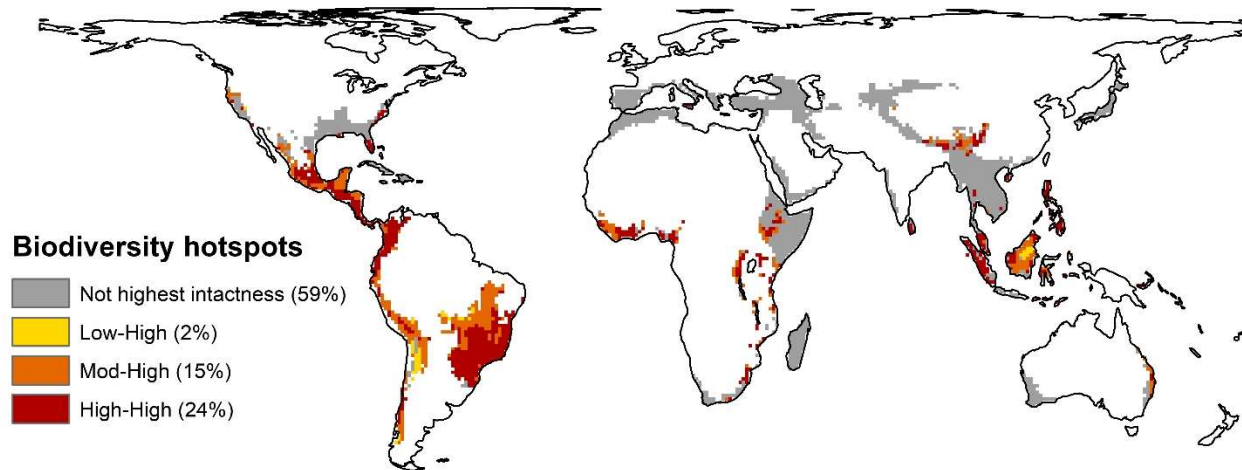


RT Belote *et al.* – Supporting Information



WebFigure 6. We mapped an updated version of global biodiversity hotspots (Myers *et al.* 2000) and highlight our bivariate classes of the human footprint and mammal intactness. Overall, 41% of global biodiversity hotspots also support the most intact mammal communities (ie the upper tercile) across our human footprint classes. Gray areas represent global biodiversity hotspots in the lower two-thirds of mammal community intactness. Low–high (yellow) is the lowest one-third of human footprint and highest one-third of mammal community intactness; mod–high (orange) is the middle one-third of global human footprint and highest one-third of mammal community intactness; and high–high (red) is the highest one-third of global human footprint and highest one-third of mammal community intactness. Parenthetical percentages represent relative area within the biodiversity hotspots depicted in this figure. Map is projected using WGS 1984 Cylindrical Equal Area.

WebReference

Myers NA, Mittermeier GC, Mittermeier RA, *et al.* 2000. Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature* **403**: 853–58.