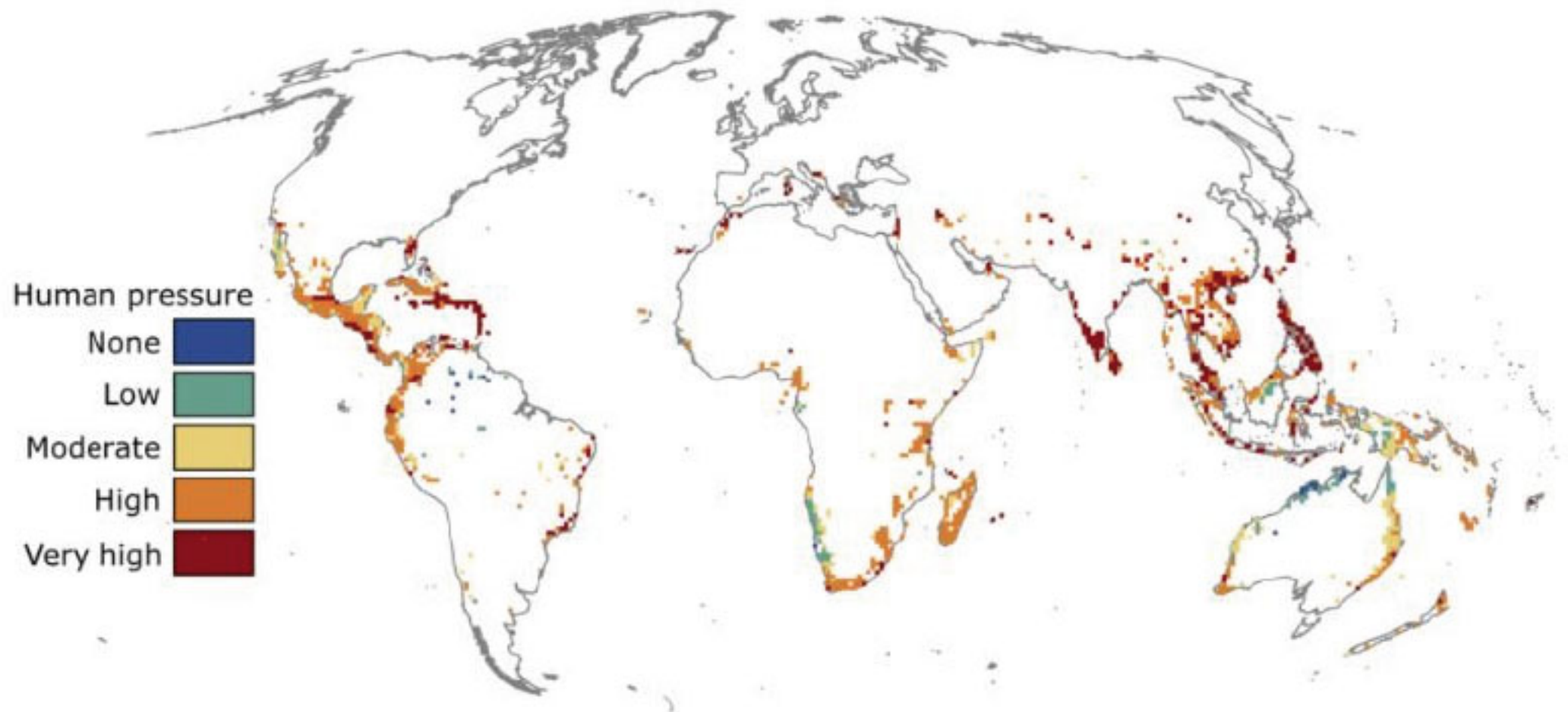
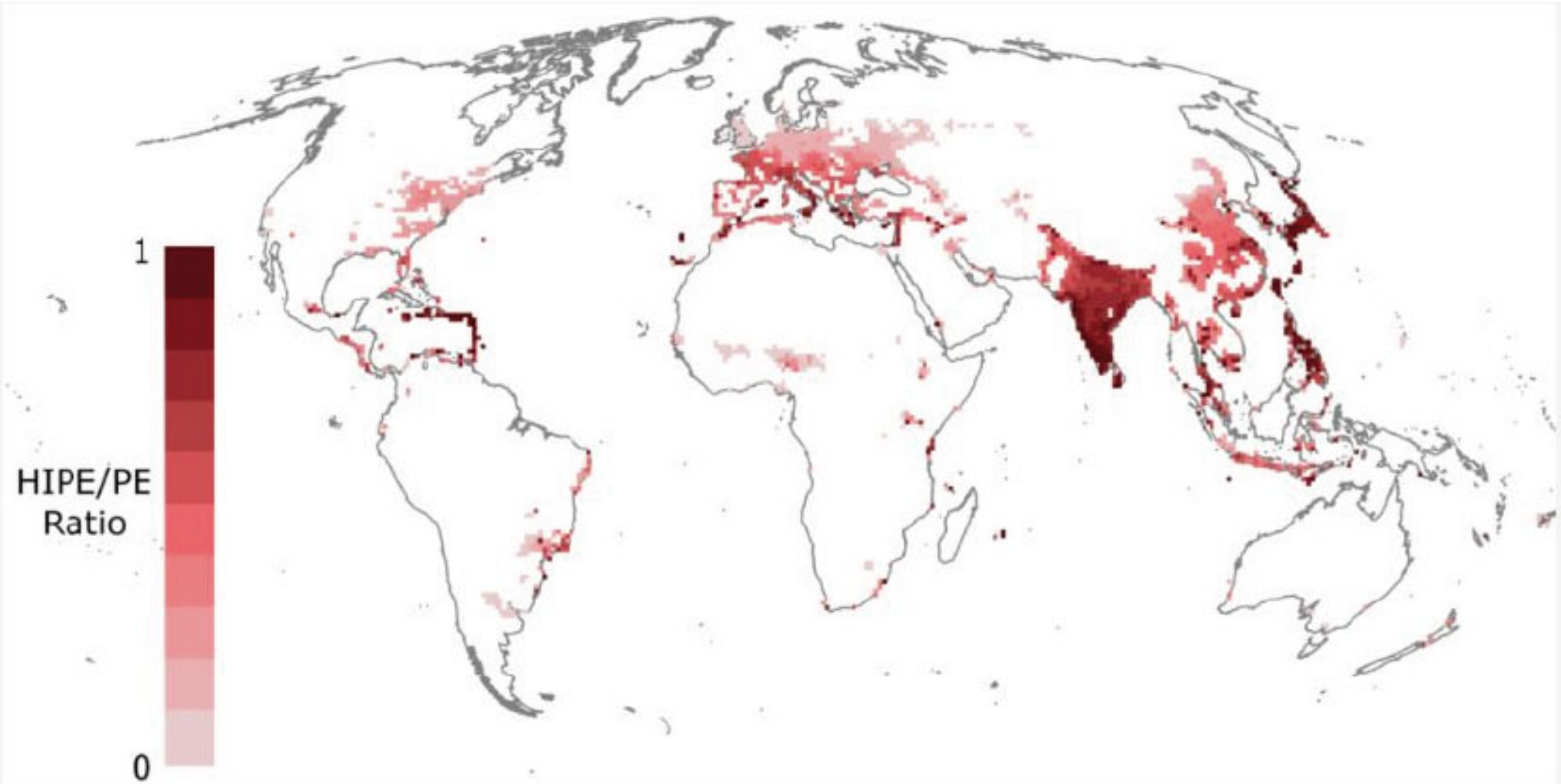


The 'HITE' scores of the world's terrestrial vertebrates – HITE measures the evolutionary uniqueness of a species and the level of human pressure present across its distribution. Panel a: amphibians have the greatest HITE scores of terrestrial vertebrates. Panel b: Data Deficient (DD) species are comparable in their HITE scores to the most threatened species, which are Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red List. Panel c: Amphibians, lizards and snakes that are DD also have higher HITE scores than DD turtles, birds and mammals. Adapted from Gumbs et al. 2020, Nature Communications, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16410-6>.



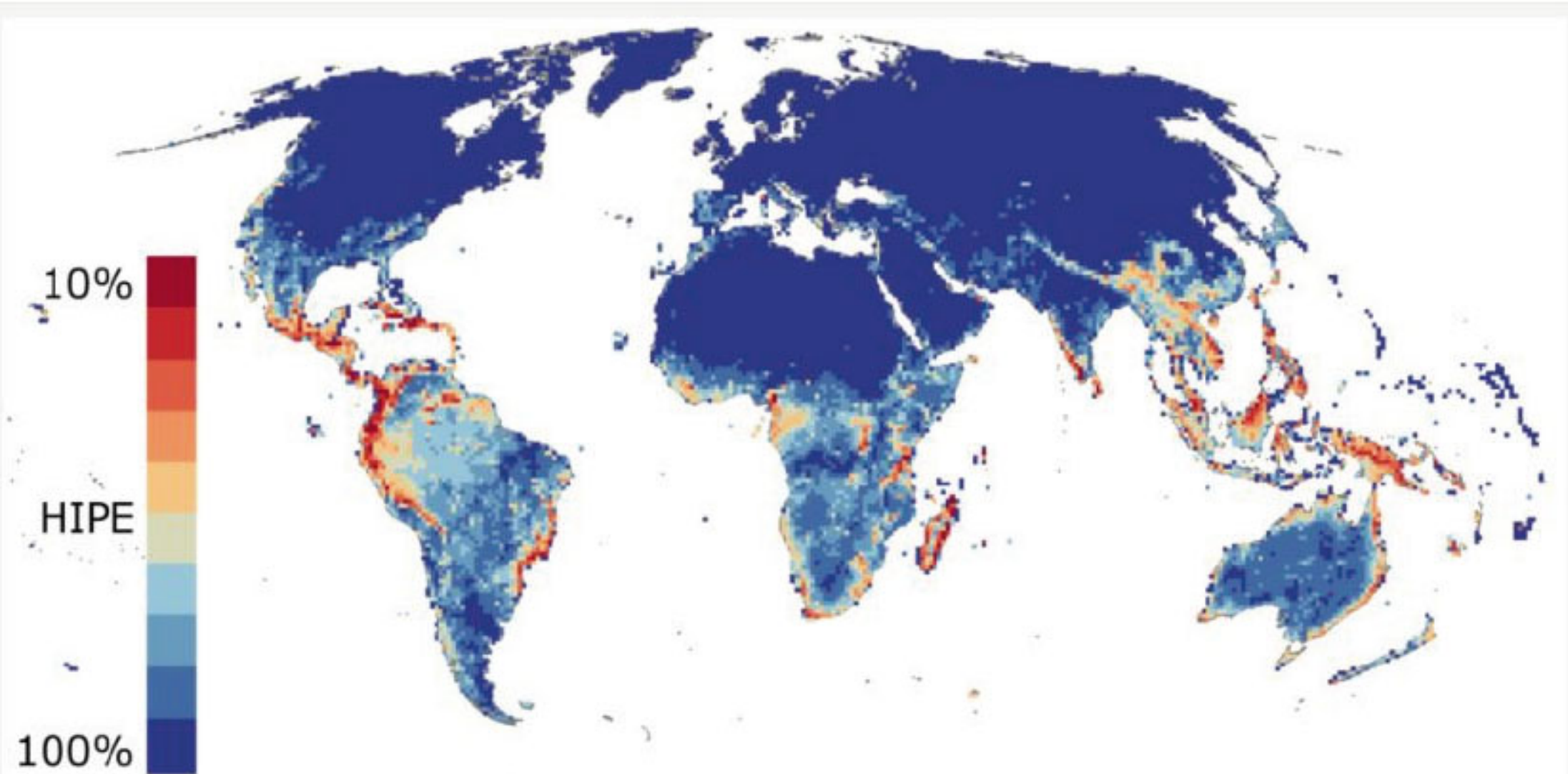
The overlap of human pressure and the most important regions for evolutionary history of reptiles, globally. Grid cell colours indicate the level of human pressure and are restricted to the regions with the greatest concentrations of unique and endemic evolutionary history. Adapted from Gumbs et al. 2020, *Nature Communications*, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16410-6>.



Regions of the planet where unique and endemic evolutionary history is restricted to grid cells under intense human pressure. Darkest red grid cells have the greatest proportions of their evolutionary history found only in regions under very high human pressure.

*Adapted from Gumbs et al. 2020, Nature Communications, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16410-6>.*





Global distribution of the unique and endemic evolutionary history of terrestrial vertebrates. Red grid cells have the highest concentrations of endemic biodiversity, whereas blue have the lowest. Adapted from Gumbs et al. 2020, *Nature Communications*, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16410-6>.