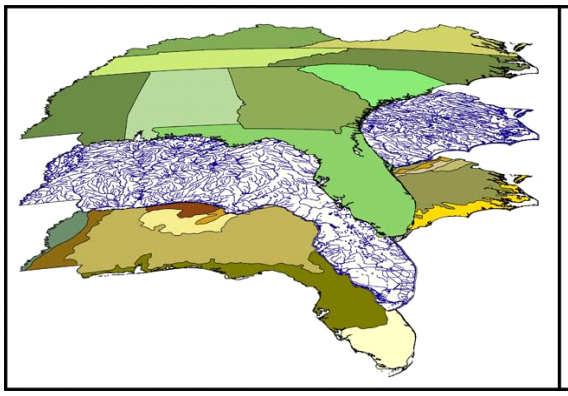


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

USGS science for a changing world | gap | BaSIC Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center | NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

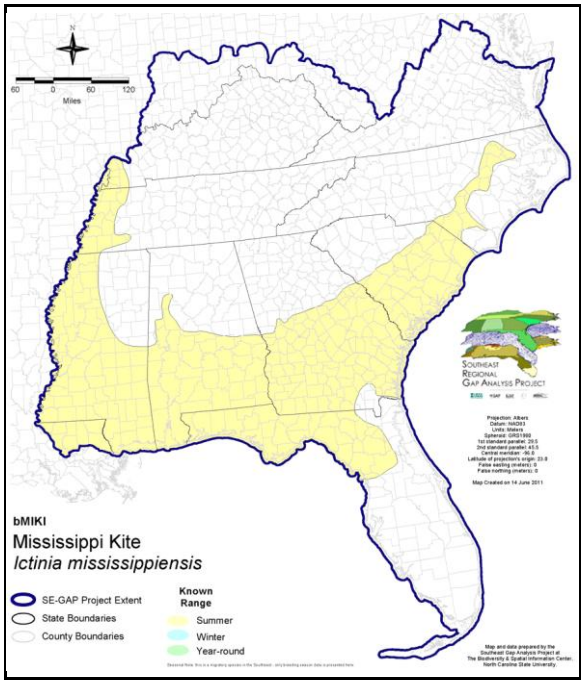
Mississippi Kite

Ictinia mississippiensis

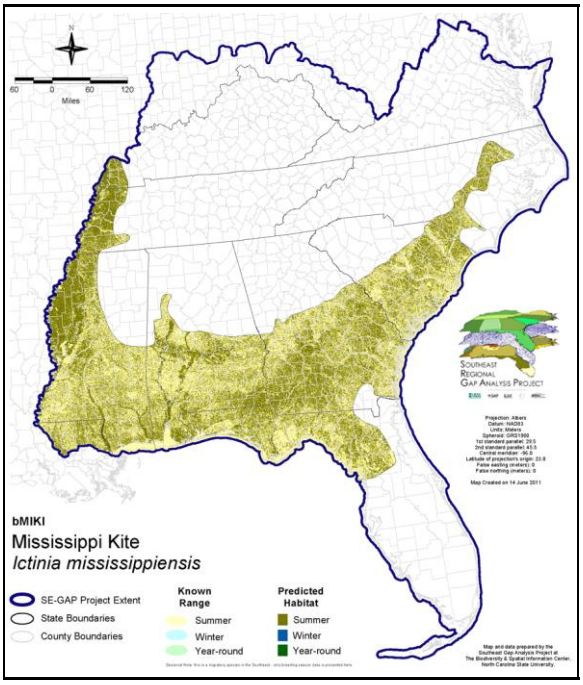
Taxa: Avian
Order: Falconiformes
Family: Accipitridae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bMIKI**
ITIS Species Code: 554268
NatureServe Element Code: ABNKC09010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bMIKI.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bMIKI.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bMIKI
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bMIKI_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AZ (WSC), IL (LT), IN (SSC), KY (S), NC (W2), NJ (INC), NV (YES), NY (PB), TN (D), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S3), AR (S4B,S4N), AZ (S3), CA (SNA), CO (S1S2B), CO (S1S2B), DE (SNA), FL (SNRB), GA (S3S4), IL (S2S3), IN (S1B), KS (S4B), KY (S2B), LA (S5B), MD (SNA), MI (SNA), MO (S3), MS (S4B), MS (S4B), MT (SNA), NC (S3B), NE (S1), NJ (S4N), NM (S2B,S3N), NV (SNA), NY (SNA), OK (S5B), PA (SNA), SC (S4), TN (S2S3), TX (S4B), VA (S1B), WI (SNA), WY (SNA), ON (SNA), QC (SNA), SK (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	11,413.2	< 1	3,873.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	42,683.2	< 1	9,012.0	< 1	0.0	0	92.3	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	114,364.7	< 1	0.0	0	130,130.9	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	54,096.4	< 1	127,250.1	< 1	0.0	0	130,223.3	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	185.1	< 1	61.0	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	1,965.3	< 1	5,665.6	< 1	21.0	< 1
Status 3	6,228.4	< 1	4,121.0	< 1	0.0	0	2,389.3	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	6,228.4	< 1	6,271.6	< 1	5,726.6	< 1	2,410.3	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	186.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	430.1	< 1	139,665.6	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	1,765.5	< 1	108,725.7	< 1	32,204.4	< 1	54,761.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	11,065.8	< 1	9.8	< 1
Total	1,765.5	< 1	109,341.8	< 1	182,935.8	< 1	54,770.8	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	884.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	2,528.9	< 1	6,621.3	< 1	0.0	0	683.6	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	3,597.8	< 1	3,507.4	< 1	32,897.9	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,208.2	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,528.9	< 1	11,103.1	< 1	4,715.6	< 1	33,581.4	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	16,602.8	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	209,368.9	1
Status 3	4.9	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	494,698.9	3
Status 4	17,451,038.2	95	13,398.5	< 1	17,487,786.2	95
Total	17,451,043.0	95	13,398.6	< 1	18,208,456.8	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: Mississippi kites breed in forests along rivers and branch swamps (Anderson et al 1981) primarily in lowland and riverbottom hardwood forests (Hamel 1992, Palmer 1988, Parker 1999). Most commonly they are found in riparian zones of major rivers. Riparian areas used for breeding are usually dominated by cottonwood, oak, black locust, eastern red cedar, elm and green ash (Barry et al. 1995). Mississippi kites favor extensive hardwood stands for nesting, and forage in the forest, and over marshes and cultivated fields (Hamel 1992). They may be found occasionally in well-forested urban areas of the Coastal Plain (populate citations from GA dbase). Breeding areas were noted to occur in mature and undisturbed woodlands along major rivers and south of the fall line. Foraging takes place in open areas near or over nesting woodland, woodland edge, riparian bottomland, grasslands, pastures, cultivated and fallow fields, and over water (Palmer 1988, Parker 1999). Parker (1999) asserts nests are generally near the woodland edge or in a 'vegetation mosaic including much…treeless habitat.' Productivity can be very high in some suburban settings (e.g., golf courses), which provide protection from predators (Glinski and Gennaro 1988, Gennaro 1988). More recently it has been found in urban environments, campuses, parks, etc. (Bolen and Flores 1993).

The nest is usually in a tall tree (Layne et al. 1977) and the tree species chosen appears to be proportionate to its abundance is usually located within the upper canopy where it is sheltered or hidden from precipitation, prolonged direct sunlight, wind, and predators (Johnsgard 1990, Parker 1999). Nests reported by (Harrison 1978) were in the fork or crotch of tree, high up where possible but sometimes low in scrubby trees.

This raptor hunts flying insects over a variety of open habitats, and gleans reptiles, amphibians, and insects, according to Parker (1999), from 'the limbs and foliage of trees, shrubs, and tall herbaceous plants.' The Mississippi Kite will also forage on the ground in low vegetation and in shallow water (Parker 1999).

Quoted directly from existing state habitat notes - K. Cook, 11Feb05

Hydrography Mask:

Utilizes flowing water features with buffers of 1000m from and 500m into selected water features.

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 1000m from and 500m 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	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)
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Tidal Wooded Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Tidal Wooded Swamp
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Interdunal Wetland
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
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Brownwater Stream Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Taxodium/Nyssa Modifier

Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Oak Dominated Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Basin Peat Swamp
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depressions - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier

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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.