Active Vs Passive thermal imaging for helping the early detection of soil-borne diseases on wild rocket salad crop caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn and Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary

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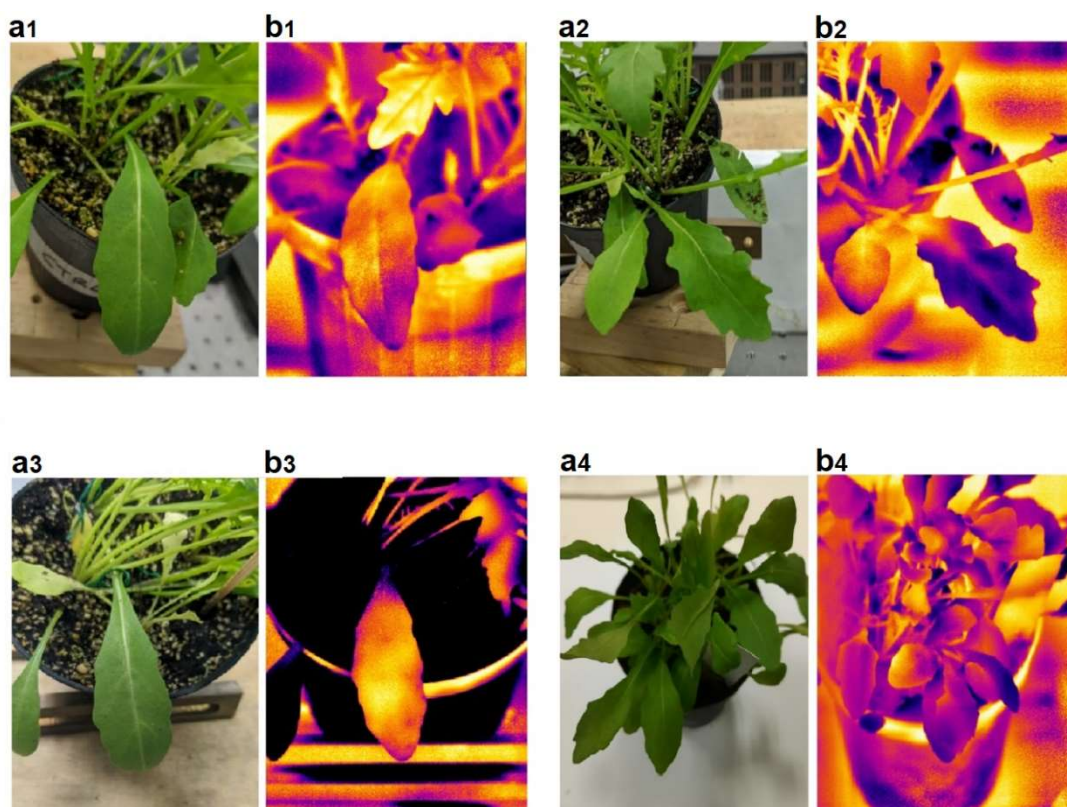***** Correspondence: m.rippa@isasi.cnr.it

Figure S1. Examples of active thermography analysis for uninoculated control leaves of rocket plants: a) visible images and b) post-processed thermal images.
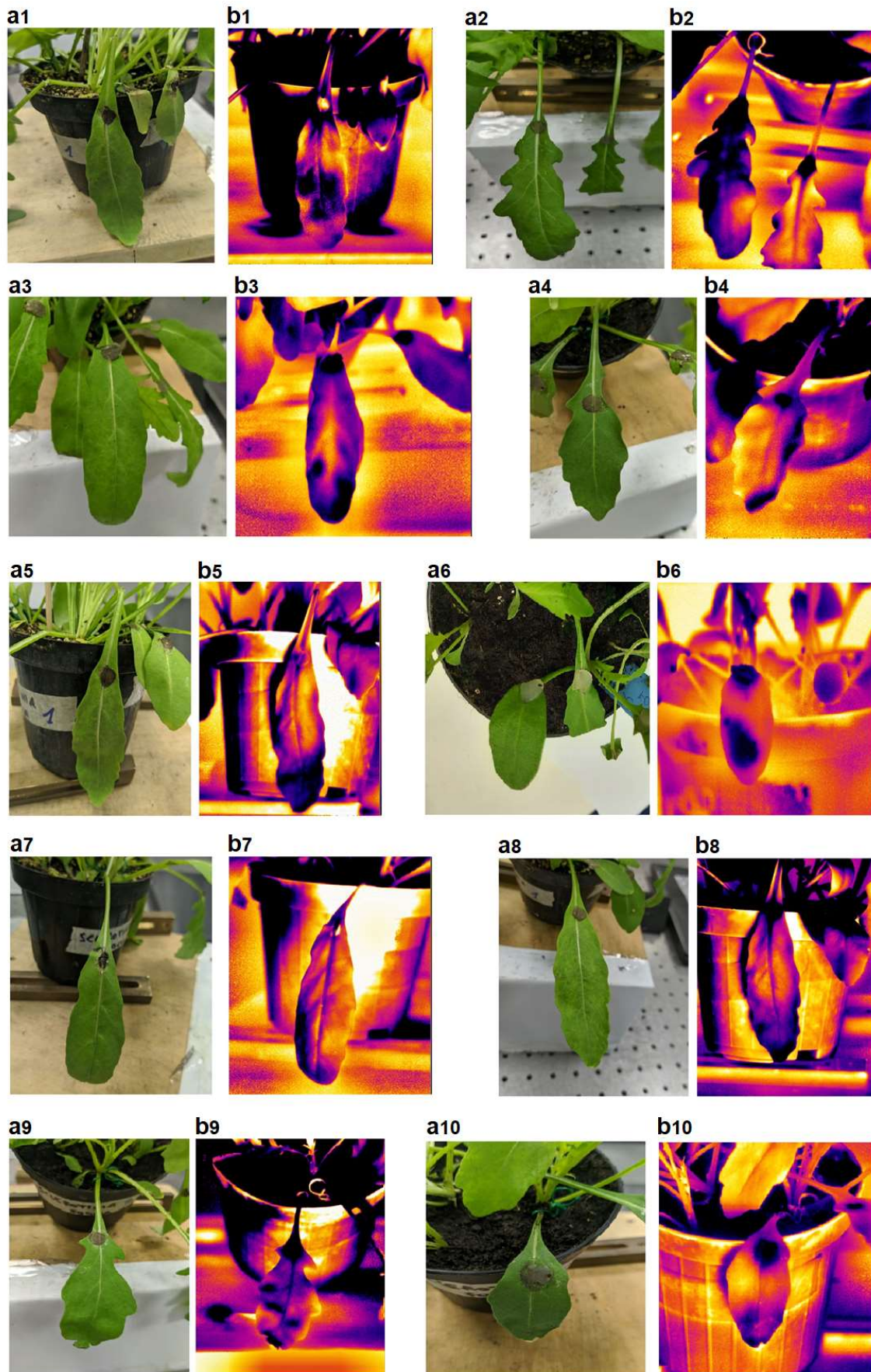
Figure S2. Examples of active thermography analysis of rocket plants inoculated with *S. sclerotiorum* on leaves (T1): a) visible images and b) post-processed thermal images.
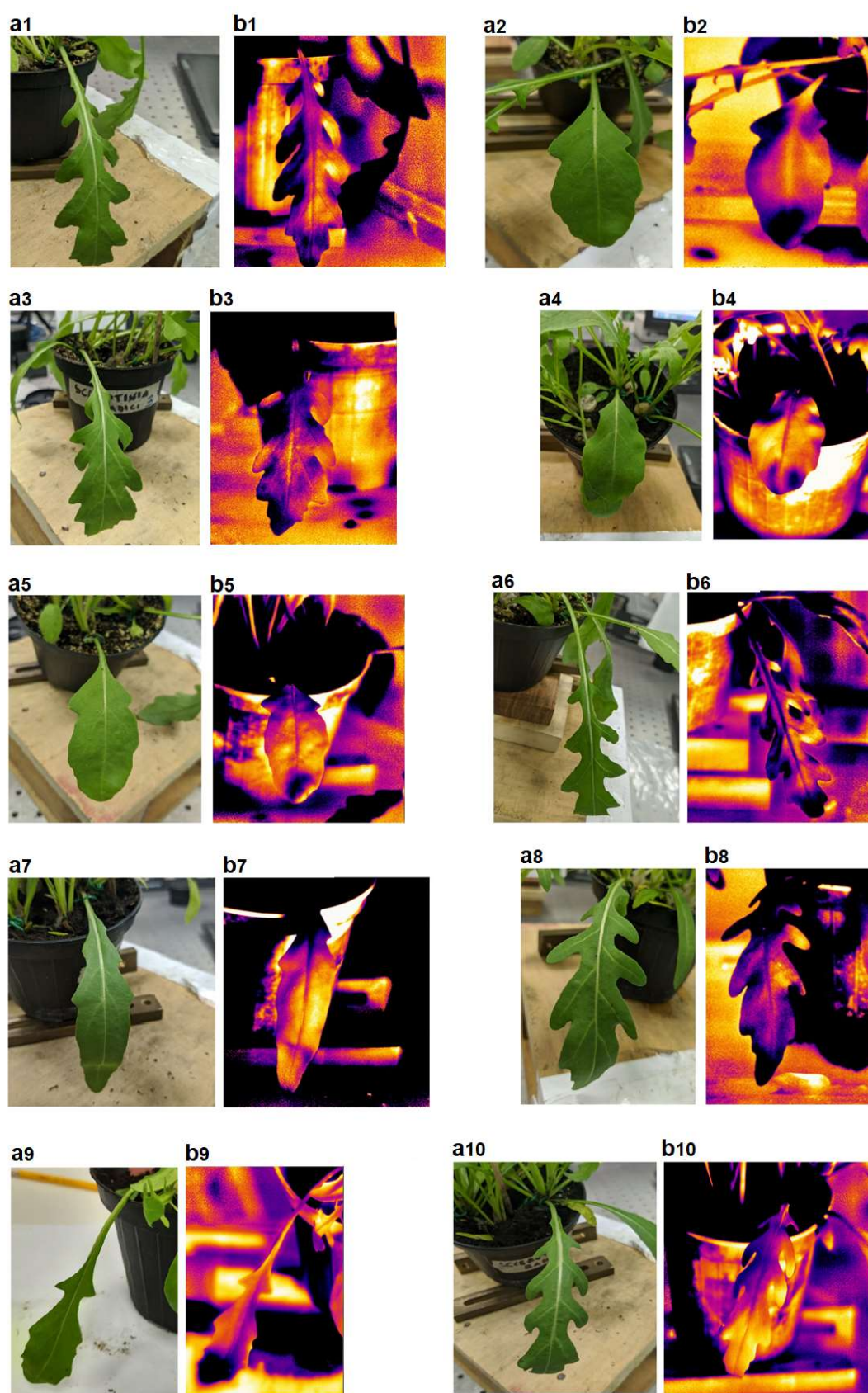
Figure S3. Examples of active thermography analysis of rocket plants inoculated with *S. sclerotiorum* on collars (T2): a) visible images and b) post-processed thermal images.
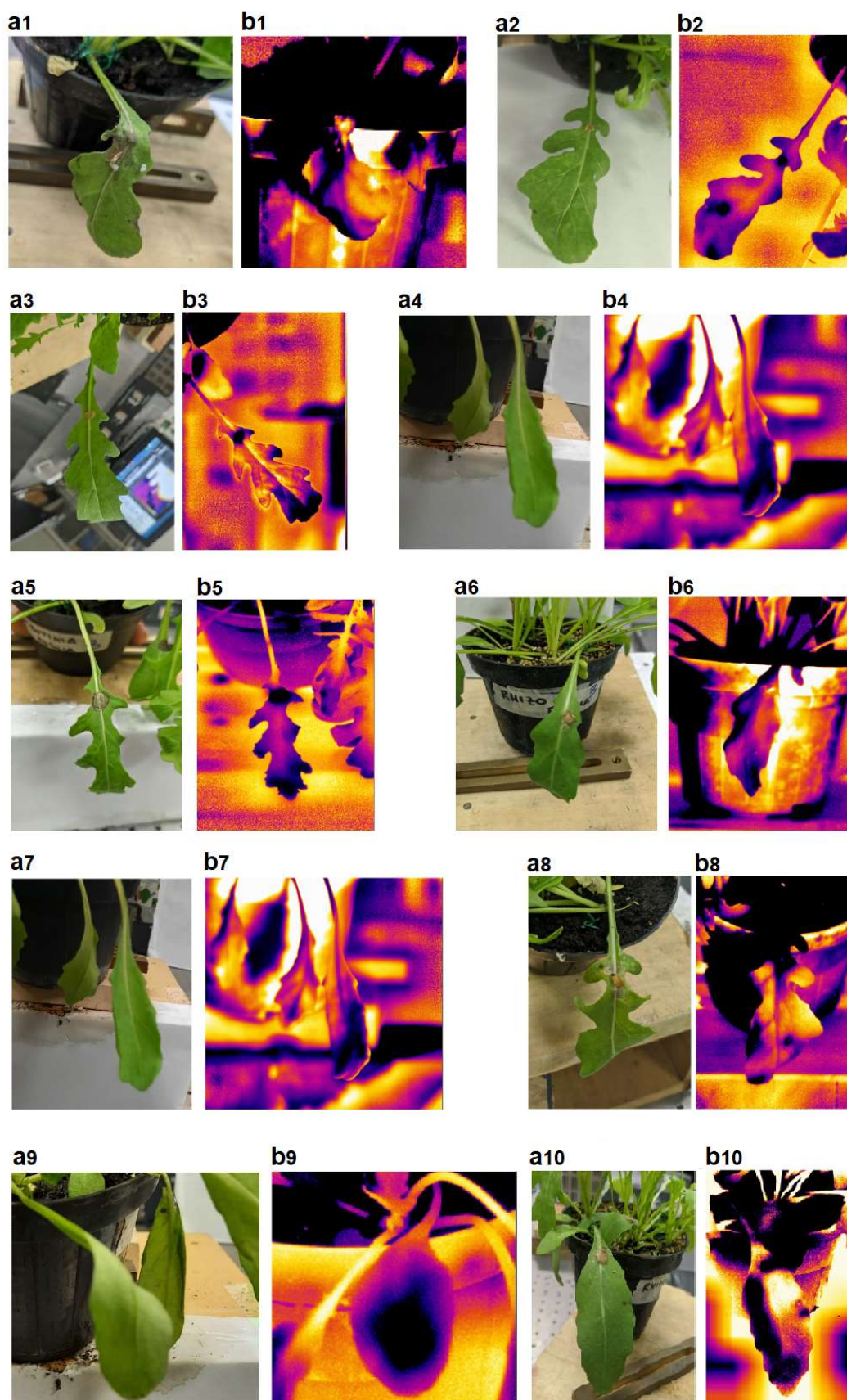
Figure S4. Examples of active thermography analysis of rocket plants inoculated with *R. solani* on leaves (T3): a) visible images and b) post-processed thermal images.
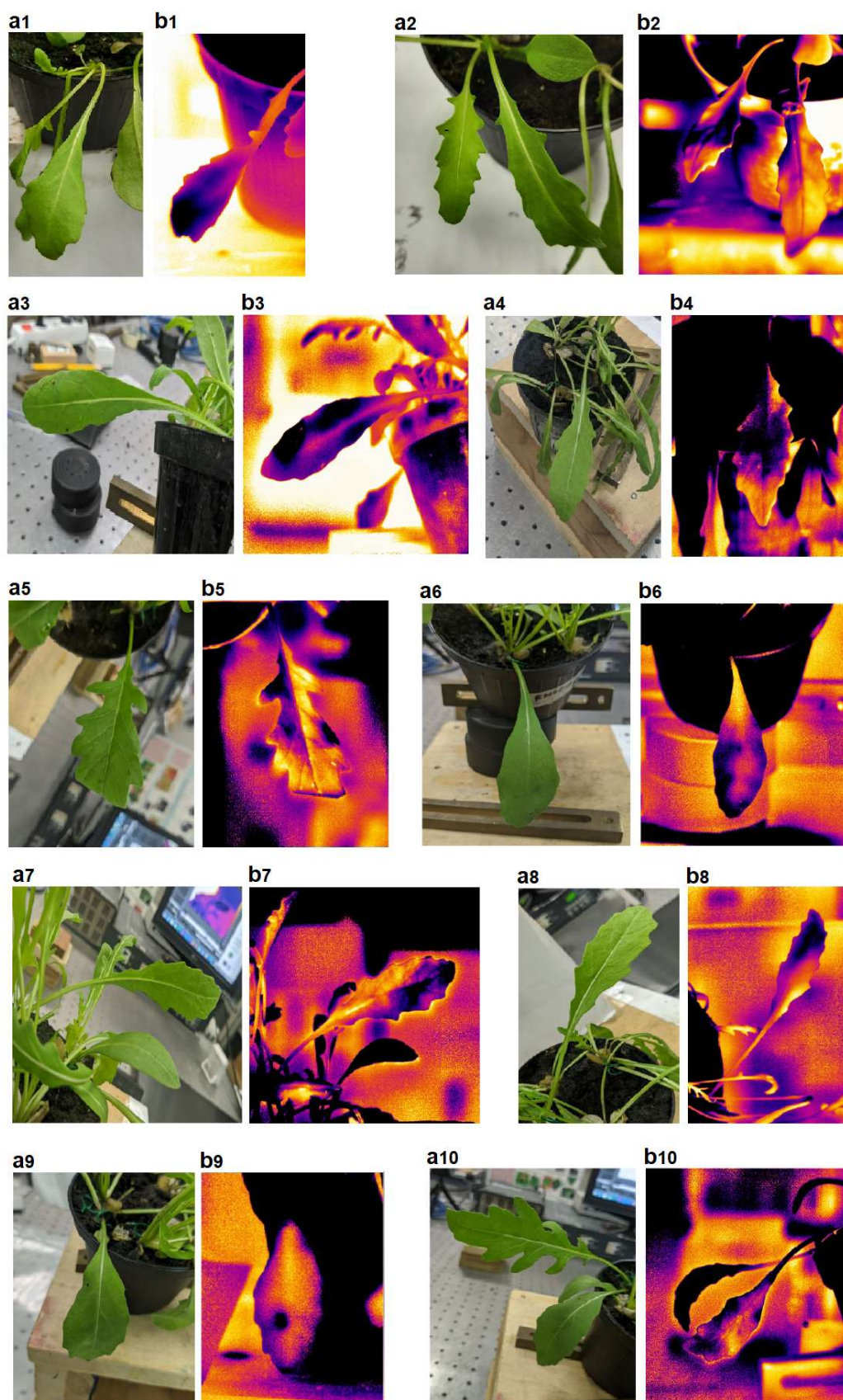
Figure S5. Examples of active thermography analysis of rocket plants inoculated with *R. solani* on collars (T4): a) visible images and b) post-processed thermal images.

Right prevision (RP%) calculation:

$$RP\% = \frac{\sum_{i}^{4} TP_i + TN}{5} = \frac{72.5 + 87.5 + 77.5 + 90.0 + 92.5}{5} = 84$$

Where TP_i are the True Positive found in the treatments T1, T2, T3 and T4 and TN the True Negative found for not inoculated plants T5.