



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Canada Warbler

Wilsonia canadensis

Taxa: Avian

Order: Passeriformes

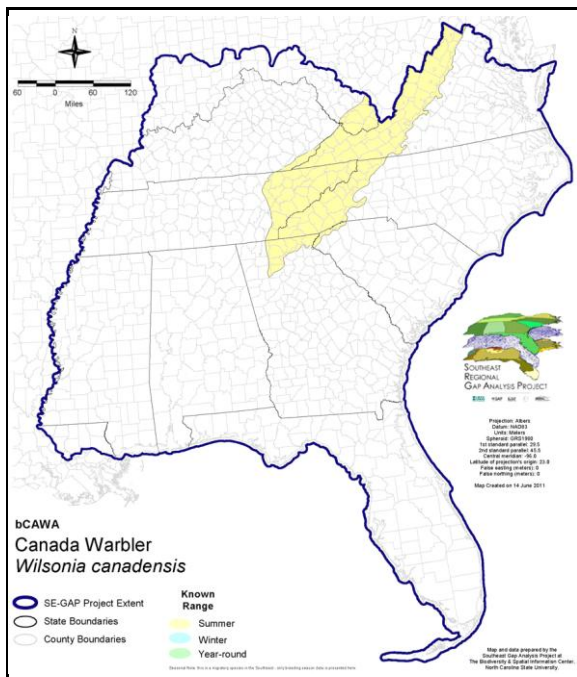
Family: Parulidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bCAWA**

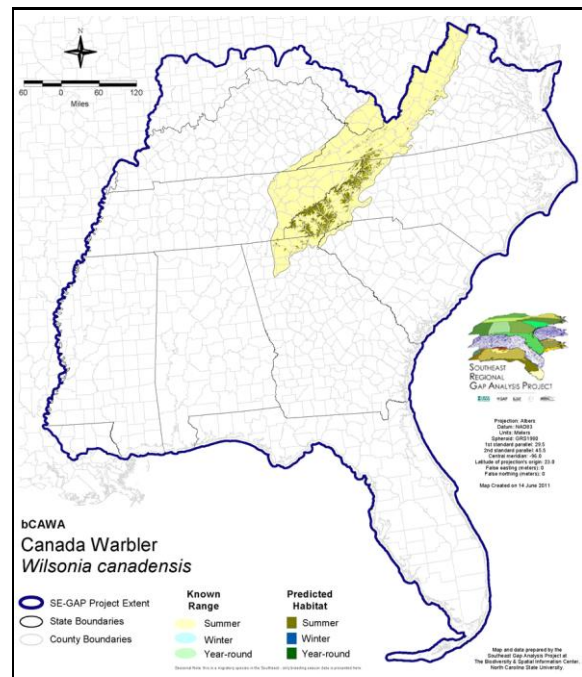
ITIS Species Code: 178977

NatureServe Element Code: ABPBX16030

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bCAWA.pdf

Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bCAWA.pdf

GAP Online Tool Link: <http://www.gapservice.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bCAWA>

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bCAWA_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (S), ME (SC), NJ (S/S), NV (YES), NY (PB), OH (SI), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), WI (SC/M), WI (SC/M), BC (3 (2005)), ON (SC), QC (Candidate)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (SNA), AL (SNR), AR (SNA), AZ (SNA), CA (SNA), CO (SNA), CT (S5B), CT (S5B), DC (S4N), DE (SNA), FL (SNA), GA (S4), IA (S3N), IL (S1), IN (S2B), KS (SNA), KY (S3B), LA (SNA), MA (S5B), MD (S3B), ME (S4B), MI (S5), MN (SNRB), MO (SNA), MS (SNA), MT (SNA), NC (S4B), NC (S4B), ND (SU), NE (SNRN), NH (S5B), NJ (S3B), NM (SNA), NV (SNA), NY (S5), OH (S2), OK (S1N), OR (SNA), PA (S4B), RI (S4B), SC (S3), SD (SNA), TN (S3B,S4N), TX (S4), UT (SNA), VA (S3S4B), VT (S5B), VT (S5B), WI (S3B), WI (S3B), WV (S4B), WY (SNA), AB (S4), BC (S3S4B), LB (SNA), MB (S4B), MB (S4B), NB (S4B), NF (S1?B), NS (S4B), NT (SNA), ON (S4B), PE (S4B), QC (S3S4B), SK (S5B), YT (S1B)

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	0.0	0	11,076.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	52,940.2	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	309,095.6	24	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	373,112.3	29	0.0	0	0.0	0
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	122,211.6	9	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	81.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	13,265.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	135,558.9	10	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	972.4	< 1	7,198.9	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	8,874.3	< 1	3,638.9	< 1	2,712.2	< 1	506.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	8,874.3	< 1	4,611.2	< 1	9,911.2	< 1	506.7	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	2,182.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	2,182.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	133,288.2	10		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	63,375.7	5		
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	338,093.3	50		
Status 4	453,799.0	35	< 0.1	< 1	453,799.1	35		
Total	453,799.0	35	< 0.1	< 1	988,556.2	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):

Summer Model:

Habitat Description: Breeds in cool deciduous, coniferous, or mixed woodlands with dense undergrowth or thickets. (Curson et al 1994, Dunn and Garrett 1997, Potter et al 1980) Simpson (1992) notes the use of heath balds also. Moist situations, i.e. near water or damp locations, are preferred (Alsop 1991, Curson et al 1994, Dunn and Garrett 1997).

Dunn and Garrett (1997) state this species is likely to be found in 'rhododendron thickets within forests of hemlock, etc.' Alsop (1991) asserts in the higher elevations 'one to two breeding pairs' can be located in most clumps of rhododendron. In lower elevations Dunn and Garrett (1997) suggest Canada warblers prefer ravines with thickets of mountain laurel or rhododendron and in the highest portions of the range they will use 'tangles, stunted growth and wet mossy areas.' Conway (1999), state's that at lower elevations this species is often 'restricted to cool, wet low-lying areas of cedar woods, swampy forests, sphagnum bogs, and moist forest clearings and woodlands.' Palmer-Ball (1996) also associate this species with younger cut-over forests and forests edges. Amy Silvano 9jun05

***Portions quoted directly from state hab notes.

Ecosystem Classifiers: Mixed, Mesic, Cove, & Montane Forests, Disturbed Clear-cuts, Swamps, Shrub/crub, Riparian Only, & Bald Scrub. Amy Silvano 9jun05

?????Species generally associated with moist areas, so to further break clear-cuts could use the wet vegetation hydro parameter and only select clear-cut pixels that fall within wet vegetation. Also could add edge parameter or include those forest edge pixels in addition to selected Mus. Amy Silvano 9jun05

Customized Model: Seldom below 914m (Hamel 1992), >1160 in KY, >1900NC, and >2200 GA (Conway 1999). >1067m in KY (Palmer-Ball 1996). Suitable habitat includes ravines or cool slopes, with dense shrubbery such as mountain laurel or rhododendron (GA-GAP 2003). ****HAND MODELING: Only restrict successional clear cut classes to hydro buffer (indicated as AMU's). All other classes model as normal without a hydro restriction. Amy Silvano 7jun05

Elevation Mask: > 914m and < 2500m

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Utilizes wet vegetation features with buffer of 500m from selected vegetation features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Shrub Modifier
Bald	Southern Appalachian Grass and Shrub Bald - Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Montane Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Northern Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Spruce-Fir Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Seepage Fen
Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	Southern and Central Appalachian Bog and Fen

Selected Secondary Map Units within 250m of Primary Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
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Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)

- CITATIONS:** Alsop FJ III. 1991. Birds of the Smokies. Gatlinburg: Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association.
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This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.