

Habitat Model for Species: Pronghorn

Antilocapra americana

[Distribution Map](#) [Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

[#Reviewer]

Habitat Restrictions

Comments

Finck : Add Lyon Co. (10503)

Busby : Add Comanche Co. (10500)

10 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Woodland

Halloran and Glass, 1959

pronghorn used the most open part of the refuge, rather than the more heavily timbered sections; diet included blackjack oak, red cedar, buttonbush (*Symphoricarpos*), 24 forbs, 5 grasses

12 - Sandsage Shrubland

Bayless, 1969

O'Gara, 1978

Coppock et al., 1983

Powell, 1992

Hlavachick, 1968

Martinka, 1967

Archer et al., 1987

alliance chosen based on general habitat description in Mammalian Species account

18 - Sand Prairie

Steuter et al., 1995

20 - Western Wheatgrass Prairie

Deisch et al., 1990

O'Gara, 1978

alliance chosen based on general habitat description in Mammalian Species account

22 - Mixed Prairie

O'Gara, 1978

Coppock et al., 1983

Sullivan et al., 1989

Archer et al., 1987

Halloran and Glass, 1959

alliance chosen based on general habitat description in Mammalian Species account

pronghorn used the most open part of the refuge, rather than the more heavily timbered sections; diet included blackjack oak, red cedar, buttonbush (*Symphoricarpos*), 24 forbs, 5 grasses

25 - Shortgrass Prairie

O'Gara, 1978

alliance chosen based on general habitat description in Mammalian Species account

Powell, 1992

Sexson et al., 1981

native grasses <10% of diet in any month; to live and reproduce, pronghorn must have >30% of cultivated cropland (wheat and alfalfa) intermixed with shortgrass prairie so crops (when green) can substitute for native forbs in times when forbs are dominant

44 - Cultivated Land

Bayless, 1969

Sexson et al., 1981

croplands were alfalfa, hay, and wheat
to live and reproduce, pronghorn must have >30% of cultivated cropland (wheat and alfalfa) intermixed with shortgrass prairie so crops (when green) can substitute for native forbs in times when forbs are dominant

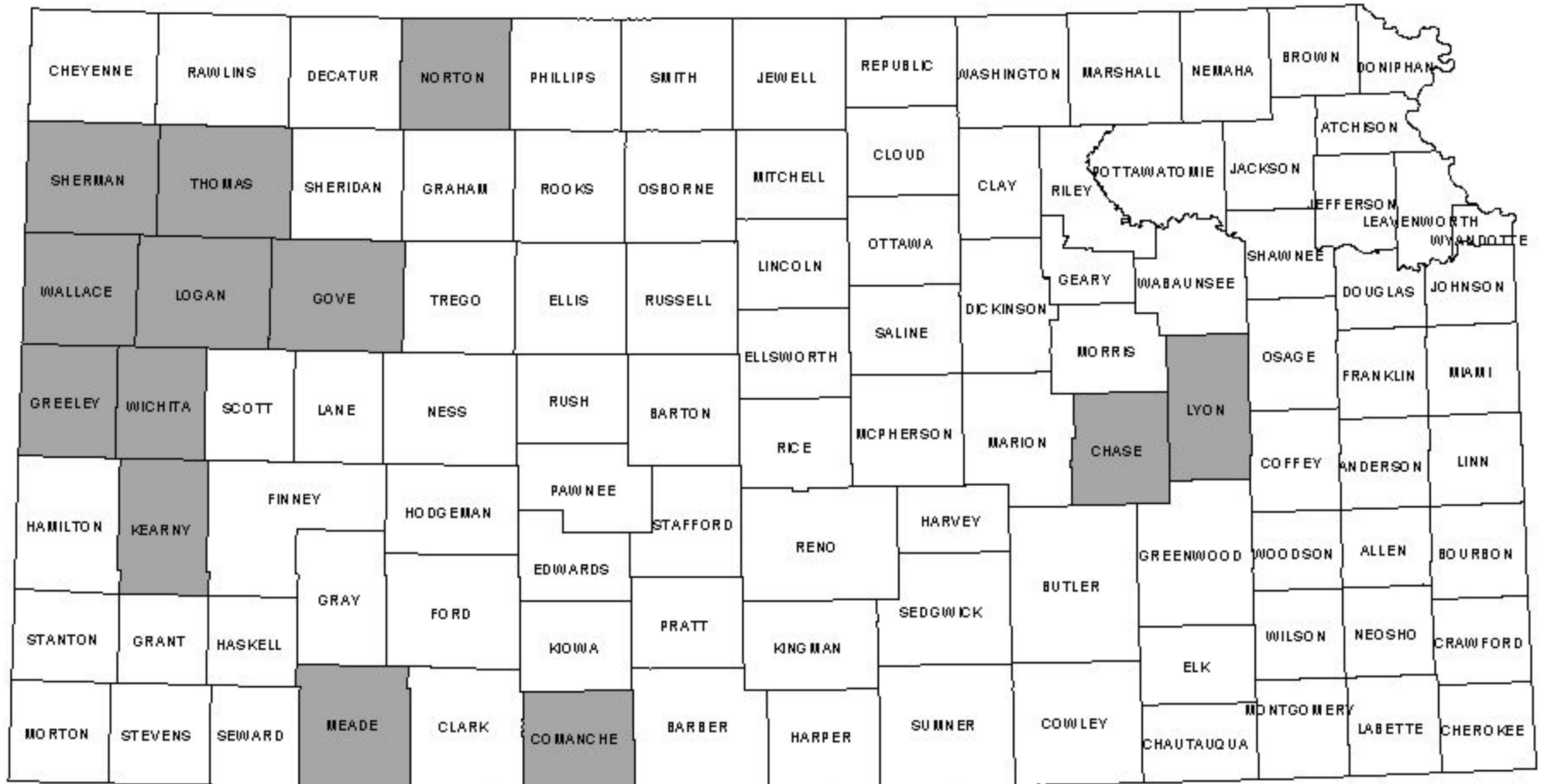
Hlavachick, 1968

pronghorn observed in winter wheat in winter and early spring

Reference List

1. Archer, S., M. G. Garrett, and J. K. Detling. 1987. Rates of vegetation change associated with prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) grazing in North American mixed-grass prairie. *Vegetatio* 72:159-166.
2. Bayless, S. R. 1969. Winter food habits, range use, and home range of antelope in Montana. *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 33: 538-551.
3. Coppock, D. L., J. K. Detling, J. E. Ellis, and M. I. Dyer. 1983. Plant-herbivore interactions in a North American mixed-grass prairie. I. Effects of black-tailed prairie dogs on intraseasonal aboveground plant biomass and nutrient dynamics and plant species diversity. *Oecologia (Berlin)* 56:1-9.
4. Deisch, M. S., D. W. Uresk, and R. L. Linder. 1990. Effects of prairie dog rodenticides on deer mice in western South Dakota. *Great Basin Naturalist* 50:347-353.
5. Halloran, A. F. and B. P. Glass. 1959. The carnivores and ungulates of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma. *Journal of Mammalogy* 40:360-370.
6. Hlavachick, B. D. 1968. Foods of Kansas antelopes related to choice of stocking sites. *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 32:399-401.
7. Martinka, C. J. 1967. Mortality of northern Montana pronghorns in a severe winter. *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 31:159-164.
8. O'Gara, B. W. 1978. *Antilocapra americana*. *Mammalian Species* 90:1-7.
9. Powell, K. L. 1992. Prairie dog distribution, habitat characteristics, and population monitoring in Kansas: implications for black-footed ferret recovery. M.S. Thesis. Kansas State University. Manhattan, Kansas.
10. Sexson, M. L., J. R. Choate, and R. A. Nicholson. 1981. Diet of pronghorn in western Kansas. *Journal of Range Management* 34:489-493.
11. Steuter, A. A., E. M. Steinauer, G. L. Hill, P. A. Bowers, and L. L. Tieszen. 1995. Distribution and diet of bison and pocket gophers in a sandhills prairie. *Ecological Applications* 5:756-766.
12. Sullivan, M. G., L. R. Irby, and C. B. Marlow. 1989. Potential green ash browse in hardwood draws in Theodore Roosevelt National Park. *The Prairie Naturalist* 21:211-217.

Pronghorn



Recorded presence
 No records

Recorded distribution include specimen records and observations collected during 1941-2000 from University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, a large to mid-sized mammal survey conducted by regional biologists and conservation officers from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and personal observations from professional mammalogists.

[Habitats](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

Pronghorn

