

# Habitat Model for Species: Yellow-breasted Chat

Alpha Code: YBCH Status: Breeding

[Distribution Map](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

## Landcover Category

### **0 - Comments**

[KS GAP]  
Putman, 1979

### Habitat Restrictions

Map 30 m edge of all habitats

Nolan, 1963

Burhans and Thompson, 1999

Dennis, 1958

James, 1971

Cable et al., 1992

### **02 - Oak-Hickory Forest**

[KS GAP]  
Thompson and Nolan, 1973

30 m edge.  
edge

Anderson and Shugart, 1974

Burhans and Thompson, 1999  
Kroodsma, 1984  
Kahl et al., 1985

edge  
edge

### **03 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Forest**

[KS GAP]  
Thompson and Nolan, 1973

30 m edge.  
edge

Shugart and James, 1973

edge

### **05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest**

[KS GAP]  
Faanes, 1987  
Burhans and Thompson, 1999  
Dennis, 1958

30 m edge.  
edge  
edge

### **06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest**

[KS GAP]  
Zimmerman and Tatschl, 1975  
Kingery, 1998

30 m edge.

### **09 - Mixed Oak Ravine**

[KS GAP]  
Thompson and Nolan, 1973

30 m edge.  
edge

### **11 - Cottonwood Floodplain Woodland**

[KS GAP]  
Kingery, 1998

30 m edge.

Sedgwick and Knopf, 1987

### Comments

No vegetation. Breeding habitat is usually in an early successional stage characterized by dense, low vegetation. Clearcuts in the Ozarks provide exceptional habitat.

Preferred areas with grasses and thickets of blackberry that had numerous dense stands of small trees. Also nested in large patches of broomsedge and fields of blackberry.

Nested mainly in blackberry patches in shrubby old fields.

fenclerows containing dense growth of shrubs, trees, and vines.

found in places having high ground cover and few trees based on principal component analysis.

Found only in windbreaks larger than 4 ha.

Study in an upland scrub habitat. Habitats in model chosen for shrub component.

plots with dense overstorey vegetation and an open subcanopy

powerline corridor

Study in an upland scrub habitat. Habitats in model chosen for shrub component.

considered an edge species.

shrubby thickets mixed with boxelders and young cottonwoods.

Study in an upland scrub habitat. Habitats in model chosen for shrub component.

shrubby thickets mixed with boxelders and young cottonwoods.

### **14 - Willow Shrubland**

[KS GAP]

Brown and Trosset, 1989  
Kingery, 1998

30 m edge.

shrubby thickets mixed with boxelders and young cottonwoods.

### **42 - Salt Cedar or Tamarisk Shrubland**

[KS GAP]

Brown and Trosset, 1989

30 m edge.

### **50 - Deciduous Forest-Mined Land**

[KS GAP]

Dennis, 1958

30 m edge.

### **52 - Evergreen Forest-Disturbed Land**

[KS GAP]

Shugart and James, 1973  
Dennis, 1958

30 m edge.

glade

### **91 - Ozark Sandstone Glade / Prairie - not mapped**

[KS GAP]

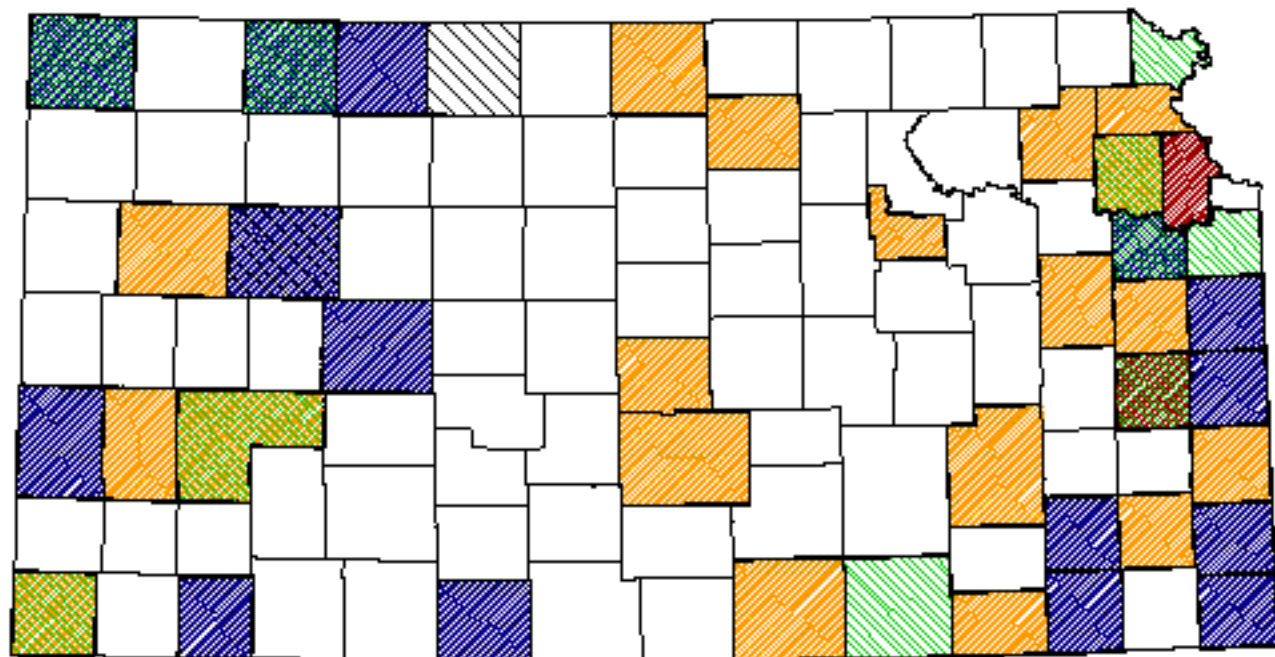
Burhans and Thompson, 1999  
Dennis, 1958

30 m edge.


#### Reference List


1. Anderson, S. H. and H. H. Shugart, Jr. 1974. Habitat selection of breeding birds in an east Tennessee deciduous forest. *Ecology* 55:828-837.
2. Brown, B. T. and M. W. Trosset. 1989. Nesting-habitat relationships of riparian birds along the Colorado River in Grand Canyon, Arizona. *Southwestern Naturalist* 34(2):260-270.
3. Burhans, D. E. and F. R. Thompson III. 1999. Habitat patch size and nesting success of Yellow-breasted Chats. *Wilson Bulletin* 111(2):210-215.
4. Cable, T. T., R. L. Schroeder, V. Brack, Jr., and P. S. Cook. 1992. Summer bird use of Kansas windbreaks. *Prairie Naturalist* 24(3):175-184.
5. Dennis, J. V. 1958. Some aspects of the breeding ecology of the yellow-breasted chat. *Bird-Banding* 29:169-183.
6. Faanes, C. A. 1987. Breeding birds and vegetation structure in western North Dakota wooded draws. *Prairie Naturalist* 19(4):209-220.
7. James, F. C. 1971. Ordination of habitat relationships among breeding birds. *Wilson Bulletin* 83(3):215-236.
8. Kahl, R. B., T. S. Baskett, J. A. Ellis, and J. N. Burroughs. 1985. Characteristics of summer habitats of selected nongame birds in Missouri. University of Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station Research Bulletin 1056. University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA.
9. Kingery, H. E. , editor. 1998. Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas. Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership, Denver, Colorado, USA.
10. Kroodsma, R. L. 1984. Ecological factors associated with degree of edge effect in breeding birds. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 48(2):418-425.
11. Nolan, V., Jr. 1963. Reproductive success of birds in a deciduous scrub habitat. *Ecology* 44(2):305-313.
12. Putman, C. 1979. The Yellow-breasted Chat in Missouri. *Bluebird* 46(3):25-27.
13. Sedgwick, J. A. and F. L. Knopf. 1987. Breeding bird response to cattle grazing of a cottonwood bottomland. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 51(1):230-237.
14. Shugart, H. H., Jr. and D. James. 1973. Ecological succession of breeding bird populations in northwestern Arkansas. *Auk* 90:62-77.
15. Thompson, C. F. and V. Nolan, Jr. 1973. Population biology of the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens* L.) in southern Indiana. *Ecological Monographs* 43:145-171.
16. Zimmerman, J. L. and J. L. Tatschl. 1975. Floodplain birds of Weston Bend, Missouri River. *Wilson Bulletin* 87(2):196-208.


## Yellow-breasted Chat





### Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas


 Confirmed Breeding

 Probable Breeding

 Possible Breeding

 Breeding Bird Survey

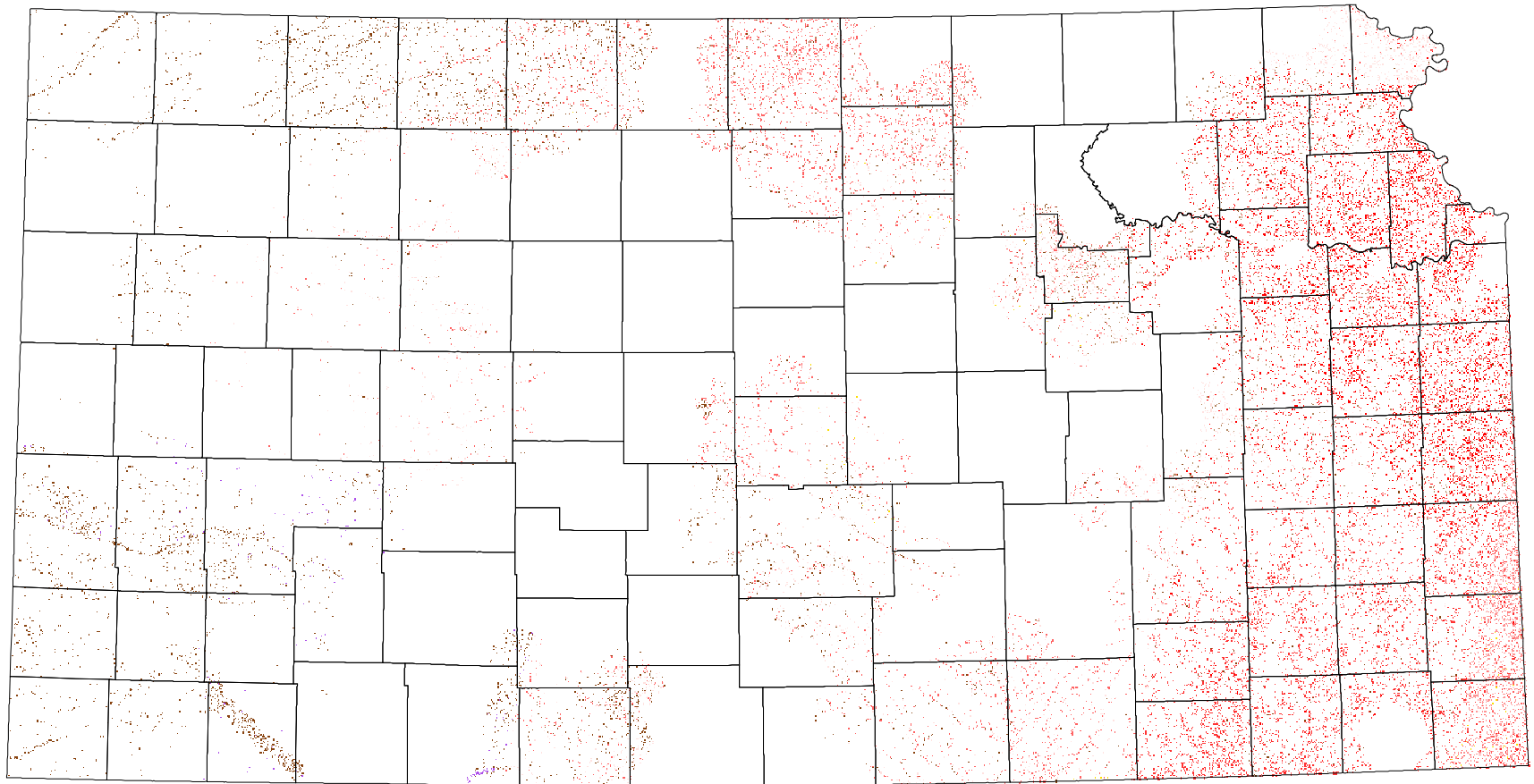
 *Birds of Kansas,*  
*Horned Lark*

 Range from Johnsgard, 1998  
*The Birds of Nebraska*

### Habitat

All shaded counties will be included in the possible distribution of the species.

# Yellow-breasted Chat



30 m edge for all habitats