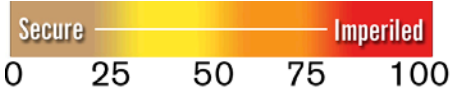


Carphophis amoenus

Common Wormsnake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Colubridae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100



©Kelly Irwin

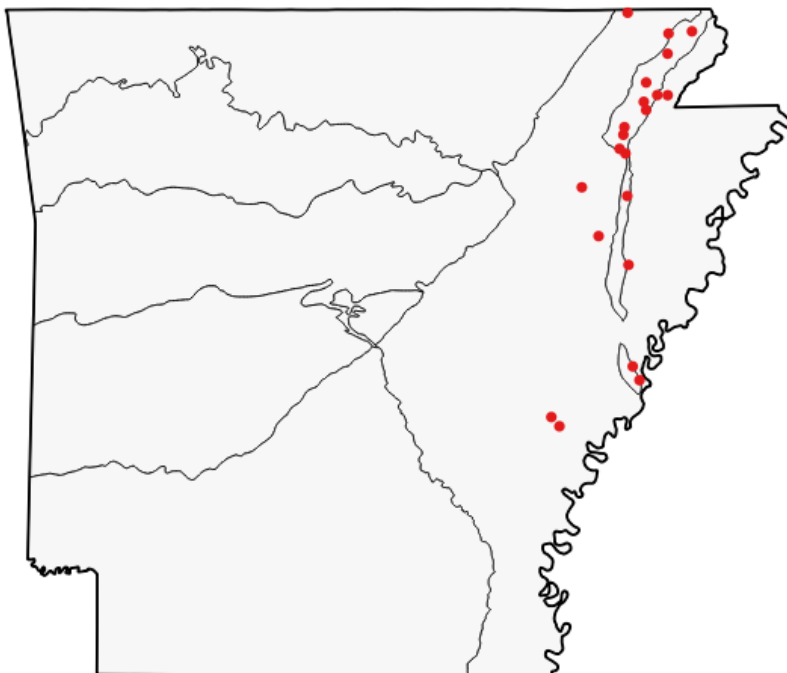
Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution

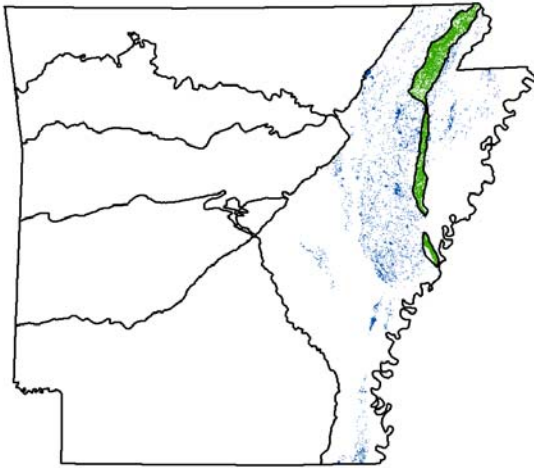
Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Crowley's Ridge Loess Slope Forest

Weight

Obligate

Lower Mississippi Flatwoods Woodland and Forest

Suitable

Problems Faced

KNOWN PROBLEM: Habitat loss due to conversion to agriculture.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Agricultural practices

KNOWN PROBLEM: Habitat loss due to forestry practices.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Genetic analyses comparing Arkansas populations with populations east of the Mississippi River and the Western worm snake.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the literature and biology of this snake. In April 2005, two new geographic distribution records were collected in Loess Slope Forest habitat within St. Francis National Forest, south of the Mariana gap in Lee and Phillips counties. Thus, confirming the presence of this species in the southern portion of Crowley's Ridge.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

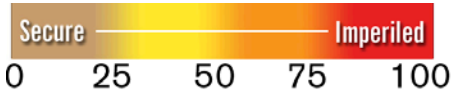
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Crotalus atrox

Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnak

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Viperidae

Priority Score: **17** out of 100



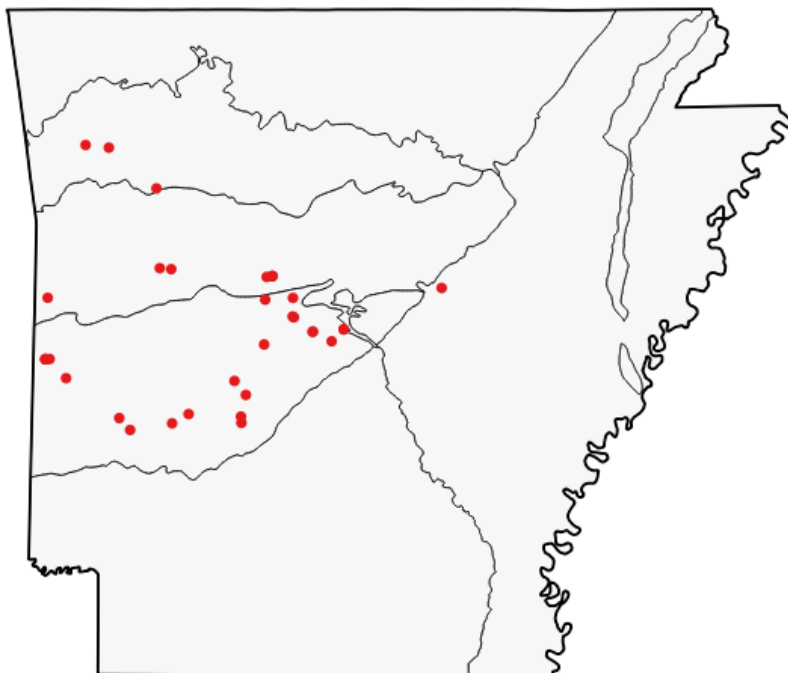
©Kelly Irwin

Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

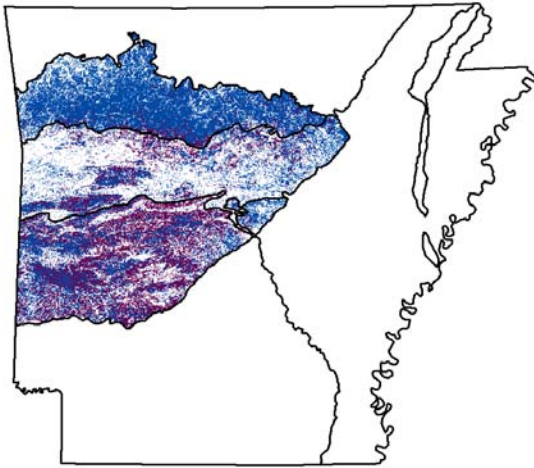
State Rank: S2S3 — Imperiled species in Arkansas (uncertain rank)

Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Habitats	Weight
Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens	Optimal
Ouachita Montane Oak Forest	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Cliff and Talus	Optimal
Ozark-Ouachita Dry Oak and Pine Woodland	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Pine/Bluestem Woodland	Optimal
Ozark-Ouachita Pine-Oak Forest/Woodland	Suitable

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat fragmentation.

Threat: Habitat fragmentation
Source: Forestry activities

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat modification.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Forestry activities

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat modification.

Threat: Alteration of natural fire regimes
Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance **Category**

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

The Ouachita Mountains harbor the easternmost population for the species. A few records are known from the western Boston Mountains of northern Crawford and Franklin counties. Populations of this large snake species have suffered from landscape level habitat modification and wanton slaughter at historical den sites.

(ANHI 2003, Albritton 1981, Ball 1980, Bonati 1980, Crump 2003, Crump et al. 2003A, 2003C, 2003D, 2003F, 2003P, Dellinger and Black 1938, Dowling 1957, Ernst 1992, Fitch 1985, Fitch and Pisani 1993, Klauber 1956, Martin 1981, Minton and Minton 1948, Ortenburger 1929, Parker 1947, Perkins 1928, Perkins and Lentz 1932, Schuier et al. 1972, Schwardt 1938, Stone 1904, Strecker 1924, Trauth et al. 2004, Trauth 1986b, Trauth and Cochran 1992, USDA FS 1999, Vance 1987, Wilson 1995)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

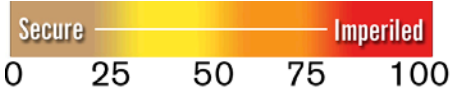
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Crotaphytus collaris

Eastern Collared Lizard

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Lacertilia
 Family: Crotaphytidae

Priority Score: **24** out of 100

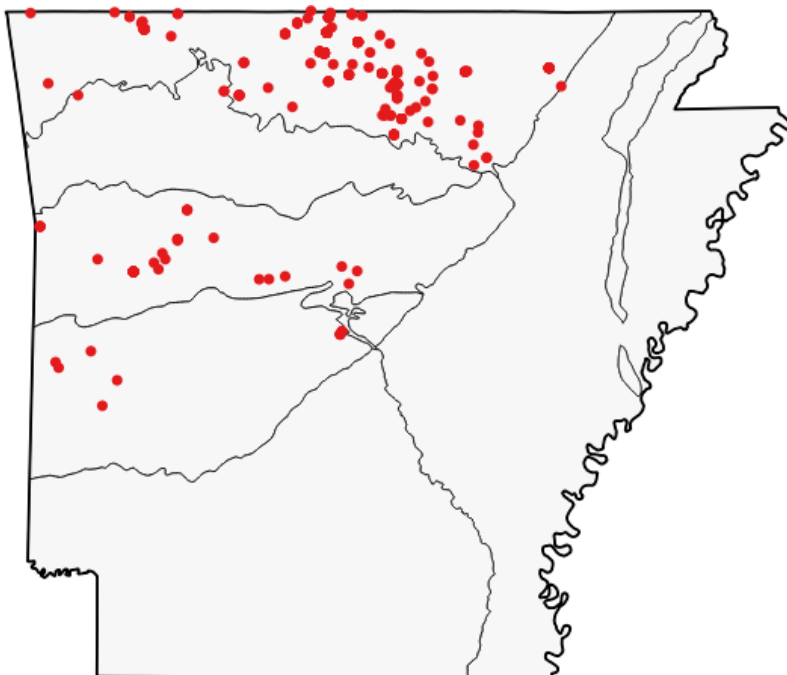


Population Trend: Decreasing

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

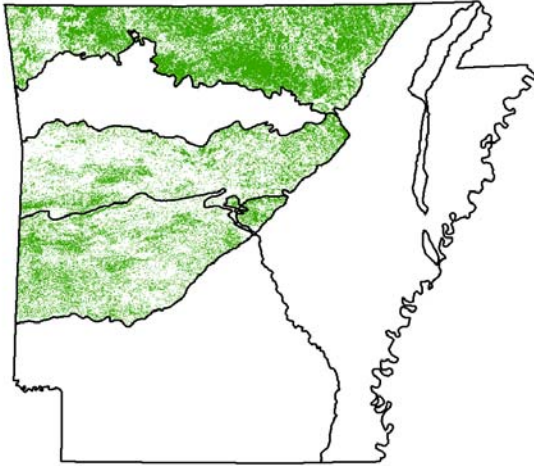
State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens	Obligate
Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens	Obligate
Ozark-Ouachita Cliff and Talus	Obligate

Weight

Problems Faced

KNOWN PROBLEM: Loss of habitat due to forestry practices.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Forestry activities

KNOWN PROBLEM: Loss of suitable glade habitat due to fire suppression.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Fire suppression

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Commercial collection.

Threat: Extraordinary predation/parasitism/disease
Source: Excessive non-commercial harvest or collection

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

Conduct controlled burns.	High	Fire Management
Restore glade habitat.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

Conduct long-term demographic surveys at known and restored sites.

Comments

Uncommon and widely scattered in the Ouachita Mountains. Ozark Highlands populations more abundant and are obligates in glade habitats. These populations are most prevalent along the White River Valley within the Springfield Plateau. Some populations could be susceptible to collection pressure (pet trade, scientific collectors, scientific supply houses, etc.). (ANHI 2003, Bonati 1980, Brewster and others 2013, 2014, Crump 2003, Crump and others 2003A, 2003C, Collins 1991, Conant and Collins 1998, Crump 2003, Crump and others 2003A, 2003C, 2003D, 2003F, 2003P, Dellinger and Black 1938, Dowling 1957, Grimsley 2012, Hurter and Strecker 1909, Hutchison and others 1999, McAllister 1980a, McAllister 1983, McAllister 1985b, McAllister and others, 1985, McAllister and Trauth 1982, McAllister and Trauth 1985, McGuire 1996, ONHI 2003, Schuier and others 1972, Schwardt 1938, Trauth and others 2004, Trauth 1974, Trauth 1978, Trauth 1979, Trauth 1989a, Trauth 2011, USDA FS 1999, Wilson 1995)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

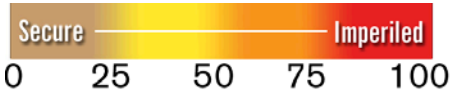
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts, UA Casey Brewster, UCA Matt Gifford

Deirochelys reticularia

Chicken Turtle

Class: Chelonia
 Order: Cryptodeira
 Family: Emydidae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100



Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

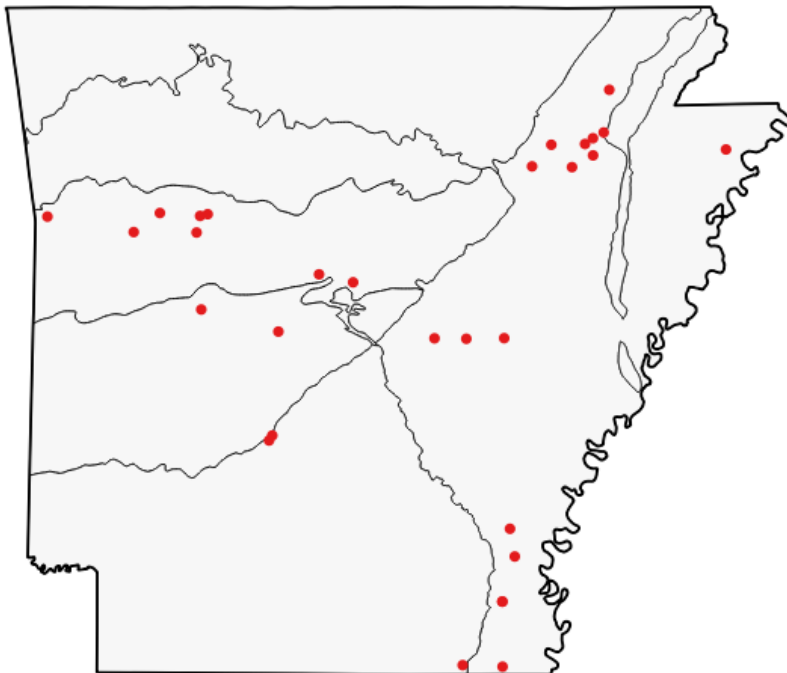
State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas



©Suzanne L. Collins

Distribution

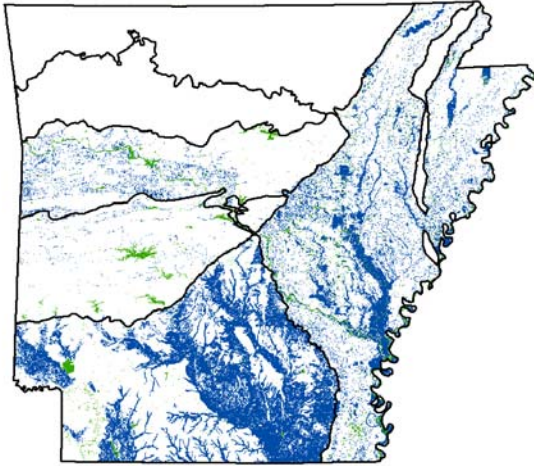
Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Habitats	Weight
Lower Mississippi Alluvial Plain Grand Prairie	Suitable
Lower Mississippi Flatwoods Woodland and Forest	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depression	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River High Bottomland Forest	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River Low Bottomland Forest	Suitable
Ponds, Lakes, and Water Holes	Obligate
West Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Seepage Swamp and Baygall	Optimal
West Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream/River Forest	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Wet Hardwood Flatwoods	Suitable

Problems Faced

KNOWN PROBLEM: Commercial collection.

Threat: Resource depletion
Source: Commercial harvest

KNOWN PROBLEM: Loss of swamps and other wetlands.

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Agricultural practices

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Wetland loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance Category

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth et al. (2004) summarized the literature and biology of this species. The recent work of Dinkelacker and Hilzinger focused primarily on demography and reproduction of a central Arkansas population. As of March 2015, a SWG funded project was underway to survey AGFC wildlife management areas throughout the potential range of this species, with the goal of discovering previously undocumented populations. It should be emphasized that chicken turtles are not always readily captured in what appears to be suitable habitat, even though animals may be locally present. (Dinkelacker and Hilzinger 2009, 2014)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

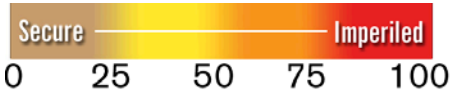
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Liodytes rigida

Glossy Swampsnake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Colubridae

Priority Score: **15** out of 100

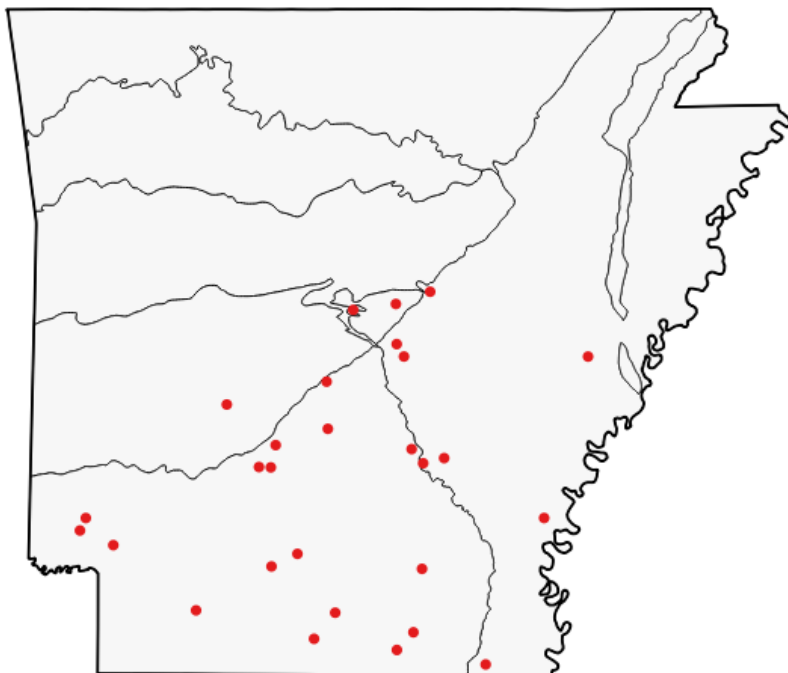


Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S3 — Vulnerable in Arkansas

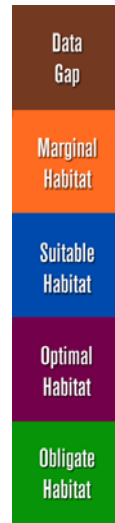
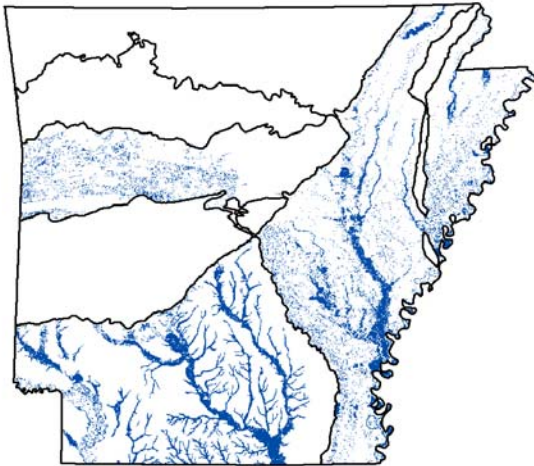
Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Weight

Lower Mississippi River Bottomland Depression	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River Low Bottomland Forest	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River Riparian Forest	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Large Floodplain	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Red River Floodplain Forest	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream/River Forest	Suitable

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Wetland habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Forestry activities

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Wetland habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Agricultural practices

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance **Category**

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species.

McVay and Carstens (2013) resurrected the genus *Liodytes* for some species in the genus *Regina* and proposed changes to the common name.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

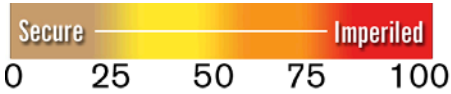
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Micrurus tener

Texas Coralsnake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Elapidae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100



©Kelly Irwin

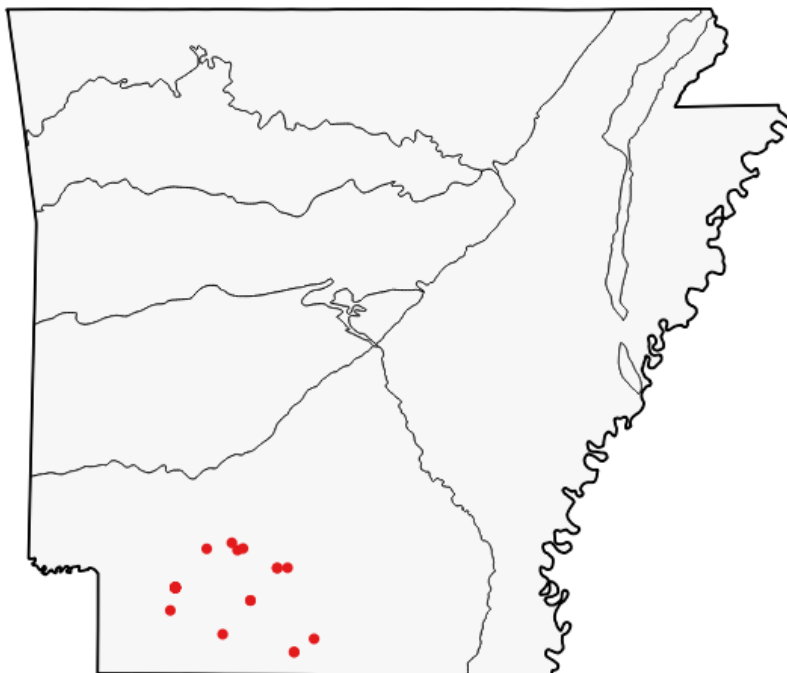
Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution

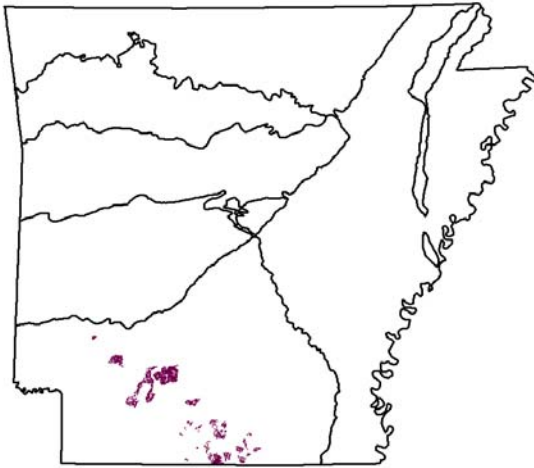
Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

West Gulf Coastal Plain Pine-Hardwood Forest

Weight

Optimal

West Gulf Coastal Plain Sandhill Oak and Shortleaf Pine Forest and Woodland

Optimal

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat modification.

Threat: Altered composition/structure
Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance Category

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species. Several individuals have been reported from the environs of White Oak Lake State Park during the past decade.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

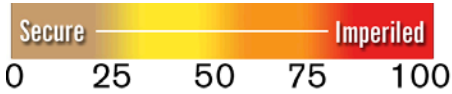
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Ophisaurus attenuatus

Slender Glass Lizard

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Lacertilia
 Family: Anguidae

Priority Score: **15** out of 100



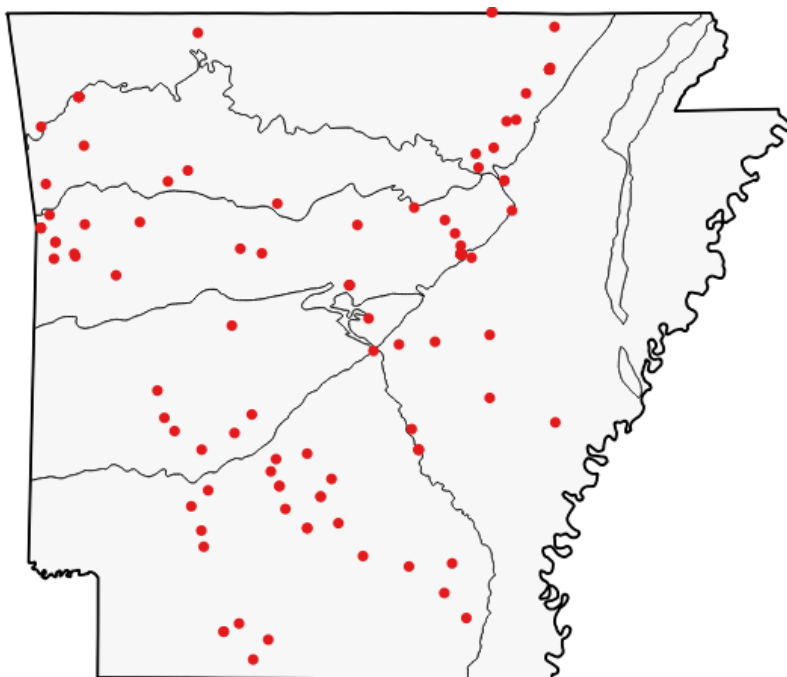
©Suzanne L. Collins

Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

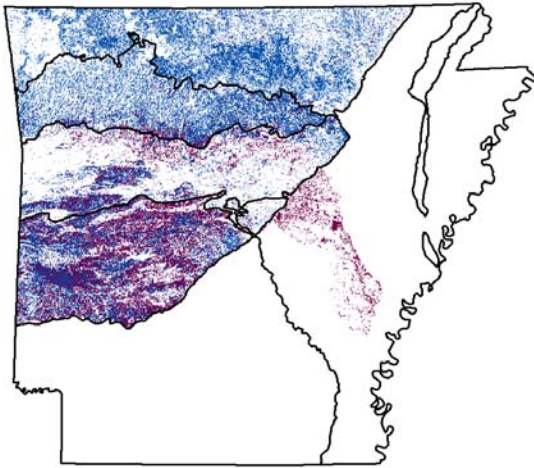
State Rank: S3 — Vulnerable in Arkansas

Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens	Suitable
Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens	Suitable
Lower Mississippi Alluvial Plain Grand Prairie	Optimal
Ozark-Ouachita Pine/Bluestem Woodland	Optimal
Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland	Optimal
West Gulf Coastal Plain Calcareous Prairie and Woodland	Optimal

Weight

Problems Faced

KNOWN PROBLEM: Lack of pine savanna habitat.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Fire suppression

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Agricultural practices

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: The influence of the introduced fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) threatens the nesting success of this and many other egg laying reptiles in Arkansas.

Threat: Biological alteration
Source: Exotic species

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

Restore savanna habitat.

Importance **Category**

Medium Fire Management

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

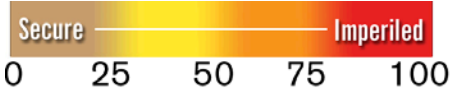
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Plestiodon obsoletus

Great Plains Skink

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Lacertilia
 Family: Scincidae

Priority Score: **23** out of 100

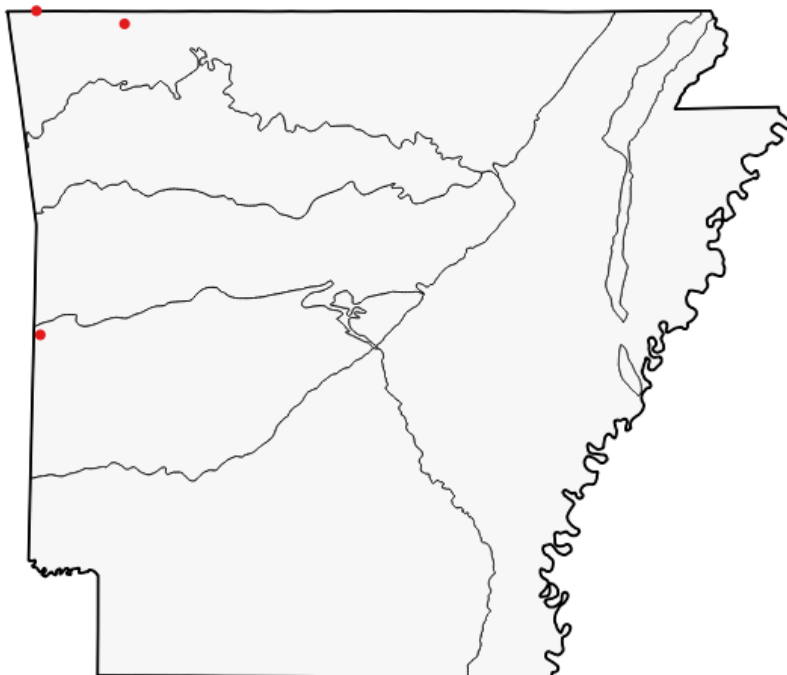


Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

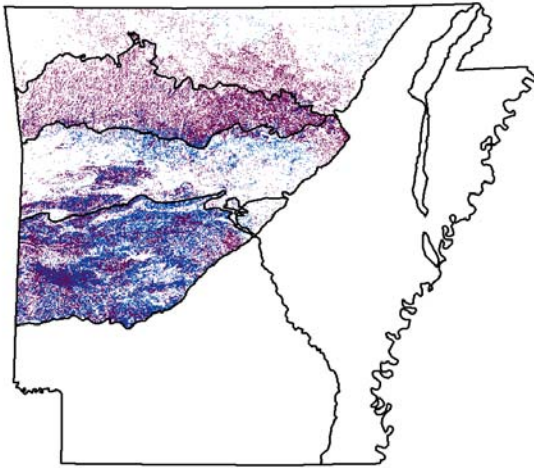
State Rank: S1 — Critically imperiled in Arkansas

Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens	Optimal
Ouachita Pine/Bluestem Woodland and Guild Habitat	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland	Optimal

Weight

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Fire suppression

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

	Importance	Category
Conduct controlled burns.	High	Fire Management
Restore prairies.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

There are few voucher records from the state. In 2005, K. Irwin observed several live animals exhibited at Queen Wilhelmina State Park; they were purportedly collected on Black Fork Mountain in northwest Polk County. The rarity of specimens may be due to lack of collection efforts in appropriate habitat. However, the distribution within Arkansas remains poorly understood.

(ANHI 2003, Collins 1993, Crump 2003, Crump et al. 2003A, 2003C, 2003D, 2003F, 2003P, Fitch 1955, Johnson 1987, Robison and Douglas 1979, Trauth et al. 2004, USDA FS 1999, Webb 1970, Wilson 1995)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

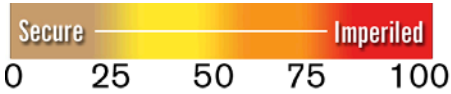
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Plestiodon septentrionalis

Prairie Skink

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Lacertilia
 Family: Scincidae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100



Population Trend: Unknown

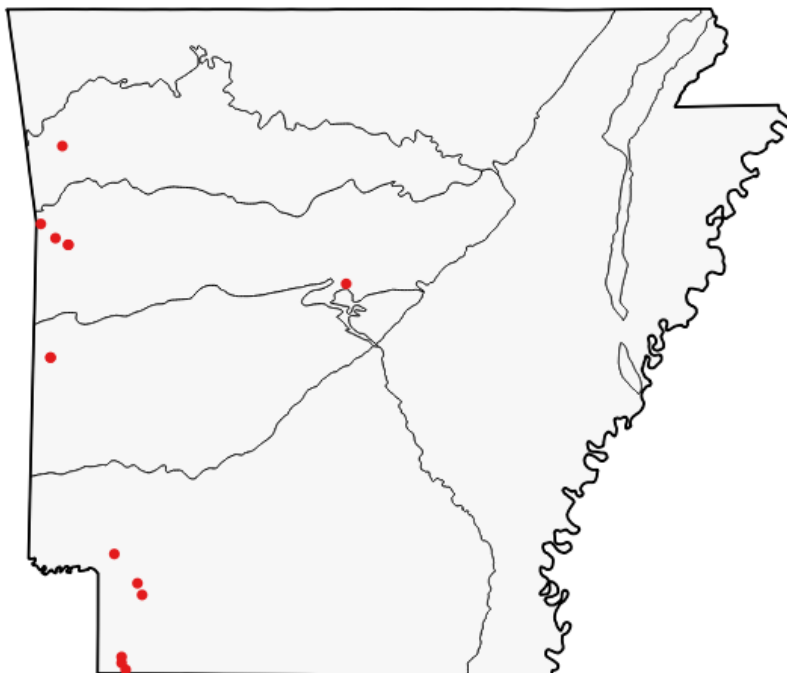
Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas



Distribution

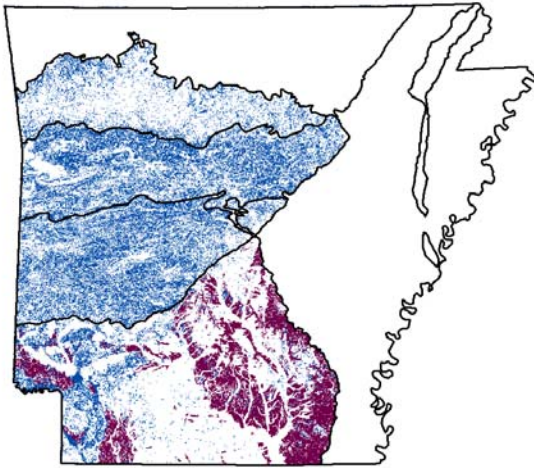
Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Weight

Ouachita Pine/Bluestem Woodland and Guild Habitat	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland	Optimal
Pasture Land	Suitable
West Gulf Coastal Plain Pine-Hardwood Flatwoods	Optimal
West Gulf Coastal Plain Red River Floodplain Forest	Suitable

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Fire suppression

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Agricultural practices

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

Conduct controlled burns.

Importance **Category**

Medium

Fire Management

Restore prairies.

Medium

Fire Management

Restore prairies.

Medium

Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) mapped the range of this species from a few counties along the western border of the state. However, two specimens of this uncommon lizard have been collected in Faulkner County since the publication of Trauth and others (2004).

(ANHI 2003, Collins 1993, Crump 2003, Crump et al. 2003a, 2003c, 2003d, 2003f, 2003p, Johnson 2000, McAllister 1987a, ONHI 2003, Trauth et al. 2004, USDA FS 1999, Webb 1970, Wilson 1995)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

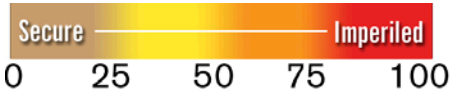
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Regina grahamii

Graham's Crayfish Snake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Colubridae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100

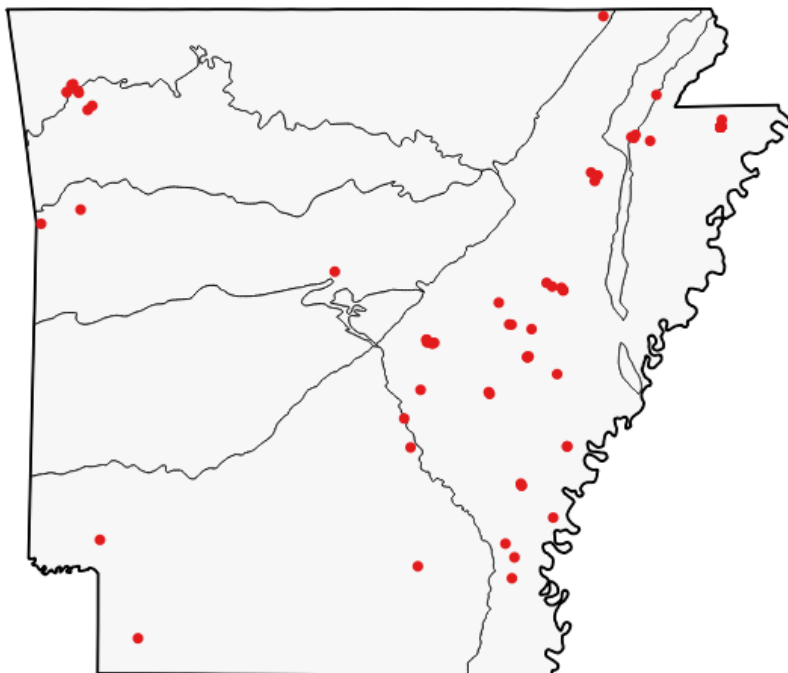


Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas

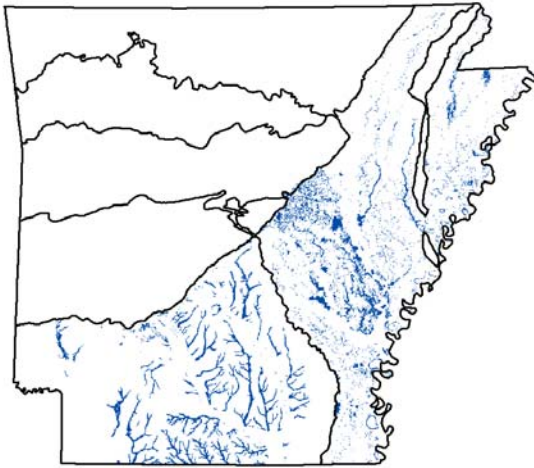
Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Lower Mississippi Alluvial Plain Grand Prairie	Suitable
Lower Mississippi River Low Bottomland Forest	Suitable
Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland	Optimal
West Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream/River Forest	Suitable

Weight

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Wetland habitat loss.	Threat: Habitat destruction Source: Agricultural practices
POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Wetland habitat loss.	Threat: Habitat destruction Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance Category

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species. Populations of this species are potentially more numerous than the S-rank status would suggest. Hence, distribution and abundance surveys are needed to corroborate this observation.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

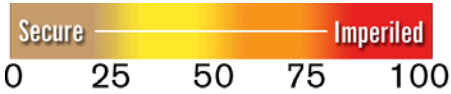
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Regina septemvittata

Queensnake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Colubridae

Priority Score: **29** out of 100



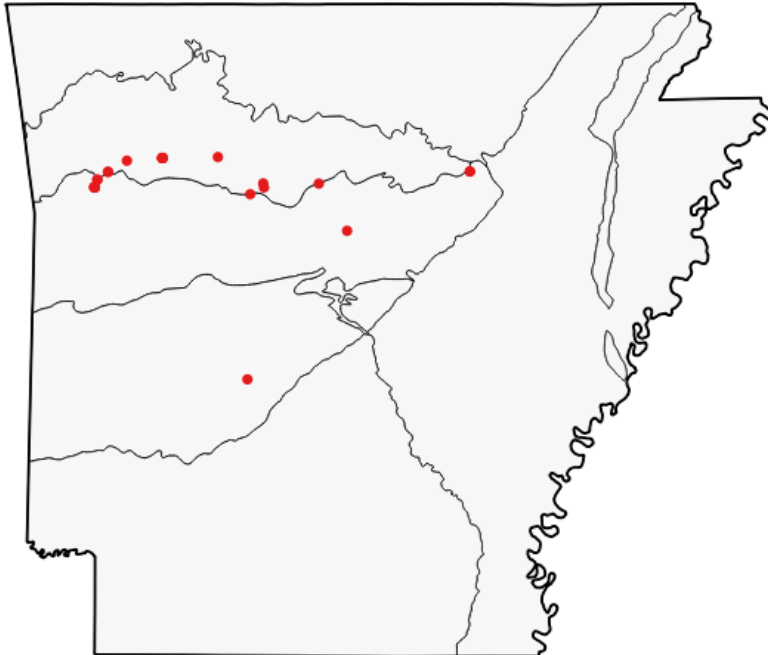
Population Trend: Decreasing

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S1 — Critically imperiled in Arkansas

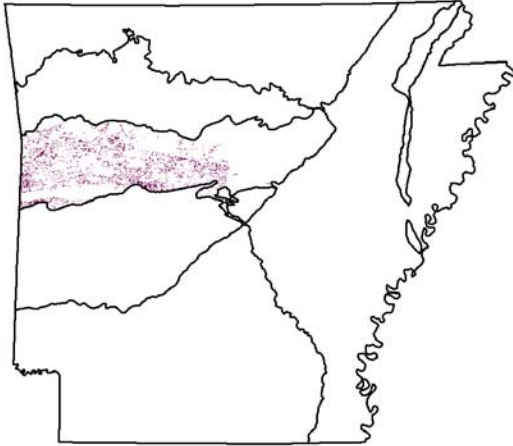
Distribution

Element Occurrence Records

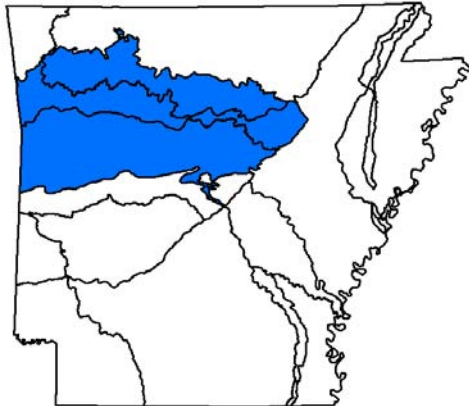


Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Terrestrial Habitats



Ecobasins where this species occurs

Ecobasins

Arkansas Valley - Arkansas River

Arkansas Valley - White River

Boston Mountains - Arkansas River

Boston Mountains - White River

Terrestrial Habitats

Ozark-Ouachita Riparian

Optimal

Aquatic Habitats

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

Problems Faced

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Conversion of riparian forest

Threat: Habitat destruction
Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Hydrological alteration
Source: Resource extraction

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Agricultural practices

Threat: Sedimentation
Source: Forestry activities

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance Category

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species. The allopatric Arkansas population represents the only population of this snake found west of the Mississippi River. This population warrants further investigation of its genetic and morphological characters, which could show it to be a distinct species. The historic record for Garland County is questionable, since this species has not been found in any other Ouachita Mountain streams.

Taxa Team and Peer Reviewers

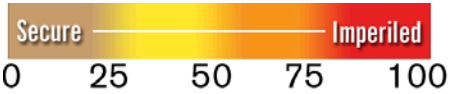
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard

Sonora semiannulata

Ground Snake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Serpentes
 Family: Colubridae

Priority Score: **23** out of 100



©Kelly Irwin

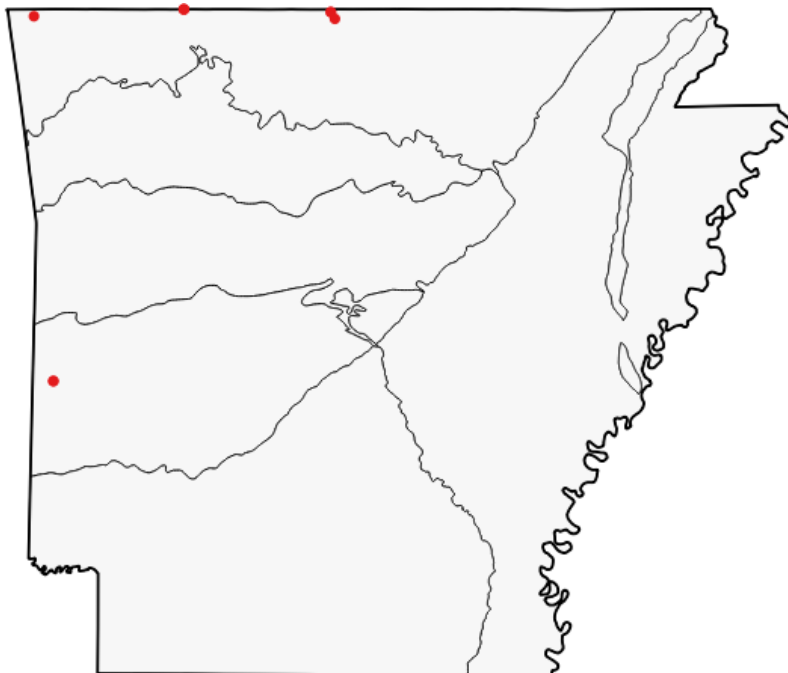
Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S1 — Critically imperiled in Arkansas

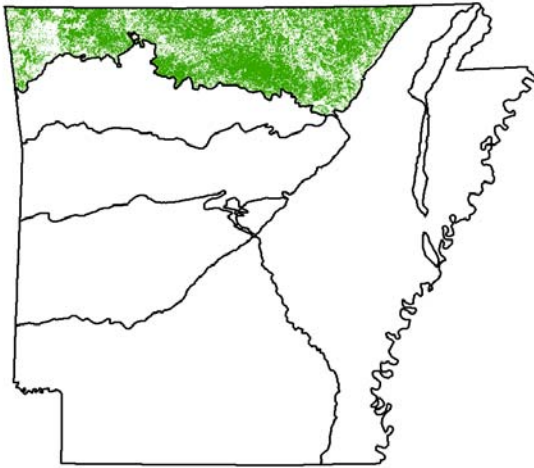
Distribution

Occurrence Records

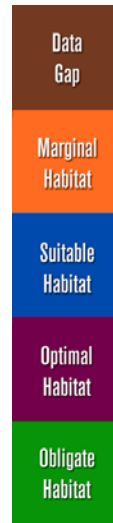


Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens	Obligate
Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens	Obligate
Ozark-Ouachita Cliff and Talus	Obligate

Weight

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Loss of glade habitat, fire suppression.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
Source: Fire suppression

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

More data are needed to determine conservation actions.

Importance Category

Medium Data Gap

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species. In April 2005, three new geographic distribution records were collected in Carroll, Marion, and Polk counties. These represent the first records for the state since 1958. This species is an excellent indicator of Ozarkian glade habitat. Loss of glades in the Ozark Highlands is the result of fire suppression which historically maintained these open habitats.

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

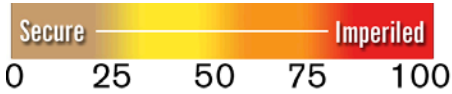
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Terrapene ornata

Ornate Box Turtle

Class: Chelonia
 Order: Cryptodeira
 Family: Emydidae

Priority Score: **19** out of 100



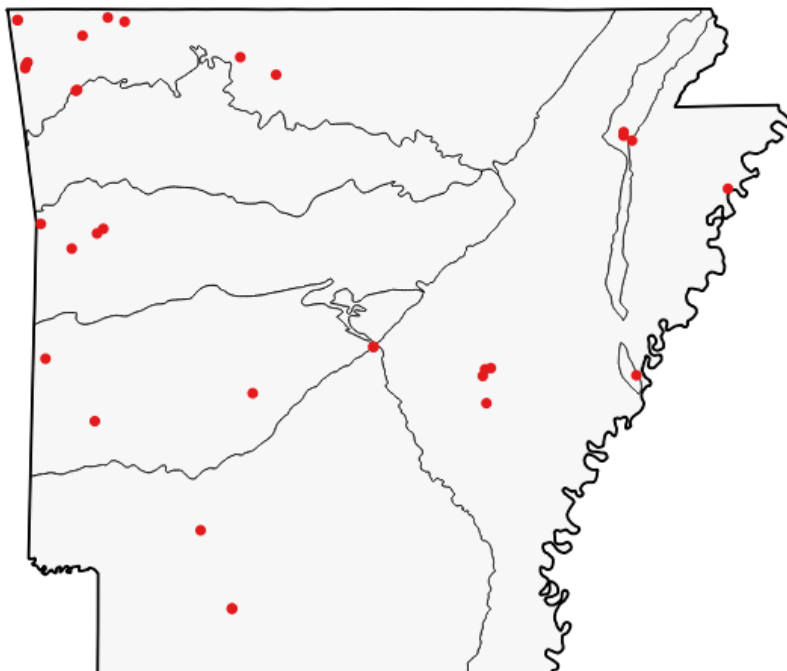
©Suzanne L. Collins

Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S2 — Imperiled in Arkansas

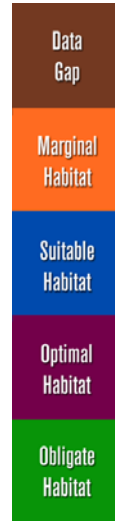
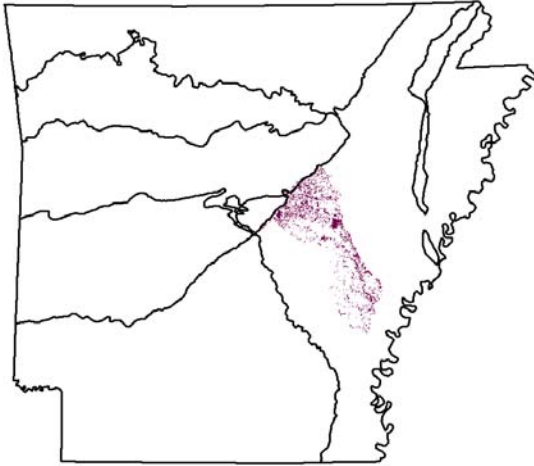
Distribution Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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

Habitat Map



Habitats

Lower Mississippi Alluvial Plain Grand Prairie
 Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland

Weight

Optimal
 Optimal

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat destruction.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
 Source: Agricultural practices

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat destruction.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
 Source: Fire suppression

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

Conduct controlled burns.	Medium	Fire Management
Restore prairies.	Medium	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

Trauth and others (2004) summarized the biology and literature of this species. A turtle of open grassland habitats, it was historically found in the "Grand Prairie" of east-central Arkansas, which has since been converted to intensive agricultural crop production (Gann and Tumblison 2004).

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

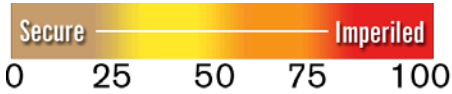
AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts

Tropidoclonion lineatum

Lined Snake

Class: Reptilia
 Order: Squamata
 Family: Natricidae

Priority Score: **23** out of 100



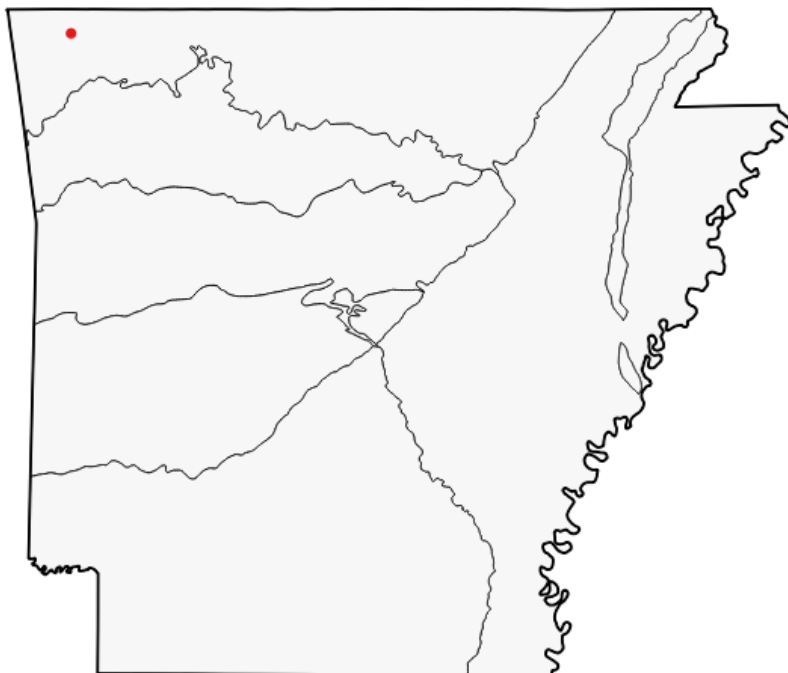
Population Trend: Unknown

Global Rank: G5 — Secure

State Rank: S1 — Critically imperiled in Arkansas

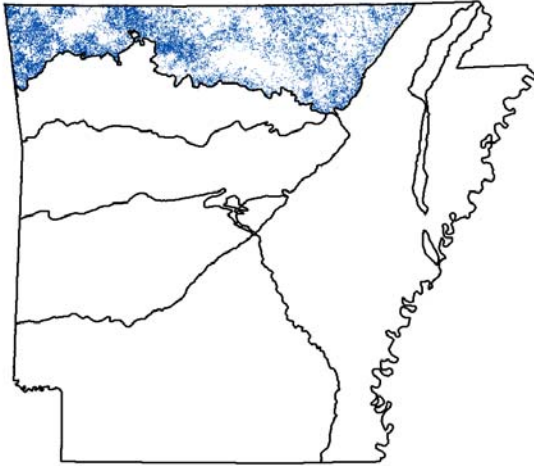
Distribution

Occurrence Records



Ecoregions where the species occurs:

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



Habitat Map



Habitats

Ozark-Ouachita Prairie and Woodland
 Pasture Land

Weight

Optimal
 Suitable

Problems Faced

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
 Source: Urban development

POTENTIAL PROBLEM: Habitat loss.

Threat: Habitat destruction or conversion
 Source: Fire suppression

Data Gaps/Research Needs

Further distribution and abundance survey work needed.

Conservation Actions

Importance Category

Restore prairie habitat.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement
Use prescribed fire to improve prairie habitat.	High	Habitat Restoration/Improvement

Monitoring Strategies

More information is needed to develop a monitoring strategy.

Comments

This small, prairie dwelling snake was recently discovered in the Bentonville area in a housing development. A major threat is continued loss of prairie remnant habitat due to ongoing development.

(Collins 1993, Johnson 2000)

Taxa Association Team and Peer Reviewers

AGFC Kelly Irwin, UCA Don Shepard, Kory Roberts