

Appendix 8. Contextualization of the VIIRS night-time lights analysis, at a city level. We found a distinct threshold at a radiance value of ~ 80 (Figure 4 main manuscript).

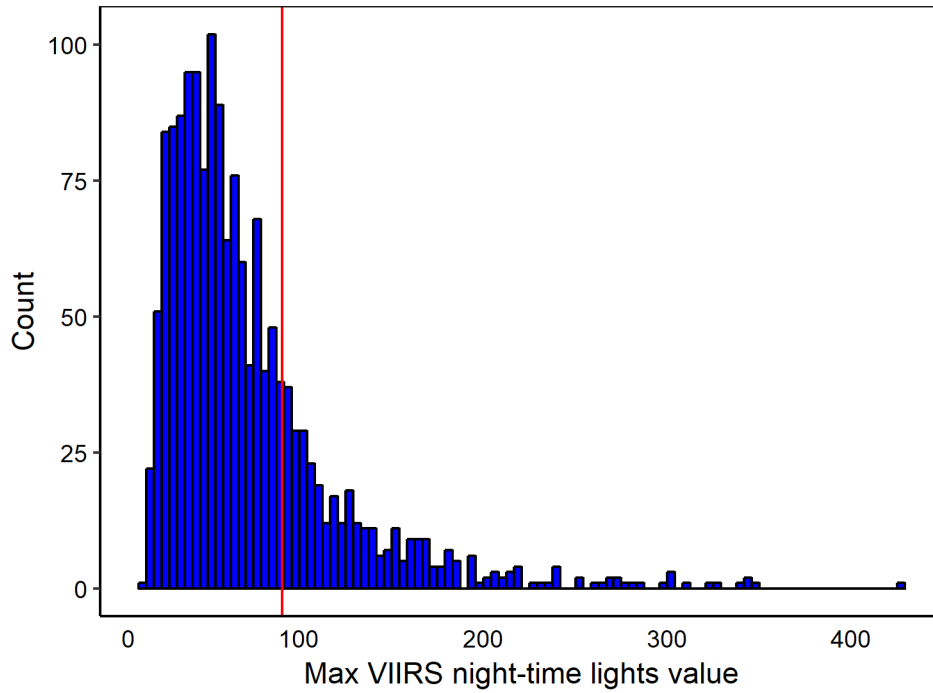


Figure A1. Histogram showing the distribution of maximum VIIRS night-time light values for the 1,581 cities included in the analysis: 363 (23%) of cities reached a maximum > 80 (the red line), which represents a threshold of biodiversity response to urbanization.

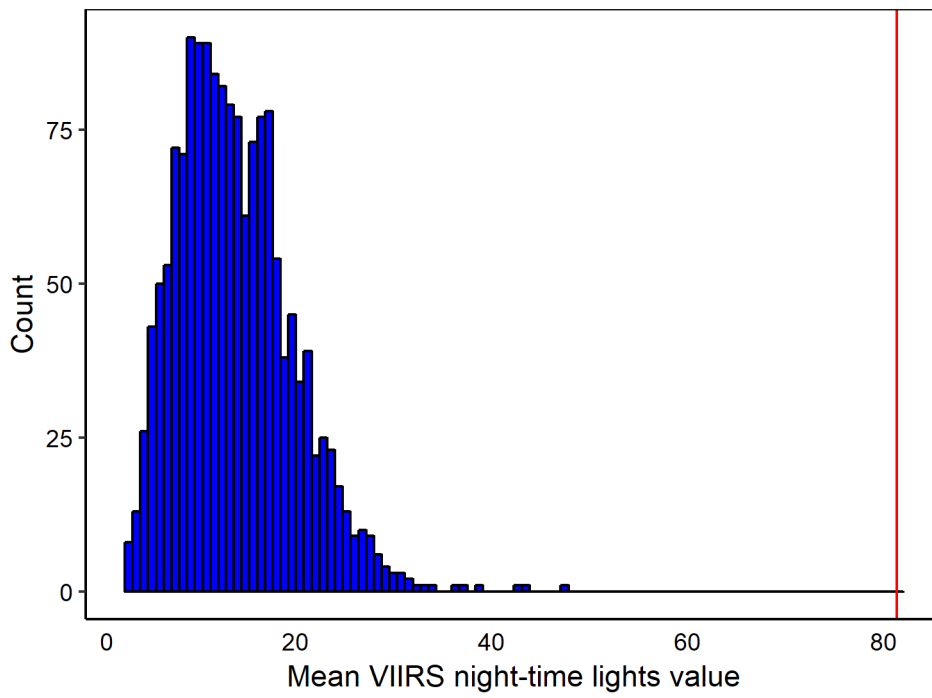


Figure A2. Histogram showing the distribution of mean VIIRS night-time light values for the 1,581 cities included in the analysis: 0 cities have a mean > 80 (the red line), which represents a threshold of biodiversity response to urbanization.

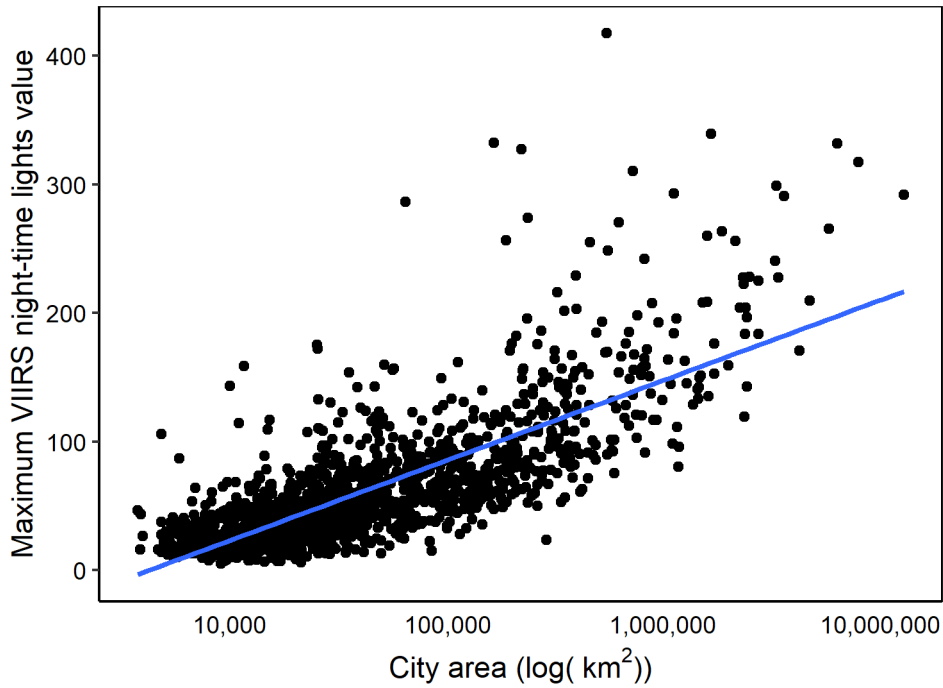


Figure A3. There was a positive relationship between city area and maximum VIIRS night-time lights value, suggesting that larger cities are potentially more likely to have a negative impact on biodiversity as they are more likely to reach the threshold of urbanization which significantly impacts biodiversity negatively.

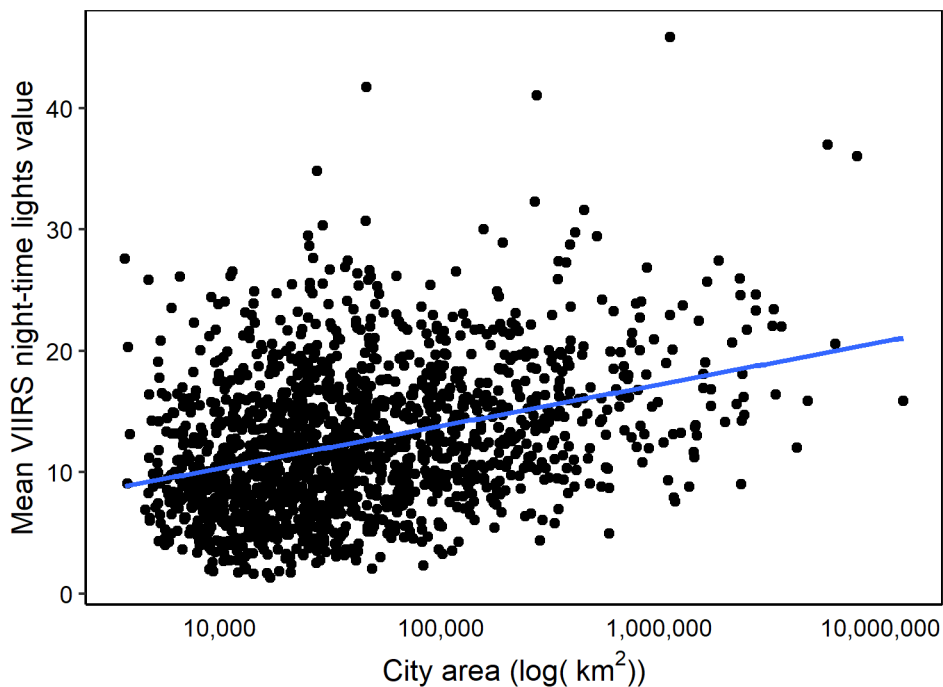


Figure A4. There was a slight positive relationship between city area and mean VIIRS night-time lights value, compared with maximum VIIRS night-time lights values (Figure A3 above).

