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Evaluating the Habitat Capability Model for Merriam's Turkeys

Mark A. Rumble
Stanley H. Anderson



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Habitat capability (HABCAP) models for wildlife assist land managers in predicting the consequences of their management decisions. Models must be tested and refined prior to using them in management planning. We tested the predicted patterns of habitat selection of the R2 HABCAP model using observed patterns of habitats selected by radio-marked Merriam's turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*) in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Coefficients for winter required substantial revision, coefficients for summer were modified to a lesser extent. Coefficients are recommended for winter, summer, and poult habitats.

Keywords: Merriam's turkeys, habitat, management, habitat models, *Meleagris gallopavo merriami*

Mark Rumble is a Research Wildlife Biologist with the Rocky Mountain Station in Rapid City. He has a B.S. from Washington State University, MS. from South Dakota State University, and Ph.D. from University of Wyoming. Research interests include livestock and forest management and wildlife habitat relationships. He researched Merriam's turkey habitat relationships in the Black Hills, South Dakota for 6 years.

Stan Anderson is the Unit Leader for the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit in Laramie. He has a B.S. from University of Redlands and M.A. and Ph.D. from Oregon State University. Stan has been pursuing research interests in avian and mammal habitat ecology and factors that affecting wildlife populations in relation to land management for more than 25 years.

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**Mark A. Rumble, Research Wildlife Biologist
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station¹**

**Stanley H. Anderson, Unit Leader
USDI National Biological Service
Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit²**

¹*Located at Rapid City, SD. Headquarters is in Fort Collins, CO.*

²*Located at the University of Wyoming in Laramie.*

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INTRODUCTION

Models of wildlife species interactions with their environments provide biologists with tools to examine quality of wildlife habitats. Wildlife habitat models also stimulate research of hypotheses regarding habitat interactions of species. Although habitat models have utility, they also have shortcomings (Van Horne 1983) that result from violations of their assumptions and their inability to simplify complex interactions between animals and their habitats.

Wildlife habitat capability (HABCAP) models used by the USDA Forest Service were first proposed by Thomas (1979) as a method for evaluating wildlife habitats in relation to timber management and succession on forested lands. Hoover and Wills (1984) proposed similar models for the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service. The Black Hills National Forest uses HABCAP models to evaluate impacts of proposed management activities and monitor habitats of wildlife. Decisions affecting land management activities, which also have social and economic impacts, are made considering the predictions of HABCAP models. Therefore, these models need to be tested and improved so they accurately predict the habitat relationships of wildlife species. The objective of this study was to test the predicted habitat selection patterns based on the HABCAP model for Merriam's turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*) against habitat selection patterns determined by radio telemetry

STUDY AREA

This study was conducted in the central Black Hills, South Dakota. Vegetation is mostly forest and woodland composed of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), but includes meadows, quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)/paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), and white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and interspersed by meadows. Descriptions of the vegetation, climate and geology of the area are detailed in Rumble and Anderson (1993a). For general

information about the Black Hills ecoregion, see Bailey (1995).

METHODS

This study was conducted from March 1986 to January 1989. We trapped Merriam's turkeys during late February to early March each year using rocket nets or drop nets over corn bait. Forty-four turkeys (36 females and 8 males) were fitted with backpack radio transmitters weighing approximately 108 g. After a 1-week adjustment period to the transmitters (Nenno and Healy 1979), each bird was located three times each week. Locations were estimated by plotting ≥ 2 telemetry bearings on USGS 1:24,000 contour maps in the field. The bearings were taken < 300 m from the birds using a two-element hand-held antenna. Each location was assigned to a habitat unit at the time the location was made. Most habitat units varied between 4 and 32 ha in size. The boundaries of habitat units were delineated by changes in dominant vegetation type, ridges, valleys, or roads. Thus, we were able to accurately assign locations of birds to the proper habitat unit. Twenty-seven percent of all locations were direct observations of birds or from close-range (< 50 m) telemetry.

Vegetative descriptions of habitat units were based on dominant vegetation types, diameter at breast height (DBH), and overstory cover (Buttery and Gillam 1983). These descriptions, hereafter referred to as structural stages and the acronyms used for them, occur in table 1. Our study included 513 habitat units in 13 structural stages. The HABCAP model recognizes structural stages of meadows, wet and dry. We considered subirrigated meadows dominated by Kentucky bluegrass *Poa pratensis* and smooth brome (*Bromus* as wet meadows. Dry meadows were comprised of species typical of mixed-grass steppe (Hamm 1973, Bennett 1984).

HABCAP models coefficients between 0 and 1.0 represent the relative ability of a structural stage to

Table 1 .-Vegetation type structural stage, DBH, overstory cover, and HABCAP model acronyms for structural stage evaluated for Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Vegetation type	Structural stage	DBH (cm)	Overstory cover (%)	Acronym
Ponderosa Pine	Grass/forb	NA	0	P1
	Seedling/shrub	<2.5	0	P2
	Sapling/pole	2.5-25.0	0-40	P3A
			41-70	P3B
			>71	P3C
Ponderosa Pine	Mature	>25.0	0-40	P4A
			41-70	P4B
			>71	P4C
Aspen	Seedling/shrub	<2.5	0	A2
	Sapling/pole	2.5-25.0	0-40	A3A
			41-70	A3B
			>70	A3C
Bur Oak	Grass/forb	NA	0	O 1
	Seedling/shrub	<2.5	0	O 2
	Sapling/pole-Mature	>2.5	0-100	OAK
White Spruce	Sapling/pole-Mature	>2.5	0-100	SPR
Kentucky Bluegrass Meadow	NA	0	WM	
Upland Meadow		NA	0	DM

¹ Kentucky bluegrass meadows are considered wet meadows and upland meadows are considered dry meadows.

support Merriam's turkeys. The model included coefficients for feeding and cover with separate coefficients for summer and winter. We could not accurately determine the behavior of birds at each location so we combined the coefficients for feeding and cover for analyses. Habitat selection of energy maximizers (Schoener **1971**) is determined by the search for food; and this pattern is applicable to Merriam's turkeys. Therefore, combined HABCAP coefficients were weighted **3:1** in favor of the feeding coefficient. We used locations of turkeys between November and March to evaluate winter HABCAP model coefficients and June to September to evaluate the summer HABCAP model coefficients. The HABCAP model did not include coefficients for poult habitats. Habitat selection and protein requirements change for poults >8 weeks old (National Research Council 1977, Robbins 1983, Rumble and Anderson 199313). We used locations of poults <8 weeks old and summer coefficients to evaluate the HABCAP model for poult habitats. We also present HABCAP coefficients for roosting based on qualitative assessments of previous analyses of Merriam's turkeys roost habitats (Rumble 1992).

We tested the hypothesis that predicted selection of structural stages by the HABCAP model was similar to observed selection by turkeys using chi-square goodness-of-fit tests (Freese 1960). To increase independence among observations, locations of individual birds were >1 day apart and simultaneous locations of >1 radio-marked bird were tallied as a single observation (Alldredge and Ratti 1986, Jelinski 1991). Predicted selection of structural stages was determined by calculating a relative coefficient, weighted by proportional area for each structural stage and multiplying it times the number of observations (N). The formula used was

$$\text{Predicted use} = \frac{C_i P_i}{\sum C_i P_i} N$$

where C_i represents the weighted coefficient for structural stage i , P_i represents the proportional area of structural stage i , and N represent the total number of radio locations.

Structural stages with model coefficients of 0 were not included in chi-square tests. Confidence intervals around the proportion of observations occurring in

each structural stage (Fleiss 1981) were made using a Bonferroni correction to a (Neu et al. 1974). Revised HABCAP coefficients were developed through an iterative process of revising coefficients that fell outside the confidence intervals, chi-square goodness-of-fit tests, and evaluation predicted use of structural stages versus Bonferroni confidence intervals. This process was continued until we obtained a nonsignificant chi-square test. Coefficients <0.10 were truncated to 0 for structural stages that were rarely selected by turkeys. Statistical significance was determined at $\alpha < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills selected structural stages different ($X^2 \geq 254$, 9df, $P < 0.01$) from patterns predicted by the HABCAP model (table 2). Revised HABCAP coefficients resulted in good fit between predicted and observed selection of structural stages during winter ($P = 0.20$), summer ($P = 0.15$) and poults ($P = 0.40$). Predicted use by turkeys in some structural stages did not fall within the confidence intervals around observed use after a nonsignificant chi-square was achieved. We modified these coefficients to the extent we felt they were biologically meaningful, but predicted use for some structural stages remained outside the confidence interval in the final model.

Aspen

Sapling-pole aspen/birch 040 percent and 41-70 percent overstory cover (A3A and A3B) structural stages are patchy, with small openings with grasses, forbs and shrubs. Most (71 percent) turkeys using aspen/birch during winter occurred in A3B. Turkeys selected aspen/birch structural stages during late winter-spring when diets of turkeys included more green vegetation. We propose winter coefficients for 0.3 for A3A and 0.4 for A3B. Predicted use of A3B was less than indicated by the confidence intervals in the final model. Winter foods of turkeys in the Black Hills are mostly ponderosa pine seeds and kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) fruits. Both of these foods are scarce in aspen/birch, and we do not believe a larger coefficient was warranted for A3B. Sapling-pole aspen/birch >71 percent overstory cover (A3C) structural stages in drainages usually have a dense shrub layer <1.5 m tall comprised of beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*). Turkeys prefer habitats with open understory (Bailey and Rinell 1967) probably because tall shrubs inhibited the bird's field of vision. A3C structural stages had coefficients of 0, and thus even one observation was outside the confidence interval in the initial model, but the coefficient in the revised model remained at 0. Habitat characteristics selected by turkeys in aspen are probably similar among size classes of trees and we recommend similar HABCAP coefficients for DBH

Table 2.-Old HABCAP model coefficients, 95% Bonferroni confidence intervals (CI) on percent observed (P_{obs}), proposed new HABCAP model coefficients, and percent of observations predicted (P_{pred}) from proposed model coefficients in vegetative structural stages for Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Structural stage	Winter N = 449					Summer N = 174					Poults N = 171'			
	Old coef	---- CI	P_{obs} ----	New coef	P_{pred}	Old coef	---- CI	P_{obs} ----	New coef	P_{pred}	---- CI	P_{obs} ----	New coef	P_{pred}
A3A	0	0.4	3.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	7.9	0.5	1.7	<1	5.4	0.3	1.5
A3B	0	1.9	7.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	4.3	16.2	1.0	4.3	0.3	7.2	0.5	3.3
A3C	0	<1	2.1	0	0	0.6	0.1	6.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	8.1	0.2	1.3
P3A	0.9	0.5	4.1	0.2	2.3	1.0	10.4	25.6	10	15.9	3.2	14.3	0.4	9.6
P3B	0.5	13.1	22.6	0.6	16.2	0.5	12.7	28.8	0.4	15.2	11.9	28.0	0.3	17.3
P3C	0.3	24.0	35.4	0.8	28.0	0.5	8.5	23.0	0.3	14.8	4.4	16.5	0.1	7.5
P4A	10	2.9	8.7	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.8	13.3	1.0	10.7	2.8	13.6	0.4	6.5
P4B	0.6	19.3	30.0	0.8	26.8	0.6	9.0	23.6	0.4	18.9	11.5	27.3	0.3	21.5
P4C	0.4	9.8	18.5	0.9	17.9	0.4	4.7	16.9	0.3	8.4	0.8	8.9	0.1	4.3
W M	0	0.5	4.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	10.3	0.3	2.6	16.8	34.3	1.0	13.1
D M	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.2	2.1	10	<1	4.3	0.3	4.5	2.8	13.6	0.5	11.3
O A K	0.9	<1	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	6.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	7.2	0.8	1.2
SPR	0	N A		0	0	0.5	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.3	<1	5.4	0.2	0.2

1The HABCAP model did not include coefficients for paults, so we use summer coefficients in this test.

structural stage 4 of aspen as for structural stage 3. We believe it is unlikely that Merriam’s turkey populations could be sustained in the Black Hills throughout the winter in aspen/birch.

Dense shrub conditions in A3C also detracted from use during summer by turkeys. Otherwise, only slight modifications to summer HABCAP model coefficients in aspen were made. The coefficients we propose for poults in aspen/birch are lower than summer coefficients in the old model and were in close agreement with observed selection of aspen by brood hens. Grasshoppers (Orthoptera), the preferred food of poults, were uncommon in aspen.

Coefficients for aspen/birch structural stages for which we do not have data to test are in table 3. We based our revision of these coefficients on habitat conditions and habitat requirements of Merriam’s turkeys. Aspen rapidly sprouts following logging or other disturbance; the grass/forb structural stage of aspen (A1) is very short in duration (Schier et al. 1985). Thus, the A1 structural stage would be unimportant as Merriam’s turkey habitat; and we recommend no coefficient be assigned to it. The shrub-seedling structural stage of aspen/birch (A2) is probably too dense and would likely be avoided by adult turkeys (Holbrook and Lewis 1967). A winter coefficient of 0 for the A2 structural stage should continue to be used. Merriam’s turkeys could use the A2 during summer and as poult habitat, but the value of this would not be greater than other aspen/birch habitats. In Utah, Merriam’s turkeys selected openings in aspen habitats during summer (Bryant and Nish 1975). We propose coefficients of 0.3 for summer and poults for the A2 structural stage.

Bur Oak

Bur oak comprised only 0.4 percent of the study area, most of which occurred in association with Kentucky bluegrass or western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) in narrow (<50 m across) subirrigated meadows. We combined all structural stages of bur oak in our analyses, but there were too few observations of turkeys in oak habitats to make strong statements about the values of these structural stages to Merriam’s turkeys in the Black Hills. Bur oak and Gambel’s oak (*Q. gambellii*) /ponderosa pine habitats are common in Merriam’s turkey range. Most western oaks are infrequent producers of mast, with crops occurring at 2-7 year intervals (Olson 1974). In the Black Hills, mast crops of bur oak are unpredictable and acorns are frequently parasitized

Table 3.-Old and proposed new HABCAP model coefficients for Merriam’s turkeys, not tested in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Structural stage acronym	Old coefficients		Revised coefficients		
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Poults
A2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
01	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
02	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
P1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
P2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3

by *Curculio* spp. It is unlikely that structural stages of bur oak in the Black Hills could support a large turkey population. When mast crops in oak occurred, turkeys used these habitats for 2-4 weeks, but use may also have been limited by the distribution and abundance of these habitats. Merriam’s turkeys in Arizona actively selected for acorns as a winter food (Wakeling and Rogers, in press). We recommend revising the HABCAP coefficients for Merriam’s turkeys in the tree structural stages of bur oak to 0.5 during winter. The coefficients for structural stages of oak should increase with greater overstory cover, but data are lacking. We recommend a summer coefficient of 0.8 for bur oak in the Black Hills. Because herbaceous biomass and invertebrate abundance decline with increased overstory cover, coefficients for summer and poults should decline with greater overstory cover. Research is needed to validate coefficients in bur oak habitats. If oak occurs on slopes, its value to poults would be reduced because herbaceous biomass would be lower than occurred in the drainages in our study. The proposed coefficients for bur oak grass-forb (01) and shrub-seedling (02) structural stages reflect upland bur oak sites. These structural stages result from harvesting or fire, which are unlikely disturbances to bur oak in meadows or drainages.

Ponderosa Pine

Ponderosa pine is the dominant vegetation type in the Black Hills and turkeys selected ponderosa pine structural stages year-round. Substantial revisions were necessary to winter coefficients in the HABCAP model to make predicted selection compliant with observed selection of ponderosa pine structural stages. Old model coefficients indicated that habitat capability in ponderosa pine decreased as overstory cover increased and probably resulted from literature suggesting that winter turkey diets

in the southwest were mostly seeds and leaves of grasses and forbs (Scott and Boeker 1975). Coefficients in the old model for sapling-pole and mature ponderosa pine >71 percent overstory cover (P3C and P4C) structural stages emphasized cover. Ponderosa pine seed is the preferred winter food of Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills, and birds selected habitats where pine seed abundance was 4x greater than average (Rumble and Anderson, in press a). Pine seed abundance increases with overstory cover. When pine seeds are not available, turkeys select ponderosa pine habitats with less canopy closure and diets include kinnikinnick fruits, grass seeds, and grass leaves. Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills appeared to be in lower physiological condition during winter when these latter food items dominated in their diets. We recommend winter coefficients increase with overstory in ponderosa pine. Also, mature pine trees structural stages (DBH category 4) provide better winter habitat for Merriam's turkeys than smaller trees with comparable overstory cover. These are reflected in the coefficients.

The highest winter coefficient in our evaluation of the HABCAP model was 0.9 in P4C. Ponderosa pine seed production in the Black Hills is more consistent than elsewhere in the west (Oliver and Ryker 1980), but mixed ponderosa pine and oak stands with high overstory cover should have higher winter coefficients than pure stands of either. Mast crops are more likely to develop with greater diversity of mast-producing species (Schroeder 1985).

Old summer HABCAP coefficients for turkeys in ponderosa pine required less revisions. Turkey diets during summer are mostly seeds and leaves of herbaceous vegetation. The inverse relationship between overstory cover and abundance of vegetation (Uresk and Severson 1989) was reflected in higher coefficients in sapling-pole and mature ponderosa pine 0-40 percent overstory cover (P3A and P4A) structural stages. Only slight decreases in the summer HABCAP coefficients were necessary for sapling-pole ponderosa pine 41-70 percent overstory cover (P3B), mature ponderosa pine 41-70 percent overstory cover (P4B), P3C, and P4C structural stages.

The grass-forb structural stages of ponderosa pine (P1) follow clearcuts or stand-replacing fires. We expect herbaceous productivity and habitat conditions in this structural stage are similar to the dry meadow (DM) structural stage. The coefficients we recommend for P1 structural stage, therefore, are the same as those developed for DM. The shrub-seedling struc-

tural stage of ponderosa pine (P2) follows P1 but also occurs after the overstory removal of seed-tree harvest prescription. This structural stage is typically a patchy dense stand of small ponderosa pine with a herbaceous understory. The P2 structural stage is poor winter habitat for Merriam's turkeys but provides habitat during summer. Occasionally, we observed turkeys loafing in these dense stands of small pine trees during spring and summer. Reduced herbaceous biomass in the P2 structural stage versus P1, would lower habitat capability for poults.

White Spruce

Most observations of Merriam's turkeys in white spruce were incidental. Turkeys were observed in white spruce occurring in some canyons and near streams on several occasions. Coefficients in the old HABCAP model showed white spruce as unsuitable for turkeys during winter. We also recommend a coefficient of 0 during winter. Most white spruce in the Black Hills occurs at elevations where snow accumulations prohibit selection by turkeys during winter. Turkeys have been observed in mixed spruce/pine during winter, but research is needed to determine these habitat relationships. Spruce and mixed spruce/pine were used by some radio-marked birds during summer, but outside our study area. Considering the summer diets of turkeys, we have no reason to believe that summer HABCAP coefficients in white spruce structural stages would deviate from those in ponderosa pine. Similarly, HABCAP coefficients for poults in white spruce should be the same as in ponderosa pine.

Wet Meadows

The HABCAP coefficient for the wet meadow (WM) structural stage during winter was 0; we recommend a coefficient of 0.2 during winter. Most observations of turkeys in meadows during winter were birds crossing to other habitats. In the Black Hills, turkeys can find similar foods to those occurring in meadows in structural stages of ponderosa pine and aspen/birch with <70 percent overstory cover. These structural stages also provide overhead cover. Our observations indicate turkeys were hesitant to cross openings and were extremely alert to potential overhead predators when in openings. Nevertheless, herbaceous vegetation is abundant in the WM structural stage and birds could feed there during winter. Similarly, despite abundant herbaceous production, adult birds rarely selected the WM structural stage during

summer. We recommend a coefficient of 0.2 for winter and 0.3 for summer for WM.

Habitat for poults is a key component of turkey habitat management (Hoffman et al. 1993), and we propose separate coefficients for poults in the revised HABCAP model. Poults require abundant invertebrate protein for muscle and feather development (National Research Council 1977, Hurst and Poe 1985). Invertebrate abundance increases with herbaceous biomass (Healy 1985, Rumble and Anderson, submitted). Kentucky bluegrass meadows (WM) are the most important habitat for poults in the Black Hills. Brood hens took poults up to 5.6 km to areas of WM (Rumble and Anderson 1993b). Despite assigning this structural stage a coefficient of 1.0, predicted use by turkeys was still less than observed use. Substantial reductions to coefficients for other structural stages would have been necessary if the confidence interval around observed use in WM's included the predicted use. Habitat quality for poults was high on our area (Rumble and Anderson, in press b), and brood hens could be selective of the better habitats.

Dry Meadows

Similar to the WM structural stage, turkeys were reluctant to enter open areas and selected forested habitats with herbaceous understory during summer (Rumble and Anderson 1993a). Despite no observations of adult turkeys in upland dry meadows (DM) during summer, these habitats provide some habitat for turkeys along the forest/ meadow edge. We recommend a coefficient of 0.3 for adult turkeys during summer, similar to wet meadows. However, herbaceous vegetation in DM is approximately half that in WM (Hamm 1973); and thus, they provide fewer invertebrates for poults to feed on (Healy 1985). Therefore, we propose a coefficient of 0.5 for DM's, reflective of the relative herbaceous productivity in this structural stage.

Other Habitat Requirements

Roost habitats of Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills are described in Rumble (1992). Roost sites of Merriam's turkeys averaged 23 m²/ha basal area with trees >25 cm DBH (P4B and P4C structural stages) in the Black Hills. Roosts typically occur on upper portions of slopes with easterly aspects. Birds roosting in P3B and P3C structural stages did so in larger trees and no roost trees were <23 cm DBH. In managed stands of ponderosa pine, structural stages <25 cm DBH (P3A, P3B, P3C) provide little suitable

roosting habitat for turkeys. Mixed ponderosa pine/ white spruce structural stages >25 cm DBH and >40 percent overstory cover also provide suitable roosting habitat. Merriam's turkeys roost in other conifer species (Hoffman 1968, Mackey 1984, Lutz and Crawford 1987), but we only found birds roosting in ponderosa pine. We recommend coefficients for Merriam's turkey roosts of 1.0 in pine and mixed conifer DBH category 4. Roost habitats of Merriam's turkeys can be included in structural stages managed for winter habitats if they are dispersed throughout the forests. Roost coefficients for smaller DBH structural stages of conifers should be 0, or nearly so. Deciduous vegetation types in conifer forests have little potential as roost habitat for Merriam's turkey (Shaw and Molloy 1992) and should have roost coefficients of 0. Merriam's turkeys will roost in marginal habitats if other components of their habitat are sufficiently high, but quality roosting habitat cannot replace poor habitats for other aspects of Merriam's turkey ecology. If coefficients for roosting are entered into the model as cover coefficients, they should not be combined with feeding coefficients. Results for feeding and (roosting) should remain separated.

Descriptions of Merriam's turkey nest sites are provided by Rumble and Hodorff (1993). Turkey nest sites are small areas <5 m across where vegetation or topography obscure the view of the nest to a height of approximately 2.5 dm. Nest site selection by turkeys occurs at a finer scale of resolution than HABCAP models are applied. In most areas, availability of nest sites probably does not limit Merriam's turkey populations.

Model Application

Application of HABCAP models assumes that increasing the area of structural stages with high coefficients increases the quality of habitat. Merriam's turkeys have seasonally different habitat requirements (Rumble and Anderson 1993a,b). Thus, turkey populations will be limited by habitat quality during the season where habitat quantity and quality are lowest. The HABCAP model does not include provisions for factors limiting populations other than coefficients for structural stages. Output from the HABCAP model should be evaluated and displayed separately for categories of summer, winter, and poults.

Selection of meadows by brood hens is determined by the protein requirements of poults (Healy 1985, Hurst and Poe 1985). The HABCAP coefficients we recommend assume that management or natural

tors have not altered habitat conditions, particularly herbaceous biomass, below that which occurred during our study Excessive grazing by domestic livestock and wild ungulates can reduce herbaceous vegetation necessary for poults. Habitat capability for poults is better estimated directly from herbaceous vegetation as represented in the Habitat Suitability Model for Merriam's turkeys (Rumble and Anderson in press b).

CONCLUSIONS

Models of wildlife habitat relationships are important tools for natural resource managers. However, habitat models should be tested and refined. The HABCAP model for Merriam's turkeys in the Black Hills required considerable refinement to coefficients before the predicted selection of habitats by turkeys corresponded to observed selection of habitats. The greatest changes were made to the winter coefficients in the model. Since habitat requirements for poults differ greatly from adults, we recommend separate model coefficients to represent capability of habitats for poults. Other special habitat needs of Merriam's turkeys, such as roosting and nesting, can probably be met by balancing the distribution of other habitat structural stages across the landscape.

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