

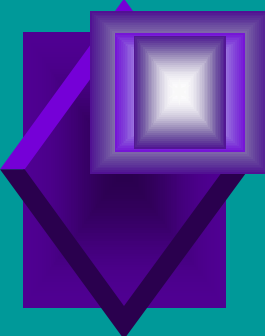


# GAP

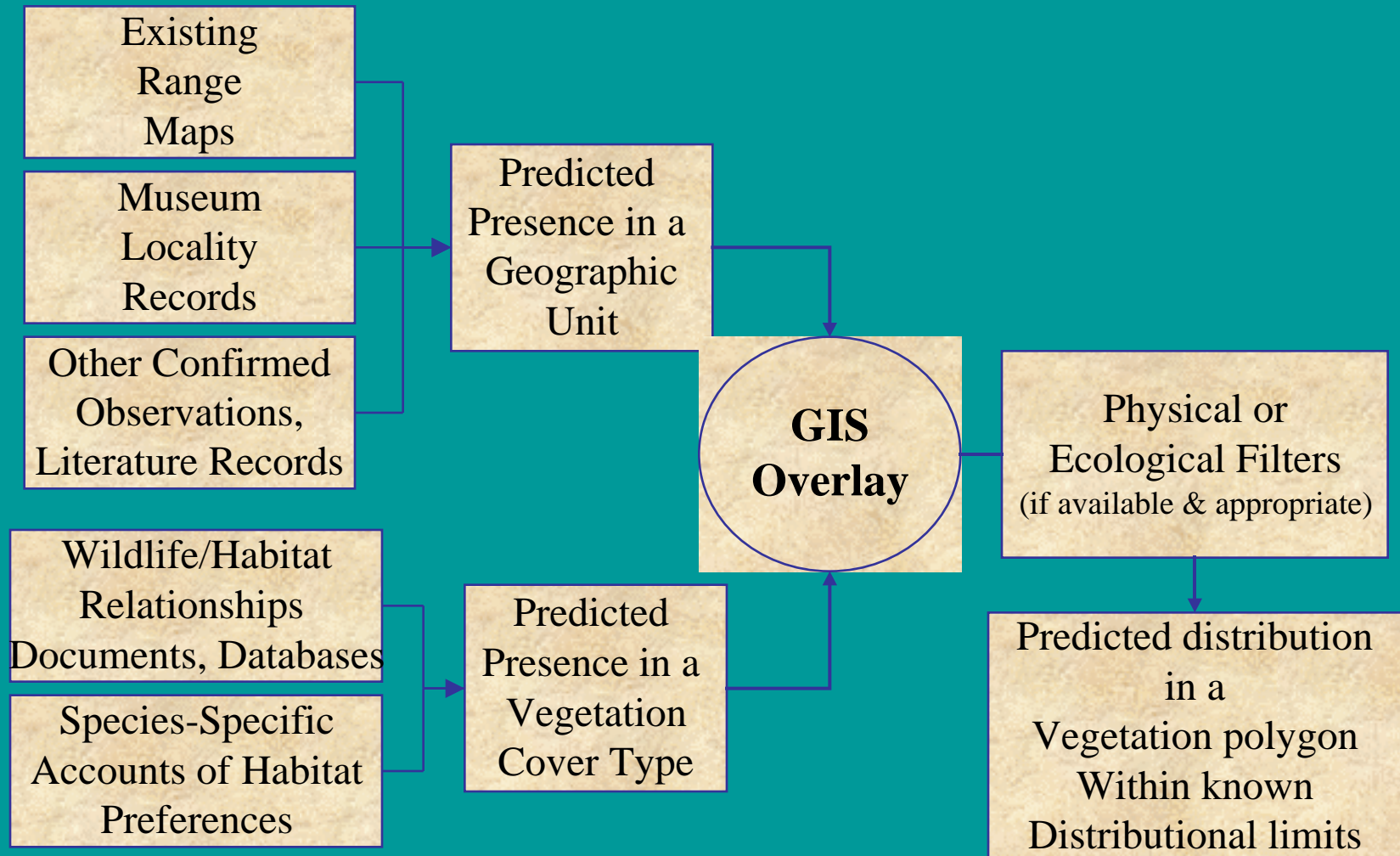
*presented by:*

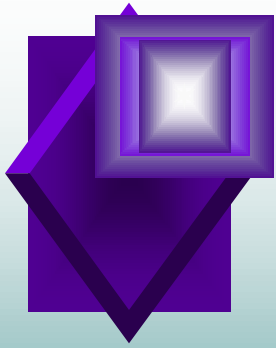
**Tim Haithcoat**

**University of Missouri  
Columbia**



Schematic diagram showing steps in the development of a generalized predicted vertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, or mammal distribution map for Gap Analysis.

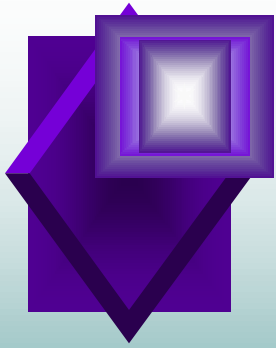




## *Wildlife Distribution Data Bases*

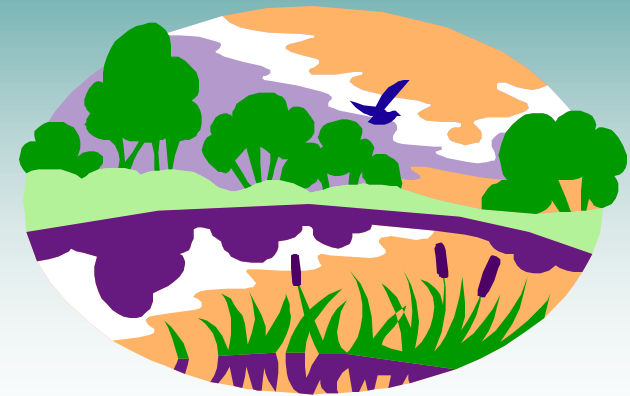
- ◆ Heritage database
- ◆ Breeding bird surveys
- ◆ Winter bird counts
- ◆ Furbearers survey
- ◆ Herp collection
- ◆ Insect collection
- ◆ Mammal collection
- ◆ Bird collection
- ◆ MOFWIS
- ◆ Rare, Threatened, and Endangered

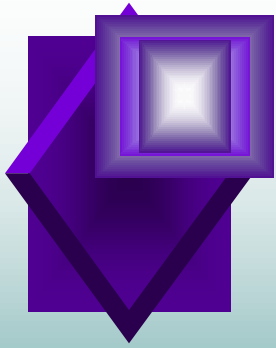




# *Wildlife/Habitat Models*

- ◆ MoFWIS
- ◆ WHAG
- ◆ HEP
- ◆ PATREC
  - ◆ Biologist review and evaluation
  - ◆ “Indicator species”
  - ◆ “Guild representatives”

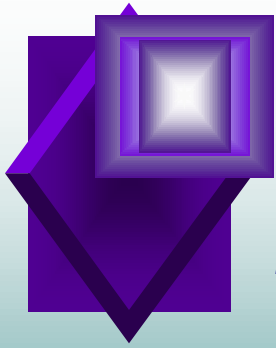




# *Wildlife Verification*

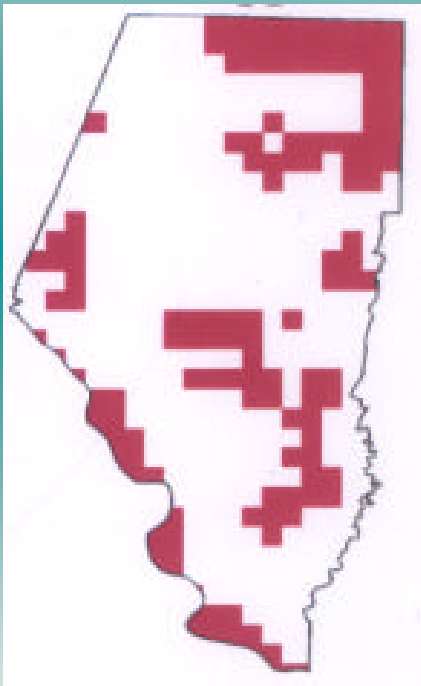
- ◆ Sampling scheme
- ◆ Sampling effort
- ◆ Sampling methodologies -  
herps/birds/mammals
- ◆ Testing and model evaluation
- ◆ Presence/absence



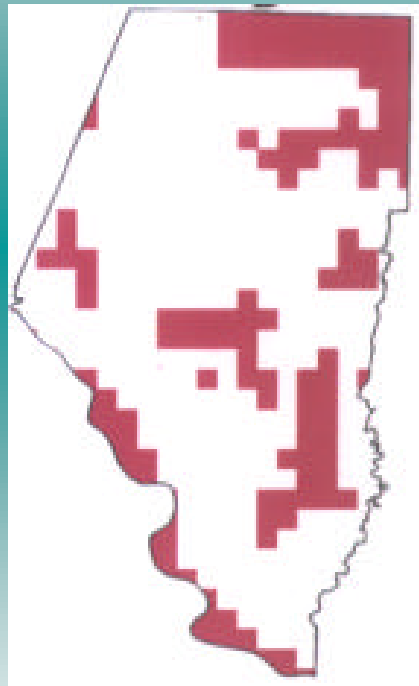


# *Cooper's Hawk Model*

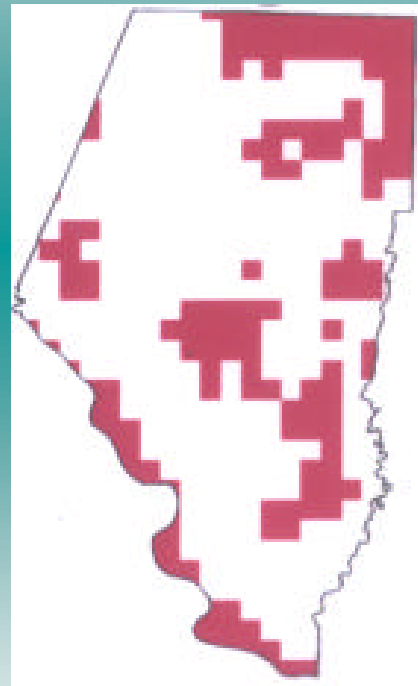
## *Zonalmean Process*



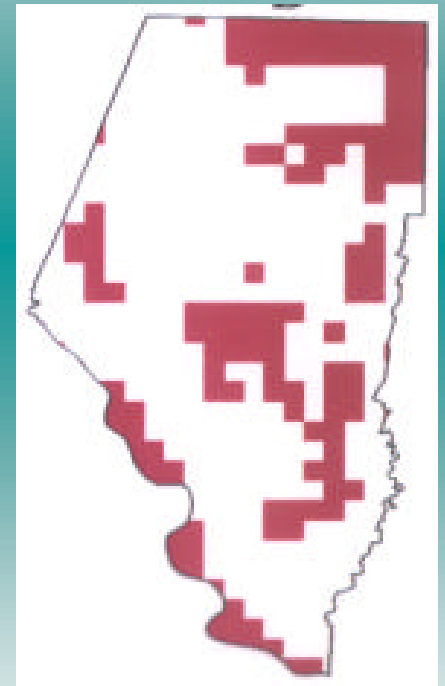
**A**



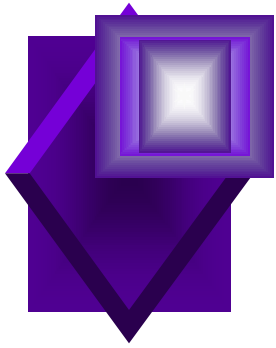
**B**



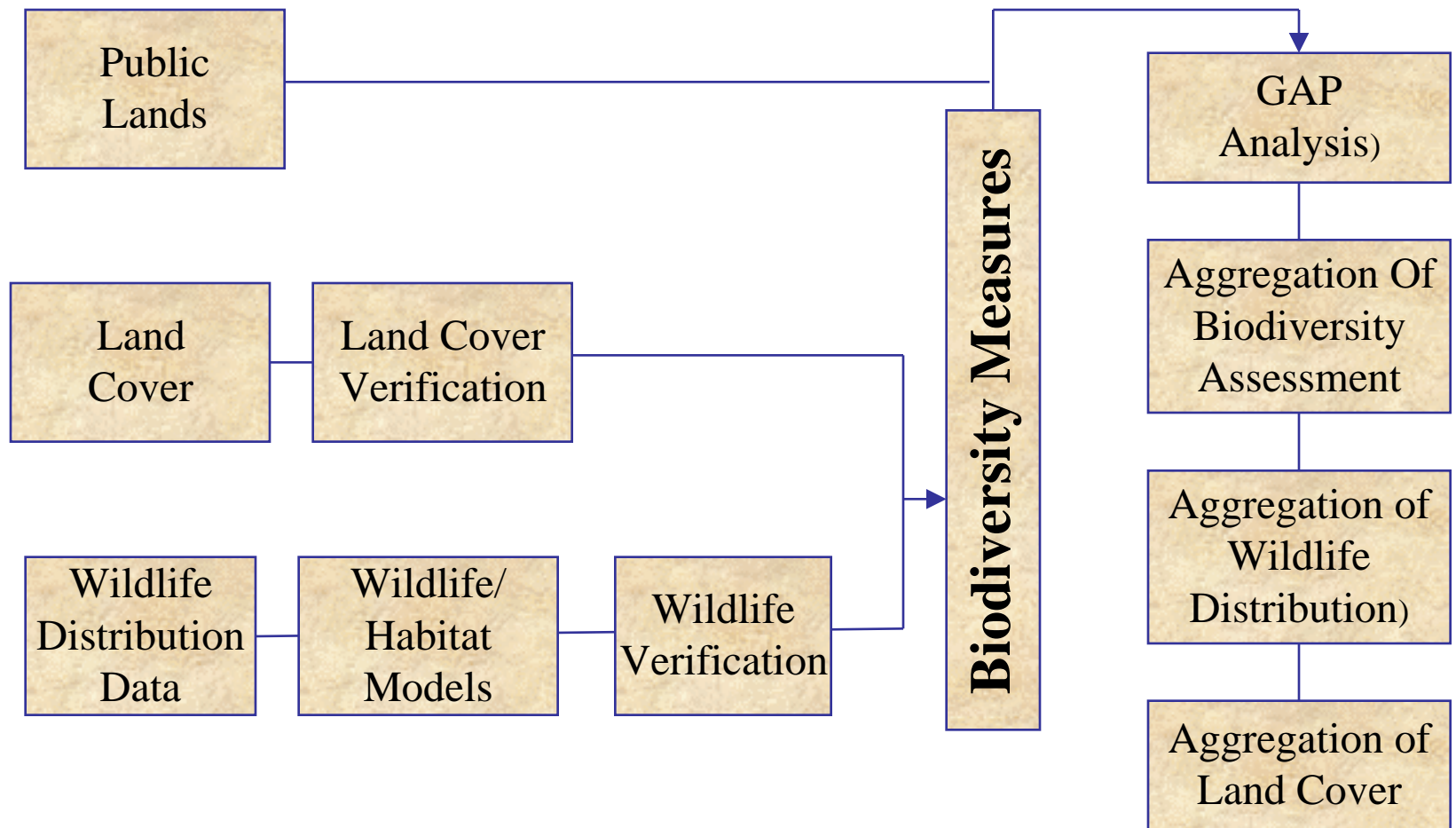
**C**

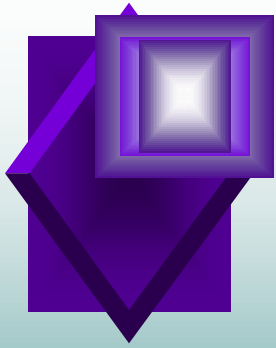


**D**



# Data Resources





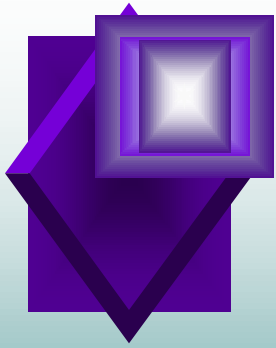
# *Determine Database Contents*

## Identify Database Issues

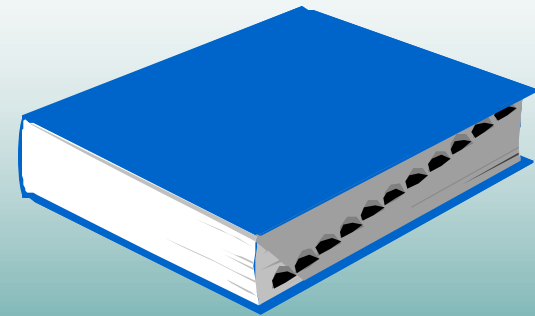
- ◆ Standardization
- ◆ Redundancy
- ◆ Security Needs
- ◆ Organizational Responsibilities
- ◆ Format ( Manual/Automated)
- ◆ Keys and Geocodes
- ◆ Systems Integration
- ◆ Data Integration & Layer Rectification
- ◆ Data Maintenance and Management
- ◆ Resources







# *Data Dictionary*

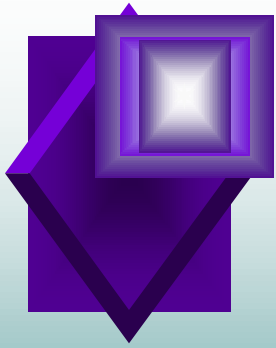


## ◆ Definition

- ◆ Detailed description of data within a database
- ◆ “Users Guide” to the database

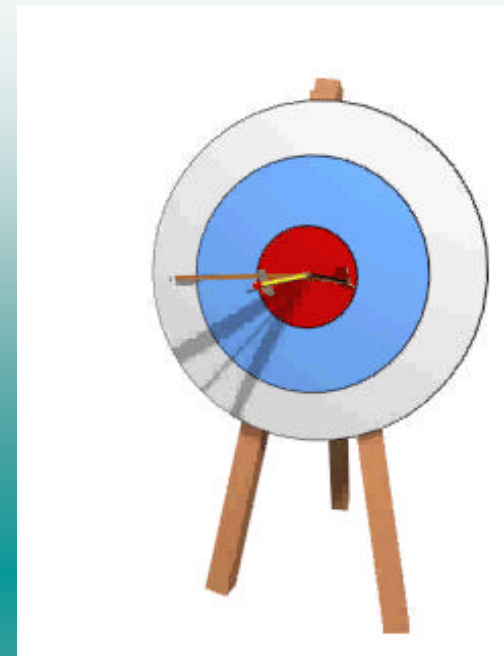
## ◆ Functions

- ◆ Focal point for data standardization
- ◆ Facilitates development of application programs
- ◆ Assists with database design process
- ◆ Improves understanding of the data
- ◆ Reduces data redundancy
- ◆ Improves data integrity

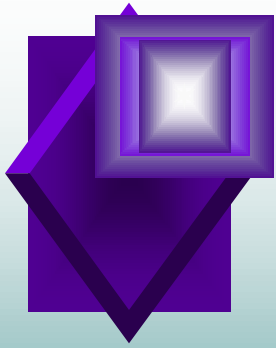


# *Normalization*

A process within database design that specifies what values a column may contain and how columns in the table are to be dependent of the primary key.

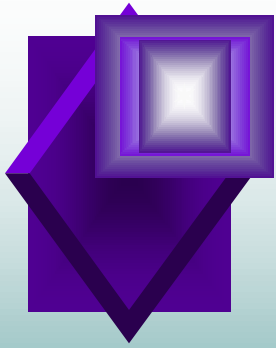


The aim is to eliminate all unnecessary data duplication.



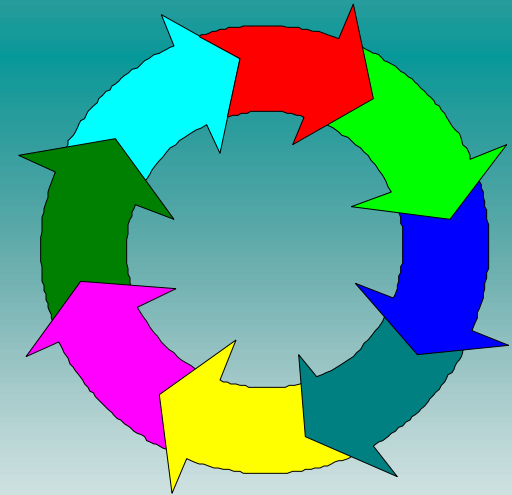
# *Database Design*

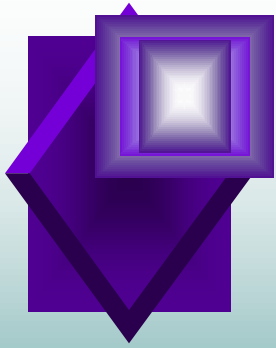
- ◆ Determine the purpose of your database (analysis)
- ◆ Determine the tables you need
- ◆ Determine the fields you need
- ◆ Determine the relationships
- ◆ Refine your design



## *Desirable database characteristics should be:*

- ◆ Same vintage
- ◆ A detailed as necessary
- ◆ Positionally accurate
- ◆ Exactly compatible
- ◆ Internally accurate
- ◆ Readily updated
- ◆ Accessible





# *GAP Analysis*

## *Data Layer Tracking*

### Vertebrate Distributions

- ◆ Reptiles

- ◆ Ranges

- ◆ Amphibians

- ◆ Ranges

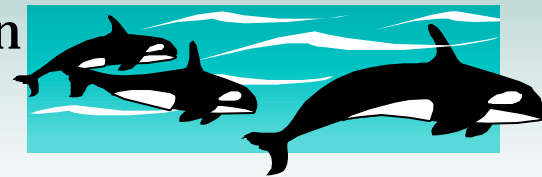
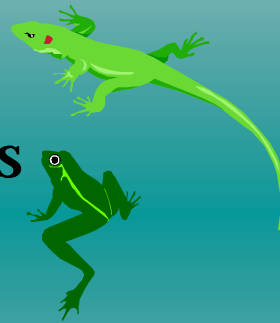
- ◆ Birds

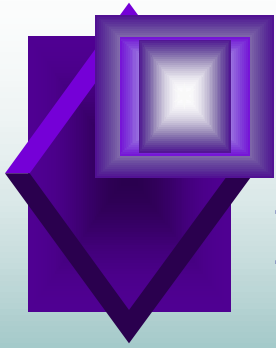
- ◆ Breeding Bird Atlas
- ◆ Museum Records - MU
- ◆ Museum Records - KU

- ◆ Mammals

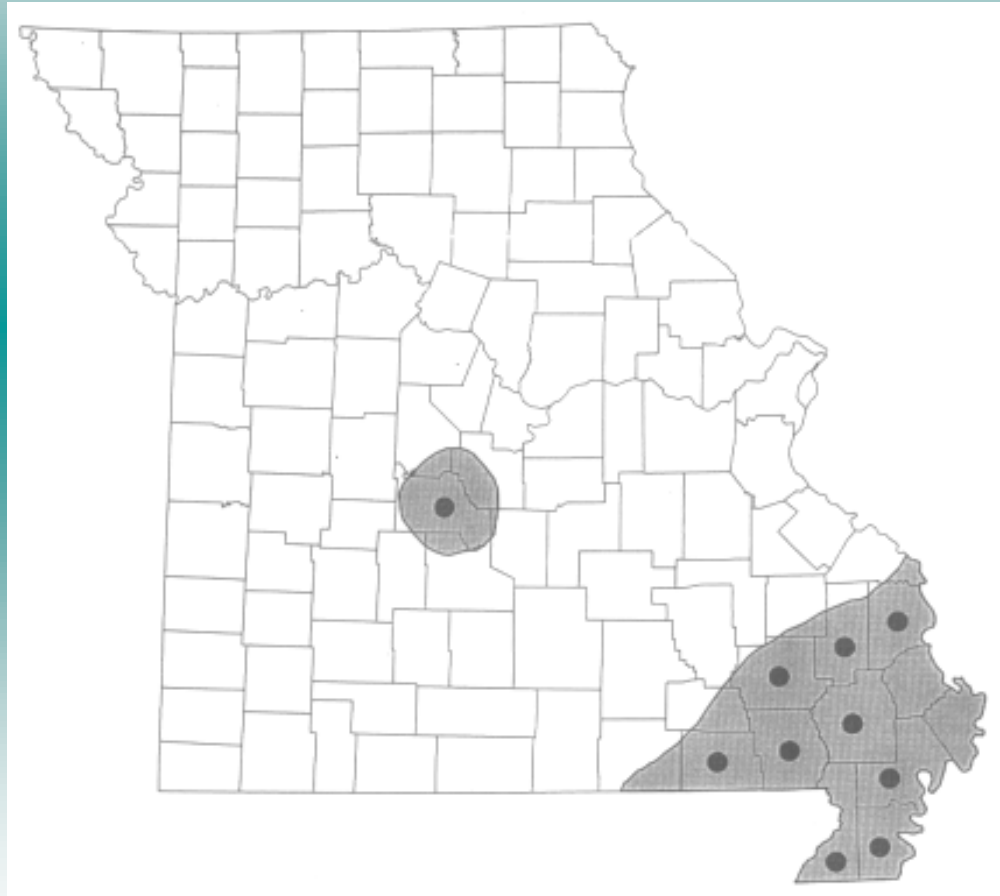
- ◆ Arches Index - sign station
- ◆ Museum records - MU
- ◆ Deer Management Units

- ◆ Species Lists for Areas





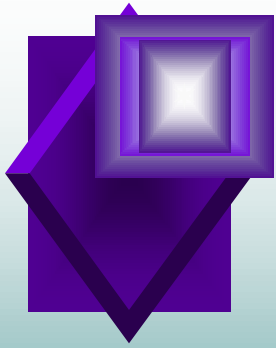
# *Distribution of Green Tree Frog* *Hyla cinerea in Missouri*



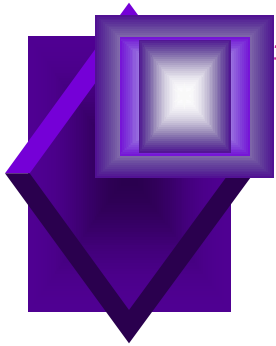
Each dot  
represents a  
known  
country  
record.

The shaded  
area is  
presumed  
range.

Source: *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri* by Tom R. Johnson  
Maps digitized at the GRC in the Spring of 1996.



# *Pileated Woodpecker*



<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/bbs.html>



### **General Information**

- Introduction
- About the BBS
- Help Index
- A Note on Taxonomy

### **Survey Results**

- Summary information on population change by region and time period
- This program allows you to display trends for 3 time intervals, by either species or region.
- This program allows you to display annual indices of abundance for any species in any region.
- These are relative abundance maps, estimated over the interval 1982-1996.
- These are maps of population change, based on the 1966-1996 interval.
- These maps, based on BBS data in Alaska, are very rough. We will update them occasionally.
- These lists provide mean abundances for all species encountered on the BBS in a state/province, summarized by physiographic region.

### **Interactive Mapping Information**

- This program allows you to estimate mean abundance from BBS data for any species, at any location in the survey area. (This now includes Alaska!)

### **Analytical Tools**

- This program allows you to estimate (and plot) population change for any species, on any BBS route.
- This program allows you to estimate population change for any species and time interval, in any region covered by the BBS

### **Learning Tools**

- This link transfers you to the species identification section, in which is contained pictures, songs, and identification tips of most North American Bird Species.
- This link transfers you to the species information section, that contains links to species-specific information such as life history, identification, distribution maps, pictures, and songs.
- Test your skills of identifying North American bird songs, pictures, and breeding and wintering distributions.
- Check out some of our ongoing research projects on migratory birds.

Viewer Response Line: Tell us What you Think!

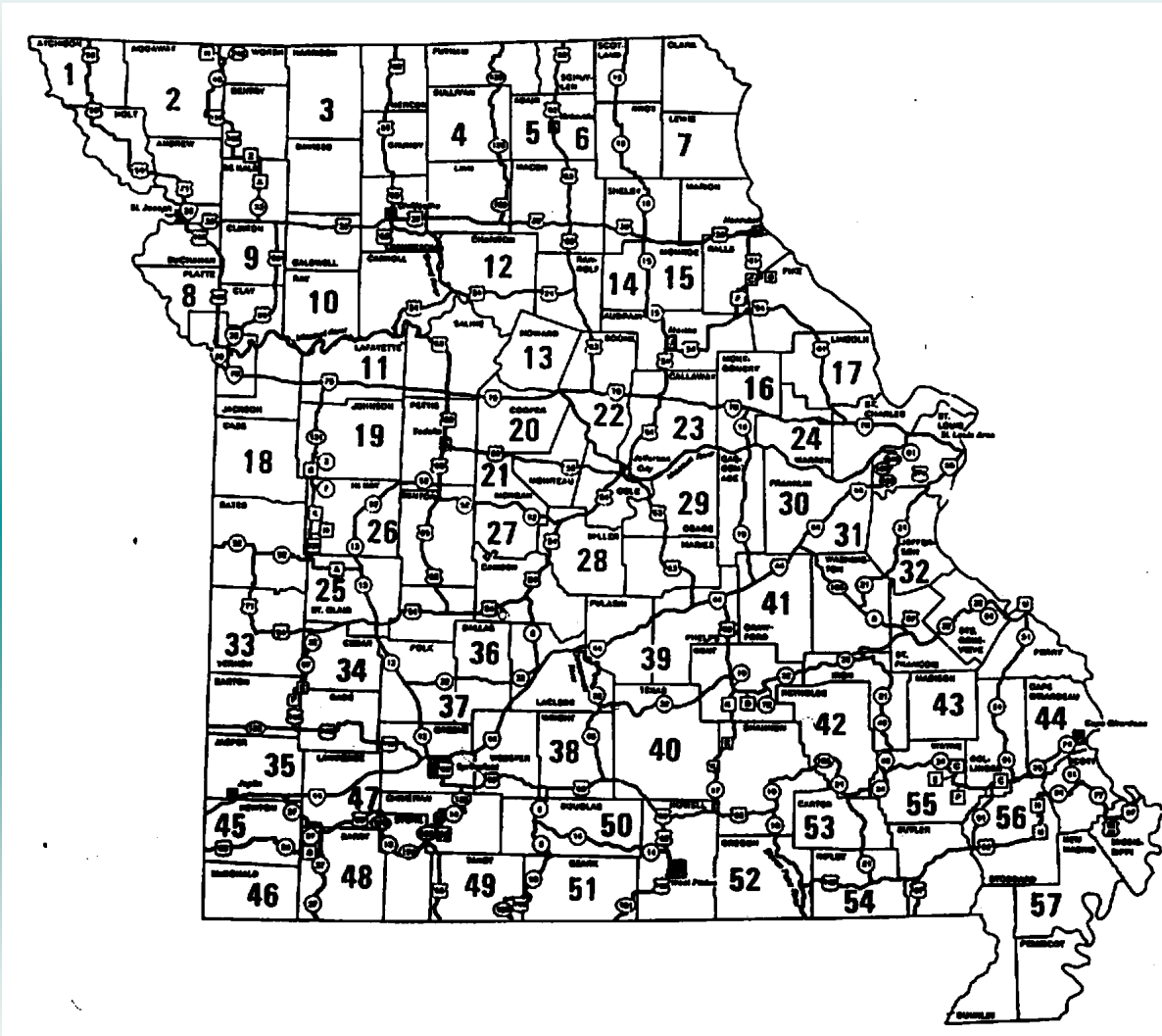
### **Links to Additional Information Sources**

Monitoring Programs at Patuxent  
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center





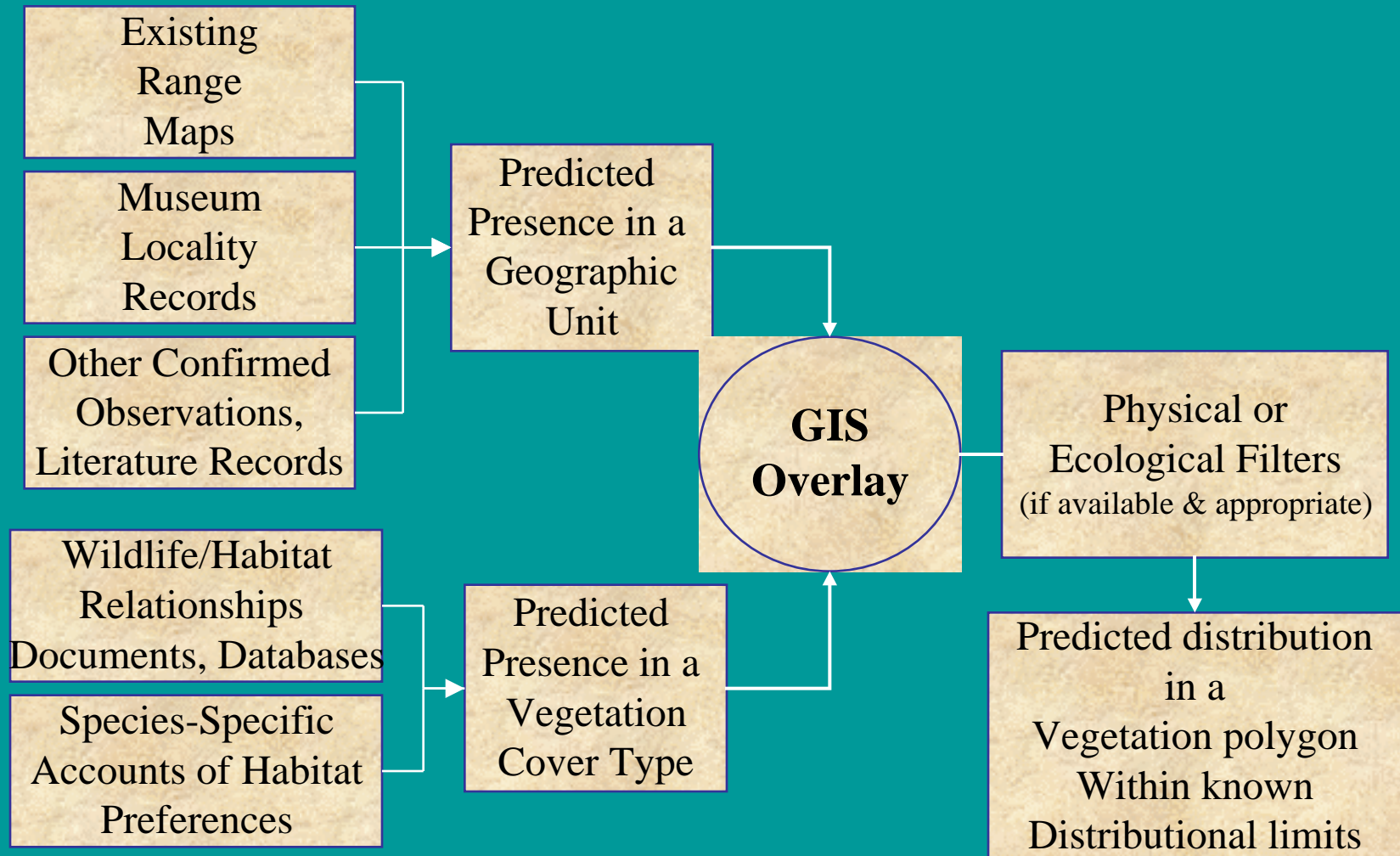
# Missouri Deer Management Units

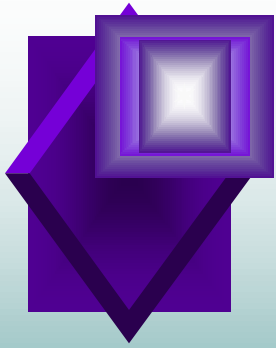


For detailed regulations on deer hunting, consult the special leaflets issued each year. These are available after August 1 from hunting permit vendors or Conservation Department offices.



Schematic diagram showing steps in the development of a generalized predicted vertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, or mammal distribution map for Gap Analysis.





# Habitat Classification & Comparison

(MoFWIS v. UNESCO)

## MAMMALS

## MoFWIS

Nine-banded Armadillo

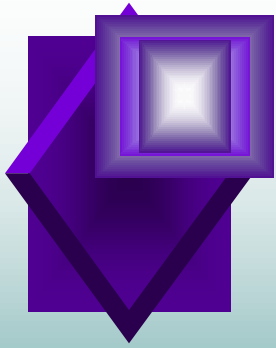
Perennial Grass (Warm season)  
Perennial Grass (Cool season)  
Shrub Grass  
Fruiting Tree-Shrub  
Immature Hardwoods  
Mature Oak-Hickory (9" + dbh, open understory)  
Mature Oak-Hickory (9" + dbh, dense understory)  
Oak-Hickory Old Growth  
Mature Shortleaf Pine  
Shortleaf Pine Old Growth  
Marsh

Badger

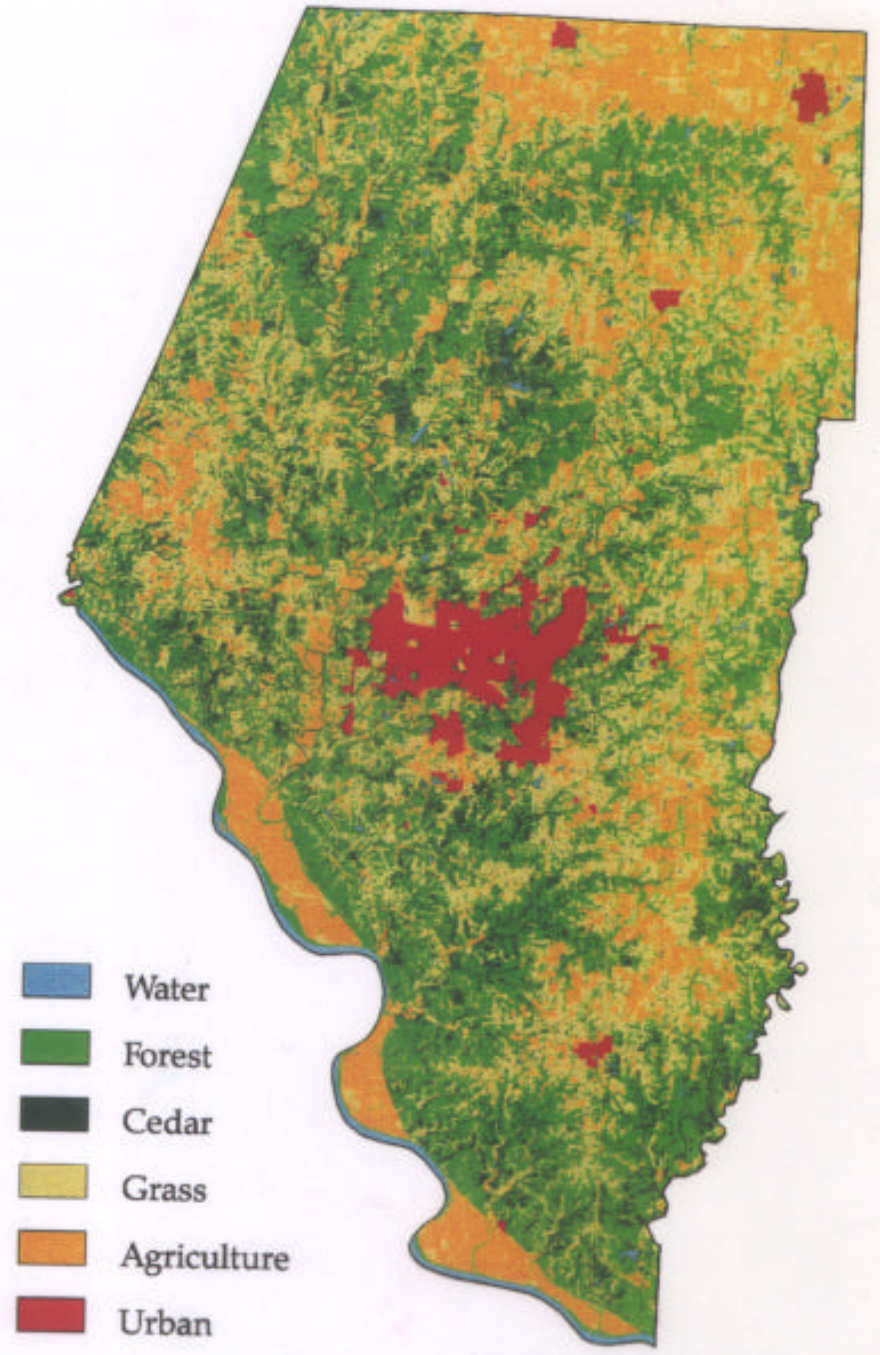
Perennial Grass (Warm season)  
Perennial Grass (Cool season)  
Savannah (Grass-Shrub)  
Legumes (Tame)

Big Brown Bat

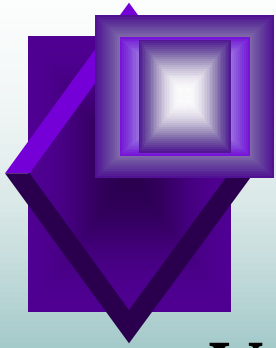
Perennial Grass (Cool season)  
Shrub-Grass  
Fruiting Tree-Shrub  
Eastern Red Cedar (70% + crown closure)  
Eastern Red Cedar (30% - 70% + crown closure)  
Oak-Hickory Old Growth  
Limestone Bluff and Cave



# Land Cover







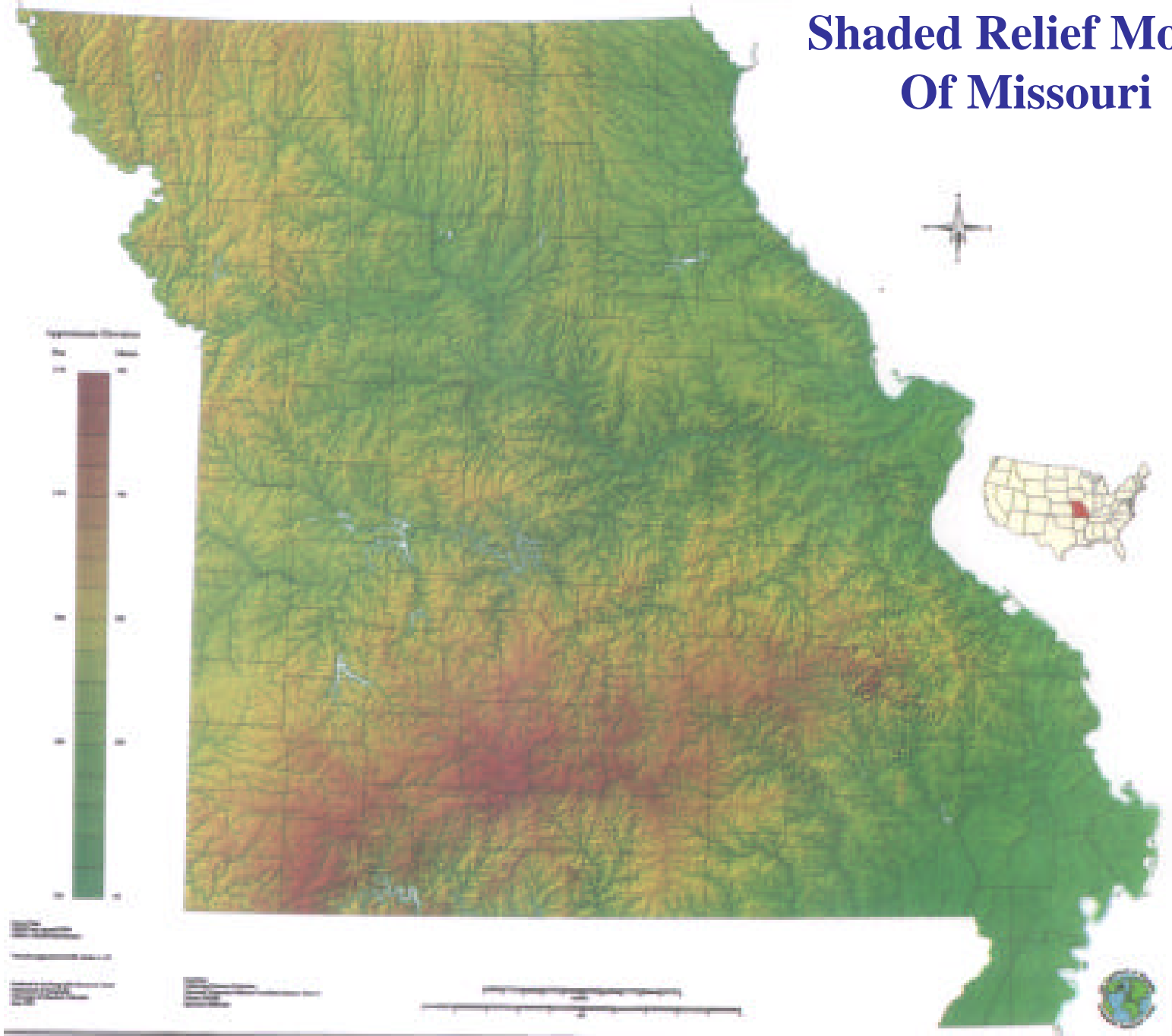
# ***GAP Analysis***

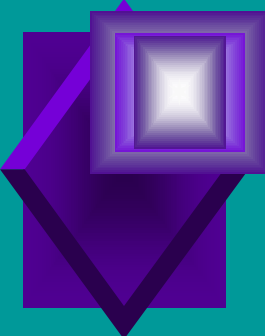
## ***Data Layer Tracking***

### **Vertebrate Modeling**

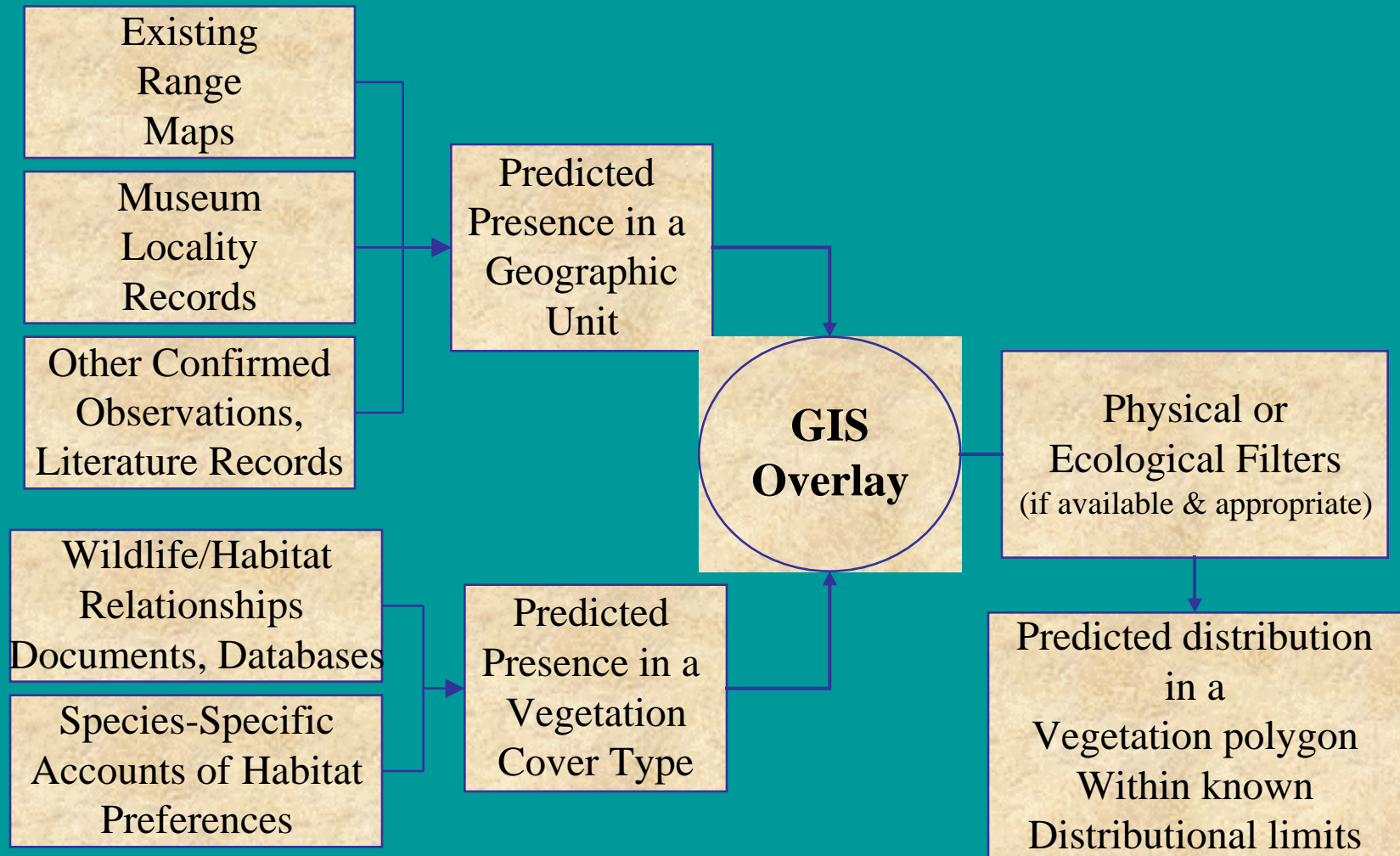
- ◆ **Preliminary/Background/Reference Information**
  - ◆ MoFWIS
  - ◆ Breeding Bird List
  - ◆ Missouri Vertebrate List
  - ◆ Threatened & Endangered - Missouri
  - ◆ Threatened & Endangered - National
  - ◆ National Perspective by species - avian
- ◆ **Landcover - Habitat Crosswalk Grids for Criteria**
- ◆ **Ancillary Information Data Sets for Modeling**
  - ◆ General Soils
  - ◆ Geology
  - ◆ Streams - Perennial
  - ◆ Streams - Intermittent
  - ◆ Watersheds-Hydrologic Units
  - ◆ NWI -where available (75%)
  - ◆ Landform - Floodplain
  - ◆ Landform - Elevation
  - ◆ Landform - Complexity
  - ◆ Moisture Class Isoclines
  - ◆ Temperature Isoclines
  - ◆ Precipitation Isoclines
  - ◆ Solar Radiation - Landform Derived
  - ◆ Evapotranspiration Isoclines
  - ◆ Growing Days Isoclines
  - ◆ Phenology Index Isoclines
  - ◆ Caves - GNIS reselect
  - ◆ Springs - GNIS reselect

# Shaded Relief Model Of Missouri

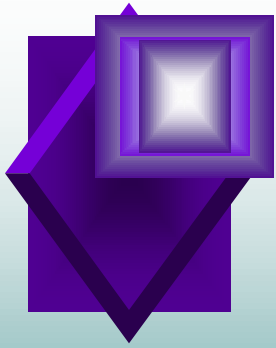




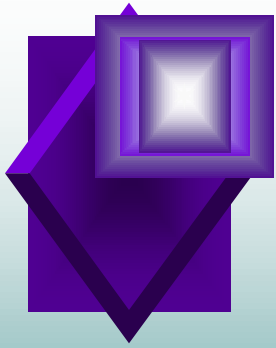
Schematic diagram showing steps in the development of a generalized predicted vertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, or mammal distribution map for Gap Analysis.



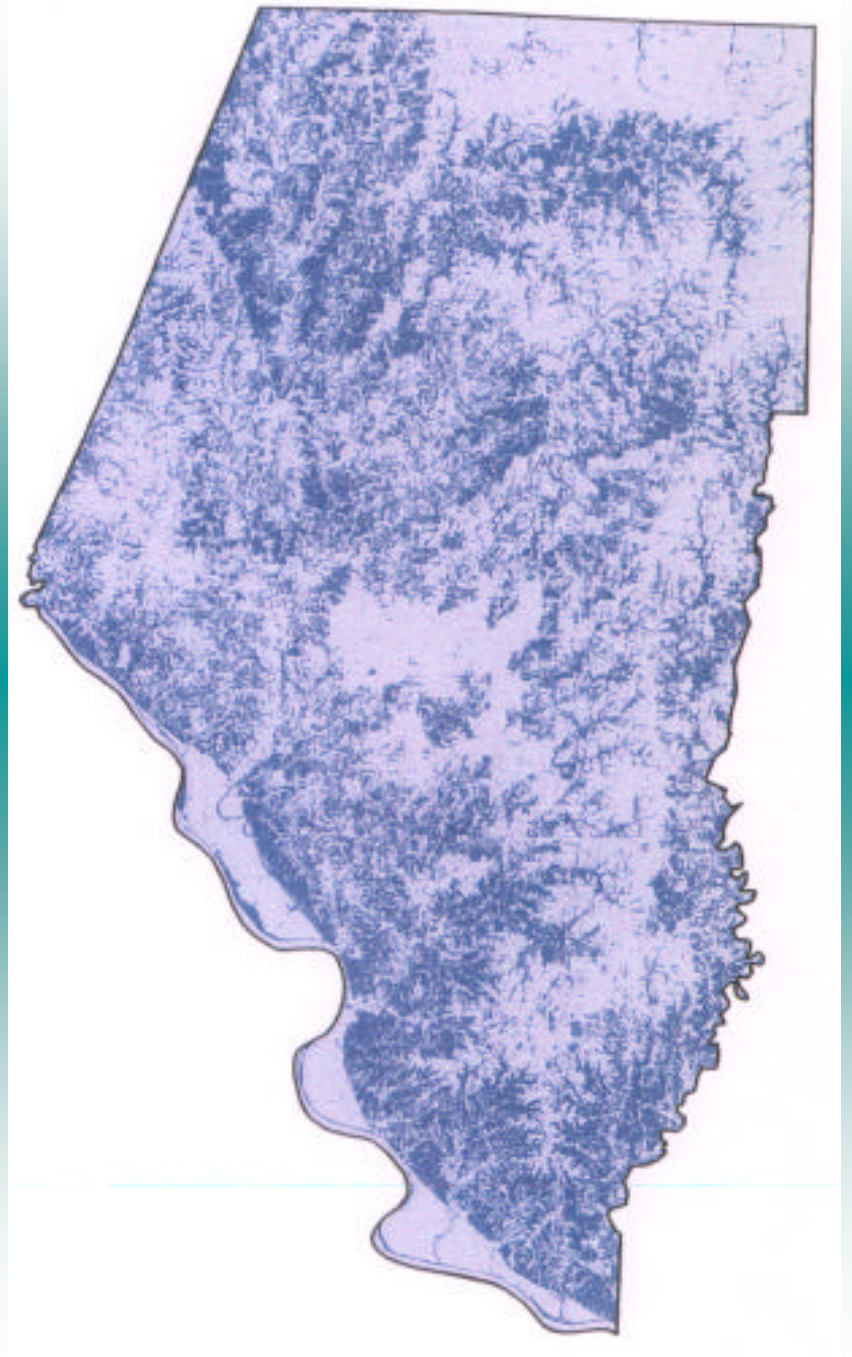


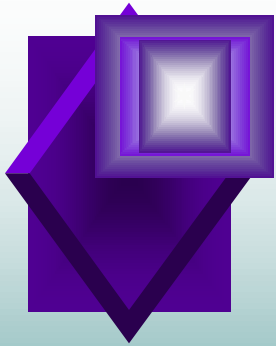


*Get off of the web*



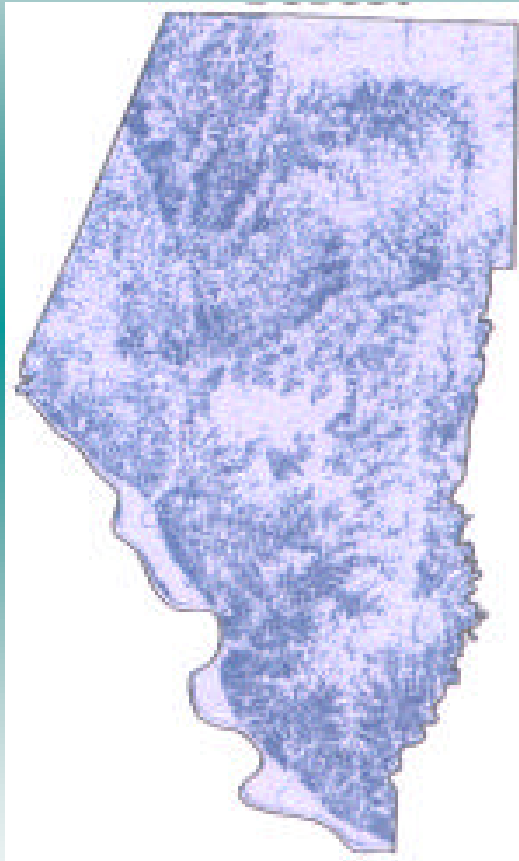
# *Ovenbird (Standard Model)*



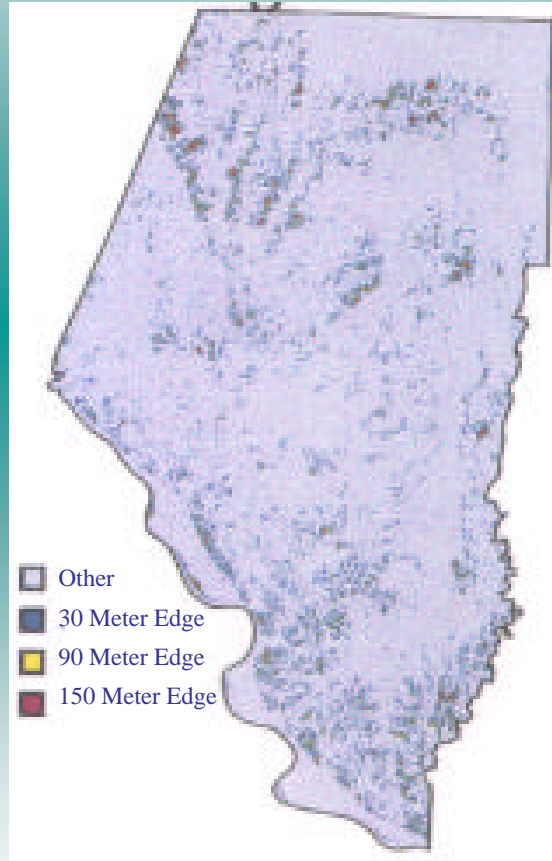


# Ovenbird

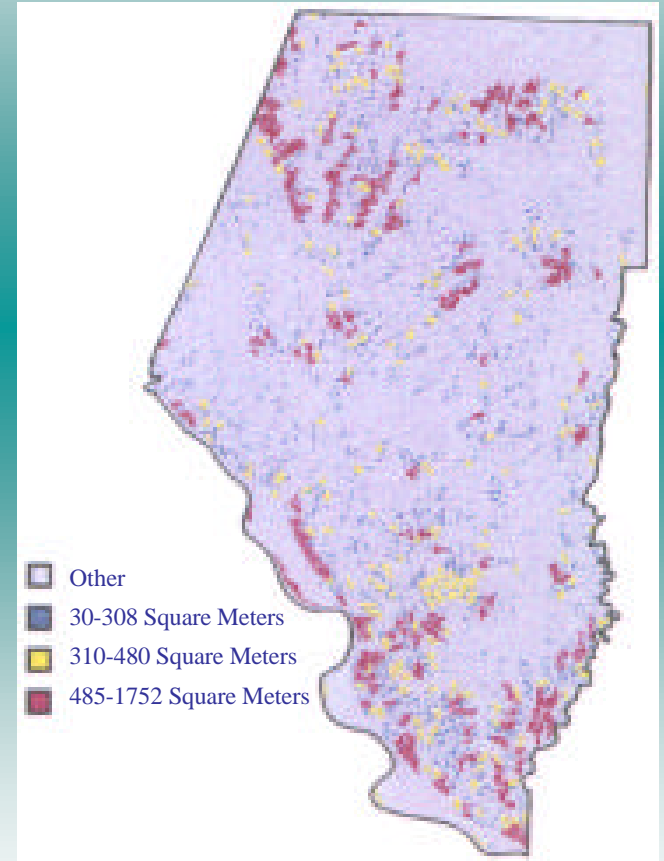
(Missouri Model Components)



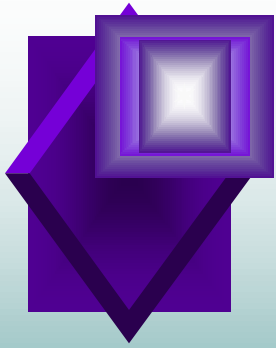
Forest



Edge Distance



Variable Areas



# *Ovenbird*

*(Zonalmean Process)*



**A**



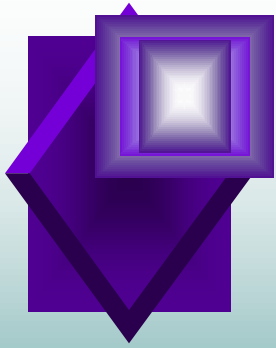
**B**



**C**



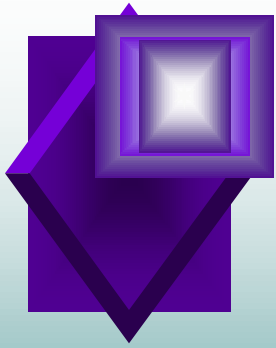
**D**



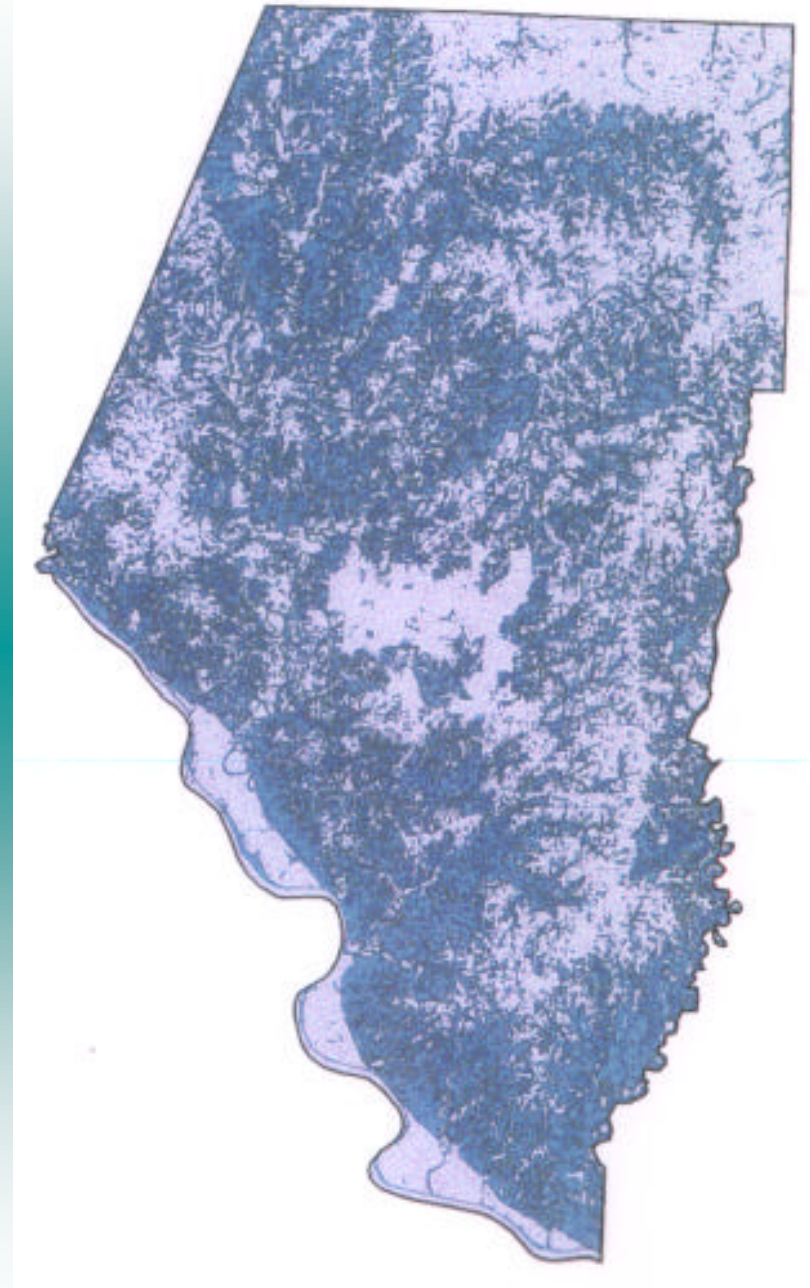
***Ovenbird***  
***(Final***  
***Zonalmean***  
***Analysis)***

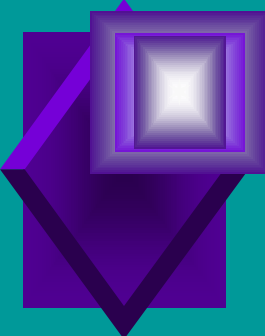




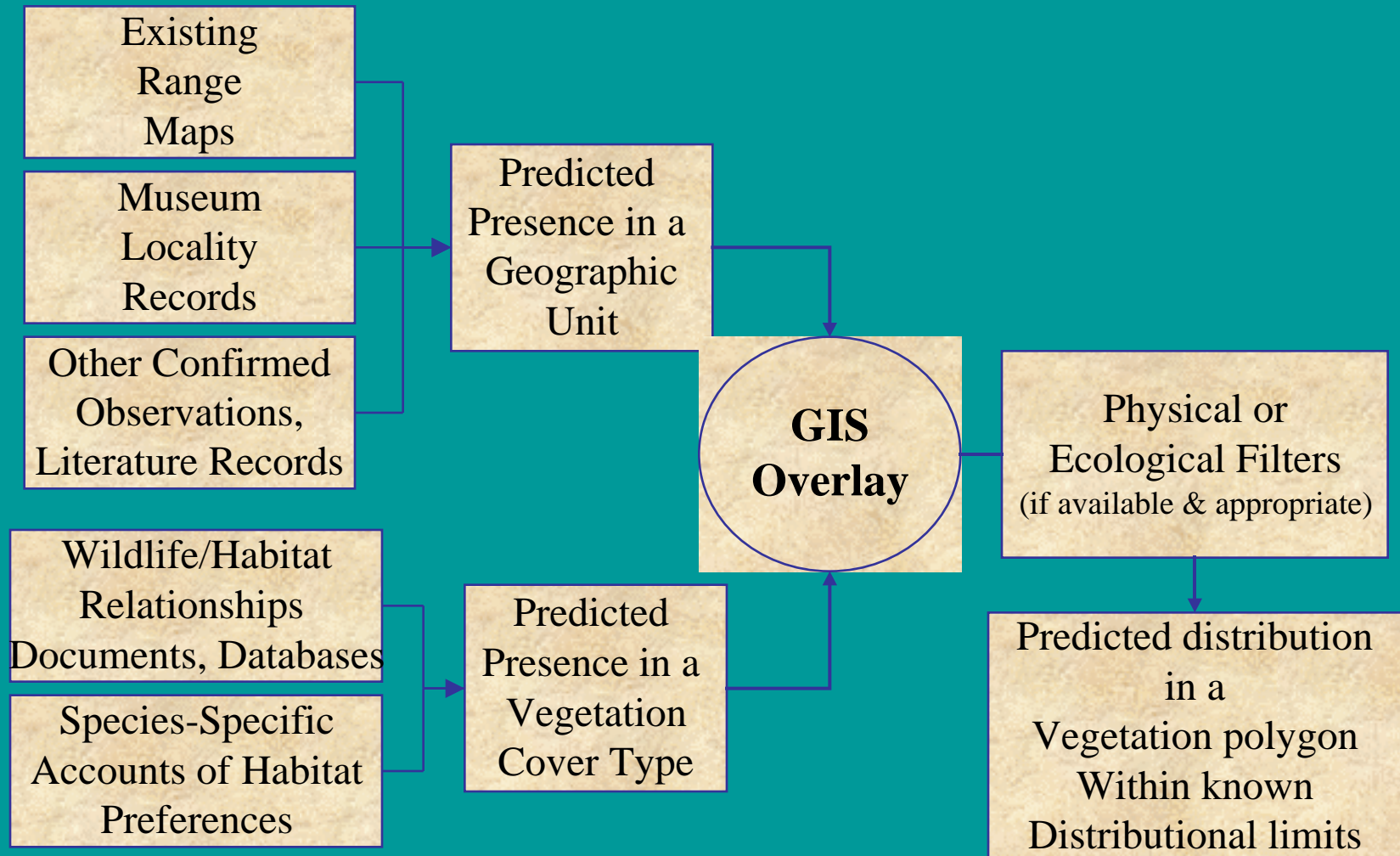


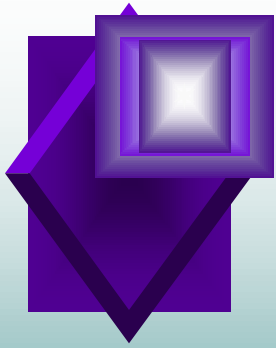
*Cooper's  
Hawk  
(Missouri Model)*



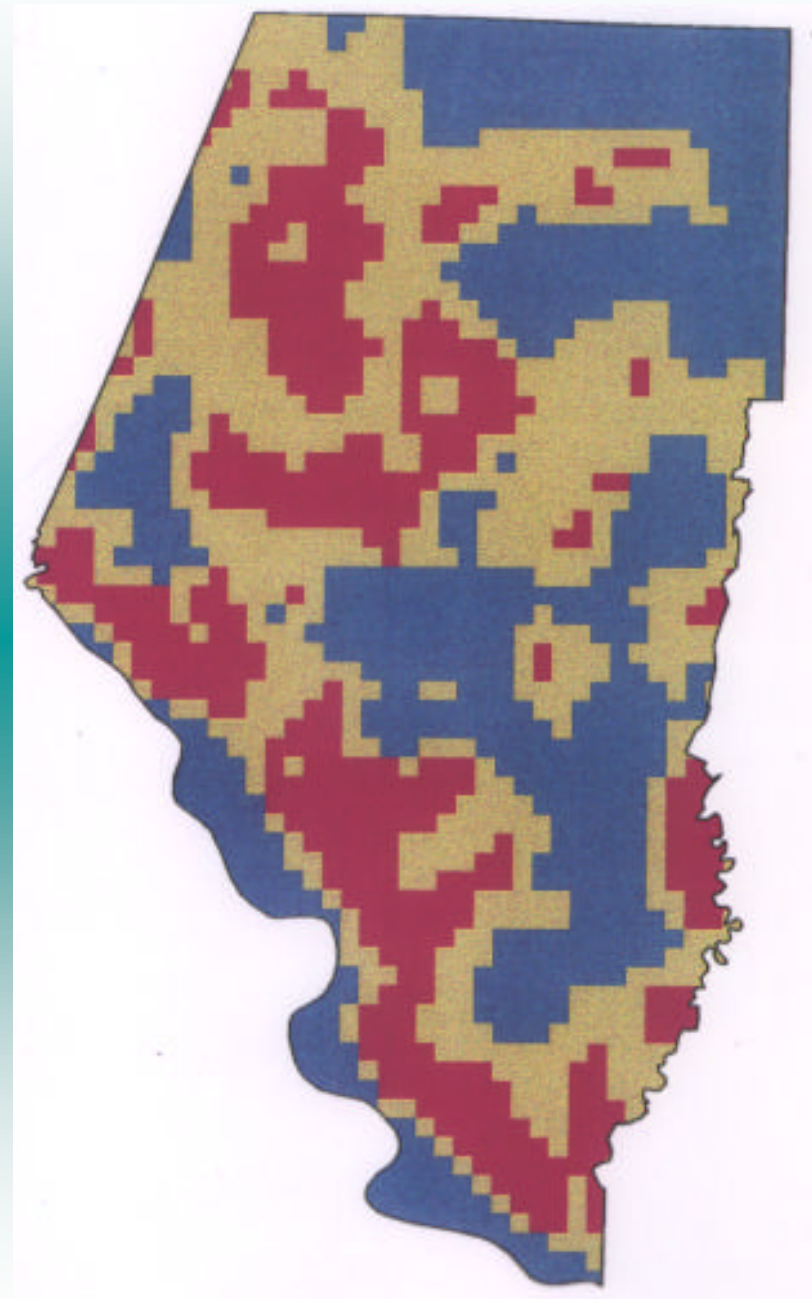


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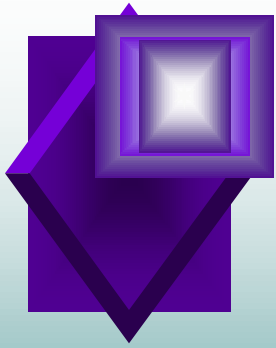




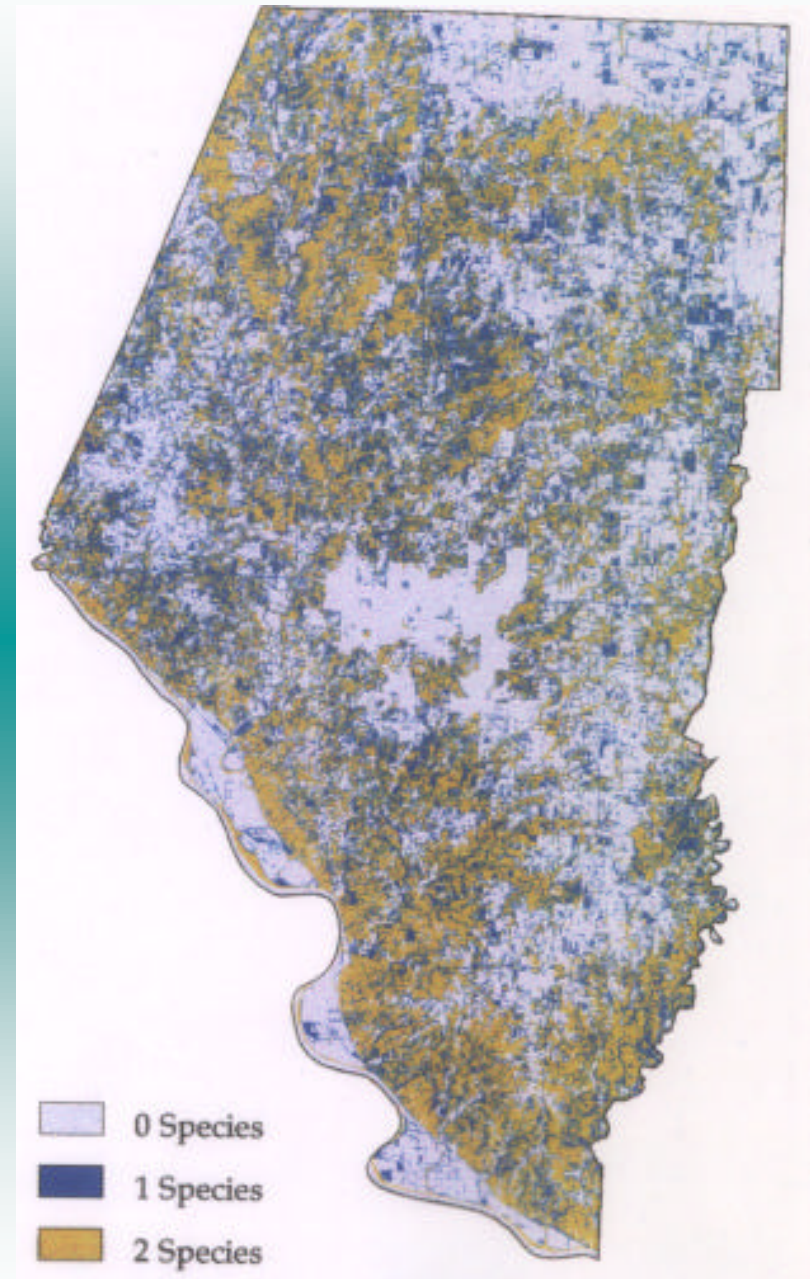
# *Cooper's Hawk Model*

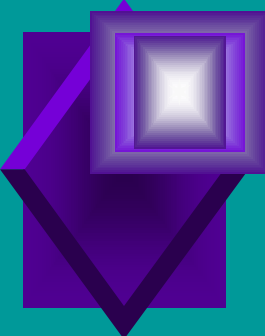






# *Species Richness*





Schematic diagram showing steps in the development of a generalized predicted vertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, or mammal distribution map for Gap Analysis.

