

Table S1. Questions of a questionnaire survey with experts on multifunctional agriculture.

Situation of farming and agriculture	
I.	1. Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.
	2. Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.
	3. Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.
	4. Farming already leads to positive effects on European agricultural landscapes (EALs).
	5. Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance/conservation/ improvement can create win-win-situations.
Situation of EALs	
II.	1. EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.
	2. Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.
	3. Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.
	4. Quality of EALs may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.
Situation of knowledge concerning EALs	
III.	1. Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.
	2. Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.
	3. Rural society which has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.
Vocational Education and Training (VET) and education concerning EALs	
IV.	1. VET activities concerning EALs for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.
	2. After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in the majority of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.
	3. Rural society as a whole has sufficient education and training concerning EALs.
	4. After completing education in the majority of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.
The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of farming and EAL	
V.	1. Involvement of stakeholders at local, regional and national levels related to farming and EAL.
	2. Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with maintenance and protection of EAL.
	3. Common Basis of and access to knowledge about EAL serving farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.
The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL	
VI.	1. Lack of experts in the field.
	2. Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.
	3. Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice (farmer learning of farmer).
	4. Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.
	5. Insufficient legislative support.
	6. Insufficient economic success.
	7. Insufficient communication among the stakeholders.
The importance of different skills/ qualifications/ knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs	
VII.	1. Understanding of multifunctional/ sustainable farming.
	2. Understanding of EALs' typology.
	3. Understanding of EALs' cultural value and heritage.
	4. Understanding of the relationship between multifunctional/ sustainable farming and EALs.
	5. Communication skills.
	6. Entrepreneurial exchange.
	7. Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.
	8. Technical skills.

Table S2. Results of a questionnaire survey with experts.

		I. Situation of farming and agriculture / strongly agreed				
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
I.1	Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.	0	6	0	0	0
I.2	Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.	0	2	1	0	1
I.3	Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.	0	0	1	0	1
I.4	Farming already leads to positive effects on European agricultural landscapes (EAL).	0	0	3	0	0
I.5	Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance, conservation and improvement can create win-win-situations.	4	3	1	2	0
		I. Situation of farming and agriculture / agreed				
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
I.1	Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.	1	4	3	3	1
I.2	Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.	1	8	2	1	1
I.3	Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.	1	5	3	2	2
I.4	Farming already leads to positive effects on EAL.	2	6	2	3	2
I.5	Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance, conservation and improvement can create win-win-situations.	0	5	4	1	4
		I. Situation of farming and agriculture / neutral				
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
I.1	Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.	2	0	0	1	0
I.2	Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.	0	0	0	1	
I.3	Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.	1	4	0	1	1
I.4	Farming already leads to positive effects on EAL.	1	4	0	1	0
I.5	Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance, conservation and improvement can create win-win-situations.	1	2	0	2	0

I. Situation of farming and agriculture / disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
I.1	Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.	2	0	2	1	2
I.2	Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.	4	0	2	4	1
I.3	Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.	3	1	1	3	0
I.4	Farming already leads to positive effects on EAL.	1	0	0	3	1
I.5	Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance, conservation and improvement can create win-win-situations.	0	0	0	1	0
I. Situation of farming and agriculture / strongly disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
I.1	Overall, multifunctional agriculture is well developed in your country.	0	0	0	1	1
I.2	Overall, farming is sustainable in your country.	0	0	0	0	1
I.3	Overall, farming activity leads to satisfying economic results of the farmers.	0	0	0	0	0
I.4	Farming already leads to positive effects on EAL.	1	0	0	0	1
I.5	Profit-oriented farming and landscape maintenance, conservation and improvement can create win-win-situations.	0	0	0	0	0
II. Situation of EALs / strongly agree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
II.1	EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.	0	0	1	1	0
II.2	Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.	4	4	5	4	2
II.3	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.	2	6	1	4	1
II.4	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.	3	3	1	3	2

II. Situation of EALs / agree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
II.1	EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.	2	5	2	1	2
II.2	Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.	1	6	0	1	2
II.3	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.	2	4	3	2	2
II.4	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.	2	5	4	3	2
II. Situation of EALs / neutral		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
II.1	EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.	0	2	1	0	0
II.2	Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.	0	0	0	0	0
II.3	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.	1	0	0	0	1
II.4	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.	0	2	0	0	0
II. Situation of EALs / disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
II.1	EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.	2	4	1	4	2
II.2	Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.	0	0	0	0	0
II.3	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.	0	0	1	0	0
II.4	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.	0	0	0	0	0

II. Situation of EALs / strongly disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
II.1	EALs and their values are widely recognized in society.	1	0	0	0	0
II.2	Nowadays EALs and their values for society should be maintained and protected.	0	0	0	0	0
II.3	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may suffer because of recent farming systems.	0	0	0	0	0
II.4	Quality of EALs (biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, etc.) may improve due to new innovative and creative farming concepts.	0	0	0	0	0
III. Situation of knowledge concerning EALs / strongly agree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
III.1	Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	0	0
III.2	Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	1	0
III.3	Rural society has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	0	0
III. Situation of knowledge concerning EALs / agree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
III.1	Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	2	4	0	2	0
III.2	Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	2	2	0	1	0
III.3	Rural society has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	3	1	1	0
III. Situation of knowledge concerning EALs / neutral		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
III.1	Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	2	3	3	0	0
III.2	Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	1	4	4	1	1
III.3	Rural society has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	2	7	3	1	

III. Situation of knowledge concerning EALs / disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
III.1	Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	1	3	2	4	2
III.2	Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	2	4	1	3	2
III.3	Rural society has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	3	0	1	4	4
III. Situation of knowledge concerning EALs / strongly disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
III.1	Farmers do have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	2	2
III.2	Rural stakeholders have very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	0	1
III.3	Rural society has very good knowledge about the EAL and its values.	0	0	0	0	0
IV. Vocational Education and Training (VET) and education concerning EALs / strongly agree						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
IV.1	VET activities concerning EALs for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.	0	0	0	0	0
IV.2	after completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.	0	0	0	0	0
IV.3	Rural society has sufficient education and training concerning EALs.	0	0	0	0	0
IV.4	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.	0	0	1	2	0

IV. Vocational Education and Training (VET) and education concerning EALs / agree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
IV.1	VET activities concerning EALs for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.	1	3	1	2	0
IV.2	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.	0	4	3	2	0
IV.3	Rural society has sufficient education and training concerning EALs.	0	2	0	0	0
IV.4	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.	1	3	1	2	0
IV. Vocational Education and Training (VET) and education concerning EALs / neutral		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
IV.1	VET activities concerning EALs for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.	0	5	2	0	0
IV.2	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.	2	3	0	3	0
IV.3	Rural society has sufficient education and training concerning EALs.	0	5	2	2	0
IV.4	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.	0	6	2	2	0
IV. Vocational Education and Training (VET) and education concerning EALs / disagree		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain

IV.1	VET activities concerning EALs for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.	2	2	1	4	1
IV.2	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.	2	3	1	0	3
IV.3	Rural society has sufficient education and training concerning EAL.	3	3	3	4	2
IV.4	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.	3	1	1	0	4
IV. Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Education concerning EALs / strongly disagree						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
IV.1	VET activities concerning EAL for small and family (young) farmers are sufficient in your country.	1	0	1	0	3
IV.2	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases the farmers know the relationship between their farm and EALs.	0	0	0	1	1
IV.3	Rural society has sufficient education and training concerning EALs.	2	0	0	0	2
IV.4	After completing education (VET, university degree or others) in most of the cases rural society and rural stakeholders know the relationship between farms and EALs.	1	0	0	0	0

V. The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of farming and EAL / very important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
V.1	Involvement of stakeholders at the local and regional and national levels related to farming and to EALs.	3	3	2	4	1
V.2	Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with maintenance and protection of EAL.	4	5	3	5	2
V.3	Common basis of and access to knowledge about EAL serving farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.	3	7	0	5	2
V. The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of farming and EAL / important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
V.1	Involvement of stakeholders at the local and regional and national levels related to farming and to EALs.	1	6	3	2	2
V.2	Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with maintenance and protection of EAL.	1	5	2	1	1
V.3	Common basis of and access to knowledge about EAL serving farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.	1	3	5	1	1
V. The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of farming and EAL / neutral						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
V.1	Involvement of stakeholders at the local and regional and national levels related to farming and to EALs.	1	1	0	0	0
V.2	Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with	0	0	0	0	1

	maintenance and protection of EAL.					
V.3	Common basis of and access to knowledge about EAL serving farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.	1	0	0	0	1
V. The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of farming and EAL / less important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
V.1	Involvement of stakeholders at the local and regional and national levels related to farming and to EALs.	0	0	0	0	0
V.2	Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with maintenance and protection of EAL.	0	0	0	0	0
V.3	Common basis of and access to Knowledge about EAL serving Farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.	0	0	0	0	0
V. The importance of the following factors to increase knowledge and skills in an integrated concept of Farming and EAL / totally unimportant						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
V.1	Involvement of stakeholders at the local and regional and national levels related to farming and to EALs.	0	0	0	0	0
V.2	Exchange of successful experiences in multifunctional/sustainable farming creating win-win situations with maintenance and protection of EAL.	0	0	0	0	0
V.3	Common basis of and access to knowledge about EAL serving farmers as well as other rural stakeholders.	0	0	0	0	0
VI. The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL / very important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain

VI.1	Lack of experts in the field.	0	7	0	0	2
VI.2	Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.	1	7	1	0	2
VI.3	Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice.	1	7	1	0	2
VI.4	Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.	0	0	3	1	2
VI.5	Insufficient legislative support.	1	0	2	1	2
VI.6	Insufficient economic success.	2	1	0	1	2
VI.7	Insufficient communication among the stakeholders (farmer and society; farmer and other rural entrepreneurs, etc.).	2	0	2	0	2

VI. The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL / important

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VI.1	Lack of experts in the field.	0	3	5	3	1
VI.2	Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.	3	2	3	2	2
VI.3	Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice.	2	3	0	1	0
VI.4	Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.	3	5	0	3	2
VI.5	Insufficient legislative support.	3	3	0	3	1
VI.6	Insufficient economic success.	1	4	0	2	0
VI.7	Insufficient communication among the stakeholders (farmer and society; farmer and other rural entrepreneurs, etc.).	3	6	0	1	2

VI. The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL / neutral

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VI.1	Lack of experts in the field.	0	0	0	1	0
VI.2	Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.	1	1	0	0	0

VI.3	Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice.	2	0	0	0	0
VI.4	Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.	0	3	0	1	0
VI.5	Insufficient legislative support.	1	3	0	1	0
VI.6	Insufficient economic success.	1	3	0	0	1
VI.7	Insufficient communication among the stakeholders (farmer and society; farmer and other rural entrepreneurs, etc.).	0	4	0	0	0

VI. The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL / less important

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VI.1	Lack of experts in the field.	4	0	0	0	1
VI.2	Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.	0	0	1	0	0
VI.3	Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice.	0	0	0	0	1
VI.4	Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.	2	2	0	1	0
VI.5	Insufficient legislative support.	0	4	0	1	1
VI.6	Insufficient economic success.	0	2	0	1	0
VI.7	Insufficient communication among the stakeholders (farmer and society; farmer and other rural entrepreneurs, etc.).	0	0	0	0	0

VI. The importance of possible obstacles for creating win-win situations of farming with EAL / totally unimportant

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VI.1	Lack of experts in the field.	1	0	0	0	0
VI.2	Lack of knowledge transfer in farmers' education.	0	0	0	0	0
VI.3	Lack of experience transfer in farmers' practice.	0	0	4	0	0
VI.4	Lack of institutional involvement to the topic.	0	0	2	0	0

VI.5	Insufficient legislative support.	0	0	3	0	0
VI.6	Insufficient economic success.	1	0	5	0	0
VI.7	Insufficient communication among the stakeholders (farmer and society; farmer and other rural entrepreneurs, etc.).	0	0	3	0	0
VII. The importance of different skills, qualifications and knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs / very important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VII.1	Understanding of multifunctional/sustainable farming.	3	6	2	5	3
VII.2	Understanding of EALs typology.	0	4	2	2	1
VII.3	Understanding of EALs cultural value and heritage.	1	9	3	3	3
VII.4	Understanding of the relationship between multifunctional/sustainable farming and EAL.	1	7	1	2	3
VII.5	Communication skills.	2	6	1	1	1
VII.6	Entrepreneurial exchange.	2	1	0	5	1
VII.7	Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.	2	0	2	5	3
VII.8	Technical skills.	1	3	0	2	0
VII. The importance of different skills, qualifications and knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs / important						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VII.1	Understanding of multifunctional/sustainable farming.	2	4	3	1	1
VII.2	Understanding of EALs typology.	3	6	2	3	3
VII.3	Understanding of EALs cultural value and heritage.	2	1	2	3	1
VII.4	Understanding of the relationship between	2	3	2	4	1

	multifunctional/ sustainable farming and EAL.					
VII.5	Communication skills.	3	3	1	5	2
VII.6	Entrepreneurial exchange.	2	7	3	1	2
VII.7	Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.	2	7	3	1	1
VII.8	Technical skills.	1	5	0	4	4

VII. The importance of different skills, qualifications and knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs / neutral

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VII.1	Understanding of multifunctional/ sustainable farming.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.2	Understanding of EALs typology.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.3	Understanding of EALs cultural value and heritage.	1	0	0	0	0
VII.4	Understanding of the relationship between multifunctional/ sustainable farming and EAL.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.5	Communication skills.	0	1	2	0	1
VII.6	Entrepreneurial exchange.	0	2	0	0	0
VII.7	Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.	1	3	0	0	0
VII.8	Technical skills.	3	2	0	0	0

VII. The importance of different skills, qualifications and knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs / less important

		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VII.1	Understanding of multifunctional/ sustainable farming.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.2	Understanding of EALs typology.	2	0	1	1	0
VII.3	Understanding of EALs cultural value and heritage.	1	0	0	0	0

VII.4	Understanding of the relationship between multifunctional/sustainable farming and EAL.	2	0	2	0	0
VII.5	Communication skills.	0	0	1	0	0
VII.6	Entrepreneurial exchange.	0	0	2	0	0
VII.7	Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.8	Technical skills.	0	0	0	0	0
VII. The importance of different skills, qualifications and knowledge for farmers who want to build up successful farming fostering maintenance on EALs / totally unimportant						
		Germany	Italy	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
VII.1	Understanding of multifunctional/sustainable farming.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.2	Understanding of EALs typology.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.3	Understanding of EALs cultural value and heritage.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.4	Understanding of the relationship between multifunctional/sustainable farming and EAL.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.5	Communication skills.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.6	Entrepreneurial exchange.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.7	Understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship.	0	0	0	0	0
VII.8	Technical skills.	0	0	0	0	0

Table S3. Quantitative data about farms and farmers and key words from a questionnaire survey with farmers.

	Data about farmers				Data about farms			Key words characterizing farms		
	Country*	Age 2017	Gender	Education	Farm area [ha]	Establishment	Farm rent / ownership	Key words on EAL	Keywords on farm activities	Multifunctional & sustainable farming
1.	DE	53	M	primary	110	1897	2003	Farmland Protected area Terraced landscape	Cattle Grassland/Pasture Livestock Pigs Poultry Processing Field crops	Biodiversity Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production Traditional land use
2.	DE	47	M	higher	150	1700	2006	Farmland Rural area	Livestock Potato Poultry	Direct sales
3.	DE	53	M	higher	60	2000	2000	Farmland Orchards Protected area	Cattle Fruit Grassland/Pasture Livestock Permanent crops	Biodiversity Social farming Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production Traditional land use
4.	DE	30	M	secondary	41	1984	2006	Pasture Rural area	Dairy farm Goats Grassland/Pasture Livestock Processing	Biodiversity Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production
5.	DE	58	M	higher	180	1700	1986	Open fields Semi Bocage	Field crops Livestock Pigs	Biodiversity Cooperation Renewable energies Traditional land use
6.	DE	50	M	higher	50	2014	2014	Pasture Protected area	Livestock Cattle Horses	Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production

									Grassland/Pasture	Traditional land use
									Processing	Biodiversity
									Greenhouses	Biodiversity
7.	ES	34	F	secondary	1	2002	2003	Heathland	Horticulture	Quality/Organic/Certified
								Huertas	Melon	production
									Pepper	
										Biodiversity
8.	ES	63	F	higher	350	2002	2002	Dehesas	Fighting bull	Tourism and recreation
								Pasture	Grassland/Pasture	related to EAL
								Protected area	Livestock	Traditional buildings
										Traditional land use
										Biodiversity
9.	ES	36	F	higher	0	2013	2015	Farmland	Beekeeping	Cooperation
								Orchards	Processing	Direct sales
								Protected area		Quality/Organic/Certified
										production
										Avoid soil erosion
										Biodiversity
10.	ES	45	M	higher	4,5	2003	2003	Delta	Avocado	Direct sales
								Landscapes	Fruit	Quality/Organic/Certified
								Orchards	Mango	production
									Permanent crops	Renewable energies
										Biodiversity
11.	ES	52	F	primary	2	2003	2003	Farmland	Dairy farm	Direct sales
								Protected area	Goats	Quality/Organic/Certified
								Wooded	Livestock	production
								grassland	Processing	
										Direct sales
12.	ES	44	M	higher	3	1960	2009	Orchards	Almond	Quality/Organic/Certified
								Vineyard	Permanent crops	production
									Processing	Tourism and recreation
									Vineyard	related to EAL

13.	ES	52	M	secondary	25	2001	2001	Orchards Protected area Terraced landscape	Almond Cherry Olive trees Permanent crops	Avoid soil erosion Biodiversity Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production Traditional land use
14.	IT	74	M	higher	150	1970	1970	Terraced landscape Orchards	Olive trees Permanent crops Processing	Quality/Organic/Certified production Tourism and recreation related to EAL
15.	IT	29	M	higher	36	1985	2006	Highland Meadow Protected area	Grassland/Pasture Horses Horticulture Legumes	Quality/Organic/Certified production Tourism and recreation related to EAL
16.	IT	76	M	higher	28	1997	1997	Meadow Pasture	Alpaca Livestock Processing	Direct sales Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional buildings Biodiversity Social farming
17.	IT	76	M	higher	160	1987	1987	Protected area Rural area Wooded grassland	Field crops Horticulture Legumes Processing	Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production Renewable energies Tourism and recreation related to EAL
18.	IT	78	M	higher	1500	1978	1978	Open fields Orchards	Cattle Livestock Medical plants Pigs Processing	Biodiversity Quality/Organic/Certified production
19.	SI	54	M	secondary	8	1949	1986	Vineyard	Permanent crops Processing	Tourism and recreation related to EAL

20.	SI	49	M	secondary	15	2004	2004	Rural area	Forestry Fruit Horticulture Livestock Processing Sheeps Cattle	Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional buildings Traditional land use
21.	SI	53	M	secondary	50	1778	1993	Rural area	Forestry Grassland/Pasture Livestock Farming Key words	Tourism and recreation related to EAL Cooperation Quality/Organic/Certified production Traditional land use
22.	SI	58	M	higher	176	1990	1990	Pasture Protected area	Dairy farm Forestry Grassland/Pasture Processing	Quality/Organic/Certified production Traditional land use
23.	SI	41	F	secondary	16	1500	2010	Pasture Protected area Rural area	Forestry Grassland/Pasture Horticulture Livestock Cattle	Quality/Organic/Certified production Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional buildings Biodiversity Direct sales
24.	SK	48	M	secondary	22	2005	2005	Farmland Protected area	Dairy farm Goats Livestock Pigs Processing	Tourism and recreation related to EAL
25.	SK	41	F	higher	10	2005	2005	Farmland	Dairy farm Livestock Processing	Quality/Organic/Certified production Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional land use

26.	SK	56	M	secondary	25	1999	1999	Farmland Pasture	Cattle Grassland/Pasture Horses Livestock Vineyard	Social farming Cooperation Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional buildings Traditional land use
27.	SK	35	M	higher	1	2013	2013	Farmland	Beekeeping	Social farming Tourism and recreation related to EAL Traditional buildings Avoid soil erosion Biodiversity
28.	SK	54	F	secondary	30	1990	1990	Open fields Terraced landscape	Livestock Medical plants Processing	Social farming Direct sales Quality/Organic/Certified production Tourism and recreation related to EAL

*Country codes: DE – Germany; ES – Spain; IT – Italy; SI – Slovenia; SK – Slovakia

