*Limitations*

Using out-of-sample model validation on a dataset from Canada revealed a lower accuracy (82%) than at study sites from which our model was trained. One potential explanation is the model evaluated both the animal and the environment in the image and these are confounded in the species identification (Norouzzadeh et al., 2018). Therefore, the model may have lower accuracies in environments that were not in the training dataset. Ideally, the training dataset would include training images representing the range of environments in which a species exists. Our model includes training images from diverse ecosystems, making it relevant for classifying images from many locations in North America. A further limitation is in our reported overall accuracy, which is reported across all of the images that were available for testing, and we had considerable imbalance in the number of images per species (Table 1). We provide recall rates for each species, so the reader can more directly inspect model accuracy. Finally, our model was trained using images that were classified by human observers, which are capable of making errors (O’Connell, Nichols, & Karanth, 2011; Meek, Vernes, & Falzon, 2013), meaning some of the images in our training dataset were likely misclassified. Supervised machine learning algorithms require such training examples, and therefore we are unaware of a method for training such models without the potential for human classification error. Instead, we must acknowledge that these models will make mistakes due to imperfections in both human observation and model accuracy.

**References**

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