Science Advances

Supplementary Materials for

Low human interest for the most at-risk reef fishes worldwide

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This PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S3

Fig. S1.

MCA - Biplot

Axis labels and data points:
- Dim2 (21.1%) (y-axis)
- Dim1 (33.1%) (x-axis)
- Sand
- Benthic
- Rock
- Pelagic site attached
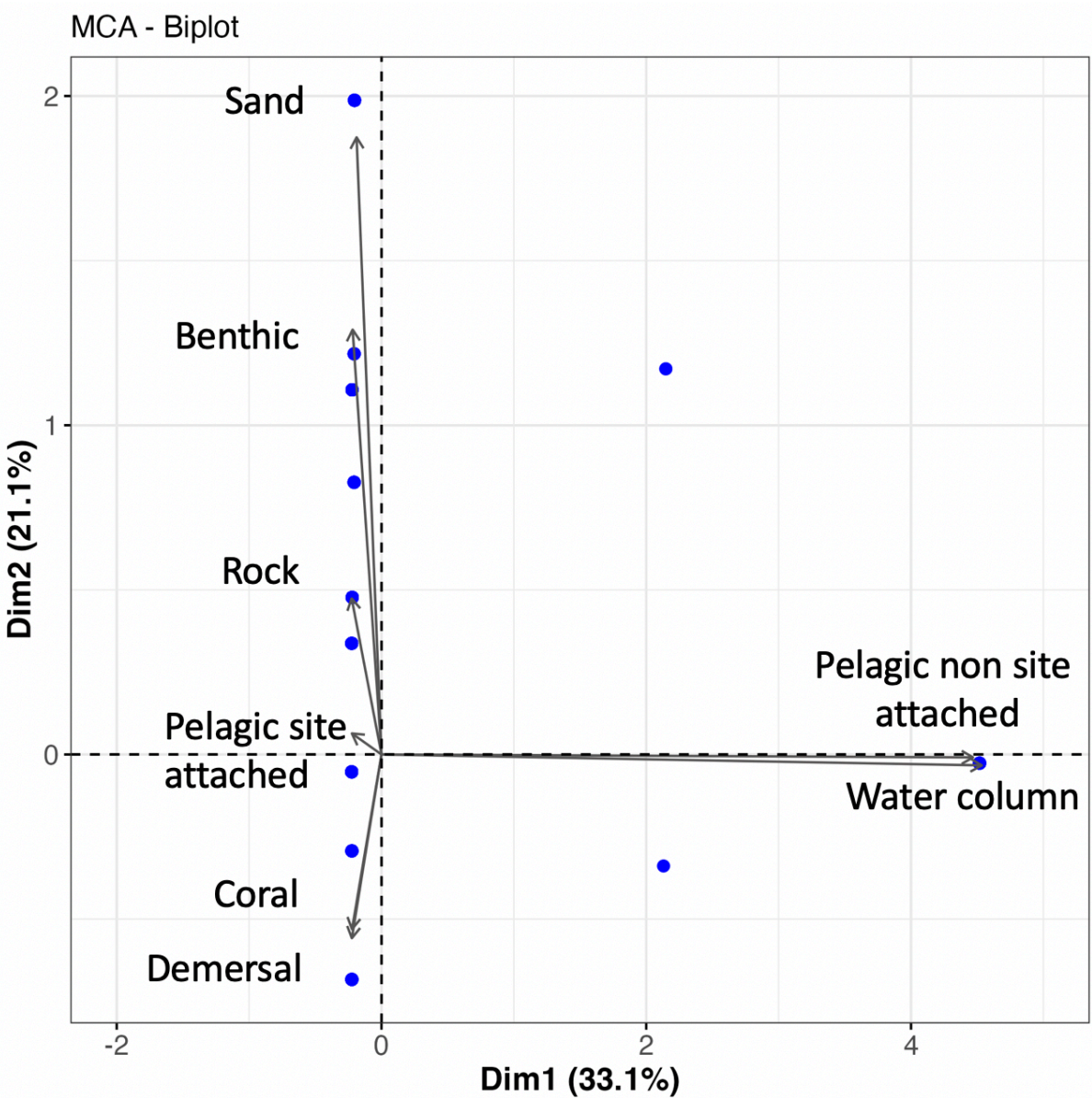- Pelagic non site attached
- Water column
- Coral
- Demersal

Figure S1 : Biplot of the two first axes of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) with both the variables habitat (coral, sand, rock and water column) and water column (demersal, benthic, pelagic site attached and pelagic). The axis 1 of the MCA (33.1%) is mostly driven by position in the water column and the axis 2 *(21.1%)* clearly differentiated fish species associated with coral and demersal habitats from species associated with sand and benthic habitats (rock habitat being intermediate).
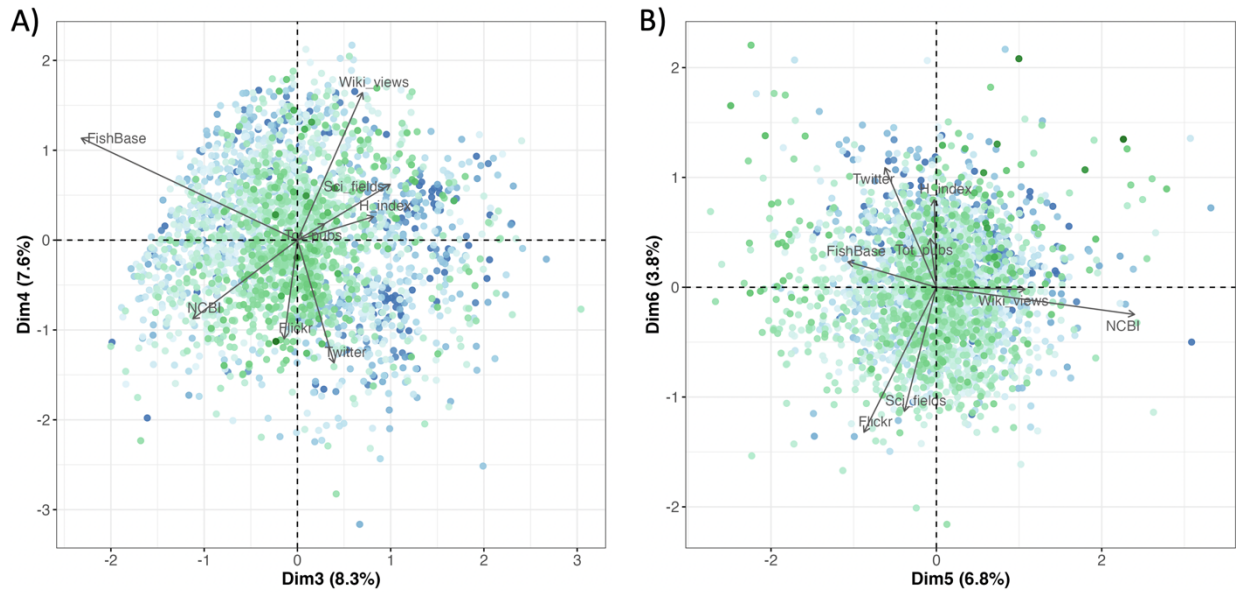
Figure S2 : *The other dimensions of human interest for global reef fishes. A) Axes 3 and 4 of the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) summarizing the distribution of 2,408 reef fish species based on values of eight metrics of human interest (Table 1). B) Axes 5 and 6 of the Principal Component Analysis. For both A and B panels, dot colors reflect species global geographic ranges (log10 transformed and scaled between 0 and 1).*
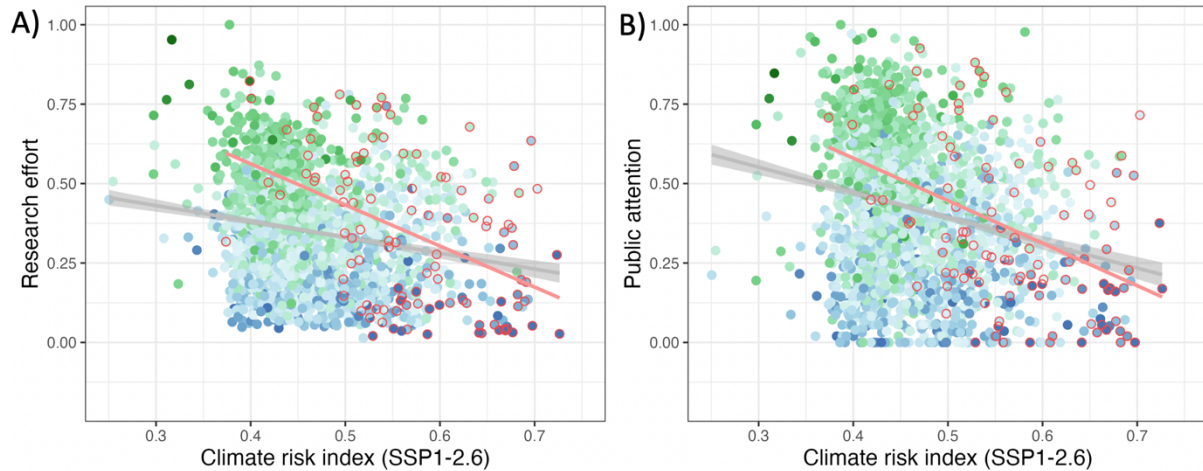
Fig. S3.

Figure S3 : ***Climate risk and human interest for global reef fishes.*** *Relationship between research effort and public attention with climate risk index computed in Boyce et.al (40) under the IPCC SSP1-2.6 scenario. The gray lines show linear model regression with 95% confidence intervals (n=2,094, r=-0.19 for research effort and r=-0.23 for public attention, p<0.001). Points surrounded by red circles are species considered as threatened (TH) by IUCN. The red lines show linear model regression for TH species (n=106, r=-0.45 for research effort and r=-0.43 for public attention, p<0.001). For both A and B panels, color of the points reflect species geographic ranges (log10 transformed and scaled between 0 and 1; from large (green) to narrow (blue) ranges; as in Fig. 2 in the main text).*