



# SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



## Species Modeling Report

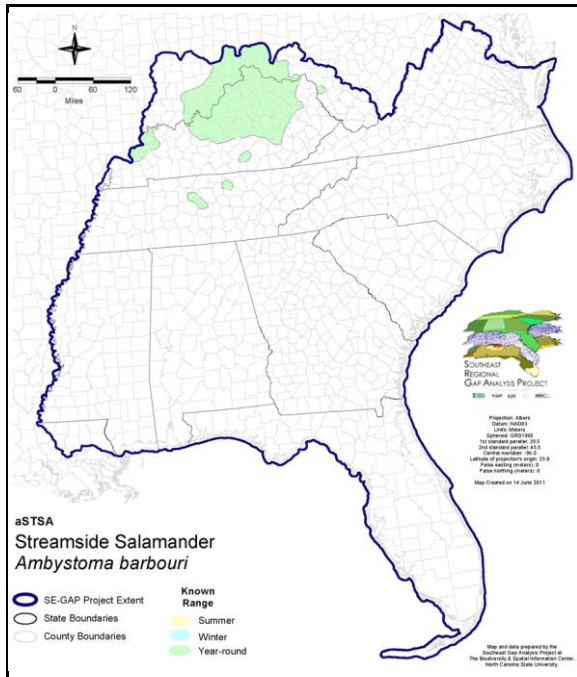
### Streamside Salamander

*Ambystoma barbouri*

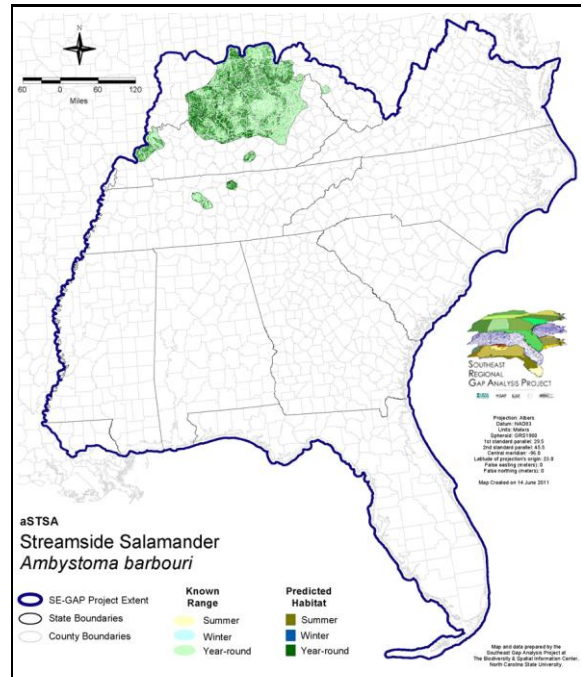
Taxa: Amphibian  
 Order: Caudata  
 Family: Ambystomatidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **aSTSA**  
 ITIS Species Code: 208204  
 NatureServe Element Code: AAAAA01170

#### KNOWN RANGE:



#### PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aSTSA\\_se00.zip](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/aSTSA_se00.zip)

#### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---  
 State Status: KY (N), TN (D)  
 NS Global Rank: G4  
 NS State Rank: IN (S3), KY (S4), OH (SNR), TN (S2), WV (S1)

**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	0.0	0	0.3	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	826.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	11,237.9	< 1	0.0	0	34,412.5	2
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	12,064.9	< 1	0.0	0	34,412.5	2
	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	68.1	< 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	68.1	< 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	13,230.9	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	2,176.6	< 1	5,737.7	< 1	402.5	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	2,176.6	< 1	18,968.6	1	402.5	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	1,017.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	769.7	< 1	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	1,787.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%		
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,017.8	< 1		
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	14,827.2	1		
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	54,035.3	5		
Status 4	1,314,778.1	94	5.0	< 1	1,314,783.1	94		
Total	1,314,778.1	94	5.0	< 1	1,384,663.4	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: Streamside salamanders occur in upland deciduous forests in regions of rolling topography. They are primarily restricted to limestone regions and are rarely found where forest has been eliminated (Petranka 1998). Breeding occurs in first- and second-order streams and, occasionally, farm ponds, sink hole ponds, and quarry ponds (Craddock and Minckley 1964; Petranka 1982). Adults are fossorial and rarely found above ground outside the breeding season. Found as far as 300 to 400 m from the nearest stream (Petranka 1998). S. Smith 18Feb05

### Hydrography Mask:

Freshwater Only

Utilizes flowing water features with buffer of 500m from selected water features.

### Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Nashville Basin Limestone Glade
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Rock Outcrop	Central Interior Calcareous Cliff and Talus
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian

**CITATIONS:** Craddock, James E.; Minckley, W. L. 1964. Amphibians and reptiles from Meade County, Kentucky. *American Midland Naturalist*, 71(2): 382-391.

Petranka, J. W. 1982. Geographic variation in the mode of reproduction and larval characteristics of the small-mouthed salamander (*Ambystoma texanum*) in the east-central United States. *Herpetologica* 38:475-485.

Petranka, J. W. 1998. *Salamanders of the United States and Canada*. Washington DC: Smithsonian Inst. Press.

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