

WebTable 1. Number of non-vascular and vascular plant species for each Chilean Administrative Region (AR) included in Figure 3. Regions are arranged from north to south (I–XII).

Administrative region	# of moss species ^{1,2}	# of liverwort species ^{3,4,5}	Total # of non-vascular plant species	# of vascular plant species ^{6,7}	Non-vascular/vascular plant species ratio	Median latitude of AR (^o S)
I	0	0	0	745	0.00	19.5
II	8	0	8	977	0.01	23.5
III	8	0	8	1024	0.01	27.5
IV	66	49	115	1591	0.07	30.5
V	169	85	254	1357	0.19	33.0
VI	53	12	65	1127	0.06	34.5
VII	65	16	81	1334	0.06	35.5
VIII	190	58	248	1481	0.17	37.0
IX	234	91	325	1183	0.27	38.5
X	412	316	728	1105	0.66	41.5
XI	310	266	576	608	0.95	46.5
XII	450	368	818	773	1.06	52.5

Notes: ¹He (1998); ²Buck (2002); ³Villagrán et al. (2005); ⁴Barrera (1995); ⁵Engel (1978); ⁶Marticorena (1990); ⁷Marticorena (2005).

WebTable 2. Richness of non-vascular and vascular plant species for countries and regions included in Figure 4

Country or region	# of moss species	# of liverwort species	Total # of non-vascular plant species	# of vascular plant species	Non-vascular/vascular plant species ratio	Latitudinal range
Colombia	976 ¹	786 ⁶	1762	51 220 ¹¹	0.03	12°N–4°S
Ecuador	854 ¹	148 ³	1002	19 362 ¹¹	0.05	2°N–5°S
Brazil	1964 ²	1160 ²	3124	56 215 ¹¹	0.05	5°N–34°S
Argentina	1002 ³	342 ⁷	1344	9372 ¹¹	0.14	21°S–55°S
Chile	778 ⁴	549 ^{8,9}	1327	5284 ¹¹	0.25	17°S–56°S
Sub-antarctic Magellanic ecoregion	450 ^{4,5}	368 ^{8,10}	818	773 ¹²	1.06	49°S–56°S

Notes: ¹Delgadillo (1994); ²Yano (1996); ³Kuehnemann (1938); ⁴He (1998); ⁵Buck (2002); ⁶Gradstein and Hekking (1979); ⁷Kuehnemann (1949); ⁸Villagrán et al. (2005); ⁹Barrera (1995); ¹⁰Engel (1978); ¹¹WMC (1997); ¹²Henríquez et al. (1995).

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WebFigure 1. (a) Satellite image of the Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve (CHBR), delimited by light blue dotted line. Located south of Tierra del Fuego, this is the southernmost protected area of the world, and with an area of 48 843 km², the largest biosphere reserve in the southern cone of South America (ie Uruguay, Argentina, Chile). (b) Map of CHBR showing its core zone (dark green), dedicated to strict preservation; buffer zones (purple), where sustainable, low-impact activities such as ecotourism are permitted; and transition zones (yellow), where higher impact activities, including construction of infrastructure, are allowed. Maps prepared by the GIS Laboratory, CERE-University of Magallanes and the Omora Foundation.