

Supplementary material

Marine aquaculture as a source of propagules of invasive fouling species

Daniel M. Lins¹ and Rosana M. Rocha²

Table 2S. Summary of predictive performance validated by random bootstrap partition of test occurrences (30% of N) of ten replications for the models: MaxEnt (MXS), Random Forrest (RDF), Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Ensemble (WMEA) evaluated using True Skill Statistics average (standard deviation in parenthesis).

Species	N	MXS	RDF	SVM	WMEA
<i>Aplidium accarens</i>	45	0.830 (0.032)	0.890 (0.039)	0.883 (0.044)	0.883 (0.041)
<i>Botrylloides giganteus</i>	20	0.693 (0.066)	0.896 (0.032)	0.883 (0.020)	0.853 (0.032)
<i>Didemnum perlucidum</i>	48	0.772 (0.045)	0.887 (0.088)	0.867 (0.096)	0.877 (0.083)
<i>Styela plicata</i>	121	0.843 (0.037)	0.944 (0.041)	0.894 (0.054)	0.932 (0.059)
<i>Schizoporella errata</i>	55	0.764 (0.082)	0.947 (0.019)	0.918 (0.037)	0.923 (0.018)
<i>Watersipora subtorquata</i>	48	0.821 (0.109)	0.965 (0.034)	0.972 (0.022)	0.954 (0.038)
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>	80	0.814 (0.005)	0.954 (0.042)	0.914 (0.043)	0.906 (0.059)
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	678	0.932 (0.015)	0.981 (0.005)	0.972 (0.005)	0.977 (0.009)