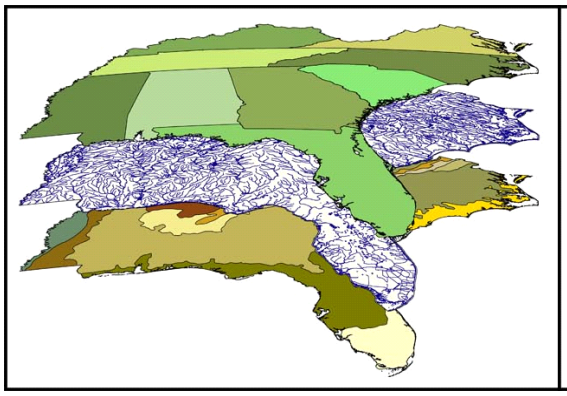


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

USGS gap BaSIC NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

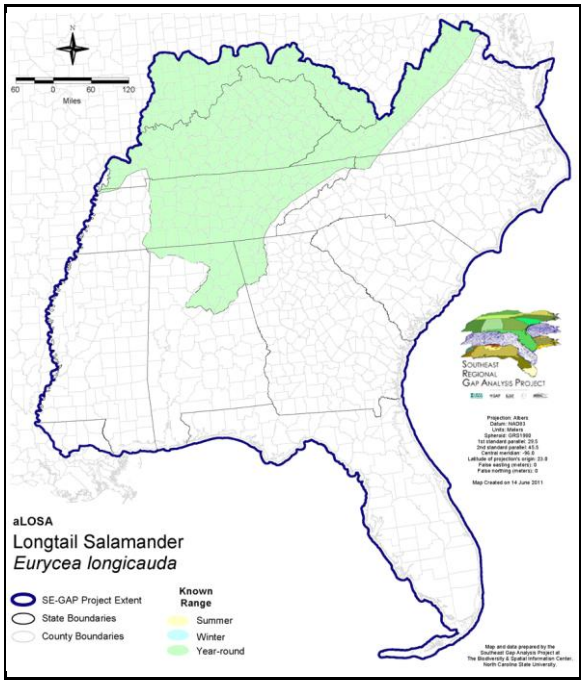
Longtail Salamander

Eurycea longicauda

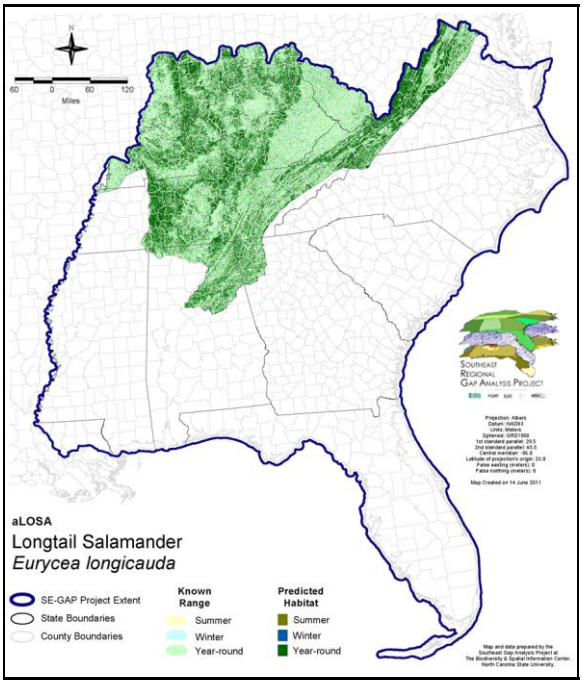
Taxa: Amphibian
Order: Caudata
Family: Plethodontidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aLOSA**
ITIS Species Code: 173687
NatureServe Element Code: AAAAD05040

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aLOSA.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aLOSA.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aLOSA
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aLOSA_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KS (T), KY (N), MS (Non-game species in need of management), NC (SC), NY (SC)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S5), AR (SNR), DC (SNR), DE (S1), GA (S4), IL (SNR), IN (SNR), KS (S2), KY (S5), MD (S5), MO (SNR), MS (S4), NC (S1S2), NJ (SNR), NY (S2S3), OH (SNR), OK (S2S3), PA (S5), TN (S5), VA (S5), WV (S5)

SUMMARY OF PREDICTED HABITAT BY MANAGMENT AND GAP PROTECTION STATUS:

	US FWS		US Forest Service		Tenn. Valley Author.		US DOD/ACOE	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	5,363.1	< 1	2,343.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	5,241.5	< 1	200,044.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	618,188.4	6	34,460.5	< 1	92,691.5	< 1
Status 4	26.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	10,630.8	< 1	820,575.4	7	34,460.5	< 1	92,691.5	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service			NOAA	Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	91,903.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	2,619.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	7,347.2	< 1	46,083.2	< 1	0.0	0	162.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	7,347.2	< 1	140,605.2	1	0.0	0	162.7	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	880.7	< 1	53.0	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	4,607.8	< 1	162,556.8	1	165.9	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	28,194.0	< 1	27,760.9	< 1	7,070.3	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,671.0	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	33,682.6	< 1	193,041.7	2	7,236.2	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	7,153.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	21,883.8	< 1	5.0	< 1	617.4	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	1,570.8	< 1	2,239.1	< 1	10.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	1.6	< 1	144.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	30,609.4	< 1	2,388.3	< 1	627.8	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water			Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%		ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0		107,696.0	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0		397,741.2	4
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0		865,778.9	13
Status 4	9,029,286.6	82	2,981.1	< 1		9,037,755.6	82
Total	9,029,286.6	82	2,981.1	< 1		10,408,971.7	100

GAP Status 1: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a natural state within which disturbance events (of natural type, frequency, and intensity) are allowed to proceed without interference or are mimicked through management.

GAP Status 2: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a primarily natural state, but which may receive use or management practices that degrade the quality of existing natural communities.

GAP Status 3: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover for the majority of the area, but subject to extractive uses of either a broad, low-intensity type or localized intense type. It also confers protection to federally listed endangered and threatened species throughout the area.

GAP Status 4: Lack of irrevocable easement or mandate to prevent conversion of natural habitat types to anthropogenic habitat types. Allows for intensive use throughout the tract. Also includes those tracts for which the existence of such restrictions or sufficient information to establish a higher status is unknown.

PREDICTED HABITAT MODEL(S):

Year-round Model:

Habitat Description: In general, long-tailed salamanders prefer mesic, forested habitats with an abundance of leaf litter, rocks, and other debris near the margins of shaded seepages, springs, or streams. They are also associated with gum swamps and other low wet hammock environments (Ashton 1988). They can be found in ditches, ravine seepages, and slopes above bottomland swamps (Dundee and Rossman 1989). Individuals are occasionally found far from running water in forest habitats and may disperse into wooded terrestrial habitats in wet weather. They may also sometimes be abundant on limestone, wet shale banks or in and around mines and caves. Larvae live in both spring-fed caves and surface waters (Petranka 1998). Rocky banks of streams, seeps, or springs provide the salamander with small overhangs or rock stacks form which to suspend its eggs (Martof et al. 1980). They lay several dozen eggs singly or in small clusters. Aquatic larvae hatch in 6-8 weeks and metamorphose in a few to several months. They reach sexual maturity in 1-2 years. Stacy Smith, 15April05

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Utilizes flowing water features with buffers of unlimited from and 30m into selected water features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Limestone Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Dry Upland Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Bluff Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Plain Oak-Hickory Upland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Mesic Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest - Evergreen Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier
Rock Outcrop	Central Interior Calcareous Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	North-Central Appalachian Circumneutral Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	Southern Interior Calcareous Cliff
Rock Outcrop	Southern Interior Sinkhole Wall
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian

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Compiled: 15 September 2011

This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.