COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF KENTUCKY WITH HABITAT DESCRIPTION

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of December 2015

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

* Due to size considerations, habitat description has been restricted to display only two lines. For further details, please see the *Report of Monitored Species and Communities of Kentucky with Habitat and Numbers of Occurrences by EORank Included*.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Argyrochosma dealbata*	Powdery Cloakfern	X /	G4G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Exposed limestone rock on river bluffs									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	1	0	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Parnassia grandifolia*	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	3	1	1	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Adair	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Adair	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Adair	Other Invertebrates	*Pseudotremia merops*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Adair	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Adair	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Adair	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	5	3	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Adair	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Adair	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Adair	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Adair	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Adair	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Adair	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	6	2	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Adair	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Adair	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Adair	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Adair	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Allen	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.									
Allen	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle americana*	American Water-pennywort	X /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.									
Allen	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Allen	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	1	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Allen	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	3	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Allen	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Allen	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx longidactylus*	An Amphipod	T /	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	It inhabits a swale, a cave spring, and two reservoirs (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Allen	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.									
Allen	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus pubescens intrepidus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Allen	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Allen	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Allen	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Allen	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	4	0	1	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Allen	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Allen	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Allen	Fishes	*Thoburnia atripinnis*	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Small streams with clear water, alternating pools and riffles. Associated with slab rock and gravel bottoms, undercut banks, and moderate current (Bailey 1959, Etnier and Starnes 1993, Timmons et al. 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Allen	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Allen	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Allen	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Allen	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Allen	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Allen	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Anderson	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Anderson	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Anderson	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Anderson	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Anderson	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Anderson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Anderson	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Anderson	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Anderson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Anderson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Ballard	Non-Vascular Plants	*Phaeophyscia leana*	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 2011); riverbanks.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis canadensis var. macouniana*	Blue-joint Reedgrass	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Open swamps, wet meadows, prairies, pond margins, wet ditches.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Carex buxbaumii*	Brown Bog Sedge	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Carex pellita*	Woolly Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich meadows, swales and shores (Fernald 1970).									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Clematis crispa*	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea uniflora*	One-flower Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	1	0	0
	Swampy woodlands, pond and slough margins, wet ditches.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum adpressum*	Creeping St. John's-wort	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, shores, wet meadows, swales and ditches.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Juncus elliottii*	Bog Rush	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Margins of ponds and lakes, depressions in savannas and flatwoods, wet, disturbed clearings, roadside ditches (Weakley 1998); damp or wet, sandy or peaty soil, particularly in pine barrens.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	3	2	0	0	0
	Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Lysimachia terrestris*	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Melanthera nivea*	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
	Floodplains and wet/moist sandy woods including disturbed openings.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Mirabilis albida*	Pale Umbrella-wort	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	2	0
	Meadows, grassy openings; In KY, sandy banks of Mississippi River and roadsides.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia bushii*	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist woods.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea alba*	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Wet meadows, swamps, and shores (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Ballard	Vascular Plants	*Torreyochloa pallida*	Pale Manna Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	Shallow water, usually in swamps or (sometimes) springs.									
Ballard	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	1	0	0	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Ballard	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	3	0	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Ballard	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987).									
Ballard	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	3	2	0	0	1
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Ballard	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus shufeldtii*	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits swamps, sloughs, ditches, lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams (Hobbs 1989) on the coastal plain, and may burrow to survive droughts (Page 1985).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).									
Ballard	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)									
Ballard	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.									
Ballard	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Ballard	Insects	*Celithemis verna*	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Ponds, lakes, and rarely ditches and streams, with sparse emergent plants or a marginal zone of grassy plants (Dunkle 1989). Usually found at newly created or infertile waters (Dunkle 1989), but in Kentucky it has been found in a eutrophic pond.									
Ballard	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	T /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Ballard	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.									
Ballard	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Ballard	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									
Ballard	Fishes	*Hybognathus placitus*	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs over sand/silt bottom in areas with current in the main channel of the Mississippi River (Pflieger 1975, Burr and Warren 1986).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	9	2	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Adults inhabit large, turbid rivers where they live in swift, shallow water over sand or gravel bottoms (Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis meeki*	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Firm sand and/or gravel with some current in the main channel of large, turbid rivers (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Young inhabit silty side channels or backwaters (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Notropis dorsalis*	Bigmouth Shiner	/	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Ballard	Fishes	*Notropis hudsonius*	Spottail Shiner	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs over firm sand along the shoreline of big rivers where rapid current is avoided (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	4	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Platygobio gracilis*	Flathead Chub	S / SOMC	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Large, turbid rivers and their tributaries with swift current over sand, gravel, or silt substrates (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Fishes	*Scaphirhynchus albus*	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Restricted to the deep, turbid, and swiftly flowing main channel of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers where it usually occurs over firm sand mixed with some gravel and mud (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ballard	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Ballard	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	8	2	0	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									
Ballard	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Ballard	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	2	0	0	1
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.									
Ballard	Reptiles	*Thamnophis proximus proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is rarely seen far from water, and it most often inhabits the margins and shrub layers of floodplain sloughs, swamps, and marshes. May also occur in manmade habitat such as ditches through or near suitable natural habitat.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest, woodland, swamps; also scrub and parks in winter and migration.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	8	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	2	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	0	1	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	0	0	1	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Ballard	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	6	0	0	1	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ballard	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Ballard	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Ballard	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Ballard	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Ballard	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Ballard	Communities	*Bottomland ridge/terrace forest*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Ballard	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Castanea dentata*	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 2011).									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Glyceria acutiflora*	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum bicknellii*	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woodland.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Polygala nuttallii*	Nuttall's Milkwort	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy soil and barrens (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); also, pine savannas (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Salvia urticifolia*	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Woods, thickets and glades.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).									
Barren	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Barren	Aquatic Snails	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).									
Barren	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera alveare*	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).									
Barren	Terrestrial Snails	*Helicodiscus notius specus*	A Terrestrial Snail	T /	G5T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Known only from the total darkness of caves where it feeds on cave cricket guano (Hubricht 1985).									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	1	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	1
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx longidactylus*	An Amphipod	T /	G2 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	It inhabits a swale, a cave spring, and two reservoirs (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	2	5	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Palaemonias ganteri*	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Large base level stream passages (i.e., lowest level) and associated tributaries characterized by slow flow, coarse to fine grain sand and coarse silt sediments, and abundant quantities of organic material (USFWS 1988).									
Barren	Crustaceans	*Stygobromus vitreus*	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Small drip and seep pools in caves, but occasionally is found in surface seeps in the Mammoth Cave area (Holsinger 1976).									
Barren	Insects	*Arrhopalites bimus*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G3G4 / S1S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate.									
Barren	Insects	*Batrisodes henroti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	4	0	0	0
	Cave obligate.									
Barren	Insects	*Batrisodes hubrichti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	A cave obligate.									
Barren	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Barren	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Barren	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus pubescens intrepidus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Barren	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius hubrichti*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate.									
Barren	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Barren	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	5	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Barren	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	4	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Barren	Fishes	*Thoburnia atripinnis*	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	2	1	0	0
	Small streams with clear water, alternating pools and riffles. Associated with slab rock and gravel bottoms, undercut banks, and moderate current (Bailey 1959, Etnier and Starnes 1993, Timmons et al. 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Barren	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	3	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Barren	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Barren	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Barren	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Barren	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Barren	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Barren	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Barren	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Barren	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Barren	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	1	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Barren	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	7	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Barren	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Barren	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Barren	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata*	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri*	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Carex juniperorum*	Juniper Sedge	E /	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water (Weakley 2011), flatwoods.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Eriophorum virginicum*	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 2011).									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Poa saltuensis*	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Pogonia ophioglossoides*	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	1	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Bath	Vascular Plants	*Xyris difformis*	Carolina Yellow-eyed-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet sands or sandy peats of flatwood pond margins, lakeshores, but more often in allluvial situations; also savannas and roadside ditches (Weakley 1998).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	9	0	6	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	10	0	2	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bath	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Bath	Insects	*Habrophlebiodes celeteria*	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Streams in the southern Appalachians (Randolph and McCarrerty 1998).									
Bath	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.									
Bath	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	2	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Bath	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Bath	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	3	2	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Bath	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Bath	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bath	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Bath	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Bath	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Bath	Communities	*Acidic xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Bath	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	0	0	0	1	0
Bath	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bath	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Bath	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bell	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Adlumia fungosa*	Allegheny-vine	H /	G4 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 2011); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. Plant increases following fire or increased light.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Amianthium muscitoxicum*	Fly Poison	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri*	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	1	0	2	0	0
	Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Carex austrocaroliniana*	Tarheel Sedge	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic ravine forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	3	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. obliqua*	Red Turtlehead	E /	G4T3T4Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Streambanks, swamp forests (Weakley 2011); alluvial swamps, wet woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Convallaria montana*	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4? / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G5 / S3?	8	1	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia flexuosa*	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium steelei*	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cove hardwood and northern hardwood forests, up to at least 1600 m.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana decora*	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist woods and openings on mountain summits.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Houstonia serpyllifolia*	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum pseudomaculatum*	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Oak woodlands, glades, rocky prairies, moist sandy ditches and roadsides (Steyermark 1963).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Listera smallii*	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	1	0	0
	Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium*	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Orontium aquaticum*	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	2	1	0	0	0
	Rich mesic forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Oak, oak-pine, pine woodlands; also sandhills (Weakley 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Salvia urticifolia*	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Woods, thickets and glades.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	2	1	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Solidago roanensis*	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Trillium undulatum*	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Vaccinium erythrocarpum*	Southern Mountain Cranberry	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests in the mountains.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum parviflorum*	Appalachian Bunchflower	T /	G4? / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	*Woodsia scopulina ssp. appalachiana*	Appalachian Woodsia	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Found in rock crevices, on ledges, on sandstone									
Bell	Terrestrial Snails	*Anguispira rugoderma*	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	2	2	0	0	0
	Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain (Hubricht 1985). Seems most active on the surface during the spring and fall when the weather is relatively cool, but burrows into rotting wood and soil during hot summer and cold winter weather.									
Bell	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.									
Bell	Terrestrial Snails	*Patera panselenus*	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines (Hubricht 1985).									
Bell	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Bell	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	3	4	0	0	0
	Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.									
Bell	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Bell	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Bell	Insects	*Calopteryx dimidiata*	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open, sand-bottomed streams, usually with eel-grass, is the preferred habitat in Florida. Also occasionally found in rivers (Dunkle 1990).They are predators that climb through the vegetation looking for their prey, which is small animals. They overwinter as eggs.									
Bell	Insects	*Cheumatopsyche helma*	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rivers and streams (Merritt and Cummins 1978).									
Bell	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Bell	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense									
Bell	Insects	*Polygonia faunus*	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	A species of boreal and "Canadian Zone" forests, typically mixtures of spruce, fir, or hemlock and northern hardwoods, northward sometimes mainly spruce-fir. Adults are most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 800 meters in									
Bell	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus frigidus*	Icebox Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Muddy strike gallery from the edge of a temporary pool and under a rock among wet stalactites (Barr 1981).									
Bell	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Bell	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	50	2	1	6	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Bell	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	13	3	2	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters, creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Bell	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Bell	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Dendroica fusca*	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Coniferous (primarily balsam fir) and mixed forest, open woodland, second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats. (B83COM01NA).									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Empidonax minimus*	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open woodland and brushy areas.									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Junco hyemalis*	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	1	0	0	0	0
	Coniferous and deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings, bogs, open woodland, brushy areas adjacent to forest, and burned-over lands; in migration and winter in a variety of open woodland, brushy and grassy habitats (B83COM01NA).									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	1	0	0	0	0
	Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	7	3	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually at edge with thick areas of herbaceous undergrowth, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, reclaimed surface mines.									
Bell	Breeding Birds	*Wilsonia canadensis*	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	3	1	0	0	0
	Woodland undergrowth (especially aspen-poplar), bogs, tall shrubbery along streams or near swamps, and deciduous second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats, mostly in humid areas.									
Bell	Mammals	*Clethrionomys gapperi maurus*	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
	Prefers cool, moist forest habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Thus its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range. Limited to higher elevations in the southeastern mountains.									
Bell	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Bell	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Bell	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Bell	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	3	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Bell	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Bell	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Carex buxbaumii*	Brown Bog Sedge	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.									
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Boone	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	10	0	1	1	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Boone	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Boone	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Boone	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Boone	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Boone	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Boone	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Boone	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Boone	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Boone	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Boone	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Boone	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Boone	Amphibians	*Plethodon cinereus*	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	16	1	0	0	0
	A woodland species that occurs in deciduous and mixed forest types. Adults are found under logs, rocks, bark, moss and debris.									
Boone	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	2	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Bartramia longicauda*	Upland Sandpiper	H /	G5 / SHB	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands, especially prairies, dry meadows, pastures, fields around airports and (in Alaska) scattered woodlands at timberline; very rarely in migration along shores and mudflats (B83COM01NA).									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Boone	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Boone	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Boone	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
Boone	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Bourbon	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Bourbon	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Bourbon	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	2	0	1	2	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Bourbon	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).									
Bourbon	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	2	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Bourbon	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Bourbon	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	6	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Bourbon	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Bourbon	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Bourbon	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Bourbon	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Boyd	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Boyd	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	1	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Boyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Boyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Boyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	2	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Boyd	Insects	*Nixe flowersi*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Streams.									
Boyd	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Boyd	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Boyd	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Boyd	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.									
Boyle	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Boyle	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Boyle	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Boyle	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Boyle	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus conditus*	Hidden Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	1	3	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet rotting wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Boyle	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus elongatus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Piles of wet, rotting wood, and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Boyle	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus puteanus*	Old Well Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Boyle	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Boyle	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	0	0	0	0	1
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Boyle	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Boyle	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Boyle	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Boyle	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Boyle	Communities	*Siltstone/shale glade*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Angelica atropurpurea*	Great Angelica	E /	G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Open floodplain forests.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Orobanche ludoviciana*	Louisiana Broomrape	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Pastures (Weakley 1998); Chiefly in Sandy Soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); In KY, a River Bank.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Scirpus microcarpus*	Small-fruit Bulrush	X /	G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Damp open soil, marshes, low thickets, meadows, seasonal shallow ponds.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Sparganium eurycarpum*	Large Bur-reed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	1	0	0	0
	Stream and slough margins; also reported in shallow water.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Bracken	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Shallow quiet waters and shores.										
Bracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Bracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Bracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Bracken	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Bracken	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Bracken	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Bracken	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Bracken	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Bracken	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Breathitt	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.										
Breathitt	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.										
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Breathitt	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).										
Breathitt	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.										
Breathitt	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	14	7	1	0	0
Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Breathitt	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										
Breathitt	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	1	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Breathitt	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Breathitt	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	1
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	0	0	1
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Breathitt	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	0	0	0	1	0
Breckinridge	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	3	3	0	0	0
Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.										
Breckinridge	Vascular Plants	*Draba cuneifolia*	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades including disturbed sites.										
Breckinridge	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.										
Breckinridge	Aquatic Snails	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).										
Breckinridge	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Breckinridge	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	12	2	0	0	0
Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).										
Breckinridge	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										
Breckinridge	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	10	3	3	0	0
Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).										
Breckinridge	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Breckinridge	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Breckinridge	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Breckinridge	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.										
Breckinridge	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Breckinridge	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Breckinridge	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	2	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Breckinridge	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Breckinridge	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Breckinridge	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Breckinridge	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Breckinridge	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri*	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Cheilanthes feei*	Fee's Lipfern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Dalea purpurea*	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches and cedar glades in limestone regions.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes melanopoda*	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1963).									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Juncus filipendulus*	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	1	0	0
	Wet places in cedar glades.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata*	Kentucky Gladecress	E / LT	G4T1T2 / S1S2	55	0	5	15	0
	In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of Silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock outcrops, pastures and lawns.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	1	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus heterolepis*	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet woods and meadows.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Bullitt	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	27	3	0	2	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Bullitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Bullitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Bullitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Bullitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Bullitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Bullitt	Crustaceans	*Orconectes jeffersoni*	Louisville Crayfish	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Flat cobble and boulder strewn streams; in bedrock streams it is dependent on fissures and cracks. In pools, large substrates are needed. It also uses trash and manmade retaining wall (Couch, personal communication, 2009). One of the overall limiting factors appears to be substrate availability (Z. Couch, personal communication, 2009).									
Bullitt	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Bullitt	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Bullitt	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Bullitt	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Bullitt	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Bullitt	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Bullitt	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	1	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Bullitt	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Bullitt	Communities	*Dolomite glade*		E /	GNR / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Bullitt	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bullitt	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bullitt	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Butler	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Butler	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Butler	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Butler	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.									
Butler	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Butler	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera alveare*	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	3	1	1	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	9	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	0	0	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	2	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	10	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Butler	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Butler	Crustaceans	*Orconectes ronaldi*	Mud River Crayfish	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small rivers with cobble, gravel, and mud substrates; most commonly encountered in shallow riffle areas or among woody debris in slower moving areas (Taylor 2000).									
Butler	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Butler	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Butler	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Butler	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Butler	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Butler	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Butler	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Butler	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Butler	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Butler	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Butler	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Butler	Communities	*Bottomland lake*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Butler	Communities	*Bottomland slough*		T /	GNR / S2	6	0	0	0	0
Butler	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Carex stipata var. maxima*	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swampy woodlands.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest slopes, in Kentucky often associated with rocky outcropping on forested slopes.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woodland.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Caldwell	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Dry to mesic woods.										
Caldwell	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).										
Caldwell	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Caldwell	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.										
Caldwell	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Caldwell	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
Habitat: In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										
Caldwell	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	14	6	0	0	0
Habitat: In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.										
Caldwell	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	11	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Caldwell	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Caldwell	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Caldwell	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).										
Caldwell	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Caldwell	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Caldwell	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	1	0	0	0
Caldwell	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Caldwell	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		T /	GNR / S2					
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Arabis missouriensis*	Missouri Rockcress	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
Rocky or sandy woods, bluffs and ledges. In KY, known from upland gravel ridge.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	3	0	0	2	0
Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	1	0	0
Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea*	Prickly Bog Sedge	E /	G5T5? / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Bogs and seepages (Weakley 2011); in KY, wooded acid seeps.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Carex reniformis*	Reniform Sedge	E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Shallow water (Jones 2005).										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Coreopsis pubescens*	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Open woods, dry slopes and cliffs and back-edge of boulder-cobble bars near riverbank.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Eryngium integrifolium*	Blue-flower Coyote-thistle	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Wet pinelands, meadows and savannas.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Eurybia hemispherica*	Tennessee Aster	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Dry sandy woods, rock outcrops; also prairies, less commonly in moist, low ground (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus silphioides*	Silphium Sunflower	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Low sandy alluvial soils, fallow fields, woodland borders, open dry uplands, thickets and roadsides.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Lysimachia fraseri*	Fraser's Loosestrife	X / SOMC	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Hardwood forests, forest edges and roadbanks, thin soils around rock outcrops, usually flowering only when exposed to extra sunlight by a tree-fall light gap or other canopy opening (Weakley 1998); alluvial meadows; in KY, stream terrace in wooded ravine.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Melanthium virginicum*	Virginia Bunchflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Wet acidic seepages and meadows.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Oldenlandia uniflora*	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Paspalum boscianum*	Bull Paspalum	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet soil and also noted from disturbed areas.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Phlox bifida ssp. bifida*	Cleft Phlox	T /	G5?T5? / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry sandy soil on wooded slopes and rock ledges.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	1	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Pycnanthemum albescens*	Whiteleaf Mountainmint	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	Dry woods and thickets; also grassy slopes (Steyermark 1975)..									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Quercus texana*	Nuttall's Oak	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood swamps.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Rhododendron canescens*	Hoary Azalea	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	Savannas and moist woods on the coastal plain, swamp forests and stream banks.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Sphenopholis pensylvanica*	Swamp Wedgescale	S /	G4 / S1S2	1	1	2	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes odorata*	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Swamps and marshes (Weakley 1998); in KY, open herbaceous edge of swamp and a wet pasture but also known from swamps.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	1	0	0
Wet woods and meadows.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum drummondii var. texanum*	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5T3T4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Bottomlands and open woods.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).										
Calloway	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum nudum*	Possumhaw	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	3	0	0
Bottomland hardwood swamps.										
Calloway	Crustaceans	*Orconectes burri*	Burr Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	12	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-sized streams with sand and gravel substrates, most commonly in woody debris piles or woody vegetation root masses along stream banks (Taylor and Sabaj 1998; KSNPC, 2008).										
Calloway	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.										
Calloway	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										
Calloway	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.										
Calloway	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Cyprinella camura*	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Clear, small, sand or gravel-bottomed streams with logs or other cover on the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986). Young may be found in pool margins. Also collected from clear, flowing springs that discharge into Terrapin Creek.										
Calloway	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Etheostoma parvipinne*	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Calloway	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Etheostoma swaini*	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Riffles of small to medium-size creeks over gravel or coarse sand containing sticks, logs, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon gagei*	Southern Brook Lamprey	X /	G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Adults live in small to medium-sized permanently flowing streams with sand or sand and gravel bottoms that are used for spawning (Pflieger 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Ammocoetes live in organic material in slack water areas.										
Calloway	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.										
Calloway	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of										
Calloway	Fishes	*Noturus hildebrandi*	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Pools and riffles of small streams to large rivers among accumulated debris and logs , along undercut banks, and in bottoms of mixed gravel and sand (Burr and Mayden 1979, Taylor 1969, Mayden and Walsh 1984, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Calloway	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Calloway	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Calloway	Amphibians	*Eurycea guttolineata*	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Wooded floodplains with springs and seeps. Adults are captured under debris or in crayfish burrows.										
Calloway	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	1	4	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Calloway	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	0	0	1
Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	5	5	0	0	2
Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Sistrurus miliarius streckeri*	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	4	0	0	0
The Pigmy Rattlesnake seems to occur most frequently in dry woodlands of oak and hickory, sometimes in oak-pine.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Thamnophis proximus proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
This species is rarely seen far from water, and it most often inhabits the margins and shrub layers of floodplain sloughs, swamps, and marshes. May also occur in manmade habitat such as ditches through or near suitable natural habitat.										
Calloway	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	4	0
Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	2	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	1	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.										
Calloway	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Calloway	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Calloway	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Calloway	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calloway	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calloway	Communities	*Coastal Plain forested acid seep*		E /	GNR / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Campbell	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Campbell	Vascular Plants	*Orobanche ludoviciana*	Louisiana Broomrape	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Pastures (Weakley 1998); Chiefly in Sandy Soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); In KY, a River Bank.									
Campbell	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Campbell	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Campbell	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Campbell	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	1	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Campbell	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	6	1	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	1	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	2	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	5	1	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	2	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Campbell	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Campbell	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Campbell	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Campbell	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Campbell	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Campbell	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Campbell	Fishes	*Notropis hudsonius*	Spottail Shiner	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs over firm sand along the shoreline of big rivers where rapid current is avoided (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Campbell	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Campbell	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	3	0	0	1	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Campbell	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Campbell	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Campbell	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Campbell	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Campbell	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Campbell	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 2011).										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Clematis crispa*	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Rivers, swamps and slough margins.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea uniflora*	One-flower Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Swampy woodlands, pond and slough margins, wet ditches.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Melanthera nivea*	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Floodplains and wet/moist sandy woods including disturbed openings.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.										
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	*Utricularia macrorhiza*	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Deep or shallow quiet waters.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carlisle	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Carlisle	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Carlisle	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.									
Carlisle	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).									
Carlisle	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987).									
Carlisle	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus shufeldtii*	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits swamps, sloughs, ditches, lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams (Hobbs 1989) on the coastal plain, and may burrow to survive droughts (Page 1985).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)									
Carlisle	Insects	*Arigomphus maxwelli*	Bayou Clubtail	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Ponds and slow streams, including swampy bayous, often flowing more than for other pond clubtails (Dunkle 2000).									
Carlisle	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	6	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	5	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carlisle	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	5	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Adults inhabit large, turbid rivers where they live in swift, shallow water over sand or gravel bottoms (Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis meeki*	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Firm sand and/or gravel with some current in the main channel of large, turbid rivers (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Young inhabit silty side channels or backwaters (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	2	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Carlisle	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	4	1	2	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									
Carlisle	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Carlisle	Reptiles	*Chrysemys dorsalis*	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Floodplain sloughs and swamps, manmade ponds. Nests are dug along margins.									
Carlisle	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									
Carlisle	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.									
Carlisle	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	1	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Carlisle	Mammals	*Peromyscus gossypinus*	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Preferred habitat may be wooded streambanks, swampy woods and brushland (Barbour and Davis 1974).									
Carlisle	Communities	*Coastal Plain mesophytic cane forest*		T /	GNR / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
Carlisle	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Carroll	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Carroll	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Carroll	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Carroll	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Carroll	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Carroll	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Carroll	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Carroll	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus palustris*	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera dioica var. orientalis*	Wild Honeysuckle	E /	G5TNRQ / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum stellatum*	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Najas gracillima*	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Muddy or sandy ponds and shores.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	5	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	5	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Toxicodendron vernix*	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet forests or thickets such as bottomland hardwood forests but also possible in peaty seepage areas.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry, esp. calcareous woods.									
Carter	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.									
Carter	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia raderi*	Maryland Glyph	S / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	A calciphile. Probably a burrower. The few specimens collected across its range were found amongst rocks (Hubricht 1985).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	2	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
	Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).									
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	4	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Carter	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx caecus*	An Amphipod	T /	G1 / S1	0	4	0	0	0
	Cave pools typically associated with karst geology but 1 record from non-karst.									
Carter	Insects	*Calopteryx dimidiata*	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open, sand-bottomed streams, usually with eel-grass, is the preferred habitat in Florida. Also occasionally found in rivers (Dunkle 1990).They are predators that climb through the vegetation looking for their prey, which is small animals. They overwinter as eggs.									
Carter	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense									
Carter	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.									
Carter	Other Invertebrates	*Hesperonemastoma inops*	A Cave Obligate Harvestman	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Carter	Other Invertebrates	*Macrocheles stygius*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Nothing specific known for this species, but in general, Macrochelidae are predatory mesostigmatic mites, many of which occupy specialized and often unstable habitats. Most known species have adapted to life in dung deposits where prey is plentiful and the potential exists for rapid population growth. Phoresy on co-occurring flying insects plays a vital									
Carter	Other Invertebrates	*Pseudotremia carterensis*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	S /	G2G3 / S1S2	0	4	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Carter	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	2	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Carter	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Carter	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	12	2	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Carter	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Carter	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Carter	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Carter	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Carter	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Carter	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Carter	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Carter	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Carter	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Carter	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Carter	Communities	*Calcareous xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Carter	Communities	*Xeric Virginia pine forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Casey	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									
Casey	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Casey	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Casey	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Casey	Insects	*Ophiogomphus mainensis*	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Clear, moderately rapid rocky streams and rivers in forest, often where they drain lakes or swamps (Dunkle 2000).									
Casey	Insects	*Stylurus scudderi*	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Clear forest streams and small rivers with riffles, a slow to rapid current, and a sand/muck bottom (Dunkle 2000).									
Casey	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Casey	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Casey	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Casey	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Casey	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Casey	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Casey	Communities	*Siltstone/shale glade*		N /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Agalinis auriculata*	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Barrens, prairies.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Glades, barrens, prairie patches and open woodland in Kentucky.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Carex alata*	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Carex stipata var. maxima*	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Swampy woodlands.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Delphinium carolinianum*	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Draba cuneifolia*	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades including disturbed sites.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus tenellus var. parvulus*	Dwarf Burhead	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy shores, low fields.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Prairie patches on limestone.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Dry woodland.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	0	1	0	0
Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Oxalis macrantha*	Price's Yellow Wood Sorrel	E /	GNR / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Open woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchosia tomentosa*	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens. In KY, reported near a seepage swamp.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Schoenoplectus hallii*	Hall's Bulrush	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Naturally associated with littoral zones of ponds but also seasonally wet depressions that may be heavily disturbed.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Silene regia*	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Silphium laciniatum*	Compassplant	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Prairies and barrens.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Barrens and prairies.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Swamps and stream margins.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	1	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	4	1	2	0	0
Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Christian	Crustaceans	*Cambarus friaufi*	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Small streams with substrates ranging from cobble to chert gravel (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)										
Christian	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Insects	*Calephelis muticum*	Swamp Metalmark	E /	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, marshes and bogs (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Christian	Insects	*Papaipema eryngii*	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E / C	G1G2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie. The only known foodplant for the larvae is *Eryngium yuccifolium* (Bess 1992).									
Christian	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Christian	Fishes	*Etheostoma microlepidum*	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Christian	Fishes	*Etheostoma tecumsehi*	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	9	2	0	0	0
	Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.									
Christian	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Christian	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Christian	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Christian	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Christian	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	4	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Anas clypeata*	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Nests occasionally in temporary karst lakes in open agricultural land.									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	3	0	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.									
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Christian	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Christian	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Christian	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Christian	Communities	*Sandstone barrens (open woodland)*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Christian	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Christian	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Christian	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Poa saltuensis*	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Schizachne purpurascens*	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	4	0	2	1	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Clark	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Clark	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	1	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Clark	Crustaceans	*Cambarus callainus*	Big Sandy Crayfish	E / PE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Clark	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).									
Clark	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Clark	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Clark	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Clark	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Clark	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Clark	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clark	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Clark	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	0	0	0	1	0
Clark	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Clark	Communities	*Mesic - wet limestone cliff/outcrop*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	12	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	26	0	1	2	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Thermopsis mollis*	Soft-haired Thermopsis	E /	G3G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry wood slopes and ridges.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Clay	Terrestrial Snails	*Anguispira rugoderma*	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain (Hubricht 1985). Seems most active on the surface during the spring and fall when the weather is relatively cool, but burrows into rotting wood and soil during hot summer and cold winter weather.									
Clay	Terrestrial Snails	*Mesomphix rugeli*	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Under leaf litter on wooded hillsides or on mountains (Hubricht 1985).									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	4	1	3	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	3	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	4	3	2	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Clay	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Clay	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Clay	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Clay	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.									
Clay	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	13	6	0	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Clay	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Clay	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Clay	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Clay	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Clay	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Clay	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Clay	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clay	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Clay	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Berchemia scandens*	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 2011).									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Carex buxbaumii*	Brown Bog Sedge	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Parnassia asarifolia*	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Streambanks and springy or boggy soil, chiefly in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); bogs, wet woods, rocky banks (Fernald 1970).									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Parnassia grandifolia*	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Clinton	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	3	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Clinton	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Clinton	Crustaceans	*Orconectes barri*	Cumberland Plateau Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Underground streams and pools. Orconectes packardi and Orconectes australis, closely related taxa, were typically found along edges of cave streams. This is likely the same behavior for O. barri.									
Clinton	Insects	*Calopteryx dimidiata*	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Open, sand-bottomed streams, usually with eel-grass, is the preferred habitat in Florida. Also occasionally found in rivers (Dunkle 1990).They are predators that climb through the vegetation looking for their prey, which is small animals. They overwinter as eggs.									
Clinton	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Clinton	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Clinton	Breeding Birds	*Rallus elegans*	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes and swamps, locally in brackish marshes.									
Clinton	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Clinton	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Clinton	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Clinton	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Clinton	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	Communities	*Calcareous seep/bog*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Clinton	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression marsh*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	Non-Vascular Plants	*Phaeophyscia leana*	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest slopes, in Kentucky often associated with rocky outcropping on forested slopes.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus pubescens*	Hoary Mock Orange	E /	G5? / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sandstone and limestone bluffs and riverbanks.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Schoenoplectus heterochaetus*	Slender Bulrush	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Swamps, freshwater shores, and shallow water.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry to mesic woods.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus heterolepis*	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.										
Crittenden	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.										
Crittenden	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	1	0
Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).										
Crittenden	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia geniculata*	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in small to large perennial-flowing Cumberlandian streams with good oxygenation and a bottom substrate of gravel or rocks; found in mid-channel, flowing habitats (Clarke, 1981).										
Crittenden	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
Crittenden	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										
Crittenden	Crustaceans	*Orconectes bisectus*	Crittenden Crayfish	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	7	2	0	0	0
Medium-sized streams (Hobbs 1974,1989). At the type locality (Brushy Fork), specimens were collected from a mud and rubble bottom (Rhoades 1944).										
Crittenden	Crustaceans	*Orconectes margorectus*	Livingston Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
Medium-sized creeks ranging from 2 to 10 meters in width (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Crittenden	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Crittenden	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Crittenden	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Crittenden	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Crittenden	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.										
Crittenden	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Crittenden	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Crittenden	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Crittenden	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.										
Crittenden	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.										
Crittenden	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Crittenden	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	Communities	*Sandstone barrens (open woodland)*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	Communities	*Wet bottomland hardwood forest*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..										
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Erysimum capitatum var. capitatum*	Western Wallflower	E /	G5T5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs on river bluffs and is also reported from rocky glades and open ground.										
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	1	0	0
Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).										
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Verbena canadensis*	Rose Mock-vervain	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy or rocky prairies and barrens, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); glades, disturbed soils, edges of bluffs.										
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Cumberland	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.										
Cumberland	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	3	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	3	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	3	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	5	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	7	0
Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	5	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
Cumberland	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Cumberland	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.										
Cumberland	Insects	*Gomphus hybridus*	Cocoa Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown.										
Cumberland	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										
Cumberland	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Cumberland	Fishes	*Notropis albizonatus*	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Flowing pools and runs of upland stream with permanent flow, clear water, and substrates of bedrock, cobble, pebble, and gravel mixed with clean sand. (Branson and Schuster 1982, Burr and Warren 1986, Warren and Burr 1990).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Cumberland	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Cumberland	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Cumberland	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Cumberland	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Cumberland	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Cumberland	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Daviess	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
Swamps and wet woods.										
Daviess	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										
Daviess	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.										
Daviess	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).										
Daviess	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).										
Daviess	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).										
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Daviess	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Daviess	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas										
Daviess	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Daviess	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Daviess	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Daviess	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Daviess	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Daviess	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Daviess	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3G4 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 2011).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum bicknellii*	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	6	0	0	1	0
Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Krigia occidentalis*	Western Dwarf Dandelion	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Barrens and rocky woods.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry woodland.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Rafinesque's seedbox	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Oak, oak-pine, pine woodlands; also sandhills (Weakley 1998).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria rigida*	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Swamps and ponds in shallow water.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rich dry or mesic woods.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Verbena canadensis*	Rose Mock-vervain	E /	G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
Sandy or rocky prairies and barrens, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); glades, disturbed soils, edges of bluffs.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.										
Edmonson	Aquatic Snails	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	9	0	2	0	0
Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).										
Edmonson	Terrestrial Snails	*Helicodiscus punctatellus*	Punctate Coil	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Caves, where it is a *Hadenoecus* sp. guanophile.										
Edmonson	Terrestrial Snails	*Paravitrea lapilla*	Gem Supercoil	T /	G2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines (Hubricht 1985).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	7	0	9	0	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	18	0	2	0	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	1	1	5	2	0
Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	5	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	13	0	1	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	11	0	1	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	1	2	0	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	14	0	1	1	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	1	5	1	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	4	1	2	0	0
Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	1	2	0	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	1	2	0	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	1	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	2	1	0	0
Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	11	9	0	0	0
Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Palaemonias ganteri*	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Large base level stream passages (i.e., lowest level) and associated tributaries characterized by slow flow, coarse to fine grain sand and coarse silt sediments, and abundant quantities of organic material (USFWS 1988).										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Sagittocythere stygia*	An Ectocommensal Ostracod	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Ectocommensal ostracod which presumably has similar habitat requirement to its host, Orconectes pellucidus										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Stygobromus vitreus*	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Small drip and seep pools in caves, but occasionally is found in surface seeps in the Mammoth Cave area (Holsinger 1976).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Arrhopalites altus*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Cave-obligate. Known only from Floyd Collins Crystal Cave.										
Edmonson	Insects	*Batrisodes henroti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Insects	*Celithemis verna*	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Ponds, lakes, and rarely ditches and streams, with sparse emergent plants or a marginal zone of grassy plants (Dunkle 1989). Usually found at newly created or infertile waters (Dunkle 1989), but in Kentucky it has been found in a eutrophic pond.										
Edmonson	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus audax*	Bold Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Usually caves, unknown if it occurs in non-cave microhabitat. Hypothesized that it may live in smaller interstices inaccessible to humans. During dry periods (fall) the species descends into the cave (Barr 1994a, b).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus inexpectatus*	Surprising Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	2	3	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudosinella espanita*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										
Edmonson	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Belba bulbipedata*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Specifics unknown, but in general, Oribatid mites are a group of arthropods that have had remarkable evolutionary success with regard to species richness, variety of habitats colonized, life-cycle variation and reproductive patterns. Their often sedentary way of living, combined with a narrow dependence on microhabitats qualify oribatids as potential										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Galumna alata*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Specifics unknown, but in general, Oribatid mites are a group of arthropods that have had remarkable evolutionary success with regard to species richness, variety of habitats colonized, life-cycle variation and reproductive patterns. Their often sedentary way of living, combined with a narrow dependence on microhabitats qualify oribatids as potential										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius cerberus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate species.										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius hageni*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Cave obligate species.										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Macrocheles troglodytes*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Nothing specific known for this species, but in general, Macrochelidae are predatory mesostigmatic mites, many of which occupy specialized and often unstable habitats. Most known species have adapted to life in dung deposits where prey is plentiful and the potential exists for rapid population growth. Phoresy on co-occurring flying insects plays a vital										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Sphalloplana buchanani*	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										
Edmonson	Other Invertebrates	*Tyrannochthonius hypogeus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Apparently a cave obligate species.										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	7	2	0	0	0
Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	7	4	0	0	0
Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Edmonson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	6	4	0	0	1
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
Open woodlands, edges.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	29	2	0	1	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	1	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	8	3	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	12	0	1	1	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Edmonson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	4	3	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Edmonson	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression marsh*		E /	GNR / S1S2	8	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Wet bottomland hardwood forest*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Elliott	Mosses	*Cirriphyllum piliferum*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).									
Elliott	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Eleocharis flavescens*	Bright Green Spikerush	S /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, open wet areas and marshes.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle americana*	American Water-pennywort	X /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Elliott	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).									
Elliott	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Elliott	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Elliott	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	7	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Elliott	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Elliott	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Elliott	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Estill	Mosses	*Abietinella abietina*	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands.									
Estill	Mosses	*Tortula norvegica*	Tortula	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil and rock and in montane habitats (moist outcrops usually granite).									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata*	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Clematis catesbyana*	Satin-curls	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dunes and interdune swales with abundant shell hash, calcareous woodlands and thickets, calcareous hammocks (Weakley, 2011). In kentucky, found on roadsides and ditches.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Dichanthelium boreale*	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Shores, meadows, fields and thickets, open pine woodlands, openings on sandstone ridge tops.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Symphoricarpos albus*	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	9	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).									
Estill	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, esp. calcareous woods.									
Estill	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Estill	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	2	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Estill	Crustaceans	*Cambarus callainus*	Big Sandy Crayfish	E / PE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Estill	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus exoticus*	Exotic Cave Beetle	H / SOMC	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet rotting wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Estill	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Estill	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	9	2	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Estill	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Estill	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Estill	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	5	1	1	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Estill	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Estill	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Estill	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	1	0
Estill	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Estill	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	2	0
Estill	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Estill	Communities	*Calcareous xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	3	0	0	0	0
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Caltha palustris*	Marsh Marigold	X /	G5 / SX	0	1	0	0	0
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Elodea nuttallii*	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Ponds, cool waters of spring branches, stream margins, sloughs.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	2	1	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	2	1	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Schizachne purpurascens*	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	2	1	2	4	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Fayette	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.									
Fayette	Insects	*Nehalennia irene*	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	A variety of lentic habitats, especially marshes and sedge fens (Westfall and May 1996).									
Fayette	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.									
Fayette	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus horni*	Garman's Cave Beetle	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	2	1	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Fayette	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Fayette	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	4	0	1	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	3	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	3	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Fayette	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Fayette	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Fayette	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Fleming	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Fleming	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Fleming	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Fleming	Vascular Plants	*Solidago shortii*	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.									
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	17	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Fleming	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Fleming	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black										
Fleming	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).										
Fleming	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Fleming	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Fleming	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.										
Fleming	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Fleming	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Fleming	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Fleming	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Floyd	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Mesic ravine forests.										
Floyd	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Moist or wet woods, open wet places.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Floyd	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Floyd	Vascular Plants	*Quercus ilicifolia*	Scrub oak	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry upland woods.									
Floyd	Terrestrial Snails	*Patera panselenus*	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines (Hubricht 1985).									
Floyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	1	1	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Floyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Floyd	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Floyd	Insects	*Calopteryx dimidiata*	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Open, sand-bottomed streams, usually with eel-grass, is the preferred habitat in Florida. Also occasionally found in rivers (Dunkle 1990).They are predators that climb through the vegetation looking for their prey, which is small animals. They overwinter as eggs.									
Floyd	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos*	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Under rocks at back of entrance room of Old Quarry Cave and in lower of two crawlways (Barr 1981). Abundant cave rat debris was present.									
Floyd	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Floyd	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Floyd	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Floyd	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Floyd	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	2	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Floyd	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Floyd	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Floyd	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Floyd	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Floyd	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Arabis perstellata*	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	39	0	0	4	0
	Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	16	0	0	3	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium occidentale*	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	7	2	2	2	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	1	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Clover	E /	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Limestone based soils.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	7	1	0	0	0
Rich dry or mesic woods.										
Franklin	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Franklin	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	2	1	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Franklin	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Franklin	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	1	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Franklin	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).										
Franklin	Fishes	*Nocomis biguttatus*	Hornyhead Chub	S /	G5 / S2	1	4	0	0	0
Clear pools and areas with moderate current in medium to large-size streams with bottom materials ranging from cobble to sand (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Franklin	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Franklin	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	1	0	0
Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Actitis macularius*	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Seacoasts and shores of lakes, ponds, and streams, sometimes in marshes; prefers shores with rocks, wood, or debris; also mangrove edges in Caribbean.										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										
Franklin	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Franklin	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Franklin	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Franklin	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Berchemia scandens*	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	1	0	1	0
Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 2011).										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 2011); riverbanks.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Calylophus serrulatus*	Yellow Evening Primrose	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Open loess hills, fields and prairies; in KY, riverbank (Mississippi River).										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Clematis crispa*	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	3	1	1	2	0
Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus berteroi*	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Rivers, swamps and slough margins.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	1	1	0	0
Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Iris fulva*	Copper Iris	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
	Sloughs, muddy shores and swampy woods and also drainage ditches, roadsides swales.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Magnolia pyramidata*	Pyramid Magnolia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dense rich woods and floodplain forests.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Nemophila aphylla*	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Polymnia laevigata*	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria platyphylla*	Delta Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Pond and slough margins.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Utricularia macrorhiza*	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep or shallow quiet waters.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and stream margins.									
Fulton	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.									
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987).									
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus shufeldtii*	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	1	0
	Inhabits swamps, sloughs, ditches, lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams (Hobbs 1989) on the coastal plain, and may burrow to survive droughts (Page 1985).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.									
Fulton	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	T /	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Fulton	Insects	*Poanes viator*	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Drastically different habitats for the two subspecies (or species). Subspecies VIATOR in sedge meadows, fens, ditches, and other open to shrubby sedge wetlands with large sedges like CAREX LACUSTRIS. Subspecies ZIZANIAE in any habitat with PHRAGMITES northward from salt marshes to landfills; but southward where PHRAGMITES invasion is not yet severe									
Fulton	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Alosa alabamae*	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Anadromous species that ascends large rivers and tributaries to spawn over coarse sand and gravel swept by moderate current (Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Barkuloo et al. 1993, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Fulton	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Etheostoma fusiforme*	Swamp Darter	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	1	0
	Swamps, sloughs, oxbows, and sluggish streams with soft substrates (e.g., silt and organic debris) and submergent aquatic plant beds (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	4	3	1	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Fundulus chrysotus*	Golden Topminnow	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	1	0
	Lowland wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and slow-moving streams with submergent aquatic vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Fishes	*Fundulus dispar*	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	4	2	0	1	0
	Lowland wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and slow-moving streams with beds of aquatic vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	5	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									
Fulton	Fishes	*Hybognathus placitus*	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Occurs over sand/silt bottom in areas with current in the main channel of the Mississippi River (Pflieger 1975, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.									
Fulton	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	4	2	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	1	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Platygobio gracilis*	Flathead Chub	S / SOMC	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large, turbid rivers and their tributaries with swift current over sand, gravel, or silt substrates (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	6	2	0	0	0
	Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Fulton	Amphibians	*Amphiuma tridactylum*	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	The *Amphiuma* is found in lakes, open spring streams of running water, and streams flowing over calcareous rocks. Also recorded from drainage ditches, bayous, and wooded alluvial swamps (Bishop 1974). Probably only the latter in Kentucky.									
Fulton	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Fulton	Amphibians	*Rana blairi*	Plains Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S1S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Usually in the vicinity of streams, ponds, creek pools, reservoirs, irrigation ditches, and marshes in areas of prairie and desert grassland, farmland, and prairie canyons; Stebbins (1985) mentioned also oak and oak-pine woodland as habitat. Generally in or near water, but may range into surrounding terrestrial habitat in wet weather. When disturbed, often seeks refuge in									
Fulton	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Reptiles	*Chrysemys dorsalis*	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	9	1	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs and swamps, manmade ponds. Nests are dug along margins.									
Fulton	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									
Fulton	Reptiles	*Nerodia cyclopion*	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	This species inhabits wetlands, usually in quiet, shallow sloughs, swamps, lakes, impoundments, and slow-moving streams, where they bask on emergent logs and banks.									
Fulton	Reptiles	*Nerodia fasciata confluens*	Broad-banded Water Snake	E /	G5T5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain wetlands, especially large, shallow water areas. Sometimes inhabits sluggish streams, but it more commonly occurs in cypress swamps, marshes and lakes.									
Fulton	Reptiles	*Thamnophis proximus proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	This species is rarely seen far from water, and it most often inhabits the margins and shrub layers of floodplain sloughs, swamps, and marshes. May also occur in manmade habitat such as ditches through or near suitable natural habitat.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	1	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	3	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	1	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Wet pastureland and marshes, fresh water and brackish situations, dry fields, garbage dumps. In W. Indies, roosts at night in mangrove swamps or on mangrove islands (B83RAF01NA).									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	4	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	7	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	5	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	2	1	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Rallus elegans*	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
	Freshwater marshes and swamps, locally in brackish marshes.									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	1	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Fulton	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	6	0	0	0	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Fulton	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Fulton	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Fulton	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Fulton	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	*Coastal Plain slough*		T /	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Gallatin	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Gallatin	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Gallatin	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Gallatin	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	1	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Gallatin	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Gallatin	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Gallatin	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Gallatin	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Gallatin	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	Tufted Hairgrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky limestone ledges on bluffs.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	0	1	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria*	Starry-cleft Phlox	E / SOMC	G5?T3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.									
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Schizachne purpurascens*	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry, esp. calcareous woods.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.										
Garrard	Vascular Plants	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Mesic to wet woodland borders.										
Garrard	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Garrard	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Garrard	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Garrard	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Garrard	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).										
Garrard	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Garrard	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus elongatus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Piles of wet, rotting wood, and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).										
Garrard	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Garrard	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Garrard	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Garrard	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Garrard	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.										
Garrard	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Garrard	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Garrard	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Garrard	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).										
Grant	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Grant	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Grant	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	2	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Grant	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Grant	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Grant	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Grant	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Grant	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Grant	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Grant	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Grant	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rivers, swamps and slough margins.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Najas gracillima*	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Muddy or sandy ponds and shores.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Paspalum boscianum*	Bull Paspalum	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet soil and also noted from disturbed areas.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Verbena canadensis*	Rose Mock-vervain	E /	G5 / S1?	0	0	0	1	0
	Sandy or rocky prairies and barrens, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); glades, disturbed soils, edges of bluffs.									
Graves	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									
Graves	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Graves	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus puer*	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cypress swamps, streams, and lowlands (drained wetlands) on the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, usually among living or dead vegetation (Page 1985).									
Graves	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)									
Graves	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.									
Graves	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Graves	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.									
Graves	Fishes	*Cyprinella camura*	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	13	0	0	0	0
	Clear, small, sand or gravel-bottomed streams with logs or other cover on the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986). Young may be found in pool margins. Also collected from clear, flowing springs that discharge into Terrapin Creek.									
Graves	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Graves	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma chienense*	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	12	0	0	0	0
	Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).									
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma lynceum*	Brighteye Darter	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Riffles with moderate current, shifting sand mixed with fine gravel, often associated with well undercut banks and organic material (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). In winter, 0.3-0.6 m deep (pools) with moderate current and tree roots beneath undercut banks were inhabited (Bell and Timmons 1991).									
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma parvipinne*	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	5	3	0	0	0
	Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.									
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma pyrrhogaster*	Firebelly Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	Pools and stream margins over gravel, sand, and organic debris in slow to moderate flow (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Tree roots and undercut banks are used, and adults may inhabit heavily vegetated wetlands.									
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma swaini*	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	11	3	0	0	0
	Riffles of small to medium-size creeks over gravel or coarse sand containing sticks, logs, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Graves	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	2	0	1	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									
Graves	Fishes	*Lampetra sp. 1*	Undescribed Terrapin Creek brook lamprey	E /	GNR / S1	9	0	0	0	0
Graves	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	14	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.									
Graves	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Graves	Fishes	*Moxostoma poecilurum*	Blacktail Redhorse	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Sandy-bottomed pools in Terrapin Creek, and sand and gravel raceways and pools with logs and debris piles in Obion River (Burr and Warren 1986). According to Etnier and Starnes (1993), it also occurs in large rivers and southern reservoirs.									
Graves	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Graves	Fishes	*Noturus hildebrandi*	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Pools and riffles of small streams to large rivers among accumulated debris and logs , along undercut banks, and in bottoms of mixed gravel and sand (Burr and Mayden 1979, Taylor 1969, Mayden and Walsh 1984, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Graves	Fishes	*Noturus phaeus*	Brown Madtom	E /	G4 / S1	6	2	0	0	0
	Riffles and raceways over mixed gravel and sand, and in organic debris piles and tree roots along undercut banks (Taylor 1969; Burr and Mayden 1979; Burr and Warren 1986; Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Graves	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	14	1	1	1	0
	Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Graves	Amphibians	*Eurycea guttolineata*	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Wooded floodplains with springs and seeps. Adults are captured under debris or in crayfish burrows.									
Graves	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Graves	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	7	2	0	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Graves	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									
Graves	Reptiles	*Thamnophis proximus proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is rarely seen far from water, and it most often inhabits the margins and shrub layers of floodplain sloughs, swamps, and marshes. May also occur in manmade habitat such as ditches through or near suitable natural habitat.									
Graves	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	1	0	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Graves	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Graves	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Graves	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Graves	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Grayson	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	1	1	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	4	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Grayson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	2	1	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Grayson	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Grayson	Insects	*Papaipema beeriana*	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie or similar habitat with the foodplant, *Liatris* spp., present in good numbers.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Grayson	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Grayson	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Grayson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Grayson	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland										
Grayson	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.										
Grayson	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Grayson	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Grayson	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Grayson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Grayson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Grayson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Grayson	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	3	0	0	1	0
Grayson	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	1	0
Grayson	Communities	*Acidic xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Grayson	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Grayson	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	6	0	2	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	2	3	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	12	0	1	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	8	0	0	2	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	25	0	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	3	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Green	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Green	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Green	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.									
Green	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Green	Insects	*Ophiogomphus aspersus*	Brook Snaketail	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Clear streams where shallow current ripples over sand (Needham and Westfall 1954).									
Green	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Green	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Green	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Green	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	18	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Green	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Green	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Green	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Green	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	6	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Green	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	11	5	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Green	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Green	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Green	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Green	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	2	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Green	Communities	*Acid seep/bog*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.									
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	1	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Mountain woods.										
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.										
Greenup	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	3	1	1	0
Habitat: Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	2	0
Habitat: Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Habitat: Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	2	0
Habitat: Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Greenup	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Greenup	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.										
Greenup	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	14	3	0	0	0
Habitat: Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.										
Greenup	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	6	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.										
Greenup	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Greenup	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	1	0	0
Habitat: Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										
Greenup	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Greenup	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Greenup	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Hancock	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Hancock	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.										
Hancock	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).										
Hancock	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Hancock	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
Habitat: Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
Hancock	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Hancock	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Hancock	Crustaceans	*Macrobrachium ohione*	Ohio Shrimp	E /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Large rivers (Page 1985). Probably associated with aquatic vegetation or organic debris. Barko and Hrabik (2004) found the Ohio Shrimp to be more common in open side channels and main channel borders in the Mississipi River in Missouri.										
Hancock	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Hancock	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Hancock	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.										
Hancock	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Anagallis minima*	Chaffweed	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Prairies and glades										
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Cedar glades and prairies.										
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Carex tetanica*	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Wet to mesic open areas (Jones 2005)										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium candidum*	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Dalea purpurea*	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches and cedar glades in limestone regions.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	3	0	1	0	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum bicknellii*	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
	Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	6	0	1	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Juncus filipendulus*	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet places in cedar glades.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Liatris cylindracea*	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus pubescens*	Hoary Mock Orange	E /	G5? / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Sandstone and limestone bluffs and riverbanks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Psoralidium tenuiflorum*	Few-flowered Scurf-pea	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods, and rocky banks.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Silene regia*	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	4	1	1	6	0
	Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	11	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	10	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	9	1	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.									
Hardin	Aquatic Snails	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	2	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	2	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	0	8	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Hardin	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	5	2	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Hardin	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Insects	*Mesamia stramineus*	Helianthus Leafhopper	E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies with its foodplant, *Helianthus mollis*, present.									
Hardin	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Hardin	Insects	*Papaipema beeriana*	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie or similar habitat with the foodplant, *Liatris* spp., present in good numbers.									
Hardin	Insects	*Papaipema eryngii*	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E / C	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie. The only known foodplant for the larvae is *Eryngium yuccifolium* (Bess 1992).									
Hardin	Insects	*Prairiana kansana*	A Cicadellid Leafhopper	E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and barrens. It appears to be most common in mesic weedy fields (University of Minnesota, Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve http://www.cedarcreek.umn.edu/insects/021014n.html).									
Hardin	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Hardin	Insects	*Tychobythinus hubrichti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	A cave obligate species.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	2	0	0
	Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).									
Hardin	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hardin	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Hardin	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hardin	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hardin	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Hardin	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	14	0	0	0	0
	Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.									
Hardin	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Hardin	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	5	1	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Hardin	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Hardin	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	3	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Hardin	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Hardin	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Hardin	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Hardin	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Hardin	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Limestone flat rock glade*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Sandstone barrens (open woodland)*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Sandstone prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	*Xeric red cedar - oak forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Mosses	*Anomodon rugelii*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	On rocks (especially limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Entodon brevisetus*		E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, also on logs or stumps and rock (Crum and Anderson)									
Harlan	Mosses	*Herzogiella turfacea*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On decayed stumps or logs, occasionally on humus or bark at the base of trees, in moist, coniferous woods (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.									
Harlan	Mosses	*Oncophorus raui*		E /	G3 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Polytrichum strictum*		E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil or humus (frequently overlying rock), sometimes on stumps, characteristic of banks or sides of trails in rather dry open woods or pastures, only rarely in moist or wet woods (Crum and Anderson).									
Harlan	Mosses	*Sphagnum quinquefarium*	Five-ranked Bogmoss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	In KY, seeping sandstone outcrops.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Amianthium muscitoxicum*	Fly Poison	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Angelica triquinata*	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	8	1	0	0	0
	Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Mesic forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Botrychium oneidense*	Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Acidic upland woods									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex aestivalis*	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone and acidic soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces and high elevation rich woods.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex austrocaroliniana*	Tarheel Sedge	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic ravine forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex leptonervia*	Finely-nerved Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwood forests (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Carex roanensis*	Roan Mountain Sedge	E /	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests (Weakley 2011); in KY, wooded south-facing slopes between 3600 and 3800 ft (Jones 2005).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Castanea dentata*	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 2011).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Convallaria montana*	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Corallorhiza maculata*	Spotted Coralroot	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic mixed hardwood forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G5 / S3?	5	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Cymophyllus fraserianus*	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 2011); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley 1993).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia flexuosa*	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Eriophorum virginicum*	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 2011).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium maculatum*	Spotted Joe-pye-weed	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist places. Usually in calcareous soils; Includes marl fens, wet meadows, cove forests, and grassy balds (Weakley 2011).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium steelei*	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	0	0	0
	Cove hardwood and northern hardwood forests, up to at least 1600 m.									

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	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Gaylussacia ursina*	Bear huckleberry	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mountain slopes and summits									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana decora*	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	10	3	1	0	0
	Moist woods and openings on mountain summits.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum canadense*	Canada Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Open oak woods and oak pine woodlands, clearings, barrens, also reported from prairies.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Heracleum lanatum*	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich damp soil; in KY, roadside on mountain ridge.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	3	2	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum pseudomaculatum*	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Oak woodlands, glades, rocky prairies, moist sandy ditches and roadsides (Steyermark 1963).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Leucothoe recurva*	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist areas in mountain woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Listera smallii*	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella inundata*	Northern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Acid soil of bogs, shores, and meadows, often in seasonally inundated sites (Gleason and Cronquist); in KY, temporary pool of water in mnts.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodium clavatum*	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium*	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.									

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	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Minuartia glabra*	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Oclemena acuminata*	Whorled Aster	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist sand in mesophytic forest, wet openings along stream on dip slope.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera oakesiana*	Evening Primrose	H /	G4G5Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Sands along the coast and rarely inland (Fernald 1970); Oak-Chestnut Woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Paronychia argyrocoma*	Silverling	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky slopes, ridges, and ledges at high altitudes.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	5	2	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	1	2	0	0	0
	Rich mesic forests.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Rubus canadensis*	Smooth Blackberry	E /	G5 / S1?	1	3	0	0	0
	Forests, woodlands, grassy balds (Weakley 1998); woodland edges and openings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Edges and openings in rich woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
	Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	3	0	1	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	15	1	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago roanensis*	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Stachys eplingii*	Epling's Hedgenettle	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mountain forests, on mountain ridge summit; also mesic forests, bogs & wet meadows (Weakley 1998).									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Streptopus lanceolatus*	Rosy Twisted-stalk	E /	G5 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods.									

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	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Trillium undulatum*	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	6	1	1	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Vaccinium erythrocarpum*	Southern Mountain Cranberry	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests in the mountains.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum parviflorum*	Appalachian Bunchflower	T /	G4? / S2	2	2	0	0	0
	Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.									
Harlan	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum lantanoides*	Alderleaved Viburnum	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Coves to mesic woods at mid-high elevations (Wofford 1989).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Anguispira rugoderma*	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain (Hubricht 1985). Seems most active on the surface during the spring and fall when the weather is relatively cool, but burrows into rotting wood and soil during hot summer and cold winter weather.									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
	Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Mesomphix rugeli*	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	10	1	0	0	0
	Under leaf litter on wooded hillsides or on mountains (Hubricht 1985).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Neohelix dentifera*	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G5 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
	Found under leaf litter and about logs and rocks on wooded mountainsides, often where the soil is quite acid (Hubricht 1985).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Pilsbryna vanattai*	Honey Glyph	E /	G2G3 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Litter of the higher elevations of Big Black Mountain (Petranka 1982).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Vertigo bollesiana*	Delicate Vertigo	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in marshes (Hubricht 1985).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Vertigo clappi*	Cupped Vertigo	E /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Found in leaf litter and moss on wooded hillsides (Hubricht 1985).									
Harlan	Terrestrial Snails	*Vitrinizonites latissimus*	Glassy Grapeskin	T /	G4 / S2	15	0	0	0	0
	Under leaf litter or crawling on the ground in wet weather. Usually found above 2,000 feet in the mountains, but may occur below 1,000 feet in the outlying hills.									
Harlan	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	9	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.									
Harlan	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Harlan	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Harlan	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Harlan	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									

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	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Insects	*Phyciodes batesii*	Tawny Crescent	H / SOMC	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist meadows and pastures, dry rocky ridges (Opler 1992).									
Harlan	Insects	*Polygonia progne*	Gray Comma	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	UNKNOWN IN KY.									
Harlan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus rogersae*	Rogers' Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. A small stream channel intersected by a 10-m dome in the lower end of a section of the cave called "The Emperor's Palace" (Barr 1981). Muddy stream passage in the lower cave level. Specimen was found close to the edge of a near liquid, slow flowing mud. Species might be subhydrophilous. (Barr 1994).									
Harlan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus scholasticus*	Scholarly Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Upper level of the cave near the entrance (Barr 1981). Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Harlan	Insects	*Rasvena terna*	Vermont Sallfly	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	23	2	1	2	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Harlan	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	5	6	1	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters, creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Harlan	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Harlan	Amphibians	*Plethodon wehrlei*	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	The single Kentucky locality is a shale outcrop along a stream.									
Harlan	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Harlan	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Dendroica fusca*	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Coniferous (primarily balsam fir) and mixed forest, open woodland, second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats. (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Empidonax minimus*	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open woodland and brushy areas.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Junco hyemalis*	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	2	0	0	0	0
	Coniferous and deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings, bogs, open woodland, brushy areas adjacent to forest, and burned-over lands; in migration and winter in a variety of open woodland, brushy and grassy habitats (B83COM01NA).									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	3	0	0	0	0
	Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	5	4	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually at edge with thick areas of herbaceous undergrowth, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, reclaimed surface mines.									
Harlan	Breeding Birds	*Wilsonia canadensis*	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Woodland undergrowth (especially aspen-poplar), bogs, tall shrubbery along streams or near swamps, and deciduous second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats, mostly in humid areas.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Clethrionomys gapperi maurus*	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	9	3	0	0	0
	Prefers cool, moist forest habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Thus its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range. Limited to higher elevations in the southeastern mountains.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	17	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Harlan	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Sorex dispar blitchi*	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Cool, moist forested habitats.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harlan	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Harlan	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Harlan	Communities	*Acidic xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	12	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Cumberland highlands forest*		E /	G2 / S1	5	0	0	1	0
Harlan	Communities	*Cumberland Mountains pitch pine woodland*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Cumberland Mountains xeric pine woodland/outcrop*		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Harlan	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Harrison	Vascular Plants	*Solidago shortii*	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.									
Harrison	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Harrison	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Harrison	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).									
Harrison	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	5	2	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Harrison	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	6	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Harrison	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Harrison	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harrison	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	2	1	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Harrison	Insects	*Nehalennia irene*	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	A variety of lentic habitats, especially marshes and sedge fens (Westfall and May 1996).									
Harrison	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus major*	Beaver Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Harrison	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Harrison	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Harrison	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Harrison	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Harrison	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Harrison	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Harrison	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Harrison	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Harrison	Communities	*Bluegrass woodland*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Harrison	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 2011).									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Carex straminea*	Straw Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet meadows.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Glyceria acutiflora*	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	23	0	0	1	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Liatris cylindracea*	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	1	0	0
	Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Phlox bifida ssp. bifida*	Cleft Phlox	T /	G5?T5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy soil on wooded slopes and rock ledges.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora macrostachya*	Tall Beaked-rush	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands (Weakley 1998).. in KY, mud at edge of sinkhole pond.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Silene regia*	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	11	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	4	0	1	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Hart	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Hart	Aquatic Snails	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).									
Hart	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Hart	Aquatic Snails	*Rhodacme elatior*	Domed Ancylid	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Specimens were collected in the Red River where the stream was 30 to 50 feet wide, 2.5 to 4 feet deep, flowing over sand, mud, and gravel. Sides of the stream supported good growths of Potamogeton, Carex, Spirogyra, and narrow-leafed cattail (Branson and Batch 1970). This habitat description starkly contrasts with the comments of Basch (1963), who									
Hart	Terrestrial Snails	*Paravitrea lapilla*	Gem Supercoil	T /	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines (Hubricht 1985).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	10	2	0	1	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	5	0	3	3	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	32	3	7	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	1	4	4	2	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	4	11	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	25	1	8	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	26	1	3	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	3	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	1	5	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	24	0	2	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	8	1	5	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	3	1	0	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	0	2	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	15	1	2	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	2	4	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Hart	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	6	6	9	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Bryocamptus morrisoni elegans*	A Copepod	T /	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Troglobitic copepod that inhabits pools (Lewis 1993).									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	3	5	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	1	7	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Palaemonias ganteri*	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Large base level stream passages (i.e., lowest level) and associated tributaries characterized by slow flow, coarse to fine grain sand and coarse silt sediments, and abundant quantities of organic material (USFWS 1988).									
Hart	Crustaceans	*Stygobromus vitreus*	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Small drip and seep pools in caves, but occasionally is found in surface seeps in the Mammoth Cave area (Holsinger 1976).									
Hart	Insects	*Celithemis verna*	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Ponds, lakes, and rarely ditches and streams, with sparse emergent plants or a marginal zone of grassy plants (Dunkle 1989). Usually found at newly created or infertile waters (Dunkle 1989), but in Kentucky it has been found in a eutrophic pond.									
Hart	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Hart	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Hart	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus audax*	Bold Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Usually caves, unknown if it occurs in non-cave microhabitat. Hypothesized that it may live in smaller interstices inaccessible to humans. During dry periods (fall) the species descends into the cave (Barr 1994a, b).									
Hart	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus globiceps*	Round-headed Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Found beneath damp, rotting boards in Barnes Smith Cave (Barr 1994a).									
Hart	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus simulans*	Cub Run Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Hart	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Hart	Insects	*Soyedina calcarea*	A Stonefly	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	The Kentucky type locality (195 m A.S.L.) emanates on a sandstone ridge and flows 35 m as an intermittent reach before dropping over a hollowed cliff. The stream continues intermittently before two small springs provide perennial surface flow for approximately 20 m. Downstream of the spring reach the stream sinks through fractured limestone into a									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Hart	Insects	*Tychobythinus hubrichti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	A cave obligate species.									
Hart	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius attenuatus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	A cave obligate species.									
Hart	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	1	1	0	0
	Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).									
Hart	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Hart	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	14	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Hart	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Hart	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Hart	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hart	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	7	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hart	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hart	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Hart	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	10	2	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Hart	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Hart	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Hart	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	1	1	0	0	2
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Hart	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Hart	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Hart	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Hart	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	2	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Hart	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Hart	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Hart	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hart	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Sandstone prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hart	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	1	1	0
Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 2011); riverbanks.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	2	3	0	0	0
Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus berteroi*	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Nemophila aphylla*	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Polymnia laevigata*	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Sparganium eurycarpum*	Large Bur-reed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	1	0	0	0
Stream and slough margins; also reported in shallow water.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	1	0	2	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Henderson	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.										
Henderson	Insects	*Traverella lewisi*	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Streams.										
Henderson	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Henderson	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Henderson	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										
Henderson	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Henderson	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Henderson	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Actitis macularius*	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
Seacoasts and shores of lakes, ponds, and streams, sometimes in marshes; prefers shores with rocks, wood, or debris; also mangrove edges in Caribbean.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	2	0
Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest, woodland, swamps; also scrub and parks in winter and migration.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	6	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	4	0	0	0	0
Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	1	0
Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Rallus elegans*	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
Freshwater marshes and swamps, locally in brackish marshes.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	1	0	0	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										
Henderson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Henderson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	0	4	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Henderson	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Communities	*Coastal Plain slough*		T /	GNR / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Communities	*Deep soil mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Arabis perstellata*	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.									
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Salix discolor*	Pussy Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Damp thickets or shores, often in swamps; in KY, (non-calcareous?) streamsides (J. Campbell).									
Henry	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Henry	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Henry	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Henry	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Henry	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.									
Henry	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus tenebrosus*	Stevens Creek Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	1	0	0
	Cave obligate. Found in stream crawl under wet rocks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Henry	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Henry	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Henry	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Henry	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Henry	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Henry	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Henry	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Henry	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Henry	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Berchemia scandens*	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 2011).									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Carex crebriflora*	Coastal Plain Sedge	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests (Weakley 2011); mesic loess bluffs in Western KY.									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 2011).									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Clematis crispa*	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	2	0	0
	Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Eryngium integrifolium*	Blue-flower Coyote-thistle	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Wet pinelands, meadows and savannas.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Rivers, swamps and slough margins.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Listera australis*	Southern Twayblade	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
Shaded bogs and wet woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Melanthera nivea*	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Floodplains and wet/moist sandy woods including disturbed openings.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Nemophila aphylla*	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Oldenlandia uniflora*	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Paspalum boscianum*	Bull Paspalum	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Moist or wet soil and also noted from disturbed areas.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Polymnia laevigata*	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Utricularia macrorhiza*	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Deep or shallow quiet waters.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Verbena canadensis*	Rose Mock-vervain	E /	G5 / S1?	0	0	0	1	0
Sandy or rocky prairies and barrens, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); glades, disturbed soils, edges of bluffs.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and stream margins.										
Hickman	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus shufeldtii*	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Inhabits swamps, sloughs, ditches, lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams (Hobbs 1989) on the coastal plain, and may burrow to survive droughts (Page 1985).										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.										
Hickman	Insects	*Arigomphus maxwelli*	Bayou Clubtail	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Ponds and slow streams, including swampy bayous, often flowing more than for other pond clubtails (Dunkle 2000).										
Hickman	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										
Hickman	Insects	*Poanes viator*	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Drastically different habitats for the two subspecies (or species). Subspecies VIATOR in sedge meadows, fens, ditches, and other open to shrubby sedge wetlands with large sedges like CAREX LACUSTRIS. Subspecies ZIZANIAE in any habitat with PHRAGMITES northward from salt marshes to landfills; but southward where PHRAGMITES invasion is not yet severe										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Cyprinella camura*	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Clear, small, sand or gravel-bottomed streams with logs or other cover on the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986). Young may be found in pool margins. Also collected from clear, flowing springs that discharge into Terrapin Creek.									
Hickman	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	7	2	1	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Hickman	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	4	3	1	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Etheostoma chienense*	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	12	0	3	0	0
	Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Fundulus dispar*	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Lowland wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and slow-moving streams with beds of aquatic vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	7	1	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									
Hickman	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	7	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.									
Hickman	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Adults inhabit large, turbid rivers where they live in swift, shallow water over sand or gravel bottoms (Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis meeki*	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Firm sand and/or gravel with some current in the main channel of large, turbid rivers (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Young inhabit silty side channels or backwaters (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Fishes	*Scaphirhynchus albus*	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Restricted to the deep, turbid, and swiftly flowing main channel of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers where it usually occurs over firm sand mixed with some gravel and mud (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hickman	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	9	0	0	0	0
	Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Hickman	Amphibians	*Amphiuma tridactylum*	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	The *Amphiuma* is found in lakes, open spring streams of running water, and streams flowing over calcareous rocks. Also recorded from drainage ditches, bayous, and wooded alluvial swamps (Bishop 1974). Probably only the latter in Kentucky.									
Hickman	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Hickman	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	0	2	1	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									
Hickman	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Hickman	Reptiles	*Chrysemys dorsalis*	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs and swamps, manmade ponds. Nests are dug along margins.									
Hickman	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									
Hickman	Reptiles	*Nerodia cyclopion*	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	This species inhabits wetlands, usually in quiet, shallow sloughs, swamps, lakes, impoundments, and slow-moving streams, where they bask on emergent logs and banks.									
Hickman	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	1	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	3	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	3	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	5	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	1	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	3	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	1	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	4	0	0	1	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Hickman	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Hickman	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Hickman	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Hickman	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Hickman	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Coastal Plain slough*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Sand bar*		S /	GNR / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Carex stipata var. maxima*	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swampy woodlands.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	1	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rivers, swamps and slough margins.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum gymnanthum*	Claspingleaf St. John's-wort	/	G4 / SNR	1	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woodland.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia bushii*	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist woods.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.									
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Hopkins	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									
Hopkins	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Hopkins	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Hopkins	Fishes	*Etheostoma tecumsehi*	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.									
Hopkins	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas									
Hopkins	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hopkins	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										
Hopkins	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Hopkins	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
Hopkins	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	5	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	3	0	1	0
Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	4	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	2	0	0	0
Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	1	0	0	0
Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	1	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	1	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.										
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually at edge with thick areas of herbaceous undergrowth, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, reclaimed surface mines.									
Hopkins	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Hopkins	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Hopkins	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Hopkins	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	2	0	1	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	1	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Jackson	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	14	0	1	1	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	2	1	0	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	6	0	1	0	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	11	0	1	1	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	2	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	1	4	6	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Jackson	Insects	*Dannella provonshai*	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Streams in the Ozark Mountains and Appalachia Plateau (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).									
Jackson	Insects	*Habrophlebiodes celeteria*	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	Streams in the southern Appalachians (Randolph and McCarrerty 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.										
Jackson	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.										
Jackson	Other Invertebrates	*Geocentrophora cavernicola*	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										
Jackson	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.										
Jackson	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Jackson	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.										
Jackson	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Jackson	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Jackson	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	29	1	2	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
Jackson	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	14	0	0	0	0
This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.										
Jackson	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Jackson	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	13	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Jackson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	15	0	3	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Jackson	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	6	0	0	0	1

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau sandstone glade*		E /	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	4	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	*Xeric Virginia pine forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Aristida ramosissima*	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Dry prairies, glades, sterile or open clayey soil.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata*	Kentucky Gladecress	E / LT	G4T1T2 / S1S2	11	0	2	0	0
In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of Silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock outcrops, pastures and lawns.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Solidago shortii*	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Wet woods and meadows.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	1	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	0	0	0
Shallow quiet waters and shores.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Rich dry or mesic woods.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.										
Jefferson	Vascular Plants	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Mesic to wet woodland borders.										
Jefferson	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.										
Jefferson	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).										
Jefferson	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Jefferson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Jefferson	Crustaceans	*Gammarus bousfieldi*	Bousfield's Amphipod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Pools or areas with little current, deep mud-detritus bottoms, and beds of emergent vegetation (Cole and Minckley 1961).										
Jefferson	Crustaceans	*Orconectes jeffersoni*	Louisville Crayfish	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	12	9	0	0	0
Flat cobble and boulder strewn streams; in bedrock streams it is dependent on fissures and cracks. In pools, large substrates are needed. It also uses trash and manmade retaining wall (Couch, personal communication, 2009). One of the overall limiting factors appears to be substrate availability (Z. Couch, personal communication, 2009).										
Jefferson	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black										
Jefferson	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.										
Jefferson	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes*	Louisville Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).										
Jefferson	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
Jefferson	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Jefferson	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Alosa alabamae*	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Anadromous species that ascends large rivers and tributaries to spawn over coarse sand and gravel swept by moderate current (Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Barkuloo et al. 1993, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Jefferson	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	5	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Jefferson	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Jefferson	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	19	5	0	0	1
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Jefferson	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Actitis macularius*	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Seacoasts and shores of lakes, ponds, and streams, sometimes in marshes; prefers shores with rocks, wood, or debris; also mangrove edges in Caribbean.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	3	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	1	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	0	0	1	0
	Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Wet pastureland and marshes, fresh water and brackish situations, dry fields, garbage dumps. In W. Indies, roosts at night in mangrove swamps or on mangrove islands (B83RAF01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Egretta caerulea*	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, ponds, lakes, meadows, streams, mangrove lagoons, and other bodies of calm shallow water; primarily in freshwater habitats.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	3	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	3	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	4	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	1	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	0	0	1	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Rallus elegans*	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	0	1	0	1	0
	Freshwater marshes and swamps, locally in brackish marshes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	0	0	1	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.										
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	0	2	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Jefferson	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Jefferson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Jefferson	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Jefferson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Jefferson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Jefferson	Communities	*Deep soil mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	Tufted Hairgrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky limestone ledges on bluffs.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	5	0	0	0
Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria*	Starry-cleft Phlox	E / SOMC	G5?T3 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	2	2	0
Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	1	2	0	0
On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Schizachne purpurascens*	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Trillium nivale*	Snow Trillium	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
Mesophytic forests with limestone derived soils, slopes associated with large river systems.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	3	1	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry, esp. calcareous woods.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.										
Jessamine	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.										
Jessamine	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Jessamine	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Jessamine	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Jessamine	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).										
Jessamine	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus abditus*	Concealed Cave Beetle	T /	G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Caves, microhabitat unknown.										
Jessamine	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus solivagus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate. We wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).										
Jessamine	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Jessamine	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	3	0	1	0
Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	2	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).										
Jessamine	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Jessamine	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	6	0	0	1	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Jessamine	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Jessamine	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Jessamine	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Jessamine	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Jessamine	Communities	*Calcareous xeric forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
Mesic ravine forests.										
Johnson	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Johnson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Johnson	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Johnson	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Johnson	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Johnson	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Johnson	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Johnson	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	0	1	0	0	0
Kenton	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Kenton	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	1	2	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Kenton	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	1	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Kenton	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	1	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	4	1	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	1	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Kenton	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Kenton	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Kenton	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Kenton	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	3	0	0	1	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Kenton	Amphibians	*Plethodon cinereus*	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	9	4	0	0	0
	A woodland species that occurs in deciduous and mixed forest types. Adults are found under logs, rocks, bark, moss and debris.									
Kenton	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Kenton	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many									
Kenton	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Kenton	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Kenton	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Kenton	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Kenton	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Kenton	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Knott	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Knott	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Knott	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Knott	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Knott	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	10	4	0	1	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Knott	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Knott	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Knott	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Knott	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Knott	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	2
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia nuttallii*	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
	Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Orontium aquaticum*	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera cristata*	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).									
Knox	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstitial spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	4	0	1	3	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	1	1	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Knox	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Knox	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Knox	Insects	*Polygonia faunus*	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	A species of boreal and "Canadian Zone" forests, typically mixtures of spruce, fir, or hemlock and northern hardwoods, northward sometimes mainly spruce-fir. Adults are most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 800 meters in									
Knox	Insects	*Polygonia progne*	Gray Comma	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	UNKNOWN IN KY.									
Knox	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).									
Knox	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	28	1	0	1	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Knox	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	19	0	2	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters, creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Knox	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Knox	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Knox	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Knox	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Knox	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	0	0	1	0
	Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Larue	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	3	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	3	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Larue	Insects	*Calephelis muticum*	Swamp Metalmark	E /	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, marshes and bogs (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Larue	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Larue	Insects	*Papaipema beeriana*	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie or similar habitat with the foodplant, *Liatris* spp., present in good numbers.									
Larue	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus cnephosus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks.									
Larue	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Larue	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Larue	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Larue	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Larue	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Larue	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Larue	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Larue	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Larue	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Larue	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Larue	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Larue	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Larue	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	0	0	1	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.									
Laurel	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	18	1	1	0	0
	Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea*	Prickly Bog Sedge	E /	G5T5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs and seepages (Weakley 2011); in KY, wooded acid seeps.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Carex austrocaroliniana*	Tarheel Sedge	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic ravine forests.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Ceanothus herbaceus*	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	1	0	0
	Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Comptonia peregrina*	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Disturbance (fire or river scour) mediated. River bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy acidic soil.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	4	1	1	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Eriophorum virginicum*	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 2011).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Eurybia saxicastellii*	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola pilosa*	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	1	0	1	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Hexastylis contracta*	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deciduous forests with acidic soil.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	9	1	0	4	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia nuttallii*	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	5	3	1	0	0
	Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera cristata*	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera integrilabia*	White Fringeless Orchid	E / PT	G2G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Polygala paucifolia*	Gaywings	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist rich woods (Cronq.1991)									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Solidago gracillima*	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet open rocky river banks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa*	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Boulder/cobble river bars.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	8	0	2	0	0
	Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	1	0
	Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic to wet woodland borders.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.									
Laurel	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	4	0	1	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Laurel	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera curta*	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large rivers.									
Laurel	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	2	1	3	1	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	4	2	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	2	3	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	3	1	0	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	3	1	0	1	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	2	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	42	8	3	5	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Laurel	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.									
Laurel	Insects	*Dannella provonshai*	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Streams in the Ozark Mountains and Appalachia Plateau (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).									
Laurel	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Laurel	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Laurel	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.									
Laurel	Insects	*Polygonia faunus*	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	A species of boreal and "Canadian Zone" forests, typically mixtures of spruce, fir, or hemlock and northern hardwoods, northward sometimes mainly spruce-fir. Adults are most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 800 meters in									
Laurel	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Laurel	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Laurel	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	36	0	0	0	0
	Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.									
Laurel	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Laurel	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	9	1	0	0	0
	Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Laurel	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Laurel	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Laurel	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Laurel	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	8	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Laurel	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	19	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Laurel	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Laurel	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Laurel	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Laurel	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	*Sandstone prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Lawrence	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests.									
Lawrence	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									
Lawrence	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lawrence	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	5	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Lawrence	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Lawrence	Insects	*Acroneuria kosztarabi*	Virginia Stone	S /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Relatively clean, cobble and boulder-strewn streams.										
Lawrence	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.										
Lawrence	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.										
Lawrence	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Lawrence	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Lawrence	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	2	0	0
Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	1	0
Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Ribes americanum*	Eastern Black Currant	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic slope forests.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Styrax grandifolius*	Bigleaf Snowbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Woods, sandy riverbanks and hummocks.										
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lee	Vascular Plants	*Trichophorum planifolium*	Bashful Bulrush	E /	G4G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry oak-hickory woods and clearings. Also in acid soils of sandstone or chert areas (Steyermark 1975). In KY, sandstone slopes, slightly damp (per J. Campbell).									
Lee	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Lee	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Lee	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	1	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lee	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Lee	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	7	1	1	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Lee	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Lee	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	13	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Lee	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	16	1	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Lee	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Lee	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	3	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Lee	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Lee	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Lee	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lee	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Lee	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Lee	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	1	0
Lee	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Lee	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Lee	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Lee	Communities	*Small stream scour forest*		N /	GNR / S4	1	0	0	0	0
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodium clavatum*	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mountain woods.									
Leslie	Terrestrial Snails	*Anguispira rugoderma*	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain (Hubricht 1985). Seems most active on the surface during the spring and fall when the weather is relatively cool, but burrows into rotting wood and soil during hot summer and cold winter weather.									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Leslie	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Leslie	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Leslie	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Leslie	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Leslie	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Leslie	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	7	3	0	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Leslie	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Leslie	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Leslie	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Leslie	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	4	0	0	1	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Leslie	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Leslie	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Leslie	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Leslie	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Leslie	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Leslie	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Leslie	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Leslie	Communities	*White pine - mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Letcher	Liverworts	*Plagiochila caduciloba*	Gorge Leafy Liverwort	E /	G2 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Moist acidic rocks, shadey, associated with a cascading perennial stream in/near higher elevations in Kentucky.										
Letcher	Mosses	*Anomodon rugelii*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
On rocks (especially limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).										
Letcher	Mosses	*Brachythecium populeum*	Matted Feather Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On rocks (apparently most often acidic substrate), sometimes on a thin mantle of soil in woods (Crum and Anderson, 1981). In KY, sandstone rocks and bark at base of tree.										
Letcher	Mosses	*Cirriphyllum piliferum*		T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).										
Letcher	Mosses	*Dicranodontium asperulum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On damp or wet, acid rock, especially on cliffs, rarely on thin soil or humus over rock or on bark at the base of trees (Crum and Anderson).										
Letcher	Mosses	*Entodon brevisetus*		E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, also on logs or stumps and rock (Crum and Anderson)										
Letcher	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.										
Letcher	Mosses	*Oncophorus raui*		E /	G3 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).										
Letcher	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.										
Letcher	Mosses	*Polytrichum strictum*		E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On soil or humus (frequently overlying rock), sometimes on stumps, characteristic of banks or sides of trails in rather dry open woods or pastures, only rarely in moist or wet woods (Crum and Anderson).										
Letcher	Mosses	*Sphagnum quinquefarium*	Five-ranked Bogmoss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
In KY, seeping sandstone outcrops.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Adlumia fungosa*	Allegheny-vine	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 2011); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. Plant increases following fire or increased light.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Angelica triquinata*	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic forests.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Botrychium matricariifolium*	Matricary Grape-fern	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic open woods and thickets									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Carex aestivalis*	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandstone and acidic soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces and high elevation rich woods.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G5 / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Cymophyllus fraserianus*	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 2011); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley 1993).									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium steelei*	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Cove hardwood and northern hardwood forests, up to at least 1600 m.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana decora*	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	4	3	0	0	0
	Moist woods and openings on mountain summits.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Hexastylis contracta*	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Deciduous forests with acidic soil.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Houstonia serpyllifolia*	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Leucothoe recurva*	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist areas in mountain woods.									
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Listera smallii*	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera oakesiana*	Evening Primrose	H /	G4G5Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Sands along the coast and rarely inland (Fernald 1970); Oak-Chestnut Woods.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Orontium aquaticum*	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Pogonia ophioglossoides*	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	1	4	0	0	0
Rich mesic forests.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Sanguisorba canadensis*	Canada Burnet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, wet meadows, and damp prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also fens and spray zones around waterfalls (Weakley 1998); peaty or boggy soils; in KY, found on moist exposed rocky sandstone ledge.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	S /	G4G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Mountain woods.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.										
Letcher	Vascular Plants	*Trillium undulatum*	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	2	3	0	0	0
Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.										
Letcher	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).										
Letcher	Terrestrial Snails	*Neohelix dentifera*	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Found under leaf litter and about logs and rocks on wooded mountainsides, often where the soil is quite acid (Hubricht 1985).										
Letcher	Terrestrial Snails	*Patera panselenus*	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines (Hubricht 1985).										
Letcher	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	2	0	0	1	0
Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Letcher	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Letcher	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Letcher	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Letcher	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Letcher	Insects	*Litobrancha recurvata*	A Burrowing Mayfly	S /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Nymphs live in small brooks and streams and burrow in mixtures of silt and sand (Edmunds et al. 1976). McCafferty (pers comm) indicated that it has special habitat requirements such as heavy mud or marl substrate and relatively cool water in depositional areas of small streams.									
Letcher	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.									
Letcher	Insects	*Phyciodes batesii*	Tawny Crescent	H / SOMC	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist meadows and pastures, dry rocky ridges (Opler 1992).									
Letcher	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Letcher	Insects	*Stylurus scudderi*	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Clear forest streams and small rivers with riffles, a slow to rapid current, and a sand/muck bottom (Dunkle 2000).									
Letcher	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	18	0	3	0	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Letcher	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters , creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Letcher	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Letcher	Amphibians	*Plethodon wehrlei*	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	The single Kentucky locality is a shale outcrop along a stream.									
Letcher	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Letcher	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Letcher	Breeding Birds	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	1	0	0	0	0
	Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.									
Letcher	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Letcher	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually at edge with thick areas of herbaceous undergrowth, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, reclaimed surface mines.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Clethrionomys gapperi maurus*	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
	Prefers cool, moist forest habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Thus its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range. Limited to higher elevations in the southeastern mountains.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	17	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Letcher	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	15	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Sorex dispar blitchi*	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Cool, moist forested habitats.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Letcher	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Letcher	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Letcher	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Letcher	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Letcher	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Agalinis auriculata*	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens, prairies.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Mesic forests.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Carex buxbaumii*	Brown Bog Sedge	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Carex juniperorum*	Juniper Sedge	E /	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Carex tetanica*	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet to mesic open areas (Jones 2005)									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium candidum*	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	4	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Liatris cylindracea*	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum stellatum*	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Poa saltuensis*	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).									

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	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes racemosa*	Glaucous Rattlesnake-root	S /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet prairies and low ground bordering streams.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Lewis	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	3	0	2	0	0
	Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	5	0	2	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	2	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	8	0	2	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lewis	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Lewis	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Lewis	Insects	*Papaipema beeriana*	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic tallgrass prairie or similar habitat with the foodplant, *Liatris* spp., present in good numbers.									
Lewis	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Lewis	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Lewis	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Lewis	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	4	2	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Lewis	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Lewis	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	4	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Lewis	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Lewis	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Lewis	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Lewis	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis	Communities	*Shale barrens (open woodland)*		N /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Carex tetanica*	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet to mesic open areas (Jones 2005)									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Rafinesque's seedbox	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Lincoln	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Lincoln	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Lincoln	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	2	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Lincoln	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Lincoln	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	6	2	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lincoln	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Lincoln	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Lincoln	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Lincoln	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Lincoln	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Communities	*Shale barrens (open woodland)*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lincoln	Communities	*Wet meadow*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Communities	*Xeric red cedar - oak forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Livingston	Non-Vascular Plants	*Phaeophyscia leana*	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	2	0	1	0	0
	Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	2	0	0	1	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Arabis hirsuta*	Western Hairy Rockcress	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Cayaponia quinqueloba*	Five-lobe Cucumber	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial bottomlands along bayous and wet depressions; swamp forests and river banks (Weakley, 2011).									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest slopes, in Kentucky often associated with rocky outcropping on forested slopes.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Rivers, swamps and slough margins.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	4	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea uniflora*	One-flower Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Swampy woodlands, pond and slough margins, wet ditches.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Koeleria macrantha*	Prairie Junegrass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry soils, prairies, sand hills, open woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); sandstone glades.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Monarda punctata*	Spotted Bee-balm	X /	G5 / SX	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy soils on or near the coastal plain, weedy in some areas.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum pinnatum*	Cutleaf Water-milfoil	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	PEATY OR MUDDY SHORES OR IN SHALLOW WATERS.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium occidentale*	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus pubescens*	Hoary Mock Orange	E /	G5? / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Sandstone and limestone bluffs and riverbanks.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic woods.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus heterolepis*	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Torreyochloa pallida*	Pale Manna Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Shallow water, usually in swamps or (sometimes) springs.									
Livingston	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Livingston	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Livingston	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	13	2	1	2	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Livingston	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia geniculata*	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	2	3	0	0	0
	Occurs in small to large perennial-flowing Cumberlandian streams with good oxygenation and a bottom substrate of gravel or rocks; found in mid-channel, flowing habitats (Clarke, 1981).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Livingston	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia salebrosa*	Muddy Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G2G3Q / S2S4	0	2	0	0	0
	Large Rivers in western Kentucky, specific habitat unknown in Kentucky.									
Livingston	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	5	10	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	10	2	1	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	2	5	3	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	8	2	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	2	0	3	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	2	1	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	8	0	1	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	2	2	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	9	1	2	0	0
	Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	10	0	1	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Livingston	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Livingston	Crustaceans	*Macrobrachium ohione*	Ohio Shrimp	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Large rivers (Page 1985). Probably associated with aquatic vegetation or organic debris. Barko and Hrabik (2004) found the Ohio Shrimp to be more common in open side channels and main channel borders in the Mississipi River in Missouri.										
Livingston	Crustaceans	*Orconectes margorectus*	Livingston Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	3	2	0	0	0
Medium-sized creeks ranging from 2 to 10 meters in width (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).										
Livingston	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.										
Livingston	Insects	*Tomocerus missus*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										
Livingston	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Alosa alabamae*	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Anadromous species that ascends large rivers and tributaries to spawn over coarse sand and gravel swept by moderate current (Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Barkuloo et al. 1993, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Livingston	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).										
Livingston	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Livingston	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										
Livingston	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.										
Livingston	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	6	1	0	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
Livingston	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Livingston	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
Livingston	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	1	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	3	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	6	0	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).										
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	3	0	0	2	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Livingston	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.									
Livingston	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Livingston	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Livingston	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Livingston	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Livingston	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Livingston	Communities	*Sandstone barrens (open woodland)*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Livingston	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Glades, barrens, prairie patches and open woodland in Kentucky.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	7	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Cheilanthes alabamensis*	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Dalea purpurea*	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches and cedar glades in limestone regions.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Delphinium carolinianum*	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	2	0
	Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus tenellus var. parvulus*	Dwarf Burhead	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy shores, low fields.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Forestiera ligustrina*	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes butleri*	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Juncus filipendulus*	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet places in cedar glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	1	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium molle*	Soft-hairy False-gromwell	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Limestone glades and woodland.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Schoenoplectus hallii*	Hall's Bulrush	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Naturally associated with littoral zones of ponds but also seasonally wet depressions that may be heavily disturbed.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum priceae*	White Heath Aster	E /	G3G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	Rocky, gravelly or sandy soil.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Talinum calcaricum*	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	Limestone glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.									
Logan	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	5	0	0	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Logan	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera alveare*	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	3	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).									
Logan	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera curta*	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Medium to large rivers.									
Logan	Terrestrial Snails	*Rabdotus dealbatus*	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
	A calciphile and is found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). Associated with glades.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	2	1	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	2	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Lexingtonia dolabelloides*	Slabside Pearlymussel	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Coarse sand to heterogenous mixtures of large particle-size in small streams to large rivers with moderate to swift current (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	1	1	0	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	1	5	0	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	2	0	4	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	2	3	1	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	0	1	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	7	0	6	0	0
	Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Logan	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).									
Logan	Crustaceans	*Orconectes ronaldi*	Mud River Crayfish	T /	G3 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small rivers with cobble, gravel, and mud substrates; most commonly encountered in shallow riffle areas or among woody debris in slower moving areas (Taylor 2000).									
Logan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Logan	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
	Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.									
Logan	Fishes	*Etheostoma microlepidum*	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Logan	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Logan	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of									
Logan	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	15	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.									
Logan	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Logan	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).									
Logan	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Logan	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Logan	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Logan	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Aristida ramosissima*	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry prairies, glades, sterile or open clayey soil.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	26	2	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Callicarpa americana*	American Beautyberry	/	G5 / SNR	1	0	0	0	0
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Ceanothus herbaceus*	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest slopes, in Kentucky often associated with rocky outcropping on forested slopes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Heracleum lanatum*	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich damp soil; in KY, roadside on mountain ridge.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Malus ioensis*	Iowa Crabapple	S /	G4G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	OPEN OAK WOODS AND CLEARINGS.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	5	0	0	1	0
	Dry to mesic woods.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Styrax grandifolius*	Bigleaf Snowbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Woods, sandy riverbanks and hummocks.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum drummondii var. texanum*	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5T3T4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and open woods.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
	Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lyon	Vascular Plants	*Verbena canadensis*	Rose Mock-vervain	E /	G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy or rocky prairies and barrens, roadsides, etc. (Fernald 1970); glades, disturbed soils, edges of bluffs.									
Lyon	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	2	0	1	1	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	1	1	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	4	0
	Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.									
Lyon	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.									
Lyon	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lyon	Fishes	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Diamond Darter	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large swift rivers with extensive deposits of clean sand and gravel. Typically occurs in areas with good flow and moderately deep water (Trautman 1981, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Lyon	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Lyon	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Lyon	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Lyon	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Lyon	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.									
Lyon	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Lyon	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Lyon	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Lyon	Reptiles	*Sistrurus miliarius streckeri*	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	The Pigmy Rattlesnake seems to occur most frequently in dry woodlands of oak and hickory, sometimes in oak-pine.									
Lyon	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Wet pastureland and marshes, fresh water and brackish situations, dry fields, garbage dumps. In W. Indies, roosts at night in mangrove swamps or on mangrove islands (B83RAF01NA).									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Egretta caerulea*	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, lakes, meadows, streams, mangrove lagoons, and other bodies of calm shallow water; primarily in freshwater habitats.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Egretta thula*	Snowy Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats. Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in marsh vegetation. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. See references in Spendelow and									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	7	0	1	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	10	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Lyon	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Lyon	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Lyon	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 2011); riverbanks.									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Elodea nuttallii*	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Ponds, cool waters of spring branches, stream margins, sloughs.									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Ribes americanum*	Eastern Black Currant	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic slope forests.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Symphoricarpos albus*	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	20	0	2	15	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Madison	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Dry, esp. calcareous woods.										
Madison	Insects	*Hystrichophora loricana*	An Olethreutine Moth	T /	G2G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Madison	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus catoryctos*	Lesser Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud (Barr 1995).										
Madison	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus pholeter*	Greater Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cave obligate. Damp, silt floor.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Madison	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Madison	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Madison	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Madison	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Madison	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Madison	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Madison	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Madison	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Madison	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Madison	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Madison	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	0	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Madison	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Madison	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Madison	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Madison	Communities	*Bluegrass mesophytic cane forest*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Madison	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Madison	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Magoffin	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Magoffin	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Magoffin	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Magoffin	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Magoffin	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Marion	Vascular Plants	*Glyceria acutiflora*	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.									
Marion	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet woods and meadows.									
Marion	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Marion	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Marion	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Marion	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Marion	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	6	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Marion	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Marion	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus parvus*	Tatum Cave Beetle	T / C	GH / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Cave obligate. Tatum Cave under rocks along stream 100-150 ft N of the mouth.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Marion	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Marion	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marion	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Marion	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Marion	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Marion	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Marion	Communities	*Shale barrens (open woodland)*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Marion	Communities	*Siltstone/shale glade*		N /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 2011).									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	0	0	2	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea ovata*	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Swamps and wet woods.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Dry woodland.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Lysimachia fraseri*	Fraser's Loosestrife	X / SOMC	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Hardwood forests, forest edges and roadbanks, thin soils around rock outcrops, usually flowering only when exposed to extra sunlight by a tree-fall light gap or other canopy opening (Weakley 1998); alluvial meadows; in KY, stream terrace in wooded ravine.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Lysimachia terrestris*	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Oldenlandia uniflora*	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Dry to mesic woods.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Wet woods and meadows.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.										
Marshall	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	3	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).										
Marshall	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia geniculata*	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Occurs in small to large perennial-flowing Cumberlandian streams with good oxygenation and a bottom substrate of gravel or rocks; found in mid-channel, flowing habitats (Clarke, 1981).										
Marshall	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	3	6	0	0	0
Habitat: Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	5	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	4	2	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	2	1	0	1	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).										
Marshall	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.										
Marshall	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	T /	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
Marshall	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Fishes	*Alosa alabamae*	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Anadromous species that ascends large rivers and tributaries to spawn over coarse sand and gravel swept by moderate current (Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Barkuloo et al. 1993, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Ammocrypta vivax*	Scaly Sand Darter	X /	G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Sand in medium to large-sized streams with moderate current (Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	3	0	1	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Marshall	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.									
Marshall	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Marshall	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Marshall	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Marshall	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Marshall	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	8	0	1	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Marshall	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Wooded swamps, sloughs.									
Marshall	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.									
Marshall	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Marshall	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest, woodland, swamps; also scrub and parks in winter and migration.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Marshall	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Marshall	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	0	0	0	1	0
Marshall	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	0	0	0	1	0
Marshall	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Martin	Insects	*Polygonia progne*	Gray Comma	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	UNKNOWN IN KY.									
Martin	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Martin	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Martin	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Martin	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Martin	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Mason	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.									
Mason	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3					
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Mason	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Mason	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Mason	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Mason	Insects	*Raptoheptagenia cruentata*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	Exact habitat is unknown, but it is usually taken by grab or drift samplers, generally in large rivers (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).									
Mason	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Mason	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Mason	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	6	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Mason	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Mason	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Mason	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Mason	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Aesculus pavia*	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	0	2	0
	Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 2011); rich damp woods (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Carex alata*	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Cayaponia quinqueloba*	Five-lobe Cucumber	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial bottomlands along bayous and wet depressions; swamp forests and river banks (Weakley, 2011).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Coreopsis pubescens*	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open woods, dry slopes and cliffs and back-edge of boulder-cobble bars near riverbank.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Rivers, swamps and slough margins.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	2	0	0	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea ovata*	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and wet woods.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea uniflora*	One-flower Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Swampy woodlands, pond and slough margins, wet ditches.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum adpressum*	Creeping St. John's-wort	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes, shores, wet meadows, swales and ditches.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Iris brevicaulis*	Zigzag Iris	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Forested and open wetlands, shorelines.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Dry woodland.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Melanthera nivea*	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Floodplains and wet/moist sandy woods including disturbed openings.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Monarda punctata*	Spotted Bee-balm	X /	G5 / SX	0	1	0	0	0
Dry sandy soils on or near the coastal plain, weedy in some areas.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Dry to mesic woods.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Torreyochloa pallida*	Pale Manna Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Shallow water, usually in swamps or (sometimes) springs.										
McCracken	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.										
McCracken	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.										
McCracken	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).										
McCracken	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia geniculata*	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	3	0	0	0
Occurs in small to large perennial-flowing Cumberlandian streams with good oxygenation and a bottom substrate of gravel or rocks; found in mid-channel, flowing habitats (Clarke, 1981).										
McCracken	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	1	0	0	0
Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	2	1	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	5	2	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	2	1	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	5	4	1	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987).										
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	5	0	1	0	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
McCracken	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus puer*	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cypress swamps, streams, and lowlands (drained wetlands) on the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, usually among living or dead vegetation (Page 1985).										
McCracken	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).										
McCracken	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)										
McCracken	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	T /	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	1	0
Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
McCracken	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										
McCracken	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Atractosteus spatula*	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways , and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.										
McCracken	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G4G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas										
McCracken	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.										
McCracken	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCracken	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).										
McCracken	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	21	5	1	0	0
Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.										
McCracken	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
McCracken	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
McCracken	Reptiles	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.										
McCracken	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	0	1	0	0	0
Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
McCracken	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.										
McCracken	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.										
McCracken	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
McCracken	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
McCracken	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
McCracken	Mammals	*Peromyscus gossypinus*	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Preferred habitat may be wooded streambanks, swampy woods and brushland (Barbour and Davis 1974).										
McCracken	Communities	*Bottomland lake*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Communities	*Bottomland ridge/terrace forest*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Communities	*Wet prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Mosses	*Anomodon rugelii*		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
On rocks (especially limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).										
McCreary	Mosses	*Bryum miniatum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On wet rocks, esp. in or near brooks or on cliffs (Crum and Anderson).										
McCreary	Mosses	*Cirriphyllum piliferum*		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).										
McCreary	Mosses	*Dicranodontium asperulum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
On damp or wet, acid rock, especially on cliffs, rarely on thin soil or humus over rock or on bark at the base of trees (Crum and Anderson).										
McCreary	Mosses	*Orthotrichum diaphanum*		E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On the bark of hardwood trees (although in Kentucky found on a conifer) in dry areas, rarely on rock.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Agalinis decemloba*	Ten-lobed False Foxglove	E /	G4Q / S1	5	1	0	0	0
SANDY OR CLAY SOILS. IN KY, ON DRY SANDY RIDGES IN OAK-PINE WOODS.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	29	9	1	0	0
Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	4	0	0	1	0
Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	1	0	0
Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Berberis canadensis*	American Barberry	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Limestone woodlands.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Calamovilfa arcuata*	Cumberland sandgrass	E /	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Occurs along sunny, open gravel/cobble bars along high-gradient streams and small rivers which are subject to and maintained by scouring floods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	1	0
Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Calycanthus floridus var. glaucus*	Eastern Sweetshrub	T /	G5T5 / S2	10	3	0	0	0
Rich mountain woods, hillsides, streambanks.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Carex aestivalis*	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Sandstone and acidic soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces and high elevation rich woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Dry mesic woodland openings.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Carex joorii*	Cypress-swamp Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Wet woods and swamps, seasonal ponds and pond edges.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	3	2	0	0	0
Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Chrysogonum virginianum*	Green-and-gold	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Rich woods and shaded rocks and in KY on high sandy terraces in mesic woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Comptonia peregrina*	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Disturbance (fire or river scour) mediated. River bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy acidic soil.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Conradina verticillata*	Cumberland Rosemary	E / LT	G3 / S1	6	0	1	5	0
Cobble bars in large streams in full sun and along sandy riverbanks.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Coreopsis pubescens*	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	17	2	2	0	0
Open woods, dry slopes and cliffs and back-edge of boulder-cobble bars near riverbank.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Cyperus plukenetii*	Plukenet's Cyperus	H /	G5 / SH	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy soil on sandstone knobs.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Deschampsia flexuosa*	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Dichanthelium boreale*	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Shores, meadows, fields and thickets, open pine woodlands, openings on sandstone ridge tops.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium semiserratum*	Small-flower Thoroughwort	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Wet woods and openings.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Eurybia saxicastellii*	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	9	0	1	0	0
Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Goodyera repens*	Lesser rattlesnake-plantain	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry to mesic forests.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola pilosa*	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	3	0	2	0	0
Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Hexastylis contracta*	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	4	0	1	0	0
Deciduous forests with acidic soil.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle americana*	American Water-pennywort	X /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	1	0
Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus palustris*	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	6	0	1	0	0
Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	9	1	1	0	0
Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	1	0	0
Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia nuttallii*	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Marshallia grandiflora*	Barbara's Buttons	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Primarily found along the flood-scoured banks of large, high-gradient rivers in Kentucky but also reported from creek banks, bluffs and floodplains elsewhere in its range.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Minuartia cumberlandensis*	Cumberland Sandwort	E / LE	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Shaded, fine grain sandy ledges and rockhouses.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Minuartia glabra*	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	4	0	1	0	0
Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium occidentale*	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Orontium aquaticum*	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	17	1	2	3	0
Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Parnassia asarifolia*	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G4 / S1	4	1	0	1	0
Streambanks and springy or boggy soil, chiefly in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); bogs, wet woods, rocky banks (Fernald 1970).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera cristata*	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	1	1	0	0
Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera integrilabia*	White Fringeless Orchid	E / PT	G2G3 / S1	2	1	1	0	0
Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	6	2	0	0	0
Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Polygala polygama*	Racemed Milkwort	T /	G5 / S2	8	1	3	0	0
Dry sandy pine-oak woods and openings on mountain ridgetops.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchosia tomentosa*	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens. In KY, reported near a seepage swamp.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	4	0	0	0	0
Open wet soils.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia brachiata*	Narrow-leaf Pink	/	G5? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
SANDY WOODLANDS (WOFFORD 198). CRONQUIST NOTES IN WET OR DRY WOODLAND AND SOMETIMES WEEDY.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Salvia urticifolia*	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Woods, thickets and glades.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Schisandra glabra*	Bay Starvine	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic wooded slopes.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Schwalbea americana*	Chaffseed	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	0	0	2	0
Edges (usually) of moist to dry pinelands, oak woods, or clearings (Fernald 1970); moist sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Silene regia*	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa*	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	16	0	0	0	0
Boulder/cobble river bars.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Sphenopholis pensylvanica*	Swamp Wedgescale	S /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	1	0	0
Swamps and wet woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	1	0
Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	11	4	0	0	0
Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Talinum teretifolium*	Roundleaf Fameflower	E /	G4 / S1	8	0	2	1	0
Dry shallow soil that is seasonally wet by seepage, often between vegetation and open rock of flat sandstone glades.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Tephrosia spicata*	Spiked Hoary-pea	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	8	1	1	0	0
Sandy fields, open woods, and barrens.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Thuja occidentalis*	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Toxicodendron vernix*	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Wet forests or thickets such as bottomland hardwood forests but also possible in peaty seepage areas.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	8	0	0	0	0
Shallow quiet waters and shores.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum parviflorum*	Appalachian Bunchflower	T /	G4? / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.										
McCreary	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.										
McCreary	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera curta*	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Medium to large rivers.										
McCreary	Terrestrial Snails	*Appalachina chilhoweensis*	Queen Crater	S /	G4 / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
Leaf litter, rock piles, or crawling on the ground. Also found on the boles of trees in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). MacGregor (pers comm) indicated it is found in acid woodlands, usually in mature forests on relatively steep slopes along clifflines , or in rock outcrop and/or boulder talus areas.										
McCreary	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	18	1	14	1	0
Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	6	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	6	0	10	0	0
Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	2	0
Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	0	0	2	0
Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	2	0
Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma florentina walkeri*	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	4	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	0	0	9	0
Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	7	0
Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	12	0	0	12	0
Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	7	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	2	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
McCreary	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	0	0	12	0
Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
McCreary	Crustaceans	*Cambarus bouchardi*	Big South Fork Crayfish	E /	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Highly variable, including boulder runs, silty pools, and vegetation clumps in heavily silted areas from the headwaters to the stream mouth.										
McCreary	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.										
McCreary	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).										
McCreary	Crustaceans	*Orconectes barri*	Cumberland Plateau Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Underground streams and pools. Orconectes packardi and Orconectes australis, closely related taxa, were typically found along edges of cave streams. This is likely the same behavior for O. barri.										
McCreary	Crustaceans	*Orconectes packardi*	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Subterranean streams and pools (Hobbs 1989).										
McCreary	Insects	*Habrophlebiodes celeteria*	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Streams in the southern Appalachians (Randolph and McCarrerty 1998).										
McCreary	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense										
McCreary	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.										
McCreary	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										
McCreary	Insects	*Stylurus scudderi*	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Clear forest streams and small rivers with riffles, a slow to rapid current, and a sand/muck bottom (Dunkle 2000).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	57	0	3	0	0
Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,										
McCreary	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	10	0	0	2	0
Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.										
McCreary	Fishes	*Etheostoma lemniscatum*	Tuxedo Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Relatively large streams with silt-free rocky pools, generally in the vicinity of riffles (Burr and Eisenhour 1996).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	37	3	0	0	0
Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters , creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over										
McCreary	Fishes	*Etheostoma susanae*	Cumberland Darter	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	22	2	2	0	0
Small to moderate-sized streams in pools, shoals, and backwaters with sand, gravel, and cobble/boulder, or bedrock with low to moderate gradient.										
McCreary	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.										
McCreary	Fishes	*Notropis albizonatus*	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	2	0	0	0
Flowing pools and runs of upland stream with permanent flow, clear water, and substrates of bedrock, cobble, pebble, and gravel mixed with clean sand. (Branson and Schuster 1982, Burr and Warren 1986, Warren and Burr 1990).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Notropis sp. 4*	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	7	4	0	0	0
Inhabits flowing pools or raceways with rocky bottoms in clear upland streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McCreary	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
McCreary	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
McCreary	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										
McCreary	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	6	6	0	0	0
Open woodlands, edges.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.										
McCreary	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	15	4	0	0	0
This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.										
McCreary	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.										
McCreary	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	3	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
McCreary	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	7	0
Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.										
McCreary	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	33	1	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
McCreary	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
McCreary	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
McCreary	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
McCreary	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.										
McCreary	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Largely forested areas.										
McCreary	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	9	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	0	0	0	1	0
McCreary	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau sandstone glade*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	8	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McCreary	Communities	*Sandstone prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Siltstone/shale glade*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression marsh*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Small stream scour forest*		N /	GNR / S4	1	0	0	0	0
McCreary	Communities	*Xeric Virginia pine forest/woodland*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Cayaponia quinqueloba*	Five-lobe Cucumber	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
Alluvial bottomlands along bayous and wet depressions; swamp forests and river banks (Weakley, 2011).										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum stellatum*	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	2	0	0	0
Swamps and wet woods.										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										
McLean	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.										
McLean	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
McLean	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
McLean	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
McLean	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).										
McLean	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
McLean	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many										
McLean	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
McLean	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	1	0	0	0
Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).										
McLean	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).										
McLean	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.										
McLean	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.										
McLean	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
McLean	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
McLean	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	1	0
McLean	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		E /	GNR / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Draba cuneifolia*	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades including disturbed sites.										
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Chestnut Sedge	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.										
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Prairie patches on limestone.										
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.										
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus pubescens*	Hoary Mock Orange	E /	G5? / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Sandstone and limestone bluffs and riverbanks.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Sedum telephioides*	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
	Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.									
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Meade	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.									
Meade	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Meade	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Meade	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx lewisi*	Lewis Cave Amphipod	T /	G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
	Cave habitats include streams, stream pools, and drip pools; and was also found in surface springs in Meade Co., Kentucky (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									
Meade	Crustaceans	*Gammarus bousfieldi*	Bousfield's Amphipod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
	Pools or areas with little current, deep mud-detritus bottoms, and beds of emergent vegetation (Cole and Minckley 1961).									
Meade	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	4	4	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Meade	Insects	*Calephelis muticum*	Swamp Metalmark	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, marshes and bogs (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Meade	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Meade	Insects	*Polygonia faunus*	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	A species of boreal and "Canadian Zone" forests, typically mixtures of spruce, fir, or hemlock and northern hardwoods, northward sometimes mainly spruce-fir. Adults are most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 800 meters in									
Meade	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Meade	Other Invertebrates	*Pseudotremia amphiorax*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Meade	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Meade	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Meade	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Meade	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Meade	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Meade	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	0	0	0	0
	Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Meade	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Meade	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Meade	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Meade	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Meade	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Menifee	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.									
Menifee	Mosses	*Oncophorus raui*		E /	G3 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	1	1	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri*	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Carex appalachica*	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Juniperus communis var. depressa*	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	Sandy cliff edges and in adjacent pine-oak woodlands (Medley 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	0	1	1	0	0
Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	8	0	0	1	0
Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Rich mesic forests.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Oak, oak-pine, pine woodlands; also sandhills (Weakley 1998).										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Edges and openings in rich woods.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria arguta*	Hairy Skullcap	E /	G1?Q / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
Mesic wooded slopes with white oak and yellow poplar.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Solidago albopilosa*	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	12	0	1	0	0
Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	1	0	0
Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.										
Menifee	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.										
Menifee	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	4	1	1	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Menifee	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Menifee	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Menifee	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black										
Menifee	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).										
Menifee	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).										
Menifee	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense										
Menifee	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.										
Menifee	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Menifee	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Menifee	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	3
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland										
Menifee	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	3	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Menifee	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).										
Menifee	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Menifee	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Menifee	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	17	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	17	0	0	0	1
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	15	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Menifee	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	8	0	1	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Menifee	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Menifee	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	14	0	0	0	0
Menifee	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	8	0	0	0	0
Menifee	Communities	*White pine - mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Arabis hirsuta*	Western Hairy Rockcress	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry rocky woods.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	1	1	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria*	Starry-cleft Phlox	E / SOMC	G5?T3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	1	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Schizachne purpurascens*	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
	Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Trillium nivale*	Snow Trillium	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests with limestone derived soils, slopes associated with large river systems.									
Mercer	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Mercer	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Mercer	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Mercer	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus elongatus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Piles of wet, rotting wood, and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Mercer	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus puteanus*	Old Well Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Mercer	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Mercer	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Mercer	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Mercer	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Mercer	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Mercer	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Mercer	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Mercer	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines , abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Mercer	Communities	*Bluegrass woodland*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Rafinesque's seedbox	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.									
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	0	0	1	0	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Polygala nuttallii*	Nuttall's Milkwort	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy soil and barrens (Gleason and Cronquist 1991); also, pine savannas (Weakley 1998).									
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton pulcher*	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.									
Metcalfe	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Metcalfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Metcalfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	5	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Metcalfe	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)										
Metcalfe	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.										
Metcalfe	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).										
Metcalfe	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).										
Metcalfe	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Metcalfe	Fishes	*Thoburnia atripinnis*	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G3 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
Small streams with clear water, alternating pools and riffles. Associated with slab rock and gravel bottoms, undercut banks, and moderate current (Bailey 1959, Etnier and Starnes 1993, Timmons et al. 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Metcalfe	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Metcalfe	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
Metcalfe	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Metcalfe	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	1
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Metcalfe	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Metcalfe	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Metcalfe	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Monroe	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Monroe	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Monroe	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Monroe	Crustaceans	*Cambarus friaufi*	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G4 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	Small streams with substrates ranging from cobble to chert gravel (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Monroe	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.									
Monroe	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Monroe	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).										
Monroe	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Monroe	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	4	0	1	0
Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Monroe	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	3	0	0	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Monroe	Fishes	*Thoburnia atripinnis*	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G3 / S2	5	1	2	0	0
Small streams with clear water, alternating pools and riffles. Associated with slab rock and gravel bottoms, undercut banks, and moderate current (Bailey 1959, Etnier and Starnes 1993, Timmons et al. 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Monroe	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Monroe	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Monroe	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Monroe	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Monroe	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Montgomery	Vascular Plants	*Poa saltuensis*	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).										
Montgomery	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.										
Montgomery	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.										
Montgomery	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry woods.										
Montgomery	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Montgomery	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Montgomery	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	1	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Montgomery	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Montgomery	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Montgomery	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										
Montgomery	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Morgan	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry woodland.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	1	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Morgan	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Morgan	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Morgan	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Morgan	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Morgan	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Morgan	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Morgan	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Morgan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Morgan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Morgan	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Morgan	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Morgan	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Morgan	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	0	0	0	1
Habitat: Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.										
Morgan	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
Habitat: Largely forested areas.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.										
Muhlenberg	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Swamps and stream margins.										
Muhlenberg	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera alveare*	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
Muhlenberg	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	2	1	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Muhlenberg	Crustaceans	*Orconectes ronaldi*	Mud River Crayfish	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in creeks and small rivers with cobble, gravel, and mud substrates; most commonly encountered in shallow riffle areas or among woody debris in slower moving areas (Taylor 2000).										
Muhlenberg	Insects	*Poanes viator*	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Drastically different habitats for the two subspecies (or species). Subspecies VIATOR in sedge meadows, fens, ditches, and other open to shrubby sedge wetlands with large sedges like CAREX LACUSTRIS. Subspecies ZIZANIAE in any habitat with PHRAGMITES northward from salt marshes to landfills; but southward where PHRAGMITES invasion is not yet severe										
Muhlenberg	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										
Muhlenberg	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Muhlenberg	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										
Muhlenberg	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).										
Muhlenberg	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Muhlenberg	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.										
Muhlenberg	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S2N	1	0	0	0	0
Open country: Prairie, meadows, tundra, moorlands, marshes, savanna, dunes, fields, open woodland. Roosts by day on ground, on low open perch, under low shrub, or in conifer. Reported from "forest" habitats in HI.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Asio otus*	Long-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S1S2N	1	0	0	0	0
Need info.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	1	0	0	0
Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	1	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	3	0	0	0	0
Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Muhlenberg	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	4	0	0	0	0
Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.										
Muhlenberg	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Muhlenberg	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Muhlenberg	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
Habitat: Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Muhlenberg	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Muhlenberg	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Muhlenberg	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Muhlenberg	Communities	*Cypress (tupelo) swamp*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Muhlenberg	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Cedar glades and prairies.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Dalea purpurea*	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	10	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Prairie patches and cedar glades in limestone regions.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Juniperus communis var. depressa*	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Sandy cliff edges and in adjacent pine-oak woodlands (Medley 1993).										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera dioica var. orientalis*	Wild Honeysuckle	E /	G5TNRQ / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	3	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Barrens and prairies.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Habitat: Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Rich dry or mesic woods.										
Nelson	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	5	3	0	0	0
Habitat: Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Nelson	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	3	2	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	1	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Nelson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	5	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Nelson	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Nelson	Insects	*Calephelis muticum*	Swamp Metalmark	E /	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Wet meadows, marshes and bogs (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Nelson	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Nelson	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Nelson	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	6	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Nelson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Nelson	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Nelson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Nelson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Nelson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Nelson	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Nelson	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Nelson	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Nelson	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Nicholas	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Nicholas	Vascular Plants	*Solidago shortii*	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	0	0	1	0
Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.										
Nicholas	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Nicholas	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	5	0	0	0	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Nicholas	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Nicholas	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	13	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Nicholas	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Nicholas	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Nicholas	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).										
Nicholas	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Nicholas	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	1
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Nicholas	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Nicholas	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Nicholas	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Nicholas	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.										
Nicholas	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	1	1	0	0	0
Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Flooplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.									
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.									
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Ohio	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Ohio	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Ohio	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera alveare*	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	1	1	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Ohio	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Ohio	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Ohio	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Ohio	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Ohio	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Ohio	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Ohio	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S2N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open country: Prairie, meadows, tundra, moorlands, marshes, savanna, dunes, fields, open woodland. Roosts by day on ground, on low open perch, under low shrub, or in conifer. Reported from "forest" habitats in HI.									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	3	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Ohio	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	1	0
	Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.									
Ohio	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Ohio	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	1	0
Ohio	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		T /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Dichanthelium boreale*	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Shores, meadows, fields and thickets, open pine woodlands, openings on sandstone ridge tops.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Oldham	Vascular Plants	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Mesic to wet woodland borders.									
Oldham	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cicatricosus*	White Wartyback	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently an inhabitant of shoals and riffles in large rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.									
Oldham	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Oldham	Crustaceans	*Orconectes jeffersoni*	Louisville Crayfish	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Flat cobble and boulder strewn streams; in bedrock streams it is dependent on fissures and cracks. In pools, large substrates are needed. It also uses trash and manmade retaining wall (Couch, personal communication, 2009). One of the overall limiting factors appears to be substrate availability (Z. Couch, personal communication, 2009).									
Oldham	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Oldham	Insects	*Nehalennia irene*	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	A variety of lentic habitats, especially marshes and sedge fens (Westfall and May 1996).									
Oldham	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Oldham	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Bartramia longicauda*	Upland Sandpiper	H /	G5 / SHB	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands, especially prairies, dry meadows, pastures, fields around airports and (in Alaska) scattered woodlands at timberline; very rarely in migration along shores and mudflats (B83COM01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	0	0	1	0
	Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	3	1	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Oldham	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Oldham	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Arabis perstellata*	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	4	0	0	1	0
	Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.									
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Salix discolor*	Pussy Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Damp thickets or shores, often in swamps; in KY, (non-calcareous?) streamsides (J. Campbell).									
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Owen	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Owen	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Owen	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Owen	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Owen	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Owen	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	3	1	2	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Owen	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Owen	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).									
Owen	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Owen	Amphibians	*Plethodon cinereus*	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	A woodland species that occurs in deciduous and mixed forest types. Adults are found under logs, rocks, bark, moss and debris.									
Owen	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	3	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	7	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Owen	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Owen	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Owsley	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Owsley	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Owsley	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Owsley	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Owsley	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	9	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Owsley	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	2	0	1	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Owsley	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	3	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Owsley	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Owsley	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Owsley	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Owsley	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	13	2	1	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Owsley	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Owsley	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Owsley	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Owsley	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Owsley	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Owsley	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Owsley	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Owsley	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Pendleton	Vascular Plants	*Orobanche ludoviciana*	Louisiana Broomrape	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Pastures (Weakley 1998); Chiefly in Sandy Soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); In KY, a River Bank.									
Pendleton	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes racemosa*	Glaucous Rattlesnake-root	S /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet prairies and low ground bordering streams.									
Pendleton	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Pendleton	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	0	0	0
	This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).									
Pendleton	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	8	3	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	11	0	1	1	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	1	1	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	8	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	2	0	3	0
Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	3	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	5	1	1	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Pendleton	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.										
Pendleton	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black										
Pendleton	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).										
Pendleton	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of										
Pendleton	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Pendleton	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Pendleton	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										
Pendleton	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Perry	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.										
Perry	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Perry	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Perry	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Perry	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	0	2	1	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Perry	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Perry	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Perry	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Perry	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Perry	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).									
Perry	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Perry	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Perry	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Perry	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Perry	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	2
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Perry	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Adlumia fungosa*	Allegheny-vine	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 2011); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. Plant increases following fire or increased light.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Boykinia aconitifolia*	Brook Saxifrage	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Schisandra glabra*	Bay Starvine	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded slopes.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Solidago squarrosa*	Squarrose Goldenrod	H /	G4? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich dry or rocky open woods, thickets and clearings.									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea alba*	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet meadows, swamps, and shores (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Pike	Vascular Plants	*Thuja occidentalis*	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.									
Pike	Terrestrial Snails	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).									
Pike	Terrestrial Snails	*Patera panselenus*	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G3 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines (Hubricht 1985).									
Pike	Crustaceans	*Cambarus callainus*	Big Sandy Crayfish	E / PE	G2 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Pike	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos*	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Under rocks at back of entrance room of Old Quarry Cave and in lower of two crawlways (Barr 1981). Abundant cave rat debris was present.									
Pike	Insects	*Rasvena terna*	Vermont Sallfly	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pike	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters , creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Pike	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Pike	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	3	2	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Pike	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Pike	Amphibians	*Plethodon wehrlei*	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	The single Kentucky locality is a shale outcrop along a stream.									
Pike	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Pike	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Pike	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	19	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Pike	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Pike	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Pike	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Powell	Mosses	*Herzogiella turfacea*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On decayed stumps or logs, occasionally on humus or bark at the base of trees, in moist, coniferous woods (Crum and Anderson).									
Powell	Mosses	*Polytrichum piliferum*		E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, sterile, sandy or gravelly soil or rocks in exposed places, often at roadsides or in old fields.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	1	1	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodium clavatum*	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	3	1	1	1	0
	Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Najas gracillima*	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muddy or sandy ponds and shores.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Poa saltuensis*	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
	Rich mesic forests.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Salix amygdaloides*	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Alluvial soils in floodplain swamps, usually near water.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Solidago albopilosa*	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	22	0	2	3	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.									
Powell	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.									
Powell	Aquatic Snails	*Rhodacme elatior*	Domed Ancylid	S /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Specimens were collected in the Red River where the stream was 30 to 50 feet wide, 2.5 to 4 feet deep, flowing over sand, mud, and gravel. Sides of the stream supported good growths of Potamogeton, Carex, Spirogyra, and narrow-leafed cattail (Branson and Batch 1970). This habitat description starkly contrasts with the comments of Basch (1963), who									
Powell	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Powell	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Powell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Powell	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Powell	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	1	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Powell	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	1	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Powell	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Powell	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Powell	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense									
Powell	Insects	*Ophiogomphus mainensis*	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Clear, moderately rapid rocky streams and rivers in forest, often where they drain lakes or swamps (Dunkle 2000).									
Powell	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Powell	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Powell	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Powell	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	9	3	0	0	1
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Powell	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Powell	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	0	0	1
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Powell	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Powell	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Powell	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	14	1	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Powell	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Powell	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Powell	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Powell	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Powell	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Powell	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Powell	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Powell	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Powell	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Powell	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	19	2	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Agalinis decemloba*	Ten-lobed False Foxglove	E /	G4Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	SANDY OR CLAY SOILS. IN KY, ON DRY SANDY RIDGES IN OAK-PINE WOODS.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	12	1	0	0	0
	Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Carex joorii*	Cypress-swamp Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet woods and swamps, seasonal ponds and pond edges.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Ceanothus herbaceus*	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	1	0	0
	Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Comptonia peregrina*	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Disturbance (fire or river scour) mediated. River bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy acidic soil.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Drosera brevifolia*	Dwarf Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops (Weakley 2011); wet ditches and low fields, flatwoods.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Eurybia saxicastellii*	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon brevifolius*	Shortleaf Skeleton-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands (Weakley 1998); sandy or peaty ground, pine barrens on the coastal plain.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Juniperus communis var. depressa*	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Sandy cliff edges and in adjacent pine-oak woodlands (Medley 1993).									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	1	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia nuttallii*	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera dioica var. orientalis*	Wild Honeysuckle	E /	G5TNRQ / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Rafinesque's seedbox	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Lycopodiella appressa*	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Minuartia glabra*	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	1	3	0	0
	Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus pubescens*	Hoary Mock Orange	E /	G5? / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sandstone and limestone bluffs and riverbanks.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera cristata*	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera integrilabia*	White Fringeless Orchid	E / PT	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	2	0
	Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton amplifolius*	Large-leaf Pondweed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet pools along streams.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchosia tomentosa*	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens. In KY, reported near a seepage swamp.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Saxifraga michauxii*	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Solidago gracillima*	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet open rocky river banks.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa*	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Boulder/cobble river bars.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
	Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Talinum teretifolium*	Roundleaf Fameflower	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry shallow soil that is seasonally wet by seepage, often between vegetation and open rock of flat sandstone glades.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Thuja occidentalis*	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	21	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Tragia urticifolia*	Nettle-leaf Noseburn	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Natural rocky openings in dry forests.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum*	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, esp. calcareous woods.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Viola walteri*	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.									
Pulaski	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
	Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.									
Pulaski	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	4	0	1	1	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Pulaski	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.									
Pulaski	Terrestrial Snails	*Helicodiscus punctatellus*	Punctate Coil	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Caves, where it is a *Hadenoecus* sp. guanophile.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	7	8	5	0
	Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	17	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma florentina walkeri*	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	6	2	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	5	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	3	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	8	3	3	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	8	5	5	5	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	3	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	2	7	2	4	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	1	5	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Pulaski	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	21	12	7	2	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Pulaski	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx castellanum*	An Amphipod	E /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	It is only known from caves in two Kentucky counties where it inhabits drip pools and small streams (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									
Pulaski	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx specus*	An Amphipod	E /	G1 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	All collections to date have been from stream pools except one from a drip-seep pool (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									
Pulaski	Crustaceans	*Orconectes packardi*	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	6	6	0	0	0
	Subterranean streams and pools (Hobbs 1989).									
Pulaski	Crustaceans	*Pseudocandona jeanneli*	Jeannel's Cave Ostracod	E /	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Known from rimstone pools in cave systems									
Pulaski	Insects	*Maccaffertium bednariki*	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.									
Pulaski	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Pulaski	Insects	*Papaipema speciosissima*	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	The habitats may be mostly boggy places and fens westward, including northwestern New Jersey, but in eastern parts of range it also occurs frequently in forests and moist pinelands. It is possible, but not documented, that this species is more associated with royal fern, and therefore wetter habitats, westward.									
Pulaski	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Pulaski	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Other Invertebrates	*Pseudotremia spira*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	16	1	0	0	0
	Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters , creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Notropis sp. 4*	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits flowing pools or raceways with rocky bottoms in clear upland streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Pulaski	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Pulaski	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Pulaski	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	4	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Pulaski	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	33	2	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	1	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	9	1	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold. They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Pulaski	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Pulaski	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	2	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	0	0	0	1	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Dry limestone cliff/outcrop*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Pulaski	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	7	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	Communities	*Wet meadow*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Robertson	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.										
Robertson	Vascular Plants	*Solidago shortii*	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.										
Robertson	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes magnicamporum*	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.										
Robertson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Robertson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Robertson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Robertson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Robertson	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Robertson	Fishes	*Lota lota*	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Kentucky specimens generally come from medium to large-size rivers. In the north, they inhabit cool, large and deep rivers and lakes (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981).										
Robertson	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Robertson	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic forests.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Swamps, wet meadows, shorelines; calcareous marshes (Weakley 1998).										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Castilleja coccinea*	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 2011); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Shallow quiet waters and shores.										
Rockcastle	Vascular Plants	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	1	0
Mesic to wet woodland borders.										
Rockcastle	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera curta*	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Medium to large rivers.										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	9	3	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	1	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	9	3	1	0	0
Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	4	4	2	0	0
Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	1	1	1	0
Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	7	2	1	2	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Rockcastle	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	23	9	6	4	0
Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Rockcastle	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx castellanum*	An Amphipod	E /	G1 / S1	0	6	0	0	0
It is only known from caves in two Kentucky counties where it inhabits drip pools and small streams (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).										
Rockcastle	Crustaceans	*Orconectes packardi*	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	3	3	0	0	0
Subterranean streams and pools (Hobbs 1989).										
Rockcastle	Insects	*Dannella provonshai*	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Streams in the Ozark Mountains and Appalachia Plateau (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).										
Rockcastle	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.										
Rockcastle	Insects	*Ophiogomphus mainensis*	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Clear, moderately rapid rocky streams and rivers in forest, often where they drain lakes or swamps (Dunkle 2000).										
Rockcastle	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Rockcastle	Insects	*Stylurus scudderi*	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
Clear forest streams and small rivers with riffles, a slow to rapid current, and a sand/muck bottom (Dunkle 2000).										
Rockcastle	Other Invertebrates	*Pseudotremia unca*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Cave obligate species.										
Rockcastle	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	24	0	0	0	0
Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.										
Rockcastle	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.										
Rockcastle	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Rockcastle	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).										
Rockcastle	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Rockcastle	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West										
Rockcastle	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										
Rockcastle	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	14	0	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
Rockcastle	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.										
Rockcastle	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Rockcastle	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Rockcastle	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	11	1	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Rockcastle	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	1	0	0	0
Rockcastle	Communities	*Appalachian sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	3	0	0	0	0
Rockcastle	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Rockcastle	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rowan	Mosses	*Abietinella abietina*	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands.									
Rowan	Mosses	*Bryum cyclophyllum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On wet soil at the edge of ditches or among roots of trees subject to inundation (Crum and Anderson, 1981). In KY, thin soil on limestone outcrop.									
Rowan	Mosses	*Neckera pennata*		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.									
Rowan	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Angelica triquinata*	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Mesic forests.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata*	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri*	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Carex straminea*	Straw Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet meadows.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Cheilanthes alabamensis*	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Dichanthelium boreale*	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Shores, meadows, fields and thickets, open pine woodlands, openings on sandstone ridge tops.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water (Weakley 2011), flatwoods.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests (Weakley, 2011).									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Erythronium rostratum*	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	1	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	2	0	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum stellatum*	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium*	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Monarda punctata*	Spotted Bee-balm	X /	G5 / SX	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy soils on or near the coastal plain, weedy in some areas.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Pogonia ophioglossoides*	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes alba*	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Open woodlands and thickets.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Ranunculus ambigens*	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Scirpus expansus*	Woodland Beakrush	E /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	1	0
	Swamps, bogs and streamsides.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	1	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Solidago roanensis*	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	1	0	0	0
	Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Streptopus lanceolatus*	Rosy Twisted-stalk	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Thaspium pinnatifidum*	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	9	0	1	0	0
	Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.									
Rowan	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Rowan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Rowan	Insects	*Acroneuria hitchcocki*	Kentucky Stone	T /	G1G2 / S1S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Ramey Creek, specific habitat unknown.									
Rowan	Insects	*Bombus affinis*	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	H /	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Rowan	Insects	*Hansonoperla hokolesqua*	Splendid Stone	S /	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Small streams in the North Fork Triplett Creek and nearby drainages.									
Rowan	Insects	*Papaipema silphii*	Silphium Borer Moth	E /	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily a species of moist tallgrass prairies but does turn up in other situations such as roadsides, railroads etc. with SILPHIUM.									
Rowan	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Rowan	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	2	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Rowan	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Rowan	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Rowan	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Rowan	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Rowan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Rowan	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Rowan	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Rowan	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Rowan	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	1	0	0	0	0
Rowan	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Rowan	Communities	*Shale barrens (open woodland)*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Drosera brevifolia*	Dwarf Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops (Weakley 2011); wet ditches and low fields, flatwoods.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water (Weakley 2011), flatwoods.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola pilosa*	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza angustifolia*	Narrowleaf Bush-clover	E /	G5 / S1					
	wet meadow and associated flatwoods.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Thuja occidentalis*	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	4	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Russell	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Russell	Aquatic Snails	*Pleurocera curta*	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	4	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	1	0	6	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	9	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma florentina walkeri*	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	7	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	5	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	3	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	7	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	6	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	5	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Russell	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Russell	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									
Russell	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Russell	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Russell	Communities	*Wet prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Scott	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	T / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.									
Scott	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).									
Scott	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Scott	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.									
Scott	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Scott	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus horni*	Garman's Cave Beetle	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Scott	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	2	0	0	0
	Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Scott	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Scott	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Shelby	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Shelby	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Shelby	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.									
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).									
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	2	0	0	0	0
	Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).									
Shelby	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Shelby	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.									
Shelby	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Draba cuneifolia*	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades including disturbed sites.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Forestiera ligustrina*	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola quartermaniae*	Quarterman's Hedge-hyssop	H /	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Limestone or dolomite glades, outcropts and calcareous prairies.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes butleri*	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Sporobolus clandestinus*	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.										
Simpson	Vascular Plants	*Talinum calcaricum*	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Limestone glades.										
Simpson	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.										
Simpson	Terrestrial Snails	*Rabdotus dealbatus*	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
A calciphile and is found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). Associated with glades.										
Simpson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	0	1	0	0
Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.										
Simpson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Simpson	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)										
Simpson	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx longidactylus*	An Amphipod	T /	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
It inhabits a swale, a cave spring, and two reservoirs (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).										
Simpson	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).										
Simpson	Insects	*Batriasymmodes quisnamus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
Cave obligate.										
Simpson	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).										
Simpson	Fishes	*Hemitremia flammea*	Flame Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
APPARENTLY RESTRICTED TO SPRING-FED STREAMS WITH LUSH AQUATIC VEGETATION AND A FIRM SUBSTRATE OVERLAIN WITH ORGANIC DEBRIS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Simpson	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of										
Simpson	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Simpson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Simpson	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).										
Simpson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Simpson	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Simpson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Simpson	Communities	*Limestone flat rock glade*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Spencer	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata*	Kentucky Gladecress	E / LT	G4T1T2 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of Silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock outcrops, pastures and lawns.										
Spencer	Aquatic Snails	*Lioplax sulculosa*	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	4	0
Habitat: Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	8	0
Habitat: This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	0	2	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	2	0
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.										
Spencer	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.										
Spencer	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Spencer	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Spencer	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Taylor	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..										
Taylor	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.										
Taylor	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.										
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of										
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Taylor	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Taylor	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Taylor	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	Karst Snowfly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.									
Taylor	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Taylor	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of									
Taylor	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Taylor	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Taylor	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Taylor	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	3	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Taylor	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Taylor	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Taylor	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Taylor	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Taylor	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	2	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Taylor	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Taylor	Communities	*Siltstone/shale glade*		N /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Taylor	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Amianthium muscitoxicum*	Fly Poison	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
	Glades, barrens, prairie patches and open woodland in Kentucky.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Carex alata*	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Delphinium carolinianum*	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	2	1	1	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Todd	Vascular Plants	*Veratrum woodii*	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Todd	Aquatic Snails	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.									
Todd	Terrestrial Snails	*Rabdotus dealbatus*	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	A calciphile and is found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). Associated with glades.									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Todd	Fishes	*Etheostoma tecumsehi*	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	1	4	0	0	0
	Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.									
Todd	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Todd	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.									
Todd	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Todd	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Todd	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Todd	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Todd	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Todd	Communities	*Calcareous sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Todd	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Todd	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Glades, barrens, prairie patches and open woodland in Kentucky.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	21	2	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis perpusilla*	Harper's fimbry	S /	G2 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Muddy shorelines/mudflats along ponds,rivers, backwater sloughs, silty sandbars, depressional clearings (adapted from Natureserve Explorer).									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Halesia carolina*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Heracleum lanatum*	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich damp soil; in KY, roadside on mountain ridge.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Lesquerella lescurii*	Lescur's Bladderpod	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Glades and fields in river floodplains.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	0	0	0	1	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Najas gracillima*	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Muddy or sandy ponds and shores.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Oldenlandia uniflora*	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes barbata*	Barbed Rattlesnake-root	X / SOMC	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Prairies.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Solidago buckleyi*	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic woods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	11	0	0	0	0
	Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.									
Trigg	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	0	3	0	0	0
	Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Trigg	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia salebrosa*	Muddy Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G2G3Q / S2S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Large Rivers in western Kentucky, specific habitat unknown in Kentucky.									
Trigg	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula fragosa*	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, *Q. fragosa* prefers gravel bars.									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Trigg	Crustaceans	*Cambarus friaufi*	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G4 / S3S4	2	2	0	0	0
	Small streams with substrates ranging from cobble to chert gravel (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Trigg	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).									
Trigg	Crustaceans	*Stygobromus vitreus*	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Small drip and seep pools in caves, but occasionally is found in surface seeps in the Mammoth Cave area (Holsinger 1976).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.									
Trigg	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Oak Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	This species is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Etheostoma microlepidum*	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier adn Starnes 1993).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Trigg	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel , rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of									
Trigg	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Trigg	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Trigg	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	12	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.									
Trigg	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Trigg	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Trigg	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	3	9	0	0	2
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Trigg	Reptiles	*Sistrurus miliarius streckeri*	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	8	0	0	0
	The Pigmy Rattlesnake seems to occur most frequently in dry woodlands of oak and hickory, sometimes in oak-pine.									
Trigg	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	4	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	1	0	0	0
	Fresh water bogs, swamps, wet fields, cattail and bulrush marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes and meadows. May be area-dependent; in IA, not observed in marshes < 11 HA (A86BRO01NA).									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	2	0
	Wet pastureland and marshes, fresh water and brackish situations, dry fields, garbage dumps. In W. Indies, roosts at night in mangrove swamps or on mangrove islands (B83RAF01NA).									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Egretta caerulea*	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Marshes, ponds, lakes, meadows, streams, mangrove lagoons, and other bodies of calm shallow water; primarily in freshwater habitats.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	9	0	0	1	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	2	0
	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	S /	G5 / S2S3B	6	0	0	0	0
	Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Trigg	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Trigg	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily uses caves for hibernacula and uses caves, bridges, and hollow trees as summer maternity and roosting sites.									
Trigg	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Trigg	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Trigg	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Trigg	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Trigg	Communities	*Tallgrass prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Trimble	Non-Vascular Plants	*Phaeophyscia leana*	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.									
Trimble	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?					
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Trimble	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Trimble	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Trimble	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Trimble	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitat: Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Trimble	Breeding Birds	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	2	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Formerly restricted to clifflines for nest sites; now primarily found on large man-made structures, including power plants, industrial buildings, tall buildings, and bridges.									
Trimble	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Trimble	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Trimble	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Trimble	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Union	Non-Vascular Plants	*Phaeophyscia leana*	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.									
Union	Vascular Plants	*Armoracia lacustris*	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Union	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitat: Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Union	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Habitat: Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Union	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.									
Union	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	1	0	0	0
	Habitat: Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).									
Union	Aquatic Snails	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).									
Union	Terrestrial Snails	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitat: Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Union	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Union	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G2 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).									
Union	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									
Union	Insects	*Gomphus hybridus*	Cocoa Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Unknown.									
Union	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Union	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Union	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).									
Union	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.									
Union	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	T /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest, woodland, swamps; also scrub and parks in winter and migration.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Union	Breeding Birds	*Fulica americana*	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and larger rivers, wintering also on brackish estuaries and bays. Also on land bordering these habitats.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	2	0	0	1	0
	Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars; will also use bare flats along the margin of industrial ponds.									
Union	Breeding Birds	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	2	0	0	0	0
	Open grassland habitat with scattered small trees or shrubs including reclaimed surface mines, powerline rights-of-way, etc.									
Union	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Union	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Union	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.									
Union	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Union	Communities	*Wet bottomland hardwood forest*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Union	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Arabis hirsuta*	Western Hairy Rockcress	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry rocky woods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and glades									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 2011).									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Clematis catesbyana*	Satin-curls	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dunes and interdune swales with abundant shell hash, calcareous woodlands and thickets, calcareous hammocks (Weakley, 2011). In kentucky, found on roadsides and ditches.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Delphinium carolinianum*	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	1	0
	Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams. In Ky., it appears to be associated with large old mature oxbow lakes and ponds, which may draw down substantially in the summer.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	4	2	0	0	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Forestiera ligustrina*	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	8	0	0	0	0
	Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana flavida*	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Gymnopogon ambiguus*	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes butleri*	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes melanopoda*	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1963).									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	7	1	0	3	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Liatris cylindracea*	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia gattingeri*	Gattinger's Lobelia	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone glades and prairies.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Rafinesque's seedbox	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium costatum*	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria graminea*	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Silene ovata*	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Silene regia*	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	7	0	0	0	0
	Barrens and prairies.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum priceae*	White Heath Aster	E /	G3G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky, gravelly or sandy soil.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.									
Warren	Terrestrial Snails	*Rabdotus dealbatus*	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	A calciphile and is found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). Associated with glades.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	5	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	6	4	4	1	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	3	3	0	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	4	3	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	11	3	2	0	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	6	0	1	1	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	5	4	4	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	3	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	3	1	2	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	7	0	7	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	19	1	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	19	1	1	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	1	3	2	1	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa fabalis*	Rayed Bean	X / LE	G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	10	3	0	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	2	7	6	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Warren	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)									
Warren	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	3	2	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).									
Warren	Crustaceans	*Palaemonias ganteri*	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Large base level stream passages (i.e., lowest level) and associated tributaries characterized by slow flow, coarse to fine grain sand and coarse silt sediments, and abundant quantities of organic material (USFWS 1988).									
Warren	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	4	0	0	0
	Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).									
Warren	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius microphthalmus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate species.									
Warren	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).									
Warren	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Warren	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Warren	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Warren	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	4	0	0	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Warren	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).									
Warren	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	3	0	0	0
	Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Warren	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
	Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Anas clypeata*	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Nests occasionally in temporary karst lakes in open agricultural land.									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	2	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Fulica americana*	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	0	2	0	0	0
	Freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and larger rivers, wintering also on brackish estuaries and bays. Also on land bordering these habitats.									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula galeata*	Common Gallinule	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.									
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.										
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.										
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										
Warren	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).										
Warren	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.										
Warren	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	9	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.										
Warren	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.										
Warren	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.										
Warren	Communities	*Limestone barrens (open woodland)*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	*Limestone flat rock glade*		E /	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	*Limestone/dolomite prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Warren	Communities	*Sandstone barrens (open woodland)*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	*Sandstone prairie*		E /	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	*Shawnee Hills sandstone glade*		T /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).										
Washington	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Washington	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
Early successional areas with scattered saplings (often pines), bushes, or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.										
Washington	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Washington	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Washington	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	5	0	0	0	0
	Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Carex aestivalis*	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone and acidic soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces and high elevation rich woods.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Carex crawei*	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Cedar glades and prairies.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Ceanothus herbaceus*	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Euphorbia mercurialina*	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	3	0	0	0
	Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Glyceria acutiflora*	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera dubia*	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	T /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woodland.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera dioica var. orientalis*	Wild Honeysuckle	E /	G5TNRQ / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Matelea carolinensis*	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Barrens.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Nestronia umbellula*	Conjurer's-nut	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky subxeric mesophytic forest.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Paxistima canbyi*	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Potamogeton illinoensis*	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	10	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Prosartes maculata*	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich mesic forests.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Quercus nigra*	Water Oak	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Damp or wet soil.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora macrostachya*	Tall Beaked-rush	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands (Weakley 1998).. in KY, mud at edge of sinkhole pond.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Schwalbea americana*	Chaffseed	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Edges (usually) of moist to dry pinelands, oak woods, or clearings (Fernald 1970); moist sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes lucida*	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Thuja occidentalis*	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Trillium pusillum*	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Vallisneria americana*	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	10	0	0	0	0
	Shallow quiet waters and shores.									
Wayne	Vascular Plants	*Vitis rupestris*	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.									
Wayne	Terrestrial Snails	*Appalachina chilhoweensis*	Queen Crater	S /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Leaf litter, rock piles, or crawling on the ground. Also found on the boles of trees in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). MacGregor (pers comm) indicated it is found in acid woodlands, usually in mature forests on relatively steep slopes along clifflines , or in rock outcrop and/or boulder talus areas.									
Wayne	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	0	8	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Dromus dromas*	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma brevidens*	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	4	0
	Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma florentina walkeri*	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	3	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Hemistena lata*	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	15	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / LE	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	3	0	0	16	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals , generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	5	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	8	0	1	17	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / LT	G3G4T3 / S2	0	0	0	4	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	0	0	0	13	0
	Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	2	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Wayne	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	21	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Wayne	Crustaceans	*Crangonyx specus*	An Amphipod	E /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	All collections to date have been from stream pools except one from a drip-seep pool (Zhang and Holsinger, 2003).									
Wayne	Crustaceans	*Orconectes barri*	Cumberland Plateau Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	3	4	0	0	0
	Underground streams and pools. Orconectes packardi and Orconectes australis, closely related taxa, were typically found along edges of cave streams. This is likely the same behavior for O. barri.									
Wayne	Crustaceans	*Orconectes packardi*	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Subterranean streams and pools (Hobbs 1989).									
Wayne	Insects	*Batriasymmodes quisnamus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate.									
Wayne	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Wayne	Other Invertebrates	*Kleptochthonius erebicus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cave obligate.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wayne	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Wayne	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	0	0	6	0
	Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Wayne	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	0	0	0	3	0
	Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.									
Wayne	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).									
Wayne	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	5	2	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.									
Wayne	Fishes	*Notropis albizonatus*	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G1 / S1	18	2	0	0	0
	Flowing pools and runs of upland stream with permanent flow, clear water, and substrates of bedrock, cobble, pebble, and gravel mixed with clean sand. (Branson and Schuster 1982, Burr and Warren 1986, Warren and Burr 1990).									
Wayne	Fishes	*Notropis sp. 4*	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	1	4	0	0	0
	Inhabits flowing pools or raceways with rocky bottoms in clear upland streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Wayne	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Wayne	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Wayne	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Wayne	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Wayne	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Wayne	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Wayne	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females . Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Wayne	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wayne	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Wayne	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Wayne	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Wayne	Communities	*Acidic mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Wayne	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		S /	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Wayne	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression marsh*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	Communities	*Small stream scour forest*		N /	GNR / S4	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	Communities	*Wet depression/sinkhole forest*		T /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Webster	Vascular Plants	*Carya aquatica*	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.									
Webster	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.									
Webster	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	T /	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Webster	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.									
Webster	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Open fields & meadows with relatively thick/dense grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation.									
Webster	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Webster	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.									
Webster	Communities	*Wet flatwoods*		N /	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Webster	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Mosses	*Bryum miniatum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On wet rocks, esp. in or near brooks or on cliffs (Crum and Anderson).										
Whitley	Mosses	*Dicranodontium asperulum*		E /	G4G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
On damp or wet, acid rock, especially on cliffs, rarely on thin soil or humus over rock or on bark at the base of trees (Crum and Anderson).										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Agalinis decemloba*	Ten-lobed False Foxglove	E /	G4Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
SANDY OR CLAY SOILS. IN KY, ON DRY SANDY RIDGES IN OAK-PINE WOODS.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	5	3	0	0	0
Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Angelica triquinata*	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Aralia nudicaulis*	Wild Sarsaparilla	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Mesic forests.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 2011).										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Calycanthus floridus var. glaucus*	Eastern Sweetshrub	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rich mountain woods, hillsides, streambanks.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Castanea pumila*	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 2011); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason and Cronquist 1991).										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Collinsonia verticillata*	Whorled Horse-balm	E /	G3G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Rich forests, ranging from moist forests to rather dry oak forests (Weakley 1998).										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Coreopsis pubescens*	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	2	1	1	0	0
Open woods, dry slopes and cliffs and back-edge of boulder-cobble bars near riverbank.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Corydalis sempervirens*	Rock Harlequin	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium semiserratum*	Small-flower Thoroughwort	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Wet woods and openings.										
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Eupatorium steelei*	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cove hardwood and northern hardwood forests, up to at least 1600 m.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Eurybia radula*	Rough-leaved Aster	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, streamsides and other moist places.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana decora*	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist woods and openings on mountain summits.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola pilosa*	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
	Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Hexastylis contracta*	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deciduous forests with acidic soil.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Houstonia serpyllifolia*	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum crux-andreae*	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	0	1	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Hypericum pseudomaculatum*	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Oak woodlands, glades, rocky prairies, moist sandy ditches and roadsides (Steyermark 1963).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus palustris*	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
	Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Lathyrus venosus*	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Lobelia nuttallii*	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	6	2	1	2	0
	Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Orontium aquaticum*	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera cristata*	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera integrilabia*	White Fringeless Orchid	E / PT	G2G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Polygala cruciata*	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Pycnanthemum muticum*	Blunt Mountainmint	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist woods and meadows, also reported from a dry meadow.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchosia tomentosa*	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens. In KY, reported near a seepage swamp.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Rhynchospora recognita*	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	Open wet soils.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Sabatia campanulata*	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Scutellaria saxatilis*	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Silphium wasiotense*	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Solidago gracillima*	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet open rocky river banks.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Solidago puberula*	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa*	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	6	0	0	0	0
	Boulder/cobble river bars.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Spiraea virginiana*	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Stenanthium gramineum*	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Tephrosia spicata*	Spiked Hoary-pea	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
	Sandy fields, open woods, and barrens.									
Whitley	Vascular Plants	*Trichostema setaceum*	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).									
Whitley	Terrestrial Snails	*Fumonelix wetherbyi*	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	2	2	0	0	0
	Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to clifflines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	2	1	5	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Anodontoides denigratus*	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	0	0	3	0
	Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble , gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
	Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Whitley	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
	Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
Whitley	Crustaceans	*Cambarus buntingi*	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4Q / S3S4	3	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.									
Whitley	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).									
Whitley	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).									
Whitley	Insects	*Lytrosis permagnaria*	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).									
Whitley	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense									
Whitley	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Whitley	Insects	*Polygonia faunus*	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	A species of boreal and "Canadian Zone" forests, typically mixtures of spruce, fir, or hemlock and northern hardwoods, northward sometimes mainly spruce-fir. Adults are most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 800 meters in									
Whitley	Insects	*Polygonia progne*	Gray Comma	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	UNKNOWN IN KY.									
Whitley	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus calcareus*	Limestone Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Under rocks on damp silt in areas rich in organic debris (cave rat nest debris, rotting wood, etc.), at least in summer (Barr 1981).									
Whitley	Insects	*Speyeria idalia*	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).									
Whitley	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Whitley	Fishes	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis*	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	40	3	8	2	0
	Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981,									
Whitley	Fishes	*Etheostoma sagitta*	Cumberland Arrow Darter	S / C	G3 / S3	24	6	2	0	0
	Habitat includes rocky riffles and pools of headwaters , creeks, and small rivers (Page and Burr 2011). Juveniles and sometimes adults are found in larger streams such as the main channel of Cumberland River in Kentucky; generally this darter occurs in slow to moderate current in cool, sluggish pools or areas above and below riffles (avoids swift currents) over									
Whitley	Fishes	*Etheostoma susanae*	Cumberland Darter	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	10	6	0	0	0
	Small to moderate-sized streams in pools, shoals, and backwaters with sand, gravel, and cobble/boulder, or bedrock with low to moderate gradient.									
Whitley	Fishes	*Percina squamata*	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Whitley	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Whitley	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West									
Whitley	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Open woodlands, edges.									
Whitley	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Whitley	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.									
Whitley	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	E / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	Inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Whitley	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83 NAT01NA).									
Whitley	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily associated with larger rivers and lakes although also occurs along medium sized stream floodplains. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish.									
Whitley	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	7	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Whitley	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).									
Whitley	Breeding Birds	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
	Deciduous woodland, usually at edge with thick areas of herbaceous undergrowth, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, reclaimed surface mines.									
Whitley	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Whitley	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G1G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	These bats use a wide variety of habitats for roosting. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.									
Whitley	Mammals	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	E / LT	G2G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	In winter, Northern Long-eared bats use caves, mine portals, abandoned tunnels, protected sites along clifflines and similar situations that afford protection from cold . They are easily overlooked as they often wedge themselves back into cracks in the walls and ceilings. In summer and during migratory seasons, the species apparently uses hollow trees, peeling bark,									
Whitley	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Whitley	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Whitley	Mammals	*Ursus americanus*	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Largely forested areas.									
Whitley	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	2	0	0	1	0
Whitley	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Appalachian seep/bog*		T /	GNR / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	3	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar*		E /	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Riparian forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Whitley	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		E /	GNR / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Wolfe	Mosses	*Polytrichum pallidisetum*	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Aconitum uncinatum*	Blue Monkshood	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Ageratina luciae-brauniae*	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Bartonia virginica*	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 2011); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Calopogon tuberosus*	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	1	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine-oak woods and swamps.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Carex tonsa var. rugosperma*	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5T5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland, prairie.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Circaea alpina*	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
	Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Lilium philadelphicum*	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	1	2	0
	Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Liparis loeselii*	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Maianthemum canadense*	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	4	1	1	0	0
	Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Melampyrum lineare var. pectinatum*	American Cow-wheat	H /	G5T5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy soil and barrens on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry sandy pineland and oak scrub (Fernald 1970).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Monotropsis odorata*	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	2	2	1	1	0
	Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Platanthera psycodes*	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Podostemum ceratophyllum*	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	1	0
	Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Oak, oak-pine, pine woodlands; also sandhills (Weakley 1998).									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	Edges and openings in rich woods.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Solidago albopilosa*	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	5	0	2	6	0
	Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Stellaria longifolia*	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Wet woods and meadows.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Taxus canadensis*	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.									
Wolfe	Vascular Plants	*Trientalis borealis*	Northern Starflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Lower somewhat rocky slope of mesophytic forest.									
Wolfe	Aquatic Snails	*Rhodacme elatior*	Domed Ancylid	S /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Specimens were collected in the Red River where the stream was 30 to 50 feet wide, 2.5 to 4 feet deep, flowing over sand, mud, and gravel. Sides of the stream supported good growths of Potamogeton, Carex, Spirogyra, and narrow-leafed cattail (Branson and Batch 1970). This habitat description starkly contrasts with the comments of Basch (1963), who									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	8	2	1	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / LE	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Wolfe	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
Wolfe	Insects	*Calephelis borealis*	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Habitats are openings within forested or wooded areas. Such openings may be natural outcrops,shale or limestone barrens, glades or powerline right of ways. It is suspected but not known that females also move through the forest. Critical factors are lots of the larval foodplant (SENECIO OBOVATUS only so far as known) and nectar (such as orange milkweed, black									
Wolfe	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).									
Wolfe	Insects	*Manophylax butleri*	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
	In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense									
Wolfe	Fishes	*Etheostoma spilotum*	Kentucky Arrow Darter	T / PT	G2G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Clean bedrock, boulder, or coarse gravel of small to medium-size upland streams with slow to moderate current (Kuehne and Bailey 1961, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).									
Wolfe	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon fossor*	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand- gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.									
Wolfe	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Wolfe	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.									
Wolfe	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	1
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland									
Wolfe	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).									
Wolfe	Breeding Birds	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	Appalachian pine-oak forests along sandstone ridgetops. The well developed mid-stories (dominated by maples, sourwood, and dogwood) have been removed by the U.S. Forest Service at all known colonies starting in 1989.									
Wolfe	Breeding Birds	*Sitta canadensis*	Red-breasted Nuthatch	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	Apparently restricted to cove forest w/ hemlock and pines, especially white pine, although all such habitat is not occupied within the Daniel Boone National Forest.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	This bat uses a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, large, hollow trees, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G3G4T2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	This bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave or rock shelter. The species also uses small rockhouses and other protected sites along clifflines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. Smaller colonies also occasionally roost under bridge structures.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Primarily use caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. During summer, colonies are found behind slabs of exfoliating bark of dead trees, often in bottomland or floodplain habitats, but also in upland situations.									
Wolfe	Mammals	*Spilogale putorius*	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Wooded areas, especially along clifflines. Will use abandoned buildings.									
Wolfe	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	3	0	0	0	0
Wolfe	Communities	*Appalachian pine-oak forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Wolfe	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		N /	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Wolfe	Communities	*Hemlock-mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S4S5	6	0	0	0	0
Wolfe	Communities	*White pine - mixed forest*		N /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	10	0	0	1	0
	Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Lonicera reticulata*	Grape Honeysuckle	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Rocky woods and banks.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	0	4	0	0	0
Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Onosmodium hispidissimum*	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Perideridia americana*	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Philadelphus inodorus*	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Physaria globosa*	Globe Bladderpod	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Sagina fontinalis*	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	0	1	2	0	0
On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes odorata*	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
Swamps and marshes (Weakley 1998); in KY, open herbaceous edge of swamp and a wet pasture but also known from swamps.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium kentuckiense*	Kentucky Clover	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Limestone based soils.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium stoloniferum*	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	1	8	0
Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.										
Woodford	Vascular Plants	*Viburnum molle*	Softleaf Arrowwood	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Leptodea leptodon*	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).										
Woodford	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Habitat: Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).										
Woodford	Crustaceans	*Caecidotea barri*	Clifton Cave Isopod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Found in small subterranean streams and pools										
Woodford	Insects	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	E /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).										
Woodford	Insects	*Dryobius sexnotatus*	Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).										
Woodford	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus abditus*	Concealed Cave Beetle	T /	G3 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Caves, microhabitat unknown.										
Woodford	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus caecus*	Clifton Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Subterranean obligate. Most specimens taken close to cave entrance; presumabley cold, dry air sinking into the entrance in January prevented favorable areas from being occupied by P. caecus, but in June the flow of air was reversed. (Barr 1994). Wet wood and damp mud (Barr 1995).										
Woodford	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus solivagus*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
Habitat: Cave obligate. We wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).										
Woodford	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	E / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Habitat: Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers, especially in stretches with large flat stones.										
Woodford	Amphibians	*Rana pipiens*	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.										
Woodford	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Woodford	Breeding Birds	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).										
Woodford	Breeding Birds	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	1	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).										
Woodford	Breeding Birds	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
Habitat: Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).										
Woodford	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
Habitat: Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland. Found in rural towns and farmsteads.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Woodford	Mammals	*Mustela nivalis*	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.										
Woodford	Communities	*Wet bottomland hardwood forest*		T /	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0