





Supplementary figure 1: Distribution of seven studied variables over Bangladesh territory.

- (a) the 12 different bioeco zones: 1-Himalayan Piedmont Plain, 2-Barind Tract, 3-Madhupur Sal Tract, 4-Floodplains, 5-Lake, beels and basins, 6-Gopalganj / Khulna peatlands, 7-Sundarbans / Mangroves, 8-Coastal zones/ Islands, 9-Hills and hill tracts, 10-Saline tidal floodplains, 11-Major rivers, 12-Coastal marine waters.
- (b) Seven climatic subzones: 1-South-eastern zone, 2-North-eastern zone, 3-Northern part of the northern region, 4-North-western zone, 5-western zone, 6-South-western zone, 7-South-central zone.
- (c) Elevation: 1-0-100 m, 2-101-200 m, 3-201-300 m, 4-301-400 m, 5-401-500 m, 6-501-600 m, 7-601-700 m, 8-701-800 m, 9-801-900, 10- above 901 m.
- (d) Regular flood zone: 1-outside the flood zone, 2-inside the flood zone.
- (e) Five major forest types: 1-village forest, 2-tropical forest, 3-Sal forest, 4-tropical hilly forest, 5-mangrove forest.
- (f) Eleven types of land use: 1- Shrub land, 2- Herbaceous vegetation, 3- Cropland, 4-Built up area, 5- Sparse vegetation, 6- Permanent water bodies, 7- Herbaceous wetland, 8- Evergreen needle-leaved vegetation, 9- Evergreen broad-leaved vegetation, 10- Deciduous broad-leaved vegetation, 11- Mixed or unknown type vegetation.
- (g) Three distinct segments of terrestrial habitat: 1- South-western part of the country restricted to Ganges delta, 2-East part of the country border by the Ganges and the Jumna, 3-north-western part of the country border by the Ganges and the Jumna.