



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

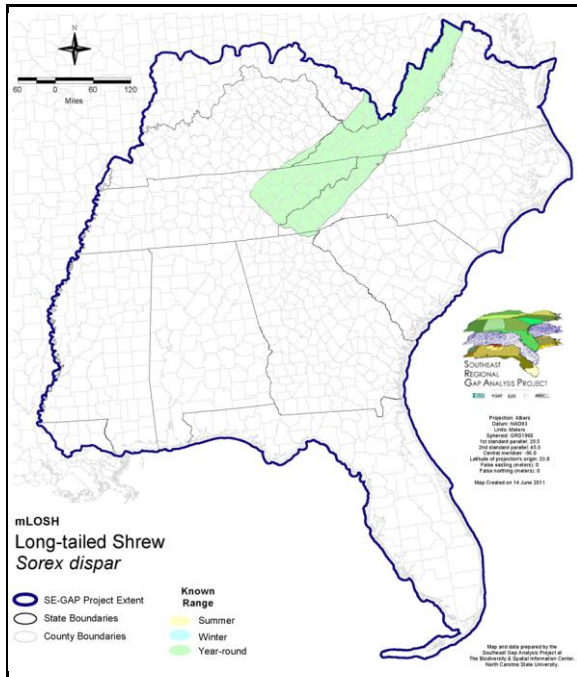
Long-tailed Shrew

Sorex dispar

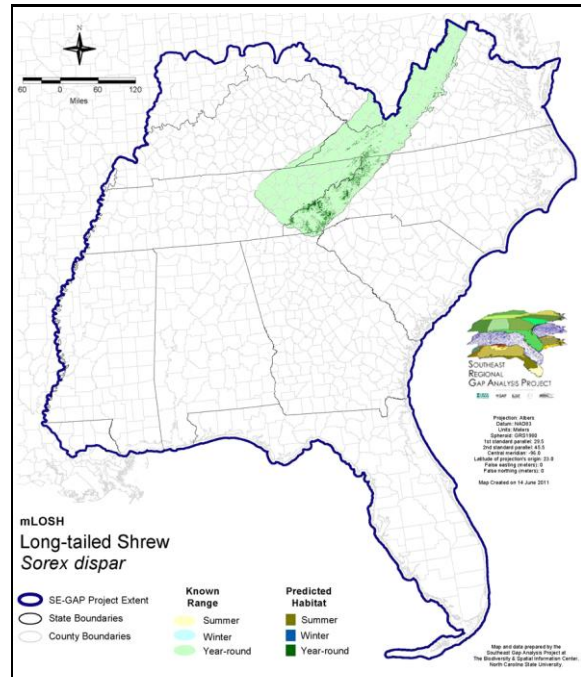
Taxa: Mammalian
 Order: Soricomorpha
 Family: Soricidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **mLOSH**
 ITIS Species Code: 179941
 NatureServe Element Code: AMABA01210

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mLOSH_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), MA (SC), MD (I), ME (SC), NC (SC), NJ (U), NY (U), TN (D)

NS Global Rank: G4

NS State Rank: GA (S1), KY (S1), MA (S3), MD (S2), ME (S4), NC (S2), NH (S4), NJ (S1), NY (S4), PA (S3), TN (S2), VA (S3), VT (S2), WV (S2S3), NB (S1), NS (S1)

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	4,025.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	18,740.8	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	124,512.8	23	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	147,279.0	27	0.0	0	0.0	0
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	64,510.3	12	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	120.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	7,981.7	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	72,612.3	13	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	0.0	0	5,518.2	1	0.0	0
Status 3	2,750.0	< 1	1,939.6	< 1	1,136.2	< 1	84.7	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,750.0	< 1	1,939.6	< 1	6,654.3	1	84.7	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	774.4	< 1	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	774.4	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	68,535.6 13			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	25,153.6 5			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	138,405.0 48			
Status 4	190,353.5	35	0.5	< 1	190,354.1 35			
Total	190,353.5	35	0.5	< 1	422,448.2 100			

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: Long-tailed shrews are limited to the mountainous regions of eastern North America and occur only in cool, moist coniferous, mixed, or hardwood forest in steep talus slopes and along streams (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998). The southern Appalachian mountains are the southern limit of the shrew's breeding range, where it is found in high-elevation deciduous and coniferous forest types (Linzey and Linzey 1971). Trapping results reported by Richmond and Grimm (1950) suggest that long-tailed shrews spend most of their time in the labyrinth of spaces between rocks about a foot beneath the surface. Nest sites are usually associated with natural subterranean tunnels among boulder crevices. Breeding occurs in spring and summer, possibly from late April to August (Kirkland and Van Deuen 1979). One or two litters may be produced with two to five young per litter (Richmond and Grimm 1950; Tatey 1935). Sexual maturity is reached in less than a year. Like other shrews, this species probably does not survive beyond about 18 months. Stacy Smith, 12June05

Elevation Mask: > 900m and < 2500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
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	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Rock Outcrop	Allegheny-Cumberland Sandstone Box Canyon and Rockhouse
Rock Outcrop	Central Interior Acidic Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	Central Interior Calcareous Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	North-Central Appalachian Circumneutral Cliff and Talus
Rock Outcrop	Southern Appalachian Montane Cliff
Rock Outcrop	Southern Appalachian Rocky Summit
Rock Outcrop	Southern Appalachian Spray Cliff
Rock Outcrop	Southern Interior Acid Cliff
Rock Outcrop	Southern Interior Calcareous Cliff
Rock Outcrop	Southern Interior Sinkhole Wall
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian

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This data was compiled and/or developed
by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at
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