Supporting Information

INTRODUCTION

Table S1.

Title: Motivations and opportunistic forces.

Legend: Motivations and opportunistic forces related to the implementation of protected areas, sorted by appearance in history. Acronym: protected areas, PA.

#	Group	Name	Origin	Description	PA expected location	PA examples
1	Preferential motivations	Cultural and spiritual	Anthropocentric and non-utilitarian. Early formation of unified societies (e.g. feudal)	Protection is biased towards remarkable natural and/or cultural sceneries, as their aesthetic appreciation –through direct contact– ensures the fulfillment of basic human needs and thus the well-being of individuals and societies (Badshah & Bhadran 1962; Bhagwat & Rutte 2006; Loreau 2014)	Near to populated areas	Forêt de Fontainebleau (France, 1861), Uluṟu-Kata Tjuṯa National Park (Australia, 1958)
2		Gaming and wildlife managing	Anthropocentric and utilitarian. Early	Land is set aside to limit hunting wildlife with the aim of maintaining healthy animal populations (specially 'singular' species) and –in the case of gaming– providing recreation to a restricted part of society	In high animal density areas	Białowieża Forest (Poland/Belarus, <1541), Pongola Game Reserve (South Africa, 1894)
3		National imaginary	Anthropocentric and non-utilitarian. Consolidation of modern states	Similar to #1, but with a planned governmental aim of shaping a national pride and identity through natural or cultural icons	Random	Iguazú/Iguaçu National Parks (Argentina/Brazil, 1935/1939)
4		Frontier protection and peace preservation	Anthropocentric and utilitarian. Post-independence	International borders can be conceived as areas where assert sovereignty or as neutral zones fostering or dedicated to cooperative and peaceful economical activities (Zbicz & Green 1997)	Adjacent or close to international borders	Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park (Canada/USA, 1932)
5		Ecosystem goods and services	Anthropocentric and utilitarian. Early, but the	Protection is closely related to healthy and functionally stable ecosystems, able to supply over time critical environmental goods and services (timber, water, pollination, soil	Variable, according to the good or service	Malleco National Reserve (Chile, 1907)

		provision	service concept was promoted since 1900.	protection, carbon sequestration) (Costanza et al. 1997)		
6		Tourism, leisure and recreation	Anthropocentric and utilitarian. Beginning of the 20th century	Similar to #1, but with the aim of providing popular entertainment and enjoyment and bringing significant economic benefits to local to regional economies (Eagles et al. 2002; McKercher 1996; Mulholland & Eagles 2002)	In areas of high scenic or cultural value	Abel Tasman National Park (New Zealand, 1942), Nikkō National Park (Japan, 1934)
7		Biological conservation	Biocentric and non-utilitarian. Beginning of the 20th century, but actively after 1960	Protection is based on the identification of biodiversity priorities in terms of species richness, rates of endemism, or unique species assemblies. The hotspot concept adds to previous items the risk of vegetation transformation (Myers et al. 2000; Parrish et al. 2003; Terborgh & Winter 1983)	In areas of high species richness	Virunga National Park (Congo DR, 1925), Komodo National Park (Indonesia, 1980)
8	Representative motivations	Abundance-based	Idem #7	Protection is focused on the representation of ecosystems (biota and processes) due to their intrinsic values (Kareiva & Marvier 2003; Margules & Pressey 2000; Pressey 1994), or as pristine scenarios where knowledge of the Earth system can be improved (Bourlière 1962). Assuming that ecosystem diversity is reflected in the diversity of biophysical conditions (Belbin 1993; Hoekstra et al. 2005; Holdridge 1947; Schimper et al. 1903; Woodward et al. 2004), individual areas or networks should sample at a similar rate biophysical conditions within a territory, achieving a targeted fraction of their area (McNeely et al. 1994; SCBD 2010)	Copying the relative abundance of biophysical conditions	
9		Quota-based	Idem #7	Idem #8, but individual areas or networks should evenly incorporate the diversity of biophysical conditions within a territory, achieving a similar targeted area	Equal area along biophysical gradients	
10	Opportunistic forces		Anthropocentric. Beginning of the 20th century	Protection is set where opportunity exists, mostly where it is economically feasible, i.e. territories that have a low economic value for profitable land use (Margules & Pressey 2000)	In remote, isolated, lowly populated, or unsuitability for agriculture areas	Northeast Greenland National Park (Denmark, 1974)

METHODS

Data sources and sampling

Table S2.

Title: Variables related to motivations and opportunistic forces.

Legend: List of 15 biophysical, human, and biological independent variables, and their relation to the motivations and opportunistic forces of Table S1.

	Variable	Units	Calculation and source	Summarizing method	Group and name
1	Temperature	°C	Mean annual values, from the "Ten Minute Climatology data base" (New et al. 2002), representing averaged monthly figures for the 1961-1990 period	Mean	Representative motivations
2	Precipitation	Mm	Amount of annual precipitation. Same source as temperature		
3	Precipitation to potential evapotranspiration ratio (PPT:PET)	-	Mean annual values describing water availability. Same source as temperature. Potential evapotranspiration is retrieved from the Penman-Monteith equation (Allen et al. 2004) and calculated on a monthly bases		
4	Elevation	M (above sea level)	From "Shuttle Radar Topography Mission" (SRTM) digital elevation model (USGS 2004). Spatial resolution: 90 m		
5	Terrain slope	° (degrees)	From "Shuttle Radar Topography Mission" (SRTM) digital elevation model (USGS 2004).		
6	Soil fertility	cmolc * kg^{-1}	Represented by top-soil total exchangeable bases (TEB, 0-30 cm). From ISRIC-WISE - Global data set of derived soil properties (v.3.0) (Batjes 2006). Spatial resolution: 30 arc-min		
7	Tourist attraction	photos * $inhabitants^{-1}$	"Panoramio" photos (www.panoramio.com) to population counts ratio. Modified from the "World touristiness map" (www.bluemoon.ee). Panoramio photos were downloaded in December 2013 and processed with Python v.2.7. Population came from the same source referred previously.		Preferential motivations: *Cultural and spiritual*; *National imaginary*; *Tourism, leisure and recreation*
8	Distance to frontiers	km	Considering exclusively cells within countries with terrestrial political frontiers. Euclidean distance from vector data from "Natural Earth"		Preferential motivations: *Frontier protection and peace*

			(www.naturalearthdata.com). Cartographic scale: 1:50 m		*preservation*
9	Biomass	Mg ha^{-1}	Biomass carbon stored in above and belowground living vegetation circa 2000 (Ruesch & Gibbs 2008). Spatial resolution: 1 km	Maximum, representing attainable conditions	Preferential motivations: *Ecosystem goods and services provision*
10	Animal richness	sp	Number of breeding bird, amphibian, and mammal species from Jenkins et al. (2013). Spatial resolution: 10 km	Mean	Preferential motivations: *Biological conservation*
11	Vascular plant richness	sp	Number of vascular plant species from Kreft and Jetz (2007) (combined multipredictor model). Spatial resolution: 110 km		
12	Population	inh	Inhabitants from the "Gridded Population of the World v.3 (GPWv3): Population Grids" for the years 1990-1995 (CIESIN-CIAT 2005). Spatial resolution: 2.5 arc-min	Sum	Opportunistic forces
13	Isolation	min	From the 2000 map "Travel Time to Major Cities" (Nelson 2008). Representing the distance to large cities (>50,000 inh) by using a cost-distance algorithm. Spatial resolution: 0.5 arc-min	Minimum, representing human context of the surrounds of protected areas	
14	Distance to coasts	km	Considering ocean coasts. Potentially related to the proximity to docking ports. Euclidean distance from vector data from "Natural Earth".	Mean	
15	Cropland suitability	-	Land suitability for low input level rain-fed crops, considering cereals, soybean, and oil palm (FAO/IIASA 2011). Calculated as the maximum suitability of the included species, per pixel. Spatial resolution: 5 arc-min		

Table S3.

Title: Samples by region and globe.

Legend: Number of 0.5° square cells samples, by region and globe.

Region	**Samples**
Latin America & Caribbean	7,607
North America & Australia–NZ	18,602
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,430
Middle East & North Africa	4,725
West Europe	3,462
East Europe & Central Asia	15,337
South-east Asia & Oceania	8,392
Global	66,555

Data analysis

In the process of understanding the behavior of the fraction under protection along the gradients of human and biological variables (related to preferential motivations and opportunistic forces), we assessed first and second order polynomials, exponentials, one phase associations, semi-logarithmic (*X* axis logarithmic, *Y* linear), and piecewise models (Faraway 2006). We selected models through the Akaike's information criterion (Akaike 1974), and calculated a pseudo-R^2 by correlating observed and predicted values from each model as a goodness-of-fit measurement. We considered the land area of each sample (i.e. cell) as a weighting factor. For all tests, we carried out the modeling with the values of ≥ 8 histogram intervals (if not, we divided classes up to accomplish this rule).

In relation to the random forest[1] (Grömping 2009; Liaw & Wiener 2002), the algorithm estimates the VI by looking at how much the mean square error (MSE) increases when the out-of-bag data (observations which are not used for building the current tree, OOB) for that variable is permuted while all others are left unchanged (Liaw & Wiener 2002). For each unpruned (fully grown) tree, the MSE on the OOB portion of the data is recorded, and then the same is done after permuting each independent variable. The difference between the two are then averaged over all trees, and normalized by the standard deviation of the differences. The allocated VI can substantially differ according to the chosen number of trees to grow (*ntree*), the minimum size of the terminal nodes (*nodesize*), or the number of input variables at each split (*mtry*) (Genuer et al. 2010; Grömping 2009). This last parameter has been described as the most critical one; if *mtry* = 1, the splitting variable would be determined completely randomly; whereas a *mtry* = *p* (maximum number of variables) would eliminate the previously described first aspect of randomness, and the possibility of some independent variables –related to the dependent variable but correlated to a stronger regressor– to become the basis of splitting. A usually recommended value on a regression is *mtry* = *p*/3 because lower correlation between individual trees improves

[1] A random forest is random in two complementary ways: (i) each tree is based on a random subset of the observations (in our case, cells), and (ii) each split within each tree is created based on a random subset of candidate independent variables.

prediction accuracy (Liaw & Wiener 2002). However, as the *mtry* values depend on the model and the correlation between independent variables (Breiman 2001; Grömping 2009), we set a *mtry*[2] that minimize the OOB-MSE of the model (and a *ntree* = 500, and a *nodesize* = 1).

RESULTS

[2] For Latin America & Caribbean, North America & Australia–NZ and Sub-Saharan Africa *mtry* = 5; for the globe and East Europe & Central Asia *mtry* = 4; for Middle East & North Africa and West Europe *mtry* = 3; and for South-east Asia & Oceania *mtry* = 2.

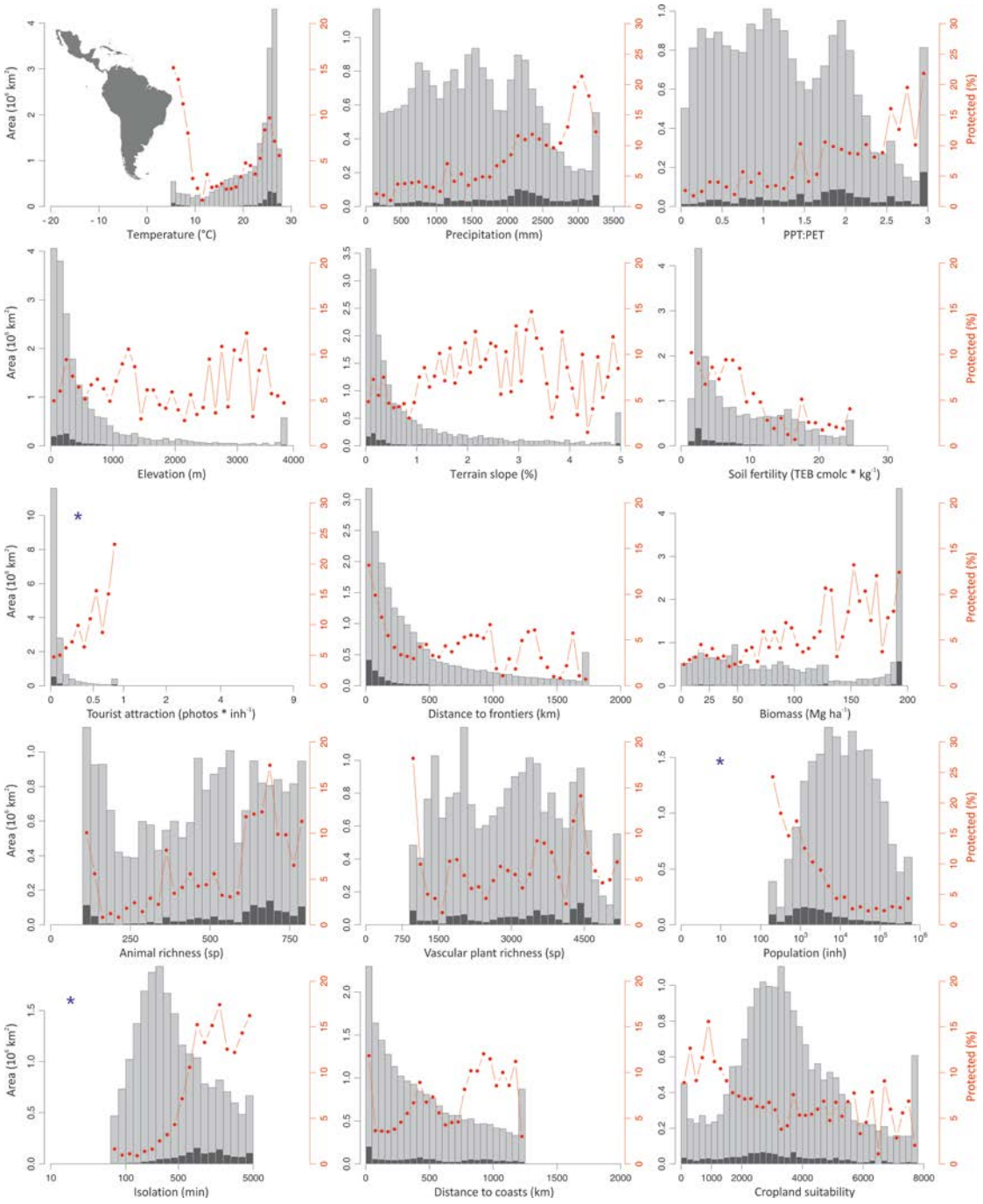


Figure S1.

Title: Regional distribution of protected areas.

Legend: Regional distribution of protected areas along biophysical, human, and biological gradients. Histograms depict the regional area in each class of the 15 independent variables (light gray bars), the area under protection in each class (intervals in the histograms) of the independent variable (dark gray bars), and the fraction under protection of the class of the independent variable (red dots and lines). Lower and upper classes were grouped using the percentile values 0.025 and 0.975 of the independent variable. Blue asterisks denote that histograms are generated with the $\log_{10}$ transformed

independent variable, and thus do not correspond with the same data used for statistical analyses. Green asterisks denote that classes in histograms were divided in order reach ≥8 *j* intervals in the statistical analyses. In order or appearance (and shown by inset maps): East Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, North America & Australia–NZ, South-east Asia & Oceania, Sub-Saharan Africa, and West Europe.

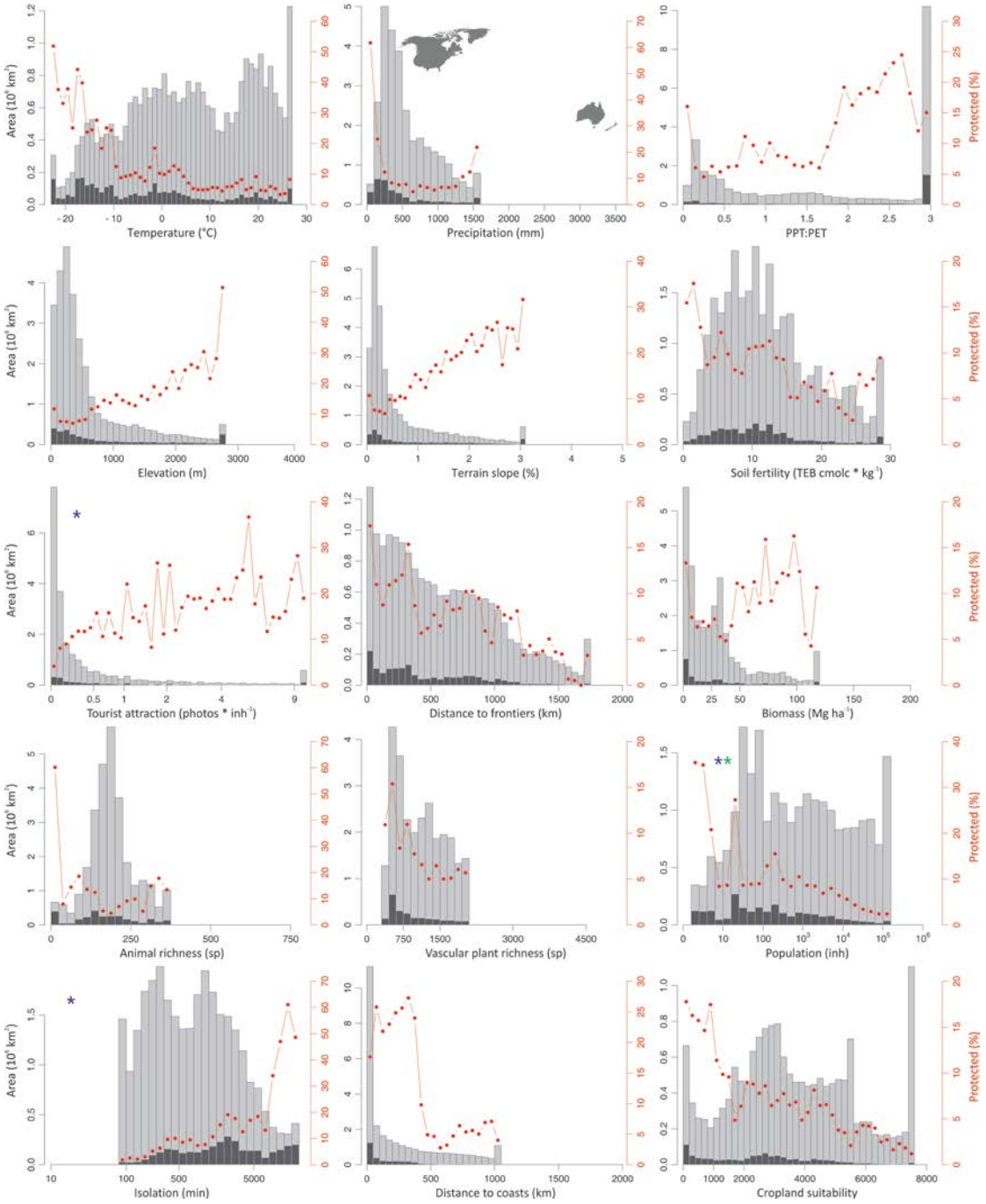


Figure S1. cont.

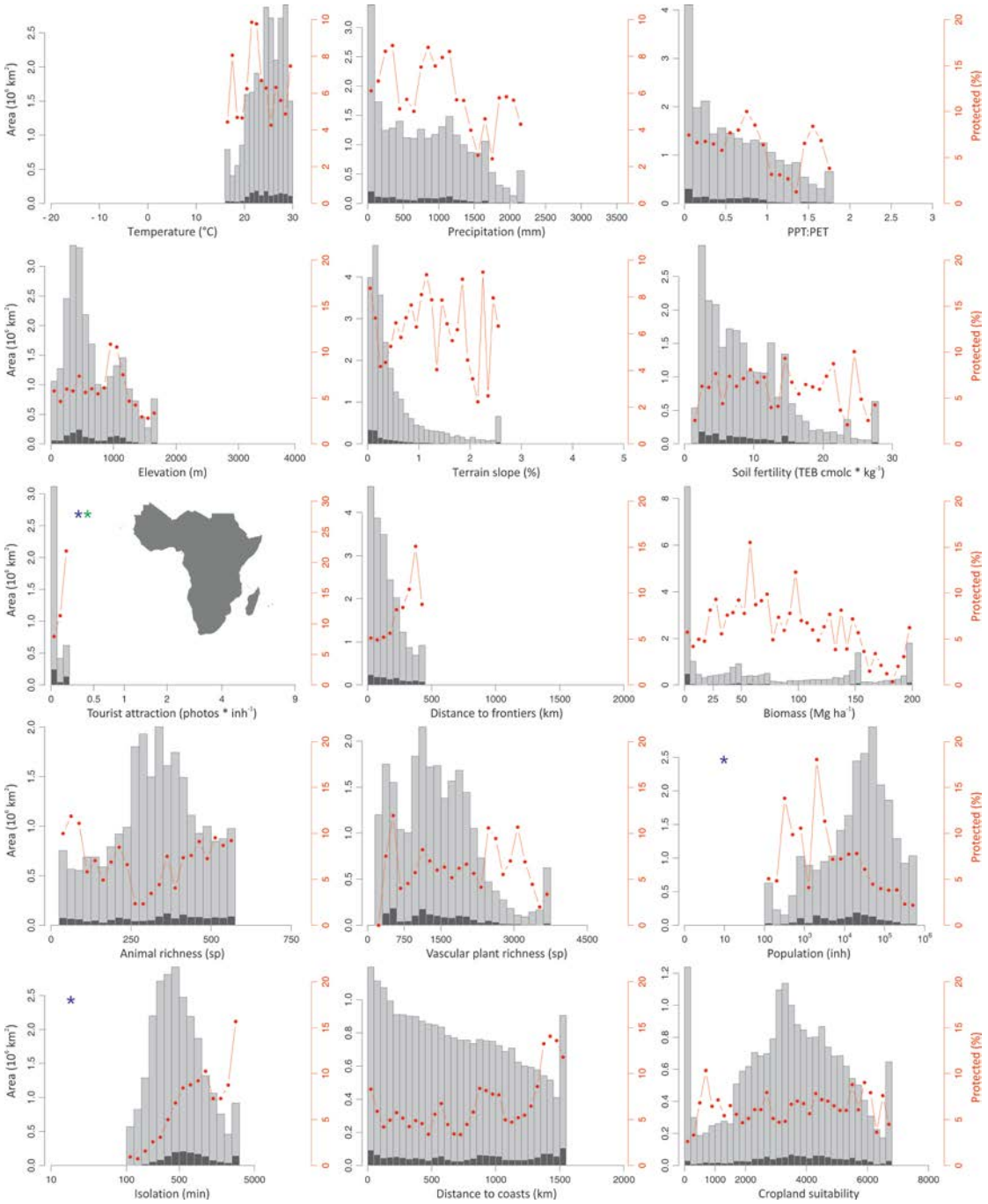


Figure S1. cont.

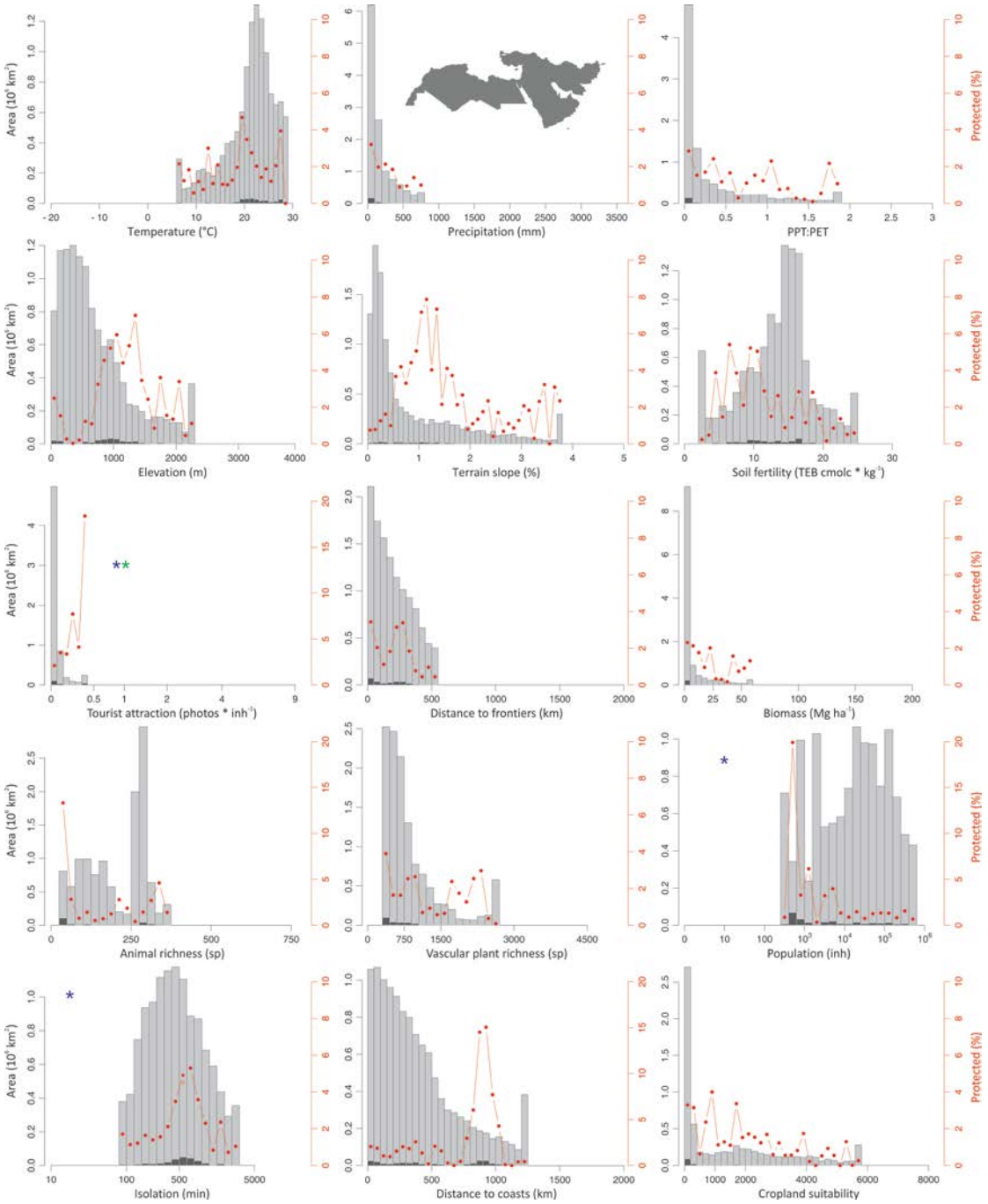


Figure S1. cont.

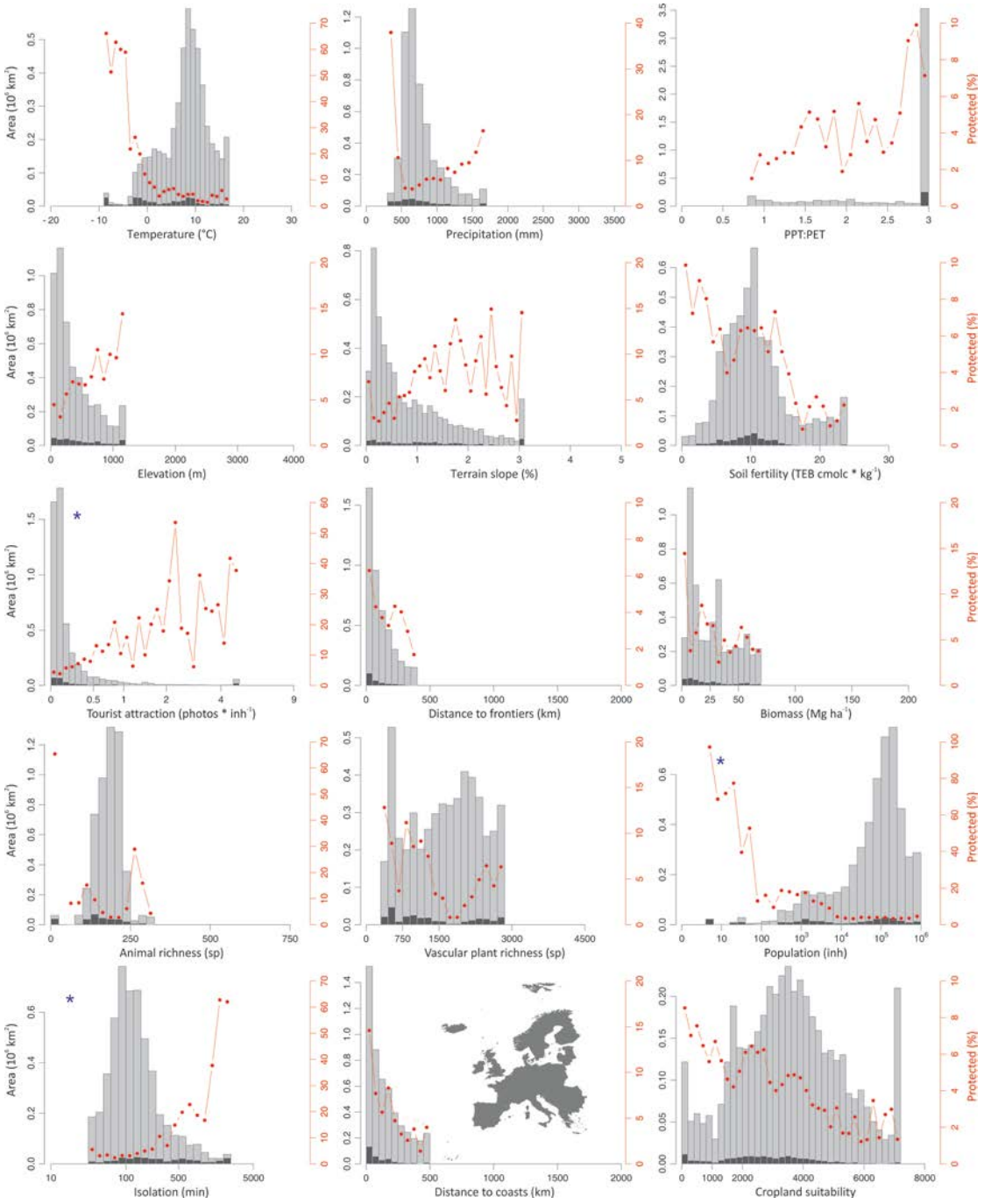


Figure S1. cont.

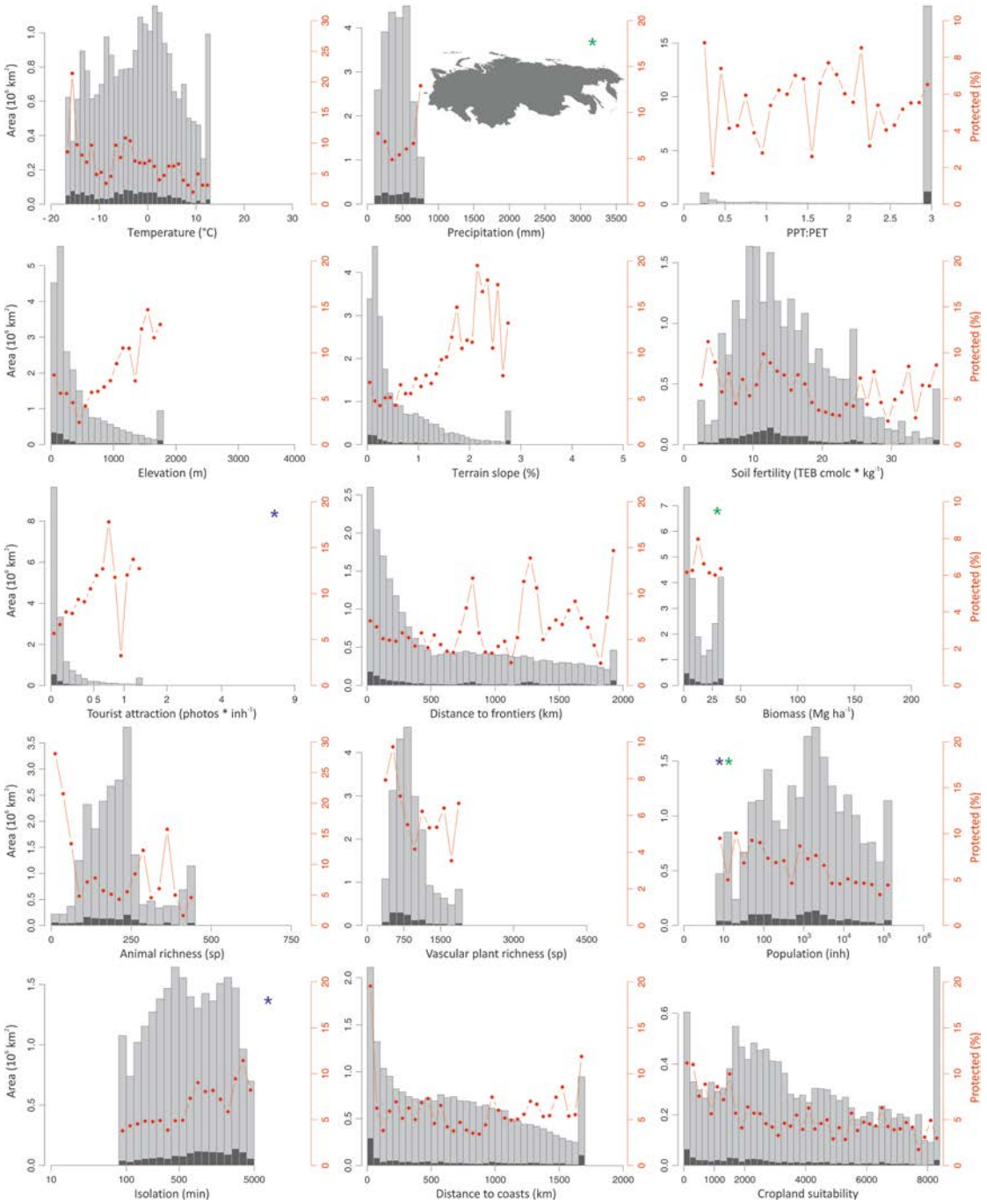


Figure S1. cont.

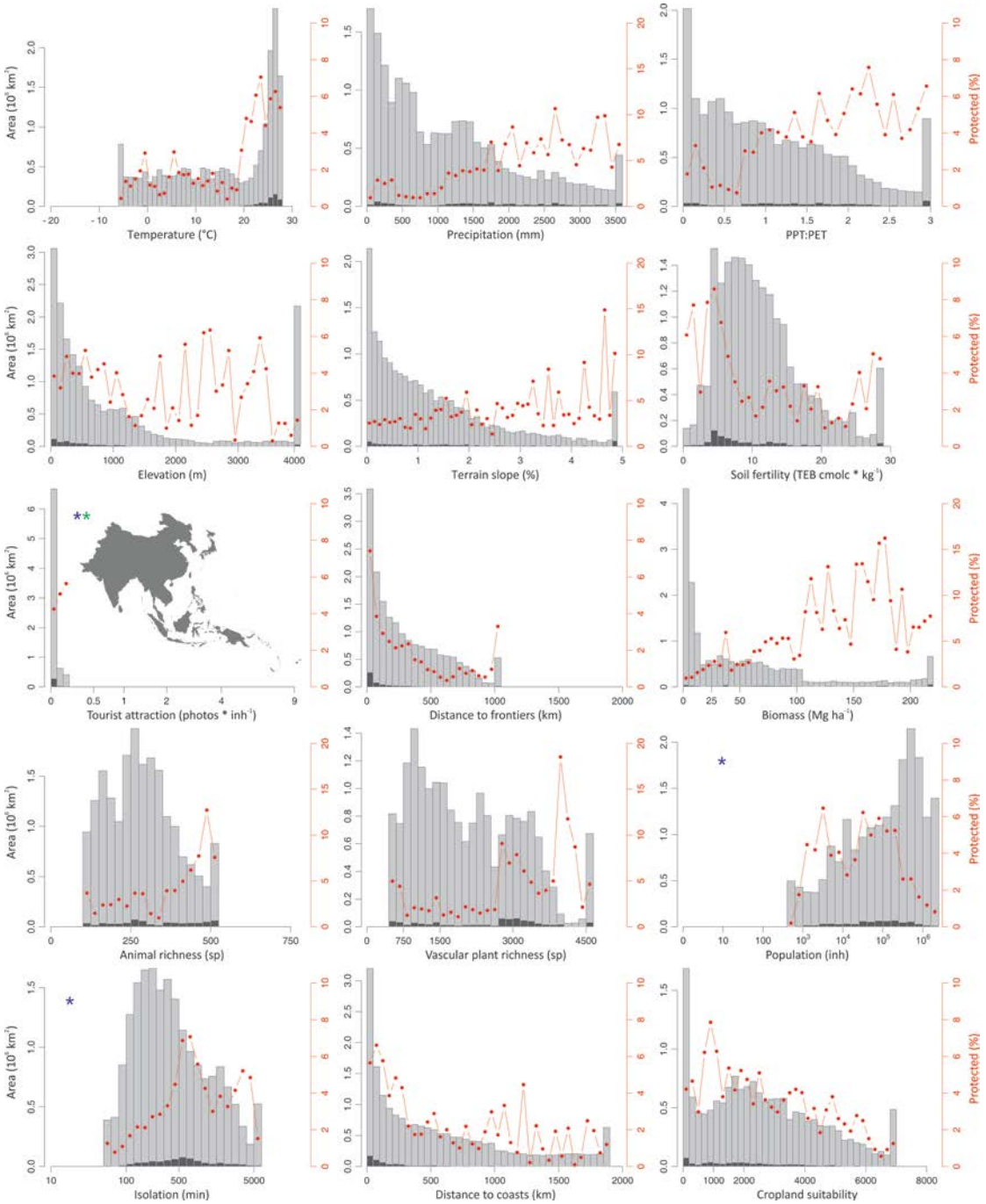


Figure S1. cont.

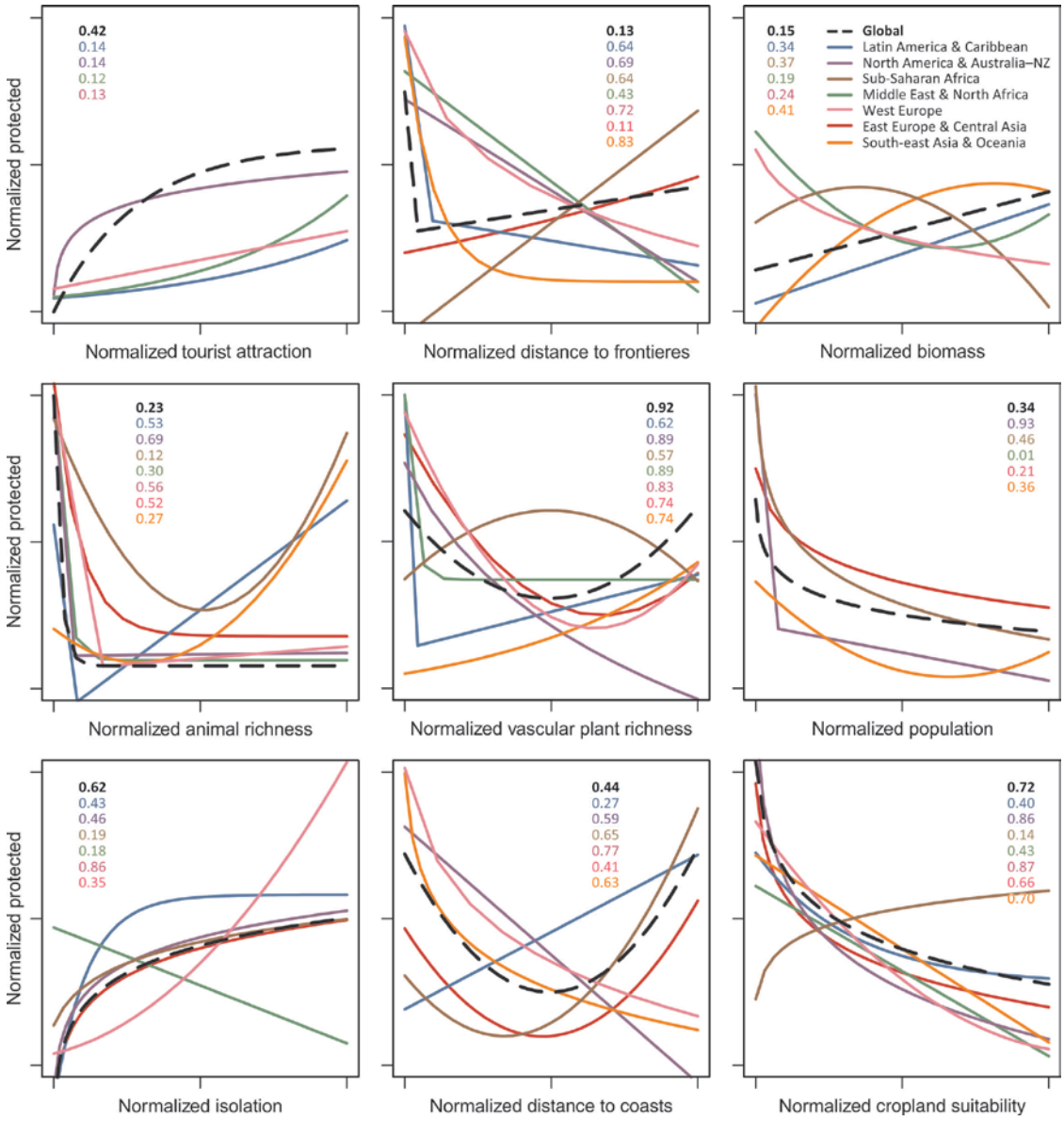
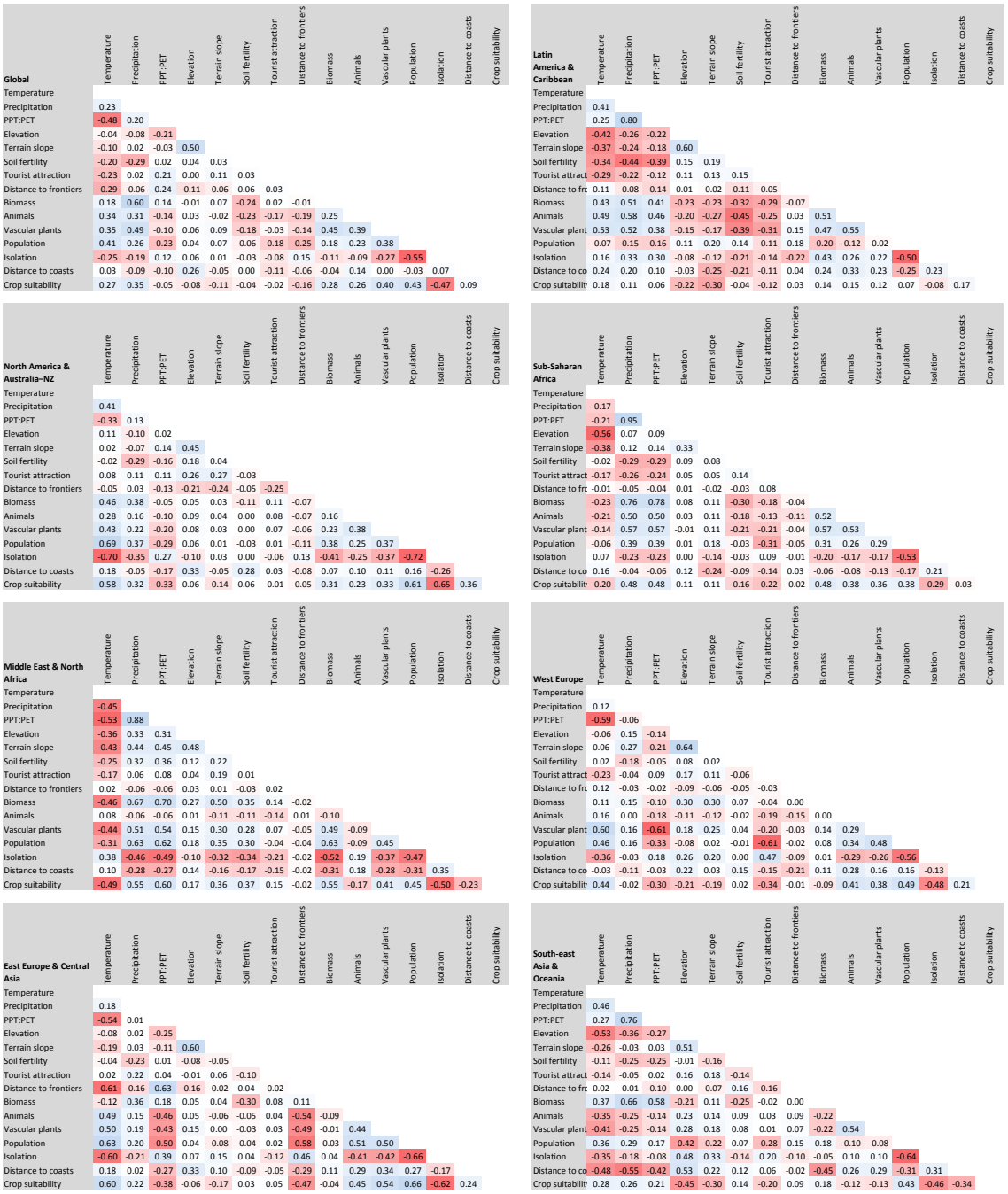


Figure S2.

Title: Models of the fraction under protection along human and biological gradients.

Legend: Models of the fraction under protection along human and biological variables (red lines in Fig. S1) related to preferential motivations and opportunistic forces, at global and regional levels. Numbers represent pseudo-R^2 values. Models with a pseudo-$R^2 < 0.1$ were not plotted for simplification purposes. Plot axes were normalized using the ranges of the values of fraction and of the independent variables.



Global	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.23														
PPT:PET	-0.48	0.20													
Elevation	-0.04	-0.08	-0.21												
Terrain slope	-0.10	0.02	-0.03	0.50											
Soil fertility	-0.20	-0.29	0.02	0.04	0.03										
Tourist attraction	-0.23	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.11	0.03									
Distance to frontiers	-0.29	-0.06	0.24	-0.11	-0.06	0.06	0.03								
Biomass	0.18	0.60	0.14	-0.01	0.07	-0.24	0.02	-0.01							
Animals	0.34	0.31	-0.14	0.03	-0.02	-0.23	-0.17	-0.19	0.25						
Vascular plants	0.35	0.49	-0.10	0.06	0.09	-0.18	-0.03	-0.14	0.45	0.39					
Population	0.41	0.26	-0.23	0.04	0.07	-0.06	-0.18	-0.25	0.18	0.23	0.38				
Isolation	-0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.06	0.01	-0.03	-0.08	0.15	-0.11	-0.09	-0.27	-0.55			
Distance to coasts	0.03	-0.09	-0.10	0.26	-0.05	0.00	-0.11	-0.06	-0.04	0.14	0.00	-0.03	0.07		
Crop suitability	0.27	0.35	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11	-0.04	-0.02	-0.16	0.28	0.26	0.40	0.43	-0.47	0.09	

Latin America & Caribbean	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.41														
PPT:PET	0.25	0.80													
Elevation	-0.42	-0.26	-0.22												
Terrain slope	-0.37	-0.24	-0.18	0.60											
Soil fertility	-0.34	-0.44	-0.39	0.15	0.19										
Tourist attract	-0.29	-0.22	-0.12	0.11	0.13	0.15									
Distance to fro	0.11	-0.08	-0.14	0.01	-0.02	-0.11	-0.05								
Biomass	0.43	0.51	0.41	-0.23	-0.23	-0.32	-0.29	-0.07							
Animals	0.49	0.58	0.46	-0.20	-0.27	-0.45	-0.25	0.03	0.51						
Vascular plant	0.53	0.52	0.38	-0.15	-0.17	-0.39	-0.31	0.15	0.47	0.55					
Population	-0.07	-0.15	-0.16	0.11	0.20	0.14	-0.11	0.18	-0.20	-0.12	-0.02				
Isolation	0.16	0.33	0.30	-0.08	-0.12	-0.21	-0.14	-0.22	0.43	0.26	0.22	-0.50			
Distance to co	0.24	0.20	0.10	-0.03	-0.25	-0.21	-0.11	0.04	0.24	0.33	0.23	-0.25	0.23		
Crop suitabilit	0.18	0.11	0.06	-0.22	-0.30	-0.04	-0.12	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.07	-0.08	0.17	

North America & Australia–NZ	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.41														
PPT:PET	-0.33	0.13													
Elevation	0.11	-0.10	0.02												
Terrain slope	0.02	-0.07	0.14	0.45											
Soil fertility	-0.02	-0.29	-0.16	0.18	0.04										
Tourist attraction	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.27	-0.03									
Distance to frontiers	-0.05	0.03	-0.13	-0.21	-0.24	-0.05	-0.25								
Biomass	0.46	0.38	-0.05	0.05	0.03	-0.11	0.11	-0.07							
Animals	0.28	0.16	-0.10	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.08	-0.07	0.16						
Vascular plants	0.43	0.22	-0.20	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.07	-0.06	0.23	0.38					
Population	0.69	0.37	-0.29	0.06	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.11	0.38	0.25	0.37				
Isolation	-0.70	-0.35	0.27	-0.10	0.03	0.00	-0.06	0.13	-0.41	-0.25	-0.37	-0.72			
Distance to coasts	0.18	-0.05	-0.17	0.33	-0.05	0.28	0.03	-0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.16	-0.26		
Crop suitability	0.58	0.32	-0.33	0.06	-0.14	0.06	-0.01	-0.05	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.61	-0.65	0.36	

Sub-Saharan Africa	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	-0.17														
PPT:PET	-0.21	0.95													
Elevation	-0.56	0.07	0.09												
Terrain slope	-0.38	0.12	0.14	0.33											
Soil fertility	-0.02	-0.29	-0.29	0.09	0.08										
Tourist attract	-0.17	-0.26	-0.24	0.05	0.05	0.14									
Distance to fro	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.08								
Biomass	-0.23	0.76	0.78	0.08	0.11	-0.30	-0.18	-0.04							
Animals	-0.21	0.50	0.50	0.03	0.11	-0.18	-0.13	-0.11	0.52						
Vascular plant	-0.14	0.57	0.57	-0.01	0.11	-0.21	-0.21	-0.04	0.57	0.53					
Population	-0.06	0.39	0.39	0.01	0.18	-0.03	-0.31	-0.05	0.31	0.26	0.29				
Isolation	0.07	-0.23	-0.23	0.00	-0.14	-0.03	0.09	-0.01	-0.20	-0.17	-0.17	-0.53			
Distance to co	0.16	-0.04	-0.06	0.12	-0.24	-0.09	-0.14	0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.13	-0.17	0.21		
Crop suitabilit	-0.20	0.48	0.48	0.11	0.11	-0.16	-0.22	-0.02	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.38	-0.29	-0.03	

Middle East & North Africa	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	-0.45														
PPT:PET	-0.53	0.88													
Elevation	-0.36	0.33	0.31												
Terrain slope	-0.43	0.44	0.45	0.48											
Soil fertility	-0.25	0.32	0.36	0.12	0.22										
Tourist attraction	-0.17	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.19	0.01									
Distance to frontiers	0.02	-0.06	-0.06	0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.02								
Biomass	-0.46	0.67	0.70	0.27	0.50	0.35	0.14	-0.02							
Animals	0.08	-0.06	-0.06	0.01	-0.11	-0.11	-0.14	0.01	-0.10						
Vascular plants	-0.44	0.51	0.54	0.15	0.30	0.28	0.07	-0.05	0.49	-0.09					
Population	-0.31	0.63	0.62	0.18	0.35	0.30	-0.04	-0.04	0.63	-0.09	0.45				
Isolation	0.38	-0.46	-0.49	-0.10	-0.32	-0.34	-0.21	-0.02	-0.52	0.19	-0.37	-0.47			
Distance to coasts	0.10	-0.28	-0.27	0.14	-0.16	-0.17	-0.15	-0.02	-0.31	0.18	-0.28	-0.31	0.35		
Crop suitability	-0.49	0.55	0.60	0.17	0.36	0.37	0.15	-0.02	0.55	-0.17	0.41	0.45	-0.50	-0.23	

West Europe	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.12														
PPT:PET	-0.59	-0.06													
Elevation	-0.06	0.15	-0.14												
Terrain slope	0.06	0.27	-0.21	0.64											
Soil fertility	0.02	-0.18	-0.05	0.08	0.02										
Tourist attract	-0.23	-0.04	0.09	0.17	0.11	-0.06									
Distance to fro	0.12	-0.03	-0.02	-0.09	-0.06	-0.05	-0.03								
Biomass	0.11	0.15	-0.10	0.30	0.30	0.07	-0.04	0.00							
Animals	0.16	0.00	-0.18	-0.11	-0.12	-0.02	-0.19	-0.15	0.00						
Vascular plant	0.60	0.16	-0.61	0.18	0.25	0.04	-0.20	-0.03	0.14	0.29					
Population	0.46	0.16	-0.33	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.61	-0.02	0.08	0.34	0.48				
Isolation	-0.36	-0.03	0.18	0.26	0.20	0.00	0.47	-0.09	0.01	-0.29	-0.26	-0.56			
Distance to co	-0.03	-0.11	-0.03	0.22	0.03	0.15	-0.15	-0.21	0.11	0.28	0.16	0.16	-0.13		
Crop suitabilit	0.44	-0.02	-0.30	-0.21	-0.19	0.02	-0.34	-0.01	-0.09	0.41	0.38	0.49	-0.48	0.21	

East Europe & Central Asia	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.18														
PPT:PET	-0.54	0.01													
Elevation	-0.08	0.02	-0.25												
Terrain slope	-0.19	0.03	-0.11	0.60											
Soil fertility	-0.04	-0.23	0.01	-0.08	-0.05										
Tourist attraction	0.02	0.22	0.04	-0.01	0.06	-0.10									
Distance to frontiers	-0.61	-0.16	0.63	-0.16	-0.02	0.04	-0.02								
Biomass	-0.12	0.36	0.18	0.05	0.04	-0.30	0.08	0.11							
Animals	0.49	0.15	-0.46	0.05	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	-0.54	-0.09						
Vascular plants	0.50	0.19	-0.43	0.15	0.00	-0.03	0.03	-0.49	-0.01	0.44					
Population	0.63	0.20	-0.50	0.04	-0.08	-0.04	0.02	-0.58	-0.03	0.51	0.50				
Isolation	-0.60	-0.21	0.39	0.07	0.15	0.04	-0.12	0.46	0.04	-0.41	-0.42	-0.66			
Distance to coasts	0.18	0.02	-0.27	0.33	0.10	-0.09	-0.05	-0.29	0.11	0.29	0.34	0.27	-0.17		
Crop suitability	0.60	0.22	-0.38	-0.06	-0.17	0.03	0.05	-0.47	-0.04	0.45	0.54	0.66	-0.62	0.24	

South-east Asia & Oceania	Temperature	Precipitation	PPT:PET	Elevation	Terrain slope	Soil fertility	Tourist attraction	Distance to frontiers	Biomass	Animals	Vascular plants	Population	Isolation	Distance to coasts	Crop suitability
Temperature															
Precipitation	0.46														
PPT:PET	0.27	0.76													
Elevation	-0.53	-0.36	-0.27												
Terrain slope	-0.26	-0.03	0.03	0.51											
Soil fertility	-0.11	-0.25	-0.25	-0.01	-0.16										
Tourist attract	-0.14	-0.05	0.02	0.16	0.18	-0.14									
Distance to fro	0.02	-0.01	-0.10	0.00	-0.07	0.16	-0.16								
Biomass	0.37	0.66	0.58	-0.21	0.11	-0.25	-0.02	0.00							
Animals	-0.35	-0.25	-0.14	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.09	-0.22						
Vascular plant	-0.41	-0.25	-0.14	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.07	-0.22	0.54					
Population	0.36	0.29	0.17	-0.42	-0.22	0.07	-0.28	0.15	0.18	-0.10	-0.08				
Isolation	-0.35	-0.18	-0.08	0.48	0.33	-0.14	0.20	-0.10	-0.05	0.10	0.10	-0.64			
Distance to co	-0.48	-0.55	-0.42	0.53	0.22	0.12	0.06	-0.02	-0.45	0.26	0.29	-0.31	0.31		
Crop suitabilit	0.28	0.26	0.21	-0.45	-0.30	0.14	-0.20	0.09	0.18	-0.12	-0.13	0.43	-0.46	-0.34	

Figure S3.

Title: Correlations between the 15 independent variables.

Legend: Correlations values correspond to Kendall's correlation coefficients (τ) at global and regional levels; colors represents strength and sign (from negative red, to white, to positive blue).

	Latin America & Caribbean	North America & Australia–NZ	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East & North Africa	West Europe	East Europe & Central Asia	South-east Asia & Oceania
GDP (2014 US$, 2006-2012)	9.90E+11	6.06E+12	4.72E+10	2.52E+11	9.25E+11	1.11E+12	3.12E+12
Income per person (2000 US$, 2006-2011)	5030	29641	780	4838	19959	2515	2490
Human Development Index (2013)	0.75	0.92	0.47	0.72	0.87	0.76	0.67
Survival vs. self-expression values (2010-2014)	0.41	1.70	-0.18	-0.76	0.65	-1.18	-0.58
Traditional vs. secular-rational values (2010-2014)	-0.96	-0.02	-0.93	-0.99	0.63	0.43	0.60
Date of first protected area	1907	1872	1895	1933	1838	1819	1889
PA pre-formation of the modern state (%)	2.7	35.3	44.3	0.9	31.8	54.3	2.4
Protected areas (%)	6.6	11.4	6.3	2.1	5.1	6.8	3.2
Protected areas (number)	1646	24538	771	219	41805	3447	1467
PA budget relative to GDP (‰, 1990-2000)	0.11	0.32	0.49	0.05	0.18	nd	0.11
PADDD vs. total protected(‰)	2.5	26.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0

Figure S4.

Title: Regional cultural and conservation aspects.

Legend: General cultural and conservation aspects across regions. Variables 1-5 came from averaging national level statistical data, weighted by country area. Sources: gross domestic product (GDP) and income per person (The World Bank 2014); Human Development Index (UNPD 2014); survival vs. self-expression values and traditional vs. secular-rational values (WVS 2014); national independence days (www.wikipedia.org); protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADDD) (World Wildlife Fundation 2014); protected areas budget (James et al. 1999); data concerning protected areas (IUCN and UNEP-WCMC 2013). Variables 4 and 5 are unitless, and when higher the values, the higher the relative importance of self-expression or secular-rational values. Acronym: PA, protected area.

	Global	Latin America & Caribbean	North America & Australia–NZ	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East & North Africa	West Europe	East Europe & Central Asia	South-east Asia & Oceania
Temperature	8.5	5.3	14.0	6.4	1.9	17.6	6.6	2.4
Precipitation	7.2	7.7	13.2	6.0	1.3	10.1	7.2	4.7
PPT:PET	7.2	7.5	11.9	6.1	1.3	4.3	5.5	4.0
Elevation	9.2	6.5	17.6	5.9	2.6	7.7	7.9	3.1
Terrain slope	8.3	7.9	17.4	6.3	2.5	7.7	9.4	4.0
Soil fertility	5.7	4.9	8.5	6.0	2.1	4.9	6.1	3.1

Figure S5.

Title: Protected fraction (%) of each biophysical gradient.

Legend: Average of the fraction under protection (%) for the intervals (in the histograms) of each biophysical independent variable at global and regional levels. Green cells indicate a fraction under protection ≥ 17, indicating an achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity target 11 (Strategic Plan 2011-2020). The larger the gray bars, the farthest from the target.

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