Table 2: Results from linear models testing whether range expansion observations where species potential dispersal rate was slower than the velocity of climate change are better explained by species’ potential dispersal rates than the velocity of climate change. The velocity of climate change model fit the response variable (observed range expansion rate; continuous, km/y) as a function of the 90th percentile velocity of climate change across the occupied study area, while the potential dispersal rate model fit the response variable as a function of the species’ maximum potential dispersal rate.

| Model | Parameter | Estimate | Std. Error | t-value | p-value | R2 | n | K | LL | AICc | ΔAICc |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Potential dispersal rate | Intercept | 0.14 | 0.12 | 1.19 | 0.24 | 0.1 | 211 | 3 | -395.93 | 797.97 | 0 |
| Potential dispersal rate | 0.57 | 0.12 | 4.81 | 0 | 0.1 | 211 | 3 | -395.93 | 797.97 | 0 |
| Velocity of climate change | Intercept | -0.13 | 0.15 | -0.89 | 0.38 | 0.09 | 211 | 3 | -396.95 | 800.02 | 2.06 |
| Velocity of climate change | 0.33 | 0.07 | 4.57 | 0 | 0.09 | 211 | 3 | -396.95 | 800.02 | 2.06 |