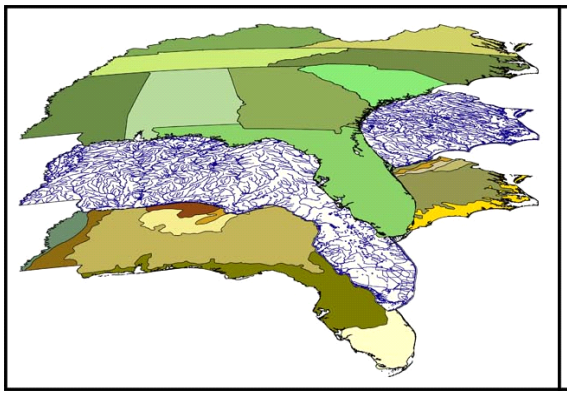


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

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

Species Modeling Report

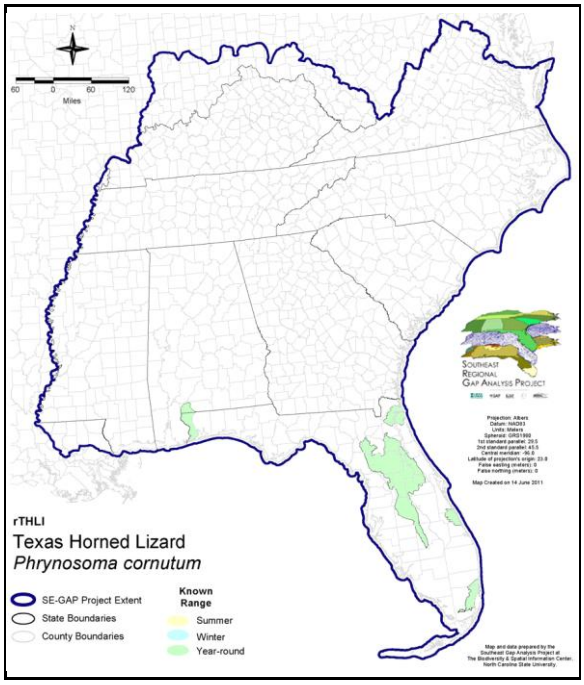
Texas Horned Lizard

Phrynosoma cornutum

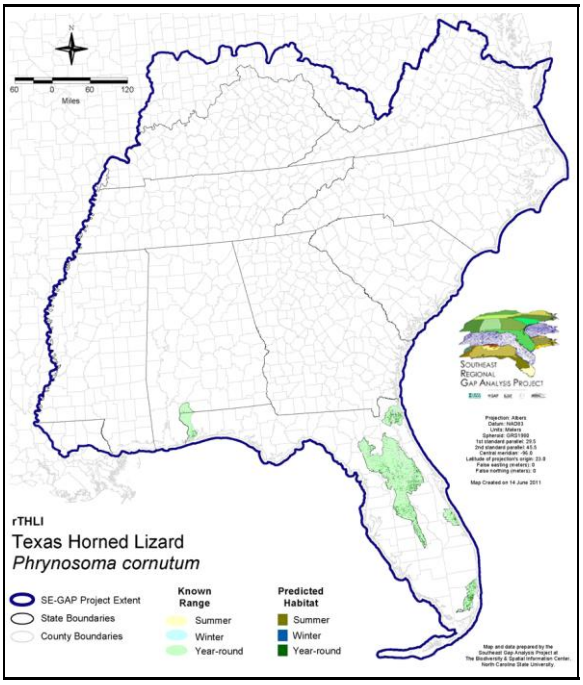
Taxa: Reptilian
Order: Squamata
Family: Phrynosomatidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **rTHLI**
ITIS Species Code: 173938
NatureServe Element Code: ARACF12010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_rTHLI.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_rTHLI.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=rTHLI
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/rTHLI_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: CO (SC), OK (Category II), TX (T)

NS Global Rank: G4G5

NS State Rank: AL (SNA), AR (S2), AZ (S3S4), CO (S3), FL (SNA), GA (SNA), KS (S3S4), LA (SNA), MO (S2), NC (SNA), NM (S5), OK (S2), TX (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	680.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	597.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	6,317.8	2	0.0	0	1,144.6	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	680.6	< 1	6,915.2	3	0.0	0	1,144.6	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	21.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	356.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	36.3	< 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	413.8	< 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	1,874.3	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	3,503.0	1	0.0	0	2,091.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	32.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	3,503.0	1	1,906.6	< 1	2,091.4	< 1

	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	177.3	< 1	0.0	0	24.1	< 1
Status 3	0.0	0	231.2	< 1	831.6	< 1	523.9	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	408.5	< 1	831.6	< 1	548.0	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	702.1	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	3,029.0	1
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	14,679.8	8
Status 4	239,592.0	90	660.6	< 1	240,317.2	91
Total	239,592.0	90	660.6	< 1	258,728.1	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: Typically inhabits flat, open habitats with little plant cover within sandy, rocky, or loamy soils. It requires grasslands or sagebrush flats and foothills with an abundance of ants (Wilson 1995). In Florida, it prefers sandy dunes and fields, and is also associated with human habitation (Bartlett and Bartlett 1999). M. Rubino, 9mar05.

Customized Model: Martof (1980) states that this species inhabits two barrier islands off the SC coast. I digitized a polygon to include islands off Charleston. Model should include all habitats within this single polygon. Restrict model to selected MUs within other parts of the range.

Altered this a little bit to exclude swamps, water, and marshes from map units on SC coastal islands. MJR 14 November 2007.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Anthropogenic	Bare Soil
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Southern Dune and Maritime Grassland
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Dune and Coastal Grassland
Coastal Dune & Freshwater Wetland	Southwest Florida Dune and Coastal Grassland
Forest/Woodland	Florida Peninsula Inland Scrub
Prairie	Florida Dry Prairie
Prairie	Panhandle Florida Limestone Glade

CITATIONS:

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Hammerson, G. A. 1982. Amphibians and reptiles in Colorado. Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver. vii + 131 pp.

Martof, B. S., W. M. Palmer, J. R. Bailey, and J. R. Harrison, III. 1980. Amphibians and reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 264 pp.

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.

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Stebbins, R. C. 1985. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Second Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. xiv + 336 pp.

Webb, R. G. 1970. Reptiles of Oklahoma. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 370 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.