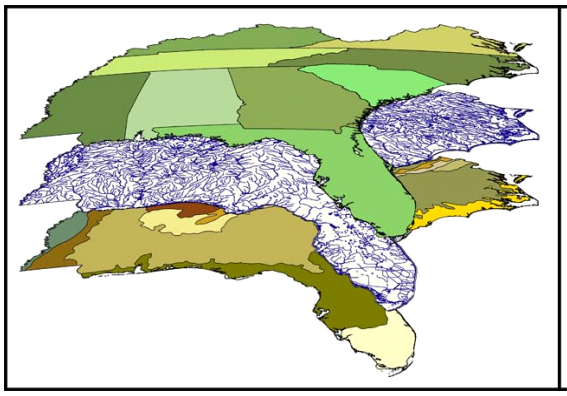


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

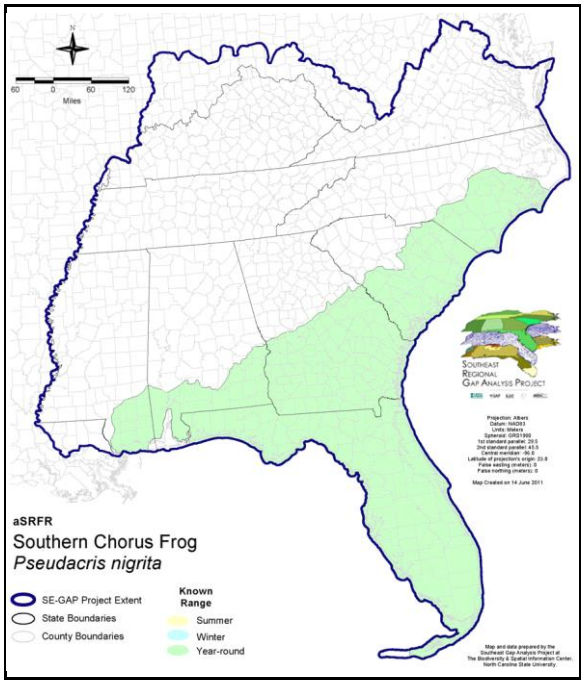
Southern Chorus Frog

Pseudacris nigrita

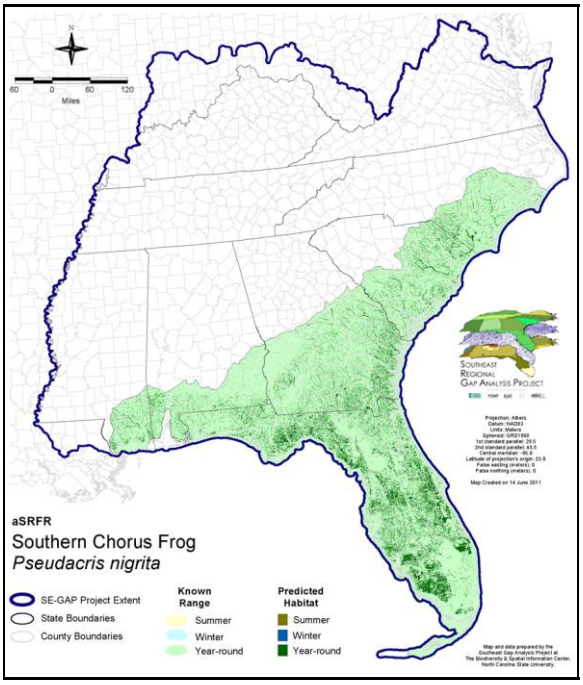
Taxa: Amphibian
Order: Anura
Family: Hylidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aSRFR**
ITIS Species Code: 173530
NatureServe Element Code: AAABC05040

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aSRFR.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aSRFR.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aSRFR
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aSRFR_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 (S5), FL (SNR), GA (S5), LA (SNR), MS (S5), NC (S4), SC (SNR), VA (S3)

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	60,799.0	1	1,707.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	20,436.3	< 1	28,691.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	13.3	< 1	173,891.1	3	0.0	0	85,147.5	1
Status 4	662.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	81,911.0	1	204,290.3	3	0.0	0	85,147.5	1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	21,363.6	< 1	9.3	< 1	4,024.4	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	2,316.8	< 1	982.7	< 1	7.9	< 1
Status 3	7,281.0	< 1	159,645.4	3	0.0	0	908.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	7,281.0	< 1	183,325.8	3	992.0	< 1	4,941.1	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	13.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	110.4	< 1	195,486.1	3	0.0	0
Status 3	4.5	< 1	331,169.0	5	3,137.5	< 1	137,986.0	2
Status 4	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	2,890.9	< 1	4.6	< 1
Total	4.5	< 1	331,292.7	5	201,514.5	3	137,990.6	2

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	148.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	146.3	< 1	11,182.3	< 1	0.0	0	1,317.1	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	15,662.3	< 1	5,277.5	< 1	69,378.7	1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	298.4	< 1	< 0.1	< 1
Total	146.3	< 1	26,992.5	< 1	5,576.0	< 1	70,695.8	1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	88,064.6	1
Status 2	200.3	< 1	0.0	0	260,878.1	4
Status 3	395.4	< 1	0.0	0	989,897.9	19
Status 4	4,499,749.2	75	18,157.0	< 1	4,523,991.1	75
Total	4,500,344.9	75	18,157.0	< 1	5,862,831.8	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: Southern chorus frog is an inhabitant of pine flatwoods and forests, wet meadows, moist woodlands, prairies, and cypress/gum ponds (NatureServe 2005). They also are commonly found in grassy cover or emergent vegetation along water's edges. Mount (1984) identified this species as being associated with sandy soils in Alabama and Duellman and Schwartz (1958) stated that in south Florida southern chorus frogs are associated with limestone sinkholes. Breeding and larval development takes place in shallow water, temporary pools, and in flooded roadside ditches and fields. ALS Feb05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Dry/Dry Mesic Evergreen-Longleaf (excludes Sandhill longleaf, and schrub modifiers), Ag Pasture, Wetlands (Flatwoods-no schrub modifiers, Lakes/Pondshore, Depressional), and Dry Mesic Prairie, developed open space. ALS Feb05

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 30m from and 30m 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
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland - Woodland Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	South Florida Pine Rockland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Prairie and Woodland
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 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 Northern Basin Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Pondshore
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna and Flatwoods
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Streamhead Seepage Swamp, Pocosin, and Baygall
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Pondshore
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Seep
Wetlands	Central Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Offsite Hardwood Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Depression Pondshore
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Loblolly-Hardwood Flatwoods

Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Treeless Savanna and Wet Prairie
Wetlands	Floridian Highlands Freshwater Marsh
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Cypress Dome
Wetlands	South Florida Dwarf Cypress Savanna
Wetlands	South Florida Freshwater Slough and Gator Hole
Wetlands	South Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	South Florida Wet Marl Prairie
Wetlands	South Florida Willow Head
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Herbaceous Seepage Bog
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Basin Swamp
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Nonriverine Cypress Dome
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Spring-run Stream Aquatic Vegetation
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Seepage Wetland
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont/Ridge and Valley Upland Depression Swamp

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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.