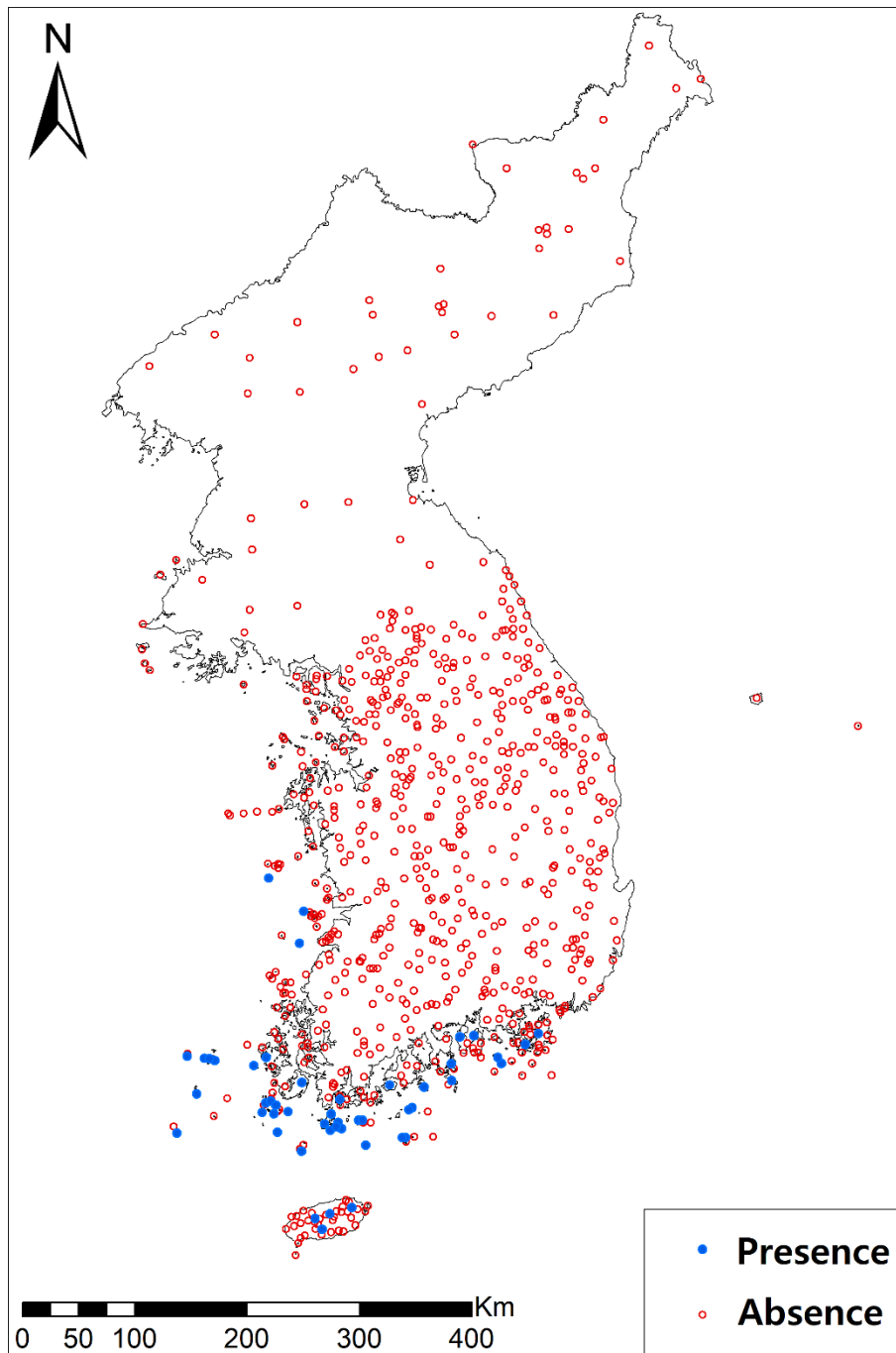


Table S1: The results of Pearson's correlation analyses between bioclimatic variables

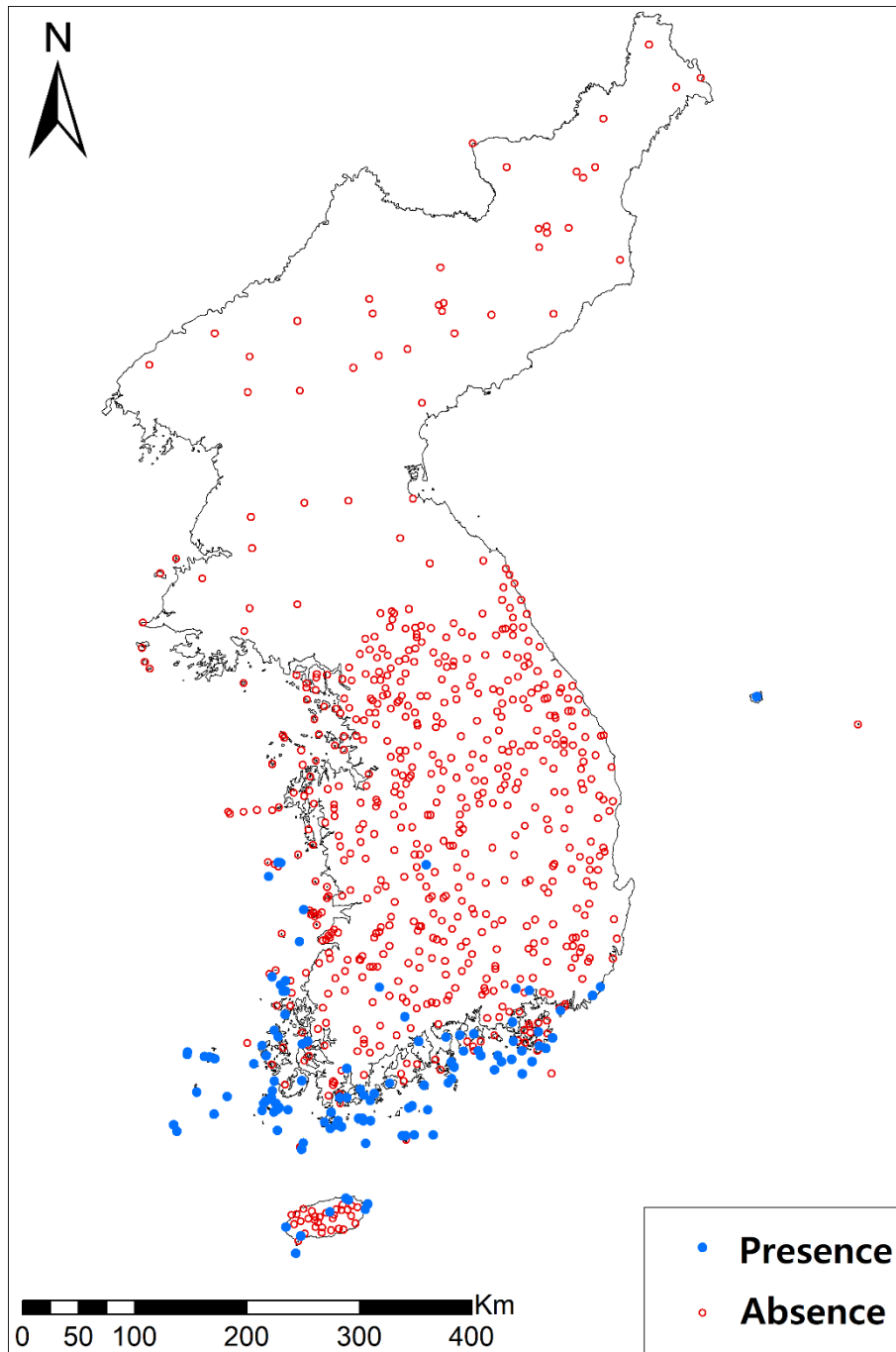
	BIO1	BIO2	BIO3	BIO4	BIO5	BIO6	BIO7	BIO8	BIO9	BIO10	BIO11	BIO12	BIO13	BIO14	BIO15	BIO16	BIO17	BIO18
BIO2	-0.52																	
BIO3	-0.02	0.61																
BIO4	-0.72	0.79	0.02															
BIO5	0.93	-0.24	0.04	-0.43														
BIO6	0.95	-0.70	-0.08	-0.89	0.79													
BIO7	-0.68	0.87	0.16	0.99	-0.39	-0.87												
BIO8	0.96	-0.34	-0.01	-0.52	0.99	0.85	-0.48											
BIO9	0.96	-0.65	-0.03	-0.86	0.81	0.99	-0.84	0.86										
BIO10	0.96	-0.36	0.00	-0.54	0.97	0.85	-0.50	0.98	0.87									
BIO11	0.98	-0.63	-0.03	-0.85	0.84	0.99	-0.82	0.89	0.99	0.89								
BIO12	0.07	-0.09	0.34	-0.35	-0.10	0.14	-0.29	-0.07	0.19	0.19	0.15							
BIO13	-0.24	0.50	0.27	0.43	-0.12	-0.38	0.48	-0.18	-0.33	-0.33	-0.32	0.57						
BIO14	0.18	-0.43	0.06	-0.58	-0.07	0.36	-0.59	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.53	-0.09					
BIO15	-0.45	0.72	0.05	0.88	-0.17	-0.68	0.88	-0.26	-0.63	-0.63	-0.61	-0.16	0.67	-0.69				
BIO16	-0.18	0.32	0.37	0.13	-0.19	-0.23	0.19	-0.21	-0.16	-0.16	-0.19	0.85	0.89	0.16	0.37			
BIO17	0.34	-0.55	0.07	-0.75	0.06	0.53	-0.75	0.14	1.00	0.50	0.48	0.58	-0.16	0.95	-0.80	0.14		
BIO18	-0.24	0.41	0.40	0.24	-0.21	-0.31	0.30	-0.24	-0.25	-0.25	-0.26	0.79	0.93	0.12	0.45	0.98	0.07	
BIO19	0.27	-0.54	0.06	-0.72	-0.01	0.47	-0.72	0.07	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.60	-0.14	0.95	-0.78	0.16	0.98	0.10

**Figure S1: Presence/absence maps for the eight study species.** For political reasons, we had no access to 52 sites in DPRK. Obviously, such spatially uneven samples and the lack of DPRK data could have negatively influenced the ability of SDM predictions [1]. However, we consider that it should not be a critical issue for modelling the climatically suitable habitats of eight coastal plants due to the lack of possibility that those species naturally occur in DPRK. Those species have been distributed in the southern coastal areas and showed a strong preference for warm and humid habitat conditions [2,3]. Therefore, colder and drier inland climate of DPRK could not account for the climatic niches of those plants. In addition, the 52 sites of DPRK represent the alpine and subalpine areas that are not found in ROK. Therefore, including those DPRK data are helpful in terms of considering the full range of the KP climatic conditions in modelling current and future distributions of the eight evergreens on the KP.

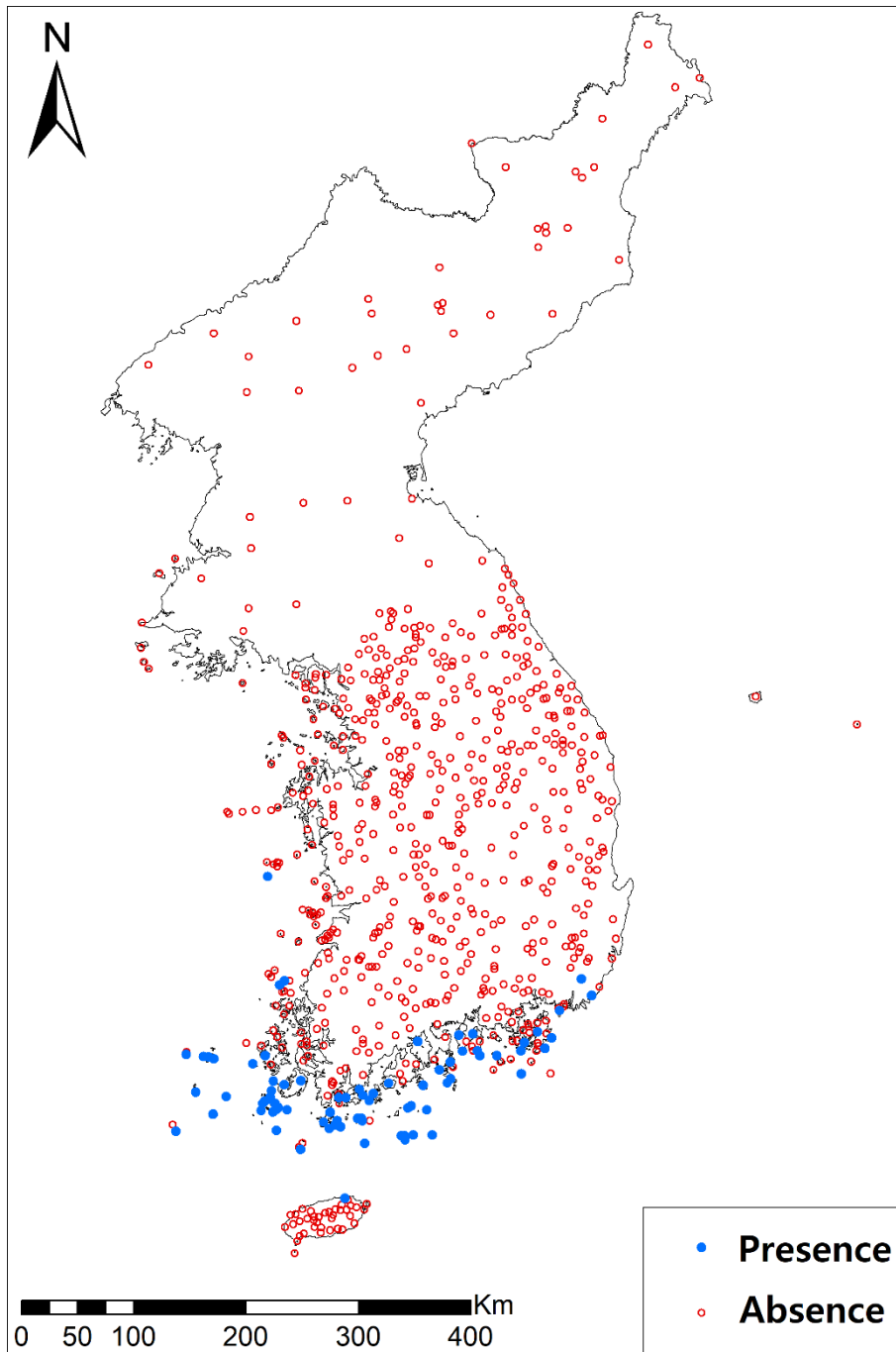
*a. Castanopsis cuspidata*



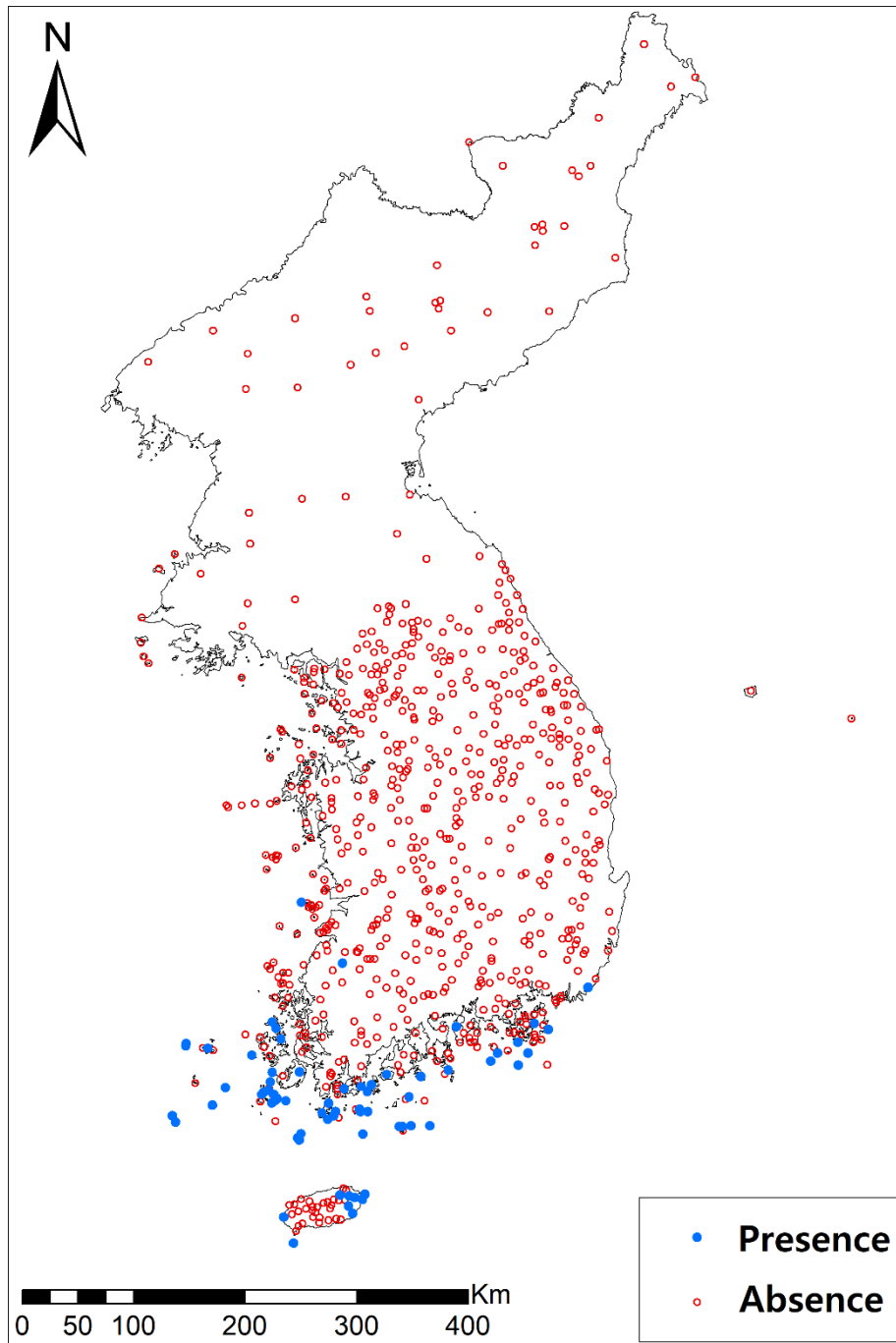
b. *Pittosporum tobira*



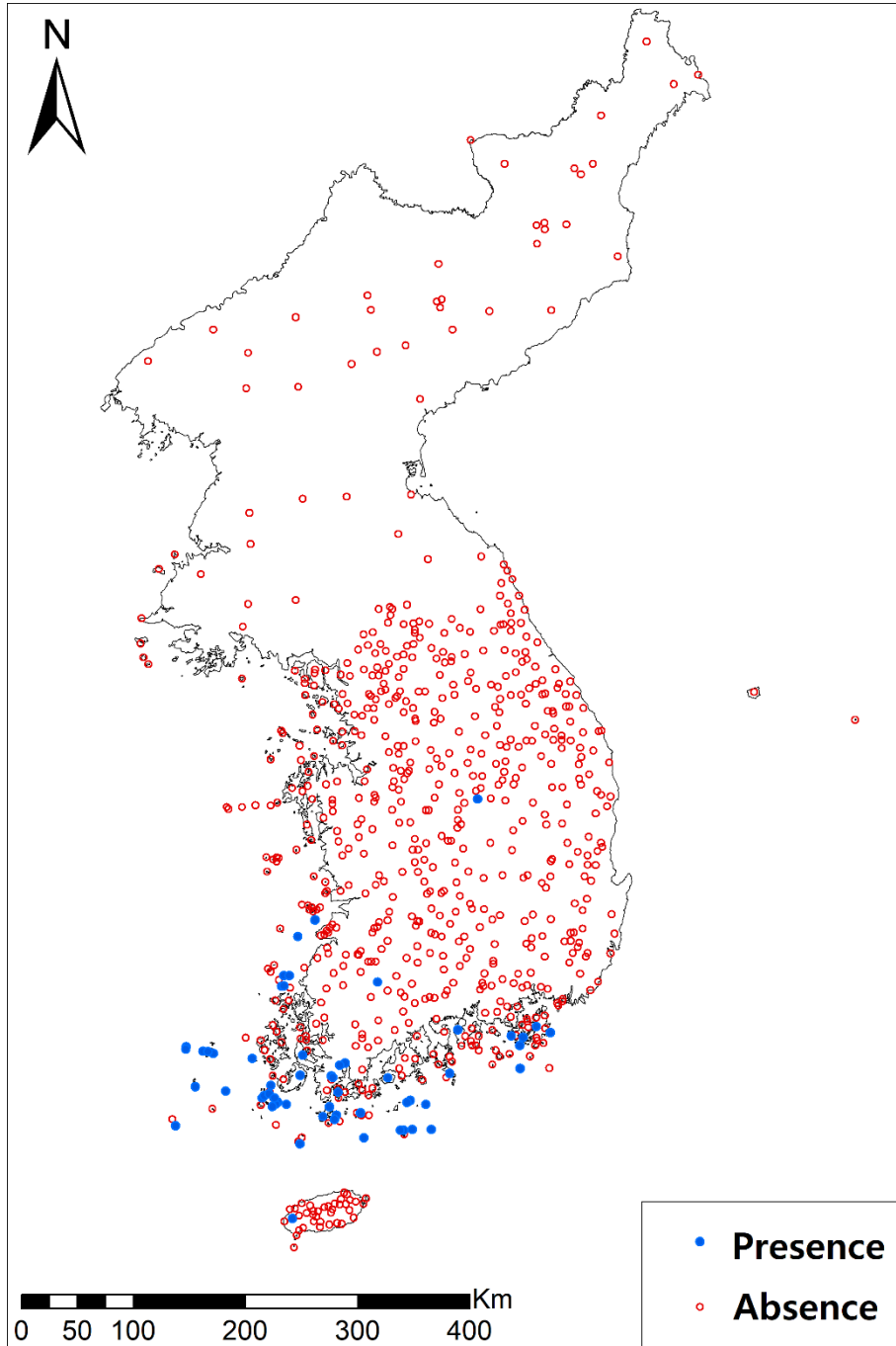
c. *Raphiolepis indica* var. *umbellate*



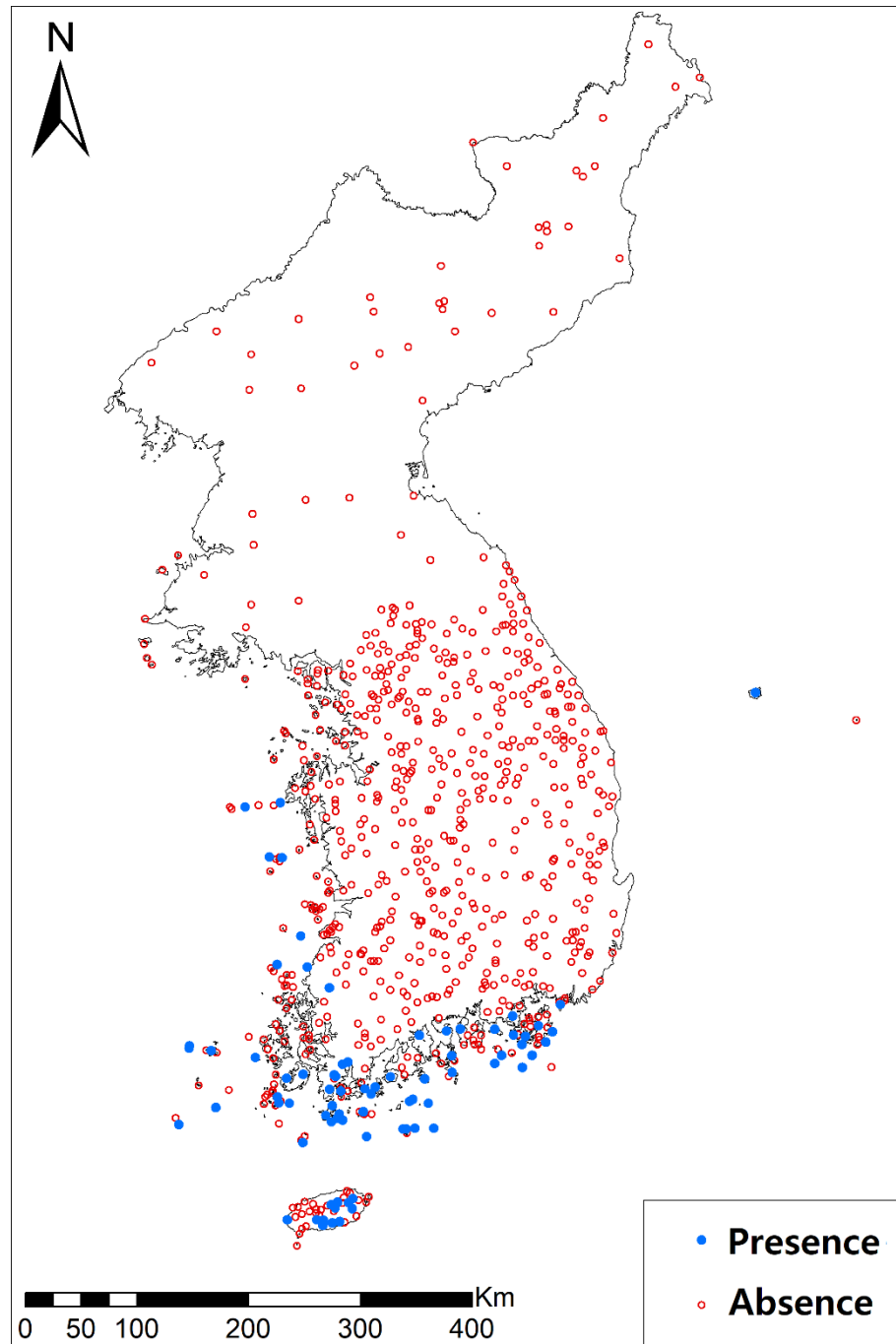
d. *Eurya emarginata*



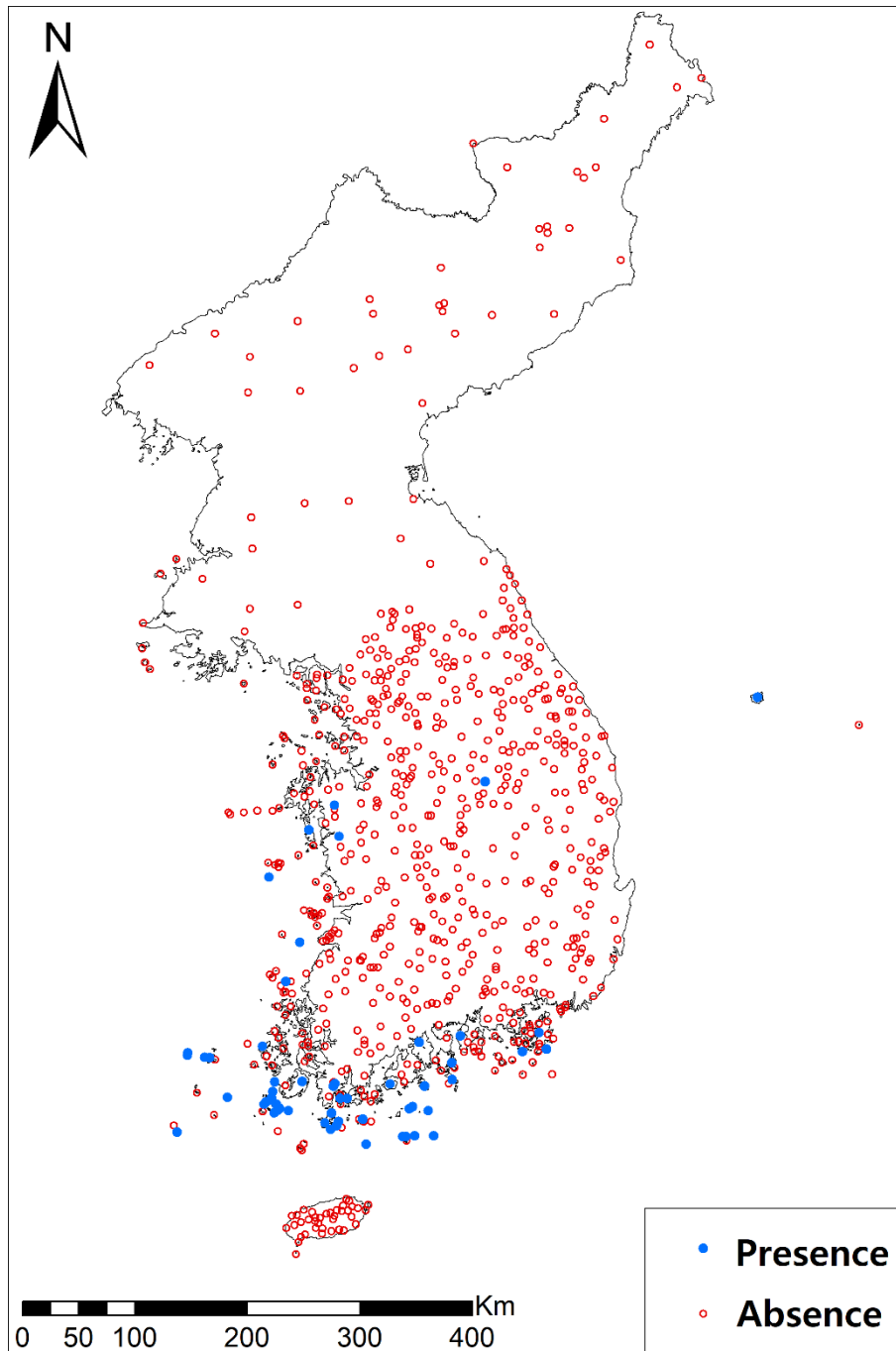
e. *Kadsura japonica*



f. *Neolitsea sericea*

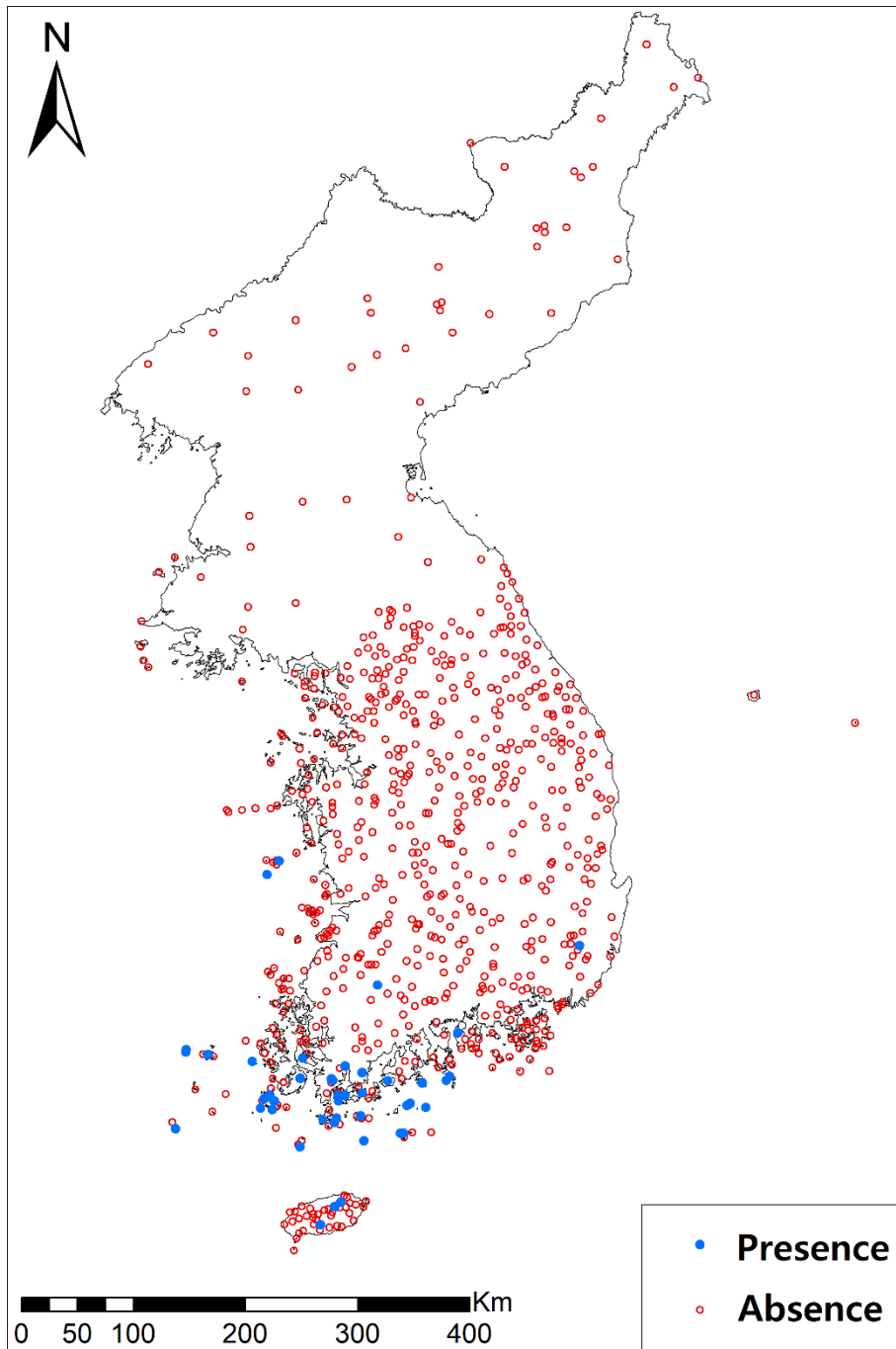


g. *Ilex integra*





h. *Dendropanax morbifera*



1. Fourcade, Y.; Engler, J.O.; Rödder, D.; Secondi, J. Mapping species distributions with maxent using a geographically biased sample of presence data: A performance assessment of methods for correcting sampling bias. *PLoS ONE* **2014**, *9*, e97122.
2. Koo, K., Kong, W-S, Kim C-K. Distribution of evergreen broad-leaved plants and climate factors. *Journal of the Korean Geographical Society* **2001**, *36*, 247-257.
3. Park, S.U., Koo KA, Kong W-S. Potential impact of climate change on distribution of warm temperate evergreen broad-leaved trees in the korean peninsula. *Journal of the Korean Geographical Society* **2016**, *51*, 201-217.