Woodland Salamander Distribution and Response to Forest Disturbance



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Outline

• Woodland Salamanders

- Eastern Hemlock Habitat
- HWA
- . Imp

Great Smoky Mountains

Theorie



Plethodontidae

- Ectothermic urodelian vertebrates
- Southern Appalachians and Neotropics

- Lungless
 Increases importance of microclimate
- Parental Care



<u>Woodland</u> Salamanders

Plelthodontidae - Plethodon

Fully Terrestrial

Mesophytic Forests

- Habitat CWD Leaf litter



Terrestrial Lifestyle

• Direct Development

- Small body size
- Rounded Tail

• Hyobranchial prey-capture • Macroarthropods



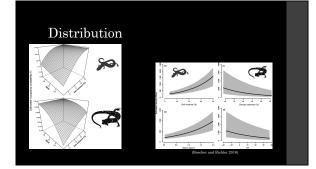
What Makes Good Mander Habitat?

- Temperature
- Soil Moisture
- Canopy Cover
 Woody debris cover

• Soil pH

(Bascher and Richter 2018)





Foundational Species

 "[Species] that locally stabilize conditions for other species as well as modulate fundamental ecosystem processes" (Dayton 1972)



Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis • Pinaceae

- Temperature and Light Availability Evergreen Shade tolerant
- Soil Moisture
 Low but constant transpiration rates
- Soil Chemistry · Low pH · Low Nitrification
- (Lustenhower and Ellison 2012; Kizlis 2003; Orwig et al. 2008)



Sympatric Organisms

- Tolerance
 Conditions more extreme for plants
- Understory Vegetation
 Less dense
 Fewer species (Rogers 1980)
- Feedback
 Greater number of hemlock seedlings (DA al. 2008)



T. canadensis

Elongate Hemlock Scale



Replaced by deciduous species Betula lenta Acer rubrum Liriodendron tulipifera Quercus spp.



3/11/19



HWA		
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HWA

• Asia

- Invasion: 1950s
- Spreading throughout the U.S.: 1980s
- \cdot Few natural predators

• No evolutionary defenses



Changing Microclimate

Temperature • More extreme; Warmer Summer Temps

- Soil Moisture Fluctuates; increase followed by a decrease
- Light availability · Canopy gaps · Deciduous species/Leaf off



- CWD High abundance of low decay class

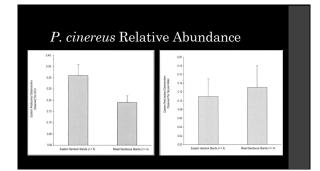


- P. cinereus Response • Northeastern U.S. • Mathewson- Higher abundance in hemlock stands



- Cover?
- (Mathewson 2009)





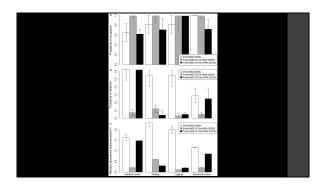
N. viridescens (Red-eft stage) Response

• -4.5 Celsius in Summer • 4.1 : 4.4 pH

Higher abundance in hemlock

Thicker keratinized skin





GRSM

18,000 acres of T. canadensis dominated forests

• Over 700 acres of old growth *T. canadensis*

• HWA first spotted in 2002



Management

- Imidacloprid
 Tree injections
 Soil drenching
- Foliar Sprays
- Biotic Controls
 Laricobius beetles



GRSM Salamanders

- Highly oxygenated low order streams
- Elevational gradient
- 31 observed species
- Center of beta diversity



Thesis

- What's the environment of Southern Appalachian/GRSM hemlock forests?
- How does it differ from historically hemlock dominated/successional mixed hardwood forests?
- What are the salamander communities in hemlock and historically hemlock-dominated forests?
- Is prey availability different?
- Can we predict salamander occupancy within hemlock forests and how it might change?

Environment

 Microclimate \cdot Substrate

• Canopy





Macroinvertebrates
What's there?
Differences?
What are the salamanders eating?



Salamanders

- NCO Survey
- NCO Survey
 Woodland Salamanders
 P. jordani
 P. teyahalee
 P. glutinosus
 D. aeneus
 D. imitator



Summary

- Effect on salamander distribution in Northeastern U.S.
- How is the environment changing in SE Apps?
- Is there an effect on salamanders and their prey?