**Table S4.** Review of the forest and management history of the sampling sites. Historical documents were exhaustively reviewed to compile information on socio-economical activities affecting forests: historical documents and maps (*e.g.* Titos 1990); detailed mining reports (*e.g.* Maestre 1858); official information on recent wildfire events and forest-management practices (*e.g.* Bonet and others 2016); livestock farming (*e.g.* Moreno-Llorca and others 2016); traditional irrigation ditches (*e.g.* Ruiz-Ruiz 2017) and other studies reviewing the socioeconomic dynamics of forest of Sierra Nevada at different scales (*e.g.* Jiménez-Olivencia and others 2015).

| Use | **Cáñar (CA sites)** | **Güejar-Sierra (SJ site)** | **References** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Land use** | Oak Woodlands mixed with a high percentage of croplands even reached high elevations (mainly barley, rye, and potatoes). Irrigated crops near the village (“*regadío de vega*”) | Grasslands and shrublands for cattle raising located at high elevations. Then forest formations (oak woodlands) with some croplands (mainly herbaceous and potatoes). Irrigated terraces with tree crops (chestnut trees, cherry trees) | Jiménez-Olivencia and others (2015); Zoido and Jiménez Olivencia (2015); Moreno-Llorca and others (2016); Calatrava and Sayadi (2019) |
| **Forest Management Practices** | Nearby areas were afforested (pine plantations) to avoid soil erosion in 1925, 1928, 1950, and 1970  Selective thinning during 2007 in a small area near “*Casa Forestal*”  Tree cleaning near trails/paths (2009-2010) | Afforestation of the upper areas of the Genil River basin (1942)  Tree cleaning (2006 - 2007) near our study site (*La Hortichuela*)  Scattered afforestation (creation of small, scattered islands of oaks) (2008) | Bonet and others (2016); Moreno-Llorca and others (2016); J. Navarro and F.J. Cano-Manuel *personal communications;* Romero-Zurbano (1909) |
| **Forest structure** | Inventories of trees made by the Spanish Navy during the second half of 18th century: 2,010,200 new trees; 10,791 growing trees . For the Cáñar site, more than 2,000,000 trees were reported, most of them new, and no old trees were counted, suggesting recent tree felling. | Inventories of trees made by the Spanish Navy during the second half of 18th century: 639 550new trees; 56 700growing trees; 220 old trees | Cruz (1991); Wing (2015) |
| **Fires** | Several small fires.  1979: 44 Has of Pyrenean oak forests (near "*Casa Forestal*")  1984: 189 Has of Pine plantations and Holm oak forests ("*El Jaral*")  1994: 65 Has of Pine plantation ("*Puente Palo*") | Not recorded in the area since 1975 | Bonet and others (2014); Moreno-Llorca and others (2016); CMA (2018) |
| **Fruit production (acorns)** | Old references have indicated traditional acorn gathering. Auctions of public forests to collect acorns (1927; 1954) |  | Catastro (1752); Mesa-Torres (2009); Bonet and others (2014) |
| **Wood** | Traditional charcoal ("*carboneo*") making and firewood cutting throughout history. Several references have indicated firewood collection at this site at least since 1572.  At the beginning of the last century (1900s), 3 - 4 woodcutters collected firewood from Pyrenean forests daily. | Some references of wood removal for subsistence (1826; 1847). Massive logging during the first decades of 20th century. As a result, several old photos show areas without trees where oak forests stand today (1925; 1932) | Catastro (1752); López (1776); Madoz (1846); Titos Martínez (1997); Ferrer (1999); Jiménez-Serrano and Serrano-Gutiérrez (2004); Mesa-Torres (2009); Bonet and others (2014) |
| **Mining activities** | No mining in the area, only scattered private excavations | Intermittent exploitation throughout history. Historical documents indicated two periods of intense mining: the second half of the 19th century after the publication of detailed mineralogical reports and during the first decades of the 20th century until 1960, which is the last year with evidence of mining. Evidence of several furnaces to melt minerals (Cooper) | Maestre (1852); Maestre (1858); Titos (1990); Arnedo (2007); Mesa-Torres (2009) |
| **Quarries** |  | Exploitation of serpentine quarries from the 16th to 19th century (*Jaspe Verde*) | Navarro and others (2014) |
| **Traditional irrigation channel** | An irrigation channel (“*Acequia de la Era Alta”)* is located uphill of the CA-High site (*i.e.* >2000 m), which functioned from March to June | Several historical irrigation channels, known as *acequias de careo*, were used since the Middle Ages to cultivate these valleys. Most are abandoned and deteriorated, probably at least since the 1960s. | Martín-Civantos (2014); Martín-Montañés and others (2015); Ruiz-Ruiz (2017) |

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