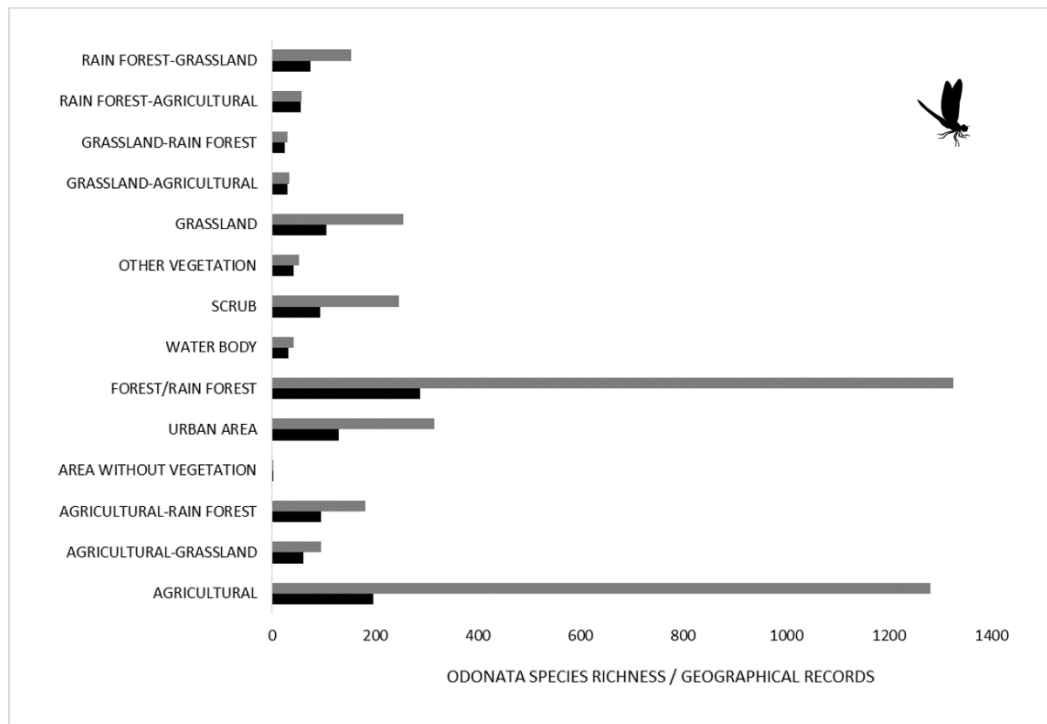


1 Fig. 1. Land use and vegetation entity and odonate species richness (black bars) and
2 geographical records (gray bars) in the Mexican territory.

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6

7 Fig. 2. Odonate species records for the Mexican territory. Collection range spanned from 2000 to
8 2014.

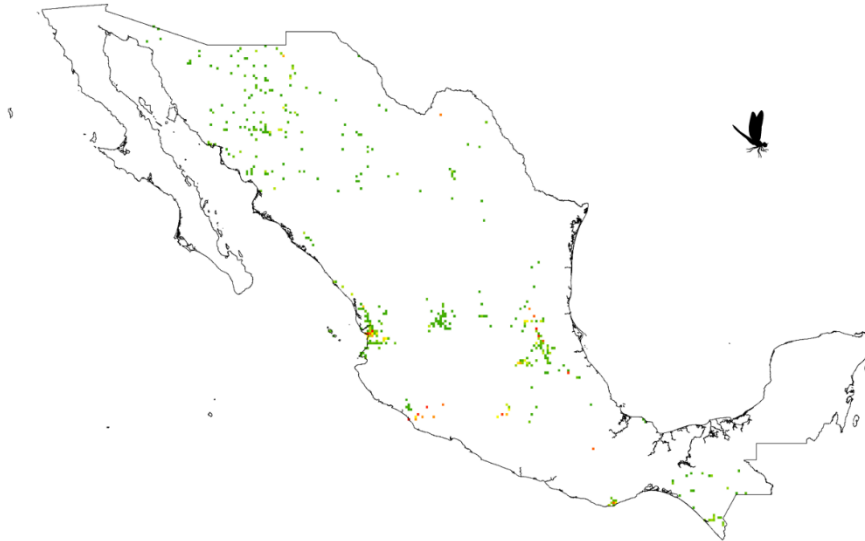


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12 Fig. 3. Observed odonate species (SOBS) in a 15 x 15 km (approximately) pixel size for the Mexican
13 territory. Green pixels indicate from 1 to 23 species, yellow pixels indicate 21-26 species, orange
14 pixels indicate 27-40 species, while red pixels indicate 40-65 species.

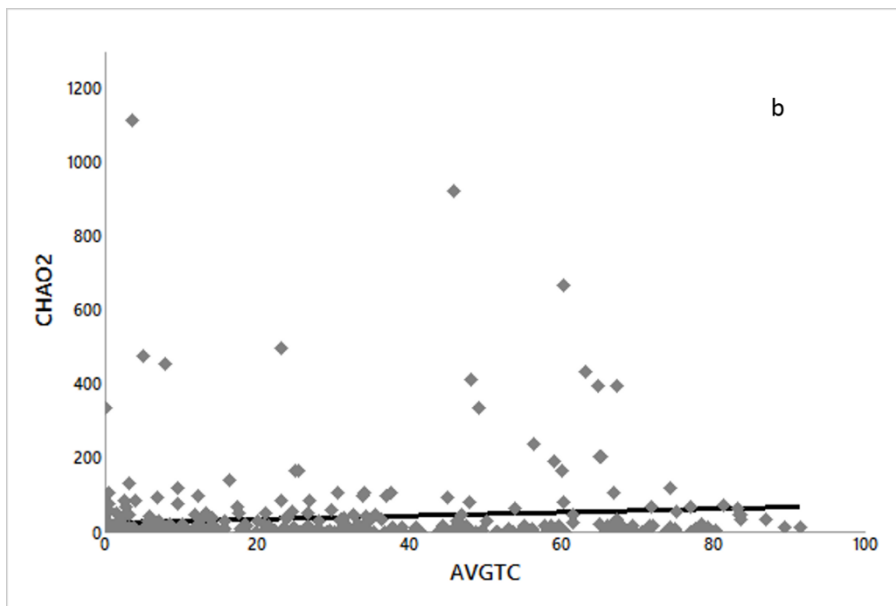
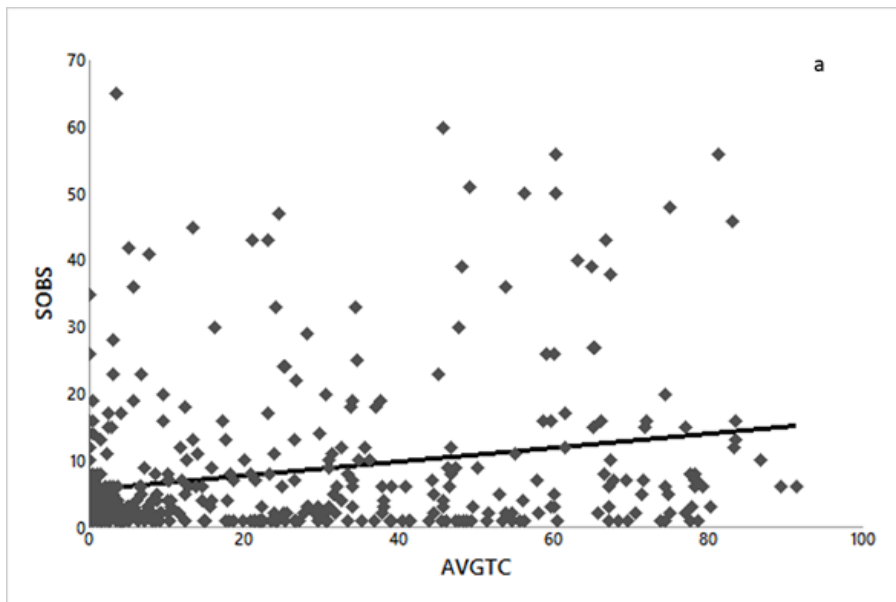


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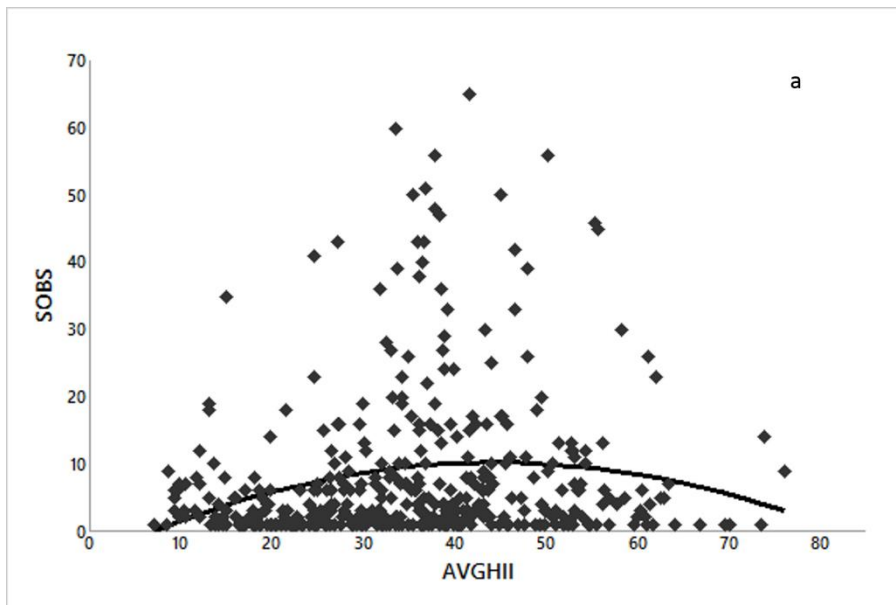
17

18 Fig. 4. Number of odonate observed species (SOBS) (a) and Chao 2 (CHAO2) (b) regressed
19 against tree cover average (AVGTC).

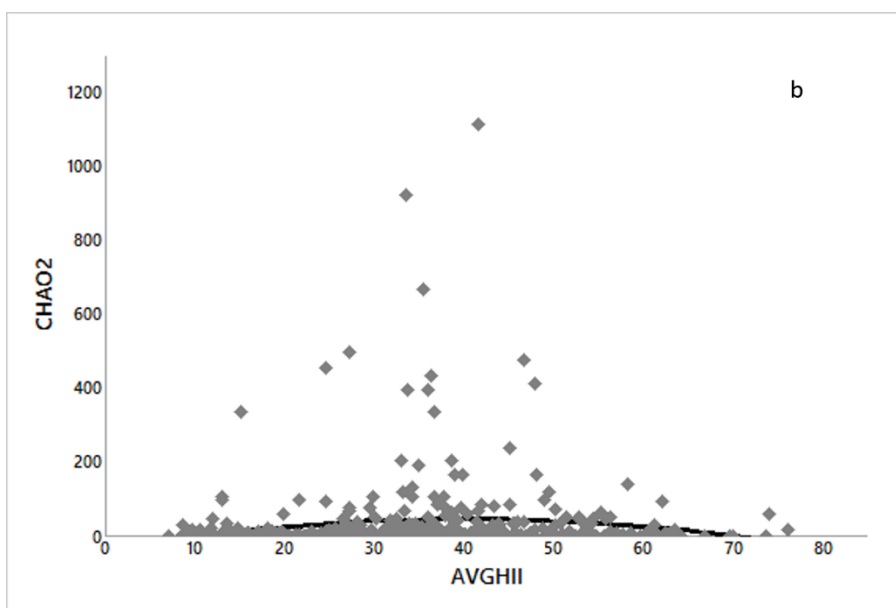


26 Fig. 5. Number of observed species (SOBS) (a) and Chao 2 (CHAO2) (b) regressed against
27 human influence index (AVGHII).

28



29



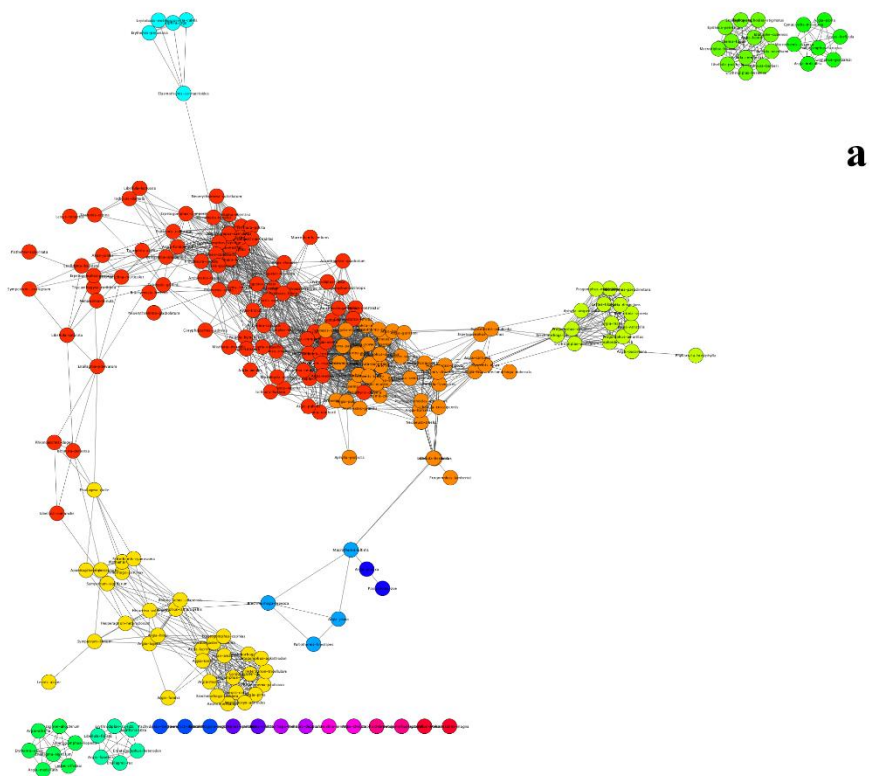
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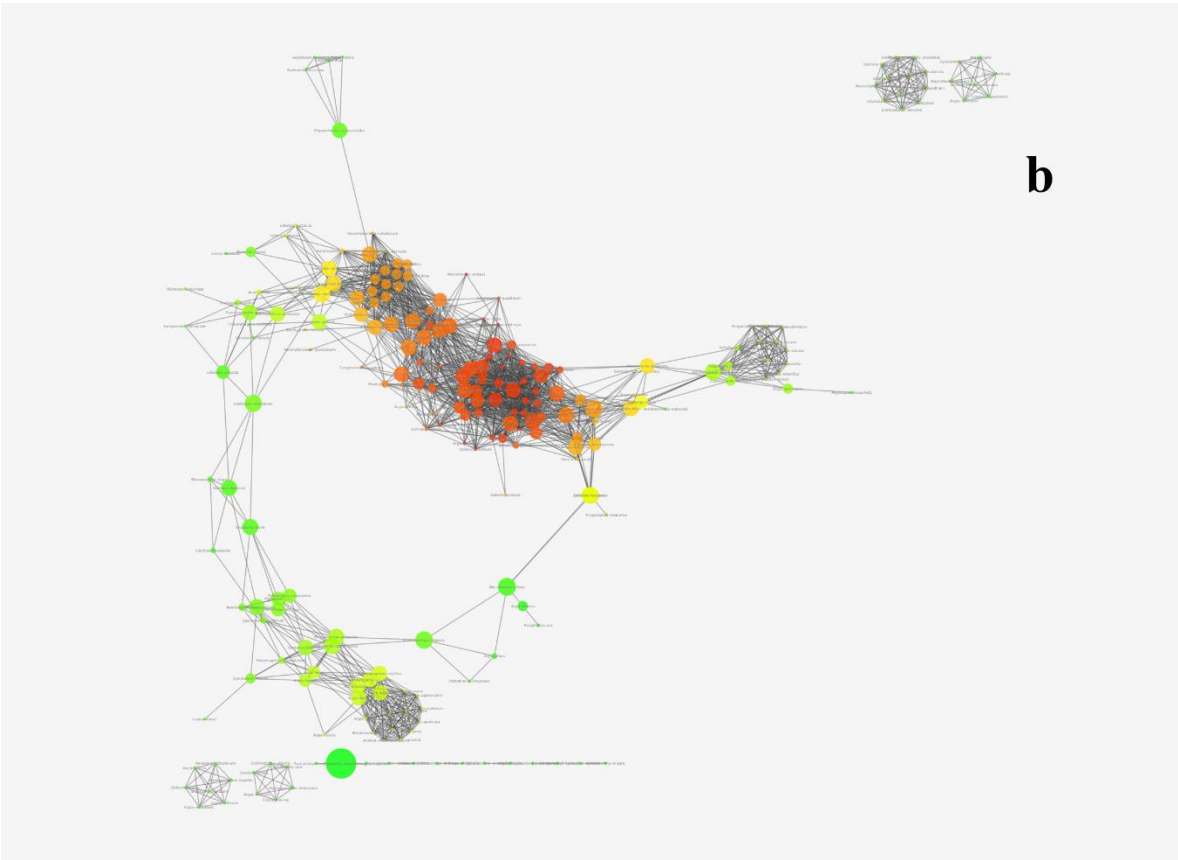
32

33 Fig. 6. Structure of the co-occurrence network inferred from the odonate species counts in
 34 the different land-use types. Nodes represent species and edges correspond to the statistically
 35 significant co-occurrence links. Colors in (a) represent the different modules that were
 36 identified and that could correspond to different communities. In (b), the size of each node is
 37 proportional to its betweenness centrality, while its color corresponds to how densely
 38 connected a node's neighborhood is (green nodes are in scarcely-connected neighborhood
 39 and red ones in highly connected neighborhoods).

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