



SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



Species Modeling Report

Cuban Treefrog

Osteopilus septentrionalis

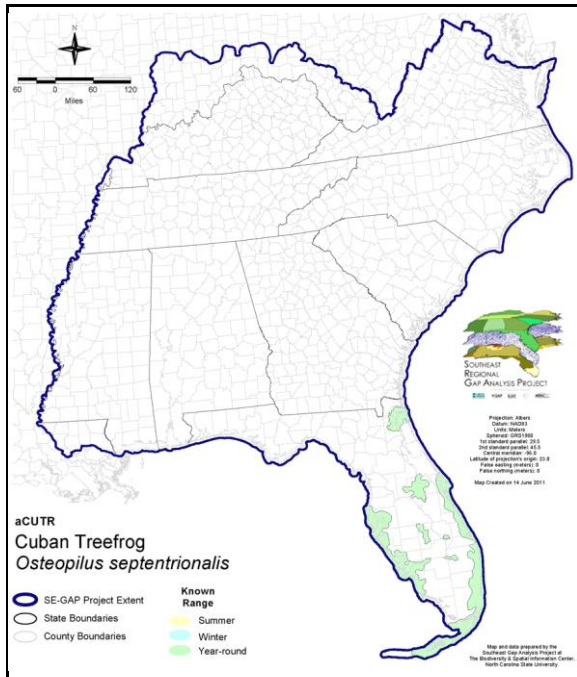
Taxa: Amphibian
 Order: Anura
 Family: Hylidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aCUTR**

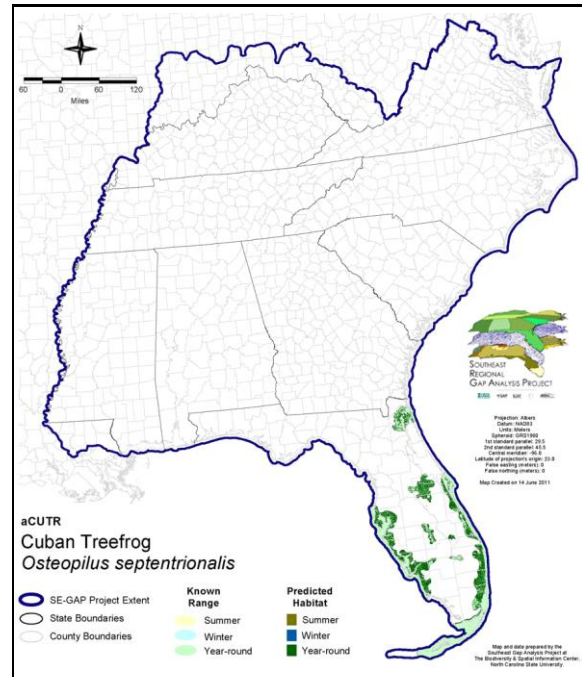
ITIS Species Code: 173538

NatureServe Element Code: AAABC04010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aCUTR_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: ---

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: FL (SNA), HI (SNA)

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	5,939.5	< 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	8,376.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	5,939.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	8,376.1	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	24,864.5	2	0.0	0	5,594.0	< 1
Status 2	0.0	0	1,181.5	< 1	9,874.5	< 1	30.9	< 1
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	26,046.0	2	9,874.5	< 1	5,624.8	< 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	5,353.0	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	40,009.5	3	0.0	0	2,523.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	40,009.5	3	5,353.0	< 1	2,523.1	< 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	256.9	< 1	48.9	< 1	345.0	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	256.9	< 1	48.9	< 1	345.0	< 1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	36,397.9 3			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	16,439.9 1			
Status 3	< 0.1	< 1	0.0	0	51,559.5 4			
Status 4	1,239,278.3	91	18,566.4	1	1,257,844.7 92			
Total	1,239,278.4	91	18,566.4	1	1,362,242.0 100			

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: Cuban Treefrogs are most abundant in human-altered habitats (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's species accounts, www.wildflorida.org/critters/exotics) but they also occur in natural wooded habitats such as pinelands and mesic-tropical hammocks (Ashton and Ashton 1988). Common habitats include lakes, estuarine communities, exotic (tropical) plant community, Low density suburban development, areas peripheral to core urban areas, and small towns, agricultural habitat, rockland hammocks, mesic hammocks, or lowland forests or swamps (www.wildflorida.org/critters/exotics). Eggs are laid in rain pools, temporary ponds, TYPHA marshes, flooded pastures, ditches, and standing water in pinewoods and mixed pine-hardwoods (NatureServe 2004). This species has also been know to use pools with relatively high salt concentrations for breeding (Ashton and Ashton 1988). ALS Jan 05.

Ecosystem Classifiers: Antropogenic, Rocklands, Hammocks, Flatwoods (Forested Only), and brackish wetlands.(ALS Jan 05)

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Low Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Medium Intensity Developed
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Brackish Tidal Marsh & Wetland	South Florida Mangrove Swamp
Forest/Woodland	South Florida Pine Rockland
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Taxodium/Nyssa Modifier
Wetlands	Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest - Oak Dominated Modifier
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Pondshore
Wetlands	Central Florida Herbaceous Seep
Wetlands	Central Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	South Florida Bayhead Swamp
Wetlands	South Florida Dwarf Cypress Savanna
Wetlands	South Florida Freshwater Slough and Gator Hole
Wetlands	South Florida Hardwood Hammock
Wetlands	South Florida Pine Flatwoods
Wetlands	South Florida Wet Marl Prairie
Wetlands	South Florida Willow Head
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Hydric Hammock

CITATIONS: Ashton, R. E., Jr., and P. S. Ashton. 1988. Handbook of reptiles and amphibians of Florida. Part Three. The amphibians. Windward Publ. Co., Miami.

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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.