

APPENDIX M
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN FROM
THE VICINITY OF LAKE LANIER

APPENDIX M

SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN FROM THE VICINITY OF LAKE LANIER

Table M-1
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Animals Known from the Vicinity of Lake Lanier

Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Heritage Rank ¹	County	Habitat
Appalachian Bewick's wren	<i>Thyromanes bewickii altus</i>		SR	G5 SU	Lumpkin ²	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 ² Forsyth Gwinnett ² Hall ² Lumpkin ²	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 ² Lumpkin ²	Small rocky creeks to moderate-sized rivers
Northern pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>			G4 T4 S3	Gwinnett ²	Dry pine or pine-hardwood forests

Table M-1
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Animals Known from the Vicinity of Lake Lanier

Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Heritage Rank¹	County	Habitat
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 ² Lumpkin ²	Rockslides, cliffs, and caves. High-elevation forests: rock ledges

¹ Refer to Table L-2.

² Species of USFWS management concern.

Source: Adapted from USFWS letter August 13, 2001 (Tucker, 2001).

Table M-2
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.
-