



DOI: 10.29298/rmcf.v17i97.1662

Supplementary Material

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Fecha de recepción/Reception date: 18 de marzo de 2026.

Fecha de aceptación/Acceptance date: 14 de julio de 2026

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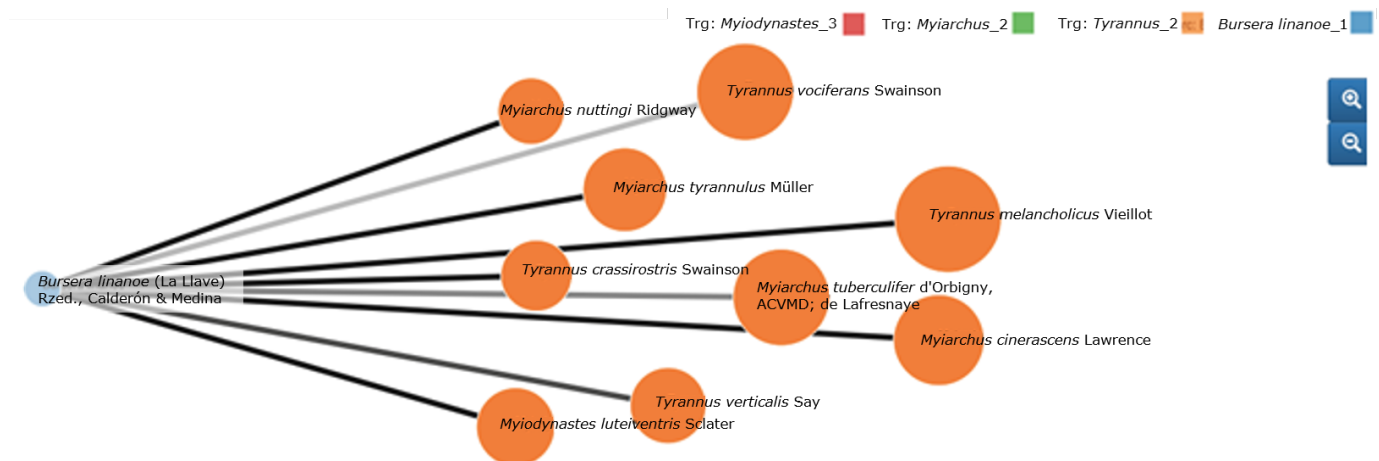
Table S1. Resistance values assigned to vegetation cover types (INEGI, Series V).

Type of vegetation cover	Resistance value
Coniferous forest	80
Oak forest	50
Mountain mesophyll forest	100
Xerophytic scrub	5
Not applicable	100
Other types of vegetation	100
Grassland	60
Deciduous forest	1
Evergreen forest	95
Subdeciduous forest	15
Hydrophilic vegetation	100
Induced vegetation	50

The values range from 1 (minimum resistance) to 100 (maximum resistance).

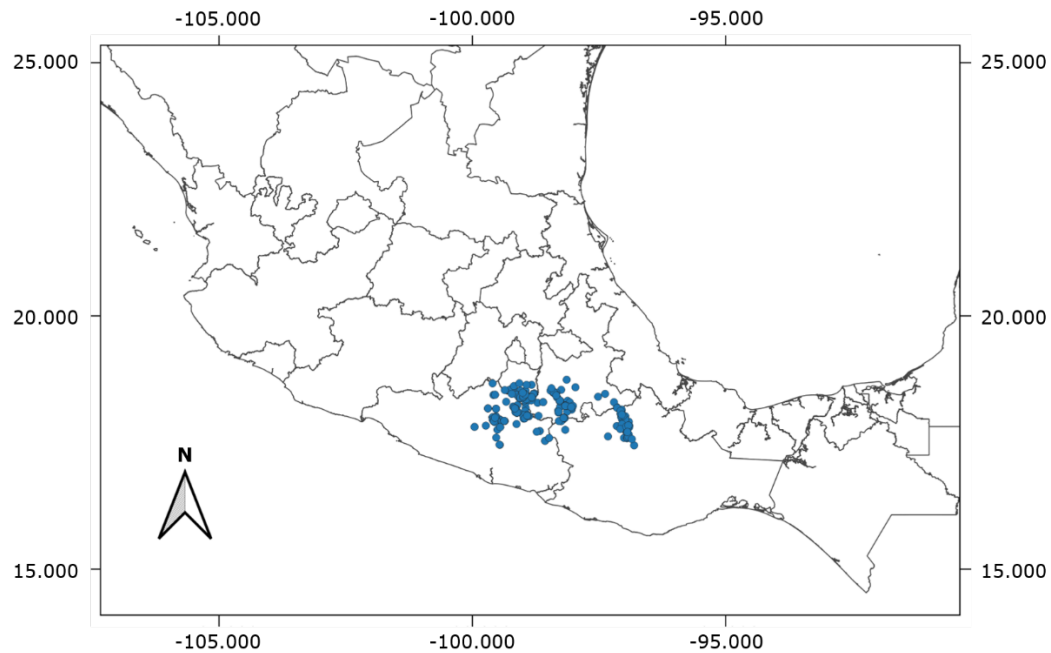
Table S2. Resistance categories based on altitude ranges (masl).

Altitude range (masl)	Resistance value
0-599	98
600-1 000	5
1 001-1 199	15
1 200-1 300	45
1 301-5 500	100



The biotic association values (epsilon) and the frequency distribution by suitability deciles were estimated using the algorithm of the SPECIES platform (Stephens et al., 2019).

Figure S1. Network of potential interactions between *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina and species of the *Tyrannidae* family inferred from spatial association.



Blue points: *Bursera linanoe* records. Source: obtained from Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, 2021).

Figure S2. Records of *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina occurrences utilized to model its potential distribution.

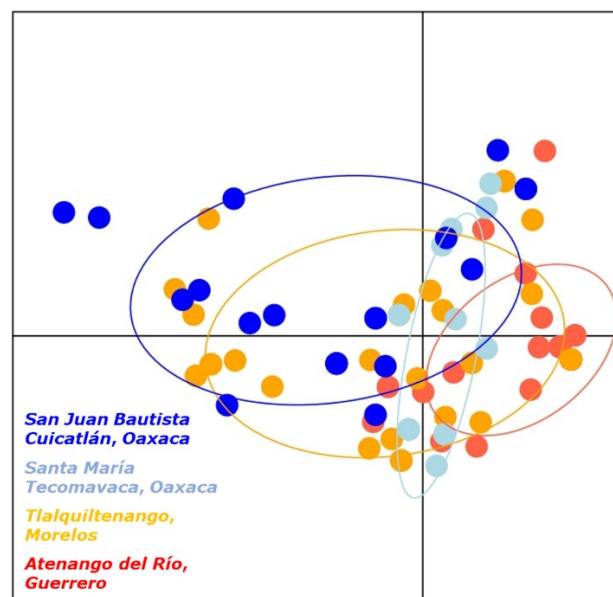


Figure S3. Principal component analysis (PCA) of allele frequencies using the Adegnet package.

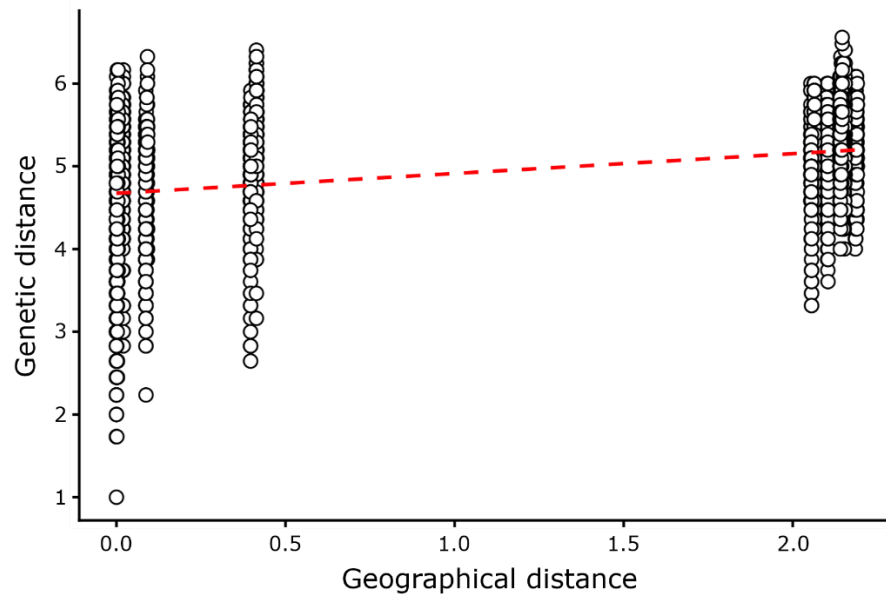
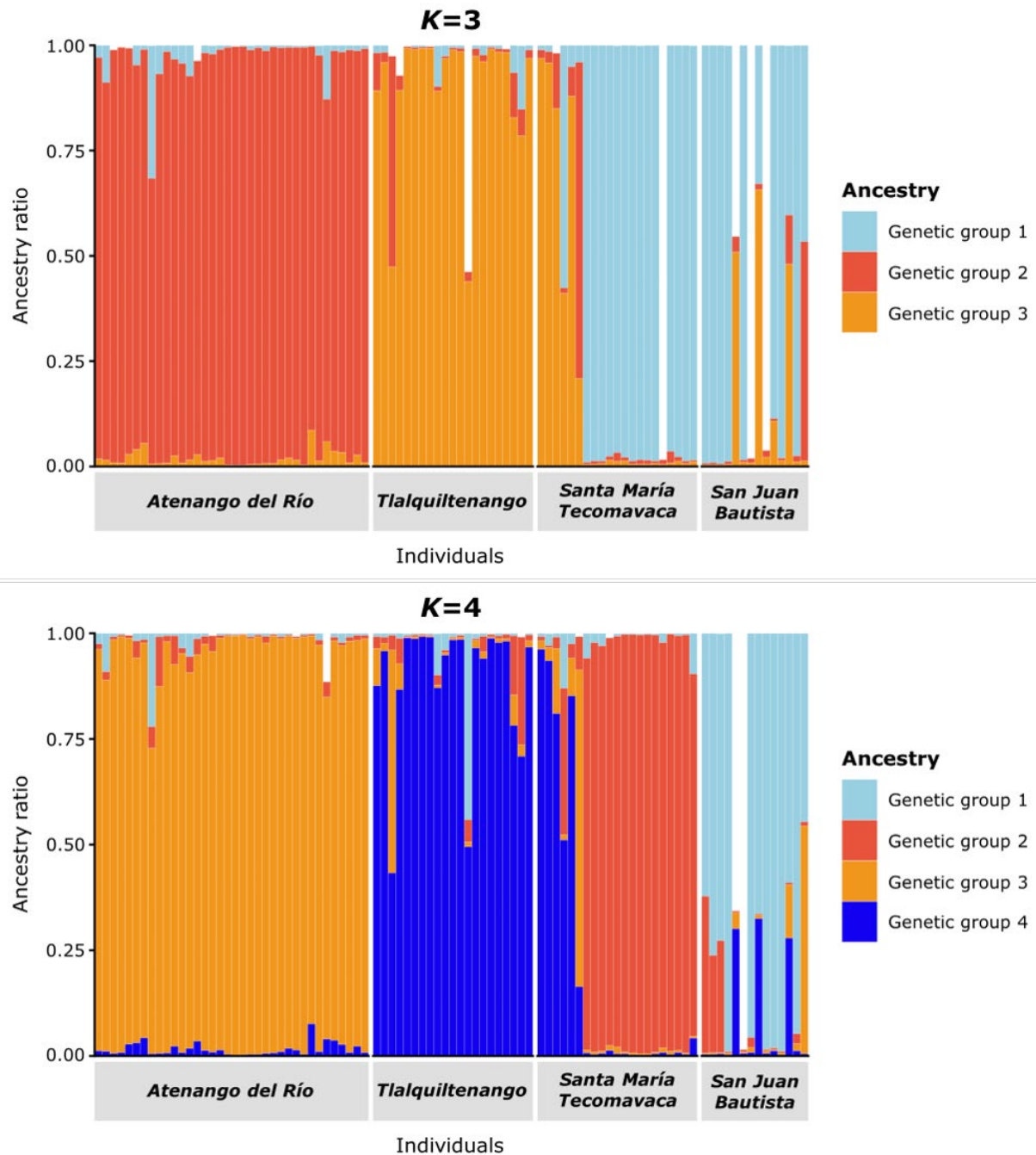
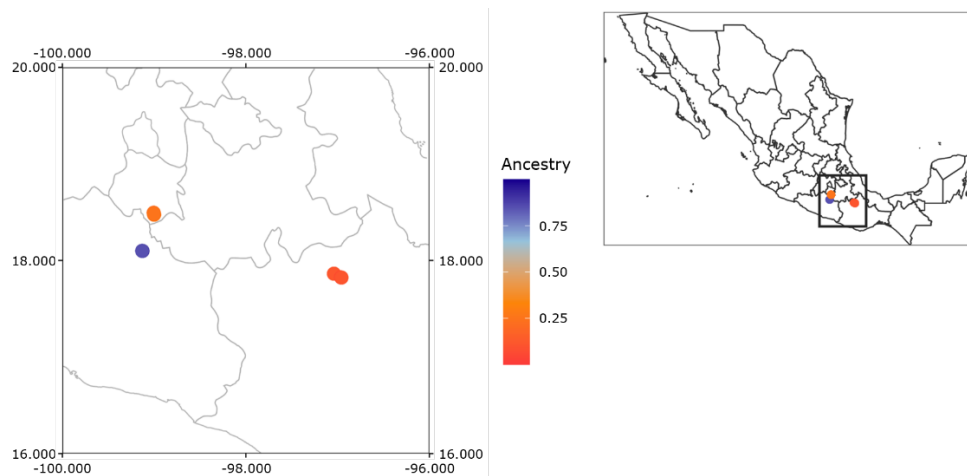


Figure S4. Mantel test comparing the genetic and geographic Euclidean distances among four *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina populations.



Each vertical bar represents an individual, and the colors indicate the estimated proportion of membership in each genetic group (K). The results are shown for $K=3$ (top) and $K=4$ (bottom).

Figure S5. Genetic structure of four *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina populations inferred using a Bayesian ancestry model.



The colors indicate the probability of belonging to each genetic group.

Figure S5. Geographic location of the sampled populations of *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina and spatial distribution of Bayesian ancestry coefficients.

Table S3. Values of the ε statistic and spatial co-occurrence parameters between *Bursera linanoe* (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina and species of the *Tyrannidae* family.

Source node	Destination node	<i>n_{ij}</i>	<i>n_j</i>	<i>n_i</i>	<i>n</i>	Epsilon
<i>Bursera linanoe</i> (La Llave) Rzed., Calderón & Medina	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i> Swainson	30	1 289	93	38 279	15.20
	<i>Myiarchus nuttingi</i> Ridgway	23	1 053	93	38 279	12.80
	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot	34	3 926	93	38 279	7.93
	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> Lawrence	25	2 584	93	38 279	7.48
	<i>Myiodynastes</i> <i>luteiventris</i> Sclater	19	1 731	93	38 279	7.22
	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> Müller	21	2 064	93	38 279	7.15
	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> Say	16	1 570	93	38 279	6.25
	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> d'Orbigny, ACVMD; de Lafresnaye	21	3 047	93	38 279	5.00
	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> Swainson	16	3 073	93	38 279	3.13

n_{ij} = Number of cells where the focal species and the species under evaluation co-occur; *n_j* = Number of cells containing the species under study; *n_i* = Number of cells containing the focal species (*Bursera linanoe*); *n* = Total number of cells analyzed (each cell=16 km²); Epsilon = Spatial association statistic; positive values indicate greater co-occurrence than would be expected at random.



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