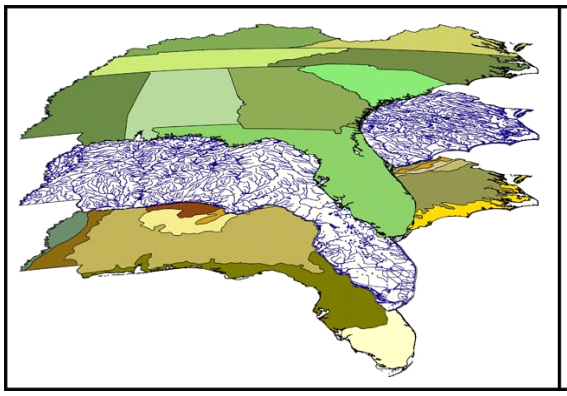


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

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

Species Modeling Report

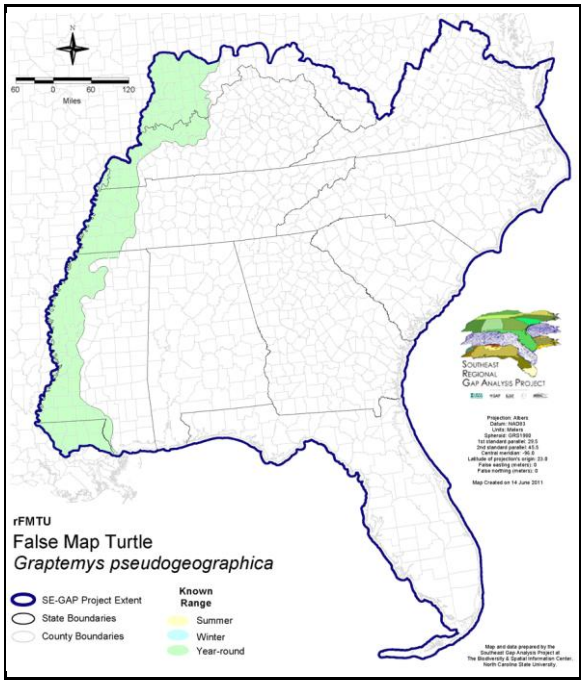
False Map Turtle

Graptemys pseudogeographica

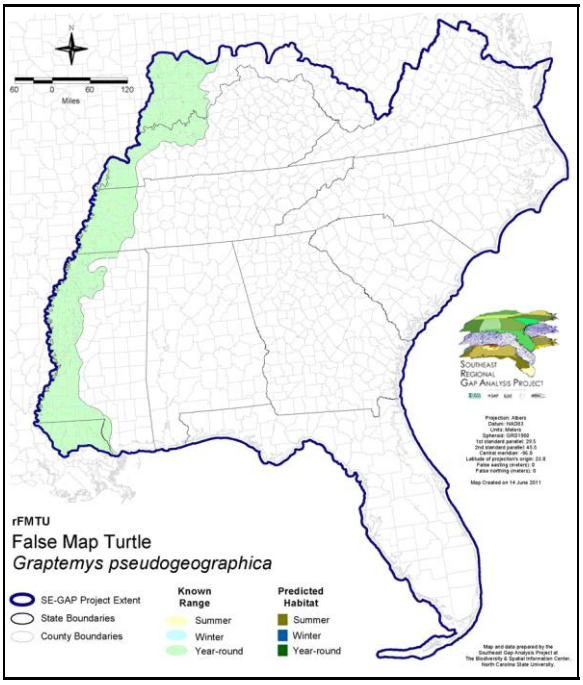
Taxa: Reptilian
Order: Cryptodeira
Family: Emydidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **rFMTU**
ITIS Species Code: 173800
NatureServe Element Code: ARAAD05080

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_rFMTU.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_rFMTU.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=rFMTU
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/rFMTU_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), MS (Non-game species in need of management), ND (Level III), NE (NC), OH (SC), SD (ST), WI (SC/H)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AR (S4), IA (S4), IL (S4), IN (SNR), KS (S2), KY (S3S4), LA (S5), MN (SNR), MO (SNR), MS (S5), MT (SNA), ND (SU), NE (S4), OH (S1), SD (S3), TN (SNR), TX (S3), VA (SNA), WI (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	0.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	152.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	85.3	< 1	2.3	< 1	100.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	153.0	1	85.3	< 1	2.3	< 1	100.8	< 1

	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	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.4	< 1

	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	38.4	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	5.1	< 1	15.5	< 1	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	5.1	< 1	54.1	< 1	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	2.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	116.5	1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	2.5	< 1	0.0	0	116.5	1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.5	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	193.5	2
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	326.0	4
Status 4	6,181.7	60	3,465.7	34	9,647.8	94
Total	6,181.7	60	3,465.7	34	10,167.8	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: False map turtles are highly aquatic inhabiting large rivers and lakes, as well as sloughs, oxbows and river backwaters (Ermst et al. 1994, Minton 1972). They prefer waters with slow currents and mud or mucky bottoms and can occasionally be found in some river channels with moderate currents, but are absent from isolated ponds, small streams, and clear streams ((Ermst et al. 1994, Minton 1972, Barbour 1971). Nesting occurs on sandbars, islands, and beaches and are usually built close to the water. Amy Silvano 7jul05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Aquatic species, only terrestrial systems selected apply to nesting habitat. ****Width of stream would be a good layer for predicting this species occurance in rivers and streams (if categorized would include in medium and large streams/rivers). Also, species found in open water and not standing water select only larger waterbodies if possible. Amy Silvano 7jul05

Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

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

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 60m 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.

Minton, S. A., Jr. 1972. Amphibians and reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy Science Monographs 3. v + 346 pp.

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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.