



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Contopus cooperi

Taxa: Avian

Order: Passeriformes

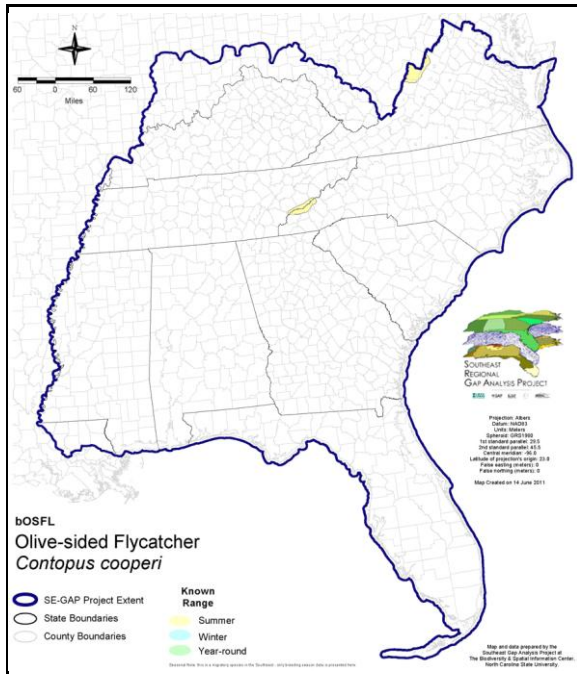
Family: Tyrannidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bOSFL**

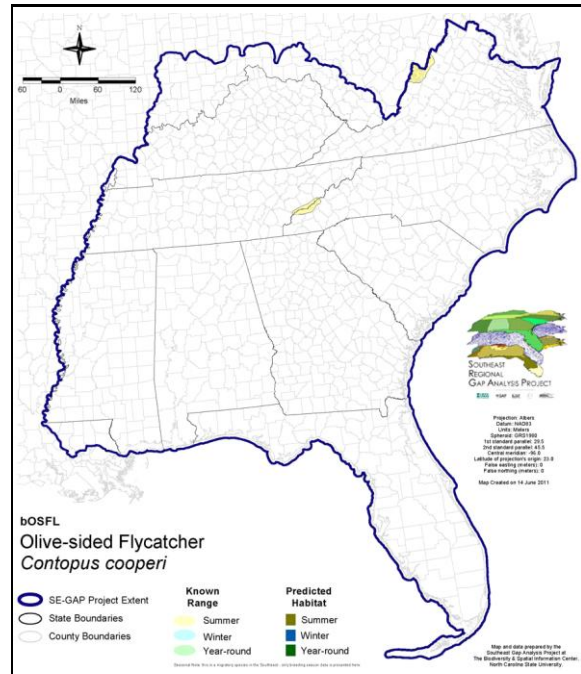
ITIS Species Code: 554221

NatureServe Element Code: ABPAE32010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bOSFL_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AK (Species of Special Concern), CA (None), ID (P), ID (P), KY (N), MD (E), MD (E), ME (SC), NC (W3), NC (W3), NH (SC), NJ (S), NV (YES), NY (PB), OR (SV), RI (Not Listed), TN (D), UT (None), WI (SC/M), WI (SC/M), BC (4 (2005)), ON (SC), QC (Candidate)

NS Global Rank: G4

NS State Rank: AK (S4S5B), AL (SNA), AR (SNA), AZ (S4), CA (S4), CO (S3S4B), CT (S2B), CT (S2B), DC (S1N), DE (SNA), FL (SNA), GA (SNRN), IA (S3N), ID (S4B), ID (S4B), IL (SNA), IN (SNA), KS (SNA), KY (SNA), LA (SNA), MA (SHB,S2N), MA (SHB,S2N), MD (SHB), MD (SHB), ME (S4B), MI (S4B), MN (SNRB), MO (SNA), MS (SNA), MT (S3B), NC (SUB), NC (SUB), ND (SNA), NE (SNRN), NH (S3B), NJ (SNA), NM (S3B,S4N), NV (S2B), NY (S4), OH (SH), OK (S2N), OR (S3B), PA (SXB), RI (SNA), SD (SUB), SD (SUB), TN (S1), TX (S3B,S4N), UT (S3S4B), VA (SHB), VA (SHB), VT (S4B), VT (S4B), WA (S3B), WA (S3B), WI (S2B), WI (S2B), WV (S1B), WY (S4B), WY (S4B), AB (S4), BC (S3S4B), LB (S2S3), MB (S3S4B), MB (S3S4B), NB (S5B), NF (S3S4B), NS (S4B), NT (SNRB), ON (S4B), PE (S5B), QC (S3B), SK (S4B,S4M), YT (S2S3B)

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	3.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	399.8	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	881.6	6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	1,285.2	8	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	2,264.9	15	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	2,264.9	15	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	116.0	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	101.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	101.8	< 1	0.0	0	116.0	< 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	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	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,268.8 15			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	515.8 3			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	983.3 12			
Status 4	10,820.2	70	20.3	< 1	10,840.6 70			
Total	10,820.2	70	20.3	< 1	14,608.5 100			

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: Olive-sided Flycatcher prefer open to semi-open conifer stands and forest edges (Altman & Sallabanks 2000, Hamel 1992). Favors snags or dead branches for foraging and singing perches (Altman & Sallabanks 2000). Prefers open areas, farms, woodlands, esp. treetops or other exposed perches (B84BUC01AL). They are common in burned-over areas with standing dead trees, in taiga, subalpine coniferous forest and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest (AOU 1983). The flycatchers are rare and local in the spruce-fir and hemlock forests of the mountains (Potter et al 1980, Simpson 1992). In Ontario, they nest in spruce or tamarack bogs, along the forested edges of beaver (CASTOR CANADENSIS) ponds and rivers, and in burned-over forests (Cheskey 1987). In New York, however, where forest fires have been suppressed for much of this century, they favor small bog ponds and quaking bogs, swampy edges of lakes, marshy streams, backwaters of rivers, and beaver meadows. Most nesting sites contain dead standing trees, which are used as singing and feeding perches, and are bordered by forest (Peterson 1988). Black spruce (PICEA MARIANA) is frequently mentioned as occurring at northern sites, and red spruce (P. RUBENS) at sites farther south, along with balsam fir, tamarack, and eastern hemlock (TSUGA CANADENSIS) (Peterson 1988). Nesting occurs in swamps and open woods or small clearings where fire, flooding or timber harvesting have left standing dead trees (Forbush 1927). High elevation spruce-fir forests are used in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina (Bailey 1913, Potter et al. 1980).

Olive-sided Flycatchers forage almost extensively on flying insects from high prominent perches, such as the tops of living or dead trees, near or above the canopy (Altman & Sallabanks 2000).

Build nest high above ground on horizontal limb of conifer. Conifers are usually used for the nest tree, with the nest commonly located at the distal end of a horizontal branch, 5 to 70 feet above the ground (Altman & Sallabanks 2000, (Harrison 1978, 1979, Kaufman 1996, Peck and James 1987).

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

Mask of Forest/Open Ecotone: Include within 60m of ecotone edge.

Mask of Woodlands and Shrublands: Include all woodland and shrubland interiors and 60m buffer from them.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Evergreen Plantations
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Quarry/Strip Mine/Gravel Pit
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Herbaceous Modifier
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Shale Barrens
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	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest - Offsite Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Ridge and Valley Calcareous Valley Bottom Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Mafic Glade and Barrens

Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Interior Highlands and Appalachian Sinkhole and Depression Pond
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 Small Stream and Riparian
Wetlands	South-Central Interior/Upper Coastal Plain Wet Flatwoods

CITATIONS:

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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

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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.