



# Species Modeling Report

## **Acadian Flycatcher**

Empidonax virescens

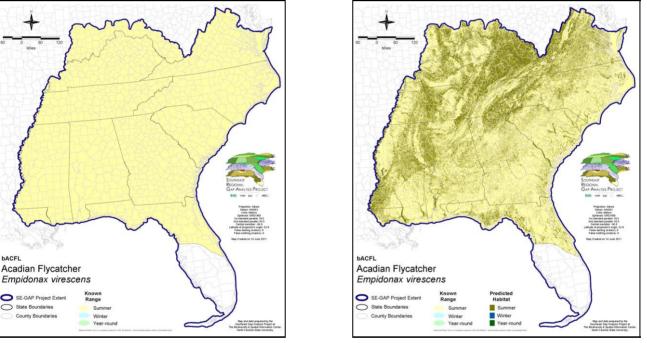
Taxa: Avian

- Order: Passeriformes
- Family: Tyrannidae

#### **KNOWN RANGE:**

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bACFL** ITIS Species Code: 178339 NatureServe Element Code: ABPAE33020

### PREDICTED HABITAT:



 Range Map Link:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\_Range\_bACFL.pdf

 Predicted Habitat Map Link:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\_Dist\_bACFL.pdf

 GAP Online Tool Link:
 http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bACFL

 Data Download:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bACFL\_se00.zip

#### **PROTECTION STATUS:**

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), MN (SPC), NJ (INC/S), NY (PB), RI (Concern), WI (THR), WI (THR), BC (8 (2005)), ON (END), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S5B), AR (S4B), AZ (SNA), CT (S4B), CT (S4B), DE (S5B), FL (SNRB), GA (S5), IA (S3B,S3N), IL (S5), IN (S4B), KS (S3B), KY (S5B), LA (S5B), MA (S2B), MD (S5B), ME (SNA), MI (S3S4), MN (S3B), MO (SNRB), MS (S5B), MS (S5B), NC (S5B), NC (S5B), NE (S4), NH (SNA), NJ (S4B), NM (SNA), NY (S3), OH (S5), OK (S4B), PA (S5B), RI (S1B,S1N), SC (S4), SD (SH), TN (S5), TX (S4S5B), VA (S5), WI (S3B), WI (S3B), WV (S5B), BC (SNA), MB (SNA), NB (SNA), NS (SNA), ON (S2S3B), QC (SNA), SK (SNA)

### SUMMARY OF PREDICTED HABITAT BY MANAGMENT AND GAP PROTECTION STATUS:

	ι	JS FWS	US Forest	Service	Tenn. Valley A	Author.	US DOE	)/ACOE
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	61,059.7	< 1	28,286.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	119,390.9	< 1	313,331.8	1	0.0	0	3,380.0	< 1
Status 3	2,617.9	< 1	1,726,976.5	6	25,346.8	< 1	219,826.4	< 1
Status 4	32.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	183,101.4	< 1	2,068,594.3	7	25,346.8	< 1	223,206.5	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	203,561.0	< 1	0.0	0	2,971.5	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	10,937.2	< 1	1,122.8	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	22,324.0	< 1	80,125.5	< 1	0.0	0	2,473.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	22,324.0	< 1	294,623.6	< 1	1,122.8	< 1	5,445.2	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	1,020.0	< 1	70.1	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	15,193.8	< 1	471,637.4	2	1,343.2	< 1
Status 3	18,629.8	< 1	240,278.1	< 1	141,710.2	< 1	96,789.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	45,950.9	< 1	3.9	< 1
Total	18,629.8	< 1	256,492.0	< 1	659,368.7	2	98,136.1	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	12,335.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	5,623.5	< 1	66,159.5	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	1,135.8	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	11,700.0	< 1	4,320.3	< 1	44,649.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	2.1	< 1	1,451.8	< 1	0.0	0
Total	5,623.5	< 1	90,196.9	< 1	5,772.2	< 1	45,785.6	< 1
	Private Land - I	No Res.		Water			Overa	all Total
	ha	%	ha	%			ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0			309,303.7	1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0			1,009,256.0	3
Status 3	453.2	< 1	0.0	0			2,638,221.2	14
Status 4	24,557,668.9	81	4,743.2	< 1			24,655,771.8	81
Total	24,558,122.1	81	4,743.2	<1			28,612,552.7	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.

#### Summer Model:

Habitat Description: Vegetation types for the southeastern U.S. from Hamel et al. (1982), in order of suitability, are: oak-gumcypress and elm-ash-cottonwood are listed as optimal habitat at both the sapling-poletimber, and sawtimber stages; cove hardwoods are listed as suitable at the sapling-poletimber stage and optimal at the sawtimber stage; southern mixed mesic hardwoods are listed as only marginal at the sapling-poletimber stage and optimal at the sawtimber stage; bay swamp-pocosin, oak-hickory, and white pine-hemlock are all listed as only marginal at the sapling-poletimber stage and suitable at the sawtimber stage; mixed pinehardwood is listed as only marginal at both the sapling-poletimber and sawtimber stages. In all cases, midstory and overstory canopy are used for all activities (feeding/foraging, nesting, perching, roosting, and singing) and dead trees or limbs are used for feeding/foraging and singing. Requires a tall canopy and prefers deciduous trees, especially oak, beech, and hornbeam (Anderson et al 1981). Occurs throughout North Carolina except in the mountains above 4,000 ft. (Hamel 1992, Potter et al 1980). Most abundant in mature oak-gum-cypress and oak-pine stands throughout the southeast (Barry et al 1995). Will breed in dry habitats, although favors wet deciduous forests, such as swamps, riverside woods, floodplain forest, and streamside woods (Fussell 1994, Hamel 1992, Kaufman 1996, Potter et al 1980, Simpson 1992). Also prefers forests with a moderate understory (Hamel 1992).

> This flycatcher forages from a perch in the middle level of the forest, mainly hawking insects, although will glean from foliage and twigs as well (Kaufman 1996).

> Nest is usually in a deciduous tree or shrub and averages 13 ft. above ground (Kaufman 1996). If in a tree, the nest is generally in lower branches and far out on the limb from the trunk (Harrison 1975).

> Regarding spatial habitat characteristics, Acadian flycatchers are a forest interior nesting species. Needs extensive woodlands, is absent or in reduced numbers in isolated woodlots of less than 40 Ha (Anderson-AL). Occurrence increases with tracts above 7500 acres (AL). Probability of occurrence is a maximum with tract greater than 3000 Ha (Robbins -AL). Requires a high dense canopy and an open understory (Bushman and Therres 1988). Tends to be scarce or absent in small forest tracts, unless the tract is near a larger forested area (see Bushman and Therres 1988). Floodplain forests must be more than 400-500 feet wide before they become suitable for nesting (Peterjohn and Rice 1991).

Quoted directly from existing state habitat notes - K. Cook, 17Feb05

#### Elevation Mask: < 1219m

#### Hydrography Mask:

Utilizes flowing water features with buffer of 500m from selected water features. Contilutions Porter Notification Seat (Inectority) buffor of unlimited into selected vegetation features.

Functional Group	Map Unit Name			
Anthropogenic	Deciduous Plantations			
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland			
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier			
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest			
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry and Dry-Mesic Oak Forest			
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Offsite Hardwood Modifier			
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood and Mixed Forest			
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Mixed Oak-Heath Forest			
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Hardwood Modifier			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Offsite Hardwood Modifier			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Limestone Forest			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Bluff Forest			
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Plain Oak-Hickory Upland - Hardwood Modifier			

Forest/Woodland East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Loess Bluff Forest Forest/Woodland East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Mesic Slope Forest Forest/Woodland Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier Forest/Woodland Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier Forest/Woodland Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry Hardwood Forest South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest Forest/Woodland 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 Southern Coastal Plain Dry Upland Hardwood Forest Forest/Woodland Forest/Woodland Southern Coastal Plain Oak Dome and Hammock 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-(Pine) Forest - Hardwood Modifier Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Hardwood Modifier Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Mixed Modifier Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Mafic Hardpan Woodland Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Mesic Forest Forest/Woodland Southern Piedmont Northern Triassic Basin Dry Forest Forest/Woodland Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest Forest/Woodland Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood Modifier Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Brownwater Stream Floodplain Forest Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Clay-Based Carolina Bay Forested Wetland Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Clay-Based Carolina Bay Herbaceous Wetland 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 Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Basin Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Blackwater River Floodplain Forest Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Brownwater River Floodplain Forest Wetlands Atlantic Coastal Plain Streamhead Seepage Swamp, Pocosin, and Baygall Wetlands Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier Wetlands Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier Wetlands Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Offsite Hardwood Modifier Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Seepage Swamp Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest Wetlands East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Loblolly-Hardwood Flatwoods Wetlands Lower Mississippi River Bottomland and Floodplain Forest Wetlands Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depressions - Forest Modifier Wetlands Mississippi River Low Floodplain (Bottomland) Forest Wetlands Mississippi River Riparian Forest Wetlands North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp Wetlands North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp Wetlands South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier Wetlands South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian Wetlands South-Central Interior/Upper Coastal Plain Wet Flatwoods Wetlands Southern Appalachian Seepage Wetland Wetlands Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest

Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Basin Swamp
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Cypress Dome
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest 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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