

Ecography

ECOG-00236

Cantalapiedra, J. L., Hernández Fernández, M. and Morales, J. 2013. The biogeographic history of ruminant faunas determines the phylogenetic structure of their assemblages at different scales. – *Ecography* 36: xxx–xxx.

Supplementary material

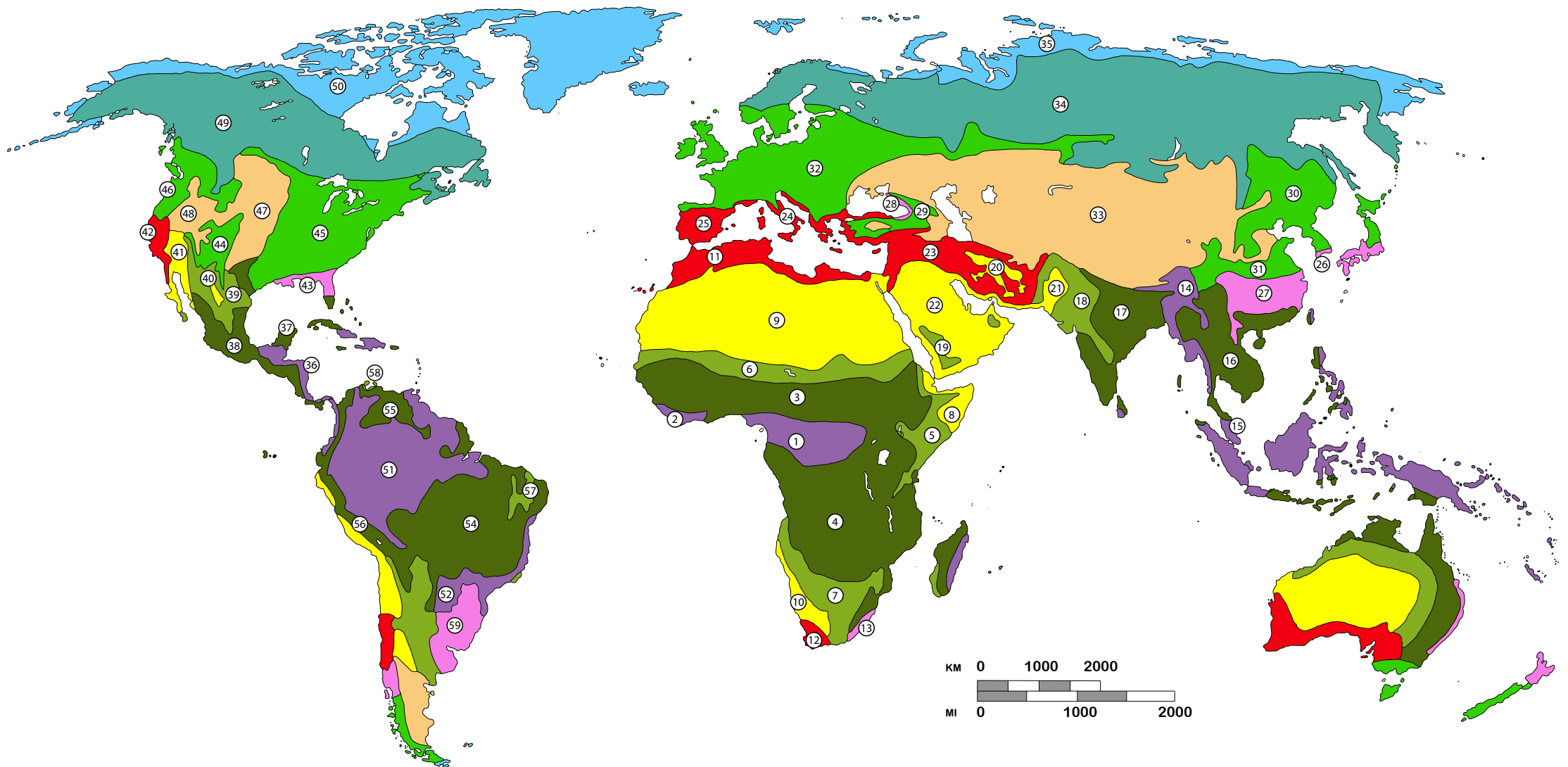
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL











Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

A1 [World map showing the classification and distribution of biomes used in this work; modified from Walter (1970) and Allué Andrade (1990).]

A2 [Excel file with phylogenetic metrics values and p values obtained by locality and climate domain. Assemblages showing a $p < 0.025$ (green) were considered significantly clustered; those showing a $p > 0.975$ (red) were considered significantly dispersed. NRI and NTI values could not be calculated when a given locality showed the same species richness as its respective climate domain. Assemblages were ordered by the continents and biomes within them (see S1). The file also includes supplementary information for the 59 localities and climate domains considered in this study. Information on latitude and longitude makes reference to the localities.]

A3 [Linear regressions of the p -values of phylogenetic structure metrics (NRI and NTI) yielded by the climate domains, and assemblage species richness percentages relative to the regional pool (global and biogeographic realm). p -values and coefficients of determination (r^2) are provided. A low coefficient of determination indicates that relative assemblage sizes do not preclude the assemblages yielding disparate signals. Grey horizontal lines represent p -values of 0.025 and 0.975.]



- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|--------|
|  I | EVERGREEN TROPICAL RAIN FOREST |  II/III | SAVANNA |  IV | SCLEROPHYLLOUS WOODLAND SHRUBLAND |  VI | NEMORAL BROADLEAF DECIDUOUS FOREST |  VIII | TAIGA |
|  II | TROPICAL DECIDUOUS WOODLAND |  III | SUB-TROPICAL DESERT |  V | TEMPERATE EVERGREEN FOREST |  VII | STEPPE TO COLD DESERT |  IX | TUNDRA |

Appendix 1. World map showing the classification and distribution of biomes used in this work; modified from Walter (1970) and Allué Andrade (1990).

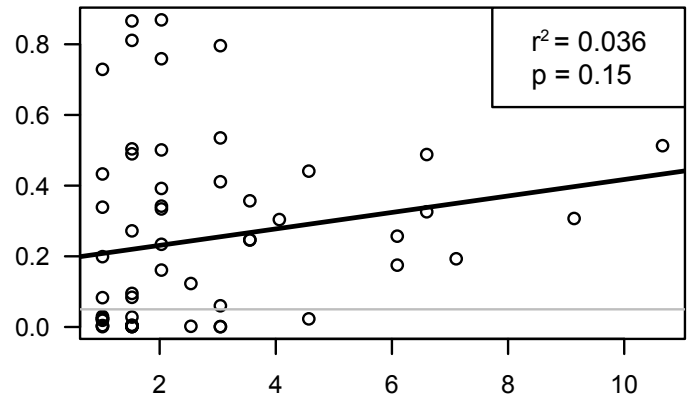
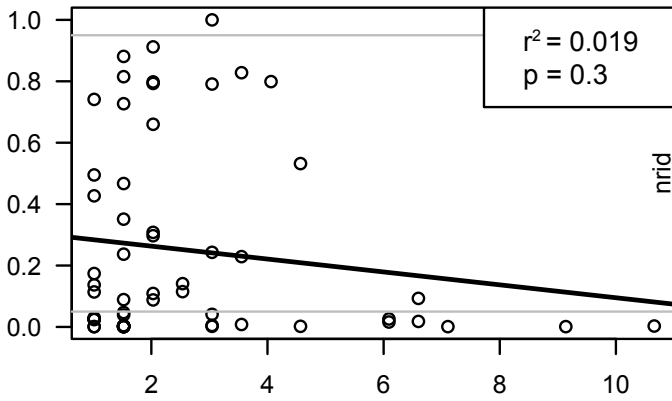
[Download Appendix_2.xls](#)

Appendix 3

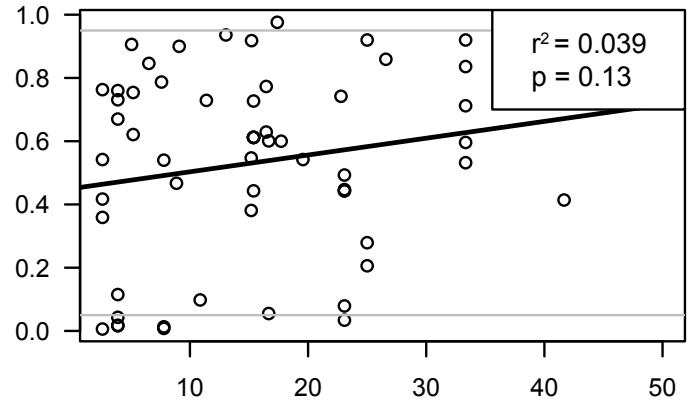
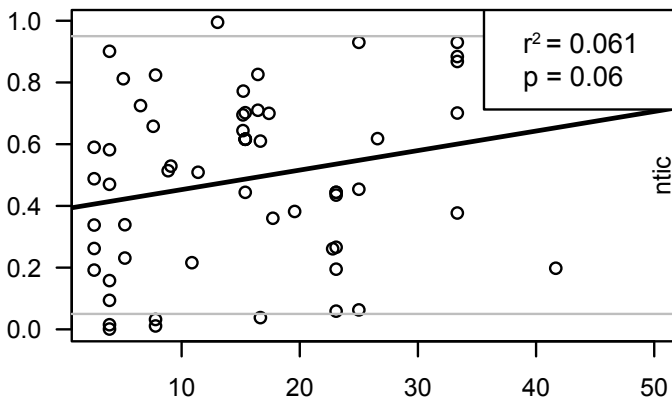
NRI

NTI

Globe

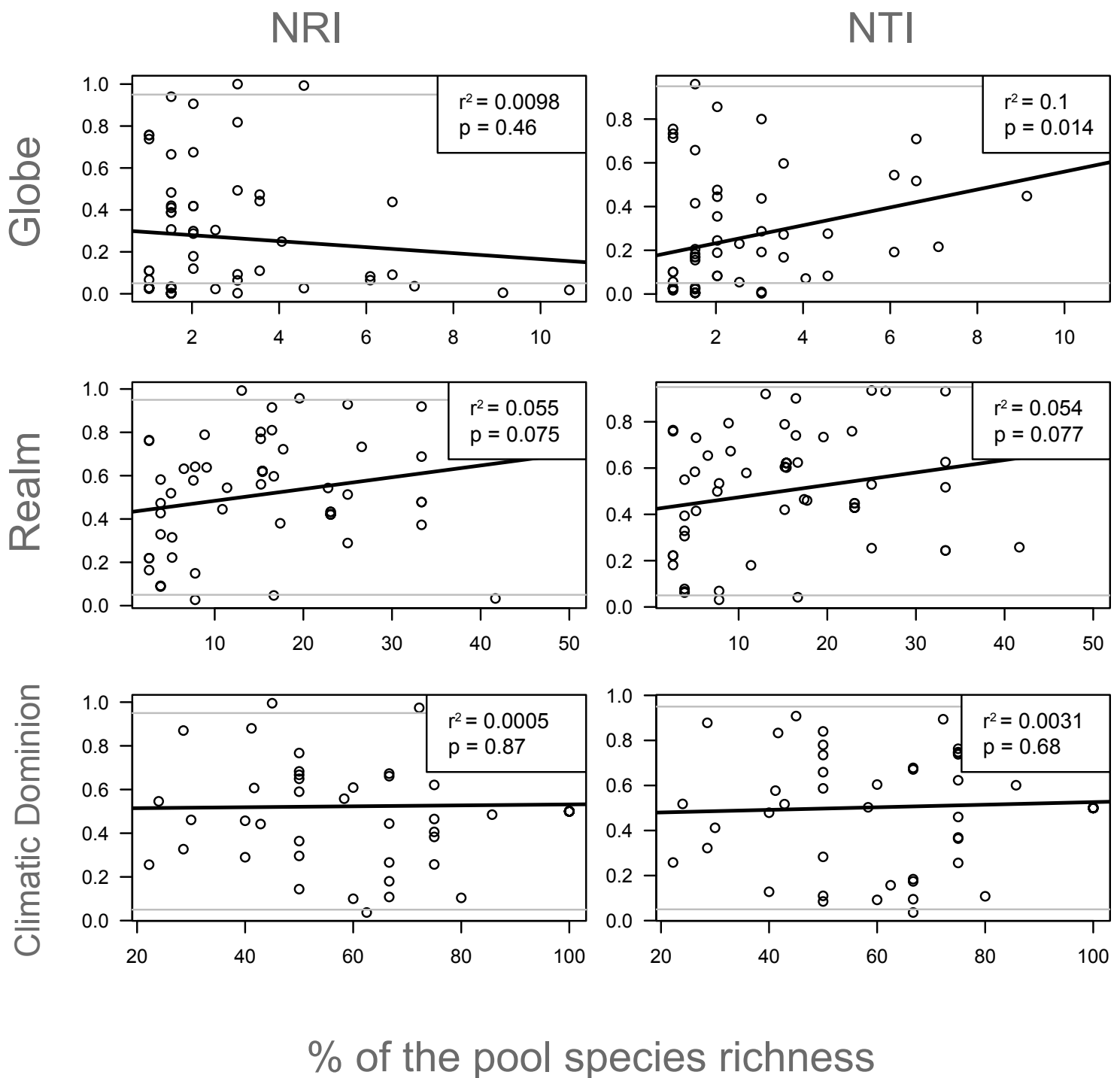


Realm



% of the pool species richness

S3 Figure 1. Linear regressions of the p -values of the phylogenetic structure metrics (NRI and NTI) yielded by the climatic dominions, and the percentage that the assemblage species richness represents relative to the regional pool (the globe and the biogeographic realm). Columns show NRI and NTI values. Rows show the species source pool used for constructing the null observations. p -values and coefficient of determination (r^2) are shown. Very low coefficients of determination indicate that the relative size of the assemblages do not preclude them from yielding very disparate signals. Gray horizontal lines represents p -values of 0.025 and 0.975.



S3 Figure 2. Linear regressions of the p -values of the phylogenetic structure metrics (NRI and NTI) yielded by the localities, and the percentage that the assemblage species richness represents relative to the regional pool (the globe, the biogeographic realm and the climatic dominion). Columns show NRI and NTI values. Rows show the species source pool used for constructing the null observations. p -values and coefficient of determination (r^2) are shown. Very low coefficients of determination indicate that the relative size of the assemblages do not preclude them from yielding very disparate signals. Gray horizontal lines represents p -values of 0.025 and 0.975.