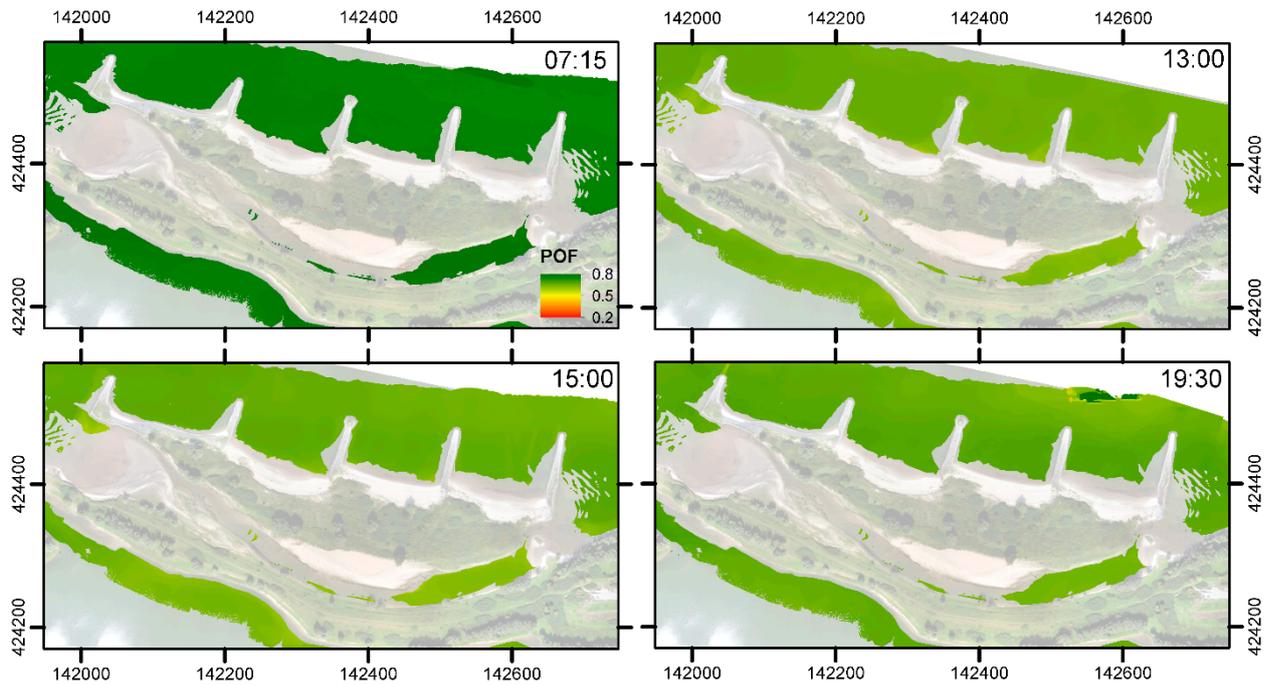
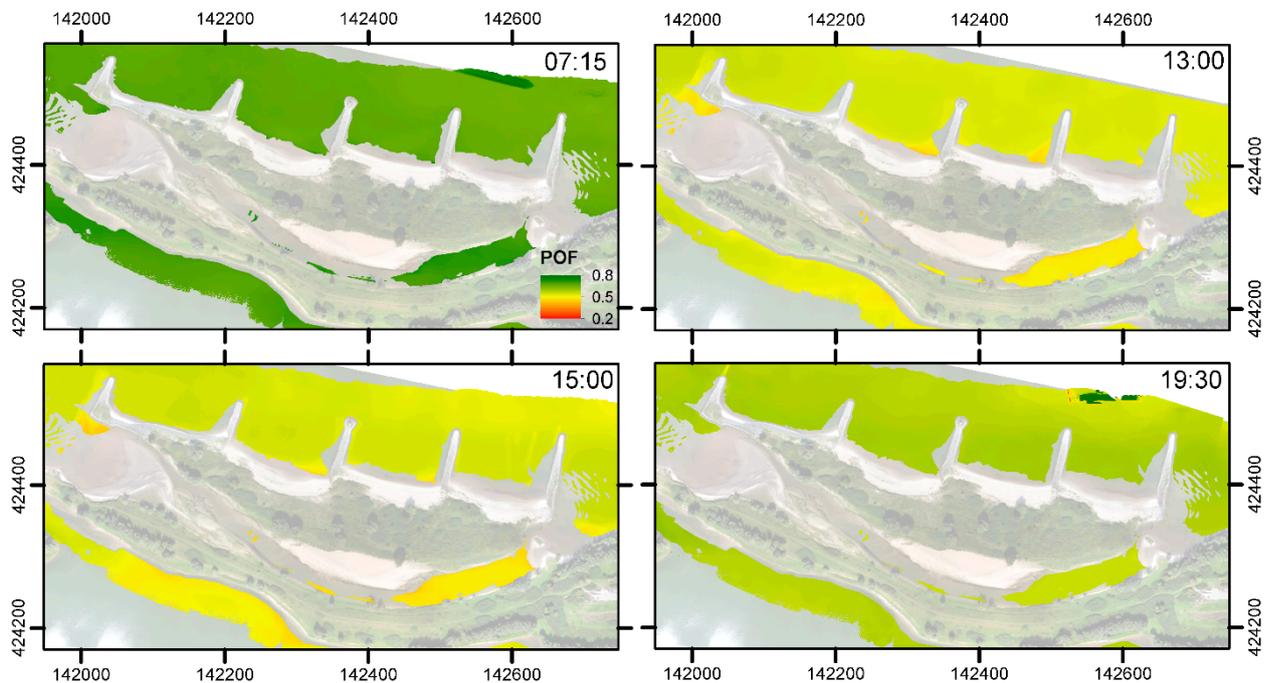


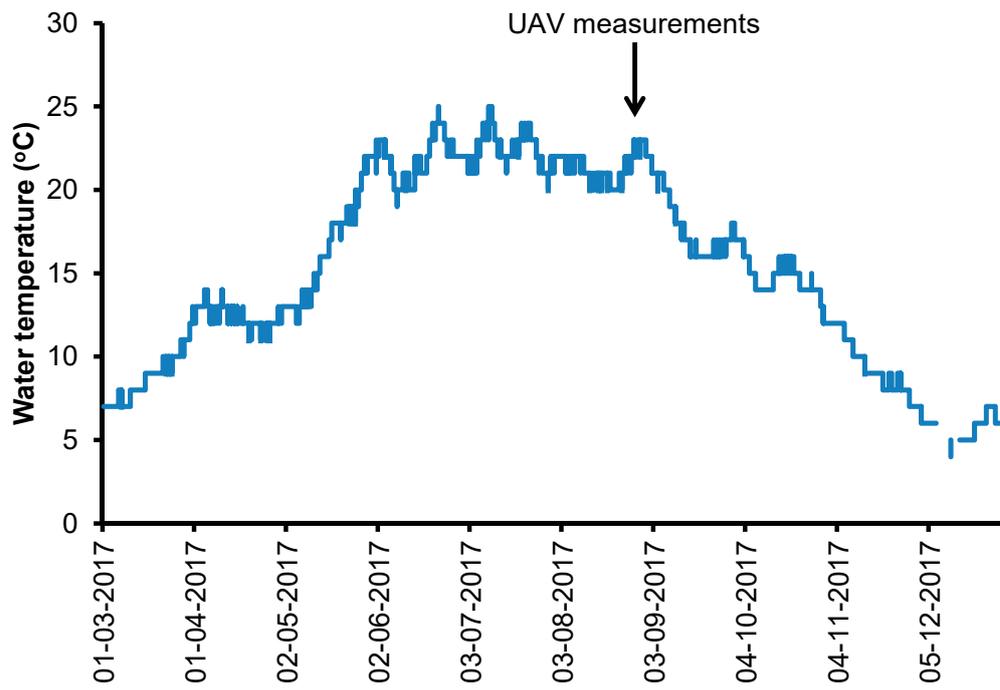
## Supporting information



**Fig. S1.** The potentially occurring fraction (POF) of alien species in the river Waal near Gameren derived from remotely sensed water temperatures at 50 cm depth during a hot summer day.



**Fig. S2.** The potentially occurring fraction (POF) of native species in the river Waal near Gameren derived from remotely sensed water temperatures at 50 cm depth during a hot summer day.



**Fig. S3.** Measured water temperatures in the river Rhine at gauging station Lobith during 2017.

**Table S1** Literature overview of thermal remote sensing of surface water temperature.

Study object	Platform / Sensor	Resolution (m)	Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Validation method	Accuracy of RS measurement
<i>Torgersen et al. 2001</i>					
Oregon (USA), 50-60 km long sections, width: 2-110 m	Helicopter / Thermovision 1000 forward-looking infrared system (FLIR)	0.2 - 0.4	8 - 12	Onset thermometers at 10 cm depth (n=67)	MAE 0.3 °C $y = 1.002 x - 0.018$ ( $R^2 = 0.99$ )
<i>Handcock et al. 2006</i>					
Green River, Yakima River, and Columbia River, USA, with stream widths between 10–500 m	Terra Satellite / MODIS	1000	6.54 - 14.39	Temperature loggers at stream bed (n=21) and portable thermometer at 10 cm depth	MD +1.2-2.2 °C for pure water pixels
	Terra Satellite / ASTER	90	8.12 - 11.65		
	Landsat-7 / Landsat ETM+	60	10.40 - 12.50		
	King Air B200 aircraft / MASTER	5 and 15	10.15 - 11.45		
	Ground / FLIR	0.05-0.5	10.15 - 11.45		
<i>Jensen et al. 2012</i>					
Curtis Creek, Utah, 300 m long section of 5-10 m wide	AggieAir UAV / microbolometer thermal cameras by Infrared Cameras Inc.	0.30	<i>not reported</i>	Temperature samples (n=18)	Up to -7°C $y = 0.7 x + 8.2$
<i>Dugdale et al. 2015</i>					
25 tributaries of the Restigouche River: 696 km total length, width unreported	Helicopter / FLIR SC660 uncooled microbolometer TIR camera	0.19	7 - 13	Onset HOBO UA-002-64 temperature loggers anchored to the river bed (n=32)	$y = 0.95 x + 0.81$ ( $R^2 = .97$ ) RMSE = 0.45 °C
<i>Fricke et al. 2015</i>					
Two sections of the river Rhine of 237 km long and 150 to 500 m river wide	Aircraft / Image IR 8800 by InfraTec	4	8 - 12	Buoys with temperature loggers at 1 m depth (n=7)	MD $-1.36 \pm 0.16$ °C. $y = 0.93 x - 1.81$
<i>Fullerton et al. 2015</i>					
Entire rivers varying from 50-645 km in USA	Aircraft / Different TIR sensors (similar wavelength range, radiometric calibration and sensitivity)	0.20 - 0.44	8 - 12	Instream Onset thermal sensors (n = not reported)	MAE $0.44 \pm 0.37$ °C
<i>Iezzi et al. 2015</i>					
Aterno River in Italy with 20 m width	Ground / FLIR Systems S65 HS portable thermal imager	<i>not reported</i>	7.5 - 13	Portable thermometer (n=9)	<i>not reported</i>
<i>Wawrzyniak et al. 2016</i>					
Ain River in France with a 60 m width	Aircraft / Thermo Tracer TH7800 and VarioCAM	0.6-1.5	8 - 14 7.5 - 14	VEMCO loggers at bottom of the river bed (n=7)	MAE $2.6 \pm 1.2$ °C
<i>This study</i>					
Side channel river Waal, of 755 m long and max 40 m wide	Sensefly eBee / ThermoMAP	0.25	7-15	Onset thermometers at 10 (n=24) and 50 cm depth (n=4)	MAE $0.81 \pm 0.60$ $y = 0.7469 x + 5.93$ ( $R^2 = 0.97$ ) RSME 0.53 °C

\* MAE = mean absolute error, MD = mean difference, RMSD = root mean squared difference

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