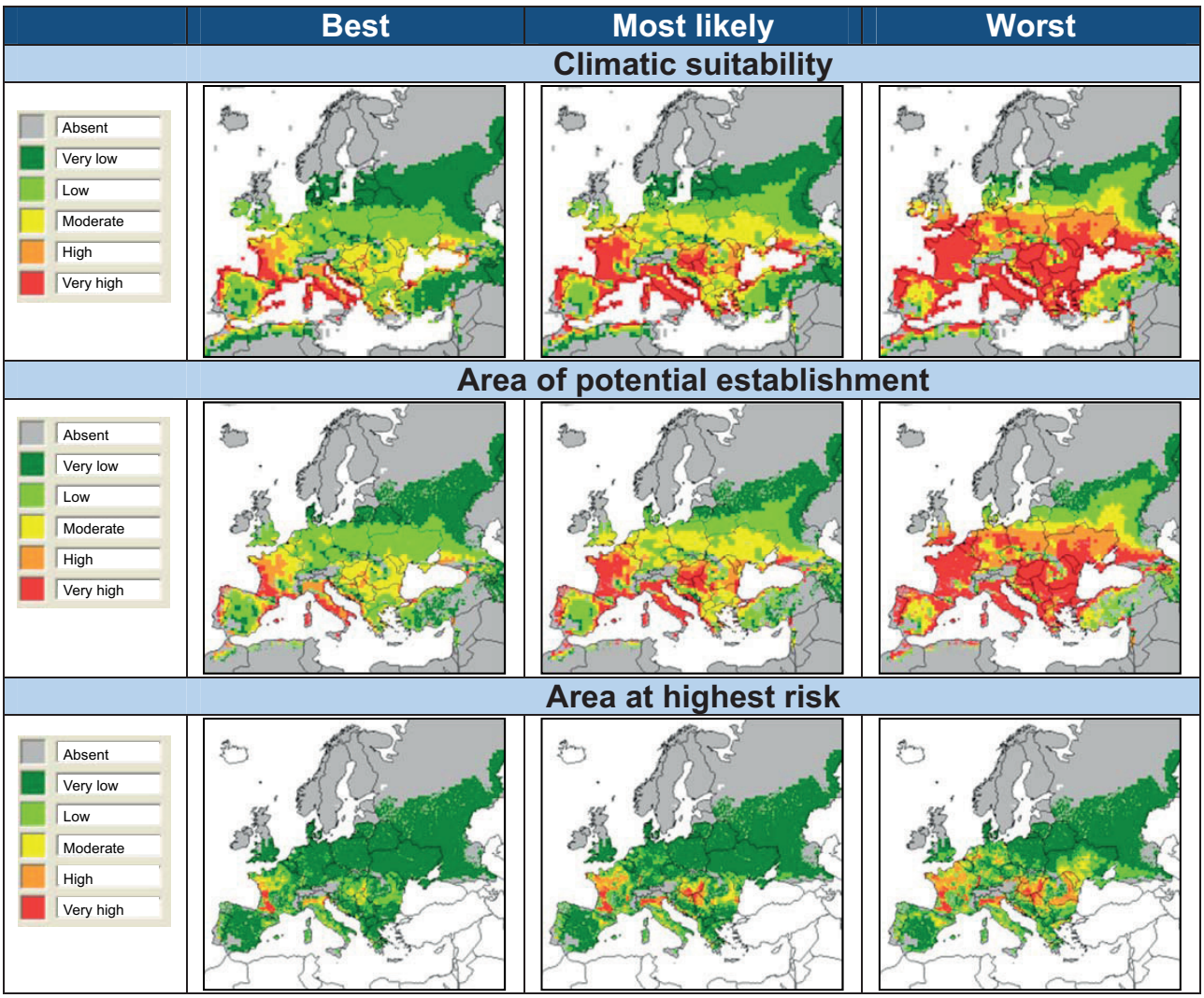
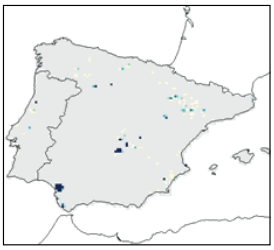


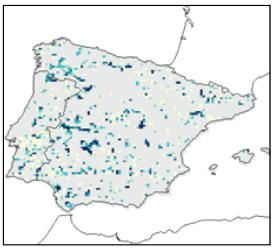
Fig. S2.1. Best case, most likely and worst case scenarios for climatic suitability, area of potential establishment and area at highest risk for western corn rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*, in Europe. Scenarios are based on different classifications of the CLIMEX Ecoclimatic Index (EI): best (absent, EI = 0; very low, 0 < EI < 7; low, 7 ≤ EI < 14; moderate, 14 ≤ EI < 21; high, 21 ≤ EI < 28; very high, EI ≥ 28), most likely (absent, EI = 0; very low, 0 < EI < 5; low, 5 ≤ EI < 10; moderate, 10 ≤ EI < 15; high, 15 ≤ EI < 20; very high, EI ≥ 20) and worst (absent, EI = 0; very low, 0 < EI < 3; low, 3 ≤ EI < 6; moderate, 6 ≤ EI < 9; high, 9 ≤ EI < 12; very high, EI ≥ 12).

Step 1. Locate suitable habitats (water bodies) for establishment

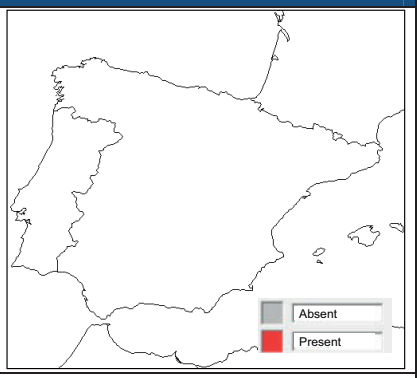


Inland marshes (H1)

Watercourses (H2)



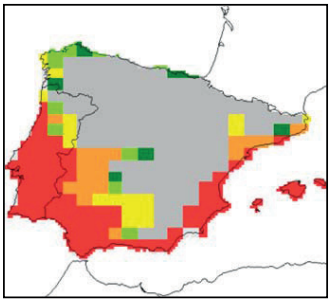
Water bodies (H3)



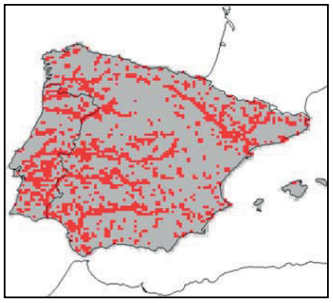
Presence of habitats suitable for establishment (H):
H= H1 + H2 + H3

Comments: Areas with inland marshes, watercourses and water bodies are added, and the result is presented on a map as the presence or absence of at least one habitat type.

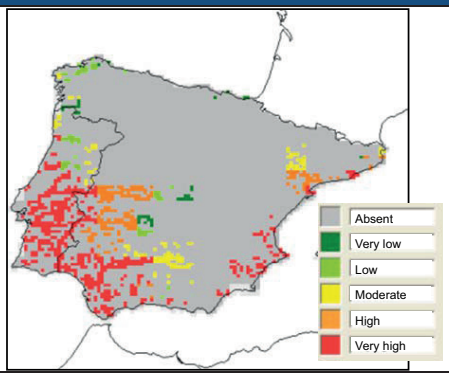
Step 2. Combine climate suitability with presence of suitable habitats



Climatic suitability: Ecoclimatic Index from CLIMEX



Presence of habitats suitable for establishment (from Step 1)



Area of potential establishment for *Eichhornia crassipes* considering suitability of climate and habitat

Comments: Climatic suitability and presence of habitats are combined using the limiting factor matrix. If the climate is suitable but there is no habitat in this area, the risk of pest establishment is zero. If the habitat is present, the risk of pest establishment is equal to the climatic suitability.

Fig. S2.2. Process of combining maps to identify the area of potential establishment for water hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes*.

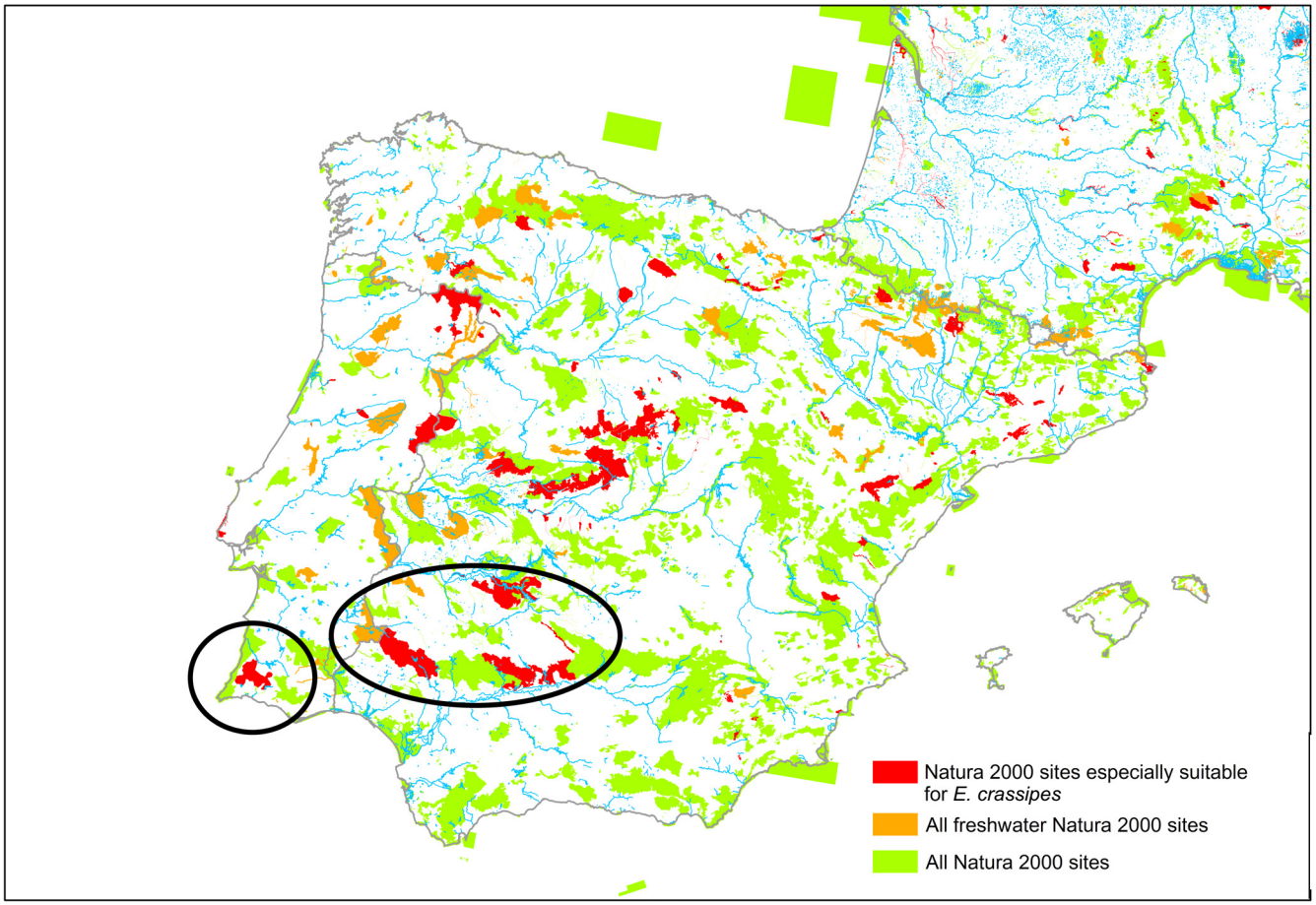


Fig. S2.3. Natura 2000 sites in the Iberian Peninsula suitable for *Eichhornia crassipes* based on climate and habitat. Sites in red within the black circles are at highest risk.