

Combining Observational Data and Language for Species Range Estimation - Rebuttal Figures

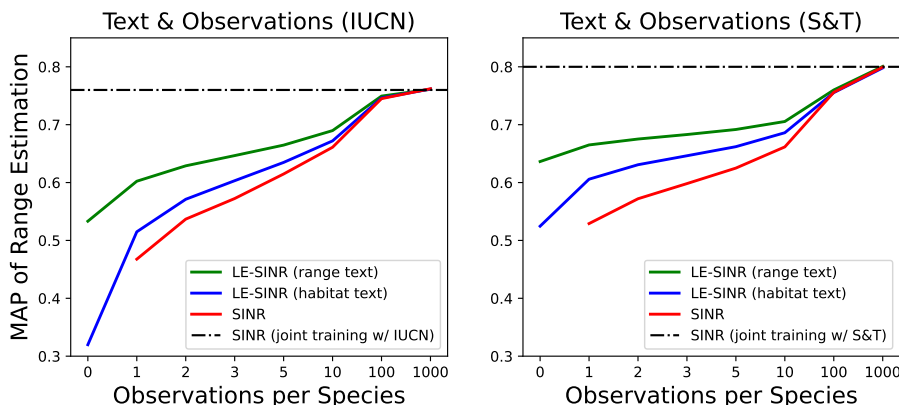


Figure B1: **Range Estimation from Text and Observations.** As requested by reviewer [2RN9](#), here we recreate the results from Fig. 3 from the main paper but instead use the same approach for sampling negatives as SINR. We observe that the relative ordering of the different methods stays the same, and we still observe a large boost in performance from our method compared to SINR. (Left) IUCN and (Right) S&T results for zero-shot range estimation based on text, and few-shot estimation based on the text-driven prior. Both range and habitat texts improve few-shot performance over baseline SINR.

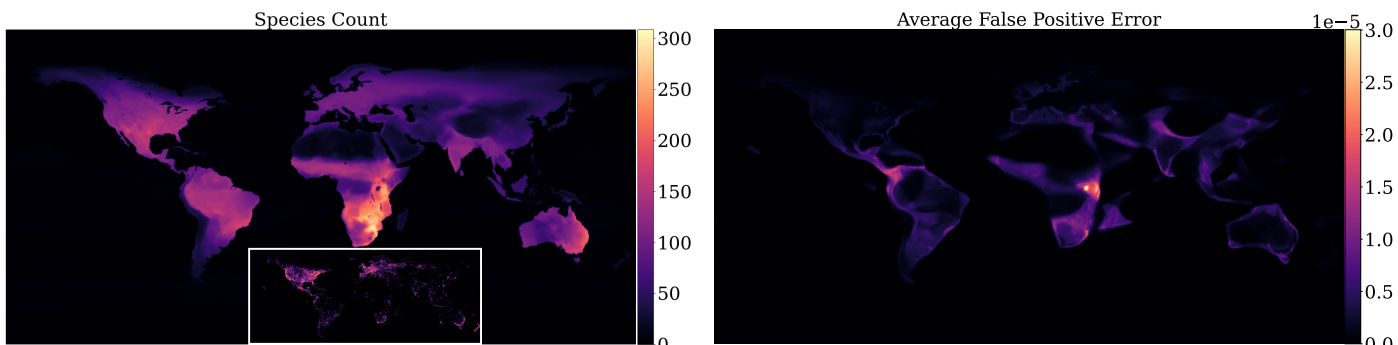


Figure B2: **Spatial Distribution of Errors on the IUCN Dataset.** (Left) Count of the number of species present in the IUCN *evaluation* dataset for each location, where we observe a large number of species in Africa. Inset shows the spatial distribution of our training data, from Cole et al. ICML 2023. (Right) As requested by reviewer [2RN9](#), we visualize the geographical locations that are better predicted by our LE-SINR model. Specifically, here we show the average false positive error of our LE-SINR model per-location. We observe that the model tends to underperform in regions where there is less iNaturalist training data (e.g., central Africa).

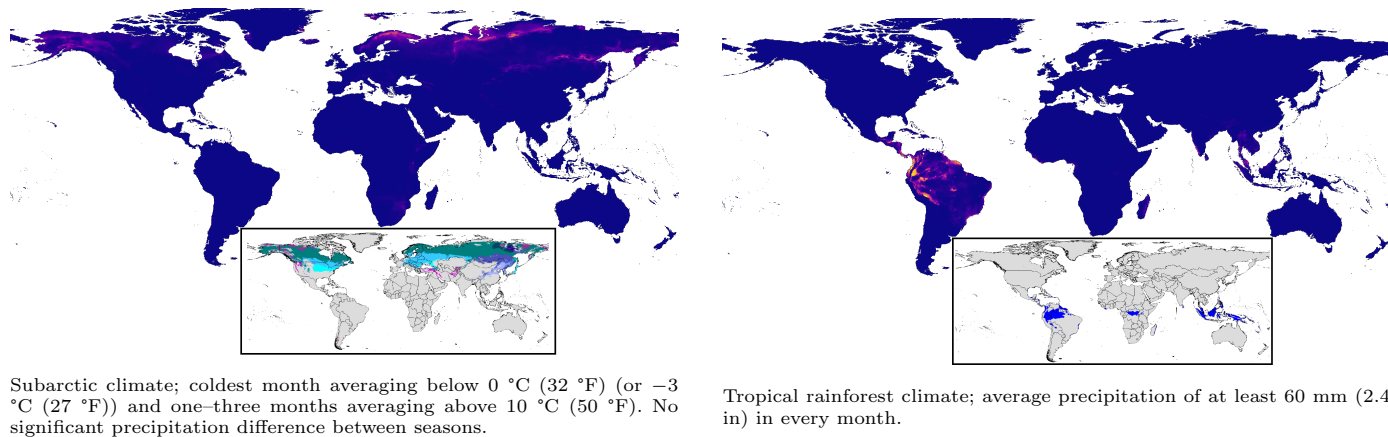


Figure B3: **Additional Qualitative Results.** Zero-shot predictions using text from two Köppen climate zones, requested by reviewer [A4uw](#), with ground truth inset. (Left) **Dfc** “Subarctic”. Blue-green in inset. We observe that our LE-SINR model correctly localizes this description in the north of Canada and Europe and not in Greenland. (Right) **Af** “Tropical rainforest”. Blue in inset. We correctly identify this climate zone in South America and South-East Asia, but fail to localize it in Africa, likely due to training data deficiencies. Text descriptions are from Wikipedia and the inset maps are from Beck et. al. Nature Scientific Data 2018.