Golden-crowned Kinglet

Regulus satrapa

Class: Aves
Order: Passeriformes

Conservation Status

NatureServe:	*Agency:*		
G Rank: G5	BLM:	IUCN: Least Concern	Audubon AK:
S Rank: S4S5	USFWS:	ADF&G: Species of Greatest Conservation Need	

Final Rank

Conservation category: **V. Orange**

V = unknown status and either high biological vulnerability or high action need

Category	Range	Score
Status:	-20 to 20	0
Biological:	-50 to 50	-25
Action:	-40 to 40	16

Higher numerical scores denote greater concern

Status - variables measure the trend in a taxon's population status or distribution. Higher status scores denote taxa with known declining trends. Status scores range from -20 (increasing) to 20 (decreasing). **Score**

Population Trend (-10 to 10) 0

Unknown. Short-term (2003-2015) data are unavailable for interior Alaska (Handel and Sauer 2017). Short-term data for southeast Alaska vary depending on survey type: off-road surveys indicate a declining trend, while trends from the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) are stable (Handel and Sauer 2017). Long-term data (1993-2015) indicate a positive trend for interior Alaska and a stable trend for Southeast (Handel and Sauer 2017). We rank this question as Unknown given different trends between regions and survey types.

Distribution Trend (-10 to 10) 0

Unknown.

Status Total: 0

Biological - variables measure aspects of a taxon's distribution, abundance and life history. Higher biological scores suggest greater vulnerability to extirpation. Biological scores range from -50 (least vulnerable) to 50 (most vulnerable). **Score**

Population Size (-10 to 10) -10

>25,000. PIF (2019) estimate a population of 13 million birds in Alaska (95% CI: 5.9 million to 25 million).

Range Size (-10 to 10) -8

Two subspecies described for Alaska. Regulus satrapa apache is found from the Alaska Peninsula east to Kodiak Island, the Kenai Peninsula, and southcentral Alaska (Swanson et al. 2012; Gibson and Withrow 2015). Rare in central Alaska north to Fairbanks and Denali National Park (Benson et al. 2000; Phillips et al. 2017). R. s. olivaceus occurs in southeast Alaska (Gibson and Withrow 2015). Both subspecies reside in Alaska year-round. Combined range is ~260,000 sq. km calculated in GIS and based on range maps from ACCS (2017a).

Population Concentration (-10 to 10) -10

Does not concentrate.

Reproductive Potential

Age of First Reproduction (-5 to 5) 0

Unknown.

Number of Young (-5 to 5) 1

5 to 10 eggs per clutch (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959; Swanson et al. 2012). Elsewhere in North America, females typically lay two clutches per year (Swanson et al. 2012); however, it is unknown whether two clutches are also produced at the northern edge of its range. We tentatively rank this question as C- 3 to 9 eggs.

Ecological Specialization

Dietary (-5 to 5) 1

Few data available for Alaska. Elsewhere in its range, consumes a variety of small invertebrates such as spiders, beetles, ants, and caterpillars (Swanson et al. 2012). Forages by gleaning prey from leaves and bark (Swanson et al. 2012). Because invertebrates are an ephemeral and potentially unpredictable food source, we rank this question as B- Moderately adaptable with key requirements common.

Habitat (-5 to 5) 1

In southeast Alaska, associated with coniferous and conifer-dominated forests from a range of elevations (Cotter and Andres 2000a; Andres et al. 2004; Heinl and Piston 2009). Common in old-growth forests (Kessler and Kogut 1985; Dellasalla et al. 1996), though scientists have also recorded high abundances in younger forest stands (Kessler and Kogut 1985; Andres et al. 2004; Kissling and Garton 2008). On the Kenai Peninsula, largely restricted to coniferous forests, though some individuals were detected in tall shrub and riparian habitats (Van Hemert et al. 2006). Nests are constructed on branches of spruce trees (Matsuoka and Handel 2007; Swanson et al. 2012).

Biological Total: -25

Action - variables measure current state of knowledge or extent of conservation efforts directed toward a given taxon. Higher action scores denote greater information needs due of lack of knowledge or conservation action. Action scores range from -40 (lower needs) to 40 (greater needs). **Score**

Management Plans and Regulations (-10 to 10) 2

Managed and protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Knowledge of Distribution and Habitat (-10 to 10) 2

Broad habitat associations and distribution have been described for the core of its range in southeast Alaska (see references in Habitat section). Additional data are needed on habitat and distribution elsewhere in Alaska, where this species is irregularly detected (Isleib and Kessel 1973; Van Hemert et al. 2006; Ruthrauff et al. 2007; Phillips et al. 2017). Subspecies boundaries are not well-known.

Knowledge of Population Trends (-10 to 10) 2

Data vary between region and survey type and are inadequate for detecting statewide trends (Handel and Sauer 2017).

Knowledge of Factors Limiting Populations (-10 to 10) 10

Very little is known about the ecology of this species in Alaska. Severe winters may cause high mortalities and local population crashes (Corcoran et al. 2014), but few data are available. Additional data are also needed to determine the impacts of logging and spruce bark beetle infestations on habitat availability (Lance and Howell 2000; Collins et al. 2001; Kissling and Garton 2008; Swanson et al. 2012). Information on reproductive and survival rates are unknown.

Action Total: 16

Supplemental Information - variables do not receive numerical scores. Instead, they that are used to sort taxa to answer specific biological or management questions.

Harvest:	None or Prohibited
Seasonal Occurrence:	Year-round
Taxonomic Significance:	Monotypic species
% Global Range in Alaska:	<10%
% Global Population in Alaska:	<25%
Peripheral:	No

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