



# SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



## Species Modeling Report

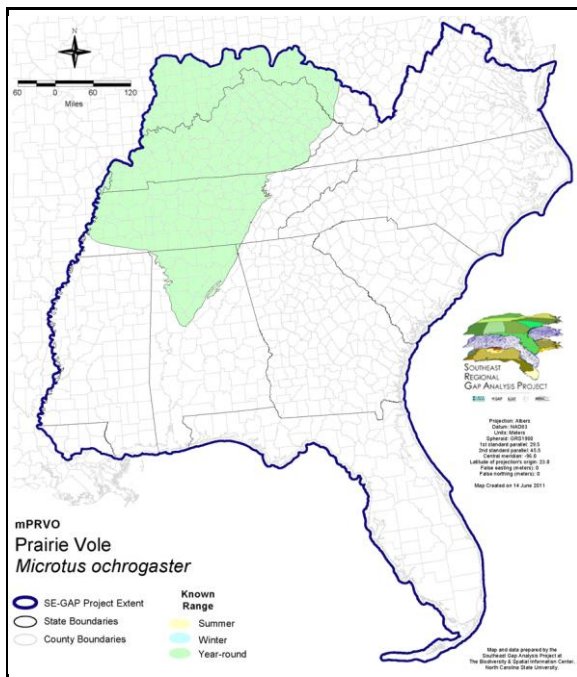
### Prairie Vole

*Microtus ochrogaster*

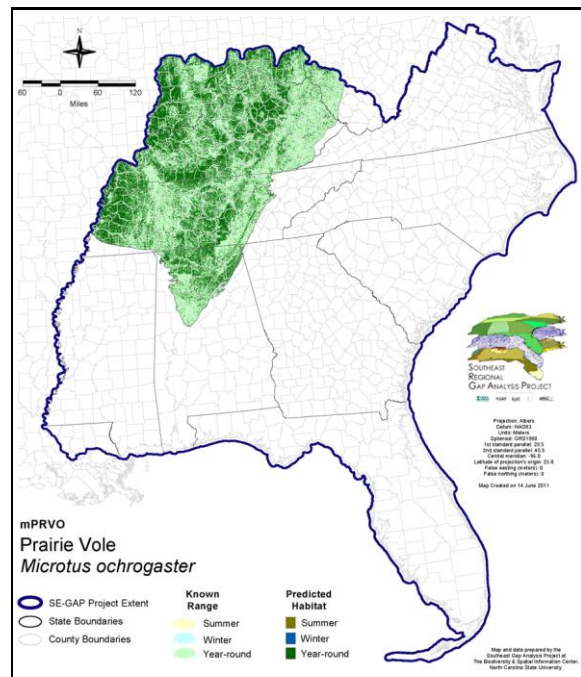
Taxa: Mammalian  
 Order: Rodentia  
 Family: Cricetidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **mPRVO**  
 ITIS Species Code: 180312  
 NatureServe Element Code: AMAFF11140

#### KNOWN RANGE:



#### PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Range\\_mPRVO.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_mPRVO.pdf)

Predicted Habitat Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Dist\\_mPRVO.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_mPRVO.pdf)

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

Data Download: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mPRVO\\_se00.zip](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mPRVO_se00.zip)

#### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), MI (E), MN (SPC), WI (SC/N)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S2), AR (S5), CO (S5), IA (S3), IL (S5), IN (S4), KS (S5), KY (S5), LA (SX), MI (S1), MN (S3), MO (SNR), MT (S4), ND (SNR), NE (S5), NM (S2), OH (SNR), OK (S5), SD (S5), TN (S3), TX (S1), WI (S1S2), WV (S3), WY (S5), AB (S2), MB (S3), SK (S4)

**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	1,313.1	< 1	1.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	6,234.0	< 1	950.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	263.3	< 1	13,894.7	< 1	6,357.1	< 1	44,369.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	7,810.4	< 1	14,846.7	< 1	6,357.1	< 1	44,369.1	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	139.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	162.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	4,313.8	< 1	0.0	0	358.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	4,616.2	< 1	0.0	0	358.4	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	10.3	< 1	9.6	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	1.4	< 1	31,987.9	< 1	52.5	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	4,795.5	< 1	8,629.4	< 1	584.2	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,129.0	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	4,807.1	< 1	42,755.9	< 1	636.7	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	485.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	1,189.4	< 1	0.5	< 1	209.3	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	114.1	< 1	1,195.5	< 1	5.5	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.5	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	1,788.8	< 1	1,201.4	< 1	214.8	< 1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,958.9	< 1		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	40,788.6	< 1		
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	84,880.4	1		
Status 4	8,352,844.5	98	2,287.4	< 1	8,359,395.5	98		
Total	8,352,844.5	98	2,287.4	< 1	8,487,023.4	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: Prairie voles primarily inhabit tall grass prairies, but also breed in fallow fields and pastures. They use alfalfa and soybean fields, weedy areas and road right-of-ways during the breeding season. In the presence of the meadow vole, the prairie vole will use more dry and short grass habitats (Getz et. al 2001).

K. Cook - 6-2-05

### Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Row Crop
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland - Woodland Modifier
Prairie	Bluegrass Basin Savanna and Woodland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland - Herbaceous Modifier
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Prairie and Woodland
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens - Dry Modifier
Prairie	Pennyroyal Karst Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Southern Ridge and Valley Patch Prairie
Prairie	Western Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Depression Pondshore

**CITATIONS:** Barbour, R. W., and W. H. Davis. 1974. Mammals of Kentucky. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Choate, J. R., J. K. Jones, Jr., and C. Jones. 1994. Handbook of mammals of the south-central states. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. 304 pp.

Getz, L. L., J. E. Hofmann, B. McGuire, and T. W. Dolan. 2001. Twenty-five years of population fluctuations of *Microtus ochrogaster* and *M. pennsylvanicus* in three habitats in east-central Illinois. *Journal of Mammalogy* 82:22.

Hall, E. R. 1981. The Mammals of North America. Second edition. 2 Volumes. John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York. 1181 p.

Whitaker, J.O. Jr. and W.J. Hamilton, Jr. 1998. Mammals of the eastern United States. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 583 pp.

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This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.