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A first approach to evaluate the vulnerability of islands' vertebrates to climate change in Mexico

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RESUMEN

Las islas mexicanas son de los territorios más diversos del mundo y por lo tanto su conservación debería ser una prioridad nacional e internacional. Se han detectado tres amenazas principales para la conservación de la diversidad en las islas de México: especies invasoras, cambio de uso de suelo y cambio climático. La mayoría de los estudios se ha enfocado a evaluar con diferentes perspectivas la problemática de las especies invasoras, en tanto que otros han abordado como tema principal el cambio de uso de suelo. Sin embargo, este estudio es el primer intento de realizar una evaluación del impacto del cambio climático sobre las especies de las islas mexicanas. En este trabajo se tuvieron dos objetivos: generar una lista de especies registradas en islas y modelar el posible impacto del cambio climático sobre la distribución potencial de las especies. Para la modelación de los posibles impactos se utilizaron modelos de nicho ecológico. Esta herramienta se basa en relacionar puntos de presencias con variables ambientales con el fin de crear un perfil bioclimático que pueda proyectarse en otros tiempos y espacios geográficos. Se compiló información y se creó una nueva lista de especies en islas que duplica la cantidad que había registrado el gobierno mexicano; además, se realizó el modelado de nicho ecológico para 54 especies de vertebrados. El esfuerzo de compilación sobre especies de islas es un paso fundamental para su posterior conservación. En el caso del modelado de nicho ecológico, se decidió modelar especies de mamíferos, reptiles y anfibios. De estos tres grupos, los reptiles exhibieron mayores pérdidas y presentan el mayor número en la lista de especies más vulnerables. Si se considera un escenario sin dispersión, todas las especies evaluadas tienen pérdidas en sus áreas de distribución potencial a futuro. Sin embargo, si se toma en cuenta el escenario de dispersión total, el valor neto de cambio es positivo para la mayoría de las especies. En otras palabras, si no existen barreras humanas y la capacidad de dispersión es adecuada, es posible que el cambio en las condiciones climáticas no sea la amenaza principal para las especies residentes en islas. Al menos no en términos climáticos, pero habría que evaluar el papel que juega el incremento en el nivel del mar. No obstante, estas barreras ambientales y humanas existen en la mayoría de las especies evaluadas. Por otro lado, los mapas de riqueza muestran cambios futuros, ya que las áreas de mayor riqueza se desplazan al este y al norte. Finalmente, se encontraron diferencias significativas entre tiempos y escenarios en cuanto a pérdidas. Las mayores pérdidas se encontraron a largo plazo en el RCP 8.5 Wm⁻² en comparación del RCP 4.5 Wm⁻². Este resultado es relevante porque muestra que el rumbo que decida tomar la humanidad en términos de cambio climático tendrá impactos sobre la biodiversidad de las islas. Finalmente, recomendamos que futuros esfuerzos para evaluar vulnerabilidad al cambio climático

incorporen el aumento en el nivel del mar, cuyas consecuencias esperadas sobre las especies de islas serán mucho más graves.

ABSTRACT

Mexican islands are one of the most diverse territories in the world and consequently their conservation should be a national and international priority. Three main threats to islands' diversity have been detected: invasive species, land use change and climate change. Most studies have been focused on invasive species and land use change. Actually, as far as we know, this work is the first approach to evaluate climate change impacts on the biodiversity of islands in Mexico. We had two main goals: to list the vertebrate species that have been registered in Mexican islands and to model the possible impacts of climate change in the distribution of islands' vertebrates. To evaluate climate change impacts, we used the ecological niche modeling that relates geographic occurrences with environmental variables to create a bioclimatic profile that can be projected in other time and other geographic areas. In our results we obtained a list of species registered in Mexican islands that increased in more than twice the number of species acknowledged by the Mexican government and the ecological niche modeling of 54 vertebrate species. We found that the species list effort was very important, because knowing which species exist is the first step to preserve them. In terms of ecological niche modeling, we modeled mammals, reptiles and amphibians. From these three groups, reptiles were the group with greatest losses and more species in the top-ten vulnerable list. If we considered a no dispersion scenario, all evaluated species presented losses regarding their current potential distribution area. If the full dispersion scenario was taken into account, the net change value resulted positive for the majority of the species evaluated, consequently if no barriers exist and the dispersion ability is good enough, changes in climatic conditions might not be an important threat. However, this is not the case for most species evaluated. Areas with a higher number of species (richest areas) do show changes in the future with shifts to the east and north of the country. Finally, we could find significant differences between times and scenarios in terms of suitable area losses. Greatest losses can be found in the long term RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} in comparison to the long term RCP 4.5 Wm^{-2} , meaning that the direction that humanity takes in terms of climate change will have consequences on island biodiversity. In this work, we did not take into account the sea level rise, which is expected to have important impacts on islands species.

Keywords: Climate change, island's biodiversity, ecological niche modeling

1. Introduction

Mexico has around 3210 islands (INEGI, 2014) embracing at least 2000 terrestrial species with over 10% of endemism (Aguirre-Muñoz et al., 2010). Most Mexican islands are in the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California, but there are others all over the territory incorporating an important amount of climatic diversity that goes from very dry to very humid climates. In terms of biodiversity, these territories are considered some of the richest on Earth (Aguirre-Muñoz et al., 2010). Due to the biological importance of Mexican islands, their species conservation should be a national and international priority; however, there is still a lack of biological and ecological knowledge about these systems.

There are three main factors threatening Mexican islands' species: exotic species, land-use change and climate change (Aguirre-Muñoz et al., 2008, 2010). Efforts have mainly been focused on issues related to exotic species and land-use change (Arnaud et al.,

1993; Donlan et al., 2003; Knowlton et al., 2007), but very little attention has been given to climate change. Due to the lack of knowledge about island's biodiversity and climate change we propose the use of ecological niche modeling (ENM) as a first approach to evaluate the vulnerability of terrestrial vertebrates that have been registered in Mexican islands, although they are mostly not endemic to them.

Species vulnerability to climate change has commonly been assessed with ENM, which relates species occurrence with environmental variables to create an optimum bioclimatic profile that can be projected into geographic space and in different time frames (Peterson, 2011). With this analytical tool, it is possible to measure the exposure of species to climate change by projecting their potential geographic distribution under different general circulation models (GCM) (IPCC, 2014), revealing how changes in climatic conditions will affect the species current distribution (persist, increase, disappear or shift) (Pereira et al., 2010).

We are aware that there are other factors rather than the lack of a climatically suitable geographic area that might increase islands' species vulnerability to climate change, such as specific biological characteristics (Foden et al., 2009, 2013a) and the sea level rise. However, this study is a first approach expected to help understanding how changes in climate will impact the potential distribution of islands' species. Our research had two main goals: (1) to create a presence species list of terrestrial vertebrates (birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians) for knowing what has been registered until now in all Mexican islands, and (2) to assess ecological niche models of 54 terrestrial vertebrates species (mammals, reptiles and amphibians) (CONABIO 2011, 2013; Lee, 2000; Navarro and Gordillo, 2006; Ramírez, 1999; Wilson and Ruff, 1999) recorded in Mexican islands under future climate change projections. We decided to use a single way to refer to our vertebrate groups under study for three different reasons: (1) to make results more accessible to a broader public, like policymakers, (2) because our selected species were revised in the taxonomic authority catalogues published by the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, CONABIO) (CONABIO, 2011, 2013; Navarro and Gordillo, 2006; Ramírez, 1999) where a common way of classification is used, and (3) the taxonomic discussion of these groups is beyond the goals of our study and does not affect our results. However, we are aware of the fact that there is a more accurate way of referring to the vertebrate groups under study (Cubo et al., 2005).

2. Methods

2.1 Species selection

In order to decide which species were going to be evaluated, we firstly needed to have a list of the species that were distributed in Mexican islands. As a first approach, the Mexican government provided us a list of 259 terrestrial vertebrate species (CONABIO, 2016). Then, we made an additional review of species in reports, theses, books, and governmental programs; and we increased the species list up to more than double the number of species that was firstly given to us by the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y

Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) (Table I, Appendix I). Finally, the geographic distribution of the listed species (Appendix I) was double-checked with polygons of known distributions from the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2017) and with taxonomic authority catalogs, in order to confirm their current taxonomic status and distribution on Mexican islands (CONABIO, 2011, 2013; Navarro and Gordillo, 2006; Ramírez, 1999).

Once we prepared the species list, we looked up for the species geographic records at CONABIO (2017) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, 2017). The first criterion for choosing species to be modeled was the number of unique geographic records. A minimum amount of records to create reliable models is still under discussion, but some experts suggest at least five (Pearson et al., 2007). We decided to use a minimum threshold of 10 unique records in order to have enough data for creating and validating the model. The second criterion was to reduce uncertainty and error sources coming from scarce information and conceptual complexity, and although marine mammals and birds were listed in the occurrence data set, we decided not to consider them in the ecological niche modeling. As far as we know, there are no future marine layers for Mexico and as a result it is not possible to create ecological niche models (ENM) in the ocean. In terms of birds, most of islands' species with over 10 unique records are migratory and consequently they need to be modeled in a particular way.

The groups of vertebrates modeled were mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Only 14 species of amphibians had more than 10 unique geographic records, so we decided to model all of them. Regarding mammals and reptiles, once we separated the species with 10 unique records we randomly selected 20 species from each taxonomic group. The random sample had the goal of giving us the representativeness over the group integrating species with different current risk category, distribution (large vs. restricted) (see Appendix II), and other biological characteristics such as population status and dispersal ability (even though this information is not available for most species). The aim was getting an insight of how the groups will be impacted in general by climate change conditions. The list of evaluated species is given in Appendix II.

Table I. Top 10 evaluated species with greatest losses of future potential distribution area. (a) RCP 4.5 Wm⁻² (loss), (b) RCP 8.5 Wm⁻² (loss), (c) RCP 4.5 Wm⁻² (net change) and (d) RCP 8.5 Wm⁻² (net change).

(a) RCP 4.5 Wm ⁻²					
2030			2050		
Class	Species	Loss (%)	Class	Species	Loss (%)
Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	79.834	Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	81.684
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	75.256	Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	65.720
Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	70.457	Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	48.223
Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	49.374	Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	39.025
Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	37.019	Reptile	<i>Crotaphytus dickersonae</i>	33.306
Reptile	<i>Crotaphytus dickersonae</i>	34.677	Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	27.861
Reptile	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	30.134	Reptile	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	27.758
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	28.496	Amphibian	<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	27.317
Bird	<i>Sula neboxii</i>	28.320	Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	26.649
Amphibian	<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	26.927	Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	26.477

(b) RCP 8.5 Wm ⁻²					
2030			2050		
Class	Species	Loss (%)	Class	Species	Loss (%)
Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	77.157	Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	98.216
Bird	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	75.868	Mammal	<i>Peromyscus eva</i>	88.654
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	71.525	Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	76.081
Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	62.389	Bird	<i>Chadrarius nivosus</i>	75.711
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	60.739	Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	74.011
Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	57.079	Amphibian	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	68.45
Reptile	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	47.568	Reptile	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	64.498
Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	47.441	Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	63.891
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	45.199	Reptile	<i>Ctenosaura hemilopha</i>	57.085
Reptile	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	44.317	Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	52.650

(c) RCP 4.5 Wm ⁻²					
2030			2050		
Class	Species	Net Change	Class	Species	Net Change
Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	-40.297	Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	-38.126
Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	-14.088	Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	-14.087
Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	-11.046	Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	-12.159
Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	-6.043	Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	-7.088
Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	-3.515	Amphibian	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	-2.172
Reptile	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	-1.113	Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	-1.274
Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	1.356	Amphibian	<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	0.63
Amphibian	<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	1.525	Reptile	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	0.765
Amphibian	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	3.543	Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	4.384
Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	9.028	Reptile	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	5.487

Loss: percentage of the present area that will be lost due to future conditions; Net Change: difference between future area with suitable conditions and suitable area that will be lost in the future.

Table I. Top 10 evaluated species with greatest losses of future potential distribution area. (a) RCP 4.5 Wm⁻² (loss), (b) RCP 8.5 Wm⁻² (loss), (c) RCP 4.5 Wm⁻² (net change) and (d) RCP 8.5 Wm⁻² (net change).

(d) RCP 8.5 Wm ⁻²					
2030			2050		
Class	Species	Net Change	Class	Species	Net Change
Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	-48.832	Amphibian	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	-67.495
Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	-36.646	Reptile	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	-62.944
Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	-34.532	Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	-45.642
Amphibian	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	-29.893	Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	-38.555
Reptile	<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	-24.945	Reptile	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	-34.532
Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	-17.541	Reptile	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	-30.285
Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	-14.670	Amphibian	<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	-17.57
Reptile	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	-4.446	Mammal	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	-15.731
Amphibian	<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	-1.493	Mammal	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	-5.341
Reptile	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	3.879	Reptile	<i>Ctenosaura hemilopha</i>	2.529

Loss: percentage of the present area that will be lost due to future conditions; Net Change: difference between future area with suitable conditions and suitable area that will be lost in the future.

2.2 Climate change scenarios

The species ecological niche was modeled under a current climatic scenario (1961-2000) and two-time series (2015-2039 and 2075-2099) under two different representative concentration pathways (RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 Wm⁻²) (IPCC, 2014) at a 1 km² resolution, using regionalized climatology created with a weighted ensemble (Reliability Ensemble Averaging, REA) of 21 general circulation models (Fernández-Eguiarte et al., 2015). We modeled two contrasting RCPs scenarios to get an idea of the different outcome possibilities. The worst-case emission scenario is the RCP 8.5 Wm⁻², and it helps having an insight of the consequences under the greatest changes expected in climate. The moderate scenario, RCP 4.5 Wm⁻², gave us an insight of what would happen in terms of species geographic distribution if some positive actions take place to reduce future impacts.

To run ENMs we used 19 bioclimatic variables that represent annual tendencies and temporal variation of climatic values that can be related to more biological meaningful results (Nix, 1986). We generated these variables with the package “dismo” (Hijmans et al., 2014) of the open software R (R Core Team, 2014) and monthly values of precipitation, and maximum and minimum temperatures. The geographic area in which our species were projected was the entire Mexican territory (*M*). The geographic area or *M* in

a *BAM* diagram represents the reachable geographic area for the species, while *B* are the biotic factors of the species niche and *A* the abiotic factors (Soberón and Nakamura, 2009).

To select the geographic area *M* we should consider which *BAM* diagram is more plausible for our species. The main assumption for species distribution models using climatic change scenarios is that abiotic variables will be the main species constraints, and any reachable area for our target species cannot be occupied due to a lack of favorable environments. It would be a *BAM* diagram in which *A* is a subset of *M* and *B* is disregarded (Saupe et al., 2012). We considered the Mexican territory as the potential area to be occupied in a free dispersion scenario for all species (*M*), and climatic conditions (*A*) the principal species constraints to reach any region of Mexico (*A* is a subset of *M*). We decided to include the entire Mexican territory, because even though we are modeling island species, most of them are not endemic to islands but are also distributed in the continent. Additionally, using a single *M* for all evaluated species allowed us a fair comparison of loss or gain area under climate change conditions. In order to reduce collinearity between the climatic variables, we performed a Pearson correlation test and selected nine variables that were not related to each other (determination coefficient value threshold

$R^2 = 0.8$) in the geographic area where models were projected (M) (Soberón and Nakamura, 2009).

The following variables were used to create the model: Bio1: mean annual temperature; Bio2: mean diurnal range; Bio4: temporal variability; Bio6: minimum temperature of the coldest month; Bio7: annual range temperature; Bio12: annual precipitation; Bio13: precipitation of the wettest quarter; Bio18: precipitation of the hottest quarter, and Bio19: precipitation of the coldest quarter. This test was performed with the function `cor` in the R-based package (R Core Team, 2014).

2.3 Modeling with BIOMOD

The BIOMOD package (Thuiller et al., 2009) is a platform for ENM that works as a multimodeling system where several algorithms can be used simultaneously and helps creating different types of model ensembles (Thuiller et al., 2009). One of the uncertainties in climate change assessments is that projections of species distributions can vary between algorithms (Pearson et al., 2006). Ensembles are a way to manage and reduce uncertainty (Araújo and New, 2007). In this study we selected two algorithms: maximum entropy (MAXENT [Phillips et al., 2006]) and GAM (general additive models) that have shown a good performance in comparison to other methods (Elith et al., 2006). We used the default parameterization, creating randomly 10 000 pseudo-absences and 10 replicates per algorithm. We split species records and used 70% to create the model and 30% to validate it. As a model assembly rule, we chose the total consensus, which was weighted by the sum of probabilities of the model through the true skill statistic value ($TSS \leq 0.7$, meaning that every model used for the ensemble had at least that validation value. The threshold for the binary maps (presence/absence) was also de maximization of the TSS. We chose the TSS test because it has been shown that it is the best statistical option to interpret binary maps dealing with ecological phenomena (Allouche et al., 2006). We also used the BIOMOD range change function to estimate the proportion and relative number of lost, gained and stable pixels for each time period and RCPs.

Only four out of 54 species evaluated had less than 20 records, one mammal and three reptiles (see

Appendix II); however, for species with less than 20 unique records a jackknife analysis was carried out. The jackknife method helps validating the predictability of models constructed with less than 20 data (Pearson et al., 2007). For species having more than 700 records, we used the `SpThin` packages (Aiello-Lammens et al., 2015). This library helps eliminating a specific amount of records to reduce bias resulting from oversampling and keeps the useful information in terms of unique records. It works by calculating the minimum geographic distance between two points and randomly eliminating the ones which distance is equal or shorter than this minimum distance, where `thin.par = 10 km`.

3. Results

3.1 Biodiversity in the islands of Mexico

As we described above, we had to compile the information about vertebrates registered in Mexican islands. To our knowledge, this is the most complete list of Mexican vertebrate species with an insular distribution. Our list is made up of 87 mammals, 228 birds, 117 reptiles and 20 amphibians. From this list, that includes all terrestrial vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians), there are 10 species not recognized by GBIF.org (2017) and other six that do not have any geographic record (Appendix I). Most bird species that have been registered in Mexican islands are migratory (Appendix I), which represents a more complex system to model (Pérez-Moreno et al., 2016); however, we encourage future assessments with a specific type of analysis.

3.2 General tendencies in climate change vulnerability

For each evaluated species we reported unique georeference data, the percentage of area loss in the future with respect to the area that is climatically suitable under current conditions, the percentage of new area that will have climatically suitable conditions under specific climate change scenarios in the future, and the net change, which is the difference between the future suitable area and the area loss (Appendix II). This information is presented for both RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 Wm^{-2} and for both short- and long term time periods. If we assume that species will not have any

kind of restriction to disperse and migrate (unlimited dispersion scenario), then it is possible to take into account the net change. However, for precaution in terms of conservation we cannot forget about the limited dispersion scenario, in which species are restricted by biological/ecological characteristics and anthropogenic barriers.

In general, all evaluated species from all groups presented climatically suitable areas that may be lost in both RCPs and time frames (Appendix II). Still, increases in suitability areas were in general higher than losses, meaning that in the future there will be more climatically suitable areas for most species. Significant statistical differences were observed between RCPs in terms of area loss, gain and net change at both time frames (Wilcoxon test, $P \leq 0.05$). Significant differences were only found in the loss and gain of climatically suitable areas between scenarios 4.5 and 8.5 Wm^{-2} in the long term (2075-2099) and in losses, gains and net change between times (4.5 Wm^{-2} [2015-2039] vs. 4.5 Wm^{-2} [2075-2099], and 8.5 Wm^{-2} [2015-2039] vs. 8.5 Wm^{-2} [2075-2099]).

To identify vulnerability between the studied groups, we created boxplots of the percentage of climatically suitable loss (Fig. 1) under a limited dispersion scenario. In this figure it is possible to distinguish that in both extremes analyzed, the “best case scenario” (4.5 Wm^{-2}) in the short term and “the worst-case emission scenario” in the long term (8.5 Wm^{-2}), reptiles are the species with greatest losses followed by amphibians and mammals. In the long term, the variability in area loss increases up to almost 100% of the area that is climatically suitable under current climatic conditions (Fig. 1).

3.2 Top ten vulnerability list

We ranked species and selected the top 10 with greatest losses under a limited dispersion scenario and the top 10 that will be more affected even when taking into account future suitable regions—i.e., unlimited dispersion scenario—(Table I). Under a limited dispersion scenario, reptiles are the group that has more species in the top 10 with greatest losses, followed by amphibians. Mammals are almost not present in the top 10 list (Table Ia, c). When net change is analyzed, reptiles continue to be a vulnerable group followed by amphibians and mammals. The current suitable area loss in these groups is so great that it

cannot be compensated by future new areas with suitable conditions.

3.3 Vulnerability inside the three vertebrate groups

3.3.1 Mammals

In the short term (2015-2039), solely *Chaetodipus baileyi* will have a negative net change, which means that it will lose more climatically suitable area than it will win under both RCPs evaluated. The rest of the mammal species studied show a positive net change. Under the unlimited dispersion scenario at RCP 4.5 Wm^{-2} , 80% of the species lose 10% of their distribution area. At RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} , the percentage of species losing more than 10% of their distribution area rises to 90% (Appendix II).

In the long term, there are two species showing negative net change: *Chaetodipus baileyi* and *Lepus californicus* (only in RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2}). Under both RCPs, 90% of the species are expected to lose more than 10% of their distribution area. Greatest losses are expected from *Chaetodipus baileyi* (30%) in RCP 4.5 Wm^{-2} and from *Peromyscus eva* in RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} (88%).

3.3.2 Reptiles

In all times and scenarios, evaluated species lose a fraction of their suitable current area. Through time the percentage of area losses increases (Appendix II). In this group, more species are found with negative net change values. The species with greatest negative net change values are *Lampropeltis zonata*, *Mastigodryas melanolomus* and *Crotalus molossus*. Their net change value in the worst-case scenario (long term RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2}) rises to -45.64, -34.53 and -62.94%, respectively.

3.3.3 Amphibians

As with reptiles, amphibians had more than one species with negative net change values. In the short term, under RCP 4.5 Wm^{-2} , only *Anaxyrus cognatus* presented a net change of -6.043%, but under RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} there were two species *Anaxyrus cognatus* and *Aneides lugubris* (Appendix II). In the long term, *Batrachoseps major* had also a negative net change. Under an unlimited dispersion scenario, the two species that exhibited greatest losses did not have a negative net change because it was compensated with climatically new potential distribution areas. That is the case of *Anaxyrus californicus* and *Incilius alvarius*.

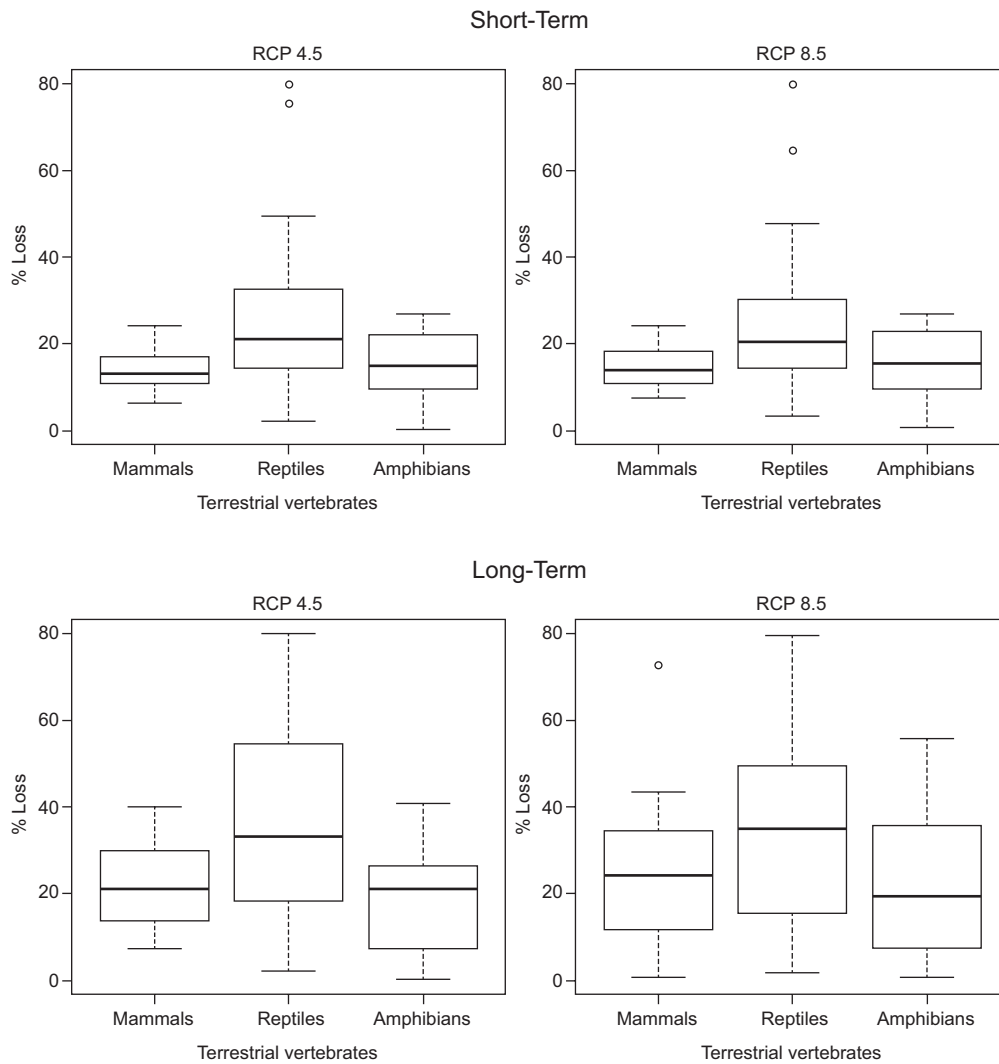


Fig. 1. Percentage of area loss in all evaluated groups in terms of species richness (number of species in a geographic area) for all taxonomic groups. The greatest species distributional shifts are shown in central and northern Mexico. Mammals' richest areas under current climatic conditions can be found in the Baja California peninsula. With time, the richest areas decrease and besides shifting towards the north, they show an eastward trend in colonization. For reptiles, the richest areas were found mainly in the coast of Baja California and Sonora, but under future scenarios the areas with higher number of species decrease and shift eastward toward the center of Mexico. A similar pattern can be found for amphibians (Appendix III).

4. Discussion

4.1 General tendencies in climate change vulnerability

This study is a good first approach to improve our knowledge on species diversity in Mexican islands and getting an insight of their vulnerability under climate change conditions. The compilation of species found in these islands allows us to understand that

greater efforts are needed to increase our knowledge on which species are present in our territory. If this basic information is incomplete, it is very difficult to channel conservation efforts. Several species of different groups of vertebrates are present in Mexican islands but lack the minimum occurrence records (Appendix I). An increase in sampling efforts is needed for species mentioned in our appendix as

“without records”, which are 16 reptile species and two birds (Appendix I).

In terms of vulnerability to climate change, species that will suffer in the future great losses of their current climatically suitable area do not necessarily present a negative net change. Species might be gaining new potential distribution areas bigger than area losses. However, the fact that new climatically suitable areas will exist in the future does not mean that species will be able to reach them. There are factors such as dispersion ability and ecological or anthropogenic barriers that might keep species from relocating to the new suitable regions (Pearson and Dawson, 2003; Parmesan 2006). Consequently, it is important to keep in mind the question to be answered in order to decide which result is needed: the unlimited or the limited dispersion scenario. We think that in terms of conservation it will be important to use both results. Both scenarios can channel our efforts regarding conservation plans. For example, if ecological and anthropogenic barriers were obvious, then assuming that species will be able to reach new suitable areas would be unrealistic. Those species could be considered vulnerable even when its net change is positive. However, translocation could be an alternative. For species without new potential distribution areas, preservation efforts must take place in their current distribution area. In general, our results project positive net changes, meaning that new climatically suitable areas were greater than area losses for most species evaluated. We could also find significant differences in area losses between scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} in the long term, meaning that if humanity chooses to follow an ecological way of life and reduces emissions, negative impacts in the distribution (and possible extinctions) of species will be significantly reduced. On the other hand, the richest areas for all evaluated taxonomic groups are expected to shift and change under future scenarios. In other words, hotspots of species richness will probably change and consequently current hotspots should not be the only tools used to concentrate conservation efforts.

In general, reptiles are the species with greatest losses and lower net change values (Fig. 1 and Table I). This result was very surprising, because amphibians as a group have been reported to be very vulnerable to environmental and climate changes

(Blaustein et al., 2003; Foden et al., 2013a). However, it is important to keep in mind that even when their net change or losses in the future are not greater than those of reptiles, most species in this group have very restricted distributions and other biological characteristics (such as the strong dependence to specific timing and amount of precipitation in order to fulfill their life history requirements) that make them sensitive to climate change (Wake, 2007).

4.2 Vulnerability in the three vertebrate groups

4.2.1 Mammals

Mammals were the group that showed less impact by climate change in their ranges. In fact, most species in this group had positive net change values (i.e., more area gains than losses). However, as mentioned above, positive net change does not necessarily mean less vulnerability. The mammals studied here are mainly distributed on the Pacific slope in the west side of the Sierra Madre Occidental pine-oak forest ecoregion (Wilson and Ruff, 1999; Ceballos and Oliva, 2005). Our outcomes show that some of the new suitable climate areas were forecasted toward eastern regions of Mexico that represent another ecoregion, and consequently an important ecological barrier for species to reach their new climatically suitable area. In addition, 65% of the species belong to the order Rodentia, for which low dispersion ability is recognized (Schloss et al., 2012). Thus, due to the rapidity of projected climatic changes, these species probably will not be able to modify their ranges fast enough to track suitable climates. On the other hand, some species may have better dispersion abilities but their ecological requirements restrict them to particular habitats; for instance, the piscivorous bat *Myotis vivesi* (González-Salazar et al., 2014) will not be able to occupy the predicted areas if these are not located near water bodies.

If we consider a limited dispersion scenario, i.e., species remain in areas where current ranges are retained more than colonizing new areas, mammals may suffer a reduction in their geographic distribution ranging from 6 to 24% in the short term for both RCPs. However, in the long term under RCP 8.5 Wm^{-2} , *Peromyscus eva* and *Chaetodipus arenarius* showed 88 and 40% of area loss, respectively. These two species are endemic to the Baja California peninsula (Ceballos and Oliva, 2005), meaning that they should

be considered highly threatened by climate change. Three other species, *Ammospermophilus leucurus*, *Neotoma lepida* and *Peromyscus merriami*, which are restricted to the Baja California peninsula even though they are not endemic to Mexico, show an area loss of 25-46%. Therefore, in terms of mammals, this region can be considered at high risk of biodiversity loss. Similar results in the Baja California peninsula were identified by Aguado and Escalante (2015), who identified endemism in this area and showed reductions under climate change conditions.

4.2.2 Reptiles

In our results, reptiles were the group with greatest future losses in terms of potential distribution area (Fig.1, Table I). In general, populations of reptiles have been declining around the world (Gibbon et al., 2000), and species in Mexico are not the exception. The populations of several Mexican reptiles have been reduced or extinguished in the last 30 yrs (Ballesteros-Barrera et al., 2007; Sinervo et al., 2010), mostly due to land used change.

In our study, under a limited dispersion scenario, most species will lose around 50% of their potential distribution. Nevertheless, even under the unlimited dispersion scenario, this group had a greater number of species with negative net change values. Within the species with negative net changes, *L. zonata* and *C. molossus* are currently considered as threatened by the Mexican government. *L. zonata* is a native species of Baja California, associated to water bodies and riparian vegetation, which are currently at risk due to fragmentation and extensive agriculture (Arriaga et al., 2000). *C. molossus*, is a generalist species that can be found in diverse types of vegetation; however, it is also threatened due to the presences of cattle and agriculture (Ramírez and Hernández, 2004). The reptile species with greatest losses, *P. thalassius*, is native of Baja California. It is currently under special protection by the Mexican authorities due to habitat degradation and fragmentation (Arriaga et al., 2000).

4.2.3 Amphibians

Amphibians were the second most vulnerable group according to our results. Three different species, *A. cognatus*, *A. lugubris* and *B. major*, presented negative net changes. *A. lugubris* and *B. major* have

restricted distributions and are localized in the Baja California peninsula and its islands. By contrast, *A. cognatus* is widely distributed and its negative net change values might not represent an important threat to this species. The two species that exhibited greater losses but did not present negative net change values were *A. californicus* and *I. alvarius*, being *A. californicus* the only one with a very restricted distribution, which implies vulnerability to climate change. Even though climate change might not seem an important threat to this group, it is important to highlight that studies have shown in general that amphibians are vulnerable to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns (Wake, 2007; Foden et al., 2013b). Furthermore, greater threats are expected from the indirect impact of climate change, which will affect amphibians biological interactions increasing the probability of disease and the loss of positive interaction with specific tree species (Wake, 2007).

5. Conclusions

This study is an effort to increase our knowledge of Mexican islands' species. It was possible through this effort to have a better idea of the terrestrial vertebrate's diversity that exists in islands and for which species information is urgently needed. On the other hand, it was also an effort to increase our knowledge about the vulnerability of species to climate change. ENM was a first approach that allowed us to understand that climatically suitable areas will exist in the future for most species. Still, climate change cannot be discarded as an important threat, because we do not know if species will be able to migrate to new suitable areas. Furthermore, climate change might affect species in indirect ways by modifying their biological interactions with other organisms or simply because their biological characteristics make them vulnerable to any environmental change. Finally, sea level rise, which is expected to have great negative impacts on islands diversity (Bellard, 2013), was not considered in this study.

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Appendix I

Mammals	
Species Name	GBIF total records
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	3112
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	8532
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	117
<i>Balaenoptera edéni</i>	452
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	11649
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	6321
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	94475
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	3165
<i>Canis latrans</i>	24842
<i>Chaetodipus arenarius</i>	4847
<i>Chaetodipus fallax</i>	4430
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	7632
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	6800
<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	12052
<i>Chaetodipus spinatus</i>	7286
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	8720
<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	922
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	12170
<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	42381
<i>Eptesicus furinalis</i>	2286
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	5098
<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	191
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	1409
<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	33757
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	3766
<i>Kogia sima</i>	573
<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	1671
<i>Lepus insularis</i>	263
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	7772
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	610
<i>Leptonycteris nivalis</i>	2980
<i>Lepus alleni</i>	774
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	9296
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	17635
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	4320
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	28654
<i>Mesoplodon peruvianus</i>	72
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	1345
<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	8109
<i>Musonycteris harrisoni</i>	158
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	5898
<i>Myotis vivesi</i>	1140
<i>Nasua narica</i>	3403
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	15290
<i>Neotoma anthonyi</i>	29
<i>Neotoma bryanti</i>	2554
<i>Neotoma bunkeri</i>	15
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	11344
<i>Neotoma martinensis</i>	8

Mammals	
Species Name	GBIF total records
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	15290
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	1512
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	1042
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	7685
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	3090
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	10868
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	330
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	27362
<i>Peromyscus eva</i>	1855
<i>Peromyscus guardia</i>	173
<i>Peromyscus caniceps</i>	95
<i>Peromyscus dickeyi</i>	198
<i>Peromyscus interparietalis</i>	576
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	222.624
<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	1152
<i>Peromyscus pambertoni</i>	18
<i>Peromyscus pseudocrinitus</i>	74
<i>Peromyscus sejugis</i>	348
<i>Peromyscus slevini</i>	135
<i>Peromyscus stephani</i>	121
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	19463
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	7290
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	56
<i>Procyon pygmaeus</i>	56
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	1187
<i>Reithrodontomys spectabilis</i>	178
<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	2705
<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	5970
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	2692
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	5639
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	4243
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	863
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	2274
<i>Sylvilagus graysoni</i>	110
<i>Sylvilagus mansuetus</i>	98
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	341
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	39572
<i>Thomomys umbrinus</i>	10260
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	1811
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	30027
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	9243
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	10314
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	1608
Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	759695
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	65683
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	4040
<i>Anas acuta</i>	767044

Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Anas americana</i>	769168
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	1222929
<i>Anas crecca</i>	1544223
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	242469
<i>Anas discors</i>	625548
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	5321407
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	263549
<i>Anous minutus</i>	9923
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	18121
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	270840
<i>Antrostomus badius</i>	286
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	68637
<i>Aratinga brevipes</i>	59
<i>Ardea alba</i>	1745615
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2768177
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	428469
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	74405
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	576103
<i>Aythya americana</i>	375321
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	708914
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	257783
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	55866
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	346998
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	716009
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	1088414
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	661885
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	39686
<i>Calidris alba</i>	442865
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	785787
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	93011
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	209527
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	79309
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	100035
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	248957
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	224983
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	665378
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	299559
<i>Calidris virgata</i>	31110
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	474221
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	4923935
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	3037793
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	57914
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	406815
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	2056655
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	11380
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	82045
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	9742
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	58313
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	406815
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	50089
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	269245

Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Chen rossii</i>	58938
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	333686
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	7767
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	53025
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	10101
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	2779986
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	199023
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	927262
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	65036
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	34185
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	154927
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	32269
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	12068
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	28079
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	442000
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	86999
<i>Egretta thula</i>	921359
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	84
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	417347
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	446209
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	111273
<i>Fregata minor</i>	9664
<i>Fulica americana</i>	1424279
<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	—
<i>Gavia immer</i>	684606
<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	77686
<i>Glaucidium griseiceps</i>	702
<i>Granatellus venustus</i>	1253
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	407149
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	156285
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	371001
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	522584
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	100503
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	58689
<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	28789
<i>Junco insularis</i>	418
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	126108
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	345745
<i>Larus californicus</i>	397694
<i>Larus canus</i>	991699
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	2332775
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	339761
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	126108
<i>Larus livens</i>	8544
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	345745
<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	354283
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	117690
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	220370
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	211052
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	184455
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	1411615

Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>	2126
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	33970
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	304296
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	405446
<i>Melospiza fusca</i>	96609
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	967918
<i>Mimus graysoni</i>	288
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	157568
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	69777
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	135299
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	343771
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	162607
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	518518
<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	7891
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	8692
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	42643
<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>	13749
<i>Oceanodroma microsoma</i>	3391
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	8692
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	42643
<i>Oceanodroma macrodactyla</i>	243
<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>	13749
<i>Oceanodroma microsoma</i>	3391
<i>Oceanodroma tethys</i>	2770
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	13974
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	25889
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	605714
<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	274762
<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	382102
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	712019
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1260662
<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	131963
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	272477
<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	2598
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	4253591
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	258187
<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	35987
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	408913
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	549569
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	7070
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	2011586
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	115117
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	2011586
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	206314
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	138217
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	115117
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	47854
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	142692
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	138837
<i>Pheugopedius felix</i>	8225
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2337

Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	12068
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	28079
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	30077
<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	10977
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	142663
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	77650
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	66867
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	588384
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	296386
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	1151778
<i>Caracara lutosa</i>	8
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	56656
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	210564
<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	1617
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	827
<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	7385
<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	40503
<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	40503
<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	281
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	20441
<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	40015
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	108817
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	20441
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	82635
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	135042
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	147749
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	272007
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	194066
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	142333
<i>Setophaga americana</i>	506144
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	107360
<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	53571
<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	184752
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	2350719
<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	190158
<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	178863
<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	206037
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	396048
<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	126652
<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	527292
<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	355131
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	1212597
<i>Setophaga pitaiyumi</i>	35953
<i>Setophaga striata</i>	231487
<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	108848
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	202054
<i>Setophaga virens</i>	429440
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	528884
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	696736
<i>Spiza americana</i>	136864
<i>Stelgedopteryx serripennis</i>	659369

Birds	
Species Name (2006)	GBIF total records
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	62305
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	13974
<i>Sterna elegans</i>	62405
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	—
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	272830
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	429478
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	646877
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	161999
<i>Sula granti</i>	3087
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	39534
<i>Sula neboxii</i>	14032
<i>Sula sula</i>	9915
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	9071
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	39534
<i>Sula neboxii</i>	14032
<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	7130
<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i>	1678
<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	7130
<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	4675
<i>Sterna elegans</i>	62405
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	272832
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	237695
<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	14954
<i>Toxostoma guttatum</i>	236
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	493255
<i>Heteroscelus incana</i>	34372
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	717942
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	470248
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	247133
<i>Troglodytes tanneri</i>	227
<i>Troglodytes sissonii</i>	379
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	52440
<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	136467
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	13908
<i>Xema sabini</i>	29919
<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	28124
<i>Zenaida graysoni</i>	207
Reptiles	
Species Name (CAT, 2013)	GBIF total records
<i>Agkistrodon bilineatus</i>	534
<i>Anniella geronimensis</i>	380
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	3451
<i>Anolis nebulosus</i>	4011
<i>Aspidoscelis ceralbensis</i>	378
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	4471
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris</i>	31679
<i>Aspidoscelis communis</i>	1776
<i>Aspidoscelis cozumela</i>	481
<i>Aspidoscelis guttata</i>	2511

Reptiles	
Species Name (CAT, 2013)	GBIF total records
<i>Aspidoscelis rodecki</i>	156
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	3123
<i>Masticophis mentovarius</i>	1585
<i>Bipes biporus</i>	3074
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	5790
<i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>	47
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	23722
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	24128
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	26736
<i>Charina trivirgata</i>	386
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	20487
<i>Chilomeniscus stramineus</i>	1021
<i>Chilomeniscus savagei</i>	17
<i>Aspidoscelis bacatus</i>	—
<i>Aspidoscelis canus</i>	—
<i>Aspidoscelis carmenensis</i>	—
<i>Aspidoscelis catalinensis</i>	—
<i>Aspidoscelis ceralbensis</i>	378
<i>Aspidoscelis costata</i>	3428
<i>Aspidoscelis gularis</i>	10691
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	4471
<i>Aspidoscelis communis</i>	1776
<i>Aspidoscelis martyris</i>	—
<i>Aspidoscelis estebanensis</i>	—
<i>Coleonyx gypsicolus</i>	—
<i>Coleonyx variegatus</i>	6561
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	3665
<i>Crotalus mitchellii</i>	475292
<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	9861
<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>	6530
<i>Crotalus catalinensis</i>	61
<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	4385
<i>Crotalus enyo</i>	538
<i>Crotalus estebanensis</i>	—
<i>Crotalus stephensi</i>	475305
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	2623
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	546
<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	9861
<i>Crotaphytus dickersonae</i>	284
<i>Ctenosaura nolascentis</i>	—
<i>Ctenosaura acanthura</i>	822
<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>	2871
<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>	4174
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	4433
<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	19121
<i>Leptophis diplotropis</i>	741
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	7838
<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	2446
<i>Elgaria cedrosensis</i>	26
<i>Elgaria multicaarinata</i>	8662
<i>Elgaria nana</i>	—

Reptiles	
Species Name (CAT, 2013)	GBIF total records
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	4774
<i>Eridiphas slevini</i>	—
<i>Gambelia copeii</i>	189
<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	4864
<i>Hypsiglena chlorophaea</i>	391
<i>Kinosternon integrum</i>	4112
<i>Lampropeltis catalinensis</i>	—
<i>Lampropeltis herrerae</i>	—
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	777
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	5910
<i>Leptophis diplotropis</i>	741
<i>Rena humilis</i>	753
<i>Masticophis aurigulus</i>	29
<i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	16
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	1313
<i>Coluber fuliginosus</i>	355
<i>Masticophis slevini</i>	6
<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	1872
<i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>	555
<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	4599
<i>Pelamis platurus</i>	1262
<i>Petrosaurus repens</i>	116
<i>Petrosaurus slevini</i>	—
<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	1010
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	4182
<i>Phrynosoma solare</i>	1674
<i>Phyllodactylus nocticolus</i>	307
<i>Phyllodactylus bugastrolepis</i>	94
<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	366
<i>Phyllodactylus partidus</i>	51
<i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	742
<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	1400
<i>Phyllodactylus tuberculosus</i>	2405
<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	2877
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	15394
<i>Pituophis insulanus</i>	—
<i>Pituophis vertebralis</i>	55
<i>Rhinocheilus etheridgei</i>	—
<i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	2431
<i>Sceloporus angustus</i>	625
<i>Sceloporus grandaevus</i>	1050
<i>Sauromalus hispidus</i>	379
<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	2726
<i>Sauromalus slevini</i>	50
<i>Sauromalus varius</i>	325
<i>Sceloporus clarckii</i>	6843
<i>Sceloporus hunsakeri</i>	916
<i>Sceloporus lineatulus</i>	15
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	32209
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	2804
<i>Sceloporus zosteromus</i>	928

Reptiles	
Species Name (CAT, 2013)	GBIF total records
<i>Sceloporus smithi</i>	160
<i>Sceloporus variabilis</i>	16407
<i>Sibon nebulatus</i>	1448
<i>Sonora semianulata</i>	7124
<i>Tantilla planiceps</i>	387
<i>Trimorphodon biscutatus</i>	2389
<i>Urosaurus nigricaudus</i>	4514
<i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	20571
<i>Uta nolascensis</i>	118
<i>Uta palmeri</i>	733
<i>Uta squamata</i>	312
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	59717
Amphibians	
Species Name (2011)	GBIF total records
<i>Anaxyrus cognatus (Bufo cognatus)</i>	11315
<i>Anaxyrus californicus (Bufo californicus)</i>	1574
<i>Anaxyrus punctatus (Bufo punctatus)</i>	13143
<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii (Bufo woodhousii)</i>	21016
<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	5998
<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	5096
<i>Anaxyrus punctatus (Bufo punctatus)</i>	13143
<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	2197
<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	19304
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>	18034
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	25399
<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	4752
<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	2197
<i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>	2289
<i>Leptodactylus melanonotus</i>	12435
<i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>	15354
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	28829
<i>Lithobates forreri</i>	3085
<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	2388
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	25399
<i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>	15354
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	28829
<i>Lithobates forreri</i>	3085
<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	2388
<i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	12425
<i>Smilisca baudinii</i>	16555
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	4847

Appendix II

Area loss, gains and net change for all species evaluated. Total number of pixels: number of pixels in Mexico at 1 km² resolution. #Unique data: number of unique georeferenced data in a 1 km² resolution cell. #Pixels: number of pixels in which the species is present. %Loss: geographic area that was climatically suitable under current conditions and will not be suitable in the future. %Gains: geographic area that was not suitable under current climatic conditions but will be climatically suitable in the future. Net change: difference between %gains and %loss. Short term: 2015-2039. Long term: 2075-2099.

Total pixel number 5053748				SHORT TERM									
				4.5 Wm ⁻²					8.5 Wm ⁻²				
Mammals	#Unique Data	IUCN	NOM-059	#Pixels	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change			
1 <i>Amnospermophilus leucurus</i>	564	Least Concern	N/A	385933	13.066	32.265	19.199	14.569	37.185	22.616			
2 <i>Chaetodipus arenarius</i>	300	Least Concern	A	161141	10.235	97.177	86.943	7.396	101.381	93.985			
3 <i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	786	Least Concern	P	647370	22.336	18.821	-3.515	21.611	20.337	-1.274			
4 <i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	772	Least Concern	A	644859	12.734	45.480	32.747	13.744	44.983	31.238			
5 <i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	719	Least Concern	A	1438594	24.163	25.518	1.356	22.814	27.198	4.384			
6 <i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	1567	Least Concern	P	1610661	9.033	19.832	10.798	8.363	19.281	10.918			
7 <i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	348	Near Threatened	N/A	1107529	13.003	37.917	24.914	12.86	39.051	26.191			
8 <i>Lepus alleni</i>	1167	Least Concern	Pr	1357260	14.309	57.128	42.819	15.370	62.812	47.442			
9 <i>Lepus californicus</i>	600	Least Concern	Pr	1357260	11.382	28.471	17.090	13.796	26.867	13.071			
10 <i>Macrotus californicus</i>	286	Least Concern	N/A	741976	17.888	31.438	13.551	19.075	34.127	15.052			
11 <i>Myotis californicus</i>	505	Least Concern	N/A	1599611	22.111	36.293	14.182	20.310	37.183	16.873			
12 <i>Myotis vivesi</i>	38	Vulnerable	P	36596	12.546	320.017	307.471	10.383	360.306	349.923			
13 <i>Neotoma lepida</i>	365	Least Concern	A	286821	6.296	64.925	58.629	8.253	65.676	57.423			
14 <i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	1095	Least Concern	A	1097002	8.381	29.868	21.487	10.508	27.542	17.034			
15 <i>Peromyscus eva</i>	83	Least Concern	A	45911	21.494	75.146	53.652	24.627	62.997	38.370			
16 <i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	155	Least Concern	N/A	276025	15.921	74.076	58.155	15.943	69.424	53.482			
17 <i>Reithrodontomys spectabilis</i>	11	Critically Endangered	A	1640	12.397	875.143	862.746	11.888	1185.315	1173.427			
18 <i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	240	Least Concern	N/A	436793	13.529	56.141	42.612	12.607	60.598	47.991			
19 <i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	63	Least Concern	P	86071	9.226	70.005	60.779	11.564	71.38	59.816			
20 <i>Thomomys bottae</i>	472	Least Concern	N/A	886274	15.905	34.258	18.353	17.226	34.558	17.332			

		LONG TERM									
		4.5 Wm ⁻²					8.5 Wm ⁻²				
	Mammals	#Unique Data	IUCN	NOM-059	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	
1	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	564	Least Concern	N/A	31.759	39.135	7.376	46.873	61.197	14.323	
2	<i>Chaetodipus arenarius</i>	300	Least Concern	A	12.915	111.490	98.575	40.863	166.061	125.198	
3	<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	786	Least Concern	P	38.206	23.536	-14.670	52.650	36.919	-15.731	
4	<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	772	Least Concern	A	16.998	83.188	66.190	10.708	147.301	136.593	
5	<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	719	Least Concern	A	24.156	39.338	15.183	25.960	56.070	30.110	
6	<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	1567	Least Concern	P	9.485	25.953	16.469	15.101	31.568	16.467	
7	<i>Leptomycotis yerbabuense</i>	348	Near Threatened	N/A	11.75	58.868	47.118	12.856	96.749	83.893	
8	<i>Lepus alleni</i>	1167	Least Concern	Pr	23.399	86.200	62.800	42.745	121.606	78.861	
9	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	600	Least Concern	Pr	22.740	31.510	8.770	35.789	30.448	-5.341	
10	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	286	Least Concern	N/A	30.451	55.248	24.797	52.442	139.796	87.354	
11	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	505	Least Concern	N/A	26.107	50.116	24.009	27.437	62.448	35.010	
12	<i>Myotis vivesi</i>	38	Vulnerable	P	6.188	794.486	788.299	4.930	1782.440	1777.510	
13	<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	365	Least Concern	A	12.264	64.976	52.711	26.112	61.021	34.909	
14	<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	1095	Least Concern	A	21.639	43.134	21.495	31.917	53.171	21.254	
15	<i>Peromyscus eva</i>	83	Least Concern	A	30.887	125.711	94.824	88.654	125.042	36.285	
16	<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	155	Least Concern	N/A	14.754	138.202	123.448	7.631	348.678	341.046	
17	<i>Reithrodontomys spectabilis</i>	11	Critically Endangered	A	8.137	3135.029	3126.891	0.000	13771.392	13771.392	
18	<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	240	Least Concern	N/A	16.234	122.744	106.510	14.109	275.209	261.100	
19	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	63	Least Concern	P	15.943	56.224	40.281	29.583	84.021	54.438	
20	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	472	Least Concern	N/A	30.422	51.213	20.791	37.044	68.552	31.508	

Total pixel number 5053748					SHORT TERM									
							4.5 Wm ⁻²					8.5 Wm ⁻²		
Reptiles		#Unique Data	IUCN	NOM-059	#Pixels	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change
1	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	173	Least Concern	A	185098	14.727	75.030	60.303	15.504	72.754	57.249			
2	<i>Crotaphytus dickersonae</i>	27	Least Concern	N/A	77908	34.677	56.225	21.548	33.306	56.483	23.177			
3	<i>Ctenosaura hemilopha</i>	288	Vulnerable D2	Pr	281833	5.531	126.562	121.031	6.399	130.049	123.650			
4	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	260	Least Concern	N/A	975741	25.031	38.805	13.774	27.325	40.197	12.872			
5	<i>Eridiphas slevini</i>	22	Least Concern	A	66320	2.122	660.311	658.188	2.873	641.996	639.123			
6	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	165	Least Concern	A	64577	37.019	25.974	-11.046	39.025	26.866	-12.159			
7	<i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	282	Least Concern	N/A	789933	19.080	45.665	26.585	17.151	49.319	32.167			
8	<i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	294	Least Concern	N/A	620467	26.649	12.561	-14.088	26.931	12.844	-14.087			
9	<i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	59	Least Concern	Pr	81261	75.256	126.549	51.293	65.720	133.501	67.781			
10	<i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	164	Least Concern	Pr	173164	79.834	88.863	9.028	81.684	87.171	5.487			
11	<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	228	Least Concern	Pr	207289	16.252	36.359	20.107	18.324	34.018	15.694			
12	<i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	172	Near Threatened	Pr	21575	28.496	159.800	131.304	26.477	138.678	112.201			
13	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	458	N/A	A	828804	4.507	23.962	19.456	3.815	26.113	22.299			
14	<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>	319	N/A	A	511803	7.192	42.323	35.131	8.149	42.089	33.940			
15	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	369	N/A	N/A	116442	16.920	15.807	-1.113	15.814	16.579	0.765			
16	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	374	Least Concern	N/A	712538	30.134	40.528	10.394	27.758	43.704	15.946			
17	<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	713	Least Concern	N/A	464007	16.300	34.900	18.600	15.620	44.328	28.708			
18	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	474	Least Concern	Pr	176463	49.374	9.077	-40.297	48.223	10.097	-38.126			
19	<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	346	Least Concern	Pr	367277	14.201	25.71	11.509	13.313	32.851	19.538			
20	<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	141	Least Concern	Pr	302281	22.763	73.093	50.33	22.763	73.093	50.33			

				LONG TERM					
				4.5 Wm ⁻²			8.5 Wm ⁻²		
				% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change
Reptiles	#Unique Data	IUCN							
1 <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	173	Least Concern	A	16.944	111.827	94.883	44.003	205.680	161.677
2 <i>Crotaphytus dickersonae</i>	27	Least Concern	N/A	18.786	154.515	135.729	6.952	277.672	270.720
3 <i>Ctenosaura hemilopha</i>	288	Vulnerable D2	Pr	3.508	226.074	222.566	57.085	59.614	2.529
4 <i>Dryomarchon corais</i>	260	Least Concern	N/A	47.568	43.122	-4.446	64.498	34.213	-30.285
5 <i>Eridiphas slevini</i>	22	Least Concern	A	1.423	995.818	994.394	1.896	1458.700	1456.804
6 <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	165	Least Concern	A	57.079	20.433	-36.646	63.891	18.250	-45.642
7 <i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	282	Least Concern	N/A	37.630	54.228	16.598	37.630	54.228	16.598
8 <i>Mastigodryas melanolomus</i>	294	Least Concern	N/A	47.441	12.909	-34.532	47.441	12.909	-34.532
9 <i>Phyllodactylus homolepidurus</i>	59	Least Concern	Pr	71.525	160.751	89.226	98.216	369.730	271.514
10 <i>Petrosaurus thalassinus</i>	164	Least Concern	Pr	77.157	103.773	26.616	74.011	128.030	54.019
11 <i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	228	Least Concern	Pr	60.739	35.795	-24.945	25.697	36.475	10.778
12 <i>Phyllodactylus unctus</i>	172	Near Threatened	Pr	45.199	185.919	140.720	45.199	185.919	140.720
13 <i>Boa constrictor</i>	458	N/A	A	2.629	36.518	33.889	1.284	67.800	66.517
14 <i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>	319	N/A	A	12.307	56.893	44.585	19.594	77.297	57.703
15 <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	369	N/A	N/A	17.301	21.180	3.879	13.813	41.539	27.726
16 <i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	374	Least Concern	N/A	44.317	53.900	9.583	45.595	70.073	24.478
17 <i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	713	Least Concern	N/A	25.079	49.509	24.430	40.957	90.557	49.601
18 <i>Crotalus molossus</i>	474	Least Concern	Pr	62.389	13.557	-48.832	76.081	13.137	-62.944
19 <i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	346	Least Concern	Pr	18.533	40.731	22.198	17.151	108.603	91.452
20 <i>Crotalus tigris</i>	141	Least Concern	Pr	25.446	89.156	63.709	40.844	134.298	93.453

					LONG TERM						
					4.5 Wm ⁻²				8.5 Wm ⁻²		
	Amphibians	#Unique Data	IUCN		% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	% Loss	% Gains	Net Change	
1	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	27	Endangered	A	23.59	67.292	43.702	33.019	79.709	46.69	
2	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	323	Least Concern	N/A	25.67	8.129	-17.541	43.36	4.805	-38.555	
3	<i>Anaxyrus punctatus</i>	637	Least Concern	N/A	0.739	130.259	129.520	0.551	170.024	169.472	
4	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii</i>	10	Least Concern	N/A	6.085	198.170	192.084	8.293	240.592	232.299	
5	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	7	Least Concern	Pr	38.17	8.277	-29.893	68.45	0.956	-67.495	
6	<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	52	Least Concern	N/A	24.798	23.305	-1.493	43.544	25.975	-17.57	
7	<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	134	Least Concern	N/A	38.937	90.591	51.655	49.24	108.839	59.599	
8	<i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>	982	Least Concern	Pr	4.549	208.205	203.656	1.792	496.838	495.045	
9	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	128	Least Concern	N/A	15.15	85.358	70.208	15.765	152.782	137.017	
10	<i>Lithobates forreri</i>	224	Least Concern	Pr	23.402	138.82	115.418	19.531	189.904	170.374	
11	<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	12	Least Concern	Pr	11.121	109.023	97.902	8.529	166.597	158.069	
12	<i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>	22	Least Concern	N/A	0.013	99.219	99.206	0.001	159.511	159.51	
13	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	95	Least Concern	N/A	21.607	152.22	130.613	30.177	274.83	244.654	
14	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	311	Near Threatened	N/A	17.343	110.793	93.451	26.661	180.666	154.005	

Appendix III

Species' richness maps. (a) Mammals, (b) reptiles, (c) amphibians. Richness maps are shown under present climatic conditions and under two time series (2015-2039 and 2075-2099). Under future climatic conditions species were projected under two different RCPs (Wm^{-2}) (representative concentration pathways).

