



Fig. S1. Time averaged map of global annual erythemal dose rate ($\text{mW}/\text{m}^2/\text{nm}$). Annual erythemal dose-rate, expressed as the minimum amount of UVR needed to cause potential biological impact, is shown to vary by latitude. Mapped data was from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Total Ozone Mapping program via selection of Erythemal Dose Rate (Local Noon) in NASA's Aura OMI level 3 portal. Annual erythemal dose-rate is shown for the year 2005, a date broadly relevant to many of the publications reviewed in the current paper.