

**Table S2.** Definitions of socio-economic terminologies used.

	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Ecosystem service</i>	Direct and indirect contribution of ecosystems and natural capital to human well-being (Fisher <i>et al.</i> 2009).
<i>Benefit</i>	Positive effect on human well-being; used interchangeably with value. <i>Value</i> denotes a quantitative, often monetary, measure and depends on the preferences of individuals who receive the benefit.
<i>Direct use benefit</i>	Benefit produced from direct interactions with the ecosystem and products of ecosystem processes; includes consumptive (eg food) and non-consumptive use (eg recreation).
<i>Indirect use benefit</i>	Benefit produced from regulatory functions of ecosystems (eg nutrient cycling).
<i>Natural capital</i>	Elements of nature which either directly provide benefits or underpin human well-being (Natural Capital Committee 2013).
<i>Non-use benefit</i>	Benefit derived from ensuring that the ecosystem is maintained; linked to ethical concerns (Pearce and Turner 1990); includes knowledge that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ecosystem continues to exist regardless of human benefit (existence),</li> <li>• future generations will benefit from ecosystem services (bequest),</li> <li>• ecosystem services are available for others in the current generation (altruistic).</li> </ul>
<i>Option use benefit</i>	Benefit derived from ensuring that the ecosystem service will be available for use in the future.
<i>Market value</i>	Otherwise known as market price; the amount of money exchanged for a good or service that is traded in a market (eg fish).
<i>Non-market value</i>	Otherwise known as non-market price; the value of a good or service not traded in a market (eg carbon sequestration).