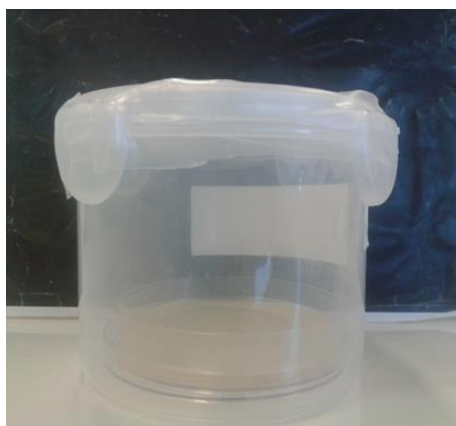


1 **Supplementary results**

2 **Table S1.** Percentages of reduction (%) in fungal biomass of different strains after exposure (72 h at
 3 25 °C) to different concentrations of thymol, p-cymene and γ -terpinene diluted in n-hexane at 50%
 4 (w/v or v/v).

	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Percentage of fungal biomass reduction (%)				
		<i>P. digitatum</i> ITEM 9569	<i>P. italicum</i> ITEM 9571	<i>B. cinerea</i> ITEM 5154	<i>A. alternata</i> ITEM 4215	<i>M. laxa</i> CBS 101507
A						
Thymol	102.9	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	91.9 \pm 7.4a
	51.4	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	77.7 \pm 10.2b
	25.7	60.1 \pm 1.1b	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	62.0 \pm 8.7b
	12.8	59.0 \pm 3.3b	74.5 \pm 10.2b	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	54.3 \pm 7.3c
	6.4	42.4 \pm 2.1c	n.d.	n.d.	91.3 \pm 8.3a	40.0 \pm 5.4c
	3.2	10.2 \pm 1.3d	n.d.	n.d.	89.2 \pm 8.6a	35.5 \pm 3.9c
	1.6	9.6 \pm 1.4d	n.d.	n.d.	86.3 \pm 10.3a	37.5 \pm 3.8c
	MIC ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	6.4	12.8	12.8	1.6	1.6
B						
p-cymene	80.0	63.4 \pm 2.5a	46.8 \pm 6.1a	100.0 \pm 0.0	15.2 \pm 1.1	100.0 \pm 0.0a
	40.0	69.3 \pm 2.4a	46.8 \pm 5.3a	n.d.	n.d.	100.0 \pm 0.0a
	20.0	28.7 \pm 3.2b	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	100.0 \pm 0.0a
	10.0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	5.0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	MIC ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	20.0	40.0	80.0	-	20.0
C						
γ -terpinene	45.5	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	100.0 \pm 0.0a	10.8 \pm 1.5a	100.0 \pm 0.0a
	22.8	n.d.	62.5 \pm 7.9b	77.8 \pm 8.9b	12.3 \pm 1.8a	100.0 \pm 0.0a
	11.4	n.d.	n.d.	10.6 \pm 2.9c	9.4 \pm 1.2a	n.d.
	5.7	n.d.	n.d.	13.1 \pm 1.4c	n.d.	n.d.
	2.8	n.d.	n.d.	11.1 \pm 1.7c	n.d.	n.d.
	MIC ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	45.5	22.8	22.8	-	22.8

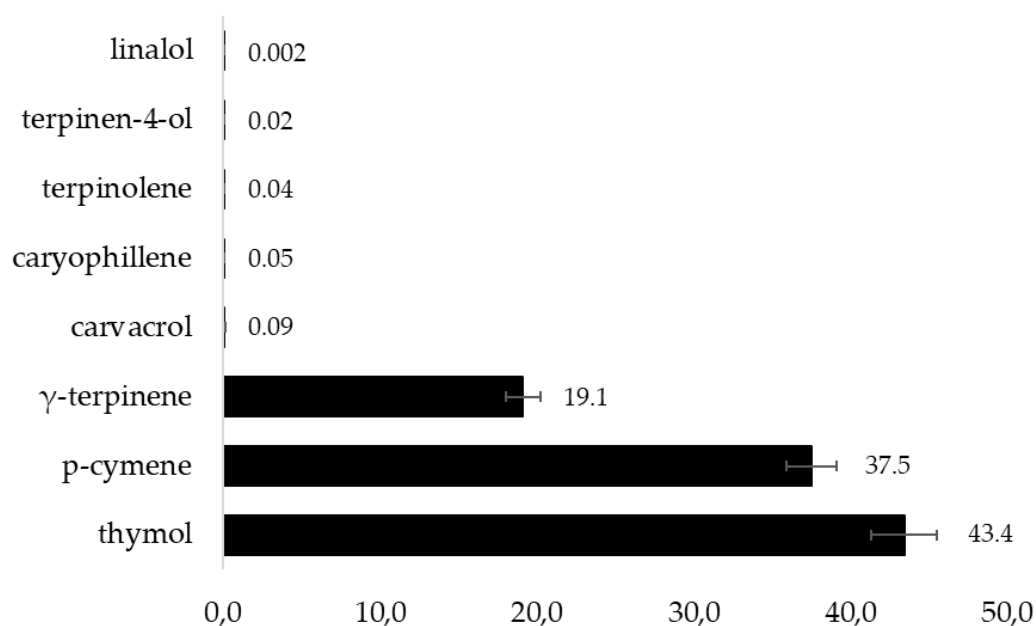
5 n.d.: not detected (growth not different from control); One way- ANOVA was applied to estimate
 6 the effect of thymol concentration on fungal biomass reduction; the least significant difference post-
 7 hoc test ($p \leq 0.05$) was applied to separate mean values for each strain. Mean values with different
 8 lowercase letters differ significantly ($p \leq 0.05$).



9
 10 **Figure 1.** Plastic box of 600 mL used to evaluate the antifungal action of RTOCs in vapour phase.

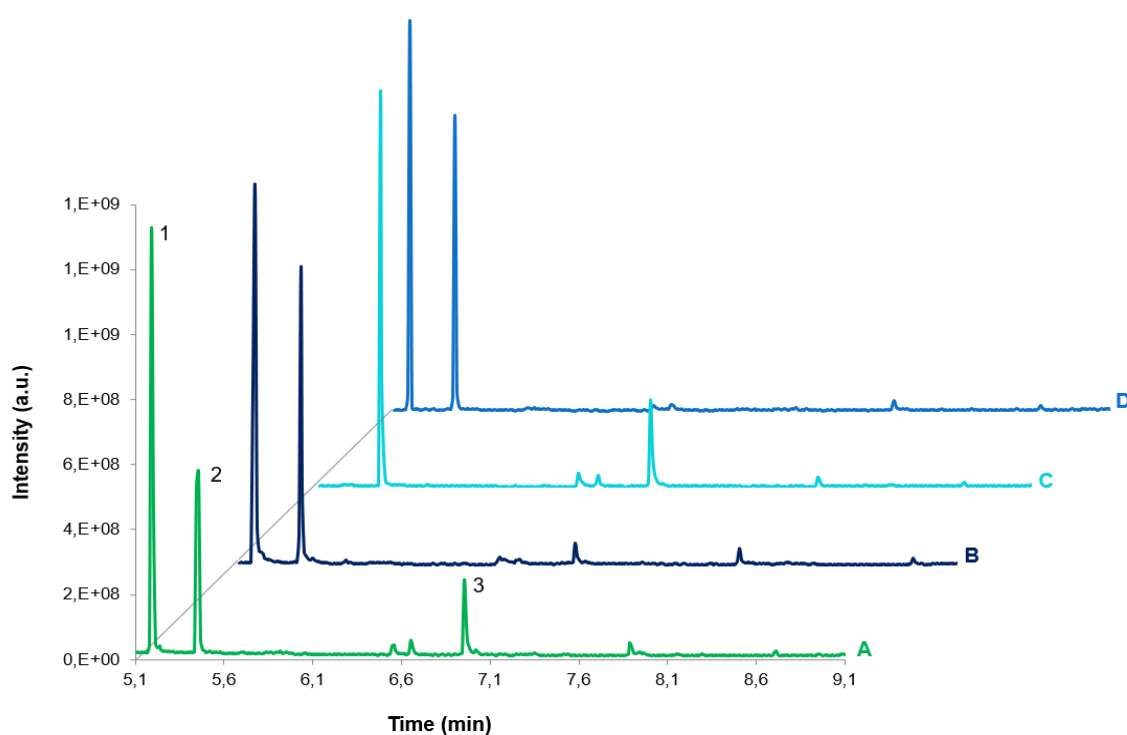
11

RTO composition



12

13 **Figure S2.** Chemical composition (expressed as % of each compound) of liquid RTO achieved
 14 through GC-MS analysis.



15

16 **Figure S3.** Representative chromatograms of samples. Peak 1: p-cymene, peak 2: γ-terpinene, peak
 17 3: thymol. A: p-cymene 0.70 ± 0.01 L/L, γ-terpinene 0.29 ± 0.01 L/L and thymol 0.008 ± 0.002 L/L. B:
 18 p-cymene 0.55 ± 0.01 L/L, γ-terpinene 0.45 ± 0.01 L/L and thymol 0.0010 ± 0.0003 L/L. C: γ-terpinene
 19 0.990 ± 0.030 L/L and thymol 0.013 ± 0.003 L/L. D: p-cymene 0.56 ± 0.02 L/L and γ-terpinene $0.44 \pm$
 20 0.01 L/L.

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