



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

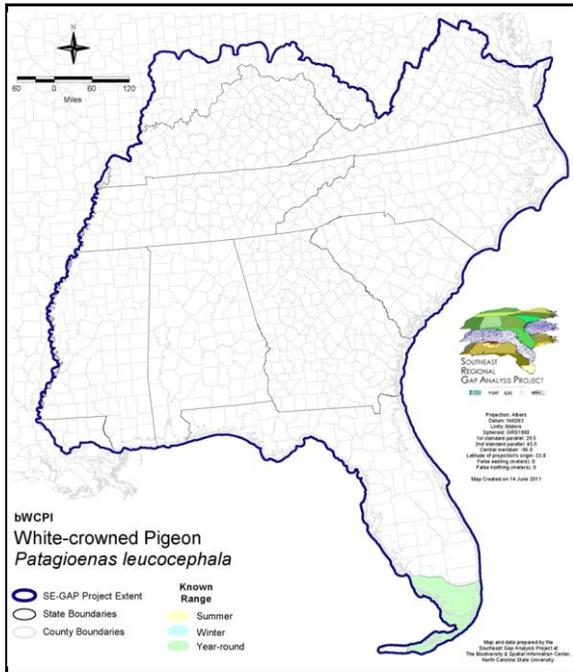
White-crowned Pigeon

Patagioenas leucocephala

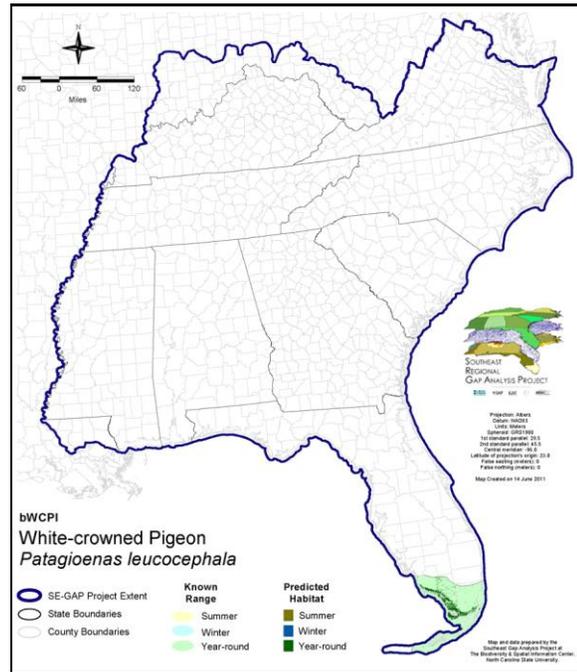
Taxa: Avian
 Order: Columbiformes
 Family: Columbidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bWCPI**
 ITIS Species Code: 177063
 NatureServe Element Code: ABNPB01050

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bWCPI_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---
 State Status: FL (ST)
 NS Global Rank: G3
 NS State Rank: FL (S3), MS (SNA), TX (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	11,106.5	4	0.0	0	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	479.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	11,106.5	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	479.0	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	167,347.4	64	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	10,657.7	4	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	22,514.0	9	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	189,861.4	73	10,657.7	4	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	542.3	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	12,551.4	5	0.0	0	42.3	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	12,551.4	5	542.3	< 1	42.3	< 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	0.0	0	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	0.0	0	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	178,453.8 68			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	11,200.1 4			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	35,586.7 14			
Status 4	23,786.2	9	12,119.1	5	35,905.3 14			
Total	23,786.2	9	12,119.1	5	261,145.9 100			

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):

Year-round Model:

Habitat Description: Within in the continental United States the white-crowned pigeon breeds exclusivley on the Florida Keys and utilizes the southern tip of mainland Florida for foraging acitivities only (Stevenson & Anderson 1994, Bancroft & Bowman 2001). This species is a colonial nesters, primarily nesting on red or black mangrove islands (Bancroft & Bowman 2001, Wiley & Wiley 1979) although a few colonies have been observed nesting in stretches of the coastal mainland keys along Florida Bay (NatureServe 2005, Stevenson & Anderson 1994). However, nesting on mainland keys is rare, due to presence of predatory raccoons (Strong et al. 1991). White-crowned pigeons are a frugivorous species feeding exclusively on the fruits of tropical hardwood trees (Strong et al 1991). Since mangrove forests provide little to no food (Bancroft & Bowman 2001) breeding adults fly 5 to 40 km (3 to 25 mi) on daily feeding trips to the mainline keys or to the southern mainland (G. T. Bancroft, unpubl. Data in Florida's BBA Species Account, <http://www.wildflorida.org/bba/WCPI.htm>) to feed on the fruit and berries of various tropical deciduous trees and shrubs (NatureServe 2005). Amy Silvano 26may 05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Florida Hardwood Hammocks & Hardwood swamp aslo included Mangrove for possible nesting. Amy Silvano 26may05

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Mangrove Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Mangrove Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southeast Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southwest Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Hardwood Hammock

- CITATIONS:** Bancroft, G.T., and R. Bowman. 2001. White-crowned pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 596 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
- Stevenson, H. M., and B. H. Anderson. 1994. *The birdlife of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. 892 pp.
- Strong, A.M., R.J. Sawicki, and G.T. Bancroft. 1991. Effects of predator presence on the nesting distribution of white-crowned pigeons in Florida Bay. *Wilson Bulletin* 103(3). Pp 415-425
- Wiley, J.W. and B.N. Wiley. 1979. *The biology of the white-crowned pigeon*. Wildlife Monographs (64)

For more information:: SE-GAP Analysis Project / BaSIC
127 David Clark Labs
Dept. of Biology, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7617
(919) 513-2853
www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap

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.