

Supporting Information

Rosauer *et al.* Real-world conservation planning for evolutionary diversity in the Kimberley, Australia, sidesteps uncertain taxonomy.

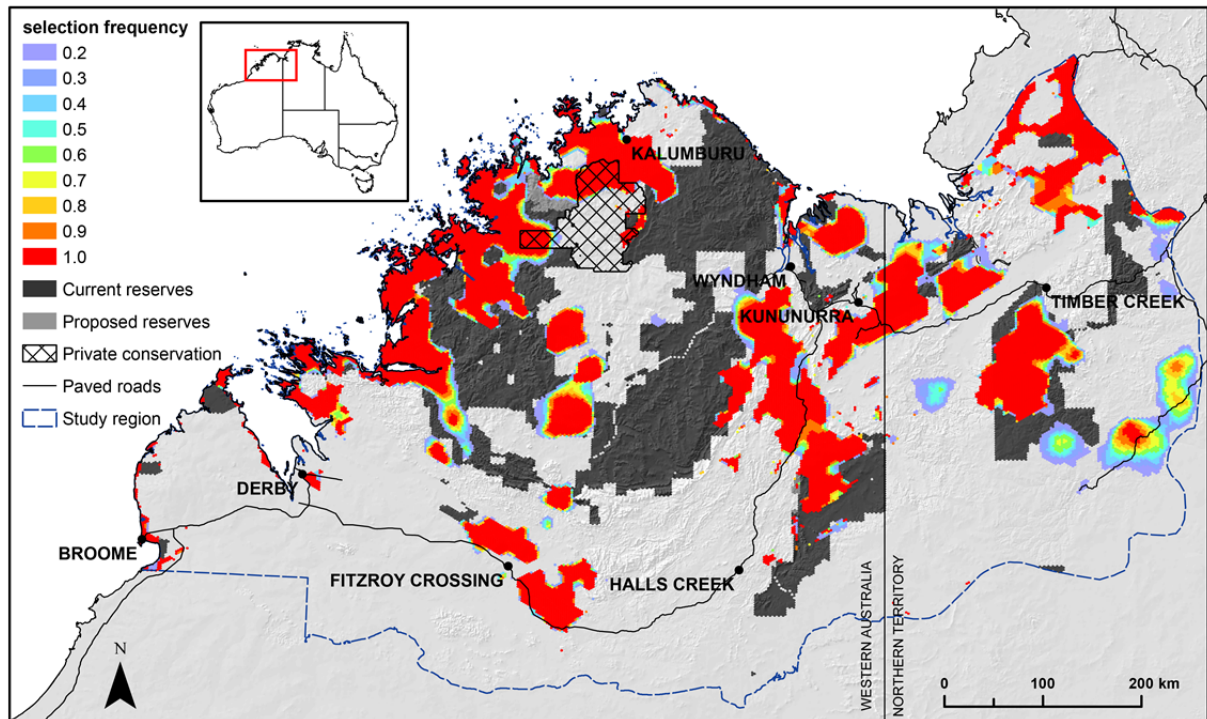


Figure S1. Priorities for conservation in the Kimberley under scenario B, unconstrained by existing land tenure but with a requirement for spatial cohesiveness. The blue to red colour ramp indicates the frequency with which each planning unit was selected. Red areas were highly irreplaceable. Grey represents existing and planned reserves, which were ignored for this analysis.

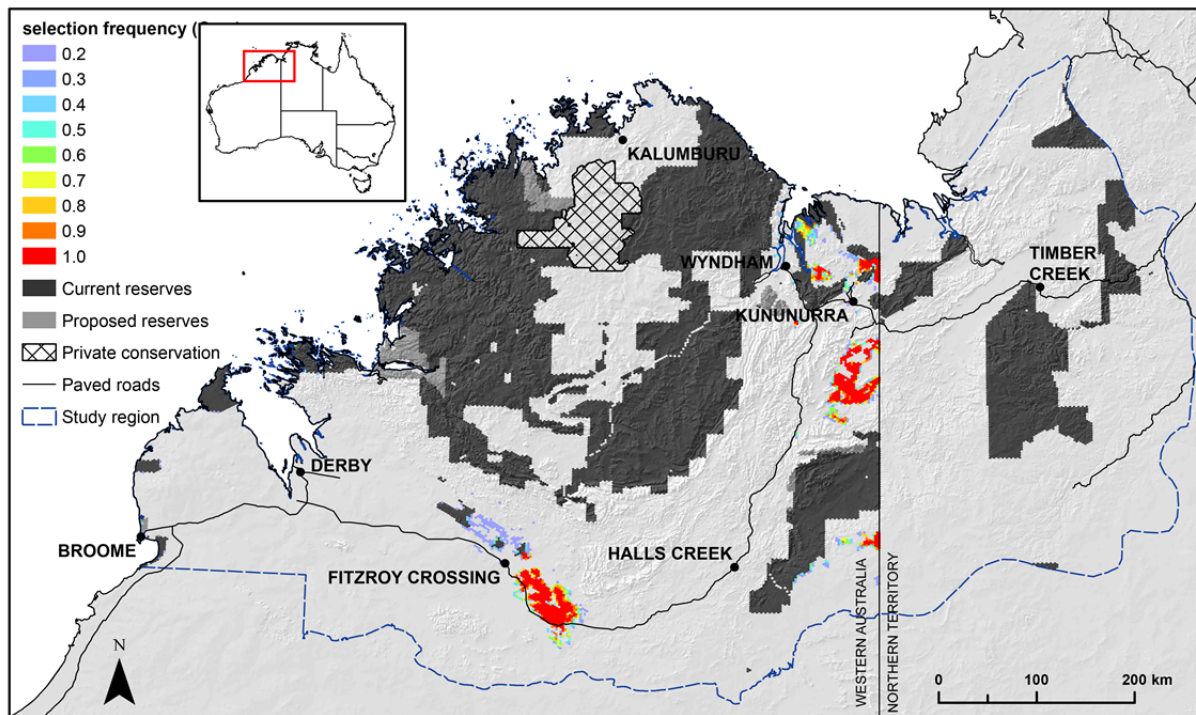


Figure S2. Scenario D - priorities for conservation in the Kimberley based current species in eleven genera of lizards, with a 5% expansion of reserves in the Western Australian Kimberley. This is similar to scenario C (Fig. 4), but seeks to conserve named species, ignoring both variation within and between species. The blue to red colour ramp indicates the frequency with which each planning unit was selected. Red areas were highly irreplaceable.

So how does this more traditional species-based analysis compare to conservation priorities including variation between and within species? It misses all of the areas found to be highly important in the West Kimberley (numbers 1, 2 and 6 in Fig. 4), much of the Ningbing Range area (3 on Fig. 4) northeast of Wyndham, and areas of the limestone range northwest of Fitzroy Crossing. It also omits the small areas of high priority for PD found near Broome, but prioritises a much larger area surrounding Lake Argyle, south of Kununurra.