



# SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT



## Species Modeling Report

### Deer Mouse

*Peromyscus maniculatus*

Taxa: Mammalian

Order: Rodentia

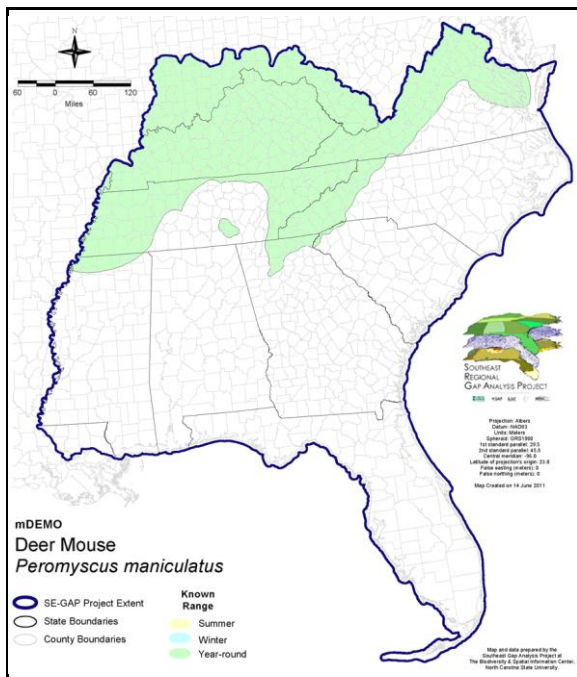
Family: Cricetidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **mDEMO**

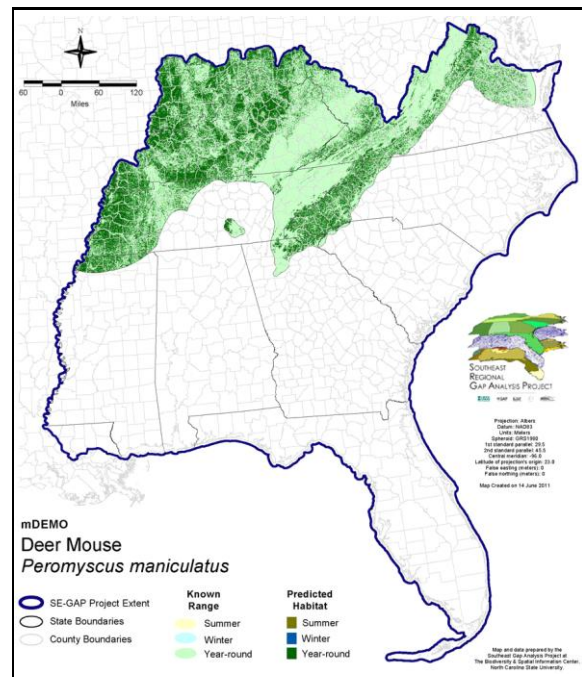
ITIS Species Code: 180276

NatureServe Element Code: AMAFF03040

#### KNOWN RANGE:



#### PREDICTED HABITAT:



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

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

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

Data Download: [http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mDEMO\\_se00.zip](http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/mDEMO_se00.zip)

#### PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: KY (N), MS (Non-game species in need of management), NY (U), UT (None), WI (SC/N), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (S4), AR (S5), AZ (S5), CA (S5), CO (S5), CT (S3), GA (S5), IA (S5), ID (S5), IL (S5), IN (S4), KS (S5), KY (S4), MA (S5), MD (S5), ME (S5), MI (S5), MN (SNR), MO (SNR), MS (SNR), MT (S5), NC (S5), ND (SNR), NE (S5), NH (S5), NJ (SU), NM (S5), NV (S5), NY (S5), OH (SNR), OK (S5), OR (S5), PA (S5), SC (SNR), SD (S5), TN (S5), TX (S5), UT (S5), VA (S5), VT (S5), WA (S5), WI (S3?), WV (S5), WY (S5), AB (S5), BC (S5), LB (S5), MB (S5), NB (S5), NF (SNA), NS (S5), NT (SNR), ON (S5), PE (S5), QC (S5), SK (S5), YT (S5)

**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	584.6	< 1	17,318.5	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	5,425.2	< 1	104,400.8	1	0.0	0	45.4	< 1
Status 3	306.8	< 1	555,671.0	5	970.4	< 1	35,520.8	< 1
Status 4	12.2	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.7	< 1
Total	6,328.8	< 1	677,390.3	7	970.4	< 1	35,570.8	< 1
	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service		NOAA		Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	143,586.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	3,895.5	< 1	16.5	< 1	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	21,179.3	< 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	168,660.9	2	16.5	< 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	5,644.0	< 1	65,211.7	< 1	17.9	< 1
Status 3	11,743.1	< 1	13,244.7	< 1	12,791.8	< 1	5,207.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	2,488.3	< 1	0.0	0
Total	11,743.1	< 1	18,888.7	< 1	80,491.8	< 1	5,225.7	< 1
	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	1,853.0	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	7,251.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	1,239.7	< 1	37.1	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	170.1	< 1	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	9,104.9	< 1	1,409.8	< 1	37.1	< 1
	Private Land - No Res.		Water		Overall Total			
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	163,342.2 2			
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	191,908.8 2			
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	657,912.3 12			
Status 4	8,621,219.0	85	5,982.3	< 1	8,632,352.7 85			
Total	8,621,219.0	85	5,982.3	< 1	9,645,516.0 100			

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: Deer Mice use a wide variety of upland and riparian habitats from open areas and brushlands to coniferous and deciduous forests. The range of this species extends southward from general forested habitats in the northeastern United States and Canada to the southeastern limit of its breeding range in the southern Appalachians, where, in North Carolina, it occurs on mountain slopes and peaks and in some foothill locations (Lee et al. 1982, Brown 1997).

Within the southern Appalachian region, the species is largely associated with cool, moist mixed conifer and deciduous forests or conifer forests (Brown 1997, Whitaker and Hamilton 1998), and also with deciduous forests which contain evergreen shrub thickets (Webster et al. 1985). Rocky, mossy conditions or areas with numerous downed and decaying logs and stumps are favorable nesting and denning sites (Webster et al. 1985).

*P. m. bairdii* prefers open weedfield, abandoned cropland, grasslands, sandy areas and any place cleared of trees (Barbour & Davis 1974, Whitaker & Hamilton 1998). --*P. m. nubiterrae* uses woodland, mixed woods, conifers, hardwoods. It is found in all habitats in higher mountain elevation and restricted to dense forests of birch, beech, and maple where forest floor stays cool and moist - farther down mountains (Barbour & Davis 1974). Amy Silvano 24jun05

HAND MODELING: Two separate models should be run for this species and then merged due to segregation of habitat usage by subspecies *P. m. nubiterrae* and *P. m. bairdii*. \*\*\*For *P. m. nubiterrae*: run model within Allegheny-Cumberland Mountain and Appalachian Regions regions of range only, use landform and elevation restrictors on forested/woodland ecosystems, DO NOT include prairie, any Anthropogenic, glade or unconsolidated shore classes in this model. Could not find documenting source for elevation parameters listed by NC-GAP & GA-GAP, Ky-GAP 820m & slope affinity (Barbour & Davis 1974). \*\*\*For *P. m. bairdii* (Prairie deer mouse) run model in Interior Plateau and Coastal Plain portions of range only. DO NOT include any Forested or Woodland ecosystems in model or landform and elevation parameters, use only open, disturbed, prairie ecosystems. \*\*\*\*Merge separate models together for final predicted distribution of deer mouse. Amy Silvano 24jun05

Ecosystem Classifiers: hardwood, Mixed, evergreen mesic, cove, montane forests & Riparian within Mountainous regions of Allegheny-Cumberland Mountains and Appalachian Mountains for *P. m. nubiterrae*. Glades & Barrens, All disturbed, Ag, unconsolidated shore, and prairie within Interior low plateau & Coastal Plain for *P. m. bairdii*. Amy Silvano 24jun05

Customized Model: Hand Modeling: Two separate models should be run for this species and then merged due to segregation of habitat usage by subspecies *P. m. nubiterrae* and *P. m. bairdii*. \*\*\*For *P. m. nubiterrae*: run model within Allegheny-Cumberland Mountain and Appalachian Regions regions of range only, use landform and elevation restrictors on forested/woodland ecosystems, DO NOT include prairie, any anthropogenic, glade or unconsolidated shore classes in this model. Could not find documenting source for elevation parameters listed by NC-GAP & GA-GAP, Ky-GAP 820m & slope affinity (Barbour & Davis 1974). \*\*\*\*For *P. m. bairdii* (Prairie deer mouse) run model in Interior Plateau and Coastal Plain portions of range only. DO NOT include any Forested or Woodland ecosystems in model or landform and elevation parameters, use only open, disturbed, prairie ecosystems. \*\*\*\*Merge separate models together for final predicted distribution of deer mouse. Amy Silvano 24jun05

Elevation Mask: > 600m and < 2500m

### Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Anthropogenic	Bare Sand
Anthropogenic	Bare Soil
Anthropogenic	Developed Open Space
Anthropogenic	Pasture/Hay
Anthropogenic	Row Crop
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous
Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Other)

Anthropogenic	Successional Grassland/Herbaceous (Utility Swath)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Clear Cut)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Other)
Anthropogenic	Successional Shrub/Scrub (Utility Swath)
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
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
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Montane Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Northern Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Nashville Basin Limestone Glade
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southeastern Interior Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Mesic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier
Prairie	Bluegrass Basin Savanna and Woodland
Prairie	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Eastern Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens - Dry Modifier
Prairie	Pennyroyal Karst Plain Prairie and Barrens
Prairie	Western Highland Rim Prairie and Barrens
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Herbaceous Modifier
Wetlands	Unconsolidated Shore (Lake/River/Pond)

**CITATIONS:** Allard, M. W., S. J. Gunn, and I. F. Greenbaum. 1987. Mensural discrimination of chromosomally characterized PEROMYSCUS OREAS and P. MANICULATUS. *J. Mamm.* 68:402-406.

Baker, Rollin H. 1983. *Michigan mammals*. Michigan State University Press. 642 pp.

Banfield, A.W.F. 1974. *The mammals of Canada*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Barbour, R. W., and W. H. Davis. 1974. *Mammals of Kentucky*. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Blair, W.F. 1942. Size of home range and notes on life history of the woodland deer mouse and eastern chipmunk in northern Michigan. *Journal Mamm.* 23(1):27-36.

Brown, L. N. 1997. *A guide to the mammals of the southeastern United States*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. xiv + 236 pp.

- Carleton, M. D. 1989. Systematics and evolution. Pages 7-141 in G. L. Kirkland, Jr., and J. N. Layne, eds. *Advances in the study of PEROMYSCUS (Rodentia)*. Texas Tech Univ. Press, Lubbock.
- Childs, J. E., J. N. Mills, and G. E. Glass. 1995. Rodent-borne hemorrhagic fever viruses: a special risk for mammalogists? *Journal of Mammalogy* 76:664-680.
- Clark, B. K., and D. W. Kaufman. 1990. Short-term responses of small mammals to experimental fire in tallgrass prairie. *Can. J. Zool.* 68:2450-2454.
- Cramer, K. L., and J. A. Chapman. 1992. Life history characteristics of insular *Peromyscus maniculatus* in the Bonneville Basin, Utah. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 128:345-359.
- Godin, A.J. 1977. *Wild Mammals of New England*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. 304 pp.
- Gunn, S. J. and I. F. Greenbaum. 1986. Systematic implications of karyotypic and morphologic variation in mainland *PEROMYSCUS* from the Pacific Northwest. *J. Mamm.* 67:294-304.
- Hall, E. R. 1981. *The Mammals of North America*. Second edition. 2 Volumes. John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York. 1181 p.
- Hamilton, William J., Jr., and John O. Whitaker, Jr. 1979. *Mammals of the eastern United States*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 346 pp.
- Hogan, K. M., et al. 1993. Systematic and taxonomic implications of karyotypic, electrophoretic, and mitochondrial-DNA variation in *PEROMYSCUS* from the Pacific Northwest. *J. Mamm.* 74:819-831.
- Jones, J. K., Jr., et al. 1992. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico, 1991. *Occas. Pap. Mus., Texas Tech Univ.* (146):1-23.
- Kaufman, G. A., D. W. Kaufman, and E. J. Finck. 1988. Influence of fire and topography on habitat selection by *PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS* and *REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS* in ungrazed tallgrass prairie. *J. Mamm.* 69:342-352.
- King, J. A. (ed.). 1968. *Biology of PEROMYSCUS (Rodentia)*. *Am. Soc. Mamm. Spec. Publ. No. 2*. 593 pp.
- Kirkland, G. L., Jr., and J. N. Layne. 1989. *Advances in the study of PEROMYSCUS (Rodentia)*. Texas Tech Univ. Press, Lubbock.
- Lee, D. S., L. B. Funderburg Jr., and M. K. Clark. 1982. A distributional survey of North Carolina mammals. *Occasional Papers of the North Carolina Biological Survey*, No. 1982-10. North Carolina State. Mus. Nat. Hist., Raleigh, North Carolina. 72 pp.
- Millar, J. S., and D. G. L. Innes. 1985. Breeding by *PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS* over an elevational gradient. *Can. J. Zool.* 63:124-129.
- Schwartz, Charles W., and Elizabeth R. Schwartz. 1981. *The wild mammals of Missouri*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia. 356 pp.
- Sullivan, T. P. 1990. Demographic responses of small mammal populations to a herbicide application in coastal coniferous forest: population density and resiliency. *Can. J. Zool.* 68:874-883.
- Webster, W. D., J. F. Parnell and W. C. Biggs Jr. 1985. *Mammals of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC.
- Whitaker, J.O. Jr. and W.J. Hamilton, Jr. 1998. *Mammals of the eastern United States*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 583 pp.
- Wilson, D. E., and D. M. Reeder (editors). 1993. *Mammal Species of the World: a Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. Second Edition. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. xviii + 1206 pp.
- Wolfe, J. O., R. D. Dueser, and K. S. Berry. 1985. Food habits of sympatric *Peromyscus leucopus* and *Peromyscus maniculatus*. *J. Mamm.* 66:795-798.

---

For more information:: SE-GAP Analysis Project / BaSIC  
 127 David Clark Labs  
 Dept. of Biology, NCSU  
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7617  
 (919) 513-2853  
[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 The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.