<u>Srinivasan & Wilcove 2021:</u>

1. The results of this paper show the importance of species-specific elevational range in predicting apparent species survival.
    a. **Would a species-specific elevational range have a large impact on the results of our project?**
    b. How would you predict species closer to their cold-edge elevation limit will react to increases in CC-LUC in terms of their distribution? What about species closer to their warm-edge elevation limit? **Think about your animal groups and how this may apply.**
2. Many of the papers we have read have highlighted the pitfalls of ignoring the effects of land-use change on species distributions. However, this paper focused on the drawbacks of ignoring the effects of climate change. **What are some of the potential consequences of failing to account for climate change vs land-use change, and which would have a bigger impact on the accuracy of species distribution predictions if it was ignored?**
3. This study also found that birds in logged habitats exhibited reduced body mass. One potential explanation they gave for these results was that the reduced body mass could be evidence of these species adapting to the disturbed habitats as smaller individuals could more easily dissipate heat and would have lower resource requirements. **Do you agree with this explanation? What could be some other interpretations of this outcome?**

<u>Sanchez-Ortiz et al. 2020:</u>

1. What are the implications of the prevalence of novel alien species in driving species turnover in human-dominated landscapes, and **how does this differ between islands and mainland settings with larger species pools**?
    a. How can we further investigate the role of alien and native species in shaping ecosystems in the context of land-use change?
2. At the end of the discussion section, the paper states that previous studies have highlighted habitat modification as the main driver of biodiversity decline, out-competing other drivers such as invasive species or climate change.
    a. Do you think this is true?
    b. Could the main driver be different for different types of communities (eg., island vs mainland)?
3. This study found that alien species abundance was greater on more isolated islands, contrary to what species-isolation patterns would predict. **In light of anthropogenic activities, do the traditional patterns of species-isolation relationships on islands begin to become obsolete, or do you think these patterns will still hold in the future?**