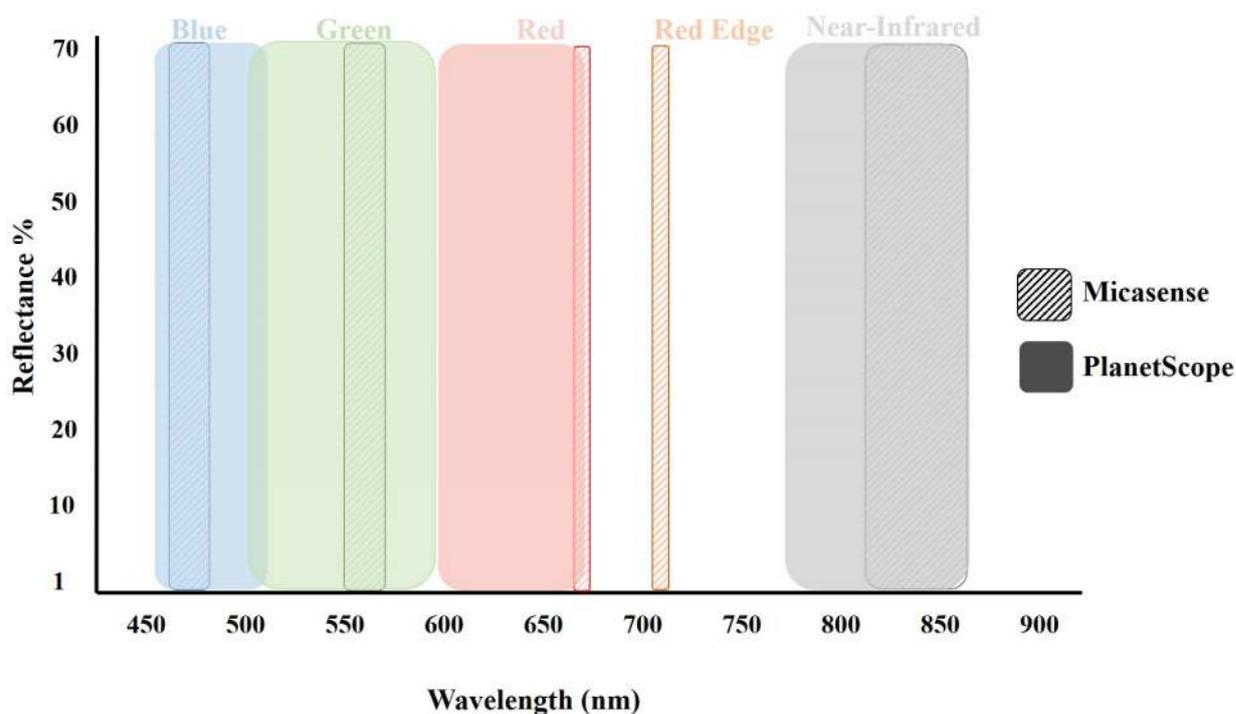


Table S1. Pixel counts for the overall study area and each treatment at 4.45 cm GSD or 60 m flying altitude.

Treatment	Count
Study area	148401
Control	43289
Tx1	3661
Tx2	4522
Tx3	4174
Tx4	2512
Water	11457



Sensor	Blue (nm)	Green (nm)	Red (nm)	Red-Edge (nm)	Near-Infrared (nm)
MicaSense Red-Edge	465–485	550–570	663–673	712–722	820–860
PlanetScope	455–515	500–590	590–670	NA	780–860
RapidEye	440–510	520–590	630–685	690–730	760–850

Figure S1. Band wavelengths (nm) of the MicaSense Red-Edge Sensor with PlanetScope and RapidEye sensors.

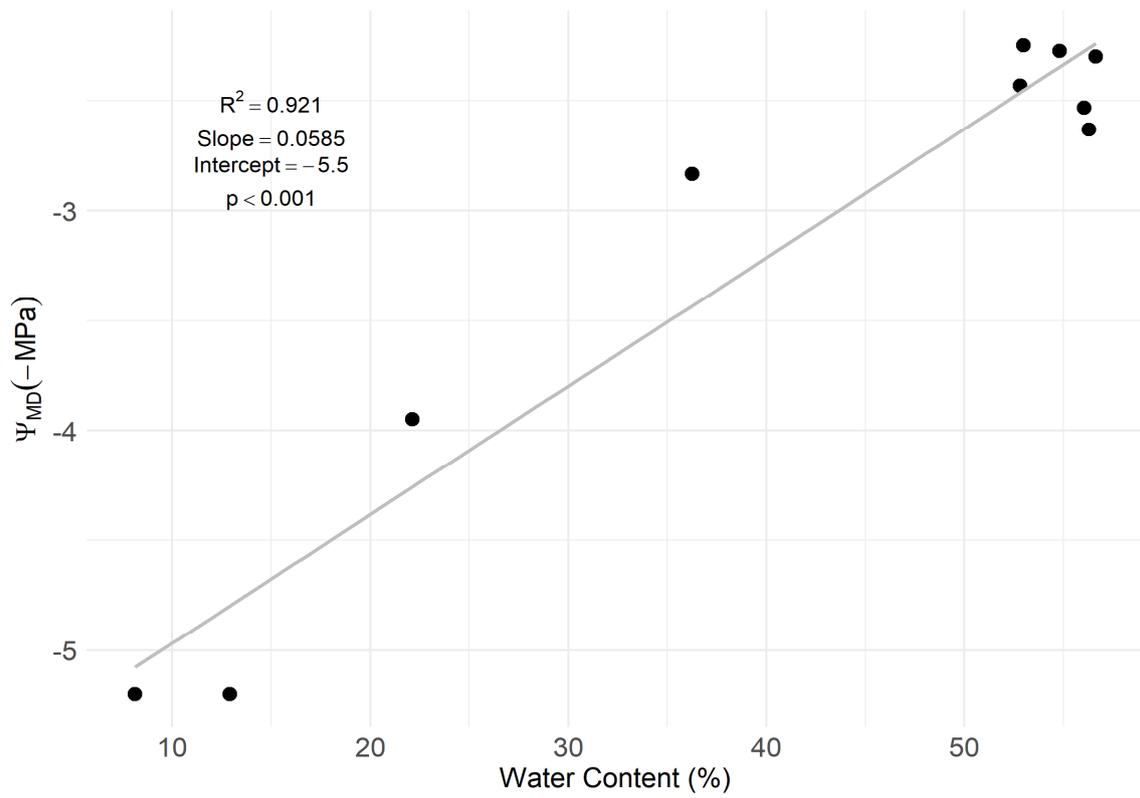


Figure S2. A simple linear regression was calculated to predict mid-day water potential on the basis of water content. Data gathered for Tx4 from Day 2 (outlier) was removed to further assess fit. A significant regression equation was found with an R^2 of 0.921. Leaf water potential decreased 0.0585 (MPa) for each percent water content.

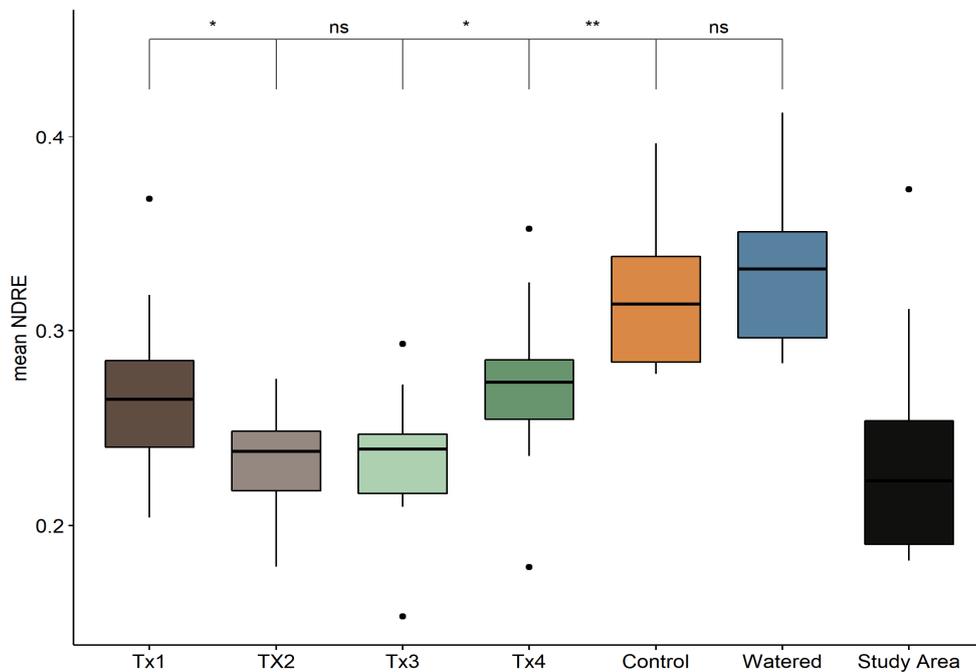


Figure S3. Spectral index value for all pixels (Day 1 and Day 2) by treatment: NDRE values. Difference between pairs of treatments determined from Wilcox test are indicated at the top of each pair: ns = not significant at 0.05 significance level ($p > 0.05$), *: $p \leq 0.05$ **: $p \leq 0.01$, ***: $p \leq 0.001$.

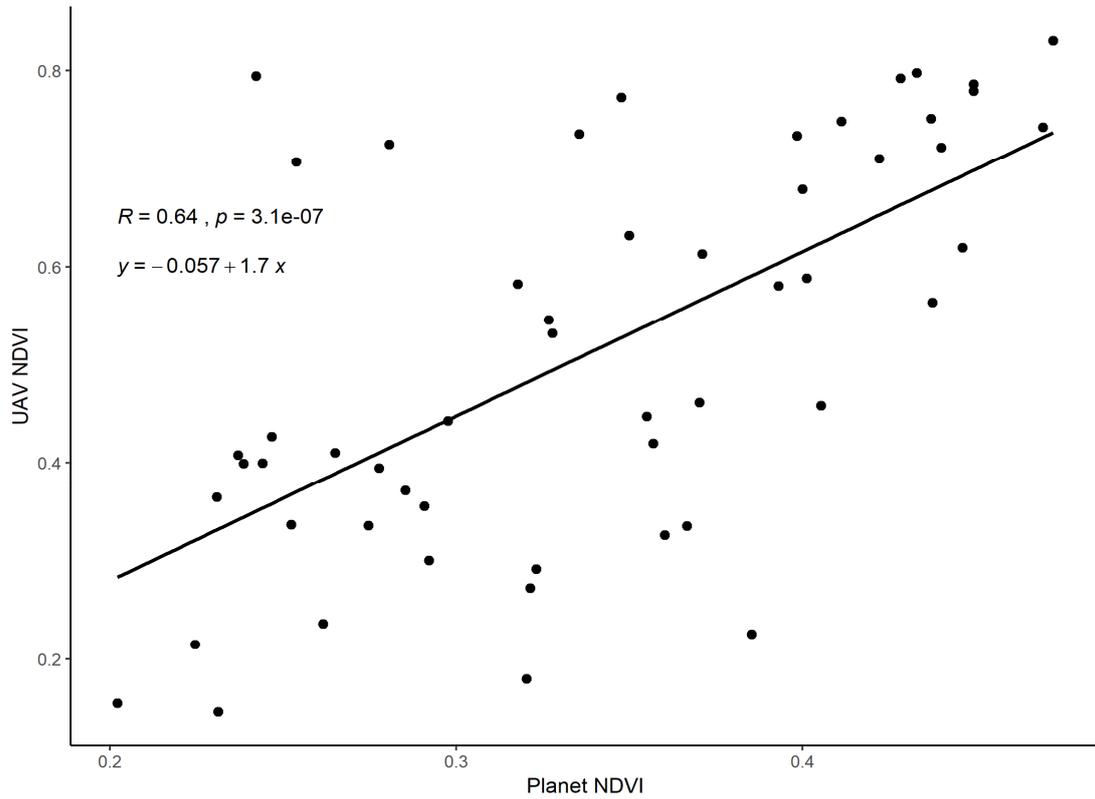


Figure S4. Spearman’s rho statistic (r_s) = 0.64 positive correlation between UAV NDVI and PlanetScope NDVI.

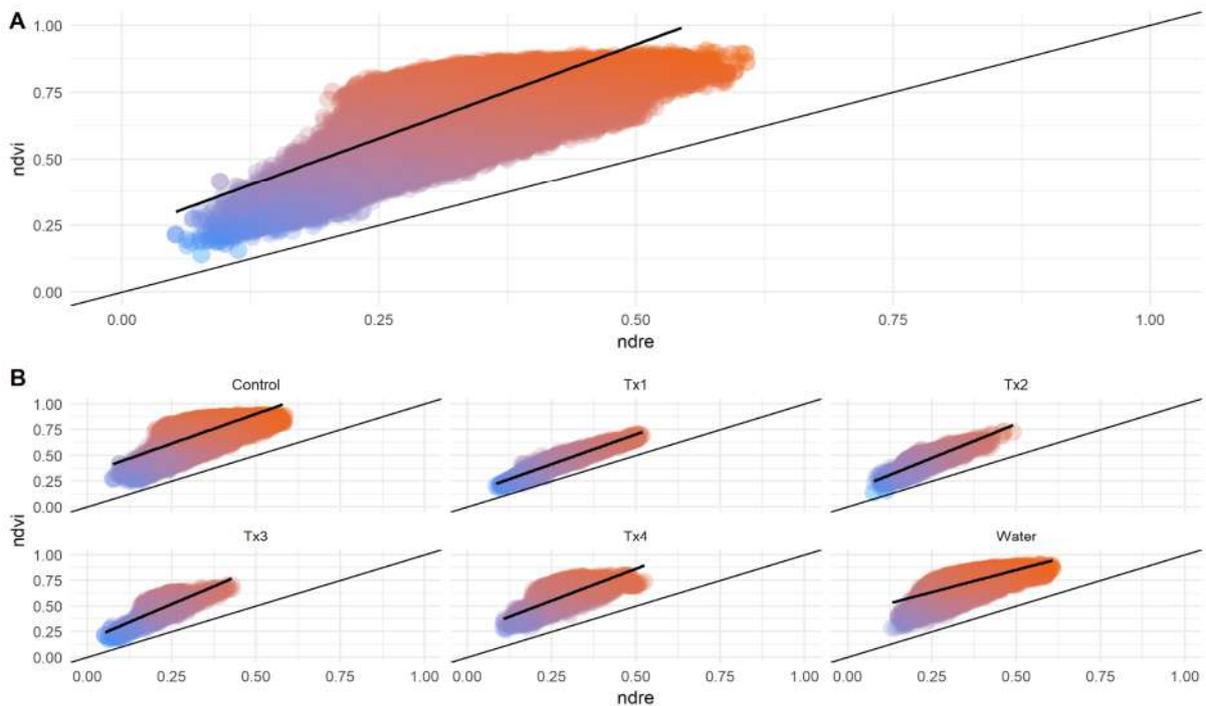


Figure S5. Density plot of distribution of NDVI vs. NDRE values for a) all pixels within all $n = 12$ UAV flights, b) all pixels for all flights for each treatment. Colors are representative of similarity in values, with blue colors showing lower correlation, and red colors showing higher correlation between the values of the two indices.



Figure S6. General study area before and after treatments for UAV and PlanetScope.