

## **Electronic Supplementary Material**

### **Protected area as an indicator of ecological sustainability? A century of development in Europe's boreal forest**

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**Table S1** The main units of the European boreal forests based on the explanatory text to the Map of Natural Vegetation of Europe by Bohn et al. (2004)

Main formations: Mesophytic and hygromesophytic coniferous and mixed broadleaved-coniferous forests			
Western boreal forest		Eastern boreal forest	
Spruce forests ( <i>Picea abies</i> , <i>P. obovata</i> , <i>Picea abies x Picea obovata</i> ) with partly <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , locally with birch ( <i>Betula pubescens</i> , <i>B. pendula</i> ), alder ( <i>Alnus incana</i> ) or mixed forests			Pine-spruce ( <i>Picea obovata</i> , <i>Pinus sibirica</i> ) and fir-spruce-forests ( <i>Picea obovata</i> , <i>Abies sibirica</i> ), partly with <i>Betula pubescens</i> , and <i>Larix sibirica</i>
Climate and site conditions	Stand structure and floristic composition	Climate and site conditions	Stand structure and floristic composition
Northern boreal forests	Low summer temperature, considerable water supply. Gley podzol and peat soils	Reduced growth, reduced canopy closure and low timber yield. The average height of spruce in mature stands is 15-17 m. Dominant tree layer in the west are <i>Picea abies</i> , and <i>Picea obovata</i> in the east. Specific species: <i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i> , <i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i> . Lichens: <i>Nephroma arcticum</i> . Shrubs: <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> is common, on dry sites – <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> and <i>Rosa acicularis</i> , on wet site – <i>Betula nana</i> , <i>Salix lapporum</i> and <i>S. phyllicifolia</i> . Birch and aspen are pioneer species after forest fires and clear-cutting.	Low summer temperature, considerable water supply. Loamy-sandy gley podzols and peat-podzol-gley soils. The tree canopy is low (40-60%) with dominant <i>Picea obovata</i> , regular admixtures of birch ( <i>Betula pubescens</i> ) and to a lesser extent <i>Pinus sibirica</i> (10-20%). Open and species-poor understorey with <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> , <i>Rosa acicularis</i> , <i>Betula nana</i> , <i>Alnus fruticosa</i> .
Middle boreal forests	Moderately warm and moist summers; cold, snow-rich winters. Flat interfluvial plains with glacial and fluvioglacial sediments. Podzolic and wetted soils.	Well developed, usually single-species tree layer. <i>Picea abies</i> , <i>P. abies x P. obovata</i> and/or <i>P. obovata</i> with a canopy cover of 70-80%. Average height of fully-grown spruces – 18-20 m. The shrub layer is absent or weakly developed with <i>Juniperus communis</i> and <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> being most frequent. In the western part – <i>Rosa majalis</i> , <i>Rosa acicularis</i> and <i>Lonicera pallasii</i> .	Moderately warm and moist summers; cold, snow-rich winters. Podzols and gley-podzols soils. Tree species mainly <i>Picea obovata</i> and <i>Abies sibirica</i> , and on moist sites <i>Pinus sibirica</i> and <i>Larix sibirica</i> . Widespread species: <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> and Siberian elements – <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>sibirica</i> , <i>Rosa acicularis</i> , <i>Lonicera pallasii</i> . The dominant type of spruce forests with <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , <i>Linnea borealis</i> , <i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> , <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> , <i>Luzula pilosa</i> , <i>Orthilia secunda</i> .

Southern boreal forests	A mild climate, a longer vegetation period. Soils are weakly podzolic. A rough and well structured glacial accumulation relief after being glaciated during the last ice-age.	Stands are dominated by <i>Picea abies</i> in the west and <i>Picea obovata</i> and transition forms with <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>B. pubescens</i> and/or <i>Populus tremula</i> . The shrub layer is very open with <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> and <i>Daphne mezereum</i> .	A mild climate, podzoloc, loamy-sandy and loamy soils.	The tree layer is formed by <i>Picea obovata</i> and <i>Abies sibirica</i> . The shrub layer is well developed and species-rich with nemoral species: <i>Tilia cordata</i> , <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , <i>Frangula alnus</i> , <i>Rosa acicularis</i> and <i>R. majalis</i> . The herb layer has a high degree of coverage and species-rich with typical boreal forests as well as nemoral elements.
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**Table S2** The sources of data on protected areas in Europe's boreal forest

<b>Published sources</b>	<b>Internet sources</b>
1. Bakka, A., and S. Bakka. 1997. <i>Особоохраняемые природные территории Нижегородской области</i> [Specially Protected Natural Areas of Nizhegorodskaya Oblast]. Annotated list: Nizhniy Novgorod (in Russian)	<a href="http://kartkatalog.dirnat.no/map_catalog_dataset.asp?datasetid=0&amp;download=yes&amp;language=EN">http://kartkatalog.dirnat.no/map_catalog_dataset.asp?datasetid=0&amp;download=yes&amp;language=EN</a> <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/nationally-designated-areas-national-cdda">http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/nationally-designated-areas-national-cdda</a> <a href="http://oopt.info">5http://oopt.info</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://paslo.ru">http://paslo.ru</a> Checked 10.09.2012 <a href="http://www.duproos.ru/files/gd2010_g17.doc">www.duproos.ru/files/gd2010_g17.doc</a> Checked 10.09.2012 <a href="http://www.duproos.ru/files/gd2010_pril3.doc">www.duproos.ru/files/gd2010_pril3.doc</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://prirodnadzor.mari-el.ru/oopt.html">http://prirodnadzor.mari-el.ru/oopt.html</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://www.oopt.aari.ru">http://www.oopt.aari.ru</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://www.biodiversity.ru/kola">http://www.biodiversity.ru/kola</a> . Checked 10.09.2012 <a href="http://zapoved.ru">http://zapoved.ru</a> Checked 10.09.2012.
2. Bakka, S., and N. Kiseliova. 2009. <i>Особоохраняемые природные территории Нижегородской области</i> [Specially Protected Natural Areas of Nizhegorodskaya Oblast']. Annotated list: Nizhniy Novgorod. (in Russian)	<a href="http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/deyatelnost_komiteta/osobo_okhranyaemye_prirodnye_territori.php">http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/deyatelnost_komiteta/osobo_okhranyaemye_prirodnye_territori.php</a> <a href="http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/upload/iblock/df3/OOPT">http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/upload/iblock/df3/OOPT</a> <a href="http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/upload/iblock/df3/OOPT">http://kp.ivanovoobl.ru/upload/iblock/df3/OOPT</a> 10.09.2012 <a href="http://priroda.pskov.ru/oopt-pskovskoi-oblasti">http://priroda.pskov.ru/oopt-pskovskoi-oblasti</a> <a href="http://www.dvinaland.ru/power/departments/comeco/terrs/">http://www.dvinaland.ru/power/departments/comeco/terrs/</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://www.kirovreg.ru/econom/prres/zakaznik/">http://www.kirovreg.ru/econom/prres/zakaznik/</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://oopt.kosmosnimki.ru">http://oopt.kosmosnimki.ru</a> Checked 10.09.2012. <a href="http://forest-karelia.ru/uploads/ff.png">http://forest-karelia.ru/uploads/ff.png</a> Checked 10.09.2012.
3. Ban'kovskiy, L. (ed.) 1983. <i>Природные монументы Пермской области</i> . [Natural Monuments of Permskaya Oblast'] Perm'. (in Russian)	
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6. Litvinova, E. 2011. Состояние сети охраняемые территории в Новгородском регионе: история формирования и влияние социальных условий [State of the network of protected areas in the Novgorod region: formation history and the impact of social conditions]. In <i>Geographic basis for the development of the ecological networks in Russia and Eastern Europe</i> , 78– 83. Proceedings of the Valdai conference (4-9 April 2011). Moscow: RAS Institute of Geography. (in Russian) Noskov, G. (ed.). 2004.	
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8. Oviosnov, S. (ed). 2009. <i>Особоохраняемые природные территории Пермской области. Инвентаризация</i> [Specially Protected Natural Areas of Permskaya Oblast'. An inventory] Kniznyi mir: Perm' (in Russian)	

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11. Tishkov, A. 2002b. Nature protection and conservation. In The physical geography of Northern Eurasia, ed. M. Shahgedanova, 227–245. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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