





- Nearctic Neotropical migrants
- Breed in eastern North America
- Canopy nesters and foragers
- Appear to prefer structurally diverse canopy with interspersed light gaps

Status



- The range-wide population of the Cerulean Warbler has been declining steadily for the last several decades
- Petitioned to be listed as a Threatened Species in 2001
- Declared 'not warranted' to be listed on 12/5/06



Conservation







Objective



 To predict suitable stop-over habitat for the Cerulean Warbler in Central America by developing a Mahalanobis distance (D²) habitat model for the region





Field Methods

- Surveys for Cerulean Warbler presence:
 - 2004 Belize
 - 2005 Guatemala and Honduras
 - 2006 Guatemala and Honduras
- Validation of model:
 - April 2007 Chiapas, Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras

Methods: Acquire variables

Elevation	(USGS – EROS)
Average solar exposure	(Hermann 1996)
Mean temp. for April	(Hijmans et al. 2005)
Mean precip. for April	(Hijmans et al. 2005)
Precip. for the wettest quarter	(Hijmans et al. 2005)
Temp. for the driest quarter	(Hijmans et al. 2005)
Tree cover	(Hansen et al. 2006)
	Elevation Average solar exposure Mean temp. for April Mean precip. for April Precip. for the wettest quarter Temp. for the driest quarter Tree cover





Results

 Table 1: Summary statistics for explanatory

 variables used to model Cerulean Warbler habitat

 in Central America.

	Cerulean Warbler locations			Study Area	
Variable	Mean	SE	Range	Mean	Range
Average solar exposure (day/yr)	168.8	2.2	115 - 199	157.7	85 - 221
Elevation (m)	542.4	29	103 - 1169	1736	0 - 4189
Mean temperature for April (°C)	24.9	1.5	22.3 - 27.7	18.3	4.6 - 30.4
Mean precipitation for April (mm)	73.3	1.4	42 - 95	149	2 - 297
Precipitation for the wettest guarter (mm)	979.8	26	578 - 1473	1289	279 - 2453
Temperature for the driest guarter (*C)	23.8	2	19.4 - 26.7	16.6	3 - 28.7
Tree canopy cover (%)	69.9	8.2	34 - 76	37.7	0 - 76











Model Validation



# present	# absent	Coefficient	P	Rescaled R
24	60	-0.0415	0.093	0.0697
ivitv: 95	.8	%		

(proportion of correctly predicted presences)

Discussion

- Model adequately predicts Cerulean Warbler presence in Central America during spring migration
- Continued monitoring needed to further validate the model
- Future directions:
 - Collect absence dataset to assess specificity
 - Compare D² model with other algorithms

Discussion

• Support current conservation efforts and enable long-term independent monitoring



Management Implications

• Use model to locate priority areas for conservation action



Management Implications

• Know what management recommendations to suggest to landowners



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