

Supporting Information

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SI Results

GAP status descriptions: Only GAP 1 and 2 correspond to a protected area as defined by IUCN. There is no direct crosswalk between the IUCN I-VI categories and GAP 1 and 2. Descriptions below of all GAP statuses are from gapanalysis.usgs.gov/blog/iucn-definitions.

GAP Status 1: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a natural state within which disturbance events (of natural type, frequency, intensity, and legacy) are allowed to proceed without interference or are mimicked through management.

GAP Status 2: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a primarily natural state, but which may receive uses or management practices that degrade the quality of existing natural communities, including suppression of natural disturbance.

GAP Status 3: Area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover for the majority of area. Subject to extractive uses of either broad, low-intensity type (e.g., logging) or localized intense type (e.g., mining). Confers protection to federally listed endangered and threatened species throughout the area.

GAP Status 4: No known public/private institutional mandates/legally recognized easements.

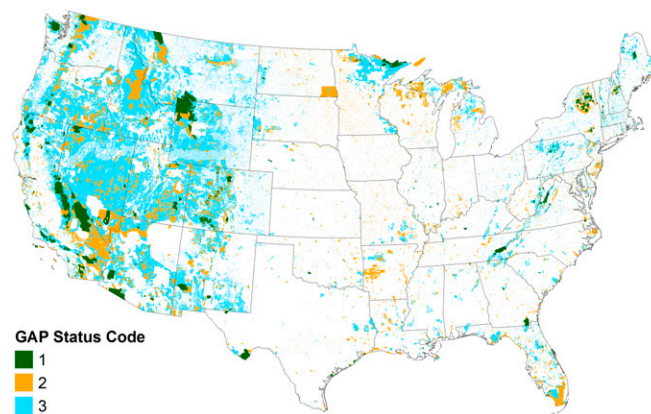


Fig. S1. Existing protected areas, public lands, and Native American lands shown by GAP status (1).

1. US Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program (2012) Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS), Version 1.3 Combined Feature Class.

Table S1. Summary statistics for species in the study area

Taxonomic group	No. of species	Median range size for US species, km ²	Median range size for group globally, km ²	Globally small-ranged species	Threatened species (IUCN)
Mammals	359	914,636	195,679	93	26
Birds	591	4,900,903	567,542	61	20
Amphibians	270	92,762	4,686	61	56
Reptiles	295	—	—	—	—
Freshwater fish	863	—	—	—	—
Trees	641	—	—	—	—

Range size reflects the entire global range for a species, not only within the study area. Globally small-ranged species are those with ranges smaller than the global median of that group. Global range size data were not available for reptiles, freshwater fish, and trees. Threatened species are those listed as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered on the IUCN Red List.