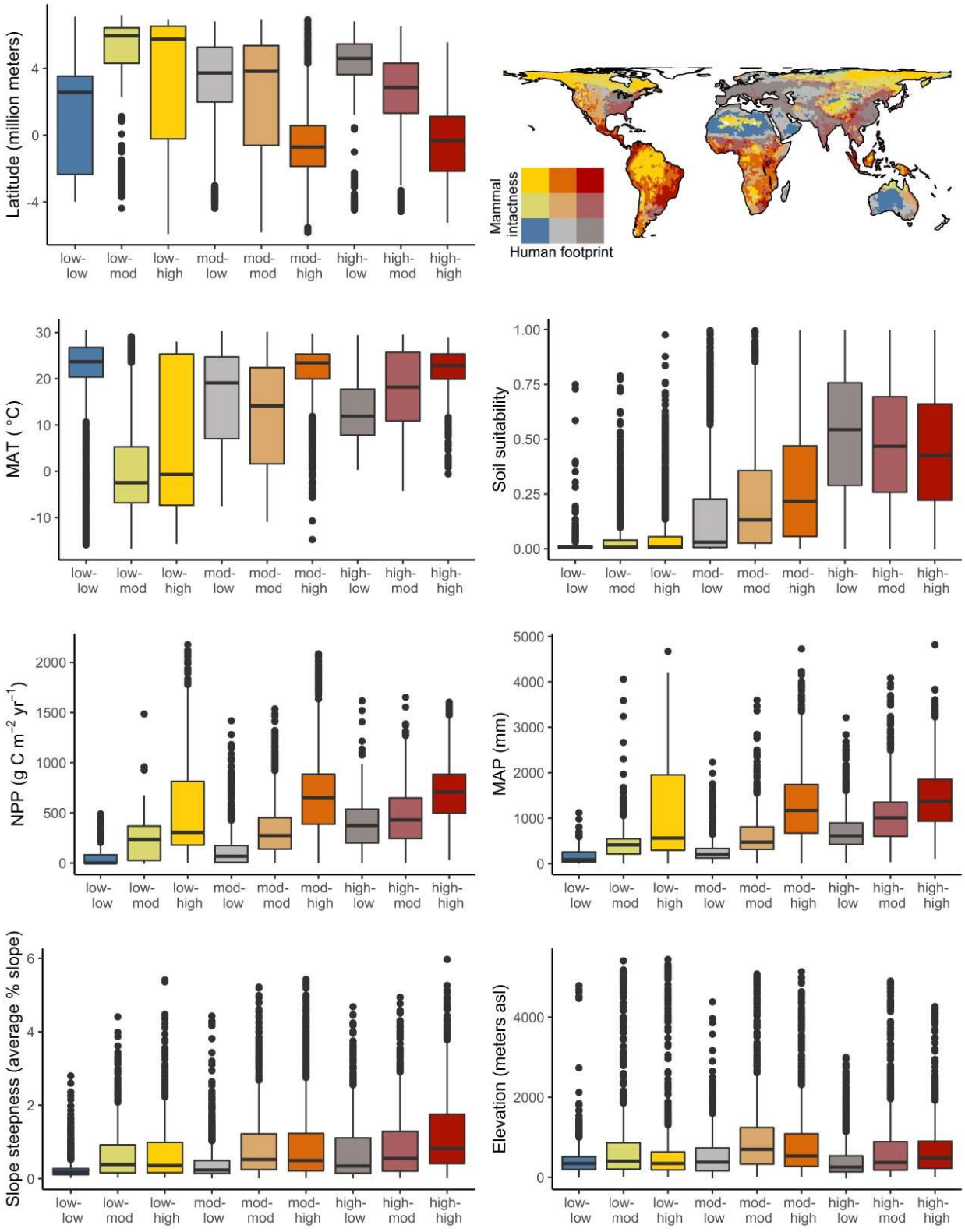

WebFigure 4. Environmental conditions vary among bivariate classes of the human footprint and mammal community intactness. Here, we show all data summarized as boxplots among all bivariate classes (the main text shows only the corners of the bivariate classification) along with

additional data not presented in the main text. The first level (low, mod, or high) listed for each of the nine boxplots on the x axis of all seven graphs refers to the tercile bin of the human footprint; the second level (low, mod, high) refers to the tercile bin of mammal community intactness. Low–low is the lowest third of the human footprint and lowest third of mammal community intactness; low–mod is the lowest third of the human footprint and medium (ie mod = moderate) third of mammal intactness; low–high is the lowest third of the human footprint and upper third of mammal community intactness; and so forth. Low human footprint–high mammal community intactness (low–high; yellow) and high human footprint–low mammal community intactness (high–low; gray) are areas we expected to observe. Low human footprint–low mammal community intactness (low–low; blue) and high human footprint–high mammal community intactness (high–high; red) were unexpected results. The way the human footprint influences mammal community intactness may be influenced by environmental conditions such as climate, soils, topography, and productivity. Map shows terciles of the human footprint and mammal intactness for all nine classes and is projected using WGS 1984 Cylindrical Equal Area. Number of grid cells in each class are as follows: low–low: 1224; low–mod: 1481; low–high: 1902; mod–low: 1393; mod–mod: 1664; mod–high: 1688; high–low: 1990; high–mod: 1600; high–high: 1017. Geographic and environmental variables assessed here include latitude, mean annual temperature (MAT), an index of soil suitability for agriculture, net primary productivity (NPP), mean annual precipitation (MAP), steepness of topography, and elevation. Horizontal lines within boxes depict median values, boxes represent the interquartile range (25th–75th percentiles), whiskers (vertical lines) represent 1.5×interquartile range, and solid circles depict outliers.