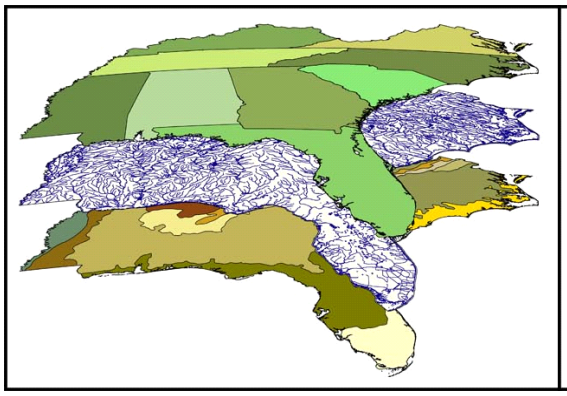


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

USGS | gap | BaSIC | NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

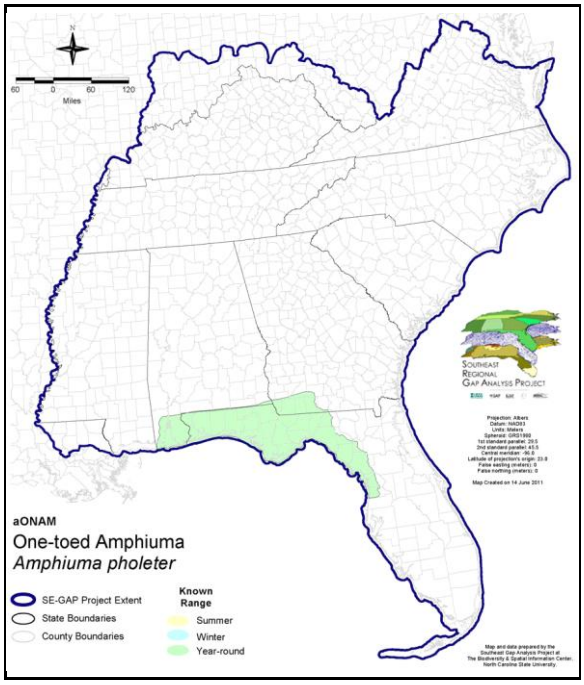
One-toed Amphiuma

Amphiuma pholeter

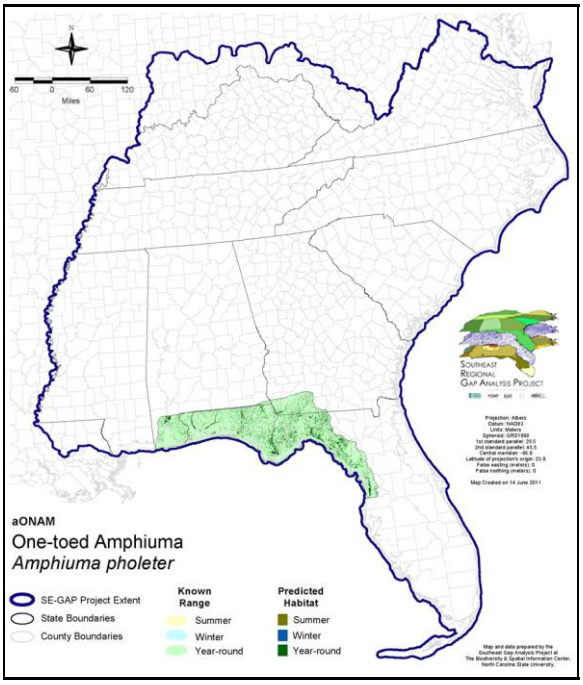
Taxa: Amphibian
Order: Caudata
Family: Amphiumidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aONAM**
ITIS Species Code: 173611
NatureServe Element Code: AAAAB01020

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aONAM.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aONAM.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aONAM
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aONAM_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---
State Status: GA (R), MS (LE)
NS Global Rank: G3
NS State Rank: AL (S1), FL (S3), GA (S1), MS (S1)

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	970.8	< 1	59.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	9,360.5	1	11,875.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	43,281.8	5	0.0	0	13,502.2	2
Status 4	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	10,331.3	1	55,217.1	6	0.0	0	13,502.2	2

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	2.1	< 1	1,257.9	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	2.1	< 1	1,257.9	< 1	0.0	0

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	34.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	64,293.3	7	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	73,810.8	8	8,156.8	< 1	28,244.3	3
Status 4	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	8.1	< 1	4.6	< 1
Total	0.0	0	73,845.3	8	72,458.2	8	28,248.8	3

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	309.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	83.1	< 1	290.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	69.3	< 1	25.4	< 1	14,315.0	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	83.1	< 1	670.1	< 1	25.4	< 1	14,315.0	2

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,374.6	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	87,163.4	10
Status 3	0.3	< 1	0.0	0	181,405.7	25
Status 4	568,954.8	64	2,225.9	< 1	571,201.7	65
Total	568,955.1	64	2,225.9	< 1	841,145.3	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: These eel-like, semi-aquatic salamanders are specialized in their habitat requirements, and need an environment of organic muck (Means in Moler 92). They are most frequently encountered in the floodplains of small streams, muck bottomed ponds, intermitent streams (Neill 1964) and alluvial swamps. Can be found in larger streams at the confluence with tributaries, at upper end of high water regime. The muck comes from decayed leaves of stream bottom hard- woods and, less often, cypress. Confined chiefly to a limited range along the Gulf Coast of Florida and Alabama, one-toed amphiumas are known in Georgia only from the Ochlockonee River drainage in Thomas and Grady counties. S. Smith 18Feb05

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Slow Current Only

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

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

Utilizes wet vegetation features with buffers of 30m from and unlimited into selected vegetation features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Florida Big Bend Fresh-Oligohaline Tidal Marsh
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Cypress Dome
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Spring-run Stream Aquatic Vegetation

CITATIONS:

Means, D. B. 1992. One-toed amphiuma. Pp. 34-38 in Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Volume 3, Amphibians and Reptiles (P. Moler, ed.). University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Mount, R. H. 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. vii + 347 pp.

Neill, W.T. 1964. A new species of salamander, genus Amphiuma, from Florida. Herpetologica 20:62-66.

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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.