

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 25-75th 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.

		HRV Departure Indices ²			Confidence Level ³
Cover Type/Landscape ¹	Area (ha)	Class			
		Seral-Stage Departure Index	Configuration Departure Index	Cover Type Departure Index	
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	5,023	62	66	64	Low
Pinyon-Juniper Sagebrush Woodland	15,992	50	62	56	Low
Pinyon-Juniper-Oak-Serviceberry Woodland	9,780	24	61	42	Low
Mountain Shrubland	118,935	97	71	84	Low
Ponderosa Pine-Oak Forest	67,933	50	94	72	High
Ponderosa Pine-Oak-Aspen Forest	35,823	89	96	93	High
Warm Dry Mixed-Conifer Forest	49,237	75	96	85	High
Warm Dry Mixed-Conifer with Aspen Forest	48,204	71	96	83	High
Cool Moist Mixed-Conifer Forest	34,287	80	87	84	High
Cool Moist Mixed-Conifer with Aspen Forest	78,407	89	66	78	High
Pure Aspen Forest	21,480	65	60	63	High
Spruce-Fir Forest	153,982	57	86	71	High
Spruce-Fir-Aspen Forest	67,500	89	70	80	High
Mesic Sagebrush	11,243	83	58	71	Low
		<i>Landscape Composition Departure Index</i>	<i>Landscape Configuration Departure Index</i>	<i>Landscape Structure Departure Index</i>	
Landscape	847,638	68	91	80	Mod

¹Only 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".

²Seral-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.

³Confidence 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.