

Local Actions to Tackle a Global Problem: A Multidimensional Assessment of the Pollination Crisis in Chile

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Table S1. Area of harvested crops species in 2019 [1] classified according to their pollinator dependency (following Klein et al. [2]) using a discrete scale: 1 = little dependent, 2 = moderately dependent, 3 = highly dependent, and 4 = essential.

Crop Species	Area (ha)	Pollinator Dependency	Area Percentage of Pollinator Dependent Crops (%)
Persimmons	112	1	0.0
Papayas	151	1	0.0
Grapefruit (inc. pomelos)	272	1	0.1
Chillies and peppers, green	763	1	0.2
Beans, green	2632	1	0.8
Linseed	4157	1	1.3
Oranges	6244	1	1.9
Lemons and limes	6655	1	2.1
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas	7797	1	2.4
Beans, dry	10248	1	3.2
Tomatoes	15202	1	4.7
Lupins	21280	1	6.6
Currants	1	2	0.0
Figs	65	2	0.0
Strawberries	1064	2	0.3
Chestnut	1263	2	0.4
Sunflower seed	3228	2	1.0
Rapeseed	48166	2	15.0
Cherries, sour	4	3	0.0
Apricots	664	3	0.2
Cucumbers and gherkins	1682	3	0.5
Raspberries	3888	3	1.2
Pears	7387	3	2.3
Almonds, with shell	8867	3	2.8
Peaches and nectarines	15651	3	4.9
Plums and sloes	17811	3	5.5
Blueberries	18373	3	5.7
Avocados	29224	3	9.1
Apples	32371	3	10.1

Cherries	38392	3	12.0
Quinces	318	4	0.1
Watermelons	2918	4	0.9
Melons, other (inc. cantaloupes)	3091	4	1.0
Pumpkins, squash and gourds	3487	4	1.1
Kiwi fruit	7595	4	2.4

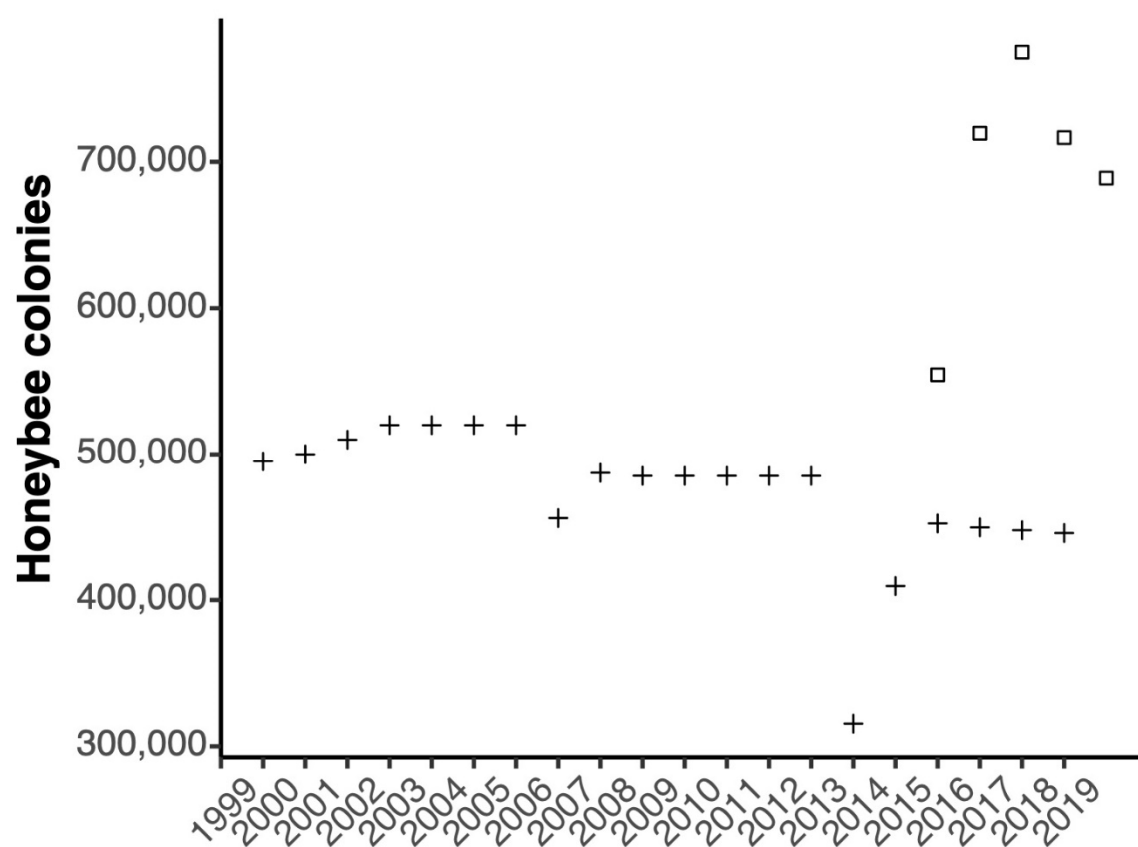


Figure S1. Honeybee colonies stocks in Chile by year. Two different data sources are presented, FAOSTATS from FAO [1] in cross (+) and Chilean Agricultural and Livestock Service [3] in squares (□).

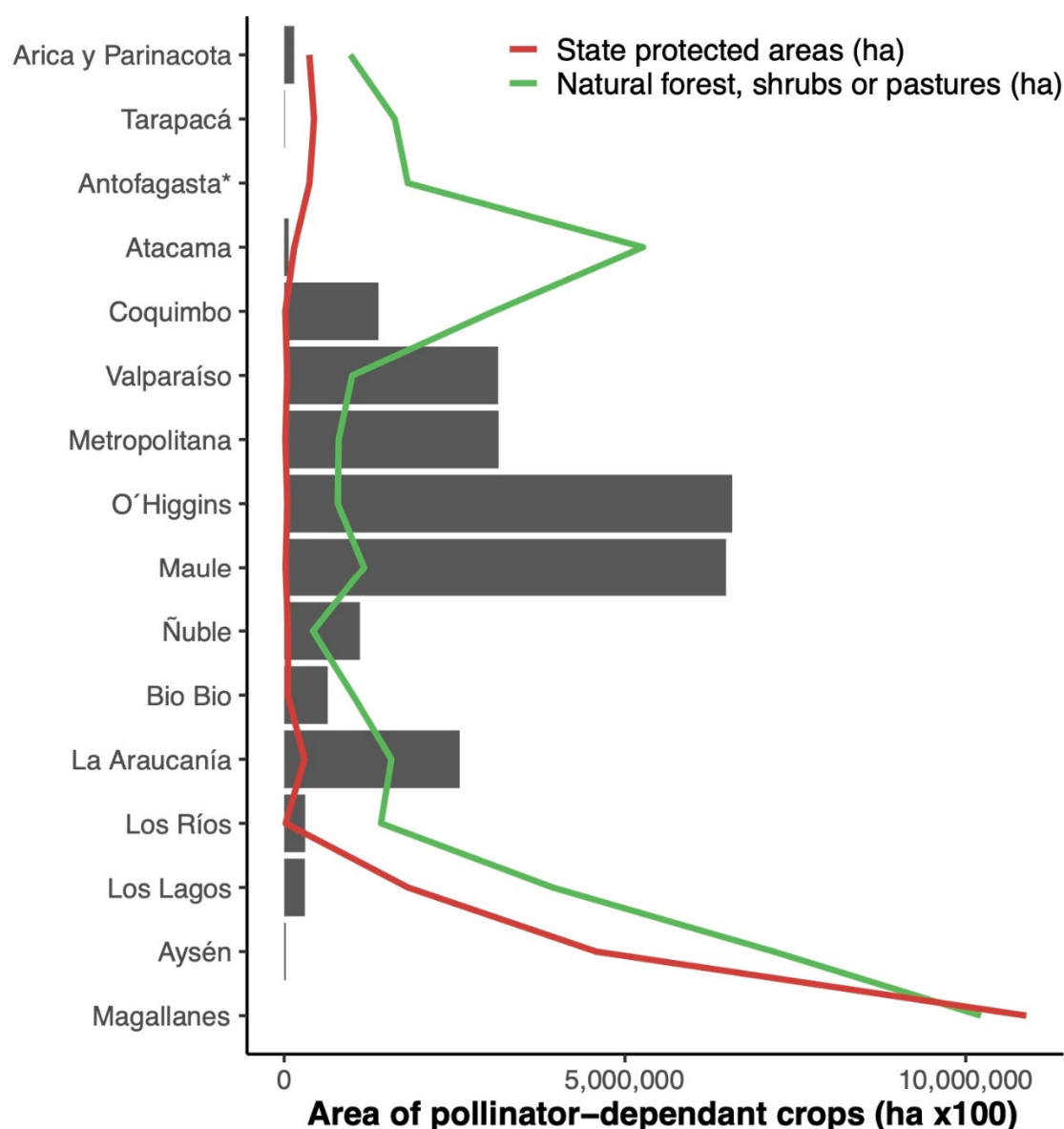


Figure S2. Regional comparison of pollinator-dependent crops area (crops data retrieved from ODEPA-CIREN [4] and species classified as pollinator dependent according to Klein et al. [2]), natural areas (after CONAF [5]) and State protected areas (CONAF [6]; Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales [7]). Note that crop areas are multiplied by 100 while natural areas and State protected areas are not.

Supplementary Material References

1. FAO. *FAOSTAT Statistics Database (updated March 2021)*; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Rome, 2021.
2. Klein, A.M.; Vaissiere, B.E.; Cane, J.H.; Steffan-Dewenter, I.; Cunningham, S.A.; Kremen, C.; Tscharntke, T. Importance of pollinators in changing landscapes for world crops. *P Roy Soc B-Biol Sci* **2007**, *274*, 303–313, doi:10.1098/rspb.2006.3721.
3. SAG. *Response letter N° 3462 (May 26th 2021) by request under the law 20.285 of access to public information*; Chilean Ministry of Agriculture: Santiago de Chile, 2021.
4. ODEPA-CIREN. *Estadísticas productivas*; <https://www.odepa.gob.cl/estadisticas-del-sector/estadisticas-productivas> (accessed October 26, 2021): 2021.
5. CONAF. *Catastro de Uso de Suelo y vegetación*; <https://sit.conaf.cl/> (Accessed October 26, 2021): 2020.
6. CONAF. *Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres del Estado*; <http://www.parquesnacionales.cl/que-es-el-snaspe/#1510943255251-18331449-35cc> (Accessed October 26, 2021): 2021.
7. Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales. <http://patrimonio.bienes.cl/categoria-del-patrimonio/patrimonio-natural/santuarios-de-la-naturaleza/?cat=santuarios-de-la-naturaleza®=arica-y-parinacota&keyword=> (Accessed October 26, 2021): 2021.