Table S1: Known native and non-native ranges, reported impacts and occurrence points of the species modeled. Native and non-native ranges described according to Spalding et al (2007) nomenclature (ecoregions, province and/or realm)

| **Species** | **Native range** | **Non-native range** | **Known caused impact** | **References of impact** | **Occurrence points** | **Reference of occurrence** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Amphibalanus eburneus*** | Native to the Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Tropical Northwestern and Southwestern Atlantic, and Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic | Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea, Western and Eastern Indo-Pacific (Bay of Bengal and , Hawaii), Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific and Tropical East Pacific | -Competition for space and food that can reduce the biomass of native species of molluscs and hydroids.  -Competition for settling space with other taxa such as barnacles and oysters. | Boudreaux, Walters, and Rittschof (2009); Saitsev and Ozturk (2001); Wolff (2005); NEMESIS | 119 | GBIF; OBIS; NEMESIS |
| ***Botrylloides violaceus*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific | Cold and Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific, Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, and Mediterranean Sea | -Reduce productivity and coverage of native eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds.  -Alters plant, invertebrate and possibly fish communities that could impact species dominance and diversity, and community dynamics.  -It can displace other fouling organisms, such as tunicates, bryozoans, barnacles, and mussels through competition for space and food.  It can impact habitat structure by overgrowing and smothering existing species. It can also create large areas of bare substrate for organisms to colonize.  -It can impact the food web and trophic structure of invaded ecosystems by inducing changes in plant, invertebrate and possibly fish communities.  -Under extreme conditions, water quality could be impacted by the amount of ammonia excreted by the tunicate colonies. | C. E. Carver, A. L. Mallet, and Bénékidte Vercaemer (2006a); Jennifer Dijkstra and Harris (2009); Jennifer Dijkstra, Harris, and Westerman (2007); McKenzie, Matheson, Caines, and Wells (2016); Simkanin et al. (2016); Therriault and Herborg (2008) and refs. therein; Wong and Vercaemer (2012); NEMESIS | 365 | Kott (2003); Vaz-Pinto et al. (2014); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Botryllus schlosseri*** | The origin and species status are uncertain, although it is believed it is from European origin (Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea, and Black Sea). | Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific, Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic, Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic Temperate Southern Africa (Agulhas), Central Indo-Pacific (South China Sea, Sunda Shelf, South Kuroshio, and Western Coral Triangle, Northeast and Northwest Australian Shelfs, Sahul Shelf), and Temperate Australasia (East Central, Southeast, and Southwest Australian Shelfs, Southern New Zealand) | -It can displace native species. Compete for space by overgrowing and smothering existing species, including other fouling species and algae.  -Compete for food with filter feeding taxa such as zooplankton and bivalves.  -Surface fouling could reduce productivity and coverage of eelgrass beds.  -It can alter trophic structure of aquatic ecosystems by altering plant, invertebrate, and possibly fish communities.  -Reduction in community species diversity.  -Under extreme conditions, water quality could be impacted by the amount of ammonia excreted by the tunicate colonies. | Carver et al. (2006a); Jennifer Dijkstra et al. (2007); Jennifer Dijkstra, Sherman, and Harris (2007); Molnar, Gamboa, Revenga, and Spalding (2008); Pederson et al. (2005); Therriault and Herborg (2008); Wong and Vercaemer (2012); NEMESIS | 1532 | Ben-Shlomo, Reem, Douek, and Rinkevich (2010); Canning-Clode, Fofonoff, McCann, Carlton, and Ruiz (2013); Mead, Carlton, Griffiths, and Rius (2011); Turon, Cañete, Sellanes, Rocha, and López-Legentil (2016); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Carcinus maenas*** | Atlantic Europe (Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea) | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Temperate South America (Magellanic), Temperate Southern Africa (Benguela), Easte Central and Southeast Australian Shelf, Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific | -They prey on algae, sessile and mobile epifauna, and shallowly buried infauna.  -Predation has significantly reduced many native shellfish populations.  -Can fundamentally alter marine communities.  -Bioperturbation by digging the top few centimeters of sediment can alter the natural habitat, particularly where the crabs are abundant and water is shallow, and where beds of bivalves such as soft-shelled clams or scallops are present. This can also reduce the coverage of ecologically important eelgrass beds which provide habitat that is critical to the ecology of migratory birds.  -They are host to a broad range of parasites, pathogens and epifaunal organisms. | Carlton and Cohen (2003); Cohen, Carlton, and Fountain (1995); Compton, Leathwick, and Inglis (2010); Crothers (1968); Grosholz and Ruiz (2002); Stewart and Lockhart (2005) | 2266 | GBIF; OBIS; NEMESIS |
| ***Chionoecetes opilio*** | Arctic / Sub-Arctic species found in Beaufort, Chukchi, and Eastern Bering Seas, Cold Temperate Northeast and Northwest Pacific, Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, and West Greenland Shelf | Arctic (North and East Barents Sea) | -Generalist feeders known to feed on algae, mollusks, crustaceans, polychaetes, echinoderms and fish. This can lead to shifts in energy fluxes, nutrient cycles and thus, affect critical ecosystem services, biodiversity and fisheries.  -Competition for food with other crabs and modification of the food web.  -Reduce stability of local habitats through burrowing activity. | Alvsvåg, Agnalt, and Jørstad (2009); Gilbey, Attrill, and Coleman (2008); Hänfling, Edwards, and Gherardi (2011); Lovvorn (2010); Veldhuizen and Stanish (1999); Wieczorek and Hooper (1995) | 9803 | Hansen (2015); GBIF |
| ***Ciona intestinalis*** | Difficult to determine: Europe (Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Seam Black Sea)? | Temperate South America (Magellanic, Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic and Southeastern Pacific), Cold and Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific, Temperate Southern Africa (Bengulea), Central Indo-Pacific (South China Sea), Temperate Australasia (Southwest, Southeast and East Central Australian Shelf, Southern New Zealand) | -It may outcompete species that settle later because their larger size allows for greater energetic reserves and/or greater feeding capacity.  -Dense aggregations can change species richness and community composition, with a moderate impact on biodiversity.  -Aggregations may impact food web and trophic structure of aquatic ecosystems by inducing changes in plant, invertebrate and possibly fish communities.  -Aggregations can also decrease water circulation, limiting oxygen and food. | C. E. Carver, A. L. Mallet, and B. Vercaemer (2006b); Therriault and Herborg (2008) | 961 | GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Littorina littorea*** | Northern European Seas, White Sea. Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern Grand Banks – Southern Labrador, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific | -It can alter diversity, abundance, and distribution of many animal and plant species on rocky as well as soft bottom shores. It can change intertidal ecosystems via grazing activities, altering the distribution and abundance of algae on rocky shores and converting soft-sediment habitats to hard substrates.  -It competes with and may have displaced native North American *Littorina saxatilis* from portions of the mid and low intertidal zone.  -Quantity of green algae can be markedly reduced by the presence of *L. littorea*.  -Grazing can quantitatively reduce recruitment of many benthic intertidal organisms; larger sessile organisms (e.g., rockweeds) escape grazing and then benefit from being cleaned by superficial grazing of *L. littorea* on their surfaces.  -Can displace mudsnails from mudflats, affecting the composition of mudflat infauna.  -It is host to obligate and facultative endosymbionts from seven animal phyla, including Annelida, Arthropoda, Gnathostomulida, Nematoda, Nemertea, and Platyhelminthes, as well as ciliates and algae. | Brenchley and Carlton (1983); Buckland-Nicks, Chisholm, and Gibson (2013); Eastwood, Donahue, and Fowler (2007); Lubchenco (1983); Yamada and Mansour (1987); CABI; NEMESIS. | 1823 | GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Membranipora membranacea*** | Northern European Seas, Lusitanian | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Temperate South America (Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic and Southeastern Pacific, Magellanic), Temperate Australasia (Southwest and East Central Australian Shelf, Northern and Southern New Zealand) | -It is abundant on kelps of the genus *Laminaria*. Heavy settlement reduces kelp survival and biomass, and favours dominance by algae that provide less cover.  -Recurrent seasonal outbreaks can have devastating effect on native kelp populations, facilitating at the same time, the establishment and growth of other invasive species such as the green alga *Codium fragile*.  -Changes in habitat structure and benthic community organization. | Berman, Harris, Lambert, Buttrick, and Dufresne (1992); Chapman, Scheibling, and Chapman (2002); Harris and Tyrrell (2001); Levin, Coyer, Petrik, and Good (2002); Scheibling and Gagnon (2009); NEMESIS | 1516 | GBIF; OBIS; NEMESIS |
| ***Molgula manhattensis*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic | Northern European Seas, Black Sea, East Central and Southeast Australian Shelf, Cold Temperate Northeast and Northwest Pacific | -It can rapidly settle and overgrow most other fouling community organisms.  -It can out-compete native species for food and space, and potentially by consuming the spawn or larvae of other marine species.  -It can influence biodeposition, transport, and composition of suspended sediments in estuaries due to a high production rate of solids per unit tissue weight relative to other suspension feeders.  -It may transport viable cells and cysts of toxic phytoplankton. | Andrews (1953); Calder (1966); Otsuka and Dauer (1982); Haven and Morales‐Alamo (1966); Rosa et al. (2013) | 493 | GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Mya arenaria*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern Grand Banks- Southern Labrador | Northern European Seas, Mediterranean Sea, White Sea, Black Sea, Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Eastern Bering Sea | -It can compete and replace native bivalves such as reported with *Macoma nasuta* in San Francisco Bay, *Macoma balthica* in the Baltic Sea, *Lentidium mediterraneum* in the Black Sea, and *Cerastoderma edule* in the Skagerrak, Sweden.  -During periods of exceptional abundance, it can change the community, affecting phytoplankton abundance, and in turn, zooplankton, mysids, and fish recruitment.  -They can form so-called death assemblage, which can persist for 100 years and form habitats for other species.  -Powerful burrower and filterer, with the potential to alter habitats and sediment characteristics through bioturbation and deposition of peudofeces and also through suspension feeding, increasing water clarity, and light penetration. | Cohen et al. (1995); Obolewski and Piesik (2005); Skolka and Preda (2010); Strasser (1998); NEMESIS, NOBANIS | 2116 | GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Paralithodes camtschaticus*** | Cold Temperate Northeast and Northwest Pacific, Eastern Bering Sea | North and East Barents Sea, Northern European Seas (Northern Norway and Finnmark) | - It is a large general predator. It can predate on 100 different species (invertebrates, algae and fish remnants).  -Modification in the community structure: decrease in biomass of sipunculids, echinoderms and bivalves.  -Competition with fish such as huddock, plaice, wolffish and cod.  -Reduce stability of local habitats through burrowing activity.  -Feed on epibenthic organisms that play an important role in the functioning of benthic systems.  - Crab carapace is a favoured substratum for the leech *Johanssonia arctica*, a vector for a Trypanosome infection in Atlantic cod. | Anisimova, Berenboim, Gerasimova, Manushin, and Pinchukov (2005); Gilbey et al. (2008); Hemmingsen, Jansen, and MacKenzie (2005); Jørgensen (2005); Rzhavsky, Kuzmin, and Udalov ; Veldhuizen and Stanish (1999) | 686 | Dvoretsky and Dvoretsky (2009); Jørgensen and Nilssen (2011); Oug, Cochrane, Sundet, Norling, and Nilsson (2011); GBIF |
| ***Codium fragile spp. tomentosoides*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea, Temperate Australasia, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific | -Competition with natives, decreasing kelp cover, biomass and abundance.  -It can affect community structure and composition affecting other native species by shifting habitat selection and feeding behaviours.  -With the presence of other invader *M. membranacea*, it can reduce growth, abundance and survival of kelp, resulting in defoliation of kelp plants and displacing by gap formation in kelp beds.  -It can decrease the epifauna diversity and density, and increase the epiflora density.  -It can increase sedimentation since it is a "low lying" alga, making it difficult for some large invertebrates and fish to move among the plants and live in the space between the bushy parts of the algae and the seabed.  -Host of an epiphyte algae, *Neosiphonia harveyi*, which is also a NIS from the Pacific that has invaded the NW Atlantic.  -It can have an economic impact on shellfish and fishing industries. | Chavanich, Harris, Je, and Kang (2006); Harris and Jones (2005); Harris and Tyrrell (2001); Levin et al. (2002); Mathieson, Pederson, Neefus, Dawes, and Bray (2008); Schmidt and Scheibling (2006); Sorte, Williams, and Zerebecki (2010); Trowbridge (1999) | 99 | Armitage, Sjøtun, and Jensen (2014); Bulleri and Airoldi (2005); Carlton and Scanlon (1985); Chavanich et al. (2006); Drouin, McKindsey, and Johnson (2012); Josselyn and West (1985); Madariaga, Rivadeneira, Tala, and Thiel (2014); Mathieson, Pederson, et al. (2008); McDonald, Huisman, Hart, Dixon, and Lewis (2015); Provan, Murphy, and Maggs (2005); Scheibling and Gagnon (2006); GBIF |
| ***Dumontia contorta*** | Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, White Sea, North and East Barents Sea | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern Gran Banks –Southern Labrador, Hudson Complex, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, Cold Temperate Northwest Pacific (Sea of Japan) | -It can impact native macroalgal community structure and diversity by altering the physical, chemical, and biotic characteristics of the habitat.  -They can act as a substrate of other organisms, especially macrofauna associated with macroalgae in kelp forests such as Bryozoa, Polychaeta and Hydrozoa, and also of other invasive organisms such as *Porphyra* algae. | Dunn (1917); Mathieson, Hehre, Dawes, and Neefus (2008); Mathieson, Moore, and Short (2010); Mathieson, Pederson, et al. (2008); Neefus, Mathieson, Bray, and Yarish (2008); Nyberg (2007); Ronowicz, Włodarska‐Kowalczuk, and Kukliński (2013); Włodarska-Kowalczuk, Kukliński, Ronowicz, Legeżyńska, and Gromisz (2009) | 897 | Kozhenkova (2009); Mathieson, Pederson, et al. (2008); G. Moore pers comm 2018; GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Sargassum muticum*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific | Cold and Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific, Hawaii, Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea | -Competition for nutrients, light and space on native macroalgal species.  -Decreases kelp density, seaweed cover and biomass.  -It can change the physical, chemical, and biotic characteristics of the habitat.  -It can increase the nitrate concentration of the habitat.  -Algal drift (wrack) promotes an increase in the abundance of sandy beach macrofauna by providing a food source or shelter for small invertebrates, which may have important effects on macrofaunal assemblages and ecosystem function on sandy beaches.  -A 5 m tall plant may host an average of 3,000 animals, including foraminifers, hydroids, flatworms, polychaete worms, leeches, snails, ostracods, cumaceans, isopods, gammarid and caprellid amphipods, opossum shrimp, euphausid shrimp, crabs and bryozoans. | Nicholson et al. (1981); Nyberg (2007); Sorte et al. (2010); Rodil, Olabarria, Lastra, and López (2008); White (2010) | 523 | Cheang et al. (2010); El Atouani et al. (2016); Sabour, Reani, El Magouri, and Haroun (2013); Sfriso and Facca (2013); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Undaria pinnatifida*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific | Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea, Cold and Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific, Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic, Magellanic, Southeast Australian Shelf, and Northern and Southern New Zealand | -Decrease native seaweed richness and cover and competitor abundance.  - It produces several allelopathic substances, which inhibit settlement and germination of other seaweeds (Asiatic red, brown and green seaweeds).  -It can form mats or uniform meadows, which also may change the existing architectural structure.  -It can be ecological engineers, creating a habitat that is suitable for other invasive species to settle.  -Threat to natural ecosystems and associated fisheries through displacement of native species via the development of ‘mono-specific’ *Undaria* stands. | Forrest and Taylor (2002); Murphy, Johnson, and Viard (2016); Sorte et al. (2010); Wallentinus and Nyberg (2007); CABI | 87 | Martin and Cuevas (2006); Meretta, Matula, and Casas (2012); Pereyra, Arias, González, and Narvarte (2014); Primo, Hewitt, and Campbell (2010); Schiel and Thompson (2012); Sfriso and Facca (2013); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Acartia tonsa*** | Cold and Warm Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Tropical Northwestern Atlantic(although it is considered a cryptogenic species with a worldwide distribution) | Northern European Seas, Black  Sea. As part of its cryptogenic worldwide distribution, it has also been recorded in Mediterranean Sea, Western Indo-Pacific, Tropical Atlantic, Temperate South America, Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific | -It can compete for food with native species, and affect abundance.  -It is omnivorous, so it is capable of feeding on both phytoplankton and protozoan prey.  -It can change energy and matter flows between pelagic and benthic compartments.  -It may impact on trophic food web due to its high abundance that can induce a second period of high zooplankton production.  -It may serve as PSP toxin vectors to higher trophic level given that PSP toxin can be accumulated in copepod grazers such as *A. tonsa*.  -Significant correlation between zooplankton blooms (including *A. tonsa* individuals) and cholera cases. | Andersen Borg (2009); Bollens, Cordell, Avent, and Hooff (2002); David, Sautour, and Chardy (2007); Gaudy and Viñas (1985); Huq et al. (2005); Jonsson and Tiselius (1990); Gubanova (2000); Kurashova and Abdullayeva (1984); Leppäkoski, Olenin, and Gollasch (2002); Pienimäki and Leppäkoski (2004); Teegarden and Cembella (1996); Telesh (2008) | 223 | GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Aurelia limbata*** | Most likely native to the Cold Temperate Northwest Pacific | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic (although taxonomic issues with *A. aurita*) | Challenging case on genetic and taxonomy: the impacts described here are the ones known for *Aurelia* sp.  -It competes with planktonfeeding fish or preys on their juveniles. It has even been considered a keystone species in the control of trophic structures. | Korsun, Fahrni, and Pawlowski (2012); Olesen (1995); NEMESIS | 28 | Chang, Kim, Yoon, and Ki (2016); Miyake, Lindsay, Hunt, and Hamatsu (2002); Radchenko (2013); Zavolokin (2010); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Mnemiopsis leidyi*** | Cold and Warm Temperate  Northwest Atlantic, Tropical Northwestern Atlantic, Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic, Magellanic | Northern European Seas, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea | -It is a generalist carnivorous feeder, and can cause rapid decline in ichthyoplankton and mesozooplankton abundance and species diversity.  -It is a real ecosystem engineer; it affects physical conditions of several recipient productive ecosystems; for example in the decrease in water transparency, hydrochemical change nutrients contents and biota.  -It can cause invasion cascading effects at the higher trophic levels, from a decreasing zooplankton stock to collapsing planktivorous fish.  -It competes with commercial planktonfeeding fish or preys on their juveniles, creating an economic impact.  -It can serve as intermediate hosts, such as *Hysterothylacium* larvae, and host an endoparasitic sea anemone (*Edwardsiella lineata* larvae). | Korsun et al. (2012); Purcell, Uye, and Lo (2007); Purcell and Arai (2001); Selander, Møller, Sundberg, and Tiselius (2010); Shiganova (1998); Shiganova (2004); Tulp (2006) | 389 | Malej et al. (2017); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Alexandrium tamarense*** | Cosmopolitan species | Difficult to characterize the geographic  distribution of native and non-native ranges | -It can produce dangerous toxins, particularly when in large numbers. It produces potent PSP neurotoxins which can affect humans, other mammals, fish and birds.  -Responsible for numerous human illnesses and several deaths after consumption of infected shellfish. | Larsen and Moestrup (1989); Okolodkov (2005); Reyes-Vasquez, Ferraz-Reyes, and Vasquez (1979); Steidinger, Tangen, and Tomas (1996); Tamiyavanich, Kodama, and Fukuyo (1985) | 528 | Carignan and Carreto (2013); Matsuno, Ichinomiya, Yamaguchi, Imai, and Kikuchi (2014); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Dinophysis caudata*** | Widely distributed in cold and temperate waters world-wide | Difficult to characterize the geographic  distribution of native and non-native ranges | -Toxic species that produces okadaic acid (OA), as well as dinophysistoxin-1 (DTX1).  -It has been associated with diarrheic shellfish poison (DSP) outbreaks in Chile, Portugal, Scandinavia and the USA. | Larsen (1992); Lee et al. (1989); Steidinger et al. (1996); Yasumoto (1990) | 4676 | Laget (2017); GBIF; OBIS, A. Rochon pers. comm. |
| ***Dinophysis dens*** | Northern European Seas, Lusitanian | Some records in Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic and East Central and Southeast Australian Shelf, but no information on its status in these locations | -It can produce toxins associated to DSP. Shellfish fisheries closed. | Algaebase; HAEDAT | 56 | Laget (2017); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Gonyaulax polygramma*** | Cosmopolitan species common in cold temperate to tropical waters worldwide | Unknown | -Although it is a non-toxin producing species, it takes part of red tide species, and it has been associated with massive fish and invertebrate kills due to anoxia and high sulfide and ammonia levels resulting from cell decomposition. -Responsible for harmful algal blooms in Korea and in the Gulf of Mexico. | Gárate-Lizárraga, del Socorro Muñetón-Gómez, and Maldonado-López (2011); Hallegraeff (1991); Kim et al. (2006); Koizumi, Kohno, Matsuyama, Uchida, and Honjo (1996) | 1972 | Laget (2017); Matsuno et al. (2014); GBIF; OBIS |
| ***Heterocapsa triquetra*** | Cold Temperate Northwest Atlantic, Northern European Seas, Lusitanian, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, White Sea, North and East Barents Sea, Kara Sea, some records in Temperate Australasia, Cold Temperate Northwest and Northeast Pacific | Unknown | -Associated to 21 events of blooms and problems with their toxins around the globe (mainly around Europe). | HAEDAT; OBIS | 749 | Caroppo, Pagliara, Azzaro, Miserocchi, and Azzaro (2017); Seuthe, Iversen, and Narcy (2011); GBIF; OBIS |

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