Supplementary material

Nader Habibzadeh* & Tobias Ludwig 2019: Ensemble of small models for estimating potential abundance of Caucasian grouse (*Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi*) in Iran. — Ornis Fennica 96: 77–89.

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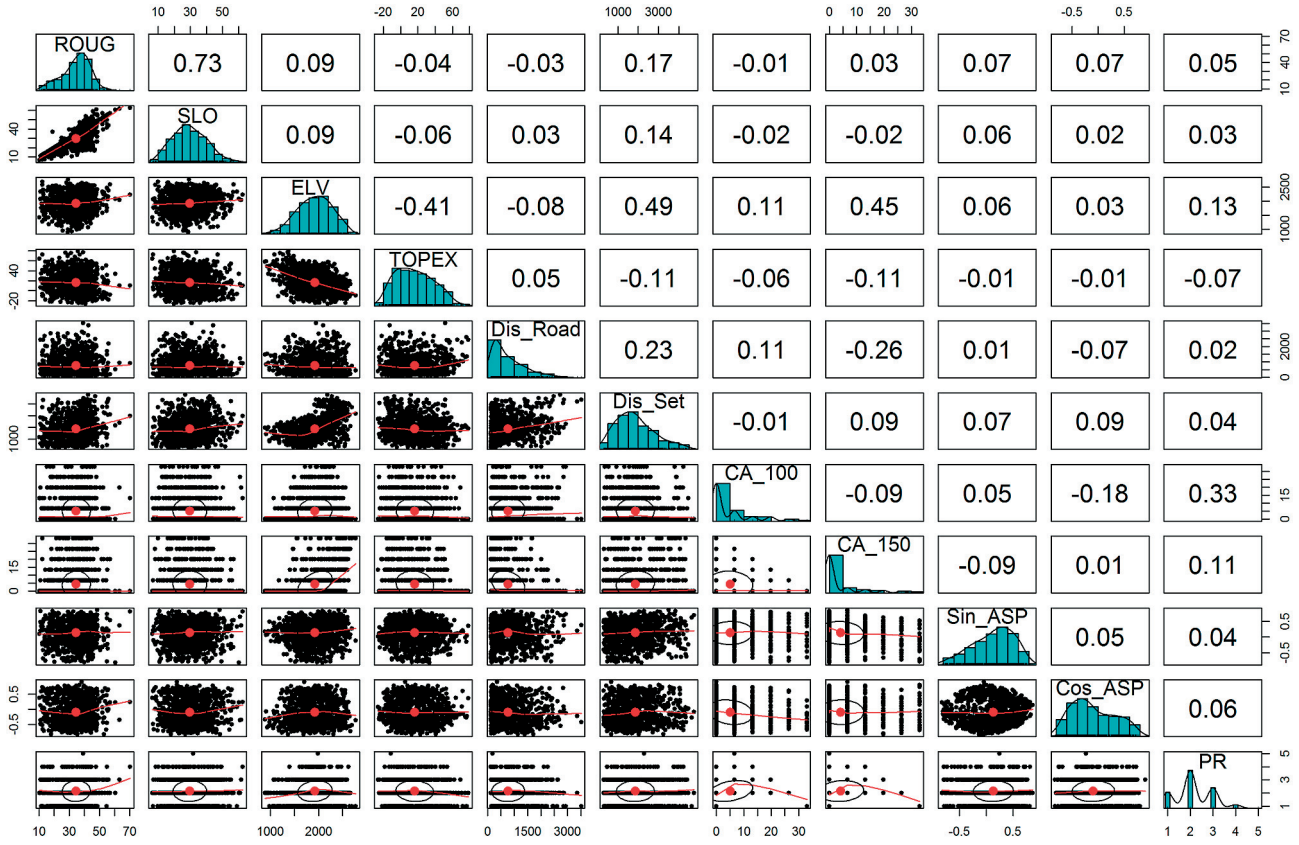

Fig. S1. Correlation matrix and histograms of environmental variables (CA_100 (mosaic tree and shrub (> 50%) and herbaceous cover (< 50%), CA_150 (sparse vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (< 15%)), PR (patch richness), SLO (percent of slope), Sin_ASP (Sine of aspect), Cos_ASP (Cosine of aspect), TOPEX (topographic exposure index), ROUG (roughness), ELV (Elevation), Dis_Road (distance to road), and Dis_Set (distance to settlements)) used for modelling the distribution of Caucasian grouse in Iran. Only ROUG showed high correlation with SLO variable (r = 0.73).

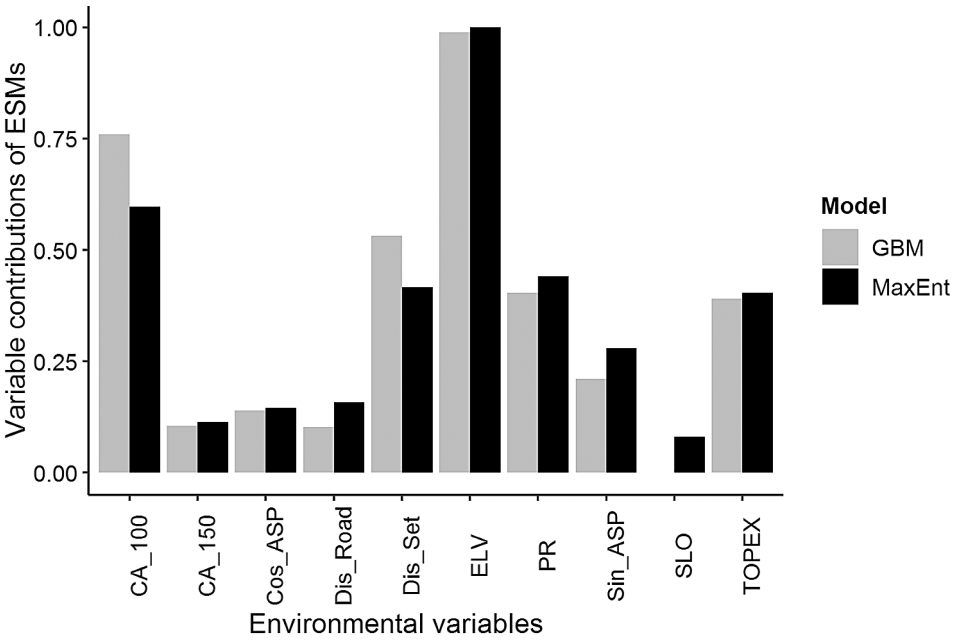

Fig. S2. Contribution of environmental variables: CA_100 (mosaic tree and shrub > 50%, and herbaceous cover < 50%), CA_150 (sparse vegetation: tree, shrub, herbaceous cover, < 15%), PR (patch richness), SLO (percent of slope), Sin_ASP (Sine of aspect), Cos_ASP (Cosine of aspect), TOPEX (topographic exposure index), ELV (Elevation), Dis_Road (distance to road), and Dis_Set (distance to settlements) in Ensemble of Small Models (ESMs).