

README

Additional File 1.pdf: Eligible population and outcome: Examples of pre-defined priority conservation areas that are considered eligible proxies for population, and examples of eligible threats.

1. Examples of pre-defined priority areas for conservation that would and would not be eligible proxies for species presence

1.1 Examples that **meet** the population eligibility criteria

- IUCN Protected Area categories 1a, 1b, 2, and 4 [1]
- Key Biodiversity Areas [2] Includes:
 - Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
 - Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
 - Hotspot Ecosystems (Critical Ecosystem Partnership)
- Biodiversity Hotspots [3]
- Ramsar sites [4]
- UNESCO Natural World heritage sites [5]
- Marine protected areas [6]

1.2 Examples that **do not meet** the population eligibility criteria

- IUCN Protected Area categories 3, 5, and 6 [1]
- UNESCO Cultural World heritage sites [5]
- UNESCO Man and Biosphere reserves [7]

2. Examples of studies that would and would not satisfy the definition of threats

Pressure	Threat	Stress/Mechanism
The introduction of American Grey Squirrels to the United Kingdom by humans.	Co-occurrence of invasive non-native American Grey Squirrels with native Red Squirrels	Red squirrel mortality and interspecific competition between red and grey squirrels
Agricultural expansion	Conversion of land from species habitat to agricultural production	Habitat loss and fragmentation effects
Application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides onto agricultural land	Agricultural runoff into an intact natural water systems	Ecosystem degradation. Eutrophication of a water system

Table 1. Examples of study scopes that would qualify as pressures, threats, and stressors to explain what would and would not qualify for inclusion within this review

References

1. Dudley N. Guidelines for applying protected area management categories: IUCN; 2008.
2. IUCN. A global standard for the identification of key biodiversity areas. Version 1, 2016-2048. International Union for Conservation of Nature; 2016.
3. Myers N, Mittermeier RA, Mittermeier CG, Da Fonseca GA, Kent J. Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. Nature. 2000;403:853-858.
4. Ramsar. Ramsar information paper no. 5 the criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance (2007) [Available from: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/ramsar-information-paper-no-5-the-criteria-for-identifying-wetlands-of-international>].
5. UNESCO. Operational guidelines for the implementation of the world heritage convention. (2019) [Available from: <https://whc.unesco.org/>].
6. Kelleher G. Guidelines for marine protected areas: IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK; 1999.
7. UNESCO. World network of biosphere reserves 2019.