

S1 – Germination rate results for the panel of weed species

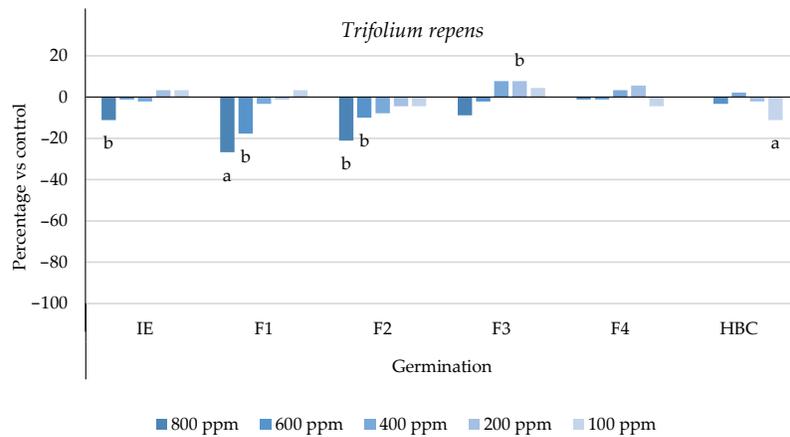


Figure S1. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Trifolium repens*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

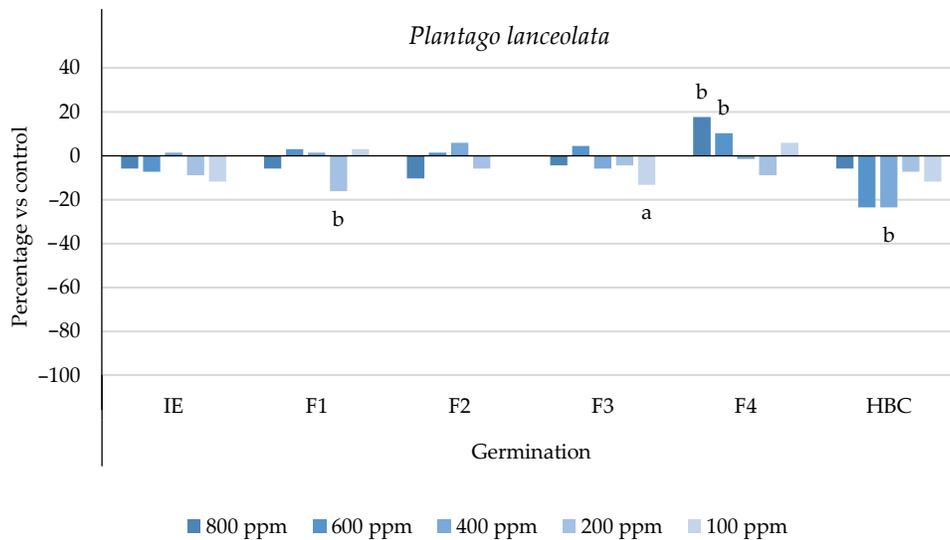


Figure S2. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Plantago lanceolata*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

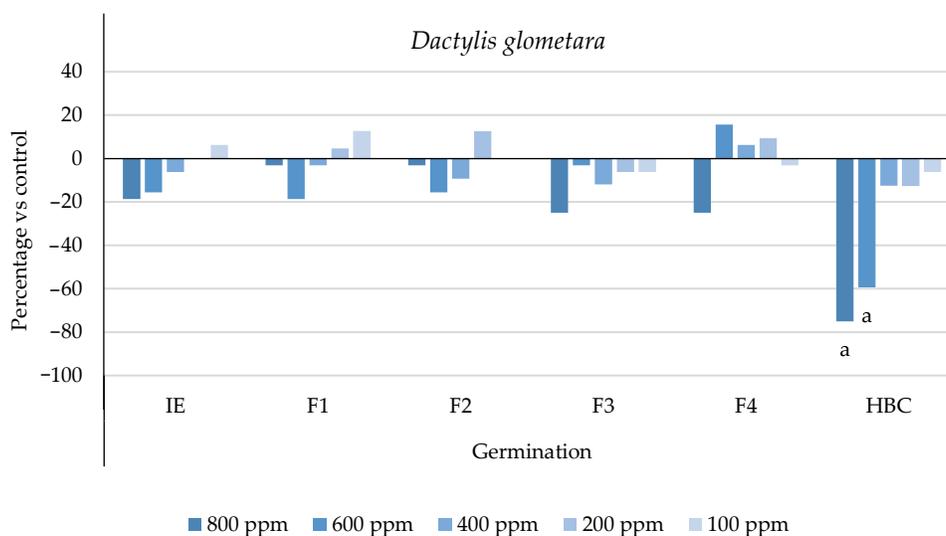


Figure S3. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Dactylis glomerata*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

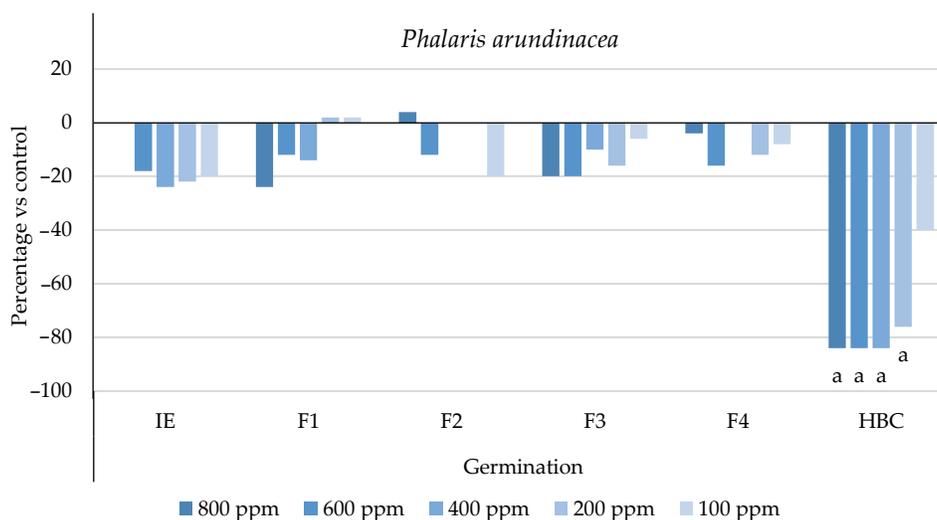


Figure S4. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Phalaris arundinacea*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

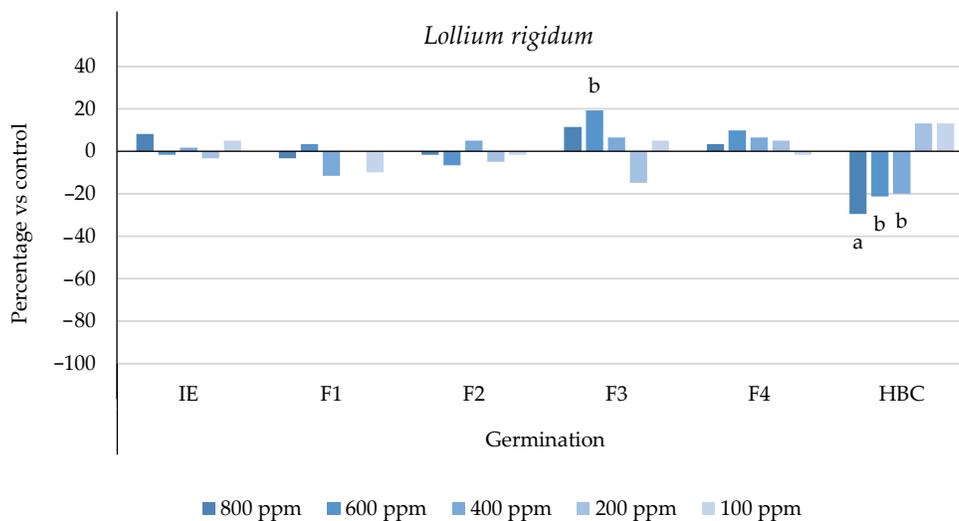


Figure S5. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Lolium rigidum*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

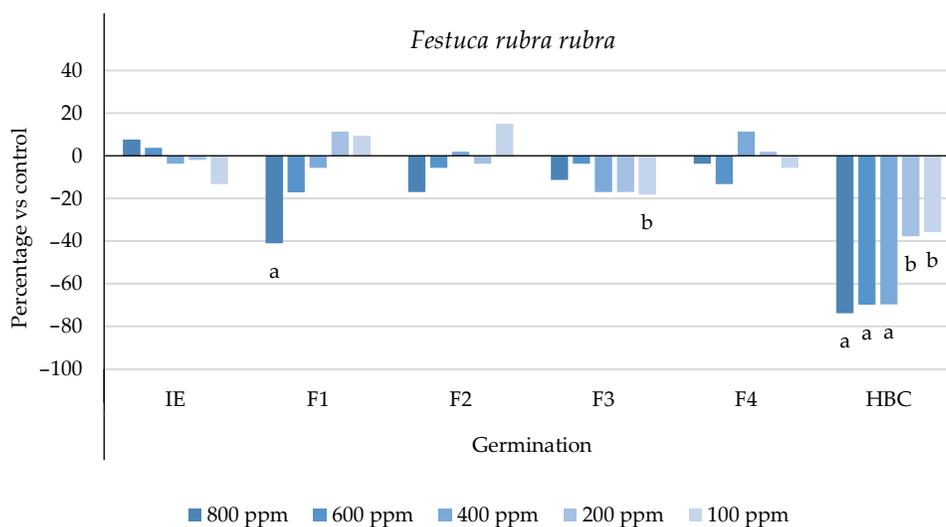


Figure S6. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Festuca rubra rubra*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

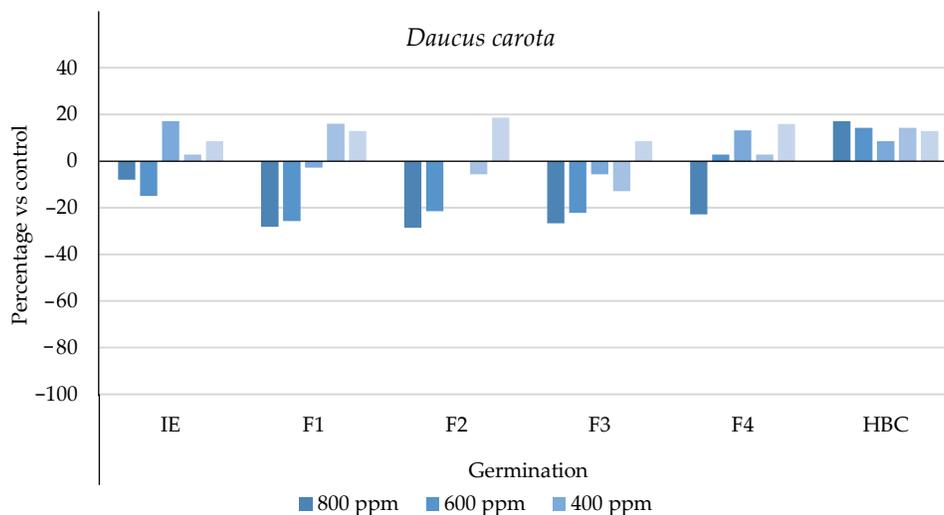


Figure S7. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Daucus carota*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

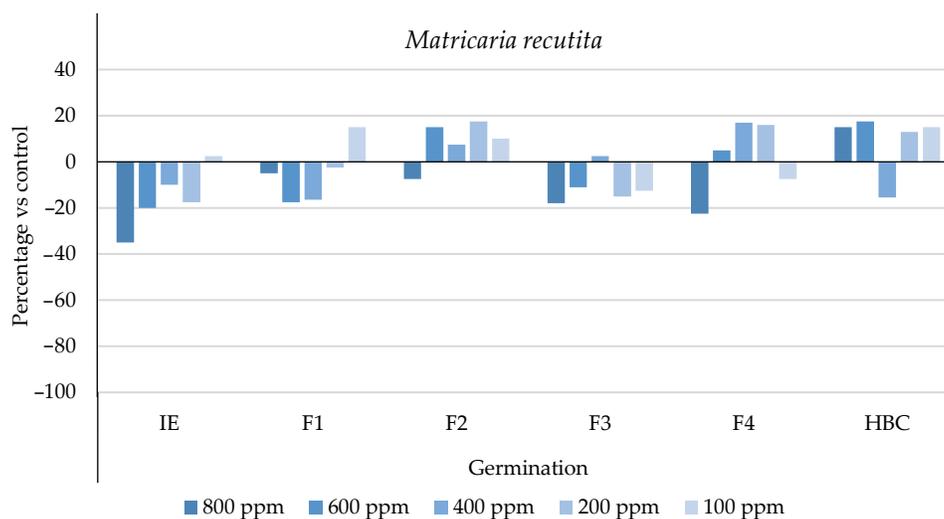


Figure S8. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Matricaria recutita*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

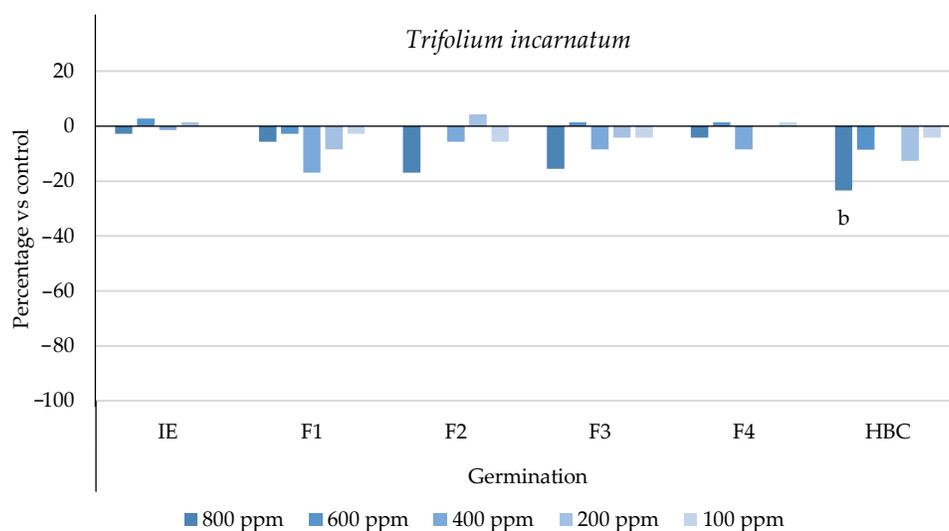


Figure S9. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Trifolium incarnatum*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively.

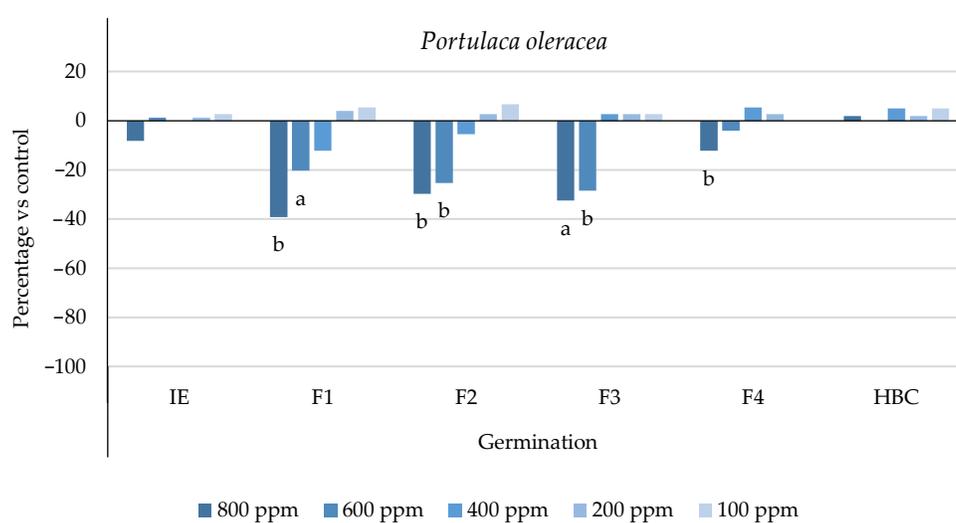


Figure S10. Effects of the initial extract (IE), SL-enriched fractions (F1–F4), and herbicide (HBC) on the germination of *Portulaca oleracea*. The values are expressed as the percentage difference from the control, and Welch’s test was used for statistical analysis. Letters *a* and *b* indicate significance for $p < 0.01$ and $0.01 < p < 0.05$, respectively. (Adapted from [17]).