

Species Information and Status

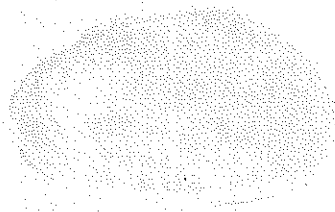
Appendix B

Franklin's Gull (*Larus californicus*)

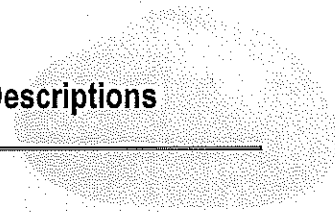
Franklin's Gull is native to the Pacific

coast

Franklin's Gull is a medium-sized gull with a white head and neck, a dark breast band, and a dark back. It is found along the Pacific coast of North America, from Alaska to California. The species has a fairly even, but somewhat elevated bill that rarely exceeds 10 mm in length. 40 mm in height and 25 mm in width. The culmen is positioned steeply to about 45 degrees to the vertical, with the tip of the bill curved downwards. The gull is a common sight in coastal areas, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, where it is often seen foraging in shallow waters. The gull is highly adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats, including coastal wetlands, estuaries, and open water. It is a highly social species and is often seen in large flocks. The gull is a highly adaptable species and is often seen in large flocks. The gull is a highly adaptable species and is often seen in large flocks.



(Franklin)



(Franklin)

Natural Heritage Program Species of Interest Descriptions

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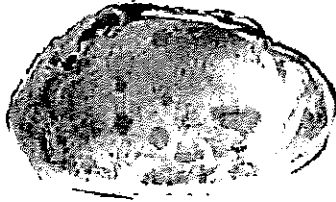


Species Information and Status

WILDLIFE SPECIES & CONSERVATION

brook floater *Alasmidonta varicosa* (Lamarck, 1819)

Please Note: Red text is defined in the [Glossary](#)



(interior)



(exterior)

Description

Lamarck described the brook floater in 1819 from the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania. This species has a fairly small, thin, rhomboidal shaped shell that rarely exceeds 70 mm in length, 40 mm in height, and 30 mm in width. The conspicuous posterior slope is broad and flat to slightly concave, with numerous short, low corrugations radiating toward the posterior margin at right angles to the growth lines. The periostracum is yellowish or brownish with numerous dark green or black rays. The nacre is glossy, bluish white and grades into a pale orange in the umbo area. The hinge teeth are poorly developed. Each valve has one small thin, triangular pseudocardinal tooth and lateral teeth are lacking or vestigial. This species has a bright orange foot.

Go to **Shell Anatomy**

Distribution (see map)

The brook floater is found in Atlantic Slope river basins from the Savannah River Basin in South Carolina north to the St Lawrence River Basin in Canada. It has also been found in the Greenbrier River (Ohio River Basin) of West Virginia. It is considered more common in the northern part of its range. Distribution by County: Catawba River Basin: Burke Co. (Linville River, Warrior Fork, and Johns River subbasins); Pee Dee River Basin: Surry Co. (Mitchell River Subbasin), Randolph Co. (Caraway Cr. and Little River subbasins), Montgomery Co. (Little River and Barnes Cr. Subbasins); Cape Fear River Basin: Moore Co. (Deep River), Chatham Co. (Rocky River Subbasin); Neuse River Basin: Orange Co. (Eno River Subbasin) **NOTE: All headwater areas that flow into these occupied habitats should receive special management.**

Habitat Preferences

This species inhabits medium size streams and rivers. It prefers clean, swift waters with stable gravel, or sand and gravel substrates. However, individuals found near the mouth of the Linville River in North Carolina were observed in sandy/silty substrate in cracks between boulders along a steep bank, in 1 to 3 feet of water and relatively slow current.

Life History

The brook floater is a bradytictic breeder. Gravid females have been found from August through May. Identified fish hosts include blacknose dace, golden shiner, longnose dace, margined madtom, pumpkinseed, slimy sculpin and yellow perch (Shultz and Marbain 1998)

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Species Information and Status

WILDLIFE SPECIES & CONSERVATION

yellow lampmussel *Lampsilis cariosa* (Say, 1817)



(interior)



(exterior)

Please Note: Red text is defined in the [Glossary](#)

Description

Say described this species in 1817 from the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania. The periostracum is smooth, shiny, and usually yellow with some brownish freckling or patches on some surface areas. Rays may be present - usually on the posterior slope but rarely may extend toward the anterior end, resulting in over half the shell being rayed. Females are obovate or subovate resulting in a rather short high shape. Males are elongate and elliptical. Shells may reach 130 mm in length (Johnson 1970). The nacre is usually white to bluish white. Britton and Fuller (1979) and Fuller and Bereza (1974) add that a distinguishing characteristic of female yellow lampmussels is the development of the mantle, anterior to a larger darkly pigmented "eyespot," into a strongly developed flap of tissue on each mantle lobe. Also, the ventral margin of the marsupium is darkly pigmented (Britton and Fuller 1979).

Go to **Shell Anatomy**

Distribution (see map)

The yellow lampmussel is found from the lower Ottawa River, Canada eastward to the Sydney River, Nova Scotia then south to the Ogeechee River Drainage Basin in Georgia (Johnson 1970). At one time this species probably ranged throughout most of the Atlantic Slope drainages in North Carolina; however, historical records provided by Johnson (1970) come from the Cooper-Santee, Waccamaw, Cape Fear, Neuse, Pamlico, and Chowan drainages. It appears that this species has been recently extirpated from the Black River in Sampson, Bladen, and Pender counties and from Ruin Creek in Vance County.

Distribution by County: Pee-Dee River Basin: Montgomery Co. (Little River Basin). Waccamaw River Basin: Columbus Co. (Lake Waccamaw). Cape Fear River Basin: Randolph Co. (Deep River); Moore (Deep River); Chatham (Deep River); Lee Co. (Deep River); Harnett Co. (Cape Fear River); Cumberland counties (Cape Fear River). Neuse River Basin: Person Co. (Flat River Subbasin), Durham Co. (Flat and Little river subbasins), Orange Co. (Eno River Subbasin), Johnston Co. (Little River Subbasin). Tar River Basin: Granville Co. (Tar River Subbasin), Franklin Co. (Sandy Cr. Subbasin and Tar River), Nash Co. (Swift and Fishing creek subbasins and Tar River), Edgecombe Co. (Fishing Cr. Subbasin and Tar River), Halifax Co. (L. Fishing and Fishing creek subbasins).
NOTE: All headwater areas that flow into these occupied habitats should receive special management.

Habitat Preferences

The yellow lampmussel can be found in many different habitats; however, it appears to slightly prefer the shifting sands downstream

from large boulders in relatively fast flowing, medium sized rivers and medium to large creeks.

Life History

This species is considered to be bradytictic (Ortmann 1919, Alderman 1988). The alewife or another migratory fish has been suggested as the host fish for the yellow lampmussel (Johnson 1947). This may be true for some populations of this mussel species, but there must also be freshwater host(s), since this species can be found in isolated creeks and rivers in North Carolina.

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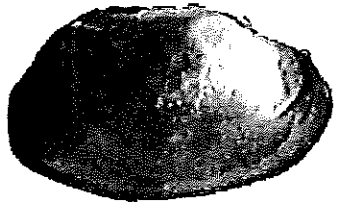


Species Information and Status

WILDLIFE SPECIES & CONSERVATION

creeper *Strophitus undulatus* (Say, 1817)

Please Note: Red text is defined in the [Glossary](#)



(interior)



(exterior)

Description

Shells of the creeper tend to be rather thin and fragile. Specimens may reach over 100 mm in length in North Carolina. The periostracum is generally smooth and shiny. The color may range from yellowish to dark brown. Green rays may extend over the entire surface of the shell. The anterior end is rounded and the posterior end is rounded except a straight margin may exist near the terminus of the posterior ridge. The dorsal margin is straight with the umbos extending above this margin. The ventral margin is irregularly rounded. Growth rests are clearly evident when the shell is held toward a bright light. The posterior slope tends to be roughened even on shells tending to be smooth. Lateral teeth are absent and the pseudocardinal teeth are vestigial in each valve. The nacre tends to be iridescent and ranges in color from gray to blue. The nacre may be extensively colored salmon.

Go to **Shell Anatomy**

Distribution (see map)

The range of the creeper includes both the Atlantic Slope and the Interior Basin. It is found through the Mississippi and Ohio drainages from Central Texas to Lake Winnipeg, Canada. In the Atlantic Slope it occurs from the Savannah River in South Carolina to the St. Lawrence River in Canada (Johnson 1970).

Distribution by County: French Broad River Basin: Transylvania Co. (Little River Subbasin, French Broad River), Henderson Co. (Cane Creek Subbasin, French Broad River), Buncombe Co. (French Broad River). Broad River Basin: Polk Co. (Green River). Pee Dee River Basin: Union Co. (Goose Cr. Subbasin), Stanly Co. (Bear Cr. Subbasin), Montgomery Co. (Barnes and Densons creek subbasins, Little River Subbasin), Randolph Co. (Caraway Cr. Subbasin). Cape Fear River Basin: Moore Co. (Deep River Subbasin), Chatham Co. (Rocky River Subbasin, Buckhorn Cr. Subbasin), Alamance Co. (Stinking Quarter Cr. Subbasin), Orange Co. (Cane Cr. Subbasin). Neuse River Basin: Orange Co. (Eno and Little river subbasins), Person Co. (Flat River Subbasin), Durham Co. (Flat and Little river subbasins), Wake Co. (Crabtree, Swift, and Middle creek subbasins), Johnston Co. (Middle and Swift creek subbasins, Little River Subbasin), Nash Co. (Moccasin and Turkey creek subbasins), Wilson Co. (Moccasin, Turkey, and Contentnea creek subbasins), Jones Co. (Trent River Subbasin). Tar River Basin: Person Co. (Tar River Subbasin), Granville Co. (Shelton and Cub creek subbasins, and Tar River Subbasin), Vance Co. (Ruin and Tabbs creek subbasins), Franklin Co. (Sandy, Fox, and Crooked creek subbasins), Nash Co. (Stony and Swift creek subbasins, Tar River Subbasin), Warren Co. (Fishing and L. Fishing creek subbasins), Halifax Co. (L. Fishing Cr. Subbasin). Roanoke River Basin: Person Co. (Mayo Cr. Subbasin), Caswell Co. (Country Line Creek

Subbasin), Granville Co. (Aarons Cr. Subbasin). *NOTE: All headwater areas that flow into these occupied habitats should receive special management.*

Habitat Preferences

This species has been taken from silt, sand, gravel, and mixed substrates. Throughout its range it has been found from headwater streams to large rivers and lakes to a depth of 4 meters (Gordon and Layzer 1989).

Life History

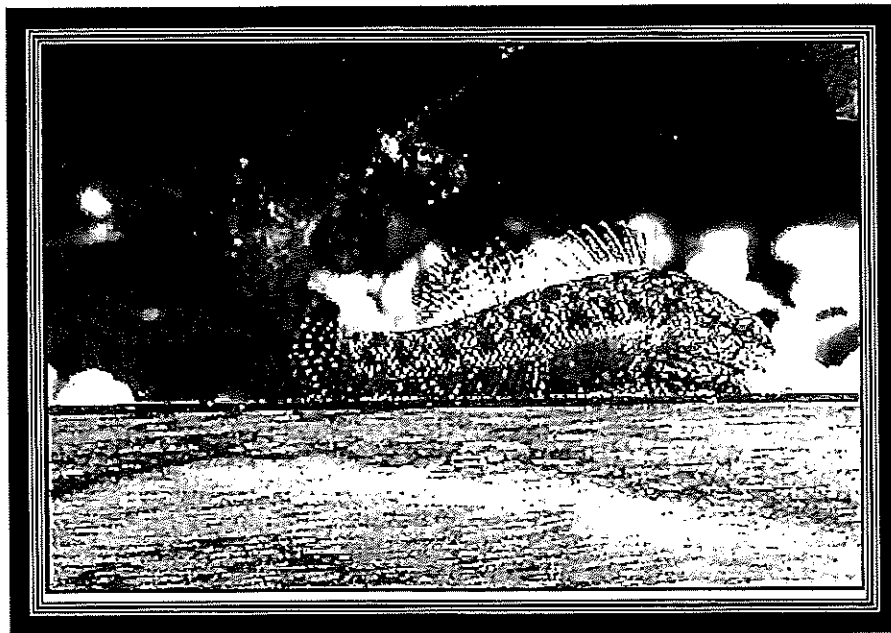
This species is a long term brooder with gravid females being found throughout the year (Gordon and Layzer 1989). Hermaphroditic creepers have occasionally been found (van der Schalie 1970). Ellis and Keim (1918) identified the green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) as one fish host, and Baker (1928) identified the creek chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*) and the largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) as other fish hosts.

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The Virtual Aquarium



Carolina Darter, *Etheostoma collis*

Physical Description:

- Eyes almost on top of head
- Rounded tail fin
- Elongate, somewhat compressed body
- Terminal mouth and short, rounded nose
- Dark blotches and speckles on body
- Yellow-brown body
- Dorsal and tail fins with rusty color
- Other fins clear or pale yellow
- Green and yellow iridescence around head

Similar species:

- Carolina darter (*Etheostoma collis*)

Mean body size:

- Adults are 25-40 standard length

Habitat:

- Warm pools and slow runs in streams, over sand and gravel

Distribution in VA:

- Roanoke drainages

Food Habits:

- Insects and other invertebrates

Reproductive Habits:

- Mature by age 1 or 2
- Spawning occurs March to April
- Eggs attach to gravel on bottom

- **Fecundity is unknown**

Population Status, Economic, or Ecological Importance:

- **Threatened status in Virginia**

References:

Jenkins, R.E and N.M. Burkhead. 1993. *Freshwater Fishes of Virginia*. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda



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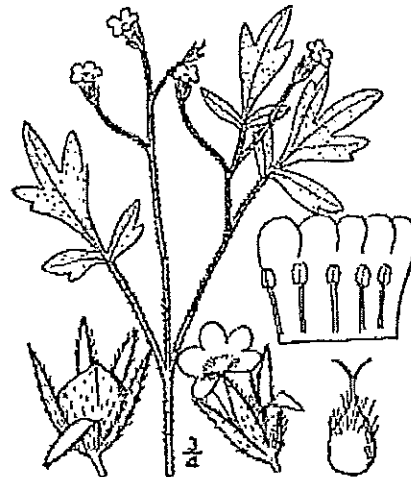
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PLANTS Profile

Phacelia covillei S. Watson
 Coville's phacelia

Click on the image below to enlarge it and download a high-resolution TIFF file.

Symbol: PHCO30
 Group: Dicot
 Family: Hydrophyllaceae
 Duration: Annual
 Growth Habit: Forb/herb
 Native Status: L48 N



More
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Britton, N.L., and A. Brown, 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 3: 70. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society. Scanned by Omnitek Inc. Usage Requirements.

Images:
Phacelia covillei S. Watson

See all the *Phacelia* thumbnails at the PLANTS Gallery

Distribution:
Phacelia covillei S. Watson



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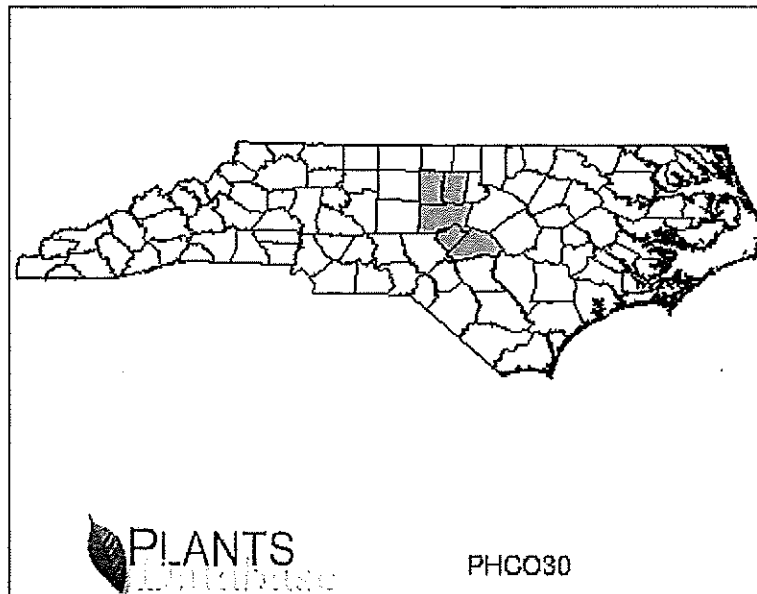
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PLANTS Profile

County Distribution

Phacelia covillei S. Watson - Coville's phacelia
PHCO30
In the state of North Carolina



Our county data are based primarily on the literature, herbarium specimens, and conf observations. Not all populations have been documented, however, and significant ga distribution shown above may not be real. Please use the Distribution Update module data by adding your new distribution information to PLANTS. Remember that only nat naturalized populations are mapped!

Time Generated: 01/07/2



NATIVE PLANT DATABASE

Search for native plants by scientific name, common name or family. If you are not sure what you are looking for, try the [Combination Search](#) or our [Recommended Species lists](#).

Name search:



Family:



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Enemion biternatum Raf.

Eastern false rue anemone, Eastern false rue-anemone

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

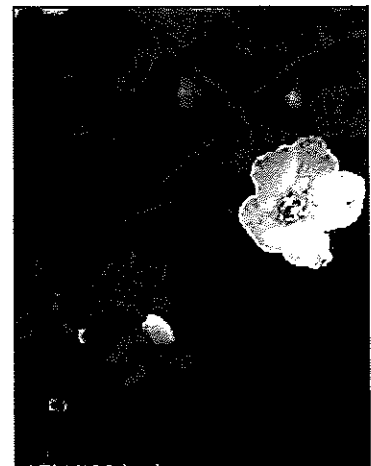
Synonyms: *Isopyrum biternatum*

USDA Symbol: ENBI

USDA Native Status: Native to U.S.

Open, many-stemmed perennial, 8-16 in. high. Loose clusters of white flowers with five petal-like sepals are borne on slender stems from leaf axils. White, anemone-like flowers in small clusters at ends of stems or on stalks rising in axils of alternate leaves. Leaves are divided into three segments and then into three leaflets. Grows in large patches.

This small, herbaceous perennial, long known as *Isopyrum biternatum*, grows from thick, tuberous, fibrous roots. It may be confused with Rue Anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*), which has opposite or whorled stem leaves just below the flowers, 5-10 petal-like sepals, and fruit with one seed.



Bloodwort

FROM THE IMAGE GALLERY

1 photo(s) available in the gallery

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

Duration: Perennial
Habit: Herb
Size Class: 1-3 ft.

BLOOM INFORMATION

Bloom Color: White
Bloom Time: Apr , May

DISTRIBUTION

USA: AL , AR , FL , IL , IN , IA , KS , KY , MI , MN , MS , MO , NY , NC , OH , OK , SC , SD , TN , VA , WV , WI
Canada: ON
Native Distribution: S. Ont. to MN, s. to n.w. FL, AL, MO & OK
Native Habitat: Rich or calcereous woods & thickets; floodplain woods
USDA Native Status: L48(N), CAN(N)

GROWING CONDITIONS

Light Requirement: Part Shade , Shade
Soil Moisture: Wet
Soil Description: Moist to mesic soils
Conditions Comments: Not Available

PROPAGATION

Description: Not Available
Seed Collection: Not Available
Seed Treatment: Not Available
Commercially Avail: yes

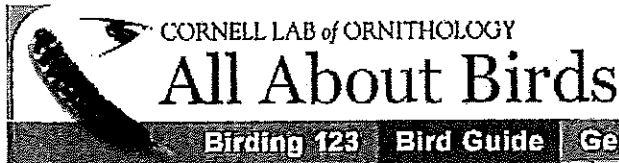
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

USDA: Find *Enemion biternatum* in USDA Plants
FNA: Find *Enemion biternatum* in the Flora of North America (if available)
Google: Search Google for *Enemion biternatum*

METADATA

Record Modified: 2007-01-01
Research By: TWC Staff

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Warbling Vireo

Vireo gilvus

Order PASSERIFORMES - Family VIREONIDAE

▾ [Summary Page](#) ▸ [Detailed Page](#)

For complete Life History Information on this species, visit [Birds of North America Online](#).

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A drab bird of riparian woodlands, the Warbling Vireo is more easily heard than seen. It has no distinctive fieldmarks, but its rapid warbling song with a accented, high-pitched last note is relatively easy to recognize.

Description

- Small drab songbird.
 - Back grayish green.
 - Underparts whitish, may have yellowish tinge to flanks.
 - Eyebrow dull white.
 - Grayish line through eye.
 - No wingbars, tail spots, or eyering.
- Size: 12-13 cm (5-5 in)
 - Wingspan: 22 cm (9 in)
 - Weight: 10-16 g (0.35-0.56 ounces)

Sex Differences

Sexes alike.

Sound

Song a rapid jumble of rising and falling notes, usually ending in an accented, higher-pitched note. "If I sees you, I will seize you, and I'll squeeze you till you squirt!" Call a nasal "eeah."

» [listen to songs of this species](#)

Conservation Status

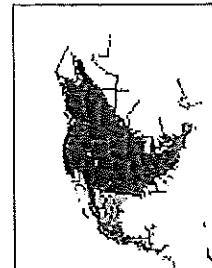
Populations generally stable or slightly increasing, but may be decreasing in some areas, e.g., California.



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Warbling Vireo
[About the photographs](#)

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[About the map](#)

MULTIMEDIA

[Play sound from this species](#)

Other Names

Viréo mélodieux (French)
Vireo gorjeador (Spanish)

Cool Facts

- The Warbling Vireo may be made up of two or three species. The eastern and western forms differ slightly in size, bill shape, genetics, molt strategies, wintering areas, and possibly voice. Western birds are slightly smaller, have smaller, darker bills, are more olive-green on the upperparts, and have a darker crown than the eastern birds.

Sources used to construct this page:

Gardall, T., and G. Ballard. 2000. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 551 (A. [to](#) Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

[Full detailed species account >](#)