

PRAIRIE WARBLER

Dendroica discolor

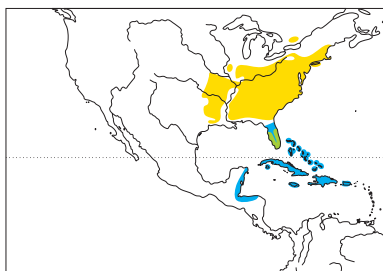
GLOBAL POPULATION: 1.4 MILLION
c.99% BREED IN U.S.

TREND: DECREASING
WATCHLIST: DECLINING

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Distribution: Breeds in a variety of eastern early successional habitats, including coastal barrens, abandoned farmland, and power line clearings (with isolated populations in Ontario, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas); winters in similar habitats in southern Florida and the Caribbean. Smaller *paludicola* subspecies resident in mangroves in south Florida.

Threats: Range expanded following early eastern deforestation, but decreased in recent decades as breeding habitat lost to forest maturation, fire suppression, and urban development. Pesticide spraying for mosquitoes is a threat to *paludicola*. Also susceptible to collisions, cowbird parasitism, and habitat loss in wintering areas.



Conservation: Benefits from management that maintains open shrub-land habitats, including prescribed burns and reclamation of strip mines. Occurs within numerous protected areas such as Everglades NP, Florida (both subspecies); Ouachita NF, Arkansas; Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Great Dismal Swamp NWR, Virginia; and on state lands in the pine barrens of New Jersey.

Actions: Assess effects of pesticides on mangrove breeders. Develop management guidelines to help maintain breeding habitat.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER

Dendroica castanea

GLOBAL POPULATION: 3.1 MILLION
≤10% BREED IN U.S.

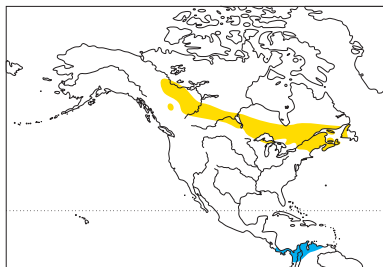
TREND: DECREASING
WATCHLIST: DECLINING

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Distribution: >90% of the population breeds in mature (>60 years) boreal forest in Canada, with <10% in the northern U.S. Breeding densities peak where spruce budworm outbreaks occur. Migrates through the eastern U.S., and winters in forested habitats and shade coffee in Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.



Threats: Forestry practices that favor young even-aged forests or trees resistant to budworm (e.g., jack pine, black spruce) over older forests reduce habitat and food supplies. Pesticide spraying (fenitrothion) for budworms disrupts brain function in this species. Also vulnerable to winter habitat loss and collisions during migration.



Conservation: Ontario and Quebec's 2008 announcements that they will protect large tracts of boreal forest will benefit this species. In the U.S., breeds within several protected areas, including Adirondack Park, New York; Superior NF, Minnesota; and Hiawatha NF, Michigan.

Actions: Continue habitat protection and restoration efforts in breeding and winter ranges, including the reduction of pesticide spraying. Assess population impacts of pesticides used to control budworm outbreaks.