<table>
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<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Taxa</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>Cheat Mountain Salamander</td>
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<td>T</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Shenandoah Salamander</td>
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<td>T</td>
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<td>American Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>Bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haliastur leucopus</td>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
<td>Bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plectidae borealis</td>
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<td>Bird</td>
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<td>Amphibian</td>
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<td>Lee County Cave Tadpole</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Spruce-Fir Moos Spider</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Peromyscus maniculatus</td>
<td>Noodlde everyday snail</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Polygynus virginicus</td>
<td>Virginia Fringed Mountain Snail</td>
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<td>Canis lupus</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>Mammal</td>
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<td>Carolina Northern Flying Squirrel</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Virginia Northern Flying Squirrel</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cercidiphyllum floridana</td>
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<td>Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Callirhoa davidii</td>
<td>Alabama leather-flower</td>
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<td>Conraua umbellata</td>
<td>Cumberland rosemary</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<td>Echinacea sanguinea</td>
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<td>Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Roan mountain bluet</td>
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<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>Swamp pink</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Helenium waltonii</td>
<td>Dwarf-flowered headleaf</td>
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<td>Hilanthus montanae</td>
<td>Mountain golden heather</td>
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<td>Illicium verticillatum</td>
<td>Peter's mountain mallow</td>
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<td>Plant</td>
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<td>Mohr's Barbarea's buttons</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<td>Eastern prairie fringed orchid</td>
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<td>Harperella</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kial's water-plantain</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<td>Mountain sweet pitcherplant</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>Sarracenia oreophila</td>
<td>Green pitcher plant</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scirpus americanus</td>
<td>Northeastern bull-rushed bullrush</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scutellaria montanae</td>
<td>Large-flowered skullcap</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stonerichus dichotomus</td>
<td>White irisette</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Solidago velutina</td>
<td>Blue Ridge goldenrod</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spiraee tuberosa</td>
<td>Virginia spire</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>Trillium pentanomerum</td>
<td>Persistent trillium</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Typha tessmannii</td>
<td>Tennessee yellow-eyed grass</td>
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<td>E</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Species Group Codes**

1 = Cave Habitats
2 = Mountain Bogs
3 = Spray Cliffs
4 = Fed or Pond Wetlands
5 = High-Elevation Bulks
6 = High PH or Malic Habitats
7 = Rock Outcrop and Cliffs
8 = Early Successional Habitats
9 = Wide-Ranging Area Sensitive Species
10 = Mid- to Late-Successional Forest Species
11 = Seep, Spring, and Streamside Habitat
12 = Habitat Generalists
13 = Area Sensitive Deciduous Forest
14 = General High Elevation Habitats
15 = High Elevation Spruce-Fir Forest
16 = Bottomland Forests
17 = Southern Yellow Pine Habitats
18 = Mixed Mesic Habitats
19 = Mixed Xeric Habitats
Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Terrestrial Species

An important component of the assessment was the determination of the status of the federally listed T&E species. The list of 51 federally listed species was based on information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the state natural heritage programs, and peer review of a draft species list. Habitat relationships were determined for all T&E species. These species/habitat associations also received peer review. It should be noted, however, that much of the information on species/habitat relationships is still subjective.

Based on the analysis of species/habitat relationships, around 65 percent of these species is associated with rare communities. The proportion rises to 84 percent when riparian communities are included. These species, for the most part, were not suited for broad-scale analysis of habitat suitability. This section provides the analysis of current status, expressed as spatial occurrences. These occurrences were taken from Element Occurrence Records (ECOR) obtained from the seven state natural heritage programs in the SAA. Both analysis of occurrence data and habitat suitability (Chapter 3, Habitat Suitability section) were provided for some species.

Current Status – Total SAA

The distribution maps of T&E terrestrial species occurrence records described below are based on data provided by state heritage programs. Some of these data are quite old, and, in some cases, the species may no longer be present at the sites indicated. For the majority of these species, occurrence records were not derived from systematic surveys and, therefore, probably do not provide a complete picture of their ranges. Still, these are the best data available for many of these species.

Of 51 federal T&E species in the SAA area, 17 are animals and 34 are plants (table 3.6). Of the animal species, seven are mammals, three are birds, two are amphibians, and five are invertebrates. No species are proposed for addition to the federal T&E species list as of late 1995.

Fifty-three counties within the SAA area contain T&E terrestrial animals and 55 contain T&E plants (figs. 3.12, 3.13, 3.14). Two counties

Figure 3.12 The spatial distribution for the number of federally listed threatened and endangered terrestrial species by county in the SAA area.

Figure 3.13 The spatial distribution for the number of federally listed threatened and endangered terrestrial animal species by county in the SAA area.
Table 3.10 The distribution of federally listed threatened and endangered terrestrial species by National Forest in the Southern Appalachian Assessment area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Forest</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
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<th>Number of Occurrences</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Plant</td>
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<td>George Washington</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantahala/Pisgah</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Cherokee</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</table>

Table 3.11 The number of federal threatened and endangered terrestrial species and occurrences by species groups and land ownership in the Southern Appalachian Assessment area.

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<th>Species Group</th>
<th>National Parks</th>
<th>National Forests</th>
<th>Other Federal</th>
<th>State Lands</th>
<th>Private</th>
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<td>#Oc</td>
<td>#Sp</td>
<td>#Oc</td>
<td>#Sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Habitats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Bogs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fen/Pond Habitat</td>
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<td>High Elevation Balds</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Southern Yellow Pine Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed Mesic Forests</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>154</td>
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</table>

#Sp = number of species  
#Oc = number of occurrences

National forests within the SAA area varies from a low of one species for the Talladega to a high of 13 species for the Pisgah-Nantahala (table 3.10). Occurrence records are highest for the Pisgah-Nantahala (54 records), followed by the George Washington with 41 records (table 3.10).

In comparing distribution of species by land ownership and species group, the number of T&E terrestrial species is highest within the private ownership category for species groups 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 15, and 18 (table 3.11). These groups correspond to cave; mountain bog; fen or pond wetland; high pH or malic; rock outcrop and cliff; seeps, springs, and streamside; high-elevation spruce-fir; and mixed mesic species groups. National forest lands have more species (four) in species group 5 (high-elevation bald) than any other landowner. For the most part, ownerships with the highest number of species for a particular species group also have the most occurrences (table 3.11).