# S3 Supplementary figures
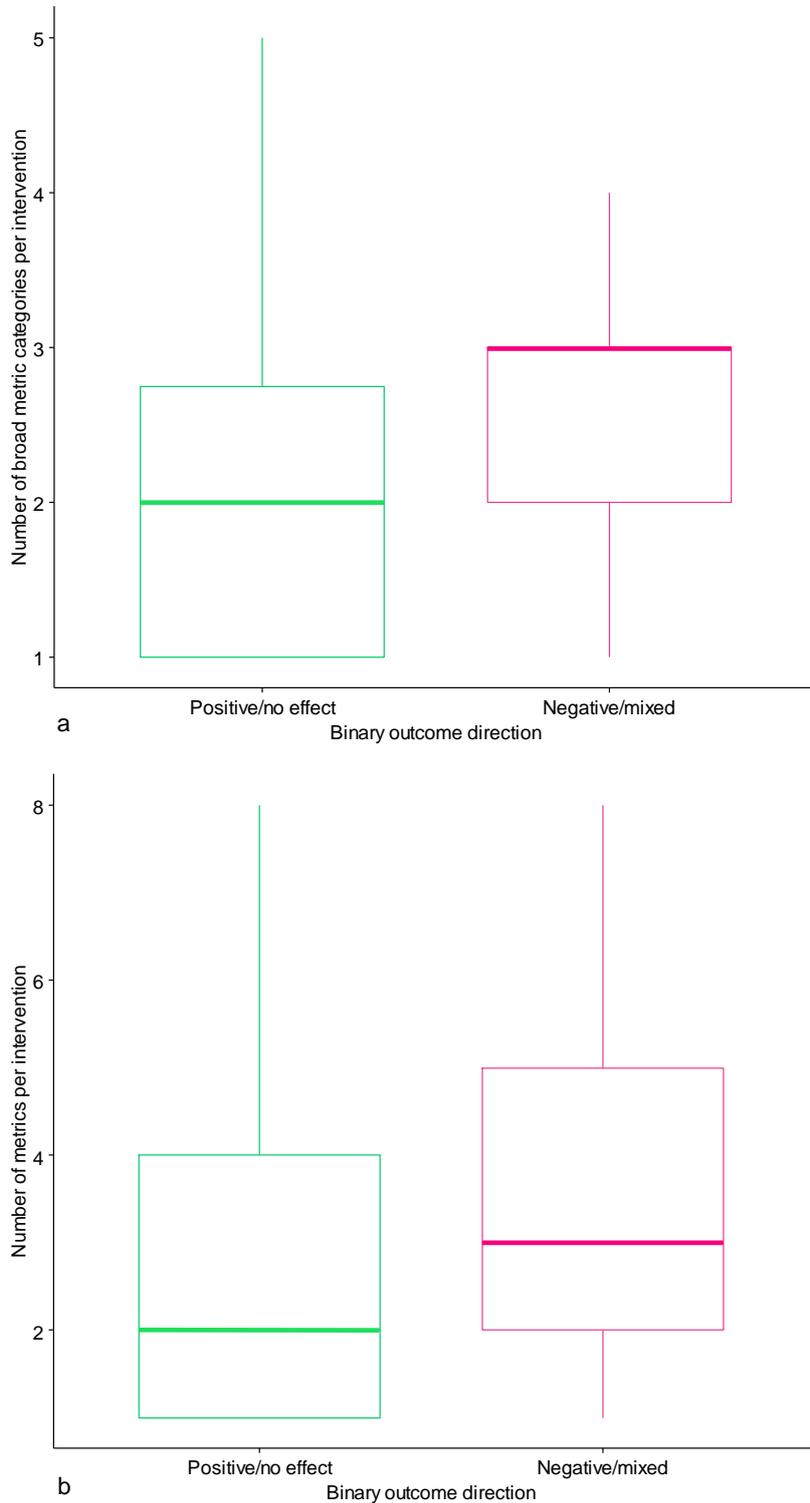
Figure S1: Number of broad metric categories (a) and unique metrics (b) used in intervention ecosystem health assessments, split by binary outcome direction at the intervention level (positive/no effect, or negative/mixed). Bold horizontal lines are medians, fine horizontal lines and 25th and 75th percentiles; vertical lines show maximum and minimum values.
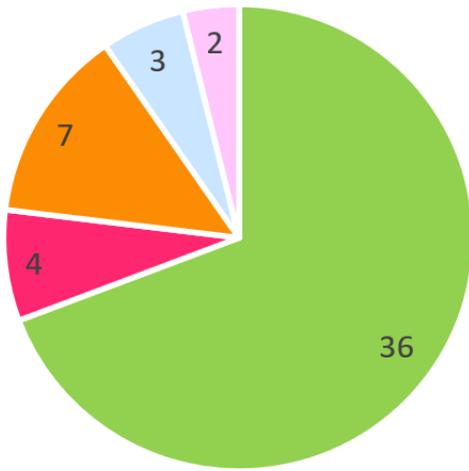
a) Biomass
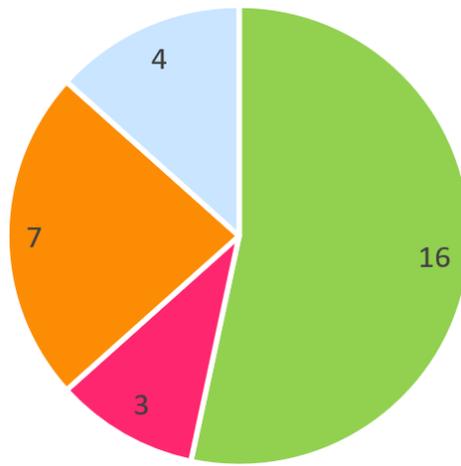
b) Diversity
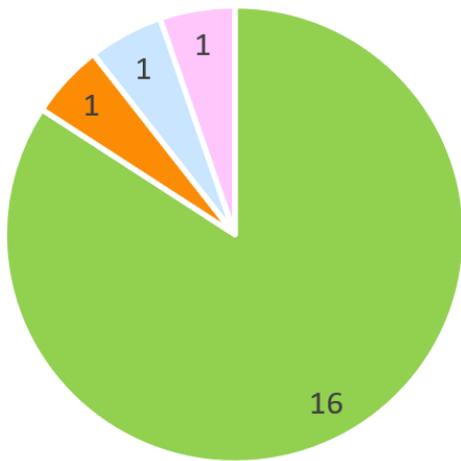
c) Ecosystem composition

d) Ecosystem functioning and population dynamics
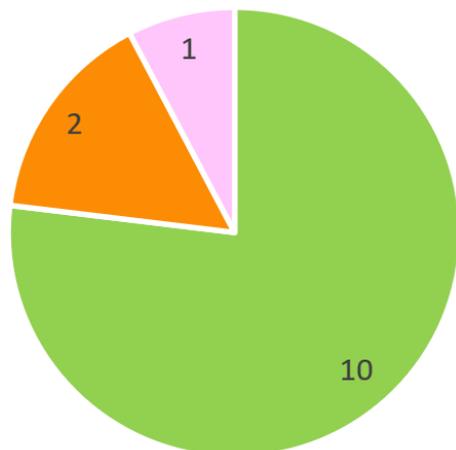
Climate change adaptation outcome direction at intervention level:

- Positive
- Negative
- Mixed
- No effect
- Unclear

e) Habitat quality

Figure S2: Climate change adaptation outcomes of interventions with positive ecosystem health outcomes in different broad metric categories (a-e). The number of interventions with each outcome direction is shown in each wedge. Two metric categories, landscape structure and unspecified, are not included due to having fewer than ten interventions with positive outcomes each. Some interventions are represented more than once because a single intervention could have outcomes in more than one broad metric category.
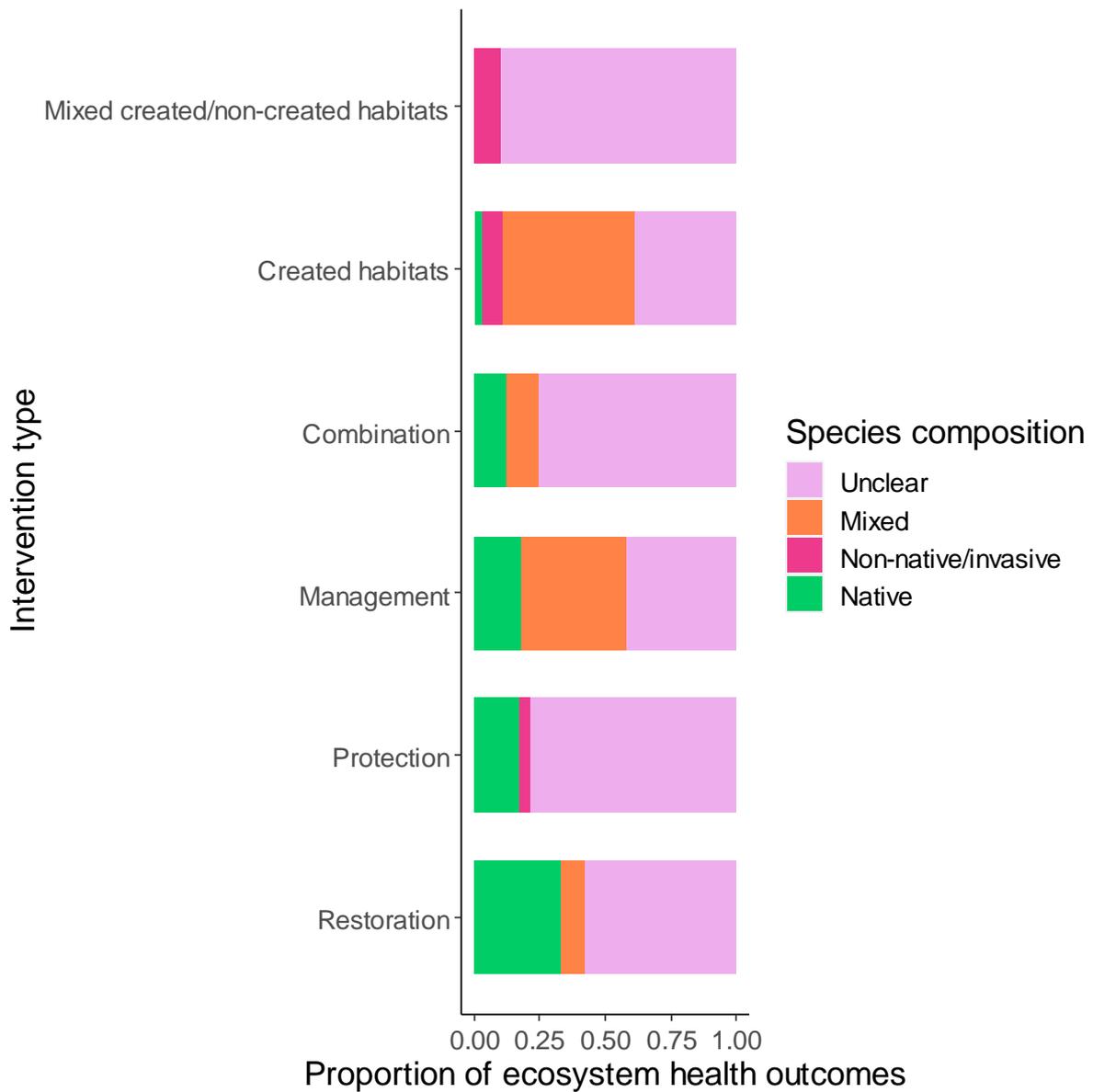
Figure S3: The proportion of outcomes with native, non-native/invasive, mixed and unclear species recorded across outcomes of different intervention types. Colours represent species native or non-native composition, where assisted migrants within the country of origin are grouped under native, and native species that have become over-dominant are grouped under non-native/invasive. The number of outcomes per intervention type (n) is reported at the end of each bar. Only outcomes for which the native/non-native species identity is relevant were included in this analysis (see S1.2).