



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Black-capped Chickadee

Poecile atricapillus

Taxa: Avian

Order: Passeriformes

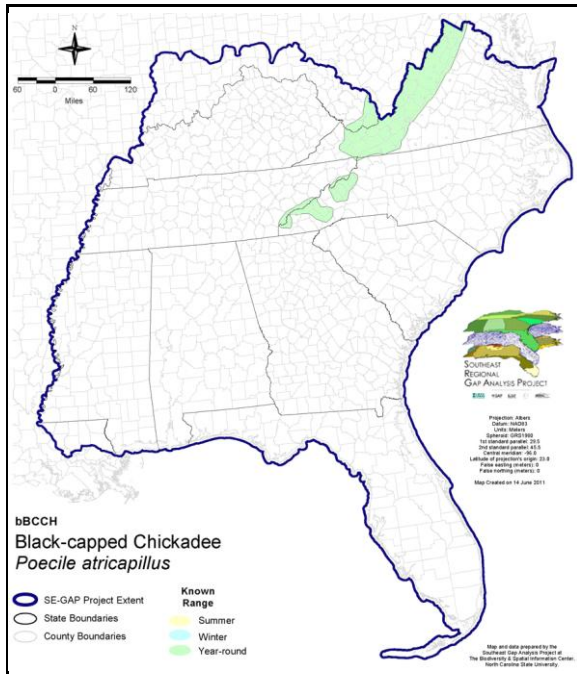
Family: Paridae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bBCCH**

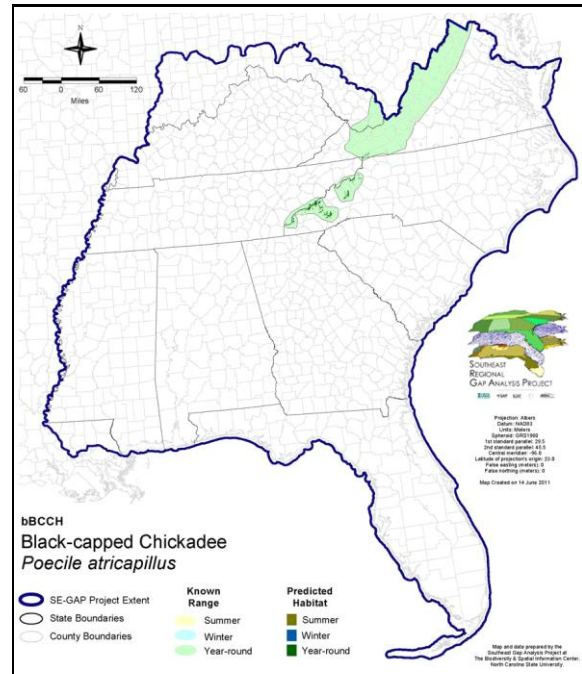
ITIS Species Code: 554382

NatureServe Element Code: ABPAW01010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bBCCH_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: CA (None), ID (P), KY (N), NJ (INC/S), NV (YES), NY (PB), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suive)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (S5), AZ (S1N), CA (S3), CO (S5), CT (S5), DC (S1N), DE (SNA), IA (S5B), ID (S5), IL (S5), IN (S4), KS (S5), KY (SNA), MA (S5), MD (S4), ME (S5), MI (S5), MN (SNR), MO (SNR), MT (S5), NC (S3), ND (SNR), NE (S5), NH (S5), NJ (S4B,S4N), NM (S3B,S4N), NV (S4S5), NY (S5), OH (S5), OR (S5), PA (S5), RI (S5B), SD (S5B,S5N), TN (S2B), TX (SNA), UT (S5), VA (S5), VT (S5B,S5N), WA (S5), WI (S5B), WI (S5B), WV (S5B,S5N), WY (S5B,S5N), AB (S5), BC (S5B), LB (S3), MB (S5), NB (S5), NF (S5), NS (S5), NT (SNR), ON (S5), PE (S5), QC (S5B), SK (S5), YT (S5)

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	1,179.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	3,632.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	25,499.9	22	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	30,311.3	26	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	34,640.1	29	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	3,874.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	38,514.3	32	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	81.4	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	446.6	< 1	1,017.9	< 1	117.1	< 1	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	446.6	< 1	1,017.9	< 1	198.5	< 1	0.0	0
	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	48.8	< 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	48.8	< 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	35,819.3 30			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	3,762.4 3			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	30,955.7 48			
Status 4	22,483.7	19	0.0	0	22,483.7 19			
Total	22,483.7	19	0.0	0	93,021.0 100			

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):

Year-round Model:

Habitat Description: Black-capped Chickadees are found within the spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests in the higher elevations of mountains in NC (Hamel 1992, Simpson 1992). They breed in high elevation habitats, i.e. spruce-fir and northern hardwoods (Simpson 1992). Rather mature stands are preferred, as dead trees and stubs are more prevalent for nesting (Hamel 1992). Kaufman (1996) list the Black-capped chickadee is 'most common in open woods and forest edge,' and goes on to state it 'avoids purely coniferous forests.'

Nests are generally excavated in dead trees, 5 to 60 above the ground (Potter et al 1980). Old woodpecker holes are used occasionally (Kaufman 1996).

Quoted form State habitat notes - K. Cook - 4-9-05

Elevation Mask: > 1371m and < 2500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Deciduous Plantations
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
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	Appalachian Serpentine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Shale Barrens
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 Alkaline Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky 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	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
Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Mafic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Dry Upland Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Basin Peat Swamp
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Interior Highlands and Appalachian Sinkhole and Depression Pond
Wetlands	Cumberland Riverscour
Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian

Selected Secondary Map Units within 120m of Primary Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
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Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest - Offsite Pine Modifier
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Evergreen Plantations

CITATIONS: Hamel, P. B. 1992. The land manager's guide to the birds of the south. The Nature Conservancy, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 367 pp + several appendices.

Kaufman K. 1996. Lives of North American Birds. Boston, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Potter, E. F., J. F. Parnell, and R. P. Teulings. 1980. Birds of the Carolinas. Univ. North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 408 pp.

Schroeder, R. L. 1990. Tests of a habitat suitability model for black-capped chickadees. U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Biol. Rep. 90(10). 8 pp.

Simpson MB Jr. 1992. Birds of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press.

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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.