



**Fig. S2. Predictor importance and partial dependence.** (A) Predictor importance measured by gain. Gain is a measure of each variable's importance in making accurate predictions. (B) One-dimensional partial dependence plots for the six most important predictor variables. Solid lines show the mean and shading shows the middle 50% of predicted y-values. Note that this is not a confidence interval; it shows the marginal distribution of y-values over the values of all other predictors and should be expected to be wider than confidence limits. Narrower shading indicates that the predictor explains a greater proportion of variance in the predicted values.