



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Appalachian Cottontail

Sylvilagus obscurus

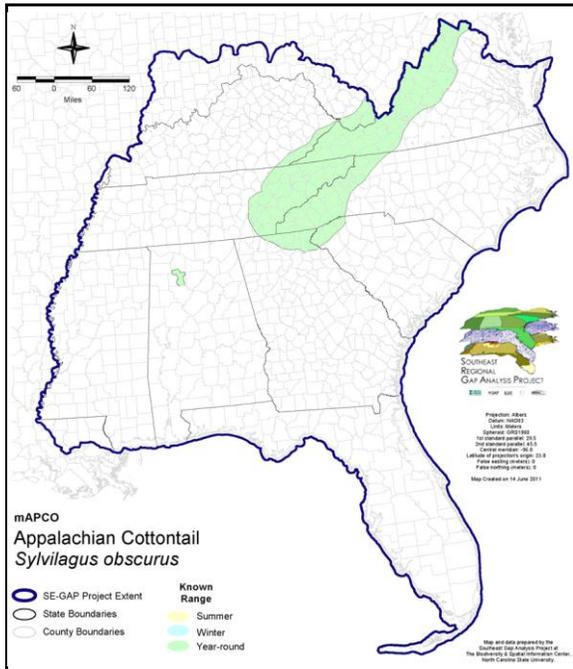
Taxa: Mammalian
 Order: Lagomorpha
 Family: Leporidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **mAPCO**

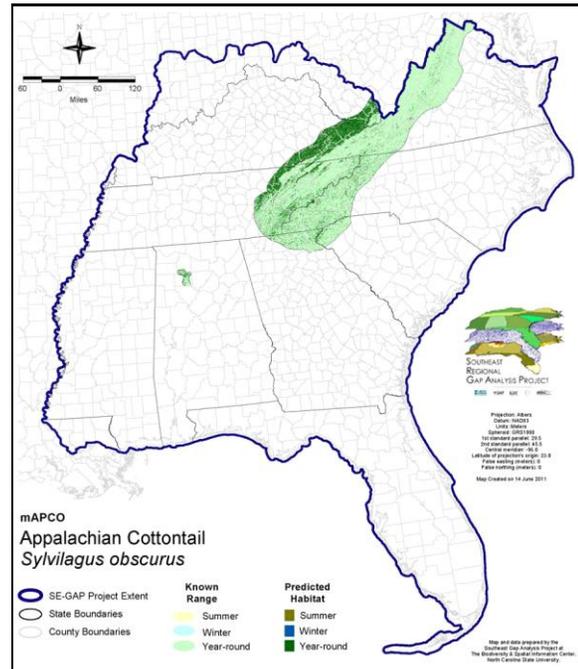
ITIS Species Code: 552514

NatureServe Element Code: AMAEB01090

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_mAPCO.pdf

Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_mAPCO.pdf

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mAPCO_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AL (GA), GA (R), MD (I), NC (SR-G)

NS Global Rank: G4

NS State Rank: AL (S1), GA (S1S2), KY (SU), MD (S1), NC (S3), PA (SU), SC (S3), TN (S3), VA (S4?), WV (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	0.0	0	6,633.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	44,502.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	216,124.7	10	6,632.2	< 1	600.7	< 1
Status 4	1.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	1.8	< 1	267,260.8	12	6,632.2	< 1	600.7	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	53,376.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	8,156.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	4,069.3	< 1	4,789.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	4,069.3	< 1	66,322.5	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
	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	1,002.4	< 1	62,311.5	3	1,155.0	< 1
Status 3	2,374.9	< 1	6,104.7	< 1	15,413.0	< 1	7,433.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	4,882.9	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,374.9	< 1	7,107.1	< 1	82,607.3	4	8,588.7	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	2,655.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	7,497.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	28.6	< 1	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	59.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	10,152.9	< 1	87.9	< 1	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	62,665.6	3		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	124,625.4	6		
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	263,571.1	22		
Status 4	1,479,522.7	69	741.5	< 1	1,490,089.2	69		
Total	1,479,522.7	69	741.5	< 1	1,940,951.3	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: The Appalachian cottontail occurs almost exclusively in dense conifers and deciduous cover adjacent to brushy meadows and heath thickets at moderate and high elevations in the Appalachian mountains (Lee et al. 1982, Brown 1997). In the southern Appalachians this species is associated with conifer/heath habitat, especially mountain laurel and blueberry (Whitaker Jr. and Hamilton Jr. 1998). In Alabama it frequents mountain slopes and associated foothills (Wilson and Ruff 1999). Nests may be constructed in underground burrows or open depressions. They breeds in spring and summer and gestation lasts about 28 days. They annually produce 2-3 litters averaging 5 young. Stacy Smith, 14June05

Elevation Mask: > 213m and < 2500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Herbaceous Modifier
Bald	Central Appalachian Montane Rocky Bald - Shrub Modifier
Bald	Southern Appalachian Grass and Shrub Bald - Herbaceous Modifier
Bald	Southern Appalachian Grass and Shrub Bald - Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Montane Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Spruce-Fir Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier
Wetlands	Central Interior Highlands and Appalachian Sinkhole and Depression Pond
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Seepage Fen
Wetlands	Southern and Central Appalachian Bog and Fen

- CITATIONS:** Barry, R. E., M. Stevens-Sommer, and N. Bensley. 1996. Distribution, home range, and habitat of the New England cottontail (*SYLVILAGUS TRANSITIONALIS*) in western Maryland. Unpublished report, Maryland Natural Heritage Program.
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- Chapman, J. A., et al. 1992. Systematics and biogeography of the New England cottontail, *SYLVILAGUS TRANSITIONALIS* (Bangs, 1895), with the description of a new species from the Appalachian Mountains. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 105(4):841-866.
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- Ruedas, L. A., R. C. Dowler, and E. Aita. 1989. Chromosomal variation in the New England cottontail, *SYLVILAGUS TRANSITIONALIS*. *J. Mamm.* 70:860-864.
- Webster, W. D., J. F. Parnell and W. C. Biggs Jr. 1985. *Mammals of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC.
- Whitaker, J.O. Jr. and W.J. Hamilton, Jr. 1998. *Mammals of the eastern United States*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 583 pp.
- Wilson, D.E. and S. Ruff. 1999. *The Smithsonian book of North American mammals*. Washington, DC, Smithsonian Inst. Press. 750 p.

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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.