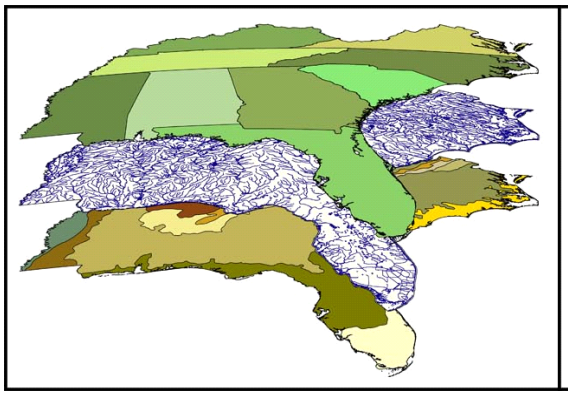


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

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

Species Modeling Report

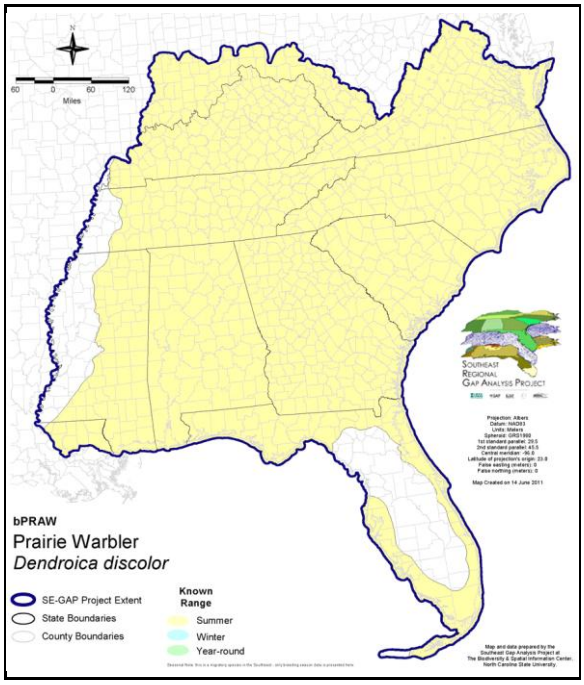
Prairie Warbler

Dendroica discolor

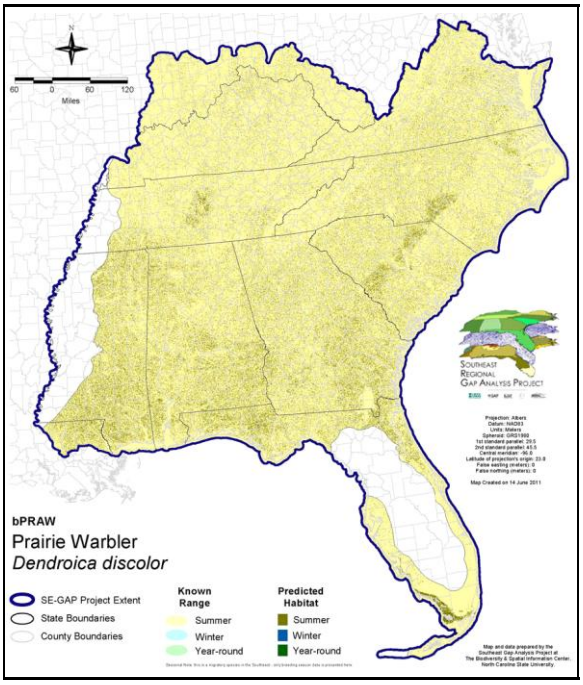
Taxa: Avian
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Parulidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bPRAW**
ITIS Species Code: 178918
NatureServe Element Code: ABPBX03190

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bPRAW.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bPRAW.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bPRAW
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bPRAW_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), ME (SC), MI (E), NJ (S/S), NY (PB), RI (Not Listed), BC (8 (2005)), ON (NAR), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (SNA), AL (S5B), AL (S5B), AR (S4B), AZ (SNA), CA (SNA), CO (SNA), CT (S5B), CT (S5B), DC (S1B,S2N), DE (S4B), FL (SNR), GA (S5), IA (S2N), IA (S2N), IL (S4), IN (S4B), KS (SHB), KY (S5B), LA (S4B), MA (S3S4B), MD (S4B), ME (S4B), MI (S1), MO (SNRB), MS (S5B), MS (S5B), MT (SNA), NC (S5B,S1N), NE (SNRN), NH (S4B), NJ (S4B), NM (SNA), NY (S5), OH (S5), OK (S3B), OR (SNA), PA (S4B), RI (S5B), SC (S4), TN (S3S4), TX (S3B), VA (S5), VT (S3B), VT (S3B), WA (SNA), WI (SNA), WV (S4B), BC (SNA), MB (SNA), NB (SNA), NF (SNA), NS (SNA), ON (S3B), PE (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	18,333.7	< 1	475.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	19,904.9	< 1	8,827.2	< 1	0.0	0	608.9	< 1
Status 3	146.3	< 1	162,661.4	1	8,971.2	< 1	160,825.1	1
Status 4	8.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.1	< 1
Total	38,393.7	< 1	171,963.8	1	8,971.2	< 1	161,440.1	1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	169,582.3	1	9.5	< 1	1,499.0	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	1,469.6	< 1	12,055.1	< 1	8.5	< 1
Status 3	21,543.8	< 1	14,400.8	< 1	0.0	0	1,026.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	21,543.8	< 1	185,452.7	1	12,064.6	< 1	2,534.2	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	183.7	< 1	5.1	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	426.5	< 1	59,579.6	< 1	29.4	< 1
Status 3	2,528.3	< 1	63,934.7	< 1	30,704.0	< 1	73,057.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	18,999.5	< 1	15.7	< 1
Total	2,528.3	< 1	64,544.9	< 1	109,288.2	< 1	73,102.9	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	774.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	721.8	< 1	5,971.1	< 1	0.4	< 1	219.5	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	1,816.2	< 1	5,961.9	< 1	8,766.6	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	578.9	< 1	0.0	0
Total	721.8	< 1	8,562.2	< 1	6,541.1	< 1	8,986.1	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	190,863.5	1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	109,822.4	< 1
Status 3	175.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	556,520.0	5
Status 4	12,516,310.1	92	18,813.2	< 1	12,573,722.9	92
Total	12,516,485.1	92	18,813.3	< 1	13,430,928.9	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: Prairie Warblers are always associated with mixed successional habitats such as open hillsides (Stupka 1963), brushy fields (Simpson 1992), thickets, second growth clearings (Potter et al. 1980), forests edges (Ehrlich et al. 1988), power line cuts, abandoned orchards, or reclaimed strip mine sites (Dunn and Garrett 1997). To a lesser degree some populations are still found in natural habitats, such as cedar glades (Palmer-Ball 1996, Nicholson 1997), edges of prairies & barrens, and in the Cumberlands unforested cliff edges (Nicholson 1997). In Florida, the Praire warbler inhabits coastal mangrove swamps and, less commonly, live oaks along coastal strands. (Stevenson & Anderson 1994). On the coastal plain, inhabits young pine forests with brushy cover (Fussell 1994). Other likely habitats on the coastal plain are dune vegetation, ridgetops, cliff edges, and open pine and oak barrens, preferably on dry upland slopes with sandy soil. Primarily inhabiting loblolly-shortleaf, especially open patches with well-developed shrub layers (Hunter 1990). This species avoids forests with closed canopies or interior forests (Dunn and Garrett 1997). Amy Silvano 16may05

Nests usually in a shrub, sapling, thicket, or fern clump, usually 0.3-3 m above ground, occasionally higher (Harrison 1978). In western Massachusetts powerline corridors, nests were 1-3 m above ground in vegetation clumps (1-10 m in diameter) of scrub oak, alder, or meadowsweet; nest locations had 30-100% cover (Houlihan, pers. comm.). In northern Arkansas, nesting areas included old fields invaded by cedars, locusts, sweetgum, persimmon, and pawpaw (Dechant, pers. comm.).Paired and unpaired males can be distinguished by singing behavior, with unpaired males switching to the type A song at sunrise and singing these at relatively high rates throughout the day, while paired neighbors sing less and use a larger fraction of B songs (Houlihan, pers. comm.). Males begin to sing in late winter, before migrating north (Staicer, unpubl. data). ^Nolan (1978) reported that pairing occurs about a week after male arrival on territory. Clutch size for subspecies DISCOLOR is 3-5 (usually 4). Incubation, by female, lasts 12-13 days. Young are tended by both parents, leave nest at 8-10 days. ^Pair bonds are largely monogamous, but females may desert mate after nesting attempt and pair with another male who is already mated, especially in mid-season. Some males become polyterritorial, mating with different females on non-adjacent territories (Nolan 1978). ^Data from BBIRD sites indicate that nesting success, as calculated by the Mayfield method, was higher in the thinned plantations (24% vs 17%) where predation rates were lower (33% vs 54%).

***Nesting notes directly from state notes or NatureServe dbase. Amy Silvano 16may05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Evergreen (shrub/scrub, Loblloly & juniper modifiers only, as well as shortleaf Pine systems), Maritime (within FL only), Glades & Barrens, Antrophogenic (no urban, bare, or row crop), Coastal Dune, Tidal Marsh (Mangrove only), Shrub shrub & loblolly flatwoods and Bald - shrub modifiers Amy Silvano 16may05

Elevation Mask: < 1220m

Mask of Forest/Open Ecotone: Include within 30m of ecotone edge.

Mask of Woodlands and Shrublands: Include all woodland and shrubland interiors and 30m buffer from them.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Evergreen Plantations
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
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)
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Shrub Modifier
Bald	Southern Appalachian Grass and Shrub Bald - Shrub Modifier
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Mangrove Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Mangrove 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	Alabama Ketona Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-Line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Alkaline Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Cumberland Sandstone Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly 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	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Plain Oak-Hickory Upland - Juniper Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Nashville Basin Limestone Glade
Forest/Woodland	Ridge and Valley Calcareous Valley Bottom Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southeast Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Mafic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Loblolly Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Southwest Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Prairie	Bluegrass Basin Savanna and Woodland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens - Dry Modifier
Prairie	Pennyroyal Karst Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Western Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Rock Outcrop	East Gulf Coastal Plain Dry Chalk Bluff
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Xeric River Dune

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Compiled: 15 September 2011

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