



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

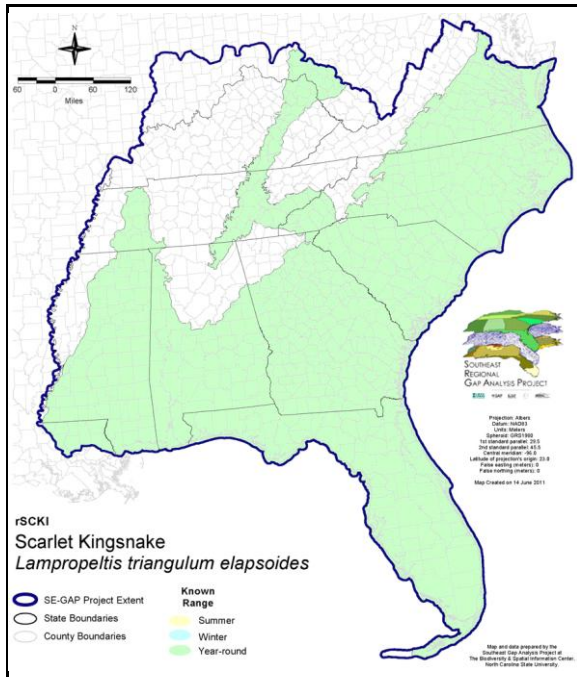
Scarlet Kingsnake

Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides

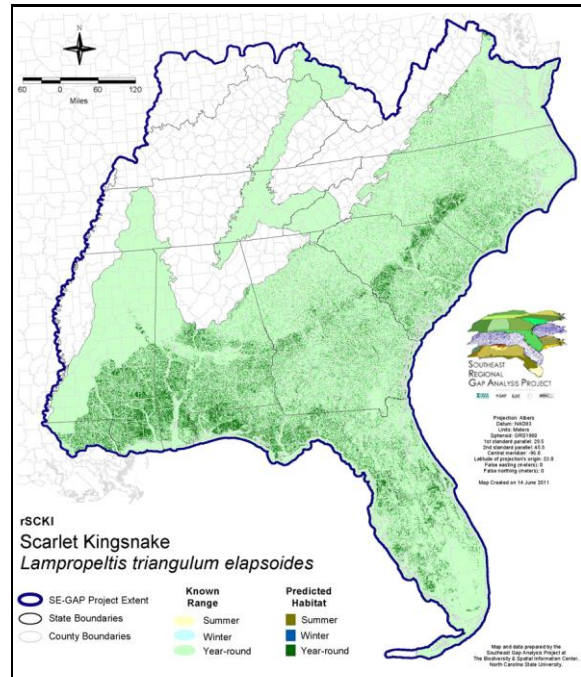
Taxa: Reptilian
 Order: Squamata
 Family: Colubridae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **rSCKI**
 ITIS Species Code: 209232
 NatureServe Element Code: ARADB19054

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/rSCKI_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (S), MS (Non-game species in need of management), NC (W1,W5)

NS Global Rank: G5T5

NS State Rank: AL (S5), DC (SNR), FL (SNR), GA (SNR), KY (S3), MS (S4), NC (S3), SC (S5), VA (S2S4)

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	21,336.9	< 1	678.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	30,892.3	< 1	21,349.7	< 1	0.0	0	663.3	< 1
Status 3	17.3	< 1	460,167.1	4	0.0	0	291,917.5	3
Status 4	2.7	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	52,249.2	< 1	482,195.1	4	0.0	0	292,580.8	3
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	9,523.4	< 1	61.5	< 1	9,966.5	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	8,046.8	< 1	3,991.4	< 1	45.1	< 1
Status 3	32,268.3	< 1	19,583.9	< 1	0.0	0	2,196.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	1.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	32,268.3	< 1	37,155.7	< 1	4,052.9	< 1	12,207.6	< 1
	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	190.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	137.3	< 1	115,480.4	1	0.7	< 1
Status 3	89.6	< 1	178,178.3	2	32,101.9	< 1	182,093.8	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	21,248.9	< 1	33.2	< 1
Total	89.6	< 1	178,506.2	2	168,831.3	1	182,127.7	2
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	1,860.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	2,141.3	< 1	10,393.0	< 1	0.0	0	1,383.8	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	9,345.5	< 1	6,541.8	< 1	39,416.6	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	525.2	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,141.3	< 1	21,599.0	< 1	7,067.0	< 1	40,800.4	< 1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	43,617.6 < 1			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	< 1	194,525.4 2			
Status 3	56.1	< 1	1.0	< 1	1,253,974.8 15			
Status 4	9,329,630.0	82	6,894.5	< 1	9,379,582.3 83			
Total	9,329,686.0	82	6,895.7	< 1	10,871,700.0 100			

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: Scarlet Kingsnakes are found almost exclusively in pine woods and are typically restricted to areas with well drained soils (Williams 1988, Dundee & Rossman 1989). They commonly inhabit flatwoods dominated by loblolly or longleaf pine with a wiregrass understory, but can also be found in scrub-oak, mesophytic hammocks, and upland pine communities outside of the Coastal Plain Region (Williams 1988, Palmer & Braswell 1995). Amy Silvano 22Aug05

Ecosystem Classifiers: Evergreen, Mixed & Maritime Forests, Bare Sand and Flatwoods. ****A soils layer would be beneficial for accurately depicting this species habitat. Amy Silvano 22Aug05

Elevation Mask: < 640m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Central Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-Line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Scrub/Shrub Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Open Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Florida Longleaf Pine Sandhill - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Mississippi Delta Maritime Forest
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southeast Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Forest/Woodland	Southeastern Interior Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Loblolly Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southwest Florida Coastal Strand and Maritime Hammock
Wetlands	Central Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Offsite Hardwood Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Near-Coast Pine Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Southern Loblolly-Hardwood Flatwoods
Wetlands	South Florida Hardwood Hammock
Wetlands	South Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock

CITATIONS: Dundee, H. A., and D. A. Rossman. 1989. The amphibians and reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana State Univ. Press, Baton Rouge.

Palmer, W. M., and A. L. Braswell. 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Williams, K.L. 1988. Systematics and Natural History of the American Milk Snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum*. Milwaukee Public Museum. Milwaukee. 176 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.