

Supplementary Material:

Table S1. Locations and site types of pine stands in which plant material was collected for *D. septosporum* DNA analyses [40]

Forest District	Managmt. Unit	Forest	Compartment	Latitude N	Longitude E	Area [ha]	Age of trees ¹
Niepołomice	Niepołomice	Stanisławice	159c	50.36667	20.26667	16.53	129
Józefów	Józefów	Króle	305b	50.46667	23.05000	12.80	98
Narol	Wola	Kadłubiska	54g	50.36667	23.33333	6.27	90
Biłgoraj	Huta	Huta	73c	50.51667	22.45000	8.24	90
Janów Lub.	Władysławów	Porytowe Wzg.	293b	50.66667	22.41667	9.00	115
Rudnik	Rudnik	Borowina	45b	50.48333	22.21667	9.87	110
Kraśnik	Dzierzkowice	Zwierzyniec	18d	50.96667	22.08333	6.38	102
Krasnystaw	Łopiennik	Żulin	51h	51.06667	21.18333	17.88	98
Tomaszów Lub.	Lubycza Król.	Siedliska	363c	49.86667	21.01667	12.90	98

¹ in 2005

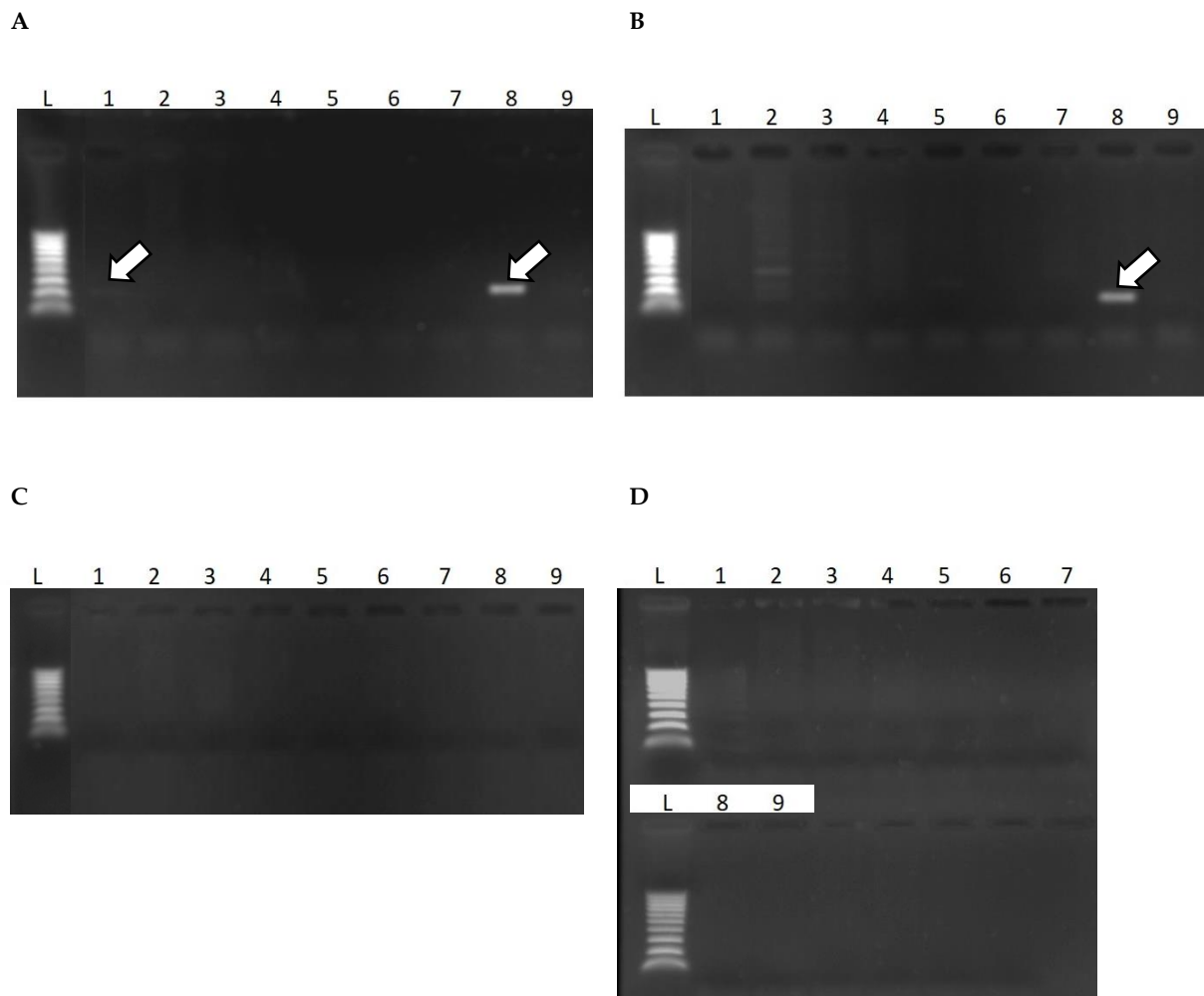
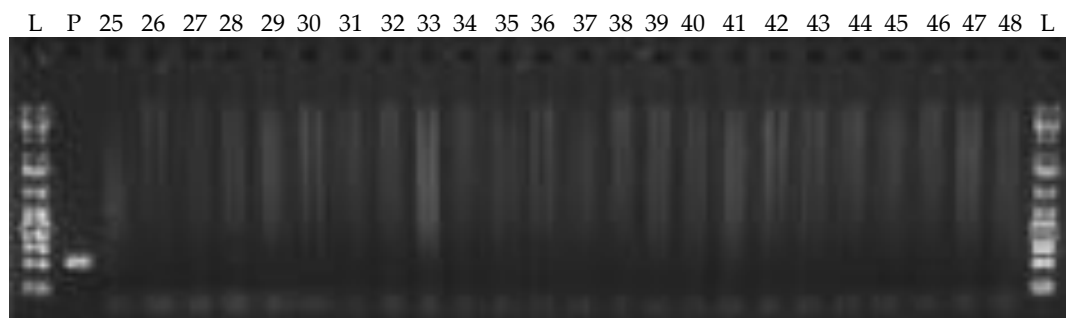


Figure S1. Preliminary results of a search for pathogen presence as a cause of pine needle dieback in gardens, nurseries, and forests. A: fragment showing presence of *D. septosporum* in *P. sylvestris* (231 bp, sample 1, weak signal), and *D. septosporum* presence in *P. nigra* (231 bp, sample 8). B: presence of *D. pini* in *P. nigra* (193 bp, sample 8). C: Attempts to detect *L. acicola* with negative results. D: Attempts to detect *C. ferruginosum*. L - 100bp DNA Ladder (Sigma-Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI, USA). Arrows indicate fragments of 231 base-pair length from different DNA extract samples numbers 1 to 9.

A.



B.



C.

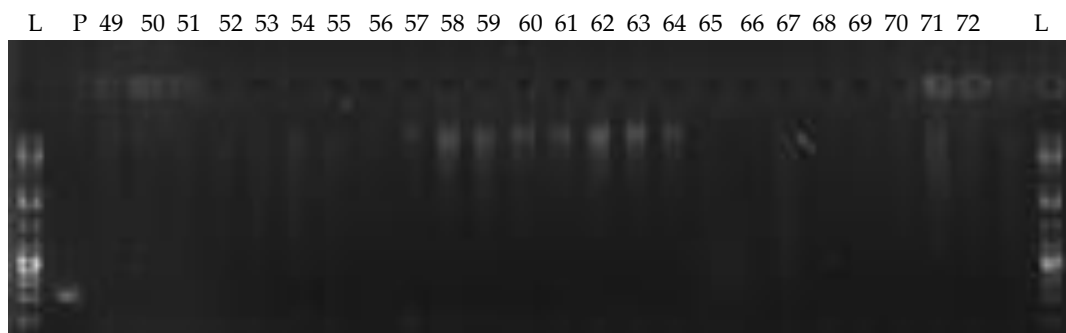


Figure S2. Assay for *Dothistroma* PCR products from needles of Scots pine seed trees. Lane P (A, B, and C): positive control ca. 231 bp). Other lines (1 – 72) are PCR of DNA extracts from different seed trees showing absence of amplicons; L - FastRuler™Middle Range DNA Ladder (Fermentas, USA).