wildE

Climate-smart rewilding for Europe

Societal perceptions of rewilding and wilderness in Europe: Review and survey across 30 countries

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Summary

This Deliverable 1.4 explores societal perceptions of rewilding across Europe.

Rationale:

Review: We conducted a literature review of 75 academic studies on societal perceptions of rewilding within Europe from 2000 onwards, in collaboration with members of the sister Horizon Europe project 'WILDCARD'.

Survey: We conducted a survey with a professional market research agency. We collected nationally representative samples of the general public across the 27 countries of the EU plus Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, with a total of 13,763 responses (with a range of 341 – 542 respondents per country). It is the first survey to analyze societal perceptions of rewilding with national samples from across Europe and to analyze attitudes for multiple different aspects of rewilding and multiple potential rewilding actions simultaneously, and one of the first to use subjective beliefs about rewilding as explanatory variables. We conducted spatial and multivariate analysis on perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and sociodemographic variables on both national and regional scales.

Main Results:

Review: While there were relatively many studies addressing the perceptions of local stakeholders, particularly farmers, we found only a limited number of studies considering the perceptions of the general public, and only 7 using a national-level sampling frame. The few studies which did use a national-level sampling frame frequently showed correlations between rewilding attitudes and socio-demographic characteristics, such as age and education levels, between those living within and outside of potential rewilding areas, and amongst different stakeholder groups. Other variables, such as beliefs, were rarely included as explanatory variables and usually only a single, or relatively few, aspects of rewilding were included in these studies, with a clear bias towards wildlife related issues. Cross-country/cross-European comparison of attitudes was critically lacking.

Survey: The survey focused on the knowledge gaps identified in the review. Results show that most rewilding actions are supported by the general public in Europe. However, support for concrete actions is generally weaker than towards the three generic principles of rewilding this study focused on: *Reconnect, Reduce, and Restore.* Concrete rewilding actions related to *Reconnect* (e.g., creating wildlife corridors or crossings) received the greatest support among the general public. Actions related to *Reduce* (e.g., proforestation of timber-production forests) or *Restore* (e.g., encouraging natural grazing) were also generally supported. Some actions, such as encouraging natural predation and leaving carcasses in the landscape resulted in mixed responses, although most countries did express on average (slightly) positive attitudes.

Detailed analysis of our results indicate that the European general public is more in favour of enhancing 'wildness' rather than 'wilderness' – that is to say, while they are generally in favour of restoring the autonomy of natural processes within landscapes and increasing connectivity between landscapes and ecosystems, they also express desires for access to natural areas and for human activities to still be possible within those areas. In addition, analysis of the more critically received rewilding actions, such as encouraging natural predation or leaving animal carcasses in natural

areas, indicate that rewilding approaches will need to be balanced with other, potentially conflicting, public demands and concerns, such as food security, public safety, leisure opportunities, and concerns around wildfires.

Attitudes about rewilding actions are strongly influenced by people's subjective beliefs about the potential impact of such actions. Beliefs about rewilding being beneficial for nature and wildlife had the strongest influence on people's attitudes towards rewilding. Many other beliefs, including about the impact of rewilding on climate change, culture or economy were also significant, but had comparatively weaker effects. The impact of socio-demographic factors was relatively minor, and also somewhat inconsistent. Rurality of respondents also had little impact. These outcomes diverge from previous studies that showed higher impacts for both rurality and socio-demographic factors. The strong impact of subjective beliefs reported in this study, usually not included in previous studies, may explain this difference. Given that we find beliefs around the impacts of rewilding were both more consistent and stronger predictors of attitudes than socio-demographic factors, we argue that future rewilding efforts and research should put more emphasis on understanding and recognizing differences in the beliefs (particularly in terms of what people hope or fear the outcomes may be) of both proponents and opponents of rewilding, rather than potential differences amongst socio-demographic groups.

It is important to recognise that *rewilding* as a word and concept is interpreted differently across countries, and also not very well known to the general public in many countries. We therefore did not use the term in our survey, but spoke of more concrete principles (e.g., reconnecting ecosystems to facilitate species dispersal) and actions. In addition, our survey focused on the general public, not on specific stakeholders, such as landowners, farmers, or foresters. As was seen in the literature review, stakeholder groups often hold different attitudes, also related to specific interests or beliefs. It is apparent that conflicting opinions and desires may exist between the general national populations of countries, and those who may be more directly affected by rewilding practices, such as local residents or professional stakeholders.

Authors involved:

Angus Monro Smith[1], Sabrina Dressel[1], Arjen Buijs[1], Christian Gamborg[2], and Georg Winkel[1]

[1] Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, the Netherlands

[2] Department of Food and Resource Economics, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

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1. Introduction

This report summarizes the work conducted as part of Task 1.5 in Work Package 1 of the *wildE – Climate smart rewilding for Europe* project. wildE is a Horizon Europe funded project which seeks to assess and enhance the potential of climate-smart rewilding as a nature-based solution for ecological restoration across Europe. One of the ambitions within wildE is to produce the first spatially explicit data at European-scale on societal perceptions towards rewilding. Task 1.5 has been chiefly concerned with achieving this ambition.

Task 1.5 has furthered the understanding and mapping of current societal perceptions of rewilding across Europe through two primary activities:

1. A literature review of previous academic studies on perceptions of rewilding within Europe
2. A pan-European survey on the attitudes of the general public towards rewilding

This report brings together the findings of these two activities.

Aims

This report seeks to map societal perceptions of rewilding across Europe, focusing on the perceptions of the general public. We incorporate a large range of potential definitions and activities that can come under the umbrella term of 'rewilding'. In doing so, we seek to understand perceptions of different aspects of rewilding, and to map out the social feasibility of different potential approaches to rewilding.

Relation to other tasks within wildE

Results from Task 1.5 will also be used in later tasks within wildE. These include, among others:

- Task 4.1 `Rewilding trade-offs and synergies: knowledge gained from regional to European scale`
- Task 4.4 `Transforming research insights into policy options`

Task 4.1 will bring together information obtained across tasks from Work Packages 1 and 3 in order to identify key synergies, trade-offs and risks within the climate-biodiversity nexus.

Task 4.4 aims to communicate key findings from across the wildE project to policy-makers, stakeholders and interested citizens. This will be done primarily through the development of materials such as policy briefs and an interactive web-based mapping tool titled 'wildE View'. The spatially explicit data on perceptions of rewilding collected as part of this report will be used in the development of the 'wildE View' tool.

2. Literature review

2.1. Introduction

This literature review was conducted partly in collaboration with the sister Horizon Europe project WILDCARD (Grant Agreement number: 101081177). In particular, it draws on work completed in WILDCARD subtask 4.2.1 (lead by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VUA)) of Deliverable 4.2 (D4.2; Bouriaud et al., 2024). During collaborations between wildE and WILDCARD, it became apparent there was overlapping work, with both projects conducting separate reviews of previous literature on perceptions of rewilding within Europe in parallel. So as to reduce the redundancy within these two Horizon Europe projects, it was decided together with the coordinators of both WILDCARD and wildE and with approval from the European Commission project officers that we should collaborate and bring results together to produce a single review.

D4.2 of WILDCARD was completed in July 2024, however, work on this review has continued since then. We draw on the most recent status of the review and hence report some differences from what was reported in D4.2 of WILDCARD (particular differences being the search strings used, and the selection process of articles to include in the review). Due to these differences, we also consider a slightly different set of papers, with the inclusion of 5 articles extra to those which were reviewed as part of task 4.2.1 in WILDCARD's D4.2.

The purposes of the literature review described in this wildE Deliverable are:

- To investigate societal perceptions of rewilding and rewilding-related actions or concepts
- To help identify differences in perceptions related to geographical and/or socio-demographic factors
- To help inform the design and methodology of the quantitative representative survey described later in this Deliverable

2.2. Methods

Two search strings were developed independently by wildE (Wageningen University (WU)) and WILDCARD (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VUA)). The search string developed by WU was applied in both Scopus and Web of Science, while the search string developed by VUA was applied in Web of Science. The initial searches resulted in 1116 identified articles with the VU search approach and 6337 from the WU search string (see Figure 2.1). The search strings are described in Annex 1. After each partner had independently done an initial screening of the record titles and abstracts returned by their searches, VUA then selected the final papers to include within the review. VUA applied the following selection criteria:

- Peer-reviewed publications only
- Published between the years 2000 – 2024 (inclusive)
- Study was located within Europe
- Study concerned with perceptions of or preferences for at least one aspect of rewilding or rewilding action
- Study was concerned with rewilding and/or restoration of abandoned agricultural areas
- Study mentions the specific location and/or landscape type being rewilded or restored

- For those papers which addressed landscape preferences, only papers which focused on actual landscapes rather than landscape attributes were included.

The final review conducted as part of this Deliverable included a total of 75 articles (Figure 2.1). The full list of articles included in the review is available in Annex 2. Initial data extraction and coding of the 75 articles was completed by VUA, with some refinement and re-coding for the purpose of this review then completed by the authors of this report. We also did a more in-depth analysis of those studies which included participants from the general public and had a national-level sampling frame (see subsection "Findings of studies with a national-level sampling frame and participants from the general public"). This additional analysis particularly aided the design and methodology of the European survey conducted as part of this deliverable.

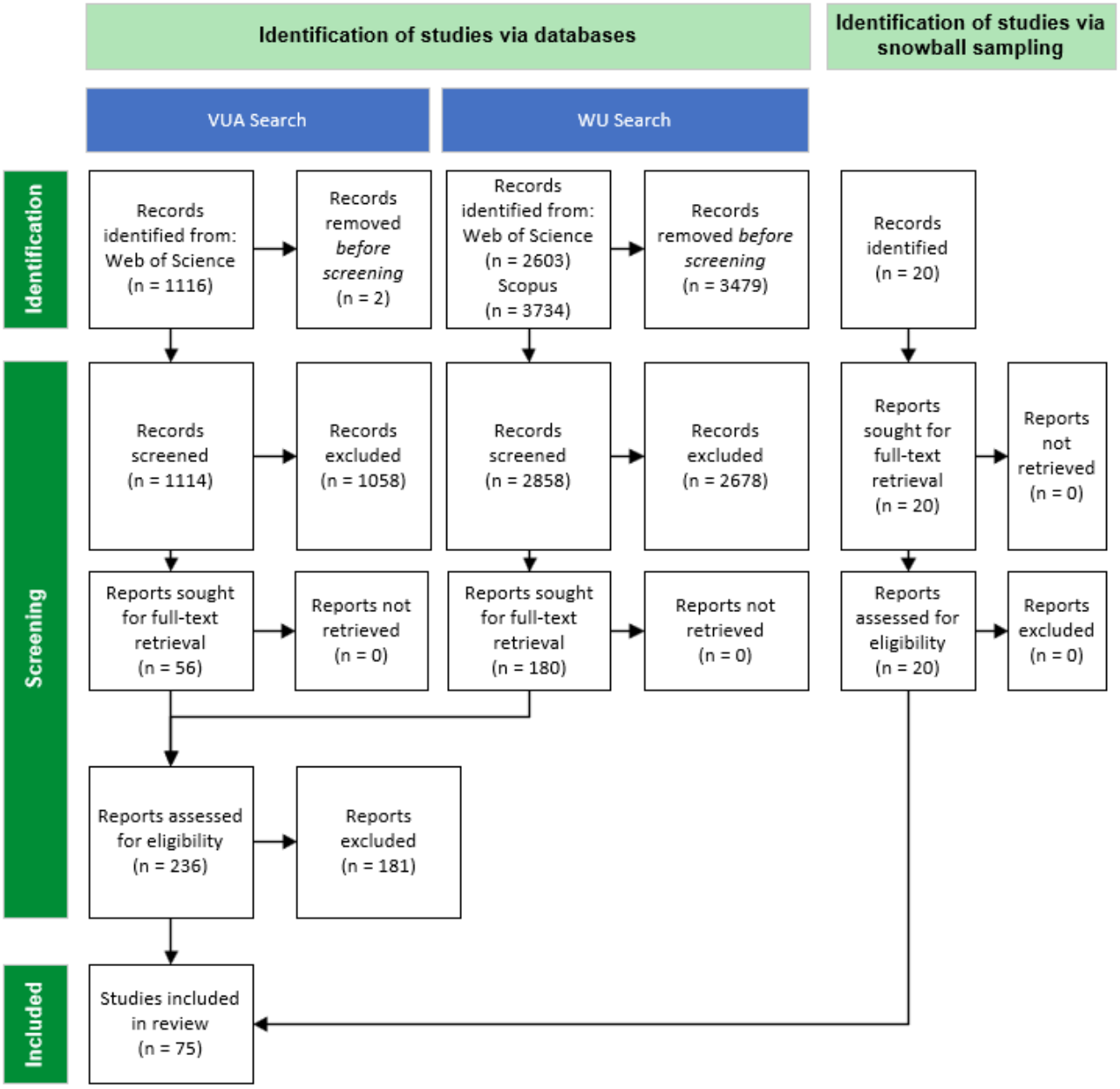

Figure 2.1. **PRISMA 2020 flow diagram describing the selection process for the review.** Adapted from Page et al., (2021).

2.3. Results

In the first section of this chapter, we describe the distribution of the studies included in the review both in time and space. We also break down how frequently different stakeholder groups and landscape types have been considered across the studies, and the different data collection methods employed across them. In the second part, we focus on results from those studies, which collected data from a national distribution of the general public, to narrow down on what can be learned from this review about what influences the national general public's perceptions of rewilding principles and/or specific rewilding action(s).

Key findings

- Interest in perceptions and attitudes towards rewilding from the scientific community has grown substantially over the last twenty years.
- There is an imbalance in terms of the geographic location of studies, with a majority of the studies coming from just the UK, Germany, Italy or Spain. There are still many countries where no peer-reviewed articles related to perceptions of rewilding within the country have been published.
- The vast majority of studies focus on subregion(s) within countries. Overview studies on the national or European level are critically lacking.
- There is a potential over-representation of the perspectives of farmers as a stakeholder group within the published literature, with a relative paucity of the perspectives of the general public.
- A focused review of those studies which used a national-level sampling frame and considered perceptions of the general public reveals several influencing factors on rewilding attitudes. Several of these factors (such as a person's age or education level, or differences between those living in urban or rural locations) occurred across more than one study.

Interest in perceptions and attitudes towards rewilding from the scientific community has grown substantially over the last twenty years. Figure 2.2 displays the number of peer-reviewed articles concerned, at least partially, with rewilding published per year between 2000-2024. We can see a clear increasing trend in the number of articles published per year. The mean number of peer-reviewed articles concerning rewilding published between 2000-2004 (inclusive) was 0.4 per year, while between 2020-2024 (inclusive) it was 7.4. This increase in academic interest coincides with calls from the scientific community to upscale rewilding initiatives in order to combat the twinned biodiversity and climate crises (e.g., Fernández et al., 2017; Saavedra et al., 2023).

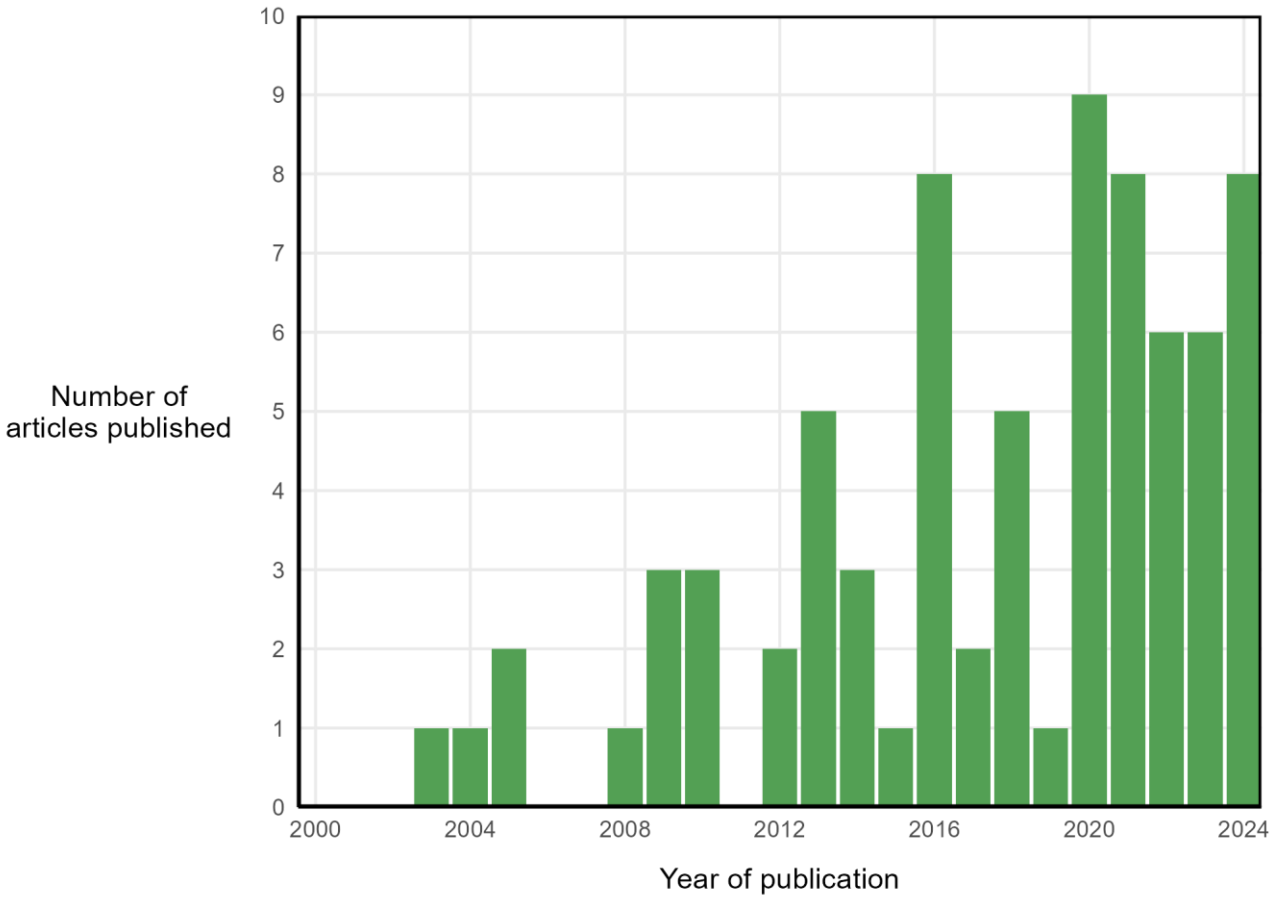

Figure 2.2. **Bar chart depicting the publication timeline of the studies considered in the review**.

Although there has been a clear growing interest in rewilding, there is a significant imbalance in terms of where studies concerning perceptions of rewilding initiatives have (and have not) been conducted. Figure 2.3 displays a map of how many studies were found during the review process per country included within the scope of the review (i.e., the continent of Europe). The UK, Spain, Germany and Italy appear to be particularly over-represented, in comparison with other countries within Europe. Other than these four countries, all countries were found to have had four or less studies pertaining to the perceptions of rewilding with many having no studies at all. Of the 75 articles included within the review, 43 of them (57.3 %) were at least partly situated in the UK, Spain, Germany and/or Italy.

Of the 30 countries included within the wildE survey on rewilding attitudes:

- 10 have had no studies pertaining to the perceptions of rewilding conducted within them
- 16 have had less than five studies
- Only Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom have had more than five studies

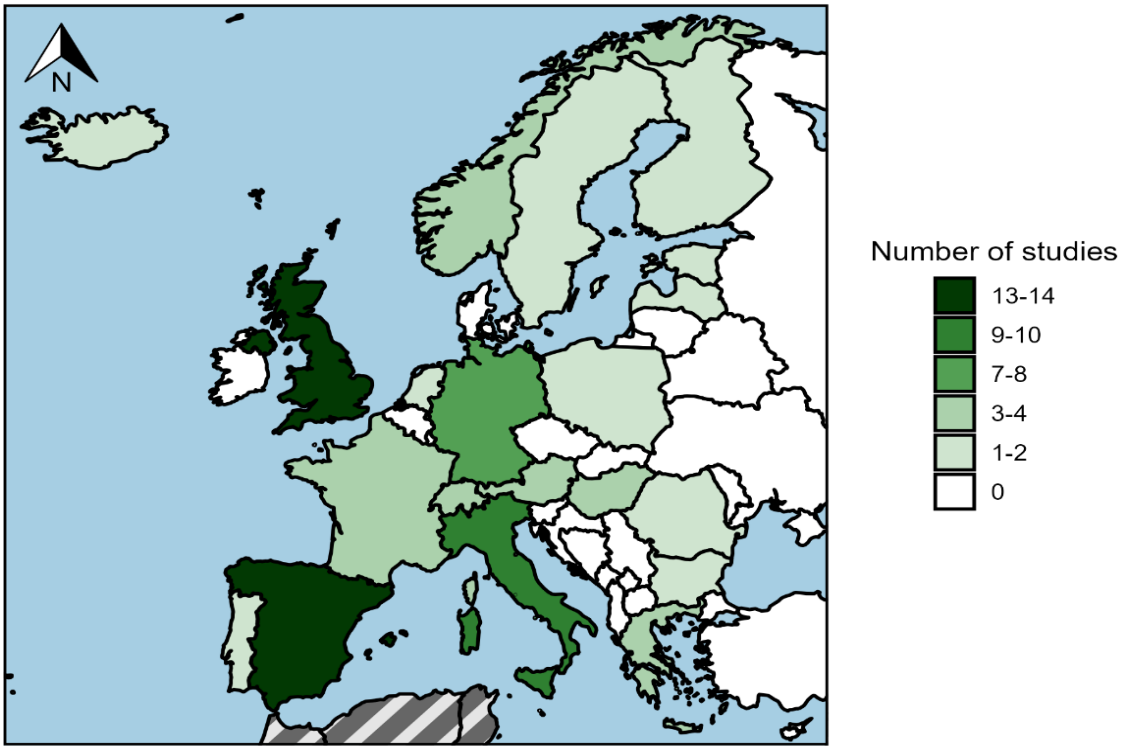

Figure 2.3. **European map indicating where the studies reviewed took place**. Countries are colour-coded to depict the number of studies which have been conducted within each country. Countries in white have had no studies related to perceptions of rewilding conducted within them, while those in darker green have had numerous studies. Countries in grey with diagonal stripes were outside the scope of the review.

We find that there has been a clear focus on subregions within countries in the published peer-reviewed literature. Table 2.1 summarizes the level of geographical focus of the studies included within the review. 63 of the 75 studies (81.3 %) were focused on rewilding issues within a given subregion of either one or more countries (with two of those 61 considering contiguous transboundary subregions spanning more than one country). These studies only considered the perceptions of respondents within or close to these specific subregions. There have been relatively few studies on the perceptions of rewilding of national populations, and no studies comparing the perceptions of multi-national populations.

Four of the 12 studies which did recruit respondents nationally were situated within the UK. Of them, only one (Wilson & Campera, 2024) attempted to recruit respondents from all four member nations of the UK, however it is unclear if they were successful in recruiting respondents from all four. The other three either focused only on respondents from England (Mikołajczak et al., 2022), Scotland (Faccioli et al., 2020), or did not include Northern Ireland (Auster et al., 2020).

Table 2.1. **Breakdown of the geographical level which studies were performed on**. 'Subregion(s) within one or more country' relates to studies which recruited respondents from one or multiple regions within one or more countries, 'National' studies recruited respondents from across an entire country, 'Contiguous transboundary subregion spanning multiple countries' recruited respondents from a region which spans more than one country, and 'Mixed – Subregion(s) and National level' studies recruited both a regional and national sample.

Level of geographical focus of the study	Number of studies
Subregion(s) within one or more country	61
National	10
Contiguous transboundary subregion spanning multiple countries	2
Mixed – Subregion(s) and National level	2

Besides a clear focus on subregions within the previously published literature, we also observed a strong emphasis on local stakeholders – particularly farmers. Table 2.2 summarizes the number of times the perceptions of different stakeholder groups were assessed across the 75 articles. Farmers' perspectives were considered in 39 of the 75 studies (52.0 %), while the perspectives of the general public appeared in only 19 studies (25.3 %).

Table 2.2. **Breakdown of the number of times different stakeholder groups were included across the 75 studies considered in the review**. Note: Some studies included multiple stakeholder groups, thus the sum exceeds 75

Stakeholder group	Number of times included in studies
Farmers	39
Local residents	24
Public agents	22
Scientists/experts/conservationists	21
General public	19
Foresters	14
Tourists	16
Landscape planners/site managers	12
Private landowners	11
Tourism service providers	8
Hunters	9
Private actors	9
NGOs	7
Students	7
Fishers	4
Beekeepers	2
Elderly people	1
Forest landowners	1

We also observed a slight imbalance in the types of landscapes that have been considered by previous studies (see Table 2.3). Mosaic landscapes (consisting of a blend of forested and agricultural lands) were found to be the most commonly studied, while there is a relative paucity of studies which focused on landscapes which were characterized by either dominant presence of forests, grasslands, or permanent crops. Four of the studies did not consider or make explicit the landscape characteristics of the study area, but rather focused on perceptions of specific wildlife species.

Table 2.3. **Breakdown of the number of times different landscape types were considered across the studies reviewed**. [1]'Mosaic landscape(s)' refer to landscapes consisting of a mixture of forest, shrub, cropland and/or grasslands; [2]'Multiple options' refers to studies which either considered multiple existing landscapes within the same study (e.g., studies which considered an entire country), or presented respondents with multiple potential future landscape scenarios; and [3]'Wildlife focused' studies focused more on perceptions of either recovering populations or potential reintroductions of wildlife species to countries, rather than of rewilding within given landscapes.

Landscape classes	Number of studies
Mosaic landscape(s)[1]	31
Wetland dominant landscape(s)	14
Multiple options[2]	11
Forest dominant landscape(s)	6
Grassland dominant landscape(s)	5
Permanent crop dominant landscape(s)	5
Wildlife focused[3]	3

We saw a large range of research approaches applied across the studies, though with questionnaires and interviews being the most common data collection methods used (see Table 2.4) The majority of studies (72.0 %) employed questionnaires for at least part of their data collection with semi-structured or interpretive interviews being the second most commonly employed method (42.7 %). In terms of data techniques applied, open-ended questions were the most common – used in 64.0 % studies. Stated preferences methods (e.g., choice experiments, contingent valuation methods, conjoint analysis) were also frequently employed (51.0 %), as well as Likert scale rankings (45.3 %). More novel techniques such as Q-methodology, photo elicitation, and picture arrangements were used fairly infrequently.

Table 2.4. **Frequency table of different data collection methods and techniques applied across the studies reviewed**. Note: Some studies included multiple data collection methods, thus the sum exceeds 75.

Data collection method	Number of times applied within the studies
Questionnaires	54
Interviews	32
Group discussions	6
Workshops	4
Media analysis	3
Focus groups	2
Ethnography	2
Data techniques applied	
Open questions	48
Stated preference methods	38
Likert scale rankings	34
Multiple choice & Dichotomous questions	17
Q-methodology	3
Content analysis	1
Photo elicitation test	1
Picture arrangements	1

Findings of studies with a national-level sampling frame and participants from the general public

As previously mentioned, only 12 studies used a national-level sampling frame (i.e., recruited respondents from across the whole of a country rather than only subregion(s) within the country), either as the sole sampling frame or as part of a mixed approach. Seven of those 12 studies included members of the general public. In this subsection, we will describe and summarize the outcomes from these studies in more detail.

As seen in Table 2.5, these studies tended to focus on only one or two issues or actions related to rewilding. Bauer et al. (2009) considered the most facets of rewilding - examining attitudes towards both the potential creation of wilderness areas, alongside attitudes towards acceptance of natural migration of wolves and lynx in Switzerland. The other six studies focused on single issues within rewilding; either spontaneous reforestation linked with land abandonment (Hunziker et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2023; and Stange et al., 2022), the reintroduction or restoration of large carnivores (Ericsson & Heberlein, 2003; and Wilson & Campera, 2024), or the use of livestock in rewilding initiatives (Pérez-Barbería & Gordon, 2023).

Ericsson & Heberlein (2003) found that the general public had significantly more positive attitudes towards wolves in Sweden (both in terms of liking having wolves in Sweden and a desire for the wolf population to increase in Sweden) compared with hunters. The attitudes of both non-hunting local residents and hunters living in areas where wolves were present were both more negative in comparison to the attitudes of the general public and hunters living outside of wolf areas. The attitude

of non-hunting local residents was more positive compared to those of hunters living in wolf areas, and also tended to be positive towards wolves overall. While most hunters, both within and outside of wolf areas, agreed that wolves should exist in Sweden, most of them also expressed that the population size of wolves should stay the same rather than increase. This was despite the hunters consistently expressing lower levels of fear of coming into contact with a wolf than either the general public outside wolf areas or the non-hunting local residents living within wolf areas. Ericsson & Heberlein (2003) also found that either direct or in-direct experiences of predation by wolves and bears tended to lead to more negative attitudes, whilst positive experiences with wolves had no significant effect on attitudes towards them. Furthermore, while they found for all groups that an increase in knowledge about wolves was related to a more positive attitude, they found that this effect was weaker than the between-group differences, with the most knowledgeable hunter still having a more negative attitude than the least knowledgeable member of the general public or local resident. Experiences of predation by wolves or bears had a stronger effect on attitudes towards wolves than knowledge about wolves. In terms of demographic patterns, they found age, urbanity and education to all have direct, significant effects on attitudes towards wolves. Younger people, those from urban areas, and with higher educational attainment were more likely to have positive attitudes.

Hunziker et al. (2008) also found differences in the perception of a rewilding-related issue between the general public living outside of the area compared to local residents within the area. In Switzerland, they found that both the general public and tourists rated visualizations of an Alpine landscape following reforestation after agricultural land abandonment significantly more positively than both local residents and a selection of professionals involved with landscape development. While the tourists and general public on-the-whole rated all 4 scenarios positively, the local residents and the landscape development professionals had overall negative perceptions of the reforestation scenario. The local residents rated the status quo option most highly, while landscape development professionals preferred the scenario depicting a restoration of traditional cultural practices.

Bauer et al. (2009) found overall support amongst respondents from the Swiss general public for the creation of wilderness areas, but with differences in attitudes related to respondents' views on human-nature relationships. The mean result (weighted to be representative of the language distribution in the Swiss population), out of 1,410 respondents, for the question "Would you support "wilderness areas", i.e., areas where nature is not, or is no longer influenced?" was 3.39 (on a scale of 1 being "never" and 5 being "in any case"). Based on a factor analysis of responses to a set of items measuring attitudes towards nature, the authors grouped respondents into four groups - "nature-connected users", "nature sympathizers", "nature controllers" or "nature lovers". They found that the "nature-connected users" and "nature controllers" were more likely to have negative evaluations of wilderness and rewilding, while the "nature sympathizers" and "nature lovers" were more likely to have positive evaluations. They also observed differences in the demographics amongst each of these 4 groups, with group-differences in the average age of respondents (older respondents for "nature-connected users" and younger for "nature sympathizers"); the proportion of respondents in the group who either grew-up or lived in rural areas (more rural respondents in the "nature-connected users" group); the proportions of respondents who were members of an environmental NGO (more in the "nature sympathizers" and "nature lovers" groups); and the proportion of respondents who speak Italian (more in "nature controllers"), French (more in "nature-connected users" and "nature lovers") and German (more in the "nature lovers" group). Interestingly, although there were differences in the evaluation of wilderness and rewilding between the four

groups, all of them overall agreed with the statement “We should leave nature as much space as it needs to develop freely”, with the lowest group mean value for this statement being 3.35 for the “nature controllers” group (on a scale of 1 being “not true” and 5 being “true”).

In a survey of the Norwegian general public, Stange et al. (2022) found that a majority of their 4,077 respondents agreed with the statement that “forest regrowth in cultural landscapes is a serious threat to Norwegian nature” (there has been spontaneous reforestation following reductions in livestock grazing in Norway), with a mean value of 3.70 (on a scale of 1 being “completely disagree” to 5 being “completely agree”). They also found an overall slight agreement with the statement “evidence of human presence in nature makes for a positive nature experience” (mean of 2.83 on the same scale), and overall agreement with the statement “there is more than enough undeveloped nature in Norway” (mean of 3.04). Stange et al. (2022) found that a respondent’s age was significantly related to their answer to all three statements (with older people showing a stronger agreement with all three); a respondent’s education was significantly related to their answer to the first and second statement (agreement to the first and third statement was higher amongst respondents with lower education levels); and a respondent’s urbanity was related to the second statement (with respondents coming from the more urban settings of Oslo and its surrounding areas being less likely to agree with the statement).

In another survey of the Norwegian population, Liu et al. (2023) presented respondents with three land-use alternatives to replace abandoned agricultural land – either continue with traditional grazing practices, active afforestation with Norwegian spruce, or do nothing and allow for natural reforestation of the abandoned areas. Again, age was found to be a significant predictor, with older respondents (born before 1970) tending to dislike the afforestation option and preferring the option of continuing traditional grazing practices, whilst younger respondents were more likely to prefer allowing for natural reforestation. Older respondents were found to be more concerned with cultural values within landscapes, while younger respondents tended to be more concerned with recreational values (either the aesthetics or the accessibility of a landscape), or placed more importance on promoting biodiversity and carbon sequestration potential. While they found that most respondents were concerned about climate change (with more than 50% indicating that they were either “very” or “extremely” concerned about climate change, and the median response being “very concerned”), they found that younger respondents had a tendency to be more concerned than older respondents. They also found natural reforestation to be more popular overall compared to afforestation with Norwegian spruce.

For the case of Spain, Pérez-Barbería & Gordon (2023) found that support for livestock rewilding did not differ significantly between respondents of different gender, but that it did differ significantly between respondents of different societal groups (those groups being farmers, ranchers, hunters, nature enthusiasts and ‘other’). The nature enthusiasts were the most supportive of livestock rewilding, with both farmers and hunters expressing significantly lower levels of support in comparison. The gender of respondents significantly affected the likelihood of which livestock species could be used for livestock rewilding however, with women being more likely to accept any livestock species in comparison with men.

Wilson & Campera (2024) found differing attitudes to the potential reintroduction of brown bears, grey wolves or lynx to the UK. The majority of their 78 respondents (53.8 %) opposed the reintroduction of brown bears; there was a split in opinions about the reintroduction of grey wolves with 46.2 % in favor and 42.3 % against; and a majority in favour of reintroducing lynx (59.0 %). A path analysis of their data revealed that respondents’ beliefs about the impacts of reintroducing each

of these species significantly influenced their attitude towards their reintroduction. Respondents who perceived a species as being dangerous to humans were less likely to agree with the statement that it would be good to have that species in the region. A similar effect was seen with respondents' beliefs about the effect of wolves or bears on livestock – those who agreed that they were harmful to livestock were less likely to be in favour of their reintroduction. This effect was not seen for lynx, but what was seen for lynx was that respondents who beliefs they were harmful to pets were less likely to support their reintroduction. Respondents who felt that rewilding is a priority were more likely to be in favour of lynx reintroduction. An ordinal regression revealed that a respondent's career was significantly related to their attitude towards reintroduction of apex predators, with farmers being significantly less likely to be in favour of reintroduction of any of the three species compared to respondents from any of the other career groups (nature conservation, environmental sector and 'other'). Regression analysis also showed that older respondents, with greater education, tended to have more negative attitudes towards reintroducing wolves.

In summary, there is a lack of studies which consider the perceptions of the general public towards rewilding, especially at the national level. Of the 30 countries included in the survey conducted as part of this deliverable, only five had a study which considered the perceptions of the national general public of rewilding (or at least, of a certain aspect of rewilding) – namely Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom (Table 2.5).

From those studies which did use a national-level sampling frame, and considered perceptions of the general public, we see differences in rewilding attitudes related to the following factors (Table 2.6 summarizes which of the seven papers described above exhibited each of these effects):

- The age of participants
- Education level of participants
- Gender of participants
- Whether respondents were from rural or urban areas
- Differences amongst different stakeholders, societal groups, and/or career groups
- Differences in value perspectives for nature and views on human-nature relationships
- Differences in degree of environmental concern
- Differences in beliefs about the outcomes of and need for rewilding actions
- Differences in perception between local residents and participants from outside of the area

The seven studies described in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 were largely focused on only single topics or issues within the broad umbrella that is rewilding. Bauer et al. (2009) collected perceptions on the most facets of rewilding amongst these seven studies, asking participants about their attitudes towards the potential creation of "wilderness areas", whether natural migration of wolves and lynx should be accepted, and what rules respondents thought should apply in prospective "wilderness areas". The other 6 studies considered either natural forest regrowth following agricultural land abandonment, or trophic rewilding (with either carnivorous or livestock species). As will be outlined later in this report, our survey on rewilding will collect data on attitudes towards both principles of rewilding, and a broad range of different rewilding actions.

Table 2.5. **Summary table describing the country, stakeholders, and focus of the 7 studies which had a national-level sampling frame and recruited participants from the general public**.

Study citation	Country study located in	Stakeholders considered	Study focus
Ericsson & Heberlein (2003)	Sweden	General public, hunters and local residents	Attitudes towards the recovering Swedish wolf population.
Hunziker et al. (2008)	Switzerland	General public, tourists, local residents, scientists/experts/conservationists, landscape planner/site managers, public agents	Landscape preferences of different stakeholders, with spontaneous reforestation following land abandonment included as an option alongside a status quo option, intensification of agriculture within the landscape, and restoration of traditional cultural agricultural practices and landscape elements.
Bauer et al. (2009)	Switzerland	General public	Support for hypothetical creation of 'wilderness areas, i.e. areas where nature is not, or is no longer influence', alongside potential acceptance of natural migration of wolves and lynx.
Stange et al. (2022)	Norway	General public	Public perceptions of ecological restoration and their landscape preferences. Also covers attitudes towards spontaneous reforestation and evidence of human presence in natural areas, plus believes about the amount of 'undeveloped nature' in Norway.
Liu et al. (2023)	Norway	General public	Landscape management preferences of the respondents between three potential scenarios for managing abandoned pastures – continuing with traditional grazing, afforestation with Norwegian spruce, or do nothing and allow for spontaneous reforestation.
Pérez-Barbería & Gordon (2023)	Spain	General public, farmers, hunters, public agents, private actors, scientists/experts/conservationists	Attitudes towards potential livestock rewilding, preferences for species to use in livestock rewilding programmes, and preferences for methods of controlling potential over-abundance of populations of 'rewilded livestock'.
Wilson & Campera (2024)	United Kingdom	General public, farmers, scientists/experts/conservationists	Perceptions of potential reintroductions of bears, wolves and lynx, alongside one item asking if 'rewilding is a priority' in the opinion of respondents.

Table 2.6. **Summary table describing some of the influential factors on perceptions of rewilding discovered by those studies which examined national samples of the general public**.

Factor which differences in perceptions were seen across	Studies observed in
Age of study participants	Ericsson & Heberlein (2003); Bauer et al. (2009); Stange et al. (2022); Liu et al. (2023); Wilson & Campera (2024)
Education level of study participants	Stange et al. (2022); Wilson & Campera (2024)
Differences amongst stakeholder, societal and/or career groups	Ericsson & Heberlein (2003); Hunziker et al. (2008); Bauer et al. (2009); Pérez-Barbería & Gordon (2023); Wilson & Campera (2024)
Gender of study participants	Pérez-Barbería & Gordon (2023)
Differences between participants from urban and rural areas	Ericsson & Heberlein (2003); Bauer et al. (2009); Stange et al. (2022)
Differences in value perspectives for nature and views on human-nature relationships	Bauer et al. (2009); Liu et al. (2023)
Differences between local residents and participants from outside of the area	Ericsson & Heberlein (2003); Hunziker et al. (2008)
Levels of environmental of concern	Liu et al. (2023)
Beliefs about the outcomes of rewilding	Wilson & Campera (2024)

3. Framework and methods for the wildE survey

3.1. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework for the wildE survey of the European general public draws from two sources:

- The expectancy-value model of attitude formation developed by Fishbein and Ajzen (1975)
- Findings from the review of previous studies on the general public's perceptions of rewilding (described in the previous chapter)

The expectancy-value model proposes that a person's attitude towards an object is a result of their beliefs about the object and their evaluation of those beliefs (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). When the object being considered is a behaviour, these beliefs are described as behavioural beliefs. Behavioural beliefs are what a person thinks the consequences or outcomes of an action or behaviour will be. Thus, we expect a person's attitude towards either the rewilding principles (i.e., *Reconnect, Reduce, and Restore*) or rewilding actions to be directly related to what they believe the outcomes of that rewilding principle or action will be. Some of the studies considered in the review described in Chapter 2 have already highlighted the role that beliefs around the outcomes of rewilding can have on shaping rewilding attitudes. For instance, Zoderer & Tasser (2021) demonstrated the influence of such beliefs in their study of rewilding attitudes in South Tyrol, Italy. They found that respondents who believed rewilding would have detrimental outcomes (such as an increase in risk of natural hazards, a loss of cultural heritage or loss of economic opportunities) were more likely to have negative attitudes towards rewilding, while respondents who believed it would have beneficial outcomes (such as increased biodiversity, or increased opportunities for experiencing nature) were more likely to have positive attitudes.

As discussed in Chapter 2, previous research has shown that there can be patterns of rewilding attitudes seen amongst different socio-demographic factors. These factors can include people's age, gender, education level, and how urban or rural an area they live in. We include such contextual factors within our framework, with an expectation that such patterns may exist, although with potential country differences. Figure 3.1 offers a diagrammatic summary for the conceptual framework that informed the design of the questionnaire used for the wildE survey.

Previous research also highlighted the potential differences in attitudes and perceptions between people living within and outside the area which is being rewilded (e.g., Ericsson & Heberlein, 2003; Hunziker et al., 2008). With this potential contrast in mind, within the questionnaire we collect respondents' attitudes towards rewilding on two distinct geographical levels. We first ask respondents how they would feel about the three rewilding principles happening within their country (i.e., on a national level, with no exact location described). We then assess if there is a potential change in attitude amongst any respondents when moving from thinking about rewilding occurring in an unspecified place within their country, to thinking about it occurring in a landscape local to them and which they know well. We do this by, after asking respondents how they would feel about the rewilding principles or actions occurring on the national level, asking respondents to think of a landscape within 50 km of where they live, and which they feel connected to. For all attitude

questions after this, respondents are asked to have their chosen landscape in mind when responding. We then ask respondents again how they would feel about the rewilding principles taking place, but this time within their chosen landscape, and using wording very similar to how they were asked about the principles occurring on the national level. All attitudes about specific, concrete rewilding actions (i.e., concrete actions that can be taken in order to embody each of the rewilding principles) are then also collected on this local landscape level.

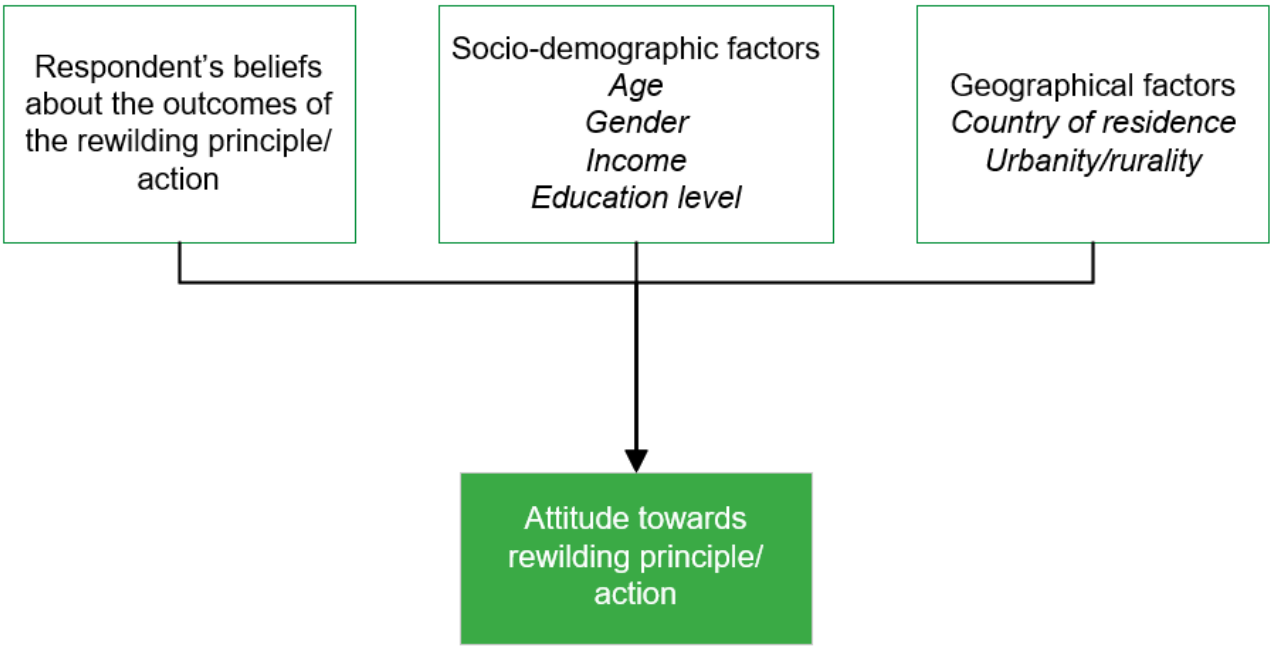

Figure 3.1. **Diagrammatic summary of the conceptual framework used for the questionnaire**. The framework is based upon the value-expectancy model of Fishbein & Ajzen (1975) and also draws upon findings of previous research on perceptions of rewilding within Europe.

Operationalization of rewilding within the questionnaire

Rewilding has been described as "a plastic term that has been applied to a range of visions and land management practices" (Lorimer et al., 2015). Multiple definitions for rewilding have been proposed but a single agreed-upon definition is yet to be reached. Massenberg et al. (2023) described that "the common denominator of the various rewilding approaches is the restoration of natural ecosystem processes through improved connectivity, species restoration and/or creation of core wilderness areas while minimising human management to create self-regulating and self-sustaining ecosystems". Indeed, these common denominators are apparent in the frameworks for evaluating rewilding actions offered by Perino et al. (2019) and by Torres et al. (2018).This research will assess if attitudes of the European general public vary across the different dimensions of rewilding. Following the work of Massenberg et al. (2022), Perino et al. (2019) and Torres et al. (2018), we summarize three key principles of rewilding:

1. *Reconnect* – this principle relates to rewilding's aim of improving connectivity between ecosystems, facilitating species dispersal
2. *Reduce* – this principle relates to rewilding's aim of reducing human influence within ecosystems, and allowing for nature to have more autonomous control over itself
3. *Restore* – this principle relates to rewilding's aim of restoring the functions of degraded ecosystems and natural communities

We expect there to be differences in attitudes for these three principles amongst the European general public. By separating the ambiguous, plastic term of 'rewilding' out into these three principles, we seek to understand what potential preferences there may be amongst the European general public for approaches to rewilding. It also allows us to avoid ever having to use the term 'rewilding' within the questionnaire. Given that rewilding is a term without a clear or universal definition that can mean something different to different people, using the term within the questionnaire would raise concerns about question validity (i.e., we would not be sure what a respondent was thinking about when they are thinking about 'rewilding'). Moreover, 'rewilding' is also not a term that is currently used in all of the countries which we surveyed, and it is likely that many participants would never have heard of the term before. For this reason, translating the term into multiple languages is also problematic, as there is no consistent or widely understood equivalent in many national contexts. By breaking rewilding down to the three key principles described above and avoiding the use of the term rewilding, it allowed us to circumnavigate the ambiguity of the term, whilst also being able to assess which aspects of rewilding it is that a respondent likes or dislikes.

3.2. Methods

Data collection

We collected a total of 13,763 complete responses from across the 30 countries surveyed (after cleaning the dataset and removing responses which we removed due to concerns about their quality and/or validity – steps in the data cleaning process are described below). The total number of respondents per country is presented in Table 3.1 (a breakdown of the distribution of different socio-demographic factors amongst the respondents is offered in Annex 3). To briefly summarize, we collected 400 or more responses to the questionnaire for all countries except Cyprus (n = 350), Luxembourg (n = 341) and Malta (n = 375).

Data collection was completed with the assistance of the professional market research agency Bilendi BV (Amsterdam, the Netherlands). All respondents were survey panel members and were invited to complete the online questionnaire by Bilendi on behalf of Wageningen University. All respondents who completed the questionnaire were offered a small financial reward by Bilendi, and were asked to provide their written consent to participation in the survey and for use of their data prior to completing the questionnaire. Only people aged 18 years or older were permitted to participate in the survey. The median time it took respondents to complete the questionnaire, calculated after removing respondents who were deemed to have taken too short or long a time to reasonably complete the questionnaire, was 14 minutes and 25 seconds. Data collection began on the 16th of December 2024 and finished on the 20th of February 2025.

Table 3.1. **Total number of responses collected per country**. A total of 13,763 responses were collected across the 30 countries surveyed. Note: Sample sizes presented refer to the number of responses remaining after data cleaning.

Country	Sample size	Country	Sample size
Austria	483	**Latvia**	478
Belgium	490	**Lithuania**	425
Bulgaria	467	**Luxembourg**	341
Croatia	535	**Malta**	375
Cyprus	350	**Netherlands**	406
Czechia	436	**Norway**	511
Denmark	448	**Poland**	500
Estonia	463	**Portugal**	509
Finland	486	**Romania**	416
France	471	**Slovakia**	419
Germany	450	**Slovenia**	481
Greece	481	**Spain**	447
Hungary	494	**Sweden**	440
Ireland	524	**Switzerland**	448
Italy	447	**United Kingdom**	542

In order to ensure representative data for each country, we conducted quota sampling. Quotas were designed to be nationally representative of age and gender distributions, based on the most recent information available at the time of data collection from the Eurostat database of the European Commission (Eurostat, 2025). To collect data from respondents across the urban-rural gradient, we also constructed quotas around the urban-rural classification of the NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) level three regions which respondents were located in, according to Eurostat's NUTS 2024 (Eurostat, 2024). For both the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the urban-rural classification of the TL (Territorial level) 3 regions within the OECD

Regions and Cities database (OECD, 2024) were used in place of the NUTS3 regions, as they were not included within NUTS 2024[1]. Both the Eurostat and OECD databases classify NUTS3 regions as being either 'predominantly urban', 'intermediate' or 'predominantly rural'. As there is a large imbalance in the proportion of the population living within each of the NUTS3 urban-rural classifications for some countries (e.g., in the Netherlands, less than one percent of the population live in a NUTS3 region classed as being 'predominantly rural), we designed the NUTS3 urban-rural quotas so that approximately one third of the respondents per country came from each of the three NUTS3 urban-rural classifications. This was done to avoid collecting too few respondents from an urban-rural group within any one country (for example, using quotas designed to be nationally representative around the proportion of the population living in each of the NUTS3 urban-rural classifications would have resulted in collecting less than four respondents from 'predominantly rural' NUTS3 regions in the Netherlands). Where a country did not contain all three urban-rural

[1] We will continue to refer to NUTS3 regions in the rest of this report, but please note that for the United Kingdom and Switzerland, these are actually TL 3 regions of the OECD database, rather than NUTS3 regions of the Eurostat database.

classifications of NUTS3 regions (e.g., Malta contains only 'predominantly urban' NUTS3 regions, and Slovenia contains only NUTS3 regions classed as 'intermediate' and 'predominantly rural'), the respondents were either split approximately evenly across the two classifications which were present, or all respondents had to be collected from a single NUTS3 urban-rural classification where a country contained only one classification (i.e., Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg).

Respondent's postal codes were used to determine which NUTS3 region and Local Administrative Unit (LAU; or equivalent for countries which were not part of Eurostat) they were living in, and the corresponding urban-rural classification of each. LAU's were classed as either 'cities', 'towns and suburbs' or 'rural areas'.

The questionnaire was originally designed in English and subsequently translated into a total of 24 other languages. In order to translate the questionnaire from English into the other languages, we first made an initial translation using the AI-powered translation tools DeepL (*DeepL Translate*, 2024) and OpenL (*OpenL*, 2024). These initial translations were then checked against the original English formulation by a native speaker for each of the languages we wished to translate into. Native speakers checked for any errors in the formulation of the AI-generated translations and provided us with appropriate corrections where needed.

In countries where more than one language was widely spoken, we offered respondents a choice of languages, and they could choose for themselves which language they wished to complete the questionnaire in. The languages which respondents could complete the questionnaire in for each country are listed in Annex 4.

Data cleaning

We took several steps to ensure that only entire responses which we deemed to be of sufficient quality were included for our data analysis. These steps, and the number of responses which were removed at each step, are summarized in Figure 3.2. All data cleaning was conducted in R (R Core Team, 2025). The data cleaning process was completed in a sequential, stepwise manner. These steps were as follows:

- Step 1 – Removal of partial responses
    - Not all participants who began the questionnaire completed it entirely. We removed any response where a participant had not provided an answer to all questions which were presented to them.
- Step 2 – Removal of suspected duplicate responses
    - Bilendi took several measures to ensure that each response came from a single, unique respondent. These measures included a duplicate cookie and maximum IP check upon opening the online questionnaire. However, we found that there were still some respondents from the same country who gave identical answers to questions concerning respondent age, gender, postal code, educational attainment, net household income, participation in outdoor activities, and whether or not the respondent was a landowner. Where we found such instances, we kept only the earliest response recorded, discarding the later responses as suspected duplicates.

- Step 3 – Removal of respondents who took more than 60 minutes
    - Based on a pilot study and qualitative pre-testing of the questionnaire prior to the final data collection, we estimated that the questionnaire would take around 10-15 minutes to complete on average. There were a number of respondents who took over 60 minutes to complete the questionnaire. We felt this time was too long for a person to respond if they were paying a reasonable level of attention to the questionnaire, and were not being distracted partway through. As such, we removed any respondents who took 60 minutes or longer to complete the questionnaire.
- Step 4 – Removal of respondents who took less than 50 % of their country-specific median time to complete (TTC) the questionnaire
    - In order to control for “speeders”, we calculated the median TTC the questionnaire per country. Responses which took less than 50 % of their country-specific median TTC were removed from the dataset prior to analysis.
- Step 5 – Removal of respondents who were unusually fast for one or more of the matrix layout questions
    - There were several questions which had a matrix layout (i.e., a single question stem with multiple items for the respondent to complete related to the question) within the questionnaire. We calculated the country-specific median times taken to complete each of these matrix questions. Respondents who were found to take less than 25 % of their country-specific median TTC for one or more of these matrix questions were removed from the dataset. This was done as an extra control for “speeders” within the dataset.
- Step 6 – Removal of respondents suspected of careless responding
    - Intra-individual response variability (IRV) indices, which are the standard deviation of the responses given by a participant across a set of items (see Dunn et al., 2018) for further details on IRV indices), were calculated for all remaining respondents. An extremely low IRV index was interpreted as an indication of potential straight-lining, while an extremely high IRV index was interpreted as an indication of random responding. To detect extreme IRV index values, the mean IRV index was calculated for each country, and respondent’s whose individual IRV index was greater than two standard deviations from their country-specific mean IRV index were classed as being careless respondents and removed from the dataset.
- Step 7 – Removal of respondents suspected of straight-lining
    - Long string analysis (i.e., counting how many times a respondent gave an identical response across a set of consecutive items) was conducted using responses to the last matrix question in the questionnaire. This question (the results of which are not presented in this deliverable) contained a total of eight items, and respondents who gave the same response more than six times in a row were considered as being careless responders and were removed from the dataset. Based on theoretical expectations and prior use of this scale, it is highly unlikely that a valid respondent would select the same response for all eight items, as the scale is designed to elicit high agreement with roughly half of the items and low agreement with the other half.

- Step 8 – Removal of respondents who failed more than one attention check question
    - Within the questionnaire, we included three questions which had the sole purpose of ensuring that respondents were paying close to attention to what was being said and asked within the questionnaire (for example, one such question asked respondents to select an image of a horse from images of four different animals). Respondents were allowed to fail one of the attention checks, assuming this could have been due to simple human error or momentary concentration lapses. If a respondent failed more than one of these attention checks, then their response was removed from the dataset.
- Step 9 – Removal of respondents who could not be assigned a known NUTS3 urban-rural classification
    - Any remaining respondents for whom the urban-rural classification of the NUTS3 region which they were living in could not be determined were removed from the dataset. Cyprus, Luxembourg, and Malta each contain NUTS3 regions of only one urban-rural classification (both Cyprus and Luxembourg contain a single NUTS3 region which is classed as 'intermediate', while Malta contains two NUTS3 regions which are both classed as 'predominantly urban'). This means that for all respondents from Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta, the urban-rural classification of their NUTS3 region is known even in instances where the postal code provided by these respondents could not be assigned to a known NUTS3 region. For all other countries, where a respondent's postal code could not be assigned to a NUTS3 region, it meant that the urban-rural classification of their NUTS3 region could not be determined.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire started by asking respondents about their socio-demographic characteristics, namely their age, gender, highest level of completed education, approximate net household income in 2024, and their postal codes. After this we asked them about their attitudes towards each of three rewilding principles (*Reconnect, Reduce* and *Restore*). We assessed respondents' attitudes of these principles occurring on both the national (i.e., within their country) and the local landscape level (i.e., within a landscape situated within a 50 km radius of where they live, and which they feel connected to). Table 3.2. depicts how each of the principles were phrased to the respondents, for both the national and local landscape level questions (the original wording of all questions included in this report is also available in Annex 5).

We also asked for respondents' attitudes towards potential actions related to each of the three principles. These consisted of a selection of rewilding and 'dewilding' actions. Rewilding actions were actions which we deemed as being potential steps that could be taken to make each of the rewilding principles a reality (e.g., for *Reduce* one of the rewilding actions *was restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape*). 'Dewilding' actions were actions which we deemed would achieve the opposite of the intentions of the given principle (e.g., for *Reconnect* one of the 'dewilding' actions was *increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers*). By including such 'dewilding' actions, it allowed us to assess the consistency of respondents' potential rewilding attitudes, and to assess if they had other potential landscape-related demands besides rewilding and/or nature recovery (e.g., increasing control for wildfires, increasing infrastructure for renewable energies).

All questions related to respondents' attitudes for these actions were asked after instructing respondents to think of one specific landscape, within 50 km of where they live, and which they felt connected to. Respondents were instructed to keep this landscape in mind when responding to the questions on actions related to each of the principles. In this way, all attitudes related to potential rewilding and 'dewilding' actions were collected on the local landscape level (i.e., respondents expressed how they would feel if the actions were to occur within their chosen landscape).

For all questions and items relating to a respondent's attitude about either one of the rewilding principles or their related actions, respondents were asked to indicate how they felt about the item on a semantic differential scale, with a 1 corresponding to feeling 'very negative', a 4 corresponding to feeling 'neutral', and a 7 corresponding to feeling 'very positive'.

Table 3.2. **Phrasing of the items asking respondents for their attitude towards the rewilding principles, on both the national and local landscape level**. For all items related to respondents' attitudes, respondents were asked to indicate how they felt about the item, on a scale of 1 'very negative' to 7 'very positive'. For items on the national level, respondents were asked "*How would you feel about the following changes to how land and nature are managed in* [respondent's country of residence]*?"*. For items on the local landscape level, after being asked to think of a specific landscape within 50 km of where they live, and which they feel connected to, respondents were asked *"How would you feel about the following changes happening in the landscape that you have in mind?"*.

Rewilding principle	Phrasing for item on the national level	Phrasing for item on the local landscape level
Reconnect	*Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through*	*Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through*
Reduce	*Reducing the influence that humans have on nature*	*Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape*
Restore	*Restoring natural processes and dynamics*	*Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape*

Respondents were also given a semantic differential scale for questions and items relating to their beliefs about the outcomes of rewilding principles or actions. For these questions, an answer of 1 equates to a 'very negative effect', 4 equates to 'no effect', and 7 equates to a 'very positive effect'. Respondents also had the option to indicate 'Don't know' for items related to beliefs about the outcomes of the rewilding principles and actions. The exact wording of all of the questions related to respondent's beliefs are available in Annex 5. For the rewilding principles, respondents were asked for each principle what they felt the effect of the principles taking place within their country would be for "*nature conservation"* and for *"reducing climate change and its impacts"*. We also asked respondents what they felt the effects would be of three of the rewilding actions. For these actions, respondents were asked to imagine that the action had taken place within their chosen landscape (a landscape within 50 km of where they live and which they feel connected to), and to then indicate whether they felt the action would have a positive or negative effect for a range of issues. Table 3.3. summarizes the belief questions we asked respondents related to these three rewilding actions.

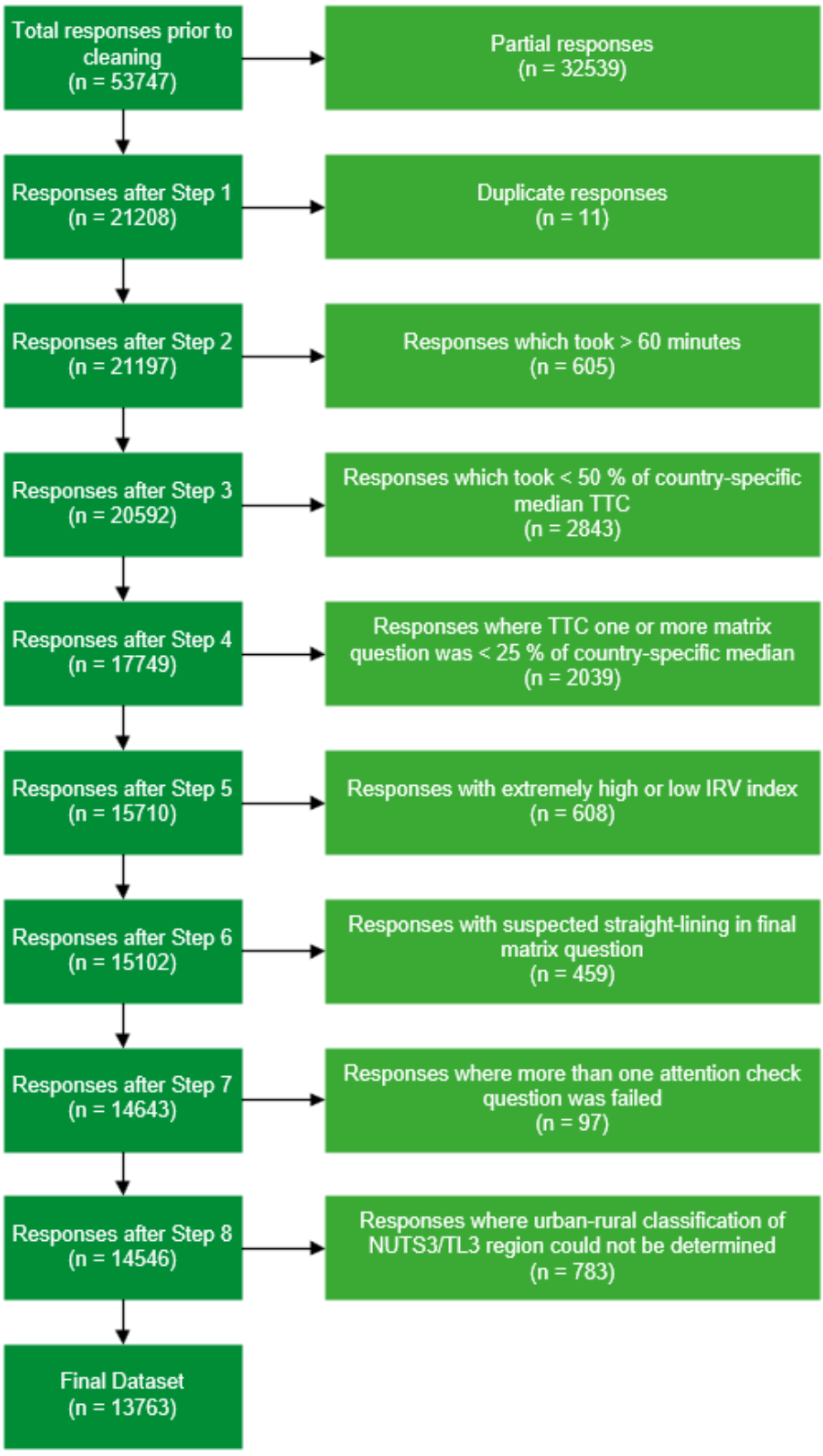

Figure 3.2. **Diagrammatic summary of the data cleaning process for the survey data**. Each cleaning step was completed sequentially. TTC = time to complete

Table 3.3. **Phrasing of questions related to respondents' beliefs about the outcomes of certain rewilding actions, and issues they were asked to indicate whether they felt the rewilding action would have an overall positive or negative effect on**. Each of the statements beginning with *"Imagine…"* were followed by the question *"Do you believe this would have an overall positive or negative effect on the issues listed below?"*. For each issue, respondents were then offered a semantic differential scale, with a 1 equating to 'very negative effect', 4 – 'no effect', and 7 – 'very positive effect'. Respondents also had the option of answering 'Don't know' for each of these items.

Related rewilding principle	**Rewilding action**	**Phrasing of action to respondents**	**Issues respondents were asked to indicate whether they believed the action would have a positive or negative effect for**
Reconnect	Reduction of vehicular access routes	*Imagine that the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles was reduced in the landscape that you have in mind.*	*Activities like farming or forestry*
			Wildfire management
			Nature and wildlife
			Local tourism
			The wellbeing of people living in the landscape
			How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape
Reduce	Proforestation	*Imagine that more forest was allowed to develop freely, without management, in the landscape that you have in mind.*	*Nature and wildlife*
			Rural culture and ways of life
			Commercial forestry
			The beauty of the landscape
			Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)
			Reducing climate change and its impacts
Restore	Restoration of large carnivores	*Imagine that the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) increased in the landscape that you have in mind, or that they returned to the landscape if they are not currently present.*	*Nature and wildlife*
			How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape
			Livestock farming
			Local tourism
			People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape

Data analysis

To calculate the national mean attitude and belief values, we first weighted the data from each country so as to be representative of national distributions of age, gender, and proportion of the population living within each of the NUTS3 urban-rural classifications. For all countries other than the United Kingdom, the target proportions for each of these weighting variables was taken from the Eurostat database (Eurostat, 2025)[2]. Target proportions for the weighting variables for the United Kingdom were taken from the OECD database (OECD, 2025). Data on the target proportions for the United Kingdom was from 2022, while for all other countries it was from 2024. Respondents were able to indicate 'other' for the question related to their gender in the questionnaire; however, both Eurostat and OECD currently only contain information regarding the proportion of males and females within national populations. So as to not have to remove respondents who had selected 'other' for their gender when calculating national weighted mean values, we set the target proportion for 'other' gender per country as equal to the proportion present in the sample population per country. In this way, we did not exclude people with gender 'other' from consideration when calculating national weighted mean values, while their response also did not receive more or less weight based on their gender (while still being weighted based on their age and the urban-rural classification of their NUTS3 region).

We calculated raking weights in R (R Core Team, 2025) using the 'survey' package (Lumley, 2024). The initial raking weights were checked for outliers and the effective samples size which they produced. If needed, we trimmed the weights to ensure that no extreme weights (values above three) were retained and that the effective sample size per country was always greater than 60.0 % of the true sample size. These adjusted raking weights were then used when calculating the national weighted mean attitude and belief scores per country. They were also used when calculating the national percentage of respondents per possible attitude and belief response. To calculate the percentage of respondents indicating each of the possible attitude and belief responses, we first multiplied the respondent's answer by their final raking weight, summed the weighted values per response category per country and then divided this value by the sum total of all the weighted values per country. When calculating the national weighted mean belief per country, we removed responses where a respondent selected 'Don't know' before calculating the mean belief score.

To assess the effects of respondents' beliefs about the outcomes of the rewilding principles or actions on their attitudes towards them, and for potential patterns in attitudes amongst different sociodemographic groups, we fitted several Cumulative Link Mixed Models (CLMMs). CLMMs model the probability that an ordinal response variable (meaning an attitude statement) falls within a particular category as a function of its predictors. We fit one CLMM per attitude item that we wished to explore, with the attitude item being treated as an ordinal response variable, and the 30 countries surveyed included as random intercepts. All CLMMs were fit with the 'ordinal' package (Christensen, 2023), using a logit link function and maximum likelihood estimation. The gender, age, education level, and household income of respondents were included as fixed effects. The urban-rural classification of the LAU which a respondent was located in was also included as a categorical fixed effect with three levels – 'cities', 'towns and suburbs', and 'rural areas'. It was not possible to find exactly which LAU all respondents were located in based on their postal code alone. Where the LAU

[2] While OECD had more recent information on the urban-rural classifications of the TL3 regions in Switzerland, Eurostat still had information from 2024 on the gender, age and population within each of the TL3 regions. Therefore, for Switzerland, the urban-rural classifications of the TL3 regions came from OECD but information on gender proportions, age distributions, and proportion of the population living in each of the urban-rural classifications came from Eurostat.

of a respondent, and their corresponding degree of urbanization, could not be identified, we used the urban-rural typology of their NUTS3 region as a measure. This meant that respondents without a known LAU but from a 'predominantly urban' NUTS3 region were assumed to be based in a city area, respondents from 'intermediate' NUTS3 regions were assumed to be in an LAU classed as 'towns and suburbs', and respondents from 'predominantly rural' NUTS3 regions were assumed to be in a 'rural area' LAU. Before running the CLMMs, we transformed some of the raw socio-demographic data in the following ways:

- Due to too few respondents indicating 'other' as their gender, we had to remove respondents who did from the CLMM analysis. This left gender as being a binary categorical variable – 'Male' and 'Female'
- Age was recoded from a continuous variable into a categorical variable with three levels – "18-34", "35-54", and "55+"
- Education was similarly recoded into three levels, based on the corresponding ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) mappings for ISCED 2011 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2017). "Low" education corresponded to respondents with ISCED levels 0-2, "Medium" education corresponded to ISCED levels 3-4, and "High" education corresponded to respondents with ISCED levels 5-8
- The net household income range respondents initially provided were translated into percentiles of national income distribution per country. This was done by using a third order polynomial function to calculate what the real-word net income values were for each 0.01 step on a 0-100 percentile income scale per country (Oltean, 2016). The midpoint of the income ranges which respondents were offered were then mapped onto this, to be able to then recode that midpoint as an approximate equivalent percentile income value. Respondents were then grouped into three income levels – "Low" equating to respondents sitting somewhere within the 0-33 percentile income for their country, "Medium" equating to 34-66 percentile income earners, and "High" equating to 67-100 percentile income earners.

Respondents' responses to belief questions related to the attitude item were also included as ordinal explanatory variables. Data from respondents who indicated 'Don't know' for one of more of the related belief items were deleted case-wise.

All of the CLMMs were inspected for multicollinearity (with a cut-off variance inflation factor (VIF) value of 4 or less) and sufficient group sizes. Model fit was evaluated using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), and McFadden's Pseudo R^2 values. All of the CLMMs had a McFadden's Pseudo R^2 greater than 0.2, indicating excellent fit. We calculated odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals for all of the fixed effects to ease interpretation.

4. Current attitudes towards rewilding in Europe

This chapter presents the results[3] of attitudes of the respondents in the survey. We first present attitudes towards the three rewilding principles described previously, followed by attitudes concerning specific rewilding actions. Exact weighted mean attitude values per country, for both the rewilding principles and several actions which typify each of them, can be found in Annex 6.

When assessing attitudes towards the general concepts of rewilding, we differentiated between three different general principles of rewilding (see also Table 3.2):

- The ***Reconnect*** principle of rewilding addresses the focus of rewilding on (re)establishing connections between ecosystems so as to facilitate gene flow and species dispersal. Rewilding actions within *Reconnect* usually aim at either (re)creating connections between ecosystems (e.g., the creation of wildlife corridors) or at reducing existing barriers to species dispersal (e.g., removal of artificial dams from rivers).
- The ***Reduce*** principle of rewilding is concerned with the focus of rewilding on the reduction or removal of human influence and/or control of ecosystems. Example objectives of rewilding actions within *Reduce* tend to include aspects such as removing or minimizing the effects of human presence within an ecosystem (e.g., restricting human-related activities within a landscape such as tourism or agriculture) or allowing natural ecosystems to have more autonomous control over themselves (e.g., allowing for more natural regimes of stochastic disturbances).
- The ***Restore*** principle of rewilding addresses the intention of rewilding to restore degraded ecological communities, functions, and/or processes. The aim of rewilding actions within *Restore* are often concerned with restoring or improving natural processes which have been diminished within an ecosystem due to human activities (e.g., restoring the natural dynamics of disturbance event regimes, such as natural wildfire or flooding dynamics), or restoration of species which are missing from ecological communities – particularly where there absence results in a vacant ecological niche (e.g., reintroduction of large carnivores to ecosystems where human activities have led to their local extinction).

[3] Please note that all results referred to in this chapter, unless otherwise stated, are the weighted mean values of attitude items asked in the questionnaire (see Methods section 3.2). For all attitude items, respondents were asked to indicate how they would feel if a certain rewilding principle or rewilding action was to happen (either at the national level or local landscape level for the rewilding principles and just at the local landscape level for the rewilding actions). Respondents were asked to select from a range of 1-7, where a 1 equated to feeling 'Very negative', a 4 equated to a 'Neutral' feeling, and a 7 equated to feeling 'Very positive'. See the methods section for a full overview.

4.1. Attitudes towards the principles of rewilding

Key findings

- The majority of respondents from all 30 countries have positive attitudes towards *reconnecting* natural areas, *reducing* human influence and *restoring* degraded ecosystems.
- While still generally positive, this support drops slightly for rewilding at the local level in areas which people feel connected to.
- The *Restore* principle was found to be the most well received of the three rewilding principles, with, on average, national weighted mean attitudes for this principle being greater than for the *Reconnect* or *Reduce* principle
- On average, respondents from Hungary and Luxembourg showed the most positive attitudes, while residents from Finland and Norway showed the least positive attitudes (however attitudes for the three principles were still overall positive in both Finland and Norway).
- While attitudes towards the rewilding principles were found to be overall positive, we also found a large proportion of respondents reporting neutral attitudes. The proportion of weighted responses indicating neutral attitudes towards the rewilding principles was approximately one third for some countries.

Overall, we found wide-scale support for all three rewilding principles across Europe, with national samples of the general public from all 30 countries having overall positive attitudes towards each of the principles (see Figure 4.1). In the survey, we differentiated between rewilding happening somewhere within their country and rewilding in a landscape close to them and which they feel connected to (i.e., on a local landscape level). On average, respondents were generally more positive about the rewilding principles when asked about the principles happening within their country compared to the principles happening in landscapes they feel connected to. Figure 4.1 presents the national weighted mean attitude for each of the rewilding principles at both the national and local landscape levels, with exact values presented in Table 4.1. The greatest national weighted mean attitude for one of the rewilding principles on a national level was in Hungary, with 6.28 for *restoring natural processes and dynamics*. The lowest observed was in the Netherlands, with a value of 4.62 for *making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through*. It is important to note that any value above 4.00 still implies some level of support. Detailed results for the rewilding attitudes of each country, for both the principles of rewilding and several actions which we deemed to be related to each of those principles, can be found in Annex 6.

Restore was the most supported of the three principles, both on the national and local landscape level. Table 4.2 illustrates the European average[4] for each of the rewilding principles, on both the national and local landscape level, as well as the range of the national weighted means. On the national level, the average support across all countries was 5.74 for the *Restore* principle (on a scale ranging from 1 as a 'Very negative' attitude, to 7 as a 'Very positive' attitude) followed by 5.48 for

[4] Arithmetic mean of the national weighted means from all 30 countries surveyed

Reduce and 5.40 for *Reconnect*. Table 4.3 provides the median and range for the weighted percentages of respondents reporting negative (scores of 1-3), neutral (score of 4) and positive (scores of 5-7) attitudes per rewilding principle, on both the national and local landscape level.

We found the same order of preference among the rewilding principles on the local landscape level. The European mean attitude across all countries when asking respondents about the principles on the local landscape level was 5.54 for *Restore*, 5.28 for *Reduce* and 5.09 for *Reconnect* (Table 4.2). The lowest mean attitude score for a principle on the local landscape was seen in the Netherlands, with a value of 4.77 towards *Reconnect*. As well as having the greatest national weighted mean values, the *Restore* principle was also seen to have the smallest weighted percentage of respondents reporting negative attitudes amongst the three principles, on both the national (4.11%) and local landscape (5.03%) level. The *Reconnect* principle had the greatest proportion of respondents opposing the concept, with a median of 7.59 % of respondents indicating negative attitudes for the principle happening within their country, and a median of 10.77 % of respondents indicating negative attitudes for the principle happening within their local landscape (percentages adjusted to correct for demographic imbalances in the survey data, i.e., after weighting). Across all of the principles, on both the national and local landscape level, we observed a reasonable amount of respondents indicating neutral attitudes. While the proportion of respondents reporting positive attitudes was found to be greater than those with neutral or negative attitudes, it is important to note that the support is not unanimous.

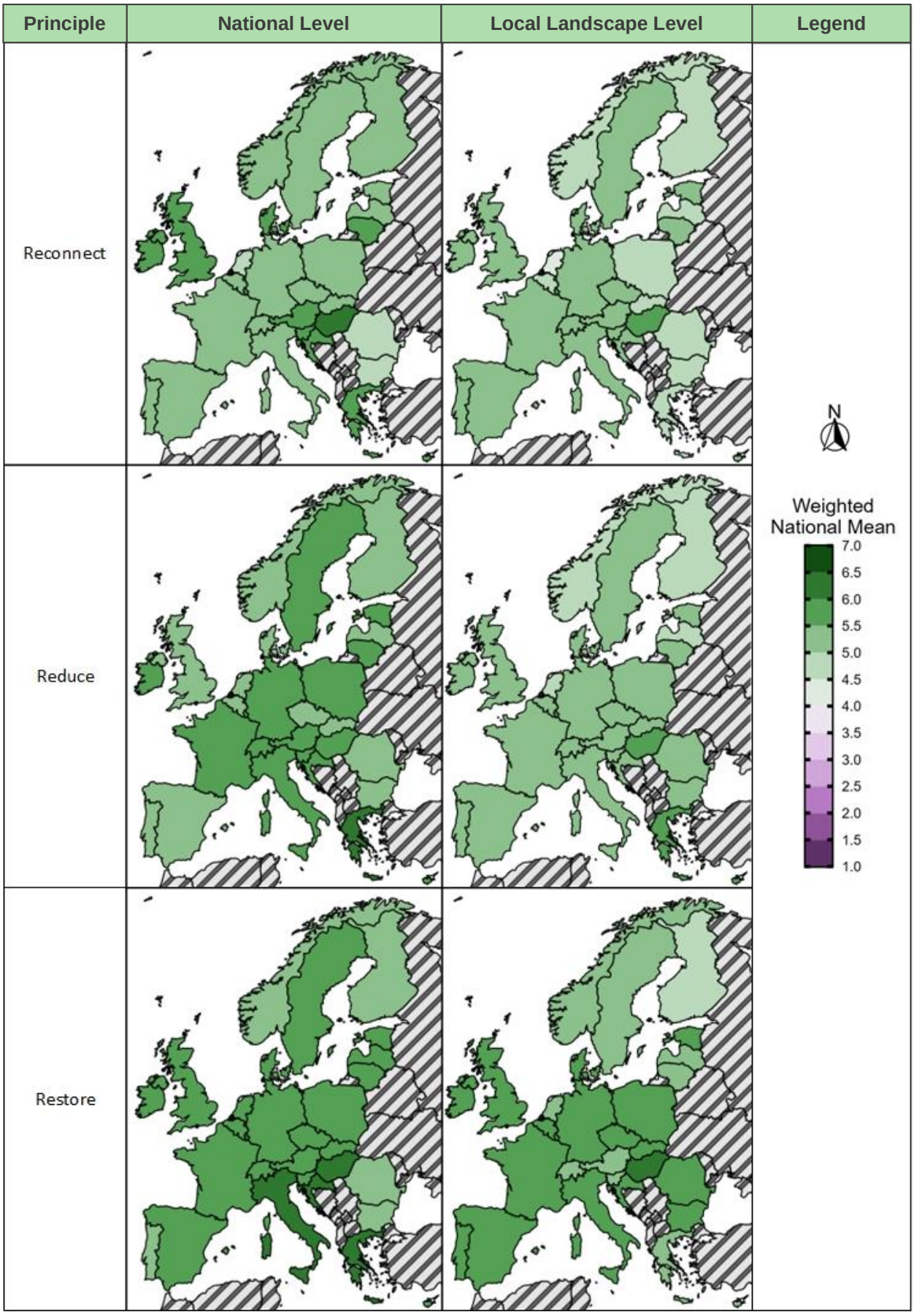

Figure 4.1. **National mean attitudes towards each of the three rewilding principles for each of the 30 countries, at both the national and local landscape level**. An attitude score of 1 = 'Very negative', 4 = 'Neutral', and 7 = 'Very positive'. No data was collected for those countries displayed in grey with diagonal stripes.

Table 4.1. **National weighted mean attitudes per country towards each of the rewilding principles, on both the national and local landscape levels**.

	Reconnect		*Reduce*		*Restore*	
Country	**National**	**Local landscape**	**National**	**Local landscape**	**National**	**Local Landscape**
Austria	5.57	5.02	5.58	5.25	5.78	5.38
Belgium	5.05	4.69	5.32	5.13	5.54	5.63
Bulgaria	4.87	5.00	5.07	5.44	5.40	5.68
Croatia	5.57	5.21	5.96	5.45	6.21	5.73
Cyprus	5.65	5.06	5.78	5.58	5.72	5.35
Czechia	5.33	5.23	5.11	5.18	5.62	5.62
Denmark	5.74	5.43	5.39	5.18	5.82	5.63
Estonia	5.47	5.05	5.87	5.42	5.98	5.62
Finland	5.17	4.77	5.25	4.88	5.25	4.77
France	5.28	5.12	5.72	5.41	5.85	5.63
Germany	5.32	5.01	5.58	5.29	5.96	5.70
Greece	5.82	4.99	6.04	5.66	6.02	5.49
Hungary	6.17	5.71	5.78	5.61	6.28	6.05
Ireland	5.76	5.50	5.66	5.28	5.85	5.57
Italy	5.41	5.25	5.80	5.46	6.10	5.64
Latvia	5.17	4.76	5.09	4.83	5.54	5.27
Lithuania	5.57	5.06	5.71	5.03	5.70	5.45
Luxembourg	5.85	5.72	5.65	5.64	6.06	5.88
Malta	5.53	5.35	5.23	5.70	5.93	5.96
Netherlands	4.62	4.32	5.14	5.00	5.51	5.47
Norway	5.15	5.00	5.06	4.95	5.38	5.22
Poland	5.22	4.91	5.60	5.30	5.79	5.60
Portugal	5.03	5.30	5.14	5.47	5.46	5.67
Romania	4.98	4.76	5.04	5.43	5.37	5.66
Slovakia	5.14	4.60	5.14	5.03	5.58	5.52
Slovenia	5.51	5.09	5.51	5.15	5.69	5.38
Spain	5.32	5.13	5.47	5.23	5.57	5.54
Sweden	5.48	5.03	5.67	5.14	5.68	5.15
Switzerland	5.48	5.09	5.55	5.14	5.72	5.33
United Kingdom	5.65	5.40	5.49	5.02	5.80	5.60

Table 4.2. **Summary table of national weighted mean attitudes for the rewilding principles, on both the national and local landscape level.** [1] – European mean attitudes were calculated as the arithmetic mean of the national weighted means of all 30 countries surveyed.

Rewilding principle	European mean[1] attitude	Range of national weighted mean attitudes across all countries
National level		
Reconnect	5.40	4.62 – 6.17
Reduce	5.48	5.04 – 6.04
Restore	5.74	5.25 – 6.28
Local landscape level		
Reconnect	5.09	4.32 – 5.72
Reduce	5.28	4.83 – 5.70
Restore	5.54	4.77 – 6.05

Table 4.3. **Summary table of weighted percentages of respondents expressing positive, neutral and negative attitudes for the rewilding principles on both the national and local landscape level.** Negative attitudes relate to attitude scores of 1-3; Neutral attitudes relate to attitude scores of 4; Positive attitudes relate to attitude scores of 5-7. [1] – European median percentage of respondents calculated as the median percentage value observed for the 30 national percentage values.

	European median[1] percentage of respondents			Range of weighted percentages of respondents across all countries		
Rewilding principle	**Negative attitudes**	**Neutral attitudes**	**Positive attitudes**	**Negative attitudes**	**Neutral attitudes**	**Positive attitudes**
National level						
Reconnect	7.59 %	21.26 %	71.36 %	2.61 - 21.04 %	8.95 - 29.07 %	56.81 - 88.45 %
Reduce	7.56 %	16.98 %	74.21 %	3.02 – 18.70 %	8.59 – 28.20 %	60.39 – 88.11 %
Restore	4.11 %	14.37 %	79.81 %	1.59 – 11.90 %	5.32 – 27.14 %	68.21 – 91.29 %
Local landscape level						
Reconnect	10.77 %	26.38 %	61.13 %	4.14 – 29.40 %	13.36 – 27.86 %	49.90 – 80.68 %
Reduce	8.34 %	20.35 %	70.59 %	2.97 – 14.09 %	11.36 – 30.70 %	56.14 – 84.94 %
Restore	5.03 %	15.29 %	80.7 %	1.42 – 10.24 %	7.54 – 35.79 %	55.20 – 90.15 %

4.2. Attitudes towards actions embodying those principles

Key findings

- On average, most rewilding actions are supported by the general public in Europe. However, support for concrete actions is generally weaker than towards the three generic principles of rewilding, with some actions being actively opposed in some of the countries surveyed.
- Several 'dewilding actions' were also supported on average; some across all countries surveyed whilst others had much more mixed results.
- In general, the actions intended to achieve the *Reconnect* principle received the strongest support.
- Within the *Reconnect* principle, the *creation of wildlife crossings* and *wildlife corridors* received the greatest public support. *Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing them to flood* received less support, with five countries showing on average negative attitudes.
- Attitudes were generally positive for actions within the *Reduce* principle. All countries exhibited overall support for *proforestation of timber-production forests*. National attitudes for 'dewilding' actions such as *increasing agriculture* and *increasing renewable energy infrastructure* were more mixed, with both proponents and opponents.
- Within the *Restore* principle, rewilding actions were mostly evaluated positively. *Encouraging natural grazing* and *giving rivers more space* were both supported in all countries. The 'dewilding' action of *preventing wildfires* was also supported in all countries, and most countries were also on average supportive of the other 'dewilding' action of *removing deadwood from forests*. *Encouraging natural predation* and *leaving carcasses* in the landscape resulted in mixed responses, although most countries did express overall positive attitudes for these two rewilding actions.

Next to attitudes towards the three rewilding principles, we also measured attitudes towards concrete actions related to each of these principles (see Chapter 3.2. Methods for further details). For these actions, we always asked respondents to express how they would feel if the actions were to occur within a landscape that they feel connected to and which was located within 50 km of where they live. Results show that attitudes towards concrete actions show much more variation compared with attitudes towards the more generic principles of rewilding.

Reconnect

We measured attitudes towards four rewilding actions that could contribute to the *Reconnect* principle of rewilding through improving connectivity within and among ecosystems (Figure 4.2**)**. In addition, we measured two actions which could potentially reduce ecosystem connectivity.

The highest support seen was for the creation of terrestrial wildlife corridors. All countries exhibited an on average positive attitude for both the *creation of forest or hedgerow strips* (range of national weighted means 4.37 – 5.82) and for the *creation of wildlife road crossings* (4.69 – 5.83).

We see an interesting pattern when it comes to infrastructure that could impact the connectivity of ecosystems. While respondents in all countries expressed a support *for reducing the number of vehicular roads and/or tracks* (4.15 – 5.35) they also express positive attitudes toward the 'de-wilding' action of *increasing the number of hiking tracks and/or trails* (4.24 – 5.73).

We found the two actions related to rivers to be the most controversial actions within the *Reconnect* principle when comparing results cross-nationally. The national attitudes for *reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing them to flood* ranged from 3.27 – 5.10. Cyprus, Hungary and Luxembourg were all found to have reasonable support for this action, with weighted means above 5.00, while Lithuania, Finland, Norway, Slovakia and Slovenia all expressed an overall opposition to this action, with weighted means less than 4.00. The 'de-wilding' action of *increasing the number of artificial dams* is the most controversial action of the *Reconnect* principle. We found 15 of the 30 countries surveyed to have overall positive attitudes, while the other 15 expressed overall negative attitudes for *increasing the number of artificial dams,* with the mean attitudes ranging from a low of 2.77 in Finland up to a high of 5.22 in Bulgaria (Figure 4.2).

Reduce

We measured six concrete actions for the *Reduce* principle, including two "dewilding" actions (*increasing the amount of land used for agricultural production* and *increasing infrastructure related to renewable energy production*). The two "dewilding" actions were evaluated the least positively of those actions assessed as part of the *Reduce* principle (Figure 4.3). Meanwhile, all 30 countries exhibited an overall positive attitude towards *changing timber production forests to more semi-natural states* with weighted national mean attitudes ranging from 4.20 – 5.29. We found the other proforestation action of *leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances without removing deadwood* to also be generally well supported, with Slovenia being the only country not to have an overall positive attitude (with a weighted mean of 3.74).

Restricting visitor numbers was also supported by many countries overall, though relatively weakly. 27 of the 30 countries surveyed were found to have a weighted mean attitude score between 4.00-5.00 for this action. The most positive attitudes towards this action were seen in France (5.00) and Spain (4.99). Sweden was the only country found to oppose the action, though again relatively weakly, with a weighted mean of 3.91.

The two 'dewilding' actions were the most controversial of the actions within the Reduce principle and received the least amount of support overall. They had the lowest arithmetic means of the weighted means of any of the principles within the Reduce principle, with a 4.13 for *increasing infrastructure related to renewable energy production* and 4.27 for *increasing the amount of land used for agricultural production*. 14 of the 30 countries opposed *increasing infrastructure for renewables* overall. Romania, Malta, and Hungary are found to actively support the action, with weighted means greater than 5.00. Nine countries opposed *increasing the amount of land used for agriculture*, though relatively weakly with the lowest weighted mean observed being Denmark at 3.34. All other countries reported a weighted mean within 4.00-5.00 for *increasing the amount of land used for agriculture*.

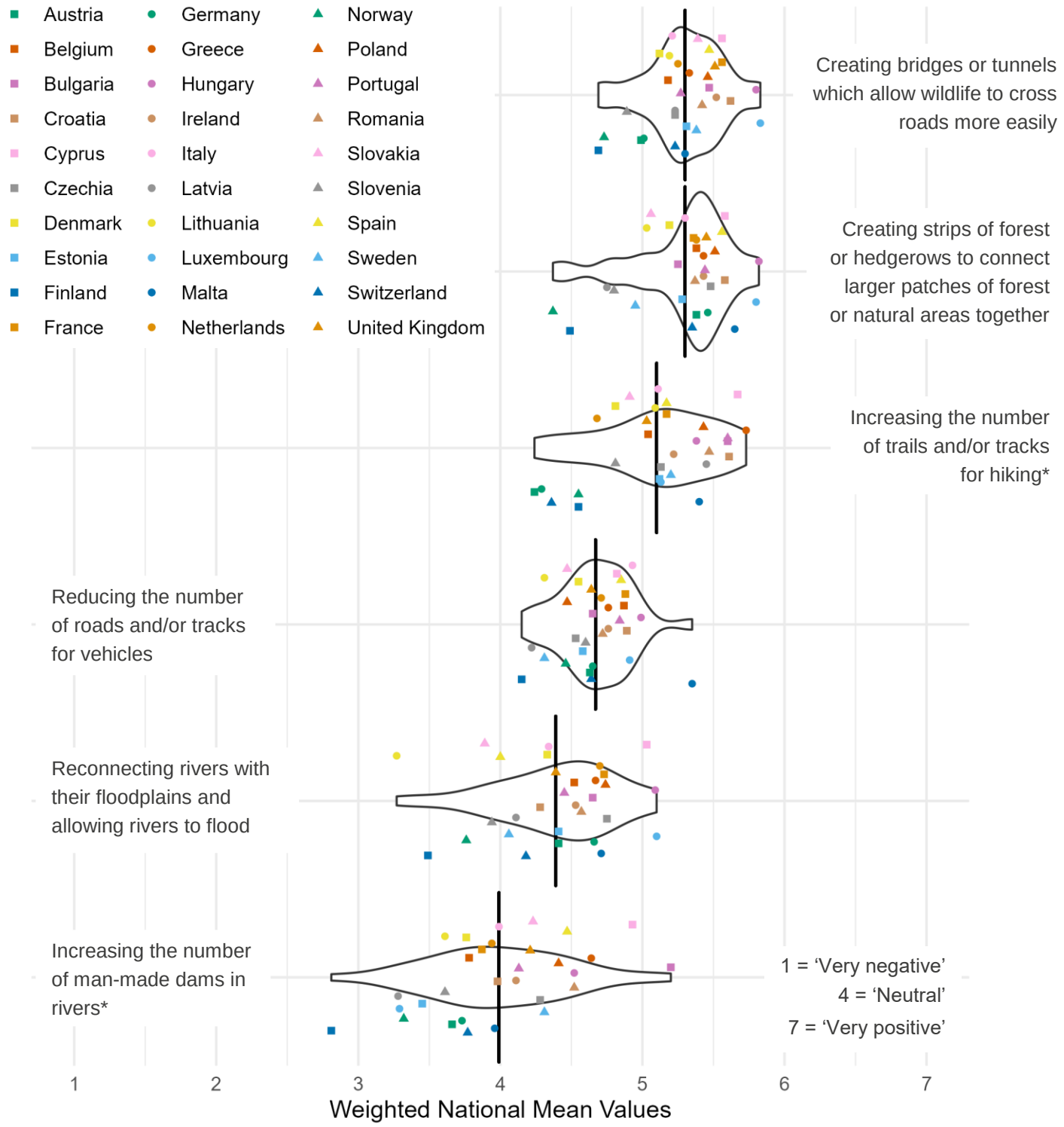

Figure 4.2. **National weighted mean attitudes per country towards actions within the Reconnect feature**. An attitude score of 1 = 'Very negative', 4 = 'Neutral', and 7 = 'Very positive'. Black vertical lines display the arithmetic mean of the national weighted means for each action. The actions are arranged in descending order of these arithmetic means.

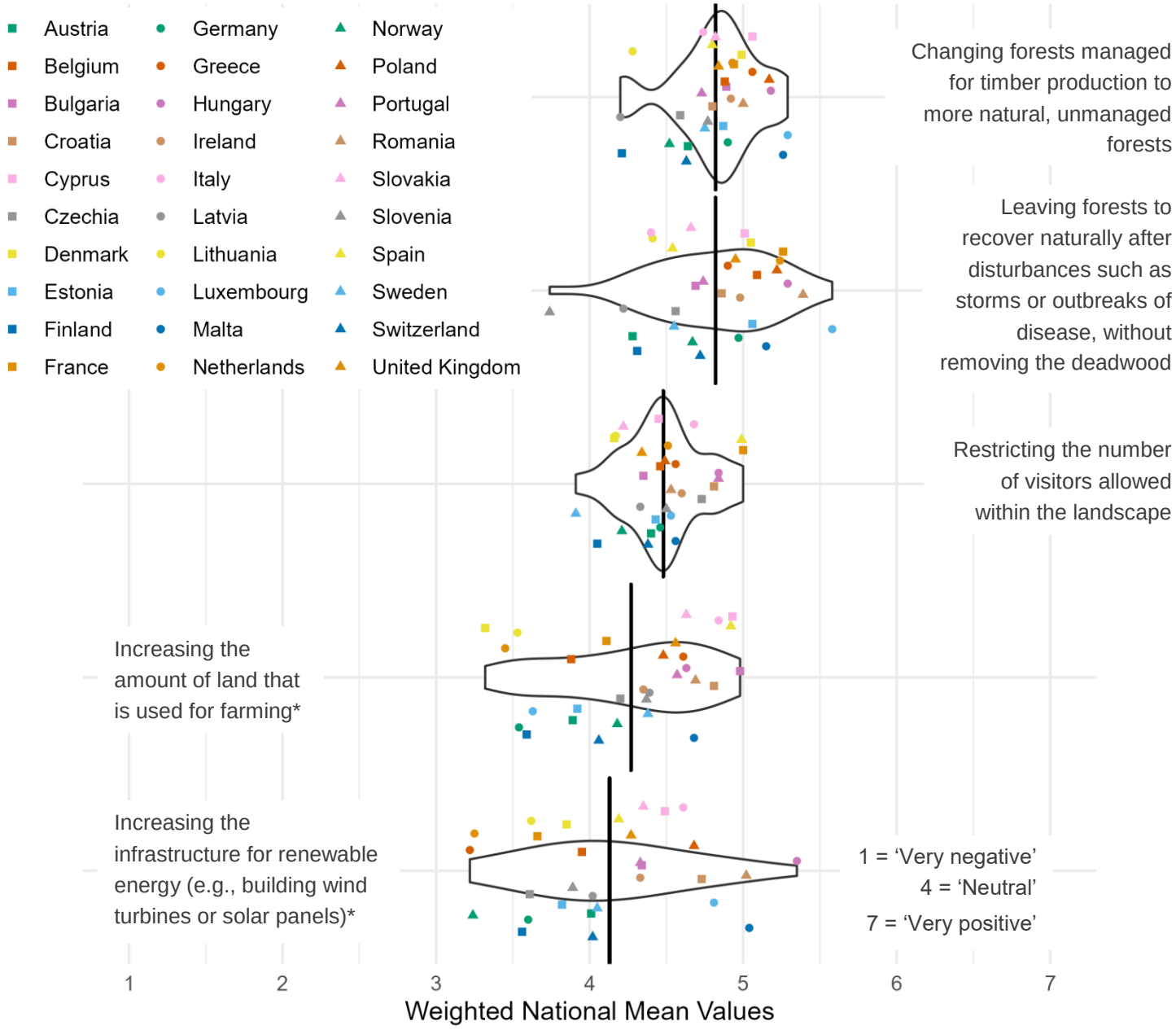

Figure 4.3. **National weighted mean attitudes per country towards actions within the Reduce feature**. An attitude score of 1 = 'Very negative', 4 = 'Neutral', and 7 = 'Very positive'. Black vertical lines display the arithmetic mean of the national weighted means for each action. The actions are arranged in descending order of these arithmetic means.

Restore

We measured seven concrete actions for the *Restore* principle, including two “dewilding” actions. Similar as to both the *Reconnect* and *Reduce* principles, we found that several of the actions within the *Restore* principle are supported across all countries surveyed (see Figure 4.4).

Encouraging natural grazing by wild animals is the most popular action within the *Restore* principle, with an overall mean of 5.12. The other actions, which involved reinforcing natural processes performed by animal species, namely *encouraging scavenging* and *encouraging predation*, were found to be somewhat more controversial – however, both were still supported in many more countries than opposed. 29 of 30 countries were found to support *encouraging scavenging* (with Latvia being the only exception), and 25 of 30 countries supported *encouraging natural predation* (with the Netherlands, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania being the exceptions).

Interestingly, *leaving carcasses* received less support overall than *encouraging scavengers*. Eight of the 30 countries showed overall opposition to *leaving carcasses*, compared to just Latvia opposing *encouraging scavenging*. The levels of both support and opposition for *leaving carcasses* were relatively weak, with weighted means ranging from a low of 3.62 in Slovakia to a high of 4.94 in Luxembourg.

Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time was supported in all 30 countries. Weighted mean attitudes for this action ranged from a low of 4.26 in Finland to a high of 5.58 in Luxembourg.

The ‘de-wilding’ action *of increasing efforts to prevent wildfires* (thus limiting the opportunity for natural wildfire regimes) was one of the most supported actions within *Restore*. All countries supported this action (range 4.08 – 6.01). We found the strongest support amongst countries in southern Europe, with Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Romania all having weighted mean values greater than 5.50.

The other ‘de-wilding’ action of *removing deadwood from forests* had more mixed results. While 26 of the 30 countries supported the action overall, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg exhibited overall opposition to this action; though relatively weakly with the lowest weighted mean value being 3.59 in Denmark.

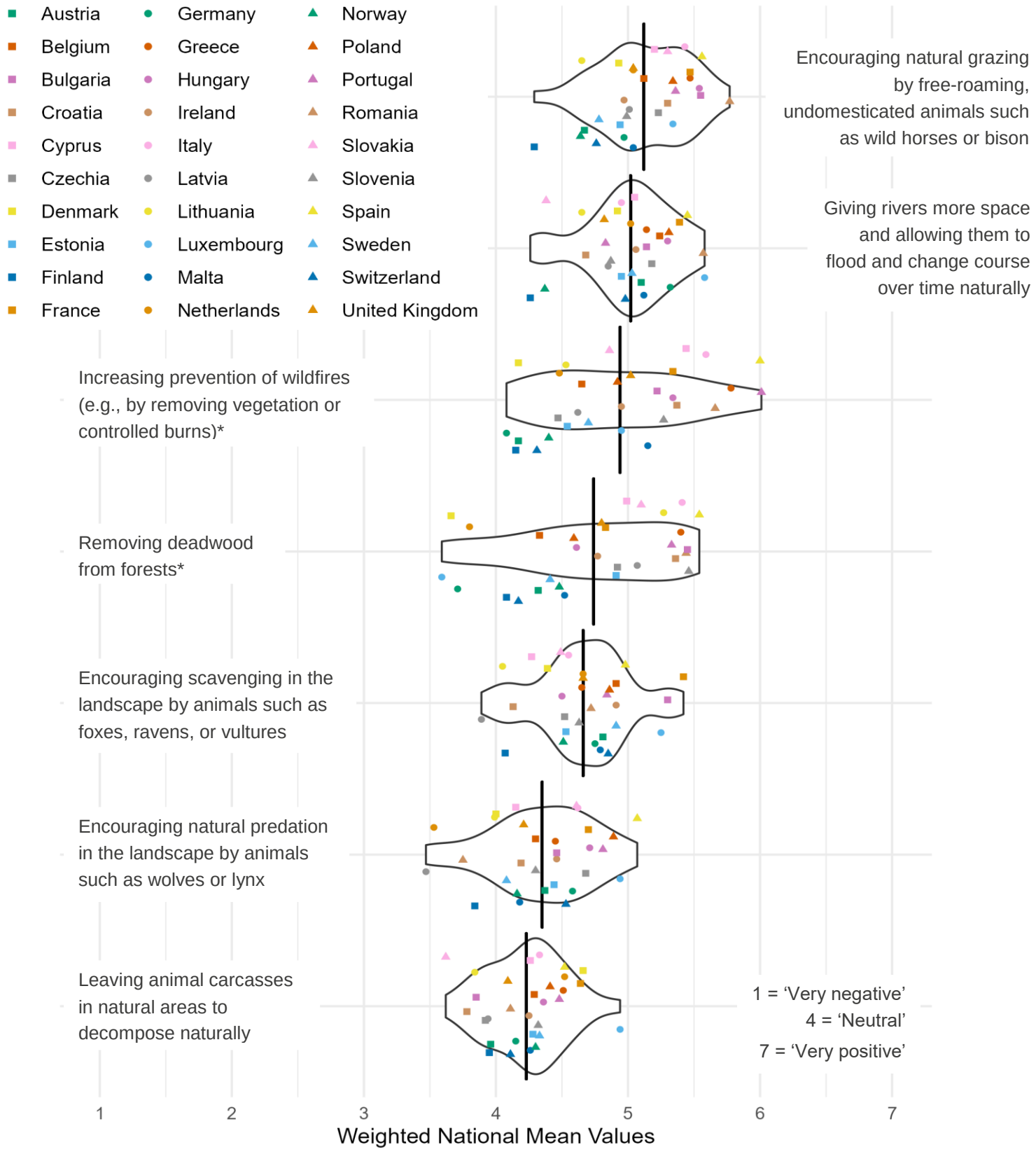

Figure 4.4. **National weighted mean attitudes per country towards actions within the Restore feature**. An attitude score of 1 = 'Very negative', 4 = 'Neutral', and 7 = 'Very positive'. Black vertical lines display the arithmetic mean of the national weighted means for each action. The actions are arranged in descending order of these arithmetic means.

5. Influence of beliefs and socio-demographic factors

Key findings

- Beliefs about the impact of rewilding on issues such as nature conservation and combatting climate change strongly influence people's attitudes towards rewilding. This is true for both the impact of beliefs on attitudes towards the general principles of rewilding and towards specific rewilding actions.
- Beliefs about rewilding being beneficial for nature and wildlife were the strongest predictor of people's attitudes towards rewilding.
- Differences amongst socio-demographic factors were relatively minor in comparison, and the patterns amongst them were somewhat inconsistent. Relatively minor differences in attitude were seen amongst respondents of different rurality as well.
- Differences amongst socio-demographic factors are lower compared to previous research conducted within single nations. This may be related to the strong impact of beliefs, which were often not included in previous studies.

In this chapter, we present the results of the Cumulative Link Mixed Models (CLMMs). The process for creating these models is described in the methods section 3.2. Overall, our results indicate that beliefs about whether or not the principles of rewilding, or their associated actions, are beneficial or not have a strong influence on a person's attitude towards them. We also find that beliefs around some issues are more significantly associated with attitudes than others, indicating the existence of a potential hierarchy in terms of which issues are of greater or lesser importance when it comes to the perspectives of the European general public towards rewilding. Believing that a rewilding principle or action was beneficial for nature and wildlife was a consistently strong predictor of having a more positive attitude towards that rewilding principle or action.

Guidance for reading the modelling results

Odds ratios (OR) represent the change in odds of expressing more positive attitudes towards a rewilding action (on a 7-point Likert scale, 1 = Very negative to 7 = Very positive) per one-unit increase in the belief variables or the specific level of the socio-demographic variables compared to the reference level (ref). Belief variables were also measured on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = Very negative effect to 7 = Very positive effect). Thus, an OR of e.g. 1.20 for a belief implies that with each unit increase (e.g., from 3 to 4 on the belief scale), the odds of a positive attitude towards rewilding increase by 20%. When comparing respondents with the most negative belief (1) to those with the most positive (7), the cumulative odds increase multiplicatively: OR^6 (e.g., $1.20^6 = 2.99$), meaning nearly three times higher odds of support. OR > 1 indicates higher odds of support; OR < 1 indicates lower odds. Confidence intervals (CI) are 95%. Random intercepts account for clustering by country (30 groups).

We first analyzed the relationship between respondents' beliefs about the effect of the three rewilding principles (*Reconnect*, *Reduce*, and *Restore*) for both nature conservation and for reducing climate change and its impacts and their attitudes towards each of the principles (Table 5.1). The modelling showed that attitudes towards the principles were very strongly influenced by people's beliefs about whether or not it would benefit nature conservation. For example, respondents who believed that *restoring natural processes* (i.e., the *Restore* principle) would have a very positive effect for nature conservation (a belief score of 7) were estimated to be approximately 275 (2.55^6 = 274.94) times more likely to express a more positive attitude towards the *Restore* principle compared to respondents beliefs that the principles would have a very negative effect for nature conservation (belief score of 1). Beliefs about positive climate-related impacts were also associated with more positive attitudes for rewilding, however their strength of association was much weaker than beliefs about the impact on nature conservation. Some socio-demographic factors, most notably age and income, also showed an effect on attitudes. Respondents aged 35–54 were consistently more likely to express positive attitudes for all three rewilding principles compared to younger respondents (18–34). Respondents in the 55+ age bracket were more likely to express more positive attitudes for the *Reconnect* principle than respondents aged 18-34, but there was no statistically significant difference in attitudes for the *Reduce* and *Restore* principles between these two age groups. Respondents from middle and high income groups were found to be less likely than those from lower income groups to have more positive attitudes towards the *Reconnect* and *Reduce* principles, but no significant effect related to income was seen for attitudes towards the *Restore* principle. We did not find the rurality of respondents to be a strong predictor of attitudes towards the rewilding principles. The only significant effect related to the rurality of respondents and their attitude towards the principles of rewilding was seen in the *Restore* principle, where we found a statistically significant difference between the attitudes of respondents living in towns and suburbs and those living in cities. Respondents living in towns and suburbs were less likely to express positive attitudes than those in cities (OR = 0.90, $p < 0.05$). Similarly, we found minimal differences in attitudes towards the rewilding principles between male and female respondents. The only statistically significant difference in attitudes towards the rewilding principles related to gender was seen in the *Reduce* principle, where we found that female respondents were slightly more likely to express more positive attitudes than male respondents (OR = 1.08, $p < 0.05$). The educational level of respondents was not found to have any significant effect on attitudes towards the rewilding principles.

Taken together, the national-level results highlight the central importance of perceived benefits for nature conservation in shaping public attitudes for rewilding. This trend persists across all subsequent models on specific rewilding activities, where a belief in positive effects for nature and wildlife consistently emerges as one of the strongest and most consistent predictors of positive attitudes towards rewilding. While there are some differences in attitudes for the rewilding principles observed along socio-demographic factors, particularly age and income, these differences appear to be somewhat weaker than those related to differences in beliefs about the potential environmental benefits. Differences related to socio-demographic factors were also somewhat inconsistent, with the only statistically significant difference observed across all three principles being that respondents aged 35-54 were more likely to express more positive attitudes than those aged 18-34.

Respondents who believed that reducing the number of vehicular roads and/or tracks would have positive effects on the landscape expressed more supportive attitudes towards this rewilding action (Table 5.2). The strongest association was observed for the belief that this measure would benefit nature and wildlife (OR = 1.43), followed by believing that it would improve the experience of visiting the landscape (OR = 1.26), and perceived improvements in the wellbeing of those living within the landscape. Female respondents and those aged 35–54 also tended to show more positive attitudes. In contrast, rurality had a negative effect on attitudes towards the action, with both respondents from rural areas (OR = 0.81) or towns and suburbs (OR = 0.90) having a lower likelihood of expressing support compared to those from cities.

Respondents who believed that changing timber-production forests to more natural, unmanaged forests would be beneficial for nature and wildlife, the beauty of the landscape, and reducing climate change were more likely to express positive attitudes for this rewilding action (Table 5.3). Positive associations were also observed for beliefs related to rural culture and perceived safety benefits. Interestingly, respondents who believed this change would positively affect commercial forestry showed lower support for the rewilding measure. This seemingly counterintuitive result may suggest that such positive beliefs about forestry are rare and/or held by specific subgroups whose overall attitudes are shaped by other factors. It also suggests that a proportion of the respondents who reported positive attitudes also reported believing that the proforestation of timber-production forests would have a negative impact on commercial forestry. This suggests a likely hierarchy of concerns amongst respondents, with respondents recognizing that the rewilding action may bring detrimental impacts for some issues, but still having a positive attitude for the action due to the other benefits which they belief it will bring, and which they place greater priority on. Among socio-demographic factors, women and older respondents (35 and above) tended to show more positive attitudes. Living in towns or suburbs was associated with slightly lower support compared to city residents, while education and income levels showed no clear relationship with attitudes for the action.

Concerning the encouragement of natural predation by animals such as wolves or lynx, respondents who believed it would benefit nature and wildlife, the enjoyment of visiting the landscape, and local tourism were more likely to express positive attitudes toward this rewilding measure (Table 5.4). Again, we find an OR < 1, for the issue of livestock farming (OR 0.96, $p < 0.01$). Again, this may suggest beliefs that restoring natural predation by large carnivores would be beneficial for livestock farming are rare and/or held by specific subgroups whose overall attitudes are shaped by other factors, and that a proportion of the respondents who reported positive attitudes recognized the potential detrimental impact of the action for livestock farming.

Age effects were somewhat mixed, with respondents aged 35–54 showing a tendency towards slightly more positive attitudes than younger respondents (OR = 1.08, $p = .083$), while those aged 55+ were significantly less positive towards this rewilding action (OR = 0.88, $p < .01$). Higher education was associated with more positive attitudes towards encouraging natural predation, whereas gender, income, and rurality showed no statistically significant effects.

Table 5.1. **Ordinal logistic regression results predicting attitudes towards the general principles of rewilding on a national level**. Results from cumulative link mixed models with random intercepts for country (30 groups, N = 12,474). Each column shows odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), and p-values for the predictors of support for: (1) *Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through*, (2) *Reducing the influence that humans have on nature*, and (3) *Restoring natural processes and dynamics*. Belief variables reflect perceived effects of each rewilding principle for nature conservation and reducing climate change (on a scale of 1 being 'very negative effect' and 7 being 'very positive effect'). Demographic and contextual covariates include gender, age, education, income, and the degree of urbanization of the respondents residential Local Administrative Unit (LAU). Significance levels: n.s. - non-significant; * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$. Interpretation of McFadden's R^2: 0.10 = poor fit, 0.10–0.20 = good fit, 0.20-0.40 = excellent fit.

Model:	***Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through (Reconnect)***			***Reducing the influence that humans have on nature (Reduce)***			***Restoring natural processes and dynamics (Restore)***		
Variable	OR	95% CI	Significance	OR	95% CI	Significance	OR	95% CI	Significance
Beliefs (effect on...)									
Nature conservation	**2.54**	**2.45–2.63**	***	**2.16**	**2.08–2.24**	***	**2.55**	**2.45–2.66**	***
Reducing climate change and its impacts	**1.20**	**1.17–1.23**	***	**1.32**	**1.28–1.36**	***	**1.32**	**1.28–1.37**	***
Sociodemographic factors									
Gender (ref: Male)									
Female	0.98	0.92–1.05	0.638	**1.08**	**1.01–1.15**	*	1.02	0.95–1.09	n.s.
Age (ref: 18-34)									
35-54	**1.15**	**1.06–1.26**	**	**1.16**	**1.06–1.26**	***	**1.17**	**1.08–1.28**	***
55+	**1.14**	**1.04–1.25**	**	0.96	0.88–1.05	n.s.	1.09	1–1.2	n.s.
Education (ref: Low)									
Medium	0.98	0.85–1.13	n.s.	1.05	0.92–1.21	n.s.	0.95	0.83–1.1	n.s.
High	0.96	0.83–1.11	n.s.	1.02	0.89–1.18	n.s.	0.92	0.79–1.06	n.s.
Income (ref: Low)									
Middle	**0.87**	**0.78–0.98**	*	**0.85**	**0.76–0.95**	**	0.94	0.84–1.06	n.s.
High	**0.87**	**0.77–0.98**	*	**0.85**	**0.76–0.96**	**	0.90	0.8–1.01	n.s.
Rurality (ref: Cities)									
Towns and suburbs	0.98	0.9–1.06	n.s.	0.96	0.89–1.04	0.365	**0.90**	**0.83–0.98**	*
Rural areas	1.06	0.97–1.15	n.s.	1.04	0.96–1.13	0.324	0.98	0.9–1.06	n.s.
Country effect and model fit									
Intercept variance (Country)	0.110			0.069			0.067		
Random intercept SD (Country)	0.332			0.263			0.260		
Num. Obs.	11666			11959			11917		
Num. Groups (Countries)	30			30			30		
AIC	32437.11			33658.51			30113.22		
BIC	32569.67			33791.52			30246.17		
Log Likelihood	-16200.56			-16811.26			-15038.61		
McFadden's Pseudo R^2	0.262			0.234			0.258		

Table 5.2. **Factors associated with attitudes towards reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles**. Results are based on a cumulative link mixed model with a random intercept for country (30 groups, N=12,474), including odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), and p-values. Belief variables capture perceived effects of reduced number of roads and tracks on various societal and environmental dimensions. Demographic and contextual covariates include gender, age group, education, income, and rurality. Significance levels: n.s. - non-significant; * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$. Interpretation of McFadden's R^2: 0.10 = poor fit, 0.10–0.20 = good fit, 0.20-0.40 = excellent fit.

Model:	***Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles***		
Variable	OR	95% CI	*Significance*
Beliefs			
Nature and wildlife	**1.43**	**1.39–1.48**	***
Activities like farming or forestry	1.00	0.97–1.02	n.s.
Wildfire management	**1.16**	**1.13–1.19**	***
Local tourism	**1.08**	**1.05–1.11**	***
The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	**1.19**	**1.15–1.23**	***
How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	**1.26**	**1.22–1.3**	***
Sociodemographic variables			
Gender (ref: Male)			
Female	**1.12**	**1.05–1.2**	***
Age (ref: 18-34)			
35-54	**1.10**	**1.01–1.2**	*
55+	1.00	0.91–1.09	n.s.
Education (ref: Low)			
Medium	1.06	0.92–1.22	n.s.
High	1.15	0.99–1.32	n.s.
Income (ref: Low)			
Middle	0.95	0.85–1.07	n.s.
High	0.94	0.83–1.05	n.s.
Rurality (ref: Cities)			
Towns and suburbs	**0.90**	**0.83–0.97**	**
Rural areas	**0.81**	**0.75–0.88**	***
Country effect and model fit			
Intercept variance (Country)	0.204		
Random intercept SD (Country)	0.143		
Num. Obs.	11273		
Num. Groups (Countries)	30		
AIC	37058.63		
BIC	37219.89		
Log Likelihood	-18507.31		
McFadden's Pseudo R^2	0.247		

Table 5.3. **Factors associated with attitudes towards changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests**. Results are based on a cumulative link mixed model with a random intercept for country (30 groups, N=12,474), including odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), and p-values. Belief variables capture perceived effects of more natural, unmanaged forests on various societal and environmental dimensions. Demographic and contextual covariates include gender, age group, education, income, and rurality. Significance levels: n.s. - non-significant; * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$. Interpretation of McFadden's R^2: 0.10 = poor fit, 0.10–0.20 = good fit, 0.20-0.40 = excellent fit.

Model:	***Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests***		
Variable	OR	95% CI	*Significance*
Beliefs			
Nature and wildlife	**1.30**	**1.25–1.34**	***
Rural culture and ways of life	**1.15**	**1.11–1.18**	***
Commercial forestry	**0.97**	**0.95–1**	*
The beauty of the landscape	**1.26**	**1.22–1.3**	***
Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	**1.11**	**1.08–1.14**	***
Reducing climate change and its impacts	**1.29**	**1.25–1.33**	***
Sociodemographic variables			
Gender (ref: Male)			
Female	**1.09**	**1.02–1.17**	*
Age (ref: 18-34)			
35-54	**1.11**	**1.02–1.21**	*
55+	**1.16**	**1.05–1.27**	**
Education (ref: Low)			
Medium	0.97	0.84–1.12	n.s.
High	1.02	0.88–1.18	n.s.
Income (ref: Low)			
Middle	0.97	0.86–1.09	n.s.
High	0.99	0.88–1.11	n.s.
Rurality (ref: Cities)			
Towns and suburbs	**0.91**	**0.84–0.99**	*
Rural areas	0.93	0.86–1.02	n.s.
Country effect and model fit			
Intercept variance (Country)	0.077		
Random intercept SD (Country)	0.278		
Num. Obs.	10977		
Num. Groups (Countries)	30		
AIC	35100.15		
BIC	35260.83		
Log Likelihood	-17528.08		
McFadden's Pseudo R^2	0.262		

Table 5.4. **Factors associated with attitudes towards natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx**. Results are based on a cumulative link mixed model with a random intercept for country (30 groups, N=12,474), including odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), and p-values. Belief variables capture perceived effects of more natural predation by animals such as wolves or lynx on various societal and environmental dimensions. Demographic and contextual covariates include gender, age group, education, income, and rurality. Significance levels: n.s. - non-significant; * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$. Interpretation of McFadden's R^2: 0.10 = poor fit, 0.10–0.20 = good fit, 0.20-0.40 = excellent fit.

Model:	***Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx***		
Variable	OR	95% CI	*Significance*
Beliefs			
Nature and wildlife	**1.55**	**1.52–1.59**	***
How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	**1.28**	**1.24–1.32**	***
Livestock farming	**0.96**	**0.93–0.99**	**
Local tourism	**1.13**	**1.1–1.16**	***
People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	**1.09**	**1.05–1.12**	***
Sociodemographic variables			
Gender (ref: Male)			
Female	1.01	0.94–1.07	n.s.
Age (ref: 18-34)			
35-54	1.08	0.99–1.17	n.s.
55+	**0.88**	**0.81–0.97**	**
Education (ref: Low)			
Medium	1.13	0.98–1.29	n.s.
High	**1.18**	**1.03–1.36**	*
Income (ref: Low)			
Middle	0.90	0.81–1.01	n.s.
High	0.93	0.82–1.04	n.s.
Rurality (ref: Urban)			
Intermediate	1.04	0.96–1.12	n.s.
Rural	1.00	0.92–1.08	n.s.
Country effect and model fit			
Intercept variance (Country)	0.094		
Random intercept SD (Country)	0.306		
Num. Obs.	11771		
Num. Groups (Countries)	30		
AIC	38694.02		
BIC	38848.86		
Log Likelihood	-19326.01		
McFadden's Pseudo R^2	0.235		

Summary

Our CLMM analysis found that beliefs about the outcomes of rewilding play a large role in shaping attitudes towards rewilding – both for the principles of rewilding and actual rewilding actions. Beliefs around the effects on nature and wildlife have a particularly strong influence. Beliefs about whether the rewilding principle or action would be beneficial (or not) for nature and wildlife were found to have a significant effect in all six of our CLMM models, with OR ranging from 1.30-1.55 in the models examining attitudes towards the rewilding actions, and OR ranging from 2.16-2.55 in the models examining attitudes towards the rewilding principles. We also saw that beliefs about the effect for reducing climate change and its impacts was consistently statistically significant across the three models for attitudes towards the rewilding principles, though with a weaker effect than beliefs about the impacts for nature and wildlife, with OR ranging from 1.20-1.32.

Differences in attitudes related to socio-demographic factors were less consistent, and also appeared to be somewhat weaker, than those seen related to differences in beliefs about the outcomes of rewilding. Table 5.5 depicts a summary of which socio-demographic factors were found to have a statistically significant association with attitudes across the six CLMM models we constructed.

We found significant differences in attitudes related to the gender of respondents in three of the six CLMM models. Female respondents were found to be more likely to have more positive attitudes than male respondents for the *Reduce* principle (OR = 1.08, $p < 0.05$), for *reducing the number of vehicular roads* (OR = 1.12, $p < 0.001$) and for *changing timber-production forests to more natural states* (OR = 1.09, $p < 0.05$). No significant difference in attitudes related to gender were observed in the other three CLMM models.

Significant differences in attitudes related to the age of respondents were present more often, with an apparent age effect present in all six of the models. The 35-54 age bracket appear to be the most positive about rewilding within our European sample. This age bracket was found to have a significantly higher likelihood of reporting a more positive attitude than respondents aged 18-34 in five of the six models. The only model where we did not see the 35-54 age bracket having a significant difference in attitudes compared to 18-34 year olds was in the CLMM assessing attitudes towards the action of *restoring large carnivores such as wolves or* lynx. The 55+ age group were significantly more likely to be in favour of the *Reconnect* principle than those aged 18-34, but with no significant difference in attitude for *Reduce* or *Restore*. Amongst attitudes for the rewilding actions, in comparison with the 18-34 age group, respondents aged 55+ had no significant difference in likelihood of being in favour of *reducing the number of vehicular roads*; were more likely to be in favour of *changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests*; but were less likely to be in favour of *restoring large carnivores*.

We found that the education level of respondents appeared to have a minimal effect on rewilding attitudes. The only significant difference related to education we observed was that respondents with a high level of educational attainment had a significantly greater likelihood of reporting a more positive attitude towards *restoring large carnivores* than respondents with low education levels. We did not observe any significant difference in attitudes related to education in five of the six CLMM models.

The income level of respondents was also found to be an inconsistent predictor of respondents' attitudes towards rewilding. We found that respondents of both middle and high incomes were significantly associated with more negative attitudes in comparison with those with lower incomes when it came to attitudes towards the *Reconnect* and *Reduce* principle. There was no significant difference in attitudes related to income levels observed in the other four models.

With regards to rurality, we observed significant differences in attitudes along rural gradients in three of the six models. The only significant difference we observed in the attitudes of our general public respondents from cities compared to those from rural areas was for attitudes towards the action of *reducing the number of vehicular roads*, where we found that respondents from rural areas were less likely to report a more positive attitude (OR = 0.81, $p < 0.001$). In the other five models, we did not observe a significant difference in attitudes of respondents from cities compared to cities from rural areas. Interestingly, respondents living in intermediate rural areas (towns and suburbs) showed significant differences in attitudes compared to those in cities more often, with significant differences being seen in three of the six models. Respondents from towns and suburbs were less likely to express more positive attitudes than those from cities for the two actions of *reducing the number of vehicular roads* (OR = 0.90, $p < 0.01$) and *proforestation of timber-production forests* (OR = 0.91, $p < 0.05$), and also towards the *Restore* principle (OR = 0.90, $p < 0.05$).

Given how influential we found beliefs about the outcomes of rewilding to be on rewilding attitudes (for both the general principles of rewilding and for specific rewilding actions), we present the national weighted mean belief per country, and the weighted percentage of respondents per each possible belief response option, in Annex 7. We expect these belief results will be particularly useful for landscape managers and potential rewilding practitioners, as they may highlight some of the common hopes and concerns of the general public around rewilding within their country.

Table 5.5. **Summary of observed differences in rewilding attitudes related to socio-demographic factors.** Green cells with a '+' symbol indicate where the group were found to be more likely to have a positive attitude than the reference group, while red cells with a '–' symbol indicate where the group were found to be less likely to have a positive attitude than the reference group. Asterisks indicate statistical significance with * - $p < 0.05$, ** - s $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$. Empty white cells indicate no statistically significant difference in attitude seen between the two groups.

	CLMM Model					
	Reconnect Principle	**Reduce Principle**	**Restore Principle**	**Reducing number of vehicular roads**	**Pro-forestation of timber-production forests**	**Restoration of large carnivores**
Gender						
Female compared to Male		+ *		+ ***	+ *	
Age						
35-54 compared to 18-34	+ **	+ ***	+ ***	+ *	+ *	
55+ compared to 18-34	+ **				+ **	- **
Education						
Medium compared to Low						
High compared to Low						+ *
Income						
Middle compared to Low	- *	- **				
High compared to Low	- *	- **				
Rurality						
Towns and suburbs compared to Cities			- *	- **	- *	
Rural areas compared to Cities				- ***		

6. Conclusion

The review of previous studies into perceptions of rewilding in Europe (see Chapter 2) showed that most studies focused on single regions or countries, with often only one or very few rewilding actions considered. The wildE survey reported here is the first study across Europe, comparing attitudes of the general public in 30 countries, and across multiple rewilding principles and potential related actions.

Results of the survey show that there is generally wide-scale support for rewilding amongst the general public of Europe, especially for the general principles of rewilding. Across the countries surveyed, we found that the general public was, on average, supportive of rewilding principles occurring within their country, as well as within landscapes near to them and which they feel connected to. However, support for rewilding in nearby landscapes was consistently lower than for rewilding elsewhere in respondents' countries.

While overall support for the principles of rewilding and many related actions was evident, a substantial proportion of the population expressed neutral attitudes (see Table 4.3 and Annex 6). This neutrality should not be mistaken for support. Prior research suggests that what appears as neutrality on bipolar scales may mask underlying ambivalence, where individuals hold conflicting attitudes that are context-dependent, rather than true indifference. This distinction is crucial, as ambivalent individuals may shift quickly toward opposition when confronted with negative experiences or narratives, but may also be responsive to reframing, knowledge acquisition, or positive social cues (see Capitain et al., 2025 for a discussion of this). A better understanding of whether these respondents are genuinely neutral or ambivalent is therefore essential for anticipating public reactions to rewilding. Similar patterns have been observed in other conservation contexts, such as the return of large carnivores, where public attitudes have shifted over time in response to changing narratives or direct experiences (Barmoen et al., 2024; Ericsson & Heberlein, 2003). In addition to the sizeable share of neutral respondents, we also observed a number of respondents who actively opposed both the rewilding principles and potential actions associated with each of them. Any approach to rewilding will need to take into consideration how to address the concerns of those opposed to rewilding. Even when only a minority of people oppose rewilding actions, this may still result in significant opposition, protest and upset. A rewilding approach which fails to address the concerns of those opposed rewilding and also manages to upset those who were previously ambivalent about rewilding may quickly experience disapproval from large sections of society.

While wide-scale support for the principles of rewilding exists across Europe, there is some variance in the average national attitudes between countries, with even greater variance in the national attitudes towards specific rewilding actions. This variation in the average national attitudes for both the rewilding principles and actions is also exhibited by the moderate random intercept variances for the country effect we see in many of our CLMM models. Together, these results indicate that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' approach to rewilding across Europe. Rather, we see a need for more country-specific approaches and for situated understandings of both the desires and concerns of different stakeholder groups, including the general public, when it comes to rewilding strategies. The repeated pattern of local inhabitants having more negative perceptions of rewilding in comparison with those

living outside of the (potential) rewilding area which was observed in the literature review, together with the slight dip in support which we see in our survey results when asking respondents about rewilding on a national vs. local landscape level, indicate the need for local perspectives to be included in any rewilding strategy.

While we found the *Restore* principle to be the most well received of the three principles, we also found some of the greatest variation for attitudes towards actions embodying the principle. This demonstrates well that while the general public may be generally supportive of rewilding principles, one cannot assume that this support will translate to all potential actions that could be taken to achieve these principles. Rather, preferences amongst different rewilding actions are specific to each country.

Within the *Reconnect* principle, we found the greatest between-country differences in attitudes related to the management of rivers and fresh water. In some countries, such as Luxembourg, respondents tended to present with positive attitudes for the rewilding of rivers, while respondents of other countries, such as Slovakia, exhibited the opposite pattern. Potential explanations, which will need to be explored further elsewhere, could be country-specific concerns and experiences with both flooding and drought events, as well as demands for renewable energy production through hydro-electrics.

While we generally see support for the rewilding principles, and for many of their actions, we also see support for several of the 'dewilding' actions which respondents were also asked about. These results further indicate the need for country-specific approaches to rewilding, and also that any designs for rewilding will need to be balanced with other public demands. For example, the national attitudes seen for *increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking* together with the support seen for many of the rewilding actions, indicate that while the general public may be supportive of rewilding principles and actions, they also still desire access to those landscapes undergoing rewilding. This adds weight to the arguments of researchers such as Massenberg et al. (2023), who argue that rewilding should aim to focus on increasing 'wildness' (i.e., restoring the autonomy of natural processes within landscapes which include humans and human activities), rather than 'wilderness' (i.e., creation of areas which exclude humans and human activities). Our results indicate that the European general public is more in favour of enhancing 'wildness' rather than 'wilderness'. Results for the other dewilding actions indicate that rewilding approaches will also need to be balanced with other, potentially conflicting, public demands and concerns, such as demands for food security, renewable energy production, and concerns around wildfires.

Our survey not only gives a detailed picture of rewilding attitudes across principles and actions but also enables understanding of some of the background of these attitudes. Beliefs around the impacts of both the rewilding principles and their related actions were consistently stronger predictors of attitudes than socio-demographic factors amongst the surveyed general public. Those in favour of rewilding consistently believed that rewilding is or would be beneficial for both nature conservation, and for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

While we did find some statistically significant differences in attitudes amongst different socio-demographic groups, these differences were relatively inconsistent both in terms of significance and direction (see Summary of Chapter 5). Given that we find beliefs around the impacts of rewilding were both more consistent and stronger predictors of attitudes than socio-demographic factors, we

argue that future rewilding efforts and research should put more emphasis on understanding and recognizing differences in the beliefs (particularly in terms of what they hope or fear the outcomes may be) of both proponents and opponents of rewilding, rather than focusing more on potential differences amongst socio-demographic groups. Also, while we found the differences related to socio-demographic factors to be relatively weak and inconsistent in comparison with effects related to beliefs, it is important to note that our analysis was conducted at the European-level. It is possible that stronger differences amongst socio-demographic groups may be seen when considering national populations in comparison with our analysis of an international sample.

It is important to acknowledge that our survey focused on the general public. As such, we were not able to explore attitudes across different stakeholder groups, such as landowners, farmers, foresters etc. As was seen in the literature review, these stakeholder groups often hold different attitudes, also related to specific interests or beliefs. It is apparent that there is a potentially conflicting opinions and desires between the general national populations of countries, and those who may be more directly affected by rewilding practices, such as farmers or foresters (i.e., local stakeholders). These conflicts may also be apparent between members of the general public who are local residents within a potential rewilding area, and members of the general public living outside of the area, as was seen in the study by Ericsson & Heberlein (2003).

Data availability

The wildE project is committed to Horizon Europe's principles of open access to research data and will implement open science practices to make knowledge, methods, data and research outputs openly accessible.

wildE aims to provide immediate open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications, including articles, book chapters, monographs, books and PhD theses. Research results will be published in open access journals under CC BY, CC 0 or equivalent, relying on open peer-review initiatives where feasible. All wildE related publications can also be found on the wildE website - https://www.wilde-project.eu/resources

We will share research results as early and openly as possible by posting preprints of articles on pre-print repositories, provided this practice is accepted by the policy of the target journal. The final manuscript of each publication will be deposited in trusted repositories.

The survey data collected as part of this deliverable will be made openly available via trusted public repositories (e.g., European Open Science Cloud, Dryad, ICPSR, Zenodo and GitLab) following the EU ORD pilot principle: 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. Data will be presented according to widespread formatting and metadata standards to maximise their interoperability and re-usability. Due to the sensitive nature of the survey data, we will publish a pseudonymized dataset, which means that we will remove certain aspects of the dataset (such as the postal codes of respondents) in such a way that no individual respondent is identifiable. Inquiries about the dataset can be sent to the following email address - angus.smith@wur.nl

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Search strings used in the literature review

Search string used by Wageningen University

ALL (abkhazia* OR abkhaz OR adriatic OR akrotiri OR åland* OR albania* OR alps OR alpine OR andorra* OR apennine OR italian OR armenia* OR artsakh* OR austria* OR azerbaijan* OR azeri* OR azores OR azorean* OR balkan* OR baltic OR baltoscandia* OR barents OR belarus* OR belgium OR belgian* OR benelux OR (“Black Sea”) OR bosnia* OR herzevogina OR herzegovinian OR british OR brits OR britons OR bulgaria* OR canary OR canarian* OR canaries OR (“Cap of the North”) OR nordkalotten OR carpathia* OR (“Caspian Sea”) OR caucasus OR caucasia* OR celtic OR (“Channel Islands”) OR (“Channel Islander”) OR (“Channel Islanders”) OR croatia* OR croat* OR cyprus OR cypriot* OR czech* OR danubian* OR danube OR denmark OR danes OR danish OR dhekelia OR dinaric OR dinarides OR england OR english OR estonia* OR eu OR europe* OR eurozone OR faroe OR faroese OR fennoscandia* OR finns OR finnish OR finland OR france OR french OR georgia* OR german* OR gibraltar* OR greece OR greek* OR hellenic OR hellenes OR guernsey* OR hebride* OR herzevoginian* OR herzevogina OR hungary OR hungarian* OR magyar* OR iberia* OR iceland* OR ireland OR irish OR (“Isle of Man”) OR (“Isle of Mann”) OR manx OR italy OR italian* OR jersey OR jersian OR jèrriais OR jutland OR karelia* OR kazakh* OR kosov* OR latvia* OR letts OR lettish OR liechtenstein* OR lithuania* OR (“Low Countries”) OR (“Low Lands”) OR luxembourg* OR macaronesia* OR madeira* OR malta OR maltese OR mediterannean* OR moldovan* OR monaco OR monacan* OR monégasque* OR montenegr* OR nordic* OR macedonia* OR cyprus OR cypriot* OR irish OR irelands OR norway OR norwegian* OR pannonian OR poland OR poles OR polish OR portugal OR portuguese OR romania* OR russia* OR (“San Marino”) OR sammarinese OR sápmi OR sámi OR scandinavia* OR scandinavia* OR schengen OR scots OR scotland OR scottish OR serbs OR serbia OR serbian OR slovak* OR sloven* OR (“South Ossetia”) OR (“South Ossetian”) OR (“South Ossetians”) OR spain OR spanish OR spaniards OR svalbard OR sweden OR swedes OR swedish OR switzerland OR swiss OR netherlands OR dutch OR holland OR (“United Kingdom”) OR (“uk”) OR british OR brits OR britons OR (“Vatican City”) OR vaticanian* OR vaticano OR transnistria* OR pridnestrovian* OR turkiye OR turks OR turkish OR turkey OR ukrain* OR wales OR welsh*)

AND ALL (rewild* OR wildness OR (wild NEAR/15 nature) OR (wild NEAR/15 landscape*) OR reintroduc* OR (restor* NEAR/15 ecological) OR (restor* NEAR/15 natur*) OR ({non-intervention}) OR (land NEAR/15 abandon*) OR (strict* NEAR/15 protect*))

AND ALL (attitud* OR perception* OR perspective* OR preference* OR preferential OR preferred OR view* OR viewpoint* OR opinion* OR belief* OR believ* OR value* OR acceptance OR support* OR approv* OR demand* OR (“Willingness to pay”) OR (“willingness-to-pay”) OR choice* OR choos*)

AND ALL (stakeholder* OR public* OR societ* OR household* OR farmer* OR manager* OR tourist* OR visitor* OR inhabitant* OR communit* OR social)

Search string used by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

ALL (perception OR perceptions OR preference OR preferences OR “cultural values” OR “cultural value” OR “cultural ecosystem services” OR "willingness to pay" OR "contribution to people" OR attitude)

AND ALL (“land abandonment” OR “abandoned farmland” OR “agricultural abandonment” OR reforestation OR rewilding OR restoration OR re-wilding)

AND ALL (Europe OR European OR France OR Spain OR Italy OR Switzerland OR Netherlands OR Portugal OR Belgium OR Norway OR Sweden OR Iceland OR Denmark OR Finland OR Germany OR Austria OR UK OR United Kingdom OR “Czech Republic” OR Czechia OR Slovenia OR Croatia OR Slovakia OR Latvia OR Poland OR Lithuania OR Estonia OR Bulgaria OR Romania OR Greece OR Macedonia OR Hungary OR Serbia OR Montenegro OR Bosnia OR Albania OR Moldavia OR Belarus OR Ukraine OR Luxembourg OR Mediterranean OR Iberian OR Alps)

NOT ALL (Japan OR Africa OR Asia OR America OR Australia OR Colombia OR China OR Sudan OR Brazil OR Ghana OR Malawi OR Haiti OR Nepal OR Thailand OR “Sri Lanka” OR Indonesia OR dental OR "habitat preference" OR brownfield OR brownfields OR production OR urban OR drivers OR Cochlear OR hearing OR visual OR marine OR river OR prosthetic OR polder OR mine OR receptor OR anorexia OR paint OR sleep OR neural OR spinal OR diabetic OR clinical)

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Annex 3 – Breakdown of survey respondents and socio-demographic characteristics per country

Number of responses collected per country. Note that all figures presented reflect the number of responses remaining after cleaning. Not all responses could have the Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA) of their Local Administrative Unit (LAU) assigned using the postal codes which were available. 'NA' values for the Income factor relate to respondents who selected 'prefer not to say' in response to the question asking them to indicate their household income.

		Rurality of NUT S3/TL3			Rurality of LAU				Gender			Age			Income				Education		
Country	N	Predominantly Urban	Intermediate	Predominantly Rural	Cities	Towns and Suburbs	Rural areas	NA	Male	Female	Other	'18-34'	'35-54'	'55+'	Low	Middle	High	NA	Low	Medium	High
Austria	483	155	166	162	159	189	135	0	217	263	3	87	169	227	66	207	132	78	27	156	300
Belgium	490	160	161	169	99	267	124	0	229	261	0	91	161	238	31	193	167	99	29	185	276
Bulgaria	467	159	169	139	173	78	44	172	248	219	0	140	231	96	0	145	300	22	4	177	286
Croatia	535	167	186	182	282	157	67	29	238	297	0	168	221	146	32	144	322	37	8	303	224
Cyprus	350	0	350	0	228	66	50	6	175	175	0	138	157	55	65	140	113	32	12	95	243
Czechia	436	127	164	145	195	136	102	3	234	201	1	121	168	147	33	137	247	19	104	210	122
Denmark	448	148	157	143	172	145	131	0	215	232	1	95	143	210	34	124	216	74	49	201	198
Estonia	463	166	157	140	170	122	162	9	213	248	2	142	203	118	60	195	175	33	40	241	182
Finland	486	160	161	165	200	197	87	2	215	270	1	107	157	222	59	188	192	47	46	254	186
France	471	158	161	152	163	135	173	0	221	250	0	69	167	235	63	199	156	53	34	143	294
Germany	450	148	153	149	147	174	128	1	216	234	0	70	128	252	51	201	173	25	115	179	156
Greece	481	169	152	160	239	92	132	18	233	246	2	98	268	115	39	212	209	21	14	204	263
Hungary	494	162	180	152	222	157	115	0	212	280	2	125	222	147	59	160	246	29	23	316	155
Ireland	524	187	152	185	161	104	156	103	196	328	0	165	266	93	53	236	210	25	27	220	277
Italy	447	155	139	153	149	191	107	0	210	236	1	44	139	264	43	161	174	69	54	241	152
Latvia	478	164	166	148	144	77	247	10	207	271	0	172	214	92	146	148	135	49	25	269	184
Lithuania	425	139	171	115	120	19	132	154	200	224	1	143	194	88	72	140	184	29	7	205	213
Luxembourg	341	0	341	0	142	118	67	14	182	159	0	133	133	75	53	213	48	27	36	132	173
Malta	375	375	0	0	255	109	7	4	182	193	0	109	152	114	10	135	200	30	20	98	257
Netherlands	406	194	180	32	140	207	58	3	204	202	0	47	123	236	24	152	164	66	58	168	180
Norway	511	119	305	87	198	181	131	1	252	258	1	100	199	212	35	229	193	54	29	239	243
Poland	500	168	168	164	212	120	165	3	229	271	0	143	205	152	15	91	344	50	15	257	228
Portugal	509	244	132	133	167	117	197	28	240	267	2	155	245	109	44	113	313	39	33	232	244
Romania	416	144	133	139	157	97	162	0	204	212	0	91	171	154	0	153	232	31	15	182	219
Slovakia	419	127	142	150	177	95	145	2	205	214	0	152	171	96	30	97	279	13	57	200	162
Slovenia	481	0	247	234	133	187	161	0	232	248	1	159	222	100	81	220	155	25	17	326	138
Spain	447	167	163	117	247	125	75	0	173	273	1	92	186	169	37	183	184	43	33	190	224
Sweden	440	142	141	157	136	182	121	1	195	244	1	82	134	224	27	195	174	44	30	218	192
Switzerland	448	161	150	137	92	226	125	5	192	256	0	82	184	182	99	174	113	62	32	277	139
United Kingdom	542	201	191	150	165	203	172	2	253	289	0	85	132	325	82	280	131	49	9	298	235
Total	13763	4566	5238	3959	5244	4273	3676	570	6422	7321	20	3405	5465	4893	1443	5165	5881	1274	1002	6416	6345

Annex 4 – Languages the questionnaire was made available in per country

Country	Languages questionnaire was available to respondents in
Austria	German
Belgium	Dutch
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Croatia	Croatian
Cyprus	Greek
Czechia	Czech
Denmark	Danish
Estonia	Estonian
Finland	Finnish
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Hungary	Hungarian
Ireland	English
Italy	Italian
Latvia	Latvian & Russian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Luxembourg	French & German
Malta	Maltese & English
The Netherlands	Dutch
Norway	Norwegian (Bokmål)
Poland	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian
Slovakia	Slovak
Slovenia	Slovenian
Spain	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish
Switzerland	French, German & Italian
The United Kingdom	English

Annex 5 – Wording of the questionnaire

Questions from the questionnaire which were used in producing this Deliverable are described below, written in their original English formulation. Please note that for the question related to respondents' incomes, where a country's currency was not Euros we converted the ranges displayed below to the appropriate national currency.

- What is your gender?

□ Male □ Female □ Other

- How old are you?

__

- Please state your postal code.

_____

- Please indicate which annual income category your household belongs to (total household income per year after taxes in 2024).

□ < € 3.750
□ € 3.750 – 7.500
□ € 7.501 – 11.250
□ € 11.251 - 15.000
□ € 15.001 – 18.750
□ € 18.751 – 25.000
□ € 25.001 – 31.250
□ € 31.251 – 37.500
□ € 37.501 – 43.750
□ € 43.751 – 50.000
□ € 50.001 – 62.500
□ € 62.501 – 75.000
□ € 75.001 – 87.500
□ € 87.501 – 100.000
□ > €100.000
□ Prefer not to say

- Please state your highest level of completed education

□ Less than primary education or no education
□ Primary education
□ Lower secondary education
□ Upper secondary education
□ Vocational education
□ Bachelor's degree or equivalent
□ Master's degree or equivalent
□ Doctoral degree or equivalent

- How would you feel about the following changes to how land and nature are managed **in {Respondent's country of residence}**?

	1 - Very negative	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive
Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Restoring natural processes and dynamics	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- What effect do you believe these changes would have for nature conservation, and for reducing climate change and its impacts, **in {Respondent's country of residence}**?

	1 - Very negative effect	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive effect		Don't know
Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through									
Nature conservation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
Reducing climate change and its impacts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
Reducing the influence that humans have on nature									
Nature conservation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
Reducing climate change and its impacts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
Restoring natural processes and dynamics									
Nature conservation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
Reducing climate change and its impacts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

We now move to questions related to the region which you live in. From this point forward, please think of **one specific landscape** that you feel connected to, and which is less than 50 kilometres from where you live. **Please keep this landscape in mind when answering the following questions**.

We will now show you three sets of questions on possible changes to how **the landscape you have in mind** is managed.

- First, some questions on potential measurements which could change **how easy it is for wildlife to move through the landscape**.

  How would you feel about the following changes happening **in the landscape that you have in mind**?

	1 - Very negative	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive
Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- **Imagine that the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles was reduced in the landscape that you have in mind**. Do you believe this would have an overall positive or negative effect for the issues listed below?

	1 - Very negative effect	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive effect	Don't Know
Activities like farming or forestry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire management	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nature and wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local tourism	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- The next questions are about potential measurements which could change **the amount of influence humans have on nature**.

  How would you feel about the following changes happening **in the landscape that you have in mind**?

	1 - Very negative	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive
Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- **Imagine that more forest was allowed to develop freely, without management, in the landscape that you have in mind**. Do you believe this would have an overall positive or negative effect for the issues listed below?

	1 - Very negative effect	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive effect	Don't Know
Nature and wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rural culture and ways of life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Commercial forestry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The beauty of the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reducing climate change and its impacts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- The last set of questions relate to potential measurements which could change the **natural processes and dynamics** which occur in the landscape that you have in mind.

  How would you feel about the following changes happening **in the landscape that you have in mind**?

	1 - Very negative	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive
Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Removing deadwood from forests	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- **Imagine that the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) increased in the landscape that you have in mind, or that they returned to the landscape if they are not currently present**. Do you believe this would have an overall positive or negative effect for the issues listed below?

	1 - Very negative effect	2	3	4 - Neutral	5	6	7 - Very positive effect	Don't Know
Nature and wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Livestock farming	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local tourism	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Annex 6 – National weighted attitude results per country

Weighted national mean attitudes and weighted percentages of respondents per attitude score per country for each of the questionnaire items related to attitudes.

[1] - These items were used to collect respondent attitudes towards the general concept of each of the three rewilding principles.

[2] - These items were included as 'dewilding' actions; actions which would achieve the opposite of the intention of the related rewilding principle.

					Weighted percentages of respondents per attitude score per country						
Related rewilding principle	**Item**	**Geographical level item was asked on**	**Weighted national mean attitude**	**Standard Error**	**1 Very negative**	**2**	**3**	**4 Neutral**	**5**	**6**	**7 Very positive**
Austria											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.57	0.064	0.85	1.21	3.28	20.76	20.01	16.23	37.66
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.02	0.073	2.96	2.35	7.61	30.36	17.17	12.83	26.73
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.38	0.066	1.60	1.19	4.70	21.82	22.61	17.35	30.74
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.66	0.070	10.44	13.04	15.67	37.20	12.83	6.18	4.64
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.41	0.084	8.65	8.40	11.16	23.89	17.79	13.07	17.04
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	4.99	0.076	3.83	5.34	4.99	24.36	21.05	16.08	24.35
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.24	0.076	5.85	10.39	12.46	30.05	20.12	8.81	12.30
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.63	0.080	5.93	6.55	8.26	29.05	18.85	11.25	20.11
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.58	0.066	1.40	1.36	2.75	19.13	19.35	19.93	36.09

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.25	0.070	3.32	1.06	4.11	21.23	26.54	16.67	27.06
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.40	0.077	5.74	6.33	12.30	33.30	17.99	9.27	15.06
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.89	0.072	6.82	11.48	19.90	30.99	16.07	7.90	6.83
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.01	0.084	13.60	9.20	9.79	29.73	16.14	10.76	10.79
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.28	0.080	7.45	8.63	13.82	27.68	17.22	11.59	13.61
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.64	0.074	5.35	3.79	9.16	29.26	24.38	11.54	16.52
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.78	0.063	0.81	1.10	3.30	14.83	16.98	19.50	43.48
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.38	0.065	1.42	1.96	3.42	18.80	27.69	18.16	28.56
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.10	0.076	3.15	3.57	9.83	15.48	24.59	18.04	25.35
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.32	0.072	4.35	7.07	14.42	33.69	19.83	8.33	12.31
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.17	0.071	5.61	7.06	12.74	40.91	16.37	7.99	9.33
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.96	0.073	8.36	10.81	12.06	35.39	18.66	8.09	6.62
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.67	0.075	3.78	6.12	11.49	25.59	21.18	14.21	17.64
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.81	0.069	2.92	4.07	6.61	31.02	23.25	15.43	16.70
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.37	0.082	7.87	9.34	9.20	27.78	19.74	9.78	16.29

Belgium											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.05	0.079	2.12	2.47	6.92	25.68	24.55	15.92	22.34
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.69	0.087	4.82	5.91	7.40	24.56	27.19	14.91	15.22
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.38	0.069	0.84	1.41	4.44	15.12	30.43	25.57	22.19
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.78	0.078	7.68	9.54	20.15	37.61	13.88	7.11	4.03
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.52	0.080	4.29	5.68	9.04	29.72	27.11	14.31	9.85
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.18	0.080	1.85	3.33	5.10	19.69	27.04	20.24	22.75
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.04	0.079	1.50	3.42	9.88	18.04	26.29	23.55	17.32
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.87	0.085	2.17	5.08	8.07	26.97	21.56	18.59	17.56
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.32	0.080	1.42	1.62	7.09	19.35	23.10	18.87	28.56
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.13	0.068	0.86	1.62	5.31	22.28	33.04	19.92	16.96
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.46	0.081	3.66	5.96	10.91	31.99	24.98	12.95	9.56
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.88	0.083	6.79	10.76	22.36	27.05	20.11	6.96	5.98
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.95	0.096	12.42	9.68	14.82	24.26	17.88	14.36	6.58
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.09	0.076	0.64	4.90	7.97	16.59	28.16	24.90	16.84
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.88	0.074	1.19	4.87	8.07	20.22	35.29	16.89	13.46

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.54	0.077	0.71	2.23	2.74	17.49	23.57	19.58	33.67
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.63	0.057	0.00	0.00	1.42	11.73	34.28	28.01	24.56
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.24	0.076	0.90	2.56	8.36	14.60	28.12	24.40	21.05
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.33	0.082	4.82	6.88	14.53	27.89	24.55	12.56	8.79
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.65	0.080	3.29	4.09	8.96	30.44	26.45	14.56	12.22
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.29	0.089	6.41	9.43	12.04	25.50	24.11	12.74	9.78
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.12	0.071	1.40	1.75	5.32	22.34	30.28	21.69	17.22
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.91	0.072	2.13	2.01	7.20	25.94	32.01	15.35	15.36
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.30	0.088	6.78	7.85	10.98	29.72	23.06	10.85	10.77
Bulgaria											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	4.87	0.089	3.34	5.46	5.32	29.07	21.59	13.92	21.30
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.00	0.080	1.82	2.40	6.35	31.29	21.96	13.39	22.79
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.25	0.078	1.68	2.00	4.78	21.69	25.39	20.43	24.03
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	5.20	0.082	2.18	3.24	5.17	22.79	22.38	16.64	27.60
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.65	0.093	5.28	5.93	11.63	22.38	23.45	12.82	18.51
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.47	0.080	1.76	1.92	4.14	19.50	20.75	16.24	35.69

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.60	0.074	0.98	1.34	4.16	15.35	23.49	18.24	36.44
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.65	0.092	4.18	6.57	12.76	25.24	19.26	12.26	19.73
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.07	0.096	5.41	5.39	4.67	19.25	21.11	15.02	29.14
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.44	0.084	3.24	1.50	3.46	15.66	25.31	17.87	32.95
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.35	0.086	4.80	7.92	11.67	33.31	18.50	13.01	10.78
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.98	0.086	2.05	3.00	13.57	20.54	20.82	17.34	22.69
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.34	0.111	13.73	9.24	8.65	18.63	16.43	14.48	18.84
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.69	0.097	4.70	9.49	10.14	21.37	19.78	11.50	23.02
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.89	0.085	3.59	2.75	9.20	26.14	22.80	14.83	20.69
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.40	0.091	4.54	2.39	4.97	14.35	19.91	18.36	35.48
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.68	0.073	0.48	0.45	4.42	13.36	26.52	16.03	38.73
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.14	0.086	1.63	3.45	10.44	17.95	23.13	17.41	25.98
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.45	0.078	2.29	0.62	4.60	17.09	22.11	24.62	28.67
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.22	0.090	5.11	2.42	4.59	19.19	18.07	23.68	26.95
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.85	0.106	16.61	10.91	10.77	26.29	13.60	11.12	10.69

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.55	0.078	1.72	2.12	2.90	14.69	22.63	22.94	33.00
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	5.30	0.083	3.20	3.17	3.21	16.76	25.51	20.66	27.49
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.46	0.097	8.63	5.82	10.44	26.84	18.30	13.98	15.98
Croatia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.57	0.075	2.32	1.35	4.97	16.58	15.63	21.48	37.66
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.21	0.080	3.62	3.30	4.58	21.43	18.23	21.64	27.20
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.58	0.065	0.90	0.75	3.33	16.64	22.84	23.47	32.08
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.98	0.074	7.98	8.90	14.57	36.02	16.97	9.56	6.00
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.28	0.083	6.80	11.13	10.24	27.07	20.90	11.99	11.88
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.62	0.074	3.12	1.49	3.40	11.47	19.91	24.06	36.56
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.61	0.067	0.94	1.37	4.43	15.91	17.92	24.99	34.43
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.89	0.080	3.21	4.52	10.67	24.94	17.99	15.46	23.21
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.96	0.067	0.87	1.05	2.91	10.78	13.99	21.46	48.94
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.45	0.071	2.00	1.25	4.10	17.24	23.92	21.09	30.40
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.81	0.082	5.68	4.11	7.38	23.99	22.74	17.03	19.07
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.81	0.074	3.32	2.83	11.31	26.77	21.09	17.33	17.34

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.73	0.079	5.56	6.40	8.14	21.27	23.69	18.36	16.58
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.86	0.083	3.64	6.26	10.28	22.63	17.04	17.90	22.25
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.80	0.076	3.68	4.30	6.11	30.24	22.92	15.62	17.13
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	6.21	0.051	0.00	0.44	1.99	7.24	12.41	22.01	55.90
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.73	0.064	1.37	0.20	1.53	13.13	23.94	24.36	35.46
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.68	0.089	5.90	5.38	12.72	20.69	19.95	17.09	18.27
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.36	0.068	1.56	2.02	3.94	17.88	25.39	23.95	25.26
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.37	0.070	1.97	2.03	4.65	17.75	22.23	24.64	26.74
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.78	0.087	16.75	9.65	11.22	29.05	16.10	9.12	8.11
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.30	0.072	1.48	1.60	6.51	18.50	26.08	19.34	26.48
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.13	0.086	11.75	6.36	12.73	26.74	21.50	11.01	9.91
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.19	0.085	10.32	7.78	11.57	26.00	23.10	9.55	11.68
Cyprus											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.65	0.082	3.57	1.27	3.11	14.24	14.49	23.28	40.04
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.06	0.088	4.06	3.35	6.93	24.09	18.22	16.88	26.48
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.58	0.075	1.41	2.40	2.96	15.08	21.94	20.98	35.23

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.93	0.089	3.35	6.32	8.77	20.47	20.64	18.00	22.46
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	5.03	0.083	3.84	3.81	4.87	21.29	24.34	22.47	19.38
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.56	0.082	2.86	1.68	4.60	15.53	15.41	22.46	37.47
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.67	0.078	1.37	3.06	4.20	12.94	14.45	24.55	39.45
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.82	0.092	5.80	5.16	8.38	22.16	19.38	18.23	20.89
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.78	0.074	2.06	1.38	3.06	10.79	15.65	26.62	40.46
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.58	0.077	2.38	2.39	3.15	13.05	18.16	27.59	33.28
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.45	0.083	6.78	5.30	7.77	30.59	24.94	15.12	9.51
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.93	0.088	2.68	6.24	10.01	20.78	20.05	16.93	23.32
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.49	0.108	13.13	8.22	7.68	15.87	17.53	17.94	19.63
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.01	0.089	2.80	5.51	10.46	19.64	16.61	20.58	24.39
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.06	0.079	2.72	3.33	6.21	22.76	22.24	23.68	19.05
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.72	0.074	1.63	0.85	2.52	16.00	16.69	22.15	40.17
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.35	0.082	3.47	0.88	5.89	17.03	22.33	20.42	29.98
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.05	0.086	4.14	4.04	7.96	13.93	26.89	22.55	20.48

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.99	0.088	3.84	6.08	5.36	21.66	20.47	20.39	22.20
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.44	0.084	4.23	1.62	4.81	13.76	20.32	21.63	33.62
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.26	0.103	12.26	9.44	8.09	26.24	12.77	16.69	14.51
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.20	0.080	2.32	3.29	6.06	18.10	23.81	23.17	23.25
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.27	0.095	10.33	7.68	8.29	31.74	15.23	13.68	13.07
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.15	0.098	13.63	6.70	10.89	25.58	16.47	16.84	9.90
Czechia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.33	0.080	1.47	1.47	4.19	23.10	21.39	22.19	26.20
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.23	0.078	0.44	2.88	4.18	24.69	23.81	21.53	22.47
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.48	0.071	0.00	0.93	4.86	16.60	27.09	24.28	26.23
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.28	0.082	2.43	7.25	15.95	38.76	16.22	8.78	10.60
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.75	0.084	2.41	4.27	9.13	28.34	27.65	12.23	15.97
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.23	0.082	1.09	3.37	7.46	16.92	26.50	19.82	24.83
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.13	0.086	1.15	5.60	5.98	21.34	21.06	21.93	22.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.53	0.089	2.73	7.67	11.40	32.53	19.08	10.70	15.88
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.11	0.085	1.50	3.94	6.09	24.86	21.51	18.61	23.49

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.18	0.075	0.50	1.49	5.04	26.30	25.96	20.92	19.78
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.73	0.078	1.60	4.92	8.29	30.54	27.16	13.98	13.50
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.20	0.086	5.35	9.25	15.53	29.53	18.54	13.77	8.03
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.61	0.093	14.46	13.00	16.09	28.54	15.60	5.91	6.39
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.56	0.084	2.52	7.03	12.71	27.28	23.61	14.19	12.65
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.59	0.073	0.76	6.01	8.90	34.61	27.62	11.66	10.45
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.62	0.076	0.11	2.02	3.26	17.41	18.83	24.24	34.13
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.62	0.070	0.40	0.86	4.00	12.22	27.29	24.34	30.89
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.18	0.078	0.72	2.36	7.47	18.17	30.74	20.21	20.34
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.92	0.081	1.28	3.73	8.90	26.62	24.04	17.64	17.79
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.47	0.091	5.06	7.13	9.56	30.63	21.99	13.12	12.52
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.92	0.092	8.37	12.17	15.45	31.64	14.48	10.78	7.11
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.23	0.080	1.19	1.89	7.42	16.56	30.81	19.60	22.53
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.52	0.084	2.91	4.27	12.89	33.66	21.00	14.62	10.64
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.68	0.087	1.99	6.47	8.69	31.10	24.11	11.41	16.22

Denmark											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.74	0.064	0.29	0.84	2.01	12.83	25.99	21.50	36.53
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.43	0.075	0.77	2.71	2.62	21.26	22.09	20.40	30.15
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.19	0.072	1.19	2.48	2.98	26.65	26.97	16.13	23.60
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.76	0.080	9.97	10.10	12.03	45.25	12.94	4.23	5.49
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.33	0.075	4.49	6.62	6.94	43.49	19.31	10.44	8.72
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.12	0.078	2.65	2.02	5.77	21.56	29.00	16.13	22.88
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.81	0.076	1.94	4.48	8.34	25.45	30.42	14.59	14.77
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.55	0.086	5.06	6.26	7.88	33.74	19.69	11.07	16.30
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.39	0.077	1.64	1.72	3.24	21.08	23.27	19.90	29.15
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.18	0.074	2.17	1.31	3.82	23.17	28.50	20.92	20.11
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.16	0.080	6.46	7.89	11.16	35.97	23.48	6.50	8.54
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.32	0.089	16.33	19.15	16.69	26.90	9.81	6.70	4.42
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.85	0.095	16.70	8.58	10.30	28.06	19.04	8.34	8.98
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.05	0.077	0.91	4.54	6.93	22.34	25.59	20.98	18.71
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.99	0.081	2.44	3.04	7.12	27.38	22.73	15.45	21.84

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.82	0.062	0.00	0.86	1.70	10.91	25.40	22.93	38.19
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.63	0.063	0.57	0.40	1.54	16.54	25.74	24.69	30.52
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.92	0.082	2.20	4.49	9.84	22.47	24.76	15.89	20.34
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	3.66	0.080	11.34	11.89	17.98	33.01	14.86	5.69	5.22
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.17	0.079	6.76	4.92	12.81	40.06	18.61	8.87	7.97
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.66	0.088	5.91	5.85	6.35	28.42	22.65	13.49	17.34
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.93	0.082	3.45	4.62	5.32	23.45	29.03	13.98	20.14
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.39	0.082	5.88	4.99	13.18	31.75	20.40	12.05	11.75
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.00	0.096	15.06	8.07	7.86	32.71	14.77	10.24	11.30
Estonia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.47	0.084	3.06	1.76	3.98	16.77	19.38	21.22	33.82
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.05	0.083	3.69	3.62	4.40	27.50	17.80	19.34	23.66
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.28	0.075	1.93	2.66	3.88	21.22	24.23	19.90	26.19
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.45	0.087	13.21	18.02	15.42	32.31	10.67	5.97	4.40
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.41	0.081	5.35	7.73	6.17	35.41	22.00	13.69	9.64
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.31	0.077	2.23	2.28	4.39	21.51	20.76	20.54	28.28

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.12	0.076	1.37	2.34	9.46	19.07	26.33	20.33	21.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.58	0.087	5.84	5.49	10.02	29.30	16.14	19.50	13.70
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.87	0.062	0.31	1.14	1.62	10.17	21.41	25.24	40.10
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.42	0.068	1.24	0.59	4.03	19.91	22.71	26.67	24.84
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.43	0.075	5.00	4.73	9.39	34.92	23.13	14.77	8.06
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.92	0.075	4.67	12.32	22.57	26.60	19.84	8.58	5.41
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.82	0.093	14.83	11.40	13.98	22.14	18.07	13.09	6.49
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.06	0.085	2.19	5.34	9.66	17.80	19.50	22.98	22.53
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.87	0.076	2.23	3.49	9.42	23.78	26.50	19.88	14.71
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.98	0.057	0.00	0.42	1.17	10.86	17.66	27.01	42.88
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.62	0.066	0.79	0.10	3.24	15.38	26.26	21.61	32.62
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.95	0.074	1.85	3.19	9.05	22.10	24.82	25.41	13.58
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.91	0.084	2.23	6.53	9.45	18.48	26.48	16.54	20.27
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.54	0.088	6.40	5.36	11.38	22.98	26.24	14.12	13.52
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.28	0.093	8.81	6.73	13.15	26.88	19.15	14.14	11.14

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.94	0.079	3.15	2.64	6.48	28.42	21.32	20.12	17.86
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.53	0.077	3.77	4.68	10.15	35.72	19.27	15.11	11.29
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.44	0.084	6.19	8.31	9.41	26.56	21.06	18.24	10.21
Finland											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.17	0.064	1.00	2.02	3.06	28.78	26.77	14.93	23.43
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.77	0.064	1.62	3.10	5.97	37.85	23.01	13.92	14.52
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	4.49	0.067	3.27	4.23	9.47	40.65	20.07	10.63	11.68
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	2.81	0.063	21.14	21.28	22.76	28.22	4.24	1.36	1.01
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	3.49	0.064	8.06	15.32	20.01	40.77	9.75	3.92	2.18
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	4.69	0.070	3.78	3.79	6.47	32.80	24.96	14.68	13.52
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.55	0.075	3.92	7.75	8.76	29.05	22.99	14.32	13.21
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.15	0.076	6.89	8.74	10.91	39.23	13.53	11.33	9.36
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.25	0.068	1.38	2.21	4.78	24.65	22.04	18.95	25.99
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	4.88	0.062	1.05	1.87	9.33	27.50	30.46	15.64	14.15
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.05	0.069	6.07	8.97	14.33	35.16	21.39	7.87	6.20
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.59	0.063	8.07	11.10	23.59	37.71	13.04	3.60	2.88

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.56	0.078	14.30	14.69	16.41	25.02	18.52	6.78	4.27
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.31	0.076	5.05	9.60	13.66	25.03	24.65	12.14	9.87
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.21	0.076	6.97	7.10	14.05	30.42	21.72	10.37	9.37
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.25	0.061	1.07	0.90	2.68	27.14	25.77	20.61	21.83
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	4.77	0.057	1.29	1.51	6.20	35.79	30.30	15.34	9.56
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.26	0.069	4.29	6.28	19.49	24.23	27.84	10.86	7.00
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.08	0.071	4.18	11.97	17.52	26.88	22.71	10.57	6.17
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.15	0.062	2.07	9.58	12.71	39.30	24.21	7.66	4.47
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.95	0.075	8.92	10.94	11.97	31.02	23.41	8.55	5.18
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.29	0.075	7.47	5.75	9.25	31.82	25.87	12.99	6.85
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.07	0.066	6.16	7.16	10.41	41.93	23.46	5.95	4.93
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	3.84	0.078	10.54	12.11	13.73	30.73	19.38	6.32	7.19
France											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.28	0.070	2.33	1.55	4.06	23.16	21.75	21.47	25.69
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.12	0.068	2.18	1.71	3.84	27.32	27.25	14.46	23.24
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.36	0.063	0.36	1.82	4.18	19.89	27.62	20.69	25.45

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.87	0.065	6.04	10.01	17.86	38.42	16.36	7.52	3.78
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.73	0.070	3.86	4.54	7.15	28.34	26.82	14.25	15.04
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.56	0.066	1.48	1.60	4.02	12.80	26.50	20.04	33.55
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.17	0.067	1.62	2.53	5.88	21.79	26.28	19.65	22.26
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.88	0.074	2.78	4.09	8.64	25.96	23.68	14.81	20.05
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.72	0.065	0.93	1.29	5.37	10.89	18.80	24.55	38.17
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.41	0.066	1.63	1.82	2.36	18.74	27.40	19.71	28.35
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	5.00	0.068	2.43	2.29	7.51	22.18	28.72	19.82	17.05
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.11	0.071	4.12	10.59	18.24	28.78	20.53	11.41	6.34
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.66	0.080	14.79	11.84	17.62	22.31	20.55	7.75	5.13
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.26	0.072	1.69	4.64	5.37	16.82	22.60	23.67	25.21
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.94	0.072	3.01	3.20	8.07	24.11	22.06	22.77	16.77
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.85	0.057	0.18	1.11	2.43	10.93	18.96	27.55	38.84
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.63	0.059	0.95	0.70	1.66	12.48	28.82	25.75	29.64
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.39	0.062	0.74	2.00	5.64	14.28	27.05	26.56	23.73

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.83	0.069	2.42	3.87	9.75	26.17	22.39	21.12	14.29
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.34	0.066	1.49	1.53	5.10	15.01	30.47	23.16	23.24
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.64	0.077	4.96	6.38	7.99	27.44	22.79	14.25	16.19
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.47	0.060	0.57	1.67	3.37	16.16	27.51	24.63	26.09
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	5.42	0.068	1.82	1.99	6.07	13.56	24.15	23.84	28.57
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.70	0.085	8.32	4.80	8.32	20.17	23.20	15.59	19.60
Germany											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.32	0.077	1.90	2.18	3.98	24.56	18.26	19.13	29.99
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.01	0.072	2.33	2.11	4.28	31.05	24.43	15.32	20.49
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.46	0.066	0.58	0.51	4.44	17.79	28.77	19.78	28.13
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.73	0.078	9.34	11.23	18.12	36.02	13.75	6.54	4.99
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.66	0.092	6.55	5.19	11.54	21.84	20.37	16.57	17.94
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.01	0.082	3.97	4.16	5.02	23.10	23.25	18.62	21.88
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.29	0.076	4.50	5.43	15.80	33.95	19.89	11.61	8.84
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.65	0.085	4.51	5.77	10.68	25.87	22.07	14.62	16.48
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.58	0.076	1.79	2.27	4.30	12.96	19.67	24.48	34.53

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.29	0.070	1.50	2.02	5.39	16.16	30.15	21.63	23.16
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.46	0.087	6.92	4.48	11.34	30.88	19.80	12.24	14.33
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.54	0.075	8.76	15.86	21.53	32.91	12.15	5.41	3.39
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.60	0.096	18.68	12.05	13.99	23.79	16.22	7.48	7.80
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.97	0.079	2.93	3.22	6.62	27.04	22.38	16.48	21.33
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.90	0.079	3.31	3.75	7.29	25.47	24.39	16.78	19.02
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.96	0.060	0.53	1.03	1.10	7.11	22.40	24.78	43.06
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.70	0.062	0.30	0.89	1.67	11.65	30.03	21.85	33.61
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.32	0.080	1.35	3.96	5.72	16.90	24.16	18.43	29.47
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	3.71	0.079	8.82	14.35	18.22	32.24	14.24	6.69	5.43
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.08	0.077	5.55	9.67	12.84	37.39	20.37	6.42	7.76
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.15	0.077	5.60	8.06	14.92	34.80	18.43	10.11	8.07
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.97	0.073	2.13	2.75	7.92	23.18	30.86	13.75	19.40
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.75	0.077	2.52	3.20	10.54	30.17	23.61	14.40	15.55
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.58	0.078	4.59	4.98	11.58	24.54	29.50	10.65	14.16

Greece											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.82	0.063	0.90	1.13	1.44	14.32	17.07	24.38	40.77
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.99	0.078	3.74	3.42	7.02	25.52	19.81	17.28	23.21
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.43	0.069	1.41	2.00	4.38	17.13	23.81	22.18	29.09
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.64	0.078	4.43	5.45	11.30	26.22	21.80	14.26	16.53
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.67	0.075	3.82	6.32	8.38	26.76	24.07	16.79	13.85
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.33	0.073	1.40	4.01	6.24	17.55	20.44	20.03	30.33
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.73	0.063	0.50	2.13	3.44	11.50	19.96	25.44	37.03
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.76	0.087	6.34	4.53	11.60	23.75	15.06	15.28	23.44
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	6.04	0.057	0.78	0.92	1.32	8.88	15.45	23.44	49.22
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.66	0.063	1.29	1.44	2.47	11.36	25.18	24.33	33.93
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.56	0.079	5.35	6.76	10.83	24.72	22.92	15.12	14.30
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.61	0.081	4.08	8.32	13.34	21.02	20.45	15.26	17.54
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.22	0.095	29.58	14.42	14.05	12.83	13.59	6.35	9.19
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.90	0.083	3.28	6.22	12.09	19.87	17.07	17.22	24.25
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.06	0.071	1.32	3.76	7.26	22.21	25.14	21.30	19.02

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	6.02	0.058	0.47	0.46	1.90	10.05	17.41	20.30	49.42
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.49	0.066	0.85	1.66	3.25	18.42	23.00	23.10	29.72
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.14	0.077	3.02	3.31	8.19	17.91	22.67	19.84	25.06
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.40	0.063	0.97	1.62	3.71	17.75	26.60	24.49	24.86
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.78	0.065	1.77	2.18	2.89	7.28	19.57	27.71	38.60
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.51	0.084	7.35	5.86	11.26	25.23	19.60	15.43	15.27
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.47	0.068	1.09	1.92	5.14	16.27	23.14	20.79	31.65
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.65	0.075	5.13	3.28	7.25	37.08	17.26	13.35	16.65
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.45	0.081	6.21	7.71	12.11	24.55	22.69	11.93	14.81
Hungary											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	6.17	0.063	0.91	0.56	1.14	8.95	10.91	21.74	55.80
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.71	0.075	1.76	0.72	3.49	13.36	21.64	17.51	41.53
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.82	0.070	0.47	0.52	4.76	11.46	18.61	22.39	41.79
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.52	0.086	5.15	6.63	11.41	29.67	18.84	11.99	16.30
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	5.09	0.082	2.24	4.85	8.64	17.68	23.44	18.59	24.57
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.80	0.075	2.04	1.06	3.28	9.07	21.07	20.39	43.09

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.38	0.081	1.68	4.02	4.15	17.87	21.88	17.90	32.50
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.99	0.091	5.22	4.42	8.34	20.62	18.04	16.36	27.01
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.78	0.083	4.12	1.59	3.46	8.59	14.59	20.84	46.81
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.61	0.076	1.65	1.50	4.79	12.29	21.43	23.08	35.26
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.84	0.087	6.28	3.77	6.77	22.54	22.80	19.44	18.41
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.63	0.088	3.76	7.29	16.87	19.06	18.47	16.17	18.38
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	5.35	0.084	3.10	2.61	8.06	14.61	20.43	16.63	34.56
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.29	0.085	3.26	2.12	6.07	18.11	21.97	18.21	30.27
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.18	0.080	2.64	2.62	7.52	18.21	25.86	16.88	26.27
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	6.28	0.061	0.90	0.48	0.91	7.29	10.57	17.23	62.63
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	6.05	0.059	0.10	0.81	1.41	7.54	19.26	23.68	47.21
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.30	0.083	2.80	3.15	9.23	11.33	22.28	21.83	29.39
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.61	0.098	7.73	7.14	10.63	19.09	21.89	13.19	20.34
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.34	0.079	1.62	3.31	5.79	17.12	23.20	18.97	30.00
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.36	0.098	10.86	7.52	9.10	23.09	21.68	12.49	15.25

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.54	0.076	2.21	0.42	4.93	13.40	24.78	20.73	33.52
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.50	0.089	7.24	4.86	12.60	26.01	21.47	11.29	16.53
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.71	0.087	4.52	5.77	10.65	24.42	22.37	12.70	19.57
Ireland											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.76	0.065	1.14	0.18	2.74	13.23	20.68	24.21	37.82
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.50	0.068	1.57	0.67	4.21	17.36	24.95	18.88	32.36
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.43	0.069	1.39	1.61	3.38	17.90	25.92	21.56	28.25
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.11	0.082	6.19	10.28	13.80	33.43	17.72	9.22	9.37
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.53	0.082	6.13	5.75	8.90	28.47	23.41	13.82	13.51
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.52	0.064	0.84	1.24	2.72	16.75	26.68	21.82	29.93
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.22	0.073	0.95	3.99	5.79	20.05	25.46	18.43	25.34
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.76	0.084	4.86	4.47	8.57	26.28	22.96	13.88	18.96
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.66	0.064	0.46	1.58	3.71	14.35	21.31	23.16	35.43
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.28	0.073	2.31	1.18	4.87	20.74	25.68	19.03	26.19
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.60	0.078	5.77	3.80	11.12	25.13	25.58	15.26	13.35
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.35	0.082	5.40	7.40	16.13	25.62	20.65	12.53	12.28

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.33	0.092	10.81	6.46	10.35	24.10	20.79	14.70	12.79
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.98	0.079	3.26	4.22	6.94	23.81	21.93	18.02	21.83
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.92	0.074	2.83	3.60	6.60	25.60	26.68	16.18	18.51
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.85	0.062	0.07	0.96	2.68	12.40	18.84	24.27	40.78
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.57	0.063	0.48	1.15	2.20	16.30	27.78	21.64	30.46
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.06	0.083	3.86	4.80	5.93	17.20	26.14	19.38	22.67
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.77	0.074	3.37	1.87	11.75	28.69	22.92	14.80	16.59
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.95	0.079	2.50	4.66	7.93	22.92	25.70	15.26	21.04
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.25	0.097	11.01	9.24	9.89	26.53	16.39	10.55	16.39
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.97	0.084	4.72	3.67	6.63	18.06	29.51	16.11	21.30
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.91	0.081	3.93	3.85	6.84	25.90	21.48	18.37	19.64
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.46	0.090	8.40	7.26	7.96	27.70	21.36	9.78	17.52
Italy											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.41	0.075	1.38	1.09	1.24	25.17	20.98	22.95	27.19
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.25	0.079	0.79	2.02	3.07	30.81	20.68	14.06	28.56
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.30	0.075	0.33	1.42	5.69	22.81	23.97	21.61	24.16

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.99	0.094	7.81	10.41	16.50	30.80	18.22	7.06	9.19
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.34	0.105	9.97	7.57	11.46	24.18	18.53	13.18	15.12
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.21	0.083	1.80	2.07	5.48	24.35	22.17	18.39	25.74
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.11	0.083	1.84	2.13	6.53	25.24	23.41	18.59	22.26
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.93	0.085	2.06	3.32	8.58	28.58	21.72	14.63	21.11
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.80	0.076	1.25	1.04	3.21	10.90	19.85	22.30	41.44
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.46	0.078	1.47	1.79	2.23	16.42	27.77	22.44	27.88
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.68	0.093	3.92	4.80	13.04	21.15	27.52	14.19	15.38
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.84	0.090	2.00	3.72	15.17	21.80	22.25	14.41	20.65
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.61	0.097	6.95	6.91	8.70	22.13	22.74	15.60	16.97
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.40	0.096	8.49	5.58	13.07	23.67	21.28	15.36	12.55
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.74	0.091	3.60	4.69	9.28	27.47	23.97	13.78	17.22
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	6.10	0.068	0.83	0.48	2.08	5.32	15.88	26.91	48.50
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.64	0.071	0.76	0.85	2.63	13.63	25.14	25.85	31.13
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.95	0.094	4.73	4.84	7.57	18.10	24.83	18.63	21.30

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.41	0.082	1.67	2.08	4.23	15.86	26.16	22.13	27.86
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.59	0.077	1.25	0.81	4.09	10.55	28.45	24.67	30.18
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.33	0.096	6.84	8.68	7.63	35.49	17.92	9.79	13.64
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.43	0.070	0.88	0.91	4.02	15.01	32.63	20.80	25.75
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.55	0.096	5.60	5.55	10.03	30.27	18.90	14.79	14.86
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.62	0.094	4.16	5.56	12.51	25.61	23.15	11.87	17.13
Latvia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.17	0.068	1.01	2.66	5.85	25.97	22.39	17.20	24.92
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.76	0.069	2.45	4.37	6.63	33.86	22.64	13.90	16.15
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	4.75	0.072	3.86	2.69	10.15	27.50	25.33	14.20	16.27
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.28	0.078	18.09	16.72	17.76	27.23	11.35	4.33	4.52
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.11	0.074	7.20	7.41	15.15	32.52	21.59	6.98	9.15
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.23	0.075	3.46	2.23	5.89	20.07	21.81	18.18	28.36
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.45	0.069	1.68	2.51	4.23	16.60	22.65	20.25	32.06
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.22	0.079	7.09	8.16	12.51	35.63	13.57	10.09	12.95
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.09	0.068	1.52	2.52	7.26	25.91	21.99	18.56	22.24

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	4.83	0.070	2.71	2.37	9.01	29.77	24.68	14.58	16.88
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.33	0.079	7.16	5.54	13.24	32.08	18.66	10.33	13.01
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.39	0.074	4.16	5.36	16.08	33.22	16.83	11.57	12.80
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.02	0.085	12.26	10.18	11.65	25.08	21.90	8.33	10.60
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.22	0.078	6.24	9.02	15.88	30.13	15.22	11.16	12.34
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.20	0.075	5.57	8.08	14.41	34.15	17.70	10.73	9.36
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.54	0.061	0.93	1.11	2.74	16.72	25.33	23.03	30.14
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.27	0.059	0.00	1.43	3.39	25.92	26.95	20.71	21.61
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.85	0.069	2.11	4.02	9.01	26.17	25.91	16.35	16.44
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.07	0.071	1.67	3.80	5.91	25.15	22.44	19.51	21.52
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.62	0.080	5.34	6.39	10.42	24.67	21.43	15.89	15.86
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.94	0.084	13.03	8.76	11.77	31.40	16.81	8.96	9.28
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.01	0.070	2.87	2.85	6.53	24.67	24.93	17.82	20.33
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	3.89	0.076	10.43	8.39	15.12	37.09	13.88	7.49	7.61
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	3.47	0.077	16.50	12.03	19.21	28.96	13.08	4.46	5.76

Lithuania											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.57	0.082	1.25	1.52	1.65	20.28	21.84	17.07	36.39
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.06	0.085	1.97	2.20	5.20	34.92	15.80	13.71	26.21
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.03	0.088	2.47	1.90	6.70	31.14	19.75	13.48	24.57
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.61	0.097	15.89	7.81	18.09	34.77	11.36	4.97	7.11
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	3.27	0.091	20.05	11.24	19.85	31.17	9.63	4.46	3.60
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.19	0.091	3.08	3.58	4.84	22.69	18.81	19.33	27.68
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.09	0.097	4.85	2.06	7.62	21.64	19.43	16.84	27.55
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.31	0.090	6.06	7.73	9.82	35.07	19.66	10.04	11.61
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.71	0.084	2.24	1.26	2.72	15.47	16.20	19.36	42.75
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.03	0.088	4.41	2.11	4.23	28.31	22.37	13.77	24.81
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.17	0.092	9.23	5.92	11.44	36.02	17.94	7.88	11.56
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.53	0.094	15.13	11.61	20.46	29.27	11.26	6.45	5.83
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.62	0.103	17.16	11.17	18.96	22.25	14.06	8.08	8.32
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.41	0.109	10.04	6.74	11.35	23.38	19.92	9.64	18.94
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.28	0.093	6.66	5.45	14.29	34.88	17.48	8.19	13.05

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.70	0.076	1.01	0.66	2.02	17.08	20.91	19.47	38.86
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.45	0.077	0.68	2.10	2.45	19.71	24.75	21.64	28.67
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.65	0.100	6.08	4.42	11.80	24.25	21.41	13.22	18.81
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.27	0.081	1.09	1.66	6.20	23.75	22.59	16.88	27.83
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.53	0.101	6.37	7.60	10.35	26.45	19.41	11.22	18.60
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.84	0.103	13.68	11.88	10.21	32.99	12.58	9.46	9.19
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.65	0.090	2.56	6.54	8.99	33.71	18.14	13.52	16.54
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.05	0.097	11.57	7.93	9.31	34.12	17.98	9.88	9.20
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	3.99	0.095	11.06	9.87	8.66	36.09	16.85	9.02	8.46
Luxembourg											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.85	0.070	1.75	0.00	2.01	12.64	15.03	28.90	39.67
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.72	0.071	0.77	0.92	4.56	14.53	11.68	33.51	34.02
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.80	0.074	0.70	0.81	3.65	14.21	18.20	17.91	44.51
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.29	0.088	5.64	35.42	20.61	17.39	9.48	6.70	4.74
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	5.10	0.093	5.64	4.36	4.98	19.21	12.96	31.09	21.76
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.83	0.082	1.23	2.03	6.19	7.65	14.03	23.52	45.35

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.13	0.066	0.74	1.52	4.67	22.58	32.42	23.62	14.45
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.91	0.082	2.38	5.67	6.20	23.65	23.22	24.43	14.46
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.65	0.068	0.78	1.76	3.70	10.91	18.72	36.89	27.23
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.64	0.074	0.98	1.99	5.35	11.54	14.91	33.91	31.31
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.53	0.070	2.01	4.72	6.94	37.62	30.80	8.66	9.26
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.63	0.089	2.06	29.71	22.51	16.36	14.41	7.71	7.24
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.81	0.095	6.90	4.69	6.30	13.10	30.25	29.39	9.36
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.58	0.086	2.69	2.82	3.41	16.73	12.20	23.92	38.24
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.29	0.076	1.94	2.87	4.90	17.51	18.13	36.19	18.46
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	6.06	0.063	0.48	1.13	1.33	10.12	10.20	29.58	47.16
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.88	0.068	0.21	0.48	4.14	12.21	15.33	24.72	42.90
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.58	0.068	0.73	1.73	5.16	10.95	19.15	37.33	24.95
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	3.59	0.098	7.86	25.68	19.32	17.71	12.82	9.27	7.35
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.95	0.087	2.49	3.34	6.07	25.01	27.80	17.93	17.35
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.94	0.091	5.40	4.22	5.96	18.64	23.72	25.60	16.46

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.34	0.085	2.77	3.07	5.53	14.66	20.63	26.51	26.84
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	5.25	0.074	1.86	3.13	5.69	15.19	20.16	39.99	13.99
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.94	0.083	4.04	2.85	9.36	18.27	26.52	22.46	16.51
Malta											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.53	0.087	4.72	2.04	4.85	11.54	14.48	25.04	37.33
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.35	0.084	3.81	3.07	3.97	14.36	22.12	23.38	29.29
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.65	0.069	0.90	2.34	2.10	12.42	21.06	30.42	30.76
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.96	0.082	8.28	9.83	14.12	38.55	12.23	8.18	8.82
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.71	0.082	5.11	5.31	2.51	35.98	17.10	19.82	14.17
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.30	0.084	3.35	2.56	5.46	19.79	16.28	23.44	29.12
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.40	0.076	1.82	3.68	3.69	14.32	27.18	18.63	30.69
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	5.35	0.081	2.47	3.25	4.10	19.42	18.56	22.40	29.80
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.23	0.092	5.89	3.86	6.04	11.57	21.79	20.30	30.55
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.70	0.064	1.02	0.65	1.30	12.08	24.91	29.41	30.62
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.56	0.076	2.79	5.08	9.98	33.74	23.91	13.13	11.37
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.68	0.090	2.01	8.52	17.25	20.19	17.11	13.46	21.46

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	5.04	0.087	3.69	6.15	8.05	14.70	21.95	23.22	22.24
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.15	0.084	1.96	3.19	9.58	21.67	19.24	15.82	28.54
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.26	0.067	0.23	1.15	4.59	26.80	21.87	24.67	20.69
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.93	0.075	2.12	1.72	3.26	7.91	13.80	21.71	49.48
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.96	0.058	0.26	0.19	1.14	10.45	19.02	27.42	41.53
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.12	0.077	1.06	2.93	9.44	20.82	20.29	25.74	19.72
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.52	0.088	3.07	12.93	9.36	23.22	19.74	18.66	13.02
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.15	0.070	0.71	1.52	7.60	23.33	25.70	21.77	19.37
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.26	0.098	12.43	7.54	9.29	25.12	14.85	19.36	11.42
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.04	0.078	1.67	4.35	7.49	20.56	25.92	20.63	19.38
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.79	0.084	5.32	4.44	6.42	24.24	23.96	20.86	14.76
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.18	0.095	9.68	10.99	10.10	27.57	17.64	10.87	13.15
Netherlands											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	4.62	0.087	3.71	7.09	10.24	21.36	28.21	18.75	10.64
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.32	0.098	7.38	11.33	10.69	20.38	22.96	17.48	9.79
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.38	0.071	1.30	0.82	3.36	14.05	33.01	28.16	19.30

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.94	0.077	4.71	9.44	14.68	44.11	15.29	8.75	3.02
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.70	0.087	4.75	4.04	6.76	26.72	27.15	19.73	10.85
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.25	0.077	1.56	1.45	4.89	18.25	28.75	26.05	19.03
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.68	0.090	2.08	5.62	12.51	24.87	24.68	17.45	12.80
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.71	0.093	2.64	5.37	13.13	23.99	22.62	16.33	15.92
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.14	0.079	0.80	2.26	5.37	24.16	27.95	19.89	19.56
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.00	0.078	0.99	1.85	7.96	22.63	32.13	20.40	14.03
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.51	0.085	2.52	6.76	10.37	30.57	27.02	12.85	9.91
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	3.45	0.091	12.89	12.58	24.97	29.58	10.26	5.71	4.02
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.25	0.090	17.99	13.67	21.72	26.28	14.34	4.78	1.23
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.24	0.077	1.14	2.31	3.73	18.44	28.50	30.41	15.47
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.93	0.073	0.61	2.92	6.77	25.41	34.52	16.41	13.37
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.51	0.070	0.00	1.06	2.34	18.17	24.52	30.54	23.36
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.47	0.065	0.00	1.40	1.50	13.89	31.76	34.51	16.94
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.02	0.077	1.29	2.10	7.22	22.04	31.68	21.13	14.54

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	3.80	0.086	6.47	14.05	18.60	30.44	19.40	6.51	4.53
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.48	0.079	2.10	5.03	9.74	36.69	26.62	12.48	7.35
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.52	0.096	5.65	7.82	9.95	18.18	29.97	20.56	7.87
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.04	0.070	2.40	1.21	5.57	15.79	41.76	22.21	11.05
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.66	0.085	3.49	6.15	8.34	21.07	35.65	14.76	10.53
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	3.53	0.105	19.87	11.07	15.90	20.16	20.49	7.30	5.20
Norway											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.15	0.067	1.82	1.29	7.38	25.76	21.97	17.20	24.58
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.00	0.065	1.75	1.77	4.61	33.29	24.58	13.27	20.72
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	4.37	0.067	4.31	5.67	8.90	40.35	20.99	9.64	10.14
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.32	0.068	14.88	13.85	21.02	34.59	8.64	4.05	2.97
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	3.76	0.067	7.74	11.15	18.69	37.31	14.28	6.55	4.28
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	4.73	0.076	4.83	5.36	7.88	25.58	23.30	16.51	16.54
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.55	0.071	4.20	6.63	10.02	24.59	28.49	15.52	10.55
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.46	0.075	5.96	5.98	10.42	31.15	19.98	13.67	12.84
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.06	0.067	1.58	1.96	7.87	28.20	21.49	15.34	23.56

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	4.95	0.061	0.83	2.15	6.76	30.70	27.90	14.62	17.05
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.21	0.065	3.43	6.44	15.43	38.77	20.01	7.84	8.07
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.18	0.066	5.35	6.88	13.87	34.01	23.69	10.80	5.40
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.24	0.082	24.77	14.11	14.43	22.17	12.96	6.35	5.21
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.67	0.070	2.48	5.33	11.67	27.91	23.47	14.11	15.03
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.52	0.062	1.32	3.69	12.86	37.63	24.37	9.03	11.10
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.38	0.062	0.50	1.74	4.28	22.08	23.82	19.70	27.88
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.22	0.057	0.46	0.84	5.14	20.77	35.67	17.20	19.92
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.37	0.073	4.80	7.71	13.58	26.40	25.25	11.56	10.70
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.48	0.070	4.37	5.85	12.33	25.80	29.00	12.16	10.48
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.40	0.064	3.49	4.14	11.98	34.72	28.95	8.80	7.93
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.30	0.073	6.29	8.17	11.06	30.12	20.93	14.61	8.82
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.64	0.068	3.30	4.26	9.06	31.28	27.27	10.40	14.42
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.51	0.072	5.12	6.57	7.88	31.17	24.08	12.63	12.55
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.16	0.081	9.75	8.40	13.24	27.45	19.81	8.55	12.80

Poland											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.22	0.068	1.89	2.52	3.92	27.05	16.87	23.44	24.29
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.91	0.071	2.55	3.84	8.59	26.83	20.49	18.90	18.80
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.51	0.064	0.75	1.26	6.11	15.85	20.26	25.82	29.95
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.41	0.073	3.85	7.42	12.43	34.15	16.08	14.67	11.40
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.74	0.075	5.10	4.44	7.70	25.14	24.33	17.94	15.34
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.46	0.067	1.20	2.67	4.14	16.50	21.70	23.57	30.22
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.43	0.062	0.57	2.01	4.64	16.41	25.89	23.95	26.52
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.47	0.078	4.73	9.59	11.96	25.68	18.62	14.20	15.23
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.60	0.070	2.12	2.84	1.92	16.26	17.83	20.98	38.06
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.30	0.072	2.42	2.33	6.04	17.00	22.91	22.40	26.91
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.49	0.075	5.88	6.46	9.97	27.30	24.13	13.36	12.90
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.48	0.076	3.69	8.28	12.33	28.41	20.27	13.06	13.96
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.68	0.079	6.94	4.56	8.90	21.01	26.43	16.43	15.72
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.22	0.077	2.59	4.42	7.16	16.47	21.54	19.28	28.54
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.17	0.067	1.15	3.34	4.95	24.71	21.92	21.45	22.48

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.79	0.059	0.77	0.42	3.01	14.39	16.63	26.04	38.75
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.60	0.061	0.90	1.13	3.36	13.51	25.24	24.38	31.48
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.31	0.065	0.55	2.92	8.84	11.91	27.83	24.15	23.79
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.59	0.078	5.23	6.59	9.95	25.28	22.91	15.08	14.96
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.92	0.078	3.58	6.35	8.94	18.80	21.40	19.89	21.04
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.41	0.084	8.20	8.35	9.49	25.08	19.66	15.93	13.28
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.34	0.065	1.14	2.24	5.23	18.18	24.08	24.83	24.31
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.86	0.079	4.98	4.65	6.91	23.57	22.72	16.61	20.56
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.89	0.075	3.14	5.50	7.82	23.39	24.49	14.42	21.24
Portugal											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.03	0.071	2.71	2.92	8.22	23.80	22.36	16.88	23.11
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.30	0.067	1.49	2.17	7.19	20.05	22.25	16.34	30.52
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.44	0.060	0.59	1.07	5.04	19.33	24.42	20.19	29.36
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.13	0.074	6.55	8.70	16.25	32.53	16.06	9.56	10.35
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.45	0.075	5.69	7.10	12.13	27.45	21.77	10.71	15.15
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.27	0.071	2.44	2.84	6.87	17.60	24.49	14.77	31.00

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.60	0.057	0.31	1.37	2.78	15.11	25.64	23.49	31.31
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.84	0.072	3.13	3.19	11.54	25.86	21.54	14.11	20.63
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.14	0.077	3.36	3.68	9.81	17.69	19.84	15.11	30.52
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.47	0.065	2.03	1.38	5.54	12.09	28.13	19.45	31.38
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.84	0.071	3.64	4.56	8.02	24.67	23.85	17.40	17.86
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.57	0.074	3.99	6.93	13.90	24.84	20.14	13.74	16.47
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.33	0.082	8.30	7.84	16.38	20.66	19.33	11.75	15.73
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.74	0.079	3.85	7.60	11.55	22.37	18.05	15.69	20.89
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.73	0.070	3.78	5.12	10.13	23.68	26.03	15.52	15.74
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.46	0.069	0.87	2.57	7.45	14.42	23.68	15.42	35.58
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.67	0.056	0.64	0.93	1.99	12.80	28.82	20.42	34.39
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.83	0.075	4.36	4.00	12.37	20.00	23.56	14.08	21.63
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.33	0.065	1.93	1.63	5.68	17.77	25.02	21.46	26.51
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	6.01	0.055	1.22	0.85	0.76	7.39	21.14	19.76	48.88
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.48	0.083	8.42	6.44	10.31	26.44	17.97	12.33	18.09

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.36	0.067	2.31	2.04	5.24	17.07	24.10	19.81	29.43
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.84	0.073	4.31	3.87	8.29	25.75	22.23	15.76	19.80
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.81	0.078	6.35	5.19	7.65	20.85	22.52	17.06	20.37
Romania											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	4.98	0.097	5.32	5.29	7.04	22.83	16.00	15.20	28.33
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.76	0.096	6.56	4.99	7.58	27.09	16.44	15.34	21.99
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.37	0.084	1.95	2.40	5.53	21.03	17.44	19.15	32.50
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.52	0.091	5.28	6.69	11.18	31.42	16.77	10.41	18.24
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.57	0.097	7.54	6.60	9.60	25.11	18.89	13.09	19.16
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.42	0.087	4.42	1.28	2.91	18.45	20.72	16.29	35.94
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.47	0.079	1.67	1.44	7.00	16.19	18.76	21.32	33.62
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.72	0.093	4.39	6.16	11.74	25.94	16.01	14.03	21.74
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.04	0.098	5.76	5.11	7.83	18.03	16.87	17.23	29.18
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.43	0.088	4.78	1.15	5.52	11.40	22.94	20.69	33.52
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.53	0.099	9.53	5.02	8.13	26.88	20.03	11.77	18.64
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.69	0.096	5.41	5.83	12.99	23.59	17.26	12.25	22.66

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	5.02	0.096	4.81	6.47	7.67	16.94	20.25	14.48	29.37
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	5.39	0.100	5.56	4.78	6.64	9.45	15.59	17.21	40.77
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	5.00	0.099	6.94	4.06	7.11	19.20	18.35	15.22	29.11
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.37	0.085	1.86	4.21	3.94	21.42	16.36	18.03	34.19
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.66	0.081	2.60	1.46	3.38	13.15	19.35	19.42	40.64
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.57	0.081	2.52	1.48	4.49	14.91	16.72	23.99	35.89
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.44	0.087	3.14	3.41	4.42	15.52	17.50	20.93	35.07
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.66	0.086	2.95	3.75	3.17	10.68	16.64	19.08	43.72
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.11	0.115	19.17	7.23	5.99	26.78	11.33	10.47	19.03
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.77	0.075	1.69	1.04	3.40	12.91	16.54	22.19	42.23
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.72	0.110	12.54	3.25	5.34	24.45	14.33	13.50	26.59
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	3.75	0.104	19.30	9.73	11.46	26.35	12.95	9.69	10.52
Slovakia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.14	0.084	3.61	1.80	5.82	24.18	21.18	17.57	25.84
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	4.60	0.088	4.04	6.56	10.67	28.84	20.31	12.99	16.60
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.06	0.084	2.89	3.89	5.01	22.91	25.31	17.74	22.25

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.23	0.086	5.28	7.35	16.62	32.25	17.65	10.45	10.39
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	3.89	0.101	15.28	9.70	14.32	23.56	17.20	8.69	11.25
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.39	0.082	2.84	2.65	2.69	15.74	26.69	19.72	29.68
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.91	0.080	3.18	3.12	6.72	24.75	28.60	15.79	17.83
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.47	0.094	6.74	6.47	12.02	29.43	15.20	13.46	16.67
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.14	0.081	1.70	3.43	6.05	27.71	15.73	19.76	25.61
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.03	0.078	1.73	1.82	8.05	26.38	26.20	14.27	21.56
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.22	0.081	6.03	4.99	16.67	32.84	21.74	8.59	9.14
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.63	0.084	0.79	7.11	17.11	24.87	19.49	14.22	16.41
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.35	0.097	8.42	8.55	11.60	22.88	21.36	14.02	13.17
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.66	0.105	8.55	6.50	11.01	17.52	20.06	13.80	22.56
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.82	0.088	3.99	3.93	9.42	26.43	19.79	17.96	18.47
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.58	0.079	2.21	1.70	3.60	14.88	19.24	22.60	35.77
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.52	0.069	1.17	0.31	3.82	15.40	28.78	20.86	29.66
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.38	0.095	7.76	6.67	13.54	24.37	20.55	13.95	13.16

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.10	0.081	1.28	5.40	7.31	19.22	24.50	18.95	23.33
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.86	0.087	4.16	4.51	6.34	25.03	25.28	14.97	19.70
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	3.62	0.101	17.65	14.66	10.94	27.15	12.30	8.77	8.53
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.30	0.081	1.90	2.60	5.78	16.93	26.55	18.88	27.37
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.49	0.079	4.92	3.88	9.92	33.66	23.88	13.73	10.00
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.61	0.088	5.11	5.39	9.38	26.26	23.66	17.28	12.90
Slovenia											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.51	0.063	0.97	0.92	3.42	21.00	20.56	21.05	32.09
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.09	0.072	2.44	2.46	6.53	25.93	23.34	13.63	25.67
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	4.80	0.064	1.51	2.87	7.29	34.79	25.77	11.64	16.13
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.61	0.070	9.09	14.88	18.99	34.47	13.41	4.21	4.96
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	3.94	0.081	10.45	11.16	11.06	34.51	16.82	6.29	9.71
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	4.89	0.081	5.16	4.55	7.04	24.12	21.89	13.43	23.81
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.81	0.075	2.91	5.49	10.55	22.86	23.38	16.91	17.90
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.60	0.073	3.15	6.04	11.03	31.93	19.60	12.19	16.05
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.51	0.070	1.42	1.25	4.86	19.00	18.98	20.11	34.38

Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.15	0.065	1.50	1.44	5.10	26.98	24.00	19.64	21.34
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.50	0.069	3.57	5.94	10.26	34.96	20.14	13.13	12.00
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.37	0.066	2.57	6.89	14.54	32.95	22.63	10.60	9.82
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	3.89	0.080	11.14	12.52	13.37	27.13	19.04	8.63	8.18
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	3.74	0.084	13.88	13.42	13.57	28.11	14.85	7.47	8.69
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.77	0.069	2.35	3.84	9.37	31.16	22.21	14.52	16.56
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.69	0.066	1.07	1.06	4.29	14.77	18.72	20.68	39.41
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.38	0.061	0.46	0.65	5.52	20.68	24.25	23.04	25.41
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.87	0.075	3.60	3.85	10.69	21.64	23.27	17.64	19.32
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.46	0.069	1.56	2.84	4.10	16.27	20.49	24.08	30.66
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.27	0.069	1.54	2.08	6.97	19.70	23.37	19.79	26.55
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.32	0.083	9.32	6.70	9.46	32.00	16.79	11.64	14.10
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.99	0.077	4.15	4.03	6.60	21.53	25.04	14.84	23.82
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.63	0.071	4.23	5.21	7.78	32.19	21.62	14.99	13.98
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.30	0.080	8.05	7.76	10.86	30.60	19.03	9.60	14.10

Spain											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.32	0.085	2.26	2.00	2.60	22.93	22.06	21.23	26.90
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.13	0.093	2.75	2.68	8.08	23.63	16.24	21.02	25.60
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.56	0.082	1.75	1.06	3.47	17.26	21.30	19.91	35.25
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.47	0.097	4.40	8.70	12.17	29.55	16.13	13.35	15.70
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.00	0.111	15.54	9.17	8.34	29.86	13.65	10.59	12.85
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.47	0.090	2.94	2.95	3.52	17.84	17.00	18.81	36.94
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.17	0.095	2.56	4.23	6.19	21.96	19.07	17.43	28.57
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.85	0.100	5.22	3.42	7.93	30.73	13.09	16.33	23.28
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.47	0.093	2.02	3.86	4.62	15.83	16.03	23.35	34.30
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.23	0.091	2.67	2.14	6.15	22.21	20.63	18.20	28.01
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.99	0.089	3.09	3.80	5.89	25.12	22.27	19.64	20.20
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.92	0.094	2.43	3.96	11.28	24.43	19.07	16.61	22.22
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.19	0.109	11.00	8.12	12.91	24.96	19.44	8.81	14.77
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.54	0.109	8.68	5.89	13.80	21.09	14.94	15.72	19.87
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.80	0.090	2.79	5.44	8.22	27.94	21.69	16.00	17.92

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.57	0.088	2.32	2.34	4.64	11.54	21.02	22.25	35.89
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.54	0.082	1.99	1.72	3.47	15.28	22.29	21.56	33.70
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.45	0.085	0.41	4.44	2.91	16.53	25.67	17.92	32.11
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	5.54	0.079	0.02	1.92	5.72	16.34	21.41	21.28	33.31
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	6.00	0.070	0.31	0.96	3.04	7.80	17.69	22.00	48.21
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.52	0.099	7.60	5.19	9.18	29.38	17.43	16.36	14.87
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.56	0.080	0.56	1.84	4.12	18.24	21.50	17.04	36.70
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.98	0.094	3.71	4.44	8.78	20.50	21.58	17.32	23.67
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	5.07	0.094	3.45	5.63	5.29	22.70	18.10	18.66	26.17
Sweden											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.48	0.081	1.06	2.02	4.16	21.16	17.86	20.17	33.56
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.03	0.081	2.79	2.11	3.83	31.12	23.20	15.08	21.88
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	4.95	0.078	1.36	2.52	6.09	31.14	25.94	14.16	18.79
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.31	0.085	5.57	6.80	9.26	36.91	20.68	11.95	8.81
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.06	0.086	5.80	10.67	11.96	37.97	18.35	7.14	8.12
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.38	0.081	2.13	2.07	3.53	17.09	25.93	22.11	27.14

Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.20	0.077	1.77	1.46	4.04	21.70	31.69	17.66	21.68
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.31	0.089	6.44	5.78	10.91	36.12	19.87	9.72	11.16
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.67	0.079	0.86	0.75	4.85	16.18	16.85	22.88	37.62
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.14	0.074	0.72	2.38	3.39	26.15	32.15	12.95	22.25
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	3.91	0.090	8.07	12.27	12.44	36.14	17.78	5.99	7.31
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.38	0.081	3.29	3.61	15.70	37.56	19.32	10.43	10.09
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.05	0.103	13.27	8.11	11.43	28.12	17.76	9.26	12.06
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.55	0.092	5.67	5.16	9.55	31.15	20.78	12.14	15.54
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.75	0.079	1.77	5.52	6.48	30.00	28.56	14.26	13.42
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.68	0.070	0.34	0.12	3.55	16.33	21.69	22.84	35.13
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.15	0.071	1.12	1.56	3.55	22.87	34.29	19.36	17.26
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	5.03	0.076	0.97	3.83	4.24	22.11	37.03	14.24	17.58
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.41	0.088	3.17	8.82	13.74	28.32	21.73	12.44	11.78
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.70	0.077	0.93	3.00	11.36	33.74	24.85	12.91	13.21
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.33	0.087	5.83	7.27	8.53	35.24	23.86	8.16	11.12

Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.78	0.088	4.21	4.50	7.64	23.85	27.39	17.81	14.59
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.91	0.078	1.23	4.28	7.67	24.19	30.02	17.12	15.48
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.08	0.094	8.45	12.18	8.57	32.60	18.65	10.62	8.94
Switzerland											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.48	0.075	0.62	0.97	5.30	17.50	24.11	21.93	29.57
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.09	0.084	1.89	2.86	4.72	29.06	22.57	14.13	24.76
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.35	0.069	0.68	0.44	2.88	22.13	29.96	21.08	22.82
Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	3.77	0.074	6.65	9.94	19.03	39.03	17.73	4.29	3.34
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.18	0.089	6.25	8.00	17.03	29.53	17.01	13.33	8.85
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.23	0.084	1.31	4.17	6.30	18.80	23.73	19.42	26.27
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	4.36	0.085	4.29	6.66	15.97	28.16	21.78	13.28	9.87
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.64	0.094	5.68	5.33	9.66	27.81	20.09	12.53	18.89
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.55	0.079	1.07	1.28	3.16	21.16	17.18	21.64	34.51
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.14	0.081	1.57	1.87	8.03	19.95	29.05	17.29	22.24
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.38	0.093	6.10	7.74	12.46	27.69	21.46	11.37	13.19
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.06	0.083	3.70	9.55	22.58	27.12	20.58	10.91	5.56

Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.02	0.107	16.17	7.32	9.66	24.76	20.64	10.14	11.31
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.72	0.082	1.72	3.76	13.91	28.02	21.02	16.82	14.75
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.63	0.080	2.00	5.45	10.27	28.49	27.93	15.12	10.73
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.72	0.070	0.64	0.98	1.69	13.49	25.13	21.33	36.73
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.33	0.068	0.66	0.54	4.89	18.04	30.23	26.04	19.60
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.98	0.081	1.51	2.58	13.00	17.21	27.81	20.65	17.23
Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.17	0.086	5.73	8.76	14.30	31.98	20.20	11.60	7.43
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	4.31	0.081	3.63	6.95	14.71	31.99	22.73	12.43	7.57
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.11	0.083	5.81	7.95	15.72	34.32	19.44	9.71	7.05
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	4.76	0.081	2.74	6.06	5.51	28.25	26.22	17.68	13.54
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.85	0.081	1.85	3.71	8.75	27.37	26.28	15.66	16.38
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.53	0.093	6.30	6.58	9.62	27.12	21.20	14.36	14.82
United Kingdom											
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through[1]	National	5.65	0.073	1.13	0.48	1.65	16.85	23.45	21.52	34.93
Reconnect	Making the landscape easier for wildlife to move through[1]	Local Landscape	5.40	0.075	1.60	0.40	2.14	24.15	25.89	15.89	29.93
Reconnect	Creating strips of forest or hedgerows to connect larger patches of forest or natural areas together	Local Landscape	5.45	0.076	1.19	0.84	3.68	20.31	23.27	21.08	29.63

Reconnect	Increasing the number of man-made dams in rivers[2]	Local Landscape	4.21	0.092	7.59	6.94	12.23	35.77	16.50	9.33	11.64
Reconnect	Reconnecting rivers with their floodplains and allowing rivers to flood	Local Landscape	4.39	0.100	8.77	9.33	6.61	27.52	18.69	15.09	13.98
Reconnect	Creating bridges or tunnels which allow wildlife to cross roads more easily	Local Landscape	5.51	0.073	1.68	0.94	2.43	18.94	23.45	20.78	31.78
Reconnect	Increasing the number of trails and/or tracks for hiking[2]	Local Landscape	5.03	0.079	1.84	3.09	8.90	20.28	27.38	19.45	19.05
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles	Local Landscape	4.64	0.088	4.10	6.71	7.06	31.84	20.69	12.92	16.68
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature[1]	National	5.49	0.077	1.58	1.57	2.78	19.33	20.59	23.76	30.39
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.02	0.082	2.98	2.21	5.09	28.23	22.47	19.07	19.95
Reduce	Restricting the number of visitors allowed within the landscape	Local Landscape	4.34	0.092	6.59	5.37	14.21	31.23	19.34	9.94	13.31
Reduce	Increasing the amount of land that is used for farming[2]	Local Landscape	4.56	0.090	3.75	7.02	10.92	28.82	21.86	12.31	15.30
Reduce	Increasing the infrastructure for renewable energy (e.g., building wind turbines or solar panels)[2]	Local Landscape	4.27	0.100	12.19	5.90	11.63	22.85	21.76	11.69	13.98
Reduce	Leaving forests to recover naturally after disturbances such as storms or outbreaks of disease, without removing the deadwood	Local Landscape	4.95	0.082	3.21	2.78	6.96	25.46	26.32	15.28	19.98
Reduce	Changing forests managed for timber production to more natural, unmanaged forests	Local Landscape	4.84	0.080	2.12	2.94	9.39	28.71	24.82	15.24	16.78
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics[1]	National	5.80	0.067	0.26	0.67	1.75	13.24	23.88	20.51	39.69
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics in the landscape[1]	Local Landscape	5.60	0.068	0.30	1.19	2.32	15.30	25.08	26.83	29.00
Restore	Giving rivers more space and allowing them to flood and change course over time naturally	Local Landscape	4.82	0.098	6.03	4.81	8.54	19.83	23.60	16.77	20.41

Restore	Removing deadwood from forests[2]	Local Landscape	4.80	0.081	2.38	4.84	9.06	26.89	25.12	14.43	17.28
Restore	Increasing prevention of wildfires (e.g., by removing vegetation or controlled burns)[2]	Local Landscape	5.02	0.078	1.93	3.31	4.91	27.07	25.31	18.55	18.93
Restore	Leaving animal carcasses in natural areas to decompose naturally	Local Landscape	4.09	0.103	12.44	8.79	12.18	27.49	14.28	12.50	12.33
Restore	Encouraging natural grazing by free-roaming, undomesticated animals such as wild horses or bison	Local Landscape	5.04	0.082	2.28	3.65	7.96	17.24	30.90	19.05	18.91
Restore	Encouraging scavenging in the landscape by animals such as foxes, ravens, or vultures	Local Landscape	4.66	0.098	7.07	6.02	6.87	22.64	26.05	13.64	17.70
Restore	Encouraging natural predation in the landscape by animals such as wolves or lynx	Local Landscape	4.21	0.102	12.81	6.42	9.96	24.96	21.49	11.95	12.41

Annex 7 – National weighted belief results per country

Weighted national mean beliefs and weighted percentages of respondents per belief score per country for each of the questionnaire items related to beliefs about:

- The effects of the rewilding principles for *nature conservation* and for *reducing climate change and its impacts*
- The effects of three rewilding actions (reducing the number of roads, proforestation of timber-production forests and restoring large carnivores) for a range of different issues

Note: 'Don't know' responses were excluded when calculating the national weighted mean beliefs.

						Weighted percentages of respondents per belief response per country							
Related rewilding principle	**Action**	**Geographical level of action**	**Issue**	**Weighted National Mean**	**Standard Error**	**1 Very negative effect**	**2**	**3**	**4 No effect**	**5**	**6**	**7 Very positive effect**	**Don't know**
Austria													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.62	0.068	1.40	0.67	3.73	20.04	14.08	19.09	37.95	3.03
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.33	0.077	1.81	3.11	5.16	23.61	12.58	14.25	33.93	5.55
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.40	0.074	4.30	5.73	12.43	35.26	17.11	9.98	12.85	2.35
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.13	0.073	5.17	5.48	11.47	43.46	9.29	7.37	8.62	9.14
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.80	0.057	0.54	0.32	1.89	15.20	17.74	25.79	37.95	0.56
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.08	0.068	6.05	3.48	17.67	42.50	11.44	9.01	6.90	2.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.15	0.075	2.29	3.98	8.06	18.73	20.03	19.62	25.75	1.53

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.38	0.072	1.36	2.31	6.44	21.12	17.08	18.50	32.97	0.22
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.80	0.063	0.81	0.54	2.06	16.71	14.34	22.46	41.03	2.05
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.60	0.072	1.88	1.88	3.24	17.61	15.84	16.65	39.11	3.80
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.87	0.061	0.83	1.32	1.50	12.51	17.62	21.33	43.92	0.97
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.65	0.070	3.46	3.02	10.05	32.35	21.49	12.09	14.75	2.79
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.54	0.070	8.40	14.58	20.57	30.21	12.19	4.82	3.38	5.85
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.46	0.072	2.26	2.12	6.61	14.84	18.39	21.28	33.89	0.60
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.89	0.071	7.20	6.73	15.66	42.17	9.75	8.38	4.71	5.40
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.20	0.072	1.46	2.92	2.87	29.08	16.74	15.03	26.51	5.40
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.98	0.057	0.65	0.30	1.39	12.52	14.02	23.73	45.55	1.83
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.69	0.067	1.26	1.55	2.19	17.81	13.40	21.79	38.45	3.56

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.82	0.083	6.12	5.07	8.68	22.33	18.61	14.53	23.67	0.98
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.95	0.088	12.46	10.30	17.78	23.05	12.32	7.89	14.39	1.81
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.16	0.072	16.11	17.87	25.72	23.68	6.55	3.25	4.83	1.99
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.40	0.071	14.26	12.89	18.96	36.01	8.32	4.31	3.70	1.54
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.43	0.075	13.35	14.11	24.56	28.95	5.31	5.47	6.80	1.45
Belgium													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.55	0.073	0.98	1.21	2.46	16.19	22.56	22.32	29.04	5.25
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.43	0.079	0.04	3.09	3.25	20.31	16.47	22.77	26.43	7.63

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.39	0.077	1.83	5.31	14.49	31.37	19.53	15.12	5.77	6.58
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.46	0.082	1.94	5.64	9.71	36.47	13.40	12.86	9.60	10.38
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.74	0.063	0.45	0.56	1.71	14.59	16.32	34.29	29.86	2.22
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.51	0.081	3.04	4.69	13.75	28.81	20.43	17.12	9.10	3.06
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.01	0.082	1.10	3.09	11.40	19.48	23.16	19.68	18.59	3.48
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.58	0.071	0.78	0.26	7.42	9.97	21.42	32.09	26.99	1.07
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.73	0.070	0.83	0.42	3.24	10.79	21.81	25.03	32.91	4.97
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.64	0.074	0.75	1.32	2.53	14.91	15.02	28.99	28.65	7.83
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.60	0.070	1.13	1.47	2.98	11.36	22.00	31.85	26.29	2.92
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.48	0.077	2.49	2.77	14.43	30.82	21.73	16.35	6.18	5.22
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.46	0.088	9.51	14.62	21.50	20.94	13.17	6.33	1.97	11.96
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.43	0.074	2.00	1.49	3.78	14.86	24.50	26.84	25.45	1.09

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.82	0.077	5.32	8.50	19.17	36.37	15.37	5.03	3.36	6.88
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.24	0.072	1.27	1.27	3.96	18.98	26.34	24.49	16.93	6.75
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.96	0.059	0.17	0.00	1.14	10.30	17.14	29.42	37.88	3.95
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.70	0.068	0.18	0.96	2.24	15.10	17.26	28.71	30.10	5.44
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.89	0.089	3.98	4.75	8.91	19.02	21.75	19.82	18.25	3.52
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.12	0.101	11.74	7.99	14.73	19.19	18.05	16.23	9.08	3.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.03	0.091	19.28	19.59	23.60	17.97	7.61	3.73	4.16	4.06
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.73	0.088	10.31	8.29	23.10	26.46	14.97	6.86	5.40	4.60

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.51	0.090	13.91	10.53	23.49	24.99	12.02	7.07	4.39	3.59
Bulgaria													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.94	0.071	0.29	0.49	3.84	10.96	14.30	20.49	45.65	3.98
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.81	0.073	0.98	0.18	2.88	14.51	16.84	20.95	41.33	2.33
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.81	0.093	3.60	4.76	13.78	22.32	17.01	15.05	22.25	1.23
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.62	0.104	7.07	8.14	8.73	22.52	15.15	12.21	22.05	4.13
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.71	0.076	0.69	2.12	3.61	14.34	16.04	23.59	38.59	1.01
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.96	0.095	3.07	6.82	12.09	16.00	17.68	18.45	25.07	0.81
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.72	0.091	2.83	7.57	11.76	23.73	17.42	16.09	18.70	1.90
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.56	0.081	1.42	1.72	6.79	13.54	18.32	20.40	36.26	1.54
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.06	0.075	2.10	0.25	2.37	9.17	11.42	19.16	54.41	1.13
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.89	0.074	1.15	1.01	1.91	12.08	14.16	24.71	43.15	1.82

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.58	0.080	1.07	1.02	6.29	14.28	19.53	21.78	34.70	1.32
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.80	0.089	3.40	3.44	12.62	23.10	20.69	15.70	18.69	2.37
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.56	0.094	4.82	6.53	11.62	24.97	20.50	12.62	16.04	2.90
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.62	0.084	1.76	2.23	6.14	11.49	17.33	21.40	38.77	0.88
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.02	0.088	8.01	7.42	16.66	31.78	15.45	10.39	7.16	3.15
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.47	0.082	1.13	2.28	3.34	21.08	17.67	18.64	33.33	2.53
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.07	0.068	1.00	0.12	2.18	8.44	14.05	23.60	49.38	1.23
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.98	0.067	0.48	0.45	2.35	9.83	14.53	26.57	43.43	2.36
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.04	0.091	2.46	5.67	8.32	19.66	18.98	19.59	23.87	1.45
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.39	0.104	8.08	9.83	14.96	21.02	11.87	13.76	19.36	1.12

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.54	0.106	16.54	17.13	21.37	12.48	11.88	9.71	9.61	1.27
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.86	0.105	14.29	10.60	19.57	17.62	13.81	10.46	11.77	1.88
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.70	0.104	14.86	13.37	21.05	18.75	10.39	8.80	11.71	1.07
Croatia													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.88	0.070	1.63	0.66	3.85	12.68	11.28	21.03	46.80	2.08
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.02	0.067	1.06	0.67	3.02	11.04	10.78	19.18	52.09	2.16
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.79	0.083	3.63	6.77	9.33	22.10	19.82	19.84	17.28	1.22
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.23	0.095	11.68	6.68	14.14	23.10	13.67	13.55	14.65	2.52
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.86	0.065	1.11	1.15	1.72	13.29	14.55	25.19	42.50	0.50

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.49	0.094	9.40	7.01	13.03	20.03	14.99	15.09	19.53	0.93
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.73	0.090	6.32	5.66	14.50	17.84	15.55	16.11	22.98	1.04
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.60	0.073	1.86	2.34	5.55	13.16	16.12	23.18	37.71	0.10
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.26	0.054	0.47	0.33	2.11	5.62	11.73	19.46	58.91	1.36
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.13	0.061	1.06	0.35	2.31	7.92	12.71	19.04	55.32	1.28
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.73	0.068	1.16	1.07	3.76	13.75	15.49	26.19	37.88	0.71
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.74	0.078	3.30	2.68	13.68	26.84	18.35	17.62	15.93	1.60
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.01	0.081	8.28	7.33	18.12	28.55	16.30	9.93	7.44	4.05
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.55	0.082	3.97	1.49	5.06	11.41	19.42	19.08	38.97	0.59
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.92	0.078	8.05	9.53	20.08	29.36	14.45	10.05	7.11	1.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.65	0.069	1.29	1.39	3.14	15.25	18.98	21.68	36.45	1.81

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.36	0.048	0.24	0.24	0.34	6.10	9.91	20.47	61.26	1.43
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.18	0.054	0.59	0.10	1.12	8.94	13.24	18.45	55.60	1.95
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.42	0.095	9.03	7.93	13.83	17.41	16.47	15.74	16.68	2.91
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.57	0.094	16.15	18.18	17.82	16.08	12.29	8.56	10.20	0.72
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.95	0.088	27.61	19.48	20.22	11.54	7.21	7.66	5.19	1.09
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.60	0.092	17.92	11.93	19.23	19.31	12.42	10.05	8.37	0.77
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.21	0.088	21.74	17.34	21.05	17.37	9.65	4.54	7.98	0.34
Cyprus													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.13	0.071	0.96	0.28	2.71	9.41	8.54	18.27	53.10	6.73
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.89	0.082	3.91	0.28	2.02	10.48	10.37	21.65	47.63	3.67
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.69	0.096	4.86	7.47	11.61	20.35	15.12	19.13	18.02	3.44
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.18	0.113	12.30	10.39	13.48	20.56	8.97	7.70	21.29	5.31
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.87	0.071	1.05	1.36	3.49	9.87	13.32	28.36	41.11	1.44
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.63	0.097	5.42	8.25	11.47	20.89	14.39	18.42	17.96	3.20
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.71	0.097	5.74	6.35	12.16	21.66	15.23	15.91	21.59	1.37
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.60	0.087	2.91	3.80	5.46	10.16	11.78	26.17	38.81	0.90
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.21	0.066	0.69	1.10	1.58	7.97	7.38	21.87	56.44	2.96
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.87	0.081	3.08	1.56	1.01	11.66	9.52	24.66	44.66	3.85
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.82	0.080	2.13	2.02	2.98	12.15	13.02	18.61	47.43	1.67
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.69	0.090	2.50	5.41	17.09	20.54	18.23	12.98	18.92	4.34

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.00	0.096	6.86	14.38	13.70	23.59	15.46	9.44	9.48	7.10
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.95	0.075	1.72	1.47	3.42	7.08	12.25	25.54	46.48	2.06
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.01	0.094	8.25	7.91	19.38	25.83	14.89	6.87	10.68	6.18
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.56	0.088	3.03	2.36	4.42	14.14	14.16	18.30	38.68	4.92
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.02	0.072	1.17	0.62	2.73	10.73	10.95	19.74	50.63	3.44
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.95	0.082	3.16	0.87	0.80	11.92	8.31	19.98	49.07	5.88
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.68	0.108	10.25	7.17	9.64	14.23	15.78	17.43	23.46	2.04
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.71	0.105	16.96	15.02	14.01	14.76	16.97	9.40	10.21	2.67
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.84	0.100	29.79	20.58	17.66	9.83	6.77	6.51	5.40	3.46

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.41	0.105	23.12	14.47	13.22	16.45	11.81	11.25	6.72	2.95
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.18	0.105	26.95	14.53	18.40	15.44	6.33	6.74	9.38	2.22
Czechia													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.82	0.072	0.66	0.93	1.16	13.40	18.64	24.92	38.26	2.02
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.47	0.081	1.26	1.75	3.81	20.18	16.74	22.78	30.41	3.06
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.69	0.083	1.64	4.56	14.04	25.86	22.37	17.13	13.20	1.18
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.33	0.089	3.59	7.25	11.18	34.58	15.86	11.52	9.58	6.43
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.66	0.078	0.22	2.70	4.24	12.04	17.88	29.12	32.70	1.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.13	0.083	4.98	8.55	13.97	36.28	17.20	10.55	6.69	1.78
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.55	0.094	2.23	9.36	12.27	26.87	18.27	14.16	14.88	1.96

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.69	0.082	0.44	2.14	6.18	12.61	16.79	20.84	40.19	0.80
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.80	0.078	1.22	1.42	4.02	9.80	15.56	26.45	39.58	1.95
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.54	0.082	1.13	1.95	5.22	16.17	18.16	21.35	34.28	1.73
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.87	0.069	0.07	1.39	2.62	9.26	20.33	25.80	39.84	0.68
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	5.08	0.076	0.21	1.52	7.44	27.00	24.77	18.10	18.41	2.54
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.35	0.086	4.38	7.16	15.14	24.77	21.78	14.00	8.65	4.13
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.83	0.073	0.00	1.42	4.39	9.20	17.34	29.72	37.63	0.29
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.14	0.085	4.31	6.02	18.23	36.66	12.73	10.16	7.88	4.01
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.39	0.075	0.63	1.63	3.98	19.32	22.18	25.37	23.76	3.14
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.93	0.070	0.24	1.44	1.72	10.49	17.39	23.53	43.80	1.38
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.65	0.074	0.44	1.33	3.06	14.73	20.06	25.85	32.42	2.12

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.96	0.096	3.62	5.71	9.29	17.89	21.33	18.53	22.66	0.97
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.62	0.104	6.40	6.92	12.19	22.14	17.22	13.40	21.05	0.68
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.81	0.099	8.91	14.97	22.01	23.25	9.87	8.60	10.88	1.50
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.02	0.092	8.38	8.26	16.62	30.40	17.11	9.82	7.73	1.69
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.95	0.104	9.43	11.80	21.65	22.41	11.82	8.21	13.42	1.26
Denmark													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.88	0.061	0.13	0.74	1.77	9.96	19.83	25.74	37.17	4.66
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.64	0.073	0.74	0.96	2.83	15.62	19.43	18.51	33.54	8.36

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.00	0.085	5.26	8.63	16.39	31.57	15.77	6.37	7.06	8.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	3.95	0.079	5.90	4.92	7.74	45.95	9.56	4.94	3.89	17.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.75	0.068	1.05	0.34	1.24	13.25	22.87	24.90	35.16	1.20
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.42	0.080	4.58	2.43	12.26	33.30	20.32	12.38	8.38	6.35
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.75	0.084	3.30	3.28	10.03	29.15	19.86	14.25	17.05	3.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.29	0.078	1.83	1.54	4.31	21.95	23.28	19.50	25.60	1.99
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.73	0.071	0.61	1.68	2.61	12.11	20.87	22.41	36.42	3.29
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.72	0.072	0.65	0.62	3.45	13.94	15.64	24.32	33.61	7.77
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.98	0.064	1.35	0.29	1.19	6.68	17.64	29.75	40.72	2.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.75	0.076	1.83	1.65	6.75	31.65	21.26	13.45	10.95	12.45
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.64	0.094	9.25	10.68	18.55	26.52	9.81	4.88	5.78	14.53
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.60	0.076	1.84	1.45	3.61	12.88	19.06	25.72	32.18	3.26

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.97	0.077	3.86	6.72	14.19	42.71	9.24	6.85	4.57	11.86
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.32	0.073	0.76	1.75	3.34	19.77	23.36	21.41	21.26	8.34
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.93	0.066	0.48	0.63	1.18	11.39	17.14	25.02	41.20	2.95
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.69	0.070	0.65	0.75	3.04	14.11	17.94	24.74	32.84	5.93
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.45	0.099	9.76	6.43	11.56	18.09	17.65	19.02	13.85	3.64
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.64	0.098	16.62	13.48	14.77	22.32	13.88	10.02	7.30	1.61
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.00	0.078	17.01	16.51	28.13	19.56	8.05	1.99	2.15	6.60
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.65	0.096	13.67	12.46	17.71	21.87	16.61	8.59	5.24	3.86

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.36	0.091	17.79	13.09	18.32	28.44	8.30	7.54	4.14	2.38
Estonia													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.87	0.078	1.91	1.17	2.21	12.04	11.85	23.55	44.49	2.78
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.34	0.076	2.50	0.17	3.94	20.21	19.86	22.33	24.00	6.98
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.19	0.087	5.00	8.90	18.90	26.93	14.05	13.75	9.66	2.81
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.25	0.093	4.07	10.98	14.29	29.31	11.70	9.99	13.24	6.42
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.84	0.068	0.36	1.92	1.60	12.08	16.05	28.32	38.36	1.31
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.34	0.090	6.68	6.34	15.26	27.68	15.00	15.45	11.66	1.93
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.44	0.091	5.50	8.70	12.82	25.75	17.23	14.24	14.94	0.81
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.17	0.082	3.33	3.93	6.28	17.58	18.60	27.25	22.49	0.54
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.14	0.058	0.42	0.17	1.42	7.04	16.31	22.56	51.07	1.00
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.56	0.076	2.70	0.70	2.54	15.35	16.95	25.67	30.30	5.78

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.81	0.066	0.55	1.43	2.65	11.73	16.41	27.02	38.03	2.17
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.39	0.080	2.45	5.55	17.97	29.12	18.30	12.24	10.24	4.13
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.33	0.087	11.73	18.00	18.67	23.85	10.05	5.35	2.83	9.51
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.25	0.082	2.62	2.78	8.86	15.71	17.27	25.29	25.96	1.51
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.78	0.072	5.51	9.17	20.63	38.70	11.24	6.24	3.67	4.85
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.17	0.081	2.07	1.75	5.11	24.03	19.11	19.48	22.08	6.37
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.19	0.057	0.12	0.41	1.38	6.50	14.36	22.17	52.82	2.23
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.63	0.077	2.55	1.03	1.82	15.03	15.49	26.39	33.00	4.68
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.97	0.086	4.02	4.32	9.83	20.92	17.62	16.96	24.82	1.50
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.13	0.092	9.57	10.51	15.10	23.32	13.66	15.38	11.14	1.33

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.05	0.089	19.25	24.09	23.20	13.23	7.13	7.06	4.63	1.42
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.09	0.088	8.25	11.55	13.73	24.97	19.17	12.58	8.56	1.19
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.51	0.091	14.28	15.35	21.29	23.62	9.40	7.16	7.66	1.24
Finland													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.49	0.063	1.52	0.27	2.39	18.92	22.55	23.11	27.47	3.76
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.37	0.071	1.18	1.95	3.82	21.31	18.48	18.82	27.58	6.86
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	3.72	0.067	6.90	8.76	18.16	38.54	10.97	6.28	2.39	8.00
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	3.72	0.067	5.49	10.58	14.79	43.60	5.80	5.02	3.98	10.74
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.21	0.063	1.51	1.49	3.29	24.44	25.15	22.90	19.72	1.51

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.84	0.076	7.78	10.62	14.04	36.27	11.42	8.15	5.29	6.43
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.23	0.080	6.53	8.21	14.24	26.94	18.77	12.31	9.62	3.38
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.90	0.072	2.61	3.84	8.85	24.18	22.24	20.41	16.54	1.33
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.49	0.071	2.05	2.66	2.26	17.26	19.92	21.33	32.51	2.00
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.48	0.072	1.49	2.91	2.29	17.95	19.78	19.64	32.07	3.87
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.42	0.062	1.10	1.44	3.51	15.39	27.15	27.49	22.72	1.20
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.07	0.062	3.61	5.41	14.42	41.70	16.01	7.57	3.68	7.61
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.15	0.066	9.93	20.44	22.76	28.65	6.67	2.04	1.60	7.91
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	4.82	0.076	4.32	4.23	10.62	19.18	24.66	19.95	16.17	0.87
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.63	0.060	4.67	10.82	22.27	38.27	11.33	3.04	2.02	7.59
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	4.88	0.069	2.49	2.13	5.75	28.61	22.48	18.79	13.09	6.66

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.59	0.061	0.81	0.26	2.54	17.94	19.68	25.30	29.14	4.32
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.39	0.071	1.84	2.05	3.05	19.69	17.94	22.00	27.02	6.41
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	3.98	0.081	7.97	11.28	16.85	25.32	16.42	12.03	6.86	3.27
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.54	0.085	16.22	14.23	18.18	21.91	11.89	10.28	5.94	1.35
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.64	0.069	24.53	24.21	24.82	15.34	3.35	2.12	2.43	3.20
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.28	0.076	15.46	15.16	20.19	25.45	11.16	4.56	2.81	5.22
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.02	0.076	21.32	17.94	22.36	24.25	6.00	3.62	3.75	0.75
France													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.93	0.063	0.92	0.20	2.92	9.95	15.08	22.59	42.70	5.64
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.69	0.072	0.75	1.32	3.16	16.46	12.67	17.91	36.85	10.87
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.68	0.077	3.51	4.92	8.67	27.23	17.79	17.31	13.29	7.27
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.64	0.082	4.89	5.02	9.56	26.91	14.53	14.48	16.44	8.17
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.81	0.064	1.28	1.35	2.20	11.82	15.27	26.79	39.19	2.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.45	0.083	5.84	6.63	12.06	27.04	16.62	13.95	13.73	4.13
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.21	0.077	3.17	5.16	5.11	14.42	21.88	23.95	24.55	1.75
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.52	0.072	1.88	1.98	4.64	16.27	17.71	22.11	33.88	1.53
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.11	0.054	0.37	0.18	1.86	8.16	12.33	24.88	47.37	4.84
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.92	0.063	0.95	0.94	1.89	11.39	13.77	21.12	43.63	6.32
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.82	0.062	0.56	1.30	3.52	9.08	16.65	29.67	35.86	3.35
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.65	0.072	2.92	3.94	12.71	24.28	23.22	14.91	12.63	5.38

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.08	0.084	5.21	7.50	15.77	25.55	11.51	9.51	7.54	17.41
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.62	0.066	0.68	1.85	5.07	14.24	17.25	24.81	34.56	1.54
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.89	0.083	7.66	10.75	18.67	25.82	11.91	10.92	6.47	7.81
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.46	0.067	0.38	1.54	4.73	16.70	21.26	19.68	27.59	8.12
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.16	0.052	0.18	0.00	1.49	6.64	12.66	27.03	46.66	5.35
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.03	0.056	0.39	0.16	1.31	9.40	13.97	24.68	42.21	7.88
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.08	0.084	6.40	3.56	6.00	15.05	17.48	23.72	23.55	4.23
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.50	0.089	8.50	7.56	12.02	15.76	20.65	15.85	16.05	3.60
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.32	0.088	18.57	15.15	22.24	15.84	9.88	7.46	6.12	4.74

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.98	0.089	12.46	8.87	14.56	21.23	18.09	10.54	9.39	4.87
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.68	0.087	13.18	12.85	18.79	21.77	11.66	8.26	8.54	4.95
Germany													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.65	0.068	0.45	1.11	2.52	17.21	17.22	22.00	32.86	6.63
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.30	0.079	0.94	2.67	3.70	27.34	13.03	16.35	28.87	7.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.37	0.078	1.69	8.26	12.94	32.88	17.79	12.70	8.86	4.88
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.15	0.084	4.44	6.32	15.02	35.20	13.64	8.10	8.39	8.89
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.96	0.054	0.25	0.30	0.32	9.01	19.61	31.96	37.48	1.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.09	0.082	6.67	5.84	16.75	35.21	13.36	10.12	7.81	4.24
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.25	0.076	0.30	4.01	5.59	20.33	21.49	22.32	23.40	2.56

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.54	0.075	1.00	0.69	8.26	13.38	17.48	25.08	31.74	2.36
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.87	0.072	0.66	3.22	1.15	12.02	15.44	20.02	46.02	1.46
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.62	0.077	2.00	2.32	1.36	16.29	17.15	21.33	36.01	3.54
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.05	0.060	0.66	1.06	0.75	6.32	17.11	26.94	44.47	2.70
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.84	0.076	1.53	2.88	8.15	30.87	20.80	15.66	15.58	4.53
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.67	0.082	7.14	12.93	21.75	27.93	10.54	6.77	4.89	8.04
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.72	0.073	1.42	1.39	3.48	12.93	17.58	22.41	38.70	2.10
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.97	0.072	4.30	5.84	17.53	42.32	10.94	6.78	4.93	7.36
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.46	0.075	0.52	2.63	2.79	19.38	20.05	19.77	29.04	5.82
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.03	0.063	0.95	0.30	0.69	8.12	19.80	21.53	47.34	1.27
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.64	0.074	1.09	2.19	2.44	15.70	19.00	20.23	36.81	2.54

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.09	0.085	3.03	2.52	10.96	18.26	18.50	18.50	24.83	3.40
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.25	0.094	6.53	12.15	14.00	23.52	13.10	15.31	12.89	2.50
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.26	0.086	13.11	19.33	27.10	19.66	7.88	6.36	4.23	2.34
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.72	0.082	7.71	12.33	21.97	29.00	11.62	8.56	4.86	3.97
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.80	0.090	7.92	15.11	20.40	26.67	8.20	9.23	9.31	3.14
Greece													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.25	0.055	0.58	0.89	0.90	5.50	11.83	21.66	56.92	1.72
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.17	0.064	1.82	0.16	1.35	8.19	11.45	16.88	58.59	1.56

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.61	0.087	5.58	6.05	19.68	17.39	12.60	16.74	20.94	1.03
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.13	0.103	13.84	13.07	16.18	14.07	7.66	12.64	21.08	1.46
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.86	0.066	0.93	1.23	4.21	9.62	15.04	24.95	43.00	1.03
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.59	0.090	7.91	7.36	13.53	17.61	15.90	15.96	20.77	0.95
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.81	0.090	5.78	8.36	11.85	14.62	14.24	18.47	24.84	1.85
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.60	0.079	3.23	3.50	5.30	10.48	13.92	22.78	40.60	0.21
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.36	0.050	0.31	0.93	0.62	4.82	9.94	20.52	62.86	0.00
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.21	0.060	1.41	0.51	0.86	8.32	10.77	17.09	59.97	1.07
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.07	0.055	0.40	1.06	1.16	6.62	16.63	26.93	46.34	0.86
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.78	0.077	2.91	4.24	15.19	20.62	20.98	16.86	18.26	0.93
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.09	0.085	8.54	8.56	16.72	23.38	16.02	11.40	9.74	5.64
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	6.15	0.055	0.31	1.25	2.08	5.08	15.44	21.22	53.15	1.47

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.85	0.081	11.43	8.45	18.53	27.54	14.62	9.54	7.28	2.62
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.89	0.061	1.07	1.04	0.90	11.69	17.91	21.99	42.77	2.62
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.34	0.046	0.00	0.00	0.99	4.47	11.47	24.19	55.99	2.88
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.25	0.057	1.18	0.23	1.09	6.91	8.80	22.13	56.69	2.96
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.42	0.078	3.04	3.21	6.10	12.60	16.99	26.36	30.71	1.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.94	0.095	13.53	13.83	16.61	14.18	15.28	12.60	12.79	1.19
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.07	0.091	25.19	20.48	21.33	10.43	5.96	7.54	8.09	0.99
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.64	0.089	15.19	13.50	23.36	16.03	11.84	10.28	9.15	0.65

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.40	0.090	19.07	15.46	24.32	14.73	7.81	9.10	9.00	0.51
Hungary													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.25	0.064	0.79	0.21	2.34	5.29	12.27	18.75	59.12	1.23
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.92	0.075	1.53	0.61	2.90	12.91	12.98	16.37	50.24	2.47
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.92	0.085	2.66	3.16	12.44	22.03	19.75	17.01	21.01	1.95
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	5.03	0.087	3.29	3.20	9.47	22.95	15.04	15.92	25.88	4.26
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.04	0.064	0.39	0.71	2.34	9.58	16.31	19.25	50.80	0.61
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.63	0.095	6.40	7.62	13.15	17.50	19.27	14.47	20.43	1.15
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.85	0.096	4.25	7.50	14.11	15.39	15.34	17.43	25.27	0.70
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.48	0.076	0.84	1.58	7.11	16.68	18.56	22.57	31.91	0.75
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.12	0.069	1.62	0.67	1.38	8.64	10.04	21.24	54.31	2.10
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.96	0.072	1.82	1.58	1.43	9.01	14.99	19.77	48.87	2.54

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.10	0.064	0.70	0.52	3.04	7.09	13.14	22.55	52.13	0.82
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	5.26	0.078	1.12	2.59	7.23	22.39	18.76	17.47	28.68	1.77
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.23	0.098	9.42	6.66	18.84	21.33	13.60	11.22	15.64	3.30
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.82	0.084	3.13	0.98	5.07	10.58	12.24	17.29	50.34	0.36
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.99	0.095	10.25	8.41	19.33	26.97	12.65	5.29	14.40	2.71
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.71	0.076	1.32	0.96	5.03	12.49	16.64	21.19	39.35	3.02
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.37	0.051	0.48	0.37	0.77	3.29	10.31	23.79	60.30	0.68
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.11	0.064	0.73	0.80	1.16	8.47	14.30	20.58	51.94	2.02
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.25	0.091	3.72	3.97	11.04	10.62	18.66	18.38	32.91	0.72
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.16	0.105	11.47	10.78	18.75	14.95	15.28	8.95	19.17	0.65

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.42	0.098	17.81	15.60	24.70	14.00	10.16	6.71	9.57	1.46
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.73	0.102	15.76	13.64	21.46	13.26	13.09	9.72	12.15	0.92
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.61	0.107	18.71	12.67	24.20	13.67	9.21	5.41	15.68	0.46
Ireland													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.03	0.057	0.12	0.62	1.61	9.25	15.73	24.48	45.20	3.00
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.92	0.065	0.92	0.62	2.95	12.00	13.12	21.86	45.15	3.39
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.62	0.089	6.00	5.64	10.19	24.80	17.78	14.52	17.55	3.52
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	5.05	0.084	4.04	2.24	5.47	24.34	16.26	18.29	22.26	7.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.65	0.076	2.15	1.94	2.66	13.81	17.00	24.28	36.33	1.82

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.63	0.092	7.06	6.75	9.19	22.53	14.66	18.16	17.97	3.68
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.00	0.088	5.04	4.70	8.02	17.67	17.97	20.65	23.66	2.29
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.40	0.082	3.49	3.46	4.86	11.61	19.01	25.24	29.72	2.60
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.87	0.064	0.73	0.33	2.66	12.10	16.07	24.95	40.89	2.26
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.92	0.065	0.67	0.72	2.33	12.99	11.56	23.50	43.38	4.85
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.81	0.070	2.20	0.12	3.29	10.29	17.76	22.65	41.46	2.24
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	5.01	0.078	2.04	3.71	8.74	20.63	20.25	22.18	18.02	4.43
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.03	0.089	9.22	7.02	19.74	22.15	14.88	9.80	9.88	7.31
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.53	0.079	3.73	0.92	4.67	13.98	16.74	24.35	34.47	1.14
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.11	0.081	5.92	6.87	18.16	33.23	13.89	6.89	10.78	4.26
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.55	0.075	2.26	0.86	2.00	17.76	17.44	23.70	30.96	5.03

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.06	0.055	0.07	0.21	1.20	9.60	15.89	25.43	45.70	1.90
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.90	0.067	0.67	0.84	2.24	13.51	14.00	20.45	44.39	3.91
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.84	0.097	8.15	3.50	10.29	17.58	16.10	15.46	24.99	3.93
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.31	0.101	12.21	9.11	12.69	16.37	15.82	12.81	18.70	2.29
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.25	0.092	22.83	18.72	17.10	13.31	10.35	7.94	7.89	1.86
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.98	0.100	16.80	9.54	12.23	17.22	16.88	12.79	12.45	2.10
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.66	0.102	19.26	12.13	18.49	15.79	9.57	10.96	11.98	1.81
Italy													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.96	0.071	0.38	0.27	2.62	12.20	14.89	22.02	46.11	1.51
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.12	0.070	0.74	0.81	2.08	9.33	11.57	18.21	54.89	2.37
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	5.01	0.087	1.73	2.72	8.96	25.44	18.95	19.30	20.14	2.76
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.70	0.093	3.21	4.77	8.89	31.84	14.32	13.40	17.76	5.80
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.90	0.071	0.06	1.40	0.96	12.78	15.17	27.76	39.93	1.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.91	0.093	3.13	4.70	11.39	21.48	19.06	15.29	23.18	1.78
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.38	0.086	1.37	3.29	6.43	14.35	19.82	24.46	27.72	2.55
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.84	0.070	0.48	0.75	3.19	9.94	19.47	27.49	38.02	0.66
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.26	0.065	0.43	0.05	2.18	5.92	10.42	23.52	56.95	0.52
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.29	0.061	0.40	0.33	0.96	7.64	9.45	20.86	59.27	1.09
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.83	0.073	0.80	1.01	3.32	9.12	19.91	25.52	38.94	1.39
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.95	0.084	1.63	2.98	10.41	24.97	18.99	19.52	18.60	2.90

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.32	0.099	4.84	6.68	14.00	25.44	16.74	12.37	9.69	10.24
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.63	0.083	1.34	2.77	5.54	10.62	17.57	23.53	37.00	1.61
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.01	0.100	8.08	9.73	17.91	24.30	15.27	12.03	7.79	4.89
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.74	0.072	1.12	0.52	2.65	13.38	17.87	26.90	34.85	2.71
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.30	0.057	0.30	0.00	0.00	6.89	10.04	26.39	55.19	1.19
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.27	0.061	0.40	0.58	0.71	7.71	10.00	20.73	58.97	0.90
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.07	0.093	3.16	4.80	5.72	22.19	19.99	19.04	24.06	1.04
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.42	0.114	9.59	9.24	14.80	15.36	16.54	13.53	20.02	0.93
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.35	0.104	17.32	17.41	22.43	16.26	11.14	6.58	7.15	1.71

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.81	0.106	12.99	13.18	17.76	17.62	17.41	10.16	8.97	1.91
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.77	0.109	14.63	11.97	18.25	21.48	10.68	11.83	9.78	1.37
Latvia													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.49	0.070	1.20	2.27	3.01	20.27	16.97	21.71	32.21	2.36
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.29	0.073	2.31	1.77	3.81	21.88	17.99	20.14	25.76	6.34
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.22	0.079	6.33	8.57	16.01	25.54	19.62	11.77	10.26	1.89
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.13	0.082	7.89	9.11	15.80	29.19	12.90	11.12	11.91	2.07
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.47	0.069	1.66	1.68	2.74	19.95	20.11	21.91	31.00	0.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.42	0.083	6.32	7.65	15.60	23.23	16.29	15.08	15.05	0.78
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.44	0.083	6.38	7.87	13.65	24.62	16.36	14.89	15.18	1.04

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.32	0.071	1.86	2.08	7.22	18.88	18.79	20.94	28.85	1.39
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.62	0.065	1.34	1.33	3.36	16.41	17.00	25.17	34.06	1.32
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.37	0.070	2.60	0.95	4.17	20.11	18.85	22.82	27.25	3.26
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.47	0.063	0.56	0.41	5.02	21.98	18.75	22.68	29.46	1.14
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.57	0.070	1.75	5.38	12.54	34.86	16.89	13.80	13.28	1.51
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.49	0.079	13.46	13.62	20.49	26.28	11.32	5.91	5.36	3.57
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.17	0.073	1.73	3.40	8.73	20.68	19.57	17.20	27.68	1.01
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.86	0.066	6.24	8.84	17.69	37.70	13.37	9.83	2.52	3.82
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	4.96	0.072	3.43	0.52	5.54	30.57	21.48	15.45	18.73	4.29
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.72	0.060	0.39	0.54	3.08	16.22	18.04	23.44	36.28	2.00
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.42	0.070	1.97	0.85	4.40	18.39	20.54	20.20	28.78	4.88

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.68	0.082	6.44	4.71	9.23	23.10	22.31	15.99	16.78	1.44
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.82	0.093	13.92	15.51	16.26	18.18	12.62	8.24	14.13	1.13
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.90	0.081	26.43	20.32	20.43	14.30	7.35	3.91	5.63	1.62
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.48	0.083	17.09	13.02	20.44	22.77	12.89	5.78	7.34	0.67
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.25	0.084	22.45	14.48	21.15	19.66	7.97	6.81	6.96	0.53
Lithuania													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.93	0.073	0.47	0.22	1.59	15.46	13.73	19.87	45.62	3.04
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.72	0.080	1.11	0.43	2.41	20.38	13.16	20.03	40.59	1.88

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.24	0.092	5.47	7.31	12.84	35.89	12.94	11.67	10.38	3.49
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.19	0.113	10.95	7.41	10.12	32.21	9.30	8.97	16.13	4.91
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.63	0.085	2.51	0.39	3.11	17.16	15.47	23.14	37.03	1.19
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.36	0.105	7.00	8.66	14.57	23.87	14.83	13.31	15.57	2.19
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.41	0.108	7.02	8.64	15.29	23.68	12.95	12.47	18.66	1.29
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.98	0.100	3.92	5.47	8.50	19.98	18.12	19.67	23.59	0.73
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.99	0.076	1.67	0.00	1.57	12.61	14.31	17.56	51.66	0.61
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.76	0.079	1.37	0.65	3.20	14.52	14.98	23.80	39.55	1.93
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.74	0.081	1.81	0.59	4.23	13.30	16.28	21.92	41.24	0.62
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.66	0.091	2.54	4.95	9.82	37.67	12.02	14.39	17.25	1.35
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.40	0.095	4.58	6.91	15.33	30.00	13.71	14.60	12.96	1.91
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.46	0.093	2.31	1.50	6.82	17.25	13.61	23.79	33.19	1.53

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.83	0.089	9.39	7.80	15.97	37.70	12.90	8.10	4.64	3.49
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.51	0.082	1.63	0.47	2.46	22.53	17.60	18.29	32.73	4.29
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.05	0.066	0.17	0.30	0.81	12.36	14.74	20.87	49.13	1.61
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.80	0.076	0.64	0.47	3.10	16.07	13.74	22.53	40.71	2.73
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.65	0.100	5.80	3.16	11.62	29.79	14.58	15.45	17.94	1.65
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.01	0.105	13.33	6.90	16.08	25.66	14.36	11.65	11.15	0.86
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.02	0.089	22.30	17.23	23.44	20.97	7.66	2.94	4.61	0.83
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.74	0.101	14.65	8.12	18.91	28.07	12.90	7.58	8.46	1.31

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.38	0.105	21.23	13.05	17.52	25.28	7.93	5.09	9.26	0.64
Luxembourg													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.07	0.069	1.25	1.21	1.08	8.65	10.72	25.02	49.05	3.03
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.43	0.079	2.18	2.00	3.92	11.32	23.58	30.82	21.97	4.21
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.02	0.087	0.71	10.45	34.14	19.98	11.03	11.96	8.14	3.59
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.07	0.084	3.07	6.96	21.73	34.16	12.96	6.05	8.94	6.12
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.07	0.066	0.93	0.00	1.88	9.30	12.35	25.37	48.10	2.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.46	0.072	2.44	4.11	10.19	35.46	26.72	10.50	7.50	3.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.96	0.074	0.93	1.18	7.71	29.16	25.42	18.87	14.64	2.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.49	0.065	0.70	2.03	3.06	11.39	27.38	33.50	20.56	1.38
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.06	0.072	1.37	1.47	2.46	6.60	11.71	22.94	51.14	2.31
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.65	0.073	1.86	1.10	2.41	10.99	15.22	40.87	24.33	3.22

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.09	0.069	1.23	0.78	2.28	8.07	10.10	24.09	51.50	1.96
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.16	0.076	0.48	4.57	26.26	34.95	12.54	10.55	6.32	4.32
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.17	0.090	5.93	36.51	14.00	20.37	7.14	5.81	3.12	7.12
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.60	0.062	1.59	1.23	3.14	5.10	24.25	45.24	17.21	2.26
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.63	0.066	4.26	4.90	37.55	29.96	10.09	5.26	1.74	6.24
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.62	0.086	1.44	1.81	6.27	10.36	14.63	27.88	32.20	5.41
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.16	0.067	0.29	0.73	1.88	10.18	8.74	20.69	54.88	2.61
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.81	0.079	1.23	2.20	2.28	10.39	11.16	33.37	35.71	3.65
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.70	0.087	2.55	1.61	4.77	12.04	13.70	19.96	42.60	2.77
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.84	0.087	5.27	4.38	8.03	14.73	26.77	27.15	11.27	2.40

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.30	0.094	6.64	33.57	16.41	17.47	11.60	6.31	4.08	3.92
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.55	0.083	5.39	6.64	9.83	18.24	27.64	25.13	5.13	2.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.71	0.084	8.40	9.13	21.09	36.45	10.05	6.36	4.78	3.74
Malta													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	6.20	0.063	0.44	1.18	1.67	5.40	9.79	26.08	52.19	3.24
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.86	0.072	1.18	1.20	1.50	11.01	17.83	22.45	41.44	3.40
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.81	0.089	1.67	7.23	14.47	20.79	14.35	17.47	20.93	3.09
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.42	0.081	2.74	6.26	12.14	36.03	15.42	9.73	12.45	5.23
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.19	0.062	0.95	1.08	0.00	6.81	10.79	27.33	52.49	0.56

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	5.01	0.080	2.03	4.12	5.17	26.78	20.34	20.96	18.70	1.90
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.44	0.079	0.66	2.47	8.03	17.34	16.58	19.20	33.99	1.73
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	6.00	0.059	0.49	0.26	2.75	7.72	13.20	34.49	40.87	0.21
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.89	0.080	2.79	1.26	2.33	9.81	10.82	25.33	45.31	2.35
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.77	0.077	2.03	1.10	2.55	11.63	15.32	24.45	38.57	4.35
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	6.01	0.071	1.44	0.68	3.20	7.32	12.88	26.16	47.66	0.66
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.88	0.082	0.90	6.63	9.61	24.78	17.43	19.12	18.19	3.34
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.66	0.094	10.58	17.61	9.96	27.50	10.49	9.16	5.62	9.07
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.77	0.077	2.39	1.53	3.41	7.86	15.73	31.76	36.75	0.56
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.87	0.076	4.50	9.69	20.94	36.26	11.94	8.20	4.47	4.00
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.80	0.070	0.62	1.19	3.66	11.40	15.18	28.64	36.85	2.46

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.36	0.050	0.21	0.26	0.56	3.90	9.57	25.97	55.85	3.68
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.25	0.054	0.21	0.00	1.06	6.26	10.82	25.29	51.30	5.05
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.06	0.095	6.33	4.33	6.34	14.98	16.09	25.91	22.81	3.21
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.99	0.096	10.73	12.16	14.62	21.11	18.39	11.48	9.48	2.02
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.90	0.093	21.31	25.34	21.40	10.29	6.51	6.03	4.19	4.92
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.95	0.094	12.95	7.75	15.58	18.96	22.66	12.63	5.86	3.60
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.01	0.085	18.93	21.49	23.18	18.14	7.25	5.68	2.76	2.57
Netherlands													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	4.96	0.083	3.13	3.25	7.66	18.34	24.50	25.85	12.93	4.34
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.25	0.090	2.49	1.79	3.54	23.49	17.44	23.45	22.89	4.91
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.22	0.084	2.41	6.92	14.82	36.18	21.12	7.85	6.64	4.06
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.28	0.087	2.12	6.77	14.75	32.09	17.02	10.41	7.32	9.52
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.37	0.082	1.13	3.69	2.01	15.87	24.77	30.59	20.52	1.42
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.25	0.086	2.55	7.93	18.60	29.55	20.98	13.30	6.34	0.74
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.90	0.083	1.86	3.24	7.03	25.25	26.85	16.93	15.11	3.71
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.39	0.090	1.05	2.44	7.80	14.05	19.75	27.48	26.01	1.43
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.44	0.078	1.18	1.49	4.52	13.41	26.16	27.92	23.65	1.68
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.43	0.081	1.55	1.89	1.86	19.09	20.68	26.85	24.55	3.52
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.35	0.083	2.15	2.95	4.42	12.47	24.35	31.75	20.61	1.29
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.39	0.073	1.30	2.97	14.87	37.99	19.04	12.39	5.98	5.44

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.20	0.081	9.84	17.92	31.91	20.93	7.81	4.24	1.69	5.67
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.40	0.077	0.63	1.05	8.14	11.59	24.82	33.67	19.73	0.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.91	0.078	1.58	9.95	18.98	39.87	13.77	5.47	3.58	6.79
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.23	0.079	0.85	1.61	3.41	24.73	22.13	24.54	18.55	4.17
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.65	0.065	0.38	0.39	1.59	12.03	25.84	33.27	24.01	2.48
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.47	0.074	0.46	1.12	2.54	16.30	24.94	27.41	22.08	5.14
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.41	0.112	11.63	6.43	11.48	14.45	21.63	19.76	12.72	1.90
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.63	0.113	18.91	14.40	16.16	13.62	17.55	11.26	8.10	0.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	2.86	0.092	23.26	20.10	24.29	16.25	7.13	4.05	2.48	2.44

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.36	0.100	16.20	17.28	17.25	21.71	16.58	6.34	2.75	1.89
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.42	0.098	16.23	15.96	20.32	20.66	13.89	8.29	4.20	0.44
Norway													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.54	0.063	0.79	1.07	4.24	15.87	19.60	25.73	28.24	4.46
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.37	0.068	1.72	1.05	4.13	21.45	18.39	18.03	28.20	7.03
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.33	0.072	5.03	5.17	12.51	33.88	18.25	12.03	9.07	4.07
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.04	0.072	5.93	6.54	14.97	36.64	10.41	8.67	7.23	9.60
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.38	0.064	1.59	1.47	1.83	21.24	25.31	20.50	26.25	1.81
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.36	0.069	4.60	4.95	13.19	32.09	21.55	10.86	9.51	3.25
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.77	0.073	3.35	5.35	9.32	23.02	22.78	19.19	14.89	2.10

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.20	0.074	2.80	3.44	7.18	17.30	20.25	23.41	24.55	1.07
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.37	0.066	1.06	1.36	4.55	21.52	19.61	20.71	26.94	4.25
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.39	0.068	1.67	1.49	3.26	21.16	19.19	18.38	28.63	6.21
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.52	0.064	1.14	1.72	3.93	14.39	24.14	21.32	30.68	2.69
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.39	0.069	3.17	6.48	10.93	34.62	19.83	11.01	9.67	4.28
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.80	0.071	6.55	10.67	20.88	30.30	13.43	6.62	5.46	6.10
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.08	0.076	2.06	5.89	7.71	18.71	19.29	21.00	23.37	1.96
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.01	0.064	2.94	7.10	17.84	42.39	10.97	6.62	5.99	6.15
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.14	0.067	1.12	2.00	4.54	26.99	21.15	16.60	21.81	5.79
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.62	0.059	1.01	0.00	1.63	19.20	19.23	23.80	31.36	3.78
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.41	0.069	1.85	1.58	3.48	21.76	16.13	20.00	30.06	5.14

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.62	0.085	8.00	5.50	11.12	19.09	19.33	15.51	18.80	2.64
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.05	0.087	11.53	11.56	13.73	20.88	16.22	12.62	11.68	1.77
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.11	0.083	21.99	21.90	15.70	16.61	9.97	6.73	5.08	2.01
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.98	0.074	8.92	10.88	13.07	25.00	23.10	10.52	5.27	3.25
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.60	0.083	14.42	15.56	16.26	23.70	12.61	8.35	7.37	1.73
Poland													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.77	0.066	1.13	0.72	4.05	14.78	13.61	20.02	41.69	4.00
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.62	0.068	1.51	1.31	3.59	15.71	17.17	20.86	35.61	4.23

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.95	0.077	2.92	4.25	9.86	21.75	18.00	19.25	21.02	2.94
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.42	0.085	5.20	8.14	14.82	21.53	15.53	12.47	15.21	7.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.75	0.065	1.29	1.58	2.46	13.66	16.72	22.85	39.47	1.97
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.92	0.080	3.10	7.25	9.02	19.34	17.63	19.41	22.02	2.23
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.36	0.075	2.54	4.04	5.63	14.57	17.44	25.27	29.20	1.32
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.49	0.073	2.07	2.48	6.12	14.01	16.62	24.31	33.20	1.20
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.87	0.063	1.29	1.19	2.97	11.07	14.01	24.81	43.47	1.20
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.73	0.068	2.56	0.87	3.58	14.59	10.93	25.04	40.44	1.98
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.83	0.062	1.14	1.08	3.93	10.26	14.90	26.64	40.85	1.19
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	5.00	0.072	1.61	4.07	6.18	28.11	19.91	16.27	21.48	2.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.27	0.084	5.88	8.93	13.93	24.94	14.54	13.07	11.24	7.47
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.88	0.060	0.65	1.41	3.04	10.44	15.16	26.16	42.25	0.90

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.04	0.077	6.85	8.57	15.86	33.65	11.27	10.09	8.52	5.18
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.45	0.071	2.09	2.28	3.58	17.35	16.72	24.44	28.92	4.63
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.93	0.058	0.23	0.91	3.06	10.53	15.80	22.90	44.31	2.25
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.76	0.066	1.72	0.73	3.94	13.52	12.80	24.23	39.89	3.17
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.29	0.074	2.45	2.76	7.07	17.57	17.66	21.68	28.16	2.65
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.88	0.084	5.18	6.26	11.39	15.19	18.78	18.09	23.60	1.51
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.93	0.084	7.56	14.81	18.71	21.80	12.97	10.09	10.42	3.63
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.46	0.087	7.30	9.52	13.68	17.27	15.74	17.62	16.14	2.73

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	4.06	0.090	10.23	12.69	18.66	16.40	12.96	11.61	14.85	2.60
Portugal													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.81	0.066	1.47	1.97	4.24	9.29	15.43	20.73	43.95	2.92
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.23	0.052	0.17	0.64	2.17	6.28	11.80	18.79	56.98	3.17
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.68	0.076	4.74	4.95	9.95	25.31	21.24	14.27	16.81	2.72
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.26	0.090	10.22	8.74	17.06	18.68	11.75	12.72	17.59	3.24
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.78	0.065	2.33	1.51	1.76	10.14	17.44	26.69	38.86	1.27
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.57	0.081	5.94	7.16	13.53	20.85	17.84	14.34	18.34	1.99
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.10	0.078	3.69	4.93	9.75	15.31	18.16	20.11	27.06	1.00
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.67	0.065	1.34	2.10	4.36	10.34	20.85	22.90	37.37	0.74
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.05	0.057	1.27	0.37	1.89	8.02	14.05	24.51	48.74	1.16
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.26	0.053	0.68	0.98	1.49	5.09	10.41	22.14	58.09	1.12

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.74	0.064	1.26	1.90	4.32	9.85	16.97	26.42	38.20	1.09
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.56	0.073	3.40	5.84	14.62	23.08	23.34	13.40	13.59	2.72
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.11	0.074	5.11	8.02	17.30	26.95	17.14	9.15	7.63	8.71
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.55	0.071	1.88	4.00	6.31	10.09	18.00	21.91	37.56	0.24
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.52	0.080	14.18	14.93	22.92	19.29	11.11	8.32	6.94	2.29
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.56	0.069	1.66	1.82	5.92	12.79	18.44	22.60	34.55	2.22
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.24	0.046	0.00	0.24	1.29	5.29	12.53	27.20	51.95	1.50
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.33	0.047	0.54	0.67	0.77	4.20	10.86	22.18	59.73	1.04
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.49	0.076	3.56	3.50	5.43	10.59	18.02	21.13	36.49	1.30
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.64	0.087	7.24	8.73	11.90	15.13	16.98	17.96	20.26	1.80

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.42	0.083	15.31	17.80	23.75	15.77	9.35	5.87	9.18	2.96
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.19	0.085	10.24	10.20	14.89	18.19	19.00	11.68	14.10	1.70
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.59	0.086	16.09	12.96	25.15	16.22	10.01	7.44	11.21	0.93
Romania													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.87	0.085	4.44	0.18	1.45	10.82	11.70	19.89	47.81	3.71
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.93	0.085	2.73	1.70	1.99	11.78	9.64	16.87	52.58	2.70
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.92	0.101	5.26	6.14	10.05	19.45	13.53	17.16	26.79	1.60
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.50	0.111	11.08	7.41	10.40	20.87	10.80	12.91	23.57	2.97
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.97	0.074	1.53	1.44	1.80	11.78	10.11	23.64	49.35	0.34

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.90	0.098	4.12	8.65	9.64	17.62	16.47	15.96	26.72	0.82
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.15	0.096	4.01	5.32	8.56	16.99	14.36	18.40	31.45	0.89
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	6.05	0.073	1.17	1.61	2.98	8.10	11.40	20.00	54.09	0.65
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.01	0.079	2.31	0.37	2.98	10.46	8.84	20.45	52.61	1.98
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.97	0.079	2.35	0.33	2.69	10.91	11.21	18.71	51.06	2.74
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.81	0.087	3.26	3.29	2.48	8.80	12.07	21.27	47.53	1.30
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	5.16	0.092	4.46	2.22	6.92	21.03	17.07	17.58	28.59	2.13
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.58	0.113	23.50	11.77	12.74	17.80	10.55	10.46	11.47	1.73
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	6.01	0.084	3.67	1.91	3.17	4.97	9.65	19.82	56.42	0.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.08	0.099	12.89	6.23	9.93	31.05	16.12	9.18	11.49	3.11
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.53	0.096	4.84	1.99	5.02	13.77	11.73	19.36	40.63	2.66

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.05	0.072	1.05	0.70	2.78	10.80	10.63	19.77	53.34	0.93
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.95	0.082	2.35	1.36	1.86	12.10	8.67	20.01	50.52	3.12
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.03	0.111	10.20	3.96	7.35	13.60	12.63	16.85	33.61	1.79
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.41	0.123	18.46	5.41	12.27	13.42	8.34	12.24	28.72	1.14
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.67	0.119	22.24	14.39	14.61	11.69	10.62	7.39	17.44	1.61
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.75	0.119	23.64	10.14	14.86	11.93	11.61	9.34	17.02	1.47
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.48	0.119	26.80	13.57	14.29	11.78	9.28	7.34	15.40	1.52
Slovakia													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.55	0.076	1.25	0.25	4.88	18.87	17.36	22.15	33.04	2.20
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.52	0.077	1.20	0.73	3.88	21.75	14.10	20.41	32.65	5.28
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.50	0.096	4.91	8.82	13.82	22.87	18.64	11.81	17.64	1.49
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.23	0.088	5.17	9.34	12.60	34.44	13.09	10.41	11.74	3.21
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.50	0.083	2.59	2.30	2.46	17.84	18.92	20.09	34.84	0.97
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.61	0.097	4.71	9.08	14.30	18.96	14.06	20.13	17.48	1.27
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.75	0.100	5.01	8.44	11.15	19.56	15.29	16.86	22.60	1.08
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.27	0.093	2.73	5.88	6.97	14.42	16.47	22.28	30.66	0.58
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.62	0.077	1.28	1.59	4.08	15.11	17.31	22.16	35.67	2.80
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.49	0.083	1.72	2.24	3.49	19.34	13.80	22.34	32.21	4.86
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.56	0.081	1.92	1.49	4.64	14.45	19.30	24.35	33.40	0.44
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.91	0.089	4.53	2.38	9.04	21.64	24.54	16.81	19.75	1.31

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.74	0.093	11.06	11.96	18.72	28.31	11.93	7.48	7.74	2.80
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.49	0.092	3.84	2.32	7.14	9.83	16.99	24.62	35.26	0.00
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.81	0.091	10.02	10.60	16.09	34.10	11.87	6.36	8.09	2.88
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.19	0.095	4.39	2.91	5.14	18.83	16.98	20.66	26.61	4.47
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.84	0.072	0.78	1.29	1.86	13.91	13.84	24.65	40.38	3.29
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.56	0.077	0.96	1.07	4.76	18.50	12.59	26.03	31.37	4.71
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.73	0.093	5.23	5.13	12.38	20.49	20.00	16.63	19.26	0.88
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.37	0.106	10.33	6.90	12.47	23.02	17.20	10.96	18.34	0.77
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.60	0.104	17.15	10.90	25.70	15.22	12.10	6.30	11.45	1.17

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.92	0.100	12.92	7.83	19.45	23.91	11.90	12.42	9.80	1.76
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.69	0.103	15.99	11.15	20.53	21.72	9.80	8.71	11.11	0.99
Slovenia													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.92	0.061	0.41	0.53	3.38	13.31	15.08	17.99	47.72	1.58
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.73	0.067	1.03	0.82	2.30	18.26	14.37	19.59	40.13	3.50
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.45	0.077	4.66	7.19	12.47	28.93	17.37	13.30	13.69	2.39
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.06	0.081	8.76	9.10	13.61	33.27	11.44	9.22	11.40	3.21
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.69	0.065	1.01	1.21	3.93	14.34	17.28	24.04	37.02	1.17
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.22	0.082	8.33	7.80	15.44	26.47	15.93	12.11	12.47	1.46
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.14	0.079	3.41	4.34	7.94	18.42	17.20	18.94	27.77	1.99

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.17	0.079	3.01	5.61	7.04	18.11	15.82	20.67	28.62	1.13
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.03	0.060	1.24	0.73	1.33	11.41	11.14	22.89	49.55	1.69
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.90	0.059	0.72	0.76	1.13	12.59	17.23	21.26	42.67	3.64
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.33	0.074	1.58	4.27	6.81	17.46	17.75	18.84	32.04	1.25
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.37	0.072	3.55	7.19	13.67	33.97	15.28	12.78	11.42	2.14
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.26	0.078	5.91	8.90	15.71	24.73	18.37	12.26	11.19	2.92
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	4.86	0.086	5.10	7.49	9.79	17.83	17.20	16.09	25.22	1.29
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.76	0.069	8.38	9.75	19.91	34.46	12.88	7.24	4.56	2.81
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.00	0.072	1.32	3.83	6.82	28.28	14.96	20.74	19.11	4.93
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.06	0.055	0.41	0.22	1.16	11.32	14.07	21.92	48.69	2.23
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.89	0.060	0.81	0.53	2.15	11.20	16.38	23.85	40.78	4.30

Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.65	0.087	8.50	5.76	9.16	19.39	18.70	16.60	19.16	2.73
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	3.45	0.089	19.44	17.23	13.33	19.92	11.34	9.16	7.54	2.06
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.03	0.079	22.79	19.61	20.41	16.20	8.64	6.91	3.52	1.92
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.52	0.084	16.47	15.66	12.89	25.89	11.32	8.02	6.65	3.11
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.21	0.085	22.30	16.98	19.60	17.69	8.14	7.69	6.20	1.40
Spain													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.98	0.078	0.78	1.75	2.16	11.64	10.20	21.67	49.14	2.65
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.12	0.085	2.18	1.27	1.57	7.96	10.02	14.77	58.15	4.08

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	5.00	0.099	3.05	6.49	6.55	20.53	18.84	17.41	23.86	3.27
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.83	0.113	6.31	4.47	11.46	20.14	10.72	16.06	25.02	5.83
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.91	0.078	1.66	0.55	2.41	8.90	15.52	26.07	42.39	2.50
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.51	0.110	7.93	8.06	11.50	20.23	17.19	15.07	18.00	2.02
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.21	0.104	4.98	3.74	6.69	15.53	19.84	15.60	32.88	0.74
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.66	0.092	2.74	2.49	4.11	11.85	14.74	22.99	40.56	0.53
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	6.05	0.080	2.00	1.32	0.46	9.03	12.75	21.71	52.12	0.61
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.12	0.079	1.84	0.34	1.17	10.64	9.02	19.02	55.57	2.41
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.71	0.073	0.48	1.06	3.17	12.85	20.33	25.17	34.28	2.66
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.94	0.096	2.68	4.40	8.98	21.64	19.64	17.26	20.15	5.25
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.45	0.097	2.75	6.97	9.55	28.84	18.69	9.09	11.36	12.76
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.69	0.083	1.15	3.48	3.01	12.61	17.34	19.24	40.93	2.24

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.71	0.110	13.76	13.65	14.67	22.77	12.22	9.89	7.98	5.06
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.53	0.093	2.97	2.23	2.25	16.25	16.65	19.56	35.35	4.74
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.06	0.084	2.13	1.74	2.23	6.40	8.03	25.60	51.12	2.75
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	6.18	0.079	1.63	1.00	0.98	7.80	10.04	16.70	58.50	3.35
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.50	0.092	3.07	2.80	2.55	16.17	16.76	19.74	34.92	3.99
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.53	0.115	10.75	6.21	9.59	18.82	16.94	13.39	20.43	3.86
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.40	0.116	21.54	14.36	19.50	16.92	7.41	8.16	10.00	2.10
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.13	0.116	12.43	9.51	13.34	19.75	15.76	11.59	14.50	3.11

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.73	0.117	16.05	11.54	19.62	18.71	9.40	7.80	13.13	3.74
Sweden													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.55	0.069	0.42	0.49	1.02	19.02	21.69	25.70	25.08	6.58
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.51	0.082	1.20	1.80	2.72	21.37	12.33	24.71	30.19	5.68
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.09	0.092	5.53	8.66	14.24	31.31	14.88	10.87	6.49	8.02
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	3.81	0.097	6.35	13.46	14.52	31.36	8.06	7.90	6.57	11.79
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.39	0.072	0.93	1.00	3.10	20.10	23.50	25.30	22.69	3.38
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.98	0.086	7.88	6.26	15.98	34.03	14.96	10.91	4.34	5.65
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.60	0.097	3.62	7.82	10.97	23.16	20.10	13.31	15.91	5.10
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.90	0.090	3.13	3.84	8.14	23.54	20.40	19.06	17.80	4.08
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.70	0.073	0.54	1.20	1.09	14.85	20.60	23.93	32.85	4.94
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.72	0.076	0.66	1.41	2.57	16.06	12.21	28.04	34.49	4.55

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.56	0.071	0.26	1.89	3.13	12.46	24.27	27.00	26.01	4.98
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.40	0.091	3.60	5.97	14.54	24.69	20.99	11.47	9.81	8.94
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.58	0.088	7.75	12.60	20.28	26.06	13.59	4.78	2.97	11.98
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	4.94	0.089	2.82	3.72	11.29	17.48	23.51	18.36	19.28	3.54
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.87	0.090	6.38	9.37	16.66	31.98	14.35	6.85	4.84	9.57
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.18	0.081	1.37	1.86	5.64	20.37	21.35	22.11	18.46	8.82
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.72	0.074	0.88	0.31	2.18	14.77	17.90	24.75	33.03	6.17
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.68	0.079	0.96	1.05	4.50	12.63	16.22	23.25	34.22	7.17
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.76	0.093	5.36	5.08	7.31	20.92	23.48	19.59	14.68	3.58
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.24	0.097	7.84	6.86	15.06	26.82	14.91	13.05	11.60	3.86

	the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.15	0.096	17.44	20.38	21.48	18.82	7.01	6.55	4.23	4.09
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.03	0.097	8.60	8.34	17.56	24.66	16.83	10.81	8.20	5.01
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.72	0.093	9.89	13.16	18.52	32.20	8.74	9.24	6.61	1.66
Switzerland													
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.77	0.075	0.64	0.67	2.82	13.55	17.51	22.28	36.91	5.61
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.38	0.086	1.63	1.68	3.38	24.51	14.82	19.70	29.59	4.68
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.50	0.091	3.08	6.68	13.76	25.21	19.68	13.81	12.00	5.76
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.45	0.090	3.26	4.27	11.21	36.45	12.47	8.93	13.28	10.14
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.78	0.074	0.03	1.87	1.75	13.51	21.00	21.45	38.94	1.45

Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.21	0.087	4.35	7.45	15.31	33.37	18.10	10.45	8.17	2.80
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	5.23	0.081	1.04	3.09	7.07	18.05	24.45	21.17	23.75	1.38
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.53	0.082	0.46	3.60	4.46	13.09	22.69	21.52	32.91	1.27
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.83	0.071	0.03	0.93	2.51	14.39	16.90	22.30	40.56	2.38
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.71	0.079	1.23	2.03	1.46	14.51	16.14	24.28	36.23	4.12
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.79	0.068	0.57	0.32	1.87	13.54	20.52	25.14	36.70	1.35
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.72	0.078	1.79	3.41	10.12	29.24	23.74	16.89	11.35	3.47
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	3.78	0.085	5.32	11.15	21.28	30.69	13.37	6.67	4.13	7.38
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.44	0.080	0.63	3.35	5.73	15.45	20.95	23.21	30.07	0.60
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	3.83	0.081	6.11	8.15	20.35	36.88	13.78	5.50	4.53	4.70
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.23	0.083	2.65	0.49	3.72	24.62	19.42	21.51	22.41	5.17

Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	5.97	0.064	0.00	0.52	1.99	10.04	17.24	26.73	42.07	1.42
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.64	0.079	1.37	0.61	2.55	17.58	17.72	20.96	35.58	3.63
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.01	0.093	4.97	2.75	6.44	21.24	20.61	19.00	22.01	2.97
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.34	0.103	8.94	7.61	13.64	22.55	16.07	15.43	14.08	1.68
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.28	0.099	18.26	13.82	24.74	19.17	8.40	6.58	5.36	3.67
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.91	0.092	9.72	8.22	14.73	33.85	17.06	5.41	8.01	3.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.76	0.096	10.63	10.66	22.72	26.71	11.29	8.05	8.44	1.50
United Kingdom													

Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Nature conservation	5.97	0.070	0.43	0.60	1.31	10.32	15.71	23.82	42.17	5.64
Reconnect	Making landscapes easier for wildlife to move through	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.68	0.073	0.39	0.80	1.97	20.03	14.64	19.54	36.25	6.38
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Activities like farming or forestry	4.61	0.094	3.43	6.97	11.51	28.93	11.09	17.77	15.77	4.52
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Wildfire management	4.84	0.092	3.38	3.12	6.66	30.06	13.27	15.24	18.36	9.91
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.64	0.079	1.54	1.70	3.60	13.10	19.25	23.33	35.39	2.08
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	Local tourism	4.50	0.096	5.59	7.25	11.50	25.69	15.63	16.13	14.38	3.83
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	The wellbeing of people living in the landscape	4.92	0.095	4.73	5.18	7.03	20.25	20.81	17.05	22.02	2.95
Reconnect	Reducing the number of roads and/or tracks for vehicles within the landscape	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	5.45	0.086	2.41	3.45	4.60	14.27	16.73	24.75	30.98	2.82
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Nature conservation	5.78	0.075	0.68	1.81	1.87	13.51	15.93	24.15	38.21	3.85
Reduce	Reducing the influence that humans have on nature	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.71	0.077	1.41	0.99	1.29	18.27	12.55	22.21	37.16	6.12
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	5.59	0.085	3.07	1.54	3.42	9.51	20.99	27.87	31.76	1.84
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Rural culture and ways of life	4.68	0.086	2.98	3.68	11.15	28.02	20.91	15.55	13.52	4.20

Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Commercial forestry	4.10	0.096	5.06	10.48	15.25	29.04	11.38	9.10	10.36	9.33
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	The beauty of the landscape	5.20	0.089	2.43	3.77	7.92	14.54	24.25	19.95	25.71	1.42
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Risk to people or their property (e.g., from wildfires or falling branches)	4.04	0.097	6.58	9.26	15.70	30.86	13.12	7.76	9.62	7.10
Reduce	Allowing more forest within the landscape to develop freely, without management	Local landscape	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.30	0.082	2.36	0.61	4.75	19.54	19.07	21.95	22.73	8.98
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Nature conservation	6.01	0.066	0.12	0.85	0.68	11.85	13.54	23.70	44.52	4.73
Restore	Restoring natural processes and dynamics	National	Reducing climate change and its impacts	5.79	0.073	0.64	0.96	2.39	14.13	14.06	22.52	37.31	8.00
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Nature and wildlife	4.53	0.108	9.74	7.32	9.47	18.28	16.95	16.63	18.09	3.52
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	How enjoyable it is to visit the landscape	4.09	0.121	18.02	8.18	10.07	13.54	15.27	13.98	15.32	5.62
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return	Local landscape	Livestock farming	3.10	0.111	26.80	16.70	16.77	11.26	10.60	6.09	7.21	4.58

	to the landscape if they are not currently present												
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	Local tourism	3.93	0.115	17.67	9.29	10.46	17.79	17.56	10.95	12.00	4.28
Restore	Allowing the number of large carnivores (such as lynx or wolves) in the landscape to increase, or to return to the landscape if they are not currently present	Local landscape	People's safety and wellbeing in the landscape	3.38	0.118	23.76	12.93	18.53	13.51	6.92	10.36	9.60	4.38

Project Partners

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wildE is a project researching climate-smart rewilding as a solution to the twin threats of climate change and biodiversity loss.

wildE will test climate-smart rewilding at eight carefully selected sites across Europe. Nature will be allowed to take care of itself, naturally repairing damaged ecosystems and restoring landscapes.

wildE will develop, assess and enhance each approach taken with a broad range of stakeholders to ensure they are economically viable and support both nature and people.

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