Predicting the effect of interspecific competition on habitat suitability for the endangered African wild dog under future climate and land cover changes.

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Variable	Code	Source
Minimum Temperature of Coldest	Bio6	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Month		
Temperature Annual Range	Bio7	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Mean Temperature of Coldest	Bio11	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Quarter		
Annual Precipitation	Bio12	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Precipitation of Driest Month	Bio14	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Precipitation Seasonality	Bio15	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
(Coefficient of Variation)		
Precipitation of Wettest Quarter	Bio16	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Precipitation of Warmest Quarter	Bio18	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Precipitation of Coldest Quarter	Bio19	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
Distance from Grasslands	grass_dist	GlobCover2009:
		www.due.esrin.esa.int/globcover
Distance from Waterbodies	water_dist	GlobCover2009:
		www.due.esrin.esa.int/globcover
Distance from Urban Areas	urban_dist	GlobCover2009:
		www.due.esrin.esa.int/globcover
Distance from Shrubland	shrub_dist	GlobCover2009:
	1	www.due.esrin.esa.int/globcover
Distance from Barren Landscapes	barren_dist	GIODCOVER2009:
Distance from Conifer Forests	conifer dist	GlobCover2009
Distance from Conner Forests	conner_uist	www.due.esrin.esa.int/globcover
Distance from Karsts	karst dist	www.arcweb.forest.usf.edu/flex/KarstRegions
Human Population	pop	www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan
Slope of Landscape	slope	WorldClim: www.worldclim.org/download
IMAGE 3 land cover types	land image	Stehfestet al., 2014; www.pbl.nl/image

Table S1 –Variables used in the species distribution models, with their respective codes and sources.

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Figure S2 – Variables included in the (A) full and (B) climatic *Lycaon pictus* SDMs and their relative contribution to the model in terms of their effect on increasing model gain when used in isolation (size of dark blue relative to red bar) and on decreasing model gain when omitted from the model (extent of reduction in light blue bars relative to the red bar).

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Figure S3 – Variables included in the (A) full and (B) climatic Panthera leo SDMs and their relative contribution to the model in terms of their effect on increasing model gain when used in isolation (size of dark blue relative to red bar) and on decreasing model gain when omitted from the model (extent of reduction in light blue bars relative to the red bar).

0.10

regularized training gain

0.14

0.12

0.16

0.18

0.06

0.08

0.00

0.02

0.04

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Figure S4 – Areas where *Lycaon pictus* model predictions are affected by variables outside their training range projected to 2050 (+8.5 rcp scenario). Orange indicates none of the variables are outside the training range. Low mean temperature of the coldest quarter (Bio11) is the predominant outlier in the West and East Africa.

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Figure S5 – Areas where *Panthera leo* model predictions are affected by variables outside their training range when projected to 2050 (+8.5 rcp scenario). Dark blue indicates none of the variables are outside the training range. Low mean temperature of the coldest quarter (Bio11) is the predominant outlier in West and East Africa.