



Supplementary. Ecosystem services and type and sources of degradation used in this study.

Ecosystem services [76]	Ecosystems analyzed in the study	Types and sources of degradation taken into account in the working methodology [10]
<p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the circulation of nutrients - for pedogenesis - for the basic production of the elements 	1. Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * degree of anthropogenicity adjacent to the body of water (dense urban areas, exploitation, industrial areas, irrigated or non-irrigated agricultural land, presence of orchards, vineyards) * vegetation characteristics in the riparian zone (the presence of vegetation of what kind and in what percentage) * Demographic density of settlements along the river / segments * the presence of major sources of pollution (industrial spaces, livestock complexes, landfills, etc.) * proximity to transport infrastructure * the presence of protected natural areas on the river course / segments * anthropogenic interventions in the riverbed (dams, dams) * flooding capacity * the state of the ecological balance of the water bodies, etc.
<p>For Supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with nutrients - with water - with wood - with fuel 	2. Coastal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * invasive species, the presence of wastewater, the impact of tourist activities, continental and maritime transport infrastructure, shoreline artificialization works, geomorphological phenomena, equipotential areas, etc.
<p>Regularization / control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of the climate - of floods - of diseases - water filtration 	3. Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * transformation of the land into another category of use and the degree of canopy coverage as an indicator of declining tree density
<p>Cultural aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aesthetics - spiritual - educational - recreation 	4. Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the presence of wastewater through aggregation cores, treatment plants * recreational activities (water sports, access, tourist infrastructure) * agricultural activities (permanent irrigation, agricultural area used within the receiving basin) * extension of the surface of the supply basin * proximity of transport routes (railways, roads) * industrial activities (industrial units, operating perimeters) * percentage of vegetation cover * geomorphological aspects with potential impact on the quality of lake ecosystems (slope, exposure, soil permeability, etc.)
	5. Meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * proximity to localities * proximity to sheepfolds * slope * the average potential load with animals

	* degree of coverage with invasive woody / grassy vegetation
	* degree of soil cover / erosion
6. Caves	* the presence of biodiversity elements
	* litho-pedological characteristics
	* the characteristic of the vegetation at the mouths of the caves
	* the presence of the anthropic phenomenon
