



# SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



## Species Modeling Report

### Ocmulgee slimy salamander

*Plethodon ocmulgee*

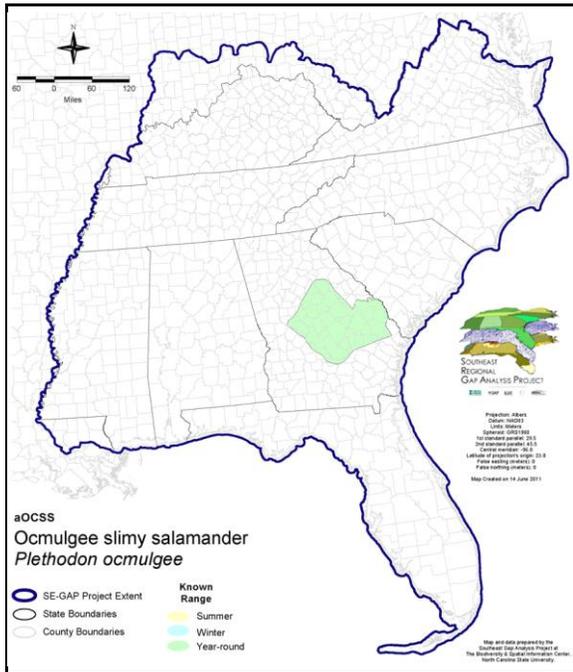
Taxa: Amphibian  
 Order: Caudata  
 Family: Plethodontidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aOCSS**

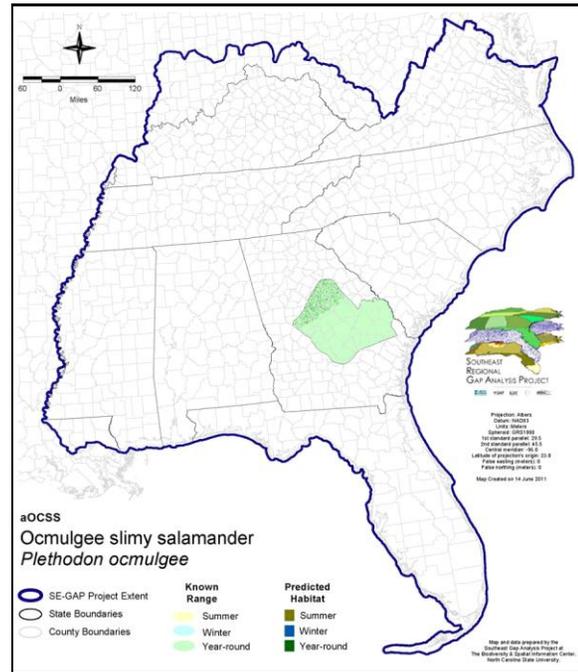
ITIS Species Code: 208290

NatureServe Element Code: AAAAD12520

#### KNOWN RANGE:



#### PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Range\\_aOCSS.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_aOCSS.pdf)

Predicted Habitat Map Link: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE\\_Dist\\_aOCSS.pdf](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_aOCSS.pdf)

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

Data Download: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aOCSS\\_se00.zip](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aOCSS_se00.zip)

#### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: ---

NS Global Rank: GNR

NS State Rank: GA (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	3,857.1	3	156.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	76.1	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	9,665.2	7	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	3,857.1	3	9,897.8	7	0.0	0	0.0	0
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	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
	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	1,861.3	1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	65.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	449.9	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	65.3	< 1	2,311.2	2	0.0	0
	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	7.0	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	0.0	0	7.0	< 1	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4,013.6 3			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,937.4 1			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	9,730.4 14			
Status 4	109,854.5	81	70.3	< 1	110,831.7 81			
Total	109,854.5	81	70.3	< 1	126,513.2 100			

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: Ocmulgee slimy salamanders may be found under logs or in leaf litter in mesic deciduous habitats from near sea level to about 1500m. They retreat underground during dry or freezing weather. 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. Breeding tends to be annual in the south and at low elevations. They lay up to about 3-dozen eggs in August-September in rotting logs, underground, or in rock crevices. The larval stage is passed in the egg with the female in attendance. Hatching occurs in the fall in the south. Stacy Smith, 19April05

Elevation Mask: < 1500m

### Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dry Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Coastal Plain Dry Upland Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Mesic Forest
Wetlands	Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater 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:

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[www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap)

Compiled: 15 September 2011

This data was compiled and/or developed  
by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at  
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Center, North Carolina State University.