



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Veery

Catharus fuscescens

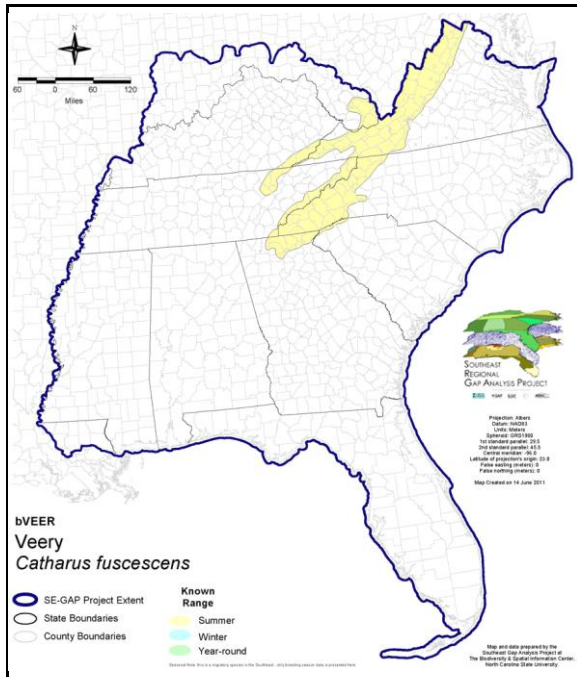
Taxa: Avian
 Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Turdidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bVEER**

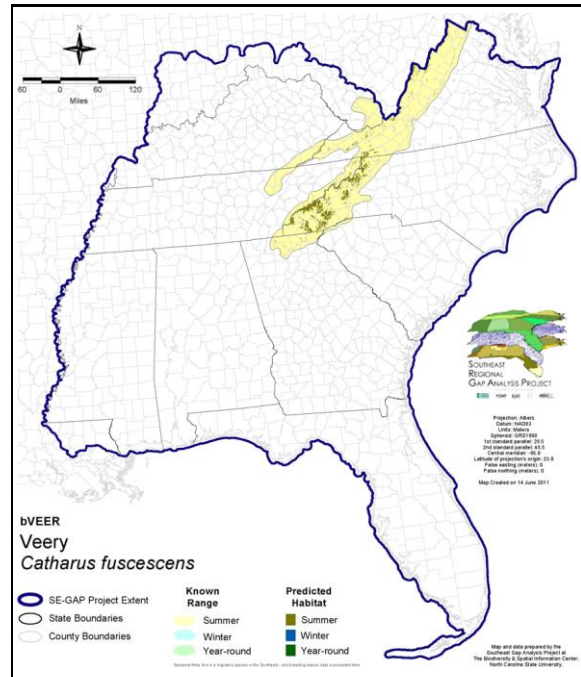
ITIS Species Code: 179796

NatureServe Element Code: ABPBJ18080

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bVEER_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AR (W*), AZ (WSC), ID (P), ID (P), IL (RT), KY (N), ME (SC), NJ (S/S), NV (YES), NY (PB), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), WI (SC/M), WI (SC/M), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (SNA), AL (SNR), AL (SNR), AR (S2N), AZ (S1), CO (S3B), CO (S3B), CT (S5B), CT (S5B), DC (S2B,S3N), DE (S2B), FL (SNA), GA (S4), IA (S3N), IA (S3N), ID (S5B), ID (S5B), IL (S3), IN (S3B), KS (SNA), KY (S3S4B), LA (SNA), MA (S5B), MD (S4B), ME (S5B), MI (S5), MN (SNRB), MO (SNA), MS (SNA), MT (S4B), MT (S4B), NC (S4B), NC (S4B), ND (SNRB), NE (SNRN), NH (S5B), NJ (S3B), NM (S1B,S4N), NV (SNA), NY (S5), OH (S4), OK (SNA), OR (S4?B), PA (S5B), RI (S5B), SC (SNA), SD (S2B), SD (S2B), TN (S4B), TX (S4N), UT (SHB), VA (S4), VT (S5B), VT (S5B), WA (S3S4B), WA (S3S4B), WI (S4B), WI (S4B), WV (S4B), WY (S5B), WY (S5B), AB (S5), BC (S4S5B), LB (SNA), MB (S4S5B), MB (S4S5B), NB (S4S5B), NF (S3B), NS (S5B), ON (S4B), PE (S4B), QC (S4B), SK (S5B), SK (S5B)

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	6,348.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	38,849.3	5	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	176,676.6	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	221,874.0	30	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	91,389.2	12	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	7,808.6	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	99,197.8	13	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	0.0	0	7,469.3	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	4,839.8	< 1	2,260.5	< 1	2,209.9	< 1	78.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	4,839.8	< 1	2,260.5	< 1	9,679.1	1	78.8	< 1
	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	1,496.3	< 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	1,496.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	97,737.4 13			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	47,814.9 6			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	193,874.2 49			
Status 4	235,639.4	31	< 0.1	< 1	235,639.4 31			
Total	235,639.4	31	< 0.1	< 1	575,066.0 100			

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: Veery's are found only in the mountain region, which represents the southern-most limit of the species breeding range (Potter et al. 1980). They are found primarily near water in damp deciduous forests with a dense understory and ground cover. They are also found in more open mature forests, but restricted to brushy areas along water (Kaufman 1996). In the mountains of North Carolina, they breed in the spruce-fir zone and also the northern hardwoods, where its range overlaps that of the Wood Thrush (Potter et al. 1980).

Nests may be built on the ground, a brushpile, or a stump, or several feet up on a horizontal limb of a tree or shrub (Nicholson 1997). Nests on the ground are often built against a stump or log or in a clump of vegetation (Kaufman 1996).

In Illinois, nesting occurred in forest patches of 27-1000+ ha; only 2 of 22 patches were smaller than 100 ha; mean patch size was 309 ha; patches used for nesting tended to be surrounded by other forested habitat (Herkert 1995). In Wisconsin, nesting was much more likely in forest patches larger than 100 ha than in smaller patches (Temple, cited by Herkert 1995). Robbins et al. (1989) found that nesting in the mid-Atlantic states was most likely in forest patches of 3000 ha or larger but breeding sometimes occurred in patches as small as 9 ha. They were associated with large (>8 ha) aspen groves in Saskatchewan (Johns 1993).

Quoted from habitat notes - K. Cook - 4-17-08

Additional information:

In the mid-Atlantic States veerys occur with > 50 % probability in stands of 20 ha. Or more (Robbins et al. 1989). Veerys were 77 % more likely to breed in disturbed hardwoods than in mature hardwood forest (Noon et. Al 1979). Bertin (1977) suggests that proximity to water is only important for veerys nesting in mature forest types, whereas veerys using shrubby and disturbed habitats are not restricted by water proximity in the Southeast.

Elevation Mask: > 1066m and < 2500m

Contiguous Patch Minimum Size (hectares): 20

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Pine 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	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic 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 Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest - Evergreen Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier

Wetlands	Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Central Interior Highlands and Appalachian Sinkhole and Depression Pond
Wetlands	Cumberland Riverscours
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland and Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Mississippi River Low Floodplain (Bottomland) Forest
Wetlands	Mississippi River Riparian Forest
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Seepage Fen
Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian
Wetlands	Southern Appalachian Seepage Wetland
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Seepage Wetland
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Small Floodplain and Riparian Forest
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont/Ridge and Valley Upland Depression Swamp

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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