

## Supplementary Information

Table A1.1. Source, spatial resolution and unit of the indicators on the extent and intensity of hunting, agriculture, and forestry.

Data	Spatial level	Unit	Source
<i>Hunting</i>			
Moose	Moose Management Area	heads	Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management ( <a href="http://www.jagareforbundet.se">www.jagareforbundet.se</a> )
Bears	Municipality	heads	National Veterinary Institute ( <a href="http://www.sva.se">www.sva.se</a> )
All other game	Hunting parish	heads	Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management ( <a href="http://www.jagareforbundet.se">www.jagareforbundet.se</a> )
<i>Agriculture</i>			
Crop cover	Municipality	ha	Swedish Board of Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> )
Pasture cover	Municipality	ha	Swedish Board of Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> )
Grassland cover	Municipality	ha	Swedish Board of Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> )
Livestock	Municipality	heads	Swedish Board of Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> )
Crop yield	County	kg per ha	Statistic Sweden ( <a href="http://www.scb.se">www.scb.se</a> )
Grassland yield	County	kg per ha	Statistic Sweden ( <a href="http://www.scb.se">www.scb.se</a> )
<i>Forestry</i>			
Forest cover	Municipality	ha	Swedish Board of Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> )
Clear-cuts	Municipality	ha	Swedish Forest Agency ( <a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a> )
Forest yield	County	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	Swedish Forest Agency ( <a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a> )

Table A1.2. The functional groups and Latin names of the 63 wildlife species that we considered for the hunting land use, and the classification in the eight groups of game.

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**Agriculture Birds**

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*Columba livia*  
*Columba palumbus*  
*Perdix perdix*  
*Phasianus colchicus*

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**Bears**

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*Ursus arctos*

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**Forest Grouse**

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*Lagopus lagopus*  
*Lagopus muta*  
*Lyrurus tetrix*  
*Tetrao urogallus*  
*Tetrastes bonasia*

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**Hares**

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*Lepus europaeus*  
*Lepus timidus*  
*Oryctolagus cuniculus*

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**Meso-predators**

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*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*  
*Corvus corax*  
*Corvus cornix*  
*Corvus frugilegus*  
*Corvus monedula*  
*Garrulus glandarius*  
*Larus argentatus*  
*Larus canus*  
*Larus fuscus*  
*Larus marinus*  
*Martes martes*  
*Meles meles*  
*Mustela erminea*  
*Mustela nivalis*  
*Mustela putorius*  
*Mustela putorius furo*  
*Neovison vison*  
*Nyctereutes procyonoides*  
*Pica pica*

*Procyon lotor*  
*Sciurus vulgaris*  
*Vulpus vulpus*

### **Ungulates**

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*Alces alces*  
*Capreolus capreolus*  
*Cervus elaphus*  
*Dama dama*  
*Sus scrofa*

### **Aquatic Mammals**

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*Castor fiber, Castor canadensis*  
*Myocastor coypus*  
*Ondatra zibethicus*

### **Waterfowl**

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*Anas acuta*  
*Anas crecca*  
*Anas platyrhynchos*  
*Anser albifrons*  
*Anser anser*  
*Anser fabalis*  
*Aythya ferina*  
*Aythya fuligula*  
*Branta canadensis*  
*Bucephala clangula*  
*Clangula hyemalis*  
*Fulica atra*  
*Mareca penelope*  
*Melanitta fusca*  
*Melanitta nigra*  
*Mergus merganser*  
*Mergus serrator*  
*Phalacrocorax carbo*  
*Somateria mollissima*  
*Spatula clypeata*

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Table A1.3. Crop types that we considered for arable (i.e. crop) and pasture land use.

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*Crops*

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Barley (inclusive winter and spring barley)  
Brown beans  
Corn  
Linseed  
Mixed grain and rye wheat  
Mixed seed /cereal  
Oats  
Peas (cooking, fodder, vetch, field, and canned)  
Potatoes for food and starch  
Rape (inclusive winter and spring rape)  
Rye (inclusive winter and spring rye)  
Rye wheat /Triticale (inclusive winter and spring rye wheat/triticale)  
Sugar beet  
Turnip (inclusive winter and spring)  
Wheat (inclusive winter and spring wheat)  
Other unused arable land  
Unspecified arable land

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*Grassland*

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Energy forest  
Grazing mounds that is utilized  
Green fodder  
Mowing grounds used  
Mowing meadows and green fodder  
Mowing and grazing mounds used  
Seed for seed harvest  
Unused mowing and grazing meadows

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*Other*

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Garden plants  
Other types of plants  
Lay-land

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Figure A1.1. Sum of number harvested game in eight functional groups per municipality in Sweden, 2008-2016. Municipalities with zero animals harvested in white. Wildlife units (WU) using moose as reference unit (i.e., moose = 1.0, roe deer = 0.15, red deer = 0.56, fallow = 0.29, wild boar = 0.56; Wiklund and Malmfors 2014).

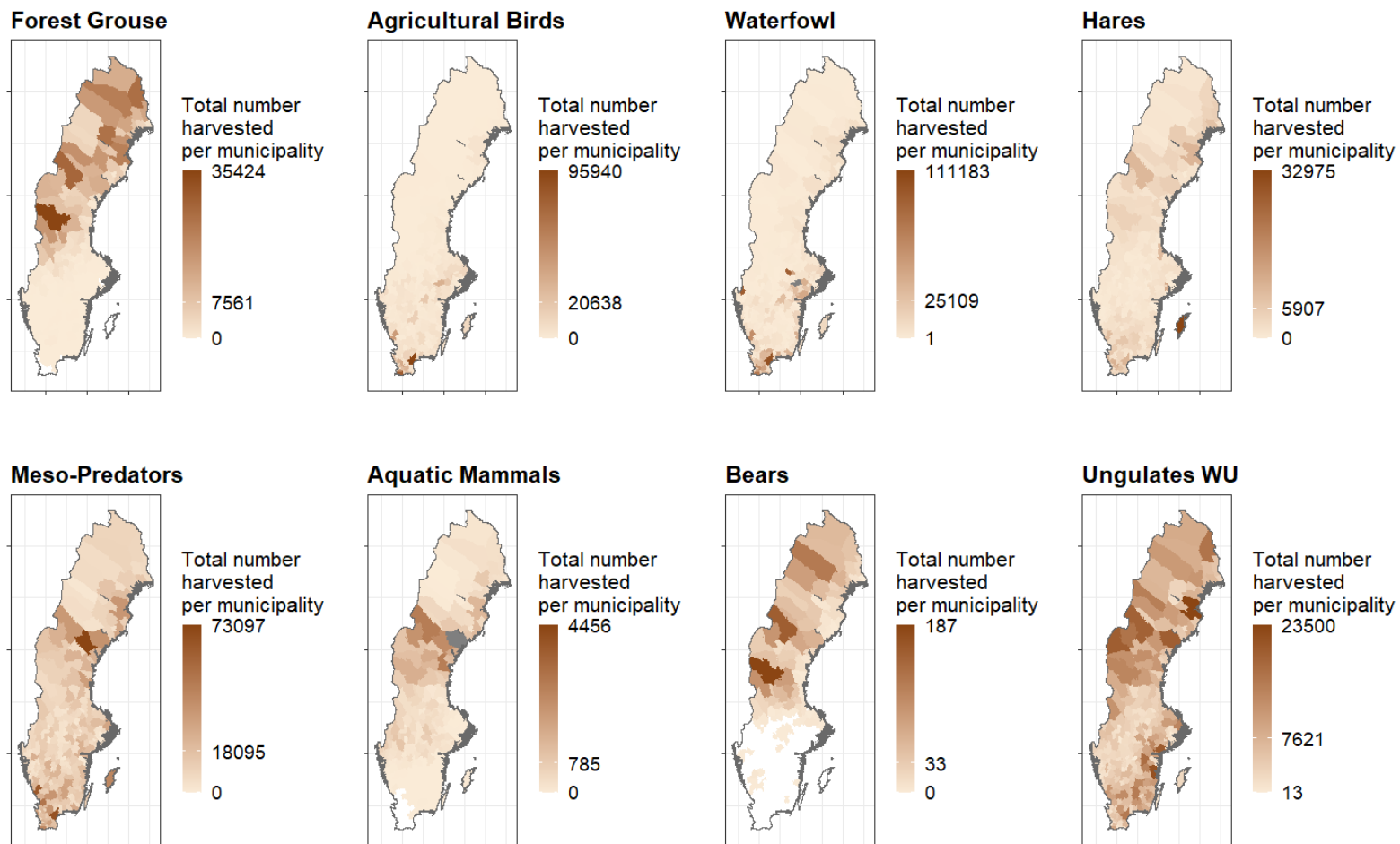


Figure A1.2. Sum of number harvested moose, roe deer, red deer, fallow deer, and wild boar (wildlife units) per municipality in Sweden, 2008-2016. Municipalities with zero animals harvested in white. Wildlife units (WU) using moose as reference unit (i.e., moose = 1.0, roe deer = 0.15, red deer = 0.56, fallow = 0.29, wild boar = 0.56; Wiklund and Malmfors 2014).

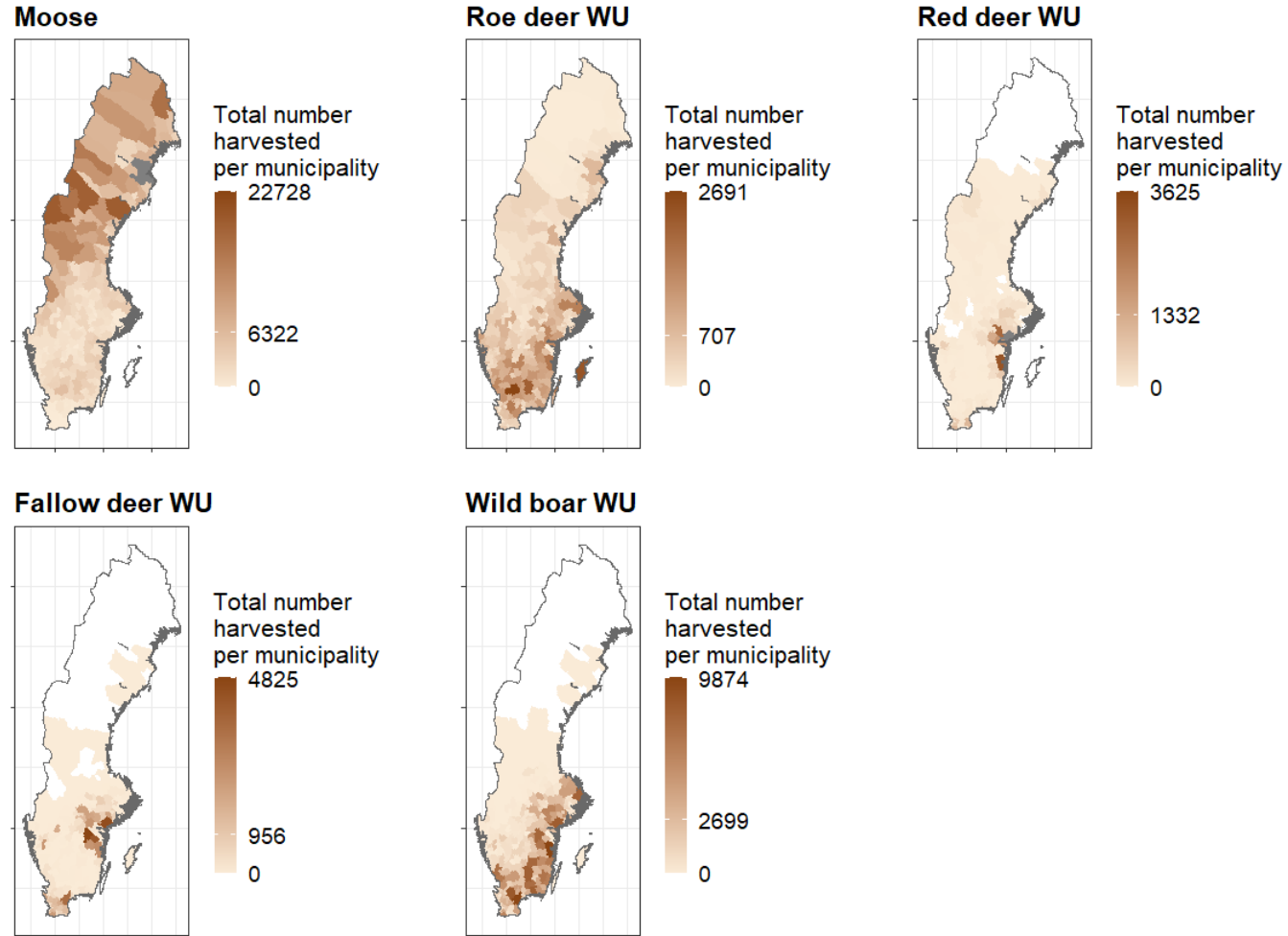


Figure A1.3. Performance plots that indicate the given optimal cluster number using the natural breakpoint in the mean Euclidean distance of the samples to their cluster centroid (blue line) and the Davies–Bouldin cluster index (red line), which relates intra- to inter-cluster variability. (A) Harvest of eight functional wildlife groups in relation to agriculture and forestry, (B) Ungulate harvest in relation to agriculture and forestry.

