



# Species Modeling Report

## White-spotted Salamander

Plethodon punctatus

- Taxa: Amphibian
- Order: Caudata
- Family: Plethodontidae

## **KNOWN RANGE:**



## SE-GAP Spp Code: **aWHSA** ITIS Species Code: 173666 NatureServe Element Code: AAAAD12140

## PREDICTED HABITAT:



 Range Map Link:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\_Range\_aWHSA.pdf

 Predicted Habitat Map Link:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\_Dist\_aWHSA.pdf

 GAP Online Tool Link:
 http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aWHSA

 Data Download:
 http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aWHSA\_se00.zip

## **PROTECTION STATUS:**

Federal Status: ---State Status: VA (SC) NS Global Rank: G3 NS State Rank: VA (S2), WV (S1) Reported on March 14, 2011

## SUMMARY OF PREDICTED HABITAT BY MANAGMENT AND GAP PROTECTION STATUS:

		US FWS	US Fores	t Service	Tenn. Valle	y Author.	US DO	D/ACOE
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	207.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	3,400.7	65	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	615.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	4,222.7	81	0.0	0	0.0	0
			Ι		I		Ι	
	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
		_			· - · · · · · · · · · ·		-	_
	Native Am	1. Reserv.	State Park/H	list. Park	State WMA/G	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	State Coasta	l Reserve	ST Nat Area/	Preserve	Other St	ate Lands	Private Cons	Fasemt
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	203CIIIC. %
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	010	0		Ū		Ū		Ū
	Private Land	- No Res.		Water			Over	all Total
	ha	%	ha	%			ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0			207.1	4
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0			3,400.7	65
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0			615.0	23
Status 4	406.1	8	0.0	0			406.1	8
Total	406.1	8	0.0	0			4,628.8	100
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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:

Escription: The white-spotted salamander occurs in the Great North and Shenandoah Mountains in north-central Virginia and portions of northeastern West Virginia. Highton (1972) suggests that this species was derived from isolated P. wehrlei stock. They are found on north facing slopes above 810 m. They are associated with mixed deciduous forest interspersed with Virginia pine and hemlock and numerous rock outcrops (Green and Pauley 1987). Also, mixed hardwood stands, hardwoods mixed with eastern hemlock, and hemlock stands. They are most abundant in high-elevation old-growth forests with many downed logs and in areas with an abundance of surface rocks (Mitchell 1991), including talus. They occur under rocks and logs or in burrows during the day. This species is a terrestrial breeder. Stacy Smith, 15April05

#### Elevation Mask: > 810m and < 2500m

#### Selected Map Units:

Eunstional Group	Man Unit Name	
Functional Group	Map Ont 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 and Southern Appalachian Montane Oak Forest	
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Northern Hardwood Forest	
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Spruce-Fir Forest	
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest	
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed 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 Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier	
Rock Outcrop	Central Interior Calcareous Cliff and Talus	
Rock Outcrop	North-Central Appalachian Circumneutral Cliff and Talus	

CITATIONS: Green, N. B., and T. K. Pauley. 1987. Amphibians and reptiles in West Virginia. University of Pittsburg Press, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. xi + 241 pp.

Highton, R. 1972. Distributional interactions among eastern North American salamanders of the genus Plethodon. Virginia Polytechnic Institute Research Division Monograph 4:139-188.

Mitchell, J. C. 1991. Amphibians and reptiles. Pages 411-76 in K. Terwilliger (coordinator). Virginia's Endangered Species: Proceedings of a Symposium. McDonald and Woodward Publishing Company, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Petranka, J. W. 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Washington DC: Smithsonian Inst. Press.

For more information:: SE-GAP Analysis Project / BaSIC 127 David Clark Labs Dept. of Biology, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27695-7617 (919) 513-2853 www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap 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.