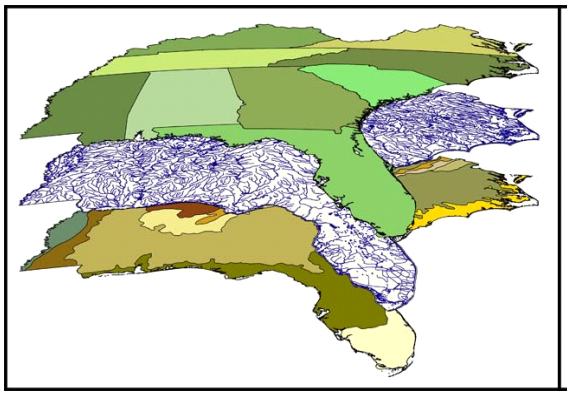


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

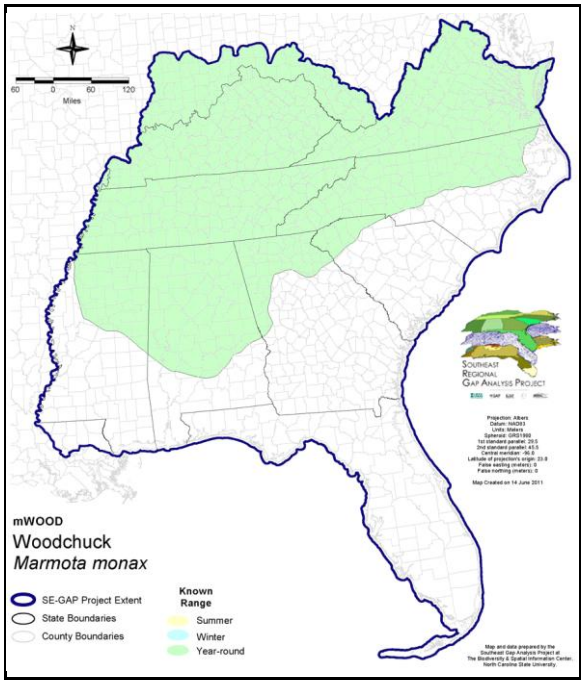
Woodchuck

Marmota monax

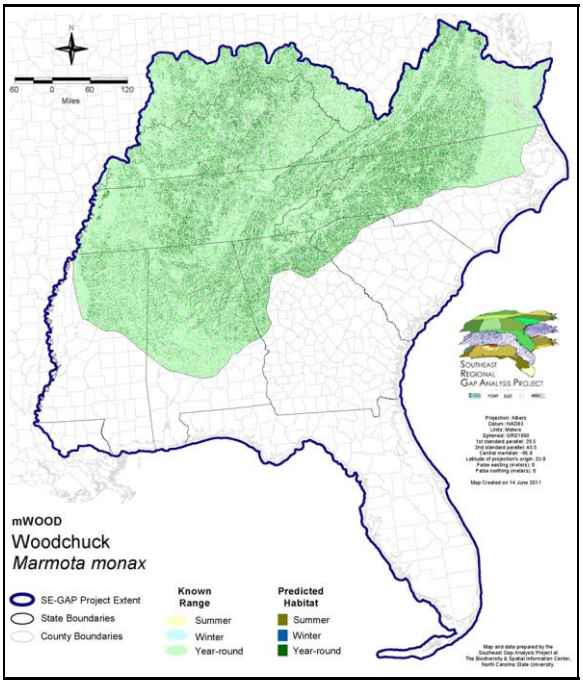
Taxa: Mammalian
Order: Rodentia
Family: Sciuridae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **mWOOD**
ITIS Species Code: 180137
NatureServe Element Code: AMAFB03010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_mWOOD.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_mWOOD.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=mWOOD
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mWOOD_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: AL (GA), KY (N), MS (Non-game species in need of management), NY (U), OK (Category II), RI (Not Listed), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (S2S3), AL (S5), AR (S4), CT (S5), DC (S5), DE (S5), GA (S3), IA (S5), ID (SH), IL (S5), IN (S4), KS (S4), KY (S5), LA (SNA), MA (S5), MD (S5), ME (S5), MI (S5), MN (SNR), MO (SNR), MS (S4?), NC (S5), ND (SNR), NE (S4), NH (S5), NJ (S5), NY (S5), OH (SNR), OK (S3), PA (S5), RI (S5), SC (SNR), SD (S4), TN (S5), VA (S5), VT (S5), WI (S5), WV (S5), AB (S5), BC (S5), LB (S5), MB (S5), NB (S5), NS (S5), NT (SNR), ON (S5), QC (S5), SK (S5), YT (S2S3)

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	1,931.9	< 1	1,106.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	1,585.4	< 1	14,245.4	< 1	0.0	0	759.9	< 1
Status 3	152.9	< 1	100,129.1	1	20,218.0	< 1	34,304.4	< 1
Status 4	13.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	11.4	< 1
Total	3,683.2	< 1	115,481.1	1	20,218.0	< 1	35,075.7	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	9,859.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	251.7	< 1	0.5	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	2,423.7	< 1	21,459.2	< 1	0.0	0	230.9	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,423.7	< 1	31,570.7	< 1	0.5	< 1	230.9	< 1

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	75.2	< 1	5.1	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	904.7	< 1	34,391.1	< 1	44.9	< 1
Status 3	2,641.2	< 1	14,072.0	< 1	14,385.3	< 1	2,894.2	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	9,095.8	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,641.2	< 1	15,052.0	< 1	57,877.3	< 1	2,939.1	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	789.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	2,971.4	< 1	1.0	< 1	183.8	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	812.7	< 1	1,072.3	< 1	828.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	198.5	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	4,573.3	< 1	1,271.8	< 1	1,011.9	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	13,767.6	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	55,339.7	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	215,624.2	3
Status 4	9,522,404.0	96	3,686.2	< 1	9,544,491.7	96
Total	9,522,404.0	96	3,686.2	< 1	9,829,223.1	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: Woodchucks may be found in open habitats such as fencerows, thickets or brushy woodland edges, especially along fields, roads or streams. In heavily forested mountain areas woodchucks prefer rocky outcrops and openings (Brown 1997; Caire et al. 1989). They generally occur north of the Fall Line and are moving southward. Human developments have facilitated the woodchuck's spread. They den in well-drained soil and often select sloping areas as den sites. They may also burrow around or under old buildings, in roadway edges and utility rights-of-way. They are rarely seen above ground. They may hibernate in burrows in wooded areas. Young are born in a den within an extensive burrow system. The breeding period extends from early March to mid-April and gestation lasts 31-32 days. The young are born from April to mid-May. A single litter of 2-6 (average 4) is produced each year. Sexual maturity is reached in one year. Stacy Smith, 17June05

Mask of Forest/Open Ecotone: Include within 60m of ecotone edge.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Black Belt Calcareous Prairie and Woodland - Woodland Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Limestone Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Plain Oak-Hickory Upland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Dry Upland Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest - Evergreen Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood 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

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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.