Table S2. Isolation of endophytic species of *Trichoderma* from different geographic regions[a]

Country	Host	Total isolates[b]	*asp/aspo*[c]	*Harz.* Complex Clade[d]	*virens*	*atroviride*	*hamatum*	Total and (%)	Reference[e]	*satrigosum*	*reesei*	*T. sp.*[f]	*parareesei*	*theobromicola*	*spirale*	*longibrachiatum*	*koningiopsis*	*koningii*	*canadense*	*viticola*	*petersenii*	*breve*	*tomentosum*	*T. flagellatum*	*gamsii*	*orientale*	*acreanum*	*brasiliensis*	*heveae*	*cerinum*	*viridescens complex*	*deliquescens*	*hirsutum*	*fertile*	*olivascens*	*brevicompactum*
North America																																				
Canada	Grapevines	29	0/4	8	0	7	0	19 (66)	Pollard-Flamand et al., 2022									2	4	3			1															
South America																																				
Brazil	Rubber trees	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nascimento et al. 2023			16														7	4	3								
Brazil	Cerrado-Caatinga ecotone	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	Morais et al. 2022			6				1	6								6											
Peru	wild rubber tree	39	0	31	0	0	0	31 (79)	Gazis and Chaverri, 2010								8																			
Europe																																				
UK	various garden trees	40	0	15	1	0	4	20 (50)	Rees et al. 2022						1		1													12	1	1	1	1	2	
Hungary	Grapvines	10	0	8	0	0	0	8 (80)	Kovács et al., 2021																1	1										
Africa																																				
Ethiopia, Cameroon, Kenya	Coffee (cultivated and wild)	76	0	46	1	1	3	51 (67)	Rodriguez et al., 2021				2	9	3		7				2	2														
Ethiopia	Coffee	48	0	14	0	0	20	14 (48)	Mulaw et al., 2013			4												10												
Asia																																				
Malaysia	35 plant families	93	13/22	27	22	0	0	84 (90)	Cummings et al., 2016	1	1	7																								
Indonesia	*Theobroma cacao*	21	19	0	2	0	0	21 (100)	Rosmana et al. 2015																											
Thailand	Rubber trees	12	3/0	3	2	0	3	11 (92)	Sirikamonsathien et al. 2023							1																				
Iran	*Vinca* sp.	7	1/0	0	0	0	0	1 (14)	Leylaie and Zafari 2018							4	1																			1
Iran	Cuppressaceae family plants	5	0	0	0	4	0	4 (80)	Hosseyni-Moghaddam and Soltani, 2014									1																			
Total[g]	N/A[i]	429	62	152	28	12	27	281 (66)		1	1	33	2	9	4	6	23	3	4	3	2	2	1	10	1	7	7	4	3	12	1	1	1	1	2	1
Detection frequency among studies[h]	N/A	N/A	38%	61%	38%	23%	30%			8%	8%	30%	8%	8%	15%	23%	38%	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%

[a]Compilation of surveys published in the past 20 years that used *tef-1α* for *Trichoderma* species identification. Surveys were specific for *Trichoderma* isolates and all species listed in column headings are from the genus *Trichoderma* .

[b]Total number of *Trichoderma* isolates (of all species) identified in this study.

[c]Isolates from *T. asperellum* and *T. asperelloides* are grouped together because *T. asperelloides* is often misidentified as *T. asperellum* due to highly similar DNA sequences and identical morphology. Additionally, many strains of *T. asperelloides* are incorrectly deposited in GEnBank as *T. asperellum* .

[d]Harzianum Complex Clade species. Isolates from the different Harzianum complex Species Clad are not broken down into individual species as isolates are often misidentified as *T. harzianum* and also deposited in GenBank as *T. harzianum* .

[e]Reference for the information in this row.

[f]T. sp., *Trichoderma* sp.

[g]Totals for information in each respective column.

[h]Frequency of detection of this species in the different studies collectively. (Number of studies where this species was isolated)/(total number of studies) X 100.

[i]N/A, Not applicable.

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