

1 **Appendix 2.** Social demand for ecosystem services.

2 Questionnaire structure and content (for the full version see Iniesta-Arandia et al. 2014).

3 I. Respondent's relationship with the study area (e.g. Hometown, visited areas, main reason of being
4 in the area, family origin).

5 II. Perception of the importance and vulnerability of benefits* :

6 From the lists panel of benefits provided by the watersheds (see Table A3.1), could you choose
7 4 that, in your opinion, are the most important in the area for social well-being?

<i>Benefit</i>

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9 III. Indicators of human well-being (i.e. based on agreement with statements about the life in
10 their town).

11 IV. Future options based on the influence of drivers of change (i.e. based on aspects that in
12 their opinion are important or have an influence in the future of the area).

13 V. Respondents' general environmental behavior (e.g. membership of any association, visited
14 protected areas, consumption of organic food).

15 VI. Socio-economic variables (e.g. Level of formal education, age, profession, net monthly
16 income).

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* We used the term benefits instead of ecosystem services to avoid technical terms and prevent educational and cultural biases.

18 Table A2.1. List of ecosystem services included in the direct face-to-face questionnaires
 19 conducted.

Category	Sub-category	Example in semiarid watersheds
Provisioning	Traditional agriculture	Olive tree, almond tree, vine, cereal, fruit orchard
	Intensive agriculture	Pepper, tomato, green bean, melon, watermelon, courgette
	Shepherding and/or livestock	Sheep, goat, cow
	Forest harvesting	Mushrooms, berries, and acorns
	Fibre harvesting	Tussock-grass (e.g. <i>Stipa tenacissima</i>)
	Freshwater	Agriculture and human consumption
	Clean energy	Wind power and solar energy
	Timber	Holm oak, olive tree and pine wood
	Apiculture	Honey
	Regulating	Air quality
Microclimate regulation		CO ₂ sequestration and rain processes control through vegetation
Habitat for species		Natural protected areas such as the Albuferas del Adra (White-headed duck; <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>)
Water regulation		Riparian vegetation, water infiltrations
Water quality		Water purification
Erosion control and soil protection		Terraces, deforestation
Soil fertility		Water courses and riversides
Cultural	Satisfaction of conserving species (existence)	Satisfaction for species conservation (e.g. fartet - <i>Aphanius iberus</i> - or wild goat - <i>Capra pyrenaica</i> -)
	Relaxation	Water, snow and mountainous landscapes
	Local ecological knowledge	Traditional water management, ethnographic museums, agriculture in terraces, basketwork
	Environmental education	Books and activities about the environment and traditions in the study area
	Recreational hunting	Small game and big game hunting (e.g., rabbit, partridge, wild boar and goat)
	Ecotourism	Hiking, horse riding, mountain activities in the protected area and surroundings, including rural and agro-tourism
	Aesthetic values	Beautiful landscapes such as mountains with snow
	Local identity	Feel a special bond with the Alpujarra region

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LITERATURE CITED

22 Iniesta-Arandia, I., M. García-Llorente, B. Martín-López, P. A. Aguilera, and C. Montes. 2014.
 23 Socio-cultural valuation of ecosystem services: uncovering the links between values, drivers of

24 change and human well-being. *Ecological Economics* 108: 36-48.
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