



# SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



## Species Modeling Report

### Pig Frog

*Rana grylio*

Taxa: Amphibian

Order: Anura

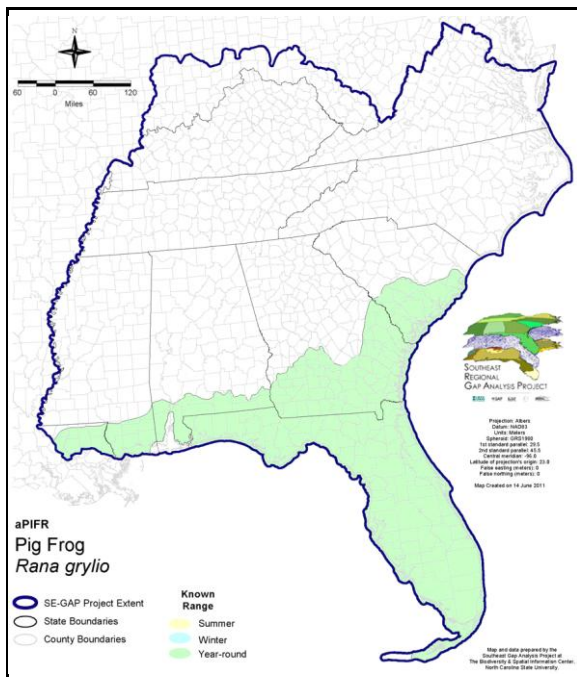
Family: Ranidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aPIFR**

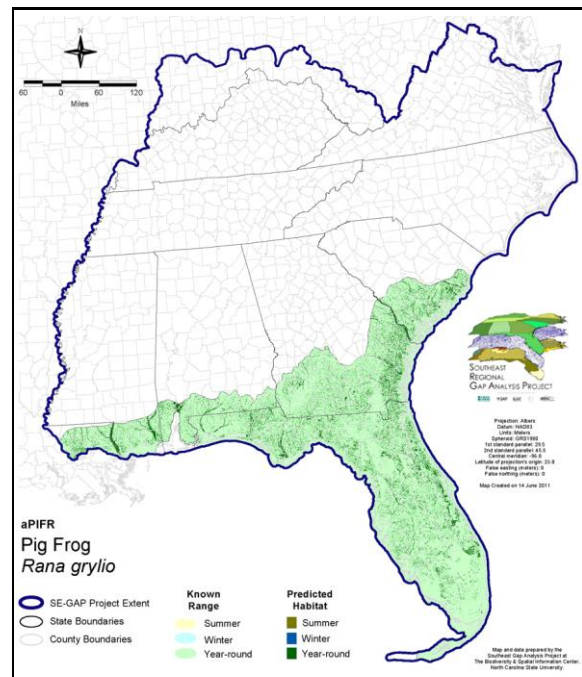
ITIS Species Code: 173442

NatureServe Element Code: AAABH01110

#### KNOWN RANGE:



#### PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Range\\_aPIFR.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aPIFR.pdf)

Predicted Habitat Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Dist\\_aPIFR.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aPIFR.pdf)

GAP Online Tool Link: <http://www.gapservice.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aPIFR>

Data Download: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aPIFR\\_se00.zip](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aPIFR_se00.zip)

#### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: MS (Non-game species in need of management)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S4), FL (SNR), GA (S5), LA (S5), MS (S5), SC (S5), TX (S2)

**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	15,498.7	< 1	4,486.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	15,467.2	< 1	15,650.1	< 1	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1
Status 3	1.0	< 1	92,245.7	2	0.0	0	54,090.1	1
Status 4	1.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	30,968.1	< 1	112,382.6	3	0.0	0	54,090.2	1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	5,432.1	< 1	10.6	< 1	2,109.4	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	1,244.3	< 1	1,627.9	< 1	4.6	< 1
Status 3	10,732.0	< 1	31,972.4	< 1	0.0	0	1,025.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	10,732.0	< 1	38,648.8	1	1,638.5	< 1	3,139.4	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	530.4	< 1	158,009.8	4	0.0	0
Status 3	3.1	< 1	242,378.7	6	6,337.5	< 1	66,103.6	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,251.0	< 1	4.1	< 1
Total	3.1	< 1	242,909.1	6	166,598.3	4	66,107.6	2
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	102.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	661.8	< 1	4,354.5	< 1	0.0	0	857.1	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	7,565.0	< 1	5,138.6	< 1	37,797.9	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	154.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	661.8	< 1	12,021.8	< 1	5,292.9	< 1	38,655.0	1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	27,640.0	< 1		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	198,407.6	5		
Status 3	112.0	< 1	0.0	0	555,502.9	17		
Status 4	2,908,231.3	76	17,130.9	< 1	2,930,022.5	77		
Total	2,908,343.3	76	17,130.9	< 1	3,711,572.9	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: Highly aquatic (Carr 1940) species, pig frogs can be found in permanent, open bodies of water with emergent herbaceous vegetation (Mount 1975). They prefer a habitat of relatively shallow, open water, with lily pads and other emergent or floating vegetation (Wilson 1995). However, pig frogs will also inhabit marshes, cypress bogs, and abandoned rice fields (Wilson 1995, NatureServe 2005). Eggs and larvae development takes place in permanent bodies of water where they lay clutches of up to about 10,000 eggs (NatureServe 2005). Amy Silvano 12apr05

Ecosystem Classifier: Disturbed, Shrub/Scrub, Depressional, and Floodplain Riparian. Amy Silvano 12apr05

### Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Slow Current Only

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 60m from and 30m into selected water features.

Utilizes wet vegetation features with buffers of 60m from and unlimited into selected vegetation features.

### Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Freshwater Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Embayed Region Tidal Freshwater Marsh
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Brownwater Stream Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Clay-Based Carolina Bay Forested Wetland
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Clay-Based Carolina Bay Herbaceous Wetland
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Large Natural Lakeshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Taxodium/Nyssa Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Oak Dominated Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Basin Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Brownwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Pondshore
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 Northern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	Floridian Highlands Freshwater Marsh
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland and Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depressions - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depressions - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Mississippi River Low Floodplain (Bottomland) Forest
Wetlands	Mississippi River Riparian Forest
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Freshwater Slough and Gator Hole
Wetlands	South Florida Willow Head
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest

Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Basin Swamp
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Spring-run Stream Aquatic Vegetation

**CITATIONS:** Carr, A. F., Jr. 1940. A contribution to the herpetology of Florida. Univ. Florida Biol. Sci. Ser. 3:1.118.

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

Wilson, L. A. 1995. The Land Manager's Guide to the amphibians and reptiles of the South. Chapel Hill, NC: The Nature Conservancy.

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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.