Table. Summary of HRV (historic range of variability) departure indices for each cover type (including only dynamic cover types, see footnote) and the aggregate landscape under the simulated HRV disturbance scenario on the San Juan National Forest, Colorado, and our confidence level (low, moderate or high) in the accuracy of the departure estimates. The departure indices represent the degree of departure of the current landscape from the simulated range of variation; they range from 0 (current landscape is within the 25-75\textsuperscript{th} percentiles of the simulated HRV) to 100 (current landscape is completely outside the HRV)(see text for details). Note, in this summary table the late-seral stages (i.e., understory reinitiation and shifting mosaic stages) have been combined into a single "late-seral" stage in each of the forest cover types for purposes of computing the seral-stage departure index.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cover Type/Landscape</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Seral-Stage Departure Index</th>
<th>Class Configuration Departure Index</th>
<th>Cover Type Departure Index</th>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon-Juniper Woodland</td>
<td>5,023</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon-Juniper Sagebrush Woodland</td>
<td>15,992</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon-Juniper-Oak-Serviceberry Woodland</td>
<td>9,780</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Shrubland</td>
<td>118,935</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine-Oak Forest</td>
<td>67,933</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine-Oak-Aspen Forest</td>
<td>35,823</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Dry Mixed-Conifer Forest</td>
<td>49,237</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Dry Mixed-Conifer with Aspen Forest</td>
<td>48,204</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Moist Mixed-Conifer Forest</td>
<td>34,287</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Moist Mixed-Conifer with Aspen Forest</td>
<td>78,407</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Aspen Forest</td>
<td>21,480</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce-Fir Forest</td>
<td>153,982</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce-Fir-Aspen Forest</td>
<td>67,500</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesic Sagebrush</td>
<td>11,243</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Landscape Composition Departure Index               | 68        | 91                          | 80                                  | Mod                       |

\(^1\)Only dynamic cover types (i.e., those with seral stages that change in area over time in response to disturbance and succession) are included here; static cover types (i.e., those that we treated as constant over time, such as water, barren, etc.) are excluded since they cannot exhibit any "departure".

\(^2\)Seral-stage departure index is based on the distribution of area among seral stages and is computed as the mean departure across seral stages for the corresponding cover type; class configuration departure index is based on several landscape metrics that quantify different aspects of the spatial distribution of each seral stage and is computed as the mean departure across metrics for the corresponding cover type; cover type departure index is computed as the mean of the seral-stage and class configuration departure indices; landscape composition departure index is based on the distribution of area among all unique combinations of cover type and seral stage and is computed as the mean departure across these unique classes (i.e., patch types); landscape configuration departure index is based on several landscape metrics that quantify different aspects of the spatial pattern of the entire landscape mosaic and is computed as the mean across metrics; landscape structure departure index is computed as the mean of the landscape composition and configuration departure indices.
Confidence level represents our confidence in the accuracy of our estimates of departure and is based on a subjective evaluation of the quality of empirical data on vegetation conditions in the current landscape. Note, low confidence does not mean we have low confidence in the HRV estimates, only that we have low confidence in our "departure" estimate because of inadequate current vegetation data.