**Synergies and trade-offs between ecosystem services in Costa Rica**

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**Figure S1** Map of forests, topography, and major cities of Costa Rica.



**Figure S2** Maps of priority watersheds for multiple ES (B = biodiversity, C = carbon, W = water, S = scenic beauty). The six priority watersheds host 80% of biodiversity hotspots, 79% of carbon hotspots, 64% of water ES hotspots, and 65% of scenic beauty hotspots.

**Table S1** Indicators, proxies and data (B = biodiversity, C = carbon, W = water, S = scenic beauty).

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| *ES and*  *indicators* | *Proxies* | *Data, resolution (r) or scale (s), source, and method* |
| B: Species richness | Number of species | Map of bird, mammal and amphibian species richness (number of unique species) (r = 0.05~~°~~ or 5 km) (Anderson *et al.* 2008) |
| B: Species endemism | Number of endemic species | Map of amphibian endemic species (number of species) (r = 0.05~~°~~ or 5 km) (Anderson *et al.* 2008) |
| C: Carbon in vegetation | Carbon density (tC ha-1) | Map of carbon density in above and belowground vegetation in forests (r = 1 km) (Saatchi *et al.* 2011) |
| C: Carbon in soils | Carbon density (tC ha-1) | Maps of soil organic carbon, bulk density and gravel content (r = 0.5 arc min or 1 km) (FAO *et al.* 2009) |
| W: Soil protection | Difference in erosion rates between forest and pasture/crop lands (function of slope, the erosive force of rainfall, and the susceptibility of soils to erosion). | Gridded monthly precipitation (r = 0.5 min or 0.8 km) (Hijmans *et al.* 2005). Maps of soil texture and organic matter (r = 1 km) (FAO *et al.* 2009). Digital elevation map (s = 1:50 000) derived from the National Topographic Sheets of the National Geographic Institute of Costa Rica. Erosion rate functions from the revised universal soil loss equation and its components (Renard & Freimund 1997; Renard *et al.* 1997) |
| W: Water  infiltration | Effect of forests on soil infiltration capacity | Soil infiltration capacity as a function of soil texture and soil depth (FAO 1988). Maps of soil texture and depth (r = 1 km) (FAO *et al.* 2009) |
| W: Cloud water interception | Amount of water intercepted from fog by forests | Map of fog interception (r = 1 km) (Mulligan & Burke 2005) |
| W:  Downstream water use | Index of aggregated water intake | Spatial data on abstracted volumes of underground and surface water for human consumption, agriculture and energy (r = 90 m) from the databases of the Ministry of Energy and the Environment, the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity (ICE), and the Institute of Aqueducts and Sewer Systems (AyA). Maps of micro‐watersheds for each water inlet (derived from elevation maps at r = 10m) and aquifers (s = 1:500 000) (ITCR 2004) |
| S: Extent of forests | Area of forest in the surrounding region | Forest cover map (s = 1:250 000) (World Bank & Comisión Centroamerica de Ambiente y Desarrollo 2000) |
| S: Population density | Population density | Population density map (r = 250 m). Spatial downscaling of the 2000 census data from INEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica), based on slope, distance to roads and land use |
| S: Tourist presence | Hotel room density | Map of hotel locations (r = 250 m) from the 2004 hotel census of the Costa Rica Tourism Board |

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