



Figure S1. The effect of the three selected fungal strains on reducing the medium's total phenolics, decolorization and glucose consumption during a 14-d incubation period in 10% v/v OMW.

Table S1. A layout of the metrics referring to the architecture of the network.

Metrics	Explanation
Centrality	A measure of the importance of a node within the network.
Degree Centralization	The sum of the weighted ties of the links. The normalized values equal to (number of nodes-1) multiplied by max value
In degree centrality	For a node, the number of head ends adjacent to the node is called the indegree. Indegree and outdegree applied at directed networks
Density	The number of ties divided by the maximum number of possible ties.
Fragmentation	The proportion of pairs of nodes that cannot reach each other.
Clustering coefficient	Measures how much the neighbors of each node are also neighbors of each other. The clustering coefficient of a node is the density of its open neighbors. The clustering coefficient of a network is the average clustering coefficient of its nodes.
Average Distance	The distance between two nodes is the number of ties contained in the shortest path that connects them.
Compactness	Measure of the probability of two nodes to be directly tied.
Small Worldness	A real network is a small-world network if it has a similar mean shortest path length but greater clustering coefficient compared to a random network with the same number of nodes.
Modularity	The possibility of various nodes being grouped together.