

**Table S1.** Transcription of responses from Question 1.

Response	Q1: Do you have knowledge about the occurrence of fires in the PNVG? If yes, was your organization directly affected by the fires? In which domains?
R1	Has knowledge, unaffected
R2	I don't know about the fires.
R3	I know, we have about 200 hectares there. We were affected, because animals need to eat, and if lynxes eat our rabbits, we stop selling those rabbits.
R4	Fires in this area are rare and small.
R5	Yes. The organization was not directly affected.
R6	No.
R7	I have no knowledge.
R8	Yes, it took place in May of this year, it had its ignition/beginning, on an action to clear the land around EDP's electricity poles. Cleaning performed by this company. The hunting area was affected, the fire in the land surrounding the cleaning process caused the loss of habitat and the death of the animals that inhabited the area, a period that coincided with the reproduction of game species/rabbit, hare, and partridge. I was not compensated, nor was a formal apology sent to me.
R9	Yes. No
R10	Yes. No.
R11	No.
R12	Yes, but we weren't affected.
R13	Yes, but we didn't have it in our area.
R14	Yes. No.
R15	Yes, the organization was not affected.
R16	I was aware, yes! The organization was not affected!
R17	No.
R18	No.
R19	Yes to the first question, no to the second.
R20	No.
R21	Yes. It was not affected.
R22	Yes. No.
R23	I am aware, although my organization has not been affected.

**Table S2.** Transcription of responses from Question 4.

Response	Q4: What strategies and actions does your organization develop to mitigate the occurrence of fires?
R1	Firebreaks and cleaning.
R2	Clean, don't make fires, make crops.
R3	All the fires I have here are due to EDP's high voltage cables. I have two tractors, I have two wells always prepared, I have 2 devices in the vans with an autopump, I communicate this type of material that I have to the council to help fight in the first moment.
R4	The basic rules of common sense when walking in the countryside in the summer.
R5	Actions to prevent forest fires with entities such as the Volunteer Firefighters of Mértola. The professional courses we teach include a 50-hour module on Combating and Preventing Forest Fires. The school conducts practical field classes that involve frequent trips to the various points of the forest perimeter, thus carrying out surveillance, collecting waste and providing water for the fauna.
R6	Internal awareness actions.
R7	Shepherding and firebreaks.
R8	Cleaning and maintenance of the primary and secondary network, surveillance of the forest area by the forest service guard paid by me, to supervise the hunting area and consequently the entire forest area in which it is inserted.
R9	Nothing in concrete.
R10	Cleaning and maintenance of the territory.
R11	Cleaning of properties.
R12	Always be alert, try to clean up the rubbish that people leave on the grounds.
R13	We try to build firebreaks and keep the agricultural area ploughed and the bush clean.
R14	Firebreaks along all main paths and internal firebreaks. We have machines prepared with fire extinguishers.
R15	Control of spontaneous vegetation.
R16	On tours of the PNVG with customers, it seeks to raise awareness and involve them in the collection of rubbish scattered on the tracks, especially remembering that glass can set off fires.
R17	Inform participants in our activities about not having bonfires during the months when there is a risk of fire.
R18	Orderly plantation.
R19	Surveillance and immediate contact with the authorities.
R20	Response in vegetation clearing, and Civil protection.
R21	Firebreaks and land clearing.
R22	Internal actions for cleaning and maintenance of the surrounding area.
R23	Investment in teams of forest sappers, teams from the National Corps of Forestry Agents and Nature Watchers committed to surveillance and first intervention during the fire period. In addition to the advice given framing the firefighting infrastructures that must be present in the context of rural space management.

**Table S3.** Transcription of responses from Question 5.

Response	<b>Q5: If your entity belongs to the PNVG Co-Management commission, what contribution does your organization make to defining strategies/actions to mitigate the occurrence of fires?</b>
<b>R1</b>	The contribution within the framework of the Co-management Committee will involve the proposal of actions to raise awareness among ordinary citizens and to promote actions for the planting of species with greater resistance to combustion that help to reduce the speed of propagation. The removal of some dry matter reused for composting will also be interesting to explore.
<b>R2</b>	So far, it has not provided any specific contribution on this matter.
<b>R3</b>	To date and strictly from the perspective of mitigating the occurrence of forest fires, no contribution. However, and considering the still relatively incipient phase of the development of both the work of the co-management committee and the co-management plan itself, it does not seem to us that contributions have been made so strictly related to this issue.
<b>R4</b>	Raising awareness and encouraging the management of good practices associated with the environment.
<b>R5</b>	Provides fire prevention and firefighting devices and guarantees the proper preparation and implementation of prevention and territory management plans.

**Table S4.** Transcription of responses from Question 7.

<b>Response</b>	<b>Q7: Do you consider that the occurrence of fires could cause the loss of attractiveness tourism in the PNVG? If “Yes”, why?</b>
<b>R1</b>	Yes, because no tourists come to see everything burned.
<b>R2</b>	I'm not in PNVG.
<b>R3</b>	No. Because Mértola has not been heavily affected by fires in recent years.
<b>R4</b>	No.
<b>R5</b>	Yes, it is a risk that if it occurs, changes the landscape, and compromises biodiversity.
<b>R6</b>	Due to the loss of characteristic biodiversity.
<b>R7</b>	I think rural fires are worse than forest fires.
<b>R8</b>	The quality of the forest area is fundamental for the maintenance of biodiversity, the greatest wealth of the PNVG. The PNVG should be the guarantor of high biodiversity, setting an example in terms of investments and transparency in the elaboration and application of environmental policies.
<b>R9</b>	Yes. For various reasons, of which we highlight the perception of risk on the part of visitors and the potential damage that forest fires may cause to the natural values present in the PNVG.
<b>R10</b>	Yes. For loss of nature.
<b>R11</b>	Yes. If fires reach our properties, we will lose wine production and drive away animals.
<b>R12</b>	Yes, because people don't want to come to a place with a dead or burnt life.
<b>R13</b>	Yes, because without nature the park is devalued.
<b>R14</b>	Yes, it is likely because without nature, tourists do not visit the park.
<b>R15</b>	In part, due to the destruction of fauna and flora in the PNVG.
<b>R16</b>	Yes! to the extent and location of areas burned and habitats destroyed or affected.
<b>R17</b>	I don't know.
<b>R18</b>	No.
<b>R19</b>	Yes; destruction of habitats and biodiversity.
<b>R20</b>	Of course, all the potential of the PNVG is based on its habitat.
<b>R21</b>	No.
<b>R22</b>	Yes. Our product is nature and without that product the customer is not motivated to visit us.
<b>R23</b>	Yes. As it leads to biodiversity loss and landscape degradation.

**Table S5.** Transcription of responses from Question 13.

<b>Response</b>	<b>Q13: Other comments you consider relevant in relation to the risk of fire in the PNVG.</b>
<b>R1</b>	The type of business that suffers most from the fires is agriculture, not least because the PNVG has areas that are difficult to access and therefore maintenance is complicated.
<b>R2</b>	I believe that (in some places, more or less urban) the tree density should be increased in order to increase shade and reduce surface temperature. Improve the vegetation cover of natural areas with native species that are more resistant to fire (strawberry tree, for example).
<b>R3</b>	A PNVG forest management plan with a strong fire prevention component is essential. After that, carrying out fire drills with all the entities involved helps to combat their occurrence.
<b>R4</b>	There is a significant potential for forest fire associated with a set of forest stands, essentially stone pine, installed before 1995, many of them with a clearly insufficient level of management.
<b>R5</b>	I understand that the PNVG has teams of watchmen or agents who work in preventing and fighting small fires, but I am not aware of any specific campaign or concrete action for prevention and training in terms of fires, including in clusters and hills within the PNVG.