

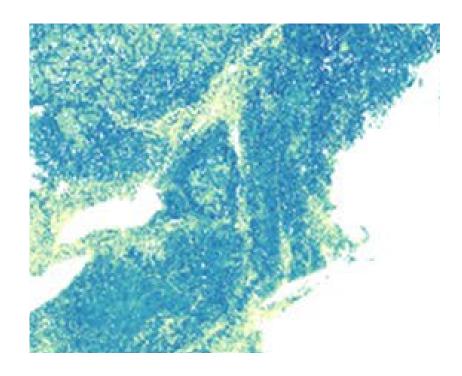
### O'Malley et al. 2024

### Most important:

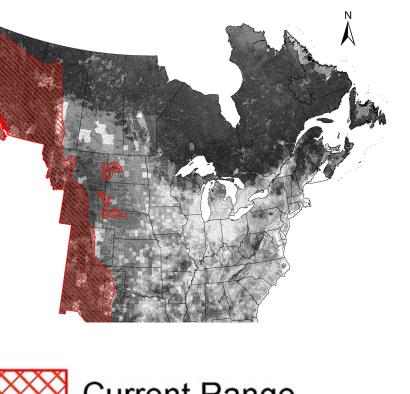
- 1. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NVDI)
- 2. Elevation (< 2500 ft, but <1000 ft is best)
- 3. Distance to water (within 5000m works)

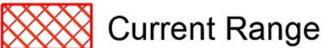
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NVDI): a widely used metric for quantifying the health and density of vegetation from satellite imagery.

Indicates healthier, denser vegetation, or "greenness" = primary productivity



### Winkel et al. 2023



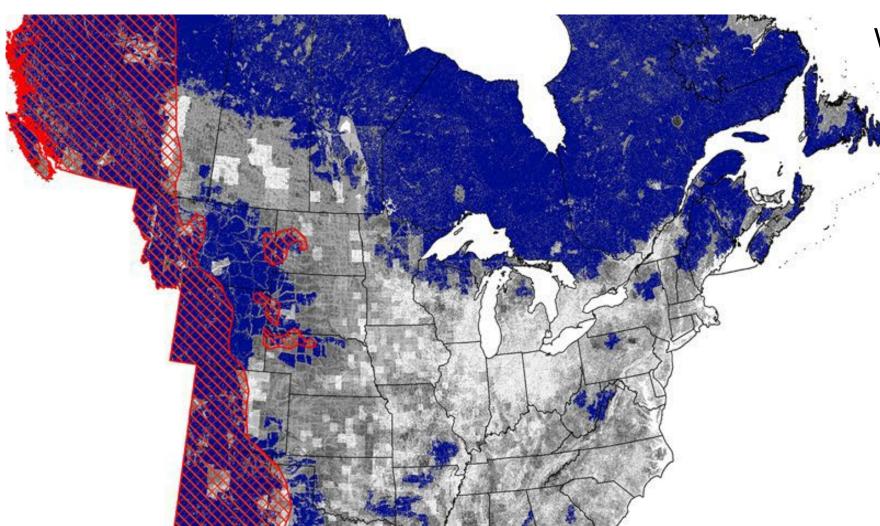


# **Habitat Suitability**

High

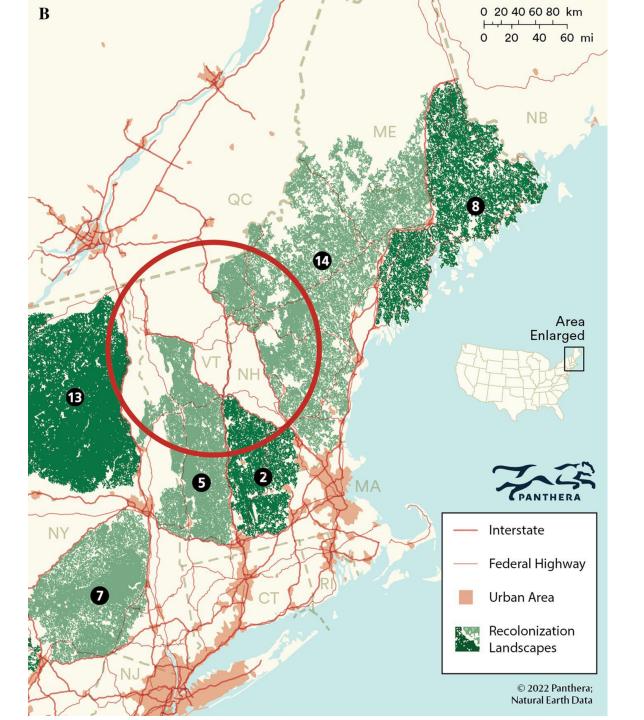
Low





69% suitability and ≥ 2500 km2 area threshold

Winkel et al. 2023



## Yovovich et al. 2023

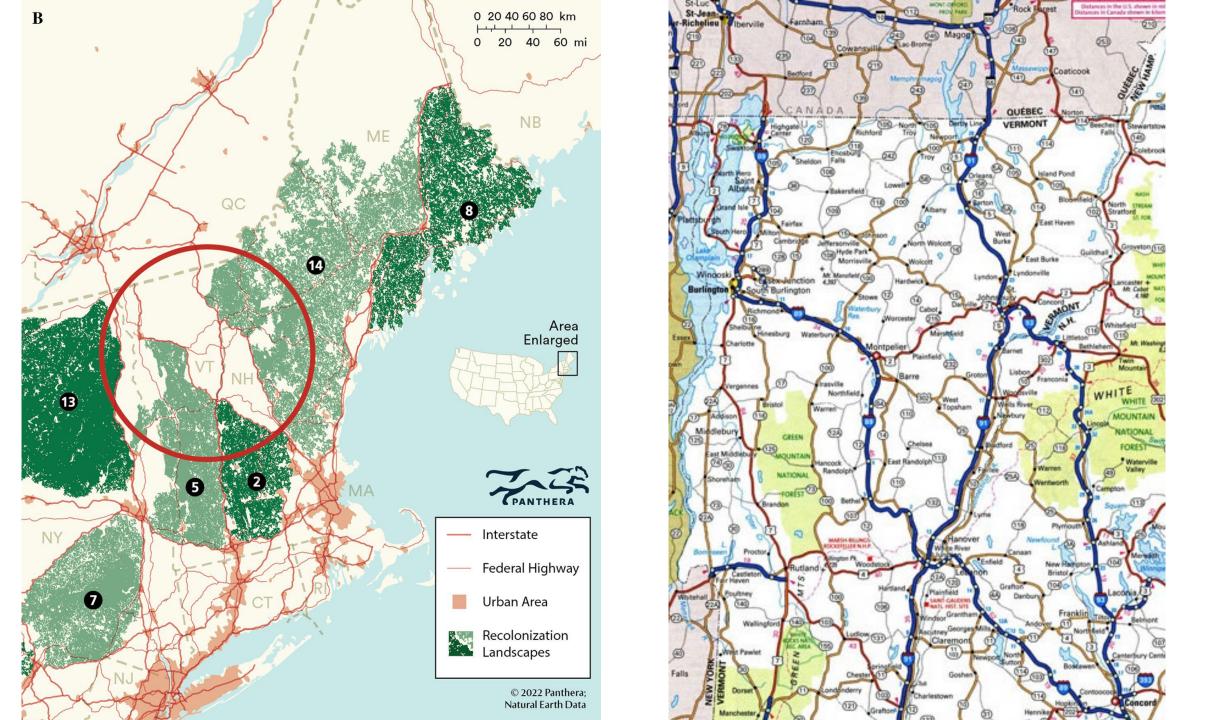


Table 2 Potential puma habitat patches and habitat suitability values, listed in order of increasing size

Patch number	Area name	Patch size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent public land	Human density (people/km2)		Livestock density (ani- mals/km²)
1	Ouachita Mountains	6024	80	1.76	0.31	8.83
2	Green Moun- tains East	6517	14	35.78	0.522	3.28
3	Michigan East	7773	45	4.76	0.346	2.93
4	Michigan West	9639	46	9.75	0.383	4.01
5	Green Moun- tains West	11.874	22	13.69	0.548	5.55
6	Allegheny Plateau	12.040	3	11.55	0.35	7.34
7	Catskill Moun- tains	12.451	15	18.34	0.427	4.77
8	Maine East	12.831	5	8.87	0.445	1.48
9	Ozark Plateau	14.341	34	8.11	0.317	8.05
10	Great Smoky South	17.099	53	19.23	0.394	4.23
11	Appalachian North	21.204	29	9.1	0.353	6.39
12	Allegheny North	21.582	42	7.75	0.367	4.96
13	Adirondack Mountains	25.162	42	5.74	0.397	3.78
14	Maine West	25.857	13	14.55	0.423	1.88
15	Appalachian South	29.481	9	17.43	0.351	3.38
16	Minnesota North Woods	39.831	54	2.66	0.42	1.69
17	Wisconsin-UP	59.462	43	2.95	0.38	2.55

Each patch identified meets the minimum thresholds for areas that could support a sufficiently large puma population to avoid genetic drift and inbreeding depression

#### Yovovich et al. 2023

