Tribal Nations Botanical Research Collaborative species list

1. *Achnatherum hymenoides*
2. *Acourtia wrightii*
3. *Allium cernuun*
4. *Artemisia frigida*
5. *Carnegiea gigantea*
6. *Cucurbita foetidissima*
7. *Ephedra aspera*
8. *Epherdra viridis*
9. *Erythrina flabelliformis*
10. *Gutierrezia sarothrae*
11. *Helianthus annuus*
12. *Juglans major*
13. *Juniperus communis*
14. *Larrea tridentata*
15. *Mentha arvensis*
16. *Mentha canadensis*
17. *Metha spicata*
18. *Nicotiana attenuate*
19. *Peritoma serrulate*
20. *Phragmites australis*
21. *Pluchea sericea*
22. *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
23. *Quercus emoryi*
24. *Rhus aromatica*
25. *Rumex crispus*
26. *Rumex hymenosepalus*
27. *Salix gooddingii*
28. *Sambucus cerulea*
29. *Typha angustifolira*
30. *Typha domingensis*
31. *Typha latifolia*
32. *Washintong filifera*
33. *Yucca angustissima*
34. *Yucca baccata*

Codes for bioclimatic variables

BIO1 = Annual Mean Temperature
BIO2 = Mean Diurnal Range (Mean of monthly (max temp - min temp))
BIO3 = Isothermality (BIO2/BIO7) (×100)
BIO4 = Temperature Seasonality (standard deviation ×100)
BIO5 = Max Temperature of Warmest Month
BIO6 = Min Temperature of Coldest Month
BIO7 = Temperature Annual Range (BIO5-BIO6)

BIO8 = Mean Temperature of Wettest Quarter
BIO9 = Mean Temperature of Driest Quarter
BIO10 = Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter
BIO11 = Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter
BIO12 = Annual Precipitation
BIO13 = Precipitation of Wettest Month
BIO14 = Precipitation of Driest Month
BIO15 = Precipitation Seasonality (Coefficient of Variation)
BIO16 = Precipitation of Wettest Quarter
BIO17 = Precipitation of Driest Quarter
BIO18 = Precipitation of Warmest Quarter
BIO19 = Precipitation of Coldest Quarter

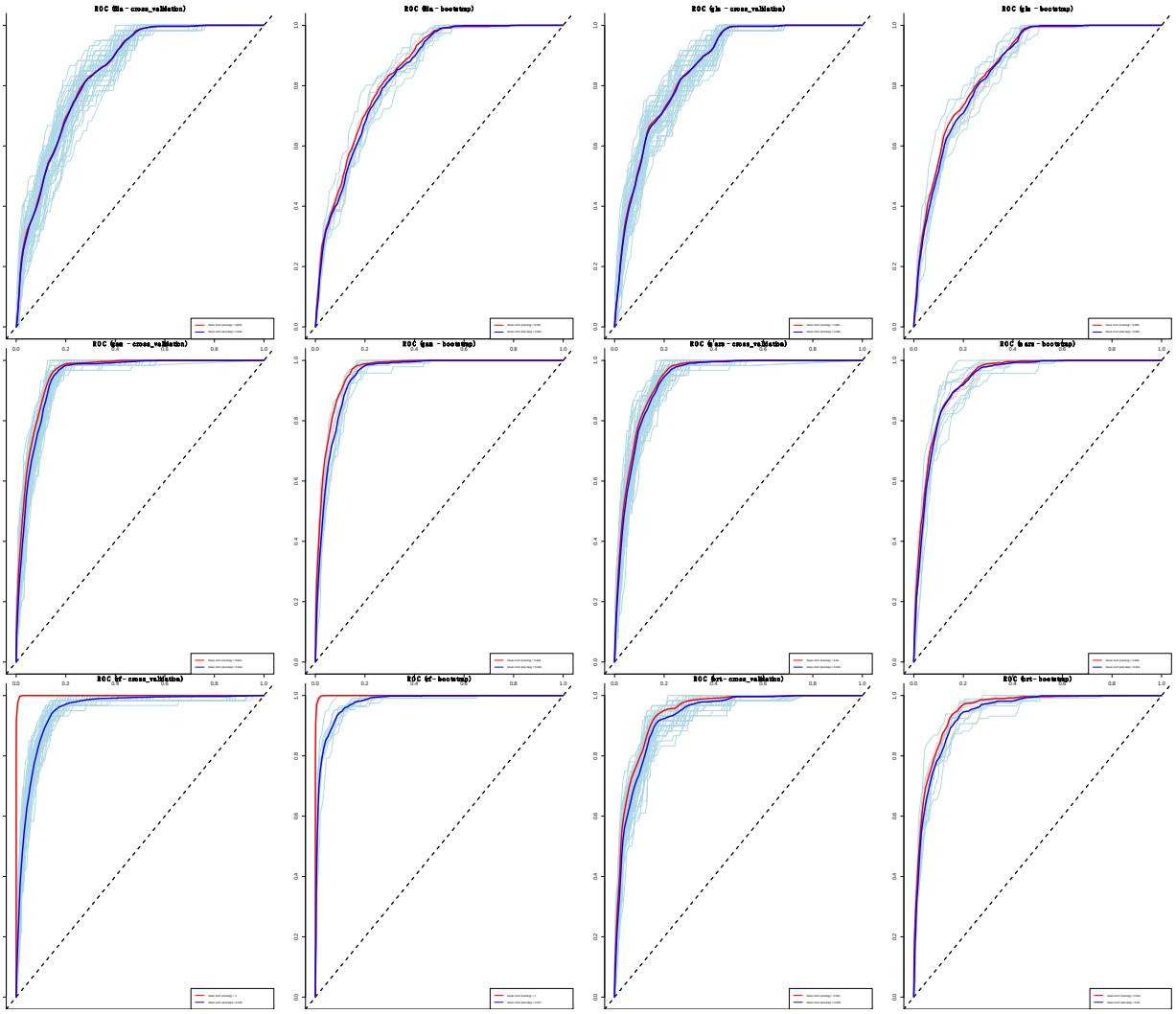

Figure S1. ROC curves for various modeling techniques and subsampling methodology for FIA based models.

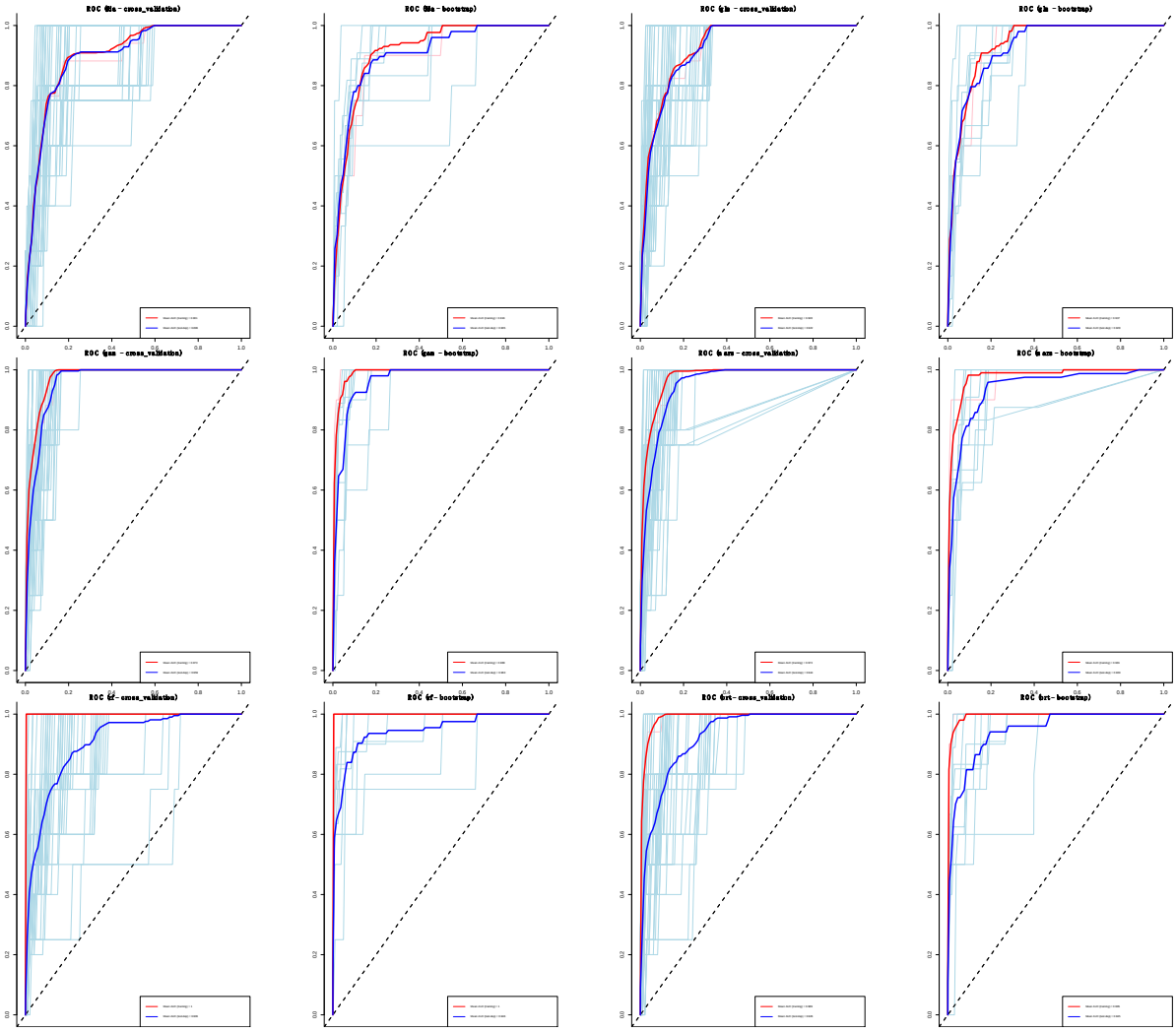

Figure S2. ROC curves for various modeling techniques and subsampling methodology for GBIF based models.

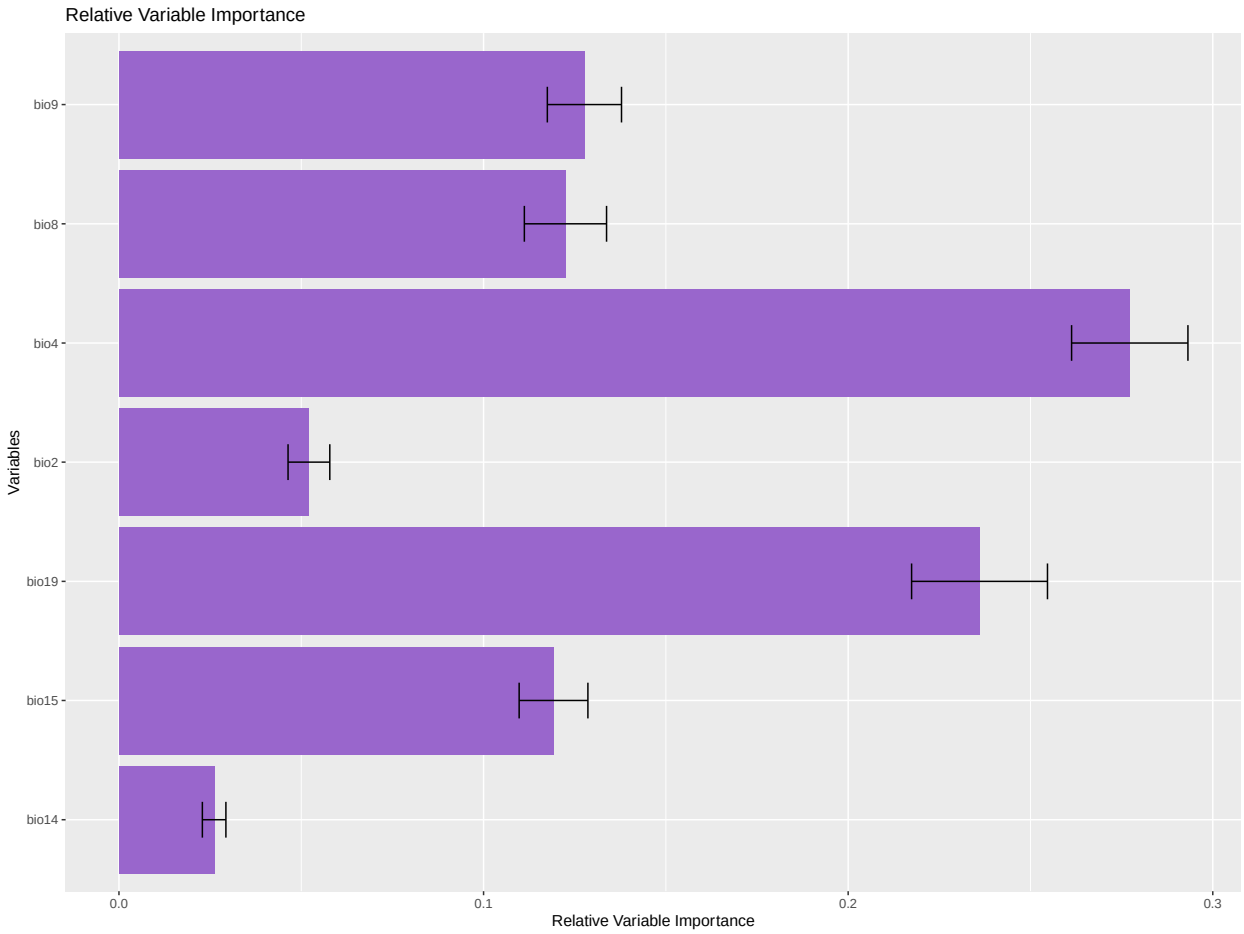

Figure S3. Importance of environmental predictors of Emory oak habitat in SDMs built from FIA data. Variables of most importance included mean temperature of driest quarter (bio9), mean temperature of wettest quarter (bio8), temperature seasonality (standard deviation ×100) (bio4), mean diurnal range (mean of monthly (max temp - min temp)) (bio2), precipitation of coldest quarter (bio19), precipitation seasonality (coefficient of variation) (bio15), precipitation of driest month (bio14), with temperature seasonality and precipitation of the coldest quarter explaining the greatest variation in Emory oak occurrence.

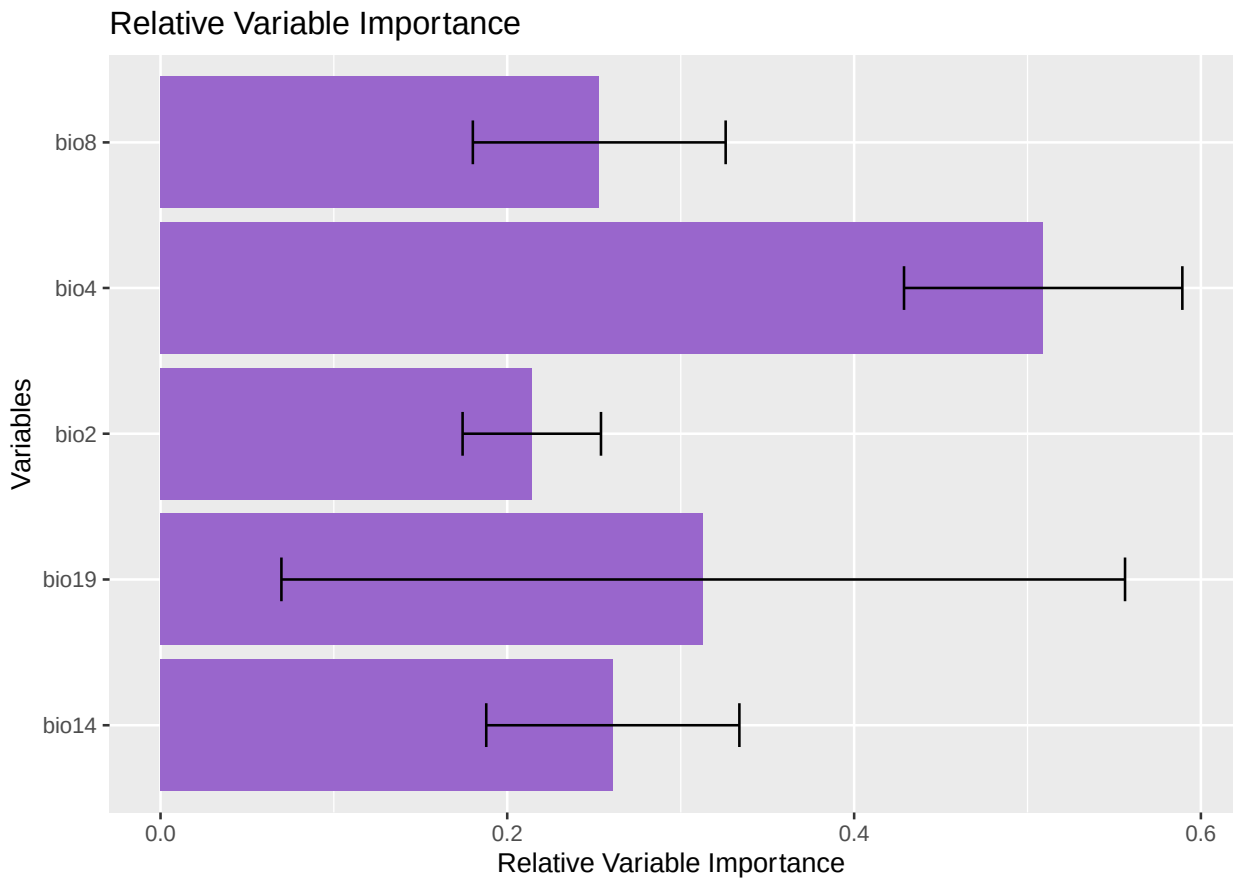

Figure S4. Importance of environmental predictors of Emory oak habitat in SDMs built from GBIF data. Variables of most importance included mean temperature of driest quarter (bio9), mean temperature of wettest quarter (bio8), temperature seasonality (standard deviation ×100) (bio4), mean diurnal range (mean of monthly (max temp - min temp)) (bio2), precipitation of coldest quarter (bio19), precipitation seasonality (coefficient of variation) (bio15), precipitation of driest month (bio14), with temperature seasonality explaining the greatest variation in Emory oak occurrence.

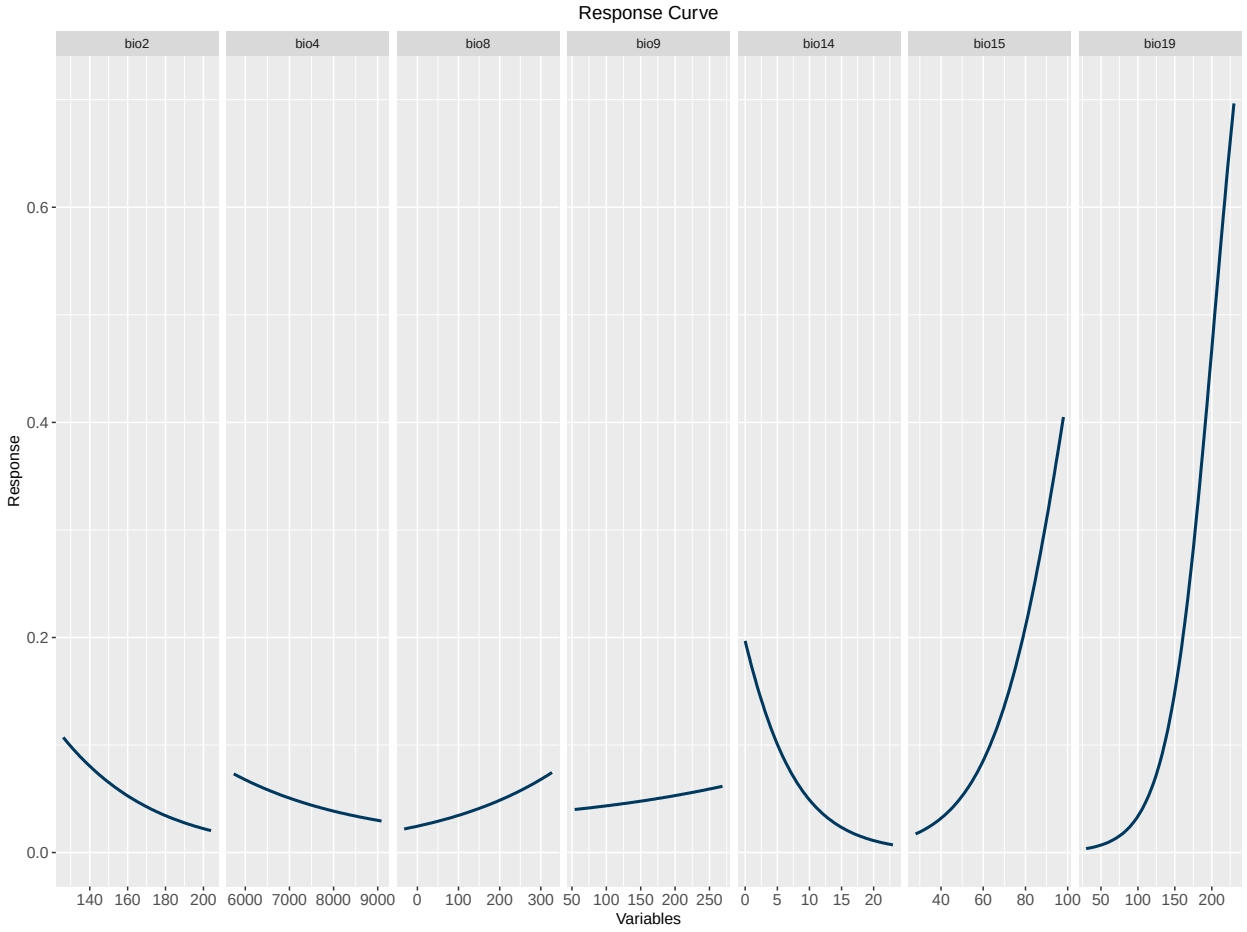

Figure S5. Relationships between Emory oak presence and bioclimatic variables for FIA based models.

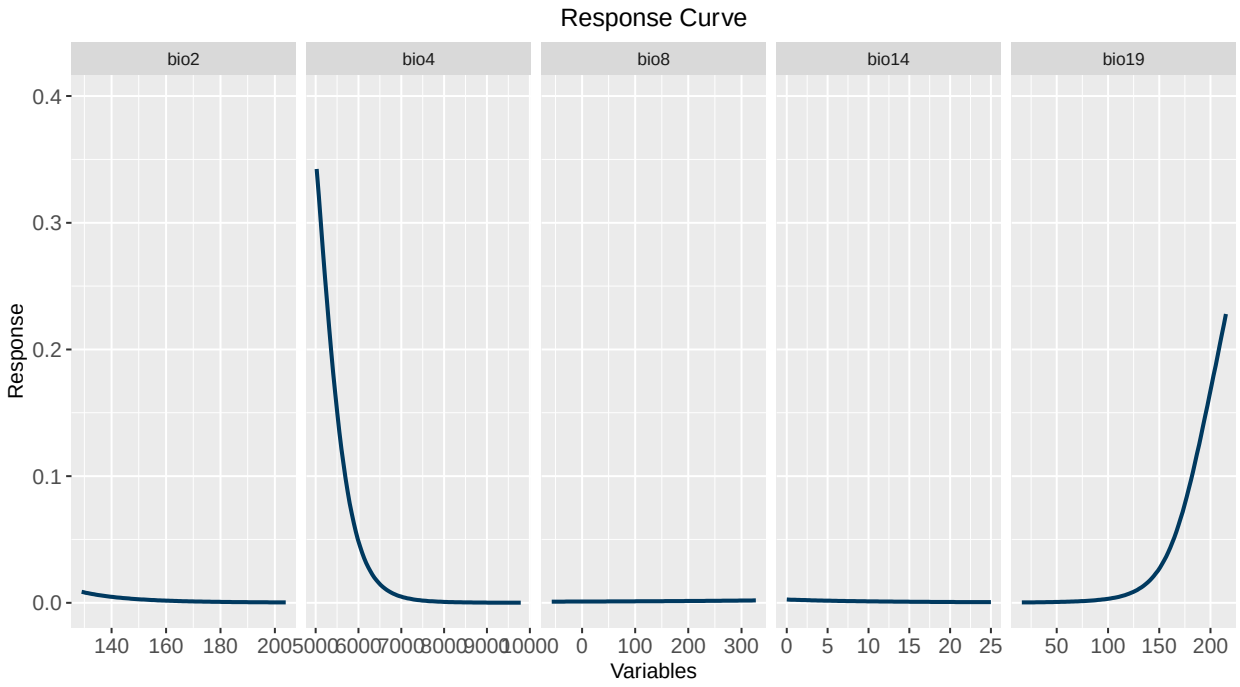

Figure S6. Relationships between Emory oak presence and bioclimatic variables for GBIF based models.