

Global trends of habitat destruction and consequences for parrot conservation

David L. Vergara-Tabares¹, Javier M. Cordier¹, Marcos A. Landi¹, George Olah² & Javier Nori^{1,3}

¹ Instituto de Diversidad y Ecología Animal (UNC-CONICET) and Centro de Zoología Aplicada (FCEFYN-UNC), Rondeau 798, X5000AVP Córdoba, Argentina.

² Wildlife Messengers, Richmond, VA 23230, USA

³ Corresponding author: javiernori@gmail.com

Supplementary Material

Analysis of weighted and non-weighted global parrot richness

We assessed if the exclusion of non-forest dependent parrots and the weighting by conservation status generate changes in our results. In the following maps, we explored visually and statistically the potential differences between total richness and weighted richness. The hotspots of total parrot richness showed in Fig. S1 are located in the same areas reported in the weighted richness map. The only differences correspond to low parrot diversity areas exclusively occupied by low and/or non-forest dependent species in deserts of Southern Africa, Central Australia, and Patagonia in South America. On the other hand, those maps are significantly correlated (adjusted R-squared = 0.8341; $F = 1.303e+06$; $P < 0.001$), indicating that the overall pattern is conserved despite the conservation and forest dependence weighting.

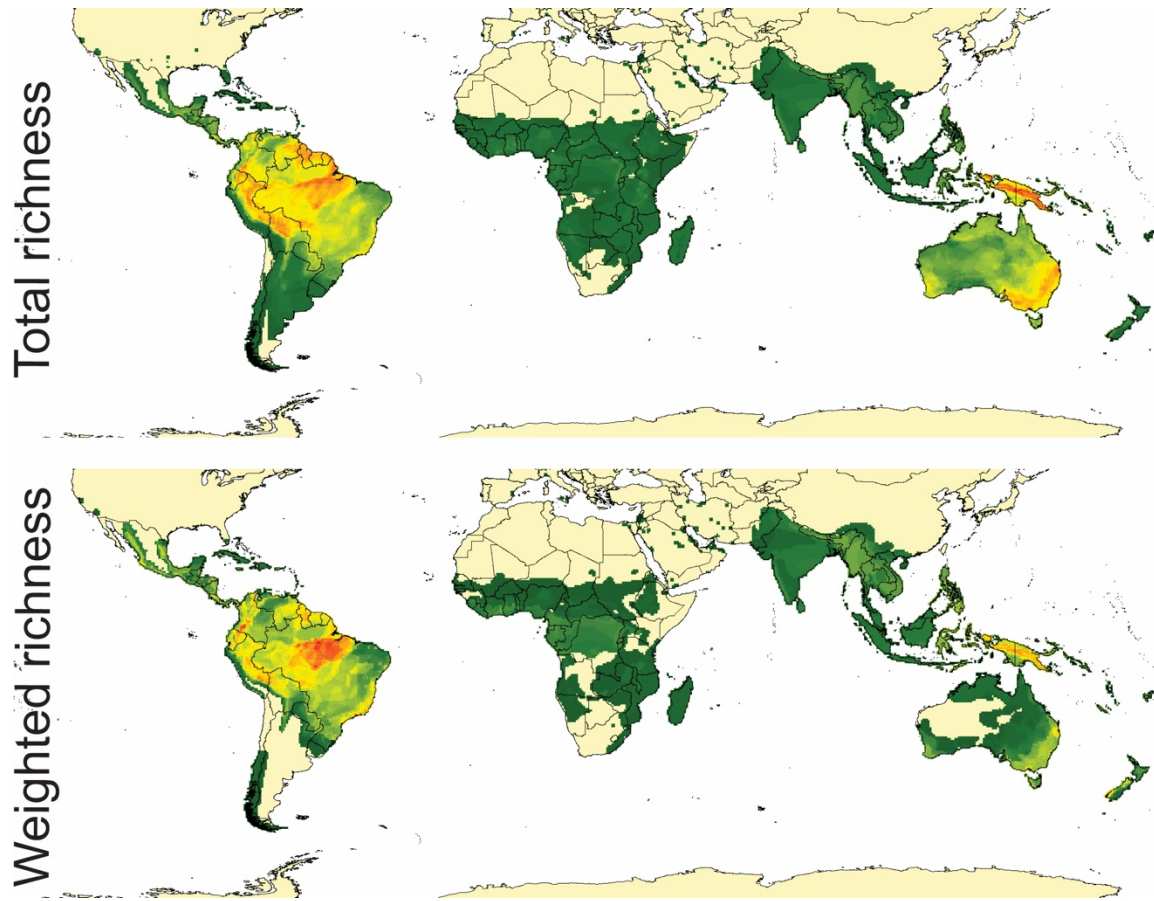


Figure S1. Comparison of weighted and total richness maps of parrot species. Orange areas indicate greater richness and green areas lower richness.