



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Common Ground-Dove

Columbina passerina

Taxa: Avian

Order: Columbiformes

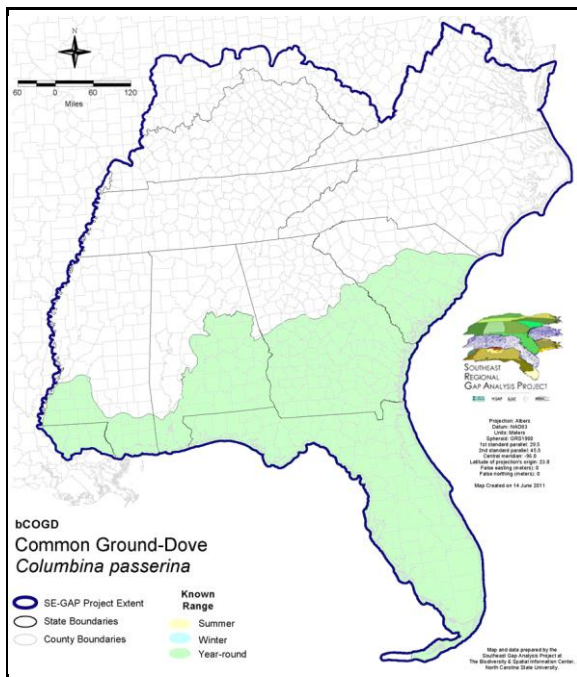
Family: Columbidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bCOGD**

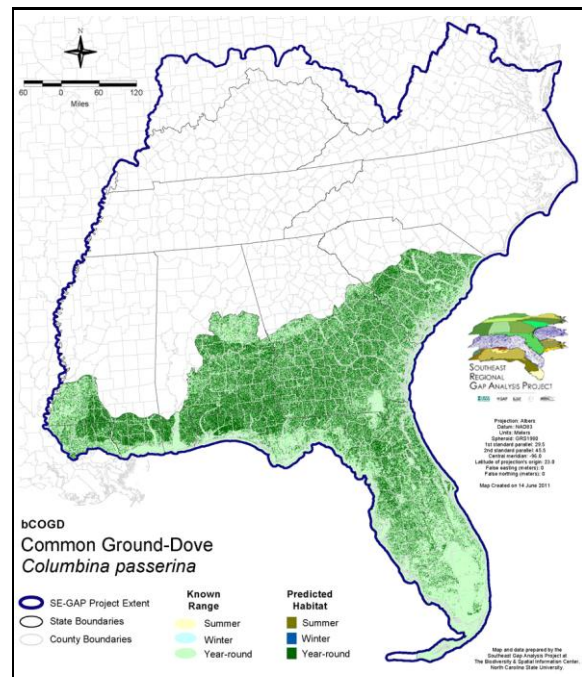
ITIS Species Code: 177152

NatureServe Element Code: ABNPB06020

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bCOGD_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AL (SP), AR (M), NC (SR), NC (SR), NM (E), NV (YES), SC (ST-Threatened), UT (None)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S3), AR (SNA), AZ (S4), CA (S3), DC (SHN), DE (SNA), FL (SNR), GA (S5), IL (SNA), IN (SNA), KS (SNA), LA (S1B,S2N), MD (SNA), MI (SNA), MS (S1S2), NC (SHB), NC (SHB), NE (SNA), NM (S1B,S1N), NV (SNA), OK (SNA), PA (SNA), SC (SNR), TX (S4B), UT (SNA), VA (SNA), WI (SNA), WY (SNA), NS (SNA), ON (SNA)

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	11,740.8	< 1	533.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	8,195.5	< 1	11,946.3	< 1	0.0	0	87.9	< 1
Status 3	1.1	< 1	248,098.5	2	0.0	0	269,462.8	2
Status 4	4.4	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	19,941.8	< 1	260,578.2	2	0.0	0	269,550.7	2
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	12,101.0	< 1	11.9	< 1	12,466.0	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	5,811.6	< 1	4,255.9	< 1	23.3	< 1
Status 3	32,820.9	< 1	28,410.0	< 1	0.0	0	1,090.5	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	32,820.9	< 1	46,322.6	< 1	4,267.8	< 1	13,579.8	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	243.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	452.3	< 1	98,962.5	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	5.1	< 1	175,232.9	1	10,568.9	< 1	167,469.3	1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	13,762.8	< 1	37.5	< 1
Total	5.1	< 1	175,928.1	1	123,294.2	< 1	167,506.8	1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	1,139.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	1,043.3	< 1	5,699.6	< 1	0.0	0	1,604.4	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	8,613.4	< 1	18,588.2	< 1	56,501.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,076.2	< 1	< 0.1	< 1
Total	1,043.3	< 1	15,452.0	< 1	19,664.4	< 1	58,105.9	< 1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	38,234.9	< 1		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	138,082.6	< 1		
Status 3	339.2	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	1,017,202.2	8		
Status 4	14,740,259.8	91	8,960.1	< 1	14,777,859.5	91		
Total	14,740,599.0	91	8,960.2	< 1	15,971,379.2	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):

Year-round Model:

Habitat Description: The common ground dove is a species of open country with trees and bushes, sandy reefs, open sandy areas in forest and savanna, cultivated lands, and around human habitation in villages and towns (Tropical and Subtropical zones) (AOU 1983). Typically, habitat structure rather than species composition appears to be the best predictor of suitable habitat for this species (NatureServe 2005). In general, the characteristic habitat of ground doves include sandy or bare soils and early successional habitats (Jones & Mirarchi 1990). Natural habitat for this species includes open pine woods, forest edges, coastal dunes, and hammocks (Bowman 2002). In North Carolina, it is primarily found among sand dunes and along the borders of dunes and shrub thickets (Fussell 1994) and in coastal Alabama this species is found along beaches among the beach grass (Anderson et al. 1981). In other parts of the species' range, it inhabits agricultural and residential areas, where it will feed in lawns and roadsides (Goodwin 1983). In Georgia, nests in slash pine (PINUS ELLIOTTII) plantations (Landers and Buckner 1979, in NatureServe 2005) and in Florida occurs in xeric oak scrub, scrub flatwoods, open pine flatwoods, and coastal stands (Bowman 2002). Amy Silvano 26may05

Nest is a thin frail platform of fine twigs, grasses, rootlets built in a tree or bush or on the old nest of another species. Occasionally on the beams of open buildings. Nests are typically 2.4-6.1 m (8-20 ft). up, and may be reused multiple times (Baicich and Harrison 1997). Sometimes built on the ground (Peterson 1961).

Pair nests solitarily or in small groups. Female lays two white eggs, and two or four broods may be raised in a year. Incubation period is 12-14 days and nestling care 12 days with both parents incubating. Young are altricial and cared for by both parents, fledging at 11 days. Young presumably fed crop milk initially (Ehrlich et al. 1988). It takes roughly a month to complete a successful nesting cycle (Bowman and Woolfenden 1997). Breeding pairs are territorial and will defend an area around the nest.

***Nesting info quoted from natureserve 2005. amysilvano 26may05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Evergreen Forests (Woodlands only & Central FL Longleaf), maritime forest, anthropogenic, beach, coastal dune, flatwoods, domes/hammocks and praires. Amy Silvano 26may05

Mask of Forest/Open Ecotone: Include within 250m of ecotone edge.

Mask of Woodlands and Shrublands: Include all woodland and shrubland interiors and 250m buffer from them.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Anthropogenic	Bare Soil
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Row Crop
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Beach	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Beach
Beach	Florida Panhandle Beach Vegetation
Beach	Southeast Florida Beach
Beach	Southwest Florida Beach
Beach	Unconsolidated Shore (Beach/Dune)
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 Fall-Line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest - Offsite Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Peninsula Inland Scrub
Forest/Woodland	South Florida Pine Rockland
Forest/Woodland	Southeast Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southeastern Interior Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Oak Dome and Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southwest Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Wetlands	South Florida Hardwood Hammock
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock

CITATIONS: American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds. Sixth Edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas.

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