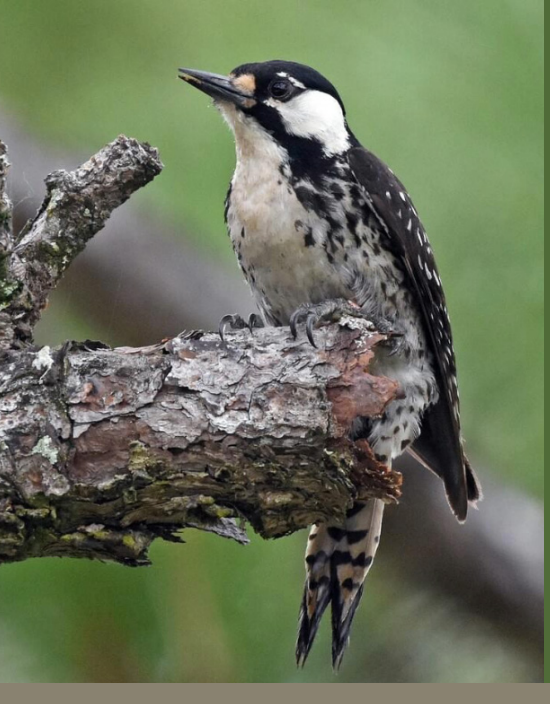


2025-2035

ALABAMA

State Wildlife Action Plan



CHAPTER 1

ALABAMA'S WILDLIFE



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ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES | DIVISION OF WILDLIFE AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES

CHAPTER 1
ALABAMA'S WILDLIFE

Introduction

Alabama is one of the most biologically rich states in the Nation and home to over 1,400 vertebrates, crayfish, mussels, and freshwater snails, and over 3,100 native vascular plants. Alabama is known as the epicenter of North America's freshwater species richness, leading the nation in the number of fish, turtles, mussels, crayfish, and snails (Duncan, 2013). Alabama owes its wealth of aquatic, wildlife, and plant richness to a complex geological terrain and over 132,000 miles of streams spanning 17 major river systems (Oil and Gas Board, n.d.).

Alabama's major river systems stand out as hotspots for freshwater species across the Southeastern U.S. (Jenkins et al., 2015). The Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Mobile-Tensaw River basins are key aquatic hotspots. The state's location at the intersection of multiple ecoregions, including the Appalachian Mountains, Interior Plateau, Coastal Plain, and Mississippi Alluvial Valley, creates a mosaic of habitats ranging from mountain forests and limestone caves to wet pine savannas, coastal marshes, and blackwater rivers. Alabama's varied geology, with diverse soils and extensive karst systems, supports high rates of endemism, particularly in cave-dwelling species, freshwater mussels, and freshwater snails. In addition, its mild weather and long growing season foster floral richness with over 3,100 native vascular plant species documented, ranking Alabama ninth in the Nation (Stein, 2002; Keener et al., 2025). These combined factors make Alabama one of the most biologically rich states in the nation, even rivaling some tropical regions.

Unfortunately, Alabama is also ranked amongst the highest states for imperiled species, behind Hawaii, California, and Nevada. Alabama is also ranked second in number of extinctions, behind Hawaii (Stein, 2002). Alabama has experienced the extinction or extirpation of at least 134 species (three amphibians, one reptile, seven birds, four mammals, 10 fishes, 50 mussels, 43 freshwater snails, and 15 vascular plants) from eight taxa groups acknowledged in this SWAP.

Virtually all of Alabama's wildlife habitats have experienced some form of degradation, with natural areas existing as managed fragments of varying size in a matrix of agriculture, forests, residential and industrial areas, utility corridors, and roads. Fire, essential for the maintenance of a number of terrestrial habitats, can no longer occur at the landscape scale unless it is part of a prescribed burning strategy. Alabama's once vast Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) forests, and many of the species they support, are now reduced to a fraction of their former extent. Free-flowing rivers, with sand bars, alternating riffles, and deep pools, are, with a few exceptions, interrupted by aquatic barriers and deep reservoirs. Alabama has lost more than 50% of its wetlands (Phillips, 2002) and both terrestrial and aquatic habitats have been invaded by exotic plant and animal species that compete with natives. The state has also experienced a significant loss in ecological connectivity, leaving many wildlife

populations isolated in fragmented landscapes that limit genetic exchange and increase vulnerability to extinction. Intensive land use practices have altered soil composition, increased sedimentation, and contributed to nutrient enrichment in streams, while urban expansion continues to convert forests, grasslands, and floodplains into developed land. Hydrological alteration, including channelization, levee construction, and groundwater withdrawals, has further diminished natural ecosystem functions. Extreme weather changes add another layer of stress with intensifying droughts, storms, and temperatures. Collectively, these factors have transformed much of Alabama's rich landscape into a patchwork of habitats struggling to sustain the species and ecological processes that once defined them.

For state fish and wildlife agencies to address the overwhelming needs of state specific priority species, the SWG program was developed in 2001 to provide a dedicated federal funding source with cost share from state funds for the conservation of species that are not traditionally covered under game and sportfish programs. Congress recognized that many species were becoming imperiled before adequate management or protection measures were in place, leading to costly emergency listings under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). To address this, SWG was established as a proactive, preventative program to support state-led efforts to SGCN and the habitats upon which they depend. By requiring each state to develop a SWAP, the Program ensures that funding is directed by a science based, comprehensive strategy, emphasizing early intervention, habitat protection, and landscape scale management to sustain wildlife and reduce the need for future federal listings. For a state fish and wildlife agency to receive SWG funding, a SWAP must be provided, revised, and submitted to the USFWS at least every 10 years. SWAPs are built around eight required elements that ensure each plan is comprehensive, science-driven, and actionable (Appendix 1). Together, these elements create a standardized framework across all states, ensuring that conservation efforts are proactive, transparent, and collaborative while addressing both species and habitat level needs.

ADCNR WFF released its first SWAP in 2005 under the title *Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS)*, later adopting the standardized SWAP name in the 2015 revision (ADCNR, 2015). The current document, serving as the 2025–2035 *Alabama State Wildlife Action Plan*, introduces several important updates, including the incorporation of vascular plants as a taxonomic group, a comprehensive reassessment of species priority rankings and Alabama's Conservation Priority Areas (CPAs), updated species distribution maps, and the addition of Priority 3 species to the SGCN list.

Identifying Species of Greatest Conservation Need

To ensure proactive conservation, the first step in conducting the 2025–2035 SWAP review identified SGCN species that are rare, declining, vulnerable, or data-deficient and, therefore, most in need of immediate attention. The SGCN list serves as the foundation for guiding research priorities, directing conservation actions, and focusing resources where they will have the greatest impact.

In alignment with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' (AFWA) *Best Practices for State Wildlife Action Plans* (AFWA, 2024), the 2025 revision of Alabama's SWAP by WFF began in January 2024 with a comprehensive assessment of Alabama's aquatic, wildlife, and vascular plant species. This process engaged key partners, experts, and stakeholders during Alabama's fourth meeting to evaluate the status of the state's species (**Element 7**). Seven taxa teams guided the review of Alabama's native species across nine taxonomic groups: amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, crayfishes, mussels, freshwater snails, fishes and vascular plants. While the inclusion of vascular plants is not mandated, Alabama has chosen to incorporate this taxon as a proactive measure to support landscape level management for wildlife. Another major update to this SWAP revision is the inclusion of Priority 3 (P3) species as SGCN, recognizing their data deficient status. Each taxa group was led by designated WFF leader(s) who assembled expert Taxa Teams (Table 1.1) responsible for evaluating species statuses and assigning ranks (**Element 1, Chapter 1**), identifying habitat conditions and threats (**Element 2, Chapter 2**), assessing species-specific threats (**Element 3, Chapter 3**), identifying priority conservation actions (**Element 4, Chapter 4**), and monitoring needs (**Element 5, Chapter 5**). Marine taxa were not included in this review with the exception of reptiles and marine mammals utilizing Alabama's tributaries, which is within WFF's regulatory authority. Taxa Teams represented a wide variety of academic institutions and conservation organizations; experts on these teams provided essential peer review for technical quality control. Additional participation came from a number of stakeholders and individuals with area expertise. Partner and expert participation have been critical to the process. As Taxa Teams assessed, reviewed, and completed each of these Elements, content was shared widely for public review and feedback via emails, social media, and in-person meetings (**Element 8, Chapter 5**).

Table 1.1 State wildlife action plan (SWAP) Taxa Teams, members and affiliations.

NAME	AFFILIATION
SWAP Development Team	
Traci Wood[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Amy Silvano	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Ashley Peters	Alabama State Lands Division
Brandon Earls	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Carrie Threadgill	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division

[1] Team leader

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Katie Lawson	Auburn University
Kelly Homan	Auburn University
Olivia Sciandra	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Todd Fobian	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Amphibian And Reptile Taxa Team	
Roger Clay[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Ericha Nix[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Andrew Cantrell	Alabama A&M University
Andrew Coleman	Urban Turtle Project
Brian Holt	Alabama State Lands Division
Craig Guyer	Auburn University (retired)
Eric Soehren	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Evan Collins	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Grover Brown	Jacksonville State University
James Godwin	Alabama Natural Heritage Program
James Stiles	Auburn University
Joseph Jenkins	Alabama Natural Heritage Program
Kenneth Marion	University of Alabama Birmingham
Kristin Bakkegard	Samford University
Mark Bailey	Conservation Southeast
Matthew Niemiller	University of Alabama Huntsville
Sean Graham	OzFish Unlimited/Sul Ross State University
Thane Wibbels	University of Alabama Birmingham
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Andrew Cantrell	Alabama A&M University
Andrew Haffenden	Alabama Ornithological Society
Becky Keller	American Bird Conservancy
Carrie Threadgill	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
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[1] Taxa Team leader

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Greg Jackson	Alabama Ornithological Society
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William Stone	Alabama A&M University
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Michael Buntin[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Brian Helms	Troy University
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Jim Stoeckel	Auburn University
Kaelyn Fogelman	Louisiana State University
Matthew Niemiller	University of Alabama Huntsville
Nate Sturm	Geological Survey of Alabama
Paul Moler	Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission (retired)
Rebecca Bearden	Geological Survey of Alabama
Stuart McGregor	Geological Survey of Alabama (retired)

[1] Taxa Team leader

Table 1.1 State wildlife action plan (SWAP) Taxa Teams, members and affiliations.

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Bryson Hilburn	University of Georgia
Carol Johnston	Auburn University
Dave Matthews	Tennessee Valley Authority
Heath Haley	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Jason Dattilo	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Mike Sandel	Mississippi State University
Pat O'Neil	Geological Survey of Alabama (retired)
Travis Powell	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Mussel And Freshwater Snail Taxa Team	
Jeff Garner[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Paul Johnson[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Ellen Strong	Smithsonian Institute
Erin Padgett	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Gerry Dinkins	University of Tennessee
Jeff Baker	Southern Company
Jenna King	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Lori Tolley-Jordan	Jacksonville State University
Morgan Brizendine	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Nathan Whelan	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sam Donahoo	Auburn University
Todd Amacker	Tennessee Valley Authority
Todd Fobian	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Vascular Plant Taxa Team	
Wayne Barger[1]	Alabama State Lands Division
Eric Soehren[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Adam Datillo	Tennessee Valley Authority
Al Schotz	Alabama Natural Heritage Program
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Brian Keener	University of West Alabama
Bruce Sorrie	University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Herbarium
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[1] Taxa Team leader

Table 1.1 State wildlife action plan (SWAP) Taxa Teams, members and affiliations.

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Howard Horne	Thompson Engineering
Jim Allison	Georgia Department of Natural Resources (retired)
Jimmy Triplett	Jacksonville State University
Patrick Thompson	Auburn University Davis Arboretum
Rob Naczi	New York Botanical Garden
Ron Lance	North American Land Trust
Invasive Species Team	
Dave Armstrong[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
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M'Kayla Motley	Geological Survey of Alabama
Nathaniel Sturm	Geological Survey of Alabama
Wildlife Health Team	
Olivia Sciandra[1]	Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
Ellen Hayes	Southeast Cooperative Disease Study Group

To prioritize conservation effectively, Alabama's SGCN are assigned ranking levels that reflect their relative urgency for management and protection. These rankings are based on multiple factors, including federal status ranks (Appendix 2), global and state rankings, population size and trend, distribution, degree of habitat specialization, and severity of threats. Priority 1 (P1) species represent the highest level of conservation concern due to their critically imperiled status, highly restricted ranges, or severe population declines. Priority 2 (P2) species are also imperiled but may have slightly wider distributions or larger populations than P1 species. P3 species are of conservation interest because they are data deficient, or face recognized threats, localized declines, or restricted habitats, but are not yet as vulnerable as higher ranked taxa. Extirpated (EX) species are those that historically occurred in Alabama but are now considered absent from the state, while Extirpated-Conservation Action Underway (EXCAU) are species that were absent from the state but are being re-established through conservation actions. Extinct (X) species historically occurred in Alabama but are no longer alive anywhere within their former distribution. Other species that are not SGCN (NONSGCN) are demonstrably secure, and no specific monitoring or conservation action is currently needed. These ranking definitions provide a structured framework for directing conservation actions and resources where they are most urgently

[1] Taxa Team leader

needed, ensuring that management efforts are transparent, science-based, and focused on sustaining Alabama's SGCN (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) ranks and definitions.

RANK		DEFINITION
P1	Highest Conservation Concern	Any species critically imperiled and in danger of extinction/extirpation because of extreme rarity, restricted distribution, decreasing population trend/population viability problems, and specialized habitat needs/habitat vulnerability due to natural/human-caused factors. Immediate research and/or conservation action required.
P2	High Conservation Concern	Any species imperiled because of three of four of the following: rarity; very limited, disjunct, or peripheral distribution; decreasing population trend/population viability problems; specialized habitat needs/habitat vulnerability due to natural/human-caused factors. Timely research and/or conservation action needed.
P3	Moderate Conservation Concern	Species with conservation problems because of insufficient data or because of two of the four of the following: small populations; limited, disjunct, or peripheral distribution; decreasing population trend/population viability problems; or specialized habitat needs/habitat vulnerability. Research and/or conservation action recommended.
EX	Extirpated	Any species that historically occurred in Alabama but are now absent; may be rediscovered in the state or be reintroduced from populations existing outside the state.
EXCAU	Extirpated/ Conservation Action Underway	Any species that historically occurred in Alabama, were absent for a period of time, and are currently being reintroduced, or have a plan for being reintroduced, into the state from populations outside the state.
X	Extinct	Any species that historically occurred in Alabama but are no longer alive anywhere within their former distribution.
NON SGCN	Not a SGCN	Any species that are demonstrably secure, with the size of population stable/increasing, geographical distribution stable/expanding, population trend/population viability stable/increasing, relatively limited habitat vulnerability due to natural/human caused factors, or an unusual visitor to the state. No specific monitoring or conservation action needed.
NR	Not Ranked	Any species that was previously undescribed or not found in Alabama.

Along with these ranking definitions, a SWAP Database was developed for ranking consistencies across taxa teams and serves as repository for SWAP recommendations and rankings. Several ArcGIS Online tools were developed to facilitate data collection and finalize SGCN.

This review and revision evaluated 2,136 species, of which 1,212 are designated as SGCN, including categories such as Extinct (X), Extirpated (EX), Extirpated with Conservation Action Underway (EXCAU), Priority 1 (P1), Priority 2 (P2), and Priority 3 (P3). The number of subspecies assessed include eight amphibians, 37 reptiles, nine birds, five mammals, 10 fish, and 26 vascular plant varieties, subspecies and hybrids (Table 1.3). Only 1 marine mammal and four marine reptiles were included in the revision. The inclusion of vascular plants in this assessment substantially increased the total number of SGCN compared to the 2015 SWAP, in addition to recognizing Priority 3 species as SGCN to address data deficiencies. A list of SGCN species with rank changes from the previous 2015 SWAP are provided in Appendix 3. In addition, a complete list of Alabama's species that were assessed is provided in Appendix 4. It should be noted that taxonomy for all taxa are undergoing change. Sources for taxonomic nomenclature are referenced in Appendix 4. The current list is a snapshot of known taxonomy and will change considerably within the next few years.

Table 1.3 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) by taxa.

TAXA	SPECIES ASSESSED	STATE ENDEMIC	X	EX (EXCAU)	P1	P2	P3	TOTAL SGCN
Amphibians	81[1]	2	0	3	8	13	13	37
Reptiles	111[2]	1	0	1	12	20	15	48
Birds	405[3]	0	3	4	11	18	31	67
Mammals	76[4]	1	0	4	10	13	11	38
Crayfishes	100	15	0	0	17	24	22	63
Fishes	319[5]	23	2	6 (2)	46	17	43	116
Mussels	180	6	24	21 (5)	57	16	14	137
Freshwater Snails	196	117	37	7	31	14	59	148
Vascular Plants	668[6]	31	0	15	260	181	102	558
Total	2,136	196	66	61 (7)	452	316	310	1,212

X = Extinct, EX = Extirpated, EXCAU = Extirpated, Conservation Action Underway, P1 = Priority 1, P2 = Priority 2, P3 = Priority 3

This chapter provides a summary of Alabama's major wildlife groups addressed in this SWAP and their SGCN rank (**Element 1**). A fundamental requirement of **Element 1** is to identify not

[1] Includes 8 amphibian subspecies
[2] Includes 37 reptile subspecies
[3] Includes 9 bird subspecies
[4] Includes 5 mammal subspecies
[5] Includes 10 fish subspecies
[6] Includes 27 varieties, subspecies, and hybrids

only which SGCN occur in Alabama, but also to determine where these species are found throughout the state. Documenting the geographic distribution of SGCN provides the foundation for effective conservation planning by linking species to key habitats and ecoregions. Occurrence data was compiled from a combination of sources including the Alabama Natural Heritage Program (ALNHP) Database which is administered by the Auburn University Natural History Museum. Additionally, ADCNR State Lands Division Natural Heritage Section (SLD-NHS) maintains an occurrence database, the Natural Heritage Database. Other data came from museum and academic records, state and federal agency surveys, citizen science platforms, and partner organization's monitoring efforts. By mapping the current known ranges of SGCN, the plan highlights areas of high species richness, endemism, and conservation priority. This spatial information allows managers to identify conservation focal areas, address threats at appropriate scales, and allocate resources.

All SGCN maps can be found at https://www.outdooralabama.com/state-wildlife-grants/2025-swap-update. Maroon colored shading indicates the current (2000-2025), known SGCN range with major river basin in blue. Other map shading indicates Level III Alabama ecoregions for terrestrial maps.

The following chapter (**Element 2**) assesses the associated habitat(s) of SGCN, their threats, and needs. Chapter 3 (**Element 3**) identifies threats to SGCN and Chapter 4 (**Element 4**) identifies conservation actions to address threats. Chapter 5 (**Element 5**) addresses monitoring efforts. Chapter 6 provides further detail on the process of SWAP outreach and planning (**Element 6, 7 and 8)**. Finally, Chapter 7 highlights CPAs and wildlife corridors in Alabama.

Overview of Alabama's Major Taxa Groups

Amphibians and Reptiles

Alabama's amphibians and reptiles, collectively called herpetofauna, include 81 native amphibians and 111 reptiles. Alabama covers one of the most species-rich regions in the Northern Hemisphere for herpetofauna, and for turtles, rivals the number of species observed anywhere on Earth (Guyer et al., 2015). The state's varied landscapes support 192 native species of amphibians and reptiles. Alabama is particularly notable for its salamander species richness, including endemic species such as the Red Hills Salamander (*Phaeognathus hubrichti*), a federally threatened species found only in a small portion of the state's Coastal Plain. Its rivers and wetlands also provide habitat for a rich assemblage of frogs, toads, and aquatic turtles, while upland habitats support lizards and snakes, including the threatened Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon couperi*) and Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*). The Southern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon simus*), Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma bishopi*), Southern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus auriculatus*), and Dusky Gopher Frog (*Lithobates sevosus*) have not been documented for many years and are considered extirpated. The Eastern Indigo Snake, long extirpated, is being reintroduced in Covington County at Conecuh National Forest.

Alabama Administrative Code 220-2-.92 (Alabama Nongame Wildlife Regulation) states that it is unlawful to take, capture, kill, possess, sell, trade, or propagate listed nongame amphibians and reptiles, or their parts, reproductive material, or hybrids, without a scientific collection permit or a written permit from the ADCNR Commissioner. This regulatory framework ensures that rare, endemic, and protected amphibian and reptile species are safeguarded from overcollection or exploitation while enabling essential scientific and conservation activities through a permitting system.

According to the best scientific information and consensus of numerous experts, there are 37 amphibian and 48 reptile SGCN (Table 1.4). Alabama has four Extirpated species, 19 species with a federal status, 20 Priority 1 species, 33 Priority 2 species, and 28 Priority 3 species.

Table 1.4 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the amphibian and reptile taxa groups.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Amphibians		
Extirpated – 3		
Ambystoma bishopi	Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	E
Desmognathus auriculatus	Southern Dusky Salamander	
Lithobates sevosus	Dusky Gopher Frog	E
Priority 1 – 8		

Table 1.4 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the amphibian and reptile taxa groups.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis	Eastern Hellbender	UR
Desmognathus pascagoula	Pascagoula Dusky Salamander	
Dryophytes andersonii	Pine Barrens Treefrog	
Lithobates areolatus circulosus	Northern Crawfish Frog	
Lithobates capito	Gopher Frog	UR
Lithobates heckscheri	River Frog	
Necturus alabamensis	Black Warrior Waterdog	E
Pseudacris ocularis	Little Grass Frog	
Priority 2 – 13		
Ambystoma texanum	Small-mouthed Salamander	
Ambystoma tigrinum	Eastern Tiger Salamander	
Amphiuma pholeter	One-toed Amphiuma	
Aneides aeneus	Green Salamander	UR
Desmognathus aeneus	Seepage Salamander	UR
Eurycea sphagnicola	Bog Dwarf Salamander	
Gyrinophilus palleucus	Tennessee Cave Salamander	
Lithobates sylvaticus	Wood Frog	
Necturus maculosus	Mudpuppy	
Phaeognathus hubrichti	Red Hills Salamander	T
Pseudotriton montanus	Mud Salamander	
Siren reticulata	Reticulated Siren	
Siren sphagnicola	Seepage Siren	
Priority 3 – 13		
Anaxyrus quercicus	Oak Toad	
Desmognathus ocoee	Ocoee Salamander	
Eurycea aquatica	Brown-backed Salamander	
Eurycea quadridigitata	Dwarf Salamander	
Gyrinophilus porphyriticus	Spring Salamander	
Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	
Necturus beyeri	Gulf Coast Waterdog	
Necturus moleri	Apalachicola Waterdog	
Necturus mounti	Escambia Waterdog	
Plethodon serratus	Southern Red-backed Salamander	
Pseudacris brachyphona	Mountain Chorus Frog	
Pseudacris ornata	Ornate Chorus Frog	
Siren lacertina	Greater Siren	
Reptiles		
Extirpated – 1		

Table 1.4 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the amphibian and reptile taxa groups.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Heterodon simus	Southern Hognose Snake	
Priority 1 – 12		
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	T
Chelonia mydas	Green Sea Turtle	T
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Sea Turtle	E
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	T
Farancia erytrogramma	Rainbow Snake	
Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	T
Malaclemys terrapin pileata	Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin	
Micrurus fulvius	Harlequin Coralsnake	
Ophisaurus mimicus	Mimic Glass Lizard	
Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi	Black Pinesnake	T
Pseudemys alabamensis	Alabama Red-bellied Cooter	E
Sternotherus depressus	Flattened Musk Turtle	T
Priority 2 – 20		
Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	
Deirochelys reticularia reticularia	Eastern Chicken Turtle	
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	
Graptemys barbouri	Barbour's Map Turtle	
Graptemys ernsti	Escambia Map Turtle	
Lampropeltis getula	Eastern Kingsnake	
Lampropeltis nigra	Eastern Black Kingsnake	
Lampropeltis rhombomaculata	Northern Mole Kingsnake	
Nerodia clarkii clarkii	Gulf Saltmarsh Watersnake	
Nerodia floridana	Florida Green Watersnake	
Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	
Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus	Northern Pinesnake	T
Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus	Florida Pinesnake	T
Plestiodon anthracinus anthracinus	Northern Coal Skink	
Plestiodon anthracinus pluvialis	Southern Coal Skink	
Plestiodon egregius similis	Northern Mole Skink	
Plestiodon inexpectatus	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	
Seminatrix pygaea pygaea	North Florida Swampsnake	
Sistrurus miliarius miliarius	Carolina Pygmy Rattlesnake	
Sistrurus miliarius streckeri	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	
Priority 3 – 15		
Apalone mutica calvata	Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell	
Apalone mutica mutica	Midland Smooth Softshell	

Table 1.4 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the amphibian and reptile taxa groups.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Chrysemys dorsalis	Southern Painted Turtle	
Graptemys pulchra	Alabama Map Turtle	
Heterodon platirhinos	Eastern Hognose Snake	
Kinosternon baurii	Striped Mud Turtle	
Lampropeltis calligaster	Prairie Kingsnake	
Lampropeltis elapsoides	Scarlet Kingsnake	
Lampropeltis triangulum	Eastern Milksnake	
Macrochelys temminckii	Western Alligator Snapping Turtle	PT
Nerodia cyclopion	Mississippi Green Watersnake	
Sternotherus carinatus	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	
Sternotherus minor	Loggerhead Musk Turtle	
Tantilla coronata	Southeastern Crowned Snake	
Terrapene carolina major	Gulf Coast Box Turtle	

Birds

There are 455 bird species recorded in Alabama, and of these, 168 species are regularly breeding and 174 are wintering species in the state. The Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*), Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), and Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*) are extinct, and the Mississippi Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis pulla*), Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), and Appalachian Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii bewickii*) are no longer known to occur within the state's borders. The Ivory-billed Woodpecker was presumed extinct by most authorities until the announcement of its 2004 rediscovery in Arkansas (Fitzpatrick et al., 2005), but compelling evidence is lacking, and the species' persistence is in doubt.

Alabama is rich in upland forests, floodplain forests, grasslands, prairies, marshes, wetlands, and coastal shorelines. With this assortment of habitats, Alabama falls within four North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs), including the Central Hardwoods, Southeastern Coastal Plain, Appalachian Mountains, and Piedmont. In addition, the National Audubon Society, which administers the Important Bird Area (IBA) Program, has identified thirteen IBAs across Alabama's public and private lands that provide essential habitat for breeding, wintering, and migrating birds.

Bird conservation plans have been created to cover a suite of species on a regionwide or continental scale. Alabama is included in many of these, including the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (Kushlan et al., 2002), United States Shorebird Conservation Plan (Brown et al., 2001), Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (coordinated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Patuxent Wildlife Research Center's Monitoring Program), North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP, 2018), the East Gulf Coastal Plain Joint Venture (EGCPJV) Waterbird Conservation Plan (Schwarzer et al., 2024), and the EGCPJV Landbird Conservation Plan (Greene et al., 2021). These programs share the best available species abundance and distribution data nationally and step conservation down to the regional and state levels. Where possible, Alabama's bird taxa committee follows data and recommendations highlighted in these conservation plans.

Alabama Administrative Code 220-2-.92 (Alabama Nongame Wildlife Regulation) states that it is unlawful to take, capture, kill, possess, sell, trade, or propagate all nongame birds except crows, and non-native species including European starlings, House Sparrows, Eurasian Collared Doves, and Rock Pigeons without a scientific collection permit or a written permit from the ADCNR Commissioner. This regulatory framework ensures that rare, endemic, and protected bird species are safeguarded from overcollection or exploitation while enabling essential scientific and conservation activities through a permitting system.

At the federal level, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) provides overarching protection for nearly all native bird species in Alabama, making it unlawful to pursue, hunt, capture, kill, or possess migratory birds, their nests, or eggs without authorization. Exceptions exist for game birds (e.g., doves, ducks, turkeys), which are regulated through established hunting seasons and bag limits. Federally listed species, such as the Red-

cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*) or Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), receive additional protection under the ESA.

According to the best scientific information and consensus of the bird taxa committee consisting of Alabama's leading bird authorities, there are 68 SGCN birds (Table 1.5). Alabama has three Extinct species, four Extirpated species, eight species with a federal status, 11 Priority 1 species, 18 Priority 2 species, and 31 Priority 3 species.

Table 1.5 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the bird taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extinct – 3		
Conuropsis carolinensis	Carolina Parakeet	
Ectopistes migratorius	Passenger Pigeon	
Vermivora bachmanii	Bachman's Warbler	X
Extirpated – 4		
Antigone canadensis pulla	Mississippi Sandhill Crane	E
Campephilus principalis	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	E
Corvus corax	Common Raven	
Thryomanes bewickii bewickii	Appalachian Bewick's Wren	
Priority 1 – 11		
Anarhychus nivosus nivosus	Southeastern Snowy Plover	
Anarhynchus wilsonia	Wilson's Plover	
Calidris canutus rufa	Red Knot	T
Centronyx henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow	
Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover	T
Egretta rufescens	Reddish Egret	
Falco sparverius paulus	Southeastern American Kestrel	
Haematopus palliatus	American Oystercatcher	
Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis	Eastern Black Rail	T
Rynchops niger	Black Skimmer	
Setophaga cerulea	Cerulean Warbler	
Priority 2 – 18		
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper Sparrow	
Ammospiza maritima fisheri	Seaside Sparrow	
Ammospiza nelsoni	Nelson's Sparrow	
Anas fulvigula	Mottled Duck	
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	
Botaurus exilis	Least Bittern	
Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk	
Colinus virginianus	Northern Bobwhite	
Coturnicops noveboracensis	Yellow Rail	
Dryobates borealis	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	T
Euphagus carolinus	Rusty Blackbird	

Table 1.5 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the bird taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Gelochelidon nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	
Peucaea aestivalis	Bachman's Sparrow	
Rallus elegans	King Rail	
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	
Sternula antillarum	Least Tern	
Tringa semipalmata	Eastern Willet	
Priority 3– 31		
Ammospiza leconteii	LeConte's Sparrow	
Anas rubripes	American Black Duck	
Antrostomus carolinensis	Chuck-will's-widow	
Antrostomus vociferus	Eastern Whip-poor-will	
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	
Butorides virescens	Green Heron	
Chaetura pelagica	Chimney Swift	
Circus hudsonius	Northern Harrier	
Cistothorus palustris marianae	Marian's Marsh Wren	
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker	
Columbina passerina	Common Ground Dove	
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	
Egretta tricolor	Tricolored Heron	
Elanoides forficatus	Swallow-tailed Kite	
Falco sparverius sparverius	American Kestrel	
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	T
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron	
Passerina ciris	Painted Bunting	
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow	
Porphyrio martinicus	Purple Gallinule	
Progne subis	Purple Martin	
Protonotaria citrea	Prothonotary Warbler	
Rallus crepitans	Clapper Rail	
Scolopax minor	American Woodcock	
Spiza americana	Dickcissel	
Spizella pusilla	Field Sparrow	
Sturnella magna	Eastern Meadowlark	
Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	
Tyto furcata	American Barn Owl	
Vermivora cyanoptera	Blue-winged Warbler	

Mammals

Seventy-nine native mammal species have occurred in Alabama, four of which American Bison (*Bison bison*), Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*), Cougar (*Puma concolor*), and Elk (*Cervus elaphus*), are extirpated. In addition to the 70 native mammals still maintaining populations in the state, there are introduced breeding populations of six exotic species (Black Rat, Norway Rat, House Mouse, Coypu [Nutria], Fallow Deer, and Feral Swine).

WFF continues to monitor the status of harvested mammal species, including deer, small game, and furbearers. WFF's Game Check online reporting system has been in place since 2013 to allow hunters to report their harvested deer and turkey. In addition, the Hunter Harvest and Furbearer Survey is sent out annually to compile data on harvested and trapped mammals. WFF also has an online reporting system for Black Bear (*Ursus* spp.) observations with the number of sightings continuing to increase each year.

WFF conducts bat and small mammal surveys annually as well as disease monitoring for those species. WFF monitors Alabama's bat species for White-Nose Syndrome (WNS), first discovered in Alabama in 2012 at Russell Cave in Jackson County. Since 2012, WNS has been confirmed in caves in 14 counties across the northern and central half of Alabama. Recently, a new bat species was officially confirmed in Alabama by the Alabama Bat Working Group, the Eastern Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis leibii*). WFF also conducts surveys for secretive animals in Alabama including the Long-tailed Weasel (*Neogale frenata*) and Eastern Spotted Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*) and collects reports from the public of sightings for these elusive species.

Under Alabama law, all game and furbearer species, as well as listed nongame mammals, are protected. The WFF enforces these protections through hunting, trapping, and nongame wildlife regulations. It is unlawful to take, capture, kill, possess, sell, or trade nongame protected mammals, as listed under Alabama Administrative Code 220-2-.92 (Alabama Nongame Wildlife Regulation), without a special scientific, educational, or rehabilitation permit issued by ADCNR.

Marine mammals have been monitored through Alabama's DCNR coastal programs and gulf-wide by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and USFWS. The West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) regularly occurs in Alabama waters and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab coordinates the Marine Mammal Stranding Network as well as the Manatee Sighting Network. Recovery plans for threatened, endangered, and protected species, as well as stock assessments by NMFS, address any additional marine mammals protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act that rarely occur in Alabama waters.

Detailed accounts of mammal species richness in Alabama are provided by Best and Dusi (2014). Additionally, scientific information on the status and distribution of Alabama's SGCN mammals is provided in *Alabama Wildlife Volume 5* (Shelton-Nix, 2017).

According to the best scientific information and consensus of numerous experts, 38 mammal SGCN were identified (Table 1.6). Alabama has four Extirpated species, nine species with a federal status, 10 Priority 1 species, 13 Priority 2 species, and 11 Priority 3 species.

Table 1.6 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mammal taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extirpated – 4		
Bison bison	American Bison	
Canis rufus	Red Wolf	E
Cervus elaphus	Elk	
Puma concolor	Cougar	E
Priority 1 – 10		
Myotis grisescens	Gray Myotis	E
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis	
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Myotis	E
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Myotis	E
Perimyotis subflavus	Tricolored Bat	PE
Peromyscus polionotus ammobates	Alabama Beach Mouse	E
Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis	Perdido Key Beach Mouse	E
Sylvilagus obscurus	Appalachian Cottontail	
Trichechus manatus	West Indian Manatee	T
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	
Priority 2 – 13		
Corynorhinus rafinesquii	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	
Geomys pinetis	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary Bat	
Lasiurus intermedius	Northern Yellow Bat	
Microtus ochrogaster	Prairie Vole	
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Myotis	
Myotis leibii	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	
Neotoma magister	Allegheny Woodrat	
Sorex fumeus	Smoky Shrew	
Sorex hoyi	American Pygmy Shrew	
Spilogale putorius	Eastern Spotted Skunk	
Sylvilagus palustris	Marsh Rabbit	
Zapus hudsonius	Meadow Jumping Mouse	
Priority 3 – 11		
Blarina brevicauda	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	
Eptesicus fuscus	Big Brown Bat	
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired Bat	

Table 1.6 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mammal taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Neogale frenata	Long-tailed Weasel	
Neogale vison	American Mink	
Neotoma floridana haematoreia	Southern Appalachian Woodrat	
Ondatra zibethicus	Common Muskrat	
Peromyscus maniculatus	Deer Mouse	
Peromyscus polionotus	Oldfield Mouse	
Sciurus niger	Eastern Fox Squirrel	
Ursus americanus americanus	American Black Bear	

Crayfishes

Alabama, with its varied physiography and abundant hydrologic resources, is home to the most speciose crayfish fauna in North America. There are currently 100 crayfish species known from the state, including 15 endemics. Species boundaries are largely influenced by major geologic features, with the foremost being the Fall Line, the boundary between the rocky upland physiographic provinces and less consolidated sediments of the Coastal Plain. Only 13 species are distributed across this boundary while 45 species occur only above it and 42 species occur only below it. For lotic taxa, isolation within major river basins drive speciation, and species are often restricted to a single river or group of tributaries within a basin. Habitat specialization also divides taxa groups, with the best example being Alabama's eight stygobitic crayfishes found only in subterranean habitats and often restricted to single cave systems.

A monumental effort was undertaken in recent years by crayfish researchers to consolidate historical data, update current distributions, and formally describe unrecognized Alabama crayfish taxa (Schuster et al., 2022). Only Slenderclaw Crayfish (*Cambarus cracens*) is currently listed under the ESA while Jackson Prairie Crayfish (*Procambarus barbiger*) and Tennessee Bottlebrush Crayfish (*Barbicambarus simmonsi*) are under review for listing. No Alabama crayfish are known to be extinct or extirpated from the state. These numbers represent a significant update from the previous SWAP as only 84 species were included in the earlier iteration (Henderson et al., 2017) and several of these were subsequently determined not to occur in Alabama. This left 21 taxa without formal ranking. The 2025 SWAP addresses these deficiencies and updates the previously ranked taxa with significantly improved distributional data.

The data from these efforts, combined with opinions of regional crayfish experts, determined Alabama has 63 crayfish SGCN (Table 1.7). Alabama has three species with federal status, 17 Priority 1 species, 24 Priority 2 species, and 22 Priority 3 species (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the crayfish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Priority 1 – 17		
Barbicambarus simmonsi	Tennessee Bottlebrush Crayfish	UR
Cambarus clairitae	Zebra Crayfish	
Cambarus cracens	Slenderclaw Crayfish	E
Cambarus distans	Boxclaw Crayfish	
Cambarus diupalma	Mountain Fork Crayfish	
Cambarus jonesi	Alabama Cave Crayfish	
Cambarus laconensis	Lacon Exit Cave Crayfish	
Cambarus pecki	Phantom Cave Crayfish	
Cambarus pyronotus	Fireback Crayfish	

Table 1.7 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the crayfish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Cambarus veitchorum	White Spring Cave Crayfish	
Creaserinus danielae	Speckled Burrowing Crayfish	
Lacunicambarus freudensteini	Banded Mudbug	
Lacunicambarus mobilensis	Lonesome Gravedigger	
Orconectes sheltae	Shelta Cave Crayfish	
Procambarus barbiger	Jackson Prairie Crayfish	UR
Procambarus escambiensis	Escambia Crayfish	
Procambarus holifieldi	Celestial Crayfish	
Priority 2 – 24		
Cambarellus diminutus	Least Crayfish	
Cambarellus rotatus	Twisted Dwarf Crayfish	
Cambarus andersoni	Florence Crayfish	
Cambarus gentryi	Linear Cobalt Crayfish	
Cambarus howardi	Chattahoochee Crayfish	
Cambarus lentiginosus	Speckled Crayfish	
Cambarus manningi	Greensaddle Crayfish	
Cambarus parvoculus	Mountain Midget Crayfish	
Cambarus rusticiformis	Depression Crayfish	
Cambarus speleocoopi	Sweet Home Alabama Cave Crayfish	
Faxonius cooperi	Flint River Crayfish	
Faxonius durelli	Saddle Crayfish	
Faxonius jonesi	Sucarnoochee River Crayfish	
Faxonius spinosus	Coosa River Spiny Crayfish	
Hobbseus prominens	Prominence Riverlet Crayfish	
Procambarus capillatus	Capillaceous Crayfish	
Procambarus clemmeri	Cockscomb Crayfish	
Procambarus evermanni	Panhandle Crayfish	
Procambarus hagenianus hagenianus	Southeastern Prairie Crayfish	
Procambarus hayi	Straightedge Crayfish	
Procambarus lagniappe	Lagniappe Crayfish	
Procambarus lecontei	Mobile Crayfish	
Procambarus planirostris	Flatnose Crayfish	
Procambarus viaeviridis	Vernal Crayfish	
Priority 3 – 22		
Cambarellus shufeldtii	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	
Cambarus bartonii cavatus	Appalachian Brook Crayfish	
Cambarus englishi	Tallapoosa Crayfish	
Cambarus hamulatus	Prickly Cave Crayfish	

Table 1.7 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the crayfish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Cambarus longirostris	Longnose Crayfish	
Cambarus tenebrosus	Cavespring Crayfish	
Cambarus unestami	Blackbarred Crayfish	
Creaserinus burrisi	Burrowing Bog Crayfish	
Creaserinus byersi	Lavender Burrowing Crayfish	
Faxonius placidus	Bigclaw Crayfish	
Lacunicambarus miltus	Rusty Grave Digger	
Orconectes australis	Southern Cave Crayfish	
Procambarus bivittatus	Ribbon Crayfish	
Procambarus hubbelli	Jackknife Crayfish	
Procambarus hybus	Smoothnose Crayfish	
Procambarus lewisi	Spur Crayfish	
Procambarus marthae	Crisscross Crayfish	
Procambarus okaloosae	Okaloosa Crayfish	
Procambarus paeninsulanus	Peninsula Crayfish	
Procambarus shermani	Gulf Crayfish	
Procambarus verrucosus	Grainy Crayfish	
Procambarus zonangulus	Southern White River Crawfish	

Fishes

Alabama's rivers and streams are populated by the richest fish fauna in North America (Boschung and Mayden, 2004; Elkins et al., 2019; Mirarchi et al., 2004; Rider et al., 2017; Smith-Vaniz, 1968). In the last 10 years no fish species has become extinct from Alabama. One species designated as extirpated in 2012, Popeye Shiner (*Notropis ariommus*), has recently been collected by biologists with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 2016 and 2017. However, it was determined that the Scaly Sand Darter (*Ammocrypta vivax*) has been extirpated from the state. Two species, Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*) and Spotfin Chub (*Erimonax monachus*) are still classified as Extirpated with Conservation Actions Underway. That is, reintroduction efforts continue for these species with numbers slightly increasing in Alabama.

The total number of fish species classified as SGCN has increased, further highlighting the continued imperilment of Alabama's native fishes (Appendix 3). These species are imperiled due to habitat destruction and alteration from barrier construction, dredging, channel modification, water temperature alteration, siltation, poor water quality, and introduction of non-native species.

As stated in 2002 and in 2015, full cooperation of all conservation minded stakeholders, local, state, and federal agencies, industry, businesses, and the public is needed to prevent the further imperilment of Alabama's native fishes. The 2024 fish Taxa Team considered 319 native fish species, including a number of recently described species, for a total of 116 SGCN. According to the best scientific information and consensus of numerous experts, there are two Extinct species, six Extirpated species, two Extirpated Conservation Action Underway species, 22 species with federal status, 46 Priority 1 species, 17 Priority 2 species, and 43 Priority 3 species (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the fish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extinct – 2		
Fundulus albolineatus	Whiteline Topminnow	
Moxostoma lacerum	Harelip Sucker	
Extirpated – 6		
Allohistium cinereum	Ashy Darter	
Ammocrypta vivax	Scaly Sand Darter	
Hiodon alosoides	Goldeye	
Lepisosteus platostomus	Shortnose Gar	
Noturus crypticus	Chucky Madtom	
Scaphirhynchus platorynchus	Shovelnose Sturgeon	SAT
Extirpated-Conservation Action Underway – 2		
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	
Erimonax monachus	Spotfin Chub	

Table 1.8 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the fish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Priority 1 – 46		
Acantharchus pomotis	Mud Sunfish	
Acipenser desotoi	Gulf Sturgeon	T
Alburnops chalybaeus	Ironcolor Shiner	
Alburnops hypsilepis	Highscale Shiner	
Alosa alabamae	Alabama Shad	UR
Chrosomus tennesseensis	Tennessee Dace	
Cottus paulus	Pygmy Sculpin	T
Cyprinella caerulea	Blue Shiner	T
Cyprinella callitaenia	Bluestripe Shiner	
Elassoma alabamae	Spring Pygmy Sunfish	T
Etheostoma birminghamense	Birmingham Darter	
Etheostoma boschungi	Slackwater Darter	T
Etheostoma brevirostrum	Holiday Darter	
Etheostoma chermocki	Vermilion Darter	E
Etheostoma corona	Crown Darter	
Etheostoma cyanoprosopum	Blueface Darter	
Etheostoma gurleyense	Gurley Darter	
Etheostoma kimberlae	Locust Fork Darter	
Etheostoma michellae	Sipsey Fork Darter	
Etheostoma neopterum	Lollypop Darter	
Etheostoma nuchale	Watercress Darter	E
Etheostoma phytophilum	Rush Darter	E
Etheostoma trisella	Trispot Darter	T
Lucania goodei	Bluefin Killifish	
Macrhybopsis hyostoma	Shoal Chub	
Micropterus cataractae	Shoal Bass	
Micropterus warriorensis	Warrior Bass	
Miniellus albizonatus	Palezone Shiner	E
Miniellus melanostomus	Blackmouth Shiner	
Nothonotus camurus	Bluebreast Darter	
Nothonotus wapiti	Boulder Darter	E
Notropis ariommus	Popeye Shiner	
Noturus munitus	Frecklebelly Madtom	
Paranotropis buchanani	Ghost Shiner	
Paranotropis cahabae	Cahaba Shiner	E
Percina burtoni	Blotchside Logperch	
Percina crypta	Halloween Darter	UR
Percina phoxocephala	Slenderhead Darter	
Percina sipsi	Bankhead Darter	UR

Table 1.8 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the fish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Phenacobius mirabilis	Suckermouth Minnow	
Pteronotropis cummingsae	Dusky Shiner	
Pteronotropis euryzonus	Broadstripe Shiner	
Pteronotropis welaka	Bluenose Shiner	
Sander sp. cf. *vitreus*	Southern Walleye[1]	
Scaphirhynchus suttkusi	Alabama Sturgeon	E
Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni	Alabama Cavefish	E
Priority 2 – 17		
Elassoma evergladei	Everglades Pygmy Sunfish	
Erimystax dissimilis	Streamline Chub	
Etheostoma bellator	Warrior Darter	
Etheostoma ditrema	Coldwater Darter	
Etheostoma tuscumbia	Tuscumbia Darter	UR
Etheostoma zonistium	Bandfin Darter	
Hiodon tergisus	Mooneye	
Micropterus chattahoochae	Chattahoochee Bass	
Noturus eleutherus	Mountain Madtom	
Noturus miurus	Brindled Madtom	
Noturus sp. cf. *flavus*	Highlands Madtom[1]	
Percina aurolineata	Goldline Darter	T
Percina brevicauda	Coal Darter	PT
Percina evides	Gilt Darter	
Percina tanasi	Snail Darter	T
Phenacobius uranops	Stargazing Minnow	
Pteronotropis grandipinnis	Apalachee Shiner	
Priority 3 – 43		
Alburnops petersoni	Coastal Shiner	
Alosa chrysochloris	Skipjack Herring	
Ameiurus serracanthus	Spotted Bullhead	
Atractosteus spatula	Alligator Gar	
Campostoma pauciradii	Bluefin Stoneroller	
Crystallaria asprella	Crystal Darter	
Cycleptus elongatus	Blue Sucker	
Cycleptus meridionalis	Southeastern Blue Sucker	
Cyprinella whipplei	Steelcolor Shiner	
Enneacanthus gloriosus	Bluespotted Sunfish	
Enneacanthus obesus	Banded Sunfish	
Erimystax insignis	Blotched Chub	
Etheostoma crossopterum	Fringed Darter	

[1] Currently undescribed subspecies that is under review

Table 1.8 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the fish taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Etheostoma lynceum	Brighteye Darter	
Fundulus bifax	Stippled Studfish	
Fundulus cingulatus	Banded Topminnow	
Fundulus confluentus	Marsh Killifish	
Fundulus dispar	Starhead Topminnow	
Fundulus jenkinsi	Saltmarsh Topminnow	
Fundulus pulvereus	Bayou Killifish	
Hybognathus hayi	Cypress Minnow	
Ichthyomyzon greeleyi	Mountain Brook Lamprey	
Ictiobus cyprinellus	Bigmouth Buffalo	
Ictiobus niger	Black Buffalo	
Leptolucania ommata	Pygmy Killifish	
Lethenteron appendix	American Brook Lamprey	
Lythrurus fumeus	Ribbon Shiner	
Macrhybopsis etnieri	Coosa Chub	
Macrhybopsis pallida	Pallid Chub	
Micropterus cahabae	Cahaba Bass	
Miniellus uranoscopus	Skygazer Shiner	
Moxostoma carinatum	River Redhorse	
Moxostoma macrolepidotum	Shorthead Redhorse	
Nothonotus douglasi	Tuskaloosa Darter	
Notropis micropteryx	Highland Shiner	
Notropis photogenis	Silver Shiner	
Paranotropis sp. cf. *spectrunculus*	Sawfin Shiner[1]	
Percina austroperca	Southern Logperch	
Percina lenticula	Freckled Darter	
Pteronotropis merlini	Orangetail Shiner	
Pteronotropis signipinnis	Flagfin Shiner	
Typhlichthys subterraneus	Southern Cavefish	
Typhlichthys sp. cf. *subterraneus*	Tennessee Cavefish[1]	

[1] Currently undescribed subspecies that is under review

Mussels

Alabama has been home to one of the largest assemblages of freshwater mussels in the world, with 180 species known from the state. This includes historical species now extinct or extirpated from the state, as well as species which have colonized our rivers following modern habitat alterations. Freshwater mussels can be found throughout most parts of Alabama and occur primarily in flowing portions of rivers and streams, though may also occur in lakes, ponds, and swamps. Mussel distribution is closely tied to physiography and geology, as well as geography, with many species restricted to single drainages. Many species are also sensitive to changes in habitat and water quality, so modern distributions are centered in areas that have been subjected to the least amount of change. With a parasitic larval stage and many species expressing at least some degree of host specificity, their distributions are also reliant on the distributions of their hosts. Freshwater mussels are filter feeders and provide many ecosystem services such as removal of sediment and pollutants from the water column, nutrient recycling and storage, and riverbed stabilization, as well as providing food for many other organisms (Vaughn, 2017).

Nationally and regionally, many freshwater mussels have suffered from modern habitat perturbations, causing a significant number of extinctions and a high degree of imperilment among those that remain (Johnson et al., 2013; Williams et al., 2008). Habitat changes that resulted in these faunal declines include river impoundment and channelization, pollution, industrialization and urbanization, erosion, and siltation (Haag, 2019). As a result, only 73% of the historical mussel fauna is believed to remain in Alabama.

Though these mussel declines have been significant and unfortunate, WFF is leading efforts to manage, protect, conserve, and enhance these resources, primarily through its propagation and reintroduction program. From 2002 through 2025 the WFF released 61,155 laboratory-reared mussels of 21 species at 31 locations across five river basins. Captive propagation and restoration of mussel populations can not only aid in recovery of these highly imperiled species but also help to clean Alabama's waterways and aid in restoration of habitats in general that benefit many other species.

According to the best scientific information and consensus among numerous experts, Alabama has 138 mussel SGCN, including 24 Extinct species, 21 Extirpated species, five Extirpated Conservation Actions Underway species, 73 species with federal status, 57 Priority 1 species, 16 Priority 2 species, and 14 Priority 3 species (Table 1.9).

Table 1.9 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mussel taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extinct – 24		
Alasmidonta mccordi	Coosa Elktoe	
Epioblasma arcaeformis	Sugarspoon	

Table 1.9 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mussel taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Epioblasma biemarginata	Angled Riffleshell	
Epioblasma cincinnatiensis	Ohio Riffleshell	
Epioblasma flexuosa	Leafshell	
Epioblasma florentina	Yellow Blossom	
Epioblasma haysiana	Acornshell	
Epioblasma lenior	Narrow Catspaw	
Epioblasma lewisii	Forkshell	
Epioblasma metastriata	Upland Combshell	
Epioblasma othcaloogensis	Southern Acornshell	
Epioblasma personata	Round Combshell	
Epioblasma propinqua	Tennessee Riffleshell	
Epioblasma stewardsonii	Cumberland Leafshell	
Epioblasma torulosa	Tubercled Blossom	
Epioblasma turgidula	Turgid Blossom	
Lampsilis binominata	Lined Pocketbook	
Obovaria haddletoni	Haddleton Lampmussel	
Pleurobema curtum	Black Clubshell	E
Pleurobema fibuloides	Kusha Pigtoe	
Pleurobema marshalli	Flat Pigtoe	
Pleurobema verum	True Pigtoe	
Reginaia apalachicola	Apalachicola Ebonyshell	
Theliderma stapes	Stirrupshell	
Extirpated – 21		
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	
Dromus dromas	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E
Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike	
Elliptio nigella	Winged Spike	
Elliptoideus sloatianus	Purple Bankclimber	T
Epioblasma aureola	Golden Riffleshell	E
Epioblasma obliquata	Catspaw	E
Lasmigona subviridis	Green Floater	
Obovaria olivaria	Hickorynut	
Obovaria retusa	Ring Pink	E
Ortmanniana pectorosa	Pheasantshell	
Paetulunio fabalis	Rayed Bean	E
Pegias fabula	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E
Plethobasus cooperianus	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E
Pleurobema clava	Clubshell	E
Pleurobema hartmanianum	Cherokee Pigtoe	

Table 1.9 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mussel taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Pleurobema stabile	Coosa Pigtoe	
Potamilus leptodon	Scaleshell	E
Ptychobranchus subtentus	Fluted Kidneyshell	E
Theliderma intermedia	Cumberland Monkeyface	E
Theliderma sparsa	Appalachian Monkeyface	E
Extirpated-Conservation Action Underway – 5		
Epioblasma capsaeformis	Oyster Mussel	E
Epioblasma penita	Southern Combshell	E
Lemiox rimosus	Birdwing Pearlymussel	E
Medionidus parvulus	Coosa Moccasinshell	E
Venustaconcha trabalis	Cumberland Bean	E
Priority 1 – 57		
Alasmidonta triangulata	Southern Elktoe	PE
Alasmidonta viridis	Slippershell Mussel	
Cumberlandia monodonta	Spectaclecase	E
Cyprogenia stegaria	Fanshell	E
Elliptio arca	Alabama Spike	UR
Elliptio arctata	Delicate Spike	UR
Elliptio chipolaensis	Chipola Slabshell	T
Elliptio purpurella	Inflated Spike	
Epioblasma brevidens	Cumberlandian Combshell	E
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	E
Eurynia dilatata	Spike	
Fusconaia cor	Shiny Pigtoe	E
Fusconaia cuneolus	Finerayed Pigtoe	E
Fusconaia subrotunda	Longsolid	T
Hamiota subangulata	Shinyrayed Pocketbook	E
Hemistena lata	Cracking Pearlymussel	E
Lampsilis virescens	Alabama Lampmussel	E
Lasmigona etowaensis	Etowah Heelsplitter	
Lasmigona holstonia	Tennessee Heelsplitter	
Ligumia recta	Black Sandshell	
Margaritifera marrianae	Alabama Pearlshell	E
Medionidus acutissimus	Alabama Moccasinshell	T
Medionidus conradicus	Cumberland Moccasinshell	PE
Medionidus penicillatus	Gulf Moccasinshell	E
Obovaria arkansasensis	Southern Hickorynut	
Obovaria choctawensis	Choctaw Bean	E
Obovaria subrotunda	Round Hickorynut	T

Table 1.9 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mussel taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Obovaria unicolor	Alabama Hickorynut	PE
Ortmanniana abrupta	Pink Mucket	E
Ortmanniana ligamentina	Mucket	
Plethobasus cicatricosus	White Wartyback	E
Plethobasus cyphyus	Sheepnose	E
Pleurobema athearni	Canoe Creek Clubshell	E
Pleurobema beadleianum	Mississippi Pigtoe	
Pleurobema cordatum	Ohio Pigtoe	
Pleurobema georgianum	Southern Pigtoe	E
Pleurobema hanleyianum	Georgia Pigtoe	E
Pleurobema oviforme	Tennessee Clubshell	PE
Pleurobema perovatum	Ovate Clubshell	E
Pleurobema plenum	Rough Pigtoe	E
Pleurobema pyriforme	Oval Pigtoe	E
Pleurobema rubellum	Warrior Pigtoe	E
Pleurobema sintoxia	Round Pigtoe	
Pleurobema taitianum	Heavy Pigtoe	E
Pleuronaia barnesiana	Tennessee Pigtoe	PE
Pleuronaia dolabelloides	Slabside Pearlymussel	E
Ptychobranchus fasciolaris	Kidneyshell	
Ptychobranchus foremanianus	Rayed Kidneyshell	E
Ptychobranchus greenii	Triangular Kidneyshell	E
Ptychobranchus jonesi	Southern Kidneyshell	E
Pustulosa archeri	Tallapoosa Orb	UR
Reginaia rotulata	Round Ebonyshell	E
Strophitus undulatus	Creeper	
Theliderma metanevra	Monkeyface	
Toxolasma corvunculus	Southern Purple Lilliput	
Toxolasma cylindrellus	Pale Lilliput	E
Utterbackia peggyae	Florida Floater	PE
Priority 2 – 16		
Cambarunio nebulosus	Alabama Rainbow	UR
Cambarunio taeniatus	Painted Creekshell	
Fusconaia burkei	Tapered Pigtoe	T
Fusconaia escambia	Narrow Pigtoe	T
Hamiota altilis	Finelined Pocketbook	T
Hamiota australis	Southern Sandshell	E
Hamiota perovalis	Orangenacre Mucket	T
Leaunio umbrans	Coosa Creekshell	UR

Table 1.9 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the mussel taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Pleurobema decisum	Southern Clubshell	E
Pleurobema strodeanum	Fuzzy Pigtoe	T
Potamilus inflatus	Inflated Heelsplitter	T
Pseudodonoideus connasaugaensis	Alabama Creekmussel	
Pustulosa infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	
Theliderma cylindrica	Rabbitsfoot	T
Theliderma johnsoni	Southern Monkeyface	
Villosa villosa	Downy Rainbow	UR
Priority 3 – 14		
Amblema elliottii	Coosa Fiveridge	
Arcidens confragosus	Rock Pocketbook	
Cambarunio iris	Rainbow	
Elliptio crassidens	Elephantear	
Elliptio mcmichaeli	Fluted Elephantear	
Lampsilis fasciola	Wavyrayed Lampmussel	
Lasmigona alabamensis	Alabama Heelsplitter	
Lasmigona costata	Flutedshell	
Pseudodonoideus subvexus	Southern Creekmussel	
Quadrula nobilis	Gulf Mapleleaf	
Strophitus williamsi	Flatwoods Creekshell	
Toxolasma paulum	Iridescent Lilliput	
Utterbackiana hartfieldorum	Cypress Floater	
Utterbackiana heardi	Apalachicola Floater	

Freshwater Snails

Alabama was historically home to 196 species of freshwater snails. This species richness is the result of Alabama's numerous streams among several distinct river drainages that are isolated from each other. Alabama's streams reside in areas of complex geology, creating a variety of habitats with different selective pressures among different freshwater snail populations. Speciation was enhanced by the fact that the area was never glaciated during the ice ages, so the fauna was left intact and are prehistoric. Freshwater snails can be found in varying degrees and species richness across Alabama, with the exception of a few blackwater streams in the southwestern portion of the state.

Like most other freshwater groups, snails have suffered from habitat loss and water quality issues, primarily due to impoundment of rivers. As such, only 78% of the historical snail fauna is believed to still occur in the state, with 37 species believed to have gone extinct and another seven species extirpated from Alabama. However, a significant and diverse fauna remains, though much of the remainder is imperiled. Since 2002, WFF has released over 150,000 lab-reared individuals of seven snail species at over 12 locations in the Mobile Basin and Tennessee River drainage.

Based on expert opinion and the most current data, 37 species are Extinct, seven species are Extirpated, 24 species have federal status, 31 Priority 1 species, 14 Priority 2 species, and 59 Priority 3 species (Table 1.10).

Table 1.10 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the freshwater snail taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extinct – 37		
Amphigyra alabamensis	Shoal Sprite	
Clappia umbilicata	Umbilicate Pebblesnail	
Elimia brevis	Short Spire Elimia	
Elimia catenoides	Lirate Elimia	
Elimia clausa	Closed Elimia	
Elimia fusiformis	Fusiform Elimia	
Elimia gibbera	Shouldered Elimia	
Elimia hartmaniana	High-spired Elimia	
Elimia impressa	Constricted Elimia	
Elimia jonesi	Hearty Elimia	
Elimia laeta	Ribbed Elimia	
Elimia macglameriana	Wrinkled Elimia	
Elimia pilsbryi	Rough-lined Elimia	
Elimia pupaeformis	Pupa Elimia	
Elimia pupoidea	Bot Elimia	
Elimia pygmaea	Pygmy Elimia	

Table 1.10 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the freshwater snail taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Gyrotoma excisa	Excised Slitshell	
Gyrotoma lewisii	Striate Slitshell	
Gyrotoma pagoda	Pagoda Slitshell	
Gyrotoma pumila	Ribbed Slitshell	
Gyrotoma pyramidata	Pyramid Slitshell	
Gyrotoma walkeri	Round Slitshell	
Leptoxis clipeata	Agate Rocksnail	
Leptoxis formosa	Maiden Rocksnail	
Leptoxis ligata	Rotund Rocksnail	
Leptoxis lirata	Lirate Rocksnail	
Leptoxis minor	Knob Mudalia	
Leptoxis occultata	Bigmouth Rocksnail	
Leptoxis showalterii	Coosa Rocksnail	
Leptoxis torrefacta	Squat Rocksnail	
Leptoxis vittata	Striped Rocksnail	
Marstonia olivacea	Olive Marstonia	
Neoplanorbis carinatus	Carinate Flat-top Snail	
Neoplanorbis smithi	Angled Flat-top Snail	
Neoplanorbis tantillus	Little Flat-top Snail	
Neoplanorbis umbilicatus	Umbilicate Flat-top Snail	
Pomatiopsis hinkleyi	Alabama Walker	
Extirpated – 7		
Elimia varians	Puzzle Elimia	
Io fluvialis	Spiny Riversnail	
Leptoxis foremani	Interrupted Rocksnail	E
Lithasia curta	Knobby Rocksnail	
Probythinella emarginata	Delta Hydrobe	
Rhodacmea hinkleyi	Knobby Ancylid	
Valvata bicarinata	Two-ridge Valvata	
Priority 1 – 31		
Antrorbis breweri	Manitou Cavesnail	UR
Athearnia anthonyi	Anthony's Riversnail	E
Campeloma decampi	Slender Campeloma	E
Elimia annettae	Lilyshoals Elimia	UR
Elimia bellacrenata	Princess Elimia	UR
Elimia broccata	Brooch Elimia	
Elimia capillaris	Spindle Elimia	
Elimia cochliaris	Cockle Elimia	UR
Elimia crenatella	Lacy Elimia	T

Table 1.10 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the freshwater snail taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Elimia lachryma	Teardrop Elimia	UR
Elimia melanoides	Black Mudalia	
Elimia mihalcikae	Latticed Elimia	
Elimia nassula	Round-ribbed Elimia	UR
Elimia teretria	Auger Elimia	
Elimia ucheensis	Creek Elimia	
Elimia vanuxemiana	Cobble Elimia	
Fontigens nickliniana	Watercress Snail	
Leptoxis compacta	Oblong Rocksnail	PE
Leptoxis coosaensis	Painted Rocksnail	T
Leptoxis picta	Spotted Rocksnail	UR
Leptoxis plicata	Plicate Rocksnail	E
Lepyrium showalteri	Flat Pebblesnail	E
Lioplax cyclostomatiformis	Cylindrical Lioplax	E
Lioplax pilsbryi	Choctaw Lioplax	
Lithasia salebrosa	Muddy Rocksnail	
Marstonia pachyta	Armored Marstonia	E
Pleurocera corpulenta	Corpulent Hornsnail	UR
Pseudotryonia grahamae	Salt Spring Hydrobe	
Rhodacmea cahawbensis	Cahaba Ancylid	
Rhodacmea filosa	Wicker Ancylid	
Stiobia nana	Sculpin Snail	
Priority 2 – 14		
Clappia cahabensis	Cahaba Pebblesnail	
Elimia acuta	Acute Elimia	UR
Elimia ampla	Ample Elimia	
Elimia boykiniana	Flaxen Elimia	
Elimia dickinsoni	Stately Elimia	
Elimia exusta	Fire Elimia	
Elimia olivula	Caper Elimia	
Elimia perstriata	Engraved Elimia	UR
Leptoxis ampla	Round Rocksnail	T
Lithasia armigera	Armored Rocksnail	
Lithasia lima	Warty Rocksnail	
Marstonia angulobasis	Angled Marstonia	
Marstonia scalariformis	Moss Pyrg	
Tulotoma magnifica	Tulotoma	T
Priority 3 – 59		
Amnicola limosus	Mud Amnicola	

Table 1.10 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the freshwater snail taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Callinina intertexta	Rotund Mysterysnail	
Cincinnatia integra	Midland Siltsnail	
Dilatata brogniartiana	Disc Sprite	
Elimia alabamensis	Mud Elimia	
Elimia albanyensis	Black-crest Elimia	
Elimia bellula	Walnut Elimia	
Elimia buffyae	Iris Elimia	
Elimia bullula	Yellowleaf Elimia	
Elimia chiltonensis	Prune Elimia	
Elimia clenchi	Slackwater Elimia	
Elimia comma	Hispid Elimia	
Elimia cylindracea	Cylinder Elimia	
Elimia glarea	Gravel Elimia	
Elimia lecontiana	Rippled Elimia	
Elimia showalterii	Compact Elimia	
Galba cubensis	Carib Fossaria	
Lioplax sulculosa	Furrowed Lioplax	
Littoridinops monroensis	Cockscomb Hydrobe	
Littoridinops palustris	Bantam Hydrobe	
Lyogyrus granum	Squat Duskysnail	
Marstonia hershleri	Coosa Pyrg	
Marstonia sp.	Cahaba Marstonia	
Notogillia wetherbyi	Alligator Siltsnail	
Planorbula armigera	Thicklip Ramshorn	
Pleurocera attenuata	Attenuate Hornsnail	
Pleurocera brumbyi	Spiral Hornsnail	
Pleurocera foremanii	Rough Hornsnail	E
Pleurocera postelli	Broken Hornsnail	
Pleurocera showalteri	Upland Hornsnail	
Pleurocera trochiformis	Sulcate Hornsnail	
Pleurocera vestita	Brook Hornsnail	
Pleurocera walkeri	Telescope Hornsnail	
Pomacea paludosa	Florida Applesnail	
Rhapinema dacryon	Teardrop Snail	
Rhodacmea elatior	Domed Ancylid	UR
Somatogyrus aureus	Golden Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus biangulatus	Angular Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus constrictus	Knotty Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus coosaensis	Coosa Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus crassus	Stocky Pebblesnail	

Table 1.10 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) in the freshwater snail taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Somatogyrus currierianus	Tennessee Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus decipiens	Hidden Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus excavatus	Ovate Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus georgianus	Cherokee Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus hendersoni	Fluted Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus hinkleyi	Granite Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus humerosus	Atlas Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus nanus	Dwarf Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus obtusus	Moon Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus pilsbryanus	Tallapoosa Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus pumilus	Compact Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus pygmaeus	Pygmy Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus quadratus	Quadrate Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus sargenti	Mud Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus strengi	Rolling Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus substriatus	Choctaw Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus tennesseensis	Opaque Pebblesnail	
Somatogyrus walkerianus	Gulf Coast Pebblesnail	

Vascular Plants

Alabama's floral richness ranks near the top in the United States with more than 4,300 species of vascular plants documented (Keener et al., 2025). Of these, over 3,133 taxa (including hybrids, subspecies, and varieties) are native with 31 endemic (excluding hybrids) and 120 globally imperiled species (G1 or G2 ranks; Keener et al., 2025; NatureServe, 2025). ADCNR currently has no regulatory statute for the conservation of plants although Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries (ADAI) separately regulates the collection and exportation of American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) to prevent population depletions throughout the state (Code of Ala, 1975, §9-13-246).

An analysis of SWAPs by NatureServe recommended that states develop and add plant-specific components to existing wildlife plans (Stein and Gravuer, 2008). Alabama, for the first time, has integrated rare vascular plants into this SWAP revision. This plan is intended to be a tool for conservation and management of Alabama's natural resources, and as such, may cover elements of wildlife that are beyond the scope of the SWG program. This SWAP recognizes that without a demonstrable connection to SGCN, vulnerable plants are not eligible for SWG funds, but their conservation and management could be funded through other state funds or an external entity. Coordination with the Alabama Plant Conservation Alliance (APCA), Alabama Natural Heritage Program (ALNHP), and other organizations may facilitate progress to this end. According to the best scientific information and consensus of numerous experts, there are 558 vascular plant SGCN, 15 extirpated taxa, 47 taxa with federal status, 260 Priority 1 taxa, 181 Priority 2 taxa, and 102 Priority 3 taxa (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Extirpated – 15		
Balduina atropurpurea	Purpledisk Honeycombhead	UR
Coreopsis delphiniifolia	Larkspurleaf Tickseed	
Eleocharis wolfii	Wolf's Spikerush	
Gaultheria procumbens	Wintergreen	
Helianthus glaucophyllus	Whiteleaf Sunflower	
Liparis loeselii	Loesel's Twayblade	
Najas filifolia	Narrowleaf Naiad	
Najas gracillima	Thread Like Naiad	
Phoebanthus tenuifolius	Pineland False Sunflower	
Polygonella fimbriata	Sandhill Jointweed	
Polygonum glaucum	Seabeach Knotweed	
Sabulina michauxii	Rock Sandwort	
Sabulina paludicola	Godfrey's Sandwort	
Spiranthes brevilabris	Short Lipped Ladies' Tresses	
Thermopsis fraxinifolia	Ashleaf Golden Banner	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Priority 1 – 260		
Aconitum uncinatum	Blue Monkshood	
Agalinis auriculata	Auriculate False Foxglove	
Agalinis gattingeri	Gattinger's False Foxglove	
Agalinis georgiana	Georgia False Foxglove	
Agrimonia incisa	Incised Groovebur	
Allium speculae	Little River Canyon Onion	
Ampelaster carolinianus	Carolina Aster	
Andropogon arctatus	Pinewoods Bluestem	
Arabis georgiana	Georgia Rockcress	T
Arabis patens	Spreading Rockcress	
Aristida mohrii	Mohr's Three Awn	
Aristida simpliciflora	Southern Three Awn	
Arnica acaulis	Leopardsbane	
Arnoglossum diversifolium	Variable Leaf Indian Plantain	UR
Asclepias connivens	Large Flower Milkweed	
Asclepias purpurascens	Purple Milkweed	
Asclepias viridula	Southern Milkweed	
Asplenium abscissum	Cutleaf Spleenwort	
Asplenium monanthes	Single Sorus Spleenwort	
Asplenium scolopendrium var. *americanum*	American Hart's Tongue Fern	T
Asplenium tutwilerae	Scott's Spleenwort	
Astragalus obcordatus	Florida Milkvetch	
Astrolepis integerrima	Southwestern Cloak Fern	
Aureolaria patula	Spreading False Foxglove	
Baptisia hirsuta	Hairy Wild Indigo	
Berberis canadensis	American Barberry	
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	River Bulrush	
Bulbostylis warei	Ware's Hairsedge	
Callirhoe papaver	Woods Poppy Mallow	
Callirhoe triangulata	Clustered Poppy Mallow	
Calopogon multiflorus	Many Flower Grass Pink	
Carex acidicola	Acid Loving Sedge	
Carex austrodeflexa	Southern Sedge	
Carex austrolucorum	Southern Blue Ridge Sedge	
Carex baltzellii	Baltzell's Sedge	
Carex barrattii	Barratt's Sedge	
Carex exilis	Coastal Sedge	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Carex fissa var. *aristata*	Hammock's Sedge	
Carex godfreyi	Godfrey's Sedge	
Carex oklahomensis	Oklahoma Sedge	
Carex thornei	Thorne's Sedge	
Carex timida	Timid Sedge	
Carex vestita	Velvet Sedge	
Castilleja kraliana	Cahaba Paintbrush	
Celastrus scandens	Climbing Bittersweet	
Chasmanthium nitidum	Shiny Spikegrass	
Chrysopsis godfreyi	Godfrey's Golden Aster	
Chrysosplenium americanum	American Golden Saxifrage	
Cirsium muticum	Swamp Thistle	
Cirsium nuttallii	Nuttall's Thistle	
Cladium mariscoides	Twig Rush	
Claytosmunda claytoniana	Interrupted Fern	
Cleistesiopsis bifaria	Small Spreading Pogonia	
Clematis morefieldii	Morefield's Leather Flower	E
Clematis socialis	Alabama Leather Flower	E
Clematis versicolor	Pale Leather Flower	
Clethra acuminata	Mountain Pepperbush	
Clinopodium glabellum	Ozark Savory	
Coelorachis tuberculosa	Florida Jointgrass	
Collinsia verna	Spring Blue Eyed Mary	
Coreopsis grandiflora var. *inclinata*	Ketona Tickseed	
Coreopsis nudata	Georgia Tickseed	
Crataegus alabamensis var. *teres*	Montgomery Hawthorn	
Crataegus ashei	Ashe's Hawthorn	
Crataegus austromontana	Valley Head Hawthorn	
Crataegus furtiva	Albany Hawthorn	
Crataegus meridionalis	Southern Downy Hawthorn	
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn	
Crataegus triflora	Three Flower Hawthorne	
Croton elliottii	Elliott's Croton	UR
Cuthbertia rosea	Piedmont Roseling	
Cypripedium candidum	Small White Lady's Slipper	
Cypripedium kentuckiense	Southern Lady's Slipper	
Dalea cahaba	Cahaba Prairie Clover	
Dalea foliosa	Leafy Prairie Clover	E
Dendrolycopodium obscurum	Tree Clubmoss	
Didiplis diandra	Water Purselane	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Draba ramosissima	Rocktwist	
Drosera rotundifolia	Roundleaf Sundew	
Eleocharis bifida	Glades Spikerush	
Epilobium coloratum	Purple Leaf Willow Herb	
Erigeron dolomiticola	Cahaba Daisy Fleabane	
Eriogonum harperi	Harper's Umbrella Plant	
Euphorbia inundata	Florida Pineland Spurge	
Eurybia eryngiifolia	Coyote Thistle Aster	
Eurybia jonesiae	Jones's Aster	
Eurybia macrophylla	Large Leaf aster	
Eustachys floridana	Two Spike Finger Grass	
Evolvulus sericeus	Creeping Morning Glory	
Fimbristylis brevivaginata	Glade Fimbrystylis	
Fothergilla milleri	Dwarf Witch Alder	
Fuirena longa	Chapman's Umbrella Sedge	
Galactia floridana	Florida Milk Pea	
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly Bay	
Gratiola amphiantha	Little Amphianthus	T
Habenaria quinqueseta	Michaux's Orchid	
Harperella nodosa	Harperella	E
Helianthus floridanus	Florida Sunflower	
Helianthus verticillatus	Whorled Sunflower	E
Hexastylis finzelii	Finzel's Wild Ginger	
Hexastylis rollinsiae	Rollins' Wild Ginger	
Hymenophyllum tayloriae	Taylor's Filmy Fern	
Hypericum lloydii	Lloyd's St. John's Wort	
Hypericum microsepalum	Flatwoods St. John's Wort	
Iris prismatica	Slender Blue Iris	
Isoetes boomii	Boom's Quillwort	
Isoetes flaccida	Southern Quillwort	
Isoetes graniticola	Granite Loving Quillwort	
Isoetes hyemalis	Evergreen Quillwort	UR
Isoetes louisianensis	Louisiana Quillwort	E
Isotrema macrophyllum	Pipevine	
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush	
Juncus paludosus	Swamp Rush	
Juniperus communis var. *depressa*	Ground Juniper	
Lachnocaulon engleri	Engler's Bogbutton	
Lathyrus palustris	Vetchling Peavine	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Leavenworthia crassa	Fleshy Fruit Gladecress	E
Leavenworthia torulosa	Necklace Gladecress	
Leptogramma burksiorum	Alabama Streak Sorus Fern	T
Liatris cylindracea	Slender Blazing Star	
Liatris oligocephala	Cahaba Torch	
Lilium iridollae	Panhandle Lily	
Lindera melissifolia	Pondberry	E
Lindera subcoriacea	Bog Spicebush	UR
Linum harperi	Harper's Grooved Flax	
Linum macrocarpum	Flax	
Lithospermum decipiens	Alabama Marbleseed	
Lobelia boykinii	Boykin's Lobelia	UR
Lycium carolinianum	Christmas Berry	
Lycopodium clavatum	Running Pine	
Lygodesmia aphylla	Rose Rush	
Lysimachia fraseri	Fraser's Loosestrife	
Macranthera flammea	Flame Flower	
Magnolia fraseri	Fraser's Magnolia	
Matelea alabamensis	Alabama Anglepod	
Melanthium woodii	Wood's False Hellebore	
Melica nitens	Three Flower Melic Grass	
Micranthes careyana	Carey Saxifrage	
Mitreola angustifolia	Narrowleaf Hornpod	
Monotropsis odorata	Sweet Pinesap	
Oenothera curtissii	Curtiss' Evening Primrose	
Orbexilum lupinellus	Lupine Scurfpea	
Orbexilum simplex	Single Stem Scurfpea	
Orthochilus ecristatus	Crestless Eulophia	
Panicum philadelphicum ssp. *lithophilum*	Flatrock Panic Grass	
Parnassia grandifolia	Large Leaf Grass of Pasrnassus	
Paronychia americana	American Nailwort	
Paronychia argyrocoma	Silvery Nailwort	
Paronychia herniarioides	Coastal Plain Nailwort	
Paronychia virginica	Yellow Nailwort	
Paysonia densipila	Duck River Bladderpod	
Paysonia lyrata	Lyrate Bladderpod	T
Phacelia strictiflora var. *robbinsii*	Prairie Scorpion Weed	
Phemeranthus parviflorus	Small Flowered Flame Flower	
Phlox pulchra	Wherry's Phlox	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Phyllanthopsis phyllanthoides	Maidenbush	
Physostegia leptophylla	Tidal Marsh Obedient Plant	
Pilularia americana	American Pillwort	
Pinguicula planifolia	Chapman's Butterwort	
Pinguicula pumila	Small Butterwort	
Pinus serotina	Pond Pine	
Pityopsis pinifolia	Sandhill Golden Aster	
Platanthera conspicua	Large White Fringed Orchid	
Platanthera integra	Yellow Fringeless Orchid	
Platanthera nivea	Snowy Orchis	
Pleea tenuifolia	Rush Featherling	
Polanisia tenuifolia	Slenderleaf Clammyweed	
Polygala balduinii	White Milkwort	
Polygala leptostachys	Georgia Milkwort	
Polygala senega	Senega Snakeroot	
Polygonella macrophylla	Large Leaf Jointweed	
Primula frenchii	French's Shooting Star	
Pterocaulon virgatum	Wand Blackroot	
Pycnanthemum curvipes	Mountain Mint	
Pycnanthemum nudum	Coastal Plain Mountain Mint	
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia Mountain Mint	
Quercus minima	Dwarf Live Oak	
Quercus oglethorpensis	Oglethorpe's Oak	
Quercus similis	Bottomland Post Oak	
Ranunculus longirostris	Eastern White Water Crowfoot	
Rhexia aristosa	Awned Meadowbeauty	
Rhexia parviflora	White Meadowbeauty	UR
Rhexia salicifolia	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	UR
Rhododendron cumberlandense	Cumberland Azalea	
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	
Rhynchospora alba	White Beakrush	
Rhynchospora brachychaeta	West Indian Beakrush	
Rhynchospora capillacea	Horned Beakrush	
Rhynchospora fernaldii	Fernald's Beakrush	
Rhynchospora harperi	Harper's Beakrush	
Rhynchospora pinetorum	Small's Beakrush	
Rhynchospora pleiantha	Brown's Beakrush	
Rhynchospora stiletto	Stiletto Beaksedge	
Rubus hispidus	Swamp Dewberry	
Rudbeckia nitida	Shiny Coneflower	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Rudbeckia palustris	Seep Orange Coneflower	
Ruellia noctiflora	Night Flowering Wild Petunia	
Sabatia grandiflora	Large Flowered Pink	
Sabatia quadrangula	Four Angled Pink	
Sabulina fontinalis	Seepage Starwort	
Sagittaria secundifolia	Kral's Water Plantain	T
Salix floridana	Florida Willow	UR
Sarracenia alabamensis ssp. *alabamensis*	Alabama Canebrake Pitcher Plant	E
Sarracenia alabamensis ssp. wherryi	Wherry's Sweet Pitcher Plant	UR
Sarracenia oreophila	Green Pitcher Plant	E
Sarracenia rubra ssp. *gulfensis*	Gulf Coast Red Pitcher Plant	
Sceptridium jenmanii	Alabama Grapefern	
Schoenus nigricans	Blacksedge	
Schwalbea americana	American Chaffseed	E
Sedum pusillum	Granite Rock Stonecrop	
Sideroxylon thornei	Georgia Bully	UR
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly	
Silphium glutinosum	Sticky Rosinweed	
Silphium perplexum	Old Cahaba Rosinweed	
Sisyrinchium calciphilum	Glade Blue Eyed Grass	
Solanum pseudogracile	Dune Nightshade	
Solanum pumilum	Dwarf Horse Nettle	
Solidago arenicola	Locust Fork Goldenrod	
Solidago leavenworthii	Leavenworth's Goldenrod	
Solidago porteri	Porter's Goldenrod	
Spigelia alabamensis	Alabama Pinkroot	
Spigelia gentianoides	Gentian Pinkroot	E
Spiraea tomentosa	Hardhack	
Spiranthes floridana	Florida Ladies' Tresses	
Spiranthes lucida	Shining Ladies' Tresses	
Sporobolus curtissii	Pineland Dropseed	
Sporobolus floridanus	Florida Dropseed	
Stachys alabamica	Alabama Hedge-nettle	
Stachys nelsonii	Nelson's Hedge-nettle	
Steironema gramineum	Grassleaf Loosestrife	
Steironema lewisii	Lewis' Yellow Loosestrife	
Stillingia aquatica	Water Toothleaf	
Stylisma pickeringii	Pickering's Morning Glory	
Symphyotrichum chapmanii	Savannah Aster	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Sky Blue Aster	
Synandra hispidula	Guyandotte Beauty	
Thelesperma filifolium	Stiff Greenthread	
Thermopsis mollis	Appalachian Golden Banner	
Thermopsis villosa	Hairy False Lupine	
Trifolium reflexum	Buffalo Clover	
Trilisa paniculata	Hairy Chaffhead	
Trillium grandiflorum	Large Flower Trillium	
Trillium reliquum	Relict Trillium	E
Utricularia olivacea	Dwarf Bladderwort	
Utricularia resupinata	Northeastern Bladderwort	
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	
Verbesina walteri	Carolina Crownbeard	
Viburnum ashei	Ashe's Arrowwood	
Viburnum obovatum	Small Leaf Viburnum	
Viburnum rafinesqueanum	Downy Arrowwood	
Vitis mustangensis	Mustang Grape	
Waldsteinia lobata	Piedmont Barren Strawberry	UR
Warea sessilifolia	Sessile Leaf Warea	
Xerophyllum asphodeloides	Turkeybeard	
Xyris brevifolia	Shortleaf Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris chapmanii	Chapman's Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris flabelliformis	Savanna Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris isoetifolia	Quillwort Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris spathifolia	Ketona Yellow Eyed Grass	
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Actaea rubifolia	Appalachian Bugbane	
Agalinis aphylla	Leafless False Foxglove	
Agalinis divaricata	Pineland False Foxglove	
Agalinis filicaulis	Thin Stem False Foxglove	
Agastache nepetoides	Yellow Giant Hyssop	
Allium tricoccum	Wild Leek	
Amorpha nitens	Indigo Bush	
Amphicarpum muehlenbergianum	Blue Maidencane	
Amsonia rigida	Stiff Bluestar	
Andropogon capillipes	Chalky Bluestem	
Andropogon perangustatus	Narrowleaf Bluestem	
Apios priceana	Price's Potato Bean	T
Aristida spiciformis	Pine Barren Three Awn	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Asclepias cinerea	Carolina Milkweed	
Asclepias exaltata	Poke Milkweed	
Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall Rue Spleenwort	
Astragalus villosus	Hoary Milkvetch	
Baptisia aberrans	Blue Wild Indigo	
Baptisia megacarpa	Apalachicola Wild Indigo	UR
Blephilia subnuda	Smooth Blephilia	
Boykinia aconitifolia	Brook Saxifrage	
Brickellia cordifolia	Flyr's Brickell Bush	
Calamovilfa arcuata	Cumberland Sandgrass	UR
Calliphysalis carpenteri	Carpenter's Groundcherry	
Callirhoe alcaeoides	Clustered Poppy Mallow	
Calopogon oklahomensis	Oklahoma Grass Pink	
Canna flaccida	Bandana of the Everglades	
Carex austrina	Southern Sedge	
Carex austrocaroliniana	Tarheel Sedge	
Carex brysonii	Bryson's Sedge	
Carex dasycarpa	Velvet Sedge	
Carex eburnea	Ebony Sedge	
Carex impressinervia	Impressed Nerve Sedge	UR
Carex mesochorea	Midland Sedge	
Castilleja coccinea	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	
Chamaecrista horizontalis	Florida Senna	
Chelone lyonii	Pink Turtlehead	
Cirsium lecontei	LeConte's Thistle	
Claytonia caroliniana	Carolina Spring Beauty	
Coelorachis tessellata	Lattion Jointgrass	
Comandra umbellata	Eastern Bastard Toadflax	
Coreopsis pulchra	Woodland Tickseed	
Crataegus aemula	Rome Hawthorn	
Crataegus alabamensis var. *alabamensis*	Alabama Hawthorn	
Crataegus alabamensis var. *florens*	Mississippi Hawthorn	
Crataegus aprica	Sunny Hawthorn	
Crataegus macrosperma	Eastern Hawthorn	
Crataegus mendosa	Albertville Hawthorn	
Crataegus munda	Batesburg Hawthorn	
Crataegus pruinosa var. *pruinosa*	Frosted Hawthorn	
Crataegus quaesita var. *quaesita*	Florida Hawthorn	
Crataegus venusta	Red Mountain Hawthorn	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Crocanthemum arenicola	Coastal Sand Frostweed	
Croton alabamensis var. *alabamensis*	Alabama Croton	
Cuscuta harperi	Harper's Dodder	
Delphinium carolinianum ssp. *calciphilum*	Glade Larkspur	
Desmodium floridanum	Florida Tick Trefoil	
Dichanthelium nudicaule	Naked Stem Witch Grass	
Didymoglossum petersii	Dwarf Bristle Fern	
Drosera tracyi	Tracy's Sundew	
Dyschoriste oblongifolia	Oblong Leaf Drychoriste	
Eleocharis rostellata	Beaked Spikerush	
Elodea canadensis	Broad Waterweed	
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	
Erythronium albidum	White Trout Lily	
Eurybia spectabilis	Showy Aster	
Fimbristylis perpusilla	Harper's Fimbristylis	
Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch Alder	
Galium lanceolatum	Torrey's Wild Licorice	
Hedeoma drummondii	Drummond's Pennyroyal	
Helianthus eggertii	Eggert's Sunflower	
Helianthus porteri	Confederate Daisy	
Heuchera longiflora	Long Flower Alumroot	
Hexastylis speciosa	Harper's Heartleaf	UR
Hibiscus coccineus	Brilliant Hibiscus	
Hottonia inflata	Featherfoil	
Huperzia lucidula	Shining Clubmoss	
Huperzia porophila	Rock Clubmoss	
Hydrophyllum appendiculatum	Appendage Waterleaf	
Ilex amelanchier	Serviceberry Holly	
Iva microcephala	Small Head Marsh Elder	
Juncus gymnocarpus	Naked Fruit Rush	
Juncus interior	Inland Rush	
Kalmia hirsuta	Hairy Laurel	
Lachnocaulon digynum	Pineland Bogbutton	
Leavenworthia alabamica	Alabama Gladecress	
Leavenworthia exigua var. *lutea*	Pasture Gladecress	
Leavenworthia uniflora	Michaux's Gladecress	
Liatris chapmanii	Chapman's Gayfeather	
Lilium canadense	Canada Lily	
Lilium michiganense	Michigan Lily	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Lilium superbum	Turk's Cap Lily	
Liparis liliifolia	Lily Leaf Twayblade	
Lithospermum molle	False Gromwell	
Ludwigia arcuata	Pond Seedbox	
Luziola bahiensis	Brazilian Luziola	
Lygodium palmatum	Climbing Fern	
Marshallia mohrii	Mohr's Barbara's Buttons	T
Matelea baldwyniana	Baldwin's Milkvine	
Melanthium hybridum	Slender Bunchflower	
Melanthium parviflorum	Small Flower False Hellebore	
Nemastylis geminiflora	Prairie Pleatleaf	
Neviusia alabamensis	Alabama Snow Wreath	
Nuphar ulvacea	Sea Lettuce Pondlily	
Nymphaea mexicana	Banana Water Lily	
Oenothera heterophylla ssp. *orientalis*	Alabama Evening Primrose	
Paronychia rugelii	Rugel's Nailwort	
Pediomelum subacaule	Nashville Breadroot	
Penstemon kralii	Kral's Beardtongue	
Penstemon multiflorus	Many Flower Beardtongue	
Perideridia americana	Eastern Yampah	
Persicaria hirsuta	Hairy Smartweed	
Phacelia dubia var. *georgiana*	Georgia Scorpion Weed	
Phacelia maculata	Flatrock Phacelia	
Phemeranthus calcaricus	Limestone Fame Flower	
Phemeranthus teretifolius	Appalachian Rock Pink	
Physalis arenicola	Cypress Head Ground Cherry	
Pieris phillyreifolia	Climbing Fetterbush	
Pilea fontana	Springs Clearweed	
Plantago cordata	Heartleaf Plantain	
Platanthera integrilabia	White Fringeless Orchid	T
Platanthera lacera	Green Fringed Orchid	
Platanthera peramoena	Purple Fringeless Orchid	
Polygala crenata	Crenate Milkwort	
Polygala hookeri	Hooker Milkwort	
Polygonella americana	Southern Jointweed	
Polymnia laevigata	Tennessee Leafcup	
Prosartes maculata	Spotted Mandarin	
Ptilimnium costatum	Ribbed Mock Bishopweed	
Quercus boyntonii	Boynton's Sand Post Oak	
Quercus georgiana	Georgia Oak	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Ranunculus flabellaris	Yellow Water Crowfoot	
Rhododendron colemanii	Red Hills Azalea	
Rhododendron prunifolium	Plumleaf Azalea	
Rhynchospora decurrens	Swamp Forest Beakrush	
Rhynchospora macra	Southern White Beakrush	
Rhynchospora saxicola	Stone Mountain Beakrush	
Rhynchospora thornei	Thorne's Beakrush	UR
Ribes cynosbati	Prickly Gooseberry	
Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny Blackberry	
Rudbeckia auriculata	Eared Coneflower	UR
Rudbeckia heliopsidis	Sun Facing Coneflower	UR
Rudbeckia mollis	Soft Hair Coneflower	
Rudbeckia triloba var. *pinnatiloba*	Pinnate Leaf Coneflower	
Sabatia brevifolia	Short Leaved Pink	
Sageretia minutiflora	Small Flower Buckthorn	
Sagittaria isoetiformis	Slender Arrowhead	
Salvia chapmanii	Chapman's Nettle Leaf Sage	
Sarracenia leucophylla	Whitetop Pitcher Plant	
Sarracenia rosea	Rose Pitcher Plant	
Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	
Schizachyrium maritimum	Gulf Bluestem	
Schoenoplectus deltarum	Delta Bulrush	
Schoenoplectus subterminalis	Water Bulrush	
Scutellaria alabamensis	Alabama Skullcap	
Scutellaria glabriuscula	Glabrous Skullcap	
Sedum nevii	Nevius' Stonecrop	
Sideroxylon reclinatum	Buckthorn	
Silene rotundifolia	Roundleaf Catchfly	
Sporobolus teretifolius	Wireleaf Dropseed	UR
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Camellia	
Stylophorum diphyllum	Celandine Poppy	
Symphyotrichum elliottii	Elliott's Aster	
Symphyotrichum pratense	Prairie Aster	
Thalia dealbata	Powdery Thalia	
Thalictrum mirabile	Little Mountain Meadowrue	
Tradescantia ernestiana	Ernest's Spiderwort	
Trillium sessile	Toadshade	
Trillium sulcatum	Southern Red Trillium	
Triphora trianthophoros	Three Birds Orchid	
Utricularia floridana	Florida Bladderwort	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Valeriana pauciflora	Valerian	
Viburnum alabamense	Alabama Arrowwood	
Viburnum bracteatum	Limerock Arrowwood	
Viola canadensis	Canada Violet	
Xyris longisepala	Kral's Yellow Eyed Grass	UR
Xyris louisianica	Louisiana Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris serotina	Acid Swamp Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris tennesseensis	Tennessee Yellow Eyed Grass	E
Zanthoxylum americanum	Northern Pricky Ash	
Zephyranthes simpsonii	Red Margin Zephyr Lily	
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Agalinis linifolia	Flax Leaf False Foxglove	
Agalinis oligophylla	Ridge Stem False Foxglove	
Aplectrum hyemale	Puttyroot	
Aralia racemosa	American Spikenard	
Asclepias rubra	Red Milkweed	
Asplenium bradleyi	Bradley's Spleenwort	
Astragalus canadensis	Canadian Milkvetch	
Astragalus tennesseensis	Tennessee Milkvetch	
Bidens cernua	Nodding Beggarticks	
Boltonia apalachicolensis	Apalachicola Doll's Daisy	
Carex decomposita	Cypress Knee Sedge	
Clinopodium talladeganum	Talladega Wild Basil	
Corallorhiza odontorhiza	Autumn Coralroot	
Cotinus obovatus	American Smoketree	
Crataegus alabamensis var. *ravenelii*	Ravenel's Hawthorn	
Crataegus alleghaniensis	Allegheny Hawthorn	
Crataegus calpodendron	Pear Hawthorn	
Crataegus frugiferens	Fruitful Allegheny Hawthorn	
Crataegus lacrimata	Pensacola Hawthorn	
Crataegus opaca	Riverflat Hawthorn	
Crataegus pruinosa var. *gattingeri*	Gattinger's Frosted Hawthorn	
Crataegus quaesita var. *egens*	Sand Barren Hawthorn	
Crataegus quaesita var. *floridana*	Jacksonville Hawthorn	
Crataegus sargentii	Sargent's Hawthorn	
Crataegus sororia	Sister Hawthorn	
Crataegus visenda	Bristol Hawthorn	
Croomia pauciflora	Croomia	
Dalea gattingeri	Gattinger's Prairie Clover	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Danthonia epilis	Bog Wild Oatgrass	
Delphinium alabamicum	Alabama Larkspur	
Desmodium ochroleucum	Cream Tick Trefoil	
Diarrhena americana	American Beakgrain	
Echinacea simulata	Prairie Purple Coneflower	
Eleocharis melanocarpa	Black Fruit Spikerush	
Eleocharis robbinsii	Robbins' Spikerush	
Elymus churchii	Church's Wild Rye	
Eriocaulon lineare	Narrow Pipewort	
Eriocaulon texense	Texas Pipewort	
Eupatorium anomalum	Florida Thoroughwort	
Eurybia surculosa	Creeping Aster	
Galactia mollis	Soft Milk Pea	
Geum vernum	Spring Avens	
Helanthium tenellum	Mud Babies	
Helianthus longifolius	Longleaf Sunflower	
Helianthus smithii	Smith's Sunflower	
Hymenocallis coronaria	Shoals Spider Lily	
Hypericum dolabriforme	Straggling St. John's Wort	
Hypericum nudiflorum	Pretty St. John's Wort	
Isoetes appalachiana	Appalachian Quillwort	
Isoetes butleri	Butler's Quillwort	
Isoetes piedmontana	Piedmont Quillwort	
Isotria verticillata	Large Whorled Pogonia	
Jamesianthus alabamensis	Jamesianthus	
Juncus georgianus	Georgia Rush	
Juncus nodatus	Stout Rush	
Kosteletzkya pentacarpos	Southern Seashore Mallow	
Lepuropetalon spathulatum	Little People	
Lilaeopsis carolinensis	Carolina Lilaeopsis	
Ludwigia spathulata	Spathulate Seedbox	UR
Mikania cordifolia	Florida Keys Hempweed	
Mirabilis albida	Pale Umbrella Wort	
Monarda clinopodia	Basil Beebalm	
Muhlenbergia sobolifera	Cliff Muhly	
Nestronia umbellula	Nestronia	
Oxalis grandis	Giant Woodsorrel	
Panicum philadelphicum	Philadelphia Panic Grass	
Physalis angustifolia	Coastal Ground Cherry	
Pinguicula primuliflora	Streamside Butterwort	

Table 1.11 Alabama species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) vascular plant taxa group.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Pityopsis oligantha	Coastal Plain Golden Aster	
Psilotum nudum	Whiskfern	
Pyrularia pubera	Buffalo Nut	
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	
Rhododendron austrinum	Orange Azalea	
Rhododendron minus	Carolina Rhododendron	
Rhynchospora crinipes	Mosquito Beakrush	
Rhynchospora microcephala	Small Head Beakrush	
Rhynchospora stenophylla	Chapman Beakrush	
Rhynchospora tracyi	Tracy's Beakrush	
Sabatia capitata	Rose Gentian	
Silene caroliniana var. *wherryi*	Wherry's Catchfly	
Silphium brachiatum	Cumberland Rosinweed	
Silphium mohrii	Mohr's Rosinweed	
Solidago brachyphylla	Dixie Goldenrod	
Solidago buckleyi	Buckley's Goldenrod	
Spiranthes longilabris	Giant Spiral Ladies' Tresses	
Stellaria corei	Chickweed	
Stenanthium texanum	Crow Poison	
Stewartia malacodendron	Silky Camellia	
Stylisma aquatica	Water Southern Morning Glory	
Symphyotrichum kralii	Kral's Aster	
Symphyotrichum simmondsii	Simmond's Aster	
Thalictrum debile	Southern Meadowrue	UR
Thalictrum macrostylum	Piedmont Meadowrue	
Trillium pusillum var. *ozarkanum*	Ozark Wakerobin	
Trillium recurvatum	Prairie Trillium	
Trillium rugelii	Southern Nodding Trillium	
Trillium vaseyi	Vasey's Trillium	
Uvularia floridana	Florida Bellwort	
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root	
Viola egglestonii	Eggleston's Violet	
Xyris scabrifolia	Harper's Yellow Eyed Grass	
Xyris stricta	Pineland Yellow Eyed Grass	