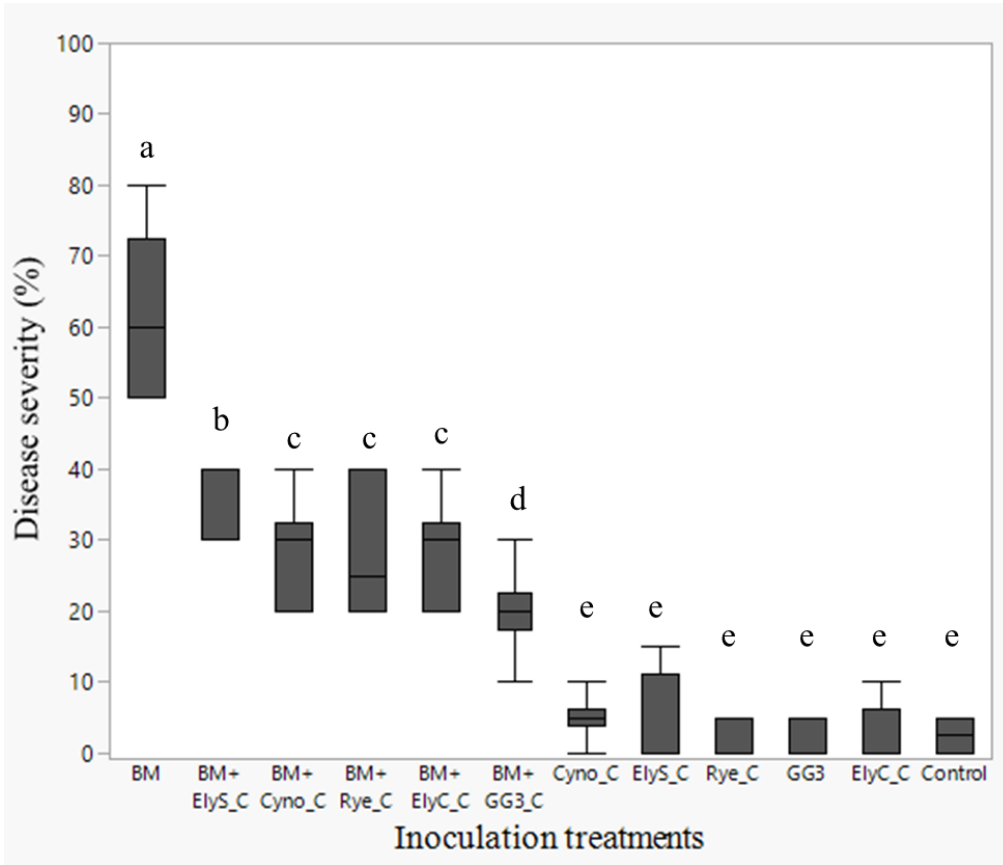


Figure 3: Mass Spectrometry analysis of *Cladosporium* isolate GG3. The results indicated that 5-hydroxyasperentin is the predominant molecule in the crude extracts.

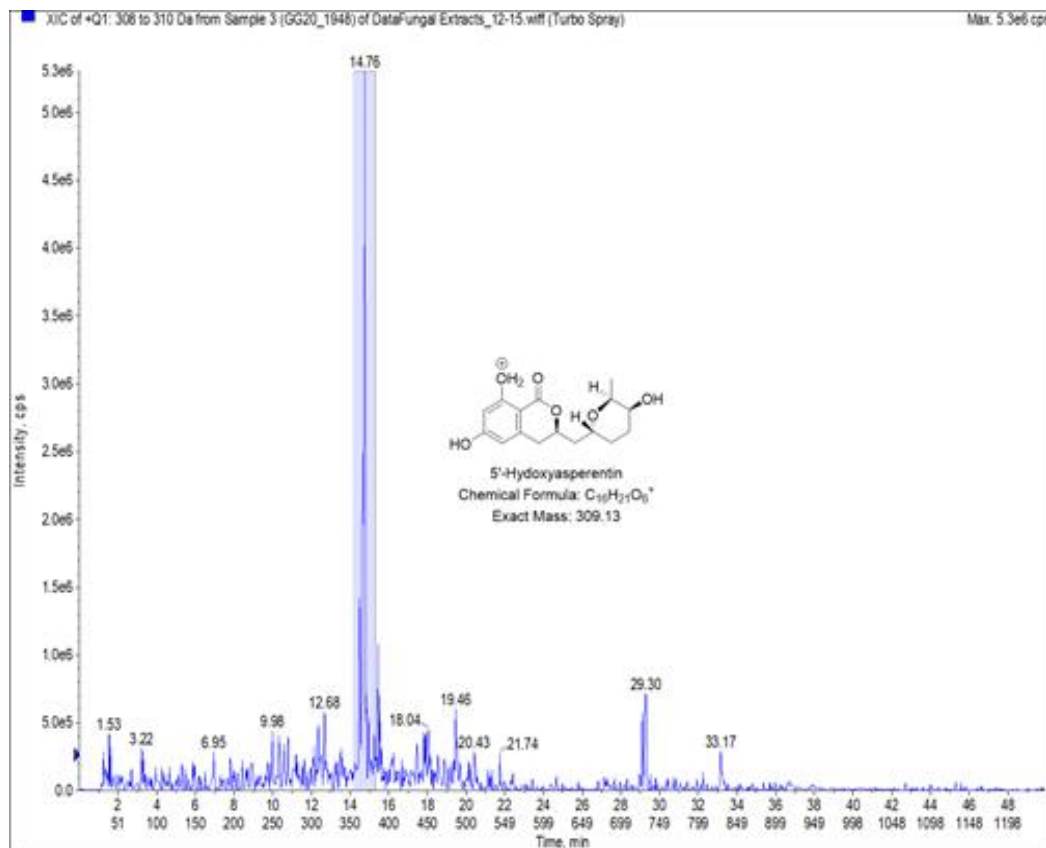


Figure 4. Effect of GG3_C liquid extract on colony growth of *Bipolaris oryzae* when extract was transferred 1 cm apart.

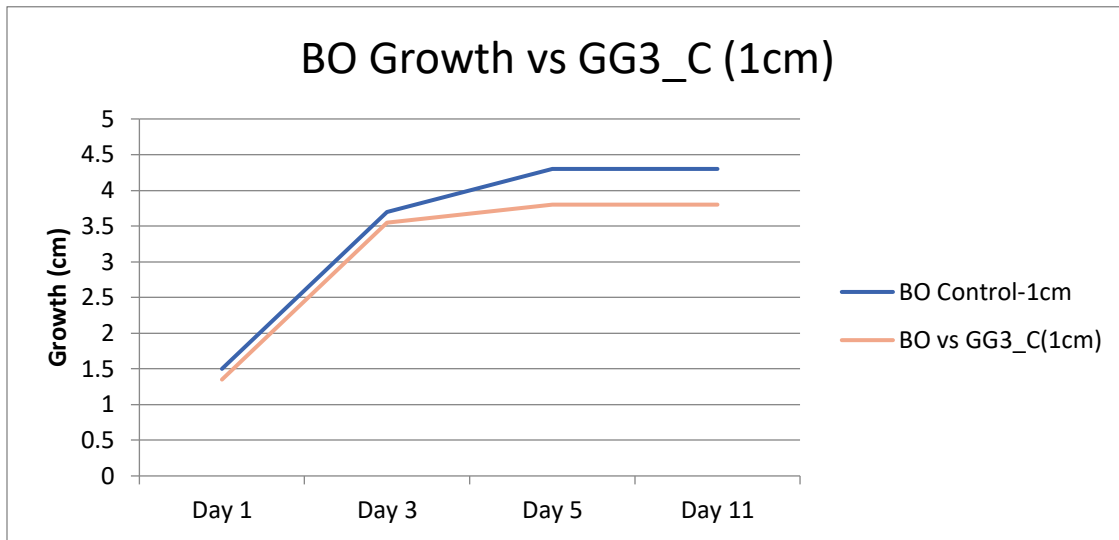


Figure 5. Effect of GG3_C liquid extract on colony growth of *Bipolaris oryzae* when extract was transferred 0.5 cm apart.

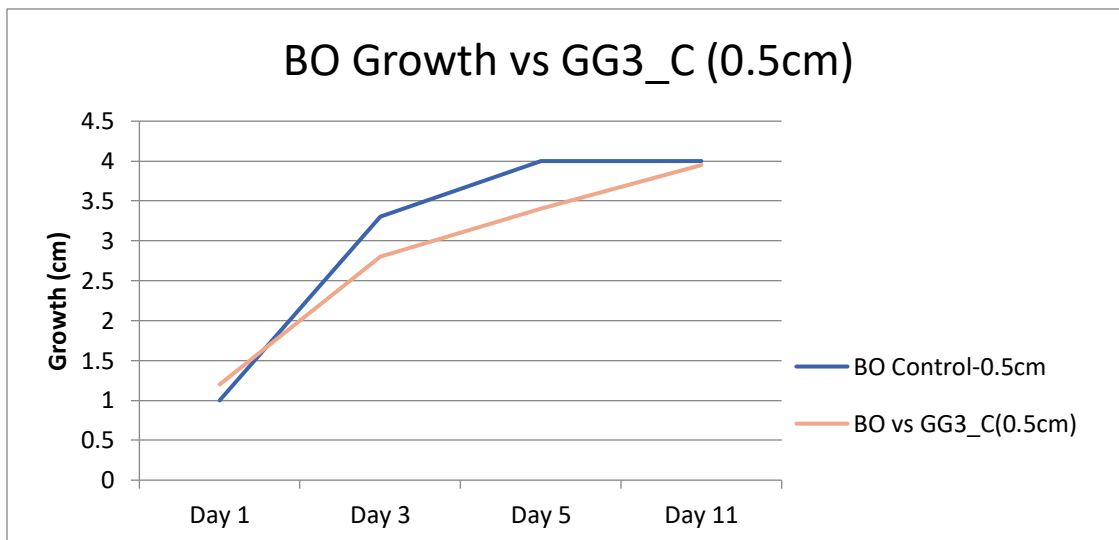


Figure 6. Effect of GG3_C liquid extract on colony growth of *Bipolaris sorokiniana* when extracted was transferred 1 cm apart.

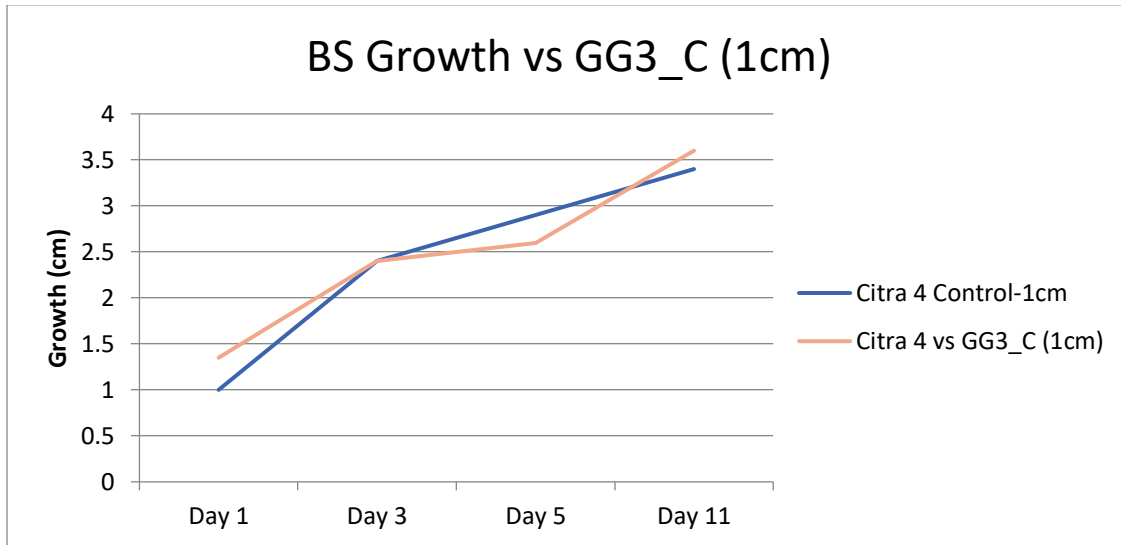


Figure 7. Effect of GG3_C liquid extract on colony growth of *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, when extracted was transferred 0.5 cm apart.

