

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	P	T	U	V
1	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
										Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Remove nonnative plants (i.e multifloara rose) from occupied wetlands. (8.1.2), Maintain and/or restore natural hydrologic processes within occupied and historic habitats. (7.2.4)	Grazed Pasture Non-tidal Wetlands	
2	Clemmys muhlenbergii	Bog turtle	Reptile	Turtle	I	a	Non-tidal Wetlands	5.1.4, 8.1.2., 7.2.4	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / / Drainage in Agricultural Environments				
										Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / Medium- to high-density development for residential use and buildings for related services. Allows very little to no maintenance of ecological functions. E.g., urban areas, suburbs, villages, schools, libraries, seniors' housing, hospitals /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Avoid residential or commercial development near known breeding sites. (1.1.1)	Timbered Forested Uplands	
3	Crotalus horridus (Coastal Plain pop)	Canebrake rattlesnake	Reptile	Snake	I	a	Forests and Woodlands	5.1.4, 1.1.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Dense Housing and Urban Areas /				
										e.g., white-nosed syndrome in bats (WNS), snake fungal disease (SFD), salamander chytrid disease (BSaI), fungal pathogens affecting the roots of American ginseng. / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. / Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade.	Continue monitoring populations for impacts related to snake fungal disease (SFD) (8.4.3), Avoid dismantling of beaver dams that may result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created wetland basin (7.2.2), Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4)		
4	Farancia erythrogramma erythrogramma	Common Rainbow Snake	Reptile	Snake	III	a	Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, Transportation Networks	8.4.3, 7.2.2, 5.1.4	Fungal Pathogens / Beaver Dam Management / Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals				
										Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. /	Maintain and/or develop open grassy habitats within occupied areas (7.3.2), Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4)		
5	Thamnophis saurita saurita	Common ribbonsnake	Reptile	Snake	IV	a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 5.1.4,	Vegetation Succession / Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals /				
										Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Avoid building roads along occupied streams. Consider constructing barriers along road-kill "hot spots" (4.1.1)		
6	Trachemys scripta troostii	Cumberland slider	Reptile	Turtle	III	c	Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers	5.1.4, 4.1.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Roads /				
										Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Avoid building roads along occupied streams. Consider constructing barriers along road-kill "hot spots" (4.1.1)		
7	Lampropeltis nigra	Eastern black kingsnake	Reptile	Snake	III	c	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Glades and Barrens, Ponds	5.1.4, 4.1.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Roads /				
										Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat (8.2.5)	Timbered Forested Uplands	
8	Terrapene carolina carolina	Eastern box turtle	Reptile	Turtle	III	a	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Riparian and Floodplains	5.1.4, 8.2.5., 4.1.1	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / / Roads				
										/ / e.g., racoons, striped skunks, foxes, coyotes.	Consider road barriers to avoid highway mortality (4.1.1) Avoid the introduction of game fish and other predatory fish species into occupied habitat (8.1.3), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat (8.2.5)	Grazed Pasture Upland	
9	Deirochelys reticularia reticularia	Eastern chicken turtle	Reptile	Turtle	I	a	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Ponds	4.1.1., 8.1.3., 8.2.5	/ / Increased Predation by Mesopredators				
										Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Creation of trails in parks (see Parks and sports fields, Threat 1.3.1) or areas outside the urban environment for walking and recreation. Includes the creation and maintenance of trials in recreational parks as well as private properties. Excludes activities that are related to the use of the trail (e.g., hiking, Threat 6.1.2). /	Maintain and/or develop open grassy habitats within occupied areas (7.3.2), False Cape State Park and Back Bay NWR should intergrate into their management plans the protection and maintenance of suitable habitats (i.e. open grassy and marshy areas) (1.3.4)		
10	Ophisaurus ventralis	Eastern glass lizard	Reptile	Lizard	II	a	Tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 1.3.4,	Vegetation Succession / Recreational Trails /				

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1	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
11	Heterodon platirhinos	Eastern hog-nosed snake	Reptile	Snake	III	c	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas	5.1.4, 4.1.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Roads /	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4)		
12	Farancia abacura abacura	Eastern Mudsneak	Reptile	Snake	IV	a	Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, Transportation Networks	4.1.1, 7.2.2,	Roads / Beaver Dam Management /	/ Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. /	Avoid the development of roads within and/or adjacent to suitable habitat (4.1.1), Avoid dismantling of beaver dams that may result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created wetland basin (7.2.2)		
13	Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus	Eastern slender glass lizard	Reptile	Lizard	III	a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 1.3.4,	Vegetation Succession / Recreational Trails /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Creation of trails in parks (see Parks and sports fields, Threat 1.3.1) or areas outside the urban environment for walking and recreation. Includes the creation and maintenance of trails in recreational parks as well as private properties. Excludes activities that are related to the use of the trail (e.g., hiking, Threat 6.1.2). /	Maintain and/or develop open grassy habitats within occupied areas. (7.3.2), Avoid burning, mowing, and bush hogging activities within occupied and/or suitable habitats during active season (March-October). (1.3.4)		
14	Regina rigida rigida	Glossy swampsnake	Reptile	Snake	I	c	Non-tidal Wetlands	1.1.1, 7.3.2,	Dense Housing and Urban Areas / Vegetation Succession /	Medium- to high-density development for residential use and buildings for related services. Allows very little to no maintenance of ecological functions. E.g., urban areas, suburbs, villages, schools, libraries, seniors' housing, hospitals / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Avoid residential or commercial development near occupied habitat (1.1.1), Maintain and/or develop open grassy habitats within occupied areas (7.3.2)		
15	Chelonia mydas	Green sea turtle	Reptile	Reptile	III	a	Beaches and Dunes, Headwater Streams, Estuaries, Marine Nearshore, Marine Offshore and Oceanic	3.3.2, 5.4.2, 9.1.2	Wind Farms / Commercial Fishing / Runoff	/ Harvesting of aquatic species for commercial purposes that is governed by management measures for which the environmental impact is primarily on the species (as opposed to habitat damage from sea bottom trawling, Threat 7.3.6). Includes bycatch but excludes ghost fishing gear entangling wildlife (Threat 9.4.4). E.g., commercial fisheries, use of nets and fishing gear for eels, factory ships, marine mammals caught in industrial fishing nets. / Effluents resulting from urban activities that are separate from the water supply system. For oils and other hydrocarbons, refer to Threat 9.2.1. E.g., salt/sand used to de-ice roads, fertilizers and pesticides used for lawns, parks, golf courses.	1. Support and participate in regional research and monitoring initiatives designed to assess impacts of offshore wind energy development on sea turtles. Once CVOW is operational, monitor the distribution and abundance of sea turtles inside and outside of the CVOW footprint using a study design that will measure the attraction or avoidance of offshore wind facilities by sea turtles to inform future OSW projects in the central Atlantic Wind Energy Area (WEA). Monitor indirect effects of OSW construction and operation such as vessel strike and recreational fishery interactions (e.g.,hook ingestion, line entanglement) in the vicinity of turbines (3.3.2), 2. Work with the VMRC to establish a fishery observer program for state regulated commercial fisheries in Virginia waters to document bycatch and collect other data associated with green turtle interactions with state fisheries. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding response program that is able to accurately detect and document commercial fishery-related green turtle strandings. Work with state fisheries managers, commercial gear specialists and commercial fishers to develop best practices for avoiding or minimizing sea turtle interactions with state fisheries (5.4.2), 3. Support and promote the development of best management practices designed to reduce nitrogen- and phosphorus-based fertilizer and pesticide runoff into VA's coastal waters to minimize harmful algal blooms that increase water turbidity, block sunlight and kill seagrasses. Build upon past social marketing efforts to discourage the residential use of nitrogen- and phosphorus-based fertilizers and pesticides and promote nature-based alternatives. Support intensive monitoring of toxic algal blooms in coastal VA, especially those that produce toxins which may be harmful to green and other sea turtle species (9.1.2).		

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1	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
							Beaches and Dunes, Headwater Streams, Estuaries, Marine Nearshore, Marine Offshore and Oceanic			/ Harvesting of aquatic species for recreation or subsistence that is governed by management measures. Illegal harvesting by fishing should be classified under "Poaching/persecution of aquatic species" (Threat 5.4.4). Includes bycatch and damage to released individuals, but exercises contamination of habitats due to solid lead from fishing gear (Threat 9.4.2). E.g., recreational fishing of sturgeon, accidental catching of mudpuppies during ice fishing, turtles ingesting hooks, personal collection for fishkeeping with authorized species. / Dredging in order to facilitate the transit of boats. Excludes dredging within marinas and docks (Threats 1.3.5) and dredging for looks and canals (Threat 4.3.3)	1. Support and participate in regional research and monitoring initiatives designed to assess impacts of offshore wind energy development on sea turtles. Once CVOW is operational, monitor the distribution and abundance of sea turtles inside and outside of the CVOW footprint using a study design that will measure the attraction or avoidance of offshore wind facilities by sea turtles to inform future OSW projects in the central Atlantic Wind Energy Area (WEA). Monitor indirect effects of OSW construction and operation such as vessel strikes and recreational fishery interactions (e.g., hook ingestion, line entanglement) in the vicinity of turbines (3.3.2), 2. Maintain all aspects of the Virginia Pier Partner Program including outreach, response and subsequent rehabilitation and/or release of sea turtles incidentally hooked by pier anglers. Seek funding from the Virginia Saltwater Fishing Fund to help support the Virginia Pier Partner Program over the long term. Develop and implement best management practices for pier owners and recreational anglers designed to minimize both non-lethal and lethal incidental takes of sea turtles by anglers (e.g., discourage anglers from dumping bait and fish remains into the water by providing some other means of disposing of fish remains) (5.4.1), 1. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding response program that is able to accurately identify and document hopper dredge-related Kemp's ridley strandings and immediately report this information to the US Army Corps of Engineers, the federal action agency, and NOAA Fisheries, the federal regulatory agency. 2. Support and implement emerging research and monitoring efforts that track seasonal occurrences of Kemp's ridley (and all other sea turtle species) in federal navigation channels and provide this information to the aforementioned federal agencies. 3. Work with the US Army Corps of Engineers, Protected species Observers, and NOAA Fisheries sea turtle veterinarians to improve the accurate identification of dredge-related takes (4.3.2).		
16	Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's ridley sea turtle	Reptile	Reptile	I	a		3.3.2, 5.4.1, 4.3.2	Wind Farms / Recreational of Subsistence Fishing / Dredging of Shipping Lanes				
							Beaches and Dunes, Headwater Streams, Estuaries, Marine Nearshore, Marine Offshore and Oceanic	3.3.2, 5.4.2, 9.4.4	Wind Farms / Commercial Fishing / Drifting Plastic and Entanglement Rubbish	/ Harvesting of aquatic species for commercial purposes that is governed by management measures for which the environmental impact is primarily on the species (as opposed to habitat damage from sea bottom trawling, Threat 7.3.6). Includes bycatch but excludes ghost fishing gear entangling wildlife (Threat 9.4.4). E.g., commercial fisheries, use of nets and fishing gear for eels, factory ships, marine mammals caught in industrial fishing nets. / Plastic garbage adrift or ashore of oceans or large water bodies that intoxicate or entangle wildlife. E.g., floating rubbish, nets, robes, buoys, ghost or derelict fishing gear, plastic bags.	1. Support and participate in regional research and monitoring initiatives designed to assess impacts of offshore wind energy development on sea turtles. Once CVOW is operational, monitor the distribution and abundance of sea turtles inside and outside of the CVOW footprint using a study design that will measure the attraction or avoidance of offshore wind facilities by sea turtles to inform future OSW projects in the central Atlantic Wind Energy Area (WEA). Monitor indirect effects of OSW construction and operation such as vessel strikes and recreational fishery interactions (e.g., line entanglement) in the vicinity of turbines (3.3.2), 2. Work with the VMRC to establish a fishery observer program for state regulated commercial fisheries in Virginia waters to document the prevalence and types of leatherback sea turtle interactions with state fisheries. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding respond program that is able to accurately detect and document commercial fishery-related leatherback strandings. Work with state fisheries managers, commercial gear specialists and commercial fishers to develop best practices for avoiding or minimizing sea turtle interactions with state fisheries (5.4.2), 3. Support and promote strategies and actions in the Virginia Marine Debris Reduction Plan that will help reduce the ingestion of plastics and other marine debris by leatherback (and all other sea turtle species) and lower the incidences of marine debris-related entanglements by lessening the the amount of marine debris in VA's coastal waters. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding response program that is able to accurately detect and document marine debris ingestion by leatherback sea turtles. Recruit and train qualified residents of VA to become members of the Sea Turtle Disentanglement Network to assist with marine debris entanglements in state waters (9.4.4)		
17	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback sea turtle	Reptile	Reptile	III	b							

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1	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
18	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead sea turtle	Reptile	Reptile	I	a	Beaches and Dunes, Headwater Streams, Estuaries, Marine Nearshore, Marine Offshore and Oceanic	3.3.2, 5.4.2, 4.3.2	Wind Farms / Commercial Fishing / Dredging of Shipping Lanes	/ Harvesting of aquatic species for commercial purposes that is governed by management measures for which the environmental impact is primarily on the species (as opposed to habitat damage from sea bottom trawling, Threat 7.3.6). Includes bycatch but excludes ghost fishing gear entangling wildlife (Threat 9.4.4). E.g., commercial fisheries, use of nets and fishing gear for eels, factory ships, marine mammals caught in industrial fishing nets. / Dredging in order to facilitate the transit of boats. Excludes dredging within marinas and docks (Threats 1.3.5) and dredging for looks and canals (Threat 4.3.3)	1. Support and participate in regional research and monitoring initiatives designed to assess impacts of offshore wind energy development on sea turtles. Once CVOW is operational, monitor the distribution and abundance of sea turtles inside and outside of the CVOW footprint using a study design that will measure the attraction or avoidance of offshore wind facilities by sea turtles to inform future OSW projects in the central Atlantic Wind Energy Area (WEA). Monitor indirect effects of OSW construction and operation such as vessel strikes and recreational fishery interactions (e.g., hook ingestion, line entanglement) in the vicinity of turbines (3.3.2), 2. Work with the VMRC to establish a fishery observer program for state regulated commercial fisheries in Virginia waters to document the prevalence and types of loggerhead sea turtle interactions with state fisheries. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding respond program that is able to accurately detect and document commercial fishery-related loggerhead strandings. Work with state fisheries managers, commercial gear specialists and commercial fishers to develop best practices for avoiding or minimizing sea turtle interactions with state fisheries (5.4.2), 3. Maintain an effective sea turtle stranding response program that is able to accurately identify and document hopper dredge-related loggerhead strandings and immediately report this information to the US Army Corps of Engineers, the federal action agency, and NOAA Fisheries, the federal regulatory agency. Support and implement emerging research and monitoring efforts that track seasonal occurrences of loggerheads (and all other sea turtle species) in federal navigation channels and provide this information to the aforementioned federal agencies. Work with the US Army Corps of Engineers, Protected species Observers, and NOAA Fisheries sea turtle veterinarians to improve the accurate identification of dredge-related takes (4.3.2).		
19	Virginia valeriae pulchra	Mountain earthsnake	Reptile	Snake	II	c	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Ponds	5.3.1, 4.1.1,	Complete Removal of the Forest Cover / Roads /	Cutting removing the majority of the forest cover. E.g., clear-cutting and related cuts (CT, CRS, CPRS, CPHRS, CPPTM). / /	Avoid large scale timber harvests within occupied habitat (5.3.1), The impacts of roads is not fully understand, but additional road construction within occupied habitat should be avoided. (4.1.1)		
20	Malaclemys terrapin terrapin	Northern diamond-backed terrapin	Reptile	Turtle	II	a	Beaches and Dunes, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands, Estuaries, Marine Nearshore	5.1.4, 8.2.5., 4.1.1	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / / Roads	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat (8.2.5)		
21	Graptemys geographica	Northern map turtle	Reptile	Turtle	IV	a	Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers	5.1.4, 8.2.5,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Increased Predation by Mesopredators /	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / e.g., racoons, striped skunks, foxes, coyotes. /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat (8.2.5)		
22	Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus	Northern pinesnake	Reptile	Snake	I	a	Forests and Woodlands	5.1.4, 7.1.2., 1.1.1	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / / Dense Housing and Urban Areas	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / / Medium- to high-density development for residential use and buildings for related services. Allows very little to no maintenance of ecological functions. E.g., urban areas, suburbs, villages, schools, libraries, seniors' housing, hospitals	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Introduce and/or maintain fire regime for open savanna-like habitat conditions. (7.1.2)		
23	Lampropeltis elapsoides	Scarlet kingsnake	Reptile	Snake	III	c	Forests and Woodlands, Artificial Impoundments	5.1.4, 5.3.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Complete Removal of the Forest Cover /	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / Cutting removing the majority of the forest cover. E.g., clear-cutting and related cuts (CT, CRS, CPRS, CPHRS, CPPTM). /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Avoid large scale timber harvests within occupied habitat (5.3.1)		

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24	Cemophora coccinea copei	Scarletsnake	Reptile	Snake	IV	a	Grasslands, Savannas	5.3.1, 7.1.2, 5.1.4	Complete Removal of the Forest Cover / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals	Cutting removing the majority of the forest cover. E.g., clear-cutting and related cuts (CT, CRS, CPRS, CPHRS, CPPTM). / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade.	Avoid clear-cutting suitable and/or occupied habitats (5.3.1), Introduce and/or maintain fire regime for open savanna-like habitat conditions. (7.1.2), Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4)		
25	Opheodrys vernalis	Smooth greensnake	Reptile	Snake	III	a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.2,	Vegetation Succession / Beaver Dam Management /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. /	Maintain and/or develop open grassy habitats within occupied areas (7.3.2), Avoid dismantling of beaver dams that may result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created wetland basin (7.2.2)		
26	Tantilla coronata	Southeastern crowned snake	Reptile	Snake	IV	a	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Artificial Impoundments	5.3.1	Complete Removal of the Forest Cover / /	Cutting removing the majority of the forest cover. E.g., clear-cutting and related cuts (CT, CRS, CPRS, CPHRS, CPPTM). / /	Avoid large scale timber harvests within occupied habitat (5.3.1)		
27	Apalone spinifera spinifera	Spiny softshell	Reptile	Turtle	IV	a	Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers	5.1.4	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals /	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4)		
28	Clemmys guttata	Spotted turtle	Reptile	Turtle	III	a	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.1.4, 7.2.2., 7.2.5	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Drainage in Forest Environments	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations and aggressively addressing the illegal collection (5.1.4), Avoid dismantling of beaver dams that may result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created wetland basin (7.2.2), Maintain and/or restore natural hydrologic processes within occupied and historic habitats. (7.2.5)	Timbered Forested Uplands	
29	Crotalus horridus (timber)	Timber rattlesnake	Reptile	Snake	III	a	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus	5.1.4, 1.1.1,	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Dense Housing and Urban Areas /	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / Medium- to high-density development for residential use and buildings for related services. Allows very little to no maintenance of ecological functions. E.g., urban areas, suburbs, villages, schools, libraries, seniors' housing, hospitals /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations and aggressively addressing the illegal collection (5.1.4), Avoid residential or commercial development near occupied habitat (1.1.1)	Timbered Forested Uplands	
30	Glyptemys insculpta	Wood turtle	Reptile	Turtle	I	a	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers	5.1.4, 8.2.5., 4.1.1	Poaching/Persecution of Terrestrial Animals / Roads	Illegal harvesting of terrestrial animals or animal products (e.g., feathers) for personal, commercial or persecution purposes, or actions that would be interpreted as abuse or harassment of wildlife. E.g., hunters killing coyotes or birds of prey, people deliberately harming snakes out of fear, illegal collection of seabirds or shorebird egg collection, illegal wildlife trade for skins, meat or the pet trade. / /	Continue maintaining "no possession" regulations (5.1.4), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat. (8.2.5), Avoid building roads along occupied streams. Consider constructing barriers along road-kill "hot spots". (4.1.1)	Timbered Forested Uplands, Grazed Pasture Uplands	
31	Trachemys scripta scripta	Yellow-bellied slider	Reptile	Turtle	IV	b	Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Artificial Impoundments	8.1.3., 8.2.5., 4.1.1	/ / Roads	/ /	Continue maintaining the ban on red-eared sliders. When feasible, actively remove red-eared sliders from natural areas. (8.1.3), Reduce the mesopredator population around occupied habitat (8.2.5)		