

APPENDIX C- WILDLIFE DOCUMENTS

Items Included in Appendix C:

IPAC Report-USFWS

SGCN and Rare Species List-TPWD

WHAP Report-USACE



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

1505 Ferguson Lane

Austin, TX 78754-4501

Phone: (512) 937-7371

In Reply Refer To:

Project Code: 2023-0019145

Project Name: Proctor Lake MP Revision

February 26, 2024

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

1505 Ferguson Lane

Austin, TX 78754-4501

(512) 937-7371

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0019145

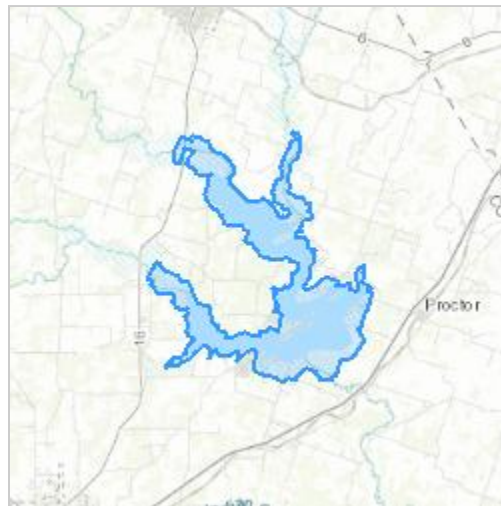
Project Name: Proctor Lake MP Revision

Project Type: Land Management Plans - NWR

Project Description: The Proctor Lake Master Plan (Comanche county, Texas) is the long-term strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all the project's recreational, natural, and cultural resources within the federal fee boundary. Under the guidance of ER-1130-2-550 Change 7, the Plan guides the efficient and cost-effective development, management, and use of project lands. It is a dynamic tool that provides for the responsible stewardship and sustainability of the project's resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Plan works in tandem with the Operational Management Plan (OMP), which is the implementation tool for the resource objectives and development needs identified in the Master Plan. The Master Plan guides and articulates the USACE responsibilities pursuant to federal laws. Efforts are under way to revise the current Lake Master Plan. The Master Plan revision will update land classifications, plan for the modernization of existing parks, and inform the management of wildlife and other resource lands within USACE managed property at Proctor Reservoir for the next 25 years.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@32.009415000000004,-98.49223729886063,14z>



Counties: Comanche County, Texas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Defense
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Last Update: 9/1/2023

COMANCHE COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Strecker's chorus frog *Pseudacris streckeri*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

Woodhouse's toad *Anaxyrus woodhousii*

Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes. Aquatic habitats are equally varied.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: SU

BIRDS

bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3B,S3N

black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

Federal Status: T State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2

black-capped vireo *Vireo atricapilla*

Oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous and broad-leaved shrubs and trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3B

chestnut-collared longspur *Calcarius ornatus*

Occurs in open shortgrass settings especially in patches with some bare ground. Also occurs in grain sorghum fields and Conservation Reserve Program lands

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

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COMANCHE COUNTY

BIRDS

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2N

lark bunting *Calamospiza melanocorys*

Overall, it's a generalist in most short grassland settings including ones with some brushy component plus certain agricultural lands that include grain sorghum. Short grasses include sideoats and blue gramas, sand dropseed, prairie junegrass (Koeleria), buffalograss also with patches of bluestem and other mid-grass species. This bunting will frequent smaller patches of grasses or disturbed patches of grasses including rural yards. It also uses weedy fields surrounding playas. This species avoids urban areas and cotton fields.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4B

mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

Sprague's pipit *Anthus spragueii*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat during migration and in winter consists of pastures and weedy fields (AOU 1983), including grasslands with dense herbaceous vegetation or grassy agricultural fields.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3N

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T4	State Rank: S2

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COMANCHE COUNTY

BIRDS

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4B

whooping crane *Grus americana*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1S2N

INSECTS

Comanche harvester ant *Pogonomyrmex comanche*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S2

MAMMALS

big brown bat *Eptesicus fuscus*

Any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas. Riparian areas in west Texas.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

black-tailed prairie dog *Cynomys ludovicianus*

Dry, flat, short grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation, including areas overgrazed by cattle; live in large family groups

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3

cave myotis bat *Myotis velifer*

Colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S2S3

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COMANCHE COUNTY

MAMMALS

eastern red bat

Lasiurus borealis

Red bats are migratory bats that are common across Texas. They are most common in the eastern and central parts of the state, due to their requirement of forests for foliage roosting. West Texas specimens are associated with forested areas (cottonwoods). Also common along the coastline. These bats are highly mobile, seasonally migratory, and practice a type of "wandering migration". Associations with specific habitat is difficult unless specific migratory stopover sites or wintering grounds are found. Likely associated with any forested area in East, Central, and North Texas but can occur statewide.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S4

eastern spotted skunk

Spilogale putorius

Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges & woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas & tallgrass prairies. S.p. ssp. interrupta found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S1S3

hoary bat

Lasiurus cinereus

Hoary bats are highly migratory, high-flying bats that have been noted throughout the state. Females are known to migrate to Mexico in the winter, males tend to remain further north and may stay in Texas year-round. Commonly associated with forests (foliage roosting species) but are found in unforested parts of the state and lowland deserts. Tend to be captured over water and large, open flyways.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3

long-tailed weasel

Mustela frenata

Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

mountain lion

Puma concolor

Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains & riparian zones.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2S3

southeastern myotis bat

Myotis austroriparius

Caves are rare in Texas portion of range; buildings, hollow trees are probably important. Historically, lowland pine and hardwood forests with large hollow trees; associated with ecological communities near water. Roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3?

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COMANCHE COUNTY

MAMMALS

swamp rabbit

Sylvilagus aquaticus

Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

tricolored bat

Perimyotis subflavus

Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S2

western hog-nosed skunk

Conepatus leuconotus

Habitats include woodlands, grasslands & deserts, to 7200 feet, most common in rugged, rocky canyon country; little is known about the habitat of the ssp. telmalestes

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S4

REPTILES

prairie skink

Plestiodon septentrionalis

The prairie skink can occur in any native grassland habitat across the Rolling Plains, Blackland Prairie, Post Oak Savanna and Pineywoods ecoregions.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S2

slender glass lizard

Ophisaurus attenuatus

Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas, fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

Texas horned lizard

Phrynosoma cornutum

Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4G5 State Rank: S3

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COMANCHE COUNTY

REPTILES

western box turtle *Terrapene ornata*

Terrestrial: Ornate or western box turtles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) (Converse et al. 2002) or enter burrows made by other species.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

PLANTS

Guadalupe beardtongue *Penstemon guadalupensis*

Scattered in calcareous prairies on the Lampasas Cutplain and Edwards Plateau; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting March-July

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

Hall's prairie clover *Dalea hallii*

In grasslands on eroded limestone or chalk and in oak scrub on rocky hillsides; Perennial; Flowering May-Sept; Fruiting June-Sept

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

Osage Plains false foxglove *Agalinis densiflora*

Most records are from grasslands on shallow, gravelly, well drained, calcareous soils; Prairies, dry limestone soils; Annual; Flowering Aug-Oct

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

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ERTB RARE COMMUNITIES																								
Common Name	Scientific Name	G RANK	S RANK (Provisional)	ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM <i>added where relationship can be made at this scale</i>	ECOREGIONS (Note: other ecoregions are included for cross reference and conservation action coordination if needed)											Known COUNTIES	Endemic	Known PROTECTED AREAS	TERR	WETL	AQU	Comments		
					CRTB	EDPT	TBPR	ECPL	AZNM	CHH	HIPL	SWTB	CGPL	WGCP	GCPM*								STPL	
American Sycamore - Arizona Walnut Woodland	Platanus occidentalis - Juglans major Woodland	G2G3	S3S3	Edwards Plateau Floodplain CES303.651	CRTB	EDPT											Bandera, Bell, Burnet, Comal, Gillespie, Hays, Kendall, Kinney, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Real, Travis and Williamson	Y	Bull Creek and Barton Creek Parks (City of Austin), Hill Country SNA (Bandera), Kerr WMA (TPWD), Lost Maples SNA (TPWD), Love Creek Preserve (TNC) and South Llano River State Park (TPWD)		X			
Bur Oak - Shumard Oak Mixed Bottomland Forest	Quercus macrocarpa - Quercus shumardii - Chasmanthium latifolium Forest	G3?	S3?	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain CES202.705	CRTB		TBPR	ECPL									Anderson, Navarro, Red River and Tarrant	N		X			Newly described association (not in NatureServe). Probably in other North Texas counties.	
Edwards Plateau Grotto	Adiantum capillus-veneris - (Thelypteris ovata var. lindheimeri, Thelypteris kunthii) Herbaceous Vegetation	G2G3	S2S3	Edwards Plateau Mesic Canyon CES303.038	CRTB	EDPT											Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Hays, Comal, Edwards, Kendall, Medina, Kerr, Real, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde and Williamson	Y	Balcones Canyonland Preserve (USFWS), Hamilton Pool (Travis) County Parks, Lost Maples SNA (TPWD) and Love Creek Preserve (TNC)		X			
Little Bluestem - (Yellow Indiangrass) - Tall Dropseed - Cusp Gayfeather Herbaceous Vegetation	Schizachyrium scoparium - (Sorghastrum nutans) - Sporobolus compositus var. compositus - Liatris mucronata Herbaceous Vegetation	GNR	S3	Southeastern Great Plains Tallgrass Prairie CES205.685	CRTB	EDPT											Bell, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Coryell, Eastland, Erath, Hamilton, Hays, Hill, Hood, Johnson, Lampasas, Mills, Somervell, Travis and Williamson	Y?	Fort Hood (DoD), Muse WMA (TPWD)	X			Widespread matrix vegetation, but many examples are degraded/disturbed	
Mollisol Blackland Prairie	Schizachyrium scoparium - Andropogon gerardii - Sorghastrum nutans - Bifora americana Mollisol Herbaceous Vegetation	G1G2	G1G2	Texas Blackland Tallgrass Prairie CES205.684	CRTB												Cooke, Denton, Hood, Johnson, Montague, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant	Y	Cedar Hill State Park (TPWD), Bear Creek Ranch (Dixon Water Foundation)	X			This association should be defined with reference to Grand Prairie sites or split into multiple assns. Big bluestem is generally the most important nominal sp. (Eidson)	
Southern Edwards Plateau Bigtooth Maple Canyon Forest	Acer grandidentatum - Quercus muehlenbergii - Quercus laceyi / Carex edwardsiana - Chaetopappa effusa Southern Edwards Plateau Forest	G2	S2	Edwards Plateau Mesic Canyon CES303.038	CRTB	EDPT											Bandera, Bell, Kendall, Kerr, Real and Uvalde	Y	Lost Maples SNA (TPWD) and Love Creek Preserve (TNC), Kronkosky Ranch (TPWD), Fort Hood (DoD), Bandera Conservation Bank	X			Also includes Acer grandidentatum - (Quercus muehlenbergii) / Carex edwardsiana Lampasas Cutplain Forest, a variant that occurs only in Bell County.	
Southern Elm - Chinquapin Oak Forest	Ulmus (americana, rubra) - Quercus muehlenbergii Forest	GNR	S1S2?	Western Great Plains Floodplain CES303.678	CRTB		TBPR										Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Fannin, Grayson and Lamar	N	Caddo National Grasslands (USFS), Spring Creek Forest (City of Garland)	X			Needs better definition. Shumard oak may be a codominant sp. Probably another mesic woodland/"rich woods" association is needed in North Texas with elms, Shumard oak, redcedar in which chinquapin oak may not be present (e.g. Hunt County)	