<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median/mean rate (S/MSY)</th>
<th>Data source(s)</th>
<th>Data type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extinction: background</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>De Vos et al. (21)</td>
<td>Phylogenetic analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.07&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Levin &amp; Wilson (56)</td>
<td>Species durations in the fossil record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Stanley (95)</td>
<td>Species durations in the fossil record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinction: Anthropocene, to date</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>IUCN Red List (extinct or extinct in the wild) (42)</td>
<td>142 extinctions from 1600 to 2016&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>World Conservation Monitoring Center (127)</td>
<td>592 extinctions from 1600 to 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Regan et al. (81)</td>
<td>33 extinctions out of 16,000 species over 400 years in Australia&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinction: Anthropocene, conservative projection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Reid (82), van Vuuren et al. (109)</td>
<td>5% extinction rate spread over 1,000 years&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speciation: background</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.65&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Levin &amp; Wilson (56)</td>
<td>Ages of genera and number of species in each genus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>De Vos et al. (21)</td>
<td>Phylogenetic analysis (net diversification plus extinction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speciation: Anthropocene, to date</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Thomas (103)</td>
<td>6 new species (in a region with ~3,000) from 1700 to 2015 in the United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speciation: Anthropocene, projection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No estimates available</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Species per million species per year or, alternatively, species per species per million years; for example, a speciation estimate of 1.0 S/MSY means that for every million species, one new species will arise each year, or, equivalently, each species is likely to give rise to one additional species every million years.

<sup>b</sup>Weighted average for herbs, shrubs, and hardwoods, assuming that 45% of species are woody (evenly split between shrubs and hardwoods) and the rest are herbaceous (31).

<sup>c</sup>The calculation here is as follows: (142 species extinct/350,000 total species)/(2016 – 1600)/10<sup>8</sup> million years.

<sup>d</sup>Rough midpoint from a range of possibilities reported by Regan et al. (81).

<sup>e</sup>The low end of projected percentages of species committed to extinction by Reid (82) is 4% by 2040 and 7% by 2050, but we have no estimate of the time course over which these extinctions will occur; here, we consider 1,000 years a conservative guess.


