



# **Species Modeling Report**

## **Yellow Warbler**

Dendroica petechia

Taxa: Avian

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Parulidae

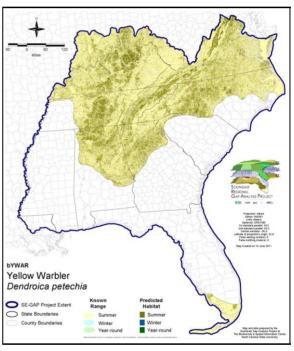
# SE-GAP Spp Code: bywar ITIS Species Code: 178878

NatureServe Element Code: ABPBX03010

### **KNOWN RANGE:**

# Yellow Warbler Dendroica petechia

### PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\_Dist\_bYWAR.pdf GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bYWAR

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

### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AR (W), ID (P), ID (P), KY (N), ME (SC), NJ (S/S), NV (YES), NY (PB), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), BC (4 (2005)), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (S5B), AL (S4B), AR (S3B,S5N), AZ (S4), CA (SNRB), CO (S5), CT (S5B), CT (S5B), DC (S2N), DE (S4B), FL (SNRB, SNRN), GA (S4), IA (S4B), ID (S5B), ID (S5B), IL (S5), IN (S4B), KS (S3B), KY (S4S5B), LA (SNA), LA (SNA), MA (S5B), MD (S5B), ME (S5B), MI (S5), MN (SNRB), MO (SNRB), MS (SNA), MT (S5B), MT (S5B), NC (S4B), NC (S4B), ND (SNRB), NE (S5), NH (S5B), NJ (S4B), NM (S4B,S4N), NV (S3S4B,S4M), NY (S5), OH (S5), OK (S3B), OR (S4), PA (S5B), RI (S5B), SC (SNR), SD (S5B), SD (S5B), TN (S5), TX (S2B,S5N), UT (S4S5B), VA (S5), VT (S5B), VT (S5B), WA (S4S5B), WA (S4S5B), WI (S4B), WI (S4B), WV (S5B), WY (S5B,S5N), AB (S5), BC (S4S5B), BC (S4S5B), LB (S5B), MB (S5B), MB (S5B), NB (S5B), NF (S5B), NS (S5B), NT (SNRB), NU (SNRB), ON (S5B), PE (S5B), QC (S5B), SK (S5B), SK (S5B), YT (S5B)

**bYWAR** Page 1 of 5

### 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	29,146.1	< 1	500.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	24,895.7	< 1	4,964.1	< 1	0.0	0	1,115.1	< 1
Status 3	649.9	< 1	62,440.2	< 1	25,764.5	< 1	61,176.9	< 1
Status 4	12.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	205.1	< 1
Total	54,704.1	< 1	67,905.1	< 1	25,764.5	< 1	62,497.1	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	15,086.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	786.7	< 1	393.9	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	2,965.6	< 1	30,532.3	< 1	0.0	0	794.2	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,965.6	< 1	46,405.9	< 1	393.9	< 1	794.2	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	69.7	< 1	4.5	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	840.1	< 1	33,725.8	< 1	38.5	< 1
Status 3	2,169.0	< 1	16,159.1	< 1	26,927.5	< 1	3,024.6	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	7,092.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,169.0	< 1	17,068.9	< 1	67,750.0	< 1	3,063.2	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	454.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	2,542.1	< 1	7,360.5	< 1	4.0	< 1	436.3	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	1,148.5	< 1	582.1	< 1	1,596.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	342.4	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,542.1	< 1	8,963.8	< 1	928.4	< 1	2,032.3	< 1
	Private Land - I	No Res.		Water			Overa	ıll Total
	ha	%	ha	%			ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0			45,262.7	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0			77,102.7	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0			235,930.3	2
Status 4	14,933,673.1	97	7,552.6	< 1			14,955,957.7	97
Total	14,933,673.1	97	7,552.6	< 1			15,314,253.5	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.

bYWAR Page 2 of 5

### PREDICTED HABITAT MODEL(S):

### **Summer Model:**

Habitat Description: Yellow warblers occur in a variety of semi-open and open habitats, typically avoiding mature forests (Palmer-Ball 1996). This speceis is frequently found in wet second-growth woodlands, scrub (Ehrlich et al. 1988), deciduous thickets, willow stands, and medium to mature deciduous forests bordering streams or lakes (Simpson 1992, Nicholson 1997). Yellow warblers nest in wet, deciduous thickets, especially those dominated by willows, and in disturbed and early successional habitats (Lowther et al. 1999). It can just as often be found nesting in orchards, shade trees, upland groves (Pearson 1959), as well as farmlands and gardens of towns and cities, often close to human habitation (Griscom and Sprunt 1957). The nest is generally located from 2-12 feet (although it can be as high as 40 feet) from the ground, in the crotch of a small tree, sapling, or shrub (Ehrlich et al. 1988, Hamel 1992). In urban areas it may nest in ornamental shrubbery or fruit trees (Griscom and Sprunt 1957, Pearson 1959). Amy Silvano 11apr05

> Ecosystem Classifiers: Antropoogenic (urban, disturbed, plantations, agricultural), Open Water, Wetlands (Shrub/scrub, depressional, lakes/river/pondshore, floodplain/riparian). Amy Silvano 11apr050

Mask of Forest Interior Avoidance: Exclude forest interiors with 250m buffer into them.

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Deciduous Plantations
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Forest/Woodland	Alabama Ketona Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Shale Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Alkaline Glade and 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	Nashville Basin Limestone Glade
Forest/Woodland	Ridge and Valley Calcareous Valley Bottom Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Mafic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Glade and Barrens
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Brownwater Stream Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Large Natural Lakeshore
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 Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Pondshore
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 Floodplain - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Central Interior Highlands and Appalachian Sinkhole and Depression Pond
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shrub Bog
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Seepage Swamp
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp

**bYWAR** Page 3 of 5

Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian
Wetlands	Southern and Central Appalachian Bog and Fen
Wetlands	Southern Appalachian Seepage Wetland
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Seepage Wetland
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Small Floodplain and Riparian Forest
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont/Ridge and Valley Upland Depression Swamp
Wetlands	Western Highland Rim Seepage Fen

### 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.

Bent, A.C. 1953. Life histories of North American wood warblers. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 203. Washington, D.C.

Browning, M. R. 1994. A taxonomic review of DENDROICA PETECHIA (yellow warbler) (Aves:Parulinae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 107:27-51.

Ehrlich, P.R., D.S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. The birder's handbook:a field guide to the natural history of North American birds. Simon and Shuster, Inc., New York. xxx + 785 pp.

Ehrlich, P.R., D.S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1992. Birds in jeopardy: the imperiled and extinct birds of the United States and Canada, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 259 pp.

Eller, G. and G. Wallace. 1984. Birds of Roan Mountain and vicinity. Lee Herndon Chapter, Tennessee Ornithological Society, Flizabethton.

Fussell, J.O. III. 1994. A birder's guide to coastal North Carolina. Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina

Greenberg, R., and J. Salgado Ortiz. 1994. Interspecific defense of pasture trees by wintering yellow warblers. Auk 111:672-682

Griscom, L and A. Sprunt Jr. 1957. The warblers of America. New York: Devin-Adair Company. 356 n

Griscom, L., and A. Sprunt, Jr. 1979. The warblers of America. Doubleday and Co., Garden City, New York. 302 pp.

Hagan, J.M., III, and D.W. Johnston, editors. 1992. Ecology and conservation of neotropical migrant landbirds. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xiii + 609 pp.

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.

Harrison, C. 1978. A field guide to the nests, eggs and nestlings of North American birds. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio.

Harrison, H.H. 1979. A field guide to western birds' nests. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 279

Harrison, H.H. 1984. Wood warblers' world. Simon and Schuster, New York. 335

pp.

Klein, N. K., and W. M. Brown. 1996. Intraspecific molecular phylogeny in the yellow warbler (DENDROICA PETECHIA), and implications for avian biogeography in the West Indies. Evolution 48:1914-1932.

Knopf, F. L., and J. A. Sedgwick. 1992. An experimental study of nest-site selection by yellow warblers. Condor 94:734-742.

Lack, D. 1976. Island biology illustrated by the land birds of Jamaica. Studies in Ecology, Vol. 3. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 445 pp.

Lowther, F.C. C. Celada, N.K. Klein, C.C. Rimmer, and D.A. Rimmer. 1999. Yellow warbler (Dendroica petechia). In A. Poole and F. Gill, eds., The Birds of North America, No. 454. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia and The American Ornithologist

Nicholson CP. 1997. Atlas of the breeding birds of Tennessee. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.

Palmer-Ball, B.L., Jr. 1996. The Kentucky Breeding Bird Atlas. The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.

Pashley, D.N. 1988. Warblers of the West Indies. I. The Virgin Islands. Caribbean J. Sci. 24:11-22.

bywar Page 4 of 5

Pashley, D.N. 1988. Warblers of the West Indies. II. The Western Caribbean. Caribbean J. Sci. 24:112-126.

Pashley, D.N., and R.B. Hamilton. 1990. Warblers of the West Indies. III. The Lesser Antilles. Caribbean J. Sci. 26:75-97.

Pearson, T.G. 1959. Birds of North Carolina. Raleigh, NC: Bynum Printing Company.

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

Prather, J. W., and A. Cruz. 1995. Breeding biology of Florida prairie and Cuban yellow warblers. The Wilson Bulletin 107:474-84

Price, J., S. Droege, and A. Price. 1995. The summer atlas of North American birds. Academic Press, New York. x + 364 pp.

Raffaele, H.A. 1983. A guide to the birds of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Fondo Educativo Interamericano, San Juan, Puerto Rico. 255 nn

Ridgely, R.S., and G. Tudor. 1989. The birds of South America. Vol. 1. The Oscine passerines. Univ. Texas Press, Austin. 516 pp.

Sauer, J.R., and S. Droege. 1992. Geographical patterns in population trends of neotropical migrants in North America. Pages 26-42 in J.M. Hagan III and D.W. Johnston, editors. Ecology and conservation of neotropical migrant landbirds. Smithsonian Institu

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

Stiles, F.G., and A.F. Skutch. 1989. A guide to the birds of Costa Rica. Comstock Publ. Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 511 pp.

Stupka A 1963. Notes on the birds of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press.

Terres, J.K. 1980. The Audubon Society encyclopedia of North American birds. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Weatherhead, P. J. 1989. Sex ratios, host-specific reproductive success, and impact of brown-headed cowbirds. Auk 106:358-366

Wiedenfeld, D. A. 1991. Geographical morphology of male yellow warblers. Condor 93:712-723.

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.

bYWAR Page 5 of 5