

Article

Isolation, Degradation Performance and Field Application of the Metolachlor-Degrading Fungus *Penicillium oxalicum* MET-F-1

Xingping Chang ¹, Junfeng Liang ¹, Yang Sun ^{1,*}, Lixia Zhao ¹, Bin Zhou ¹, Xiaojing Li ¹ and Yongtao Li ^{2,*}

¹ Agro-Environmental Protection Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs/Key Laboratory of Original Agro-Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control, MARA/Tianjin Key Laboratory of Agro-Environment and Agro-Product Safety, Tianjin 300191, China; cxphappy@163.com (X.C.); liangjunfeng@caas.cn (J.L.); zhaolixia@caas.cn (L.Z.); zhoubean@vip.163.com (B.Z.); lixiaojing@caas.cn (X.L.)

² College of Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China

* Correspondence: sunyang01@caas.cn (Y.S.); liyongtao@caas.cn (Y.L.)

Table S1. The representation of meaning for each treatment.

Treatment	Representation of meaning
CK	Minimal medium containing metolachlor of 50 mg/L
MG	Add 0.2% glucose in CK
MY	Add 0.2% yeast extract in CK
MGY	Add 0.1% glucose and 0.1% yeast extract in CK
MF	Inoculate MET-F-1 in CK
MFG	Inoculate MET-F-1 in MG
MFY	Inoculate MET-F-1 in MY
MFGY	Inoculate MET-F-1 in MGY

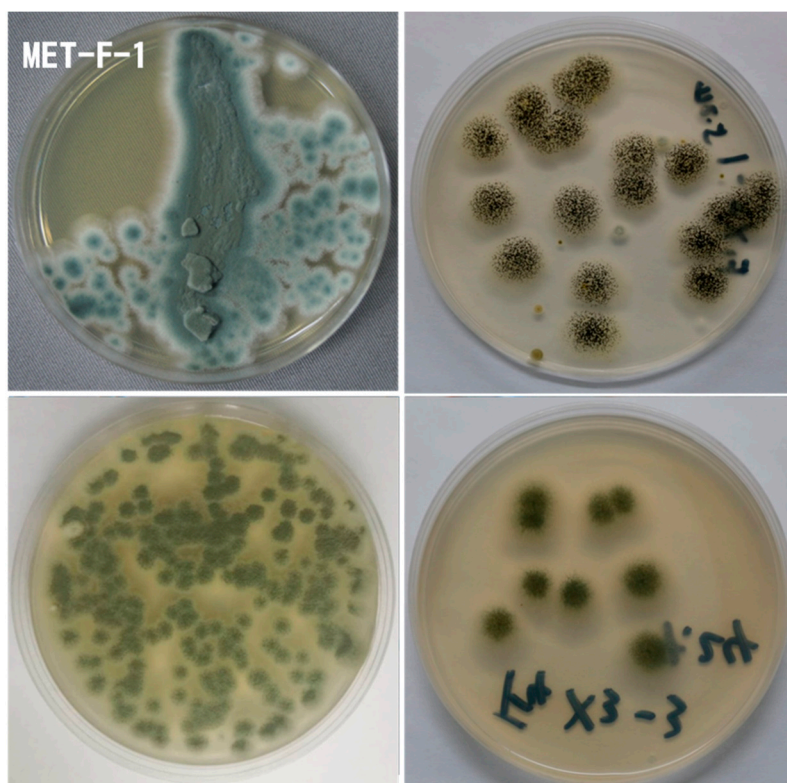


Figure S1. Colony morphology of the four metolachlor-tolerant strains.

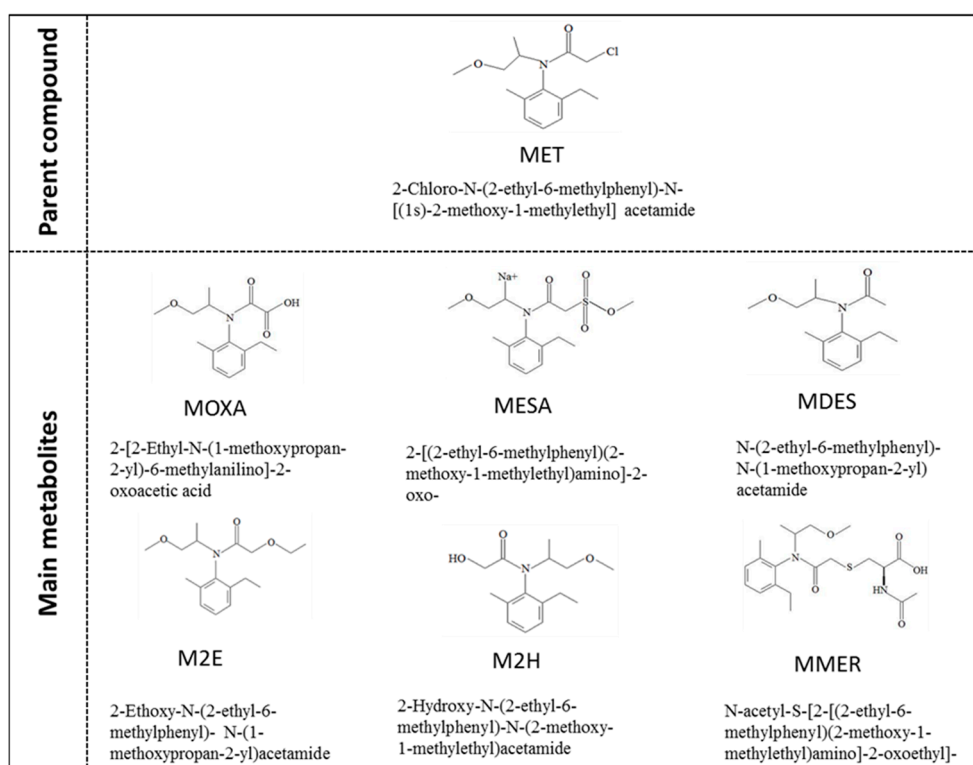


Figure S2. The structural formulas and chemical names of parent compound metolachlor and main regular metabolites.