**Appendix B: Figure captions**

**Figure B.1**: The goodness-of-fit of sextic polynomial functions to the transverse elevation profiles of charcoal production sites in the 3 study areas for profile segment lengths ranging from 10 to 1000 m. The scatter plots show the median (dotted black line), the mean (solid black line), the first and the third quartile (bold dashed gray line), as well as the 5th and 95th percentiles (light dashed gray line) of the coefficient of determination.

**Figure B.2**: The goodness-of-fit of sextic polynomial functions to the longitudinal elevation profiles of charcoal production sites in the 3 study areas for profile segment lengths ranging from 10 to 1000 m. The scatter plots show the median (dotted black line), the mean (solid black line), the first and the third quartile (bold dashed gray line), as well as the 5th and 95th percentiles (light dashed gray line) of the coefficient of determination.

**Figure B.3**: The mean TEP curvature of charcoal production sites (solid black line) and random sites (dashed gray line) in the 3 study areas, based on a fixed segment length of 300 m. For every study area, the significance of the difference between CPS and random values, according to the Wilcoxon signed rank test, is presented by plotting the usual four categories of p-values in the upper part of the graph. For this averaging, the elevation profiles were rotated in order to have the half of the profile segment with the higher sum always on the left side of the x axis.

**Figure B.4**: The mean TEP curvature of charcoal production sites (solid black line) and random sites (dashed gray line) in the 3 study areas, based on a fixed segment length of 720 m. For every study area, the significance of the difference between CPS and random values, according to the Wilcoxon signed rank test, is presented by plotting the usual four categories of p-values in the upper part of the graph. For this averaging, the elevation profiles were rotated in order to have the half of the profile segment with the higher sum always on the left side of the x axis.

**Figure B.5**: The mean TEP curvature of charcoal production sites (solid black line) and random sites (dashed gray line) in the 3 study areas, based on a fixed segment length of 1300 m. For every study area, the significance of the difference between CPS and random values, according to the Wilcoxon signed rank test, is presented by plotting the usual four categories of p-values in the upper part of the graph. For this averaging, the elevation profiles were rotated in order to have the half of the profile segment with the higher sum always on the left side of the x axis.

**Figure B.6**: The mean TEP and LEP curvature of charcoal production sites (solid black line) and random sites (dashed gray line) in the Arbedo valley, based on a fixed segment length of 80 m. The significance of the difference between CPS and random values, according to the Wilcoxon signed rank test, is presented by plotting the usual four categories of p-values in the upper part of the graph.