

Supplementary file S1

In Fig. S1-S5, additional information from the data reported in Ring et al. is graphically presented. The survey was performed in three regions in Sweden, but in Figs. S1-S5 the data are presented for all three regions combined. n_{na} = number with missing observations

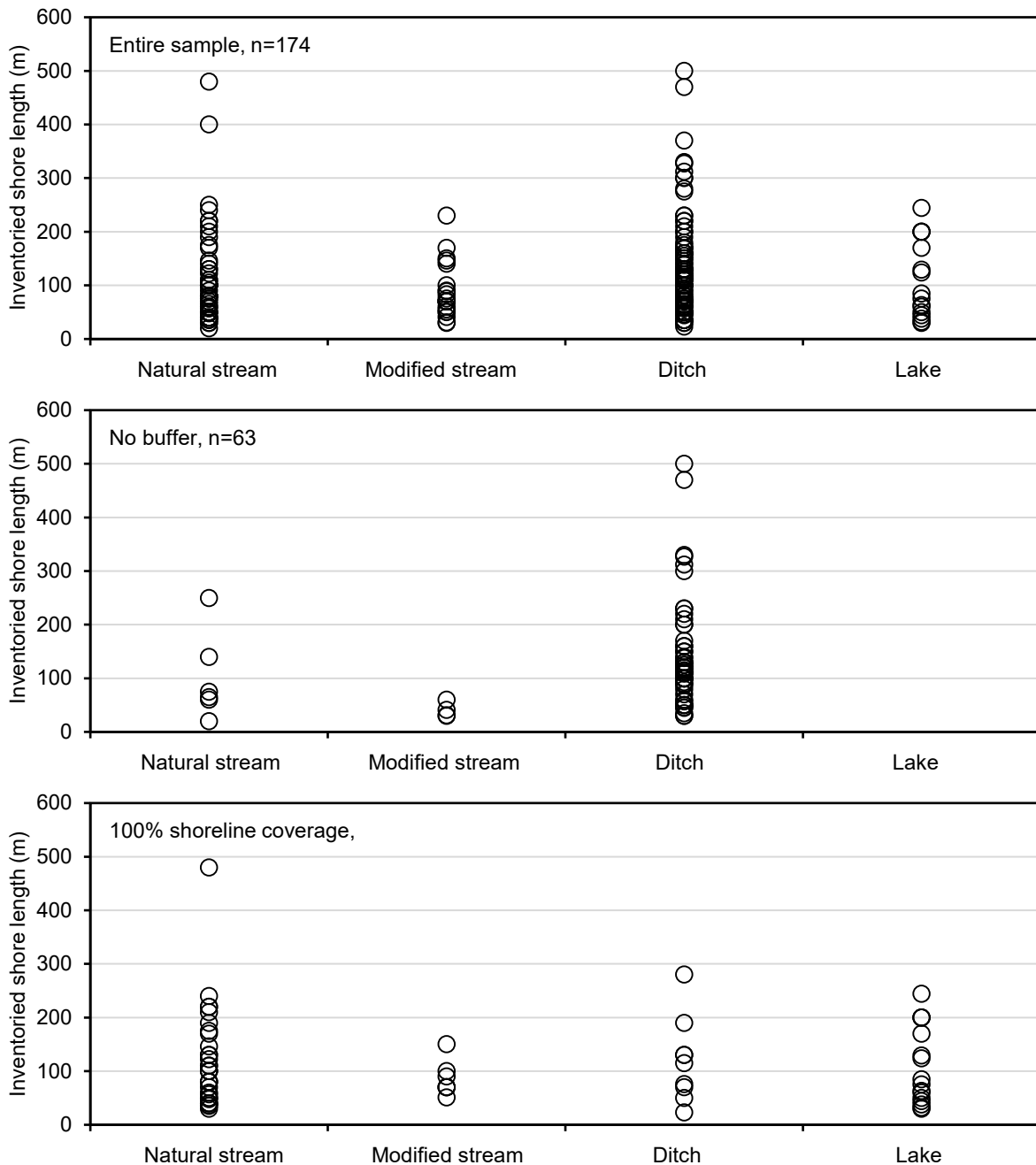


Fig. S1. Inventoried shore lengths in the indicated reach classes for the entire sample (top), sites with no forest buffer (middle) and sites with buffers covering 100% of the shoreline (bottom), $n_{na}=2$.

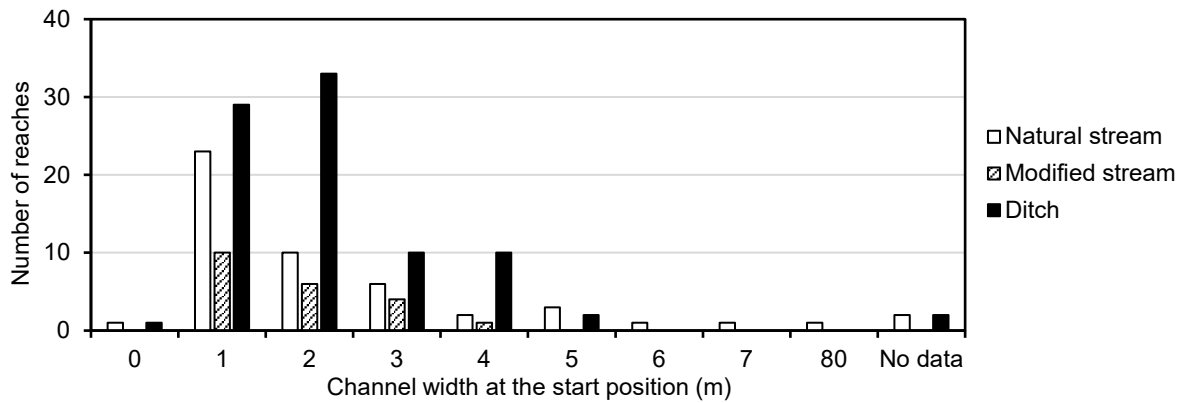


Fig. S2. The relation between number of inventoried stream and ditch reaches and channel width, for all three regions combined. The channel width was assessed at the start position of the inventory.

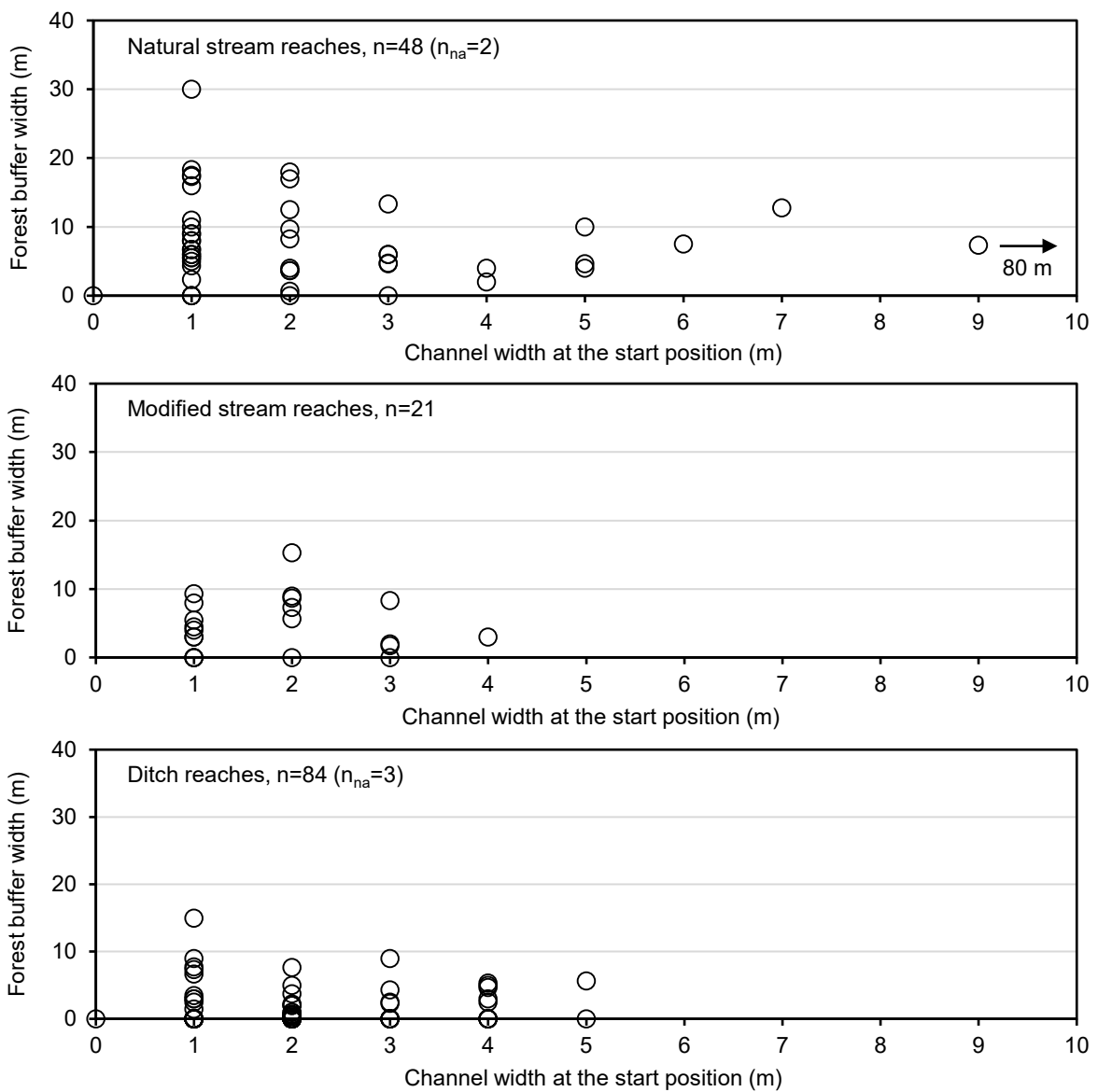


Fig. S3. The relation between the forest buffer width (compartment means) for natural stream reaches (top), modified stream reaches (middle) and ditch reaches (bottom) and the estimated channel width at the start position, for all three regions combined. The filled circle shows the mean buffer width beside the 80 m wide river.

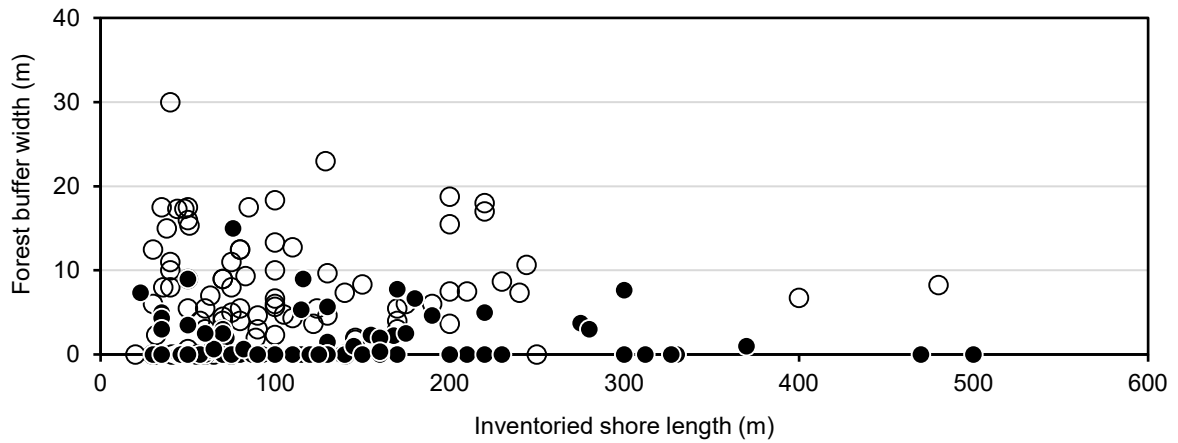


Fig. S4. The relation between the forest buffer width (compartment mean) and the inventoried shore length for lakes and natural and modified stream reaches (open circles), and ditch reaches (filled circles) for all three regions combined. $n_{\text{lakes+streams}}=87$, $n_{\text{ditches}}=87$

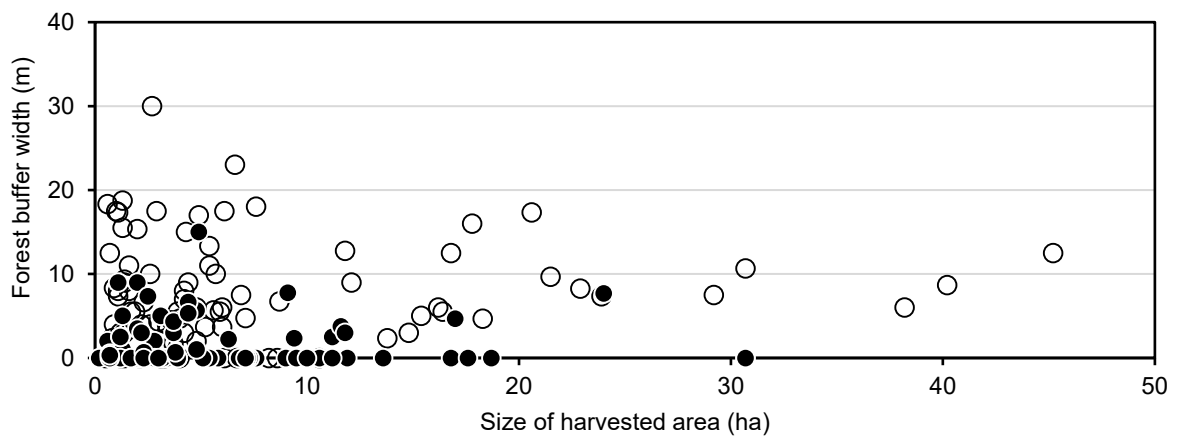


Fig. S5. The relation between the forest buffer width (compartment mean) and the size of the harvested area for lakes and natural and modified stream reaches (open circles), and ditch reaches (filled circles) for all three regions combined. $n_{\text{lakes+streams}}=87$, $n_{\text{ditches}}=87$