



Supplementary Materials

Integrating ecological assessments to target priority restoration areas: A case study in the Pearl River Delta urban agglomeration, China

Table S1. The error matrix of classified and reference data for 2018.

Year	Classified Image	Reference Data						Totals	Accuracy/%	Total accuracy/%
		Forest land	Cropland	Built-up land	Grassland	Water	Unuse land			
2018	Forest land	47	2		1			50	96.00	94.67
	Cropland	1	48		1			50	96.00	
	Built-up land			49			1	50	98.00	
	Grassland		3		46		1	50	92.00	
	Water					50		50	100.00	
	Unuse land			4	2		44	50	88.00	

Table S2. Attributes of respondents.

		Questionnaires (n=361)
Sex	Male	53.4% (n=193)
	Female	46.6% (n=168)
Occupation	Farmer	18.9% (n=68)
	Government department	7.3% (n=26)
	Employee	28.2% (n=102)
	Researcher	3.4% (n=12)
	Independent entrepreneur	15.5% (n=56)
	Student	9.1% (n=33)
	Retiree	11.4% (n=41)
	Environmental NGO	1.6% (n=6)
	Others	4.6% (n=17)
Habitation	Urban community	56.5% (n=204)
	Rural community	43.5% (n=157)

Table S3. Weight of land use types of biodiversity index.

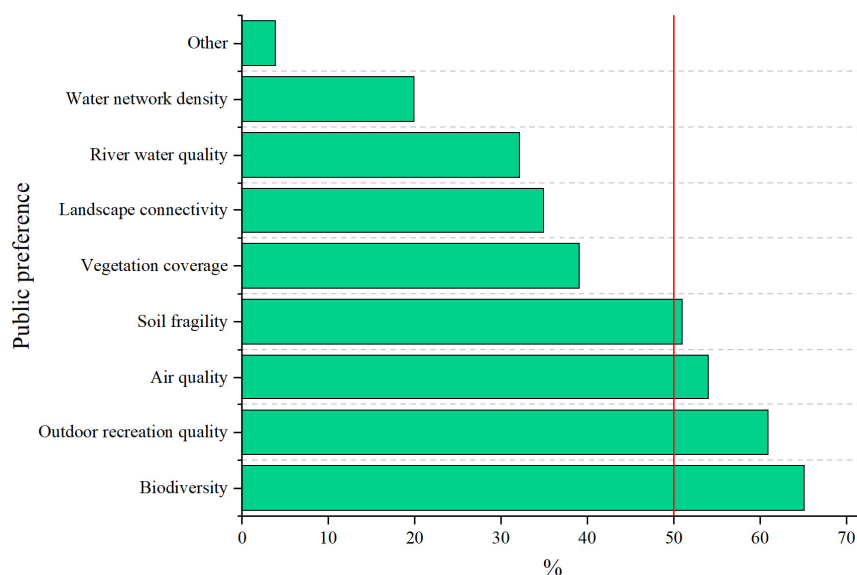
Land use	paddy field	dry land	forest land	shrub	other forest land	high coverage grassland	medium coverage grassland	low coverage grassland	river	lake	wetland
BD	0.21	0.13	2.41	1.57	1.57	1.64	0.82	0.27	2.43	2.43	2.55

Table S4. Weight of the outdoor recreation index.

Component	Factors (spatial dataset)	Assigned score	Distance function thresholds (m)	
			50%	0%
Degree of naturalness	Closeness to potential native vegetation	0–100	N/A	N/A
Nature protection	Areas designated as natural parks and scenic areas	100	N/A	N/A
	Areas designated as regional protected areas	80	N/A	N/A
Water	Lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands	100	500	1000
	Main river network	50	500	1000

Table S5. Weight of the land fragile index.

Type	Severe erosion	Serious erosion	Moderate erosion	Other land stress
Value	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

**Figure S1.** The public preference of ecological space quality.