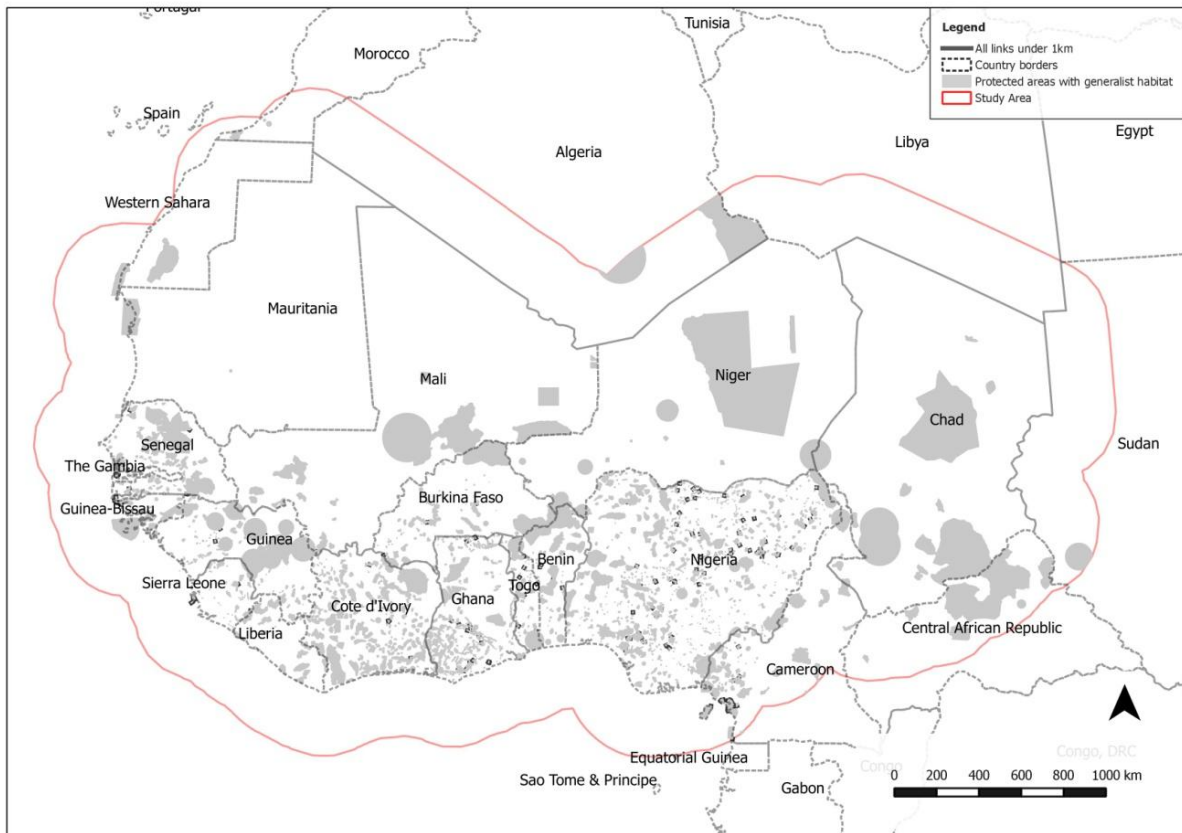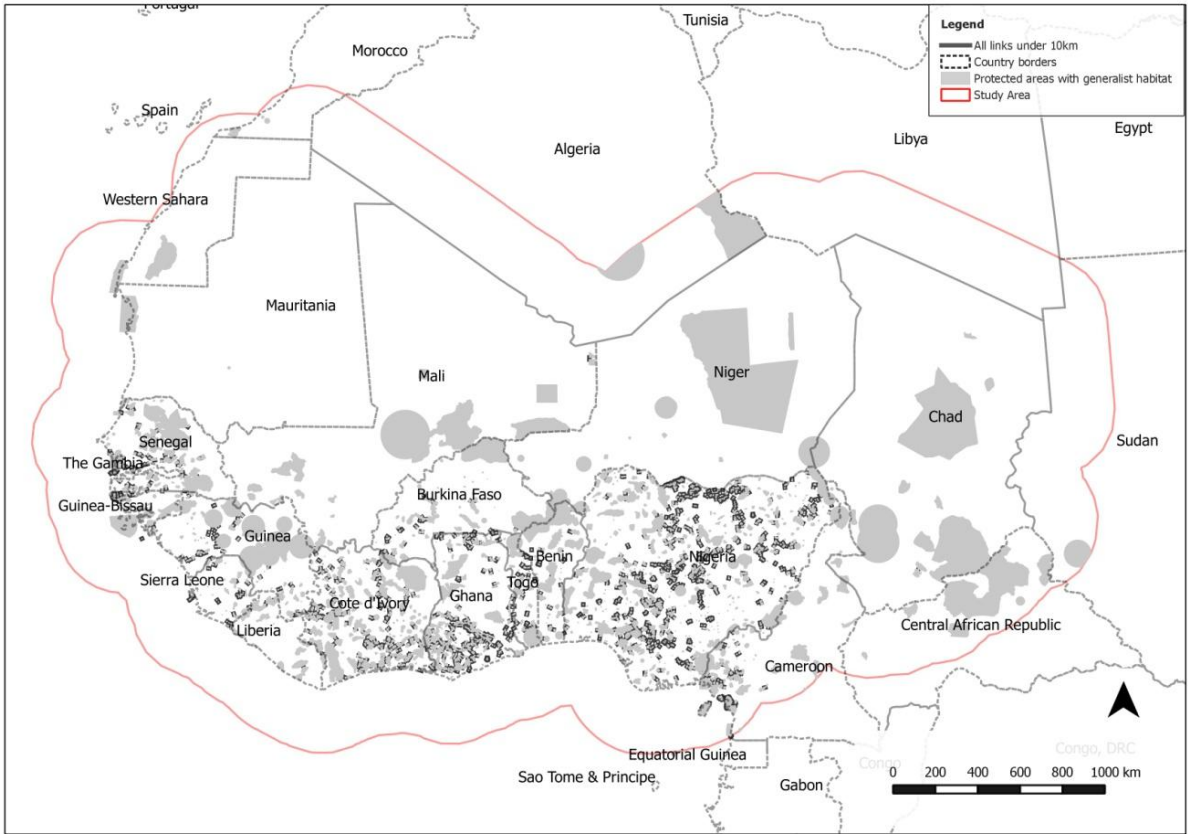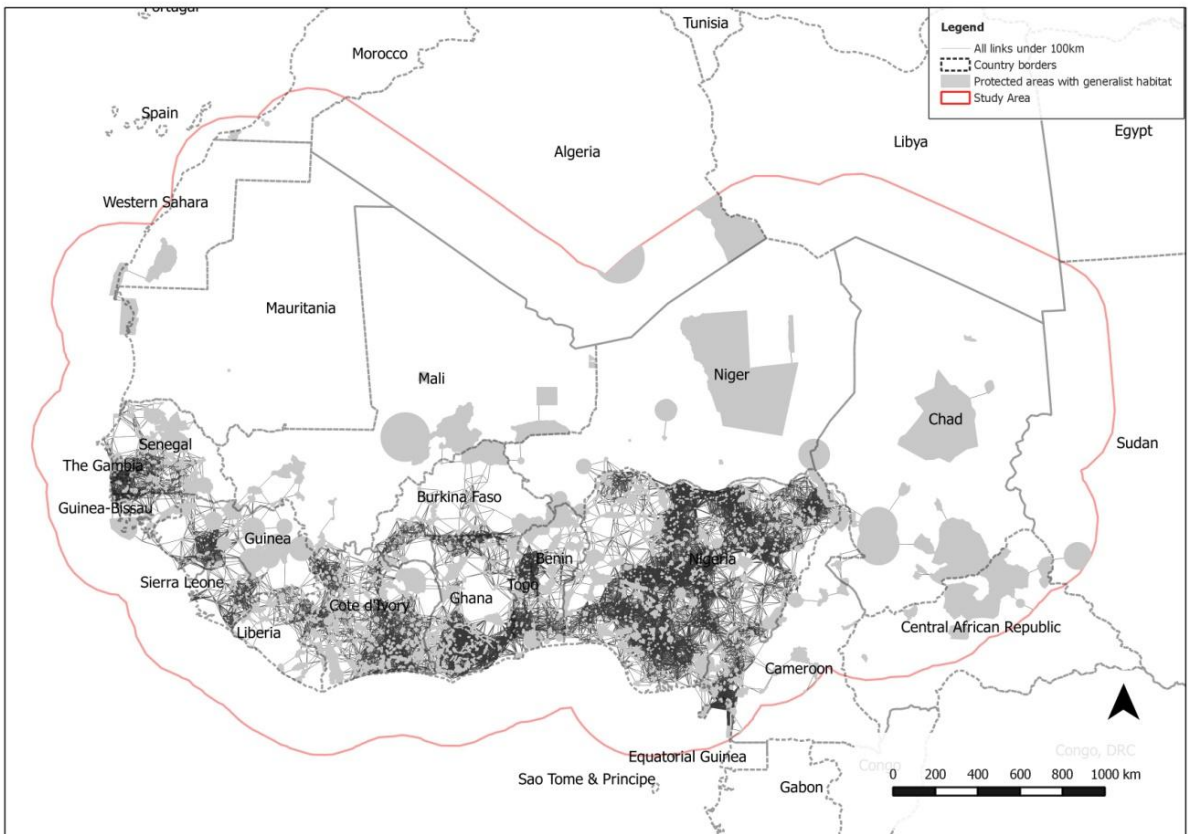# Annexes

Annex 1. Figures illustrating changing connectivity between protected areas for the three dispersal distances used in this study: 1km, 10km, 100km.

Figure 1. All short dispersal (1km) links between protected areas with generalist habitat.

Figure 2. All medium dispersal (10km) links between protected areas with generalist habitat.
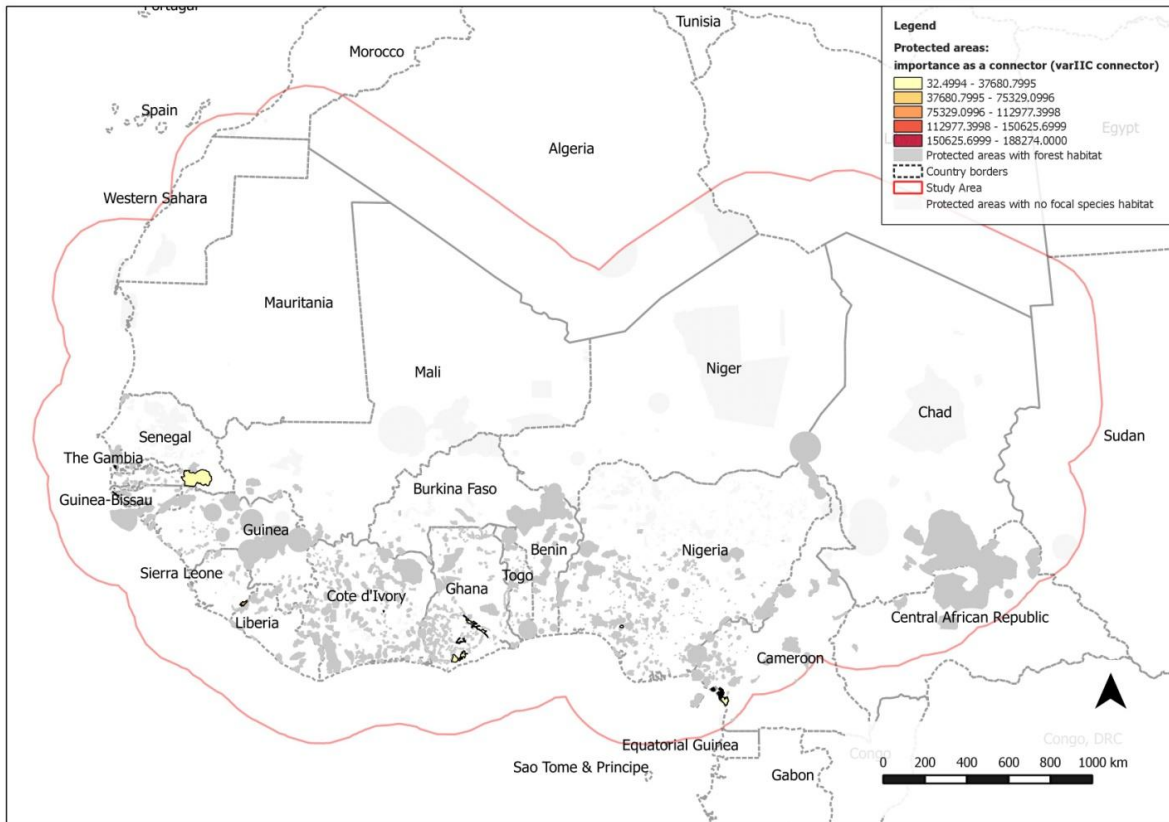

Figure 3. All long dispersal (100km) links between protected areas with generalist habitat.
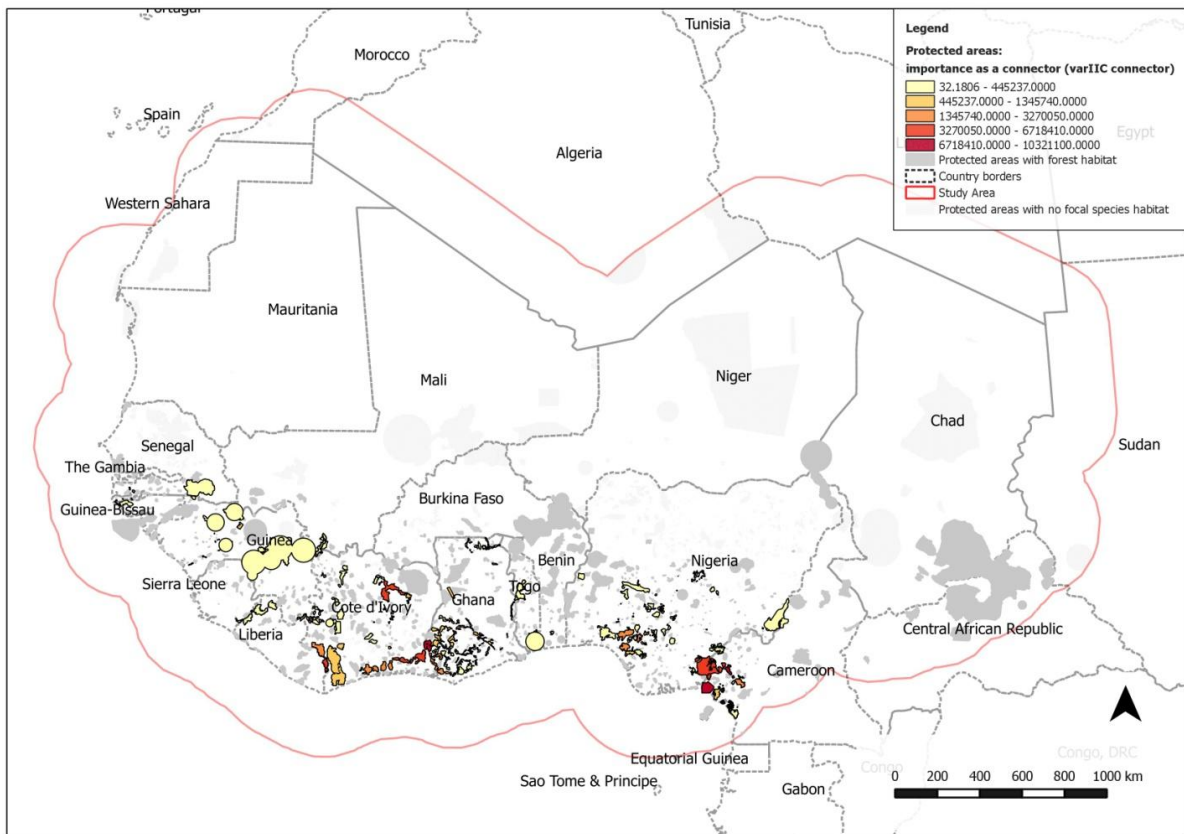
Annex 2. Table showing land cover classes used to represent habitat within protected areas, for the focal species in this study

| Land cover class code	GLC 2000 land cover classes	Forest species	Grassland species	Generalist species	Desert species
1	Tree Cover, broadleaved, evergreen	X		X	
2	Tree Cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed	X		X	
3	Tree Cover, broadleaved, deciduous, open	X		X	
4	Tree Cover, needle-leaved, evergreen	X		X	
5	Tree Cover, needle-leaved, deciduous	X		X	
6	Tree Cover, mixed leaf type	X		X	
7	Tree Cover, regularly flooded, fresh water	X		X	
8	Tree Cover, regularly flooded, saline water	X		X	
9	Mosaic: Tree Cover / Other natural vegetation	X		X	
10	Tree Cover, burnt		X	X	
11	Shrub Cover, closed-open, evergreen		X	X	
12	Shrub Cover, closed-open, deciduous		X	X	
13	Herbaceous Cover, closed-open		X	X	
14	Sparse herbaceous or sparse shrub cover		X	X	
15	Regularly flooded shrub and/or herbaceous cover		X	X	
16	Cultivated and managed areas			X	
17	Mosaic: Cropland / Tree Cover / Other natural vegetation			X	
18	Mosaic: Cropland / Shrub and/or grass cover			X	
19	Bare Areas			X	x
20	Water Bodies	NA	NA	NA	
21	Snow and Ice	NA	NA	NA	
22	Artificial surfaces and associated areas	NA	NA	NA	
23	No data	NA	NA	NA	

Annex 3. Importance of protected areas as connectors (stepping stones) to the protected area network in PARCC countries, for generic focal species
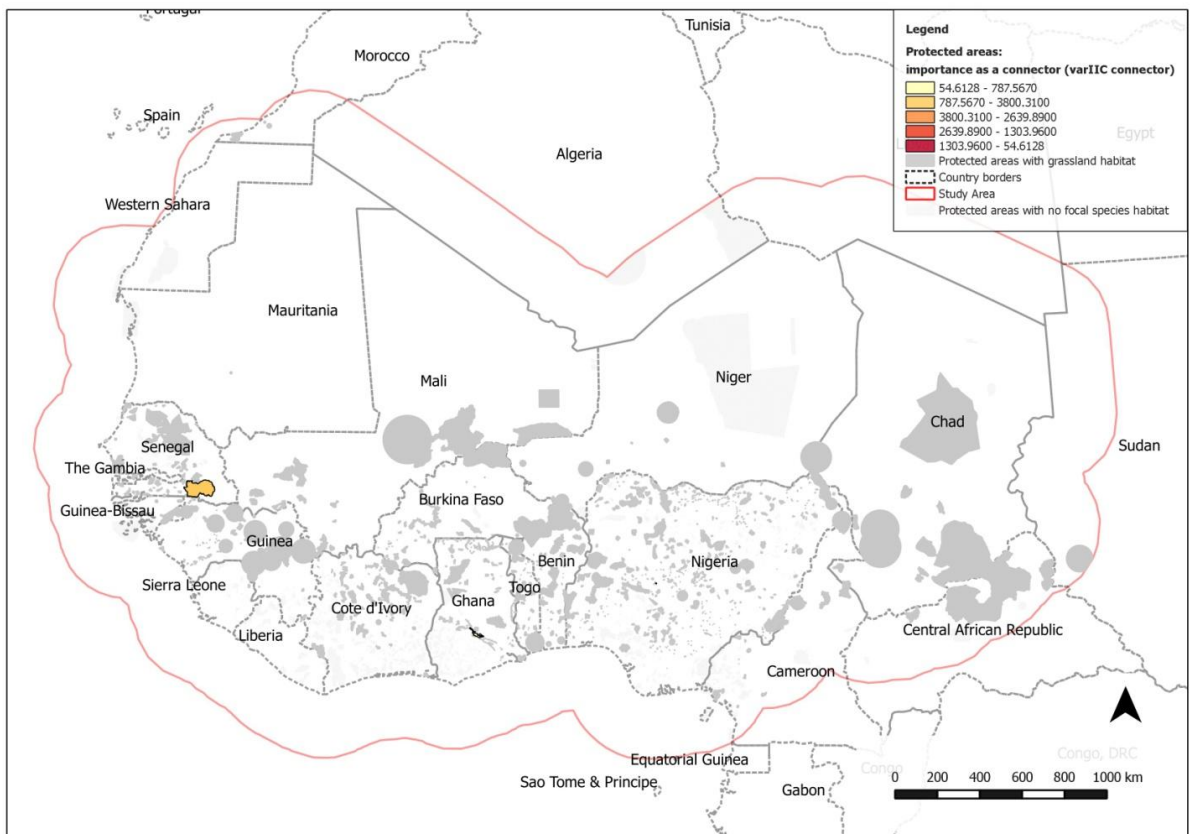

Figure 1. Forest specialists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.
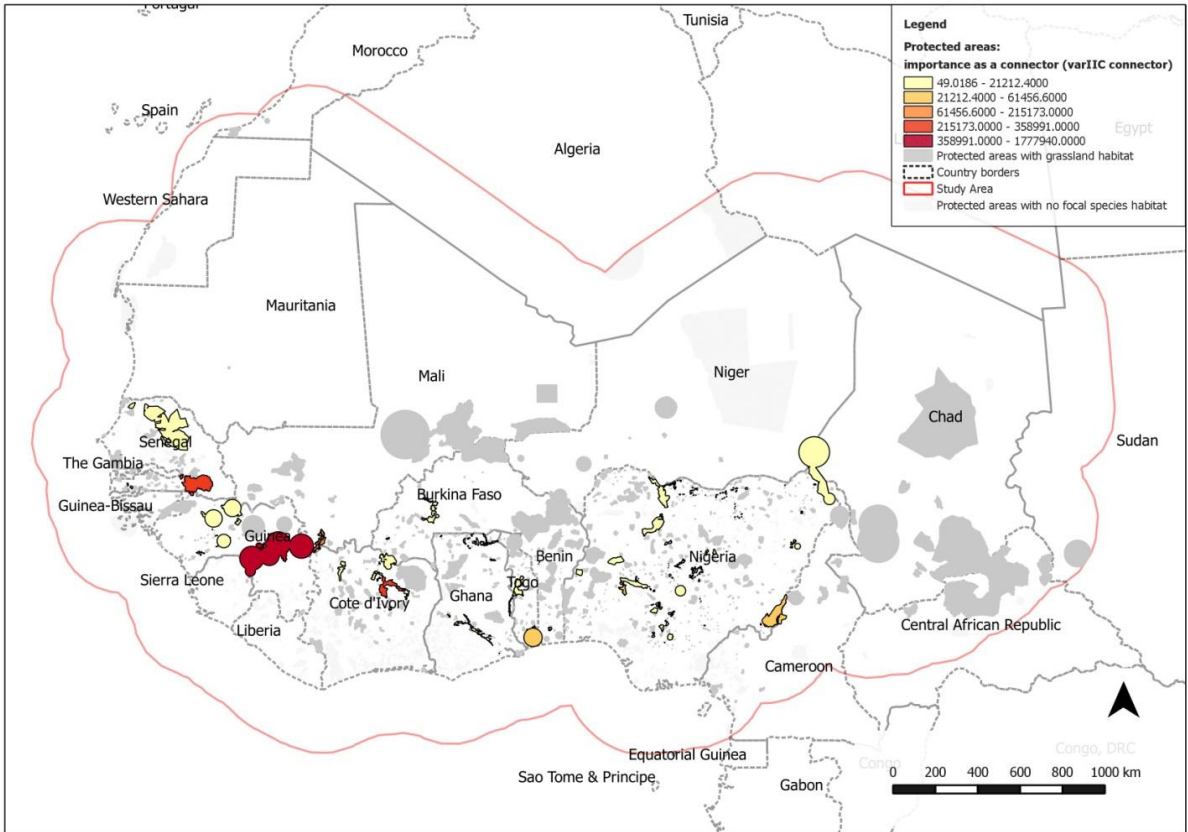

Figure 2. Forest specialists with medium range (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.
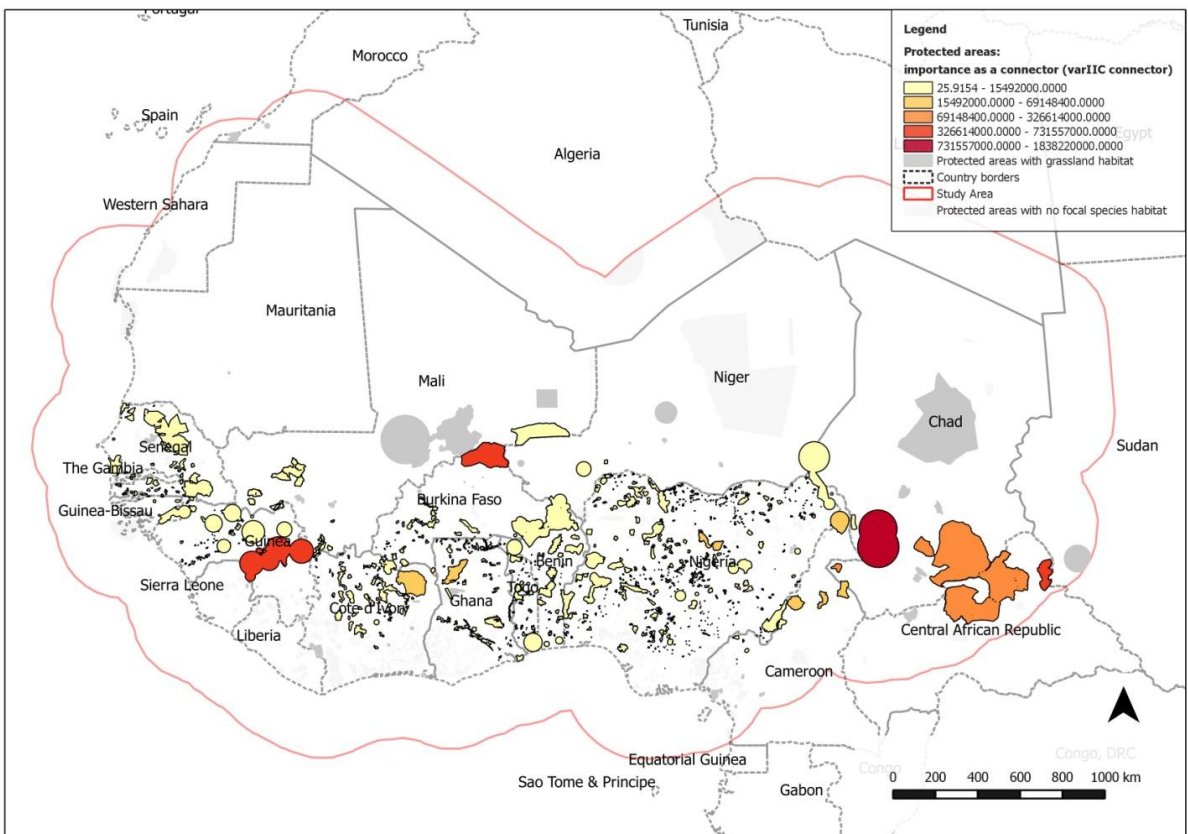
4
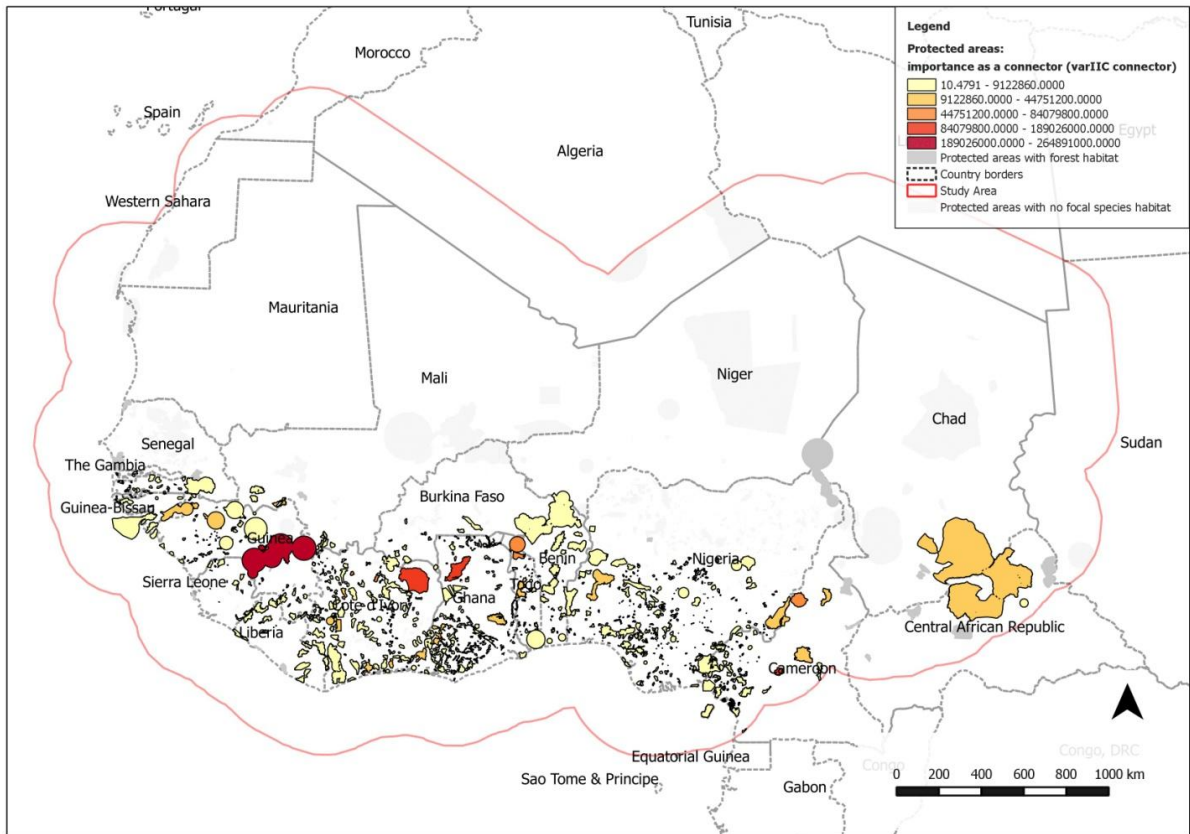
Figure 3. Forest specialists with long range (100km) maximum dispersal abilities.
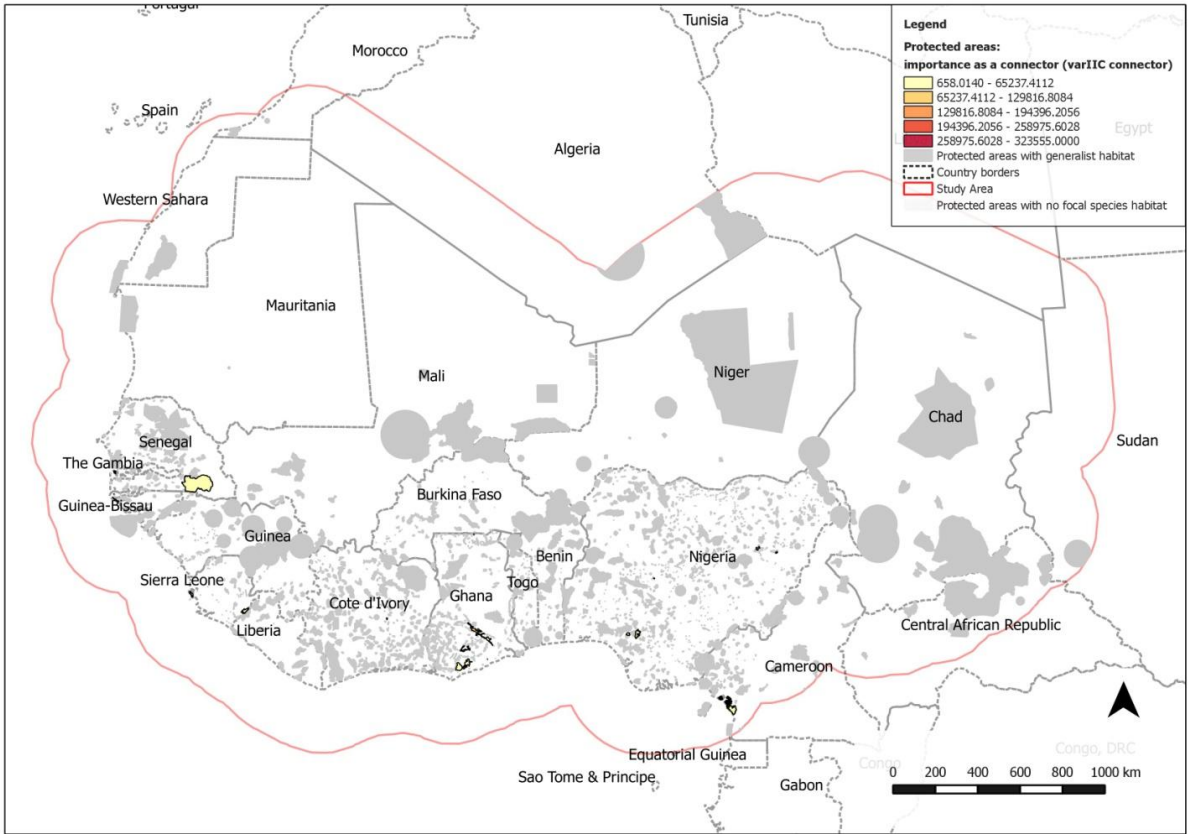

Figure 4. Grassland specialists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.
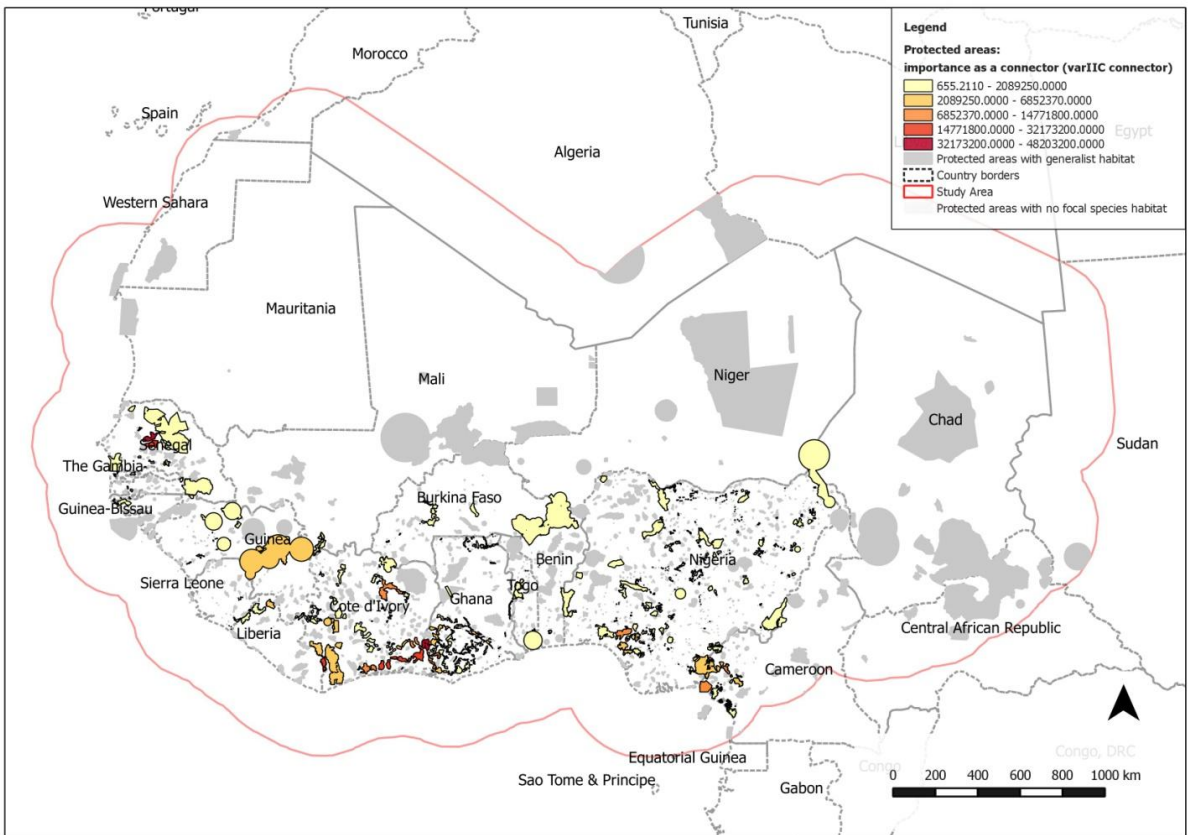
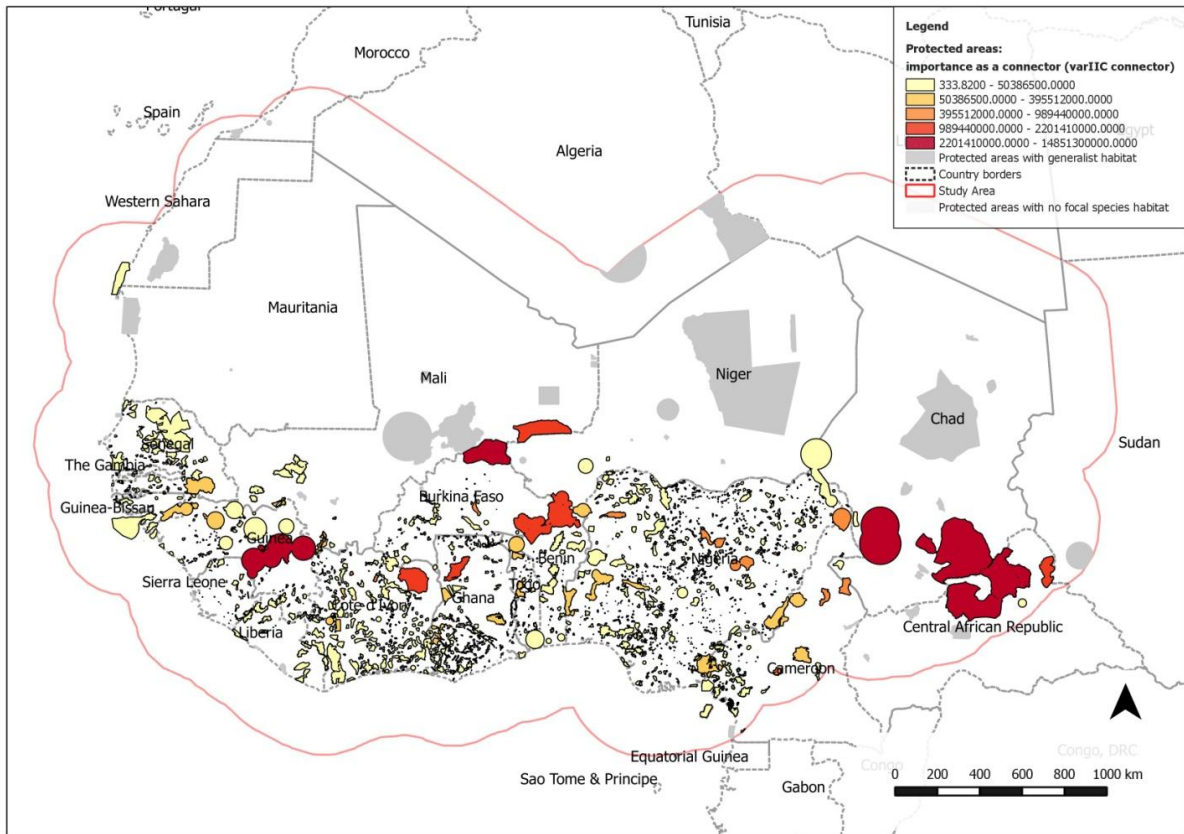**Figure 5.** Grassland specialists with medium range (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.

Figure 6. Grassland specialists with long range (100km) maximum dispersal abilities.

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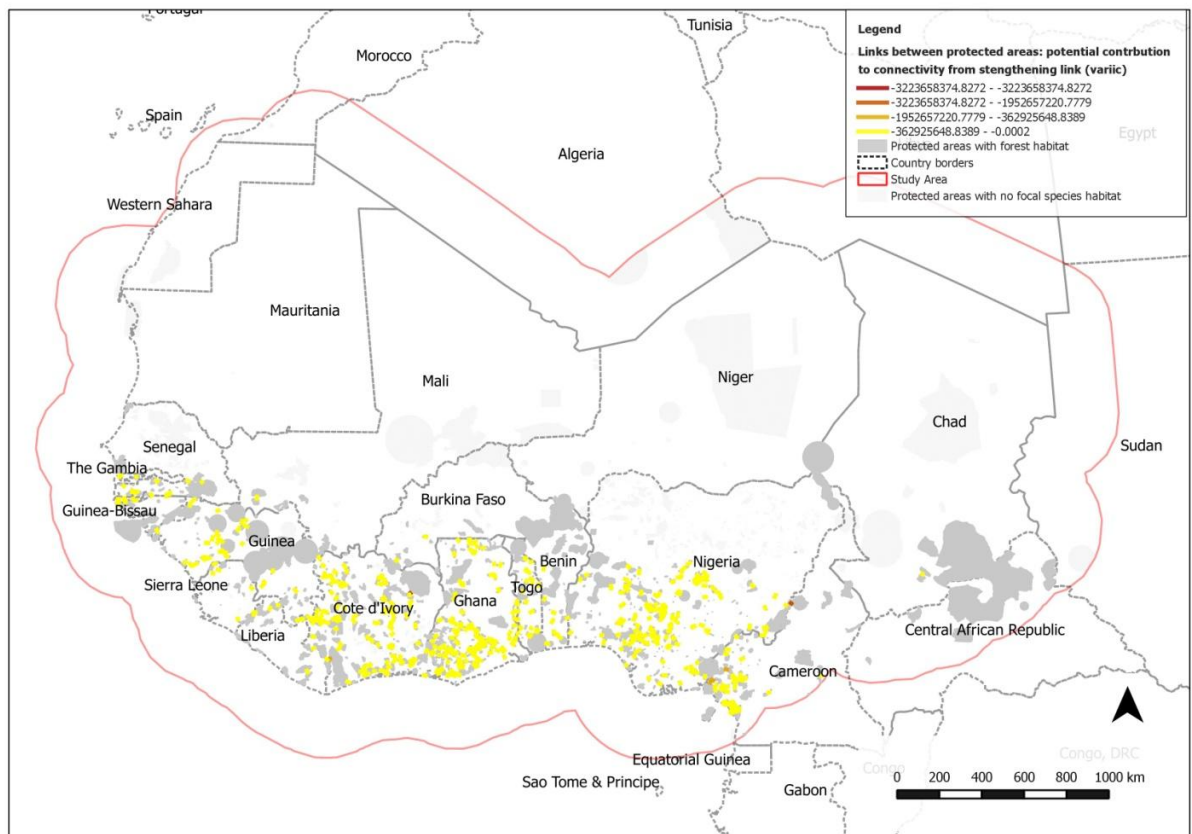**Figure 7.** Generalists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.

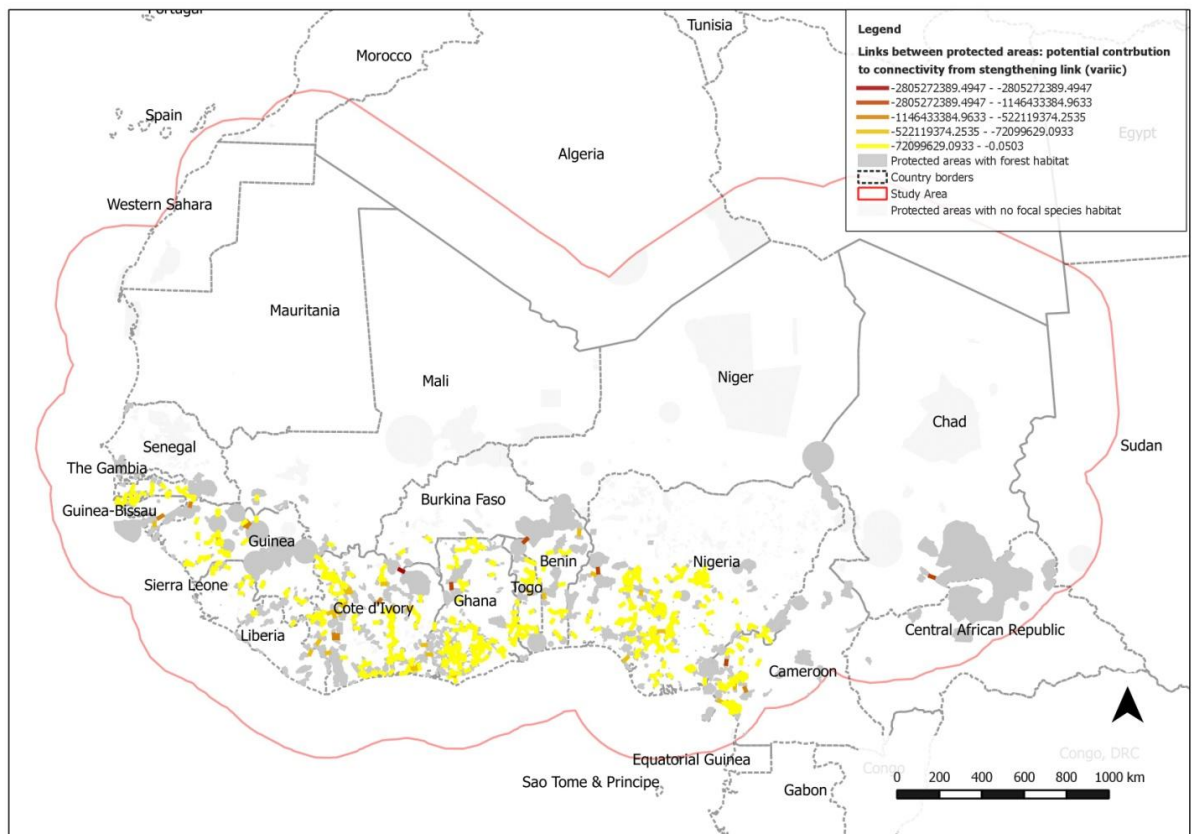**Figure 8.** Generalists with medium range (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.

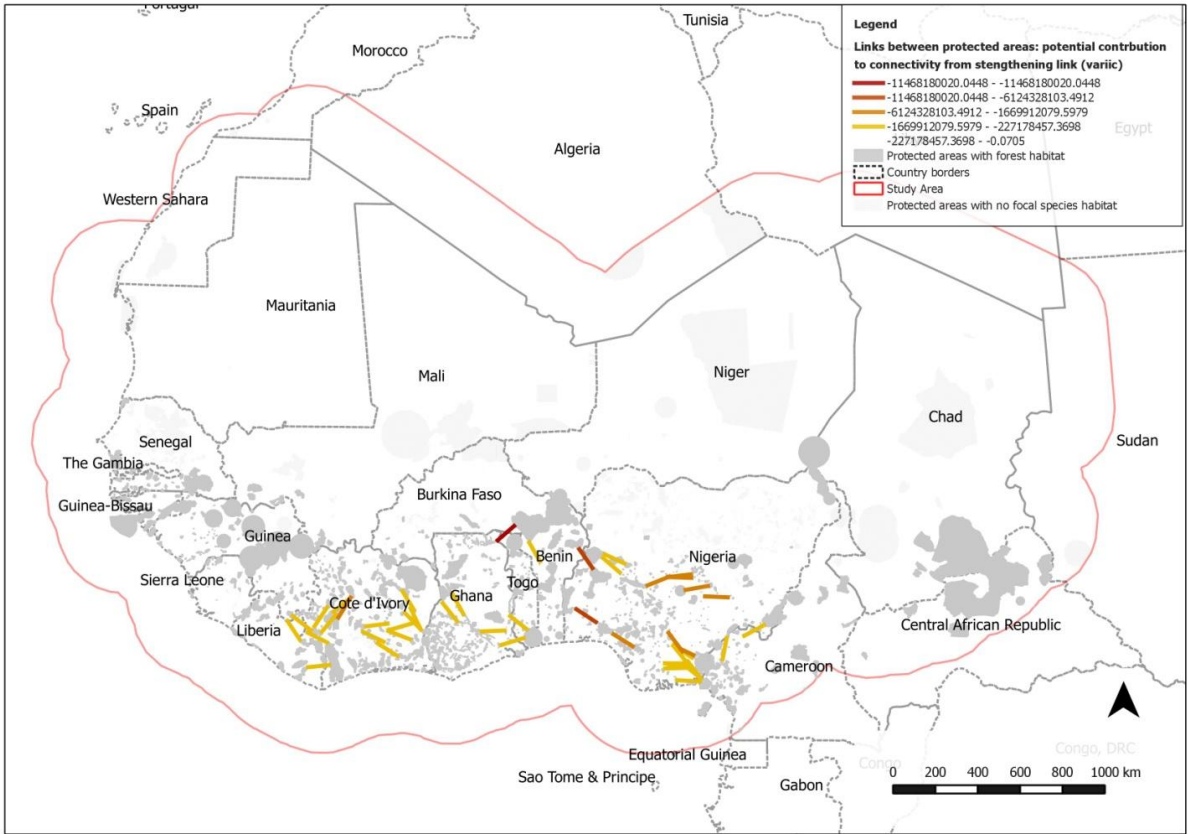**Figure 9.** Generalists with long range (100km) maximum dispersal abilities.

Annex 4. Potential importance of improving links between protected areas to the protected area network in PARCC countries, for generic focal species
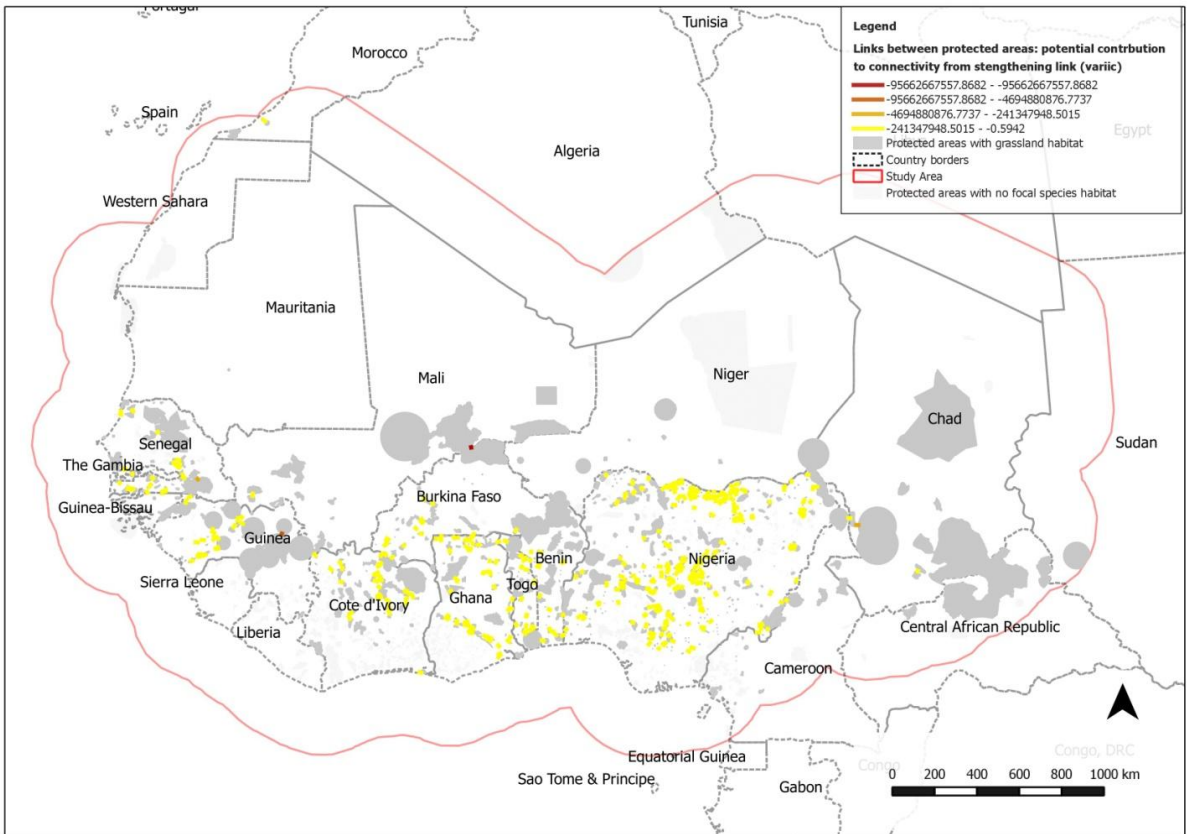

Figure 1. Forest specialists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.
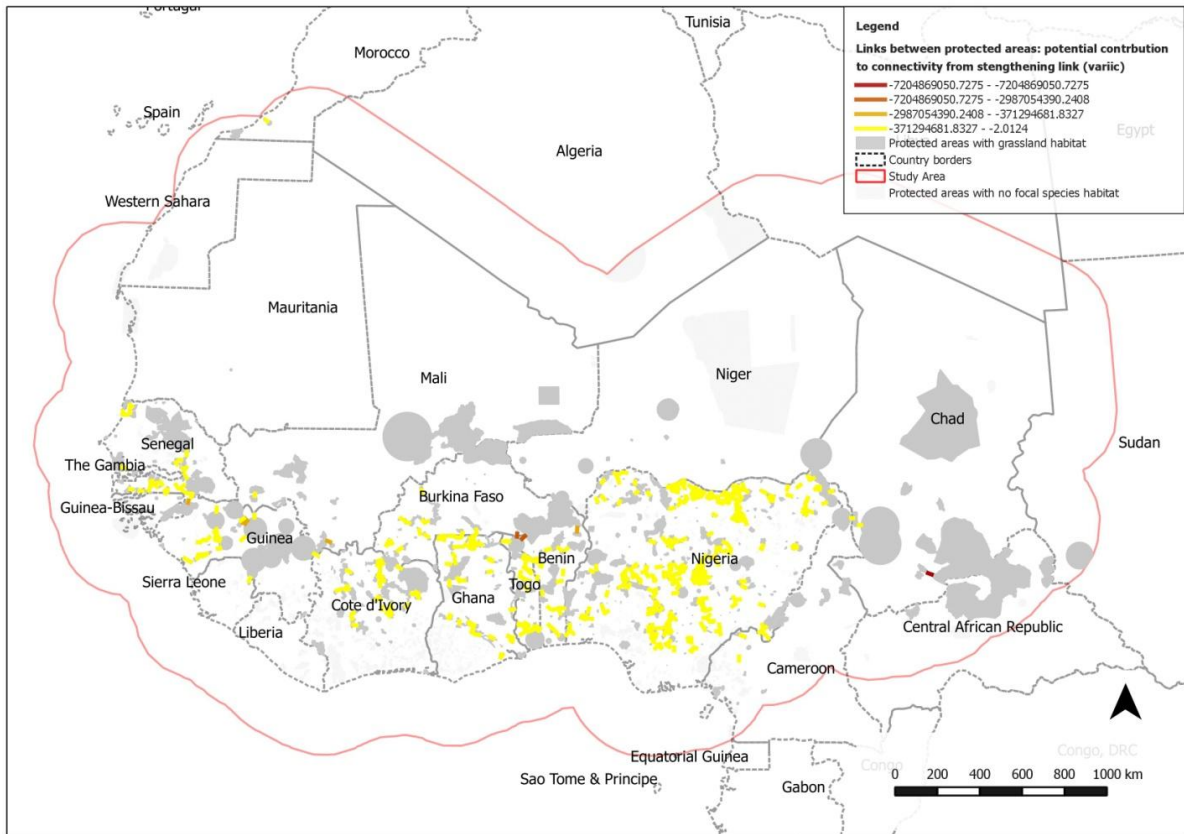

Figure 2. Forest specialists with (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.
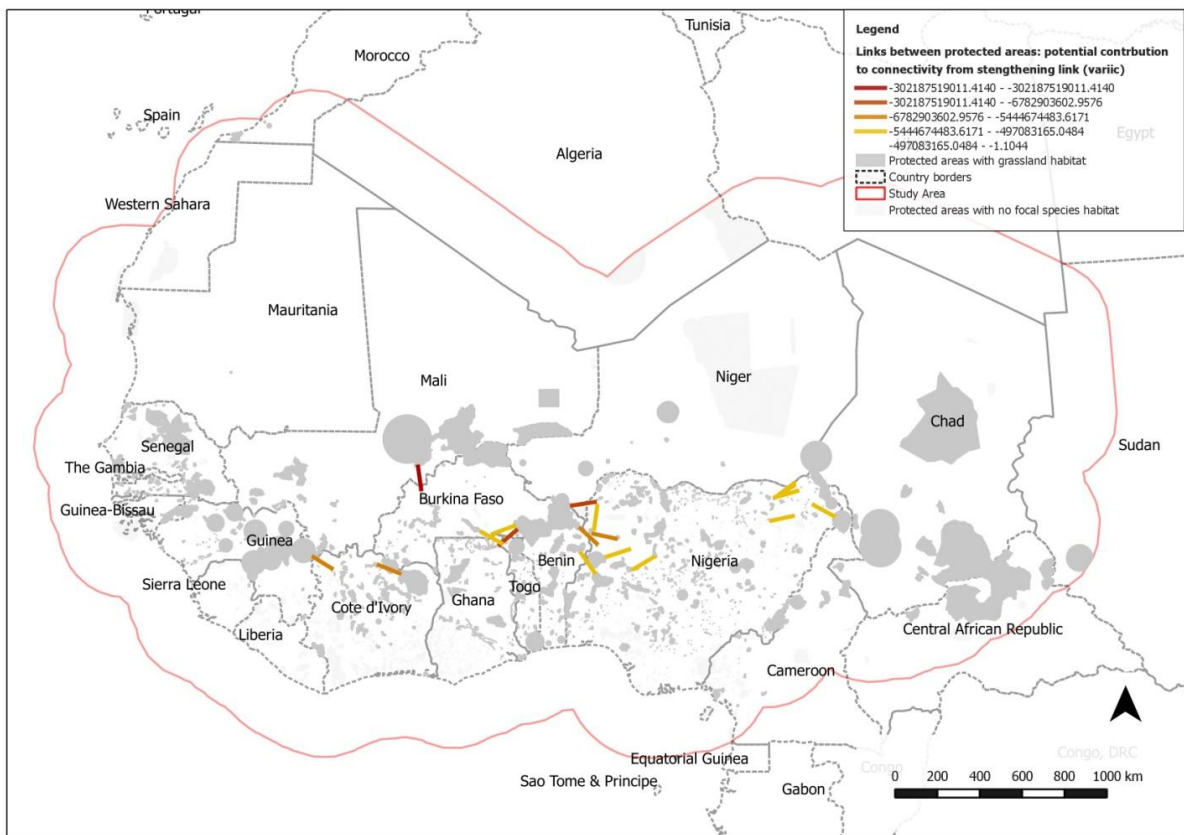
Figure 3. Forest specialists with long range (100km) maximum dispersal abilities. For clarity low values have been removed.
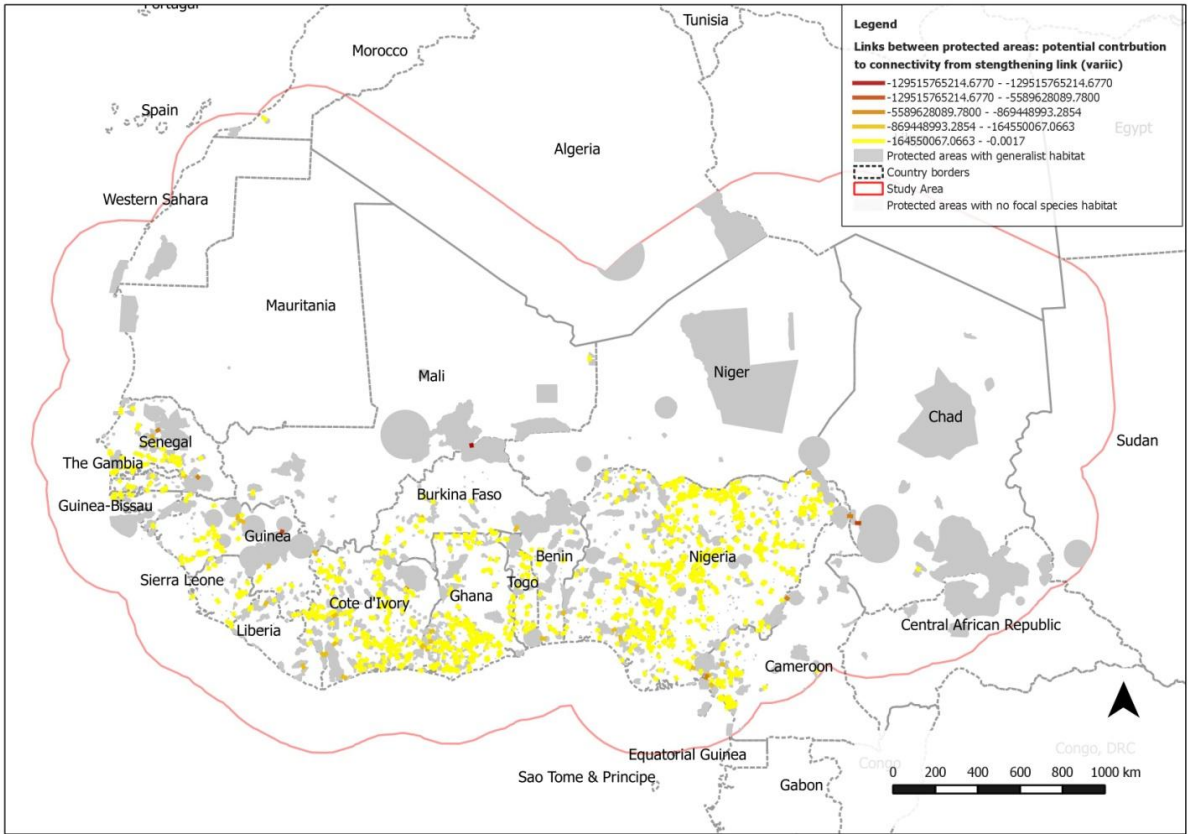

Figure 4. Grassland specialists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.
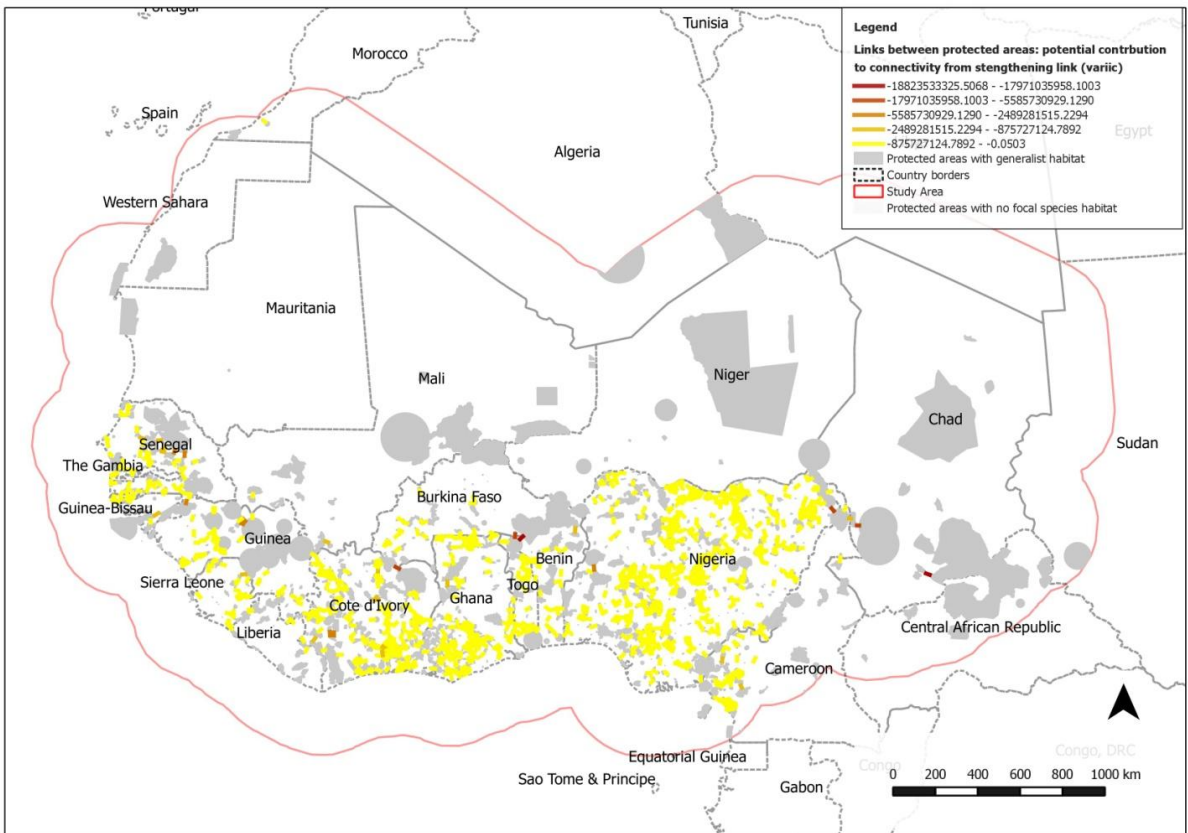
Figure 5. Grassland specialists with medium range (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.

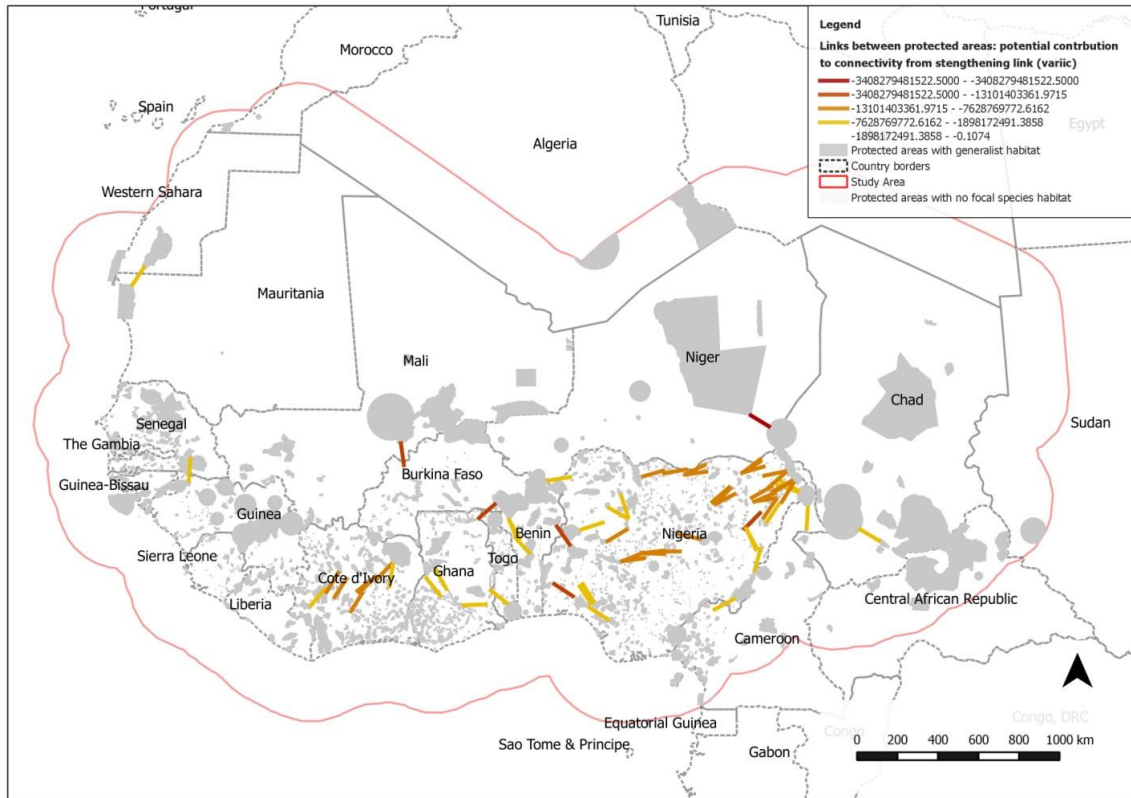**Figure 6.** Grassland specialists with long range maximum dispersal (100km) abilities. For clarity low values have been removed.

**Figure 7.** Generalists with short range (1km) maximum dispersal abilities.

**Figure 8.** Generalists with medium range (10km) maximum dispersal abilities.

Figure 9. Generalists with long range maximum dispersal abilities. For clarity low values have been removed.

Annex 5. Figures showing maps of change in the varIIC Connector index from removal of buffered point protected areas from analysis. Darker blue PAs show larger gains of the connector component from removing buffered point PAs, where as green shows losses. Striped PAs showed no change. Change was only assessed for those PAs that were composed entirely from polygons. PAs complexes in grey are those with some degree of overlap with buffered point PAs and were not assessed.
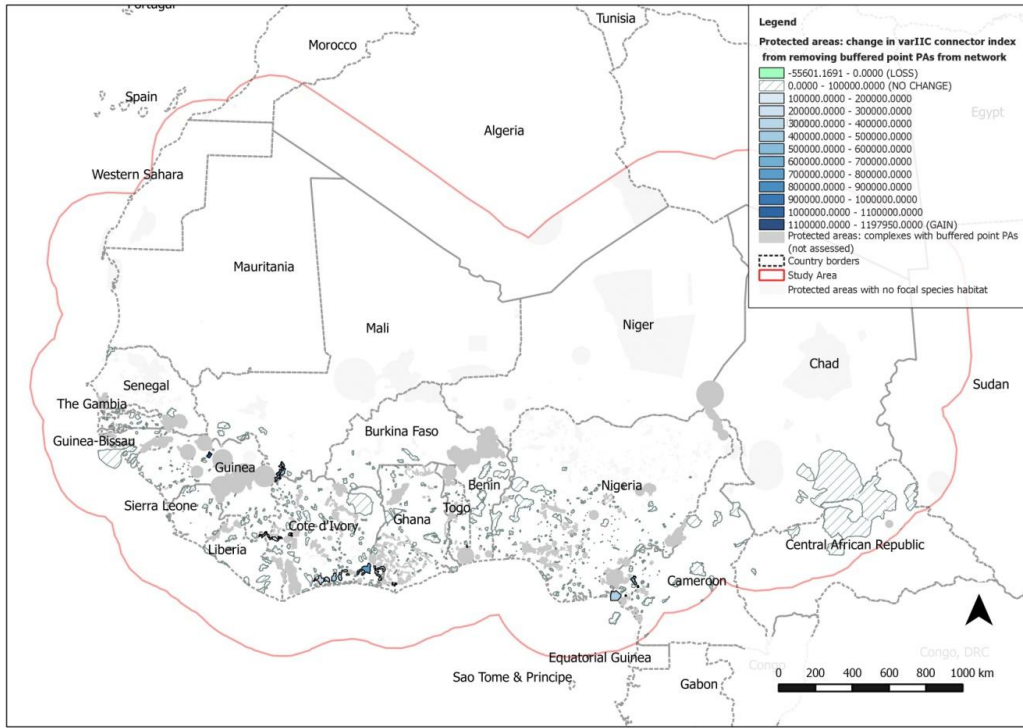
Figure 1. Change in protected areas for full PARCC study area.
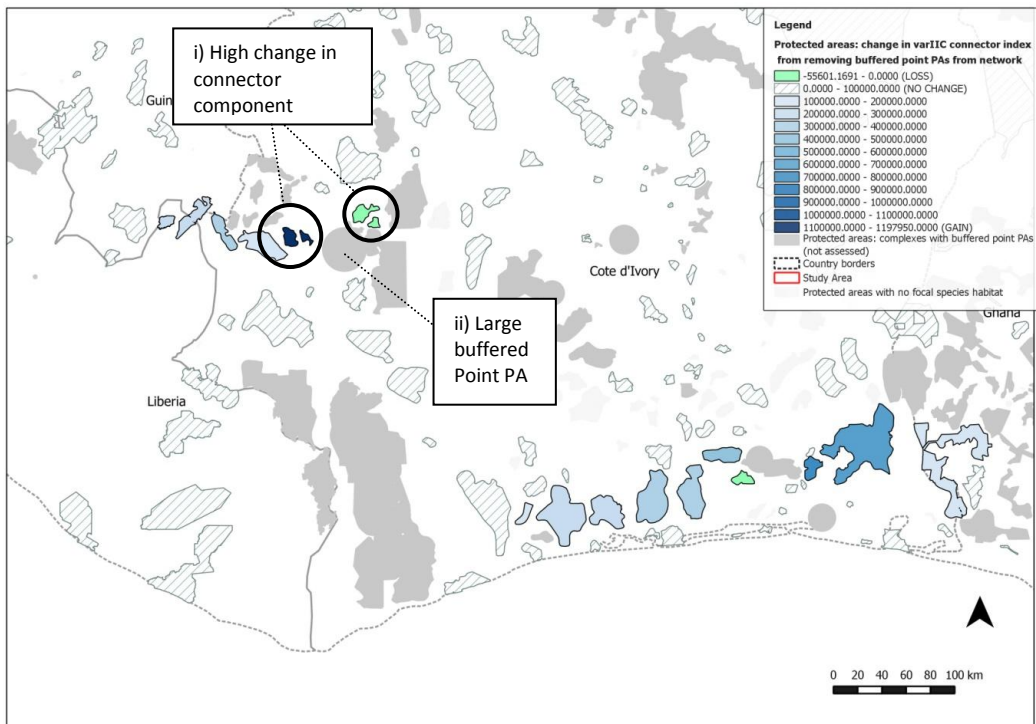
Figure 2. Detailed example of change in southern Cote d'Iviore, showing clustering pattern of high change occurring for the connector components closest to large buffered point protected areas, shown in figure as i and ii respectively.