



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

American Crocodile

Crocodylus acutus

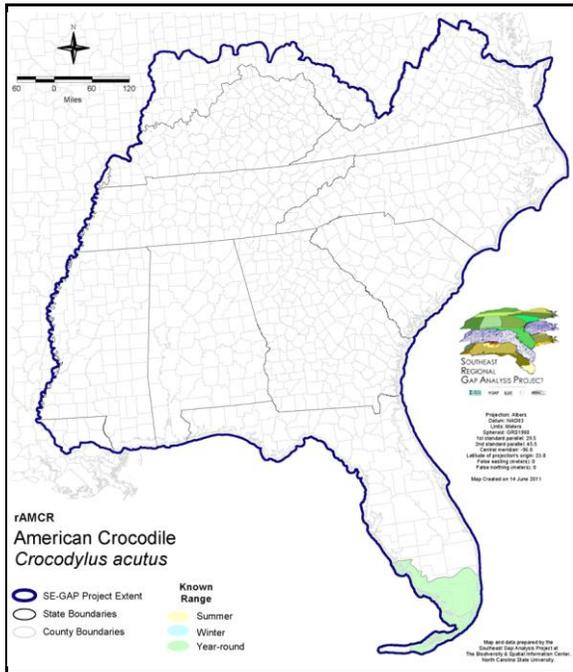
Taxa: Reptilian
 Order: Crocodylia
 Family: Crocodylidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **rAMCR**

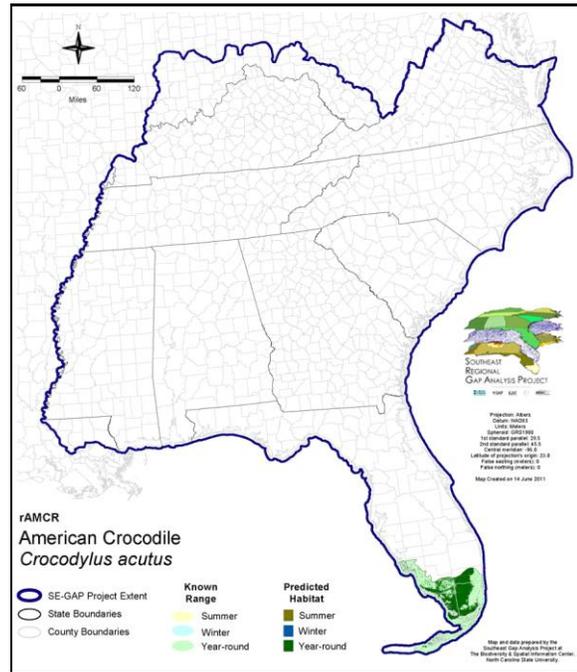
ITIS Species Code: 174361

NatureServe Element Code: ARABB02010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/rAMCR_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: LE, LT
 State Status: FL (FT)
 NS Global Rank: G2
 NS State Rank: FL (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	12,221.4	1	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	0.0	0	0.0	0	504.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	12,221.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	504.1	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	355,142.0	42	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	10,708.4	1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	129,026.7	15	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	484,168.7	57	10,708.4	1	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	198,562.5	23	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	38,983.6	5	0.0	0	5,238.6	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	38,983.6	5	198,562.5	23	5,238.6	< 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	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	367,363.4 43			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	209,270.9 25			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	173,753.0 21			
Status 4	76,391.9	9	19,603.0	2	95,994.9 11			
Total	76,391.9	9	19,603.0	2	846,382.1 100			

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: American crocodiles are found in coastal estuarine swamps, mangrove swamps, drainage canals and streams, and landlocked saline lakes. They can be found up to "a few miles inland" (Moler 1992 and Carr 1940). They prefer sheltered areas, undercut banks and mangrove snags (Brandt et. Al. 1995). Winter distribution generally corresponds with a 17 C January isotherm. They prefer relatively deep estuarine habitats protected from wind and wave (Kushlan and Mazzotti 1989a). In spring and summer, they show a preference for fresh to brackish water. In fall and winter, they are found on inland swamps, bays, and creeks. Nests are built on raised creek banks and beach shores in sand marl, peat, and rocky spoil (Kushlan and Mazzotti 1989b). Stacy Smith, 7June05

Hydrography Mask:

Utilizes flowing water features with buffers of 60m from and 500m into selected water features.

Utilizes open water features with buffers of 60m from and 500m into selected water features.

Utilizes wet vegetation features with buffer of unlimited into selected vegetation features.

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Everglades Sawgrass Marsh
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Mangrove Swamp
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Mangrove Modifier
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	Southwest Florida Perched Barriers Salt Swamp and Lagoon - Marsh Modifier
Water	Open Water (Brackish/Salt)
Water	Open Water (Fresh)
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Freshwater Slough and Gator Hole
Wetlands	South Florida Pond-Apple/Popash Slough
Wetlands	South Florida Willow Head

- CITATIONS:** Brandt, L. A.; F.J. Mazzotti; J.R. Wilcox; P.D. Barker, Jr.; G.L. Hasty, Jr., and J. Wasilewski. 1995. Status of the American Crocodile (*Crocodylus Acutus*) at a power plant site in Florida, USA. *Herpetological Natural History*. 3(1):29-36.
- Carr, A. F., Jr. 1940. A contribution to the herpetology of Florida. *Univ. Florida Biol. Sci. Ser.* 3:1.118.
- Kushlan, J. A. and F. J. Mazzotti. 1989. Historic and present distribution of the American crocodile in Florida. *Journal of Herpetology*. 23 (1):1-7.
- Kushlan, James A. and Frank J. Mazzotti. 1989. Population biology of the American crocodile. *Journal of Herpetology*. 23 (1):7-21.
- Moler, P. E. 1992. American crocodile. *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida: Amphibians and Reptiles*. P. E. Moler ed. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida; 3 pp. 83-89.

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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.