

sampbias, a method for quantifying geographic sampling biases in
species distribution data

Appendix S1 - Supplementary Figure

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```
## Reading layer `Borneo.kml' from data source `C:\Users\az64mycy\Dropbox (iDiv)\research_projects\16_sj
## Simple feature collection with 1 feature and 2 fields
## geometry type: POLYGON
## dimension: XYZ
## bbox: xmin: 108.0642 ymin: -4.679799 xmax: 119.3549 ymax: 7.921097
## z_range: zmin: 0 zmax: 0
## geographic CRS: WGS 84
```

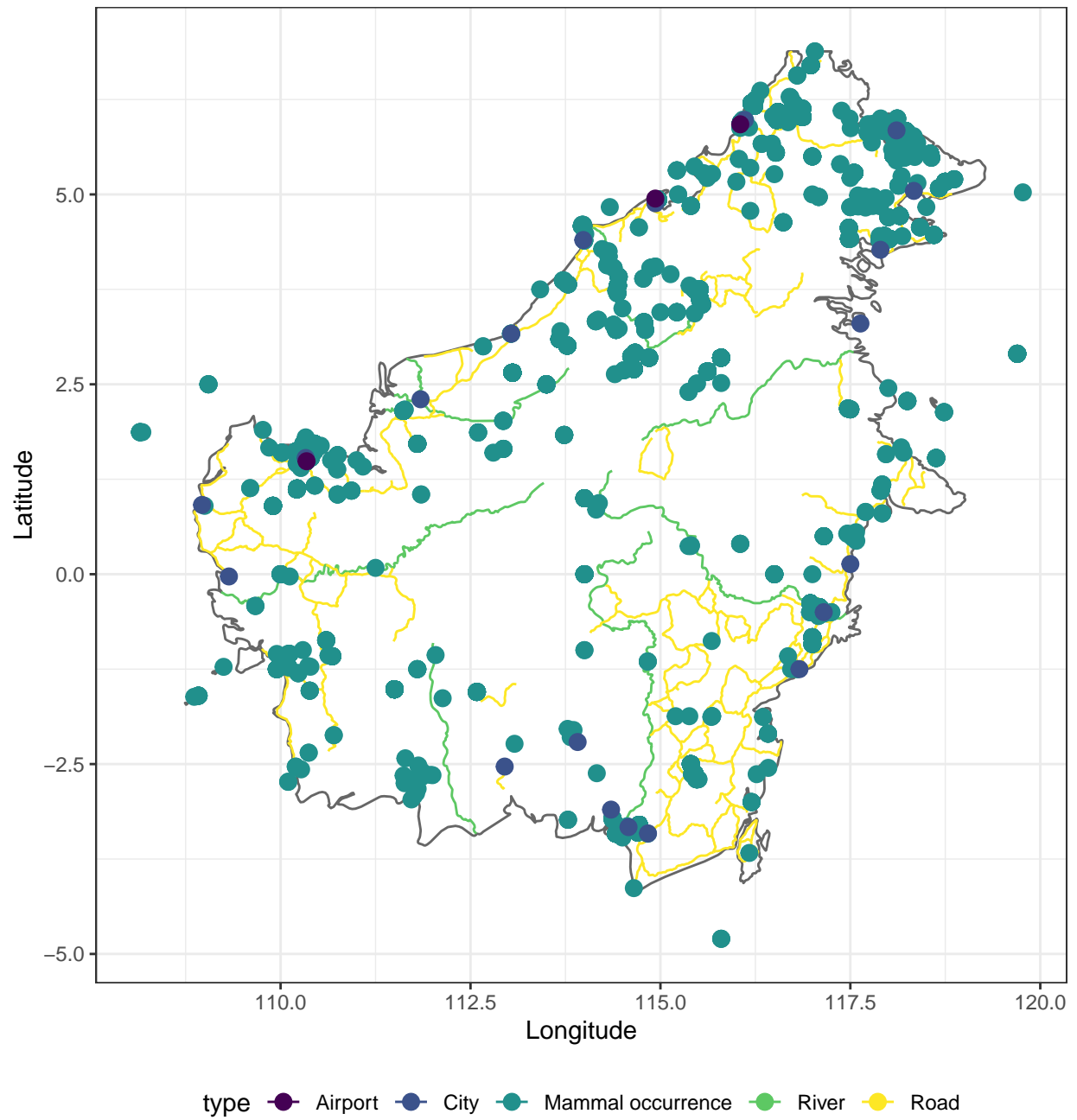


Figure S1: The example dataset of mammal occurrences from the island of Borneo, as downloaded from www.gbif.org ($n = 6,262$, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.7fg4zx>), and the geographic gazettiers of main cities, roads, rivers and airports used for the sampbias analysis.

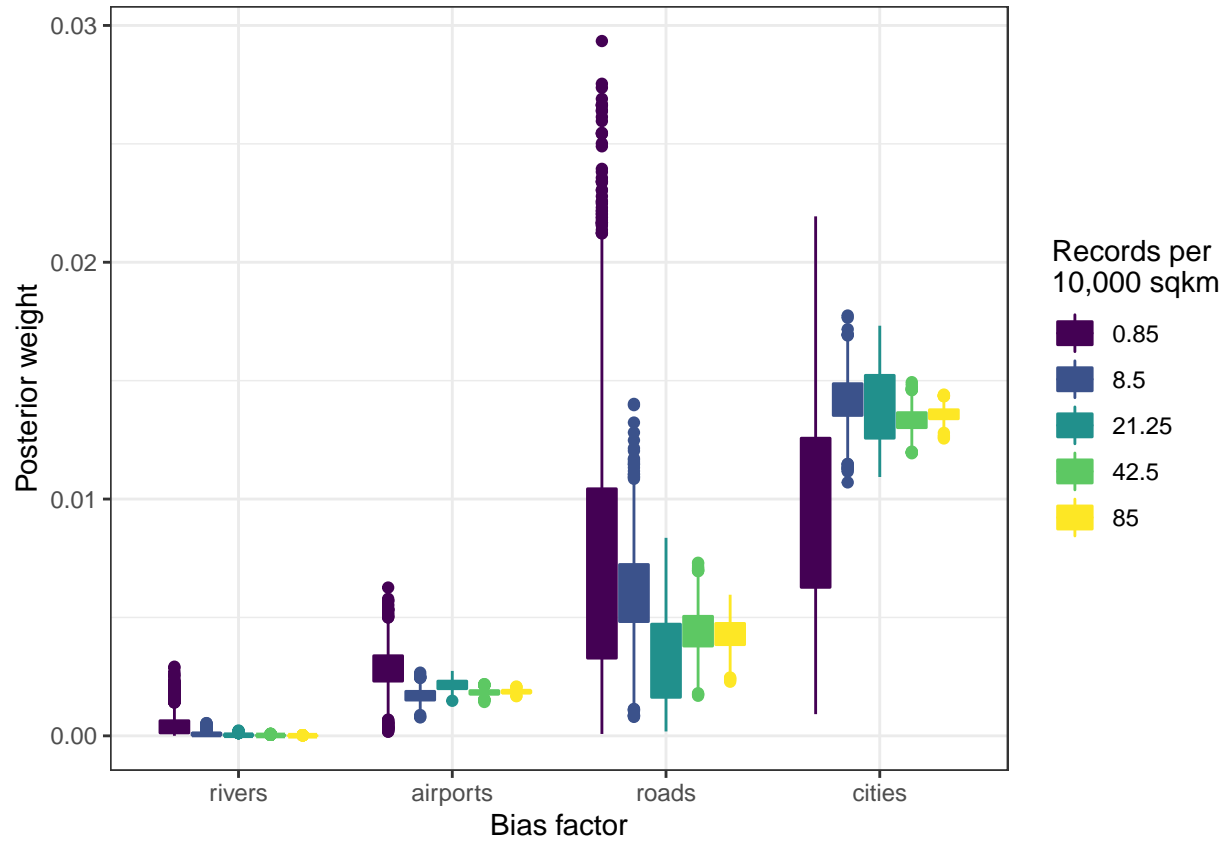


Figure S2: The bias weights (w) quantifying the effects of each bias factor estimated from data sets with differing density of occurrence records across the study area. Datasets generated by down-sampling the empirical example dataset of mammal occurrences on Borneo (www.gbif.org, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.7fg4zx>).

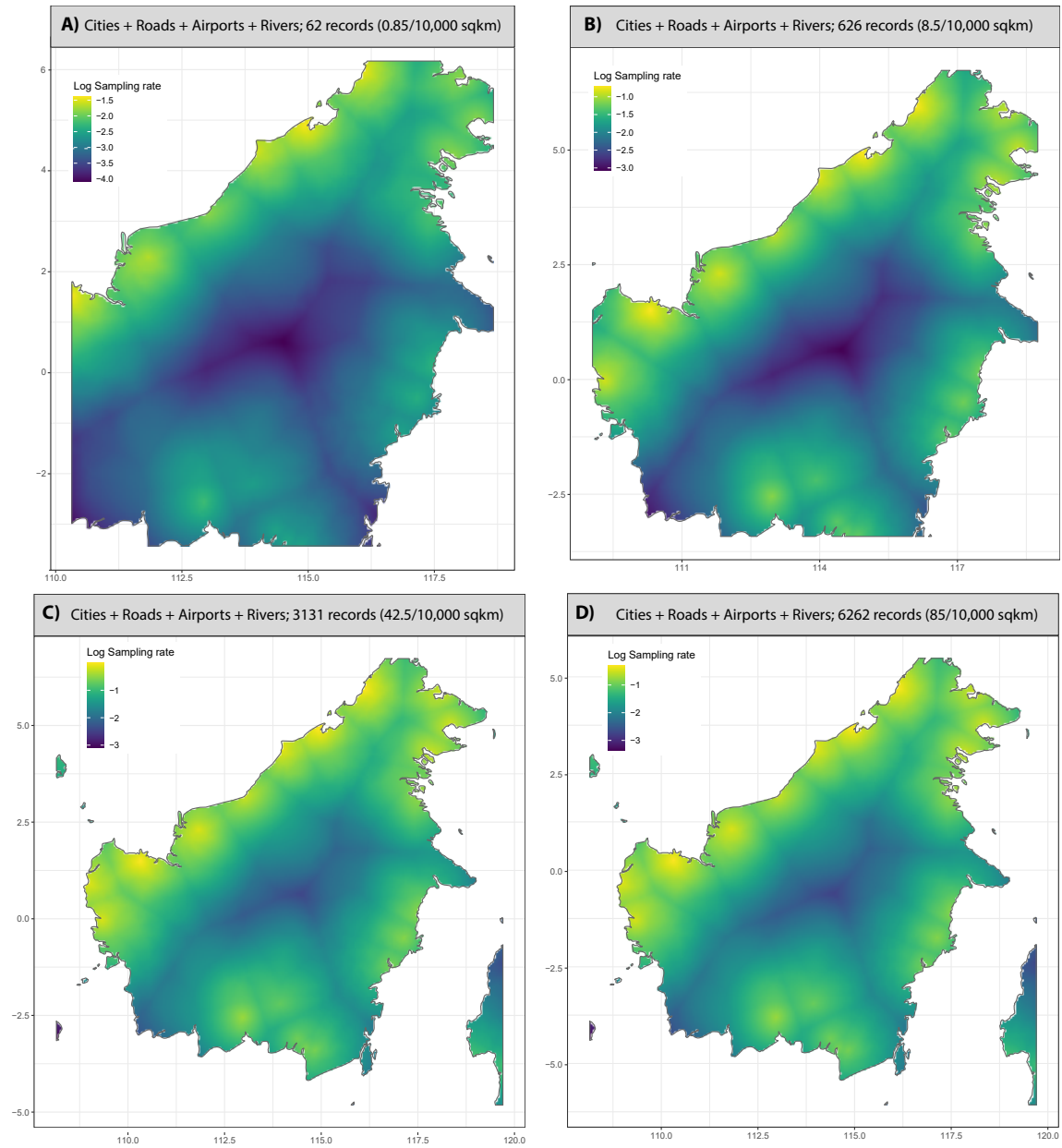


Figure S3: Projected bias surface for the distribution data of mammals from Borneo (www.gbif.org, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.7fg4zx>), at different levels of downsampling, from a random replicate.

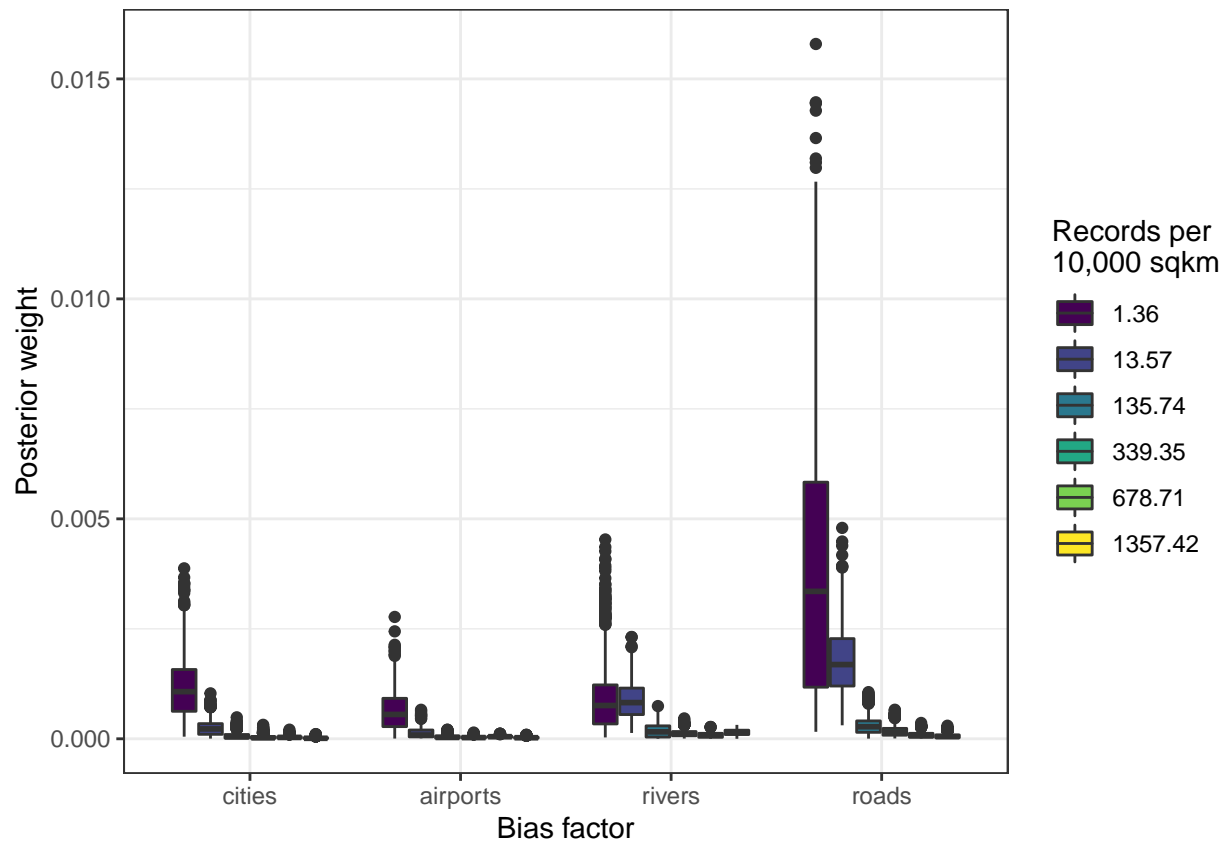


Figure S4: The bias weights (w) defining the effects of each bias factor estimated from data sets with differing density of occurrence records across the study area. Datasets generated by random simulation of records across Borneo (no bias).

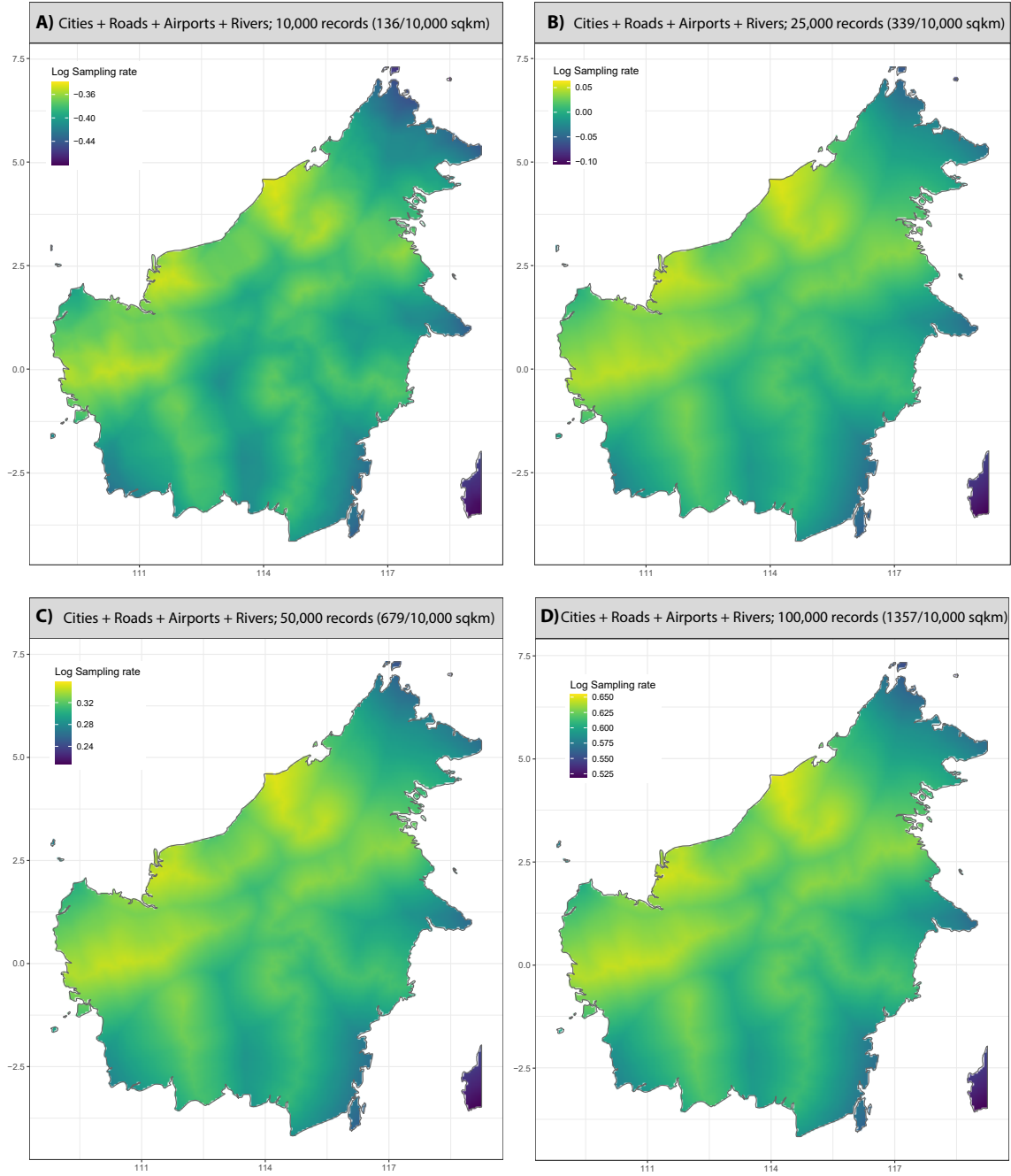


Figure S5: Projected bias surface for randomly sampled points across Borneo, from a random replicate.