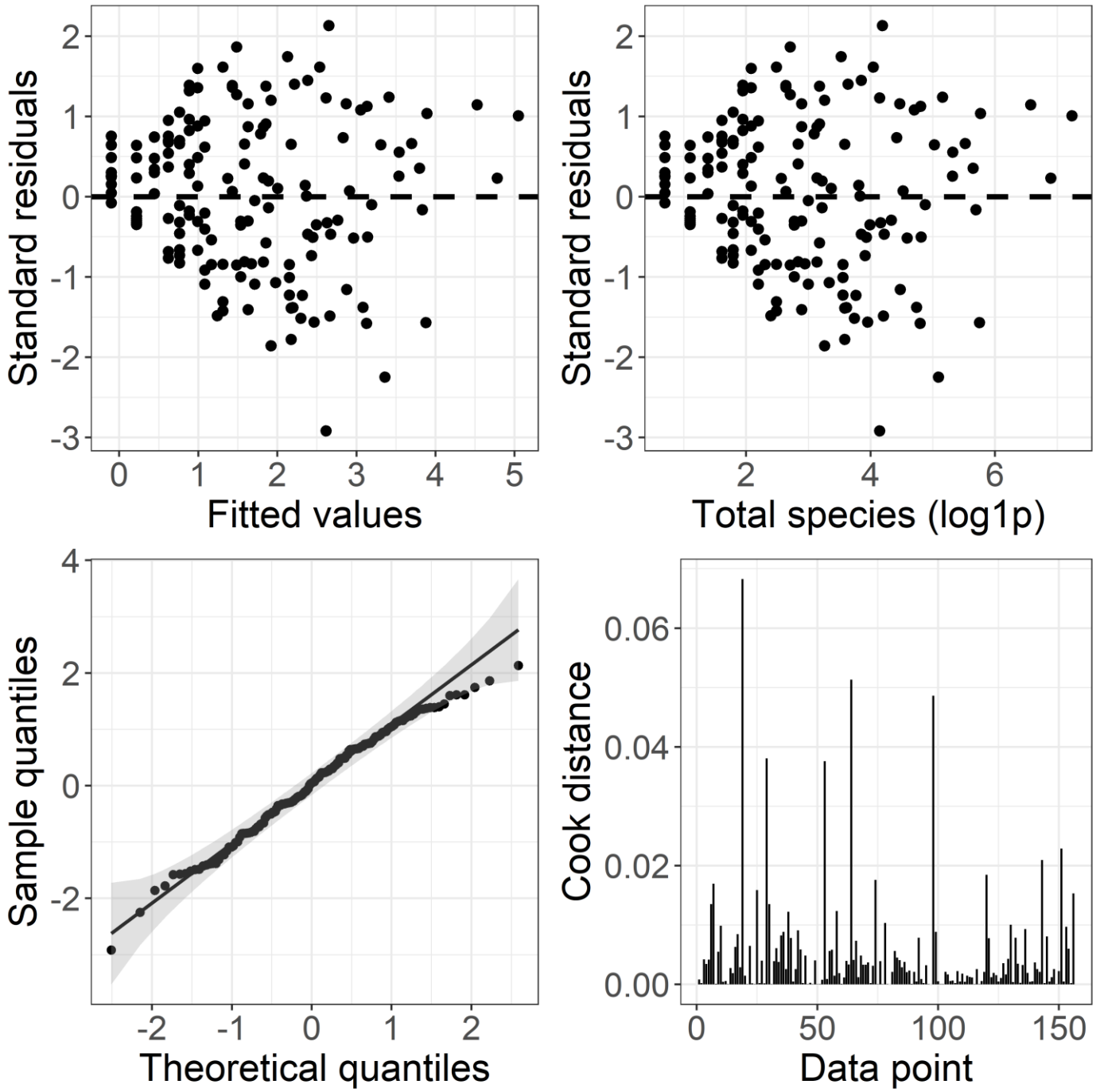
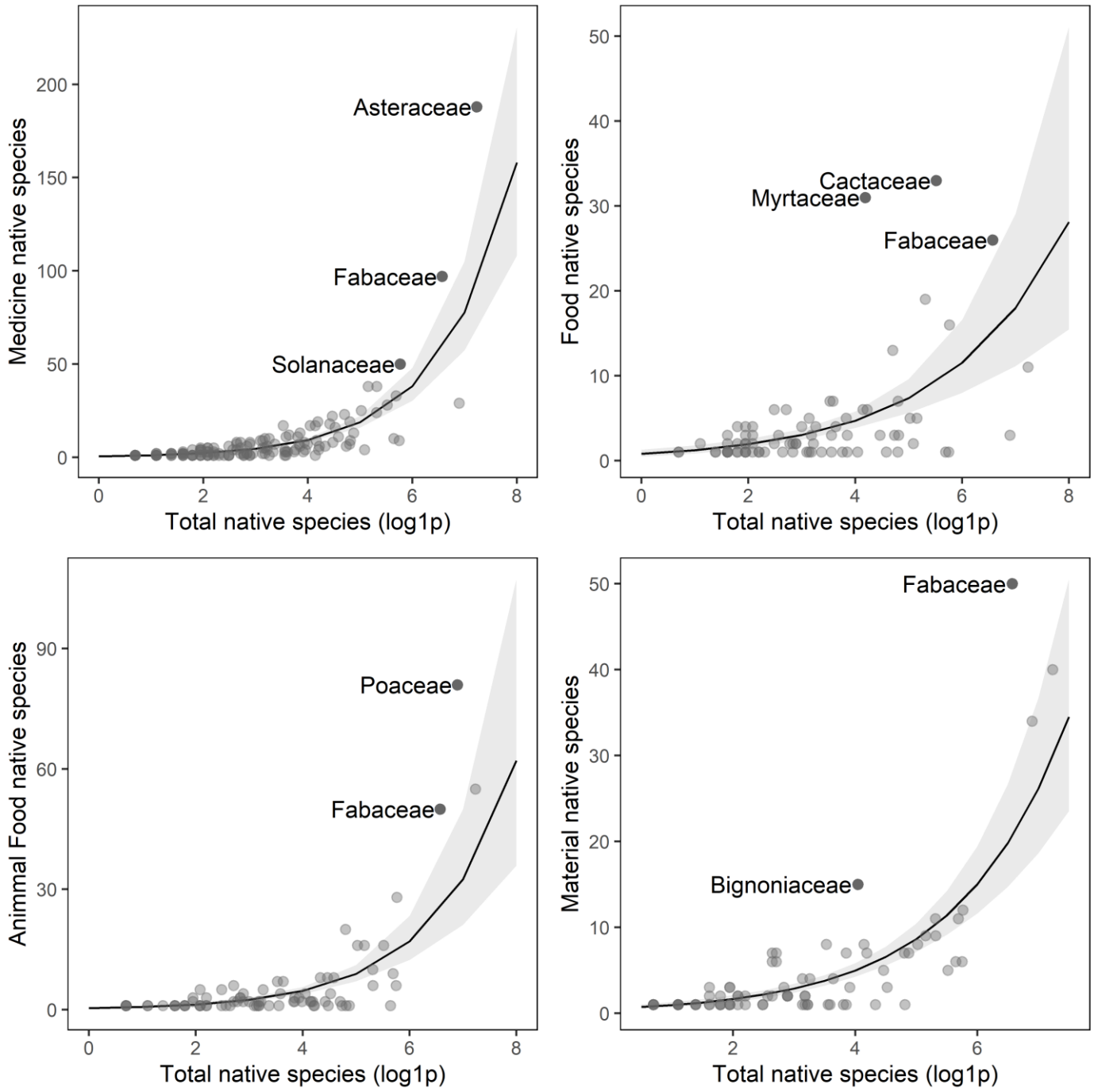
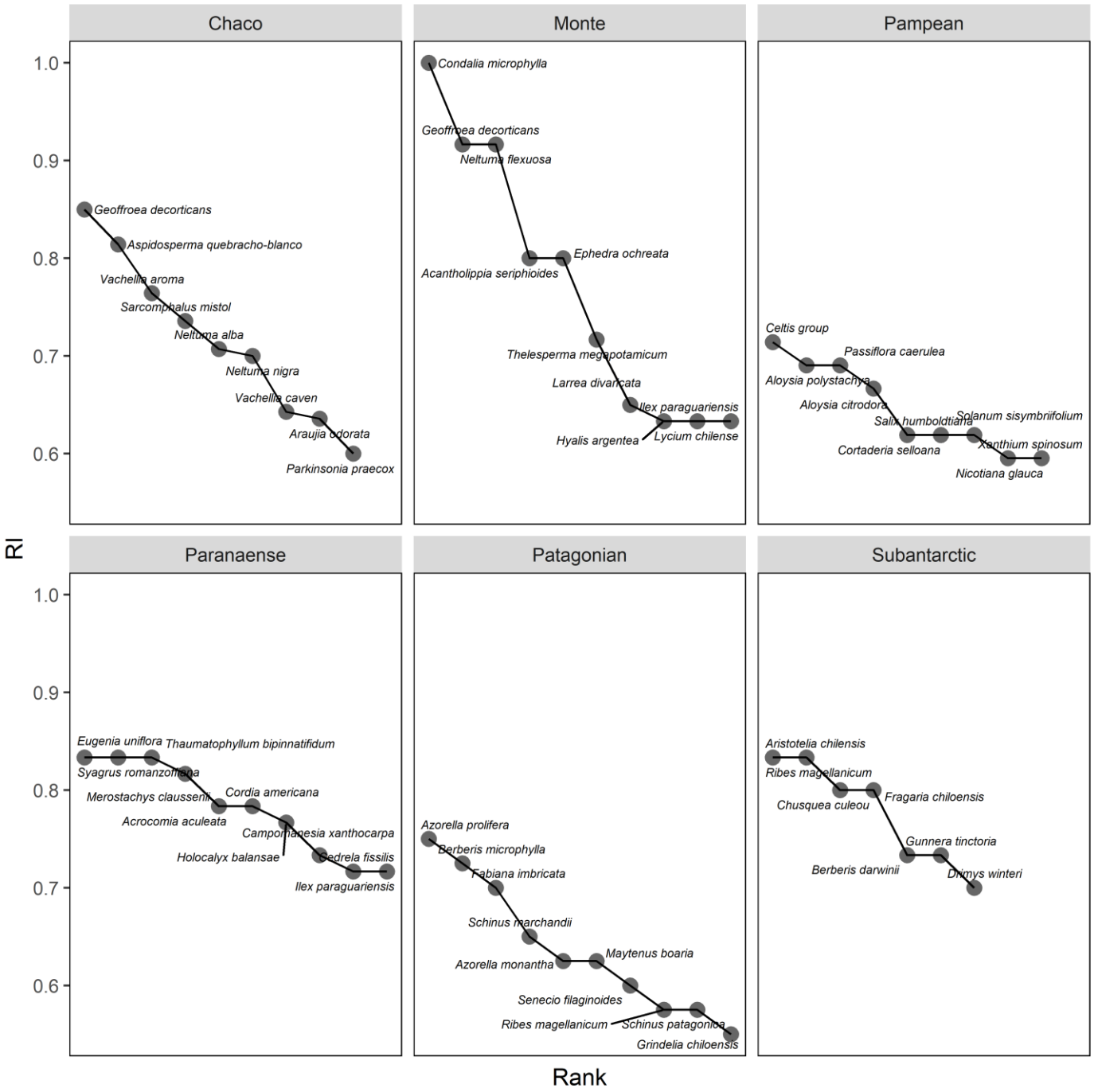
Supplementary Material—Figure S1. Validation of the generalized linear model by residual analysis, showing the plots of residuals vs. fitted, residuals vs. explanatory variable, Q–Q plot of residuals, and Cook distances.



Supplementary Material—Figure S2. Relationship between the number of species used as medicines, food, animal food, and material within a family and total number of native species (log1p) of each family in Argentina. Solid line represents the fitted negative binomial model and grey shaded areas represent the 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Material—Figure S3. Rank-RI curves of the species with the highest relative importance (RI) in the most widely studied phytogeographic provinces of Argentina. Due to the complex taxonomic history of some species of the genera *Celtis*, we decided to group the species *Celtis tala* and *Celtis pallida* into the "*Celtis* group".



Supplementary Material—Figure S4. A. Bar plot showing the average silhouette width for *k* = 2 to 12 groups. **B.** Silhouette plot of the final seven-group partition from UPGMA clustering. Numbers 1 to 12 refer to phytogeographic provinces: High Andean (1), Chaco (2), M-P Ecotone (3), Espinal (4), Monte (5), Pampean (6), Paranaense (7), Patagonian (8), Puna (9), Prepuna (10), Subantarctic (11), Yungas (12).