

Appendix 1. Land uses, management practices, and related habitats and species in farmland and pastureland (ca. 1900-1950). Source: land uses and management practices from interviews (see methods); habitats and species from Montserrat ([1955-1964] 1989), Boada (1984), Otero (2010), Otero et al. (2011) and interviewees #3, 5, 10. Management practices of stabled livestock are excluded (see Otero et al. 2013 for a complete account).

Land cover	Land uses and management practices	Habitats	Species
Irrigated farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivating vegetables for self-supply and livestock. - Collecting and storing water for irrigation in weirs, ditches, pools, and ponds. 	Permanent water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ponds were breeding sites for amphibians: Parsley Frog (<i>Pelodytes punctatus</i>), Fire Salamander (<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>), and Marbled Newt (<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>). - Weirs helped maintain fish populations in ephemeral streams: Mediterranean barbel (<i>Barbus meridionalis</i>), chub (<i>Squalius cephalus</i>), and European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>).
Rain-fed farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terracing slopes. - Preserving terraces by means of stone walls. - Planting trees, shrubs, fruit trees, and vines in field edges. 	Stone walls and edges	Refuges and feeding areas for reptile species, e.g. Ocellated Lizard (<i>Timon lepidus</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivating wheat for bread self-supply: ploughing, sowing, hoeing, and harvesting. - Cultivating oats, barley, lucerne, maize, and sorghum for livestock. - Soil fertility maintained through animal manure, crop rotation, and green manure. 	Cereal fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foraging sites for granivore birds such as Crested Lark (<i>Galerida cristata</i>), Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>), and Corn Bunting (<i>Miliaria calandra</i>). - Nesting ground for some bird species (e.g. Red-legged Partridge, <i>Alectoris rufa</i>).
		Short grasses	Spontaneous grasses in field margins: <i>Brachypodium ramosum</i> ; <i>B. distachyum</i> ; <i>B. phoenicoides</i> ; <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ssp. <i>hispanica</i> ; <i>Poa annua</i> .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivating olive trees for oil self-supply and trading. - Cultivating fruit trees for self-supply as secondary crops. 	Olive groves	
Vineyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivating vine for wine self-supply and trading. - Pruning, fertilizing, ploughing, grafting vines, hoeing, fumigating with sulfur and copper sulfate, harvesting. - Cultivation on steep slopes without terracing. - Controlling soil erosion by zigzag drainage ditches. - Cultivating medicinal and aromatic plants, fruit trees, and fodders as secondary crops. - Conserving soil fertility: animal manure and green manure. 	Slopes with sparse vines and low plant cover, including some shrubs and grasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reptiles species like <i>Psammodromus jeanneae</i>, Ladder Snake (<i>Rhinechis scalaris</i>), Montpellier Snake (<i>Malpolon monspessulanus</i>), Southern Smooth Snake (<i>Coronella girondica</i>), and Ocellated Lizard (<i>Timon lepidus</i>) were found in vineyards. Some benefited from low plant cover to sunbathe or used stone walls to hide. - Some bird species like the Red-legged Partridge (<i>Alectoris rufa</i>) fed on spontaneous grasses germinating between hoeing works.
Pastureland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fattening pigs for trading: herds of 100 to 200 heads grazing acorns and roots in Holm Oak and Cork Oak forests and on wastelands. - Raising sheep and goats for trading: flocks of 200 to 400 heads grazing herbs, stems, shrubs, shoots, lower branches of trees and acorns in Holm Oak and Cork Oak forests, wastelands, meadows, and stubble fields. 	Meadows, pastures and scrublands	Wet meadows included grasses such as <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> . <i>F. rubra</i> formed pastures together with <i>Bromus erectus</i> or <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ssp. <i>glomerata</i> . Drier pastures included herbs such as <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> and <i>H. pubescens</i> .
		Holm and Cork Oak forests with low to medium canopy cover	See table 9.