Aquatic Ecosystems

The overall richness of North Carolina's aquatic fauna is directly related to the geomorphology of the state, which defines the major drainage divisions and the diversity of habitats found within. There are seventeen major river basins in North Carolina. Five western basins are part of the Interior Basin (IB) and drain to the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico (Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, French Broad, Watauga, and New). Parts of these five river basins are within the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests (NFs). Twelve central and eastern basins are part of the Atlantic Slope (AS) and flow to the Atlantic Ocean. Of these twelve central and eastern basins, parts of the Savannah, Broad, Catawba, and Yadkin-Pee Dee basins are within the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. As described later in this report, the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, for the most part, support higher elevation coldwater streams, and relatively little cool- and warmwater resources.

To gain perspective on the importance of aquatic ecosystems on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, it is first necessary to understand their value at regional and national scales. The southeastern United States has the highest aquatic species diversity in the entire United States (Burr and Mayden 1992; Williams et al. 1993; Taylor et al. 1996; Warren et al. 2000,), with southeastern fishes comprising 62% of the United States fauna, and nearly 50% of the North American fish fauna (Burr and Mayden 1992). Freshwater mollusk diversity in the southeast is 'globally unparalleled', representing 91% of all United States mussel species (Neves et al. 1997). Similarly, crayfish diversity and global importance in the southeast rivals that of mollusks (Taylor et al. 1996). Crayfish in the southeast comprise 95% of the total species found in all of North America (Butler 2002).

Unfortunately, patterns of aquatic species imperilment are similar to the patterns of diversity discussed above. Greater than two-thirds of the nation's freshwater mussel and crayfish species are extinct, imperiled, or vulnerable (Williams et al. 1993; Neves et al. 1997; Master et al. 1998). A majority of these at-risk species are native to the southeast. Furthermore, the number of imperiled freshwater fishes in the southeast is greater than any other region in the country and the percentage of imperiled species is second only to the western United States (Minckley and Deacon 1991;Warren and Burr 1994). Aquatic species of conservation concern recommended for this plan revision are discussed in other parts of this assessment.

A long history of separation between drainage basins has resulted in different species composition across the landscape. For example, aquatic zoogeographical differences are evident on each side of the Eastern Continental Divide, where there are relatively few native species in common. Additionally, within major drainage basins, individual river basins drain broadly diverse terrain and a wide variety of aquatic habitats exist among them. In an assessment of nine southeastern states, North Carolina ranked third highest in overall diversity of stream-types (Warren et al. 1997).

The mountains of the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province (BRPP) dominate the western third of North Carolina, and therefore the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. Generally, streams in the BRPP are

relatively high gradient, cool, have boulder and cobble or gravel bottoms, and are of low to moderate productivity. Larger streams and rivers have historically supported exceptionally diverse warm-water communities. The five river basins of the IB along with the Savannah, are entirely within the BRPP in North Carolina. Headwaters of the Broad, Catawba, and Yadkin-Pee Dee river basins drain the eastern slopes of the BRPP.

In North Carolina, water quality has improved over the last several decades in many waters that were historically polluted primarily by point-source discharges; however, overall habitat degradation continues to threaten the health of aquatic communities. Increased development and urbanization, poorly managed crop and animal agriculture, and mining all impact aquatic systems with point and nonpoint source inputs. Additionally, impoundments on major rivers and tributaries drastically alter the hydrologic regime of many North Carolina waterways and result in habitat fragmentation, blockage of fish migration routes, and physical habitat alterations.

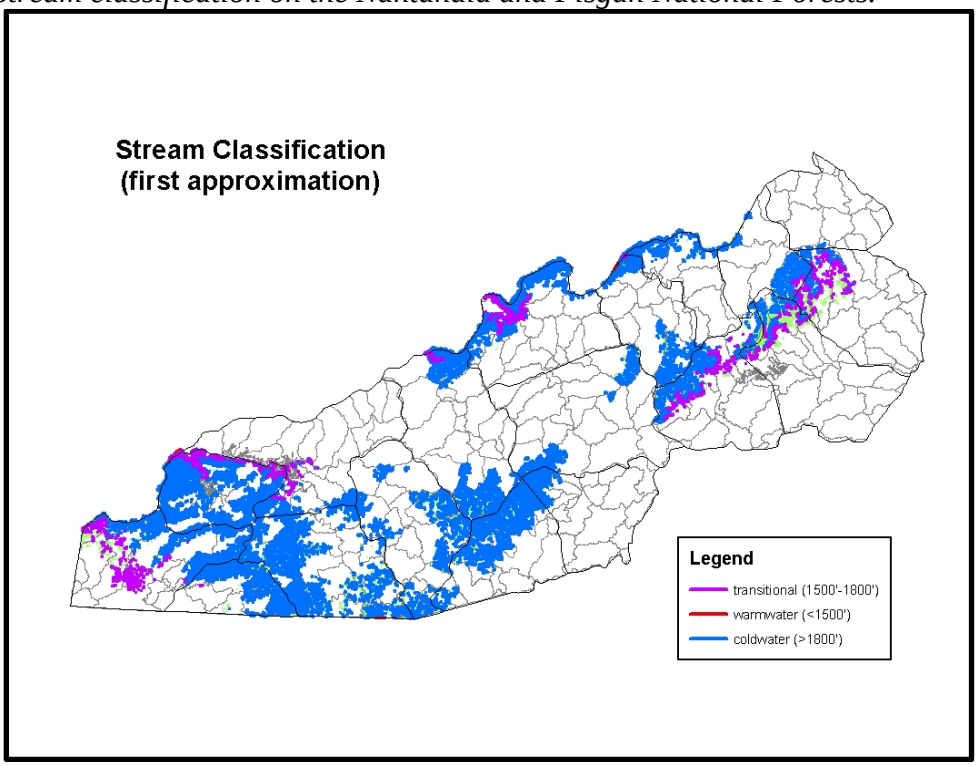
This assessment summarizes the three most prevalent aquatic ecosystems on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs: coldwater, coolwater, and warmwater streams. The classification scheme described in this assessment is not meant to “pigeon-hole” aquatic resources or to serve as a hard and fast description of what can be expected on the ground, but rather to serve as a foundation for discussion. There are no distinct physical boundaries delineating cold-, cool-, and warmwater streams. Aquatic resources represent a continuum of conditions across the landscape and over time.

Additionally, small lakes and ponds occur on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, but their acreage is very small and each resource is distinct in its habitat, fauna, and management objectives. These resources will be included in planning efforts, but not in this assessment. Also, the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs include many miles of shoreline surrounding mountain reservoirs, but not the waterbodies themselves. The Forest Service actively manages access to these resources, and that is summarized in the recreation portions of this assessment. Authority under the Wyden Amendment allows the Forest Service to cooperate with partners and landowners including the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, and other utility companies to enhance habitat and angling opportunities associated with these reservoirs because they are important recreational opportunities on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs.

Coldwater Streams

Coldwater streams are the most widespread aquatic habitat of the mountain region of North Carolina. There are approximately 15,000 miles of coldwater stream habitat in western North Carolina, with approximately 3,550 of that (25%) flowing through the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Stream classification on the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests.



Most coldwater streams in North Carolina are of low stream order (i.e. 1st through 3rd orders). This includes headwaters where perennial streams originate, downslope through several stream confluences to what most people identify as a small river (Figure 2). Higher order streams may be classified as coldwater if elevation (as a surrogate for water temperature) or groundwater influences dictate.

Figure 2. Examples of coldwater stream habitats on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs: (a) headwaters of Bowlens Creek (1st–2nd order) and (b) South Toe River at Black Mountain Campground (3rd+ order).

(a) (b)

Photos by Sheryl Bryan, U.S. Forest Service

Coldwater, by its very name, means the water is "cold" most, if not all, of the time. Trout and other species depend on this characteristic for their survival. For example, brook trout cannot survive in habitats where the water temperature exceeds 18^{o}C for extended periods of time (similarly, lethal temperatures for rainbow and brown trout are 25^{o}C and 27^{o}C, respectively) (Raleigh et al. 1984; Raleigh et al. 1986; Schmitt et al. 1993). Because it is impossible to measure and monitor water temperature on every stream across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, elevation is used as a surrogate to aid in defining coldwater ecosystems. Water temperature is directly correlated to elevation (Schmitt et al. 1993).

Because of the topography in western North Carolina, most coldwater streams have high gradients (or steepness). This lends itself to well-defined pool (deeper) and riffle (faster flow) habitat in stream sections with higher gradient, and more run (hybrid of deeper and faster flow) habitat in sections with lower gradient. These diverse stream habitats contribute greatly to trout population stability over the long-term (Raleigh et al. 1984; Raleigh et al. 1986; Schmitt et al. 1993).

Other factors correlated with trout, and particularly brook trout, density and population stability are the underlying geology and stream pH (Schmitt et al. 1993). These factors are discussed in depth in other parts of this document. Specific relationships with brook trout distribution and abundance with these physical stream factors should be examined in the revised forest plan process.

Figure 3. Example of clean, silt-free gravel suitable for brook trout spawning.

Photo by Brady Dodd, U.S. Forest Service

Raleigh et al. 1984, Raleigh et al. 1986, and Schmitt et al. 1993 all indicate, that besides stream productivity and habitat-limiting factors discussed above, the availability of suitable spawning habitat (i.e. clean, silt-free gravel, Figure 3) limits trout population density in southern Appalachian streams. This is particularly true where brook trout occur with other trout species.

Therefore, it is critical that spawning habitat and juvenile age classes be monitored in future efforts.

Range-wide and Local Trends

Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) are the only trout native to much of the eastern United States. They have inhabited the East's coldwater streams and lakes since the retreat of the continental glaciers across New York and New England, and they have thrived in the Appalachians for the last several million years. Brook trout survive in only the coldest and cleanest water. In fact, brook trout serve as indicators of the health of the watersheds they inhabit. A decline in brook trout populations can serve as an early warning that the health of an entire ecosystem is at risk (Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture (EBTJV) 2012).

In pre-colonial times, brook trout were present in nearly every coldwater stream and river in the eastern United States (EBTJV 2012). Sensitive to changes in water quality, wild brook trout began to disappear as early agriculture, timber, and textiles economies transformed the eastern landscape. As streams gained value as highways for log drives, water sources for farming, and prime locations for factories and mills, the resulting loss in brook trout populations mirrored the decline in the health of the region's lands and waters. Many of these threats to water quality and wild brook trout persist today, as our population and resource needs continue to expand, placing additional stresses on the eastern landscape and remaining brook trout habitat.

As alluded to above, the southern Appalachian Mountains suffered historically from poor land use practices, including large-scale log drives that affected and rearranged stream habitats on a very large scale, and poor land management associated with agriculture that increased erosion and exposed shaded streams to the sun. As water quality declined and native brook trout disappeared, rainbow trout and brown trout were introduced in an attempt to mitigate these changes. Subsequently, as cleared forests returned and aquatic habitat improved, these non-native fish expanded their range and now compete with brook trout for food and space. Today, most remaining high quality trout habitat is occupied by non-native trout species.

Today, the EBTJV identifies the presence of nonnative trout (rainbow and brown trout) and urbanization as the largest threats to native brook trout, followed closely by poor land management and degraded streamside habitat. Furthermore, the EBTJV identifies the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee, Nantahala, and Pisgah NFs as having the highest quality trout habitat remaining in the Southeast (EBTJV 2012). Protection and connection of these small, fragmented brook trout populations to lower elevation rivers will ensure their long-term survival. Continued protection of forested land, cooperative restoration of streamside areas on private land, and selective removal of non-native fish can restore healthy populations of brook trout.

On the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, 91% (3,460 miles) of the approximately 3,800 miles of perennial streams have been classified as coldwater. Brook trout currently occupy approximately 750 miles of this habitat (Figure 4). If the assumption that brook trout occupied suitable habitat historically, this represents an almost 80% reduction in range of the species over the long-term, which is emphasized by the EBTJV's estimates of regional range loss (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Current brook trout range on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs.

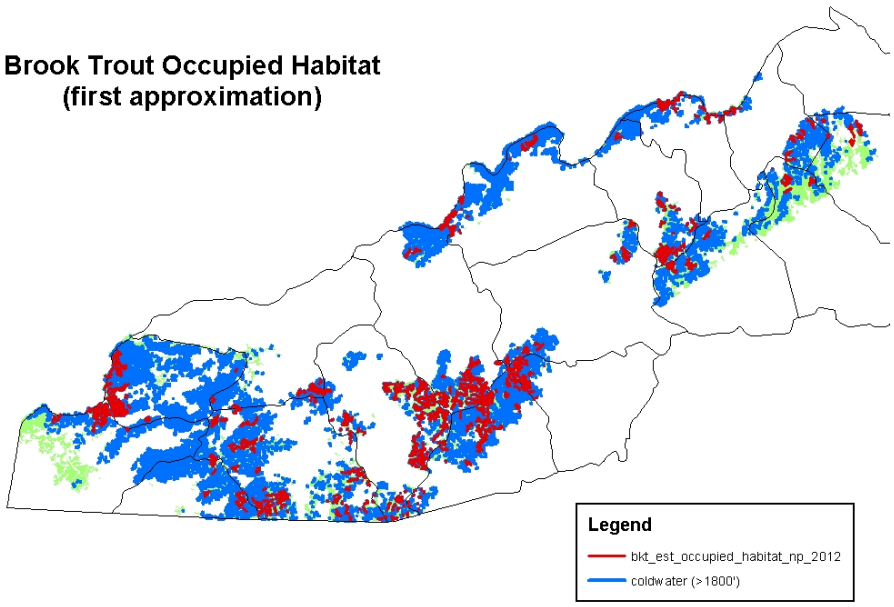
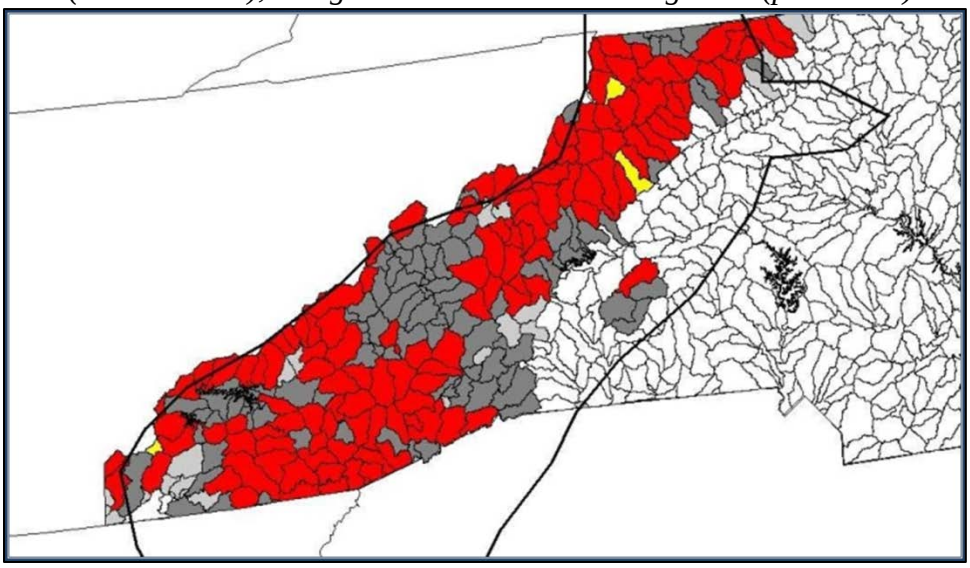
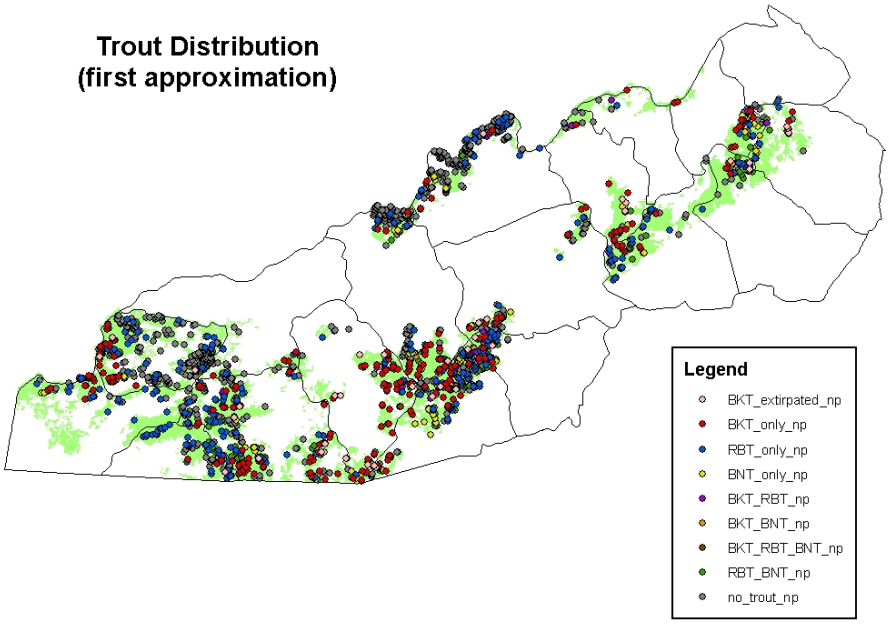


Figure 5. *Estimated brook trout range loss across the southern Appalachian Mountains. Data courtesy of the EBTJV (2012). Red indicates >75% range loss (restoration), yellow indicates 50-75% range loss (enhancement), and green indicates <50% range loss (protection).*



At least for the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, much of the brook trout range loss can be attributed to the presence of rainbow or brown trout (Figure 6). There are a few streams that support sympatric brook trout and brown or rainbow trout populations. In these areas, inter-specific competition often controls brook trout population dynamics.

Figure 6. Current trout distribution on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs.



It is important to note that rainbow and brown trout, while not native to the mountains of North Carolina, are socially and economically important. There is a demand for high quality trout fishing in the mountains of North Carolina, and these species fill this niche. Angling as a form of recreation is addressed in other parts of this assessment.

Long-term trout population monitoring was conducted by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) and Forest Service staffs from 1989 until 1996 (Borawa et al. 2001), which enabled managers to see local population dynamics. Results of this effort are summarized below. Since 2001, the NCWRC and Forest Service staffs have focused monitoring efforts on the identification of southern strain brook trout populations and distribution of the species.

To date, over 500 populations of brook trout have been sampled from North Carolina (including the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs), and genetic analysis (via non-lethal tissue samples) conducted to determine strain origin. This is important because northern strains of brook trout were introduced at around the same time brown and rainbow trout were introduced, and have shown to out-compete the native southern strain of brook trout (i.e. “speckled trout”) in some situations. It is the objective of the NCWRC, National Forests in North Carolina, and the Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture, to restore native brook trout to their appropriate ranges.

Table 1 summarizes the results of this long-term effort to identify the range of native brook trout in North Carolina. It is important to note that this genetic work is ongoing, and that beginning in 2012, long-term population monitoring was re-initiated to augment older data and examine trout populations in light of new threats such as acid deposition and global warming.

Table 1. Genetic origin of brook trout populations within North Carolina (NCWRC 2012).

River	% northern strain	% southern strain	% mixed strains
Mississippi Basin (n=383)	**6.8**	**43.6**	**49.6**
Cheoah	8.3	66.7	25.0
French Broad	13.0	36.2	50.7
Hiwassee	16.7	66.7	16.7
Little Tennessee	3.2	45.2	51.6
Nantahala	23.5	29.4	47.1
New	2.3	37.2	60.5
Nolichucky	0.0	40.7	59.3
Pigeon	16.7	66.7	16.7
Tuckasegee	2.6	39.5	57.9
Watauga	9.5	52.4	38.1
Atlantic Slope (n=97)	**20.6**	**17.5**	**61.9**
Broad	66.7	33.3	0.0
Catawba	26.9	19.2	53.8
Savannah	0.0	14.8	85.2
Yadkin	26.8	17.1	56.1

Southern Appalachian strain brook trout (SABKT) comprise approximately 40% of all brook trout populations in North Carolina. Within Atlantic Slope drainages, SABKT represent approximately 18% of known brook trout populations. Approximately 44% of brook trout populations within Mississippi Basin drainages are SABKT. These numbers represent the fact that brook trout, although native to the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, have been impacted at the genetic level by the introduction of nonnative strains of the species.

At the population level, trout populations exhibit high natural variability. Population stability is largely influenced by the availability of suitable spawning habitat and the recruitment of new age classes. Therefore, this assessment will focus on this segment of trout populations. Trout populations across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs have been stable to slightly increasing since 1990, although this trend is difficult to see given the natural variability of trout populations (Figure 7). Trout populations on non-Forest Service lands generally exhibit the same trends (Figure 8), although several streams have seen measurable declines (Figure 9).

Figure 7. Trout young-of-year (YOY) densities from several streams across the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, summarized from Borawa et al. 2001.

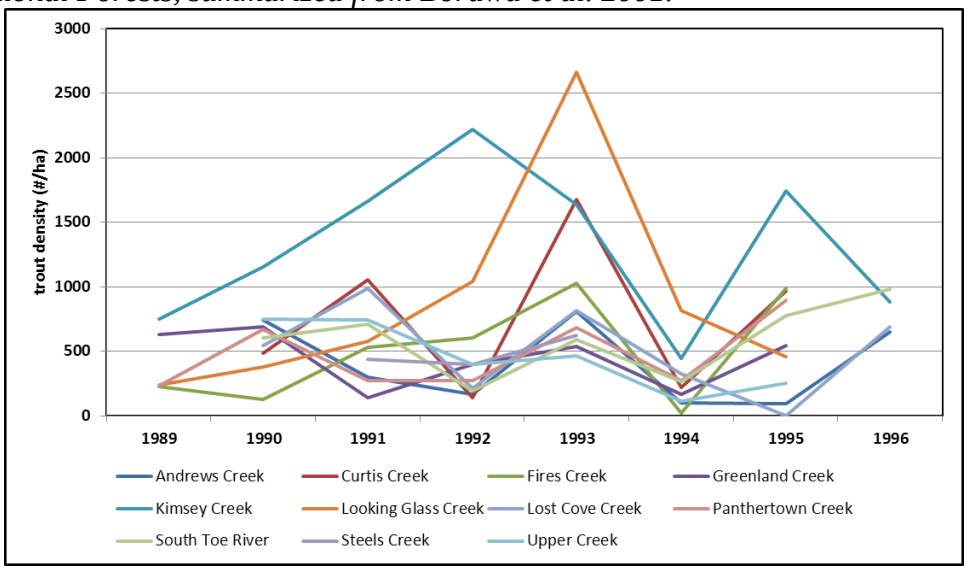


Figure 8. Mean trout young-of-year (YOY) densities from streams across the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests and non-Forest Service lands within western North Carolina, summarized from Borawa et al. 2001.

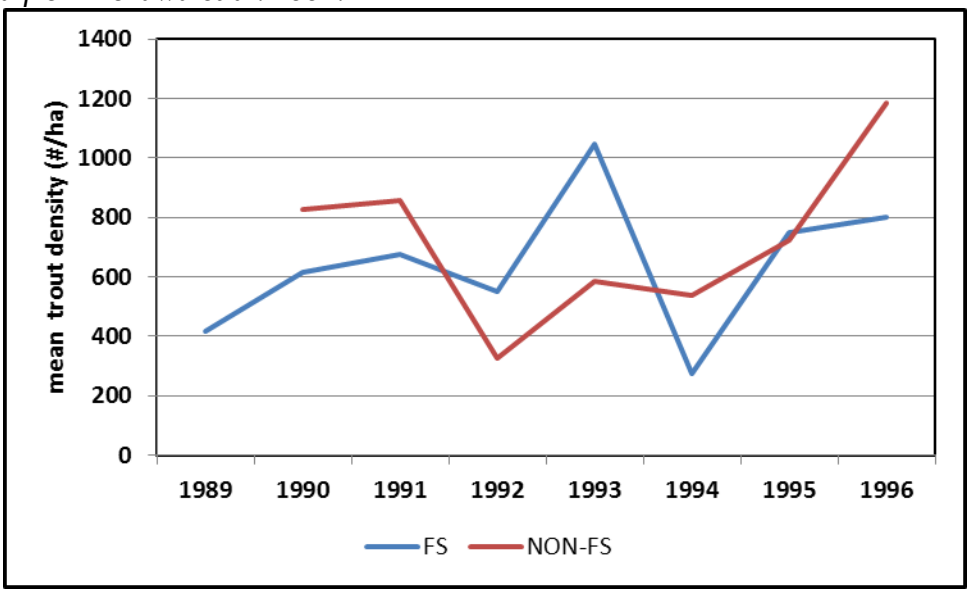
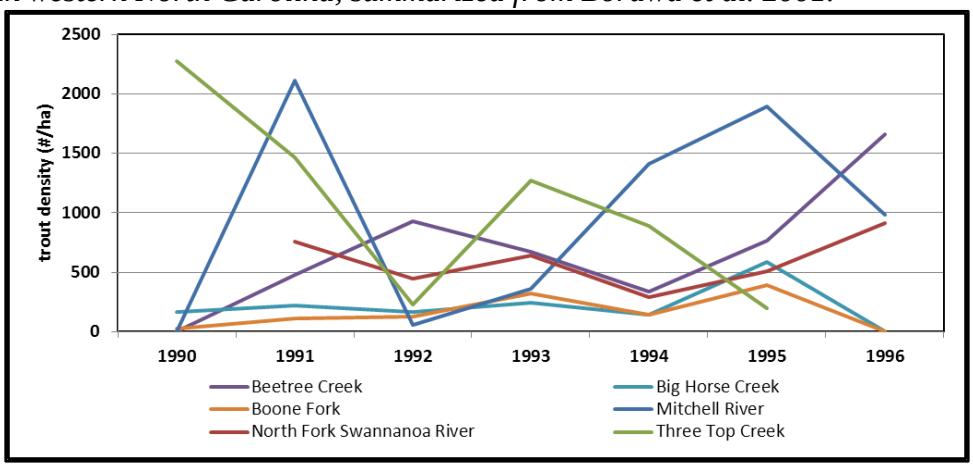


Figure 9. Trout young-of-year (YOY) densities from several streams across non-Forest Service lands within western North Carolina, summarized from Borawa et al. 2001.



The data summarized above for streams across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs showed different trends between allopatric populations (i.e. brook trout is the only trout species present) and sympatric populations (i.e. brook trout occur with rainbow and/or brown trout). Allopatric brook trout populations exhibit stable to increasing trends across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs where no other trout species are present (Figure 10). Whereas, sympatric brook trout populations exhibit stable to declining trends (Figure 11). This situation is consistent with the identification of interspecific competition as a threat to brook trout populations by the EBTJV (2012).

Figure 10. Allopatric brook trout young-of-year (YOY) densities from several streams across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, summarized from Borawa et al. 2001.

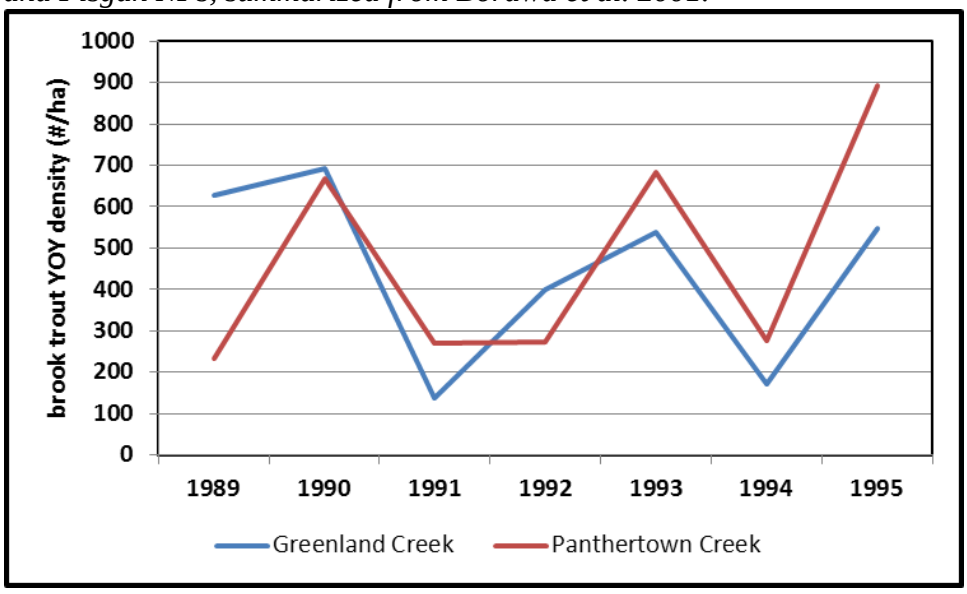
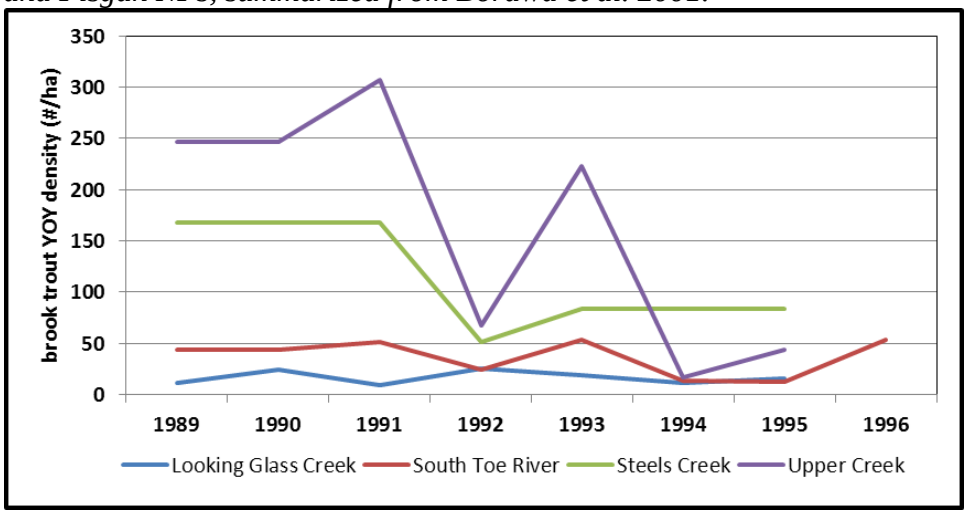


Figure 11. Sympatric brook trout young-of-year (YOY) densities from several streams across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, summarized from Borawa et al. 2001.



Large-scale events such as droughts and floods are the primary factors influencing local trout populations (Schmitt et al. 1993; Borawa et al. 2001). Forest management, particularly the use of roads and trails near streams (including stream crossings), can affect brook trout populations by introducing sediment to stream habitats or blocking upstream movement. However, over the last 20 years, the Forest Service has actively implemented existing Forest Plan riparian standards, restored riparian habitats and brook trout populations, and restored aquatic organism passage at some stream crossings, resulting in a greater range of brook trout on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. It is estimated that the range of brook trout has expanded by approximately 30 miles across the Forests because of these efforts. While not really measurable at forest scale, these changes are biologically significant at the local scale where restoration and enhancements took place.

Cool- and Warmwater Streams

Cool- and warmwater streams are common throughout the mountain region of North Carolina, generally occurring at lower elevations such as large river valleys, and along the Eastern Continental Divide, where the mountain region transitions into the piedmont region. However, these cool- and warmwater habitats are present, but not in large amounts, on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. There are approximately 246 miles of coolwater (transitional) habitat and 2 miles of warmwater habitat flowing through the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (Figure 1).

Most cool- and warmwater aquatic habitats in North Carolina are of medium and higher stream order (i.e. 4th order or greater), but also includes low-elevation sections where perennial streams originate (Figure 12). These habitats support the most diverse aquatic communities on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, and in some cases, represent the most diverse aquatic communities in the southeast and across the United States.

Figure 12. Examples of cool- and warmwater streams on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs: (a) Little Tennessee River (coolwater) and (b) French Broad River (warmwater).

(a) *(b)*

Photos courtesy of www.ncdenr.org

Warmwater, by its very name, means the water is "warm" most, if not all, of the time. Hence, coolwater is the transition, or mixing zone, between this and temperature-dependent coldwater habitats (see coldwater streams section of this assessment). The *river continuum concept* (Vannote et al. 1980) identifies a watercourse as an open ecosystem that is in constant interaction with the surrounding land, and moving from source to mouth, constantly changing. This metamorphosis is due to the gradual change of physical environmental conditions such as channel width, depth, and gradient, flow characteristics, and air and water temperature, as a system moves from its origin to the ocean.

Because of the topography in western North Carolina, most cool- and warmwater streams have lower gradients, and are wider, which increases solar radiation. As the influence of elevation on water temperature decreases (i.e. the water becomes warmer as streams flow through lower elevations), increased solar radiation also influences water temperature. In western North Carolina, coolwater streams may retain well-defined pool and riffle habitat, whereas it is more difficult to discern where one habitat unit stops and another starts in many warmwater habitats on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs.

Other factors correlated with cool- and warmwater aquatic communities include geology, low pH, environmental contaminants, and physical barriers such as poorly designed stream crossings and dams. These factors are discussed in depth in other parts of this document. Specific relationships between aquatic communities (particularly freshwater mussels and endemic fish) with these physical factors should be examined in the revised forest plan process.

Range-wide and Local Trends

The North Carolina Index of Biotic Integrity (NCIBI) (NCDWQ 2006) is a modification of the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) initially proposed by Karr (1981) and Karr et al. (1986). The IBI was developed to assess a stream's biological integrity by examining the structure and health of

its fish community. The scores resulting from this index are a measure of the ecological health of the waterbody, and may not always directly correlate with water quality. For example, a stream with excellent water quality, but with poor or fair fish habitat, would not be rated excellent with this index. However, in many instances, a stream which rated excellent on the NCIBI should be expected to have excellent water quality.

The IBI (and hence, the NCIBI) incorporates information about species richness and composition, trophic composition, fish abundance, and fish condition. The NCIBI summarizes the effects of all classes of factors influencing aquatic faunal communities (water quality, energy source, habitat quality, flow regime, and biotic interactions). While change in a fish community can be caused by many factors, certain aspects of the community are generally more responsive to specific influences. For example: species composition measurements reflect habitat quality effects; information on trophic composition reflects effects of biotic interactions and energy supply; and fish abundance and condition information indicate additional water quality effects. It should be noted, however, that these responses may overlap—for example, a change in fish abundance may be due to decreased energy supply or a decline in habitat quality, and not necessarily a change in water quality.

The NCIBI is an assessment of twelve parameters (or metrics) (Table 2). The values provided by each metric are converted into scores on a 1, 3, or 5 scale. A score of 5 represents conditions which would be expected for undisturbed streams in the specific river basin or region (the NCIBI takes into consideration physiographic region when defining the 1, 3, or 5 values). A score of 1 indicates that conditions differ greatly from those expected in undisturbed streams if the region. Each metric is designed to give unique information to the overall assessment. The scores for all metrics are then summed to obtain the overall NCIBI score. The NCIBI score (an even number between 12 (extremely disturbed) and 60 (undisturbed)) is then used to determine the ecological integrity of the stream from which the sample was taken.

Table 2. NCIBI scores and classification for fish communities within the mountain region of North Carolina. Note that there are two different scales for this region, recognizing differences between Mississippi and Atlantic Slope basins.

Integrity Class	NCIBI Score (FBR, HIW, LTR, NEW, WAT)	NCIBI Score (BRD, CAT, SAV, YAD)
Excellent	58-60	54-60
Good	48-56	48-52
Good-Fair	40-46	42-46
Fair	34-38	36-40
Poor	</= 32	</= 34

Because it is highly unlikely that any aquatic ecosystem has ever been completely undisturbed, an NCIBI value of 58 will be used as the baseline (or historical reference) for the analysis of trends in fish community structure within the French Broad, Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, New, and Watauga River basins, and an NCIBI value of 54 will be used as the baseline (or historical

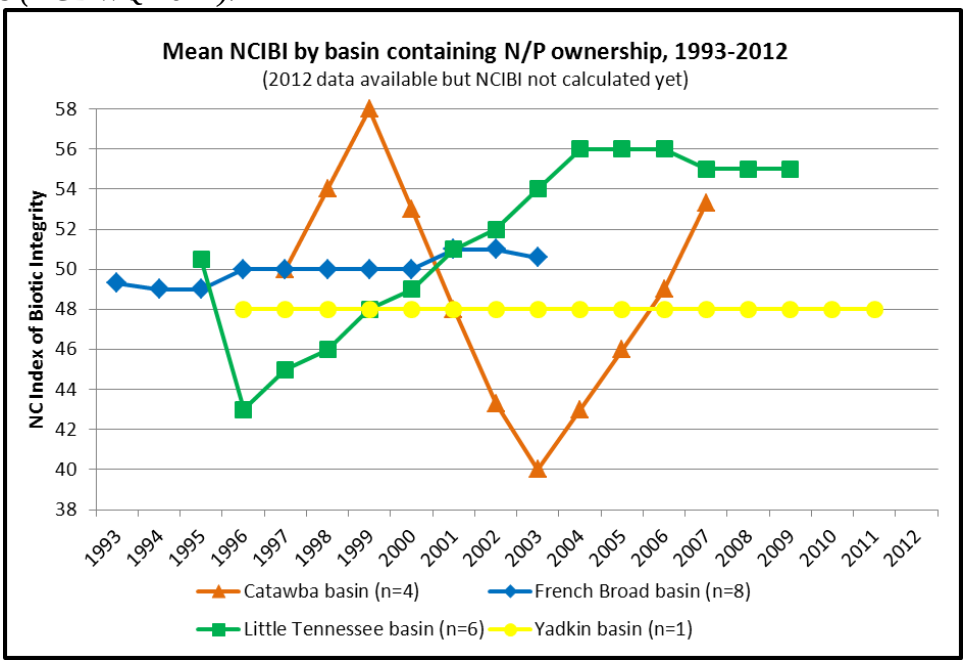
reference) for the analysis of trends in fish community structure within the Broad, Catawba, Savannah, and Yadkin River basins.

There are nineteen long-term NCIBI monitoring sites within the eighteen-county area evaluated in this assessment. Twelve of these are on or immediately adjacent to the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs, and six of these have data consistent enough to establish trends. Additionally, IBI data collected by the Tennessee Valley Authority from sites within North Carolina (hereafter, TVAIBI) is being summarized for this forest plan revision but is not available yet.

Generally speaking, fish community composition and structure has remained stable to slightly improving within French Broad and Yadkin River Basins. Fish community composition and structure shows slight improvements within Catawba River Basin, although high variability in NCIBI scores are noted (Figure 13).

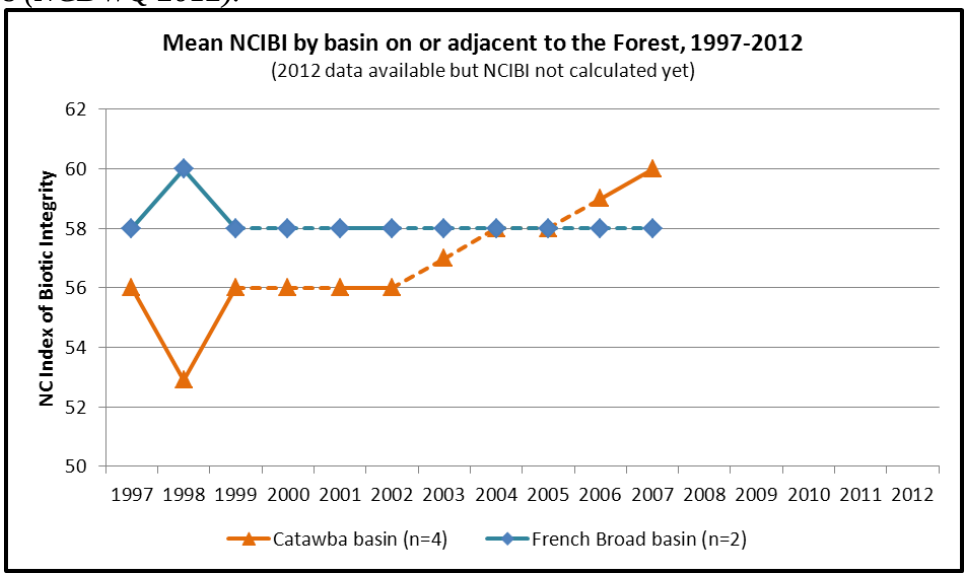
Fish community composition and structure has improved measurably within then Little Tennessee River basin since the mid-1990s (Figure 13), perhaps due to large-scale grassroots and resource agency efforts in the watershed. Recently, the little Tennessee River basin was named the first native fish conservation area east of the Mississippi River by the National Wildlife Federation, again highlighting the importance of this system and its aquatic health to the planning area.

Figure 13. Mean NCIBI values from streams within river basins containing the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (NCDWQ 2012).



A closer look at NCIBI values from the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests reveals that fish community health is stable within the French Broad river basin, and increasing in the Catawba River basin (Figure 14). However, very small sample sizes are likely limiting the reliability of these trends.

Figure 14. Mean NCIBI values from streams within river basins containing the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (NCDWQ 2012).



Maintaining an NCIBI rating of good or better for Forest streams is the desired condition; high quality, high integrity fish communities across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs will ensure the continued existence of stable warmwater fish communities. However, due largely to the zoogeography of native fish, maintenance of healthy, stable fish communities across the Forests will not ultimately guarantee the continued existence of all fish species.

Overall, stream community, health, and function has been, and remains, good across the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. Across the Forests, only one site within the Catawba River basin during one year of this monitoring (1998) received a NCIBI score lower than the historical reference.

Cool- and warmwater streams support a diversity of aquatic species, including many nongame fish, crayfish, and freshwater mussels. The NCIBI addresses this diversity; however, many of these species are rare or of conservation concern. From this perspective, these species are discussed in other parts of this assessment (see Federally-Listed Species Report).

Special Aquatic Habitats

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) has identified more than 2,500 Significant Natural Heritage Areas (SNHAs) across the state. A Significant Natural Heritage Area is a site (terrestrial and aquatic) of special biodiversity significance. An area's significance may be due to the presence of rare species, exemplary or unique natural communities, important animal assemblages, or other important ecological features (NCDENR 2013). Additional SNHAs are identified as inventory work progresses. This section discusses aquatic SNHAs (or portions thereof) with the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs. Terrestrial SNHAs are discussed in other sections of this assessment.

Aquatic ecosystems continue to be the most threatened of North Carolina's natural systems. As a result, more than 50% of the mussel species, 25% of the fish species, and 20% of the crayfish species native to North Carolina have been listed by either the state or federal government as endangered or threatened with extinction. Additionally, rapid social and economic growth in western North Carolina and accelerated conversion of natural environments into these human-oriented environments makes it necessary to frequently update information regarding distribution and status of these rare aquatic species. NCNHP aquatic ecologists work with biologists from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and other resource agencies (e.g. North Carolina Department of Transportation, United States Forest Service, and the National Park Service) to conduct biological surveys of rare species located in streams and rivers throughout the state. The resulting survey data is shared with partner agencies and organizations to strengthen aquatic resource protection and conservation programs.

Twenty-two Aquatic Significant Natural Heritage Areas (ASHNAs) flow through the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (Table 3). Seven of these areas have populations of one or more federally–listed species: Little Tennessee River (lower), North Toe River/Nolichucky River, Tuckasegee River, Cheoah River, Mills River/South Fork Mills River, South Toe River, and Pigeon River. The aquatic federally-listed species include the endangered (E) Appalachian elktoe (*Alasmidonta raveneliana*) and little-wing pearlymussel (*Peguis fabula*), and threatened (T) spotfin chub (*Hybopsis monacha*). Biological and conservation needs of threatened and endangered species are discussed in other sections of this assessment. Additionally, all of these areas have populations of one or more aquatic species of conservation concern (SCC). Biological and conservation needs of SCC are discussed in other sections of this assessment.

It is important to note that one ASHNA receives an Outstanding collective rating (i.e. C-rating, as defined in NCDENR 2013) by the NCNHP-- the Little Tennessee River (lower). The lower Little Tennessee River supports the highest aquatic biodiversity in western North Carolina, and has been identified as the first Native Fish Conservation Area east of the Mississippi River by the National Wildlife Federation. While a very small portion of the ASHNA actually flows through the Nantahala NF, approximately 25% of the watersheds draining to this critical area are within the Nantahala NF (Table 3).

Additionally, of the ASHNAs receiving Very High C-ratings by the NCNHP, two stand out. First, the lower French Broad River ASHNA represents another area of exceptional aquatic biodiversity in western North Carolina. While only approximately 15% of the ASHNA flows through the Pisgah NF, over 30% of the watersheds draining this important area are within the Forest (Table 3). And second, while a very small portion of the North Toe River/Nolichucky River ASHNA is on the Pisgah NF, the lower approximately six miles of the Nolichucky River flows through an area almost entirely within the Pisgah NF. This area supports the federally-endangered Appalachian elktoe (*Alasmidonta raveneliana*) and Virginia spirea (*Spirea virginiana*, discussed in depth in terrestrial sections of this document), as well as several fish species found nowhere else in North Carolina.

One important aspect of the ASHNA summarization in Table 3 is that only 7% of the acres identified with ASHNAs in western North Carolina are on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (approximately 600 acres of approximately 8,500acres). And on the same note, only 10% of the

stream and river miles associated with western North Carolina ASHNAs are within the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs (approximately 79 miles of approximately 762 miles).

Despite this relatively low representation within western North Carolina, it is important to note that approximately 85% of ASHNAs on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs are protected by current Forest Plan riparian standards (i.e. management within 100 feet of perennial streams is limited to that which enhances riparian-dependent resources). The remaining 15% is likely due to the difference in NCNHP recommended buffers on aquatic resources supporting federally-listed species (200 feet) and current Forest Plan riparian standards (100 feet on all perennial aquatic resources). Additionally, Forest Service ownership within watersheds draining to ASHNAs ranges from 9% to 81% (Table 3), emphasizing the importance of watershed condition in the conservation and preservation of these unique habitats.

Table 3. Aquatic Significant Natural Heritage Areas flowing through the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, as identified by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (2013).

		Aquatic SNHA acres			Aquatic SNHA miles			Acres Draining to Aquatic SNHA		
Aquatic Significant Natural Heritage Area	**NCNHP Collective Rating**	**Total acres**	**N/P acres**	**% N/P**	**Total miles**	**N/P miles**	**% N/P**	**Total acres**	**N/P acres**	**% N/P**
Little Tennessee River (lower)	Outstanding	706.83	1.31	0.19%	91.28	0.36	0.39%	103,401.22	26,722.18	25.84%
Lower French Broad River	Very High	1,262.33	184.57	14.62%	60.75	9.19	15.13%	170,953.65	54,769.85	32.04%
North Toe River/Nolichucky River	Very High	1,100.38	103.75	9.43%	82.14	5.20	6.33%	184,546.57	16,610.70	9.00%
Tuckasegee River	Very High	2,463.29	8.47	0.34%	116.47	0.11	0.09%	342,798.68	45,464.98	13.26%
Upper Hiwassee River	Very High	582.78	0.92	0.16%	38.91	0.00	0.00%	161,447.11	34,714.62	21.50%
Cartoogechaye Creek	High	96.85	3.92	4.05%	22.97	1.08	4.70%	37,864.39	16,582.41	43.79%
Cheoah River	High	64.11	11.40	17.78%	9.76	0.85	8.71%	26,386.57	20,072.42	76.07%
Cullasaja River/Ellijay Creek	High	118.90	1.39	1.17%	20.59	0.36	1.75%	37,898.43	9,980.35	26.33%
Little Tennessee River (upper)	High	464.68	14.60	3.14%	65.41	4.01	6.13%	162,409.86	57,952.89	35.68%
Mills River/South Fork Mills River	High	177.73	91.38	51.42%	35.55	20.75	58.37%	48,056.44	35,072.36	72.98%
Savannah River Headwaters	High	247.39	43.56	17.61%	38.12	9.17	24.06%	67,655.03	13,723.33	20.28%
South Toe River	High	284.66	20.10	7.06%	30.22	3.45	11.42%	42,432.93	20,401.17	48.08%
Upper Creek	High	67.77	0.00	0.00%	11.15	0.00	0.00%	55,716.21	28,077.46	50.39%
Valley River	High	240.50	0.00	0.00%	32.49	0.00	0.00%	49,649.60	13,319.46	26.83%
Fires Creek	Moderate	40.48	27.67	68.35%	10.03	7.19	71.68%	19,107.11	15,386.80	80.53%
Johns River/Mulberry Creek	Moderate	141.70	0.00	0.00%	22.87	0.00	0.00%	90,164.41	35,381.32	39.24%
Linville River	Moderate	27.02	1.02	3.77%	2.53	0.10	3.95%	36,475.89	17,594.58	48.24%
Pigeon River	Moderate	162.77	0.00	0.00%	20.03	0.00	0.00%	100,962.37	40,904.26	40.51%
Santeetlah Creek	Moderate	44.78	20.37	45.49%	7.88	4.33	54.95%	32,815.15	23,086.69	70.35%
Snowbird Creek	Moderate	79.83	26.48	33.17%	14.55	6.33	43.51%	29,895.62	14,544.61	48.65%
Tusquitee Creek/Big Tuni Creek	Moderate	62.17	10.14	16.31%	14.37	2.75	19.14%	29,621.63	17,103.20	57.74%
Wilson Creek	Moderate	96.32	28.26	29.34%	14.31	3.39	23.69%	44,189.00	35,235.04	79.74%

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