Supplementary material from:

Deeks, E., Kratina, P., Normande, I., Cerqueira, A. S., & Dawson, T. (2024). Proximity to freshwater and seagrass availability mediate the impacts of climate change on the distribution of the West Indian manatee. *Latin American Journal of Aquatic Mammals*, 19(1), 15-31. https://doi.org/10.5597/lajam00321

Table S1: Maxent model training and test AUC values over the 10 replicates ran for seagrass and manatee models.

Run	Seagrass AUC		Manatee AUC	
	Training	Test	Training	Test
0	0.957	0.951	0.978	0.972
1	0.958	0.954	0.978	0.981
2	0.959	0.934	0.978	0.974
3	0.957	0.952	0.978	0.978
4	0.958	0.942	0.978	0.975
5	0.956	0.973	0.978	0.973
6	0.958	0.949	0.978	0.977
7	0.959	0.938	0.978	0.976
8	0.958	0.957	0.979	0.977
9	0.957	0.961	0.978	0.979

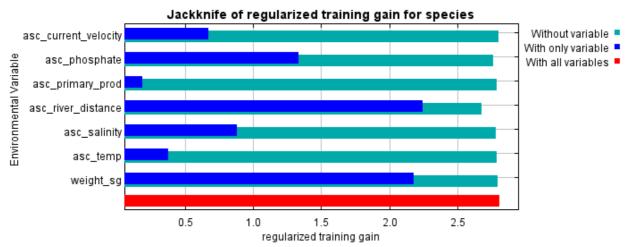


Figure S1: Jackknife results from a Maxent model for the Antillean manatee (*Trichechus manatus manatus*).



Figure S2: Jackknife results from a Maxent model for seagrass.

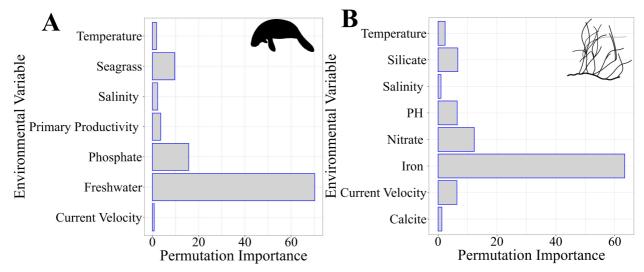


Figure S3: The permutation importance of environmental variables to the species habitat suitability as predicted by the Maxent model. A) permutation importance of environmental variables to the West Indian manatee. B) permutation importance to the seagrass distribution.