

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO:**

[Berger et al. S Afr J Sci. 2020;116\(11/12\), Art. #8286, 7 pages.](#)

**HOW TO CITE:**

Berger DK, Mokgobu T, De Ridder K, Christie N, Aveling TAS. Benefits of maize resistance breeding and chemical control against northern leaf blight in smallholder farms in South Africa [supplementary material]. S Afr J Sci. 2020;116(11/12), Art. #8286, 2 pages. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2020/8286/suppl>



**Supplementary figure 1:** Contrast between unsprayed and fungicide-sprayed maize treatments at the Greytown trial. (a) Leaf necrosis and lowered photosynthetic capacity from northern leaf blight disease is evident in unsprayed hybrid maize at grain filling stage. (b) Northern leaf blight symptoms are absent in hybrid maize at grain filling stage in rows treated with fungicides.

**Supplementary table 1:** Agro-ecological zones for sampling sites in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces of South Africa

Field site	District municipality	Name of zone	Description	Altitude (metres above sea level)	Rainfall range (mm)
Hlanganani	Harry Gwala	Temperate Forest	Uplands region (900–1400 m altitude)	1066	750–1125
Ntabamhlophe	uThukela	Moist Highland Sourveld Moist tall grassveld	Highland region (1400–1800 m altitude)	1494	875–1250
KwaNxamalala	uMgungundlovu	Temperate Forest (Ngongoni)	Uplands region (900–1400 m altitude)	1145	750–1125
Bizana	Alfred Nzo	Temperate Forest (broken Ngongoni)	Lowland region (450–900 m altitude)	823	Average 1022 (no range provided)
Tabankulu	Alfred Nzo	Sandy Sourveld	Uplands region (900–1400 m altitude)	941	625–875
Greytown	Umvoti	Temperate Forest (Ngongoni)	Uplands region (900–1400 m altitude)	1110	750–1125

Source: Data from Pentz<sup>1</sup>

#### Reference

1. Pentz JA. An agro-ecological survey of Natal. Pretoria: South African Department of Agriculture and Forestry; 1945.