

APPENDIX A

***FEDERAL AND STATE LISTED THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND PROTECTED
SPECIES IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE LANIER, GEORGIA***



Table A-1
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants Known from the Vicinity of Lake Lanier¹

Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Heritage Rank	County	Habitat
Alexander rock aster	<i>Aster avitus</i>			G3 S3	Gwinnett	
Bay star-vine	<i>Schisandra glabra</i>		ST	G3 S2	Gwinnett	Twining on subcanopy and understory trees/shrubs in rich alluvial woods
Black-spored quillwort	<i>Isoetes melanospora</i>	LE	SE	G1 S1	Gwinnett	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain; pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock-rimmed
Broadleaf white spiraea	<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>			G5 T5 S1	Hall	Historical record
Broad-toothed hedgenettle	<i>Stachys latidens</i>			G4 G5 S2?	Dawson	Cove hardwoods and mesic forests
Eastern turkeybeard	<i>Xerophyllum asphodeloides</i>		SR	G4 S1	Dawson Lumpkin	Dry oak-hickory forests with a strong pine component due to past fire
Georgia aster	<i>Aster georgianus</i>	C		G2 G3 S2	Forsyth Dawson	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests especially with <i>Echinaceaea laevigata</i>
Golden seal	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>		SE	G4 S2	Dawson Gwinnett Hall	Rich woods and cove forests in the mountains
Granite rock stonecrop	<i>Sedum pusillum</i>		ST	G3 S3	Gwinnett	Granite outcrops among mosses in partial shade under red cedar trees
Hairy blueberry	<i>Vaccinium hirsutum</i>			G3 S2 S3	Dawson	Upland oak-hickory forests
Indian olive	<i>Nestronia umbellula</i>		T	G4 S2	Hall	Mixed with dwarf shrubby heaths in oak-hickory-pine woods, often in transition areas between flatwoods
Little amphianthus (also pool sprite and snorklewort)	<i>Amphianthus pusillus</i>	LT	ST	G2 S2	Gwinnett	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain; pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock-rimmed
Manhart sedge	<i>Carex manhartii</i>		ST	G3 S2 S3	Lumpkin	Middle elevation (2,000–4,000 ft) in slightly acidic to circumneutral soils supporting cove hardwoods of basswood, yellow buckeye, and silverbell

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Michaux's sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	LE	SE	G2 S1	Gwinnett	Sandy or rocky open woods, usually on ridges with a disturbance history (periodic fire, prior agricultural use, maintained rights-of-way); the known population of this species in Gwinnett County has been extirpated
Ozark bunchflower	<i>Melanthium woodii</i>			G5 S2	Hall	Mesic hardwood forests over basic soils
Piedmont barren strawberry	<i>Waldsteinia lobata</i>		ST	G2 S2	Dawson Forsyth Gwinnett	Stream terraces and adjacent gneiss. Rocky acidic woods along streams with mountain laurel; rarely in drier upland oak-hickory-pine woods outcrops
Small-headed pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon kornickianum</i>			G2 S1	Gwinnett	Granite outcrops and upland sandhill acid seeps
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	C	ST	G2 G3 S1 S2	Forsyth	Red maple-blackgum swamps; also on sandy damp stream margins; or on seepy, rocky, thinly vegetated slopes

¹ From 2003 EIS.

Explanation of Heritage and USFWS Codes

1. Global Heritage Rank. This is a conservation rank used by State Heritage Programs and The Nature Conservancy. The rank indicates the relative rarity of an element throughout its range. The following codes are used: G1 = critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences); G2 = imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences); G3 = either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (21 to 100 occurrences); G4 = apparently secure globally, though it might be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery; and G5 = demonstrably secure globally, though it might be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

2. A “T” subrank is given to a global rank when a subspecies, variety, or race is considered at the state level. The subrank consists of a “T” plus a number or letter (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, H, U, X) with the same ranking rules as a full species.

3. A “Q” in the global rank indicates that the element’s taxonomic classification as a species is a matter of conjecture among scientists. “HYB” means “species is of hybrid origin.” A “U” in a state or global rank indicates that the element is currently unrankable because of a lack of information or because of substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

4. State Heritage Rank. This is a conservation rank used by State Heritage Programs and The Nature Conservancy. The rank indicates the relative rarity of an element throughout Georgia. The following codes are used: S1 = extremely rare (5 or fewer occurrences in the state); S2 = very rare (5 to 20 occurrences in the state); S3 = rare to uncommon (20 to 100 occurrences in the state); S4 = common (100 or more occurrences in the state); and S5 = demonstrably widespread, common, and secure in the state.

5. A question mark (?) is used temporarily when there is some indecision regarding the rank assignment or when an element has not been ranked. “B” stands for “breeding status”; “N” is “nonbreeding status.”

6. Federal status under the ESA. This field provides information on whether the species is listed as endangered or threatened by the USFWS. The following codes are used: LE = Listed Endangered (the USFWS has listed the species as endangered under the ESA); LT = Listed Threatened (the USFWS has listed the species as threatened under the ESA); C = Candidate Species; PD = Proposed for Delisting (the USFWS has proposed the species for delisting as endangered or threatened).

7. State Status. This field provides information on whether the species is listed as endangered or threatened by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. These codes are used: SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened; SR = State Rare.

Table A-2
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Animals Known from the Vicinity of Lake Lanier¹

Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Heritage Rank	County	Habitat
Appalachian Bewick's wren	<i>Thyromanes bewickii altus</i>		SR	G5 SU	Lumpkin	Dense undergrowth, thickets, overgrown fields, and brush in open or semi-open habitat; feeds primarily on insects
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	LT	SE	G4 S2	Dawson Forsyth Gwinnet Hall Lumpkin	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		SR	G3 S3	Forsyth	Abandoned fields with scattered shrubs, pines, or oaks
Bluestripe shiner	<i>Cyprinella callitaenia</i>		ST	G2 G3 S2	Dawson Forsyth Gwinnett Hall Lumpkin	Brownwater streams
Cherokee darter	<i>Etheostoma scotti</i>	T	ST	G2 S2	Dawson Lumpkin	Shallow water (0.1–0.5 m) in small to medium warm-water creeks (1–15 m wide) with predominantly rocky bottoms. Usually found in sections with reduced current, typically runs above and below riffles and at ecotones of riffles and backwaters
Etowah darter	<i>Etheostoma etowahae</i>	E	ST	G1 S2	Dawson Lumpkin	Shallow riffle habitat, with large gravel, cobble, and small boulder substrates. Usually found in medium and large cool-water creeks or small rivers (15–30 m wide) with moderate or high gradients and rocky bottoms
Frecklebelly madtom	<i>Noturus munitus</i>		SE	G3 S1	Dawson Forsyth	Rivers with moderate to swift current over substrates ranging from coarse gravel to boulders, submerged trees, and brush
Holiday darter	<i>Etheostoma brevirostrum</i>		ST	G2 S2	Dawson Lumpkin	Small rocky creeks to moderate-sized rivers
Northern pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>			G4 T4 S3	Gwinnett	Dry pine or pine-hardwood forests

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Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		SE	G4 S1	Dawson Lumpkin	<i>F. p. anatum</i> nests on cliffs, high hills, or tall buildings; <i>F. p. tundrius</i> primarily seen in Georgia migrating along the coast
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	SE	G3 S2	Forsyth Gwinnett Hall	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5 m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands >30 years of age, preferably > 10 in. dbh
Southern Appalachian eastern woodrat	<i>Neotoma floridana haernatoreia</i>			G5 T4Q S3	Dawson Lumpkin	Rockslides, cliffs, and caves. High-elevation forests: rock ledges

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