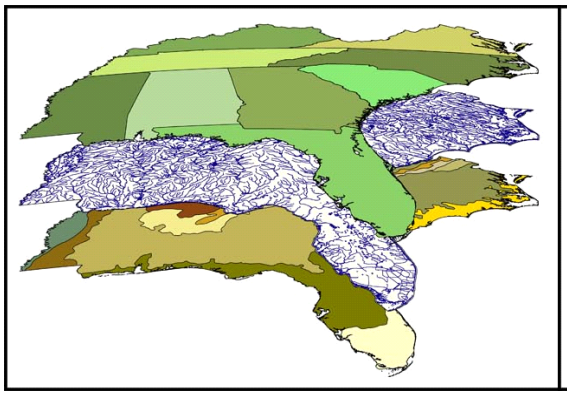


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

USGS gap BaSIC NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

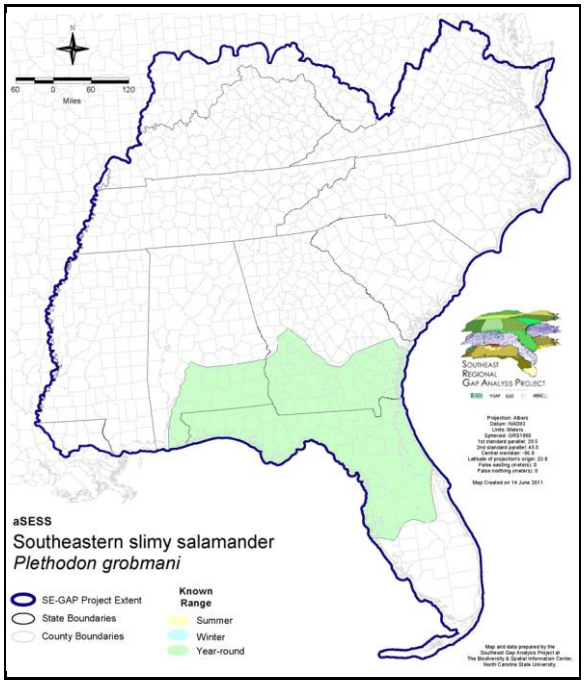
Southeastern slimy salamander

Plethodon grobmani

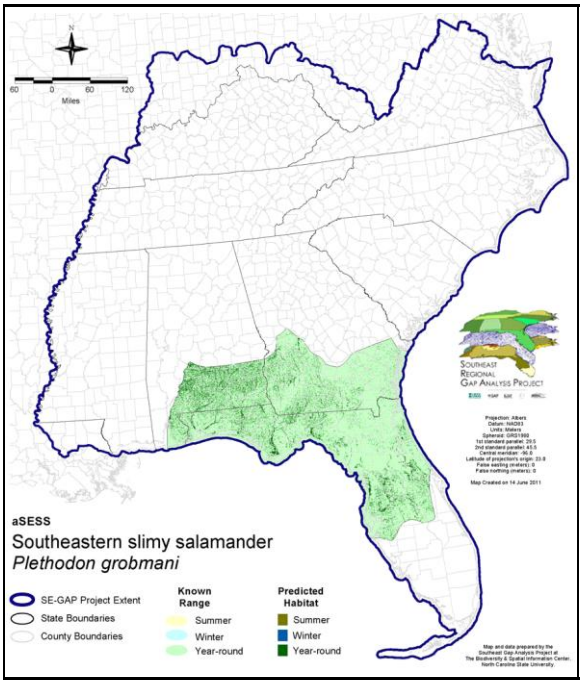
Taxa: Amphibian
Order: Caudata
Family: Plethodontidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aSESS**
ITIS Species Code: 208285
NatureServe Element Code: AAAAD12530

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aSESS.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aSESS.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aSESS
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aSESS_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---
State Status: ---
NS Global Rank: G5
NS State Rank: AL (SNR), FL (SNR), GA (SNR)

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	6,664.9	< 1	41.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	6,130.6	< 1	10,248.9	< 1	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1
Status 3	0.3	< 1	30,173.1	1	0.0	0	36,905.9	1
Status 4	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	12,795.8	< 1	40,464.0	2	0.0	0	36,906.0	1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	58.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	383.1	< 1	1,067.8	< 1	0.5	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	23.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	464.7	< 1	1,067.8	< 1	0.5	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	183.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	54.5	< 1	69,836.1	3	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	155,069.1	6	3,313.6	< 1	49,109.8	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,607.5	< 1	11.3	< 1
Total	0.0	0	155,307.2	6	75,757.2	3	49,121.1	2

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	296.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	23.9	< 1	1,673.2	< 1	0.0	0	193.0	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	3,095.9	< 1	1,777.3	< 1	17,699.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	118.4	< 1	0.0	0
Total	23.9	< 1	5,065.8	< 1	1,895.7	< 1	17,892.1	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	7,245.4	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	89,611.7	3
Status 3	24.7	< 1	0.0	0	297,192.2	13
Status 4	2,155,590.2	83	8,753.8	< 1	2,169,688.7	84
Total	2,155,614.8	83	8,753.8	< 1	2,563,737.8	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: The Southeastern slimy salamander may be found under logs or in leaf litter in mesic deciduous habitats. They retreat underground during dry or freezing weather. They may be common in shaded hardwood forests, wooded floodplains, on the slopes of shaded ravines, and in mesic hardwood hammocks and swamp forests (Franz 1995). They may also occasionally inhabit pinewoods in locations near hardwood bottomlands. Breeding tends to be annual in the south and at low elevations. They lay up to about 3-dozen eggs in August-September in rotting logs, underground, or in rock crevices. The larval stage is passed in the egg with the female in attendance. Hatching occurs in the fall in the south. Stacy Smith, 19April05

Elevation Mask: < 1500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Offsite Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Limestone Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Loess Bluff Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Mesic Slope Forest
Forest/Woodland	Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Dry Upland Hardwood Forest
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	Lower Mississippi River Bottomland and Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Mississippi River Low Floodplain (Bottomland) Forest
Wetlands	Mississippi River Riparian Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock

CITATIONS:

Franz, R. 1995. An introduction to the amphibians and reptiles of the Katherine Ordway Preserve-Swisher Memorial Sanctuary, Putnam County, Florida. Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural History. 38(1-9):1-10.

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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.