Appendix 3. Estimates of the number of occupied California spotted owl (A), Northern goshawk (B) and female Pacific marten (C) territories in the Lake Tahoe Basin using the proportion of occupied territories in bins of cumulative sum of occurrence probability within the radius of individual territory centers for the baseline Landis modeling scenario S1R1T001.

Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1200 m	Proportion Occupied (Used/ Available)	Number Available	Actual Number Occupied	
< 154	0	107	0	
154 to 225	22%	27	6	
> 225	56%	25	14	

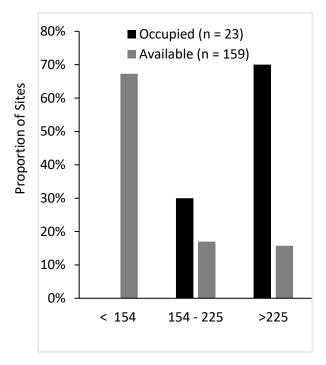
В	Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1650 m	Proportion Occupied	Number Available	Estimated Number Occupied	Actual Number Occupied	% Relative Bias
	< 100	13%	30	3.9	4	0.0%
	100 - 200	24%	21	5.04	5	0.8%
	> 200	64%	28	17.92	18	-0.4%
_						
			Totals	21.25	20	6.3%

С	Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1 km	Proportion of Occupied Territories	Number Available in LTB	Estimated Number Occupied in LTB
_				
	< 100	13%	115	15.0
	100 - 150	19%	42	10.8
	> 150	69%	57	39.3
-				

Totals 65.1

Figure A3-1. Proportion used versus available California Spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), and female Pacific marten (*Martes caurina*) territories represented as species-specific buffers around occupied or available points. Available points were systematically distributed throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin and also buffered by the same species-specific area. Territory occurrence probability values are the sum of the values within each buffer using the baseline (S1R1T001) LANDIS-II modeling scenario.

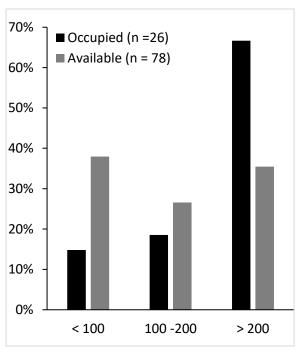
A. California spotted owl



Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1200m

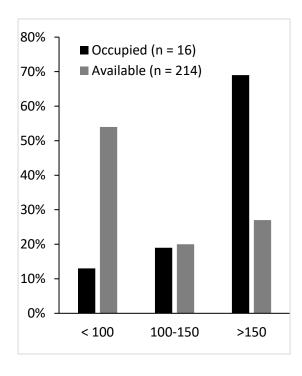
Radius Buffers

B. Northern goshawk



Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1650m Radius Buffers

C. Female Pacific marten



Sum of Habitat Suitability within 1 km
Radius Buffers