

SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PRO Basic 🕞 NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

House Sparrow

Passer domesticus

Taxa: Avian

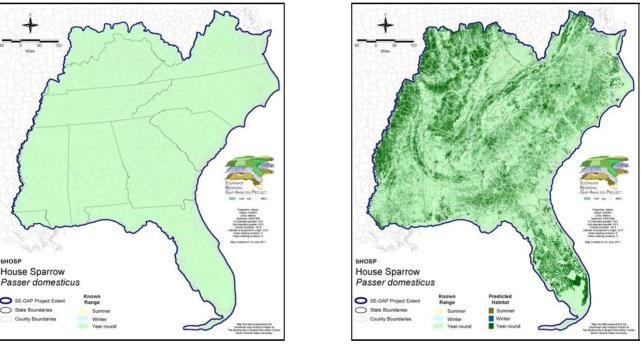
- Order: Passeriformes
- Family: Passeridae

KNOWN RANGE:

bHOSE

SE-GAP Spp Code: bHOSP ITIS Species Code: 179628 NatureServe Element Code: ABPBZ01010

PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bHOSP.pdf Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bHOSP.pdf GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bHOSP Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bHOSP_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), NJ (I/), NY (U), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), BC (7 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (SNA), AL (SNA), AR (SNA), AZ (SNA), CA (SNA), CO (SNA), CT (SNA), DC (SNA), DE (SNA), FL (SNA), GA (SNA), IA (SNA), ID (SNA), IL (SNA), IN (SNA), KS (SNA), KY (SNA), LA (SNA), MA (SNA), MD (SNA), ME (SNA), MI (SNA), MN (SNA), MO (SNA), MS (SNA), MT (SNA), NC (SNA), ND (SNA), NE (SNA), NH (SNA), NJ (SNA), NM (SNA), NV (SNA), NY (SNA), OH (SNA), OK (SNA), OR (SNA), PA (SNA), RI (SNA), SC (SNA), SD (SNA), TN (SNA), TX (SNA), UT (SNA), VA (SNA), VT (SNA), WA (SNA), WI (SNA), WV (SNA), WY (SNA), AB (SNA), BC (SNA), LB (SNA), MB (SNA), NB (SNA), NF (SNA), NS (SNA), NT (SNA), ON (SNA), PE (SNA), QC (SNA), SK (SNA), YT (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	9
Status 1	5,506.2	< 1	213.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	(
Status 2	31,036.4	< 1	5,621.9	< 1	0.0	0	402.6	< 3
Status 3	284.0	< 1	87,573.4	< 1	21,482.6	< 1	159,404.2	< 2
Status 4	19.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	494.6	< 1
Total	36,846.2	< 1	93,408.4	< 1	21,482.6	< 1	160,301.3	< 2
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Land	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	9
Status 1	0.0	0	6,148.5	< 1	0.2	< 1	1,103.5	<
Status 2	0.0	0	3,036.9	< 1	1,639.9	< 1	26.8	< 2
Status 3	4,607.6	< 1	28,748.3	< 1	0.0	0	2,406.2	< 2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	(
Total	4,607.6	< 1	37,933.7	< 1	1,640.1	< 1	3,536.5	< 1
	Native Am.	Reserv.	State Park/His	st. Park	State WMA/Ga	neland	State	e Fores
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	9
Status 1	0.0	0	46.5	< 1	6.2	< 1	0.0	(
Status 2	0.0	0	690.8	< 1	72,420.2	< 1	33.7	< 2
Status 3	3,503.6	< 1	136,762.1	< 1	20,967.1	< 1	31,530.3	< 2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	6,197.3	< 1	0.9	< 2
Total	3,503.6	< 1	137,499.4	< 1	99,590.9	< 1	31,564.9	<
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	9
Status 1	0.0	0	463.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	(
Status 2	1,265.3	< 1	3,721.1	< 1	1.6	< 1	568.5	< 3
Status 3	0.0	0	2,925.2	< 1	5,539.3	< 1	40,933.5	<
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,817.3	< 1	< 0.1	<
Total	1,265.3	< 1	7,110.0	< 1	7,358.2	< 1	41,502.2	< 2
	Private Land - I	No Res.		Water			Overa	all Tota
	ha	%	ha	%			ha	9
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0			13,488.0	<
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0			120,465.5	<
Status 3	86.6	< 1	0.0	0			546,754.1	
Status 4	32,700,931.9	98	18,793.3	< 1			32,734,432.6	9
Total	32,701,018.5	98	18,793.3	<1			33,415,140.2	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):

ear-round Model					
Habitat Description	 Always associated with humans and never found in a habitat unaltered by human activity. Found in a wide variety of areas such as cities, suburbs, farms (Kaufman 1996), and woodland edges near human habitation. Found especially around horses (Ehrlich et al. 1988). Prefers to nest in a cavity such as a natural cavity in a tree, an abandoned woodpecker hole, a birdhouse, hole in a wall, under the eaves of a building, behind a wall-mounted sign, or in the nest of a Cliff or Barn Swallow (Nicholson 1997). Can be an aggressive competitor with native species for cavities, sometimes ejecting eggs or young. If a cavity is not available, will build a nest in the fork of a tree branch up to 40 fee above the ground. Forages primarily on the ground (Ehrlich et al. 1988) but is an opportunistic feeder; wil frequent bird feeders and pick insects from the grill of cars (Kaufman 1996). Quoted from state habitat notes - K. Cook 5-30-05 				
Selected Map Unit					
Functional Group	Map Unit Name				
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space				
Anthropogenic	High Intensity Developed				
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed				
Anthropogenic	Medium Intensity Developed				
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay				
Anthropogenic	Row Crop				
422. Americ	Aguero, D. A., R. J. Johnson, and K. M. Eskridge. 1991. Monofilament lines repel house sparrows from feeding sites. Wildl. Soc. Bull. 19: 422. 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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This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.