LOGAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct

GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated

SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Amianthium muscitoxicum*	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	6	0	0	0	0
	PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Carex gigantea*	Large Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 1998)..									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Cheilanthes alabamensis*	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Dalea purpurea*	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	PRAIRIE PATCHES AND CEDAR GLADES IN LIMESTONE REGIONS.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Delphinium carolinianum*	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	2	0
	Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Fimbristylis puberula*	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Forestiera ligustrina*	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
	Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Isoetes butleri*	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies, less commonly in limey areas of acidic glades and prairies or along ponds and creeks (Steyermark 1999); flats and depressions on rocky slopes and barrens; in KY, wet area on a cedar glade.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Juncus filipendulus*	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
	Wet places in cedar glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	1	0
	Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Malvastrum hispidum*	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and open hillsides in dry or gravelly soil and also on edges of limestone bluffs and glades. (rarely, bottomland forests - Steyermark, 1999.)									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera triloba*	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes aspera*	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Silphium pinnatifidum*	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	BARRENS AND PRAIRIES.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Talinum calcaricum*	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone glades.									
Logan	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES.									
Logan	Gastropods	*Leptoxis praerosa*	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFERVOID" VEGETATION.									
Logan	Gastropods	*Rabdotus dealbatus*	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
	A CALCIPHILE AND IS FOUND CRAWLING ON THE GROUND OR ON LOW VEGETATION IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	2	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	3	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema oviforme*	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	5	0	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals, generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	2	0	4	0	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	1	3	1	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.									
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	0	1	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	7	0	6	0	0
	INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Logan	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).									
Logan	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	0	0	0	1
	A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.									
Logan	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
	RIFFLES IN MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR, STREAMS WITH CLEAN GRAVEL OR ROCK SUBSTRATE (HARRIS 1980, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Etheostoma cinereum*	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.									
Logan	Fishes	*Etheostoma microlepidum*	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (page and Burr 1991).									
Logan	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Logan	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Logan	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel, rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of pools.									
Logan	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	15	0	0	0	0
	IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.									
Logan	Reptiles	*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).									
Logan	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Logan	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.									
Logan	Breeding Birds	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4 N	1	0	0	0	0
	MARSHES, MEADOWS, GRASSLANDS, AND CULTIVATED FIELDS. PERCHES ON GROUND OR ON STUMPS OR POSTS. WINTER ROOSTS IN UNDISTURBED FIELDS OR MARSHES (B82EVA01NA).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Logan	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Logan	Communities	*Depression swamp*		/	GNR / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Logan	Communities	*Limestone barrens*		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Limestone slope glade*		/	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Logan	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0