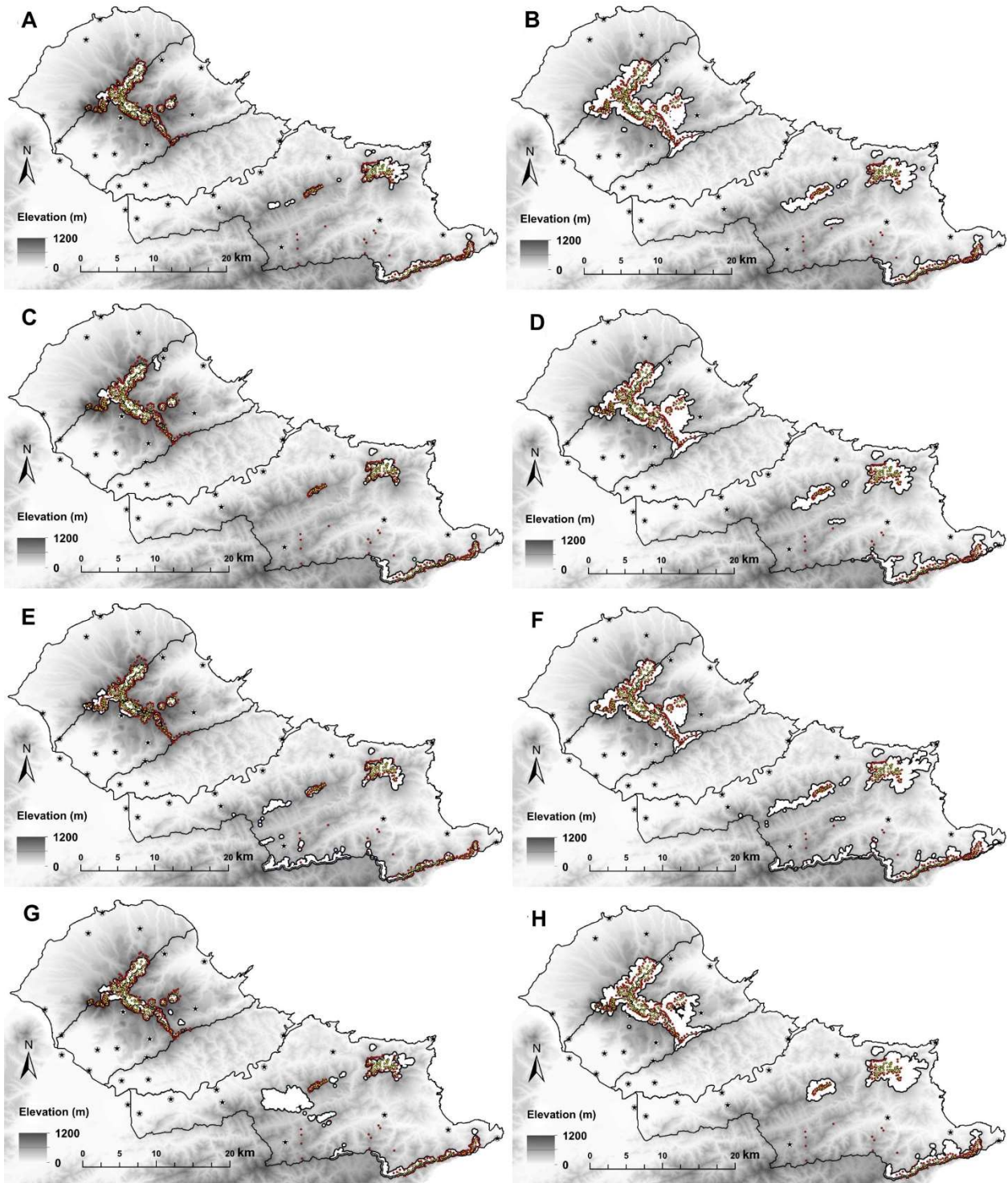




Supplement

The following supplementary materials are available for this article: Liao, C.-C., Y.-H. Chen. 2022. The effects of true and pseudo-absence data on the performance of species distribution models at landscape scale. *Taiwania* 67(1): 9-20. doi: 10.6165/tai.2022.67.



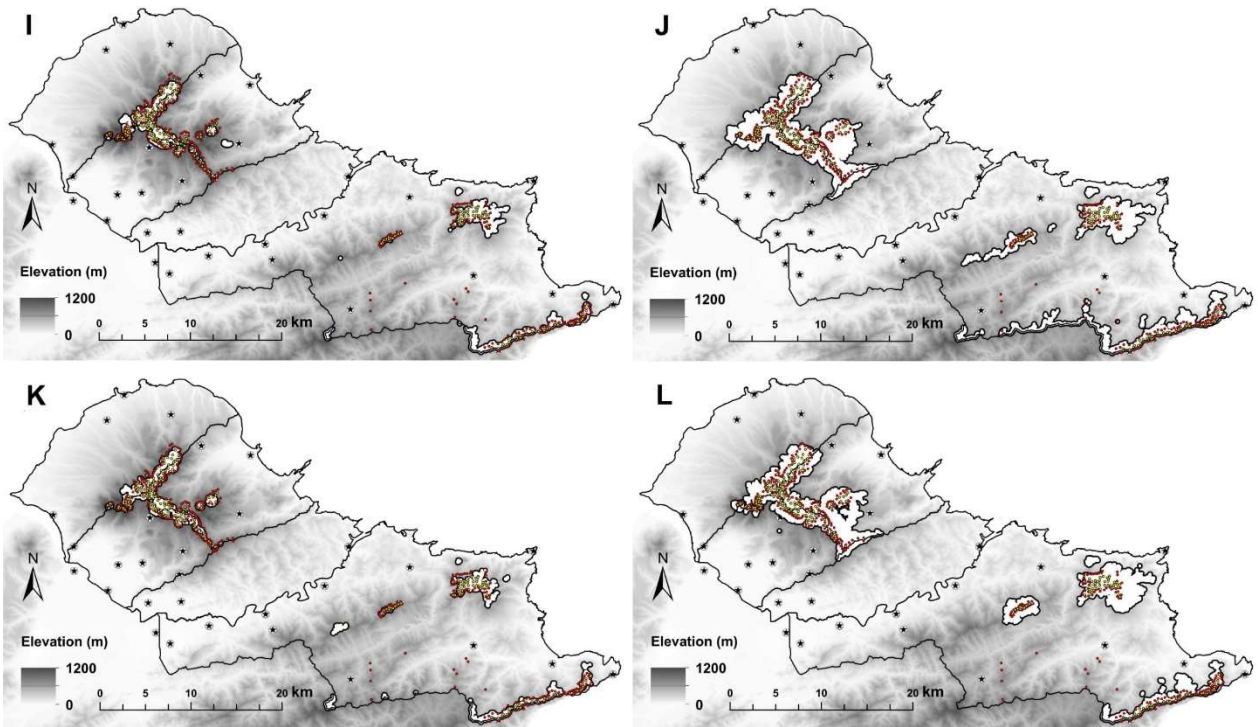


Fig. S1. Contemporary potential distribution ranges of natural grassland in northern Taiwan (white mask with dark outline in the maps) projected by random forest (**A** and **B**), artificial neural network (**C** and **D**), general linear model (**E** and **F**), generalized additive model (**G** and **H**), flexible discriminatory analysis (**I** and **J**), and classification tree analysis (**K** and **L**). Prediction results of the six models based on training dataset constructed by presence and true absence data (left column of the maps) had precisely projected distribution range of grassland at mountain ridge, while that constructed by presence and pseudo-absence data had projected wider ranges of natural grassland along mountain ridge.

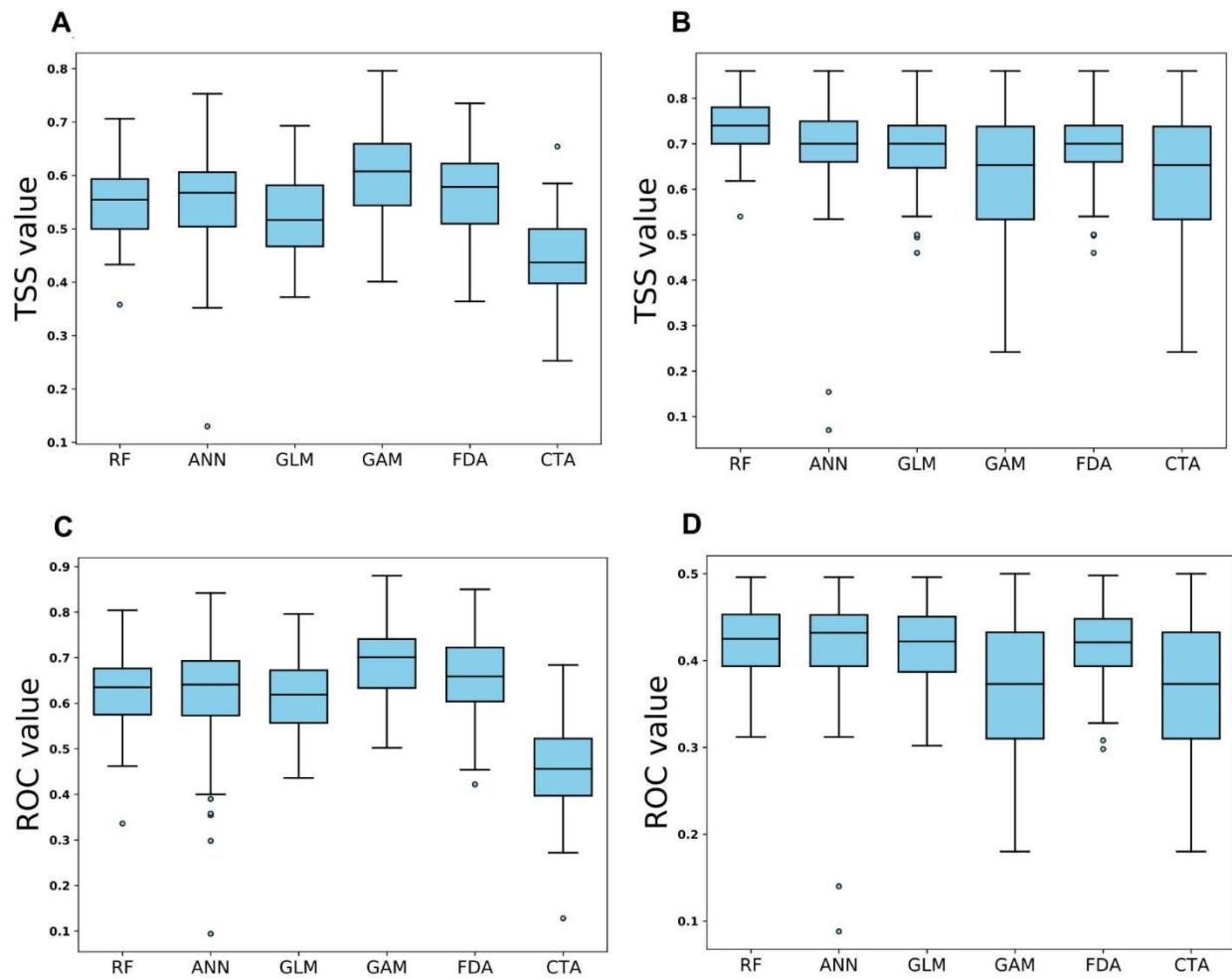


Fig. S2. Model performance represented by TSS and ROC showed no conspicuous trend among the six model algorithms. **A, B.** True Skill Statistics (TSS) and **C, D.** receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of the six model algorithms. The boxplots at left column are the two error index of model algorithms based on the presence and true absence data and that at right column based on presence and pseudo-absence data.