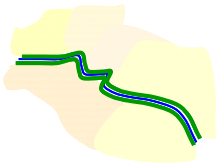
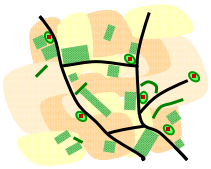
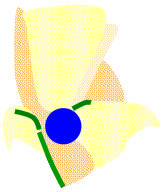
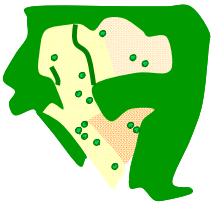
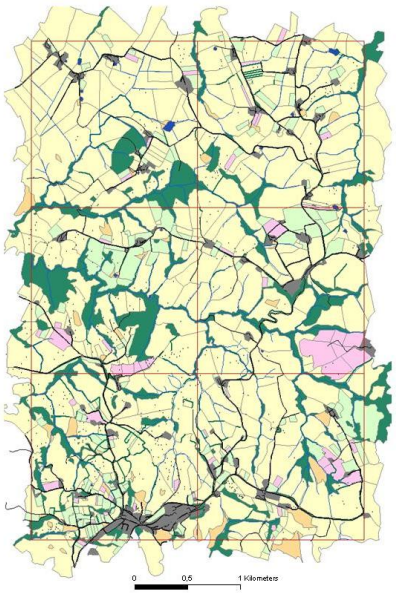
Table 1: land use patterns (CS), indicators describing the CS, surface. AC= arable crops, F= fallows, Ri= rivers, W= woods, OG= olive groves, V= vineyards, Ro= roads, S= settlements, H= hedgerows, IT = isolated trees. *** indicates p< 0.001.

ID	Land use patterns	Indicators	Surface (ha)	Examples of hypothesis on CS contribution to policy objectives
CS1		The closest fields to the Ri are mainly AC *** The ratio perimeter/area of the the W adjacent to Ri is higher than the ratio of the other W *** The closest AC field to the Ri have a larger surface than the other AC field ***	1007	-Large AC field favourish water runoff, therefore negative effect for the water protection and positive effect for the soil quality - W adjacent to Ri can function as a buffer with respect to nitrate runoff so positive effect for both water and soil.
CS2		OG and V are mainly adjacent to Ro and S *** The H leght is higher close to the Ro and S than elsewhere ***	749	- The agricultural land use diversity as well as the H network and the Ro favourish the landscape diversity.
CS3		Field closest to ponds are mainly AC and F*** H and IT are less frequent around ponds than elsewhere ***	90	- The reduced natural vegetation favourish water runoff and negatively affects the landscape diversity along with the presence of F.
CS4		AC are mainly close to W with a low ratio perimeter/area*** Fields nearby low perimeter/area ratio W have more IT than elsewhere***	210	-The IT positively affects the landscape diversity - The large amount of natural vegetation favourish both water and soil protection



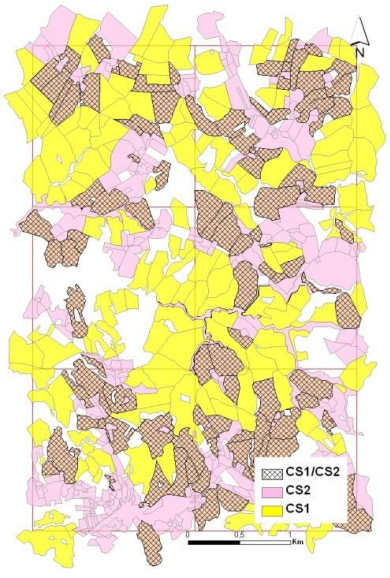


Figure 1: left (a), the land use map of the area (black = artificial areas and roads, yellow= arable crops, rose= vineyards, light green = olive groves, dark green = woods and hedgerows; orange = fallows, black = settlements and roads, blue = rivers and ponds; rivers, dots = isolated trees); right (b), the distribution of CS1 and CS2, dashed fields represent overlaps between the two land use patterns SC1 and SC2.