Appendix A

For the article 'Making use of spatially biased variables in ecosystem condition accounting – a GIS based workflow'

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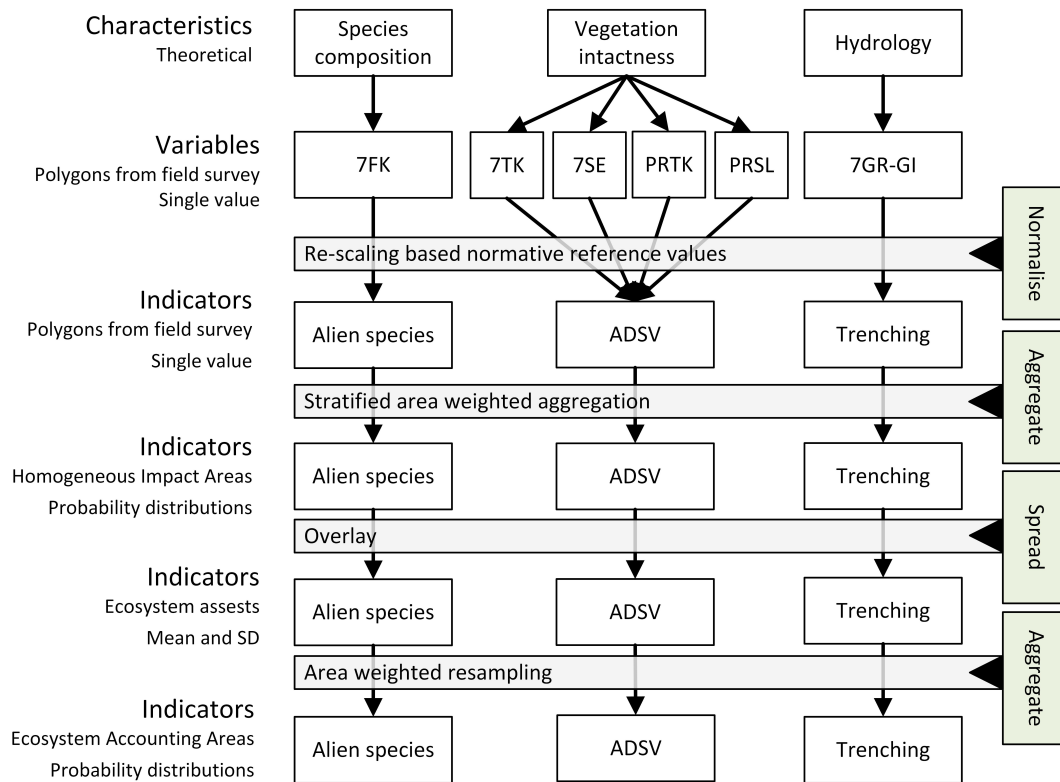
2024-04-16

Figure S 1: Schematic workflow followed in this paper. ADSV = Anthropogenic Disturbance to Soil and Vegetation.
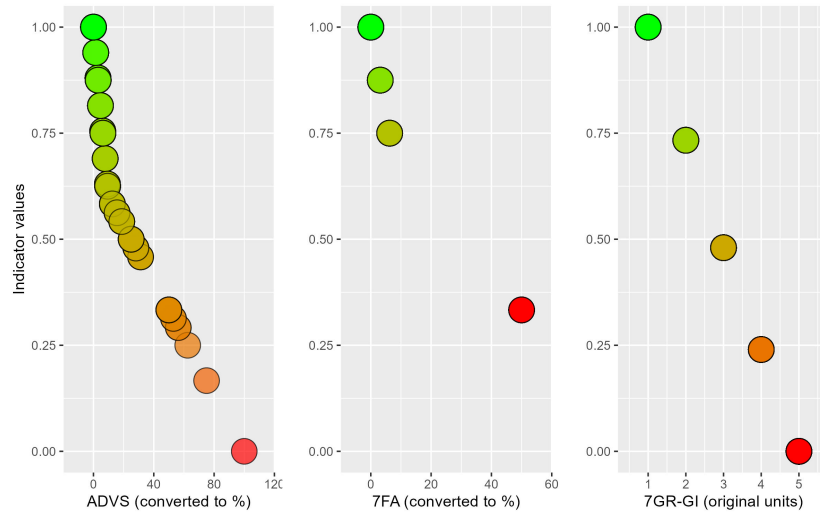
Figure S 2: Custom re-scaling of variables to indicators. Unique threshold values are assignes to each variable and this value is normalised to become 0.6 on the indicator scale (y-axis). The variables also differ in the number of possible values they can take, hence the varying number of points for the three panes.
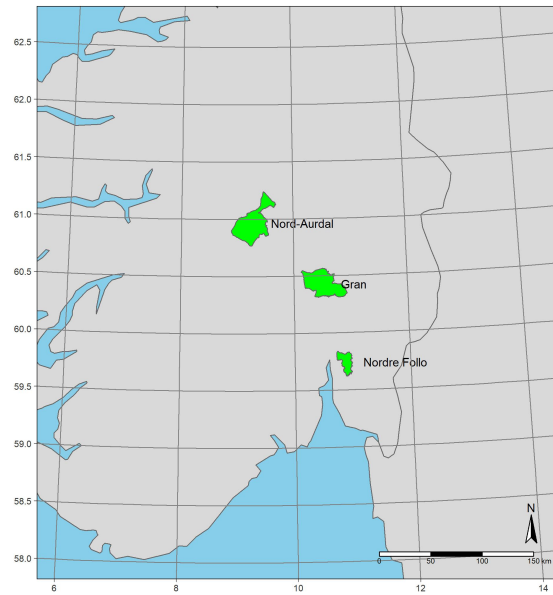

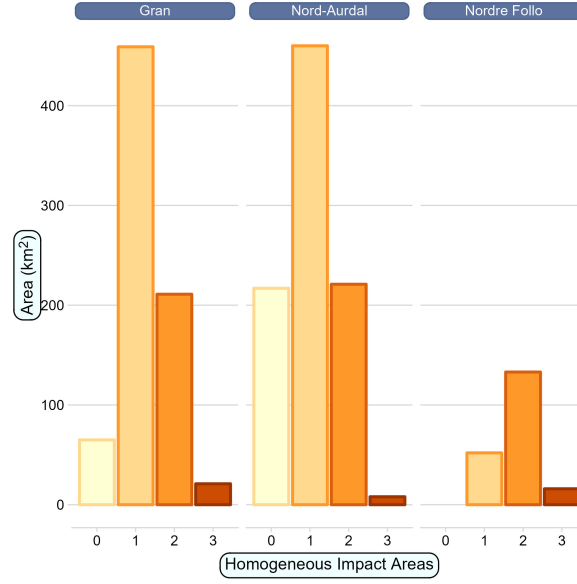Figure S 3: Position of the three example municipalities in Norway.

Figure S 4: Barplot showing the total area from each homogeneous impact area in three Norwegian municipalities

Table S 1: Data ranges used to categorise the Norwegian Land Use Intensity Index (the Infrastructure Index) (Erikstad et al. 2023) in the new categorical variable Homogeneous Impact Areas (HIA).

HIA class	Lower limit	Upper limit
0	0	<1
1	1	<6
2	6	<12
3	12	15.44

Table S 2: Indicator values for three ecosystem condition indicators in three Norwegian municipalities. Values are medians with 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles for the distribution of possible values.

Indicator	Indicator value
Gran	
ADSV	0.79 [0.72 - 0.94]
Alien species	0.93 [0.89 - 0.97]
Trenching	0.85 [0.60 - 0.98]
Nord-Aurdal	
ADSV	0.86 [0.82 - 0.88]
Alien species	0.97 [0.91 - 0.99]
Trenching	0.86 [0.82 - 0.94]
Nordre Follo	
ADSV	0.95 [0.88 - 1.00]
Alien species	0.90 [0.84 - 0.96]
Trenching	0.26 [0.04 - 0.50]

References

Erikstad, Lars, Trond Simensen, Vegar Bakkestuen, and Rune Halvorsen. 2023. "Index Measuring Land Use Intensity—A Gradient-Based Approach." *Geomatics* 3 (1): 188–204. https://doi.org/10.3390/geomatics3010010.