This is a repository copy of *Global wildlife trade across the tree of life*.

Article:

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Global wildlife trade across the tree of life

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FIGURES

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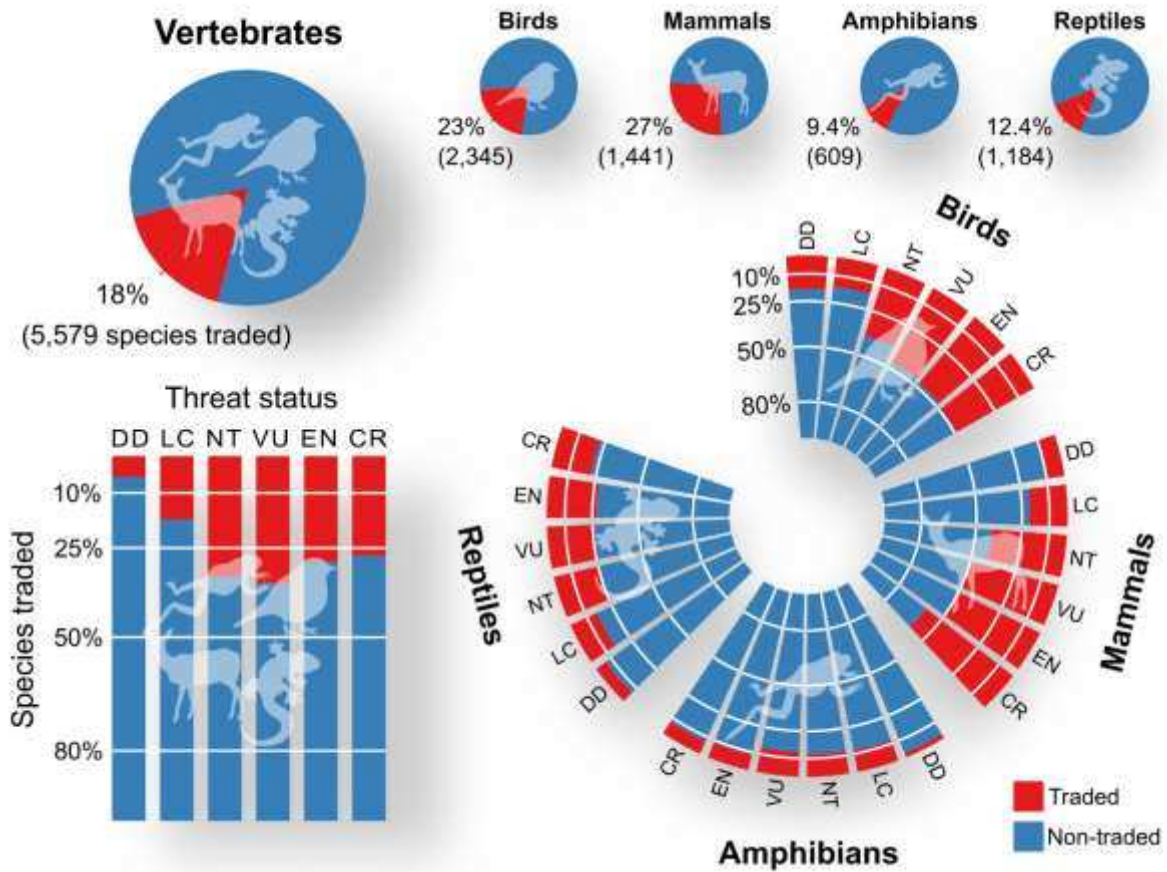
Fig. 1. Wildlife trade in terrestrial vertebrates (birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles) impacts 18% of species globally. Numbers in brackets are the total number of traded species. IUCN threat codes: DD=Data Deficient; LC=Least Concern; NT=Near Threatened; VU=Vulnerable; EN=Endangered; CR=Critically Endangered.

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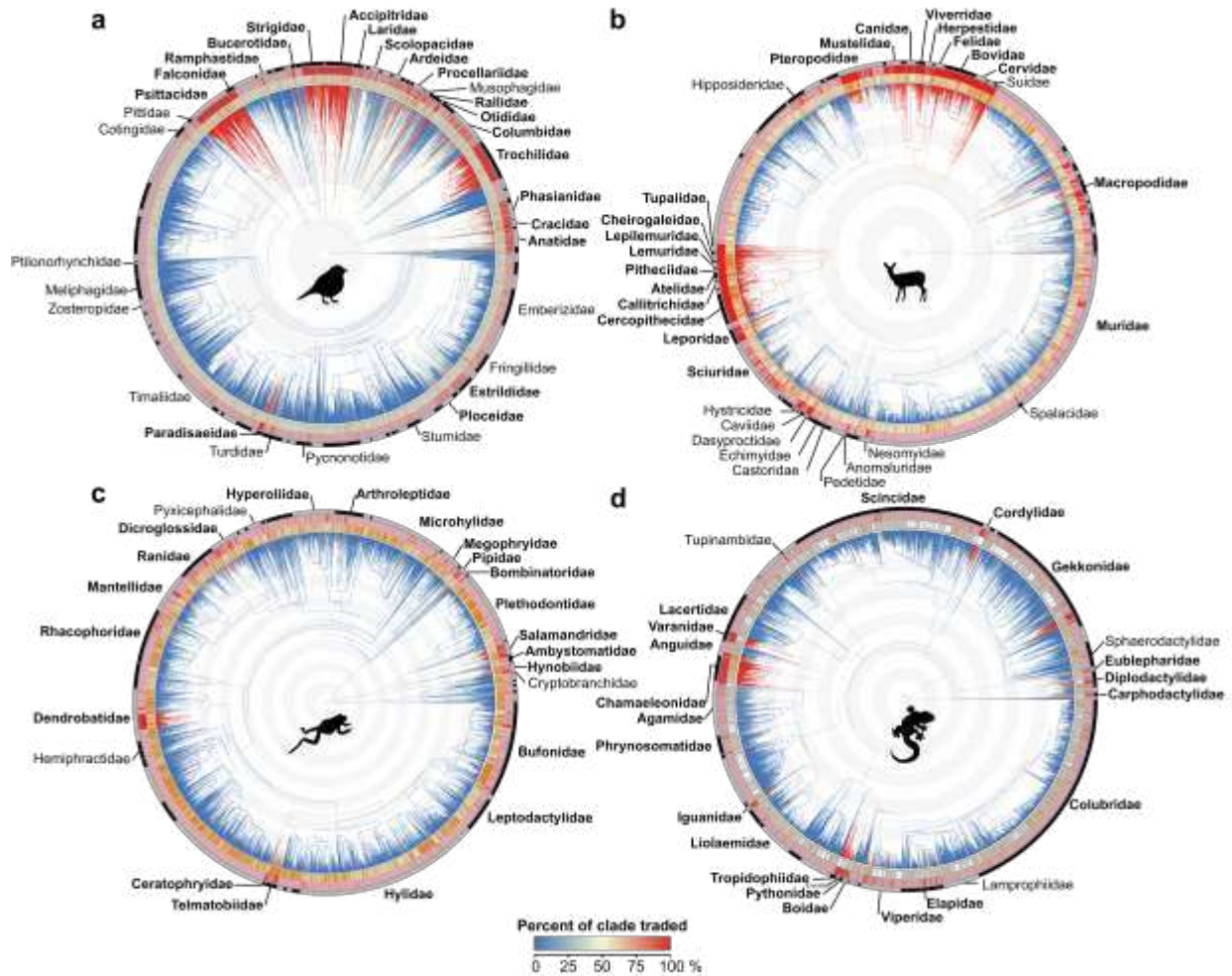
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Fig. 2. Wildlife trade occurs across the tree of life, but some clades are more heavily targeted than others. Phylogeny branches for birds (a), mammals (b), amphibians (c) and reptiles (d) are colored to represent the impact of wildlife trade up-to each node (i.e., clade). Warmer colors (red) represent heavily traded branches (i.e., high percent of traded species). The 20 highest traded families are labelled (high r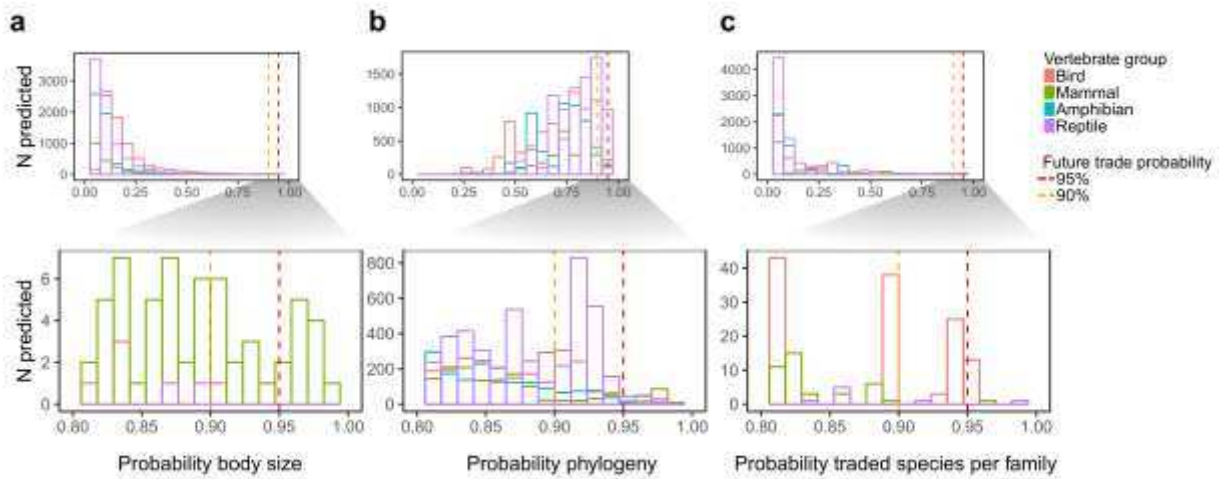ichness, bold or both high richness and proportion of total, not bold). The first outer band indicates threatened (VU, EN, and CR; orange) and non-threatened species (LC and NT; yellow). The second outer band indicates traded (red) and non-traded (pink) species. Gray concentric circles scale a 20 million year period.

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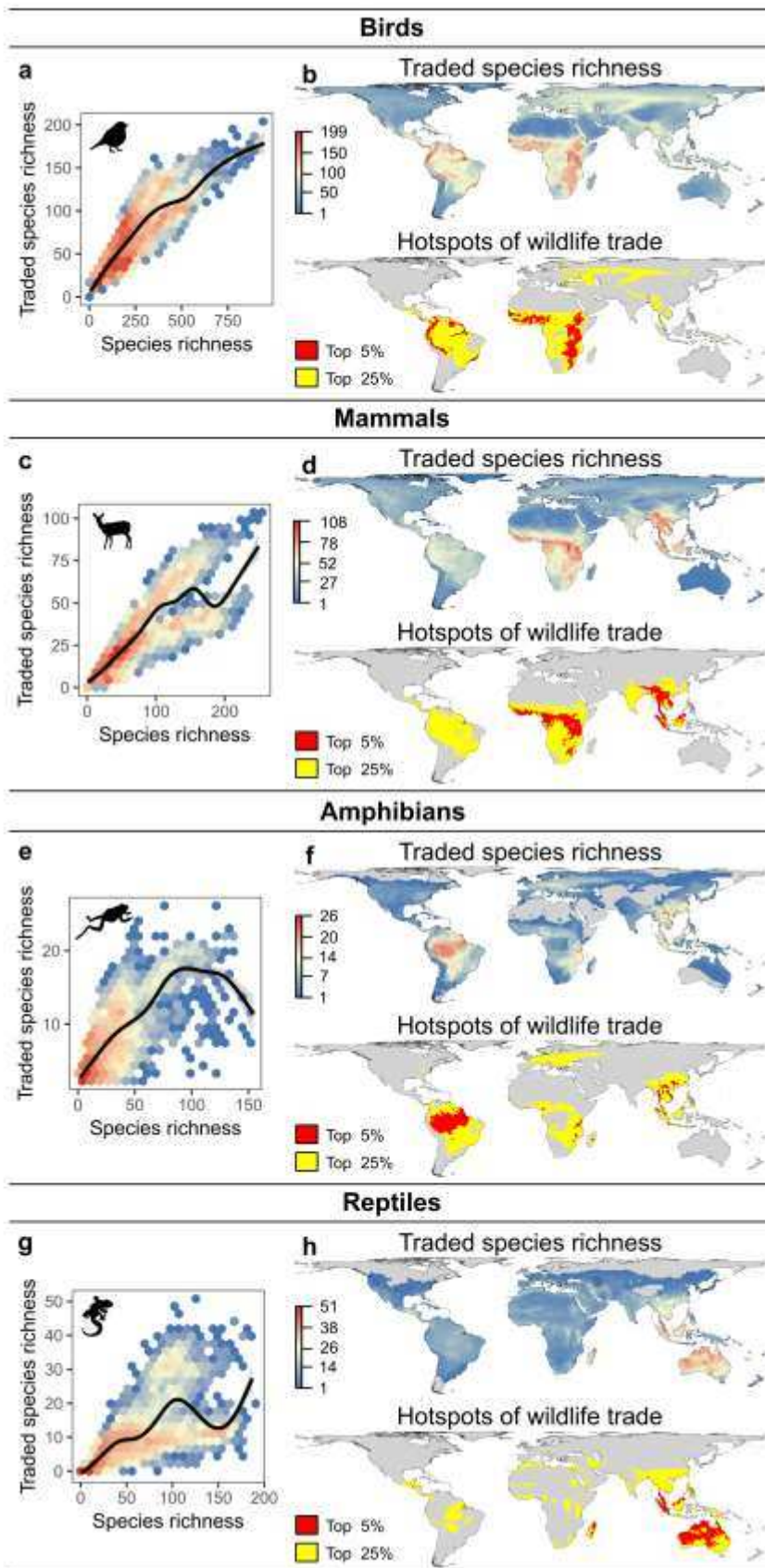49 **Fig. 3. Predicted future traded species.** Probability of a species being traded in the future based
50 on body size (a), phylogenetic relatedness (b), and the proportion of species traded in respective
51 families (c). Upper panels show the probability of trade across all currently non-traded species,
52 lower panels reflect the probability distribution of trade around the 0.9 and 0.95 confidence
53 intervals.
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Birds

a

b Traded species richness

Hotspots of wildlife trade

Top 5%
Top 25%

Mammals

c

d Traded species richness

Hotspots of wildlife trade

Top 5%
Top 25%

Amphibians

e

f Traded species richness

Hotspots of wildlife trade

Top 5%
Top 25%

Reptiles

g

h Traded species richness

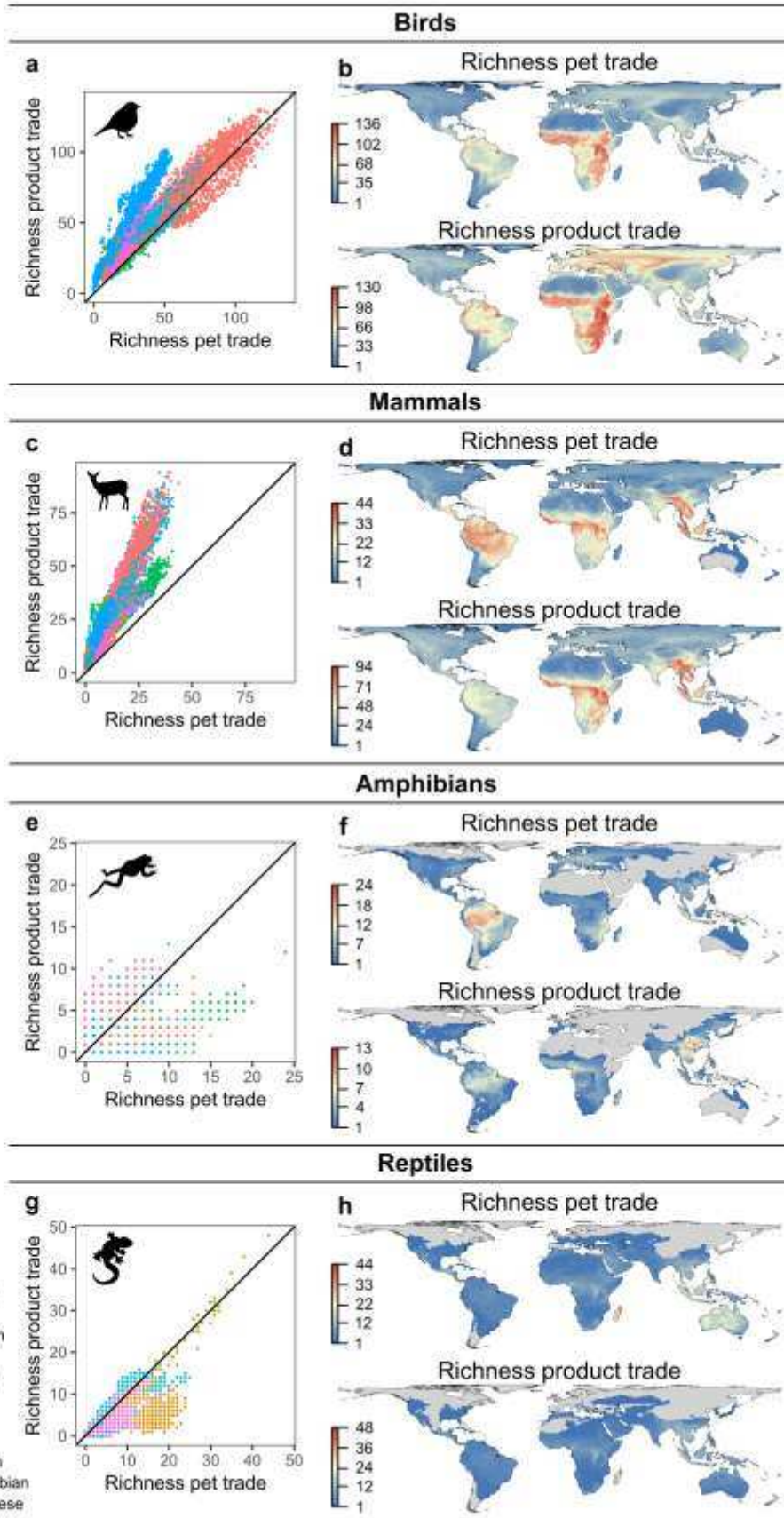Hotspots of wildlife trade

Top 5%
Top 25%

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58   **Fig. 4. The geography of wildlife trade in terrestrial vertebrates.** Wildlife trade richness
59   increases with the number of species in a cell for birds (a), mammals (b), amphibians (c) and
60   reptiles (d). Wildlife trade richness and hotspots of wildlife trade (b,d,f,h) are concentrated in
61   tropical regions. Top 5% and 25% indicate areas with the largest number of traded species per
62   cell globally. Color ramp in hexagon scatter plots (a,c,e,g) represent the number of observations
63   per grid-cell, with warmer colors indicating more observations and colder colors less
64   observations. Black line in hexagon scatter plots indicates a LOESS fit.
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Birds

Mammals

Amphibians

Reptiles

- Afrotropical
- Australian
- Madagascan
- Nearctic
- Neotropical
- Oceanina
- Oriental
- Palearctic
- Panamanian
- Saharo-Arabian
- Sino-Japanese

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Fig. 5. Geographical patterns in wildlife trade type across birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Pet trade includes species traded as household pets, for expositions, circus, or zoological gardens. Species traded for products include those used for bush meat, trophy hunting, clothing, medicine, or religion proposes. Points are color coded by the geographic realm. Points occurring above the 1:1 equivalency line indicate higher levels of trade as products than pets.