**Supplemental File 1:** Description of output table columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output parameter** | **Definition** |
| **FY\_sqkm** | Total habitat in the first year, according to the taxon’s time-window, in square kilometers (= sum of all pixels equal 1). |
| **First\_year** | First year of assessment, according to the taxon’s time-window. |
| **Habitat\_classes** | Classes defined as habitat, according to the taxon’s biology. |
| **Higher\_elev** | Higher elevation – to be used if the species has elevation constraints |
| **LY\_sqkm** | Total habitat in the Last year, according to the taxon’s time-window, in square kilometer (= sum of all pixels equal 1). |
| **Last\_year** | Last year of assessment, according to the taxon’s time-window. |
| **Lower\_elev** | Lower elevation – to be used if the species has some elevation constrains |
| **Perc\_loss** | Percentage of habitat loss, in the defined time-window and distribution area. |
| **Scale** | Scale of the raster files (the default value is 30 m). |
| **Species** | Name of the target species. |



**Figure S1:** Illustration of an example of habitat increasing in the northeast distribution of *Cyclopes didactylus.*

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**Figure S2:** Pattern of habitat loss in the form of a regular geometric for *Chiropotes utahicke*.



**Figure S3:** Pattern of habitat loss in the form of a herringbone for *Mico argentatus*.



**Figure S4:** An illustration of the importance of Indigenous Territories and Protected Areas for the conservation of *Cebus kaapori* habitats.