

S4 Supplementary results

S4.1 Ecosystem health metrics

Over a quarter (27%) of ecosystem health assessments comprised just one outcome, with another 26% having just two outcomes. Of the interventions with just one outcome, this was most often a measure of ecosystem functioning and population dynamics (52%), followed by biomass (17%) and unspecified aspects of ecosystem health (17%) - the outcomes of five interventions were reported solely with evidence from interviews or focus groups on the perceptions of changes in an unspecified aspect of ecosystem health or biodiversity. For the interventions with more ecosystem health outcomes (up to 14), some of the outcomes were of the same metric type and hence closely related. For example, Fuentes et al. (Fuentes, Duguy, and Nadal-Sala 2018) reported on different aspects of shrub biomass, or Jiao et al. (Jiao et al. 2012) measured several taxonomic diversity indices. Looking at the number of metric types and broad metric categories reported by each intervention avoids such redundancies (see results reported in main text).

S4.2 Taxonomic coverage and prevalence of non-native species in created ecosystems

Looking at the intervention level, 50% of interventions only had evidence for effects on plants, whilst 10% only looked at the effects on animals; 5% included effects on fungi or microorganisms. 14% of the outcomes that included plants assessed only tree species.

There was a higher prevalence of non-native species within created habitats (Fig S3). 43% of the ecosystem health outcomes for interventions involving at least some creation of novel habitat were for either non-native species or a mixture of native and non-native species. This compares to just 18% across the interventions that did not involve created ecosystems, and all of these were a mixture of native and non-native. Created habitats had the highest proportion of outcomes with a mixture of native and non-native species (43%), followed by management interventions (39%). No confirmed non-native species were reported for interventions consisting of protection, though one recorded a native species that had become over-dominant.

References

- Fuentes, Laura, Beatriz Duguy, and Daniel Nadal-Sala. 2018. "Short-Term Effects of Spring Prescribed Burning on the Understory Vegetation of a *Pinus Halepensis* Forest in Northeastern Spain." *Science of the Total Environment* 610–611: 720–31.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.08.050>.
- Jiao, Juying et al. 2012. "Assessing the Ecological Success of Restoration by Afforestation on the Chinese Loess Plateau." *Restoration Ecology* 20(2): 240–49.