Fig S2. Relative abundance data used in post-hoc analysis of ensemble forecast species distribution models for (A) California quail (*Callipepla californica*), (B) Gambel’s quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), (C) scaled quail (*Callipepla squamata*), (D) northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), and (E) mountain quail (*Oreotyx pictus*). Relative abundance data were from the Breeding Bird Survey from 2008-2012. Major rivers of North America (blue lines) are included for geographic reference.
a Estimated from [41]. Values generally predict the average number of birds for a species that can be seen along roadsides in ~2.5 hours.

b Data not available for Montezuma quail.

c Data outside the United States not available and data from introduced populations excluded in our analysis.