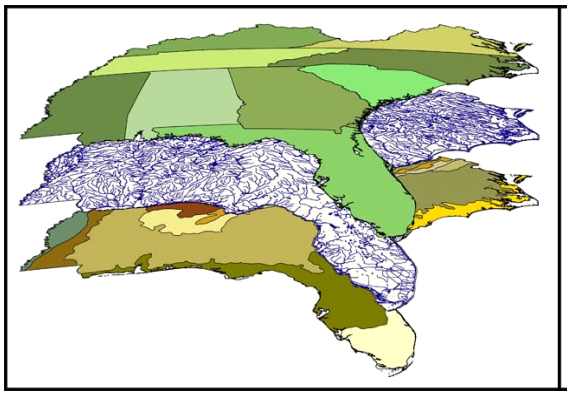


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

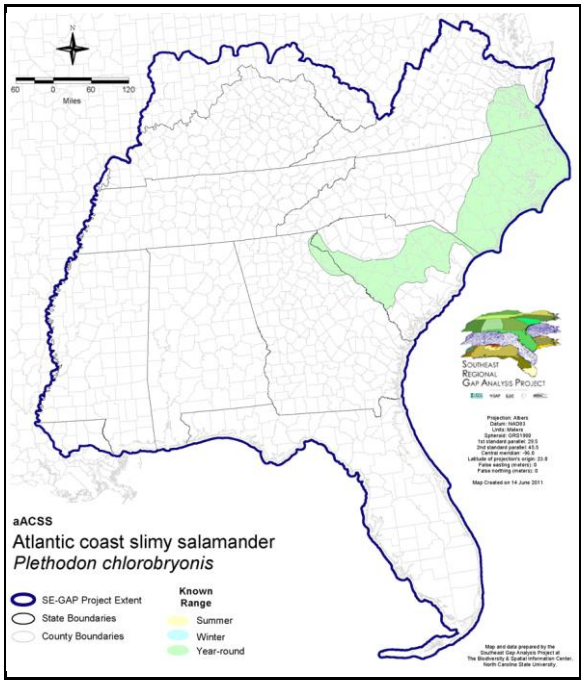
Atlantic coast slimy salamander

Plethodon chlorobryonis

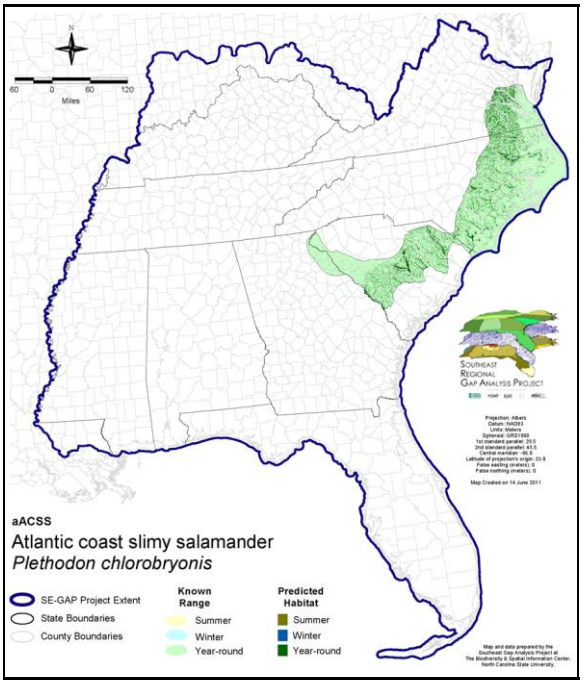
Taxa: Amphibian
Order: Caudata
Family: Plethodontidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aACSS**
ITIS Species Code: 208282
NatureServe Element Code: AAAAD12500

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aACSS.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aACSS.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=aACSS
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aACSS_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---
State Status: ---
NS Global Rank: G4
NS State Rank: GA (SNR), NC (S4?), SC (SNR), VA (SNR)

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	8,352.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	13,327.4	< 1	208.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	79.8	< 1	4,486.5	< 1	0.0	0	16,149.0	< 1
Status 4	29.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	9.5	< 1
Total	21,788.6	1	4,694.8	< 1	0.0	0	16,158.5	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service			NOAA	Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	8,255.4	< 1	1.4	< 1	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	105.0	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	19,690.3	1	2,415.6	< 1	0.0	0	6.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	19,690.3	1	10,671.0	< 1	106.4	< 1	6.4	< 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	298.4	< 1	19,785.7	1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	7,727.5	< 1	3,882.6	< 1	5,746.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,007.9	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	8,025.9	< 1	25,676.2	1	5,746.0	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	29.6	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	2,639.6	< 1	7,714.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	59.6	< 1	198.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	643.8	< 1	0.0	0
Total	2,639.6	< 1	7,743.6	< 1	703.4	< 1	198.1	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	16,638.5	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	44,078.4	2
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	60,441.3	4
Status 4	1,720,973.4	93	678.1	< 1	1,726,320.6	93
Total	1,720,973.4	93	678.1	< 1	1,847,478.8	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: Atlantic Coast slimy salamanders may be found under logs or in leaf litter in forested habitats from near sea level to about 1500m. They may be common in shaded hardwood forests, wooded floodplains, and on the slopes of shaded ravines, and may also occasionally inhabit pinewoods in locations near hardwood bottomlands. Optimal habitat is moist and has a ground layer of humus and leaf litter. They can also be found in dry to swampy hammock lands (Carr and Goin 1955). They are absent from high elevation coniferous spruce-fir forests in the mountains (King 1939, Martof et al. 1980). They retreat underground during dry or freezing weather. Breeding tends to be biennial in the north and at higher elevations and annual in the south and at low elevations. They lay up to about 3-dozen eggs (late spring in north, August-September in south) in rotting logs, underground, or in rock crevices. The larval stage passed in egg with female in attendance. Hatching occurs in late summer in the north and in the fall in the south. Stacy Smith, 19April05

Elevation Mask: < 1500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry and Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland - Offsite Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood and Mixed Forest
Forest/Woodland	Atlantic Coastal Plain Northern Mixed Oak-Heath Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Blackwater Stream Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Brownwater Stream Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Brownwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Small Floodplain and Riparian Forest

CITATIONS:

Carr, A. and C.J. Goin. 1959. Guide to the reptiles, amphibians, and freshwater fishes of Florida. Gainesville, Univ. of Florida Press.

Highton, R. and R.B. Peabody. 2000. Geographic protein variation and speciation in salamanders of the Plethodon jordani and Plethodon glutinosus complexes in the Southern Appalachian mountains with the description of four new species. Pages 31-94 in Br

Highton, R., G. C. Maha, and L. R. Maxson. 1989. Biochemical evolution in the slimy salamanders of the PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS complex in the eastern United States. Illinois Biological Monographs 57:1-153.

King, W. 1939. A survey of the herpetology of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Tennessee). Am. Midl. Nat. 21:531-582.

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.

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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.