

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)	Action	Category: Data Gap? Monitoring? Conservation Action?		Comments
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i> / <i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat and Southeastern bat	Preserve potential artificial roosts	Conservation Action	Mammal	Pages 817, 835
<i>Geomys bursarius ozarkensis</i>	Ozark pocket gopher	Purchase land or conservation easements on pasture land used by Ozark pocket gophers to maintain them in grasses and to reduce mortality due to nuisance wildlife control efforts	Conservation Action	Mammal	New conservation action developed as result of previous AWAP-funded research project. Page 823.
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Ozark Hellbender	Stabilize and restore stream banks.	Conservation Action	Amphibian	Reducing major sediment sources i.e., sheer cut banks and cattle access sites, would prevent the loss of critical microhabitat i.e., cover rocks and rocky talus via sedimentation. Page 47
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Ozark Hellbender	Create and test artificial shelters for habitat enhancement	Monitoring	Amphibian	Creation and testing of artificial shelters and their use by hellbenders would/could be applied in the future to supplement existing habitat. Page 47
<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	Collared Lizard	Survey for distribution and abundance	Data Gap	Reptile	Basic distribution data is lacking and is needed for conservation status assessment. Page 1056.
<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	Western Diamondback Rattlesnake	Survey for distribution and abundance	Data Gap	Reptile	Basic distribution data is lacking and is needed for conservation status assessment. Page 1053
<i>Rallus elegans</i> , <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> , <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> , <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> , <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> , <i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	King Rail, American Bittern, Common Moorhen, Least Bittern, Pied-billed Grebe, and Purple Gallinule	Protect, re-establish, and restore emergent wetlands	Conservation Action	Bird	Pages 297, 147, 223, 238, 289, 292
<i>Pyrgulopsis ozarkensis</i> – p. 716; <i>Somatogyus amnicoloides</i> – new tracked endemic aquatic snail; <i>Somatogyus crassilabris</i> – p. 718; <i>Somatogyus wheeleri</i> – p. 720;	Endemic aquatic snails	Survey for distribution and abundance	Data Gap	Invertebrates	Basic distribution data is lacking and is needed for conservation status assessment. Pages 716, 718, 720
<i>Quadrula cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	Conduct status survey in Little River basin	Data Gap	Mussels	The range for the rabbitsfoot mussel has been declining for the last 50 years. The species' status has been documented in the Saline, Ouachita, Spring, Black and Little rivers but not in tributaries to the Little River.
<i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i>	Neosho mucket	Manage watershed, addressing physical, chemical, biological and land use components, to restore or sustain aquatic life.	Conservation Action	Mussels	The Illinois River was once the best remaining population but has declined to a very low population.
<i>Orconectes marchandi</i>	Mammoth Spring crayfish	Monitor populations of Mammoth Spring crayfish, <i>Orconectes marchandi</i> , and examine genetic isolation of populations in advance of potential invasion of gapped ringed crayfish, <i>Orconectes neglectus chaenodactylus</i> .	Monitoring & Data Gap	Crayfish	The Mammoth Spring crayfish is one of our most geographically restricted stream crayfish and an introduced species is spreading within the basin where it is found. Page 346.

Large river fishes	24 species: Arkansas River shiner, Red River shiner, plains minnow, spotfin shiner, lake sturgeon, shovelnose sturgeon, pallid sturgeon, stonecat, alligator gar, alabama shad, sicklefin chub, flathead chub, western sand darter, sabbine shiner, goldeye, lake chubsucker, crystal darter, striped mullet, shorthead redhorse, stargazing darter, blue sucker, paddlefish, highfin carpsucker, and American eel	Improve understanding of the distribution and abundance of 24 large-river oriented Species of Greatest Conservation Need.	Monitoring & Data Gap	Fish	Large rivers fisheries have not been well sampled and there are ~24 species of greatest conservation need that use primarily large river habitats. Pages 412, 413, 415, 419, 422, 427, 464, 465, 478, 481, 499, 545, 546, 547, 553
All aquatic species	All aquatic species	Environmental Flow Needs for Aquatic Communities; pages 412, 415, 416, 422, 427, 453, 471, 497	Data Gap	Fish	Global Climate Change was added as an emerging issue in the 2008 Arkansas Wildlife Action Plan Conference. Assuring adequate instream flow was one recommendation AGFC provided to address GCC.
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Oak Woodlands (including sandhills and flatwoods), Savannas, and Glades and Barrens	Habitat Management to maintain or increase habitat quality - including forest management for species of greatest conservation need. For example - overstory and mid-story manipulation, cedar removal, prescribed fire, shrub control, invasive species eradication etc. (LMRJV Managing Bottomland Forest Guidelines).	Conservation Action	Terrestrial Habitat	Page numbers: 1197, 1239, 1248, 1271, 1272, 1281, 1291, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1327, 1342, 1348, 1358, 1367, 1376, 1377, 1385, 1386, 1426, 1447, 1457, 1469, 1487, 1496, 1505, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1523, 1541, 1559
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Prairies and Native Grasslands	Habitat Management to maintain or increase habitat quality - including forest management for species of greatest conservation need. For example - overstory and mid-story manipulation, cedar removal, prescribed fire, shrub control, invasive species eradication etc. (LMRJV Managing Bottomland Forest Guidelines)	Conservation Action	Terrestrial Habitat	Page numbers: 1197, 1239, 1248, 1271, 1272, 1281, 1291, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1327, 1342, 1348, 1358, 1367, 1376, 1377, 1385, 1386, 1426, 1447, 1457, 1469, 1487, 1496, 1505, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1523, 1541, 1559.
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Bottomland Forests and Canebrakes	Habitat Management to maintain or increase habitat quality - including forest management for species of greatest conservation need. For example - overstory and mid-story manipulation, cedar removal, prescribed fire, shrub control, invasive species eradication etc. (LMRJV Managing Bottomland Forest Guidelines)	Conservation Action	Terrestrial Habitat	Page numbers: 1197, 1239, 1248, 1271, 1272, 1281, 1291, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1327, 1342, 1348, 1358, 1367, 1376, 1377, 1385, 1386, 1426, 1447, 1457, 1469, 1487, 1496, 1505, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1523, 1541, 1559
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Small Stream-river Riparian Forest, Seeps, Cane	Habitat Management to maintain or increase habitat quality - including forest management for species of greatest conservation need. For example - overstory and mid-story manipulation, cedar removal, prescribed fire, shrub control, invasive species eradication etc. (LMRJV Managing Bottomland Forest Guidelines).	Conservation Action	Terrestrial Habitat	Page numbers: 1197, 1239, 1248, 1271, 1272, 1281, 1291, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1327, 1342, 1348, 1358, 1367, 1376, 1377, 1385, 1386, 1426, 1447, 1457, 1469, 1487, 1496, 1505, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1523, 1541, 1559

Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	NW Arkansas	Implement conservation actions and monitoring in the Fayetteville Shale area	Conservation Action	Aquatic Habitats	Added as an emerging issue in the 2008 Arkansas Wildlife Action Plan Conference.
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Wetlands	Restore, enhance and/or maintain wetland integrity	Conservation Action	Aquatic Habitats	364, 490
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Foushee cavesnail, Indiana bat, Gray bat, Foushee cave springtail	Protect habitat and recharge zone from development and disturbance. Protect hibernacula.	Conservation Action	Karst Habitats	Conduct recharge analysis; identify high priority parcels for protection, restoration, implementation of BMPs, and/or conservation easement/acquisition; purchase easements/fee title or direct available funding mechanisms to protection of high priority parcels. Pages 730, 843, 838, 806.
Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Headwaters	Survey headwater aquatic biodiversity. Reduce anthropogenic impacts to headwater streams and cave recharge areas.	Data Gap Conservation Action	Aquatic Habitats	pages 435, 441, 442, 450, 453, 454, 456, 459, 468, 490, 523, 555, 343, 349, 361, 365, 368, 371