![A picture containing timeline

Description automatically generated]()

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Distribution of global dominant threats (A) and biogeographical patterns (frequency) of threatening process (B) and mean threat index (C). Direct threat is dominant in the Indomalayan region and the greatest threat to 47% (*N =* 321 spp.; *STI dir* = 2.15) of the global species. These threats include unregulated tourism (33%, *N =* 226 spp.), Mining and quarrying (23%, *N =* 155 spp.), and bushmeat hunting (16%, *N =* 106 spp.).However, it should be noted that in many tropical regions whilst many species are hunted, it is poorly documented as hunting is for local consumption**.** Indirect threats occurring on the surface threatened 49% (*N =* 335 spp.; *STI ind* = 1.60) of the global species primarily from deforestation (42%, *N =* 284 spp.) and agricultural conversions (23%, *N =* 155 spp.). Complete threat distribution per species are supplemented in Supplementary Data 1.