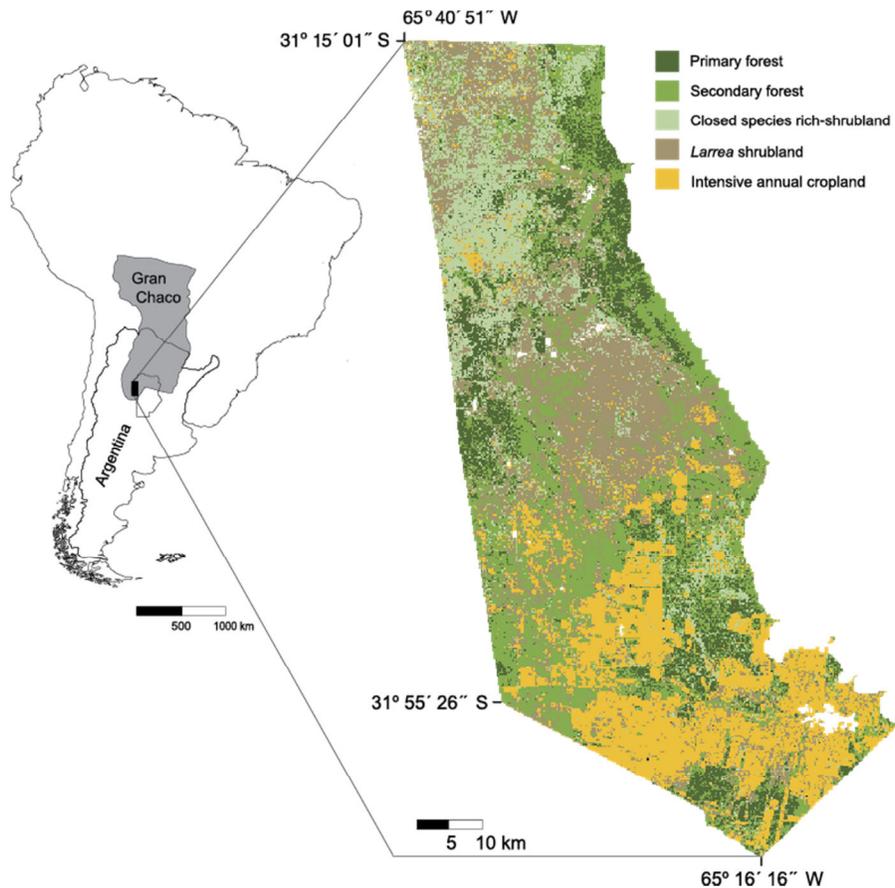


Appendix 1

The study area shows a heterogeneous ecological pattern where different ecosystem types coexist in the same territory (see Fig. A1.1 below).

Fig. A1.1 Location of the study area in Argentina and South America, and distribution of different ecosystem types within it. The land cover map was made using Landsat images for 2004 (TM, 30 x 30 m resolution) over the study area (c. 240.000 ha) and is based on Hoyos et al. (2013). The names of the ecosystem types follow Conti & Díaz (2013). Percentage of the study area occupied by each ecosystem type are: 12.93% for primary forest, 27.22% for secondary forest, 14.62% for closed species-rich shrubland, 23,84% for *Larrea* shrubland, 21.14% for intensive annual cropland and less than 1% for logged pastureland. The latter is not shown because the size of the patches is below the resolution of the map. Detailed descriptions of each ecosystem type are provided in Conti & Díaz (2013) and summarized in Figure 2. The percentage of primary forest is unusually high for the wider region, and is associated to the existence to the Chancaní Provincial Nature Reserve.



It is common that several ecosystem types are found in the same farm. Due to this fine-grain heterogeneity, all SA are very familiar with the main ecological and productive features of each ecosystem type. For example, even when the main focus of some of these farmers is intensive

agriculture, some portions of their farms still have areas occupied by other ecosystem types. On the other hand, it is a common practice for subsistence farmers to work part time in the farms of large farmers (e.g., during the harvest, to repair fences, or to help with a series of livestock-related tasks). Finally, extension officers and policy makers and conservation agencies are all knowledgeable about the study area, the different ecosystem types and the kind of ES they can provide.