

## BURNET COUNTY

### AMPHIBIANS

**Pedernales River Springs salamander** *Eurycea sp. 6*

Aquatic; springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: N
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1S2

**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: S5

### ARACHNIDS

**No accepted common name** *Tyrannochthonius troglodytes*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

**Reddell harvestman** *Texella reddelli*

Small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson counties

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

### 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: DL	State Status:	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3B,S3N

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### BIRDS

**Bank Swallow** *Riparia riparia*

Bank Swallows live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, and reservoirs. Their territories usually include vertical cliffs or banks where they nest in colonies of 10 to 2,000 nests. Though in the past Bank Swallows were most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, they now often nest in human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts. They forage in open areas and avoid places with tree cover.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2B,S4N

**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: DL	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3B

**Brewer's Blackbird** *Euphagus cyanocephalus*

Shrubby and bushy areas (especially near water), riparian woodland, aspen parklands, cultivated lands, marshes, and around human habitation; in migration and winter also in pastures and fields (AOU 1983).

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

**Cactus Wren** *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*

Desert (especially with cholla cactus or yucca), mesquite, arid scrub, coastal sage scrub, and in trees in towns in arid regions (Tropical to Subtropical zones) (AOU 1983). Nests in OPUNTIA cactus, or in twiggy, thorny, trees and shrubs, sometimes in buildings. Nest may be relined and used as a winter roost.

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

**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

**Common Nighthawk** *Chordeiles minor*

Common Nighthawks nest in both rural and urban habitats including coastal sand dunes and beaches, logged forest, recently burned forest, woodland clearings, prairies, plains, sagebrush, grasslands, open forests, and rock outcrops. They also nest on flat gravel rooftops, though less often as gravel roofs are being replaced by smooth, rubberized roofs that provide an unsuitable surface.

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

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### 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

**golden-cheeked warbler** *Setophaga chrysoparia*

Ashe juniper in mixed stands with various oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Edges of cedar brakes. Dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer.

Federal Status: E	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2S3B

**interior least tern** *Sternula antillarum athalassos*

Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands. Subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony

Federal Status: DL	State Status: E	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T3Q	State Rank: S1B

**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

**Least Tern** *Sternula antillarum*

Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands, river sandbars and flat gravel rooftops in urban areas.

Federal Status: DL	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S2B

**Loggerhead Shrike** *Lanius ludovicianus*

Loggerhead Shrikes inhabit open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns. They frequent agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Loggerhead Shrikes are often seen along mowed roadsides with access to fence lines and utility poles.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4B

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### BIRDS

**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

**Northern Bobwhite** *Colinus virginianus*

Inhabits a wide variety of vegetation types, particularly early successional stages. Occurs in croplands, grasslands, pastures, fallow fields, grass-brush rangelands, open pinelands, open mixed pine-hardwood forests, and habitat mosaics (Brennan 1999).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4G5 State Rank: S4B

**Pyrrhuloxia** *Cardinalis sinuatus*

Pyrrhuloxias live in upland deserts, mesquite savannas, riparian (streamside) woodlands, desert scrublands, farm fields with hedgerows, and residential areas with nearby mesquite. When not breeding, some Pyrrhuloxias wander into urban habitats, mesquite-hackberry habitats, and riparian habitats with Arizona sycamore and cottonwood.

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

**Sanderling** *Calidris alba*

Nonbreeding: primarily sandy beaches, less frequently on mud flats and shores of lakes or rivers (AOU 1983) also on exposed reefs (Pratt et al. 1987). Sleeps/loafs on upper beach or on salt pond dike.

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

**Snowy Plover** *Charadrius nivosus*

Algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. An optimal site characteristic would be large in size. The size of populations appear to be roughly proportional to the total area of suitable habitat used. Formerly an uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3B

**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*

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### BIRDS

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: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T4	State Rank: S2

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

**Willet** *Tringa semipalmata*

Marshes, tidal mudflats, beaches, lake margins, mangroves, tidal channels, river mouths, coastal lagoons, sandy or rocky shores, and, less frequently, open grassland (AOU 1983, Stiles and Skutch 1989).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5B

**Wilson's Warbler** *Cardellina pusilla*

Wilson's warblers key in on forests and scrubby areas along streams to fatten up during migration. During the nonbreeding season they use many types of habitats from lowland thickets near streams to high-elevation cloud forests in Mexico and Central America.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4

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### BIRDS

**yellow-billed cuckoo** *Coccyzus americanus*

In Texas, the populations of concern are found breeding in riparian areas in the Trans Pecos (know as part of the Western Distinct Population Segment). It is the Western DPS that is on the U.S. ESA threatened list and includes the Texas counties Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio. Riparian woodlands below 6,000' in elevation consisting of cottonwoods and willows are prime habitat. This species is a long-distant migrant that summers in Texas, but winters mainly in South America. Breeding birds of the Trans Pecos populations typically arrive on their breeding grounds possibly in late April but the peak arrival time is in May. Threats to preferred habitat include hydrologic changes that don't promote the regeneration of cottonwoods and willows, plus livestock browsing and trampling of sapling trees in sensitive riparian areas.

Federal Status: T	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4S5B

**zone-tailed hawk** *Buteo albonotatus*

Arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain county, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3B

### CRUSTACEANS

**Bifurcated Cave Amphipod** *Stygobromus bifurcatus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

### FISH

**Guadalupe bass** *Micropterus treculii*

Endemic to the streams of the northern and eastern Edwards Plateau including portions of the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, and San Antonio basins; species also found outside of the Edwards Plateau streams in decreased abundance, primarily in the lower Colorado River; two introduced populations have been established in the Nueces River system. A pure population was re-established in a portion of the Blanco River in 2014. Species prefers lentic environments but commonly taken in flowing water; numerous smaller fish occur in rapids, many times near eddies; large individuals found mainly in riffle tail races; usually found in spring-fed streams having clear water and relatively consistent temperatures.

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

**silverband shiner** *Notropis shumardi*

In Texas, found from Red River to Lavaca River; Main channel with moderate to swift current velocities and moderate to deep depths; associated with turbid water over silt, sand, and gravel.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4

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### FISH

**Texas shiner** *Notropis amabilis*

In Texas, it is found primarily in Edwards Plateau streams from the San Gabriel River in the east to the Pecos River in the west. Typical habitat includes rocky or sandy runs, as well as pools.

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

### INSECTS

**American bumblebee** *Bombus pensylvanicus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: SNR

**No accepted common name** *Rhadine russelli*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S3

### MAMMALS

**big free-tailed bat** *Nyctinomops macrotis*

Habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore

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

**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

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## BURNET COUNTY

### MAMMALS

**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

**Llano pocket gopher** *Geomys texensis texensis*

Found in deep, brown loamy sands or gravelly sandy loams and is isolated from other species of pocket gophers by intervening shallow stony to gravelly clayey soils

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3T2 State Rank: S2

**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

**plains spotted skunk** *Spilogale interrupta*

Generalist; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

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

**Seminole bat** *Lasiurus seminolus*

Pine-oak and long-leaf pine in east Texas. Habitats include pine, mixed pine-hardwood, and hardwood forests of uplands and bottomlands, particularly pine-dominated forests, including mature pine and pine-hardwood corridors in managed pine forest landscapes (Menzel et al. 1998, 1999, 2000; Carter et al. 2004; Marks and Marks 2006; Perry and Thill 2007; Perry et al. 2007; Hein et al. 2008; Ammerman et al. 2012).

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

**tricolored bat** *Perimyotis subflavus*

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

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

### MOLLUSKS

**Lilliput** *Toxolasma parvum*

Reported from small streams, where it may penetrate into the headwaters, to large rivers, oxbows, sloughs, lakes, ponds, canals, borrow pits, and reservoirs. Primarily occurs in still to slow currents in mud and sand substrates (Coker et al. 1921; Read 1954; Neck and Metcalf 1988; Williams et al. 2008; Watters et al. 2009).

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### MOLLUSKS

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

**Mapleleaf** *Quadrula quadrula*

Reported from streams to rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. In riverine habitats, it may be found in main-channel habitats such as riffles or runs in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates with moderate to swift currents. May also be found in nearshore habitats such as banks and backwaters to include pools in sand or mud substrates with little to no flow. (Williams et al. 2008; Howells 2016; Haag and Cicerello 2016).

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

**Pimpleback** *Cyclonaias pustulosa*

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in habitats including riffles and runs with flowing water, also found in nearshore habitats such as banks and backwaters or pools. Can occur in reservoirs but varies based by population. Is often found in substrates comprising of sand, gravel, and cobble but also mud and silt (Howells et al. 1996; Williams et al. 2008; Watters et al. 2009).

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

**Pistolgrip** *Tritogonia verrucosa*

Reported from streams to rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, but considered less tolerant of impoundment (Haag and Cicerello 2016). Can occur in a variety of habitat types but most often found in main channel habitats such as riffles and runs with moderate current and sand, gravel, or cobble substrates (Howells et al. 1996; Williams et al. 2008).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4G5 State Rank: S3S4

**Tampico Pearlymussel** *Cyrtonaias tampicoensis*

Reported from streams to rivers, reservoirs, and canals. In riverine habitats often found in nearshore habitats such as banks and backwaters, to include pools and oxbows, in mud or sand or among cobble and boulders with still to moderate currents (Howells et al. 1996).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S4

**Tapered Pondhorn** *Unio merus declivis*

It likely occurs in streams, rivers, oxbows, marshes, swamps, lakes, canals, ponds, and reservoirs in still to moderate currents in mud, sand, or gravel substrates. Also probably occurs in woody debris such as logjams and exposed roots of riparian trees (Williams et al. 2008).

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

**Texas fatmucket** *Lampsilis bracteata*

Reported to occur in slow to moderate current in sand, mud, and gravel substrates among large cobble, boulders, bedrock ledges, horizontal cracks in bedrock slabs, and macrophyte beds. Has also been observed inhabiting the roots of cypress trees and vegetation along steep banks. Past authorities have reported this species intolerant of reservoir conditions but recent surveys suggest it may persist in some impoundment conditions (Howells 2010c; Randklev et al. 2017b). [Mussel of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: E State Status: T SGCN: Y

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## BURNET COUNTY

### MOLLUSKS

Endemic: Y                                      Global Rank: G1                                      State Rank: S1

**Texas fawnsfoot**                                      *Truncilla macrodon*

Occurs in large rivers but may also be found in medium-sized streams. Is found in protected near shore areas such as banks and backwaters but also riffles and point bar habitats with low to moderate water velocities. Typically occurs in substrates of mud, sandy mud, gravel and cobble. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Randklev et al. 2010; Howells 2010o; Randklev et al. 2014b,c; Randklev et al. 2017a,b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: T                                      State Status: T                                      SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y                                      Global Rank: G1                                      State Rank: S2

**Texas pimpleback**                                      *Cyclonaias petrina*

Occurs in medium-size streams to large rivers primarily in riffles and runs. Often found in substrates composed of sand, gravel, and cobble, including mud-silt or gravel-filled cracks in bedrock slabs. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Howells 2010m; Randklev et al. 2017b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: E                                      State Status: E                                      SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y                                      Global Rank: G1                                      State Rank: S1

### REPTILES

**Concho water snake**                                      *Nerodia paucimaculata*

Aquatic: Shallow, fast-flowing water with a rocky or gravelly substrate preferred. Adults can be found in deep water with mud bottoms, such as large section fo rivers and reservoirs. Riffle habitat is particularly important for this species.

Federal Status: DL                                      State Status:                                      SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y                                      Global Rank: G1                                      State Rank: S1

**eastern box turtle**                                      *Terrapene carolina*

Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.

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

**plateau spot-tailed earless lizard**                                      *Holbrookia lacerata*

Terrestrial: Habitats include moderately open prairie-brushland regions, particularly fairly flat areas free of vegetation or other obstructions (e.g., open meadows, old and new fields, graded roadways, cleared and disturbed areas, prairie savanna, and active agriculture including row crops); also, oak-juniper woodlands and mesquite-prickly pear associations (Axtell 1968, Bartlett and Bartlett 1999).

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

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## BURNET COUNTY

### REPTILES

**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

**smooth softshell** *Apalone mutica*

Aquatic: Large rivers and streams; in some areas also found in lakes and impoundments (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Usually in water with sandy or mud bottom and few aquatic plants. Often basks on sand bars and mudflats at edge of water. Eggs are laid in nests dug in high open sandbars and banks close to water, usually within 90 m of water (Fitch and Plummer 1975).

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

**Texas map turtle** *Graptemys versa*

Aquatic: Primarily a river turtle but can also be found in reservoirs. Can be found in deep and shallow water with sufficient basking sites (emergent rocks and woody debris).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G4 State Rank: SU

**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

**western massasauga** *Sistrurus tergeminus*

Terrestrial: Shortgrass or mixed grass prairie, with gravel or sandy soils. Often found associated with draws, floodplains, and more mesic habitats within the arid landscape. Frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.

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

### PLANTS

**basin bellflower** *Campanula reverchonii*

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## BURNET COUNTY

### PLANTS

Among scattered vegetation on loose gravel, gravelly sand, and rock outcrops on open slopes with exposures of igneous and metamorphic rocks; may also occur on sandbars and other alluvial deposits along major rivers; flowering May-July

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

**basin wild-buckwheat**      *Eriogonum tenellum* var. *ramosissimum*

Usually rooted in crevices of sparsely vegetated, unshaded granite and gneiss outcrops or associated deposits of dry sand and gravel; Perennial; Flowering Apr-Dec

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T3	State Rank: S3

**bigflower cornsalad**      *Valerianella stenocarpa*

Usually along creekbeds or in vernal moist grassy open areas (Carr 2015).

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

**Edwards Plateau cornsalad**      *Valerianella texana*

Very shallow, well-drained, but seasonally moist gravelly-sandy soils derived from igneous or metamorphic rocks, often along the downslope margin of rock outcrops, in full sun or in partial shade of oak-juniper woodlands; more likely encountered in early successional areas; population numbers fluctuate considerably from year to year, with higher numbers following winters with higher rains and/or moderate temperatures; peak flowering/fruitletting mid-March-late April, stems wither and disappear by the beginning of May

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

**Enquist's sandmint**      *Brazoria enquistii*

Primarily on sand banks in and along beds of streams that drain granitic or gneissic landscapes; flowering/fruitletting April-June

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

**glandular gay-feather**      *Liatris glandulosa*

Occurs in herbaceous vegetation on limestone outcrops (Carr 2015). Flowering: July-Oct.

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

**granite spiderwort**      *Tradescantia pedicellata*

Mostly in fractures on outcrops of granite, gneiss, and similar igneous and metamorphic rocks, or in early successional grasslands or forb-dominated assemblages on well-drained, sandy to gravelly soils derived from same; flowering at least April-May

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2Q	State Rank: S2

**Hall's prairie clover**      *Dalea hallii*

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## BURNET COUNTY

### PLANTS

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

**net-leaf bundleflower** *Desmanthus reticulatus*

Mostly on clay prairies of the coastal plain of central and south Texas; Perennial; Flowering April-July; Fruiting April-Oct

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

**Plateau loosestrife** *Lythrum ovalifolium*

Banks and gravelly beds of perennial (or strong intermittent) streams on the Edwards Plateau, Llano Uplift and Lampasas Cutplain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

**plateau milkvine** *Matelea edwardsensis*

Occurs in various types of juniper-oak and oak-juniper woodlands; Perennial; Flowering March-Oct; Fruiting May-June

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

**rock grape** *Vitis rupestris*

Occurs on rocky limestone slopes and in streambeds; Perennial; Flowering March-May; Fruiting May-July

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S1

**rock quillwort** *Isoetes lithophila*

Rooted in sand and gravel under shallow water of seasonal pools (vernal pools) that develop during rainy seasons in small, shallow, unshaded basins on barren outcrops of granite and gneiss; sporulating in late winter and spring, and opportunistically in other seasons following heavy rainfall

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

**scarlet leather-flower** *Clematis texensis*

Usually in oak-juniper woodlands in mesic rocky limestone canyons or along perennial streams; Perennial; Flowering March-July; Fruiting May-July

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

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## BURNET COUNTY

### PLANTS

**Stanfield's beebalm** *Monarda stanfieldii*

Largely confined to granite sands along the middle course of the Colorado River and its tributaries; Perennial

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

**sycamore-leaf snowbell** *Styrax platanifolius ssp. platanifolius*

Rare throughout range, usually in oak-juniper woodlands on steep rocky banks and ledges along intermittent or perennial streams, rarely far from some reliable source of moisture; Perennial; Flowering April-May; Fruiting May-Aug.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3T3 State Rank: S3

**Texas almond** *Prunus minutiflora*

Wide-ranging but scarce, in a variety of grassland and shrubland situations, mostly on calcareous soils underlain by limestone but occasionally in sandier neutral soils underlain by granite; Perennial; Flowering Feb-May and Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3S4

**Texas amorphia** *Amorpha roemeriana*

Juniper-oak woodlands or shrublands on rocky limestone slopes, sometimes on dry shelves above creeks; Perennial; Flowering May-June; Fruiting June-Oct

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

**Texas claret-cup cactus** *Echinocereus coccineus var. paucispinus*

Mountains, hills, and mesas, igneous and limestone, oak-juniper-pinyon woodland or juniper woodland on limestone mesas, mostly rocky habitats but also in alluvial basins, grasslands, or among mesquite or other shrubs. Flowering March - April (Powell and Weedon 2004).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5T3 State Rank: S3

**Texas peachbush** *Prunus texana*

Occurs at scattered sites in various well drained sandy situations; deep sand, plains and sand hills, grasslands, oak woods, 0-200 m elevation; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Mar; Fruiting Apr-Jun

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3S4

**threeflower penstemon** *Penstemon triflorus var. triflorus*

Occurs sparingly on rock outcrops and in grasslands associated with juniper-oak woodlands (Carr 2015).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y  
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3T3 State Rank: S3

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## BURNET COUNTY

### PLANTS

**tree dodder**

*Cuscuta exaltata*

Parasitic on various *Quercus*, *Juglans*, *Rhus*, *Vitis*, *Ulmus*, and *Diospyros* species as well as *Acacia berlandieri* and other woody plants; Annual; Flowering May-Oct; Fruiting July-Oct

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

**turnip-root scurfpea**

*Pediomelum cyphocalyx*

Grasslands and openings in juniper-oak woodlands on limestone substrates on the Edwards Plateau and in north-central Texas (Carr 2015).

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S2S3

**Wright's milkvetch**

*Astragalus wrightii*

On sandy or gravelly soils; Flowering/fruitletting: April and May

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

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