Title: The use of scenarios and models to evaluate the future of nature values and ecosystem services in Mediterranean forests.

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Abstract

Science and society are increasingly interested in forecasting the effects of global change and socio-economic development on natural systems, to ensure maintenance of both ecosystems and human wellbeing. The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has identified the combination of ecological modelling and scenario forecasting as key to improving our understanding of those effects, by evaluating the relationships and feedbacks between direct and indirect drivers of change, biodiversity, nature benefits to people and good quality of life.

We reviewed the literature to evaluate the use of future scenarios and ecological models to predict the condition and trends of Mediterranean forests, and the services they provide, under different drivers and components of global change. Forests of the Mediterranean basin represent an ideal case of a complex socio-ecological system, where impact assessments must deal with multiple cultural, ecological and economic values, and complex dynamics of social change.

Our review shows that forecasting studies make relatively little use of modelling approaches accounting for actual ecological processes and feedbacks between different socio-ecological sectors; predictions are generally made on the basis of a single (mainly climate) or a few drivers of change; in general, there is a bias in the set of nature and ecosystem services indicators assessed; in particular, cultural services are underrepresented in the literature. We argue that these shortfalls hamper our capacity to make the best use of predictive tools to inform decision-making in the context of global change.

Keywords:

Ecological forecasting; Future Scenarios; Impact Assessment Evaluations; IPBES; Nature Benefits to People; Socio-ecological systems

1. Introduction

Anticipating changes in biodiversity and the services that ecosystems provide to society has been a key goal of the environmental research agenda (Clark et al. 2001), especially boosted since the publication of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports in 2005 (MEA 2005). With rapidly accelerating global changes associated to human activities this task has also become a key challenge for society in general (Vihervaara et al. 2010; Cardinale et al. 2012). Despite the growing scientific efforts, some of the knowledge gaps identified in the MEA reports still exist. For example, we still have little understanding of the interactions and feedbacks between the drivers of ecosystem and biodiversity change and multiple aspects of human well-being, like human health and food security (Pecl and et al 2017). Also, the models used to characterize the relationships between biodiversity and ecosystem services (ES) mostly rely on linear correlations and do not consider non-linear changes, thresholds and tipping points in ecosystems (Ricketts et al. 2016; Lavorel et al. 2017). To address these challenges, the recently established Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has developed a first working program that identifies the use of future scenarios and modelling approaches as fundamental pillars to advance in the understanding of the relationships and feedbacks between direct and indirect drivers of change, biodiversity, nature benefits to people and good quality of life (IPBES 2016).

A scenario is a coherent, internally consistent and plausible description of a possible future state of the world (Nakicenovic et al. 2000). Built upon scientific understanding of past and current observed relationships between drivers and environmental trends, scenarios draw upon narratives (storylines) of plausible socio-economic developments or particularly desirable future pathways (visions) under specific policy options and strategies (Alcamo and Ribeiro 2001; Peterson et al. 2003; O´Neill et al. 2015; Bai et al. 2016). One of the main challenges of using scenarios for forecasting future impacts of societal development on ecosystems is the translation of scenario narratives into quantitative model input variables (Kok et al. 2014). In this regard, the rapid advances in science and observation of climate change have favored the widespread incorporation of climatic variables as direct drivers in regional-scale scenarios and future projections, especially in impact assessments (Moss et al. 2010). In contrast, substantial research is still needed about the inclusion of other important short-term drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change such as land use (habitat modification, degradation and overexploitation), invasive species and pollution (FRB 2013; Titeux et al. 2016; Sirami et al. 2017; but see for example Malek et al. 2018). There are multiple issues that hamper the incorporation of those drivers of change in forecasting approaches, including mismatching scales between the available data and the modelled process, the short temporal coverage of data, or the actual lack of quantitative data for some drivers (Hauck et al. 2015). Apart from incorporating multiple drivers of global change, ecological models should, to the maximum possible extent, attempt to represent the complex interdependencies within human and environmental systems (i.e. consider the interactions and feedbacks between multiple economic sectors, instead of assessing the impacts of single sectors in isolation; e.g. Harrison et al. 2014, 2016); this normally requires the use of multiple interlinked models (model coupling or model integration) to account for either the various processes operating at the ecosystem level or the factors that operate at different spatial scales (Harfoot et al. 2014).

Systems long exposed to human activities are particularly sensitive to this imbalance in the methods and approaches used to forecast nature responses to global changes. In these systems, interactions between past land use changes (i.e. land use legacies) and current pressures, as well as the difficulty of untangling multiple complex causation are likely to require complex integrated approaches (see Figure 1).. Mediterranean forests are a good example of such systems, because they represent semi natural systems subjected to a long history of use and transformation (Nocentini and Coll 2013). They are biodiversity-rich, complex socio-ecological systems that have been continuously adapting to use and exploitation throughout many centuries, while providing important services and goods to society (Myers et al. 2000; Gauquelin et al. 2016). Currently, they cover approximately 25 % of the Mediterranean region (Malek and Verburg 2017). Conservation of these systems must deal with multiple cultural, ecological and economic values, and complex dynamics of social change are likely to be exacerbated by global change (IPCC 2014; Doblas-Miranda et al. 2015).

In this study, we assess to which extent, the integration of drivers described in Figure 1 is being achieved in forecasting exercises of Mediterranean forest systems. These represent a prime case study to assess the state of the art and the remaining gaps in the use of models and scenarios to investigate the effects of global change on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. We review the models used for evaluation of environmental impacts in forest systems in the Mediterranean basin to answer the following questions: (1) What are the modelling approaches most commonly used (e.g. are correlative approaches being superseded by more integrative ones)? (2) How are specific drivers being included in modelled scenarios (e.g. are models considering multiple drivers and scales)? (3) How holistic is our knowledge about the effects of global change on nature and people (e.g., are we focusing on a narrow range of indicators)? On the basis of our review, we highlight outstanding knowledge gaps and biases, identify priority areas for research in ecological forecasting and discuss a potential way forward.

2. Materials and methods

In June 2016, we conducted a systematic review of studies assessing future changes in forest ecosystems. We searched the Web of Science database for peer-reviewed articles published between 1990 and 2016 that used modelling or simulation approaches to predict future values/change of nature indicators (e.g. diversity values, ecosystem functions ,etc.) or ES indicators linked to Mediterranean forests. The list of data bases, keywords and filters used for the literature selection is detailed in Table 1. This search yielded 2424 articles. We reviewed the abstracts to remove duplicates and articles outside the scope of this study (2029 articles). These included: articles focusing on the Mediterranean biome but outside the Mediterranean basin (e.g. California, Australia); articles that used models to make inference about ecological processes (e.g. how does drought affect forest growth?) but did not explicitly use scenarios to make future predictions of the indicator; experimental studies (e.g. the study sets vegetation plots where a species X is subjected to increases of 1, 2 and 3 degrees of temperature or to drought stress, to evaluate the effect of increasing temperatures in species growth, reproduction, etc.); studies focused on exotic species located in Mediterranean countries (e.g. Eucalyptus spp.) and articles focusing on non-Mediterranean forests within any of the evaluated countries (on the basis of the dominant species and the geographic location of the study area; e.g. beech forests in Normandy). After reading the full-texts of the remaining 395 articles, we excluded an additional 232 studies following the same criteria listed above, leading to a final set of 163 articles that were retained for analysis (Appendix S1).

For each article we extracted information about the geographic location of the study area, the modelling approach, the scenarios used and their origin, the drivers of change considered in each scenario and the nature and ES indicators evaluated. We generated a unique record for each scenario-indicator combination within each of the articles read. This led to a total of 2075 entries in the database. We calculated summary statistics (frequencies in our database) regarding the geographic coverage (to assess spatial biases), the scenarios, drivers and spatio-temporal scales analyzed in each study (to assess the prevalence of studies integrating drivers at different spatio-temporal scales), the indicators evaluated (to assess the incidence of each indicator type and the prevalence of single- vs multi-indicator evaluations) and the type of models used (to assess the level of use of process-based or integrated approaches vs more simplistic correlative ones). Table 2 provides a complete list of the information extracted, together with the criteria used for classification.

3. Results

3.1. Geographic coverage

The majority of articles selected in our review (133 articles; 82 %) corresponded to national, sub-national or local studies carried out within the North-Western countries of the Mediterranean basin (Portugal, France, Italy and Spain; Figure 2). In addition, our review included twelve global or European-wide studies with detailed results for at least one country within the Mediterranean zone, 14 regional studies (focused on two or more countries of the Mediterranean basin), one study with detailed results for the Afro-Mediterranean domain and three studies based on simulated Mediterranean-type landscapes (Appendix S2).

3.2. Scenarios, drivers & scales

The majority of studies used two or more scenarios when making future predictions of nature and ES indicators (74.2%), while only 25.8% of studies used a single scenario (93 % of these are also based on a single driver only, mostly a climatic driver). Fifty-six percent of the scenarios were based on a single-driver only, with climate the driver most frequently used (31.9% of the scenarios were based on climate only; Figure 3a). The second dominant driver was management (e.g. different thinning regimes, levels of biomass extraction, etc.), with 13 % of the scenarios, followed by fire (6.2%) and land-use/land-cover change (LULCC; 4.2%). Less than 1% of the single-driver scenarios used drivers other than the previously mentioned (e.g. invasive species). In total, 62.8% percent of scenarios used climate as a driver (either as solo-driver or in combination with other drivers), whereas the other dominant drivers found (fire, LULCC and management) were considered in less than 30 % of the scenarios. When multi-driver scenario combinations were used (Figure 3b), fire was most often combined with either climate and/or LULCC, whereas LULCC was most often combined with climate and/or fire, and management was mostly combined with climate and, to a lesser extent, with fire.

We did not find a particular general pattern regarding the spatial extent of the study area (global/EU wide, regional –Pan-Mediterranean-, national, subnational or local) and the number of drivers considered in the scenarios. The exception were regional (Pan-Mediterranean) studies, in which scenarios were always based on a single driver only (mostly climate). This lack of a clear pattern could also be due to the imbalance in representation of scales across the selected articles (Appendix S2). However, there were differences in the types of drivers used: whereas global/EU wide studies mostly focused on climate and land use change as main drivers, sub-national and local scale studies mainly incorporated fire and management/disturbance. Moreover, studies carried out at large scales (national, regional or global) generally made predictions based on available scenarios (e.g. IPCC), whereas user-made scenarios were more common at sub-national or local scales.

3.3. Types of indicators and modelling approaches

We found an unequal use of ES and nature indicators within the set of selected articles: 57 % of the studies evaluated ES indicators only, 40 % evaluated nature indicators-only, whereas the remaining 3% evaluated both types of indicators simultaneously (Figures 4a, 5). We did not observe a clearly dominant use of a specific modelling approach within each indicator-type group (Figure 4a), whereas the few studies that evaluated both nature and ES indicators (3% of the total) used predominantly process-based or integrated approaches.

The studies assessing ES indicators included two or more drivers of change and evaluated two or more indicators more frequently than those evaluating nature indicators (Figure 4b). Also, studies based on process-based or integrated approaches accounted for two or more drivers of change with higher frequency than studies based on correlative/empirical approaches.

Sixty percent of the studies assessing ES indicators focused on regulation & maintenance services, almost evenly split between climate change regulation and the maintenance of physical, chemical and biological conditions (Figure 5). Almost all the remaining ES studies (38%) focused on provisioning services, mostly on indicators of plant materials for direct use and processing (e.g. timber, 82.6%; Figure 5). Cultural services, integrative ES indicators and other regulating services were only marginally represented (Figure 4). Fire risk, understood here as a regulating & maintenance service, was evaluated in 25 articles (approx. 15% of the total selected articles). All ES indicators found referred to the supply capacity of forest to provide services and none to the demand side.

Almost 80% of the nature indicators evaluated corresponded to measures of species/population trends, such as changes in species abundance, geographical range, etc; 10% focused on measures of compositional intactness such as forest cover extent, changes in landscape configuration, etc; whereas only a few studies focused on measures of ecosystem functioning (e.g. forest traits, regeneration capacity) or extinction risk (e.g. allele diversity, viability of populations).

4. Discussion

Future conservation of biodiversity and of our natural capital will require an integrative, broad evaluation of all the challenges that nature will face under the current context of societal and environmental change. Our review shows that, despite the increasing use of scenarios and models as tools to explore those changes (Appendix S3), the scientific community is still focusing efforts on a fraction of the overall challenges the future might bring to ecosystems/nature. In our results, this is reflected in the still relatively low proportion of studies using process-based or integrated modelling approaches (53.7%) or considering the influence in the systems of multiple-drivers operating at different spatio-temporal scales (44%), as well as the very low representation of studies assessing nature and ES indicators simultaneously (3%).

4.1. Geographic coverage

We found a strong geographic bias in the use of models and scenarios in Mediterranean forestry research, with few studies integrating these concepts being developed in southern countries (Figure 2). This may stem in part from economic differences between countries of the two sides of the Mediterranean, which reflect indifferences in their educational systems (i.e. Southern Mediterranean countries present a much lower ratio of post-graduate *vs.* bachelor students in forestry than northern ones) and national research budgets (FAO and Plan Bleu 2013; Appendix S4). It might also reflect the importance (in terms of total coverage) of forest systems in each country (Appendix S4). This unequal distribution of information across the North-South, West-East axes of the Mediterranean makes it difficult for the scientific community to make robust predictions at the level of the whole Mediterranean basin, especially for its southern partwhere impacts may expected to be large and response capacity low.

4.2. Scenarios and drivers

The literature reviewed showed a strong bias towards the impacts of climate change on different aspects of Mediterranean forest systems, especially in studies addressing questions at broad (national to global) scales (as recently observed in other studies; IPBES 2016; Kok et al. 2017; Rosa et al. 2017). This bias might be explained by the fast development and public availability of global circulation models and climate scenarios (Moss et al. 2010) and the widespread use of IPCC climate predictions to forecast biodiversity patterns (Titeux et al. 2016; Sirami et al. 2017), and by the fact that the Mediterranean basin has been identified as a regional climate change hotspot (EEA 2005; Diffenbaugh and Giorgi 2012; Stocker et al. 2013). We note that, in the literature selected, climate change impacts were always assessed through the change in long-term average climate conditions, mainly annual mean temperature and total rainfall. However, rather than changes in mean conditions, one of the main climate threats to Mediterranean ecosystems is the increase in the frequency and duration of extreme weather events (length of droughts, heatwaves, short periods of intensive raingall, etc.; Stocker et al. 2013). Extreme conditions can play an important role altering the structure and function of Mediterranen forests in the short term, compromising the services they provide (Peñuelas et al. 2017). For example, prolonged droughts can induce diebacks and favor a shift in species composition or the establishment of invasive species (Resco De Dios et al. 2007), while the co-occurrence of heat waves and drought conditions can cause large wildfires with devastating consequences for people and the environment (Founda and Giannakopoulos 2009; Fernandes et al. 2016; Ruffault et al. 2018). Ignoring those extreme-weather threats might lead to misleading predictions about the future condition and trends of species and ecosystems (Zimmermann et al. 2009; Morán-Ordóñez et al. 2017), and therefore, of their benefits on human-wellbeing.

There is still little integration of key drivers of change other than climate in Mediterranean systems (Figure 1), such as fire and LULCC (Keeley et al. 2012), which impact ecosystems locally in the short- and mid-term and might have irreversible consequences in ecosystem health before the worst-case climate change scenario (in terms of temperature increase) could be realized. For example, although forest fires are a growing environmental and societal issue in Mediterranean systems, integration – in scenarios and models – of fire as a driving force with other mid- and long-term drivers such as climate was only found in a few studies focused on local to sub-National scales or simulated landscapes (Pausas 2006; Pausas and Lloret 2007; Brotons et al. 2013; Pacheco et al. 2015; Gil-Tena et al. 2016; Górriz-Mifsud et al. 2016). Local and sub-national scales are ideal for an integrated analysis of processes operating at multiple scales (e.g. local fires and climate), which in turn is crucial to understand the resilience of ecosystems under global change conditions and thus guide sustainable development policies (Seidl et al. 2011). For this reason, local scales have been proposed as the starting point for the generation of a new set of nature and ES scenarios to be developed by the IPBES (Kok et al. 2017).Developing authoritative, integrated future scenarios of forests and associated land use changes and fire risks is becoming an urgent need in regions subjected to multiple pressures such as the Mediterranean.

Moreover, since driving forces of environmental problems can take such a wide range of different directions, it is good practice (if possible) to develop and test multiple scenarios that reflect different plausible trends, rather than testing a single scenario only as observed in 25.8% of the selected articles (Alcamo and Ribeiro 2001). Testing several scenarios improves our understanding of how different sources of uncertainty might impact our model/target system (Peterson et al. 2003; Mahmoud et al. 2009). This is particularly relevant for the case of *exploratory* or *prospective* approaches (all approaches found in our selected literature), that investigate upcoming changes that might significantly vary from past trends (McCarthy et al. 2011; Rieb et al. 2017).

4.3. Models

Under the current context environmental change, models integrating social, economic and environmental drivers that determine current and future states of the system are more likely to be applicable and policy-relevant (Seidl et al. 2011; IPBES 2016). Integration of various drivers at multiple spatio-temporal scales (Figure 1) might generally require process-based/mechanistic or integrated model approaches (Kelly et al. 2013; Harfoot et al. 2014) rather than correlative/empirical ones. Both correlative and process-based/integrated approaches were equally represented in our review, suggesting there is still little integration of drivers across scales in the approaches currently used to evaluate the future of Mediterranean forests. Process-based approaches have clear advantages over correlative approaches such as their ability to extrapolate beyond known conditions, which makes them particularly useful for making predictions under global change conditions (Cuddington et al. 2013). Process-based and integrated models also allow better exploration of interactions, feedbacks and trade-offs between different components of the modelled systems (e.g. trade-offs between conservation of natural values and production of provisioning services; Korzukhin et al. 1996), which are key for making well-informed decision making. However, the use of advanced integrative modelling approaches that explicitly combine multiple model types with an unique framework over different spatial scales is still rare (but see some examples at EU and global scales: e.g. Böttcher et al. 2012; Kraxner et al. 2013). This is due to the inherent higher complexity of the former: generally, these are parameter- and data-intensive models, that require disciplinary expertise and prolonged time series of data for calibration and validation (Seidl et al. 2011; Harfoot et al. 2014; Rieb et al. 2017). Wider use of these complex approaches would require stronger collaborations between different disciplines (from social sciences to climatology, agriculture and forestry) and actors (scientist, policy-makers, managers), and at different scales (from plant physiologists to macro-ecologists).

Nevertheless, the selection of modelling framework (decisions regarding the choice of model type, the complexity allowed, the spatio-temporal scales included, variables/drivers considered, etc.) should be ultimately determined by the ecological question addressed and the decision-context (with modelling stategies changing across the policy cycle; IPBES 2016). In most cases, this model selection will be limited by knowledge and data availability. As all models have strengths and weaknesses, a minimum requirement is that they are validated and uncertainly is evaluated (e.g. sensitivity analysis, multi-model ensembles) and communicated.

4.4. Indicators

Most of the studies reviewed evaluated regulation and provisioning services. In the particular case of forests in the Mediterranean basin, this observed trend might respond to its recognized multifunctional character (Palahi et al. 2008): on the one hand, forests are (and have traditionally been) an important source of products for consumption and trade such as timber, fuelwood, truffles, pine nuts and cork for Mediterranean societies (FAO and Plan Bleu 2013). This might explain the interest in knowing what the future provision of these products will be in the coming decades. On the other hand, the regulation functions and services that Mediterranean forest fulfill have direct influence in the health of the system itself (through the maintenance of physical, chemical and/or biological conditions), as well as in the wellbeing and socio-economic development of Mediterranean societies (e.g. soil erosion is one of the main environmental problems in European Mediterranean agro-forestry systems; García-Ruiz 2010). One of the regulating services most commonly evaluated in the selected literature was fire and fire risk, a disturbance of increasing concern in fire-prone ecosystems (e.g. Mediterranean ecosystems) that interferes with the continuous and sustainable provisioning of other ES (e.g. carbon storage; Seidl et al. 2014). The role of Mediterranean forests in contributing to global change mitigation through carbon sequestration and storage is also increasingly evaluated, especially the dependence of this service on forest management practices (Koniak et al. 2011; Pardos et al. 2015; e.g. grazing, rotation lengths, thinning, fire management; Bottalico et al. 2016).

We only found one study making future predictions of cultural services (density of geophytes highly values by the public because of their flowering displays; Koniak et al. 2011). None other studies evaluating biodiversity indicators in our review made an explicit connection with their potential cultural values. The small representation of studies evaluating the future of cultural services is a general pattern observed in other ES impact evaluations, with independence of the ecosystem/thematic scope (Martinez-Harms et al. 2015; Boerema et al. 2016). This might be due to the fact that the change of social values over time is very hard to quantify, model and forecast (cultural services are most commonly evaluated through proxies Egoh et al. 2012; IPBES 2016), and it is generally easier to make predictions of indicators that depend on already observed environmental relationships (i.e. mathematical equations) such as forest growth and timber production. Given the difficulty of predicting social values and individual choices, future evaluations of cultural services might need to be indirectly inferred from changes in nature-based indicators. For example, the leisure use of Mediterranean pine forests (for walking, mountain biking, hunting, etc.) will probably be negatively affected by the increasing incidence of pest outbreaks of the processionary pine month (*Thaumetopoea pityocampa*) favored by warmer winters (Battisti et al. 2005), as this species is responsible of strong allergic reactions in humans (Battisti et al. 2017). Although it is difficult to predict when, where and how these allergic symptoms will occur and how this will impact the leisure value of forest, it is possible to predict the vulnerability of forest to pest outbreaks given some knowledge about the ecology of the moth species and its relationship with environmental conditions, and indirectly infer where there could be potential conflicts with humans (e.g. peri-urban parks, national parks and other popular recreational areas). Therefore, the future prediction of cultural services will require of a better connection between nature/biodiverisy and ecosystem services models and indicators, currently poorly linked (IPBES 2016).

Regarding nature indicators, the strong bias observed towards the evaluation of species/populations distribution patterns might respond to the fast development of species distribution and population modelling techniques specially in climate assessments in the last two decades (Brotons 2014). Our results show that there is still considerable scope for research on other types of indicators that might be more informative about ecosystem function and dynamics (e.g. genetic composition, traits diversity; Pereira et al. 2013) and therefore, of the vulnerability of ecosystems to global change and their capacity to adapt and continue providing multiple ES. Despite the increasing debate around the link between nature (biodiversity) indicators and the capacity of ecosystems to provide services (Cardinale et al. 2012; Gamfeldt et al. 2013; Ricketts et al. 2016), the presence of studies evaluating such relationship in the selected literature was negligible (as also found at the IPBES assessment on models and scenarios; IPBES 2016). This hampers our capacity to identify relationships between ecosystem thresholds and tipping points and their consequences for human well-being. Moreover, our review shows that the proportion of studies evaluating multiple indicators simultaneously is very low, making it difficult to assess trade-offs between biodiversity and ES indicators or among ES types (see also Boerema et al. 2016).

5. Conclusions

Our literature review highlights several broad gaps in the way we conduct assessments of future changes in nature and ES provision in Mediterranean forests. There are several potential avenues to achieve higher levels of integration and ecological realism when making future predictions of the state and dynamics of Mediterranean ecosystems under global change scenarios (also applicable to other systems). In particular, future nature and ES research should work on: (*i*) integrating multiple processes and driving forces operating at different spatio-temporal scales; (ii) considering the uncertainty around how these drivers will change in the future (by comparison of multiple scenarios), as well as any potential feedbacks between them; (*iii*) advancing on integrative approaches that consider the interdependencies between socio-ecological systems (different economic sectors) and nature systems (*iv*) developing models able to assess a wider set of nature and ES indicators, so that trade-offs between them could be evaluated. There is no doubt of the important role that ecological models and scenarios play in achieving these goals. Although we focused our review on Mediterranean forest systems, our results may be of wider implication for other, similar regions and systems, keeping in mind that biases and constraints are likely to be larger in many regions, and not easily solved by downscaling global change assessments to the region of interest.

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Query	Field	Parameters	Motivation
1	Year	1990-2016	Restricts the time period of the results to the last 25 years. It captures the increasing use of scenarios in Ecology since the publication of the first IPCC assessment report in 1990 (Moss et al. 2010)
2	Topic	(((model* OR project* OR predict* OR simulat*) AND future) OR (scenari* OR forecast* OR foresight* OR storyline*))	Captures modelling studies addressing predictions into the future
3	Topic	(Mediterranean OR Gibraltar OR Portugal OR Spain OR France OR Monaco OR Italy OR Malta OR Slovenia OR Croatia OR Bosnia OR Montenegro OR Albania OR Greece OR Turkey OR Cyprus OR Syria OR Lebanon OR Israel OR Palestine OR Egypt OR Libya OR Tunisia OR Algeria OR Morocco OR Iberia* OR Balkan* OR Anatolia)	Sets the geographic context: the Mediterranean basin and all the countries within it
4	Topic	(forest* OR woodland*)	Identifies studies focusing on forest or woodlands as their subject study system

We use the boolean operator 'AND' to combine the different queries. We refined the results using "Articles' as *Document type*, 'English' as Language' and 'Forestry', 'Plant Sciences', 'Environmental Sciences Ecology' or 'Biodiversity Conservation' as *Web of Science Subject categories*. The databases accessible to us in the Web of Science were CABI, SCIELO, WOS (Web of Science Core Collection) and CCC (Current Contents Connect). We selected the set of queries and keywords shown here after an initial scoping literature search phase in which we also included an additional query (5#) accounting for terms related to biodiversity, ecosystems and ES indicators (e.g. 'biodiversity OR ecosystem* OR "ecosystem* function*" OR "biological diversity" OR species OR "ecosystem service*" OR habitat* OR trait* OR vegetation* OR gene* OR landscape* OR biomass OR timber OR wood OR carbon OR erosion OR *water* OR recreat* OR regulat* OR game* OR 'non-wood forest products' OR 'Mushroom*' OR 'nutrient*' OR '*fire*); however, we observed that by adding this query we were leaving out many articles that were relevant for this review (because of terminological issues, eg many studies evaluate forest productivity using net primary production as indicator instead of wood biomass or timber production) and therefore, we chose to retain only the queries 1-4 that are more general.

Table 1. Search terms used for the literature review. The search was made on June 2016 on the complete range of references available at the Web of Science at that time.

Study area location and original extent of the article	• **Global/EU wide**: studies using models and scenario predictions for the global or Pan-European scales, from which we could extract results for the Mediterranean basin systems. • **Regional** (Pan-Mediterranean): predictions specifically designed for the Mediterranean region including case studies in two or more countries in the Mediterranean basin. • **National** (e.g. France) • **Subnational** (extent equivalent to level 2 of the NUTS 2013 classification of European regions available from the Eurostats web: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/; e.g. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) • **Local** (e.g. catchment A, municipality B)
Modelling approach used	• **Correlative/regression**: models assessing statistical relationships, whether causal or not, between two or more variables) • **Mechanistic/Process-based or integrated approaches**: mechanistic models are based on a theoretical understanding of relevant ecological processes that are explicitly incorporated in the model. On the other hand, integrated approaches combine multiple model types, processes and/or components of the system modelled in a unique framework (Kelly et al. 2013)
Scenario type	• **Already published** (e.g. the latest greenhouse concentration scenarios adopted by the fifth IPCC Assessment Report: the representative concentration pathways; van Vuuren et al. 2011) • **User made**: scenarios made in the context of the article (e.g. through stakeholder/expert consultation or as a way of hypothesis testing) • **Mixed**: approaches combining already published scenarios with user made assumptions.
Scenario drivers	• **Number of drivers** (understood as values of environmental/social conditions that change over the time horizon of the projection and that are used to make predictions of models) • **Driver type:** climate, forest management, fire, land-use, water-use, pollution, grazing levels, etc.
Nature and/or ecosystem service indicator	• **Nature indicators** include measures of species/ecosystem distribution extent, species abundances or ecosystem structure/function. • **Ecosystem services** indicators (ES) were classified into 'provisioning', 'regulating & maintenance' or 'cultural' services following the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES V4.3; www.cices.eu). We also evaluated fire risk as an ES indicator due to its importance in Mediterranean forests to regulate and maintain other ecosystem functions and processes (therefore included within the category 'regulating and maintenance').

Table 2. Information extracted from the selected articles. The right-hand column lists in detail the different categories into which we classified each study within each information field.

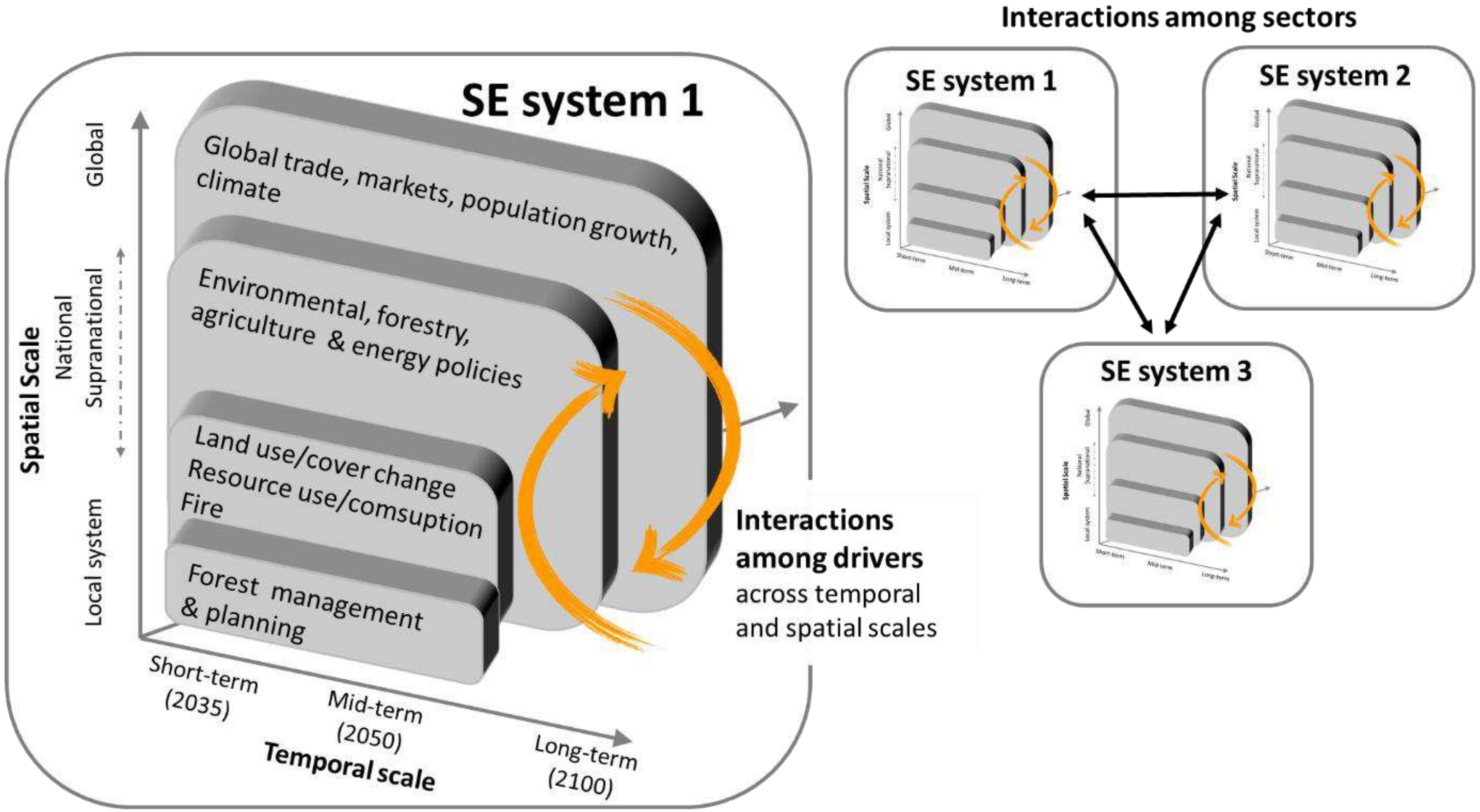


Figure 1. Diagram of potential levels of integration in biodiversity/nature and ecosystem services future impact assessments. Within a given socio-ecological system (e.g. Mediterranean forests, SE system 1 box on the left side of the figure), scenarios and models should, to the maximum possible extent, account for both indirect and direct drivers of global change operating at multiple spatio-temporal scales, as well as for the interactions and feedbacks among them (orange arrows). Ideally, SE systems should not be evaluated in isolation, but rather considering their interactions with other socio-ecological systems (e.g. it could also be interpreted as interactions between multiple sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, water management, conservation and urban development; here represented with the interaction between SE systems 1, 2 and 3). In the example of the SE system 1 box, the distribution of the different drivers on X-axis reflects the temporal scale at which they are expected to exert a stronger impact on ecological processes operating in Mediterranean forest (e.g. whereas implementation of environmental policies generally have an impact in the system at the mid-, long- term, changes in land use have an effect in the impacted system in the short-term). On the other hand, the Y-dimension of the rectangles reflects the spatial scale at which drivers operate (e.g. whereas climate exerts an influence from global to local environmental conditions, fires or forest management have a more localized impact).

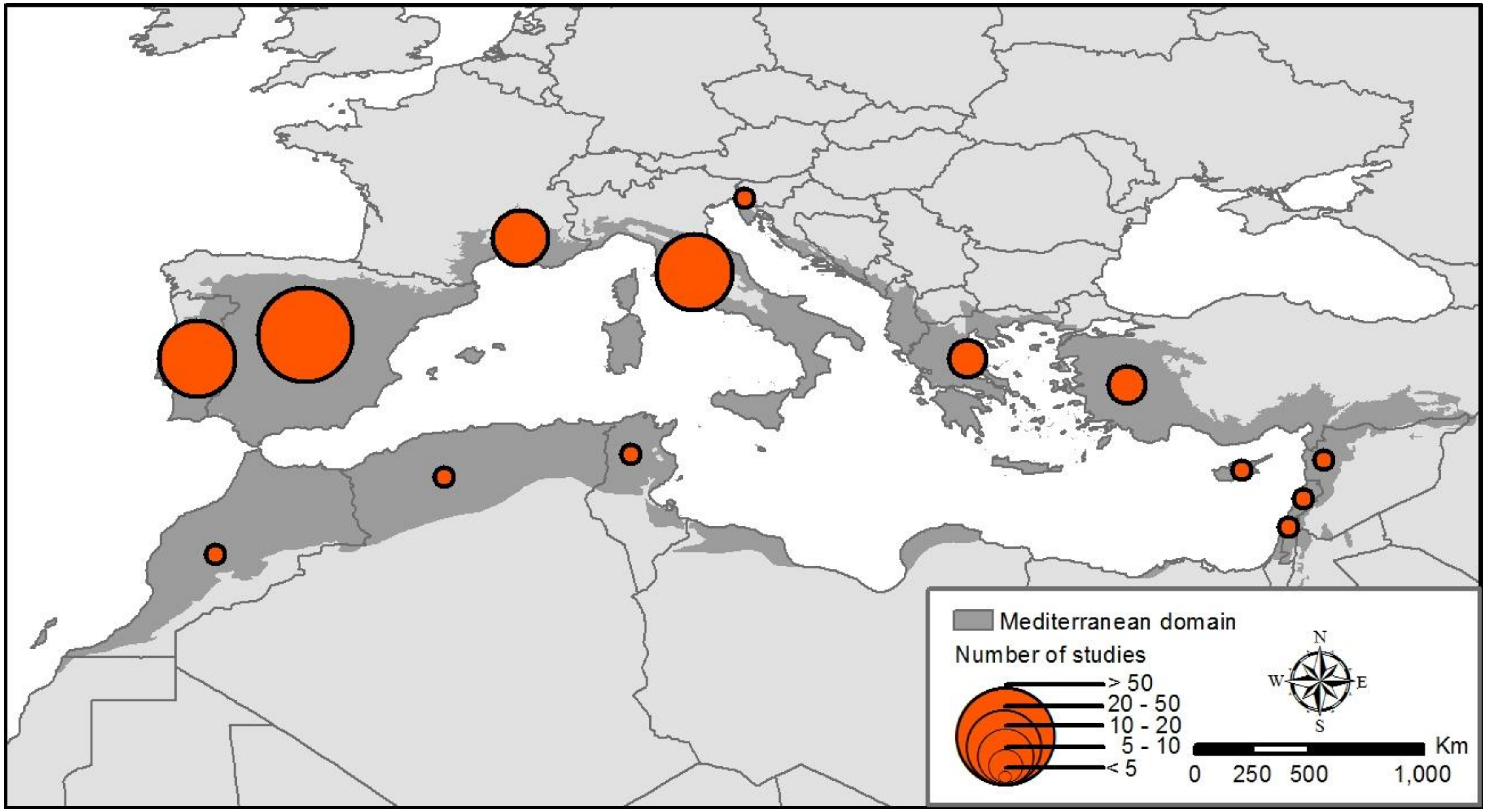


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of 133 national, sub-national and local studies assessed in this review. Note: the circles indicate the country of the study, not the exact location where the study was carried out. The extent of the Mediterranean domain (shaded in dark grey in the map) was sourced from the European Environmental Agency (layer of biogeographical regions: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/biogeographical-regions-europe-3) and WWF (layer of Terrestial Ecoregions of the World: https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/terrestrial-ecoregions-of-the-world). See Appendix S4 for correlations between the number of studies in each country and different socio-economic indicators.

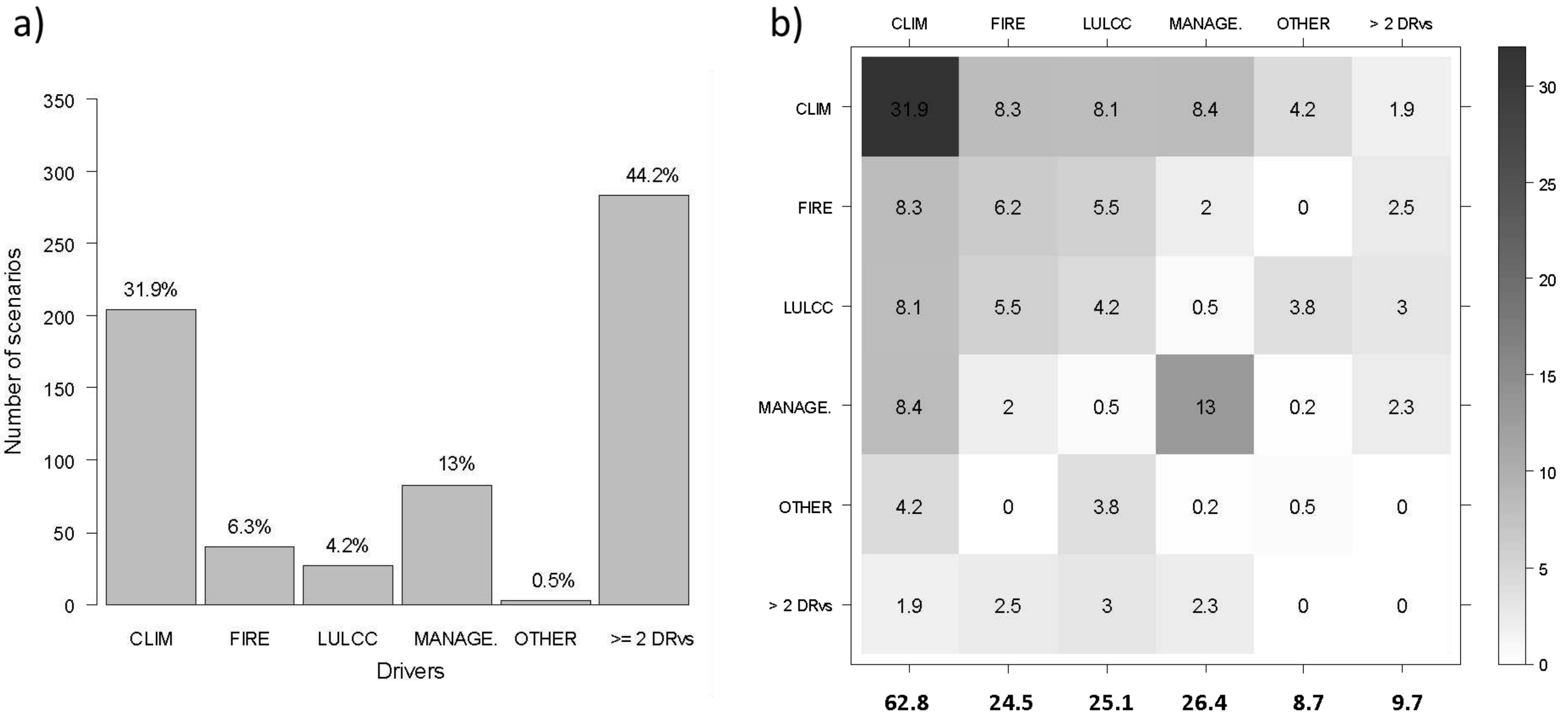
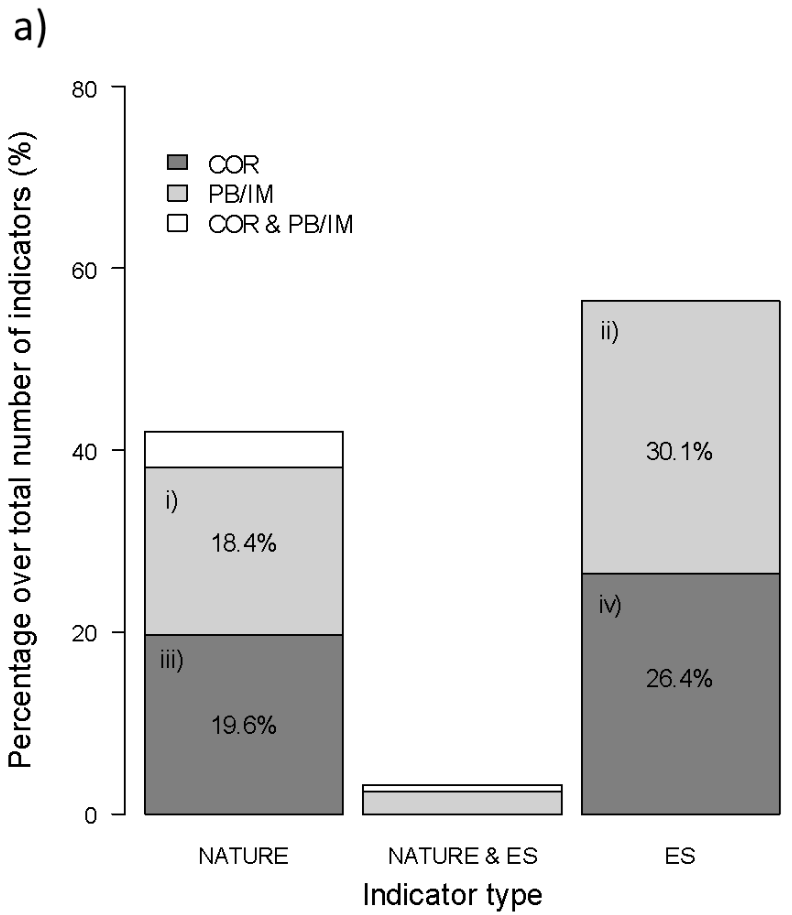


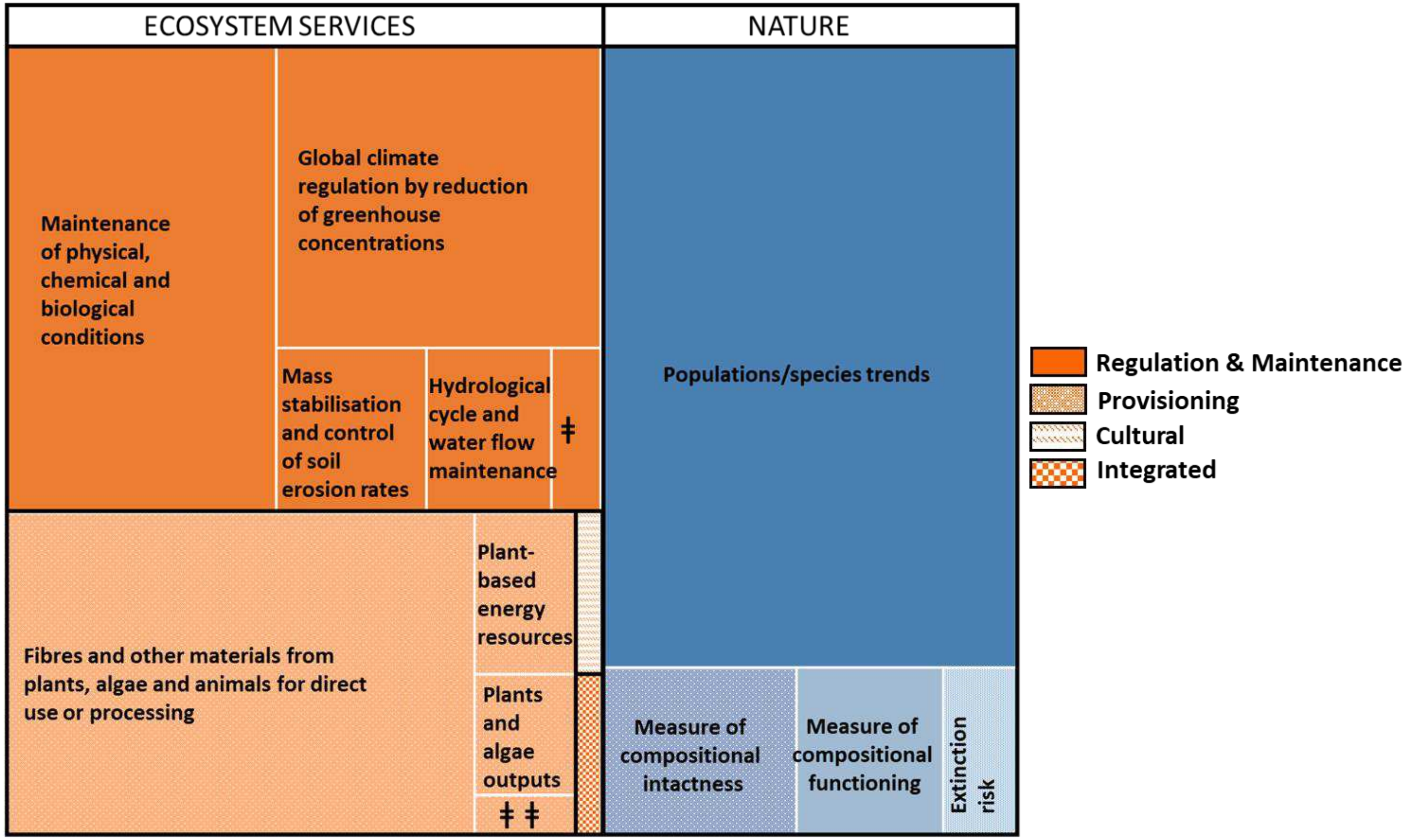
Figure 3. Driver types and driver combinations used in the scenarios found in the literature review. **a)** Each bar represents the number of scenarios that use a single driver (X-axis: climate [CLIM], fire, land use land cover change [LULCC], management practices [MANAGE.], other drivers (OTHER; e.g. invasive species) or two drivers or more jointly (≥ 2 DRvs). The prevalence of the use of each of these drivers within the selected articles is indicated as percentage at the top of each bar (e.g. climate bar: 31.7 % of the scenarios used climate as the only driver of system change); **b)** Prevalence of multi-driver combinations in scenarios found in the selected literature. The most frequent combination of drivers are represented by darker gray tones (e.g. CLIM with FIRE, LULCC or MANAG), whereas lighter squares indicate less frequent driver combinations (e.g. LULCC with MANAGE.). Values within each square of the heatmap indicate percentages over the total number of scenarios in our database. Values in the diagonal of the heat map represent prevalence of single-driver scenarios (same values than in panel a). Values at the bottom of the heat map represent total use of a given driver (read from the top axis of the plot) in the scenarios of the selected articles (e.g. CLIM is considered as a driver of forest system change in 62.8% of the scenarios –either as solo-driver or in combination with other drivers- , whereas FIRE is used only in 24.5% of the scenarios). Note that the values are symmetrical at both sides of the diagonal.



b)

Number	Drivers	Indicators
i) NATURE PB/IM		
1	73.3 %	83.3 %
2	16.7 %	3.3 %
≥3	10 %	13.3 %
ii) ES PB/IM		
1	57.1 %	49.0 %
2	40.8 %	22.4 %
≥3	2.0 %	28.6 %
iii) NATURE COR		
1	90.6 %	75.0 %
2	9.4 %	15.6 %
≥3	-	9.4 %
iv) ES COR		
1	83.7 %	72.1 %
2	16.3 %	9.3%
≥3	-	18.6 %

Figure 4. a) Prevalence in the selected literature of studies assessing ecosystem services indicators (ES), nature indicators (NATURE) or both types of indicators in the same study (NATURE & ES). Different grey tones indicate different modelling approaches: dark grey for studies using correlative approaches (COR), light grey for articles using process-based or integrated modelling approaches (PB/IM) and white for articles combining COR, PB and/or IM in the same study (COR & PB/IM). **b)** For each of the dominant indicator-modelling approach combinations in plot a – i)NATURE- PB/IM, ii) ES -PB/IM, iii) NATURE-COR and iv) ES-COR– we detail the frequency of use of single-driver vs multi-driver approaches, as well as the frequency of single-indicator vs multiple-indicator evaluations



‡ Others: flood protection, pollination, etc.

‡ ‡ Materials from plants, animal and algae for agricultural use

Figure 5. Types of indicators found in the literature search and their prevalence in the data set. Orange sections of the tree chart correspond to ecosystem service indicators: provisioning, regulating, cultural services or integrative (multi-service indicators). Blue shaded sections of the chart refer to nature indicators that we classified in four main groups: measures of extinction risk (e.g. viability of populations), indicators of species/population trends (e.g. niche expansion/contraction), measures of ecosystem functioning (e.g. trait diversity) and measures of compositional intactness (e.g. forest cover, forest patchiness). The size of each boxindicates the prevalence of each indicator type in the selected literature (ecosystem service classes follow the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services - CICES V4.3; www.cices.eu).