

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 Uncompahgre Plateau Landscape, 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
Wildfire	655,553	0.242	31	0.165167	0.203017	0.234	0.258	0.277	0.312	0.333	42	0
Pinyon decline	269,495	0.280	59	0.161785	0.208861	0.247	0.271	0.299	0.335	0.375	46	0
Mountain pine beetle	51,367	0.282	79	0.224865	0.243405	0.255	0.265	0.280	0.301	0.322	22	17
Douglas fir beetle	16,008	0.198	0	0.281211	0.296373	0.308	0.315	0.325	0.338	0.349	13	100
Spruce beetle	46,780	0.230	56	0.095177	0.158533	0.200	0.226	0.246	0.269	0.296	49	0
Spruce budworm	46,780	0.312	56	0.200764	0.246051	0.284	0.308	0.326	0.350	0.383	34	0

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).