≋USGS
Species Data
Lark Bunting Distribution

Predicted Distribution of Lark Bunting
Conservation Lands/ Protected Areas

The Gap Analysis Program (GAP) Species data includes vertebrate range maps and distribution models for the continental U.S., as well as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands. The vertebrate species include amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles. Furthermore, data used to create the distribution models (e.g., percent canopy cover, elevation, etc.) are also available.

View and download GAP Species data at:
http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/species

Species data is published by the **USGS Gap Analysis Program (GAP)**. GAP produces data and tools that help meet critical national challenges such as biodiversity conservation, renewable energy development, climate change adaptation, and infrastructure investment. Learn more about GAP and other GAP data (including protected areas and land cover) at http://gap-analysis.usgs.gov.

Key Features

■ Species range maps are represented by 12-digit hydrologic units (HUCs) with attributes including reproductive and seasonal use.

■ Species distribution models, created at 30 meter resolution, are based on habitat associations from published literature and core data sets, such as elevation and hydrological characteristics (i.e., salinity, water type, and velocity). All these data are available for download.

■ Species distribution models include winter, summer, and year round areas.

■ To date, information on over 2,000 species is available through the GAP Species Viewer. As more species ranges and distribution models are completed, we will continually update our data.

■ Information regarding model variables used to create each species distribution model is available through GAP's Species Viewer.
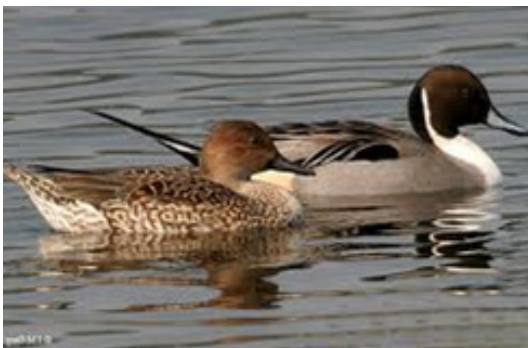
View species data online at
http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/species/viewer

Uses of Species Data

■ Support conservation planning and forecasting by providing the location of species ranges and distribution

■ Aid analysis of the spatial patterns of species occurrence (e.g., species richness)

■ Identify species that are under- or not represented within current protected areas

■ Contribute to national biodiversity assessments of vertebrate and other species

GAP species data will be advanced through the ongoing development of new data regarding range or distribution, as it emerges from related projects and focused surveys.