

Wood Duck

Wood duck was selected as a representative species for the Designing Sustainable Landscapes project of the North Atlantic LCC (https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing_sustainable_landscapes/). The habitat clusters (ecological systems) and associated wildlife species that it represents generally consist of floodplain forests, forested wetlands and other forested riparian areas. The *Landscape Capability (LC)* index integrates habitat capability, prevalence and climate suitability into a single index that reflects the relative capacity of a site to support the species.



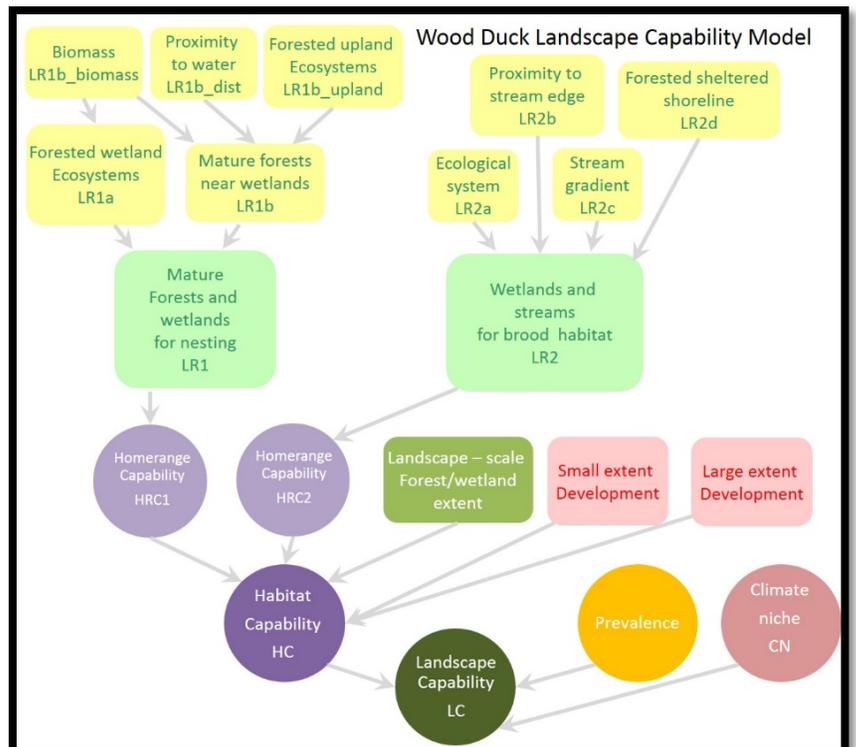
Habitat capability (HC) - The *HC* index considers five factors representing: (1) mature floodplain forests, forested wetlands and riparian hardwood forests used for nesting as determined by ecological systems and biomass, (2)

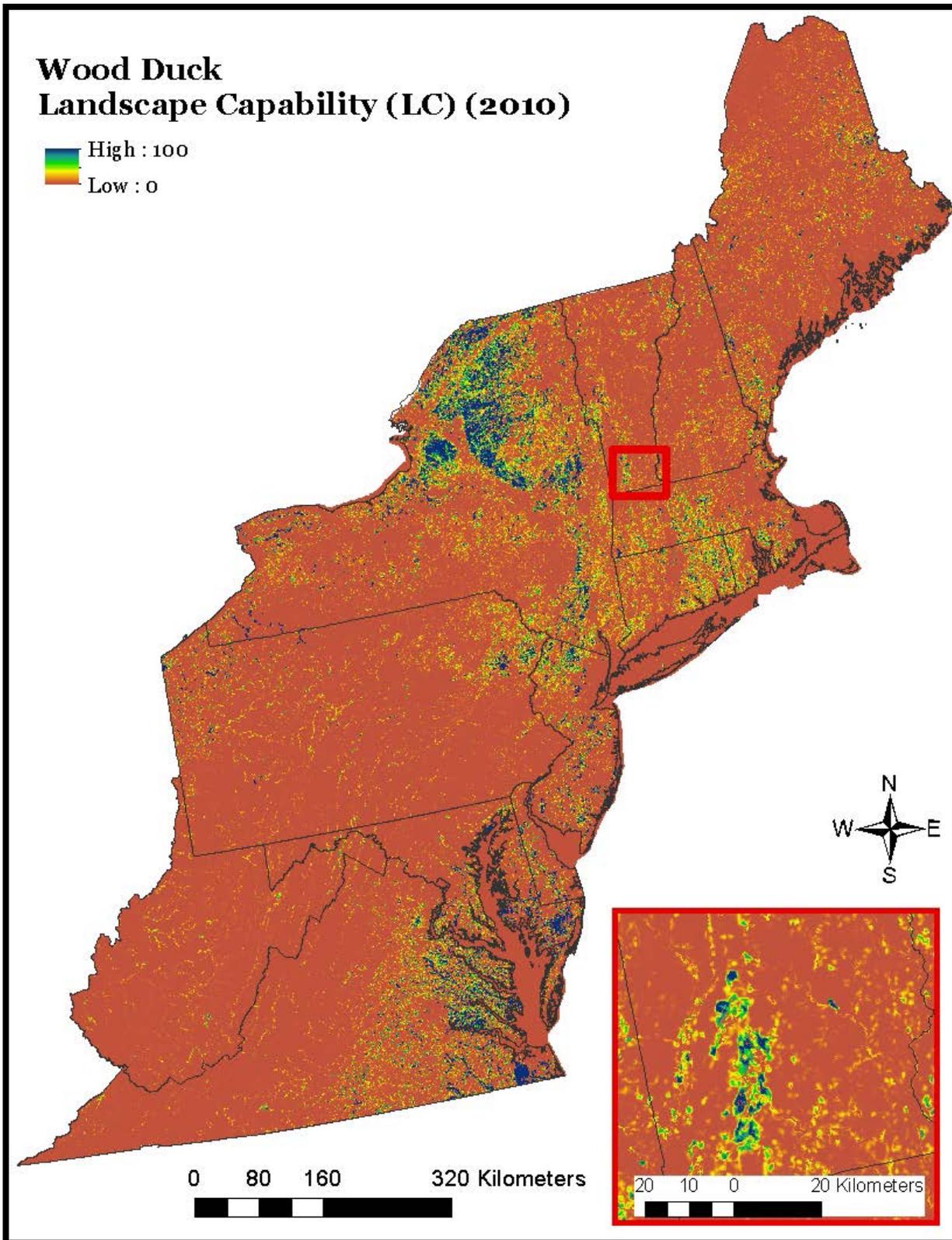
wetlands, lakes and slow-moving streams and rivers used for rearing broods, defined by ecological systems, stream gradient and biomass, (3) forest extent, representing the amount of suitable breeding habitat in the landscape surrounding the homerange, (4) small extent development, representing short-distance edge effects such as changes in microclimate, vegetation structure and access by predators that occur on a scale of tens to a few hundred meters from a developed or agricultural edge, and (5) large extent development, representing the effects of human-mediated landscape changes that accumulate over a larger geographical area tends to penetrate more deeply into the forest, such as population increases of cowbirds and generalist predators. The *HC* index represents the relative capacity of a site to provide the habitat needed by the species during the breeding season based on current scientific knowledge.

Climate niche (CN) - The *CN* index considers six climate variables representing: (1) growing degree days, (2) annual precipitation, (3) precipitation that occurs during the growing season, (3) annual mean temperature, (5) minimum winter temperature, and (6) maximum summer temperature. The *CN* is based on a statistical model derived from 5,522 Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route segments distributed through the Humid Temperate Domain. The *CN* index represents the probability of the climate being suitable for the species based on its current distribution in relation to current climate.

Prevalence index - The Prevalence index is based on the proportional presence of the species across space and is derived from a smoothing of the presumed present and absent locations of the same BBS route segments as used for *CN*. The prevalence index represents the species' relative occurrence based on its current distribution without consideration of environmental determinants and is intended to address biogeographic factors other than habitat or climate (e.g., disease) that influence the species' current distribution.

Landscape Capability (LC) - The *LC* index is computed as the product of the *HC* and *CN*. Thus, the index computed for 2010 reflects the gradient of worst (0) to best (maximum value) sites within the landscape that support this species during the breeding season. Note, we also compute this index for the future (e.g., 2080) based on output from the landscape change model. Model performance was evaluated using an independent dataset (eBird occurrence data; 1,381 present locations and 3,178 absent locations) and determined to be acceptable (Kappa = 0.67, Deviance explained=39%, AUC = 0.89).





See technical document on species at https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing_sustainable_landscapes/ for a detailed description of the Landscape Capability modeling process.