

Figure 1. The three Glacier National Park study sites are represented by black outlines. The dark blue dots represent breeding ponds and the light blue dots represent the random points for model placement.

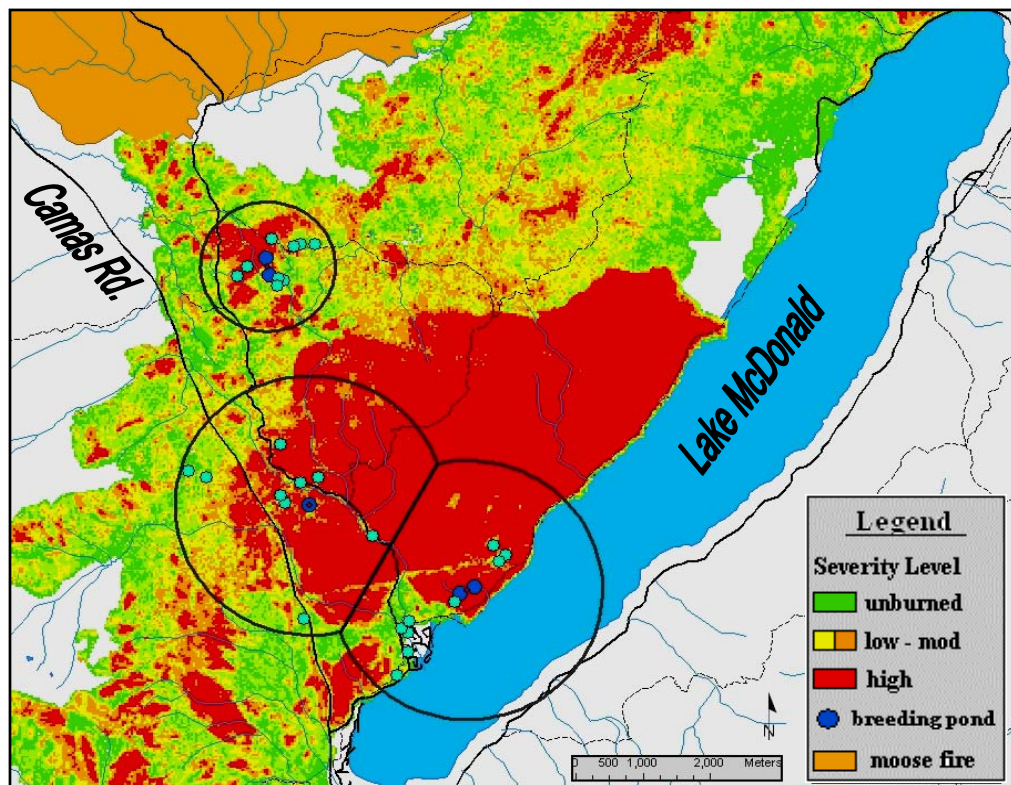


Figure 2. Site 1 in Glacier National Park. Colors represent different toads and numbers indicate the sequence of relocations.

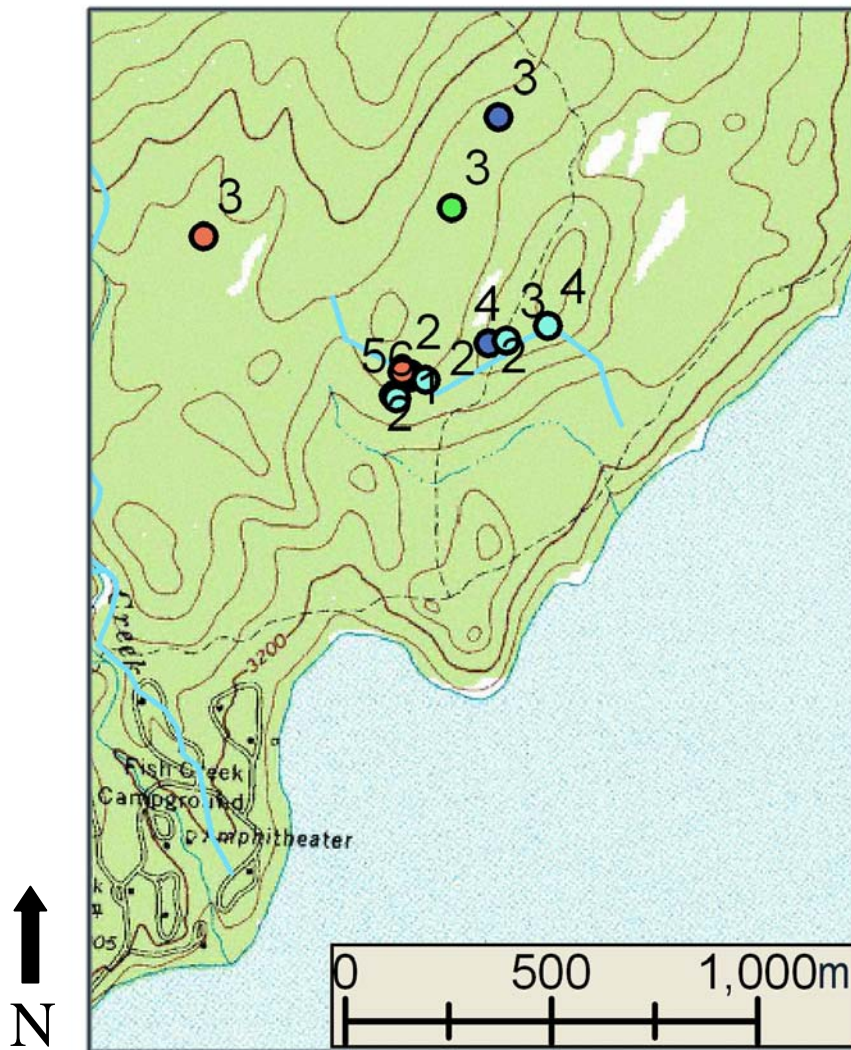


Figure 3. Site 2 in Glacier National Park. Colors represent different toads and numbers indicate the sequence of relocations.

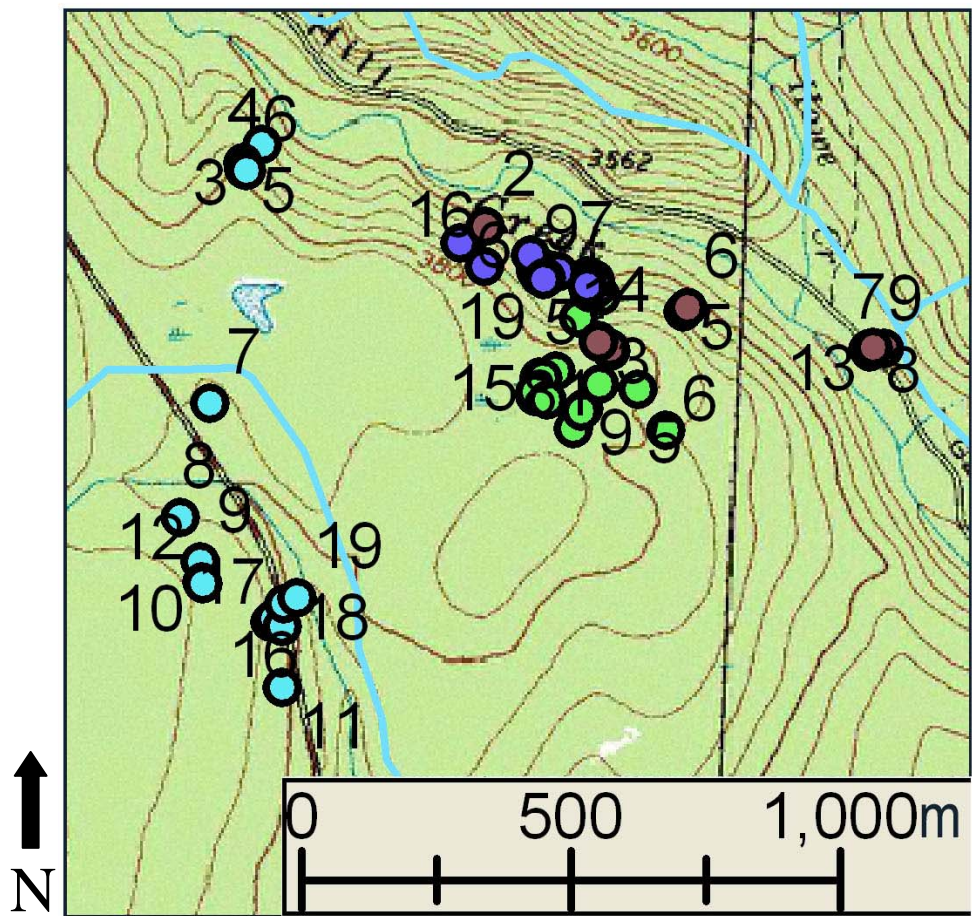




Figure 4. Site 3 in Glacier National Park. Colors represent different toads and numbers indicate the sequence of relocations.

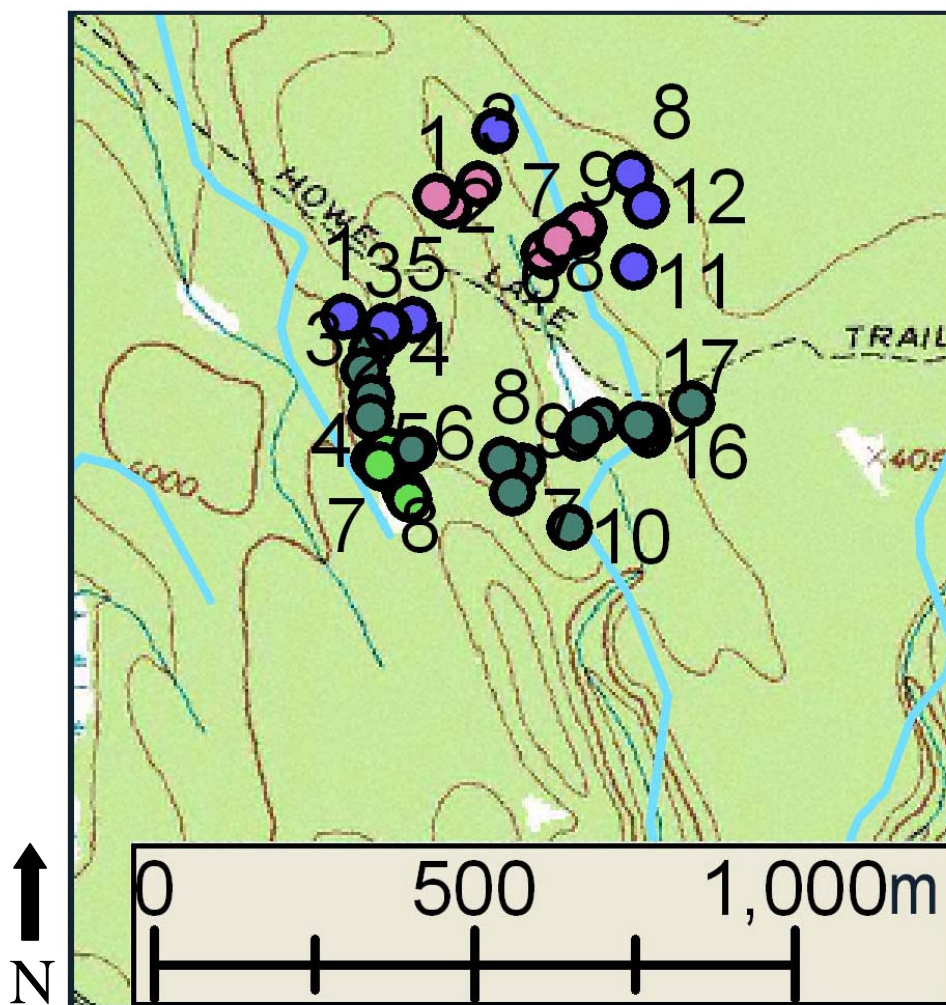




Figure 6. Number of relocations in each general habitat type. Toads were relocated in ponds until mid-July and then commonly relocated in forest and riparian habitats throughout the summer.

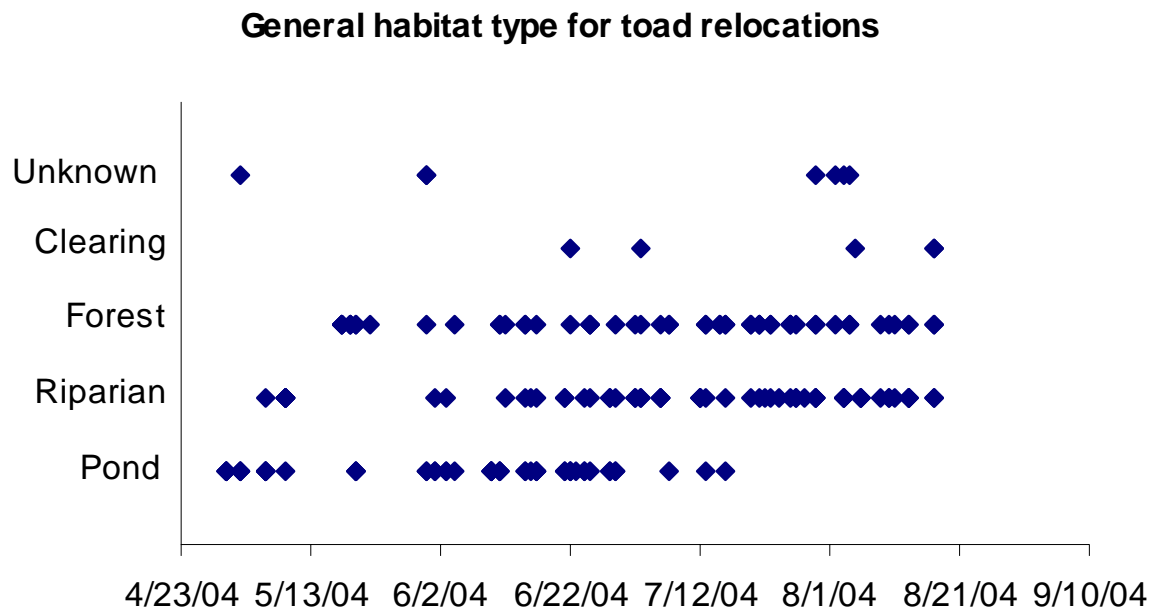


Figure 7. Microsite type associated with toad relocations for each date. Toads 1 through 9 are female toads and 10 through 22 are male toads.

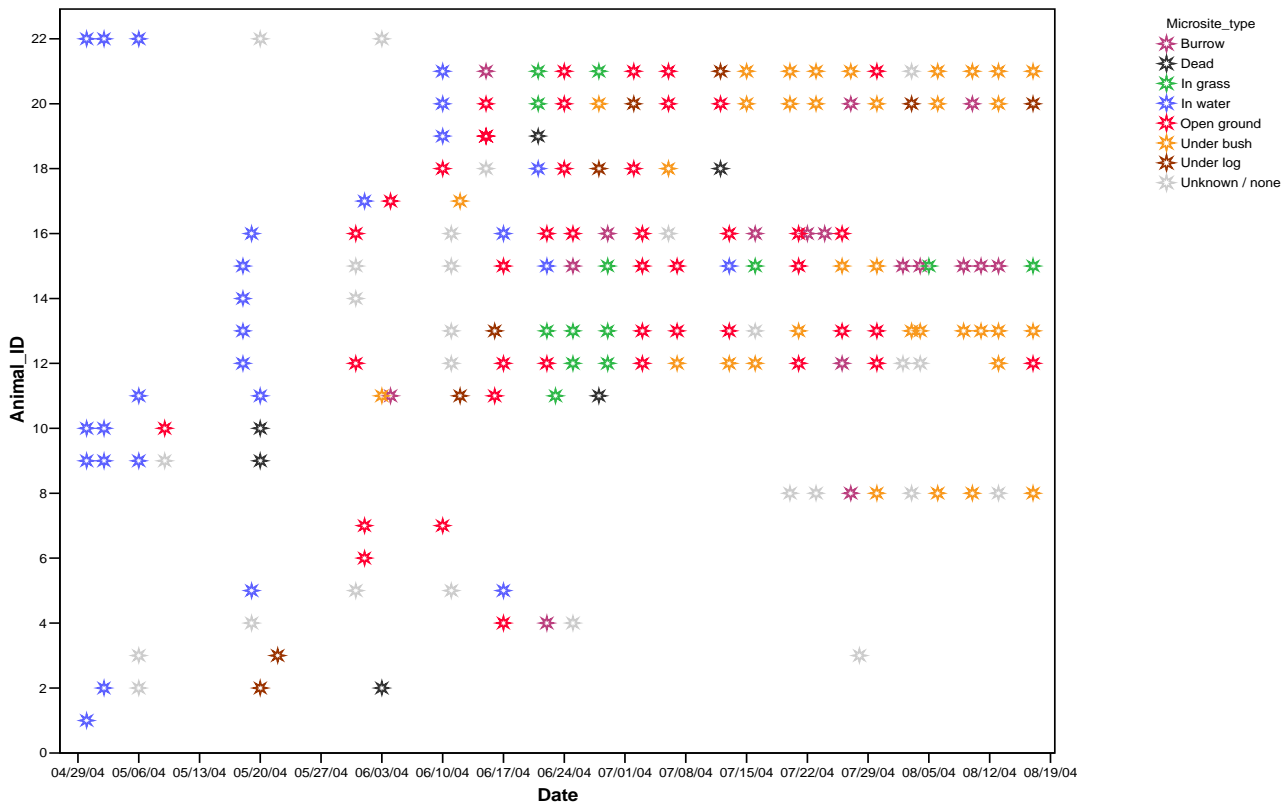


Figure 8. (a) Wet model temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for open sites in high severity and unburned areas. (b) the number of hours during the 3.5 week period that fall within each temperature range.

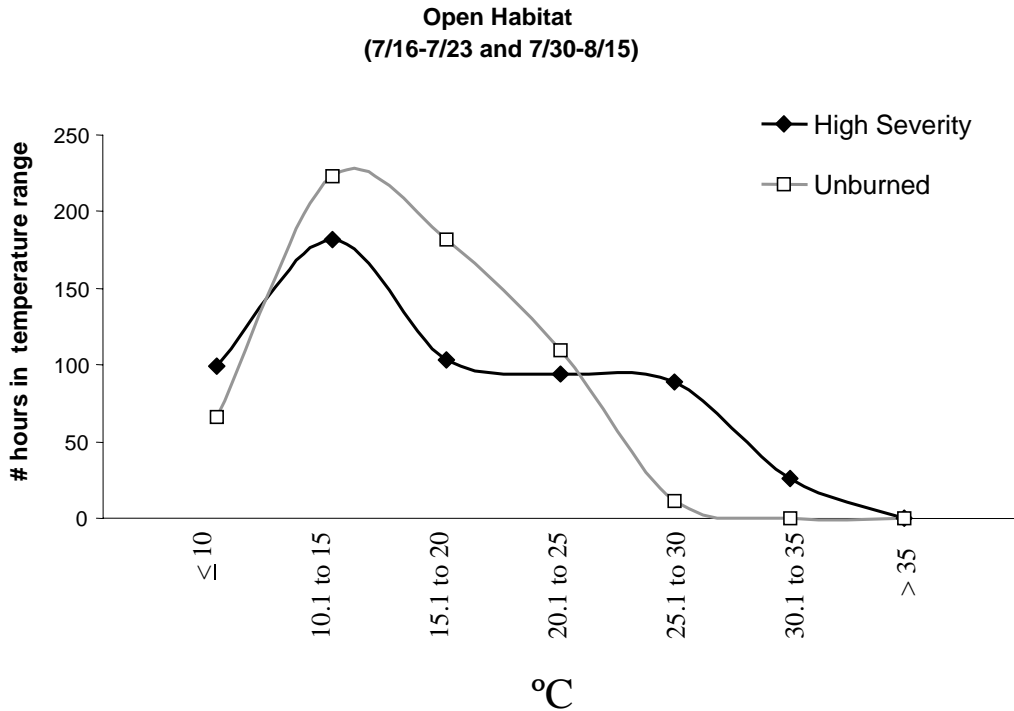
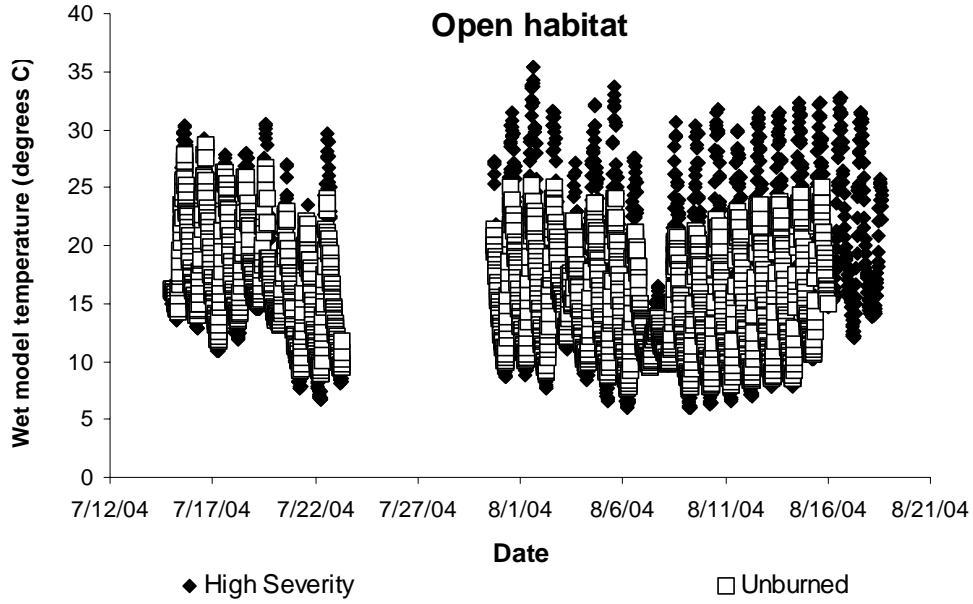
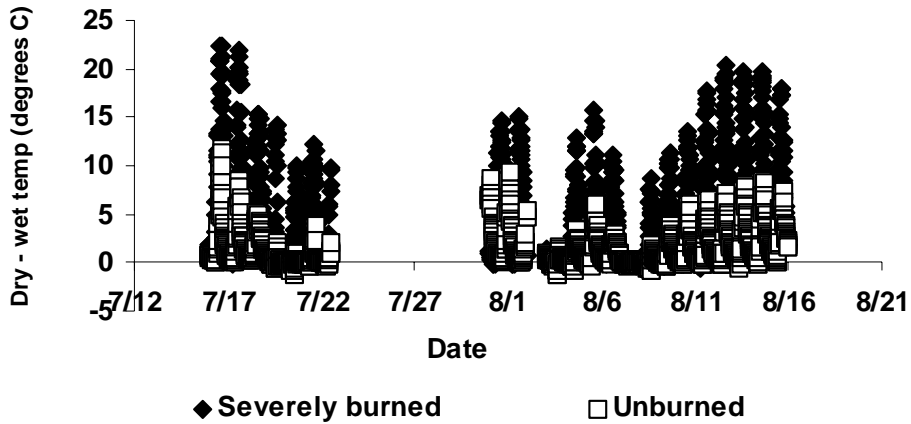


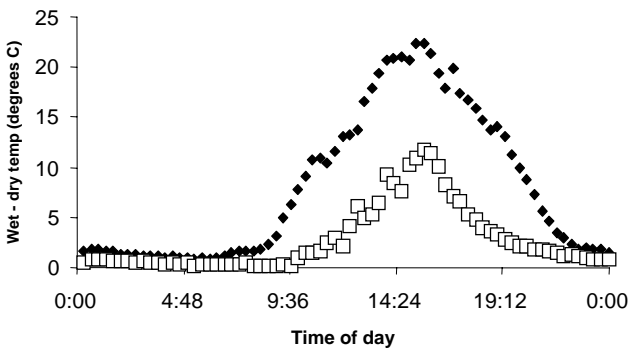


Figure 9. (a) Potential evaporative loss (dry – wet model temperature °C) for the time periods that we have continuous data for all microsite and treatment comparisons. (b) Potential for evaporative loss versus time of day for a day in July and August to demonstrate the differences in daily fluctuations for high burn severity and unburned areas.

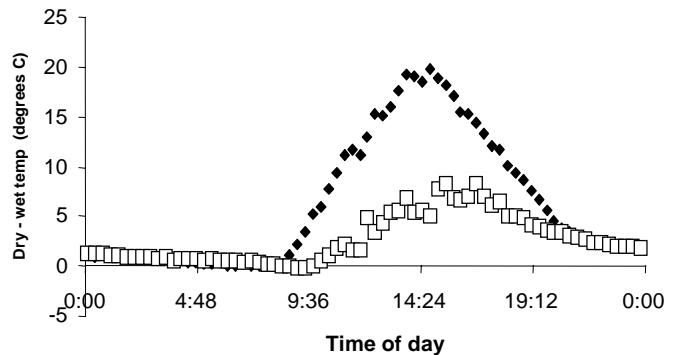
**Potential Evaporative Loss**  
**7/16 through 7/23 and 7/30 through 8/15**  
**open habitat**



**7/16/2004 open habitat**



**8/15/2004 open habitat**



◆ High severity      □ Unburned

Figure 10. The number of hours during the 3.5 week period that fall within each temperature range.

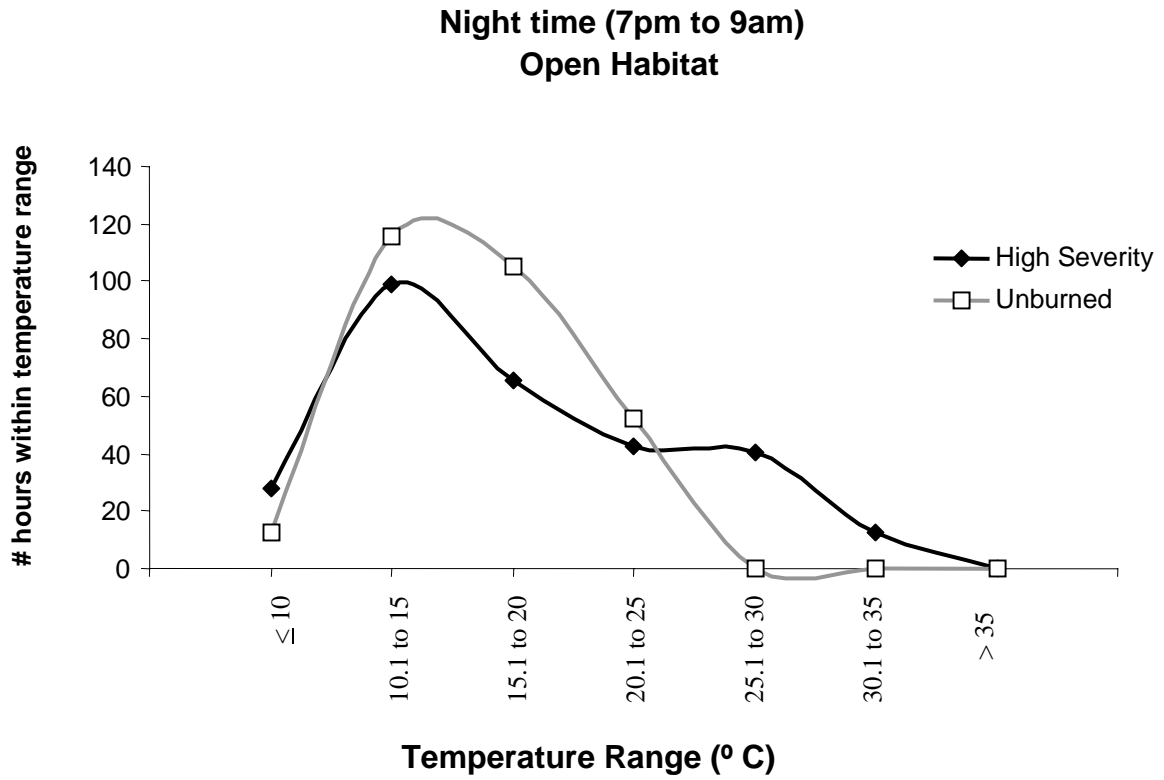


Figure 11. (a) Potential evaporative loss (dry – wet model temperature °C) from our models in the burrows for the time periods that we have continuous data for all microsite and treatment comparisons. (b) Potential for evaporative loss versus time of day for a day in July and August to demonstrate the differences in daily fluctuations for high burn severity and unburned areas.

