

Appendix 1. Categories within each of the areas of data collection for habitat fragmentation. Codes are used to indicate categories in the Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) (Roux & Rouanet 2004) and Hierarchical Clustering on Principle Components (HCPC) (Ward 1963).

Data to collect	Categories	Additional description	Codes	No. of papers
Forms of habitat change				
	Fragmentation	Evaluate patch size, edge effects and patch connectivity.	FGM	268
	Agriculture	Any form of commercial and subsistence farming, including and not limited to monocultures, mixed plantations and livestock farming.	AGR	278
	Logging	Agroforestry and silviculture (selective logging, clear-felling etc.).	LOG	58
	Mining	Presence of mining activities for any form of minerals or substrate.	MIN	11
	Urbanisation	Includes all types of disturbance related to urbanisation, including presence of cities, towns or villages and parks built for recreational purposes but excluding agriculture and roads.	URB	194
	Road	Presence of any vehicle roadway such as railways and highways.	RD	159
	Other habitat fragmentation	Other forms of habitat fragmentation (fire, human disturbance, construction of river dams, ditches, diseases, desertification, drought etc.)	OHC	84
Sampling methods				
	Genetics	Documents any use of codominant markers (i.e., allozymes and microsatellites) and dominant markers [i.e., DNA sequences, random amplified polymorphic	GEN	135

Data to collect	Categories	Additional description	Codes	No. of papers
		DNA (RAPDs) and amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLPs)]		
	Direct tracking method	Any use of radio telemetry, mark -recapture method or fluorescent powder tracking to track movement.	DTM	86
	Aerial photographs	Use of aerial photographs	APT	92
	GIS/Satellite images	Use of satellite imagery, land cover data and GIS programs (i.e., QGIS and ArcGIS) for spatial analyses.	GIS	264
	Experimental	Predictions tested through empirical experimentation in natural or artificial settings.	EXP	79
	Prediction/Simulation models	Any use of ecological niche models, habitat suitability (i.e., occurrence and occupancy models) and simulations for probability of survival and population connectivity. Also includes machine learning	PSM	62
Response variables				
	Species richness/diversity	Species richness or evenness as well as indices for species diversity (e.g., Shannon's H or Shannon-Wiener index or Simpson's 1/D)	SPR	208
	Functional richness/species guilds	Indices of richness or diversity based on ecologically functional traits (body size, reproductive modes, microhabitat associations) or taxonomic groups.	FCR	38
	Presence/absence	Species occupancy. Analyses involving presence or absence	PAS	270
	Population	Any measure of population size or density (only when measured specifically in the paper). It also includes genetic variation and divergence within and	POP	175

Data to collect	Categories	Additional description	Codes	No. of papers
		between population.		
	Abundance	Any measure of the number of individuals for comparison between habitat change type or species.	ABD	243
	Dispersal	Any measure of displacement or other kinds of movement by means of displacement. It includes indirect measurement of dispersal using genetic techniques.	DSP	179
	Breeding sites	Measurements of available breeding or reproduction sites	BRD	55
	Fitness measure	Any measure of any physiological, ecological or behavioural changes.	FIT	149
	Interspecific interaction	Interaction between species (e.g., competition or predation), normally recorded as prey/predator presence and density.	INT	72
	Extinction/Colonisation rate	Number of population extinctions or colonisations within a given time period.	ECR	34
	Microhabitat preference	Direct observation of environmental features related to individual microhabitats (e.g., substrate type, perch height, vegetation type, distance to cover, canopy cover)	MHP	23
	Comparison between generalist and specialist	Any analyses involving comparison between generalist and specialist.	CGS	40
	Other response variables	Road kills, mortality counts, infection rate, injury or any effect from introduced animals.	ORV	36