

Figure S1: Heat maps of the US showing the components of the potential introduction of Bsal into the US. We combined hypothetical 1 yr (A,D), 5 yr (B,E), and 10 yr (C,F) spread of Bsal (based on the spread of Bd, Lips et al. 2008) to create the pet trade and imports variables (G,H respectively).

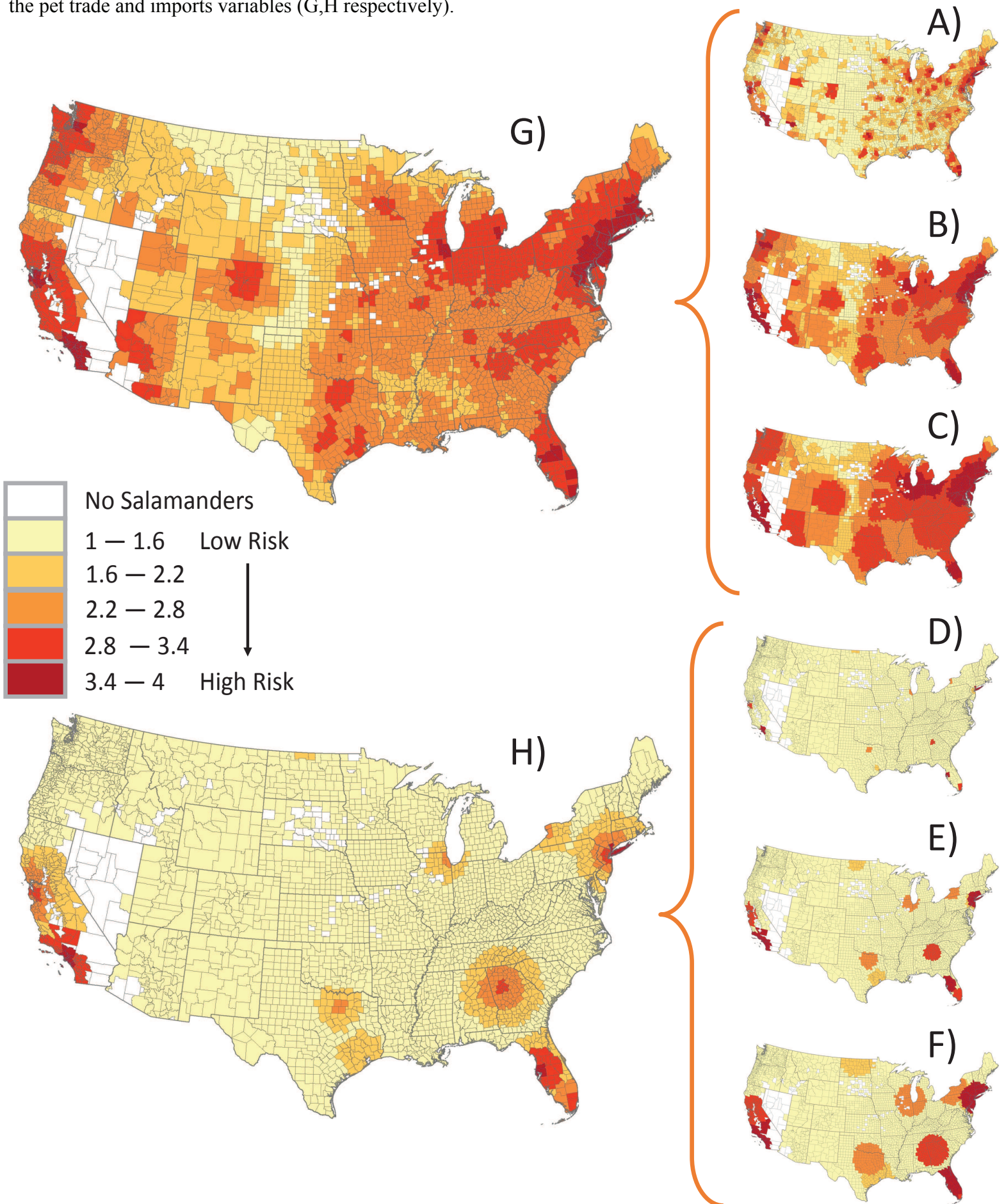


Figure S2: Heat maps of the US showing the two components of environmental suitability for Bsal introduction (A), mean temperature of the hottest month (B) and mean annual temperature (C).

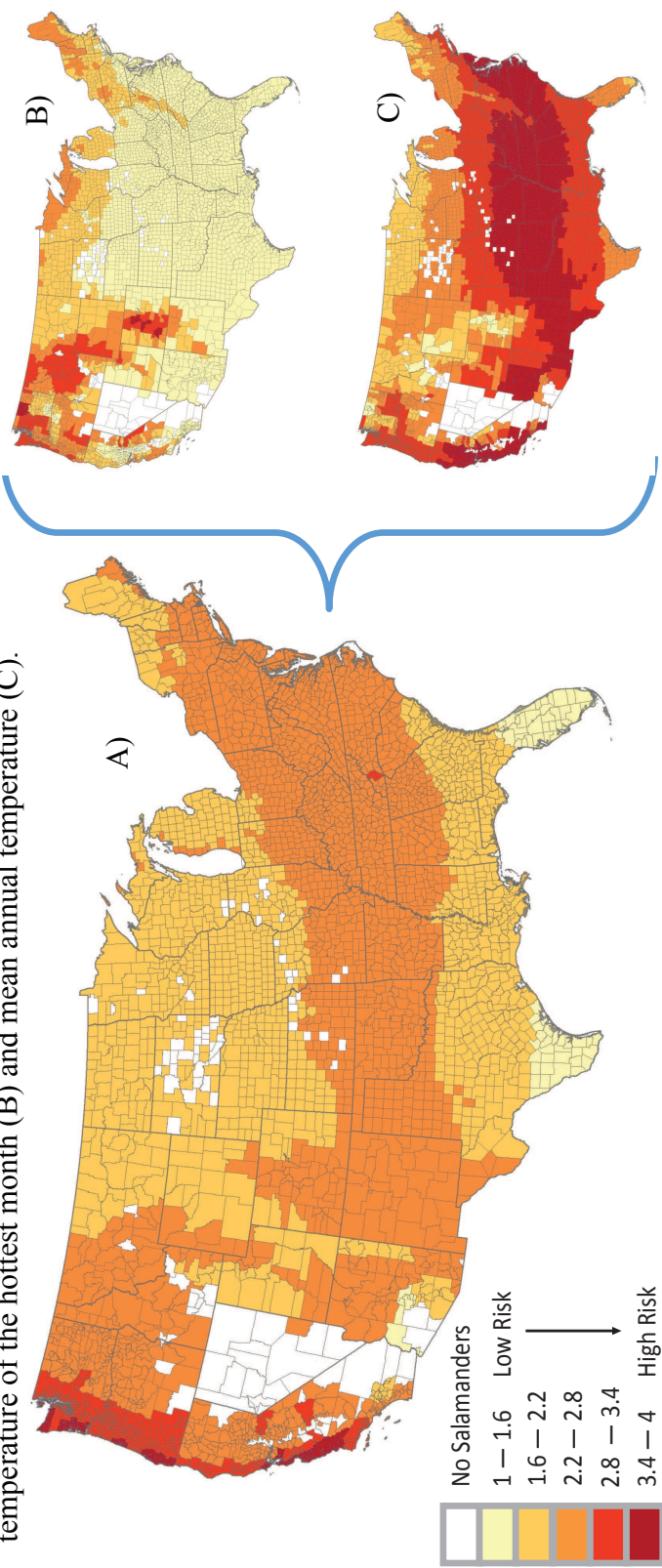
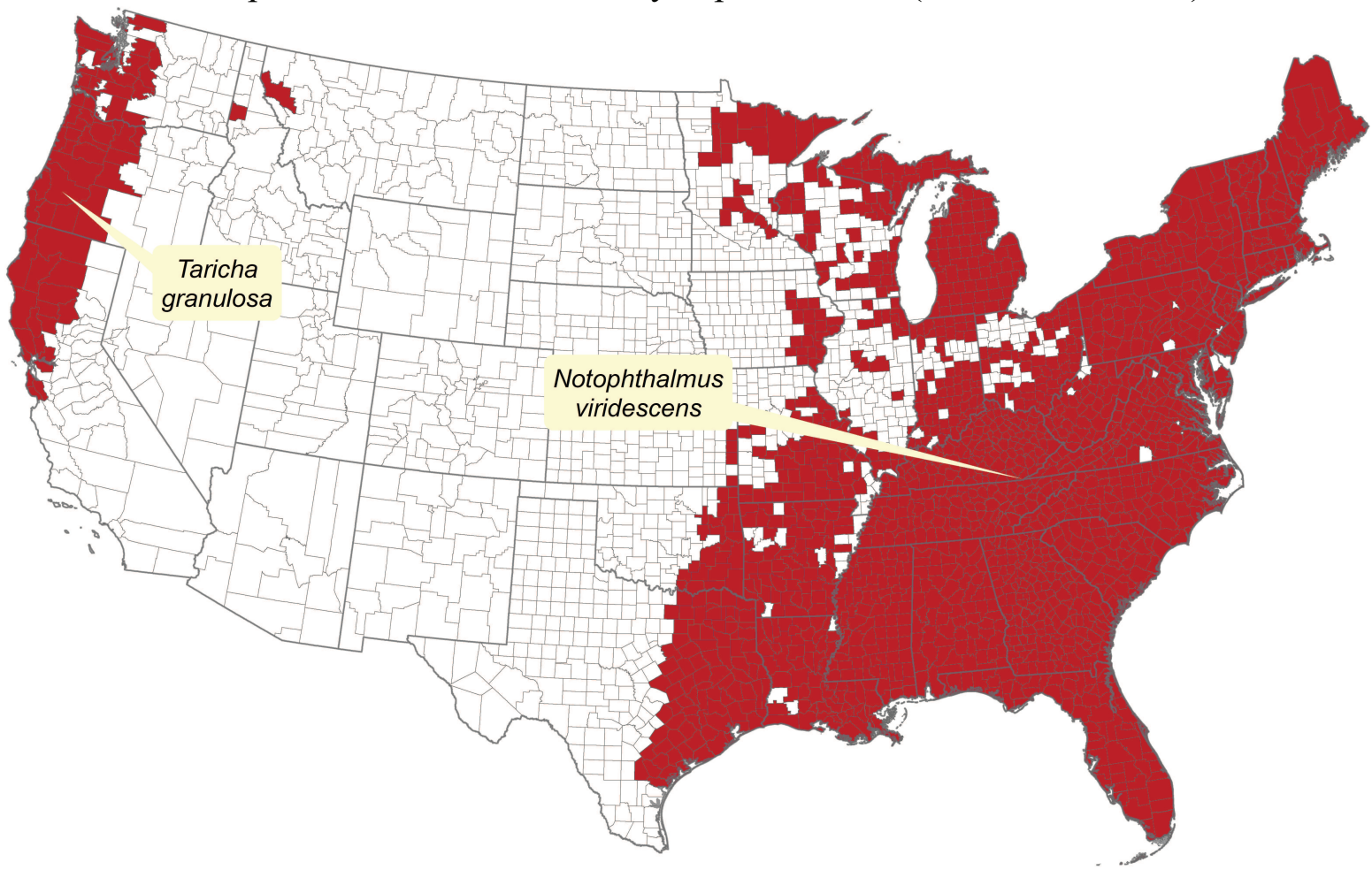


Figure S3: A map of the United States showing the ranges of the two salamander species that had lethal responses to *Bsal* in laboratory exposure trials (Martel et al. 2014).



References

- Lips, K. R., Diffendorfer, J., Mendelson, J. R. & Sears, M. W. 2008 Riding the wave: reconciling the roles of disease and climate change in amphibian declines. *PLoS Biol.* 6, e72. (doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0060072)
- Martel, A. et al. 2014 Recent introduction of a chytrid fungus endangers Western palearctic salamanders. *Science* 346, 630–1. (doi:10.1126/science.1258268)