

Appendix 3. Additional plots

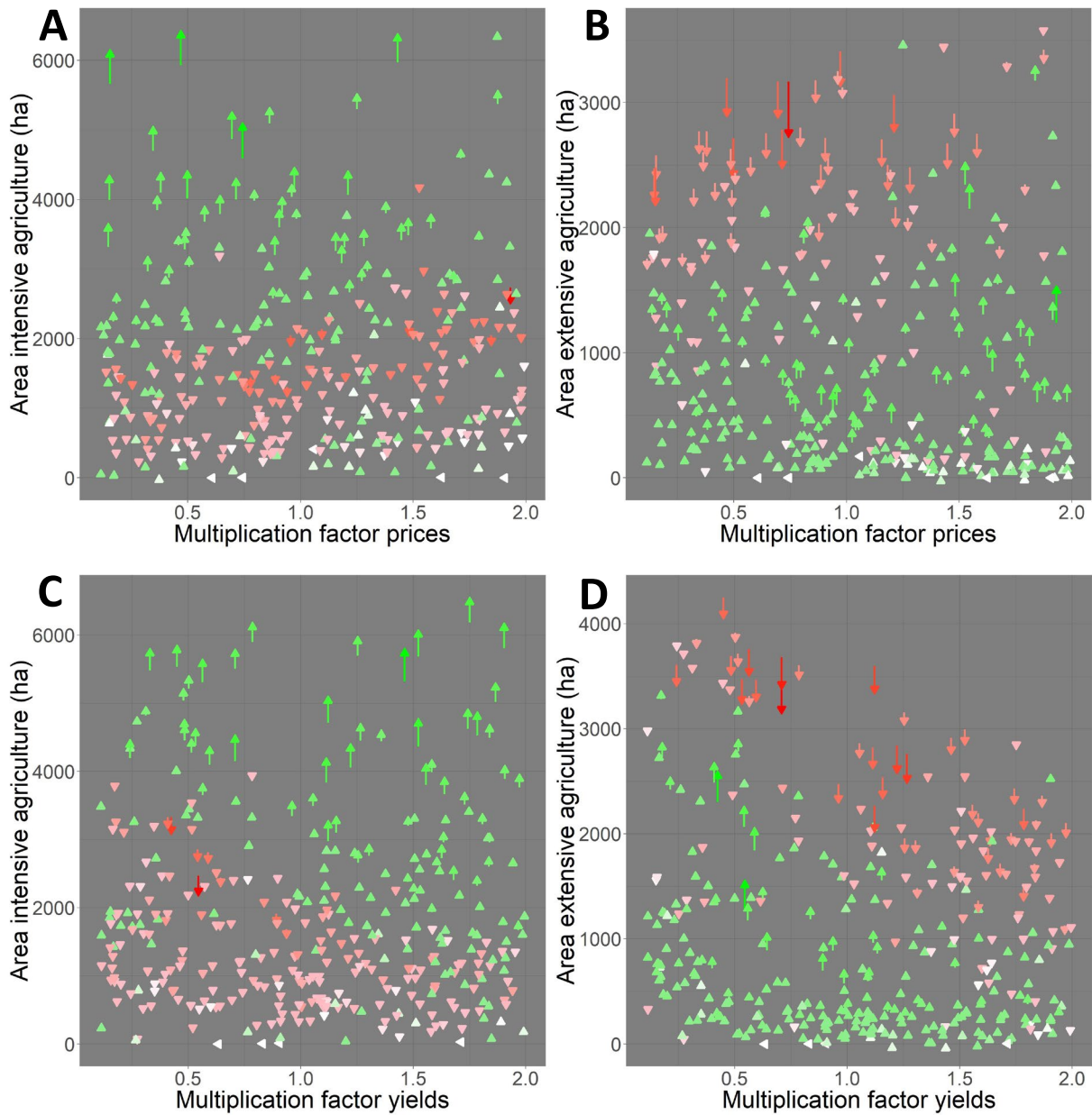


Figure A3.1. Vector-field plots of the direction and magnitude of development of the area of intensive or extensive agriculture under different prices for agricultural commodities (A, B) and different agricultural yields (C, D). Each arrow (or vector) originates from the point that represents the initial area of intensive (A, C) or extensive (B, D) agriculture and the multiplication factor with which the prices or yields were multiplied (baseline = 1). The arrow represents the 10-year trend for the development of agricultural area. The arrows can indicate a positive (green), negative (red) or no (white) trend. The intensity of the red and green colours increases with an increasing magnitude of change.

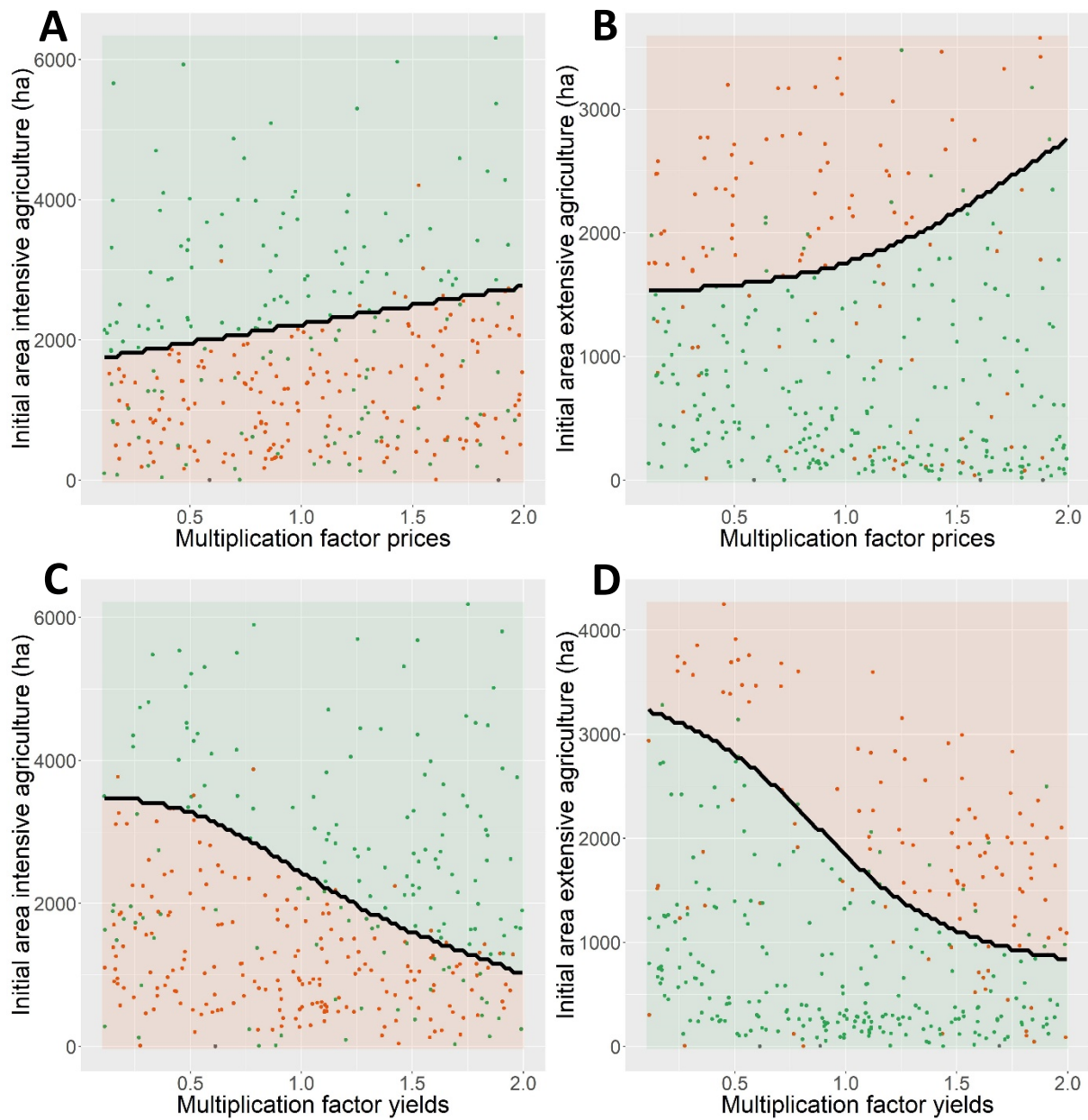


Figure A3.2. Decision surfaces of the support-vector machine classification of areas of positive and negative growth of intensive (A, C) or extensive (B, D) agriculture for different prices for agricultural commodities (A, B) and different agricultural yields (C, D). The points in the plots are the same as the starting points of the arrows in Fig. A3.1. The growth trend in each model run was assigned to either of three classes: positive (green dot), negative (red dot) or flat (grey dot). The positive and negative trends were used to train support-vector machines to find the equilibria (i.e. separator line) between areas of positive (green area) and negative (red areas) growth. In (A, C), the identified equilibrium is unstable, while in (B, D) the equilibrium is stable.