

## **Bicknell's Thrush**

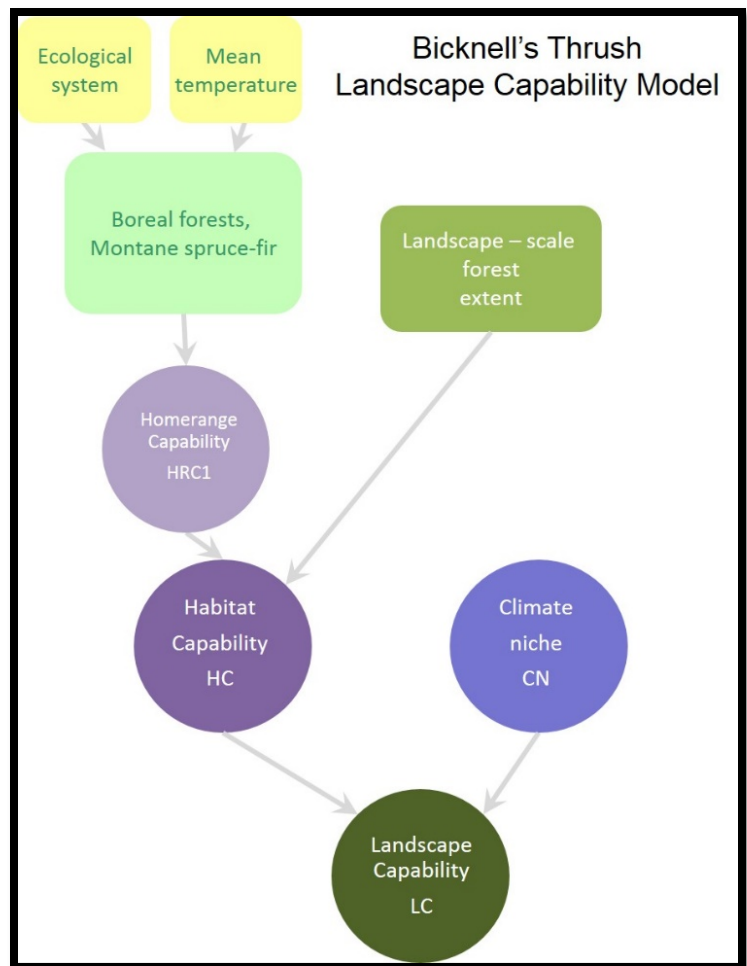
Bicknell's Thrush was selected as a representative species for the Designing Sustainable Landscapes project of the North Atlantic LCC ([https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing\\_sustainable\\_landscapes/](https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing_sustainable_landscapes/)). The habitat clusters (ecological systems) and associated wildlife species that it represents comprise montane boreal forests. The *Landscape Capability (LC)* index integrates habitat capability 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 three factors representing: (1) ecological system, representing the capability of each system to provide the required invertebrate food and nesting locations needed for breeding, (2) Average temperature, a surrogate representing the change in forest structure with increasing elevation (i.e., lower canopy and increased stem density), and (3) landscape-scale forest extent, representing the amount of suitable breeding habitat in the landscape surrounding the homerange. The *HC* index represents the relative capacity of a site to provide the habitat needed by the species based on current scientific knowledge.

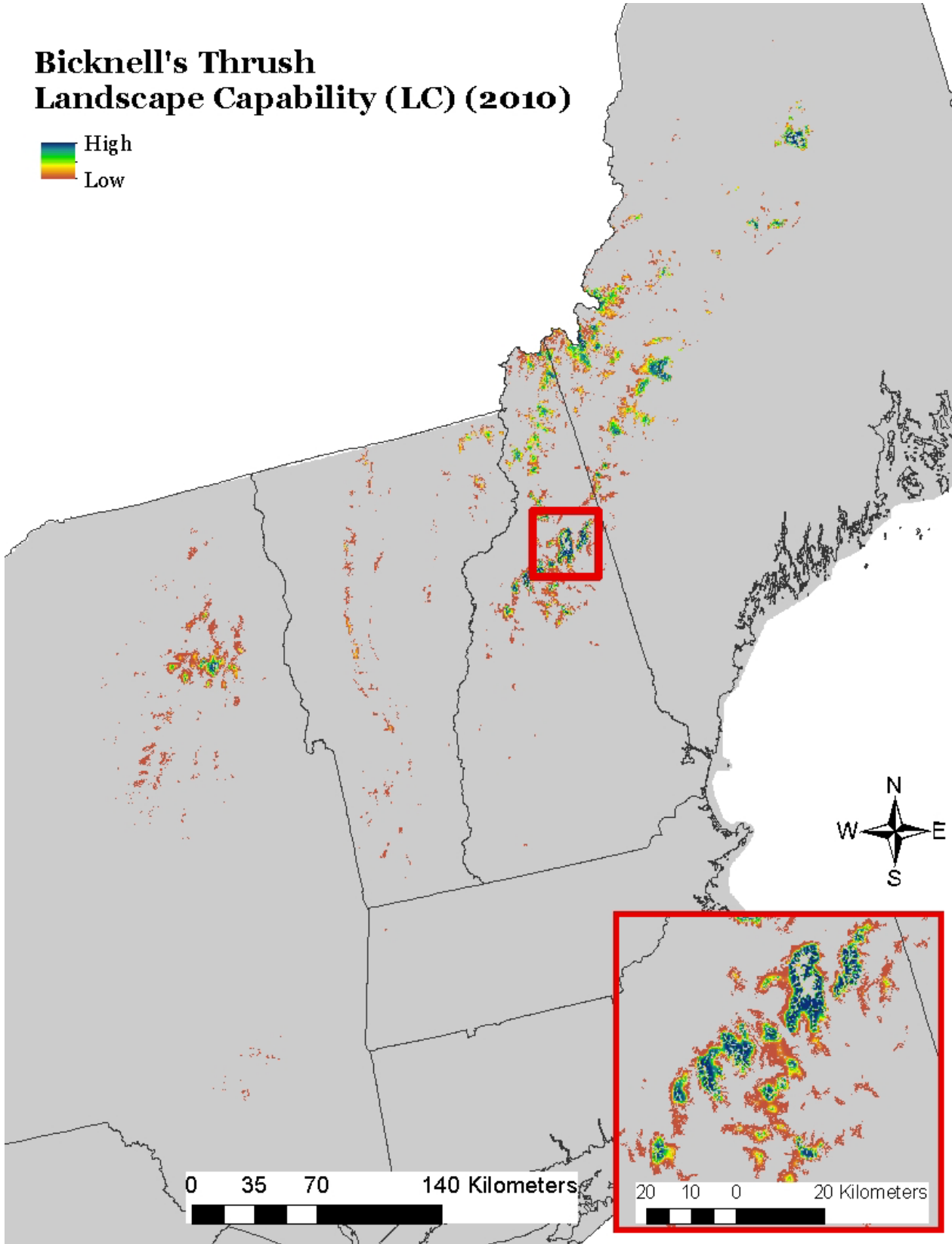
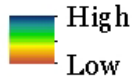


**Climate niche (CN)** - The *CN* index uses two climate variables representing: (1) growing degree days, and (2) growing season precipitation and is based on a statistical model derived from 5,522 Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route segments distributed through the Humid Temperate Domain. Because montane ecosystems are underrepresented in the BBS, we supplemented the data with 209 Mountain Birdwatch (MBW) survey routes conducted between 2000 and 2010. The *CN* index represents the probability of the climate being suitable for the species based on its current distribution in relation to current climate.

**Landscape Capability (LC)** - The *LC* index is computed as the product of the *HC*, *CN* and Prevalence indices (see map). 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; 225 present locations and 225 absent locations) and determined to be acceptable (Kappa = 0.85, Deviance explained=70%, AUC = 0.98).



## Bicknell's Thrush Landscape Capability (LC) (2010)



See technical document on species at [https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing\\_sustainable\\_landscapes/](https://scholarworks.umass.edu/designing_sustainable_landscapes/) for a detailed description of the Landscape Capability modeling process.