

## HARDIN COUNTY

### AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

#### Pig frog

*Rana grylio*

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

### BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

#### American Peregrine Falcon

*Falco peregrinus anatum*

DL

E

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

#### Arctic Peregrine Falcon

*Falco peregrinus tundrius*

DL

T

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

#### Bachman's Sparrow

*Aimophila aestivalis*

T

open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub

#### Bald Eagle

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

DL

T

found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

#### Henslow's Sparrow

*Ammodramus henslowii*

wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking

#### Peregrine Falcon

*Falco peregrinus*

DL

E T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, thus the species level shows this dual listing status; because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

#### Piping Plover

*Charadrius melodus*

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

#### Red-cockaded Woodpecker

*Picoides borealis*

LE

E

cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly

## HARDIN COUNTY

### BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Swallow-tailed Kite</b>	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
<b>White-faced Ibis</b>	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats			
<b>Wood Stork</b>	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960			

### FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>American eel</b>	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
<b>Blue sucker</b>	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>		T
larger portions of major rivers in Texas; usually in channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles			
<b>Creek chubsucker</b>	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks			
<b>Paddlefish</b>	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		T
prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir			

### MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Black bear</b>	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	T/SA;NL	T
bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened			
<b>Louisiana black bear</b>	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T
possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas			

## HARDIN COUNTY

### MAMMALS

Federal Status

State Status

#### Plains spotted skunk

*Spilogale putorius interrupta*

catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

#### Rafinesque's big-eared bat

*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*

T

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

#### Red wolf

*Canis rufus*

LE

E

extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies

#### Southeastern myotis bat

*Myotis austroriparius*

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

### MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

#### Creeper (squawfoot)

*Strophitus undulatus*

small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins

#### Fawnsfoot

*Truncilla donaciformis*

small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.

#### Little spectaclecase

*Villosa lienosa*

creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins

#### Louisiana pigtoe

*Pleurobema riddellii*

streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins

#### Pistolgrip

*Tritogonia verrucosa*

stable substrate, rock, hard mud, silt, and soft bottoms, often buried deeply; east and central Texas, Red through San Antonio River basins

#### Rock pocketbook

*Arcidens confragosus*

mud, sand, and gravel substrates of medium to large rivers in standing or slow flowing water, may tolerate moderate currents and some reservoirs, east Texas, Red through Guadalupe River basins

#### Sandbank pocketbook

*Lampsilis satura*

small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River

#### Southern hickorynut

*Obovaria jacksoniana*

medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins

## HARDIN COUNTY

### MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

**Texas heelsplitter**

*Potamilus amphichaenus*

quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins

**Texas pigtoe**

*Fusconaia askewi*

rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River

**Triangle pigtoe**

*Fusconaia lananensis*

mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel substrates; Neches River basin in the Angelina branch and possibly Village Creek

**Wabash pigtoe**

*Fusconaia flava*

creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow

**Wartyback**

*Quadrula nodulata*

gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins

### REPTILES

Federal Status

State Status

**Alligator snapping turtle**

*Macrochelys temminckii*

T

perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October

**Louisiana pine snake**

*Pituophis ruthveni*

C

T

mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September

**Northern scarlet snake**

*Cemophora coccinea copei*

T

mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September

**Sabine map turtle**

*Gratemys ouachitensis sabinensis*

Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall

**Timber/Canebrake**

*Crotalus horridus*

T

**rattlesnake**

swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto

### PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

**Chapman's orchid**

*Platanthera chapmanii*

## HARDIN COUNTY

### PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

restricted to wetland pine savannas, one of the states most endangered habitats; flowering July-August

**Long-sepaled false dragon-head**      *Physostegia longisepala*

moist, acid loams in the fire-maintained transition zone between pine flatwoods and coastal prairies; also, wet, borrow ditches along roadsides and moist areas in manmade clearings in pine woodlands; flowering early May to late June

**Texas screwstem**      *Bartonia texana*

in and around acid seeps in Pine-Oak forests on gentle slopes and baygall shrub thickets at spring heads; often on clumps of bryophytes at tree bases, on roots, and on logs; flowering September-November, can be identified in mid to late October when its in fruit

**Texas trailing phlox**      *Phlox nivalis ssp texensis*

LE

E

endemic; deep sandy soils in fire-maintained openings in upland longleaf pine savannas or bluejack oak woodlands; flowering March-early April

**White firewheel**      *Gaillardia aestivalis var winkleri*

Texas endemic; open pine-oak woodlands and farkleberry sandhills in deep, loose, well-drained whitish sands; flowering late spring (May-June) and sporadically through early fall