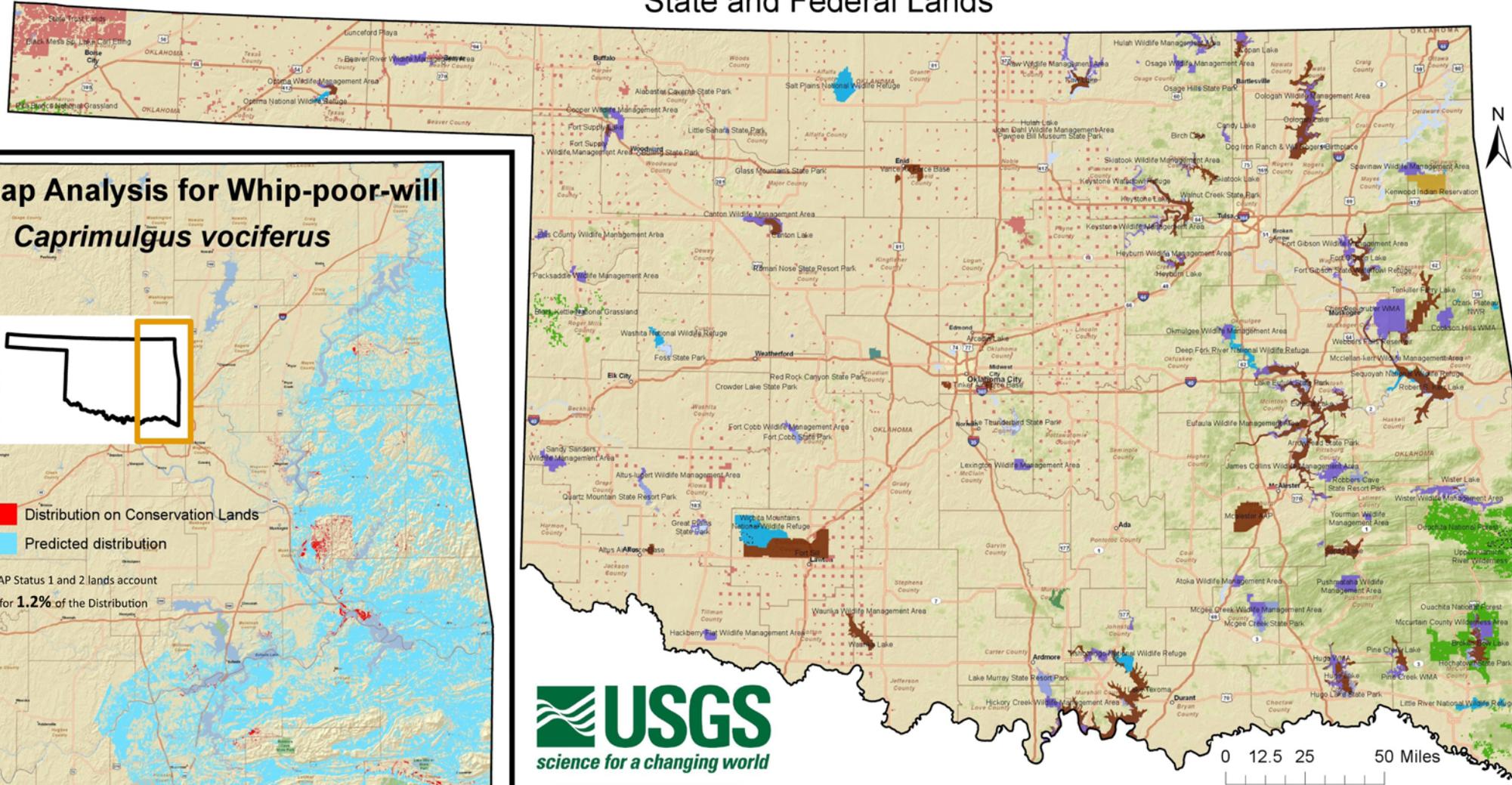
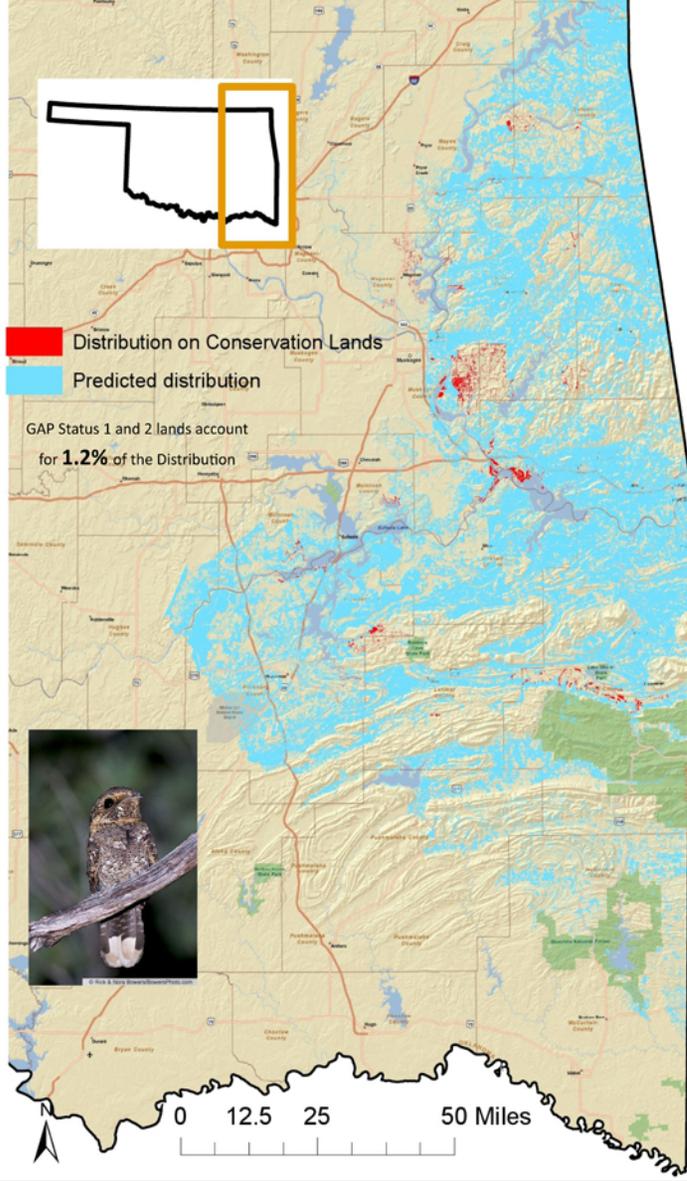


Oklahoma State and Federal Lands



Gap Analysis for Whip-poor-will *Caprimulgus vociferus*



Layers of mapped data can be put together to address particular questions. A process used in conservation biology is called gap analysis. The acronym GAP refers to the Gap Analysis Program, a U.S. Geological Survey program that uses gap analysis to identify species not adequately represented on existing protected areas. The Whip-poor-will is such a species. It depends on forest habitat for its breeding grounds, but much of its habitat has been modified by humans. Populations of the Whip-poor-will have been declining over the last 30 years by an average of 1.8% per year. It is listed as a species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) by many states.

For the Whip-poor-will and other species, gap analysis is a 2-step process. First, input data on habitat required or preferred by the Whip-poor-will is used to predict its distribution (blue area). Second, the Whip-poor-will's distribution is compared to a map layer of protected areas. Combining these 2 map layers, shows that only 1.2% of the Whip-poor-will predicted distribution is protected within Oklahoma (red area), however, 5.1% is protected over the entire U.S. distribution.

This type of information is valuable for decisions about what lands should be protected to prevent future losses of biodiversity.

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- Wilderness Area
 - Tribal Land
 - Departments of Defense (DOD) and Energy (DOE)
 - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
 - Forest Service (USFS)
 - National Park Service (NPS)
 - Other Federal (NRCS, NOAA, etc.)
 - State Trust Land
 - State Fish and Wildlife
 - State Parks and Recreation
- Data:
PAD-US version 1.2
ESRI Streets Basemap