

Table S4. Sources of data used in this paper.

Description	Ref.
Global biomes GIS data from: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/data/item6373.html	[S1]
Cropland area for individual crops and for arable and permanent cropland	[S2]
Cropland extent , on global 5-min (~10 km) grid GIS data from: http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/~nramankutty/Datasets/Datasets.html	[S3]
Individual crop extents , on global 5-min (~10 km) grid GIS data from: http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/~nramankutty/Datasets/Datasets.html	[S4]
Multiple cropping zones GIS data from: http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/SAEZ/index.html	Plate 13 in [S5]
Cultivation potential GIS data from: http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZv3.0/	[S6]
Biodiversity Hotspots Shapefile from: http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/Hotspots/resources/pages/maps.aspx	[S7,S8]
Centres of Plant Diversity Shapefile kindly provided by United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre and IUCN	[S9]
Crisis Ecoregions Identified using a list provided by Jonathan Hoekstra of WWF from ecoregions shapefile from: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/data/item6373.html	[S10]
Endemic Bird Areas Shapefile kindly provided by BirdLife International	[S11]
Frontier Forests Shapefile from: http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/datawarehouse/index.asp	[S12]
Global 200 Ecoregions Shapefile from: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/data/item6373.html	[S13,S14]
High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas Shapefile kindly provided by the Conservation International Foundation	[S15]
Last of the Wild Shapefile from: http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/wildareas/downloads.jsp	[S16]
Megadiversity Countries The following countries were selected from a global map of countries: Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, United States, Venezuela	[S17]

References

- S1. Olson DM, Dinerstein E, Wikramanayake ED, Burgess ND, Powell GVN, et al. (2001) Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: A new map of life on Earth. *BioScience* 51: 933-938.
- S2. FAO (2011) FAOSTAT Statistical databases. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Available: <http://faostat.fao.org/>.
- S3. Ramankutty N, Evan AT, Monfreda C, Foley JA (2008) Farming the planet: 1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural lands in the year 2000. *Global Biogeochem. Cycles* 22: GB1003, doi:10.1029/2007GB002952.
- S4. Monfreda C, Ramankutty N, Foley JA (2008) Farming the planet: 2. Geographic distribution of crop areas, yields, physiological types, and net primary production in the year 2000. *Global Biogeochem. Cycles* 22: GB1022.
- S5. Fischer G, van Velthuizen H, Shah M, Nachtergaele F (2002) Global Agro-ecological Assessment for Agriculture in the 21st Century: Methodology and Results. Laxenburg, Austria and Rome, Italy: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 119 p.
- S6. Tóth G, Kozlowski B, Prieler S, Wiberg D (2011) Global Agro-Ecological Zones (GAEZ v3.0) User's Guide. Laxenburg and Rome: IIASA and FAO. 56 p. Available: http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZv3.0/docs/GAEZ_User_Guide.pdf. Accessed 28 Jun 2011.
- S7. Mittermeier RA, Gil PR, Hoffmann M, Pilgrim J, Brooks T, et al. (2004) Hotspots Revisited. Mexico City: Cemex. 392 p.
- S8. Myers N, Mittermeier RA, Mittermeier CG, da Fonseca GAB, Kent J (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature* 403: 853-858.
- S9. WWF, IUCN (1997) Centres of Plant Diversity. Gland, Switzerland: WWF and IUCN. 3 vols.
- S10. Hoekstra JM, Boucher TM, Ricketts TH, Roberts C (2005) Confronting a biome crisis: global disparities of habitat loss and protection. *Ecol. Lett.* 8: 23-29. doi:10.1111/j.1461-0248.2004.00686.x
- S11. Stattersfield AJ, Crosby MJ, Long AJ, Wege DC (1998) Endemic Bird Areas of the World: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation. BirdLife Conservation Series no. 7. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. 846 p.
- S12. Bryant D, Nielsen D, Tangleay L (1997) Last frontier forests: Ecosystems and economies on the edge. Washington DC, USA: World Resources Institute. 54 p.
- S13. Olson DM, Dinerstein E (1998) The Global 200: a representation approach to conserving the Earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conserv. Biol.* 12: 502-515.

- S14. Olson DM, Dinerstein E (2002) The Global 200: Priority Ecoregions for global conservation. *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 89: 199-224. doi:10.2307/3298564
- S15. Mittermeier RA, Mittermeier CG, Brooks TM, Pilgrim JD, Konstant WR, et al. (2003) Wilderness and biodiversity conservation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 100: 10309 - 10313. doi:10.1073/pnas.1732458100
- S16. Sanderson EW, Jaiteh M, Levy MA, Redford KH, Wannebo AV, et al. (2002) The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild. *BioScience* 52: 891-904. doi:10.1641/0006-3568(2002)052[0891:THFATL]2.0.CO;2
- S17. Mittermeier RA, Robles Gil P, Mittermeier CG (1997) Megadiversity. Mexico City: CEMEX. 501 p.