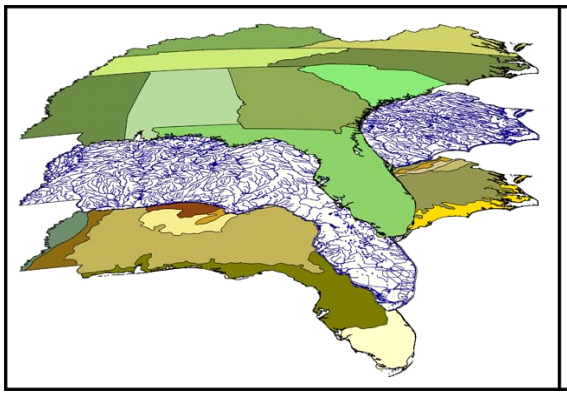


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

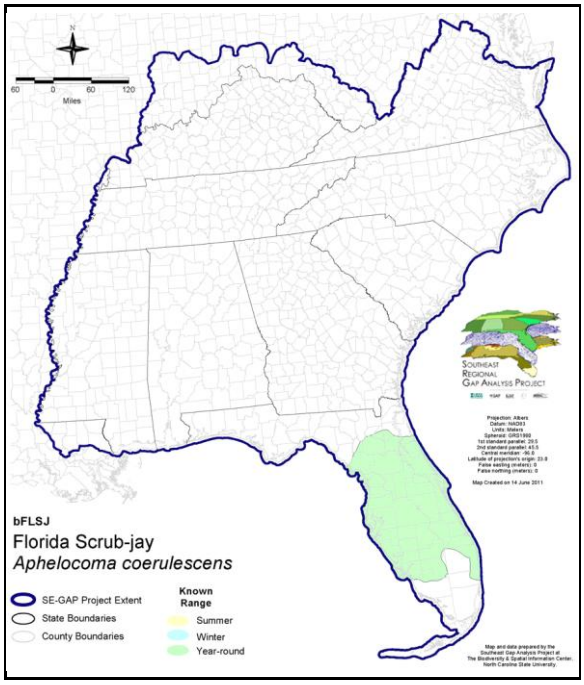
Florida Scrub-jay

Aphelocoma coerulescens

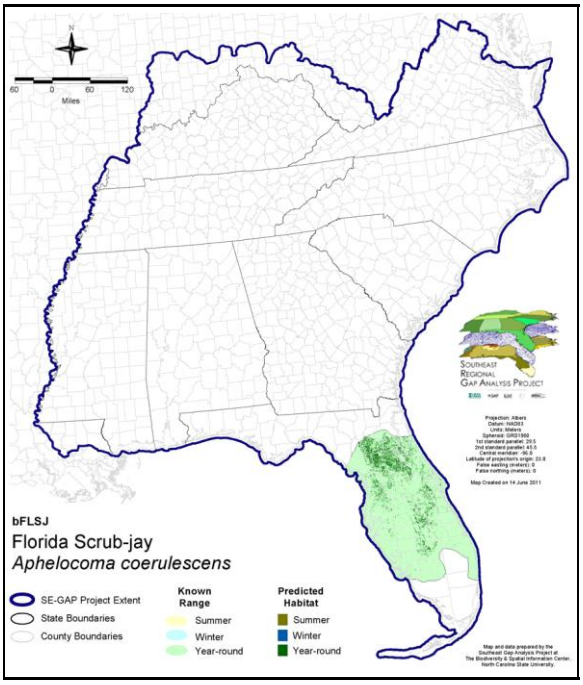
Taxa: Avian
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Corvidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bFLSJ**
ITIS Species Code: 179693
NatureServe Element Code: ABPAV06010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bFLSJ.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bFLSJ.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bFLSJ
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bFLSJ_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: LT
State Status: FL (FT)
NS Global Rank: G2
NS State Rank: FL (S2)

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	208.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	5,176.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	58,844.2	7	0.0	0	14,842.6	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	208.0	< 1	64,020.5	8	0.0	0	14,842.6	2

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3,204.8	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	596.8	< 1	9.4	< 1	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	596.8	< 1	9.4	< 1	3,204.8	< 1

	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	263.5	< 1	20,054.9	3	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	44,311.8	6	277.8	< 1	26,027.6	3
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	44,575.3	6	20,332.7	3	26,027.6	3

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	11.8	< 1	0.0	0	436.9	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	4,300.2	< 1	2,863.0	< 1	11,184.5	1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	118.8	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	4,312.0	< 1	2,981.8	< 1	11,621.3	1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	3,412.8	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	26,549.6	3
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	162,651.7	28
Status 4	537,975.4	68	60.9	< 1	538,155.1	68
Total	537,975.4	68	60.9	< 1	730,769.1	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: Florida scrub jays have some of the most specialized habitat requirements and are some of the most philopatric birds in North America. Their habitat is charactersised by oak scrub which has a frequent fire regime and exists on sandy soils. It is patchily distributed throughout central Florida. Expanses of pine, woodland, and grasslands exist between suitable habitat patches. Scrub Jays rarely use scrub oak areas where pine comprises more than 15% of the area (Cox 1987, Beringer 1992). Their scrub oak habitats become suoptimal after a 20 yr. Fire interval (Fitzpatrock and Woolfended 1986, Woolfenden and Fitzpatric 1991). Scrub oak species found in this system are mostly evergreen oaks (myrtle oak [Quercus myrtifolia] and/or Archbold oak [Q. inopina], sand live oak [Q. geminata], Chapman oak [Q. chapmanii], and runner oak [Q. minima]), rusty lyonia (Lyonia ferruginea), and Florida rosemary (Ceratiola ericoides). Understory habitat is open with bare sandy patches necessary for caching acrons and with a sparse saw palmetto covering. Demographic analyses indicate 30-40 territories are required to provide a 95% probability of persistence over 100 years. Average territory size is 9 ha. (this is used for the ptch size).

Based on Woolfenden and Fitzpatrick (1996) in the Birds of Norht America - K. Cook 6-2-05

Contiguous Patch Minimum Size (hectares): 9

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Florida Peninsula Inland Scrub
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Oak Dome and Hammock

Selected Secondary Map Units within 120m of Primary Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Wetlands	Central Florida Pine Flatwoods
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest - Offsite Pine Modifier
Wetlands	South Florida Pine Flatwoods
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Anthropogenic	Evergreen Plantations
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay

CITATIONS:

Breininger, D.R. 1992. Habitat model for the Florida scrub jay on John F. Kennedy Space Center. NASA Technical Memorandum no. 107543. NASA Biomedical Operations and Research Office, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

Cox, J.A. 1987. Status and distribution of the Florida scrub jay. Florida Ornithological Society Special Publication number 3. Gainesville, Florida.

Fitzpatrick, J. W., G. E. Woolfenden. 1986. Demographic routes to cooperative breeding in some new world jays. Pp. 137–160 in Evolution of behavior (M. Nitecki and J. Kitchell, eds.). Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Woolfenden, G. E., J. W. Fitzpatrick. 1991. Florida Scrub Jay ecology and conservation. Pp. 542–565 in Bird population studies: relevance to conservation and management (C. M. Perrins, J.-D. Lebreton, and G. J. M. Hirons, eds.). Oxford Univ. Press, Oxfor

Woolfenden, Glen E. and John W. Fitzpatrick. 1996. Florida Scrub-Jay. The Birds of North America. A. Poole, P. Stettenheim, and F. Gill ed. Philadelphia: The Academy of Natural Sciences; Washington D.C.: The American Ornithologist Union; (228).

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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.