

Table. Range of variation in landscape susceptibility to disturbances, given as the average susceptibility of eligible cells, under the simulated HRV disturbance scenario on the San Juan National Forest, Colorado, and the degree of departure of the current landscape from the simulated range of variation (see text for details). Susceptibility values range from 0 (not susceptible) to 1 (maximum susceptibility).

Disturbance Process	Current Landscape			Percentiles of Simulated Distribution							HRV Departure Index ²	
	Eligible Area (ha)	Metric Value	Percentile of HRV	0	5	25	50	75	95	100		CV ¹
Pinyon decline	30,878	0.320	91	0.138017	0.175592	0.219463	0.258	0.291	0.328	0.363	59	62
Mountain pine beetle	201,197	0.324	100	0.214253	0.222929	0.229706	0.237	0.243	0.258	0.273	15	100
Douglas fir beetle	210,135	0.286	26	0.254219	0.273733	0.285384	0.293	0.299	0.310	0.316	12	0
Spruce beetle	431,617	0.275	99	0.187342	0.21384	0.231358	0.244	0.255	0.268	0.285	22	94
Spruce budworm	431,617	0.396	100	0.286864	0.307301	0.322539	0.336	0.348	0.362	0.382	16	100

¹CV = coefficient of variation in the simulated distribution, computed as the difference between the 5 and 95th percentiles divided by the median and multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. n/d = not defined (division by zero).

²HRV departure index represents the degree of departure of the current landscape condition from the historic range of variability and is given here specifically as the degree of departure from the 25-75th percentile range of variation, where a 0 represents no departure (i.e., within the 25-75th percentiles of variation) and 100 represents complete departure (i.e., outside the 0-100th percentiles of variation).