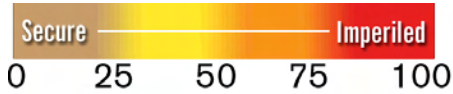


Acipenser fulvescens

Lake Sturgeon

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Acipenseriformes
Family: Acipenseridae

Priority Score: 30 out of 100



Population Trend: Unknown

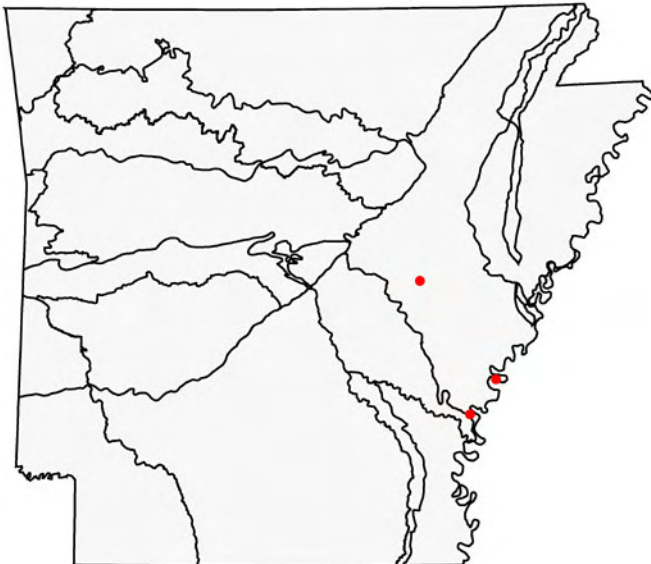


©April Layher

G Rank: G3G4 – Vulnerable (uncertain rank)

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



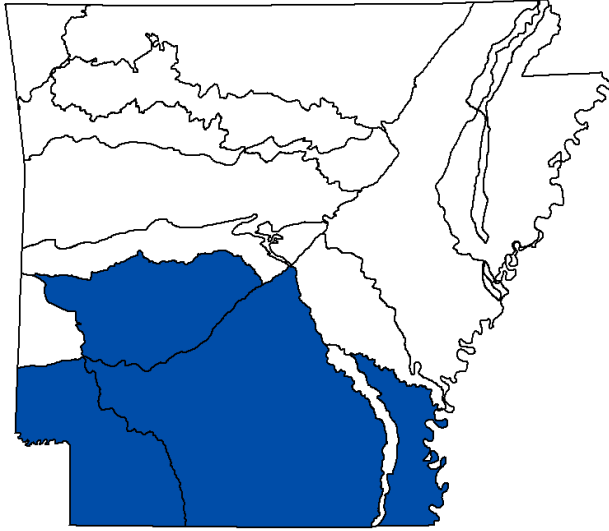
Element Occurrence Records

Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) -
Mississippi River

Ouachita Mountains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Natural Littoral: - Large

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large

Natural Shoal: - Medium - Large

Weight

Suitable

Optimal

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Biological alteration

Source: Commercial harvest

Threat: Biological alteration

Source: Incidental take

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct literature review and/or life history study.

Conduct status survey.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Reintroduce species to appropriate habitat.	Low	Population Management
Restore fish passage in dammed rivers.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Restrict commercial harvest (Mississippi R. closed to harvest).	High	Population Management

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing large river faunal surveys in cooperation with adjacent states.

Comments

Description: A large sturgeon (maximum size 8 feet long), with a pointed, short, conical snout, and robust body (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

A primarily northern species only known from Arkansas from three records (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Alosa alabamae

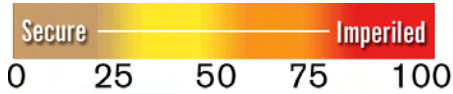
Alabama Shad

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Clupeiformes

Family: Clupeidae

Priority Score: **40 out of 100**



Population Trend: Decreasing

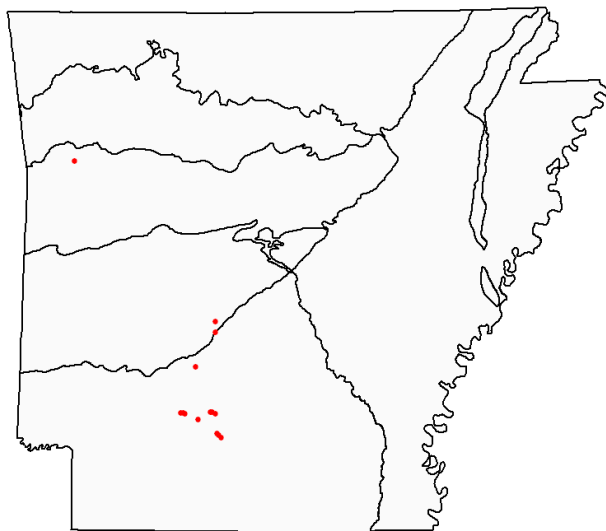


©Native Fish Conservancy

G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S1S2 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas (uncertain rank)

Distribution



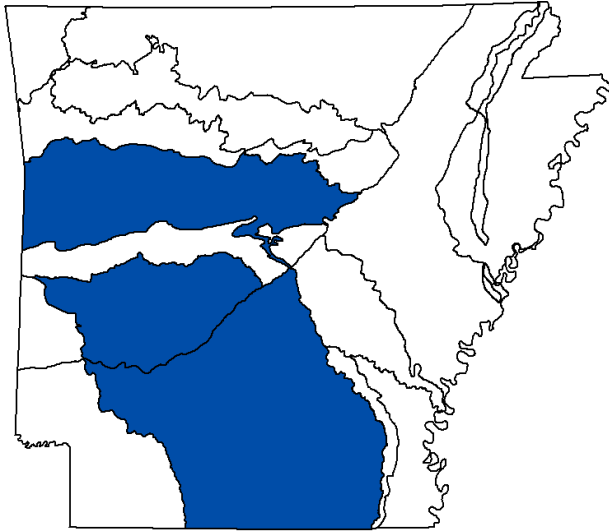
Ecoregions where the species occurs:



Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Ouachita Mountains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

Habitats

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large

Natural Riffle: - Medium - Large

Natural Run: - Medium - Large

Natural Shoal: - Large

Weight

Optimal

Obligate

Suitable

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Dam

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: unknown

Threat: Temperature alteration

Source: Dam

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct life history study.

Conduct status and distribution surveys.

Study migration.

Conservation Actions

Assure minimum flow requirements are met below Rammel Dam.

Importance

Medium

Category

Threat Abatement

Restore Ouachita and Little Missouri rivers to natural flow regime.

High

Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Work across political boundaries to manage an interjurisdictional fish.

Medium

Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor presence through general stream faunal surveys.

Monitor stream flow.

Monitor water quality on a regular basis.

Comments

Description: A streamlined, slab-sided, silvery fish, growing to a maximum size of 18 inches (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

An anadromous that travels from the Gulf of Mexico that travels upstream into freshwater rivers to spawn. It has been designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service as a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act (Federal Register 1999).

Ammocrypta clara

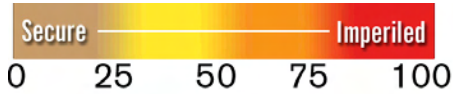
Western Sand Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **38 out of 100**



Population Trend: Decreasing

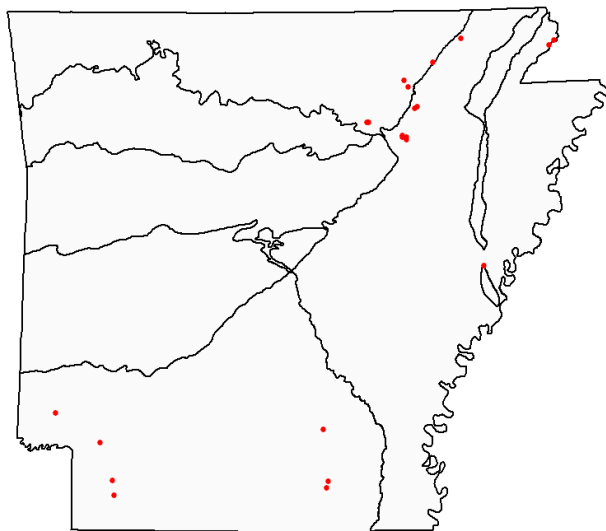


©Konrad P. Schmidt

G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



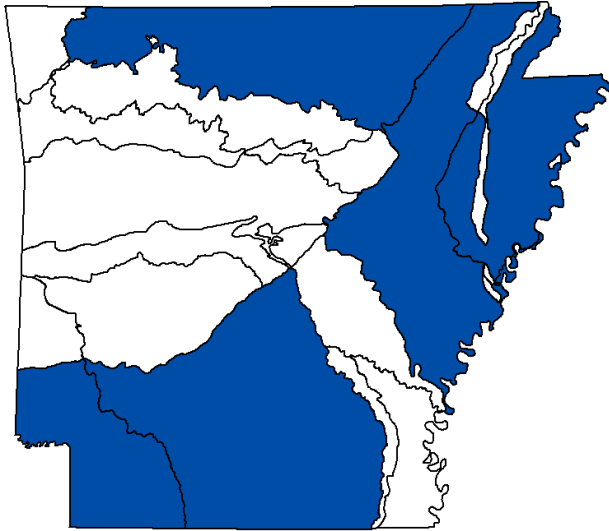
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Ozark Highlands - White River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Littoral: - Large

Data Gap

Natural Run: - Medium - Large

Data Gap

Natural Shoal: - Medium - Large

Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Unknown

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct genetic study.

Conduct life history study.

Conduct status survey.

Conservation Actions

Importance

Category

More data is needed to determine conservation actions.

Medium

Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in large river faunal surveys.

Monitor water quality in darter habitats on a regular basis.

Comments

Description: A pale, very slender darter that is largely unscaled and translucent (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Inhabits moderate size rivers with sandy bottoms and is intolerant of excessive siltation and turbidity (Pflieger 1997). Kuehne and Barbour (1983) reported a trend of decreasing abundance over much of its range.

Atractosteus spatula

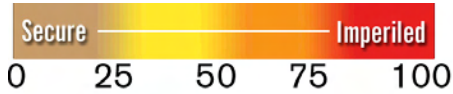
Alligator Gar

Class: Actinopterygii

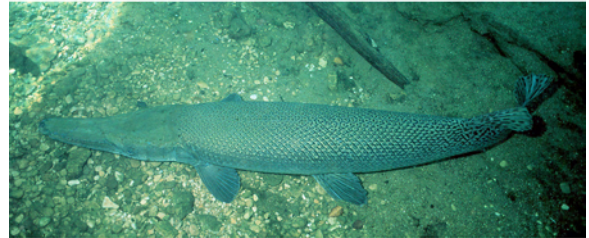
Order: Lepisosteiformes

Family: Lepisosteidae

Priority Score: **33 out of 100**



Population Trend: Decreasing

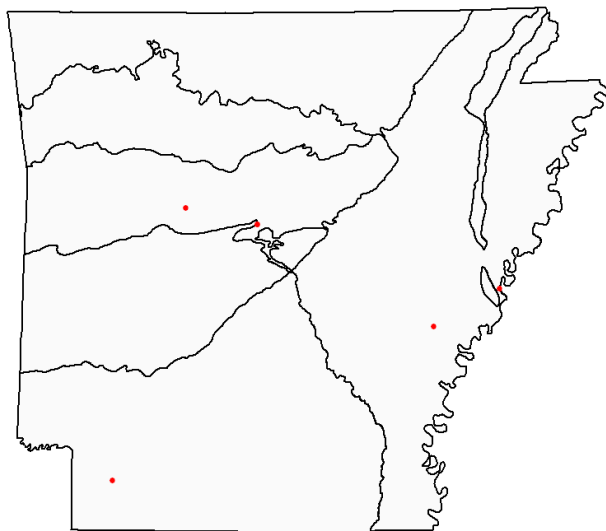


©G. W. Sneegee

G Rank: G3G4 – Vulnerable (uncertain rank)

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



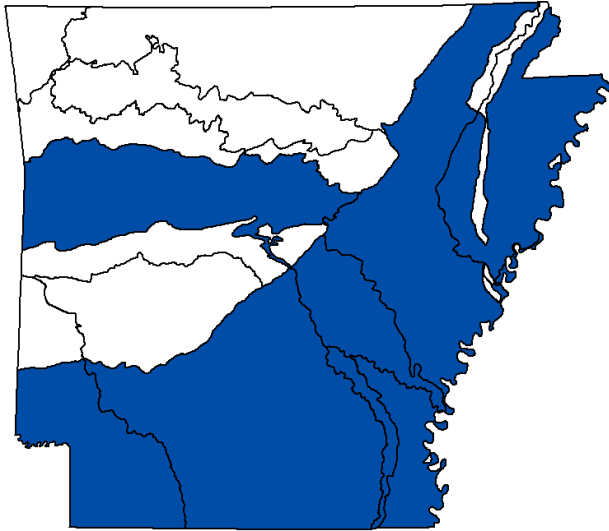
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Bayou Bartholomew) - Ouachita River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) - Mississippi River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Weight

Man-made Pelagic: - Medium - Large	Marginal
Natural Oxbow - connected: - Medium - Large	Optimal
Natural Oxbow - disconnected: - Medium - Large	Optimal
Natural Pelagic: - Medium - Large	Suitable
Natural Pool: - Medium - Large	Suitable
Natural Side channel: - Medium - Large	Suitable
Natural Slough: - Medium - Large	Suitable
Natural Swamp/Wetlands: - Medium - Large	Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Biological alteration
Source: Commercial harvest

Threat: Biological alteration
Source: Recreation

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Dam

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Water diversion

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey.

Conduct genetic and taxonomic studies.

Conduct life history study.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Augment natural populations.	Low	Population Management
Restore connectivity to wetland ecosystems.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Restore natural hydrologic and thermal regimes.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Restore sinuosity and channel morphology to river systems.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Restrict commercial and sport harvest and bycatch.	High	Population Management

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in large river faunal surveys in cooperation with adjacent states.

Comments

Description: Large, heavy bodied gar with a short, broad snout similar to that of its namesake (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

These large, slow growing fish were heavily harvested in the past. While quite rare, it is evident that they still occur in most of the large rivers of Arkansas (Layher and Phillips 2000).

Crystallaria asprella

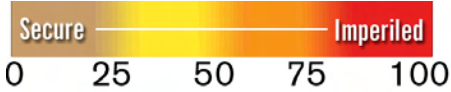
Crystal Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **38 out of 100**



Population Trend: Decreasing

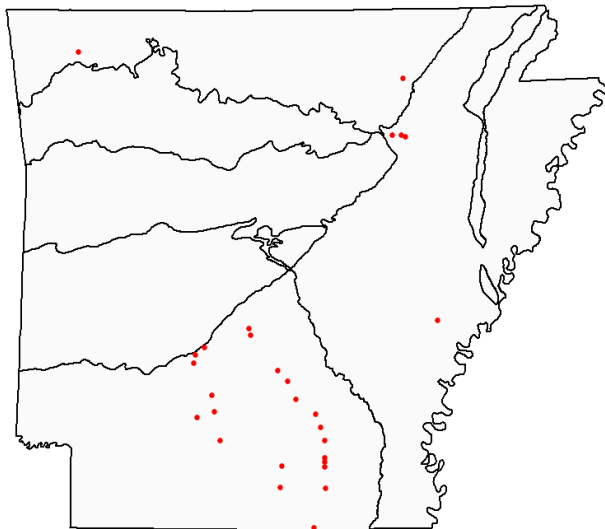


©Konrad P. Schmidt

G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



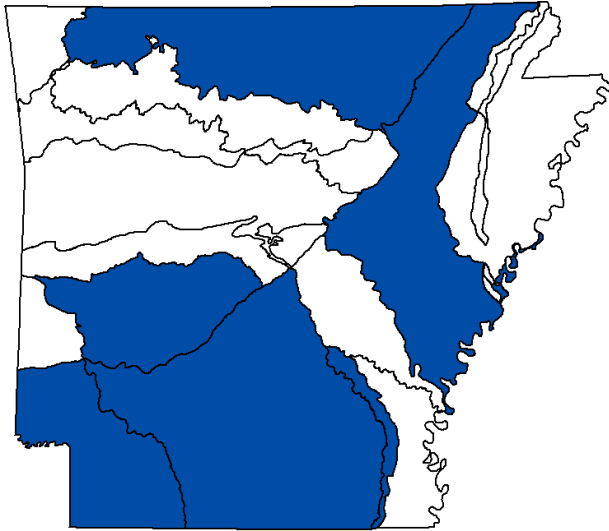
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Bayou Bartholomew) -
Ouachita River

Ouachita Mountains - Ouachita River

Ozark Highlands - White River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large

Natural Run: - Medium - Large

Natural Shoal: - Medium - Large

Weight

Suitable

Obligate

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Dam

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Confined animal operations

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Crop production practices

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Grazing

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct complete life history study of this species.

Conduct status & distribution survey.

Conservation Actions

Importance

Category

Maintain or, where necessary, restore water quality to state standards.

High

Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Protect river corridors using appropriate buffer widths relative to stream size.

High

Habitat Protection

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Monitor water quality on a regular basis.

Comments

Description: A slender darter with four wide brown saddles on its back and a silver belly (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This fish is the sole member of its genus and was once distributed throughout much of the eastern United States, but today persists only in isolated populations (Wood and Raley 2000). It is potentially threatened by impoundment, channelization, dredging, sedimentation, and gravel mining (Grandmaison, Mayasich, and Etnier 2003).

Cycleptus elongatus

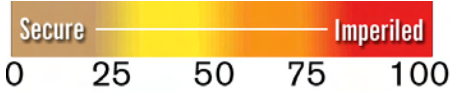
Blue Sucker

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Catostomidae

Priority Score: **27 out of 100**



Population Trend: Stable

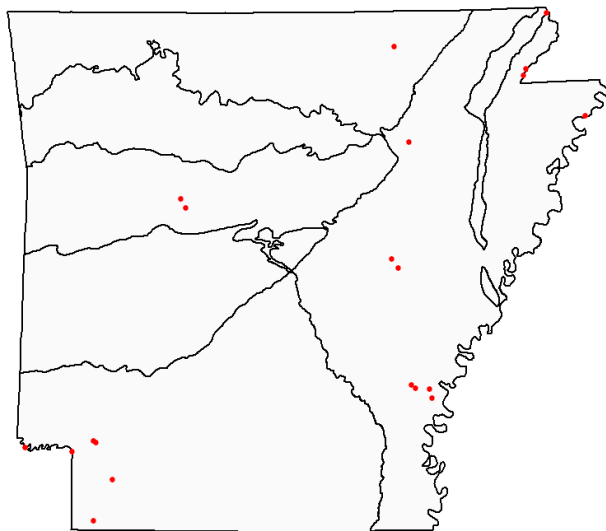


©John Harris

G Rank: G3G4 – Vulnerable (uncertain rank)

S Rank: S2 – Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



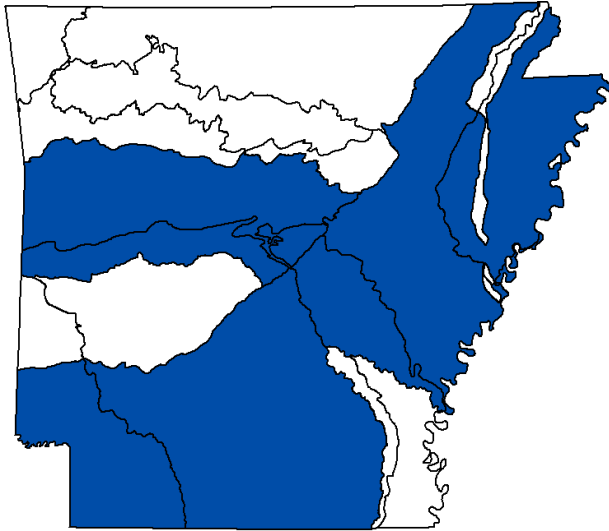
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) -
Mississippi River

Ouachita Mountains - Arkansas River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Oxbow - connected: - Large

Suitable

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large

Suitable

Natural Riffle: - Medium - Large

Obligate

Natural Run: - Medium - Large

Obligate

Natural Shoal: - Medium - Large

Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Water diversion

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey.

Conduct genetic/ taxonomic studies.

Conduct life history studies.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

Coordinate with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding channel alteration and maintenance.

Medium

Threat Abatement

Coordinate with Water Districts and Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission regarding irrigation projects.

Medium

Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in large river faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A large streamlined sucker having a long dorsal fin and growing to a maximum size of 40 inches (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Restricted to large river environment, blue suckers use habitats that are relatively deep with fast current (Layher 1998).

Cyprinella camura

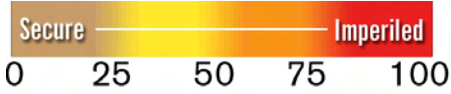
Bluntnose Shiner

Class: Actinopterygii

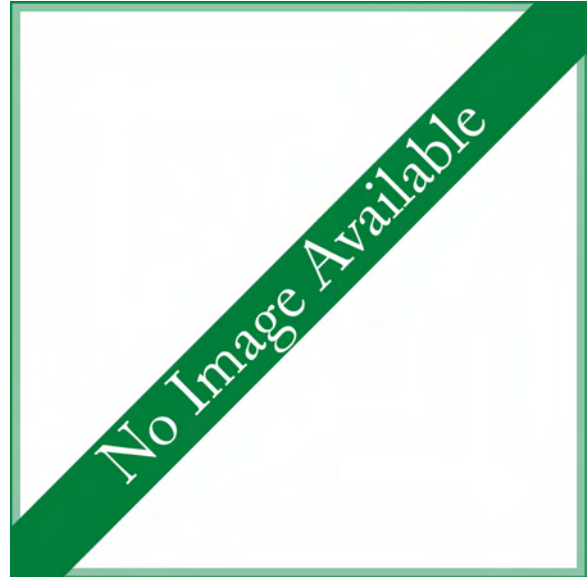
Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **23 out of 100**



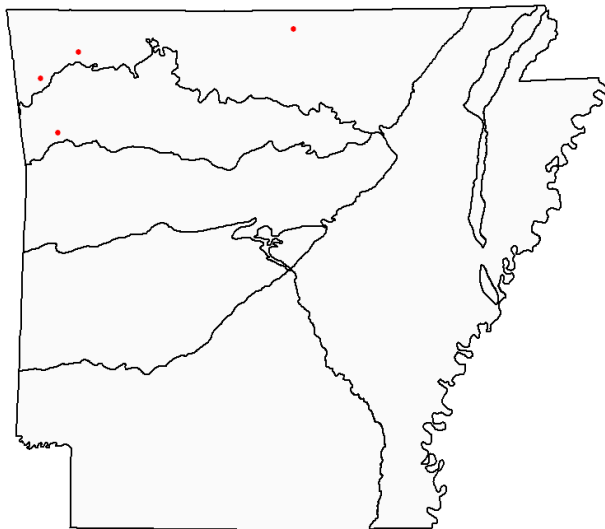
Population Trend: Unknown



G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: SH – Historic record. Possibly extirpated in Arkansas.

Distribution



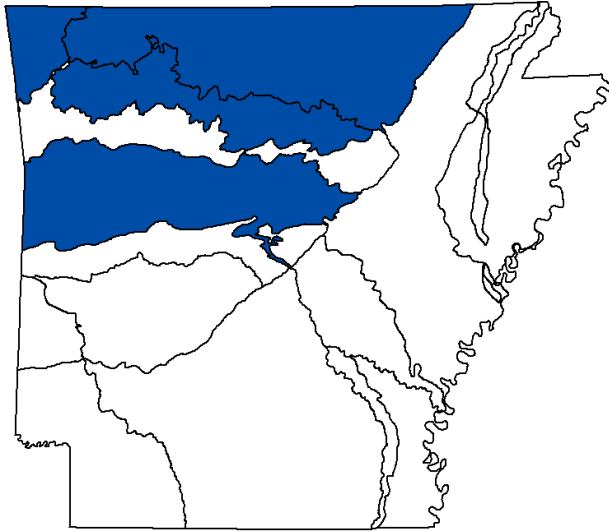
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Boston Mountains - Arkansas River

Ozark Highlands - Arkansas River

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Glide: - Small - Medium

Optimal

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium

Suitable

Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium

Suitable

Natural Run: - Small - Medium

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Unknown

Source:

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey.

Conduct genetic/ taxonomic studies

Conduct life history study.

Determine current status in Arkansas

Conservation Actions

Importance

Category

More data is needed to determine conservation actions.

Medium

Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A bluish silver, flattened shiner with a pale area at the base of the tail fin (Cross and Collins 1995).

This species is rare in Arkansas, having been found only in four, pre-1960 collections from northwest Arkansas (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Cyprinella spiloptera

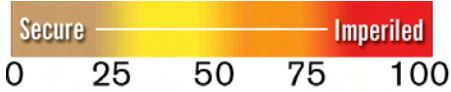
Spotfin Shiner

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **23 out of 100**



Population Trend: Unknown

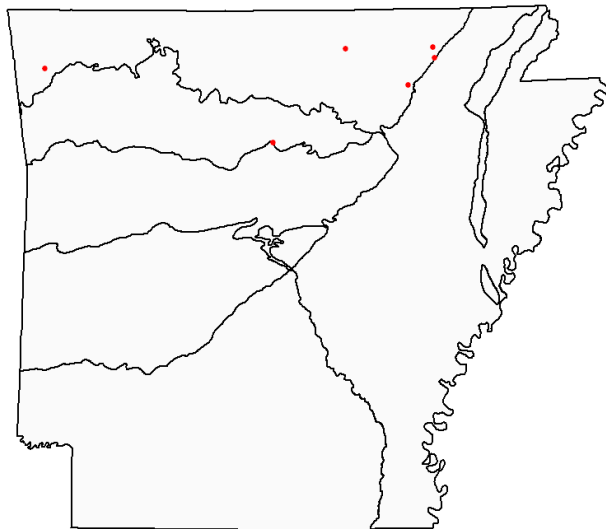


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



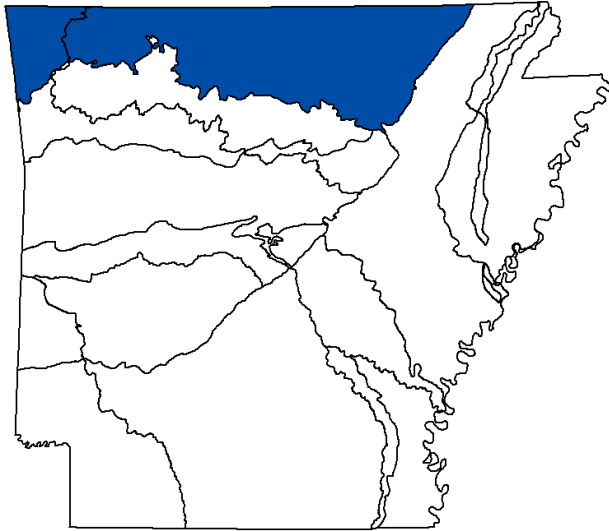
Ecoregions where the species occurs:



Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Boston Mountains - White River

Ozark Highlands - Arkansas River

Ozark Highlands - White River

Problems Faced

Threat: Unknown

Source:

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey

Conduct genetic/ taxonomic studies

Conduct life history study.

Determine status in Arkansas

Determine threats.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

More data is needed to determine conservation actions. Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A compressed, bluish silvery shiner with a dusky lateral band and a black blotch on the dorsal fin (Smith 1979).

This northeastern species is very rare in Arkansas having been collected only twice, from widely separated localities (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Erimystax harryi

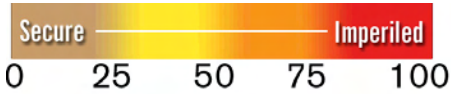
Ozark Chub

Class: Actinopterygii

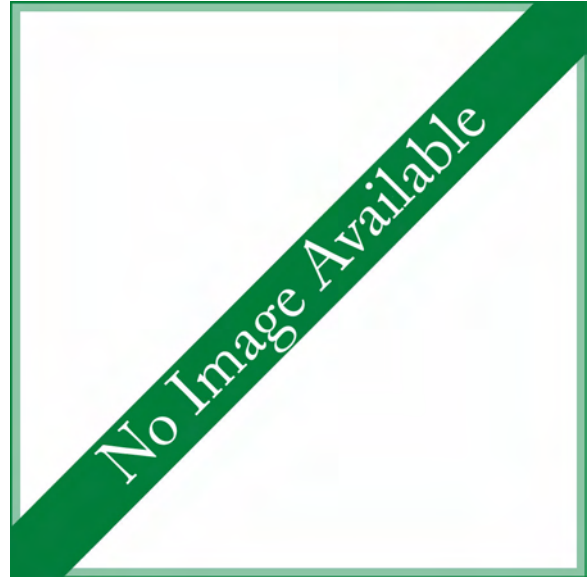
Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **21 out of 100**



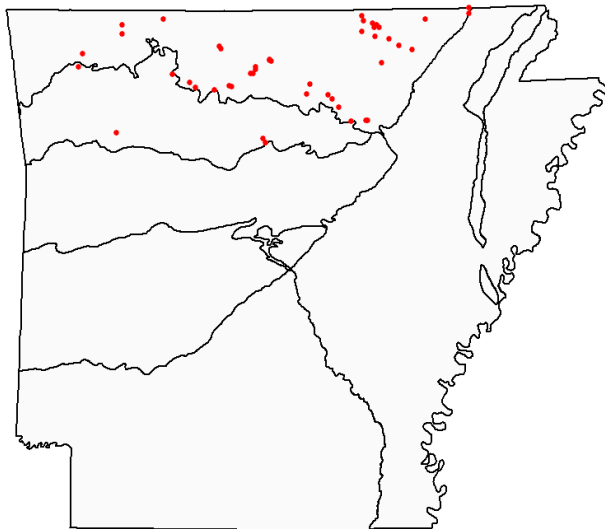
Population Trend: Stable



G Rank: G3G4Q – Vulnerable (uncertain rank, questionable taxonomy)

S Rank: S3S4 – Vulnerable species in Arkansas (uncertain rank)

Distribution



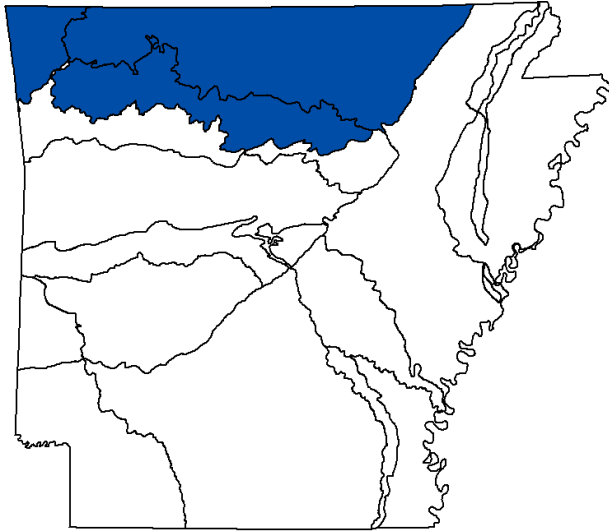
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains
- Arkansas Valley

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Boston Mountains - White River

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Natural Glide: - Small - Medium

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium

Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium

Natural Run: - Small - Medium

Weight

Marginal

Optimal

Optimal

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey.

Conduct genetic/ taxonomic studies.

Conduct life history studies.

Determine population status.

Conservation Actions

Establish and enhance riparian corridors.

Use Best Management Practices for resource extraction, agriculture and silviculture.

Importance

Medium

Medium

Category

Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A streamlined, bottom feeding minnow with a large eye and 10 or more blotches along its side (Page and Burr 1991).

This fish is endemic to the Ozarks and adapted to live in strong currents (Pflieger 1997). It was previously considered a subspecies of stream lined chub (Page and Burr 1991).

Erimyzon sucetta

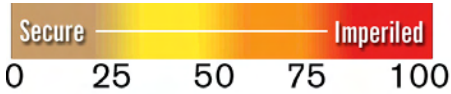
Lake Chubsucker

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Catostomidae

Priority Score: 19 out of 100



Population Trend: Unknown

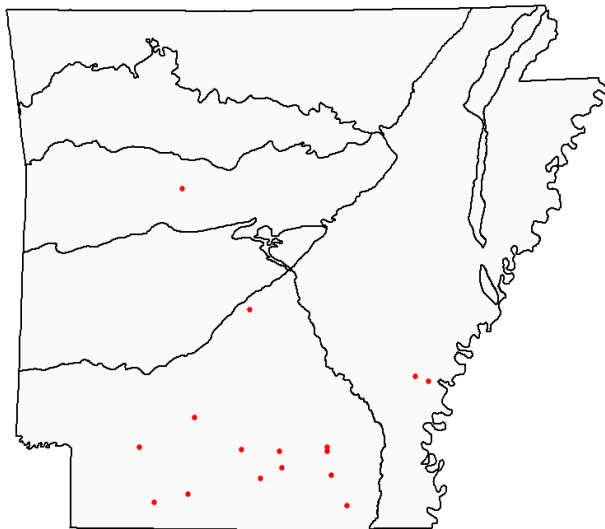


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



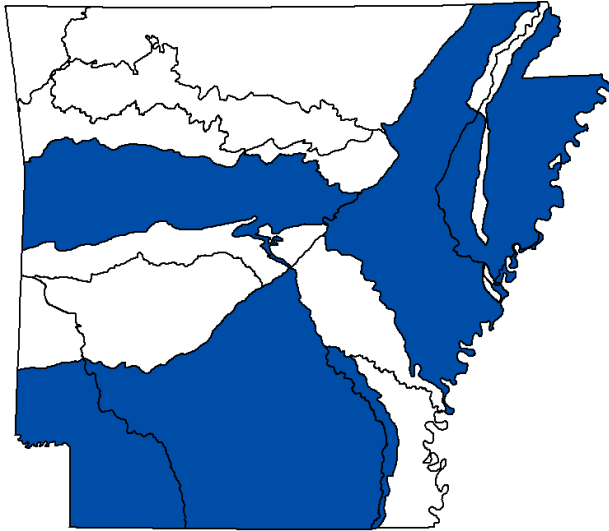
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Bayou Bartholomew) - Ouachita River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) - Mississippi River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Oxbow - connected: - Medium - Large	Optimal
Natural Oxbow - disconnected: - Medium - Large	Marginal
Natural Side channel: - Medium - Large	Suitable
Natural Slough: - Medium - Large	Optimal
Natural Swamp/Wetlands: - Medium - Large	Data Gap

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Crop production practices

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct baseline population survey.

Conduct genetic/ taxonomic studies.

Conduct life history studies.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

Restore connectivity to wetlands and riverine backwaters.

Medium

Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream and river faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small, deep bodied, slightly compressed, olive colored sucker, lacking a lateral line (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

A lowland species occurring in quite heavily vegetated areas of oxbow lakes, sloughs, and backwaters (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Etheostoma cragini

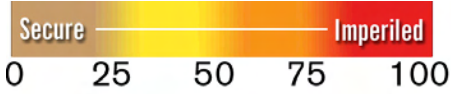
Arkansas Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **43 out of 100**



Population Trend: Decreasing

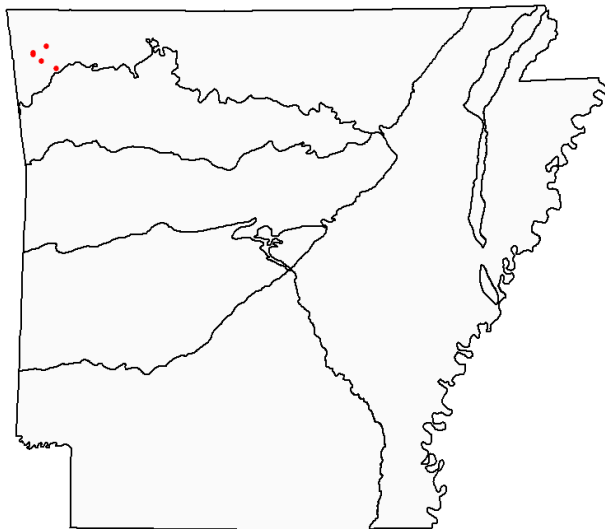


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G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



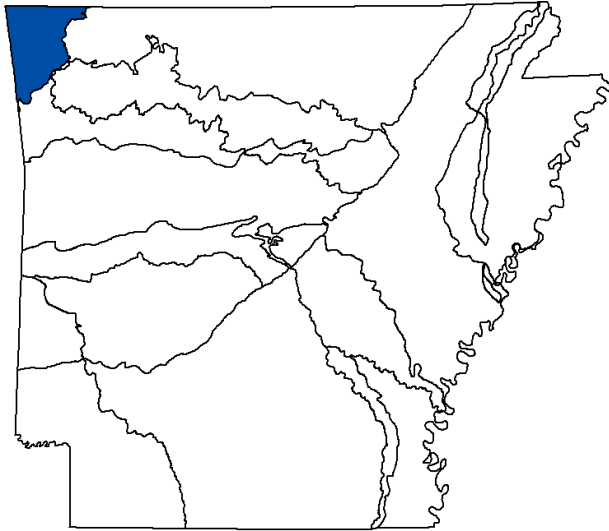
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ozark Highlands - Arkansas River

Habitats

Natural Spring Run: Headwater - Small

Weight

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Road construction

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Urban development

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Urban development

Threat: Nutrient loading

Source: Municipal/Industrial point source

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys beyond Illinois River Basin.

Conduct genetic study.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Cooperatively develop a management plan for species with local input.	Medium	Public Relations/Education
Maintain and enhance adequate riparian buffers.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Protect recharge area.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Protect water quality from point and non-point pollution. Maintain or, where necessary, restore water quality to state standards.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Provide education and outreach to local citizens and governments concerning this species and its habitat.	Medium	Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

- Monitor known populations biannually.
- Monitor species' habitat annually,

Comments

Description: A stout, bluntnosed darter, the males of which develop a bright orange abdomen in breeding condition (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This darter is endemic to the Arkansas River basin and inhabits small spring runs, often with an abundance of water cress and other aquatic plants, and substrates of fine gravel, sand, and silt. It has been found historically at five locations in the Illinois River basin in Arkansas, three of which yielded specimens in a recent study (Hargrave 1998). A project is underway to search for additional populations in all of the Arkansas River tributary basins in northwest Arkansas (Brian K Wagner, personal communication).

Etheostoma fragi

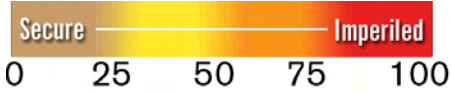
Strawberry River Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

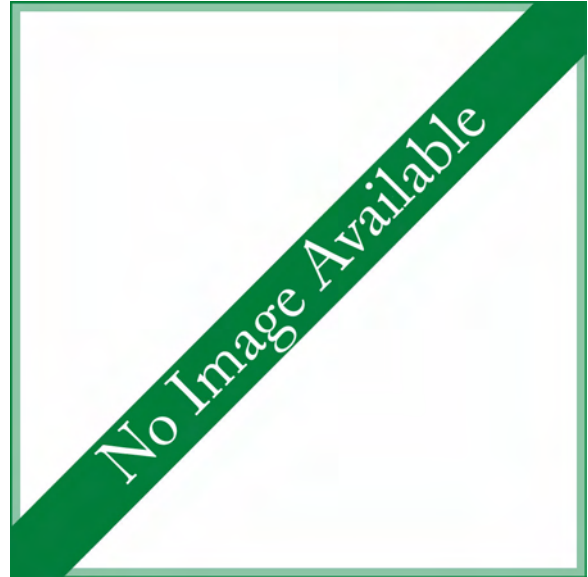
Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **33 out of 100**



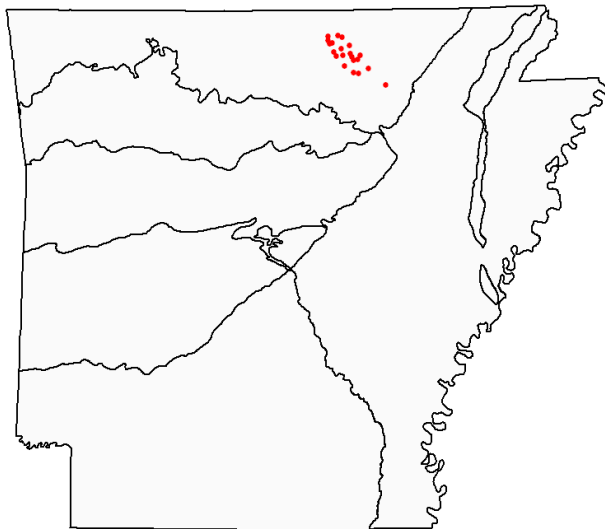
Population Trend: Decreasing



G Rank: G4 – Apparently secure species

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



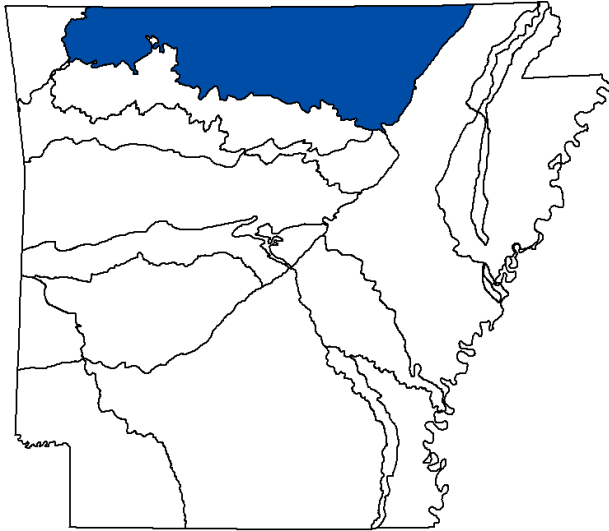
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium	Suitable
Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium	Optimal
Natural Run: - Small - Medium	Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Road construction

Threat: Nutrient loading
Source: Confined animal operations

Threat: Nutrient loading
Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Determine abundance.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Improve riparian corridor.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Protect water quality from non-point sources. Maintain or, where necessary, restore water quality to state standards.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Provide education and outreach to local citizens and governments concerning this species and its habitat.	Medium	Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream and river faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A yellowish brown darter with dark brown saddles. Breeding males have a red throat, turquoise bars on the sides, and orange between some of the bars and on the belly (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This member of the orangethroat darter group was elevated to species status by Ceas and Page (1997). The species is restricted to the Strawberry River basin and, while it remains locally abundant throughout this range, abundance seems to have declined over the past twenty years (Robison 1998).

Etheostoma fusiforme

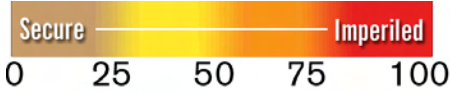
Swamp Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



Population Trend: Unknown

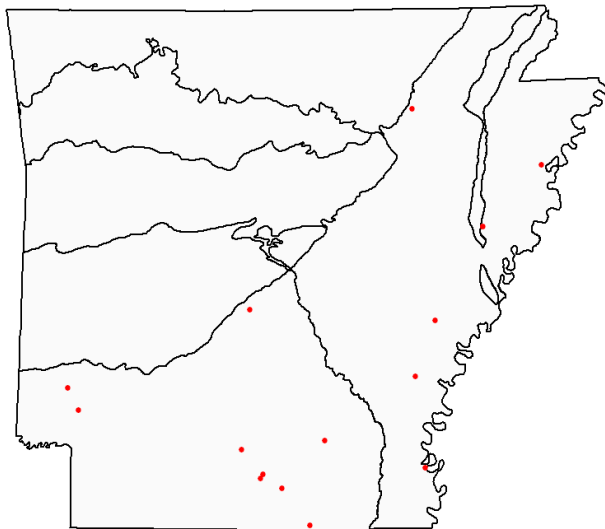


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



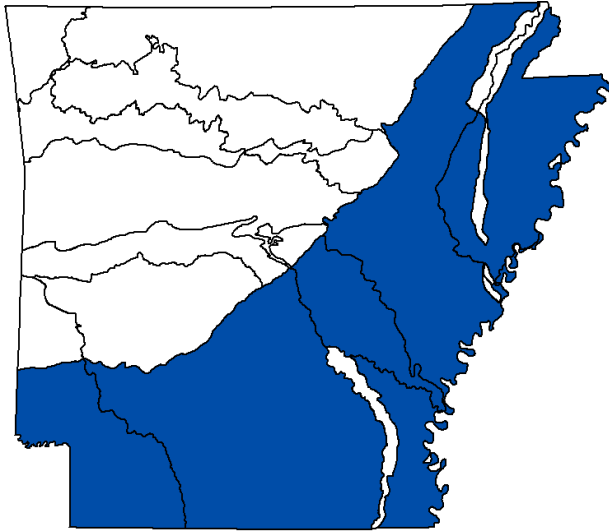
Ecoregions where the species occurs:



Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) -
Mississippi River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Oxbow - connected: - Small - Medium - Large Suitable

Natural Oxbow - disconnected: - Small - Medium -
Large Suitable

Natural Slough: - Small - Medium - Large Suitable

Natural Swamp/Wetlands: - Small - Medium - Large Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Biological alteration

Source: Exotic species

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Crop production practices

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Water diversion

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Optimize aquatic vegetation management within species' habitat.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Protect and improve riparian buffer.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Protect and improve wetlands.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Use Best Management Practices for agriculture.	Medium	Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small bluntnose, dark mottled darter (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This darter has a widely scattered distribution in the lowlands of Arkansas, but is never abundant in any one locality (Robison and Buchanan 1988). It is almost always associated with dense aquatic vegetation and can tolerate low pH levels (Kuehne and Barbour 1983).

Etheostoma microperca

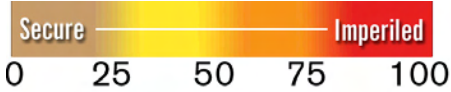
Least Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **29** out of 100



Population Trend: Decreasing

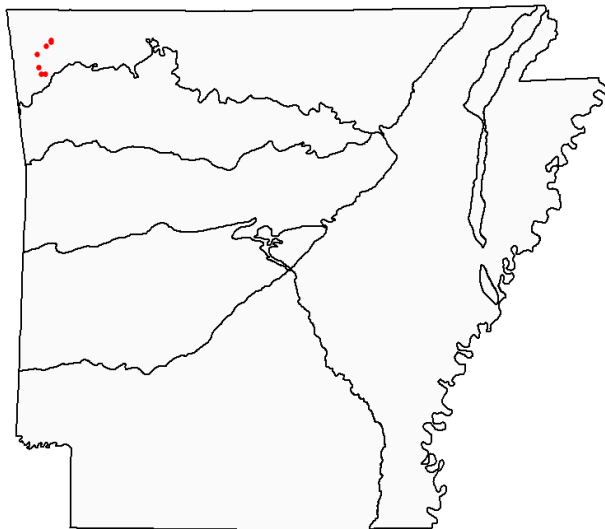


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



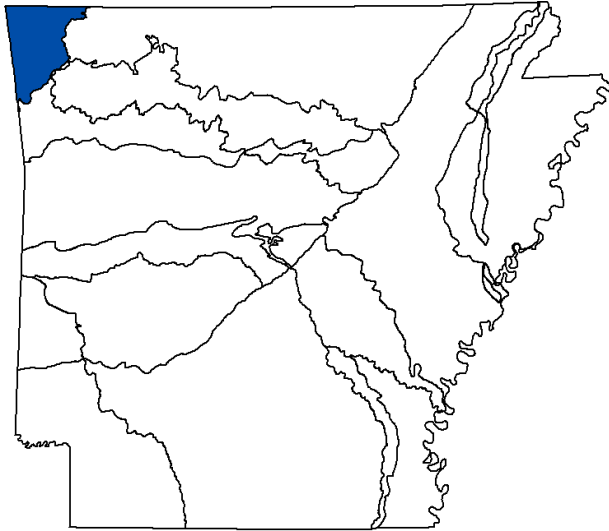
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ozark Highlands - Arkansas River

Habitats

Natural Pool: Headwater - Small

Natural Spring Run: Headwater - Small

Weight

Suitable

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Road construction

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Urban development

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Urban development

Threat: Nutrient loading

Source: Municipal/Industrial point source

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys beyond Illinois River Basin.

Conduct genetic study.

Conservation Actions	Importance	Category
Cooperatively develop a management plan for species with local input.	Medium	Public Relations/Education
Maintain and improve riparian buffers.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Protect existing habitat and stream corridors.	High	Habitat Protection
Protect recharge area.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Protect water quality from point and non-point sources. Maintain or, where necessary, restore water quality to state standards/stormwater turbidity standards.	High	Threat Abatement
Provide education and outreach to local citizens and governments concerning this species and its habitat.	Medium	Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

- Monitor least darter habitat biannually.
- Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: Arkansas' smallest darter, reaching a maximum length of 1.5 inches. It has no lateral line, is tan and brown in color, with some red in the fins (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

While more common in the Great Lakes region, this darter is found in the Arkansas River basin of northwest Arkansas and inhabits small spring runs, often with an abundance of water cress and other aquatic plants, and substrates of fine gravel, sand, and silt. It has been found historically at five locations in the Illinois River basin in Arkansas, two of which yielded specimens in a recent study (Hargrave 1998). A project is underway to search for additional populations in all of the Arkansas River tributary basins in northwest Arkansas (Brian K Wagner, personal communication).

Etheostoma moorei

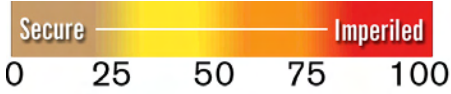
Yellowcheek Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **100** out of 100



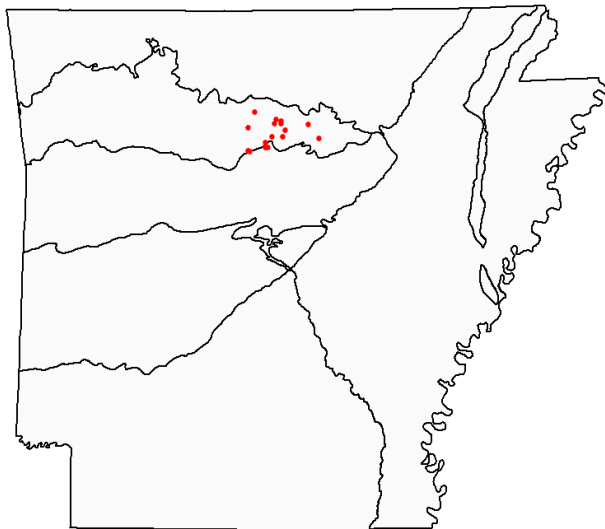
Population Trend: Decreasing



G Rank: G1 – Critically imperiled species

S Rank: S1 – Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



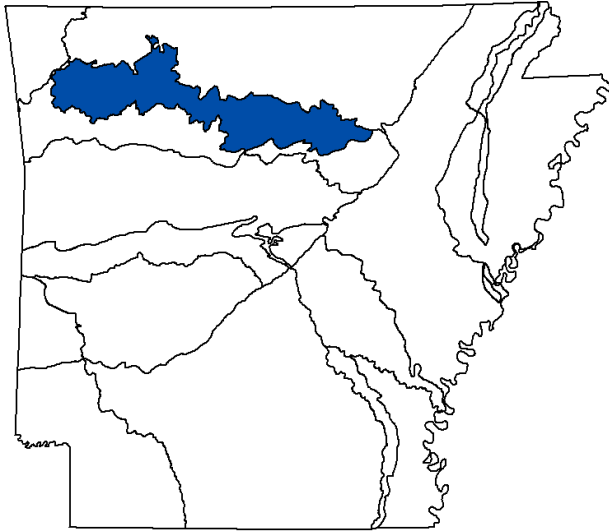
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Boston Mountains - White River

Habitats

Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium

Natural Run: - Small - Medium

Weight

Optimal

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Dam

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Grazing

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Dam

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Forestry activities

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Assess population response to dewatering of riffles.

Conduct genetic study.

Conservation Actions

Conservation Actions	Importance	Category
Cooperate with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement Candidate Conservation Agreement for the yellowcheek darter.	Medium	Other
Coordinate research to reduce disturbance by scientists.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Provide education and outreach to local citizens and governments concerning the yellowcheek darter and its habitat.	Medium	Public Relations/Education
Provide technical assistance to the city of Clinton to restore the stream channel within city limits.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Restore and improve riparian buffers.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

Coordinate AGFC and USFWS monitoring to reduce stress on populations.

Comments

Description: A small brown darter reaching a maximum length of 2.5 inches (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This Arkansas endemic is restricted to tributaries of the upper Little Red River system. It is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and conservation efforts are being initiated in this basin (Chris Davidson, personal communication).

Etheostoma pallididorsum

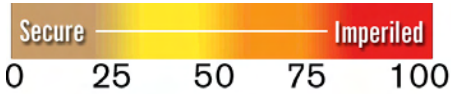
Paleback Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: **46 out of 100**



Population Trend: Stable

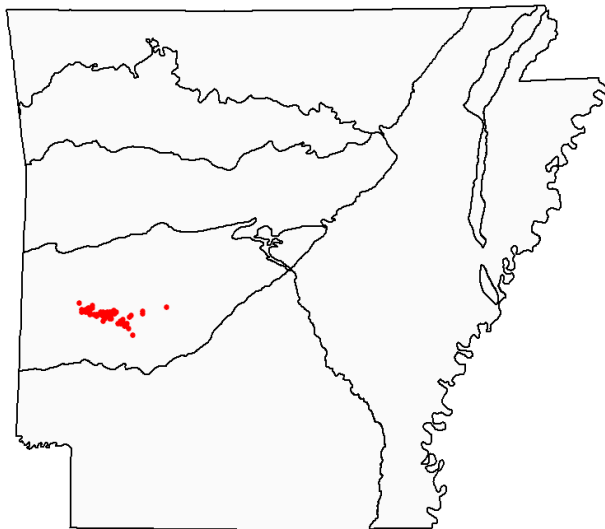


©John Harris

G Rank: G2 – Imperiled species

S Rank: S2 – Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



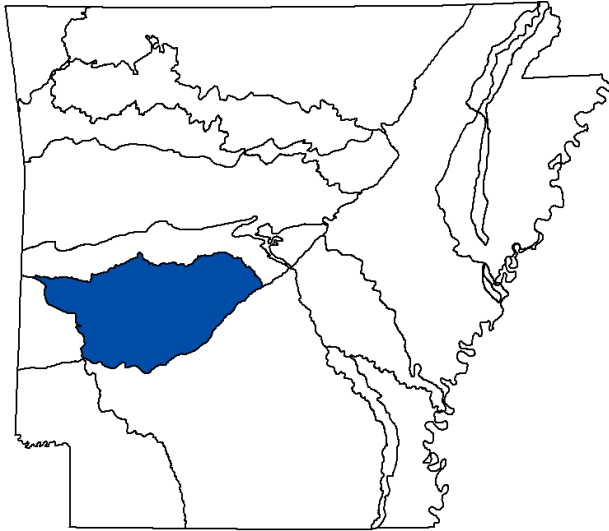
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ouachita Mountains - Ouachita River

Habitats

Natural Pool: Headwater - Small

Natural Riffle: Headwater - Small

Natural Run: Headwater - Small

Natural Spring Run:

Weight

Obligate

Suitable

Suitable

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Biological alteration

Source: Predation

Threat: Chemical alteration

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Dam

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Forestry activities

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Survey for additional spawning habitat.

Conservation Actions

Conservation Actions	Importance	Category
Maintain or, where necessary, restore the quality and quantity of groundwater to state water quality standards.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Protect spawning habitat.	High	Habitat Protection

Monitoring Strategies

Continue stream surveys by partner agencies annually or biennially.

Comments

Description: A stout, bluntnosed darter, the males of which develop a bright orange abdomen in breeding condition (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

This Arkansas endemic inhabits small tributaries of the upper Caddo and Ouachita River systems. It is threatened by loss of habitat through channelization, which eliminates much of the shallow backwater areas which are preferred by the species (Robison 2004).

Etheostoma parvipinne

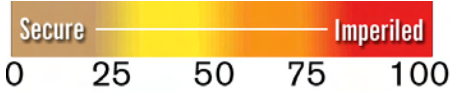
Goldstripe Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: 21 out of 100



Population Trend: Stable

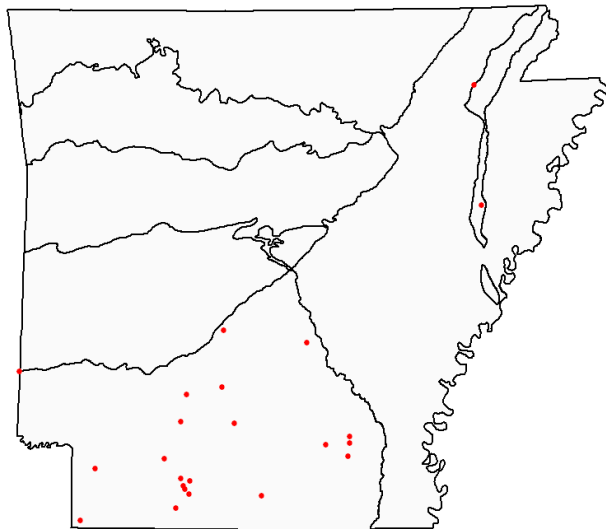


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G Rank: G4G5 – Apparently secure (uncertain rank)

S Rank: S2 – Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution



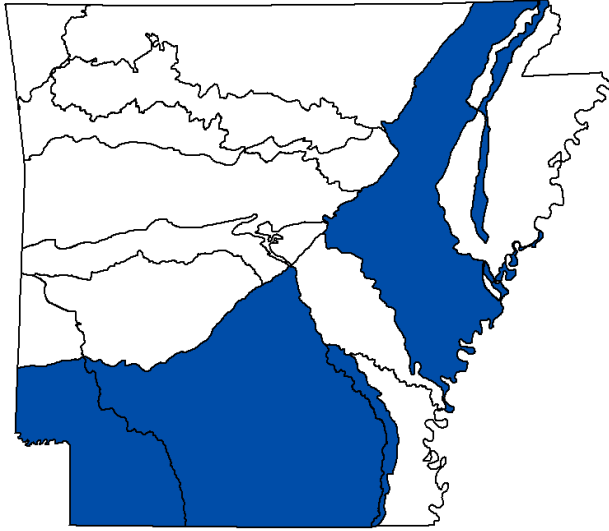
Ecoregions where the species occurs:



Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Bayou Bartholomew) - Ouachita River

Mississippi Valley Loess Plains - St. Francis River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Natural Pool: Headwater - Small

Natural Spring Run: Headwater - Small

Weight

Suitable

Data Gap

Problems Faced

Threat:

Source:

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution survey.

Conduct life history study.

Conservation Actions

More data is needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance

High

Category

Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small slender darter with a short, round snout, and a pale stripe down its side (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Fairly widespread in southern Arkansas but not normally abundant (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Etheostoma uniporum

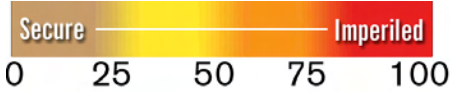
Current Darter

Class: Actinopterygii

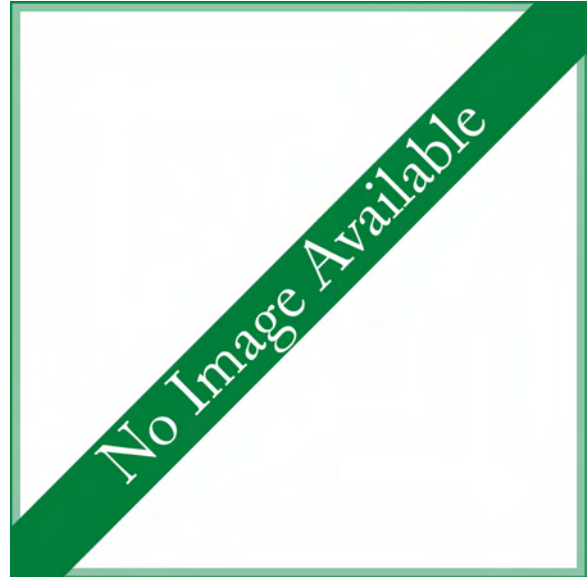
Order: Perciformes

Family: Percidae

Priority Score: 11 out of 100



Population Trend: Unknown



G Rank: G4 – Apparently secure species

S Rank: S? – Uncertain ranking in Arkansas

Distribution



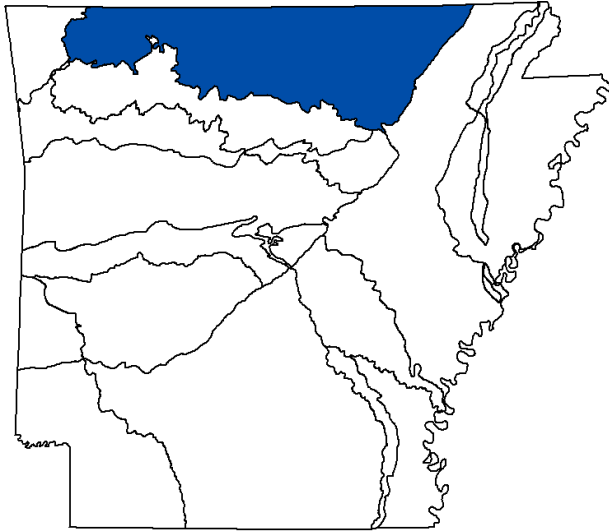
Element Occurrence Records

Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium	Suitable
Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium	Optimal
Natural Run: - Small - Medium	Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Road construction

Threat: Nutrient loading
Source: Confined animal operations

Threat: Nutrient loading
Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Determine numerical abundance & distribution.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Improve riparian corridor.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
More data is needed to determine conservation actions.	Medium	Data Gap
Provide education and outreach to local citizens and governments concerning this species and its habitat.	Medium	Public Relations/Education
Use non-point source Best Management Practices.	Medium	Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A yellowish brown darter with dark brown saddles. Breeding males have predominately blue dorsal fins an orange throat, and forward slanting turquoise bars on the sides, (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

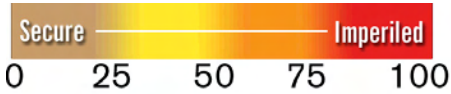
This member of the orangethroat darter group was elevated to species status by Ceas and Page (1997). The species is restricted to the Current, Eleven Point, and Spring River basins (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Hiodon alosoides

Goldeye

Class: Actinopterygii
 Order: Osteoglossiformes
 Family: Hiodontidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



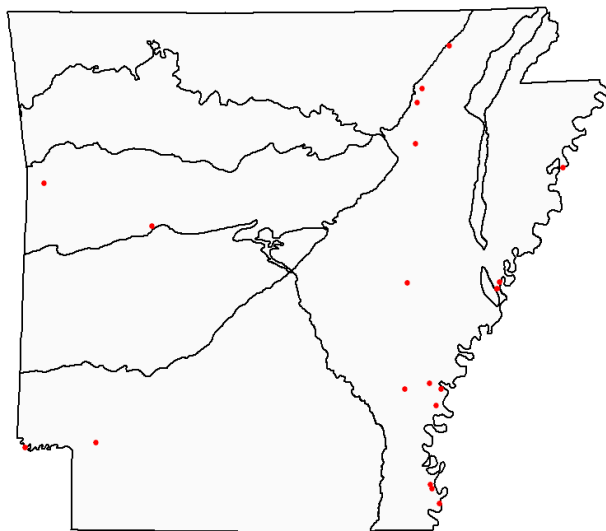
Population Trend: Unknown



G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



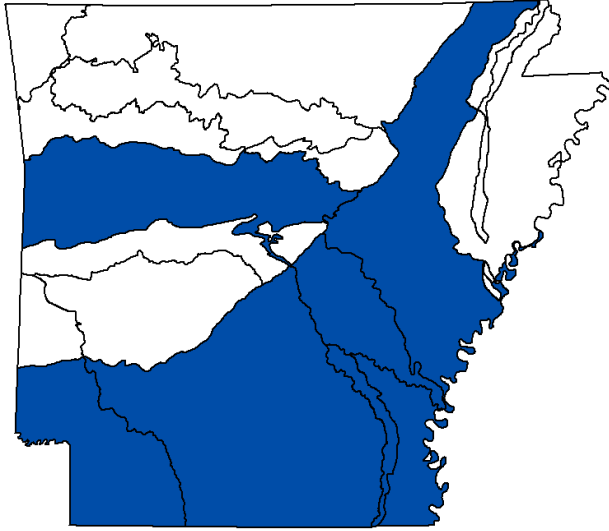
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

AGFC Mr. Steve Filipek, SAU Dr. Henry Robinson, UA/Ft. Smith Dr. Tom Buchanan, AGFC Mr. Jeff Quinn, AGFC Mr. Brian Wagner



Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Bayou Bartholomew) -
Ouachita River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) -
Mississippi River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

South Central Plains - Red River

Habitats

Man-made Pelagic: - Medium - Large

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large

Natural Side channel: - Medium - Large

Weight

Data Gap

Obligate

Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Data Gap

Source: Data Gap

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel maintenance

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Assess threats.

Conduct distribution and abundance survey.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
More data is needed to determine conservation actions.	Medium	Data Gap
Notch dikes and restore navigation channel.	Low	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in large river faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A deep-bodied, compressed, silvery, shad-like with a large eye (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

An inhabitant of medium to large rivers, abundant nowhere in state (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Lampetra aepyptera

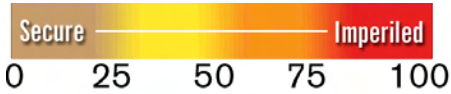
Least Brook Lamprey

Class: Cephalaspidomorphi

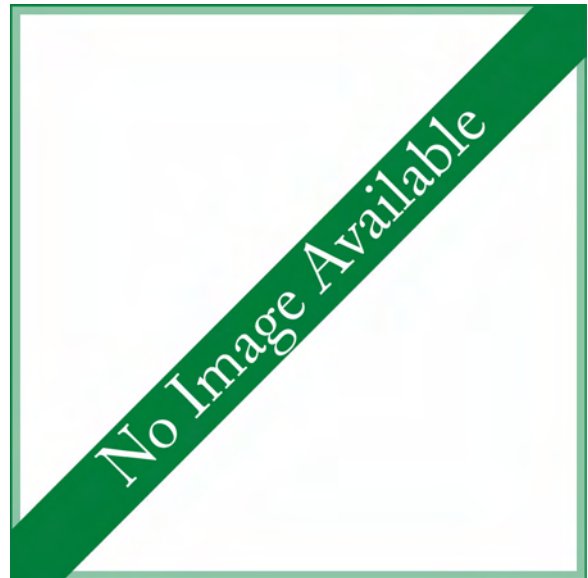
Order: Petromyzontiformes

Family: Petromyzontidae

Priority Score: 19 out of 100



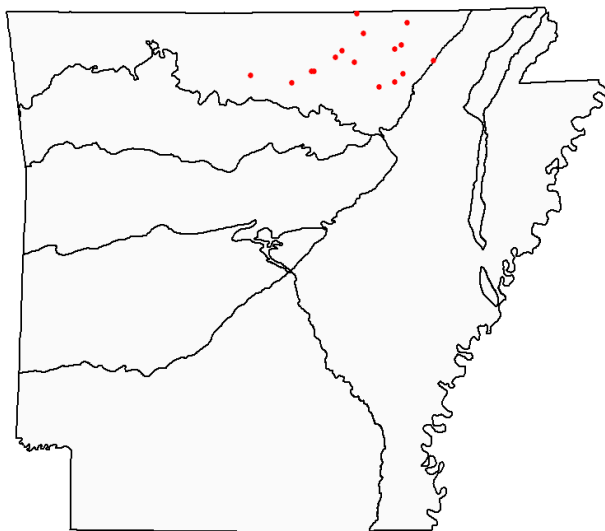
Population Trend: Unknown



G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



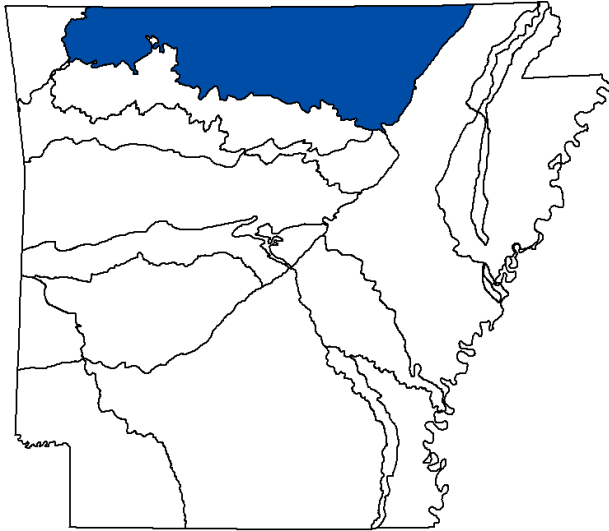
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Boston Mountains - White River

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium

Suitable

Natural Riffle: Headwater - Small - Medium

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys.

Conduct seasonal sampling to determine spawning habitat and success.

Conservation Actions

Conservation Actions	Importance	Category
Enhance riparian zone.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Promote alternative livestock water sources.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Protect habitat.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Reduce sedimentation.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Work with partners to target research because very little is known about this species.	Low	Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small (7 inches maximum), non-parasitic lamprey, gray and yellow in color (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Inhabits small streams with clean gravel bottoms in the White and Black river systems of northeast Arkansas (Robison and Buchanan 1988). The Ozark population is somewhat disjunct from the bulk of the species range in the southeastern US.

Lampetra appendix

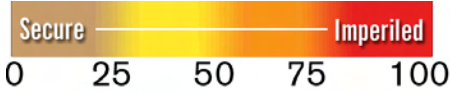
American Brook Lamprey

Class: Cephalaspidomorphi

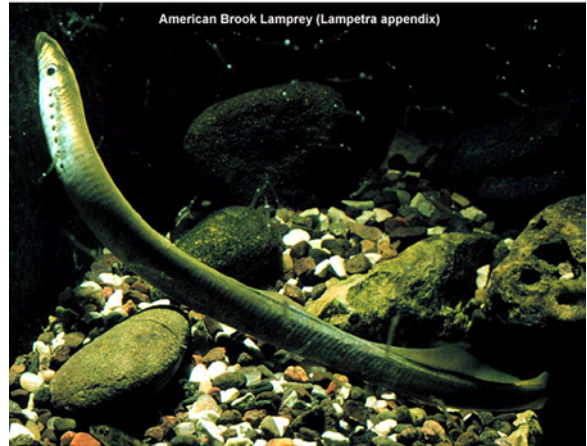
Order: Petromyzontiformes

Family: Petromyzontidae

Priority Score: **23 out of 100**



Population Trend: Unknown

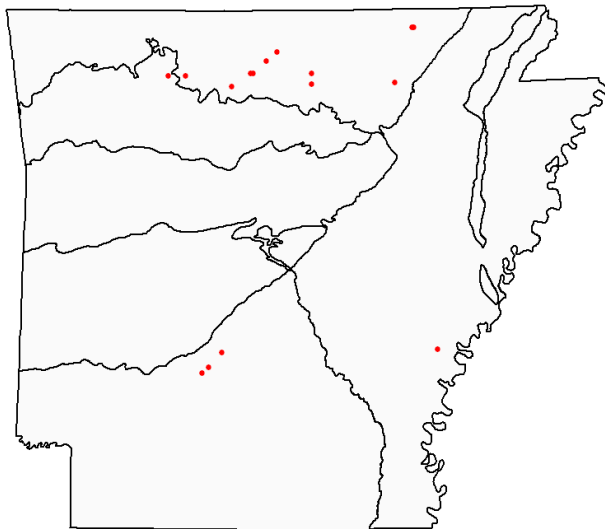


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G Rank: G4 – Apparently secure species

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



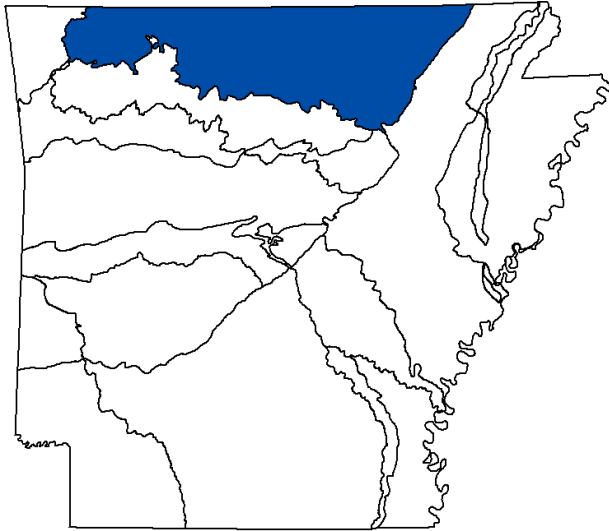
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Boston Mountains - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Ozark Highlands - White River

South Central Plains - Ouachita River

Habitats

Weight

Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium

Optimal

Natural Run: - Small - Medium

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Forestry activities

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Grazing

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation

Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys.

Conduct seasonal sampling to determine spawning habitat and success.

No data gaps or research needs were identified.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Enhance riparian zone.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Preserve habitat.	Medium	Habitat Protection
Promote alternative livestock water sources.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Reduce sedimentation.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Work with partners to target research because very little is known about this species.	Low	Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small (8 inches maximum), non-parasitic lamprey, gray and white in color with yellow tinged fins (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Inhabits small to medium streams with clean gravel bottoms in the White River systems of north Arkansas (Robison and Buchanan 1988). Sensitive to pollution and turbidity.

Lythrurus snelsoni

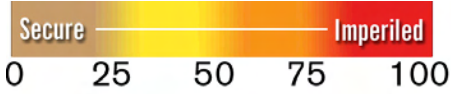
Ouachita Shiner

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



Population Trend: Unknown

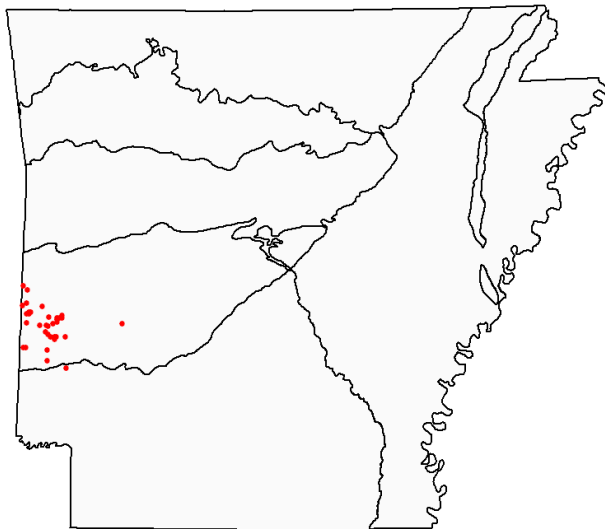


©Daniel Fenner

G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S? – Uncertain ranking in Arkansas

Distribution



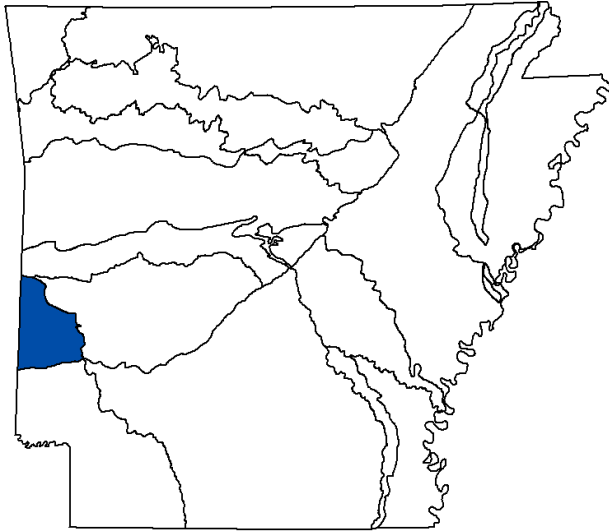
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ouachita Mountains - Red River

Habitats

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium
 Natural Run: - Small - Medium

Weight

Obligate
 Suitable

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
 Source: Dam

Threat: Nutrient loading
 Source: Municipal/Industrial point source

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Forestry activities

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution and abundance survey.

Conduct life history study.

Improve identification process in the field

Conservation Actions

More data is needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance

Medium

Category

Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor population distribution and abundance in ongoing stream faunal surveys.

Comments

Description: A small, slender, silvery shiner with a bluntly rounded snout. Breeding males have red heads (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Endemic to a very small area of Arkansas and Oklahoma, this fish is restricted to the upper Mountain Fork and Cossatot rivers in Arkansas (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Macrhybopsis gelida

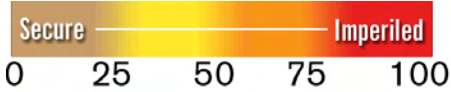
Sturgeon Chub

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



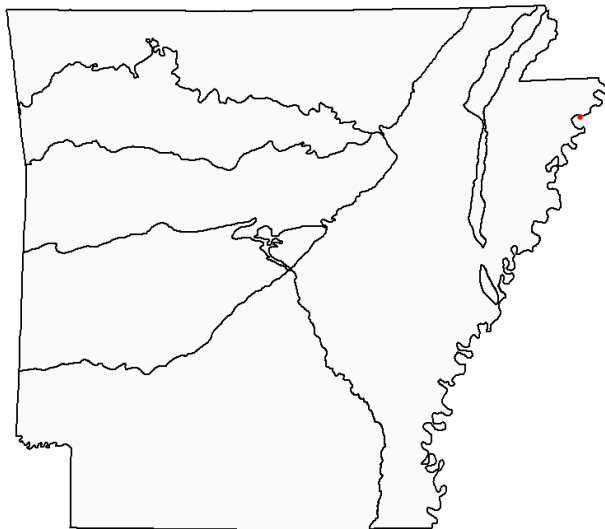
Population Trend: Unknown

G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S? – Uncertain ranking in Arkansas



Distribution



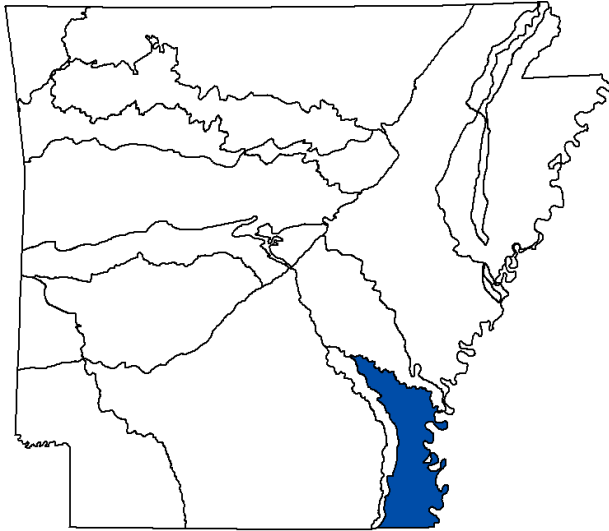
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) - Mississippi River

Habitats

Natural Run: - Medium - Large

Natural Shoal: - Medium - Large

Weight

Suitable

Optimal

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Resource extraction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution study.

Conduct food habit study.

Conduct life history study.

Conservation Actions

Coordinate with other agencies and entities for conservation actions.

Importance

Medium

Category

Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed before a monitoring strategy can be developed.

Comments

Description: A small, slender, barbeled, brown minnow with a long, fleshy snout extending forward past its mouth (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Only one Arkansas record, which is from the Mississippi River (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Macrhybopsis meeki

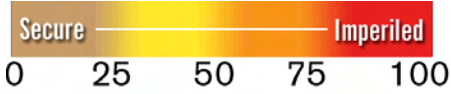
Sicklefin Chub

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



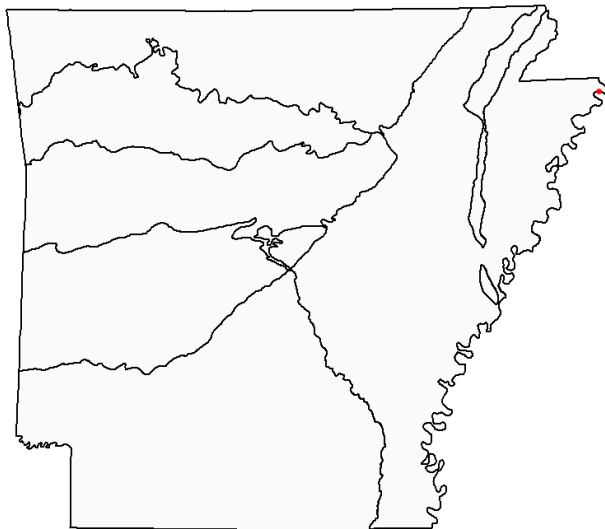
Population Trend: Unknown



G Rank: G3 – Vulnerable species

S Rank: S? – Uncertain ranking in Arkansas

Distribution



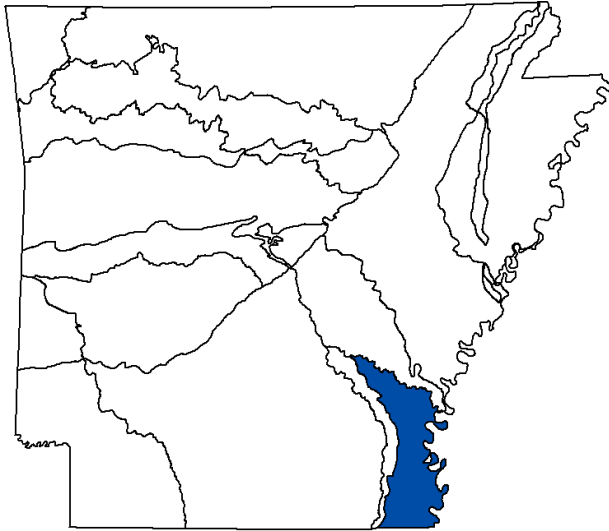
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain (Lake Chicot) -
Mississippi River

Habitats

Natural Run: - Large

Natural Shoal: - Large

Weight

Obligate

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Channel maintenance

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Resource extraction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution study.

Conduct food habit study.

Conduct life history study.

Conservation Actions

Coordinate with other agencies and entities for
conservation measures.

Importance

Medium

Category

Public Relations/Education

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed before a monitoring strategy can be developed.

Comments

Description: A pale, silvery, barbeled minnow with a round snout and small eyes (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Only one Arkansas record, which is from the Mississippi River (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Moxostoma anisurum

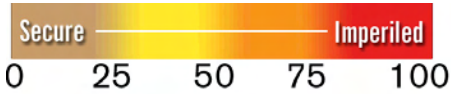
Silver Redhorse

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Catostomidae

Priority Score: **29** out of 100



Population Trend: Decreasing

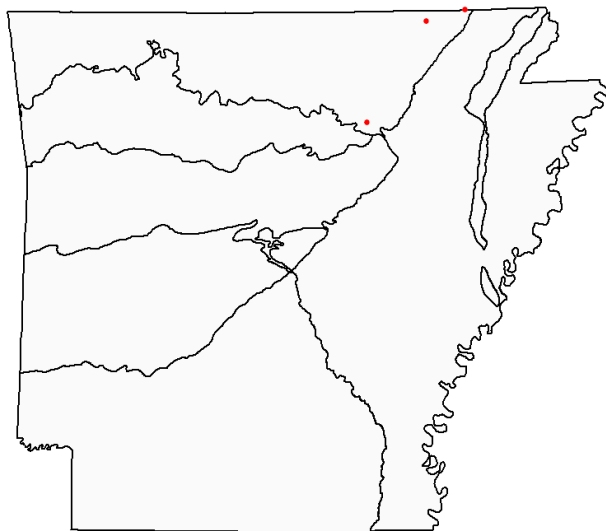


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S1? – Critically imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



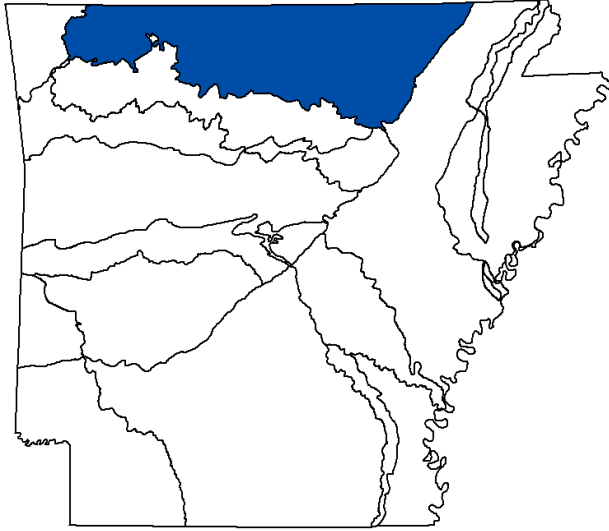
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Boston Mountains
- Arkansas Valley
- Ouachita Mountains
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- South Central Plains

Element Occurrence Records

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Natural Pool: - Medium - Large
 Natural Riffle: - Medium - Large

Weight

Optimal
 Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
 Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Nutrient loading
 Source: Confined animal operations

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Confined animal operations

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Grazing

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation
 Source: Road construction

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution study.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Establish or improve riparian buffers.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Reduce or eliminate resource extraction.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Reduce sedimentation using Best Management Practices.	Medium	Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor distribution and abundance with general river surveys.

Comments

Description: A robust, pale yellow or silvery sucker growing to a maximum of 20 inches (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

The silver redhorse is rare in Arkansas and all specimens collected to date have been from the White River drainage (Robison and Buchanan 1988, Jim Wise personal communication).

Moxostoma macrolepidotum

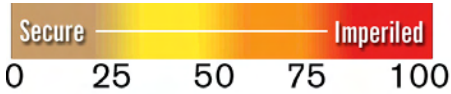
Shorthead Redhorse

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Catostomidae

Priority Score: **19 out of 100**



Population Trend: Unknown

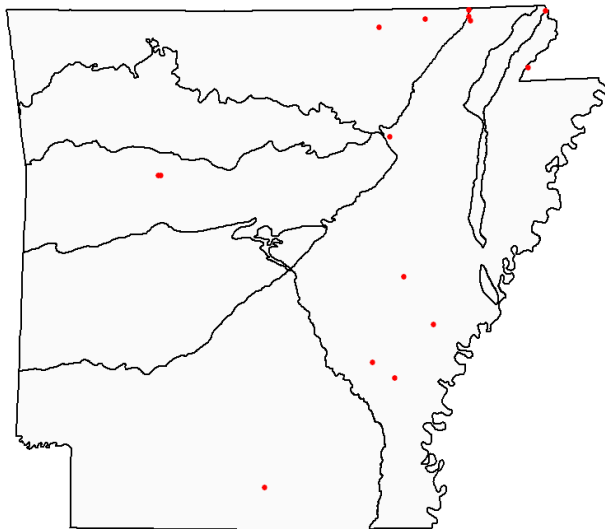


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G Rank: G5 – Secure

S Rank: S2? – Imperiled in Arkansas (inexact numeric rank)

Distribution



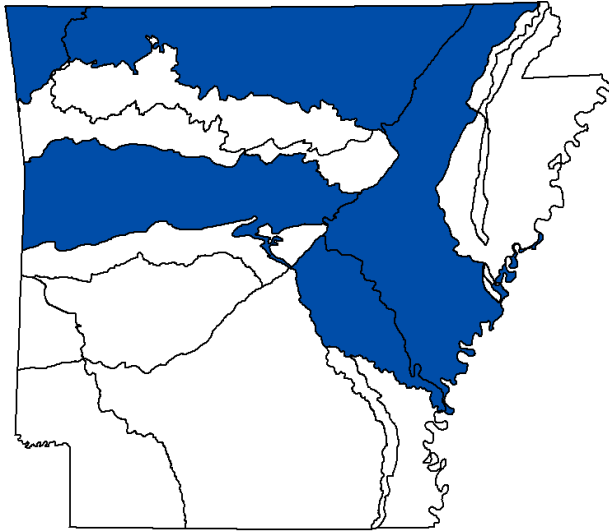
Ecoregions where the species occurs:

- Ozark Highlands
- Mississippi Valley Loess Plains
- Boston Mountains
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Arkansas Valley
- South Central Plains
- Ouachita Mountains

Element Occurrence Records

Taxa Association Team and Reviewers

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Ecobasins where the species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - Arkansas River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - St. Francis River

Mississippi River Alluvial Plain - White River

Ozark Highlands - Arkansas River

Ozark Highlands - White River

Habitats

Natural Other: - Small - Medium - Large

Natural Pool: - Small - Medium - Large

Natural Riffle: - Small - Medium - Large

Natural Run: - Small - Medium - Large

Weight

Suitable

Optimal

Obligate

Obligate

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Channel alteration

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Dam

Threat: Habitat destruction

Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Hydrological alteration

Source: Dam

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Conduct distribution surveys.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Establish or improve riparian buffers.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Minimize migration barriers.	Medium	Threat Abatement
Reduce or eliminate resource extraction.	Medium	Threat Abatement

Monitoring Strategies

Monitor distribution and abundance with general large river surveys.

Comments

Description: A slender sucker with a red tail, growing to 24 inches (Robison and Buchanan 1988).

Sparse records in the White and Arkansas river systems, likely due to limited sampling in large rivers (Robison and Buchanan 1988).