

Plate 1 Base maps of Kearney County, Nebraska representing (a) soil texture, (b) land use, and (c) sampled soil texture and land use combinations

Plate 1 from A A Bishop, W W Hoback, M Albrecht and K M Skinner A Comparison of an Ecological Model and GIS Spatial Analysis to Describe Niche Partitioning Amongst Carrion Beetles in Nebraska, pages 457–470

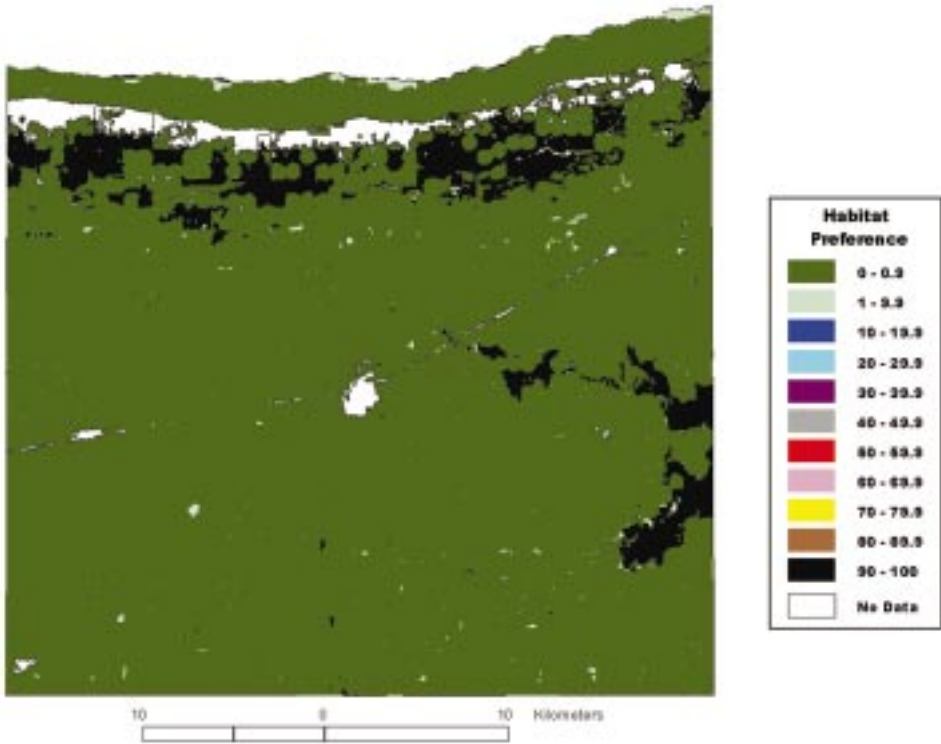


Plate 2 Representative GIS map showing probability of occurrence of *Nicrophorus carolinus* as affected by agriculture in Kearney County, Nebraska. *Thanatophilus lapponicus* and *Necroides surinamensis* also avoided agricultural areas while showing preferences for certain soil textures.

Plate 2 from A A Bishop, W W Hoback, M Albrecht and K M Skinner A Comparison of an Ecological Model and GIS Spatial Analysis to Describe Niche Partitioning Amongst Carrion Beetles in Nebraska, pages 457–470

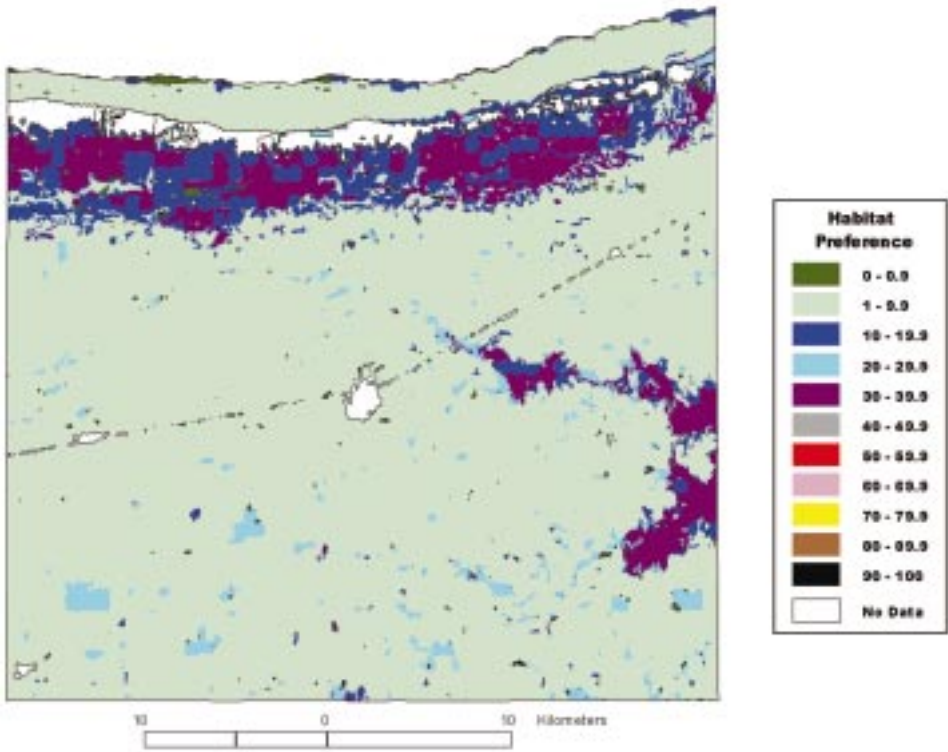


Plate 3 Representative GIS map showing probability of occurrence of *Nicrophorus marginatus* in Kearney County, Nebraska. Two other species, *Nicrophorus tomentosus* and *Thanatopholes truncatus* appeared to be habitat generalists that were less impacted by agriculture.

Plate 3 from A A Bishop, W W Hoback, M Albrecht and K M Skinner A Comparison of an Ecological Model and GIS Spatial Analysis to Describe Niche Partitioning Amongst Carrion Beetles in Nebraska, pages 457–470

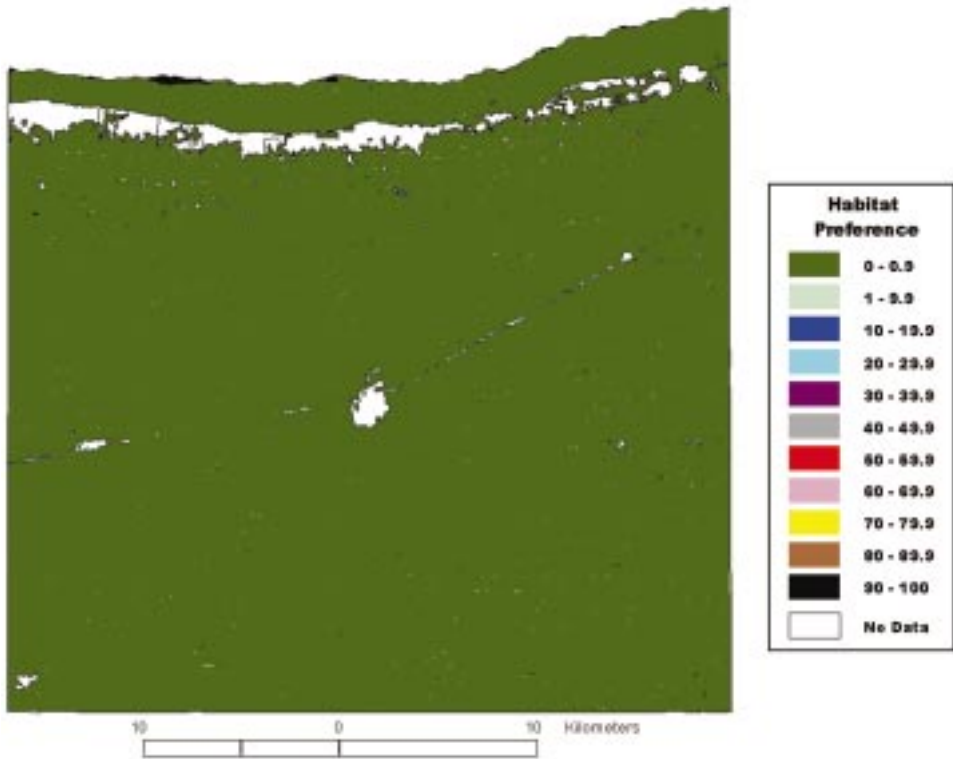


Plate 4 Representative GIS map showing probability of occurrence of *Oiceoptoma inequale* in Kearney County, Nebraska. Four other species, *Necrophila americana*, *Oiceoptoma novaboracense*, *Nicrophorus orbicollis*, and *Nicrophorus pustulatus* were found almost exclusively in the undeveloped riparian areas.

Plate 4 from A A Bishop, W W Hoback, M Albrecht and K M Skinner A Comparison of an Ecological Model and GIS Spatial Analysis to Describe Niche Partitioning Amongst Carrion Beetles in Nebraska, pages 457–470