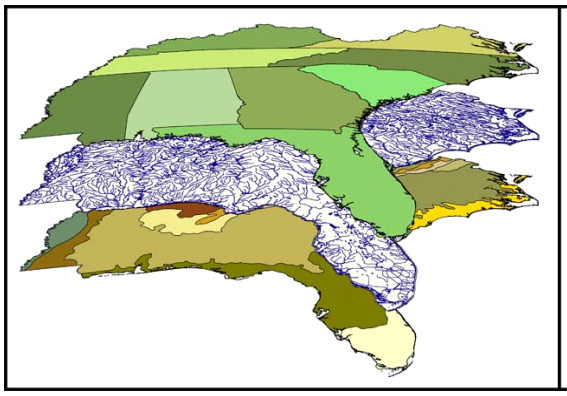


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

USGS science for a changing world | gap | BaSIC Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center | NARSAL

Species Modeling Report

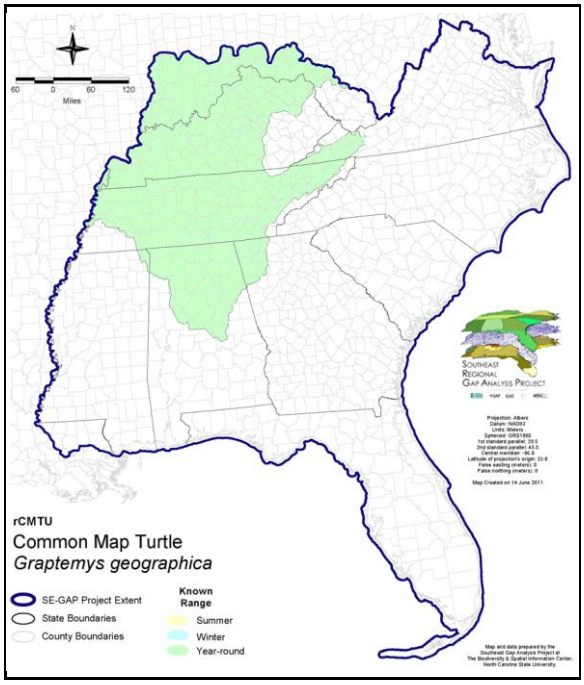
Common Map Turtle

Graptemys geographica

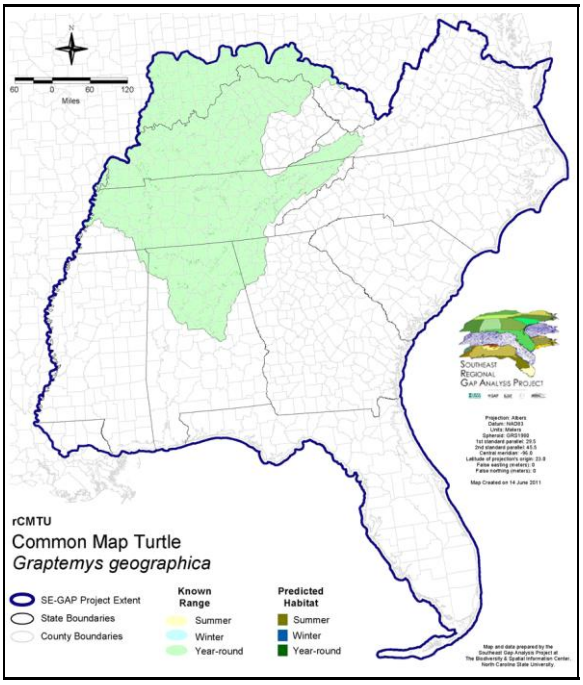
Taxa: Reptilian
Order: Cryptodeira
Family: Emydidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **rCMTU**
ITIS Species Code: 173794
NatureServe Element Code: ARAAD05040

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_rCMTU.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_rCMTU.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=rCMTU
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/rCMTU_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: GA (R), KS (T), KY (N), MD (E*), MS (Non-game species in need of management), NC (SR), NJ (U), NY (GN), OK (Category II), ON (SC), QC (VulnΘrable)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AL (S3), AR (S4), GA (S1), IA (S4), IL (S4), IN (S4), KS (S2), KY (S4), LA (SNA), MD (S1), MI (S5), MN (SNR), MO (S5), MS (SNR), NC (SNR), NJ (SNA), NY (S3), OH (SNR), OK (S1), PA (S4), TN (S5), VA (S3), VT (S3), WI (S5), WV (S2), ON (S3), QC (S2)

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	24.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	1.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	4.6	< 1	5.9	< 1	179.1	4	258.5	5
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	30.9	< 1	5.9	< 1	179.1	4	258.5	5

	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	0.3	< 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	0.3	< 1	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	48.0	1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	67.7	1	87.5	2	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	45.1	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	67.7	1	180.5	4	0.0	0

	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	9.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.6	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	1.8	< 1	24.6	< 1	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	10.8	< 1	24.6	< 1	0.6	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	24.7	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	59.2	1
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	629.9	13
Status 4	3,667.1	78	247.4	5	4,004.7	85
Total	3,667.1	78	247.4	5	4,718.5	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: An aquatic species, common map turtles inhabit large rivers and lakes and generally do not wonder on land except to lay eggs (Barbour 1971, Mitchell 1994). They prefer slow, deep water (Ernst et al. 1994, Mitchell 1994) with mud bottoms (NatureServe 2005) and are rarely found in swiftly flowing streams (Barbour 1971). This species is also commonly found in quiet backwaters, sloughs, oxbows, and riverine overflow ponds (Barbour 1971, NatureServe 2005). Common map turtles require a location with sand or soft soil to serve as nesting sites, and an adequate supply of mollusks, a major dietary component for adult females (GA-GAP). Amy Silvano 06jul05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Aquatic species. Only terrestrial systems selected apply to nesting habitat. Amy Silvano 6jul06

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Slow Current Only

Utilizes flowing water features with buffer of 30m from selected water features.

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 30m from and 60m into selected water features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Anthropogenic	Bare Soil
Beach	Unconsolidated Shore (Beach/Dune)
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	Unconsolidated Shore (Lake/River/Pond)

CITATIONS:

Barbour, R. W. 1971. Amphibians and reptiles of Kentucky. Univ. Press of Kentucky, Lexington. x + 334 pp.

Ernst, C. H., R. W. Barbour, and J. E. Lovich. 1994. Turtles of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xxxviii + 578 pp.

Mitchell, J. C. 1994. The reptiles of Virginia. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution 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.