

Supplementary material S1 – Tables and Figures

This work is part of: Verhagen W, Van Teeffelen, AJA, Baggio Compagnucci A, Poggio L, Gimona A, Verburg PH (2016) Effects of landscape configuration on mapping ecosystem service capacity: a review of evidence and a case study in Scotland. *Landscape Ecology*

TABLE S1: Terms used in search term for literature review for landscape heterogeneity and for each ecosystem service. The terms within a box were combined with OR statements. The terms for landscape heterogeneity and the terms for ecosystem services were combined with AND statements and resulted in separate literature searches.

Landscape heterogeneity	Terms	Ecosystem Services	Terms
<i>General Terms</i>	Landscape heterogeneity; Landscape fragmentation	<i>Carbon sequestration</i>	Carbon sequestration; Carbon storage; Climate regulation
	Compositional heterogeneity; Configurational heterogeneity	<i>Cattle production</i>	Cattle; Grazing
	Landscape complexity; Landscape diversity; Landscape structure; Habitat complexity	<i>Crop production</i>	Crop production; Crop Yield
		<i>Flood Control</i>	Flood Control; Flood risk; Flood regulation; Streamflow
<i>Patch structure terms</i>	Patch configuration; Patch size; Edge Effect*	<i>Nutrient Retention</i>	Nutrient Retention; Nitrogen; Phosphorus
		<i>Pest Control</i>	Pest Control; Biological Control
<i>Landscape elements</i>	Landscape element*; Linear element*; Hedgerow*	<i>Pollination</i>	Pollination
		<i>Recreation</i>	Recreation; Landscape preference*; Landscape aesthetics
		<i>Sediment Retention</i>	Sediment retention; Erosion
		<i>Wood production</i>	Wood production; Timber production

TABLE S2: Corresponding land cover categories of the UK LCM2007 classification and the CORINE land cover classification for assigning ES capacity values to land cover types.

UK LCM2007	CORINE	UK LCM2007	CORINE
<i>Broadleaved woodland</i>	Broad-leaved forest	<i>Bogs</i>	Peatbogs
<i>Coniferous woodland</i>	Coniferous forest	<i>Inland rock</i>	Bare rock
<i>Arable and horticulture</i>	Non-irrigated arable land	<i>Salt water</i>	Sea and ocean
<i>Improved grassland</i>	Pastures	<i>Fresh water</i>	Water courses
<i>Rough grassland</i>	Natural grassland	<i>Supra-littoral rock</i>	Bare rock
<i>Neutral grassland</i>	Natural grassland	<i>Supra-littoral sediment</i>	Beaches, dunes and sand
<i>Calcareous grassland</i>	Natural grassland	<i>Littoral rock</i>	Bare rock
<i>Acid grassland</i>	Natural grassland	<i>Littoral sediment</i>	Beaches, dunes and sand
<i>Fen, marsh and swamp</i>	Inland marshes	<i>Saltmarsh</i>	Salt marshes
<i>Heather</i>	Moors and heathland	<i>Urban</i>	Continuous urban fabric
<i>Heather grassland</i>	Moors and heathland	<i>Suburban</i>	Discontinuous urban fabric
<i>Montane habitats</i>	Montane habitats encompass multiple habitat classes above a certain altitude. Therefore, this class could not be directly related to a single CORINE class. We reclassified the montane habitat into single habitat classes, using the CORINE land cover map at 100 meter resolution. The difference in resolution is expected to only result in minimum error because two land cover types covered >96% of the area.		

FIGURE S1: Boxplots for each ES showing the relative effect of configuration to ES capacity at the cell level. In contrast to the boxplots presented in FIGURE 3 in the main text, the boxplots below contain all outliers.

