



Supplementary Information for

People have shaped most of terrestrial nature for at least 12,000 years

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This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S6

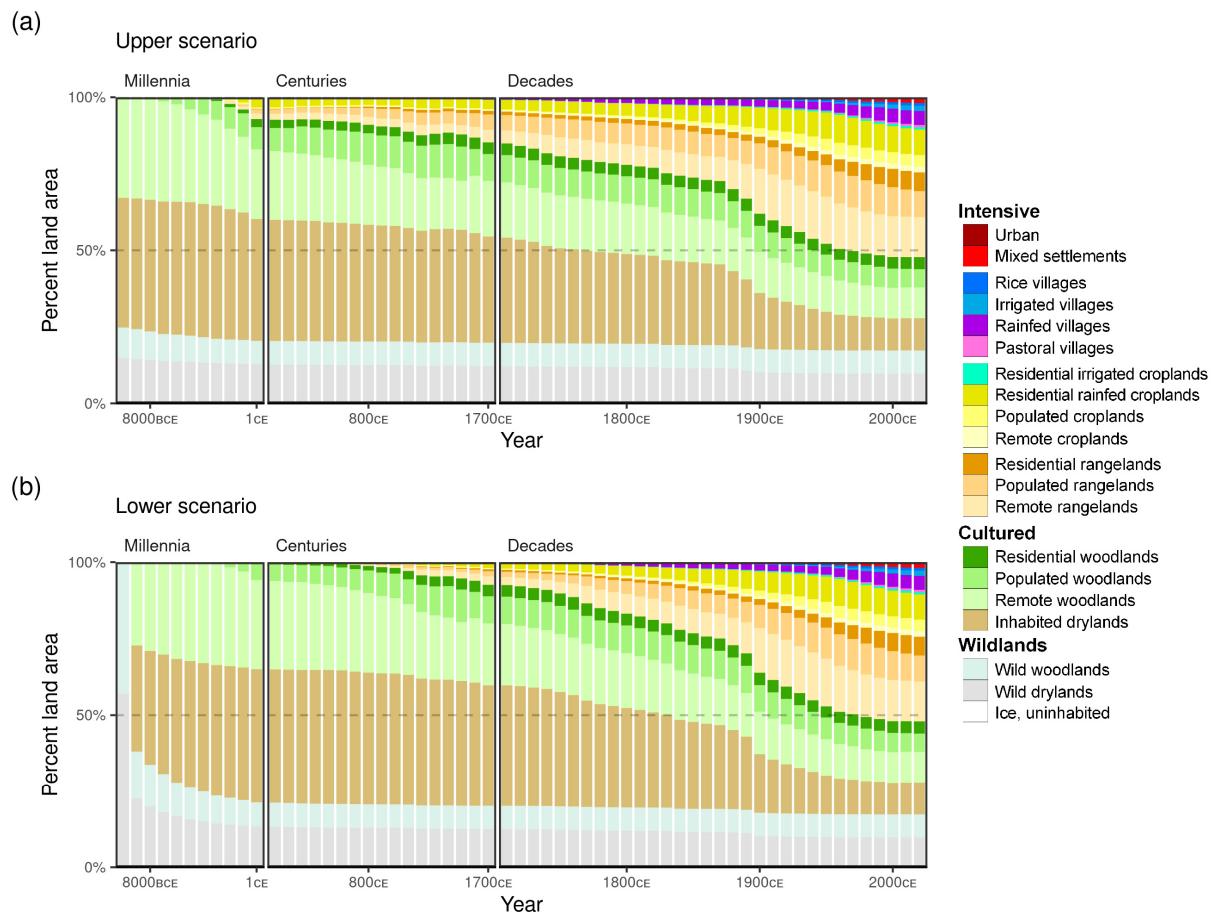


Fig. S1. Upper (A) and lower (B) estimates for global anthrome trajectories. Uncertainty estimates for global anthrome trajectories in Fig. 1B, derived from HYDE 3.2 upper and lower population scenarios.

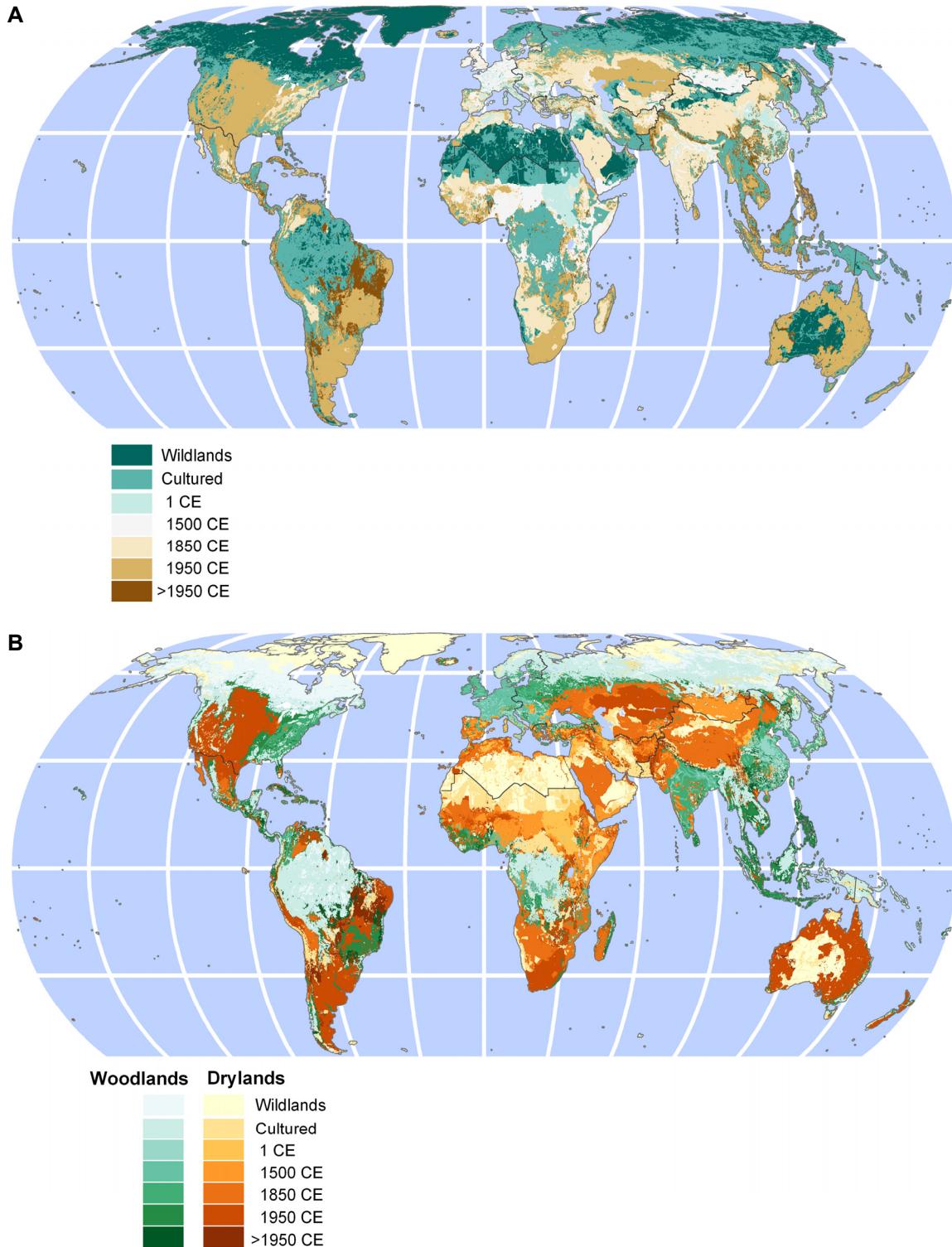


Fig. S2: Onset timings of anthropogenic ecological transformations. (A) Each DGG cell is classified based on the time step at which first transformation to Intensive anthromes occurred, or as never changing from Wildland or Cultured. (B) as in (A), with Woodlands and Drylands biomes classified separately.

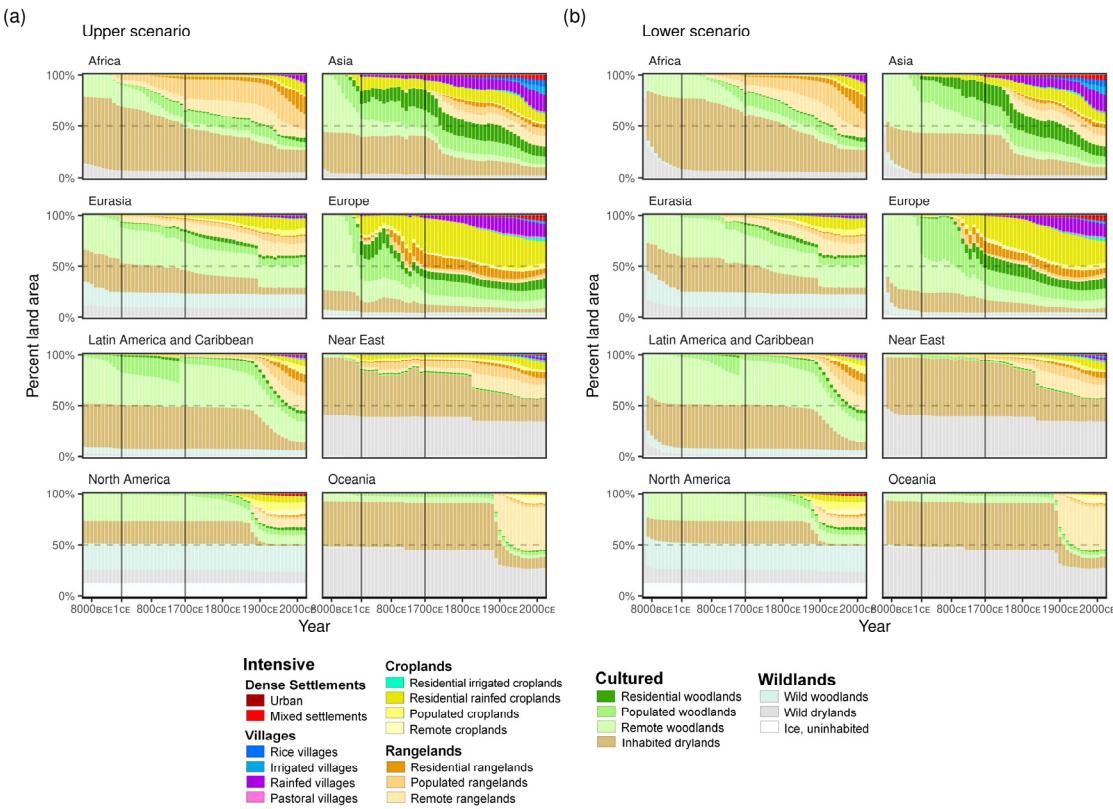


Fig. S3. Upper (A) and lower (B) estimates for regional anthrome trajectories. Uncertainty estimates for regional anthrome trajectories in Fig. 2, derived from HYDE 3.2 upper and lower population scenarios.

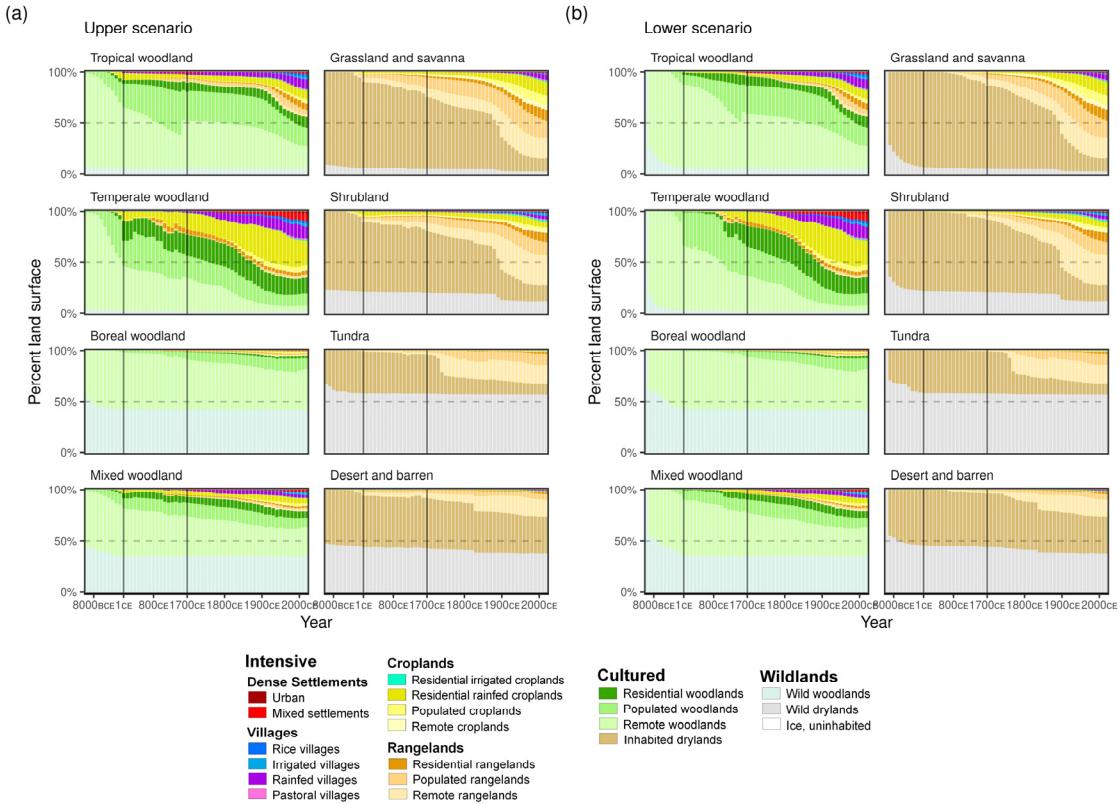
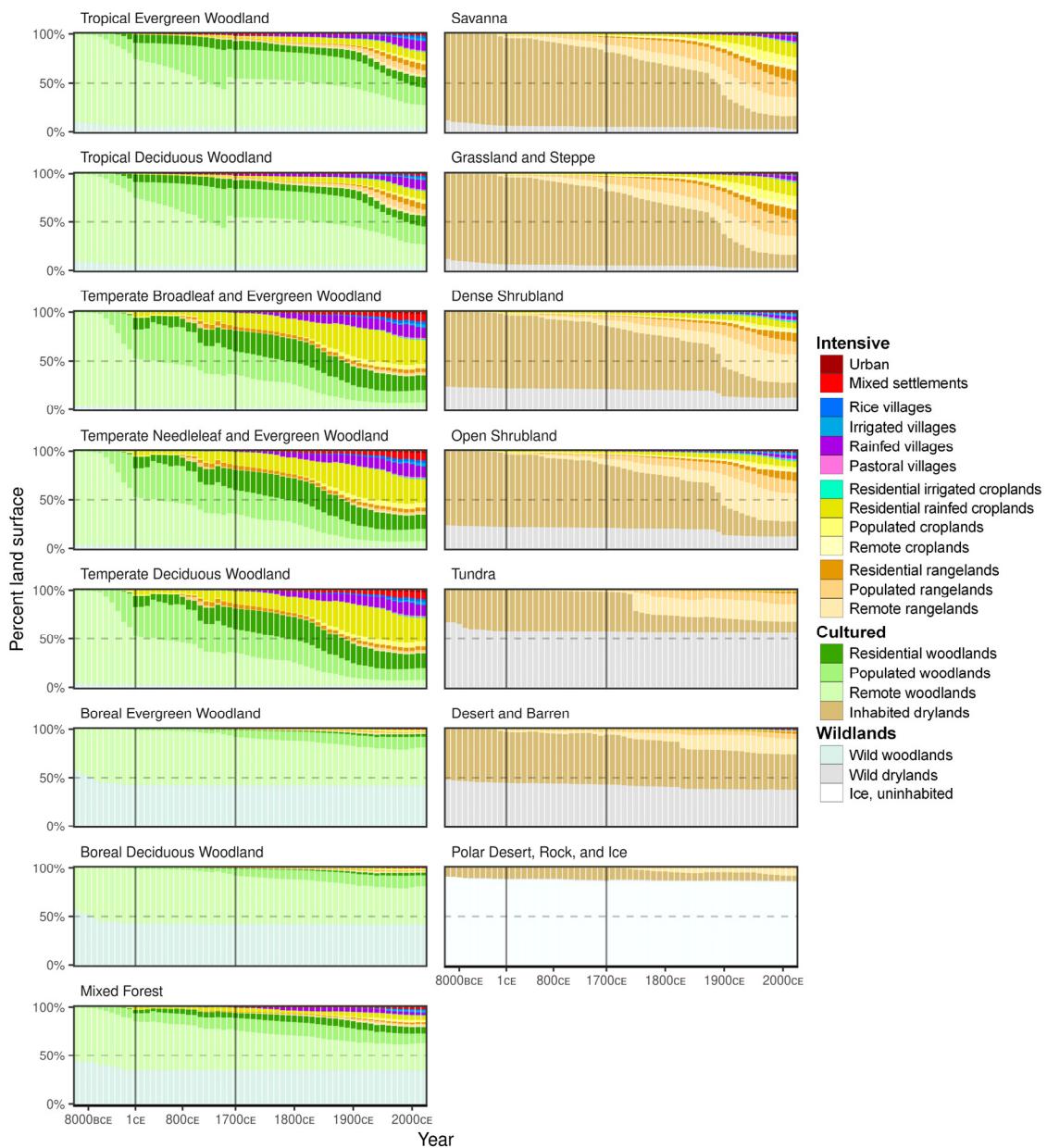


Fig. S4. Upper (A) and lower (B) estimates for biome-level anthrome trajectories. Uncertainty estimates for biome-level anthrome trajectories in Fig. 3, derived from HYDE 3.2 upper and lower population scenarios.

A

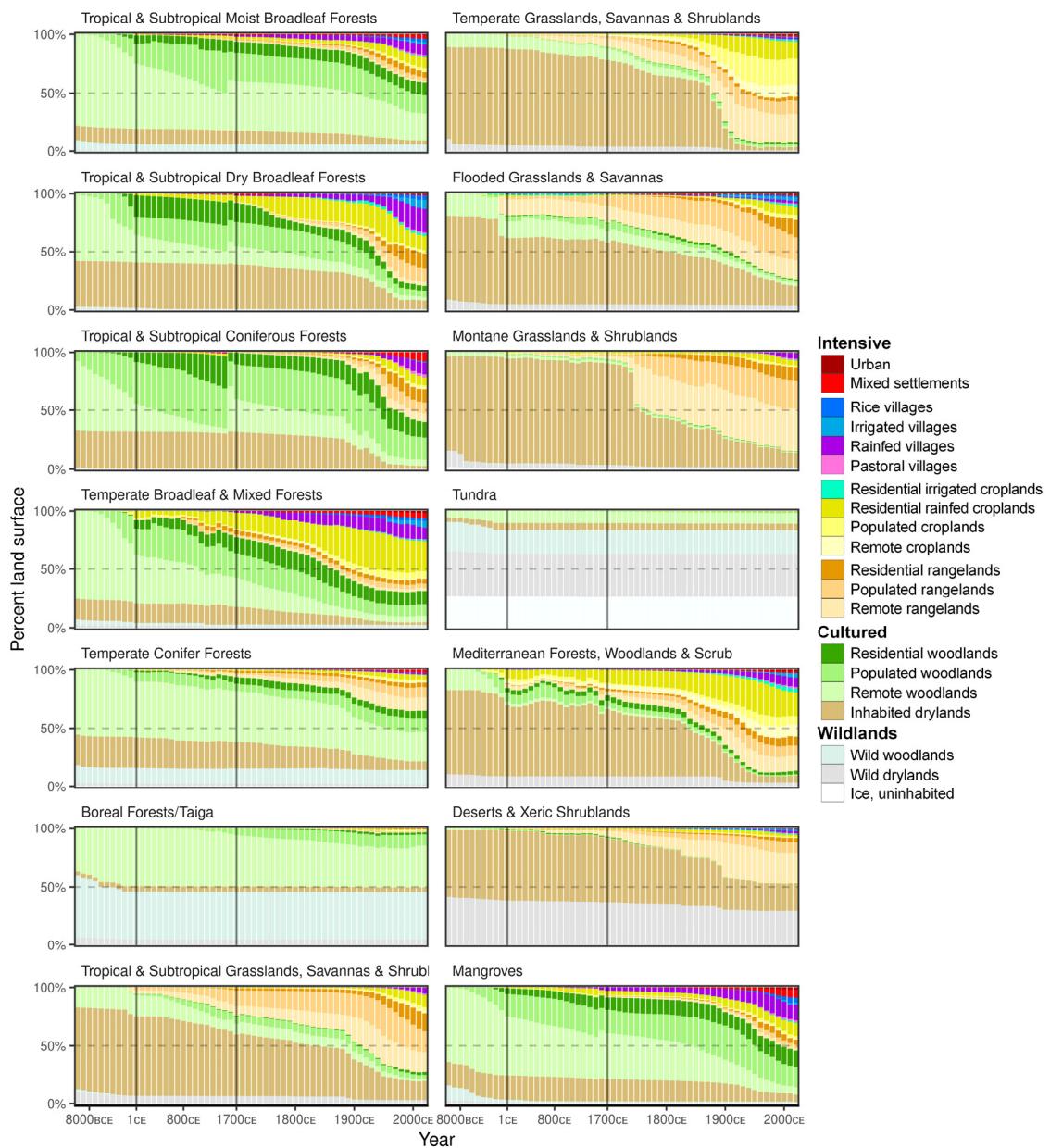
B

Fig S5. Detailed biome transformation trajectories. (A) Anthrome changes within all 15 potential vegetation biome classes from Ramankutty and Foley (1999), and (B) within Resolve 2017 biomes (Dinerstein et al. 2017).

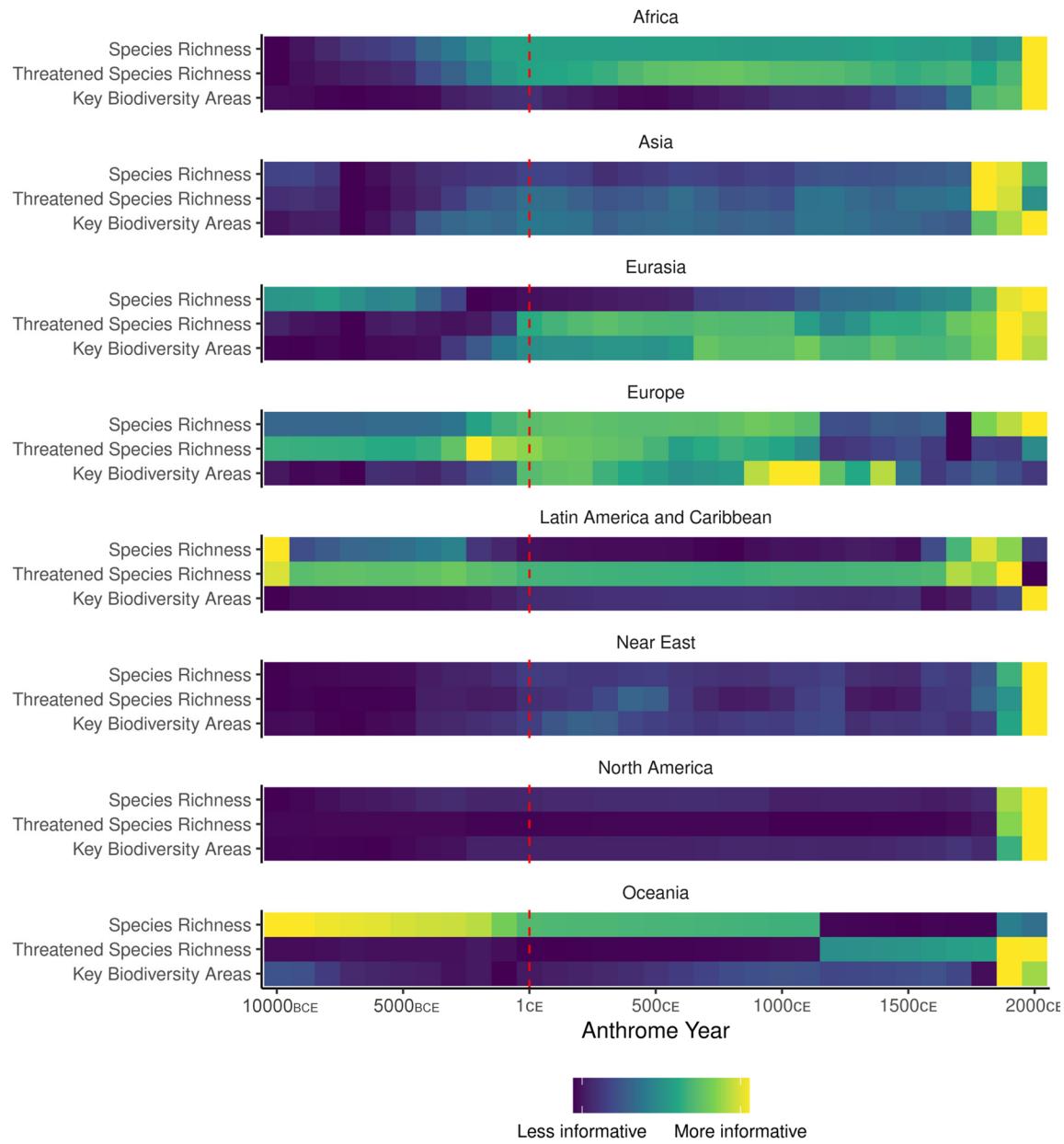


Fig. S6. Relative performance of anthrome maps of the past at predicting present-day patterns of biodiversity within each world region, after Fig. 4B.