

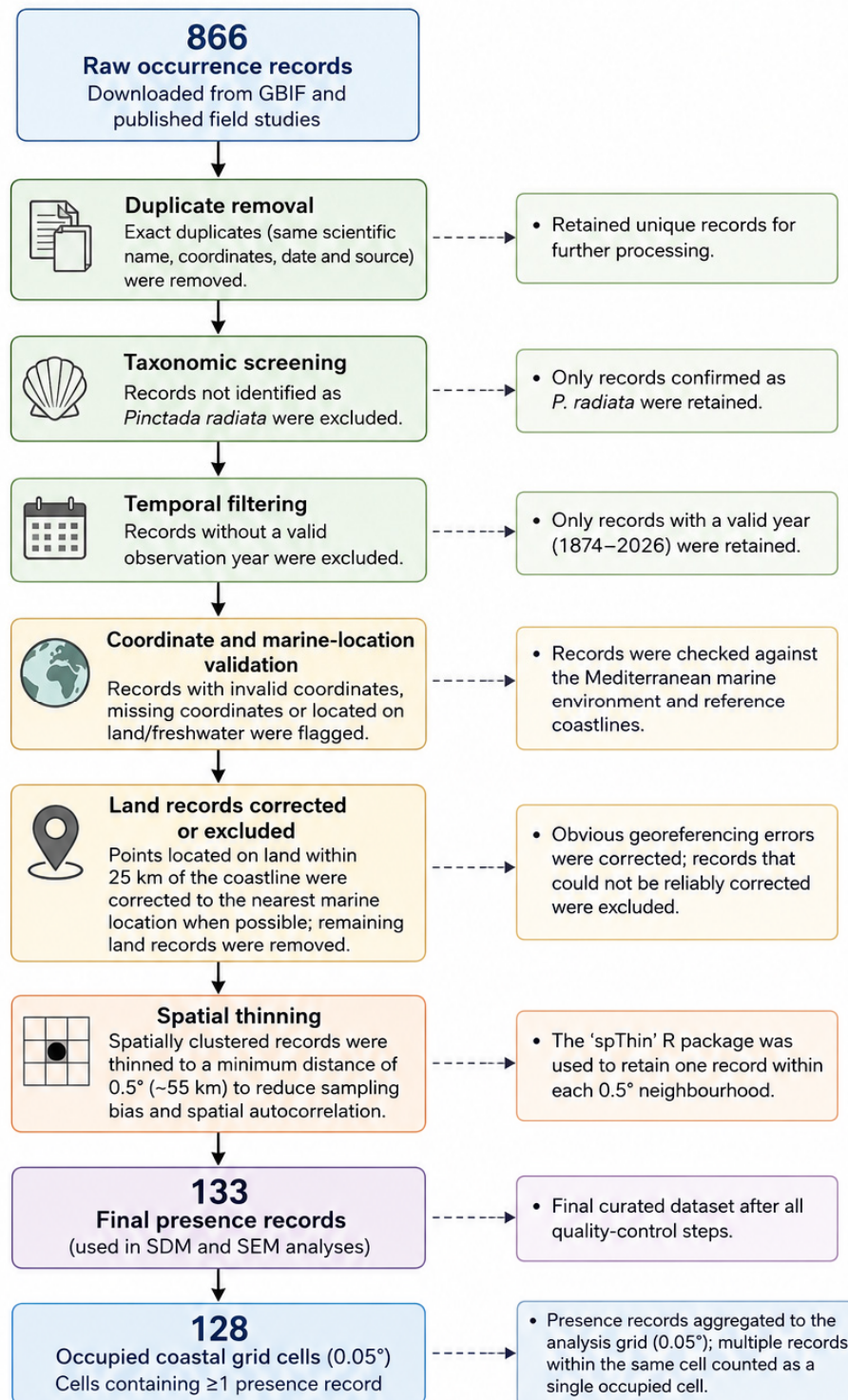


Figure S1. Record-selection and quality-control workflow for the Mediterranean occurrence dataset of *P. radiata*. The workflow summarises the sequential processing of the initial 866 occurrence records, including duplicate removal, taxonomic screening, temporal filtering, coordinate and marine-location validation, correction or exclusion of records affected by shoreline georeferencing errors, and spatial thinning. Following all quality-control steps, 133 presence records were retained for the SDM and occurrence-based structural analyses, corresponding to 128 occupied coastal grid cells at the 0.05° analytical resolution.

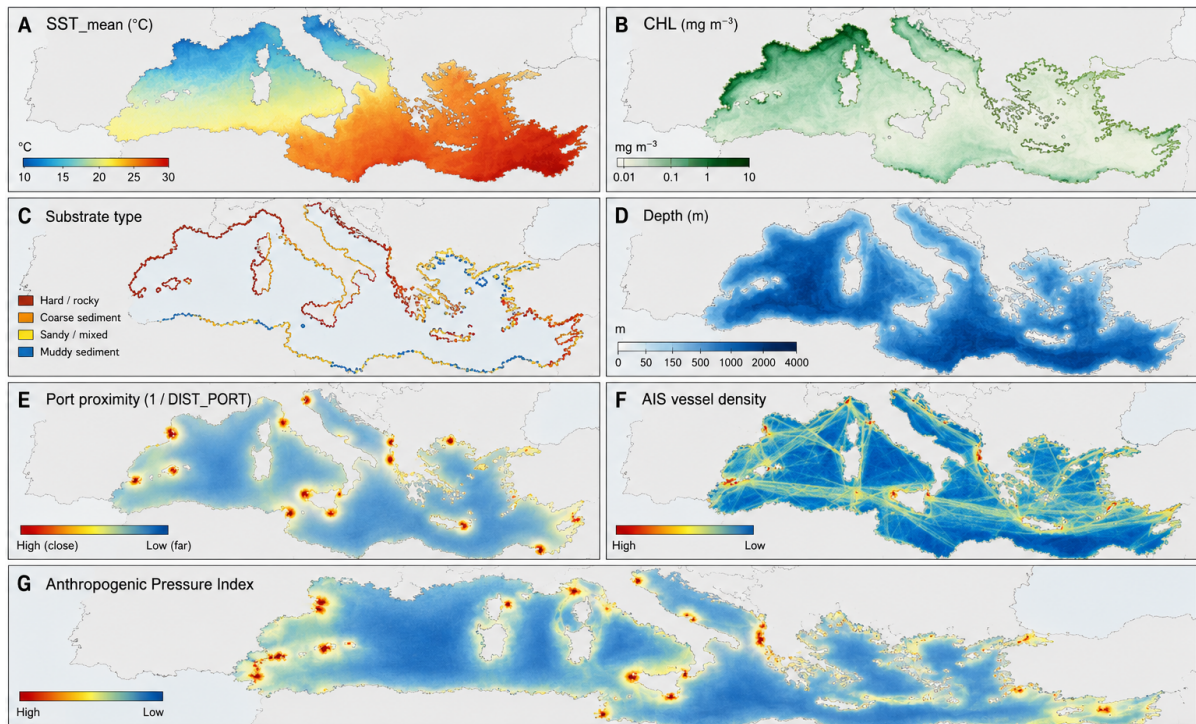


Figure S2. Spatial predictor layers used in the SDM and SEM analyses. The figure includes the retained environmental, habitat and anthropogenic proxy variables used after collinearity screening: mean annual sea-surface temperature (SST_mean), chlorophyll-*a* concentration (CHL), substrate type, depth, port proximity expressed as inverse distance to port (1/DIST_PORT), AIS vessel density and the Anthropogenic Pressure Index. Anthropogenic layers are interpreted as basin-wide proxies for exposure rather than complete representations of all introduction pathways.