

Appendix 2. Land uses, management practices, and related habitats and species in forests (ca. 1900-1950). Source: land uses and management practices from interviews (see methods); habitats and species from Montserrat ([1955-1964] 1989), Gutiérrez (2001), and Otero et al. (2011).

Forest type	Land uses and management practices	Habitats	Species
Cork Oak and Holm Oak (<i>Quercus suber</i> and <i>Q. ilex</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coppice selection every 7–10 years with complete cycles of 21–30 years. - Initial sprout selection down to 4 sprouts per stump 5–6 years after coppicing. - Final sprout selection down to 2 sprouts per stump. - Felling competitor species such as <i>Pinus pinea</i> and <i>Quercus humilis</i>. - Periodical selective slashing of bushes (e.g. <i>Erica arborea</i>, <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>) while conserving soil-improving leguminosae species (e.g. <i>Ulex parviflorus</i>). - Felling <i>E. arborea</i> and <i>Arbutus unedo</i>; uprooting their stumps. - Cork debarking every 14–17 years. - Grazing by pig herds and sheep flocks. 	Cork Oak and Holm Oak forests with medium canopy cover	Some plant species indicated the existence of clearings, areas with low canopy cover, scrublands and open rocky grounds within forests: <i>Erica cinerea</i> , <i>Helianthemum tuberaria</i> , and <i>Orobancha teucrii</i> .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal making in earth-covered firewood piles. - Fine charcoal making through the heating of brushwood in kilns, pits, or piles. 	Burnt earth and charcoal residues	<i>Geranium lanuginosum</i> , a very rare plant throughout Catalonia, was found in forest clearings shortly after the burning of firewood piles for charcoal production. <i>Stachys alpina</i> was also particularly related to charcoal residues.
	Cultivating fodders, cereals, and vegetables.	Meadows, cereal fields and gardens within forests	
Riverside	<p>Layout of species according to their need of water, from the river to the outside: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, <i>Populus</i> sp., <i>Platanus</i> sp.</p> <p>Plantations of Plane Tree (<i>Platanus</i> sp.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting saplings and felling after 2 years. - Sprout selection down to 1–2 sprouts per stump. - Pruning. - Felling (rotation of 20 years). - Cultivating vegetables for self-supply and livestock within young plantations. 	Riparian forests including both spontaneous and planted tree species as well as gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastures of <i>Festuca rubra</i> and <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ssp. <i>Glomerata</i> occurred in forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Populus</i> sp. - The Southern Water Vole (<i>Arvicola sapidus</i>) used to hide under the submerged roots of alders (<i>A. glutinosa</i>) and excavated galleries on the slopes of the streams.
Pine (<i>Pinus</i> sp.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pruning of lower branches (<i>Pinus pinea</i>). - Felling with different rotations according to species (<i>P. pinea</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. insignis</i>, and <i>P. halepensis</i>). 	Pine groves	
Chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sowing chestnuts or planting striplings after forest clearing. - Felling after 14–15 years. - Sprout selection down to 2–4 sprouts per stump. - Felling (10–20 years rotation). 	Chestnut groves	