**Issues arising in review:**

* Disliked/didn’t understand the framing of the paper in the context of a spatial decision support system (both reviewers)
* Suggested different methods for evaluating cross-seasonal transferability (1 reviewer)
* Wanted more detail about random forest modeling (1 reviewer)
* ***Lack of statistics besides AUC used to evaluate models (both reviewers)***

**Old method:**

*Migratory*- traditional random forest model using a separate tool (VSURF) to perform variable selection

*Residential*- custom built random forest model for clustered data, using a separate tool (VSURF) to perform variable selection

**New method:**

*Migratory and residential-* integrated random forest approach using SDMTune for variable selection and hyperparameter tuning (Vignali et al. 2020)

**Contrast in how we deal with clustered residential data:**

* Old method: use of a clustering random forest algorithm (provides no additional statistics besides AUC)
* New method: thinning to one location per survey route (provides the full range of test statistics)