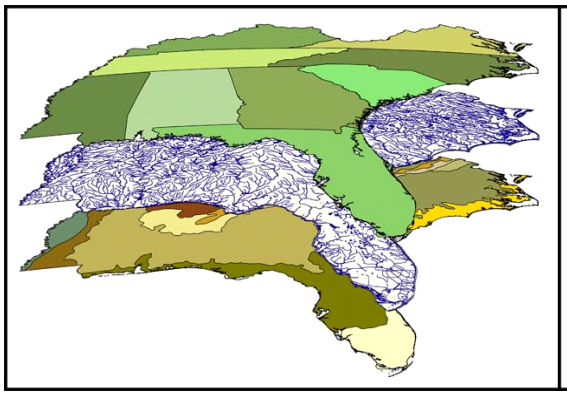


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

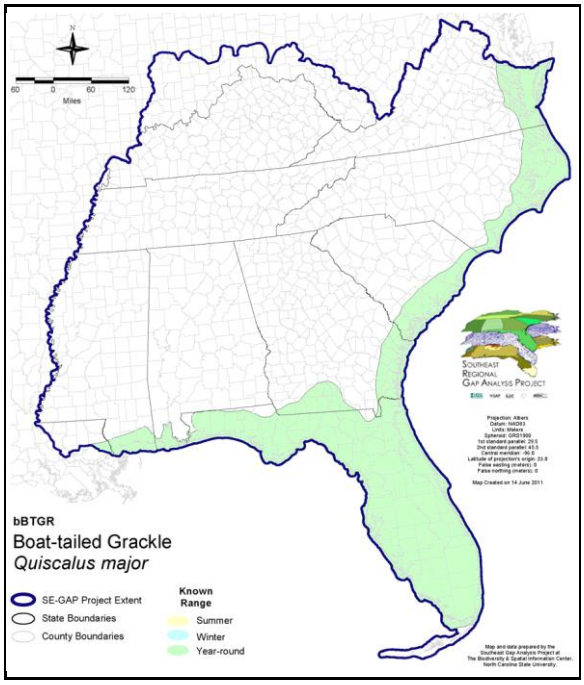
Boat-tailed Grackle

Quiscalus major

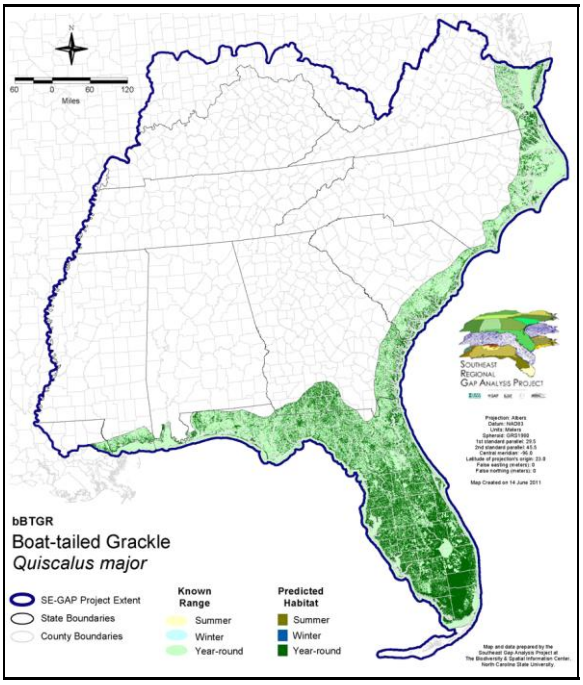
Taxa: Avian
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Icteridae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bBTGR**
ITIS Species Code: 179108
NatureServe Element Code: ABPBXB6060

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bBTGR.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bBTGR.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bBTGR
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bBTGR_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: NJ (INC/S), NY (PB)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S5), CT (SNA), DE (S4), FL (SNR), GA (S5), LA (S5), MD (S3S4), MS (S4B), MS (S4B), NC (S5B,S5N), NJ (S5B,S5N), NY (S3), PA (SNA), SC (SNR), TX (S4B), VA (S4)

SUMMARY OF PREDICTED HABITAT BY MANAGMENT AND GAP PROTECTION STATUS:

	US FWS		US Forest Service		Tenn. Valley Author.		US DOD/ACOE	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	74,471.3	< 1	118.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	47,652.3	< 1	14,496.0	< 1	0.0	0	53.0	< 1
Status 3	786.3	< 1	99,239.0	1	0.0	0	117,252.4	1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	234.4	< 1
Total	122,909.9	1	113,853.6	1	0.0	0	117,539.7	1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	365,141.7	4	997.7	< 1	17,120.7	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	41,771.1	< 1	41,288.1	< 1	60.1	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	239,815.8	2	0.0	0	1,258.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	646,731.7	7	42,285.9	< 1	18,439.6	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	41.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	227.0	< 1	485,632.5	5	0.0	0
Status 3	5.3	< 1	412,866.5	4	6,560.6	< 1	104,957.6	1
Status 4	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	746.6	< 1	0.5	< 1
Total	5.3	< 1	413,134.7	4	492,939.6	5	104,958.1	1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	581.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	25,132.6	< 1	25,895.7	< 1	0.0	0	1,453.1	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	12,802.8	< 1	7,891.7	< 1	76,633.3	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	144.9	< 1	< 0.1	< 1
Total	25,132.6	< 1	39,279.4	< 1	8,036.6	< 1	78,086.5	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	< 1	0.0	0	458,472.2	5
Status 2	0.8	< 1	0.0	2	683,662.7	7
Status 3	99.2	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	1,080,169.1	12
Status 4	7,484,979.2	76	45,611.2	< 1	7,532,466.6	76
Total	7,485,079.3	76	45,611.6	< 1	9,754,770.6	100

GAP Status 1: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a natural state within which disturbance events (of natural type, frequency, and intensity) are allowed to proceed without interference or are mimicked through management.

GAP Status 2: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a primarily natural state, but which may receive use or management practices that degrade the quality of existing natural communities.

GAP Status 3: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover for the majority of the area, but subject to extractive uses of either a broad, low-intensity type or localized intense type. It also confers protection to federally listed endangered and threatened species throughout the area.

GAP Status 4: Lack of irrevocable easement or mandate to prevent conversion of natural habitat types to anthropogenic habitat types. Allows for intensive use throughout the tract. Also includes those tracts for which the existence of such restrictions or sufficient information to establish a higher status is unknown.

PREDICTED HABITAT MODEL(S):

Year-round Model:

Habitat Description: Boat-tailed grackles are common on the barrier islands and the adjacent mainland, but less common along the western shores of the Pamlico Sound (Fussell 1994). Locally they prefer salt or brackish marshes (Potter et al. 1980), but will also inhabit fresh water marshes (Skutch 1996), pastures and cultivated fields in other parts of the species' range (Ehrlich et al. 1988). They are seldom far from water, use thickets, open woods, residential areas, and other habitats near large bodies of water, generally near salt water. Most common in thickets adjacent to salt marshes and estuaries. Grassland prairies with short hydroperiod, interior wetlands, agriculture land, coastal, and estuarine wetlands, mudflats and impoundment edges also are breeding habitat. In Florida, they inhabit the entire Peninsula, especially near lakes, rivers (unless wooded), and freshwater marshes, as well as both coasts, but they are absent from the Keys. Also found in urban areas (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

They feed in marshes, lawns, and on shores (Hamel 1992) and forage on the ground and by wading in shallow water; also pirates food from Glossy Ibis and probably herons (Ehrlich et al. 1988). They breed in large colonies of up to one hundred pairs (Skutch 1996).

Quoted directly from habitat notes - K.Cook-5-19-05

Hydrography Mask:

Utilizes flowing water features with buffer of 1000m from selected water features.

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 1000m from and 30m into selected water features.

Utilizes wet vegetation features with buffers of 1000m from and unlimited into selected vegetation features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Medium Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Row Crop
Beach	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Sandy Beach
Beach	Atlantic Coastal Plain Sea Island Beach
Beach	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Beach
Beach	Florida Panhandle Beach Vegetation
Beach	South Florida Shell Hash Beach
Beach	Southeast Florida Beach
Beach	Southwest Florida Beach
Beach	Unconsolidated Shore (Beach/Dune)
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Central Salt and Brackish Tidal Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Embayed Region Tidal Salt and Brackish Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Indian River Lagoon Tidal Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Sea-Level Fen
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Tidal Salt Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Tidal Wooded Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Tidal Wooded Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Tidal Wooded Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Florida Big Bend Salt-Brackish Tidal Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Mississippi Sound Salt and Brackish Tidal Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Everglades Sawgrass Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Mangrove Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Mangrove Modifier
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Marsh Modifier
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Interdunal Wetland
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Dune and Maritime Grassland
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Dune and Maritime Grassland

Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Dune and Coastal Grassland
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Southwest Florida Dune and Coastal Grassland
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Central Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Mississippi Delta Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southeast Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southwest Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Central Fresh-Oligohaline Tidal Marsh
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Embayed Region Tidal Freshwater Marsh
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Fresh and Oligohaline Tidal Marsh
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Florida Big Bend Fresh-Oligohaline Tidal Marsh
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Clay-Based Carolina Bay Herbaceous Wetland
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Pondshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Sandhill Seep
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Xeric River Dune
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Pondshore
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Seep
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shrub Bog
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Treeless Savanna and Wet Prairie
Wetlands	Floridian Highlands Freshwater Marsh
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depressions - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Cypress Dome
Wetlands	South Florida Freshwater Slough and Gator Hole
Wetlands	South Florida Wet Marl Prairie
Wetlands	South Florida Willow Head
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Herbaceous Seepage Bog
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Basin Swamp
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Cypress Dome
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall
Wetlands	Unconsolidated Shore (Lake/River/Pond)

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Compiled: 15 September 2011

This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.