

DRAFT

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT

Port of Corpus Christi Authority Channel Deepening Project

Nueces and Aransas Counties, Texas

SWG-2019-00067

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Table of Contents

1.0 Background and Introduction 4

2.0 Methodology..... 5

 2.1 Species of Concern 5

 2.2 Desktop Analysis 5

 2.3 Survey Duration 5

 2.4 Survey Methods 5

 2.4.1 Habitat Characterization Survey 5

 2.4.2 Faunal Observations 6

 2.4.3 Transect Counts 6

 2.4.4 Observation Stations..... 6

 2.5 Meteorological Observations and Photographic Record..... 6

3.0 Results 7

 3.1 Combined Results 7

 3.1.1 Habitat Characteristics..... 7

 3.1.1.A Open Water 7

 3.1.1.B Estuarine Low Marsh Wetlands 7

 3.1.1.C Estuarine High Marsh Wetlands 8

 3.1.1.D Estuarine Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (Seagrass) and Oyster Habitat..... 9

 3.1.1.E Estuarine Algal Flats 9

 3.1.1.F Palustrine Emergent Coastal Prairie Wetlands 9

 3.1.1.G Upland Coastal Prairie 9

 3.1.1.H Coastal Dunes System 10

 3.1.1.I Wrack 10

 3.1.2 Faunal Observations 11

 3.1.3 Faunal Habitat Utilization 12

 3.1.4 Faunal Behavior Observations 13

 3.2 PA4 13

 3.3 SSI 14

 3.4 SS2 14

 3.5 HI-E 15

 3.6 MI 15

 3.7 Meteorological Observations and Photographic Record..... 17



4.0 Conclusion 18

5.0 Literature Cited 18

Tables

Table 1. T&E Habitat summary for the five PSAs..... 11

Table 2. Total number avian observations (N) and relative frequency by PSA. 12

Table 3. Total observations (N) of habitat type and percent habitat utilized, combined across PSAs..... 13

Table 4. Total observations (N) of behavior and percent behavior observed, combined across PSAs. 13

Table 5. Total observations (N) of habitat type and percent habitat utilized by PSA..... 16

Table 6. Total observations (N) of behavior and percent behavior observed by PSA. 17

Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map..... 19

Figure 2. PA4 T&E Survey Overview Map 21

Figure 3. SS1 T&E Survey Overview Map 23

Figure 4. SS2 T&E Survey Overview Map 25

Figure 5. HI-E T&E Survey Overview Map 27

Figure 6. MI T&E Survey Overview Maps..... 29

Exhibits

Exhibit A. Faunal Species Summary Table (Avian and Non-Avian) 32

Exhibit B. T&E Survey Photographic Documentation 36

Exhibit C. NOAA Tides & Currents Lexington and Port Aransas Stations: Meteorological & Tide Tables .. 49

Exhibit D. Approved T&E Survey Plan 67





1.0 Background and Introduction

The Port of Corpus Christi Authority (PCCA) is requesting authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to conduct dredge and fill activities to deepen a portion of the existing Corpus Christi Ship Channel (CSCC), as well as a 5.5-mile extension of the ship channel to the natural minus 80-foot bathymetric contour in the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (CCSDP; SWG-2019-00067) would deepen the channel from the eastern portion of Harbor Island into the Gulf of Mexico, an overall distance of 13.8 miles. The project is needed to accommodate the transit of fully laden Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs), which draft approximately 70 feet. The USACE determined a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) will be required for the proposed project.

The PCCA is proposing to utilize five separate Beneficial Use (BU) Placement Areas (PAs) in association with the proposed Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067). Field surveying and quantification of sensitive resources within and surrounding the proposed BU sites are required to support the DEIS being prepared by the USACE.

Five distinct BU survey areas were established based on information gathered from both PCCA and the USACE. All BU boundaries were provided to Triton Environmental Solutions, LLC (Triton) by PCCA, excluding PA4. The boundary for PA4 was downloaded from the USACE Geospatial website on April 20, 2021. To create the respective BU Project Study Areas (PSAs), Triton buffered each BU boundary by 500 feet per USACE requirements. The total survey area encompassed approximately 2,168.48-acres across the five PSAs and included PA4 (Approx. 294.10-acres), SS1 (Approx. 589.90-acres), SS2 (Approx. 250.60-acres), HI-E (Approx. 269.40-acres), and MI (Approx. 764.48-acres). A sixth BU site, San Jose Island (SII) is included as part of Exhibit D, but due to access and schedule constraints, will be surveyed at a later date and included as an addendum to this report.

Triton established Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for survey boundaries, transects, and sample stations. Survey files were loaded onto Trimble GEO7X GPS units for field mapping, data collection, and navigation. The Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) Survey was conducted within the limits of the survey boundaries shown on the enclosed plans (Exhibit D).

Prior to survey initiation, Triton developed a T&E survey plan for coordination with the resource agencies. On April 26, 2021, PCCA, Mott MacDonald, and Triton met with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to coordinate approval of Triton's T&E survey methodologies. All regulatory comments were incorporated into a revised plan, provided to the respective agencies, and no further comments were received.

Beginning on April 27, 2021, and spanning through June 4, 2021, a collaborative survey effort between Mott MacDonald and Triton was initiated to collect the necessary data discussed, above. Triton conducted T&E surveys to document habitat characterization, quantify faunal species occurrence and distribution, as well as characterize habitat utilization and behavioral patterns within the vicinity (i.e., 500-foot buffer) of each of the five proposed PSAs. Detailed descriptions of the sampling design and data collection methodology, data analysis and results, and representative photographs of the T&E surveys are presented in subsequent sections.



In order to capture habitats across the 2,168.48-acre survey area, a collaborative effort occurred with the wetland survey teams, aquatic survey teams, and T&E biologist to work concurrently to characterize and delineate boundaries of all critical habitats. Approved transects for the wetland delineation survey were utilized for habitat survey mapping. Interpreted habitat boundaries created in the office, were ground-truthed and verified using a Trimble sub-meter Geo7x GPS. Survey teams walked transects within the survey area to record habitat types. All habitats delineated by the wetland and aquatic survey teams were utilized for purposes of T&E habitat characterization for each PSA.

2.4.1 Habitat Characterization Survey

2.4 Survey Methods

Triton's T&E biologist conducted all T&E surveying in close coordination with other survey teams present (i.e., Mott MacDonald/Triton wetland and Triton aquatic survey teams). This coordination enabled collection of all necessary habitat data to support the overall habitat characterization component of the T&E survey. Strict procedures were implemented to ensure the T&E faunal observation surveys were conducted removed from the other survey teams working in the area as much as is reasonably possible. For example, the T&E biologist and wetland teams started on opposite ends of the survey area, and wetland survey teams avoided T&E observation data collection points as much as possible. This alleviated disturbance within the immediate vicinity of the T&E survey observation points and walking transects, thus minimizing observation bias. The T&E biologist surveyed each of the five PSAs for a minimum of 4 days of faunal observations, respectively.

2.3 Survey Duration

To investigate representative habitats across all sites, Triton performed a desktop analysis of each site. The analysis included the evaluation of any critical habitat boundaries, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data; TPWD submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and NMFS/TPWD oyster reef databases. The results of the desktop analysis facilitated approved survey plan development (Exhibit D). Preliminary T&E survey transects, and observation points were established in the office with ArcGIS Pro software. The intent of the preliminary T&E survey design was to ensure faunal observations occurred at varying habitats within each BU site PSA.

2.2 Desktop Analysis

In preparation for the T&E survey, Triton consulted the USFWS' Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) List (accessed April 16, 2021) and reviewed TPWD-listed floral and faunal species of concern for Nueces, San Patricio, and Aransas Counties. Desktop data review coupled with pre-survey coordination with the resource agencies resulted in a comprehensive list of species of concern for the survey areas, including two additional USFWS species of concern: the Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) and Texas Seaside Paintbrush (*Castilleja halophila*) (Exhibit D). Appropriate protocols were also established in the event any sea turtles or marine mammals were encountered during the survey period.

2.1 Species of Concern

2.0 Methodology



accessed via the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's webpage at: the project was determined to be the USS Lexington, Corpus Christi Bay, TX - Station ID: 8775296 and was Triton documented general meteorological conditions on daily field sheets. The selected tide station for

2.5 Meteorological Observations and Photographic Record

species. Triton observed and conducted faunal visual counting surveys for a period of one hour at each respective station. Station locations varied across representative habitats to record species utilization across the diverse habitats contained within each PSA. Observations were made at three, one-hour stations per site per day, or a total of 12 one-hour observations at each site. Data collected included species observed, habitat feature being utilized, and behavior. Any banding (avian species) was identified and recorded to

2.4.4 Observation Stations

conducted each day, for eight total walking transects at each PSA. Triton walked transect(s) counting all faunal species observed and recorded their behavior and habitat usage. Waterfront transects were walked parallel to shorelines. A total of two walking transects were

2.4.3 Transect Counts

Species location refers to the habitat use at the time of observation. Upon completion of the desktop analysis, anticipated habitats during the survey were characterized as open water, seagrass beds, live oyster reef, estuarine low marsh (tidal flats, mangrove marsh, algal flats, smooth cordgrass), estuarine high marsh, palustrine wetlands, upland coastal prairie, and Gulf beach/dune system.

flight. AG-aggression, standoff displays, pursuit; displacement by pursuit where aggressor forces nearby birds to

B-breeding, adults exhibiting reproductive behavior, adults exhibiting nesting behavior (i.e., incubating, brooding, alarm calls, or broken-wing displays)

P-preening, maintenance of feathers with beak.

RO-roosting, period of rest.

FO-foraging, actively seeking food.

FL-flight, avian locomotion.

leg bands were recorded on survey data sheets. Observed behaviors were defined as the following: All avian species were observed, and their location, habitat utilization, behavior, and the presence of any All observed faunal species were recorded and a summary list of all observations is provided in Exhibit A.

observations were supported by utilization of 10x50 binoculars and a 60x spotting scope. Faunal observations occurred at each site for a total of 4 days. Each day, observations were recorded via two (N = 2) walking transects and three (N = 3), one-hour stationary observation stations. Visual modifications to transects and observation stations were made to represent the habitat complexities. surveyed. Once in-field, each site was assessed for habitat diversity and apparent faunal use, and habitats identified by NWI data coupled with aerial interpretation so that diverse habitats would be The T&E walking survey transects and stationary observation stations were created in the office utilizing

2.4.2 Faunal Observations



Estuarine low marsh wetlands were delineated within four of the five PSAs, including PA4, SS1, SS2, and HI-E and are classified as Estuarine Intertidal Emergent Persistent, Regularly Flooded and Estuarine

3.1.1.B Estuarine Low Marsh Wetlands

The wetland delineation associated with the project identified five PSAs, the Project identified 13 waterbodies, six of which are considered estuarine/marine open water and four of which are considered palustrine open water. According to the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979), estuarine/marine open waterbodies include the Arkansas Channel, Lydia Ann Channel, Redfish Bay, CCSC, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Mexico Beach, Estuarine Bay Beach, two open water ponds located within the HI-E PSA, and one open water pond located within the SS2 PSA. These areas are classified as marine deepwater habitat, marine intertidal regularly flooded unconsolidated shore, estuarine intertidal regularly flooded unconsolidated shore and estuarine subtidal. The four palustrine water bodies identified include three open water ponds located on the PA4 PSA and one open water pond located on the HI-E PSA. These areas are classified as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded.

3.1.1.A Open Water

Collectively, survey teams (Mott MacDonald/Triton wetland and Triton aquatic teams) identified and delineated 12 distinct habitats within the 2,168.48-acre survey area. For purposes of the T&E habitat evaluation, the following descriptions discuss dominant macrohabitats and notable T&E microhabitats (i.e., tidal flats, foreshore, wrack, etc.) throughout the survey area. A detailed, finer resolution discussion on all present habitats (i.e., macro and micro) is provided in Mott MacDonald's Waters and Wetlands Delineation Report (Mott MacDonald, 2021).

3.1.1 Habitat Characteristics

3.1 Combined Results

3.0 Results

Additionally, Triton staff photograph documented the field survey collections and have included representative images of observation stations (Exhibit B).

Air and water temperature and wind speed and direction were also obtained from the above referenced webpage. The Port Aransas tide station was also utilized for the project due to data gaps in the USS Lexington station and its proximity to some of the survey areas. The Port Aransas, TX-Station ID: 8775237 was accessed via the NOAA webpage at: <https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/stationhome.html?id=8775237>. Meteorological and tidal conditions for both stations are provided in Exhibit C.

The USS Lexington tide gauge typically delineate the +1.01-foot NAVD88 contour for MHW, which is the same MHW value utilized by passing vessel traffic and onshore run-up from the Gulf of Mexico near the jetties (i.e., Port Aransas tide gauge). It has also been Triton's experience that the USACE and Licensed State Land Surveyors both interior bay systems of the project area and is less susceptible to stronger tidal amplitudes from large the primary tidal reference station for the Project because it provides a better representation of the <https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/stationhome.html?id=8775296>. The USS Lexington was selected as



Estuarine high marsh wetlands mapped throughout the five PSAs were observed to include two distinct habitat types identified by the TPWD EMST Interpretive Booklet for Phase 3 (TPWD, 2014). These habitat types include Coastal: Salt and Brackish High Tidal Marsh and Coastal: Salt and Brackish High Tidal Shrub Wetlands. Coastal: Salt and Brackish High Tidal Marsh is described by the TPWD EMST as irregularly flooded marsh dominated by graminoids such as marshhay cordgrass, saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus spp.*). Coastal: Salt and Brackish Tidal Shrublands is described by the TPWD

Estuarine high marsh wetlands were delineated within all five PSAs and are classified as Estuarine Intertidal Emergent Persistent, Irregularly Flooded according to the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979). High marsh wetlands occurred along shorelines just landward of estuarine low marsh wetlands and were closely associated to the HTL elevation along its seaward boundary. In addition, high marsh wetlands also occurred within tidally influenced interior portions of the five PSAs below the HTL. High marsh wetlands were dominated by saltwort (*Batis maritima*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), shoregrass (*Distichlis littoralis*) and sea ox-eye daisy (*Borreria frutescens*). High marsh wetlands were typically bounded by estuarine low marsh wetlands on their seaward boundary and palustrine emergent wetlands on their landward boundary.

3.1.1.C Estuarine High Marsh Wetlands

Estuarine low marsh wetlands mapped throughout the PA4, SS1, SS2, and HI-E PSAs were observed to include three distinct habitat types identified by the TPWD Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas (EMST) Interpretive Booklet for Phase 3 (TPWD, 2014). These habitat types include Coastal: Salt and Brackish Low Tidal Marsh, South Texas Salt and Brackish Tidal Flats, and Coastal: Mangrove Shrubland. Coastal: Salt and Brackish Low Tidal Marsh is described by the TPWD EMST as marshes frequently inundated by tides and dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). South Texas Salt and Brackish Tidal Flats are described by the TPWD EMST as a system that occurs on flats induced by tidal fluctuations in water level, primarily driven by winds rather than diurnal or semidiurnal tidal fluctuations. Due to the nearly level conditions of these flats, small fluctuations in tidal level may result in extensive changes in inundation patterns. Some sites may have sparse vegetation consisting of dwarf glasswort (*Salicornia bigelovii*), Virginia glasswort (*Salicornia depressa*), saltwort (*Batis maritima*), annual seepweed (*Suaeda linearis*) shoreline sea purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*), shoregrass (*Distichlis littoralis*), and/or saltgrass, (*Distichlis spicata*), but are typically unvegetated or covered by a layer of blue green algae (*Lynghya spp.*). Coastal: Mangrove Shrubland is described by the TPWD EMST as shrublands dominated by black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*).

Intertidal Persistent, Regulatory Flooded, Hyperaline according to the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979). Low marsh wetlands occurred intermittently along shorelines and within low-lying interior portions of the PSAs below the high tide line (HTL) and were closely associated to the mean high water (MHW) elevation. Low marsh wetlands were dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), dwarf glasswort (*Salicornia bigelovii*), pickleweed (*Sarcocornia ambigua*), with occasional pioneering black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) shrubs and areas of seagrass, primarily shoal weed (*Halodule wrightii*) and widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), along open water boundaries of the low marsh wetland. Low marsh wetlands were typically bounded by black mangrove or unvegetated shoreline on their landward boundary and open water on the seaward boundary.



Coastal prairie uplands were delineated on three of the five PSAs, including PA4, SS2, and HI-E. Coastal prairie uplands were typically located inlandward of the upper high marsh boundary and were dominated by little bluestem, prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia stricta*), Kieberg bluestem (*Dichanthium annulatum*), white sweetclover (*Melilotus alba*), silverleaf sunflower (*Helianthus argophyllus*), and honey mesquite (*Prosopis*

3.1.1.G Upland Coastal Prairie

Palustrine emergent coastal prairie wetlands were delineated within all five of the PSAs and are classified as Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded and Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Hyperhaline (Cowardin et al., 1979). Palustrine emergent prairie wetlands were located above the HTL and are not tidally influenced. Coastal prairie wetlands occurred on the PA4, SS2, and HI-E PSAs, typically located above the estuarine high marsh boundary and below the lower upland boundary. Coastal prairie wetlands were also present on the MI PSA as interdunal swale wetlands located behind the primary dune ridge. Palustrine emergent coastal prairie wetlands were dominated by salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), sea ox-eye daisy (*Borrchia frutescens*), Gulf cordgrass, (*Spartina spartinae*), and gulf dune paspalum (*Paspalum monostachyum*). Other dominant vegetation associated with palustrine emergent prairie wetland microhabitats included little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*), switchgrass (*Panicum virginicum*), rat-tail smutgrass (*Sporobolus indicus*), seashore dropseed (*Sporobolus virginicus*), and seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*) may also be common, particularly on wetter sites. These habitats are alternately wet and dry (due to seasonal rainfall events) and typically lack tidal influence but may contain halophytic species due to the influence of salt spray and repeated inundation and evaporation.

3.1.1.F Palustrine Emergent Coastal Prairie Wetlands

Estuarine Algal Flats were delineated within four of the five PSAs including PA4, SS1, SS2, and HI-E and are classified as Estuarine, Intertidal, Aquatic Bed, Regularly Flooded (Cowardin et al., 1979). Algal flats were typically located within interior portions of the PAs and fringed by low and high marsh estuarine wetlands. Portions of algal flat habitats were submerged with approximately 0.5-1 foot of standing water while other portions showed recent signs of inundation. Algal flats were located both above and below the HTL and transitioned into sand flats as they moved further inland towards low and high marsh estuarine wetland boundaries. Less than 5% vegetative coverage was present within algal flat areas.

3.1.1.E Estuarine Algal Flats

Seagrass and live oysters were delineated at the PA4, SS1, and HI-E BU sites and are classified as Estuarine, Subtidal, Aquatic Bed (Cowardin et al., 1979). No seagrass was present at the SS2 or MI PSAs. Four species of seagrass, including shoalweed (*Halodule wrightii*), turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*), clover grass (*Halophila engelmannii*), and widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*) were found at the PA4 and SS1 PSAs. A fifth species of seagrass, manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), was only found at the SS1 PSA. Shoalweed and widgeon grass only were observed at the HI-E PSA. Detailed results of the seagrass and oyster surveys are included in Triton's Aquatic Resources Report (Triton, 2021).

3.1.1.D Estuarine Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (Seagrass) and Oyster Habitat

EMST as sites dominated by shrubby sumpweed (*Iva frutescens*) and eastern baccharis (*Baccharis halimifolia*).



glandulosa). Large expanses of coastal prairie uplands were found at HI-E, SS2, and PA4 and were mostly associated with higher elevations resulting from the historic placement of dredged material.

3.1.1.H Coastal Dunes System

Coastal dune habitats (foreshore, backshore, foredune, foredune ridges, and back dunes comprise the beach/dune system (Texas General Land Office (GLO), 2009). The foreshore (wet beach) is the area affected by daily tides. The backshore (dry beach) is inundated only by storm tides and higher spring tides. The backshore also supplies sand to the dunes. Foredunes are the first clearly distinguishable, vegetated dune formations landward of the water. They are also the first to dissipate storm-generated wave and current energy. The foredune ridge is high, continuous, and well stabilized by vegetation (GLO, 2009). These habitats were observed only within the MI survey boundary. Coastal dune uplands and grasslands were located on the higher points of active primary and secondary sand dunes, beginning on the Gulf beach side, and traversing over the dunes to the backdune landscape. Coastal grasslands were found on the backdune side interspersed with interdunal swale wetlands. Dominant vegetation present within coastal dune uplands and grasslands include silver leaf sunflower (*Helianthus argophyllus*), bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*), coastal groundcherry (*Physalis angustifolia*), Gulf croton (*Croton punctatus*), shoreline sea purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*), and beach morning glory (*Ipomea imperati*).

3.1.1.I Wrack

Seagrass and other vegetative detritus accumulations were observed along the shorelines of SS1 and MI. Wrack is a valuable food source to many organisms, including shorebirds. As a result, any avian behavior observed in wrack habitat was recorded. Table 1 provides a habitat characterization summary for each survey area.



3.1.2 Faunal Observations

A total of 103 avian species and a total of 11 non-avian faunal species were observed during the survey period. Avian faunal observations were most prevalent throughout the survey with 7,044 individuals observed (Table 2). Exhibit A provides a cumulative list of all faunal observations and includes an abbreviation key, common name, and scientific name. Avian guilds present included Pelecaniformes, wading birds, waterfowl, diurnal raptors, Gruiformes, shorebirds, gulls, terns, skimmers, pigeons, doves, swifts, hummingbirds, kingfishers, tyrant flycatchers, vireos, swallows, wrens, old world warblers, thrushes, Mimids, tanagers, cardinals and allies, Icterids. The federal and state threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) were observed along with many species classified as highly imperiled or USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern. See Species Summary Table and IFC report (Exhibits A and D). No avian bands were observed during the survey period.

| Habitat Type | PA4 (294.10- Ac) | SS1 (589.90- Ac) | SS2 (250.60- Ac) | HI-E (269.40- Ac) | MI (764.48- Ac) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Open Water | 125.29 | 387.42 | 82.65 | 111.90 | 480.98 |
| Oyster Reef (Live) ¹ | 0.13 | 2.32 | 0 | 0.96 | 0 |
| Shell (Non-Live Oyster) ¹ | 0 | 0.21 | 0 | 1.57 | 0 |
| Seagrass Beds ¹ | 27.59 | 104.07 | 0 | 18.71 | 0 |
| Freshore/Wet Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.66 |
| Backshore/Back Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149.41 |
| Foredunes/Foredune Ridges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54.34 |
| Backdune | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estuarine Low Marsh Wetlands | 18.39 | 11.82 | 5.10 | 22.93 | 0 |
| Estuarine High Marsh Wetlands | 39.50 | 43.44 | 22.57 | 60.20 | 0 |
| Palustrine Coastal Prairie Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.91 |
| Tidal Flats | 3.24 | 99.07 | 13.59 | 18.18 | 0 |
| Algal Flats | 0 | 15.99 | 57.91 | 15.97 | 0 |
| Upland Coastal Prairie | 95.51 | 32.15 | 68.79 | 39.96 | 0 |
| Brazilian Peppertree Shrubland | 3.02 | 0 | 0 | 0.26 | 0 |
| Developed Land | 9.15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.18 |
| Habitat Totals: | 294.10 | 589.89 | 250.61 | 269.40 | 764.48 |
| *Piping Plover Critical Habitat | 0 | 0 | 71.9 | 0 | 245.65 |

¹Seagrass, shell, and oyster reef acreages are included with the open water acreages.
*Acreages not included in habitat characterization totals.

Table 1. T&E Habitat summary for the five PSAs.



3.1.3 Faunal Habitat Utilization

Of the habitats described above, 12 habitat types were utilized by various avian species. The most prevalent use occurred within the foreshore (wet beach) of shorelines accounting for 41.4% use and 2,919 individuals observed (Table 3). The second most utilized habitat was low marsh with 1,513 individuals observed; accounting for 21.5% of overall habitat use. The third highest utilized habitat was tidal flat accounting for 11.5% (N = 810 individuals) of usage. Less frequently utilized habitats were dry beach (8.8%, N = 621 observations), coastal prairie uplands (5.9%, N = 418 observations), estuarine low marsh-mangrove (5.2%, N = 368 observations), estuarine high marsh wetlands (4.1%, N = 291 observations), wrack (0.7%, N = 51 observations), palustrine emergent wetlands (0.4%, N = 27 observations), open water (0.2%, N = 17 observations), and estuarine algal flats (0.1%, N = 9 observations). Table 3 provides summary data related to total observations by habitat type and percent habitat utilized across all survey areas.

Non-avian faunal observations included reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and marine mammals. Observations and evidence of (i.e., tracks and scat) feral hogs, coyotes, and raccoons were present across all sites. Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) were observed in open water areas such as the Corpus Christi Ship Channel and the Lydia Ann and Aransas channels.

A record-breaking winter storm (Uri) plagued the region in February 2021 and resulted in thousands of cold-stunned sea turtles along the Texas Coast. Survey teams discovered several deceased sea turtles on four of the five PSAs. The carcasses were found in varying stages of decomposition and could very likely have been a direct result of winter storm Uri. One sea turtle carcass was observed at PA4, six at SS1, four at SS2, and four at HI-E. Locations of all observed carcasses were reported, as per the survey plan, to the Amos Rehabilitation Keep.

| Survey Area | Total Observations (N) | Relative Frequency (%) |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| PA4 | 596 | 8.46 |
| SS1 | 2,240 | 31.80 |
| SS2 | 1,233 | 17.50 |
| HI-E | 829 | 11.77 |
| MI | 2,146 | 30.47 |
| Total | 7,044 | 100.00 |

Table 2. Total number avian observations (N) and relative frequency by PSA.



USFWS critical habitat boundaries mapped within PA4. Estuarine high marsh and coastal prairie uplands accounted for the majority of faunal observations within respective habitats and accounted for 29.2% (N = 174 observations) and 27.3% (N = 163 observations),

PSA PA4 survey boundary totaled 294.10-acres and is located between Redfish Bay and Corpus Christi Ship Channel. Habitat characterization of PA4 comprised approximately 125.29-acres of open water, 27.59-acres of seagrass beds, 0.13-acres of live oyster reef, 3.24-acres of tidal flats and foreshore/wet beach (CCSC shoreline), 18.39-acres of estuarine low marsh, 39.50-acres of estuarine high marsh wetlands, 3.02-acres of invasive Brazilian Peppertree shrubland, and 95.51-acres of upland coastal prairie (Table 1). Approximately 9.15-acres of the PA4 survey area is commercially developed. There were no

3.2 PA4

| Abbreviation | Behavior | Total Observations (N) | Percent Behavior Observed |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| B | Breeding | 4 | 0.1 |
| FI | Fighting | 2 | 0.0 |
| FL | Flight | 3,128 | 44.4 |
| FO | Forage | 2,643 | 37.5 |
| P | Preening | 41 | 0.6 |
| RO | Roosting | 1,226 | 17.4 |
| Total | | 7,044 | |

Table 4. Total observations (N) of behavior and percent behavior observed, combined across PSAs.

Avian species exhibited six behaviors during the survey period. Flight was the prevalent activity accounting for 44.4% of observed behavior (N = 3,128 observations; Table 4). Foraging (37.5%, N = 2,643 observations) and roosting (17.4%, N = 1,226 observations) followed. Less prevalent behaviors included preening (0.6%, N = 41 observations), breeding (0.1%, N = 4 observations), and fighting (< 0.1%, N = 2 observations). Table 4 provides data related to behavioral observations and percent behavior type observed across all survey areas.

3.1.4 Faunal Behavior Observations

| Abbreviation | Habitat Type | Total Observations (N) | Percent Utilized |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| AF | Algal Flats | 9 | 0.1 |
| DB | Dry Beach | 621 | 8.8 |
| HM | High Marsh | 291 | 4.1 |
| LM | Low Marsh | 1,513 | 21.5 |
| MM | Mangrove Marsh | 368 | 5.2 |
| OW | Open water | 17 | 0.2 |
| PW | Palustrine Wetland | 27 | 0.4 |
| TF | Tidal Flat | 810 | 11.5 |
| UPL | Upland | 418 | 5.9 |
| W | Wreck | 51 | 0.7 |
| WB | Wet beach | 2,919 | 41.4 |
| Total | | 7,044 | |

Table 3. Total observations (N) of habitat type and percent habitat utilized, combined across PSAs.



Estuarine low marsh and its associated microhabitats accounted for 89.1% of utilized habitat at SS2 (Table 5). Finer resolution of the habitat utilization data results in the following observations: estuarine low marsh (64.6%), CCSC foreshore/wet beach (13.7%), tidal flats (10.1%), mangrove habitat (0.4%), and algal flats (0.3%; Table 5). Other habitat use occurred in upland coastal prairie (8.4%), palustrine emergent wetlands (2.2%), and open water (0.3%).

PSA SS2 survey boundary totaled 250.60-acres and is located adjacent to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel in Port Aransas, Texas. Habitat characterization of SS2 comprised approximately 82.65-acres of open water, 13.59-acres of tidal flats, 57.91-acres of algal flats, 5.10-acres of estuarine low marsh, and 22.57-acres of estuarine high marsh wetlands and 68.79-acres of upland coastal prairie (Table 1). Approximately 71.90-acres of USFWS identified piping plover critical habitat is located within SS2.

3.4 SS2

Two threatened species were observed in three microhabitats of SS1. The threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) was observed foraging in both algal (N=2) and sand (N=3) flat habitats. Additionally, red knots (*Calidris canutus*; N=4) were observed foraging in the tidal area/foreshore of the CCSC. Sea turtle carcasses (N=6) were also encountered.

Avian observations at SS1 totaled 64 species and 2,240 individuals; accounting for 31.8% of the 7,044 total individuals observed (Table 2). More avian observations occurred at SS1 than any of the other four PSAs. Foraging (1,083 observations, 48.3%), roosting (579 observations, 25.8%) and flight (541 observations, 24.2%) were the primary observed behaviors with preening (33 observations, 1.5%) and breeding (0.2%, 4 observations) representing less frequent behaviors (Table 6). Active nests were observed at SS1 (see Exhibit B).

Estuarine low marsh and its associated microhabitats accounted for 93.6% of the total habitats utilized at SS1. Finer resolution of these habitats results in the following use patterns: foreshore/wet beach (41.1%), tidal flats (25.4%), and mangrove habitat (4.6%). Other observations occurred in dry beach (4.6%), wrack (1.6%), and algal flats (0.1%; Table 5).

PSA SS1 survey boundary totaled 589.90-acres and is located immediately adjacent to P44 and between Redfish Bay and the Corpus Christi Ship Channel. Habitat characterization of SS1 comprised approximately 387.42-acres of open water, 104.07-acres of seagrass beds, 2.32-acres of live oyster reef, 99.07-acres of tidal flats, 11.82-acres of estuarine low marsh, and 43.44-acres of estuarine high marsh wetlands (Table 1). There were no USFWS critical habitat boundaries mapped within SS1.

3.3 SS1

Avian observations at P44 totaled 60 species and 596 individuals; accounting for only 8.5% of the 7,044 total avian individuals observed (Table 2). Flight (331 observations, 55.5%), foraging (148 observations, 24.8%), and roosting (115 observations, 19.3%) were the primary observed behaviors (Table 6). Preening was observed in low frequency (0.3%, N = 2 observations).

Estuarine low marsh (7.7%), mangrove (6.9%), and open water (0.7%; Table 5), respectively (Table 5). Other observations occurred in tidal flats (16.8%), foreshore/wet beach (11.4%),



No sea turtle carcasses were detected at BU site MI.

Avian observations at MI totaled 26 species and 2,146 individuals; accounting for 30.5% of the 7,044 total second highest individual abundance. Flight (1,236 observations, 57.6%), foraging (570 observations, 26.6%), and roosting (340 observations, 15.8%) were the only behaviors observed (Table 6).

Beach system habitats accounted for 100% of habitat use observations at MI. Finer resolution of these habitats resulted in the following observations in habitat utilization: foreshore/wet beach (75.2%), backshore/dry beach (24.1%), and wrack (0.7%; Table 5).

PSA MI survey boundary totaled 764.48-acres and is characterized as the Gulf of Mexico beach system of Mustang Island. PSA MI is active with human use and residential and commercial development. Habitat characterization of MI comprised approximately 480.98-acres of open water, 22.91-acres of palustrine coastal prairie wetlands, 44.66-acres of foreshore/wet beach, 149.41-acres of backshore/dry beach, 54.34-acres of foredune/foredune ridges, and 12.18-acres of developed land (Table 1). Approximately 245.39-acres of USFWS mapped piping plover critical habitat is located within the MI PSA.

3.6 MI

Sea turtle carcasses (N=4) were also identified.

Avian observations at HI-E totaled 52 species and 829 individuals; accounting for just 11.8% of the 7,044 total individuals observed (Table 2). Flight (542 observations, 65.4%), foraging (202 observations, 24.4%), and roosting (82 observations, 9.9%) were the primary observed behaviors with preening representing the final 0.4% (3 observations) of behavior noted (Table 6). Active nests were observed at HI-E.

Estuarine low marsh and its associated microhabitats accounted for 66.5% of utilized habitat at HI-E. Finer scale resolution of these habitats results in the following observations related to habitat use: mangrove habitat (26.3%), estuarine low marsh (20.3%) foreshore/wet beach (17.9%), tidal flats (1.8%), and algal flats (0.2%; Table 5). Other habitat utilization occurred in upland coastal prairie (18.3%), estuarine high marsh (14.1%), and open water (1.1%).

PSA HI-E totaled 269.40-acres and is situated between the Aransas and Lydia Ann Channels. Habitat characterization of HI-E comprised approximately 111.90-acres of open water, 18.71-acres of seagrass beds, 0.96-acres of live oyster reef, 18.18-acres of tidal flats, 15.97-acres of algal flats, 22.93-acres of estuarine low marsh, and 60.20-acres of estuarine high marsh wetlands and 39.96-acres of upland coastal prairie (Table 1). Approximately 0.26-acres of non-native, invasive Brazilian Peppertree was also present. No USFWS identified piping plover critical habitat was located within HI-E.

3.5 HI-E

Sea turtle carcasses (N=4) were also observed.

Avian observations at SS2 totaled 65 species and 1,233 individuals; accounting for 17.5% of the 7,044 total individuals observed (Table 2). Foraging (640 observations, 51.9%), flight (478 observations, 38.8%), and roosting (110 observations, 8.9%) were the primary behaviors observed with preening and aggression recorded in low frequency (0.2%), respectively (Table 6). Active nests were observed at SS2.



| Site | Behavior | Total Observations (N) | Percent Utilized |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| PA4 | HM | 174 | 29.2 |
| | LM | 46 | 7.7 |
| | MM | 41 | 6.9 |
| | OW | 4 | 0.7 |
| | TF | 100 | 16.8 |
| | UPL | 163 | 27.3 |
| | WB | 68 | 11.4 |
| | Total | | 596 |
| SS1 | AF | 3 | 0.1 |
| | DB | 103 | 4.6 |
| | LM | 503 | 22.5 |
| | MM | 104 | 4.6 |
| | TF | 570 | 25.4 |
| | W | 36 | 1.6 |
| | WB | 921 | 41.1 |
| | Total | | 2,240 |
| SS2 | AF | 4 | 0.3 |
| | LM | 796 | 64.6 |
| | MM | 5 | 0.4 |
| | OW | 4 | 0.3 |
| | PW | 27 | 2.2 |
| | TF | 125 | 10.1 |
| | UPL | 103 | 8.4 |
| | WB | 169 | 13.7 |
| Total | | 1,233 | |
| HI-E | AF | 2 | 0.2 |
| | HM | 117 | 14.1 |
| | LM | 168 | 20.3 |
| | MM | 218 | 26.3 |
| | OW | 9 | 1.1 |
| | TF | 15 | 1.8 |
| | UPL | 152 | 18.3 |
| | WB | 148 | 17.9 |
| Total | | 829 | |
| MI | DB | 518 | 24.1 |
| | W | 15 | 0.7 |
| | WB | 1,613 | 75.2 |
| Total | | 2,146 | |

Table 5. Total observations (N) of habitat type and percent habitat utilized by PSA.

DRAFT



Meteorological and tide conditions for each survey day are provided in Exhibit C. Air temperature ranged from 65.5 °F on May 13th to 83.5 °F on May 27th. Clear skies to heavy rainfall were encountered. Wind velocities ranged from 0.0 miles per hour (mph) to 20.2 mph. Surveys were not conducted in inclement weather (i.e., thunder/lightning storms, winds speed greater than 25 mph). According to the National Weather Service data, precipitation received in nearby Corpus Christi during the survey period totaled 12.24 inches. Heaviest rainfall occurred on May 20th and totaled 4.5 inches. Meteorological reports indicated May 2021 was the third wettest on record for Corpus Christi with 11.3 inches recorded. Tide levels ranged from +1.09 feet NAVD88 on May 6th to +2.79 feet NAVD88 on May 19th. Tidal areas and Gulf of Mexico beach (i.e., wet beach versus dry beach) varied depending on the day's tidal condition. Throughout the survey area, walking transects and/or observation stations occurring near tidal areas noted the observed tide trend (i.e., rising or falling) for that survey period.

3.7 Meteorological Observations and Photographic Record

| Site | Behavior | Total Observations (N) | Percent Behavior Observed |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| PA4 | FL | 331 | 55.5 |
| | FO | 148 | 24.8 |
| | P | 2 | 0.3 |
| | RO | 115 | 19.3 |
| Total | | 596 | |
| SS1 | B | 4 | 0.2 |
| | FL | 541 | 24.2 |
| | FO | 1,083 | 48.3 |
| | P | 33 | 1.5 |
| RO | 579 | 25.8 | |
| Total | | 2,240 | |
| SS2 | FI | 2 | 0.2 |
| | FL | 478 | 38.8 |
| | FO | 640 | 51.9 |
| | P | 3 | 0.2 |
| RO | 110 | 8.9 | |
| Total | | 1,233 | |
| HI-E | FL | 542 | 65.4 |
| | FO | 202 | 24.4 |
| | P | 3 | 0.4 |
| | RO | 82 | 9.9 |
| Total | | 829 | |
| MI | FL | 1,236 | 57.6 |
| | FO | 570 | 26.6 |
| | RO | 340 | 15.8 |
| Total | | 2,146 | |

Table 6. Total observations (N) of behavior and percent behavior observed by PSA.



The threatened and endangered species survey provides a comprehensive snapshot of species and habitat abundance, diversity, and use across the five PSAs. PSAs with higher observed flight behavior (i.e., P44 and HI-E) may be along flyways in search of preferred habitats. Conversely, higher diversity areas with greater expanses of preferred habitats such as SSI and SSZ provide more suitable habitats (i.e., low marsh macro and microhabitats) for foraging, roosting, breeding, and nesting. Interpretations of habitat use [i.e., low marsh (and microhabitats) versus upland coastal prairie] can provide a valuable project planning tool to inform decision making processes related to placement of dredged material. These T&E data provided should facilitate project planning and development of the DEIS with regard to potential impacts to, and appropriate conservation measures for, threatened and endangered species and their associated habitats.

4.0 Conclusion

5.0 Literature Cited

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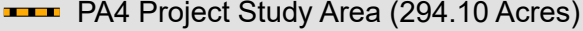
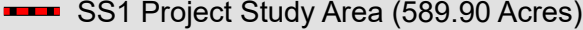
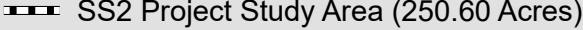
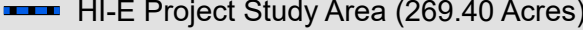

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Figure 1.
Project Vicinity Map

- Legend**
-  PA4 Project Study Area (294.10 Acres)
 -  SS1 Project Study Area (589.90 Acres)
 -  SS2 Project Study Area (250.60 Acres)
 -  HI-E Project Study Area (269.40 Acres)
 -  MI Project Study Area (764.48 Acres)



Vicinity Map
Threatened & Endangered Species Survey
 Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
 (SWG-2019-00067)

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Prepared By:

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Map Notes

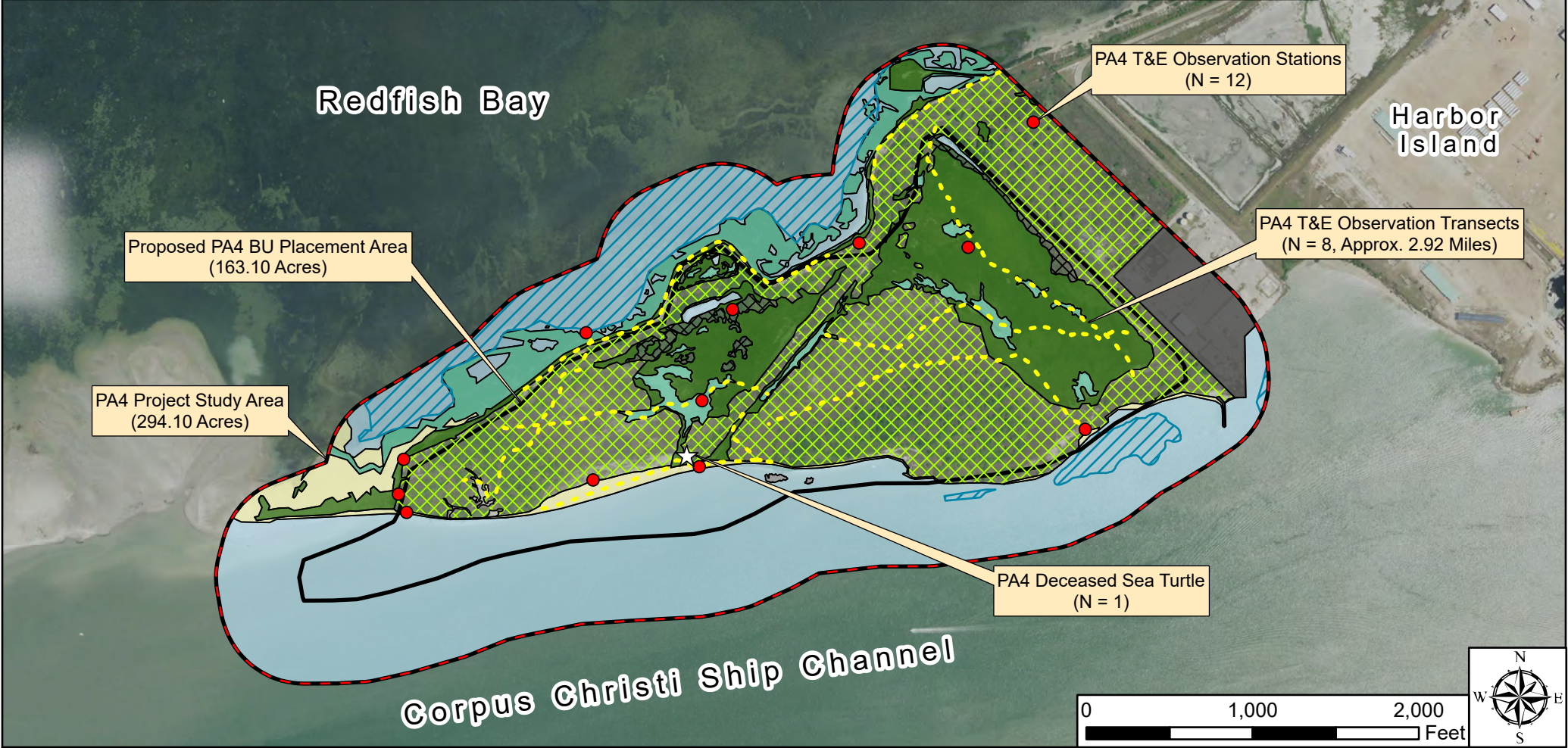
- Base Map Source: Image obtained from ArcGIS Pro; World Imagery.
- BU Placement Area boundary and shapefiles for SS1, SS2, & HI-E were provided by the Port of Corpus Christi Authority.
- Shapefile for PA4 obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).



Figure 2.
PA4 T&E Survey Overview Map


Legend

-  Proposed PA4 BU Placement Area (163.10 Acres)
-  PA4 Project Study Area (294.10 Acres)
-  PA4 T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 2.92 Miles)
-  PA4 T&E Observation Stations (N = 12)
-  PA4 Deceased Sea Turtle (N = 1)
-  PA4 Delineated Seagrass Beds (Approx. 27.59 Acres)
-  PA4 Brazilian Peppertree Shrubland (Approx. 3.02 Acres)
-  PA4 Upland Coastal Prairie (Approx. 95.51 Acres)
-  PA4 Open Water (Approx. 125.29 Acres)
-  PA4 Delineated Live Oyster Reefs (Approx. 0.13 Acres)
-  PA4 Estuarine High Marsh Wetlands (Approx. 39.50 Acres)
-  PA4 Estuarine Low Marsh Wetlands (Approx. 18.39 Acres)
-  PA4 Tidal Flats (Approx. 3.24 Acres)
-  PA4 Developed Land (Approx. 9.15 Acres)



**Threatened & Endangered Species
PA4 Survey Overview Map**
Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)

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Map Notes:
 -Base Map Source: Image obtained from TNRIS; NAIP 2020.
 -BU Placement Area boundary and shapefiles for SS1, SS2, & HI-E were provided by the Port of Corpus Christi Authority.
 -Shapefile for PA4 obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 -Habitat boundary shapefiles provided by Mott MacDonald.
 -Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).

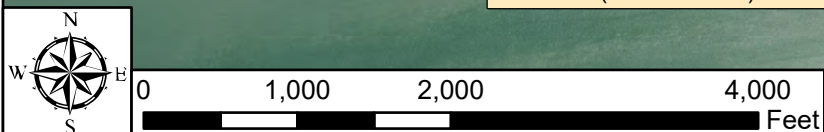
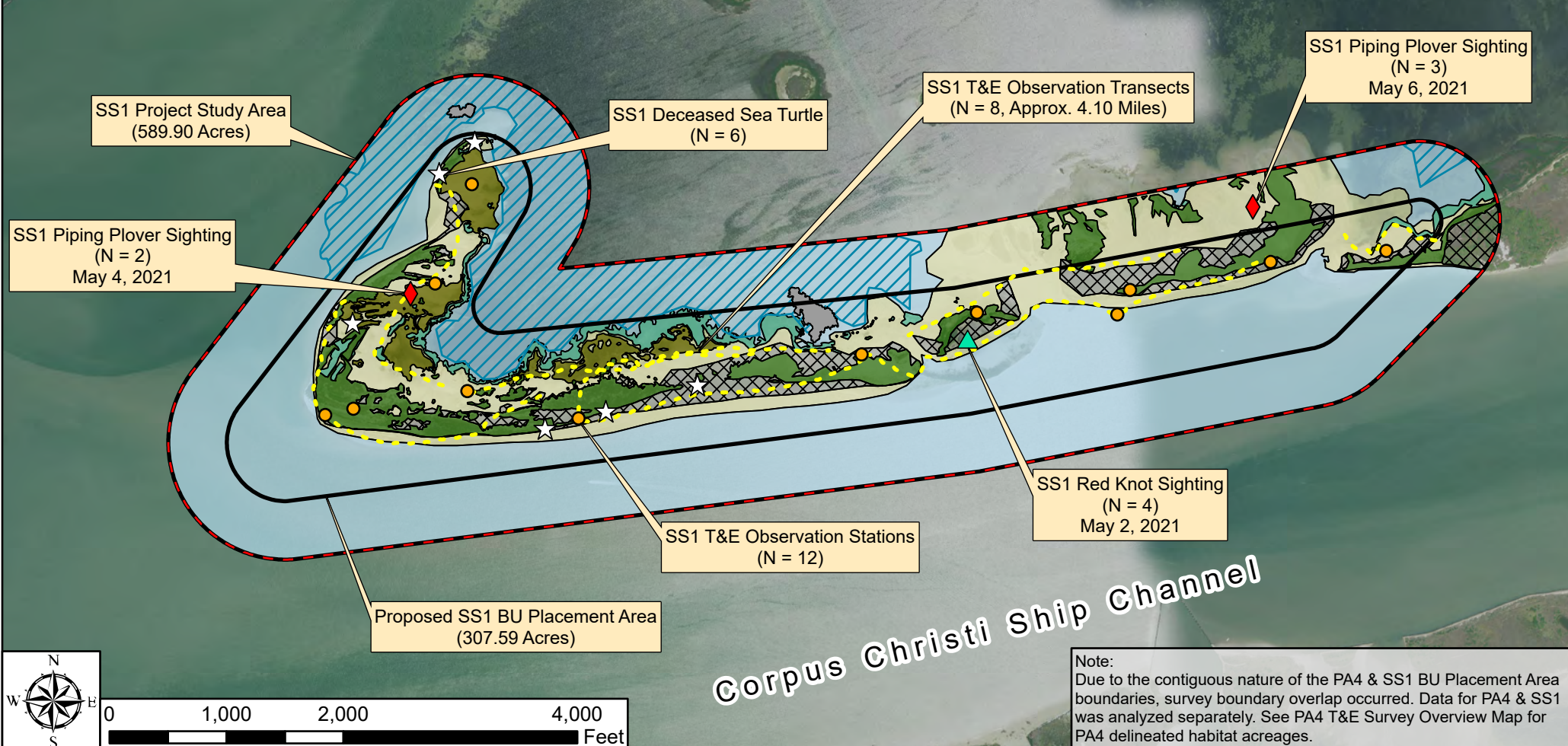


Figure 3. SS1 T&E Survey Overview Map

Legend

-  Proposed SS1 BU Placement Area (307.59 Acres)
-  SS1 Project Study Area (589.90 Acres)
-  SS1 Delineated Live Oyster Reefs (Approx. 2.32 Acres)
-  SS1 Deceased Sea Turtles (N = 6)
-  SS1 T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 4.10 Miles)
-  SS1 Estuarine High Marsh Wetlands (Approx. 43.44 Acres)
-  SS1 Piping Plover Sightings (Total N=5)
-  SS1 Delineated Seagrass Beds (Approx. 104.07 Acres)
-  SS1 Estuarine Low Marsh Wetlands (Approx. 11.82 Acres)
-  SS1 Red Knot Sighting (N = 4)
-  SS1 Upland Coastal Prairie (Approx. 32.15 Acres)
-  SS1 Algal Flats (Approx. 15.99 Acres)
-  SS1 T&E Observation Stations (N = 12)
-  SS1 Open Water (Approx. 387.42 Acres)
-  SS1 Tidal Flats (Approx. 99.07 Acres)

Redfish Bay



Corpus Christi Ship Channel

Note:
 Due to the contiguous nature of the PA4 & SS1 BU Placement Area boundaries, survey boundary overlap occurred. Data for PA4 & SS1 was analyzed separately. See PA4 T&E Survey Overview Map for PA4 delineated habitat acreages.

**Threatened & Endangered Species
 SS1 Survey Overview Map**
 Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
 (SWG-2019-00067)

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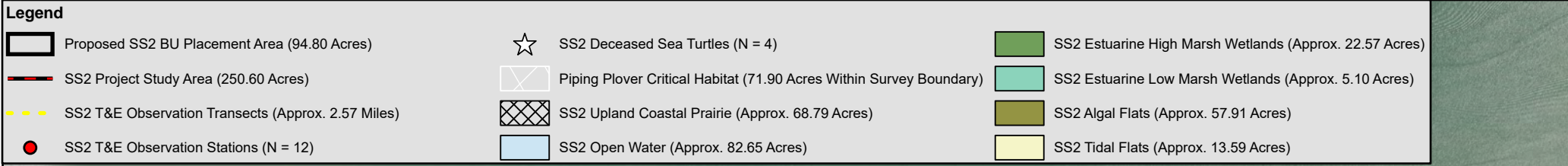


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Map Notes:
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 -Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JWW).




Figure 4. SS2 T&E Survey Overview Map



**Threatened & Endangered Species
SS2 Survey Overview Map**
Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)

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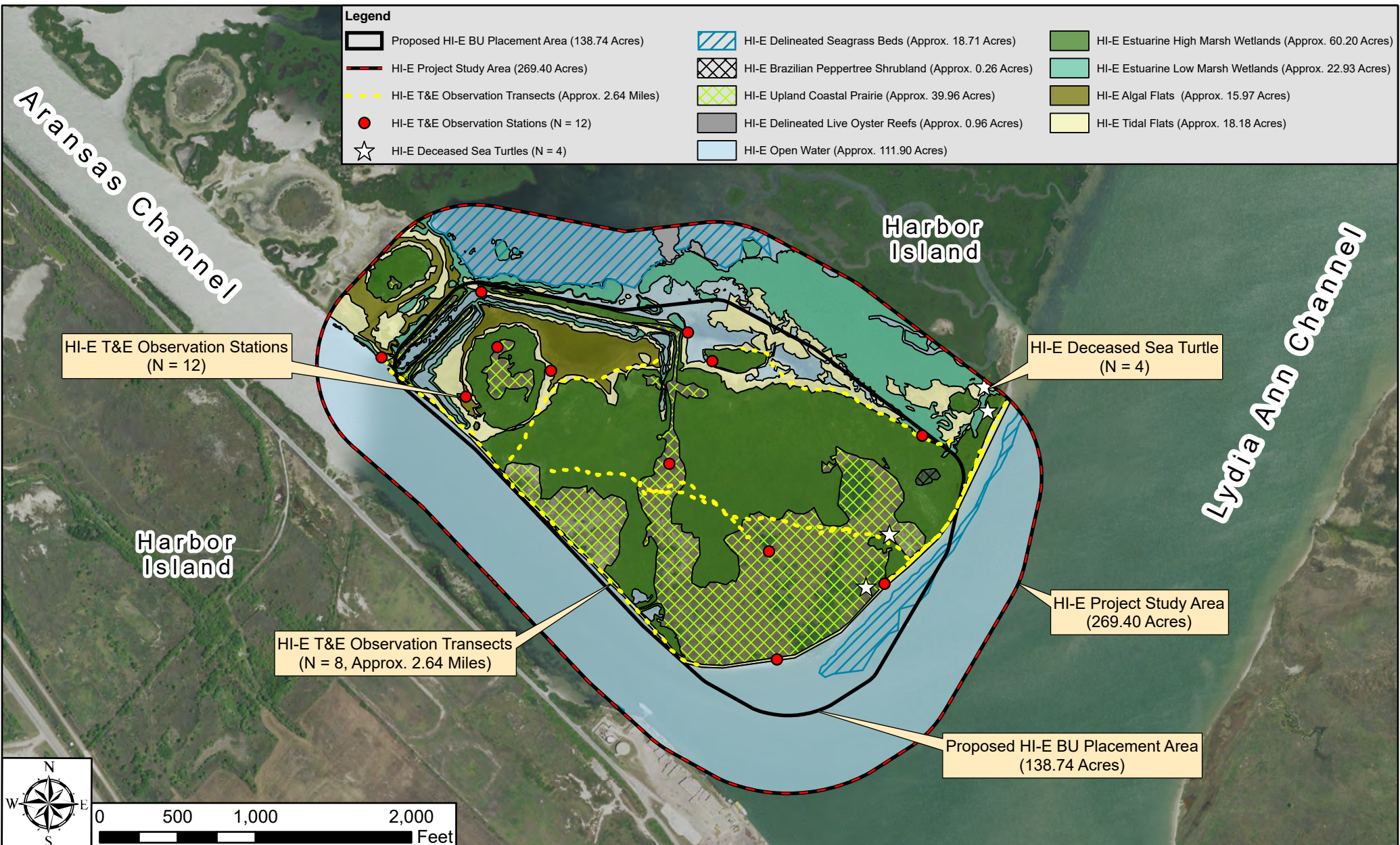


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Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Map Notes:
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-Habitat boundary shapefiles provided by Mott MacDonald.
-Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).




Figure 5.
HI-E T&E Survey Overview Map



Threatened & Endangered Species
HI-E Survey Overview Map
 Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
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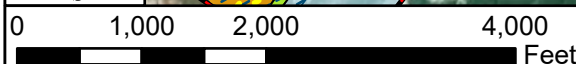
Map Notes:
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 -Shapefile for PA4 obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 -Habitat boundary shapefiles provided by Mott MacDonald.
 -Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).



Figure 6. MI T&E Survey Overview Maps

Legend


| | |
|--|--|
| MI Survey Boundary (764.48 Acres) | MI Palustrine Coastal Prairie Wetlands (Approx. 22.91 Acres) |
| MI T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 4.94 Miles) | MI Foredune/Foredune Ridges (Approx. 54.34 Acres) |
| MI T&E Observation Stations (N = 12) | MI Backshore/Back Beach (Approx. 149.41 Acres) |
| Piping Plover Critical Habitat (245.39 Acres Within Survey Boundary) | MI Foreshore/Wet Beach (Approx. 44.66 Acres) |
| MI Developed Land (Approx. 12.18 Acres) | MI Open Water (Approx. 480.98 Acres) |



Note:
 -No seagrasses or oyster reefs were found within the MI Survey Boundary.
 -Adjustments to the survey boundary were necessary to accommodate access restrictions.
 -Total mileage and acreages on map represent totals across the entire MI survey boundary.
 See T&E MI Survey Overview Map - Southwest End for continuation of MI T&E survey results.

**Threatened & Endangered Species
 MI Survey Overview Map - Northeast End**
 Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
 (SWG-2019-00067)

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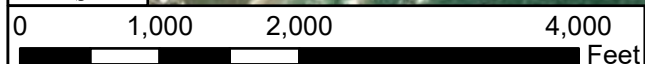


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Map Notes:
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 -Shapefile for PA4 obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 -Habitat boundary shapefiles provided by Mott MacDonald.
 -Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).

Legend


- MI Survey Boundary (764.48 Acres)
- MI T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 4.94 Miles)
- MI T&E Observation Stations (12 Total)
- Piping Plover Critical Habitat (245.39 Acres Within Survey Boundary)
- MI Developed Land (Approx. 12.18 Acres)
- MI Foredune/Foredune Ridges (Approx. 54.34 Acres)
- MI Backshore/Back Beach (Approx. 149.41 Acres)
- MI Foreshore/Wet Beach (Approx. 44.66 Acres)
- MI Open Water (Approx. 480.98 Acres)



Note:
 -No seagrasses or oyster reefs were found within the MI Survey Boundary.
 -Adjustments to the survey boundary were necessary to accommodate access restrictions.
 -Total mileage and acreages on map represent totals across the entire MI survey boundary.
 See T&E MI Survey Overview Map - Southwest End for continuation of MI T&E survey results.

Threatened & Endangered Species
MI Survey Overview Map - Southwest End
 Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
 (SWG-2019-00067)

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 -Habitat boundary shapefiles provided by Mott MacDonald.
 -Map preparation date: July 7, 2021 (JW).



Exhibit A.
Faunal Species Summary Table (Avian and Non-Avian)

Exhibit A. Summary of Avian Species Observed, Total Number Avian Observations (N), and Frequency Observed by Species

| | Abbreviation | Common Name | Scientific Name | Total Observations (N) | Frequency Observed |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | AOC | American Oystercatcher* | <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> | 16 | 0.2 |
| 2 | ARS | American Redstart | <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 3 | AV | American Avocet* | <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> | 134 | 1.9 |
| 4 | BBP | Black-bellied Plover* | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | 86 | 1.2 |
| 5 | BBW | Black-bellied Whistler Duck | <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> | 10 | 0.1 |
| 6 | BCNH | Black-crowned Night-Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | 35 | 0.5 |
| 7 | BCT | Black-crested Titmouse | <i>Baeolophus atricristatus</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 8 | BHC | Brown-headed Cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> | 10 | 0.1 |
| 9 | BK | Belted Kingfisher | <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 10 | BKBW | Blackburnian Warbler | <i>Dendroica fusca</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 11 | BNS | Black-necked Stilts* | <i>Himantopus himantopus mexicanus</i> | 6 | 0.1 |
| 12 | BO | Baltimore Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 13 | BOBO | Bobolink | <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 14 | BP | Brown Pelican* | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | 591 | 8.4 |
| 15 | BS | Baird's Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris bairdii</i> | 6 | 0.1 |
| 16 | BSK | Black Skimmer* | <i>Rynchops niger</i> | 144 | 2.0 |
| 17 | BSW | Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | 200 | 2.8 |
| 18 | BT | Black Tern | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | 164 | 2.3 |
| 19 | CAR | Northern Cardinal | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> | 11 | 0.2 |
| 20 | CC | Crested Caracara | <i>Caracara plancus</i> | 15 | 0.2 |
| 21 | CN | Common Nighthawk | <i>Chordeiles minor</i> | 12 | 0.2 |
| 22 | COT | Common Tern* | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | 30 | 0.4 |
| 23 | CR | Clapper Rail* | <i>Rallus longirostris</i> | 5 | 0.1 |
| 24 | CS | Chimney Swift | <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> | 50 | 0.7 |
| 25 | CT | Caspian Tern | <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | 64 | 0.9 |
| 26 | CYT | Common Yellow Throat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 27 | D | Dunlin* | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | 268 | 3.8 |
| 28 | DC | Dickcissel | <i>Spiza americana</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 29 | EKB | Eastern Kingbird | <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 30 | EUD | Eurasian Collared-Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | 24 | 0.3 |
| 31 | FG | Franklin's Gull | <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> | 10 | 0.1 |
| 32 | FT | Forester's Tern | <i>Sterna forsteri</i> | 32 | 0.5 |
| 33 | GBH | Great Blue Heron | <i>Ardea herodias</i> | 49 | 0.7 |
| 34 | GBT | Gull-billed Tern* | <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> | 36 | 0.5 |
| 35 | GE | Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | 49 | 0.7 |
| 36 | GH | Green Heron | <i>Butorides virescens</i> | 6 | 0.1 |
| 37 | GR | Great-tailed Grackle | <i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> | 126 | 1.8 |
| 38 | GYL | Greater Yellowlegs* | <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 39 | HG | Herring Gull* | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | 22 | 0.3 |
| 40 | HGW | Hudsonian Godwit* | <i>Limosa haemastica</i> | 8 | 0.1 |
| 41 | HS | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 42 | IB | Indigo Bunting | <i>Passerina cyanea</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 43 | KIL | Killdeer* | <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> | 11 | 0.2 |
| 44 | LBC | Long-billed Curlew* | <i>Numenius americanus</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 45 | LBD | Long-billed Dowitcher* | <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 46 | LBH | Little Blue Heron | <i>Egretta caerulea</i> | 49 | 0.7 |
| 47 | LFC | Least Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax minimus</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 48 | LG | Laughing Gull | <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i> | 1,559 | 22.1 |
| 49 | LSP | Least Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris minutilla</i> | 19 | 0.3 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 50 | LT | Least Tern* | <i>Sternula antillarum</i> | 428 | 6.1 |
| 51 | LYL | Lesser Yellowlegs* | <i>Tringa flavipes</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 52 | MB | Mockingbird | <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 53 | MD | Mottled Duck | <i>Anas fulvigula</i> | 26 | 0.4 |
| 54 | MF | Magificent Frigatebird* | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> | 10 | 0.1 |
| 55 | MG | Marbled Godwit* | <i>Limosa fedoa</i> | 10 | 0.1 |
| 56 | MGW | Magnolia Warbler | <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 57 | MS | Marsh Sparrow | <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 58 | MW | Marsh Wren | <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 59 | NCO | Neotropic Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> | 19 | 0.3 |
| 60 | NW | Nashville Warbler | <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 61 | O | Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 62 | OB | Ovenbird | <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 63 | PB | Painted Bunting | <i>Passerina ciris</i> | 7 | 0.1 |
| 64 | PM | Purple Martin | <i>Progne subis</i> | 14 | 0.2 |
| 65 | PP | Piping Plover | <i>Charadrius melodus</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 66 | PV | Philidephia Vireo | <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 67 | RBB | Red-winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | 203 | 2.9 |
| 68 | RBG | Ring-billed Gull* | <i>Larus delawarensis</i> | 39 | 0.6 |
| 69 | RE | Reddish Egret* | <i>Egretta rufescens</i> | 51 | 0.7 |
| 70 | RHD | Redhead Duck | <i>Aythya americana</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 71 | RK | Red Knot | <i>Calidris canutus</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 72 | RP | Rock Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> | 8 | 0.1 |
| 73 | RSP | Roseate Spoonbill | <i>Ajaja ajaja</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 74 | RST | Ruddy Turnstone* | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | 134 | 1.9 |
| 75 | RT | Royal Tern* | <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> | 243 | 3.4 |
| 76 | RTH | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 77 | SA | Sanderling* | <i>Calidris alba</i> | 765 | 10.9 |
| 78 | SBD | Short-billed Dowitcher* | <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> | 19 | 0.3 |
| 79 | SCT | Scarlet Tanager | <i>Piranga olivacea</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 80 | SE | Snowy Egret | <i>Egretta thula</i> | 102 | 1.4 |
| 81 | SNP | Snowy Plover* | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> | 14 | 0.2 |
| 82 | SOP | Solitary Sandpiper* | <i>Tringa solitaria</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 83 | SP | Semipalmated plover * | <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> | 40 | 0.6 |
| 84 | SPOS | Spotted Sandpiper* | <i>Actitis macularius</i> | 20 | 0.3 |
| 85 | SPS | Semipalmated Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris pusilla</i> | 71 | 1.0 |
| 86 | SSP | Stilt Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris himantopus</i> | 13 | 0.2 |
| 87 | ST | Sandwich Tern | <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> | 75 | 1.1 |
| 88 | STFC | Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 89 | SWT | Swainson's Thrush | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 90 | TH | Tricolor Heron | <i>Egretta tricolor</i> | 70 | 1.0 |
| 91 | TV | Turkey Vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> | 41 | 0.6 |
| 92 | W | Willet* | <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> | 213 | 3.0 |
| 93 | WH | Whimbrel* | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | 9 | 0.1 |
| 94 | WHP | White Pelican | <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> | 4 | 0.1 |
| 95 | WI | White Ibis | <i>Eudocimus albus</i> | 164 | 2.3 |
| 96 | WKB | Western Kingbird | <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 97 | WP | Wilson's Plover* | <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> | 135 | 1.9 |
| 98 | WRS | White-rumped Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 99 | WSP | Western Sandpiper* | <i>Calidris mauri</i> | 155 | 2.2 |
| 100 | WWD | White-winged Dove | <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| 101 | YBFC | Yellow-bellied Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> | 1 | 0.0 |
| 102 | YTV | Yellow-throated Vireo | <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> | 3 | 0.0 |
| 103 | YW | Yellow Warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> | 2 | 0.0 |
| Total | | | | 7,044 | |

Notes: Red text denotes a threatened species.

* Indicates maritime shorebird guild species. U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and/or Bird of Conservation Concern, IPaC.

Summary of all Non-Avian Species Observed, April 27-May 27, 2021

| | Abbreviation | Common Name | Scientific Name | Classification |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | AT | American Toad | <i>Anaxyrus americanus</i> | Amphibian |
| 2 | FC | Fiddler Crab | <i>Uca longisignalis</i> | Crustacean |
| 3 | BC | Blue Crab | <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> | Crustacean |
| 4 | FH | Feral Hog | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Mammal |
| 5 | COY | Coyote | <i>Canis latrans</i> | Mammal |
| 6 | BND | Bottlenose Dolphin | <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | Marine Mammal |
| 7 | CGS | Checkered Garter Sn | <i>Thamnophis marcianus</i> | Reptile |
| 8 | TSL | Texas Spiny Lizard | <i>Sceloporus olivaceus</i> | Reptile |
| 9 | SLRR | Six-lined Racerunner | <i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i> | Reptile |
| 10 | KS | King Snake | <i>Lampropeltis Getula</i> | Reptile |



Exhibit B.
T&E Survey Photographic Documentation



**Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening
Project (SWG-2019-00067)**

Port of Corpus Christi Authority

222 Power Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Survey Period: April 27 – May 27, 2021

Threatened and Endangered Species Survey Summary:

- Total of 4 survey days at each site; 20 total survey days.
- Two walking transects & 3 stationary observation points per day.
- 103 avian species observed; 7,044 total individuals over the survey period.
- 11 non-avian faunal species observed.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Placement Area 4 (PA4)
Survey Dates: April 27 – 29

A
P
R
I
L

2
7



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

A
P
R
I
L

2
9



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Placement Area 4 (PA4)
Survey Dates: May 3 – 5

M
A
Y

3



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

5



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-SS1
Survey Dates: April 28 – May 2

A
P
R
I
L

2
8



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

2



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-SS1
Survey Dates: May 4 – 6

M
A
Y

4



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

6



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-SS2
Survey Dates: May 10 – 11

M
A
Y

1
0



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

1
1



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-SS2
Survey Dates: May 13 – 15

M
A
Y

1
3



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

1
5



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Harbor Island-East (HI-E)
Survey Dates: May 17 – 18

M
A
Y
1
7



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y
1
8



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Harbor Island-East (HI-E)
Survey Dates: May 20 – 21

M
A
Y

2
0



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

2
1



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Mustang Island (MI)
Survey Dates: May 22 – 25

M
A
Y

2
2



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y

2
5



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Mustang Island (MI)
Survey Dates: May 26 – 27

M
A
Y
2
6



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

M
A
Y
2
7



Representative photo of observation point 1.



Representative photo of observation point 2.



Representative point of observation point 3.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project (SWG-2019-00067)
T&E Survey Photo Exhibit-Collection of Representative Photos from all Sites
Survey Dates: April 27 – May 27



Green sea turtle carcass located on SS1.



Nest located on SS2.



Feral hog track found on SS2.



Triton performing T&E survey at Mustang Island.

Clapper Rail nest located on HI-E.



Nest located on HI-E.



Nest located on SS1.





Exhibit C.
NOAA Tides & Currents Lexington and Port Aransas Stations: Meteorological & Tide Tables

DRAFT

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 4/27/2021 | 7:00 | 74.3 | 1009.5 | 1.88 | 74.8 | 0 |
| 4/27/2021 | 8:00 | 74.5 | 1009 | 1.97 | 75.2 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 9:00 | 74.7 | 1008.7 | 1.99 | 75.2 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 10:00 | 74.8 | 1008.8 | 2.02 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 11:00 | 74.7 | 1008.4 | 2.01 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 12:00 | 74.5 | 1008.9 | 2.02 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 13:00 | 74.7 | 1009.6 | 2.03 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 14:00 | 74.5 | 1009.9 | 1.97 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 15:00 | 74.7 | 1010.1 | 2.11 | 75.2 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 16:00 | 74.8 | 1009.9 | 2.14 | 75.2 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 17:00 | 75 | 1010.2 | 2.17 | 75.4 | |
| 4/27/2021 | 18:00 | 75.4 | 1010.1 | 2.13 | 75.4 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 7:00 | 76.3 | 1008.5 | 1.94 | 75.4 | 0.01 |
| 4/28/2021 | 8:00 | 75.7 | 1007.1 | 1.94 | 75.4 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 9:00 | 75.9 | 1006.7 | 1.98 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 10:00 | 75.6 | 1006.7 | 2.08 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 11:00 | 75.6 | 1006.8 | 2.11 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 12:00 | 75.6 | 1006.5 | 2.15 | 74.8 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 13:00 | 75.6 | 1007 | 2.22 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 14:00 | 76.1 | 1007.3 | 2.23 | 74.8 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 15:00 | 76.5 | 1007.4 | 2.23 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 16:00 | 76.5 | 1006.9 | 2.27 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 17:00 | 77 | 1006.9 | 2.17 | 75 | |
| 4/28/2021 | 18:00 | 78.4 | 1006.2 | 2.11 | 75 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 7:00 | 76.5 | 1004.5 | 1.78 | 76.1 | 0 |
| 4/29/2021 | 8:00 | 76.5 | 1005 | 1.96 | 76.1 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 9:00 | 76.5 | 1004.2 | 2.02 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 10:00 | 76.5 | 1006.4 | 2.06 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 11:00 | 76.6 | 1006.8 | 2.11 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 12:00 | 76.1 | 1007.5 | 2.15 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 13:00 | 76.1 | 1008 | 2.17 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 14:00 | 75.9 | 1008.1 | 2.16 | 75.9 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 15:00 | 76.3 | 1008.5 | 2.12 | 76.1 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 16:00 | 76.3 | 1009 | 2.11 | 76.1 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 17:00 | 75.4 | 1009.2 | 2.05 | 76.3 | |
| 4/29/2021 | 18:00 | 75.7 | 1009.3 | 2.02 | 76.3 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 7:00 | 72.9 | 1012.9 | 1.41 | 76.6 | 0.93 |
| 4/30/2021 | 8:00 | 72.5 | 1012.2 | 1.58 | 76.5 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 9:00 | 71.2 | 1011.6 | 1.64 | 76.3 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 10:00 | 71.6 | 1010.8 | 1.75 | 76.1 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 11:00 | 70 | 1012 | 1.83 | 75.9 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 12:00 | 70 | 1012.3 | 1.92 | 75.9 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 13:00 | 70.5 | 1013.5 | 1.98 | 76.1 | |
| 4/30/2021 | 14:00 | 71.4 | 1013.8 | 2.06 | 76.1 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| 4/30/2021 | 15:00 | 71.2 | 1013.8 | 2.31 | 75.9 | | |
| 4/30/2021 | 16:00 | 72.1 | 1014.2 | 2.35 | 76.1 | | |
| 4/30/2021 | 17:00 | 73.4 | 1014.7 | 2.29 | 76.1 | | |
| 4/30/2021 | 18:00 | 73.9 | 1014.3 | 2.17 | 76.1 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 7:00 | 71.8 | 1012.3 | 1.67 | 75.7 | 1.53 | |
| 5/1/2021 | 8:00 | 72 | 1012.5 | 1.81 | 75.7 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 9:00 | 71.2 | 1012 | 1.94 | 75.7 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 10:00 | 71.6 | 1011.8 | 2.14 | 75.4 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 11:00 | 72.5 | 1011.9 | 2.28 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 12:00 | 73 | 1012.3 | 2.32 | 75 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 13:00 | 73 | 1011.6 | 2.4 | 75 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 14:00 | 73.4 | 1011.3 | 2.4 | 75 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 15:00 | 73.6 | 1012 | 2.41 | 75 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 16:00 | 72.5 | 1011.7 | 2.17 | 75 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 17:00 | 72.7 | 1012 | 2.26 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/1/2021 | 18:00 | 72.5 | 1010.7 | 2.33 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 7:00 | 71.2 | 1007.4 | 1.38 | 75.2 | | 0.52 |
| 5/2/2021 | 8:00 | 70.7 | 1006.8 | 1.5 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 9:00 | 69.3 | 1006.2 | 1.64 | 75 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 10:00 | 69.3 | 1005.4 | 1.74 | 75 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 11:00 | 68.9 | 1005.1 | 1.91 | 74.8 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 12:00 | 68.7 | 1005.6 | 2.05 | 74.8 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 13:00 | 69.3 | 1006.1 | 2.08 | 74.8 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 14:00 | 72 | 1005.9 | 2.22 | 75 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 15:00 | 75.4 | 1005.9 | 2.27 | 75 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 16:00 | 78.3 | 1006 | 2.29 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 17:00 | 80.8 | 1004.9 | 2.4 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/2/2021 | 18:00 | 77.2 | 1004.1 | 2.37 | 75.7 | 0 | |
| 5/3/2021 | 7:00 | 76.6 | 1000.9 | 1.29 | 77.2 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 8:00 | 77 | 1000.4 | 1.32 | 77 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 9:00 | 77.2 | 999.9 | 1.41 | 77 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 10:00 | 76.8 | 999.6 | 1.57 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 11:00 | 76.3 | 999.8 | 1.65 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 12:00 | 76.5 | 1000.5 | 1.78 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 13:00 | 76.5 | 1001 | 1.9 | 76.6 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 14:00 | 77 | 1001.3 | 1.98 | 76.6 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 15:00 | 78.4 | 1001.3 | 2.05 | 76.6 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 16:00 | 78.1 | 1001.6 | 2.12 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 17:00 | 78.8 | 1001.5 | 2.11 | 77 | | |
| 5/3/2021 | 18:00 | 79.5 | 1001 | 2.12 | 77.2 | | |
| 5/4/2021 | 7:00 | 78.3 | 1002.7 | 1.44 | 77.9 | | |
| 5/4/2021 | 8:00 | 78.4 | 1002 | 1.43 | 77.9 | | |
| 5/4/2021 | 9:00 | 78.4 | 1001.6 | 1.45 | 77.9 | | |
| 5/4/2021 | 10:00 | 78.1 | 1001.8 | 1.49 | 77.9 | | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/4/2021 | 11:00 | 78.1 | 1003.4 | 1.52 | 77.9 | 0 |
| 5/4/2021 | 12:00 | 78.3 | 1005 | 1.61 | 77.9 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 13:00 | 78.6 | 1005.8 | 1.69 | 77.9 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 14:00 | 78.8 | 1006.3 | 1.79 | 77.7 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 15:00 | 79 | 1007.1 | 1.85 | 77.9 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 16:00 | 79.2 | 1007.6 | 1.89 | 78.1 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 17:00 | 80.1 | 1008.3 | 1.89 | 78.3 | |
| 5/4/2021 | 18:00 | 80.4 | 1008.5 | 1.92 | 78.3 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 7:00 | 74.8 | 1014.1 | 1.91 | 77.5 | 0 |
| 5/5/2021 | 8:00 | 74.5 | 1014.3 | 1.17 | 77.4 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 9:00 | 73.4 | 1014.6 | 1.16 | 76.6 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 10:00 | 72 | 1014.9 | 1.13 | 76.8 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 11:00 | 70.9 | 1015.3 | 1.14 | 76.1 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 12:00 | 70.2 | 1016.3 | 1.23 | 75.7 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 13:00 | 69.6 | 1017.3 | 1.34 | 75.7 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 14:00 | 69.6 | 1017.6 | 1.47 | 75.4 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 15:00 | 70.9 | 1018.1 | 1.49 | 75.7 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 16:00 | 72.9 | 1018.3 | 1.59 | 76.5 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 17:00 | 75.4 | 1018.3 | 1.73 | 77.4 | |
| 5/5/2021 | 18:00 | 77.4 | 1017.9 | 1.76 | 78.6 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 7:00 | 74.5 | 1017.6 | 1.74 | 78.6 | 0 |
| 5/6/2021 | 8:00 | 74.3 | 1017.4 | 1.19 | 78.6 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 9:00 | 73.6 | 1017.3 | 1.15 | 78.6 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 10:00 | 73 | 1017.2 | 1.14 | 78.1 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 11:00 | 72.9 | 1017.6 | 1.09 | 77.4 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 12:00 | 72.3 | 1018.2 | 1.22 | 77 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 13:00 | 71.1 | 1019.4 | 1.31 | 77.2 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 14:00 | 72.7 | 1020.1 | 1.37 | 77.7 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 15:00 | 74.3 | 1020.6 | 1.51 | 76.6 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 16:00 | 77.4 | 1020.8 | 1.49 | 77.2 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 17:00 | 77.7 | 1020.5 | 1.58 | 77.7 | |
| 5/6/2021 | 18:00 | 77 | 1020.3 | 1.57 | 78.4 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 7:00 | 75.6 | 1019.6 | 1.59 | 79.3 | 0 |
| 5/7/2021 | 8:00 | 75.2 | 1019.1 | 1.36 | 79 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 9:00 | 74.7 | 1018.6 | 1.31 | 78.8 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 10:00 | 74.3 | 1018.8 | 1.27 | 78.8 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 11:00 | 74.1 | 1018.8 | 1.23 | 78.6 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 12:00 | 73.8 | 1019.3 | 1.26 | 78.3 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 13:00 | 71.6 | 1020 | 1.31 | 77.5 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 14:00 | 74.3 | 1020.5 | 1.33 | 77.2 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 15:00 | 75.4 | 1020.8 | 1.38 | 77.4 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 16:00 | 75.7 | 1021 | 1.44 | 77.7 | |
| 5/7/2021 | 17:00 | 76.6 | 1021 | 1.5 | 78.1 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 5/7/2021 | 18:00 | 76.6 | 1020.5 | 1.49 | 78.6 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 7:00 | 75.7 | 1015 | 1.49 | 79.5 | 0 | |
| 5/8/2021 | 8:00 | 76.1 | 1014.3 | 1.54 | 79.5 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 9:00 | 76.3 | 1014.2 | 1.43 | 79.3 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 10:00 | 76.3 | 1013.7 | 1.5 | 79.3 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 11:00 | 76.5 | 1013.4 | 1.5 | 79.2 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 12:00 | 76.6 | 1013.6 | 1.52 | 79 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 13:00 | 76.8 | 1013.5 | 1.45 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 14:00 | 77.5 | 1013.6 | 1.47 | 78.4 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 15:00 | 78.6 | 1014 | 1.51 | 78.4 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 16:00 | 79.3 | 1014 | 1.51 | 78.4 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 17:00 | 79.7 | 1013.8 | 1.51 | 78.6 | | |
| 5/8/2021 | 18:00 | 79.9 | 1012.9 | 1.52 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 7:00 | 78.8 | 1008.8 | 1.45 | 79 | | 0 |
| 5/9/2021 | 8:00 | 79 | 1009 | 1.48 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 9:00 | 78.8 | 1008 | 1.39 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 10:00 | 78.6 | 1007.3 | 1.46 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 11:00 | 78.6 | 1007.7 | 1.52 | 78.6 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 12:00 | 78.4 | 1007.7 | 1.51 | 78.6 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 13:00 | 78.8 | 1008.6 | 1.48 | 78.6 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 14:00 | 80.1 | 1009 | 1.56 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 15:00 | 80.4 | 1009 | 1.46 | 79 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 16:00 | 81.1 | 1008.5 | 1.49 | 79 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 17:00 | 81 | 1008.4 | 1.47 | 79 | | |
| 5/9/2021 | 18:00 | 81.9 | 1008.3 | 1.44 | 79.2 | 0 | |
| 5/10/2021 | 7:00 | 79.5 | 1008.3 | 1.4 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 8:00 | 79.3 | 1008 | 1.33 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 9:00 | 79.2 | 1008.1 | 1.37 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 10:00 | 78.6 | 1008 | 1.36 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 11:00 | 78.6 | 1008.2 | 1.38 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 12:00 | 78.6 | 1008.5 | 1.32 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 13:00 | 78.6 | 1009.6 | 1.32 | 79.9 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 14:00 | 79 | 1010.4 | 1.33 | 79.9 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 15:00 | 79.3 | 1010.6 | 1.25 | 79.9 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 16:00 | 79.9 | 1010.8 | 1.26 | 79.9 | | |
| 5/10/2021 | 17:00 | 80.1 | 1010.7 | 1.22 | 80.2 | 0.03 | |
| 5/11/2021 | 7:00 | 79.9 | 1012.9 | 1.14 | 80.8 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 8:00 | 74.5 | 1012.6 | 1.15 | 80.8 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 9:00 | 79 | 1010.5 | 1.28 | 80.4 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 10:00 | 79 | 1009.4 | 1.35 | 80.2 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 11:00 | 79.2 | 1009.2 | 1.36 | 80.4 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 12:00 | 78.8 | 1009.9 | 1.41 | 80.4 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 13:00 | 79.2 | 1011.1 | 1.39 | 80.4 | | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 5/11/2021 | 14:00 | 79.5 | 1011.4 | 1.46 | 80.6 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 15:00 | 80.4 | 1011.6 | 1.41 | 80.8 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 16:00 | 81 | 1011.7 | 1.35 | 81 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 17:00 | 82 | 1011.7 | 1.29 | 81.1 | | |
| 5/11/2021 | 18:00 | 82.2 | 1011.3 | 1.26 | 81.5 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 7:00 | 76.8 | 1011.2 | 1.21 | 81 | 0.9 | |
| 5/12/2021 | 8:00 | 77.5 | 1013.1 | 1.34 | 81.7 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 9:00 | 70.7 | 1013.4 | 1.36 | 80.8 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 10:00 | 69.6 | 1013.5 | 1.46 | 81.3 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 11:00 | 69.8 | 1014.4 | 1.55 | 79.7 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 12:00 | 69.1 | 1015.1 | 1.54 | 79.5 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 13:00 | 68.5 | 1015.8 | 1.53 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 14:00 | 68.9 | 1017.4 | 1.59 | 78.1 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 15:00 | 68.4 | 1018.3 | 1.56 | 77.7 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 16:00 | 70.3 | 1018.5 | 1.54 | 78.3 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 17:00 | 70.9 | 1018.9 | 1.51 | 78.8 | | |
| 5/12/2021 | 18:00 | 71.6 | 1019.5 | 1.44 | 78.4 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 7:00 | 67.8 | 1022 | 1.39 | 76.5 | | 0 |
| 5/13/2021 | 8:00 | 66.7 | 1021.9 | 1.18 | 76.1 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 9:00 | 66.2 | 1021.8 | 1.32 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 10:00 | 65.8 | 1021.7 | 1.3 | 74.8 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 11:00 | 65.8 | 1022.1 | 1.38 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 12:00 | 65.7 | 1022.4 | 1.45 | 75.2 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 13:00 | 65.5 | 1023 | 1.47 | 74.7 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 14:00 | 66.6 | 1023.2 | 1.47 | 75.6 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 15:00 | 68.7 | 1023.5 | 1.49 | 75.6 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 16:00 | 69.4 | 1023.5 | 1.48 | 76.1 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 17:00 | 70.3 | 1023.5 | 1.49 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/13/2021 | 18:00 | 71.6 | 1023.2 | 1.47 | 76.8 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 7:00 | 74.7 | 1020.4 | 1.43 | 77.4 | 0 | |
| 5/14/2021 | 8:00 | 74.3 | 1020.2 | 1.22 | 77 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 9:00 | 74.3 | 1020.1 | 1.35 | 77 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 10:00 | 74.1 | 1019.8 | 1.34 | 76.6 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 11:00 | 73.9 | 1020.2 | 1.48 | 75.9 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 12:00 | 71.4 | 1020.6 | 1.62 | 75.6 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 13:00 | 71.8 | 1020.8 | 1.73 | 75.4 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 14:00 | 73 | 1021.2 | 1.76 | 75.4 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 15:00 | 76.5 | 1021.2 | 1.78 | 75.4 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 16:00 | 77.4 | 1021.1 | 1.83 | 75.6 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 17:00 | 78.1 | 1020.8 | 1.86 | 76.3 | | |
| 5/14/2021 | 18:00 | 77.4 | 1020.4 | 1.87 | 77.5 | | |
| 5/15/2021 | 7:00 | 76.3 | 1017.7 | 1.84 | 79 | | |
| 5/15/2021 | 8:00 | 76.3 | 1017.3 | 1.46 | 78.4 | | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/15/2021 | 9:00 | 76.1 | 1016.9 | 1.54 | 78.1 | 0 |
| 5/15/2021 | 10:00 | 76.1 | 1016.3 | 1.67 | 77.9 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 11:00 | 76.3 | 1016.6 | 1.84 | 77.7 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 12:00 | 76.1 | 1017.2 | 1.78 | 77.7 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 13:00 | 76.5 | 1017.6 | 1.85 | 77.7 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 14:00 | 76.8 | 1018 | 1.96 | 77.7 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 15:00 | 76.8 | 1017.3 | 1.93 | 77.7 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 16:00 | 77.4 | 1016.8 | 2.01 | 77.9 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 17:00 | 77.5 | 1016.8 | 2.14 | 77.9 | |
| 5/15/2021 | 18:00 | 78.4 | 1016.7 | 1.99 | 77.9 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 7:00 | 77.2 | 1013.6 | 2.06 | 77.5 | 1.2 |
| 5/16/2021 | 8:00 | 77.2 | 1014.2 | 1.48 | 77.5 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 9:00 | 77.4 | 1014.2 | 1.78 | 77.5 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 10:00 | 77 | 1013.4 | 1.74 | 77.5 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 11:00 | 77 | 1011.3 | 1.82 | 77.4 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 12:00 | 77.2 | 1012.9 | 2.08 | 77.5 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 13:00 | 77.4 | 1012.9 | 1.97 | 77.5 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 14:00 | 77.5 | 1013.3 | 2.12 | 77.4 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 15:00 | 74.8 | 1012.9 | 2.27 | 77.7 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 16:00 | 78.1 | 1014.1 | 2.17 | 77.4 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 17:00 | 77.9 | 1014.5 | 2.26 | 77.4 | |
| 5/16/2021 | 18:00 | 68.9 | 1014.3 | 2.19 | 77.4 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 7:00 | 77.9 | 1010.7 | 2.21 | 78.1 | 0.82 |
| 5/17/2021 | 8:00 | 77.9 | 1010.3 | 1.35 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 9:00 | 78.1 | 1009.7 | 1.52 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 10:00 | 78.1 | 1009.1 | 1.66 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 11:00 | 78.1 | 1009.1 | 1.71 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 12:00 | 78.3 | 1009.2 | 1.85 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 13:00 | 78.4 | 1009.7 | 1.93 | 77.9 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 14:00 | 79 | 1010 | 2 | 77.9 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 15:00 | 79.7 | 1010.2 | 2.04 | 78.1 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 16:00 | 79.7 | 1010.1 | 2.1 | 78.3 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 17:00 | 80.4 | 1009.4 | 2.15 | 78.3 | |
| 5/17/2021 | 18:00 | 81.3 | 1009 | 2.14 | 78.4 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 7:00 | 79.2 | 1009.3 | 2.07 | 79 | 0.6 |
| 5/18/2021 | 8:00 | 68.5 | 1010.6 | 1.35 | 79 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 9:00 | 70.2 | 1010.9 | 1.38 | 79 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 10:00 | 72.3 | 1009.6 | 1.56 | 78.8 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 11:00 | 72.3 | 1006.6 | 1.54 | 78.6 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 12:00 | 75 | 1008.4 | 1.76 | 77.5 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 13:00 | 75.6 | 1008.6 | 1.88 | 77.9 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 14:00 | 77.2 | 1008.1 | 1.81 | 77.7 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 15:00 | 77.9 | 1008 | 2 | 77.9 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 16:00 | 80.1 | 1008.3 | 2.07 | 77.7 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/18/2021 | 17:00 | 80.8 | 1008.3 | 2.16 | 78.1 | |
| 5/18/2021 | 18:00 | 81.5 | 1008 | 2.14 | 78.8 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 7:00 | 79.9 | 1005.9 | 2.17 | 79.7 | 0.27 |
| 5/19/2021 | 8:00 | 79.5 | 1006.5 | 2.15 | 79.7 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 9:00 | 79.3 | 1006.1 | 2.2 | 79.7 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 10:00 | 76.8 | 1006.6 | 2.31 | 79.7 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 11:00 | 70.9 | 1005.7 | 2.22 | 79.2 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 12:00 | 69.8 | 1006.5 | 2.48 | 78.8 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 13:00 | 68.2 | 1009.5 | 2.49 | 78.4 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 14:00 | 67.8 | 1008.9 | 2.63 | 77.9 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 15:00 | 68.4 | 1009 | 2.79 | 77.7 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 16:00 | 66.4 | 1014.3 | 2.66 | 77.5 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 17:00 | 66.6 | 1015.1 | 2.53 | 78.3 | |
| 5/19/2021 | 18:00 | 66.7 | 1015.9 | 2.64 | 78.4 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 7:00 | 66.7 | 1009.6 | 2.67 | 75 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 8:00 | 66.7 | 1009.9 | 1.92 | 75.9 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 9:00 | 67.3 | 1010.3 | 1.98 | 75.4 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 10:00 | 67.3 | 1010.2 | 1.88 | 74.7 | 4.5 |
| 5/20/2021 | 11:00 | 66.7 | 1009.8 | 1.91 | 74.5 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 12:00 | 67.1 | 1010.5 | 2.07 | 74.3 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 13:00 | 67.1 | 1011.4 | 2.14 | 74.1 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 14:00 | 68.5 | 1012.1 | 2.28 | 74.1 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 15:00 | 71.4 | 1012.3 | 2.37 | 74.3 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 16:00 | 73.2 | 1012.4 | 2.48 | 74.5 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 17:00 | 75.6 | 1012.3 | 2.46 | 74.8 | |
| 5/20/2021 | 18:00 | 77.5 | 1012.4 | 2.46 | 75.6 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 7:00 | 75.9 | 1012.6 | 2.44 | 77.4 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 8:00 | 75.9 | 1012.3 | 1.85 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 9:00 | 75.9 | 1012 | 1.85 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 10:00 | 75.9 | 1012.1 | 1.91 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 11:00 | 76.1 | 1012.8 | 1.97 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 12:00 | 76.1 | 1013.4 | 2.08 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 13:00 | 76.8 | 1014.3 | 2.1 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 14:00 | 77 | 1014.6 | 2.24 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 15:00 | 77.7 | 1015.2 | 2.3 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 16:00 | 78.8 | 1015.5 | 2.34 | 77.5 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 17:00 | 79.5 | 1015.5 | 2.36 | 77.7 | |
| 5/21/2021 | 18:00 | 79.7 | 1015.3 | 2.47 | 77.5 | 0.15 |
| 5/22/2021 | 7:00 | 75.6 | 1012.6 | 2.45 | 80.1 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 8:00 | 75.7 | 1012.4 | 2.54 | 79.9 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 9:00 | 74.5 | 1012.9 | 2.46 | 79.7 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 10:00 | 74.7 | 1013.3 | 2.43 | 79.7 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/22/2021 | 11:00 | 74.1 | 1014.3 | 2.46 | 79.7 | 0.15 |
| 5/22/2021 | 12:00 | 75 | 1015.2 | 2.5 | 79.7 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 13:00 | 75.4 | 1016.1 | 2.53 | 79.5 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 14:00 | 77.5 | 1016.7 | 2.58 | 79.5 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 15:00 | 78.1 | 1017.4 | 2.64 | 79.2 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 16:00 | 79 | 1017.7 | 2.65 | 78.4 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 17:00 | 79.2 | 1017.8 | 2.64 | 78.6 | |
| 5/22/2021 | 18:00 | 79.2 | 1017.5 | 2.64 | 79 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 7:00 | 77.2 | 1017.5 | 2.59 | 79.2 | 0.02 |
| 5/23/2021 | 8:00 | 77.4 | 1016.5 | 2.6 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 9:00 | 77.2 | 1015.8 | 2.64 | 79 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 10:00 | 77 | 1015.9 | 2.59 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 11:00 | 76.8 | 1015.9 | 2.56 | 79.3 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 12:00 | 77 | 1016.5 | 2.6 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 13:00 | 77 | 1017 | 2.64 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 14:00 | 76.5 | 1017.3 | 2.59 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 15:00 | 77 | 1017.6 | 2.61 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 16:00 | 77.9 | 1017.5 | 2.64 | 79.2 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 17:00 | 78.4 | 1017.5 | 2.64 | 79.3 | |
| 5/23/2021 | 18:00 | 78.8 | 1016.9 | 2.58 | 79.3 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 7:00 | 77.7 | 1015.9 | 2.46 | 81 | 0.56 |
| 5/24/2021 | 8:00 | 77.4 | 1015.1 | 2.61 | 81 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 9:00 | 77.4 | 1015.1 | 2.61 | 80.8 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 10:00 | 77.2 | 1014.5 | 2.59 | 80.8 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 11:00 | 77.4 | 1014.9 | 2.61 | 80.8 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 12:00 | 77.4 | 1015.5 | 2.58 | 80.6 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 13:00 | 77.9 | 1015.6 | 2.61 | 80.6 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 14:00 | 78.6 | 1016.2 | 2.57 | 80.4 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 15:00 | 79.5 | 1016.3 | 2.56 | 80.2 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 16:00 | 79.7 | 1016.2 | 2.5 | 80.2 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 17:00 | 80.1 | 1016.3 | 2.44 | 80.6 | |
| 5/24/2021 | 18:00 | 80.1 | 1015.7 | 2.43 | 80.8 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 7:00 | 78.8 | 1014.9 | 2.31 | 81.3 | 0 |
| 5/25/2021 | 8:00 | 78.4 | 1014.3 | 2.39 | 81.1 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 9:00 | 78.4 | 1014.3 | 2.45 | 81.1 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 10:00 | 78.8 | 1013.9 | 2.38 | 81 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 11:00 | 78.8 | 1014.1 | 2.51 | 81 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 12:00 | 79 | 1014.5 | 2.5 | 81 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 13:00 | 79.2 | 1014.9 | 2.45 | 81 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 14:00 | 79.9 | 1015.8 | 2.34 | 81 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 15:00 | 80.4 | 1016 | 2.42 | 81.1 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 16:00 | 80.8 | 1016.1 | 2.34 | 81.3 | |
| 5/25/2021 | 17:00 | 81.1 | 1016.4 | 2.29 | 81.3 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/25/2021 | 18:00 | 81.5 | 1016 | 2.22 | 81.3 | 0 |
| 5/26/2021 | 7:00 | 79.7 | 1016.6 | 2.15 | 81.5 | 0.04 |
| 5/26/2021 | 8:00 | 79.7 | 1016.5 | 2.09 | 81.5 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 9:00 | 79.3 | 1016 | 2.15 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 10:00 | 79.5 | 1016.2 | 2.21 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 11:00 | 79.3 | 1016.1 | 2.25 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 12:00 | 79.7 | 1016.8 | 2.28 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 13:00 | 79.9 | 1017.6 | 2.25 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 14:00 | 79.9 | 1018.3 | 2.21 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 15:00 | 81.1 | 1018.2 | 2.17 | 81.3 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 16:00 | 81.9 | 1018.6 | 2.13 | 81.5 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 17:00 | 82 | 1018.5 | 1.96 | 82 | |
| 5/26/2021 | 18:00 | 81.9 | 1018.5 | 2.03 | 82.2 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 7:00 | 79.5 | 1015.9 | 1.97 | 82.8 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 8:00 | 79.3 | 1015.4 | 1.73 | 82.6 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 9:00 | 79.2 | 1015.2 | 1.84 | 82.6 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 10:00 | 79.2 | 1014.8 | 1.92 | 82.6 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 11:00 | 79.3 | 1015.2 | 2.03 | 82.6 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 12:00 | 79.3 | 1015.3 | 2.11 | 82.4 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 13:00 | 79.5 | 1015.4 | 2.16 | 82.4 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 14:00 | 81 | 1015.4 | 2.17 | 82.4 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 15:00 | 81.9 | 1015.4 | 2.19 | 82.2 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 16:00 | 82.6 | 1016 | 2.17 | 82.4 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 17:00 | 83.3 | 1015.7 | 2.14 | 82.6 | |
| 5/27/2021 | 18:00 | 83.5 | 1015.1 | 2.06 | 83.3 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 7:00 | 80.2 | 1013.1 | 1.98 | 82.8 | 0 |
| 5/28/2021 | 8:00 | 80.1 | 1012.4 | 1.36 | 82.6 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 9:00 | 80.1 | 1011.8 | 1.56 | 82.6 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 10:00 | 79.9 | 1011.7 | 1.6 | 82.6 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 11:00 | 79.9 | 1010.4 | 1.74 | 82.6 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 12:00 | 80.1 | 1011.5 | 1.83 | 82.4 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 13:00 | 80.6 | 1012.2 | 1.97 | 82.4 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 14:00 | 81.5 | 1013 | 2.03 | 82.4 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 15:00 | 82.4 | 1013.3 | 2 | 82.6 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 16:00 | 82.9 | 1014 | 2.01 | 82.8 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 17:00 | 82.8 | 1014.4 | 2.01 | 82.9 | |
| 5/28/2021 | 18:00 | 82.9 | 1014.1 | 2.03 | 83.5 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 7:00 | 75.6 | 1013.3 | 1.88 | 82.6 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 8:00 | 76.1 | 1012.9 | 1.41 | 82 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 9:00 | 76.6 | 1011.5 | 1.46 | 81.9 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 10:00 | 77.2 | 1011.9 | 1.44 | 81.7 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 11:00 | 77.5 | 1012 | 1.76 | 81.7 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 12:00 | 77 | 1012.2 | 1.87 | 81.3 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 13:00 | 77.7 | 1012.6 | 1.98 | 81.7 | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 5/29/2021 | 14:00 | 72.7 | 1014.7 | 1.92 | 82.4 | 0 |
| 5/29/2021 | 15:00 | 71.1 | 1014.7 | 2.03 | 82.4 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 16:00 | 70.7 | 1012.9 | 2.04 | 82.4 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 17:00 | 73.4 | 1012.5 | 2.08 | 82 | |
| 5/29/2021 | 18:00 | 75.6 | 1012.1 | 2.05 | 81 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 7:00 | 79.2 | 1013.7 | 2.1 | 82.2 | 0.16 |
| 5/30/2021 | 8:00 | 79 | 1013.4 | 1.15 | 81.7 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 9:00 | 79.2 | 1013.2 | 1.29 | 81.9 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 10:00 | 79.2 | 1013.6 | 1.43 | 81.7 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 11:00 | 79 | 1013.7 | 1.62 | 81.9 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 12:00 | 79.2 | 1014.1 | 1.7 | 81.9 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 13:00 | 79.9 | 1014.8 | 1.79 | 81.3 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 14:00 | 80.1 | 1015.5 | 1.88 | 81.5 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 15:00 | 81.1 | 1015.7 | 1.91 | 81.5 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 16:00 | 81 | 1015.8 | 1.94 | 81.7 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 17:00 | 81.5 | 1015.8 | 1.95 | 81.9 | |
| 5/30/2021 | 18:00 | 81.7 | 1016 | 1.96 | 82 | |
| 5/31/2021 | 7:00 | - | - | 2.06 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 8:00 | - | - | 1.21 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 9:00 | - | - | 1.42 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 10:00 | - | - | 1.57 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 11:00 | - | - | 1.66 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 12:00 | - | - | 1.79 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 13:00 | - | - | 1.79 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 14:00 | - | - | 1.95 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 15:00 | - | - | 2.02 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 16:00 | - | - | 2.04 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 17:00 | - | - | 2.06 | - | |
| 5/31/2021 | 18:00 | - | - | 2.08 | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 7:00 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6/1/2021 | 8:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 9:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 10:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 11:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 12:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 13:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 14:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 15:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 16:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 17:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/1/2021 | 18:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 7:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 8:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 9:00 | - | - | - | - | |

USS Lexington Tide Station (ID: 8775296)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Air Temp. (°F) | Baro Pressure (mb) | Tide, Verified(NAVD88) | Water Temp.(°F) | Precipitation (In) |
|----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 6/2/2021 | 10:00 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6/2/2021 | 11:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 12:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 13:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 14:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 15:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 16:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 17:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/2/2021 | 18:00 | 82.9 | 1014.5 | - | 81.9 | 0 |
| 6/3/2021 | 7:00 | 79.9 | 1013 | - | 82.4 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 8:00 | 79.5 | 1012.6 | - | 82.6 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 9:00 | 80.2 | 1012.2 | - | 82.6 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 10:00 | 80.1 | 1012.4 | - | 82.4 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 11:00 | 80.2 | 1012.3 | - | 82.4 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 12:00 | 77.7 | 1013 | - | 82.2 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 13:00 | 79.3 | 1012.5 | - | 82 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 14:00 | 78.1 | 1013.2 | - | 81.9 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 15:00 | 79 | 1012.9 | - | 81.9 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 16:00 | 80.1 | 1012.8 | - | 81.9 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 17:00 | 78.1 | 1013.1 | - | 81.7 | |
| 6/3/2021 | 18:00 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6/4/2021 | 7:00 | 72.9 | 1012.8 | - | 80.8 | 0 |
| 6/4/2021 | 8:00 | 72.9 | 1011.9 | - | 80.6 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 9:00 | 72 | 1012.6 | - | 80.8 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 10:00 | 72 | 1012.7 | - | 80.6 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 11:00 | 71.6 | 1012.7 | - | 80.6 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 12:00 | 71.2 | 1013.4 | - | 80.4 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 13:00 | 72.1 | 1013.7 | - | 80.2 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 14:00 | 72.7 | 1014.3 | - | 80.2 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 15:00 | 75.6 | 1014.5 | - | 80.6 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 16:00 | 77.4 | 1014.2 | - | 80.8 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 17:00 | 77.7 | 1014.2 | - | 80.8 | |
| 6/4/2021 | 18:00 | 80.6 | 1014 | - | 80.6 | |

NOTE: Data was unavailable from the Lexington Station on the following dates: Air Temp & Baro Pressure: 5/31/2021-6/2/2021 & 6/3/2021 Water Temp: 5/31/2021-6/3/2021 Tide: 6/1/2021-6/4/2021

Table Source: Meteorological Observations - NOAA Tides & Currents

Precipitation Source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/land-based-station-data/land-based-datasets/cooperative-observer-network-coop>

Table Key

| | | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|---|
| LST | Local Standard Time | Baro (Mb) | Millibars, unit of measure for atmospheric pressure |
| °F | Fahrenheit | In | Inches |
| NAVD88 | established for vertical control surveying in the United States of America based upon the General Adjustment of the North American Datum of 1988. Shown in Feet. | | |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4/27/2021 | 7:00 | 5.64 | 103 | 7.97 |
| 4/27/2021 | 8:00 | 6.22 | 96 | 9.14 |
| 4/27/2021 | 9:00 | 6.80 | 112 | 9.33 |
| 4/27/2021 | 10:00 | 12.44 | 106 | 16.91 |
| 4/27/2021 | 11:00 | 11.47 | 107 | 15.55 |
| 4/27/2021 | 12:00 | 7.19 | 94 | 11.08 |
| 4/27/2021 | 13:00 | 8.36 | 92 | 11.66 |
| 4/27/2021 | 14:00 | 10.89 | 90 | 15.16 |
| 4/27/2021 | 15:00 | 12.05 | 94 | 17.3 |
| 4/27/2021 | 16:00 | 12.83 | 96 | 19.05 |
| 4/27/2021 | 17:00 | 11.47 | 95 | 16.13 |
| 4/27/2021 | 18:00 | 17.11 | 92 | 21.97 |
| 4/28/2021 | 7:00 | 7.00 | 115 | 13.61 |
| 4/28/2021 | 8:00 | 8.75 | 126 | 16.72 |
| 4/28/2021 | 9:00 | 10.30 | 127 | 14.97 |
| 4/28/2021 | 10:00 | 10.30 | 131 | 18.27 |
| 4/28/2021 | 11:00 | 10.30 | 117 | 17.88 |
| 4/28/2021 | 12:00 | 11.86 | 120 | 18.47 |
| 4/28/2021 | 13:00 | 12.25 | 122 | 20.22 |
| 4/28/2021 | 14:00 | 15.94 | 114 | 19.63 |
| 4/28/2021 | 15:00 | 11.86 | 119 | 19.83 |
| 4/28/2021 | 16:00 | 12.44 | 116 | 21.38 |
| 4/28/2021 | 17:00 | 11.66 | 117 | 18.08 |
| 4/28/2021 | 18:00 | 15.55 | 119 | 22.16 |
| 4/29/2021 | 7:00 | 6.22 | 94 | 9.72 |
| 4/29/2021 | 8:00 | 8.36 | 90 | 13.02 |
| 4/29/2021 | 9:00 | 8.36 | 94 | 12.44 |
| 4/29/2021 | 10:00 | 8.75 | 81 | 11.08 |
| 4/29/2021 | 11:00 | 7.78 | 88 | 12.25 |
| 4/29/2021 | 12:00 | 8.36 | 89 | 12.44 |
| 4/29/2021 | 13:00 | 4.86 | 109 | 8.94 |
| 4/29/2021 | 14:00 | 4.08 | 137 | 7.97 |
| 4/29/2021 | 15:00 | 3.30 | 124 | 6.41 |
| 4/29/2021 | 16:00 | 3.11 | 112 | 6.03 |
| 4/29/2021 | 17:00 | 4.08 | 75 | 6.61 |
| 4/29/2021 | 18:00 | 4.28 | 88 | 5.05 |
| 4/30/2021 | 7:00 | 8.55 | 313 | 10.3 |
| 4/30/2021 | 8:00 | 5.64 | 17 | 7.58 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4/30/2021 | 9:00 | 9.52 | 38 | 10.3 |
| 4/30/2021 | 10:00 | 7.97 | 72 | 10.3 |
| 4/30/2021 | 11:00 | 6.61 | 92 | 10.11 |
| 4/30/2021 | 12:00 | 9.72 | 72 | 13.61 |
| 4/30/2021 | 13:00 | 11.27 | 83 | 19.24 |
| 4/30/2021 | 14:00 | 12.25 | 65 | 18.86 |
| 4/30/2021 | 15:00 | 14.77 | 91 | 22.16 |
| 4/30/2021 | 16:00 | 13.61 | 89 | 20.41 |
| 4/30/2021 | 17:00 | 14.19 | 66 | 18.27 |
| 4/30/2021 | 18:00 | 14.00 | 76 | 18.66 |
| 5/1/2021 | 7:00 | 9.14 | 79 | 12.25 |
| 5/1/2021 | 8:00 | 13.02 | 68 | 15.16 |
| 5/1/2021 | 9:00 | 11.27 | 81 | 15.75 |
| 5/1/2021 | 10:00 | 7.19 | 104 | 8.94 |
| 5/1/2021 | 11:00 | 14.00 | 107 | 19.24 |
| 5/1/2021 | 12:00 | 15.55 | 103 | 25.85 |
| 5/1/2021 | 13:00 | 13.41 | 115 | 18.27 |
| 5/1/2021 | 14:00 | 9.33 | 119 | 17.11 |
| 5/1/2021 | 15:00 | 6.03 | 168 | 10.5 |
| 5/1/2021 | 16:00 | 6.03 | 143 | 10.89 |
| 5/1/2021 | 17:00 | 5.25 | 184 | 7.78 |
| 5/1/2021 | 18:00 | 1.17 | 118 | 2.92 |
| 5/2/2021 | 7:00 | 5.44 | 216 | 7.19 |
| 5/2/2021 | 8:00 | 7.00 | 190 | 9.52 |
| 5/2/2021 | 9:00 | 6.03 | 160 | 8.75 |
| 5/2/2021 | 10:00 | 8.55 | 186 | 11.66 |
| 5/2/2021 | 11:00 | 9.91 | 158 | 13.22 |
| 5/2/2021 | 12:00 | 10.50 | 149 | 14.77 |
| 5/2/2021 | 13:00 | 7.97 | 150 | 14.38 |
| 5/2/2021 | 14:00 | 10.89 | 121 | 15.75 |
| 5/2/2021 | 15:00 | 9.72 | 121 | 16.13 |
| 5/2/2021 | 16:00 | 9.52 | 131 | 14.38 |
| 5/2/2021 | 17:00 | 8.94 | 136 | 15.36 |
| 5/2/2021 | 18:00 | 10.69 | 130 | 17.3 |
| 5/3/2021 | 7:00 | 9.91 | 159 | 14.77 |
| 5/3/2021 | 8:00 | 7.78 | 149 | 12.83 |
| 5/3/2021 | 9:00 | 11.27 | 128 | 15.75 |
| 5/3/2021 | 10:00 | 10.30 | 136 | 16.72 |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/3/2021 | 11:00 | 10.50 | 140 | 15.75 |
| 5/3/2021 | 12:00 | 8.36 | 128 | 14.38 |
| 5/3/2021 | 13:00 | 8.36 | 113 | 14.58 |
| 5/3/2021 | 14:00 | 10.89 | 108 | 15.36 |
| 5/3/2021 | 15:00 | 8.94 | 118 | 15.55 |
| 5/3/2021 | 16:00 | 9.33 | 120 | 14.77 |
| 5/3/2021 | 17:00 | 10.69 | 116 | 15.36 |
| 5/3/2021 | 18:00 | 11.66 | 105 | 14.38 |
| 5/4/2021 | 7:00 | 9.52 | 57 | 11.27 |
| 5/4/2021 | 8:00 | 9.91 | 58 | 11.66 |
| 5/4/2021 | 9:00 | 9.52 | 68 | 12.25 |
| 5/4/2021 | 10:00 | 11.47 | 58 | 13.61 |
| 5/4/2021 | 11:00 | 13.02 | 50 | 15.36 |
| 5/4/2021 | 12:00 | 12.25 | 48 | 14.58 |
| 5/4/2021 | 13:00 | 12.83 | 53 | 14.38 |
| 5/4/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 67 | 14.97 |
| 5/4/2021 | 15:00 | 9.33 | 39 | 12.25 |
| 5/4/2021 | 16:00 | 10.11 | 45 | 12.63 |
| 5/4/2021 | 17:00 | 5.44 | 55 | 7.78 |
| 5/4/2021 | 18:00 | 7.97 | 41 | 9.33 |
| 5/5/2021 | 7:00 | 13.80 | 6 | 17.11 |
| 5/5/2021 | 8:00 | 13.80 | 21 | 17.3 |
| 5/5/2021 | 9:00 | 14.77 | 15 | 18.08 |
| 5/5/2021 | 10:00 | 10.30 | 356 | 15.55 |
| 5/5/2021 | 11:00 | 11.66 | 358 | 13.22 |
| 5/5/2021 | 12:00 | 10.30 | 357 | 14 |
| 5/5/2021 | 13:00 | 11.47 | 17 | 14.38 |
| 5/5/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 48 | 13.41 |
| 5/5/2021 | 15:00 | 10.11 | 77 | 13.41 |
| 5/5/2021 | 16:00 | 10.50 | 76 | 13.22 |
| 5/5/2021 | 17:00 | 8.94 | 73 | 11.27 |
| 5/5/2021 | 18:00 | 9.91 | 69 | 13.22 |
| 5/6/2021 | 7:00 | 14.38 | 39 | 17.3 |
| 5/6/2021 | 8:00 | 14.38 | 34 | 19.24 |
| 5/6/2021 | 9:00 | 14.38 | 32 | 17.49 |
| 5/6/2021 | 10:00 | 15.55 | 49 | 18.08 |
| 5/6/2021 | 11:00 | 17.49 | 51 | 20.6 |
| 5/6/2021 | 12:00 | 15.94 | 55 | 18.66 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/6/2021 | 13:00 | 15.55 | 51 | 19.24 |
| 5/6/2021 | 14:00 | 13.61 | 55 | 17.11 |
| 5/6/2021 | 15:00 | 11.86 | 68 | 15.94 |
| 5/6/2021 | 16:00 | 9.72 | 79 | 14 |
| 5/6/2021 | 17:00 | 8.94 | 79 | 14.38 |
| 5/6/2021 | 18:00 | 10.50 | 74 | 13.41 |
| 5/7/2021 | 7:00 | 7.39 | 72 | 9.72 |
| 5/7/2021 | 8:00 | 5.05 | 77 | 9.14 |
| 5/7/2021 | 9:00 | 8.75 | 75 | 10.5 |
| 5/7/2021 | 10:00 | 7.97 | 71 | 11.27 |
| 5/7/2021 | 11:00 | 7.78 | 74 | 10.11 |
| 5/7/2021 | 12:00 | 9.14 | 74 | 13.8 |
| 5/7/2021 | 13:00 | 10.50 | 61 | 14 |
| 5/7/2021 | 14:00 | 11.47 | 62 | 14.38 |
| 5/7/2021 | 15:00 | 11.47 | 61 | 15.36 |
| 5/7/2021 | 16:00 | 10.69 | 65 | 14.38 |
| 5/7/2021 | 17:00 | 10.89 | 81 | 14.97 |
| 5/7/2021 | 18:00 | 11.66 | 89 | 15.55 |
| 5/8/2021 | 7:00 | 7.58 | 124 | 12.05 |
| 5/8/2021 | 8:00 | 10.30 | 122 | 14.77 |
| 5/8/2021 | 9:00 | 11.08 | 129 | 16.91 |
| 5/8/2021 | 10:00 | 8.55 | 123 | 17.3 |
| 5/8/2021 | 11:00 | 9.14 | 116 | 17.49 |
| 5/8/2021 | 12:00 | 11.66 | 118 | 18.47 |
| 5/8/2021 | 13:00 | 11.47 | 121 | 18.08 |
| 5/8/2021 | 14:00 | 12.25 | 118 | 19.63 |
| 5/8/2021 | 15:00 | 12.63 | 122 | 20.99 |
| 5/8/2021 | 16:00 | 12.25 | 120 | 20.02 |
| 5/8/2021 | 17:00 | 9.72 | 119 | 16.91 |
| 5/8/2021 | 18:00 | 12.63 | 118 | 18.86 |
| 5/9/2021 | 7:00 | 11.08 | 146 | 18.47 |
| 5/9/2021 | 8:00 | 11.86 | 146 | 19.05 |
| 5/9/2021 | 9:00 | 12.83 | 153 | 17.88 |
| 5/9/2021 | 10:00 | 7.78 | 137 | 15.55 |
| 5/9/2021 | 11:00 | 9.91 | 144 | 20.02 |
| 5/9/2021 | 12:00 | 13.61 | 151 | 17.69 |
| 5/9/2021 | 13:00 | 8.36 | 142 | 15.16 |
| 5/9/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 133 | 19.83 |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/9/2021 | 15:00 | 14.38 | 125 | 18.86 |
| 5/9/2021 | 16:00 | 14.19 | 120 | 18.86 |
| 5/9/2021 | 17:00 | 14.38 | 116 | 19.83 |
| 5/9/2021 | 18:00 | 11.66 | 122 | 17.49 |
| 5/10/2021 | 7:00 | 6.03 | 97 | 10.69 |
| 5/10/2021 | 8:00 | 9.91 | 94 | 12.63 |
| 5/10/2021 | 9:00 | 11.27 | 112 | 14.58 |
| 5/10/2021 | 10:00 | 12.83 | 106 | 15.75 |
| 5/10/2021 | 11:00 | 7.78 | 116 | 14.77 |
| 5/10/2021 | 12:00 | 12.05 | 102 | 15.94 |
| 5/10/2021 | 13:00 | 9.72 | 106 | 15.75 |
| 5/10/2021 | 14:00 | 14.97 | 112 | 19.05 |
| 5/10/2021 | 15:00 | 13.80 | 100 | 18.66 |
| 5/10/2021 | 16:00 | 11.27 | 105 | 19.24 |
| 5/10/2021 | 17:00 | 10.11 | 96 | 16.13 |
| 5/10/2021 | 18:00 | 12.63 | 89 | 15.75 |
| 5/11/2021 | 7:00 | 6.80 | 127 | 11.08 |
| 5/11/2021 | 8:00 | 4.47 | 131 | 9.72 |
| 5/11/2021 | 9:00 | 9.91 | 145 | 12.83 |
| 5/11/2021 | 10:00 | 9.33 | 160 | 15.36 |
| 5/11/2021 | 11:00 | 9.14 | 130 | 13.41 |
| 5/11/2021 | 12:00 | 5.44 | 112 | 8.36 |
| 5/11/2021 | 13:00 | 12.05 | 103 | 17.69 |
| 5/11/2021 | 14:00 | 13.61 | 116 | 19.05 |
| 5/11/2021 | 15:00 | 10.11 | 101 | 17.11 |
| 5/11/2021 | 16:00 | 11.86 | 108 | 16.91 |
| 5/11/2021 | 17:00 | 11.86 | 101 | 16.33 |
| 5/11/2021 | 18:00 | 10.50 | 88 | 14.97 |
| 5/12/2021 | 7:00 | 16.91 | 354 | 21.19 |
| 5/12/2021 | 8:00 | 18.47 | 356 | 22.94 |
| 5/12/2021 | 9:00 | 15.55 | 353 | 23.71 |
| 5/12/2021 | 10:00 | 17.30 | 1 | 24.69 |
| 5/12/2021 | 11:00 | 20.22 | 12 | 26.05 |
| 5/12/2021 | 12:00 | 14.38 | 360 | 18.86 |
| 5/12/2021 | 13:00 | 13.41 | 356 | 20.22 |
| 5/12/2021 | 14:00 | 12.25 | 347 | 17.11 |
| 5/12/2021 | 15:00 | 9.52 | 349 | 14.38 |
| 5/12/2021 | 16:00 | 10.89 | 9 | 15.16 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/12/2021 | 17:00 | 13.80 | 2 | 16.33 |
| 5/12/2021 | 18:00 | 11.66 | 23 | 13.8 |
| 5/13/2021 | 7:00 | 10.30 | 344 | 14.77 |
| 5/13/2021 | 8:00 | 12.44 | 354 | 15.55 |
| 5/13/2021 | 9:00 | 11.08 | 350 | 16.91 |
| 5/13/2021 | 10:00 | 13.41 | 359 | 15.75 |
| 5/13/2021 | 11:00 | 10.30 | 355 | 14.97 |
| 5/13/2021 | 12:00 | 10.69 | 354 | 14.77 |
| 5/13/2021 | 13:00 | 7.58 | 358 | 12.83 |
| 5/13/2021 | 14:00 | 8.75 | 4 | 11.86 |
| 5/13/2021 | 15:00 | 11.08 | 52 | 13.22 |
| 5/13/2021 | 16:00 | 9.33 | 71 | 13.22 |
| 5/13/2021 | 17:00 | 11.66 | 37 | 16.33 |
| 5/13/2021 | 18:00 | 13.22 | 47 | 14.58 |
| 5/14/2021 | 7:00 | 5.83 | 59 | 7.97 |
| 5/14/2021 | 8:00 | 9.33 | 47 | 10.5 |
| 5/14/2021 | 9:00 | 8.16 | 70 | 10.11 |
| 5/14/2021 | 10:00 | 9.52 | 53 | 12.05 |
| 5/14/2021 | 11:00 | 10.69 | 68 | 13.8 |
| 5/14/2021 | 12:00 | 9.72 | 73 | 14.58 |
| 5/14/2021 | 13:00 | 11.66 | 74 | 14.19 |
| 5/14/2021 | 14:00 | 11.08 | 68 | 16.33 |
| 5/14/2021 | 15:00 | 12.44 | 77 | 17.49 |
| 5/14/2021 | 16:00 | 12.05 | 89 | 15.94 |
| 5/14/2021 | 17:00 | 11.08 | 93 | 14.77 |
| 5/14/2021 | 18:00 | 10.50 | 89 | 14.19 |
| 5/15/2021 | 7:00 | 10.30 | 103 | 12.83 |
| 5/15/2021 | 8:00 | 9.72 | 107 | 13.22 |
| 5/15/2021 | 9:00 | 8.16 | 105 | 11.66 |
| 5/15/2021 | 10:00 | 10.11 | 101 | 15.55 |
| 5/15/2021 | 11:00 | 12.25 | 101 | 16.91 |
| 5/15/2021 | 12:00 | 9.33 | 102 | 12.83 |
| 5/15/2021 | 13:00 | 11.66 | 111 | 16.13 |
| 5/15/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 115 | 14.97 |
| 5/15/2021 | 15:00 | 12.63 | 89 | 16.91 |
| 5/15/2021 | 16:00 | 14.77 | 93 | 22.55 |
| 5/15/2021 | 17:00 | 14.97 | 78 | 21.77 |
| 5/15/2021 | 18:00 | 13.02 | 76 | 18.66 |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/16/2021 | 7:00 | 11.27 | 105 | 15.94 |
| 5/16/2021 | 8:00 | 13.61 | 106 | 20.22 |
| 5/16/2021 | 9:00 | 14.00 | 101 | 19.44 |
| 5/16/2021 | 10:00 | 11.86 | 115 | 18.08 |
| 5/16/2021 | 11:00 | 12.83 | 313 | 18.47 |
| 5/16/2021 | 12:00 | 16.72 | 322 | 22.16 |
| 5/16/2021 | 13:00 | 8.36 | 22 | 9.14 |
| 5/16/2021 | 14:00 | 9.14 | 82 | 10.69 |
| 5/16/2021 | 15:00 | 4.08 | 61 | 5.64 |
| 5/16/2021 | 16:00 | 6.61 | 52 | 7 |
| 5/16/2021 | 17:00 | 8.16 | 87 | 11.08 |
| 5/16/2021 | 18:00 | 8.94 | 100 | 13.41 |
| 5/17/2021 | 7:00 | 5.83 | 131 | 12.63 |
| 5/17/2021 | 8:00 | 7.00 | 124 | 11.86 |
| 5/17/2021 | 9:00 | 11.27 | 116 | 14.77 |
| 5/17/2021 | 10:00 | 7.58 | 137 | 14.19 |
| 5/17/2021 | 11:00 | 7.97 | 130 | 15.75 |
| 5/17/2021 | 12:00 | 9.72 | 123 | 14.77 |
| 5/17/2021 | 13:00 | 11.86 | 109 | 18.86 |
| 5/17/2021 | 14:00 | 14.58 | 111 | 17.3 |
| 5/17/2021 | 15:00 | 12.63 | 109 | 18.08 |
| 5/17/2021 | 16:00 | 12.83 | 106 | 15.94 |
| 5/17/2021 | 17:00 | 10.11 | 84 | 14.19 |
| 5/17/2021 | 18:00 | 11.27 | 71 | 15.36 |
| 5/18/2021 | 7:00 | 4.47 | 88 | 7 |
| 5/18/2021 | 8:00 | 8.94 | 118 | 16.13 |
| 5/18/2021 | 9:00 | 12.63 | 122 | 18.08 |
| 5/18/2021 | 10:00 | 12.25 | 115 | 15.16 |
| 5/18/2021 | 11:00 | 10.50 | 120 | 16.33 |
| 5/18/2021 | 12:00 | 9.91 | 129 | 18.27 |
| 5/18/2021 | 13:00 | 10.30 | 106 | 15.16 |
| 5/18/2021 | 14:00 | 9.91 | 107 | 16.91 |
| 5/18/2021 | 15:00 | 11.66 | 110 | 17.3 |
| 5/18/2021 | 16:00 | 13.02 | 98 | 16.72 |
| 5/18/2021 | 17:00 | 13.80 | 103 | 20.6 |
| 5/18/2021 | 18:00 | 10.69 | 107 | 19.44 |
| 5/19/2021 | 7:00 | 10.11 | 13 | 17.3 |
| 5/19/2021 | 8:00 | 13.61 | 32 | 15.75 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/19/2021 | 9:00 | 9.91 | 106 | 19.63 |
| 5/19/2021 | 10:00 | 11.47 | 196 | 19.24 |
| 5/19/2021 | 11:00 | 12.83 | 280 | 15.75 |
| 5/19/2021 | 12:00 | 17.88 | 263 | 22.74 |
| 5/19/2021 | 13:00 | 11.47 | 293 | 14.19 |
| 5/19/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 13 | 13.41 |
| 5/19/2021 | 15:00 | 10.69 | 50 | 12.44 |
| 5/19/2021 | 16:00 | 12.83 | 52 | 14.38 |
| 5/19/2021 | 17:00 | 15.94 | 45 | 18.08 |
| 5/19/2021 | 18:00 | 9.14 | 32 | 12.63 |
| 5/20/2021 | 7:00 | 6.41 | 2 | 8.36 |
| 5/20/2021 | 8:00 | 4.28 | 1 | 5.05 |
| 5/20/2021 | 9:00 | 2.92 | 13 | 4.28 |
| 5/20/2021 | 10:00 | 7.19 | 349 | 8.94 |
| 5/20/2021 | 11:00 | 6.61 | 13 | 9.52 |
| 5/20/2021 | 12:00 | 8.36 | 23 | 11.08 |
| 5/20/2021 | 13:00 | 6.22 | 89 | 9.14 |
| 5/20/2021 | 14:00 | 7.39 | 63 | 10.3 |
| 5/20/2021 | 15:00 | 8.55 | 82 | 13.41 |
| 5/20/2021 | 16:00 | 7.97 | 90 | 12.05 |
| 5/20/2021 | 17:00 | 5.64 | 89 | 9.91 |
| 5/20/2021 | 18:00 | 5.83 | 90 | 7.58 |
| 5/21/2021 | 7:00 | 5.44 | 76 | 7.19 |
| 5/21/2021 | 8:00 | 4.47 | 99 | 6.22 |
| 5/21/2021 | 9:00 | 7.58 | 73 | 10.3 |
| 5/21/2021 | 10:00 | 10.11 | 70 | 12.63 |
| 5/21/2021 | 11:00 | 6.61 | 55 | 9.91 |
| 5/21/2021 | 12:00 | 9.52 | 55 | 10.89 |
| 5/21/2021 | 13:00 | 9.72 | 56 | 12.44 |
| 5/21/2021 | 14:00 | 9.52 | 22 | 11.08 |
| 5/21/2021 | 15:00 | 11.47 | 49 | 14.19 |
| 5/21/2021 | 16:00 | 13.22 | 43 | 16.72 |
| 5/21/2021 | 17:00 | 12.63 | 43 | 17.11 |
| 5/21/2021 | 18:00 | 14.00 | 31 | 19.05 |
| 5/22/2021 | 7:00 | 5.64 | 178 | 9.33 |
| 5/22/2021 | 8:00 | 7.19 | 163 | 12.63 |
| 5/22/2021 | 9:00 | 7.19 | 142 | 10.69 |
| 5/22/2021 | 10:00 | 7.39 | 124 | 13.02 |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/22/2021 | 11:00 | 8.94 | 103 | 12.83 |
| 5/22/2021 | 12:00 | 9.52 | 96 | 14 |
| 5/22/2021 | 13:00 | 10.89 | 89 | 13.41 |
| 5/22/2021 | 14:00 | 11.08 | 84 | 16.33 |
| 5/22/2021 | 15:00 | 10.69 | 94 | 15.16 |
| 5/22/2021 | 16:00 | 11.47 | 86 | 15.75 |
| 5/22/2021 | 17:00 | 10.50 | 78 | 13.8 |
| 5/22/2021 | 18:00 | 11.08 | 75 | 16.91 |
| 5/23/2021 | 7:00 | 7.39 | 98 | 12.05 |
| 5/23/2021 | 8:00 | 6.61 | 91 | 9.33 |
| 5/23/2021 | 9:00 | 7.58 | 90 | 10.89 |
| 5/23/2021 | 10:00 | 7.97 | 88 | 10.89 |
| 5/23/2021 | 11:00 | 8.16 | 96 | 11.66 |
| 5/23/2021 | 12:00 | 9.14 | 59 | 12.05 |
| 5/23/2021 | 13:00 | 7.97 | 74 | 10.89 |
| 5/23/2021 | 14:00 | 9.72 | 62 | 13.41 |
| 5/23/2021 | 15:00 | 11.47 | 48 | 13.61 |
| 5/23/2021 | 16:00 | 8.55 | 73 | 11.47 |
| 5/23/2021 | 17:00 | 6.41 | 72 | 9.33 |
| 5/23/2021 | 18:00 | 7.00 | 89 | 10.3 |
| 5/24/2021 | 7:00 | 6.22 | 112 | 8.16 |
| 5/24/2021 | 8:00 | 6.22 | 119 | 9.33 |
| 5/24/2021 | 9:00 | 6.22 | 112 | 11.86 |
| 5/24/2021 | 10:00 | 6.80 | 125 | 12.83 |
| 5/24/2021 | 11:00 | 8.36 | 121 | 13.61 |
| 5/24/2021 | 12:00 | 12.05 | 112 | 17.11 |
| 5/24/2021 | 13:00 | 9.91 | 102 | 14.97 |
| 5/24/2021 | 14:00 | 10.11 | 108 | 15.55 |
| 5/24/2021 | 15:00 | 10.69 | 110 | 13.41 |
| 5/24/2021 | 16:00 | 9.52 | 110 | 15.16 |
| 5/24/2021 | 17:00 | 13.41 | 112 | 16.91 |
| 5/24/2021 | 18:00 | 11.27 | 118 | 17.3 |
| 5/25/2021 | 7:00 | 7.19 | 112 | 9.91 |
| 5/25/2021 | 8:00 | 8.16 | 117 | 11.86 |
| 5/25/2021 | 9:00 | 8.55 | 113 | 12.63 |
| 5/25/2021 | 10:00 | 9.14 | 123 | 14.77 |
| 5/25/2021 | 11:00 | 10.89 | 114 | 16.33 |
| 5/25/2021 | 12:00 | 12.44 | 117 | 16.72 |
| 5/28/2021 | 15:00 | 14.77 | 95 | 18.27 |
| 5/28/2021 | 16:00 | 15.55 | 108 | 21.97 |
| 5/28/2021 | 17:00 | 12.63 | 109 | 21.38 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/25/2021 | 13:00 | 6.41 | 122 | 16.33 |
| 5/25/2021 | 14:00 | 11.08 | 114 | 17.11 |
| 5/25/2021 | 15:00 | 10.50 | 121 | 17.11 |
| 5/25/2021 | 16:00 | 11.86 | 118 | 17.49 |
| 5/25/2021 | 17:00 | 11.08 | 123 | 15.94 |
| 5/25/2021 | 18:00 | 11.86 | 111 | 18.86 |
| 5/26/2021 | 7:00 | 7.00 | 111 | 8.75 |
| 5/26/2021 | 8:00 | 8.55 | 104 | 11.86 |
| 5/26/2021 | 9:00 | 8.16 | 117 | 13.02 |
| 5/26/2021 | 10:00 | 8.36 | 110 | 13.22 |
| 5/26/2021 | 11:00 | 9.52 | 113 | 16.72 |
| 5/26/2021 | 12:00 | 10.69 | 109 | 13.8 |
| 5/26/2021 | 13:00 | 10.30 | 115 | 15.75 |
| 5/26/2021 | 14:00 | 11.27 | 110 | 14.97 |
| 5/26/2021 | 15:00 | 12.44 | 102 | 15.75 |
| 5/26/2021 | 16:00 | 11.27 | 105 | 16.13 |
| 5/26/2021 | 17:00 | 10.30 | 105 | 16.13 |
| 5/26/2021 | 18:00 | 10.89 | 104 | 16.52 |
| 5/27/2021 | 7:00 | 7.00 | 131 | 10.69 |
| 5/27/2021 | 8:00 | 8.94 | 131 | 12.25 |
| 5/27/2021 | 9:00 | 8.94 | 122 | 14.58 |
| 5/27/2021 | 10:00 | 8.94 | 120 | 14 |
| 5/27/2021 | 11:00 | 11.08 | 117 | 15.16 |
| 5/27/2021 | 12:00 | 10.30 | 116 | 14.19 |
| 5/27/2021 | 13:00 | 11.66 | 128 | 15.55 |
| 5/27/2021 | 14:00 | 11.47 | 116 | 17.3 |
| 5/27/2021 | 15:00 | 9.72 | 120 | 16.72 |
| 5/27/2021 | 16:00 | 10.50 | 122 | 18.66 |
| 5/27/2021 | 17:00 | 12.63 | 117 | 18.86 |
| 5/27/2021 | 18:00 | 12.63 | 121 | 16.91 |
| 5/28/2021 | 7:00 | 6.03 | 136 | 10.3 |
| 5/28/2021 | 8:00 | 8.36 | 147 | 12.25 |
| 5/28/2021 | 9:00 | 4.47 | 137 | 8.94 |
| 5/28/2021 | 10:00 | 8.36 | 89 | 12.44 |
| 5/28/2021 | 11:00 | 10.69 | 87 | 13.41 |
| 5/28/2021 | 12:00 | 12.83 | 98 | 16.72 |
| 5/28/2021 | 13:00 | 12.25 | 95 | 17.49 |
| 5/28/2021 | 14:00 | 14.77 | 103 | 19.44 |
| 5/31/2021 | 17:00 | 8.94 | 115 | 16.33 |
| 5/31/2021 | 18:00 | 8.36 | 117 | 14.58 |
| 6/1/2021 | 7:00 | 17.30 | 313 | 25.27 |

Port Aransas Tide Station (ID: 8775237)

NOAA Tides Currents

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5/28/2021 | 18:00 | 10.89 | 107 | 19.83 |
| 5/29/2021 | 7:00 | 3.30 | 149 | 7.58 |
| 5/29/2021 | 8:00 | 13.80 | 327 | 18.47 |
| 5/29/2021 | 9:00 | 11.86 | 331 | 17.11 |
| 5/29/2021 | 10:00 | 6.41 | 348 | 8.94 |
| 5/29/2021 | 11:00 | 5.83 | 84 | 9.72 |
| 5/29/2021 | 12:00 | 12.83 | 63 | 16.33 |
| 5/29/2021 | 13:00 | 14.38 | 46 | 15.94 |
| 5/29/2021 | 14:00 | 12.25 | 49 | 13.8 |
| 5/29/2021 | 15:00 | 19.83 | 42 | 21.77 |
| 5/29/2021 | 16:00 | 14.97 | 52 | 18.47 |
| 5/29/2021 | 17:00 | 10.50 | 70 | 13.61 |
| 5/29/2021 | 18:00 | 6.61 | 87 | 9.72 |
| 5/30/2021 | 7:00 | 6.41 | 94 | 10.11 |
| 5/30/2021 | 8:00 | 7.58 | 102 | 10.5 |
| 5/30/2021 | 9:00 | 10.89 | 97 | 13.8 |
| 5/30/2021 | 10:00 | 8.16 | 89 | 12.05 |
| 5/30/2021 | 11:00 | 11.08 | 95 | 14.38 |
| 5/30/2021 | 12:00 | 10.30 | 91 | 15.36 |
| 5/30/2021 | 13:00 | 14.97 | 109 | 17.3 |
| 5/30/2021 | 14:00 | 10.30 | 102 | 15.36 |
| 5/30/2021 | 15:00 | 11.66 | 108 | 17.3 |
| 5/30/2021 | 16:00 | 9.33 | 92 | 14.58 |
| 5/30/2021 | 17:00 | 10.50 | 84 | 16.33 |
| 5/30/2021 | 18:00 | 12.63 | 89 | 16.91 |
| 5/31/2021 | 7:00 | 7.78 | 104 | 13.41 |
| 5/31/2021 | 8:00 | 9.52 | 121 | 14.58 |
| 5/31/2021 | 9:00 | 7.58 | 130 | 11.66 |
| 5/31/2021 | 10:00 | 9.14 | 116 | 14.77 |
| 5/31/2021 | 11:00 | 10.89 | 107 | 14 |
| 5/31/2021 | 12:00 | 9.14 | 100 | 13.41 |
| 5/31/2021 | 13:00 | 10.89 | 104 | 15.55 |
| 5/31/2021 | 14:00 | 11.86 | 108 | 16.72 |
| 5/31/2021 | 15:00 | 11.08 | 118 | 16.52 |
| 5/31/2021 | 16:00 | 8.75 | 122 | 14.97 |
| 6/1/2021 | 8:00 | 16.13 | 46 | 18.47 |
| 6/1/2021 | 9:00 | 16.33 | 51 | 20.8 |
| 6/1/2021 | 10:00 | 19.44 | 47 | 22.94 |
| 6/1/2021 | 11:00 | 8.55 | 69 | 12.63 |
| 6/1/2021 | 12:00 | 6.41 | 106 | 9.52 |
| 6/1/2021 | 13:00 | 4.08 | 126 | 6.22 |

| Date | Time (LST) | Wind Speed (kn) | Wind Dir (deg) | Wind Gust (kn) |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6/1/2021 | 14:00 | 5.44 | 234 | 8.36 |
| 6/1/2021 | 15:00 | 5.44 | 238 | 7.58 |
| 6/1/2021 | 16:00 | 2.33 | 256 | 3.3 |
| 6/1/2021 | 17:00 | 0.00 | 283 | 0.58 |
| 6/1/2021 | 18:00 | 2.92 | 192 | 3.89 |
| 6/2/2021 | 7:00 | 4.67 | 102 | 6.22 |
| 6/2/2021 | 8:00 | 4.08 | 124 | 8.16 |
| 6/2/2021 | 9:00 | 6.41 | 116 | 8.94 |
| 6/2/2021 | 10:00 | 5.25 | 125 | 7.39 |
| 6/2/2021 | 11:00 | 5.05 | 176 | 9.72 |
| 6/2/2021 | 12:00 | 6.22 | 154 | 10.11 |
| 6/2/2021 | 13:00 | 8.16 | 113 | 11.27 |
| 6/2/2021 | 14:00 | 6.22 | 137 | 12.25 |
| 6/2/2021 | 15:00 | 6.41 | 136 | 12.05 |
| 6/2/2021 | 16:00 | 9.14 | 126 | 12.44 |
| 6/2/2021 | 17:00 | 9.52 | 115 | 14 |
| 6/2/2021 | 18:00 | 5.64 | 152 | 10.5 |
| 6/3/2021 | 7:00 | 5.44 | 176 | 11.27 |
| 6/3/2021 | 8:00 | 4.67 | 154 | 7.58 |
| 6/3/2021 | 9:00 | 7.78 | 115 | 10.3 |
| 6/3/2021 | 10:00 | 4.08 | 118 | 7.78 |
| 6/3/2021 | 11:00 | 4.08 | 134 | 8.55 |
| 6/3/2021 | 12:00 | 4.08 | 156 | 7 |
| 6/3/2021 | 13:00 | 5.44 | 126 | 7.78 |
| 6/3/2021 | 14:00 | 7.19 | 122 | 10.3 |
| 6/3/2021 | 15:00 | 9.33 | 130 | 13.61 |
| 6/3/2021 | 16:00 | 7.00 | 101 | 9.14 |
| 6/3/2021 | 17:00 | 7.39 | 109 | 13.61 |
| 6/3/2021 | 18:00 | 9.52 | 295 | 12.25 |
| 6/4/2021 | 7:00 | 6.22 | 292 | 8.16 |
| 6/4/2021 | 8:00 | 4.67 | 339 | 6.61 |
| 6/4/2021 | 9:00 | 4.08 | 319 | 5.83 |
| 6/4/2021 | 10:00 | 4.86 | 50 | 6.8 |
| 6/4/2021 | 11:00 | 5.05 | 48 | 7 |
| 6/4/2021 | 12:00 | 4.47 | 54 | 6.8 |
| 6/4/2021 | 13:00 | 3.30 | 70 | 8.94 |
| 6/4/2021 | 14:00 | 3.69 | 95 | 7.58 |
| 6/4/2021 | 15:00 | 4.86 | 141 | 7.19 |
| 6/4/2021 | 16:00 | 6.22 | 154 | 9.14 |
| 6/4/2021 | 17:00 | 3.89 | 150 | 6.61 |
| 6/4/2021 | 18:00 | 4.67 | 165 | 7 |

Table Source:

<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/physocean.html?bdate=20210427&edate=20210604&units=standard&timezone=LST&id=8775237&interval=h&action=data>

| Key | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| LST | Local Sidereal Time Zone |
| kn | knots |
| deg | degrees |



Exhibit D.
Approved T&E Survey Plan

DRAFT



Port of Corpus Christi Authority Channel Deepening Project

Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Survey Plan

Objective: To develop and conduct a threatened and endangered species survey to fully support the development of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The survey plan was coordinated with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS), and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) on April 26, 2021. The plan and methodologies described herein is a result of this coordination.

1. Survey Areas (per Scope): Placement Areas (PAs) SS1, PA4, SS2, HI-E, SJI, and MI. Each listed PA has been buffered 500-feet. All listed PAs, including respective buffers will be surveyed.
2. Resource Agency Input on Species of Concern
 - 2.1. USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation List (Attachment A, accessed April 16, 2021)
 - 2.1.1. Attendees of the April 26, 2021 meeting approved the species listed in Attachment A.
 - 2.1.2. TPWD provided listed species for Nueces, San Patricio, and Aransas counties. These species have been added to Attachment A.
 - 2.1.3. USFWS provided information for the Eastern Black Rail and Texas Seaside Paintbrush. These species have been added to Attachment A.
 - 2.1.4. NMFS indicated sea turtles are primary species of concern for survey areas. Also, NMFS confirmed the habitat boundaries resulting from the survey would sufficiently support evaluation of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for development of the DEIS.
3. Perform desktop habitat analysis of the six (6) Placement Areas.
 - 3.1. Critical Habitat Boundaries, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Data; TPWD submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and TPWD oyster reef databases (if available)
 - 3.1.1. Potential habitats: Freshwater emergent wetlands, estuarine wetlands (high and low), marine deepwater, forebeach ('wet beach'), backbeach ('dry beach'), tidal and non-tidal flats, seagrass, oysters, and upland habitat.
4. Survey Methodologies (all methodologies proposed were discussed and approved with feedback from the natural resource agencies during the April 26, 2021 meeting).
 - 4.1. Habitat Survey. The wetland survey team, aquatic survey team, and T&E biologist will work concurrently to field verify NWI wetlands identified in the desktop analysis, described in Step 3 above. Approved transects for the wetland delineation survey will be utilized for habitat survey mapping. Interpreted habitat boundaries created in the office, will be ground-truthed and verified using a Trimble sub-meter GeoXH GPS. Survey teams will walk transects within the survey area to record habitat types. All habitats delineated by the wetland and aquatic survey teams will also be utilized for purposes of habitat characterization.
 - 4.2. Faunal Observations (Including maritime shorebird guild species and migratory birds)
 - 4.2.1. Data collected will include the species and type of use, habitat feature being utilized, and substrate type. Any banding (avian species) will attempt to be identified and recorded to species. A sample observation record log is provided in Attachment C.
 - 4.2.2. Transect Counts

- 4.2.2.1. Walking transects were oriented so that they, generally, intersected multiple potential habitat types within the survey area and ran parallel to shorelines.
- 4.2.2.2. Triton will walk transect(s) counting all faunal species observed. Visual observations will be supported by utilization of 8x42 binoculars and a 60x spotting scope. If a shorebird or other avian species is sighted, the bird will be observed and its location, behavior, and the presence of any leg bands will be recorded on survey data sheets (Attachment C).
- 4.2.2.3. Faunal Observation Stations.
 - 4.2.2.3.1. Triton will observe and conduct visual counting surveys for a period of one hour at each respective station. The threatened and endangered survey transects and observation stations were created in the office utilizing habitats identified by NWI coupled with aerial interpretation so that diverse habitats will be surveyed. Minor modifications to transects and observation stations may be necessary in field.
- 4.2.3. Survey Duration.
 - 4.2.3.1. Triton's T&E biologist will conduct all T&E surveying in close coordination with the other survey teams (i.e., wetland and aquatic survey teams). This will enable collection of all necessary habitat data to support the overall T&E survey plan. However, strict procedures will be implemented to ensure the T&E faunal observation surveys are conducted removed from the other survey teams working in the vicinity as much as reasonably possible (e.g., T&E biologist and wetland teams will start on opposite ends of the survey area, wetland survey teams will avoid T&E observation data collection points as much as possible). This should alleviate disturbance within the immediate vicinity of the T&E survey observation points and walking transects, thus minimizing observation bias. The T&E biologist will survey each of the six PA sites for a minimum of 4 days of faunal observations, respectively. The anticipated survey schedule is included in Attachment D.
 - 4.2.3.2. Sea Turtles.
 - 4.2.3.2.1. Triton will be extremely vigilant about sea turtle sightings during the survey. Any sea turtle sighting including tracks and nests will be immediately coordinated with the Amos Rehabilitation Keep (ARK) and/or Dr. Donna Shaver (National Park Service). Sea turtle disturbance will be strictly avoided. Triton will also provide ARK our anticipated survey schedule.
 - 4.2.3.2.2. Sea Turtle Sighting Contact Information:
 - 4.2.3.2.2.1. ARK Hotline (361) 749-6793
 - 4.2.3.2.2.2. If you see a stranded or nesting sea turtle call the (NPS) Turtle Hotline: 1-866-TURTLE5
5. Observations during the T&E survey will be recorded on the observation record provided in Attachment C and will include the following:
 - 5.1. Faunal observations (as outlined, above).
 - 5.2. General meteorological conditions (e.g., cloud cover, wind direction, wind speed, air temperature, tide level according to nearest station, etc.)
 - 5.3. Avian band observations

6. Photographic Record. Triton will obtain representative photos of the habitats at each survey observation station.
7. GIS database management
 - 7.1. ArcGIS 10.4 and Pro software was utilized to create preliminary habitat boundaries, survey transects, and observation stations. Based on the aerial interpretation, transects and observation stations were oriented so that they intersected multiple potential habitat types within the survey area. Triton will utilize a Trimble sub-meter GeoXH for the T&E survey effort. Data collected in the field will be processed using ArcGIS 10.4 and Pro software to create habitat/vegetation community maps within the survey boundaries. Data will be collected in NAD83, TXS, Feet.

Attachments:

Attachment A: Coordinated and Approved Species Lists: IPAC Report, USFWS Eastern Black Rail and Texas Seaside Paintbrush, and TPWD Counties Lists

Attachment B: T&E Survey Maps

Attachment C: Observation Record

Attachment D: Anticipated Survey Schedule

Attachment A: Coordinated and Approved Species Lists: IPAC Report, USFWS Eastern Black Rail and Texas Seaside Paintbrush, and TPWD Counties Lists

1.1. Review USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation List (accessed April 16, 2021)

- 1.1.1. Gulf Coast Jaguarundi
- 1.1.2. Ocelot
- 1.1.3. West Indian Manatee
- 1.1.4. Attwater's Greater Prairie Chicken
- 1.1.5. Eastern Black Rail
- 1.1.6. Northern Aplomado Falcon
- 1.1.7. Piping Plover
- 1.1.8. Red Knot
- 1.1.9. Whooping Crane
- 1.1.10. Green Sea Turtle
- 1.1.11. Hawksbill Sea Turtle
- 1.1.12. Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle
- 1.1.13. Leatherback Sea Turtle
- 1.1.14. Loggerhead Sea Turtle
- 1.1.15. Slender Rush-pea
- 1.1.16. South Texas Ambrosia
- 1.1.17. Others Not Listed
- 1.1.18. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)
 - 1.1.18.1. Recommendations other than what is listed (i.e., Giant Manta Ray)
- 1.1.19. Migratory Birds (with IPAC probability of presence in survey area during survey duration)
 - 1.1.19.1. American Golden-plover; mid to high April, mid May.
 - 1.1.19.2. American Oyster Catcher; low to high. BS.
 - 1.1.19.3. Bald Eagle; none. BS.
 - 1.1.19.4. Black Rail; Low in April. BS.
 - 1.1.19.5. Black Scoter; none.
 - 1.1.19.6. Black Skimmer; High April – June; BS mid-May to June.
 - 1.1.19.7. Black-legged Kittiwake; midrange early April.
 - 1.1.19.8. Bonaparte's Gull; midrange early April, low probability remaining April.
 - 1.1.19.9. Brown Pelican; High April-June. BS.
 - 1.1.19.10. Buff-breasted Sandpiper; low to mid probability April – May.
 - 1.1.19.11. Clapper Rail; Mid-probability. BS.
 - 1.1.19.12. Common Loon; April-May mid-probability. BS.
 - 1.1.19.13. Common Tern; April-June mid to high probability. BS: May-June.
 - 1.1.19.14. Double-crested Cormorant; High probability. BS.
 - 1.1.19.15. Dunlin; High probability April and May.
 - 1.1.19.16. Gull-billed Tern; Mid to high probability; BS.
 - 1.1.19.17. Herring Gull; Mid to high probability; BS.
 - 1.1.19.18. Hudsonian Godwit; April low, May mid. One week each.
 - 1.1.19.19. King Rail; April low/mid. BS.
 - 1.1.19.20. Le Conte's Sparrow; none.
 - 1.1.19.21. Least Tern; High. BS.

- 1.1.19.22. Lesser Yellowlegs; High.
 - 1.1.19.23. Long-billed Curlew; High.
 - 1.1.19.24. Long-tailed Duck; None.
 - 1.1.19.25. Magnificent Frigatebird; High.
 - 1.1.19.26. Marbled Godwit; Mid/High.
 - 1.1.19.27. Nelson's Sparrow; Low (Apr).
 - 1.1.19.28. Northern Gannet; None.
 - 1.1.19.29. Prothonotary Warbler; April-High, May-mid. BS.
 - 1.1.19.30. Red-breasted Merganser; Low/Mid-April to May.
 - 1.1.19.31. Red-necked Phalarope; None.
 - 1.1.19.32. Reddish Egret; High. BS.
 - 1.1.19.33. Ring-billed Gull; Mid/High.
 - 1.1.19.34. Royal Tern; High. BS.
 - 1.1.19.35. Ruddy Turnstone; Mid to High.
 - 1.1.19.36. Seaside Sparrow; Mid. BS.
 - 1.1.19.37. Semipalmated Sandpiper; Mid to High.
 - 1.1.19.38. Short-billed Dowitcher; Mid to High.
 - 1.1.19.39. Sooty Tern; Mid-range probability first week of May. BS.
 - 1.1.19.40. Surf Scoter; None.
 - 1.1.19.41. Swallow-tailed Kite; Low-range probability mid-April. BS.
 - 1.1.19.42. Whimbrel; Mid-range probability April and first week of May.
 - 1.1.19.43. White-winged Scoter; None.
 - 1.1.19.44. Willet; High. BS.
 - 1.1.19.45. Wilson's Plover; High. BS.
- 1.1.20. IPAC Probability of Presence within Six (6) PA Sites from April – June. Any species denoted in green, above, indicates probability of presences within the survey areas. A "BS" label indicates breeding season during survey period.

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Gulf Coast Jaguarundi *Herpailurus (=Felis) yagouaroundi* **Endangered**
 cacomitli
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3945>

Ocelot *Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis* **Endangered**
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474>

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus* **Threatened**
 Wherever found
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>
Marine mammal

Birds

NAME

STATUS

Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken *Tympanuchus cupido* **Endangered**
 attwateri
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7259>

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* **Threatened**
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477>

Northern Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis* **Endangered**
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923>

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* **Threatened**
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* **Threatened**
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864>

Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758>

Reptiles

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| <p>Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199</p> | Threatened |
| <p>Hawksbill Sea Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3656</p> | Endangered |
| <p>Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5523</p> | Endangered |
| <p>Leatherback Sea Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493</p> | Endangered |
| <p>Loggerhead Sea Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110</p> | Threatened |

Flowering Plants

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| <p>Slender Rush-pea <i>Hoffmannseggia tenella</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5298</p> | Endangered |

South Texas Ambrosia *Ambrosia cheiranthifolia* Wherever found

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3331>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

| NAME | TYPE |
|---|-------|
| Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> | Final |

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039#criticalhab>

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardsconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCO) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the [FAQ below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird

species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

American Golden-plover *Pluvialis dominica*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds elsewhere

American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935>

Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7717>

Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15

Black Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Breeds elsewhere

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234 | Breeds May 20 to Sep 15 |
| Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Bonaparte's Gull <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6034 | Breeds Jan 15 to Sep 30 |
| Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9488 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Clapper Rail <i>Rallus crepitans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds Apr 10 to Oct 31 |
| Common Loon <i>gavia immer</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4464 | Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31 |
| Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4963 | Breeds May 10 to Sep 10 |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Double-crested Cormorant <i>phalacrocorax auritus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3478 | Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 31 |
| Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina arctica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds elsewhere |
| Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501 | Breeds May 1 to Jul 31 |
| Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 31 |
| Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds elsewhere |
| King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936 | Breeds May 1 to Sep 5 |
| Le Conte's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus leconteii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds elsewhere |
| Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 10 |
| Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679 | Breeds elsewhere |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7238 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Nelson's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Northern Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31 |
| Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Reddish Egret <i>Egretta rufescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7617 | Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15 |
| Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Royal Tern <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31 |
| Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds elsewhere |
| Seaside Sparrow <i>Ammodramus maritimus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds May 10 to Aug 20 |
| Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. | Breeds elsewhere |
| Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds Mar 10 to Jul 31 |
| Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. | Breeds elsewhere |

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938>

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483>

White-winged Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wilson's Plover *Charadrius wilsonia*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted

Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

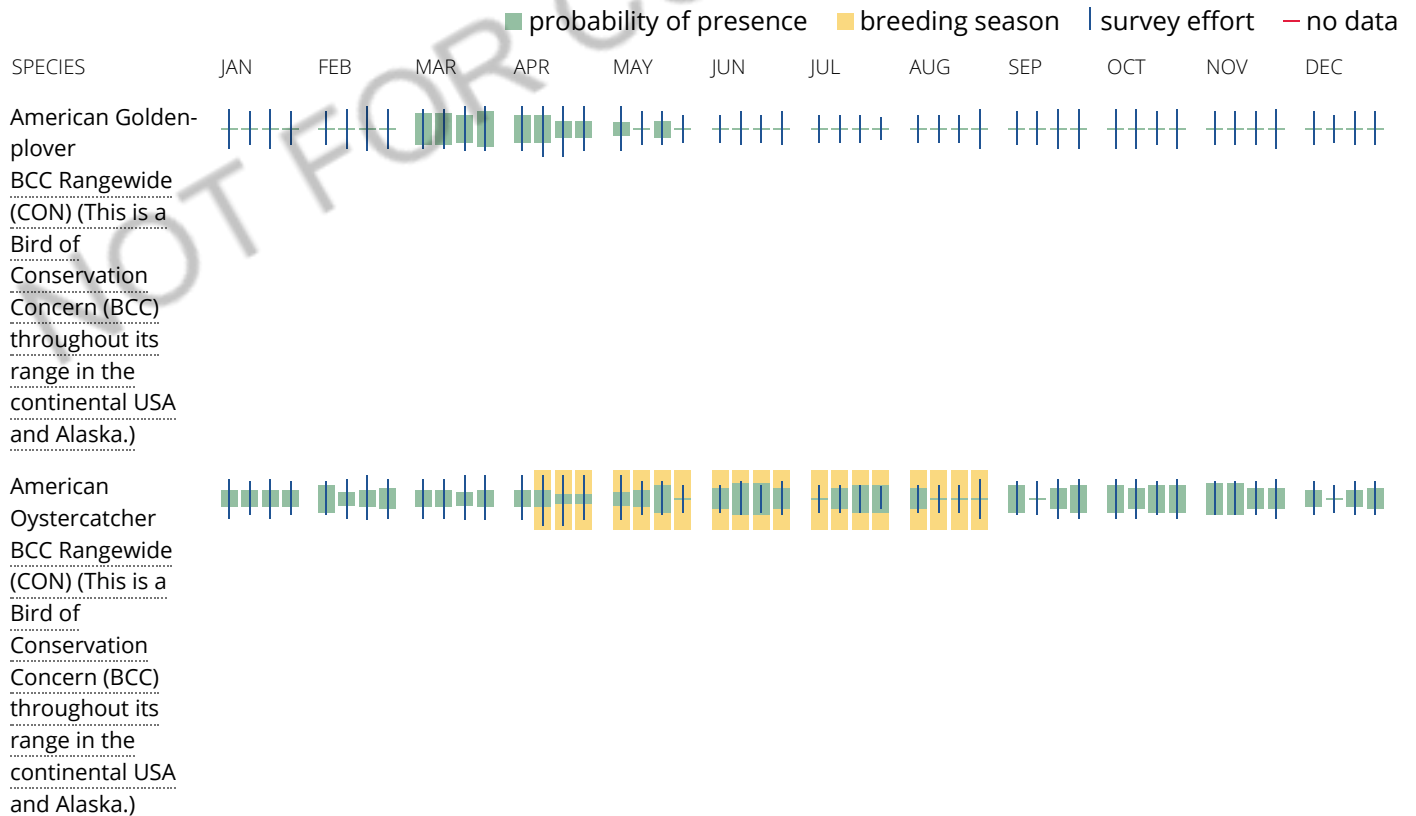
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (-)

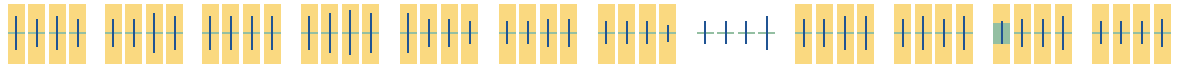
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

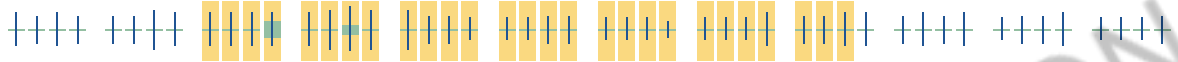
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald Eagle
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Black Rail
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Black Scoter
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Black Skimmer
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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Black-legged Kittiwake
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



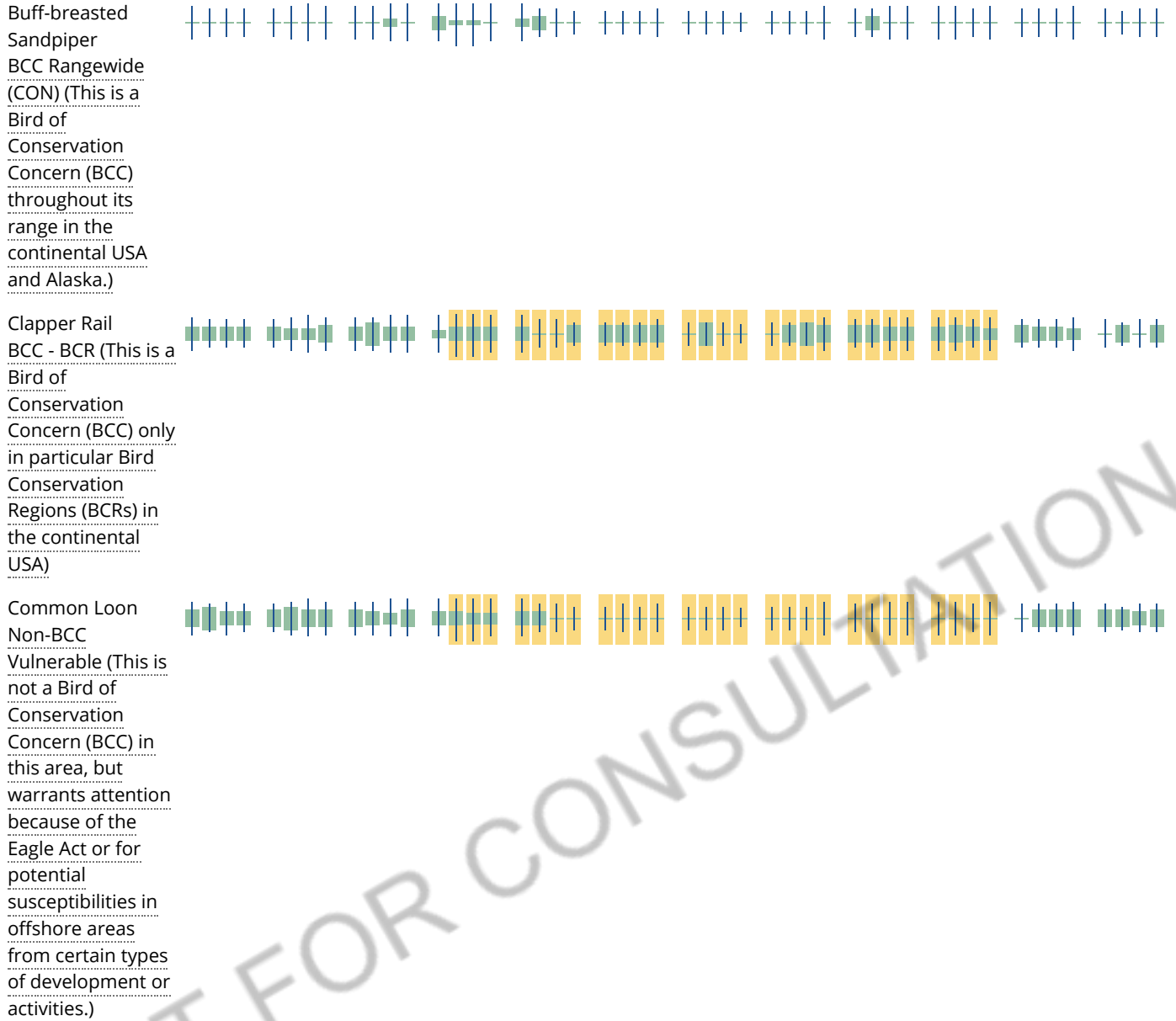
Bonaparte's Gull
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



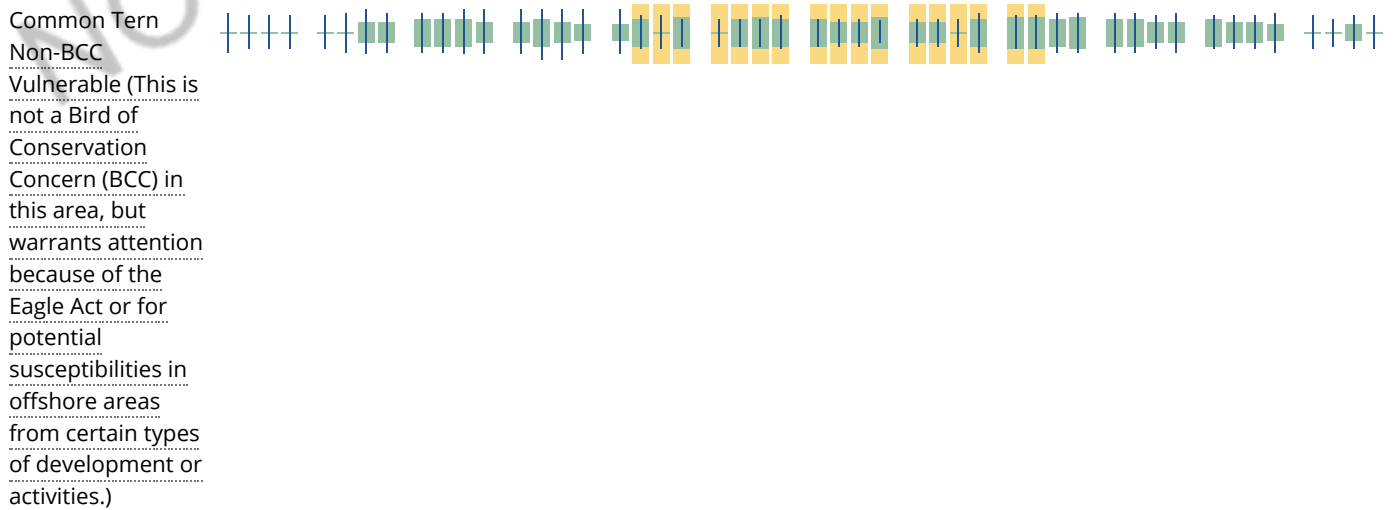
Brown Pelican
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



NOT FOR CONSULTATION



SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



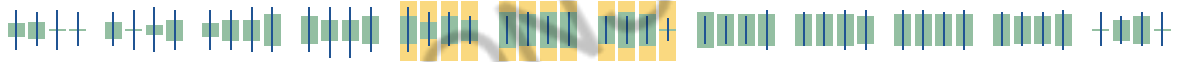
Double-crested
Cormorant
Non-BCC
Vulnerable (This is
not a Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC) in
this area, but
warrants attention
because of the
Eagle Act or for
potential
susceptibilities in
offshore areas
from certain types
of development or
activities.)



Dunlin
BCC - BCR (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC) only
in particular Bird
Conservation
Regions (BCRs) in
the continental
USA)



Gull-billed Tern
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Herring Gull
Non-BCC
Vulnerable (This is
not a Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC) in
this area, but
warrants attention
because of the
Eagle Act or for
potential
susceptibilities in
offshore areas
from certain types
of development or
activities.)



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Hudsonian Godwit
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



King Rail
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



Le Conte's
 Sparrow
 BCC - BCR (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC) only
 in particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs) in
 the continental
 USA)



Least Tern
 BCC - BCR (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC) only
 in particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs) in
 the continental
 USA)



Lesser Yellowlegs
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



Long-billed Curlew
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Long-tailed Duck
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Magnificent Frigatebird
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Marbled Godwit
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Nelson's Sparrow
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Northern Gannet
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Prothonotary Warbler
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Red-breasted Merganser
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



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Red-necked Phalarope
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Reddish Egret
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



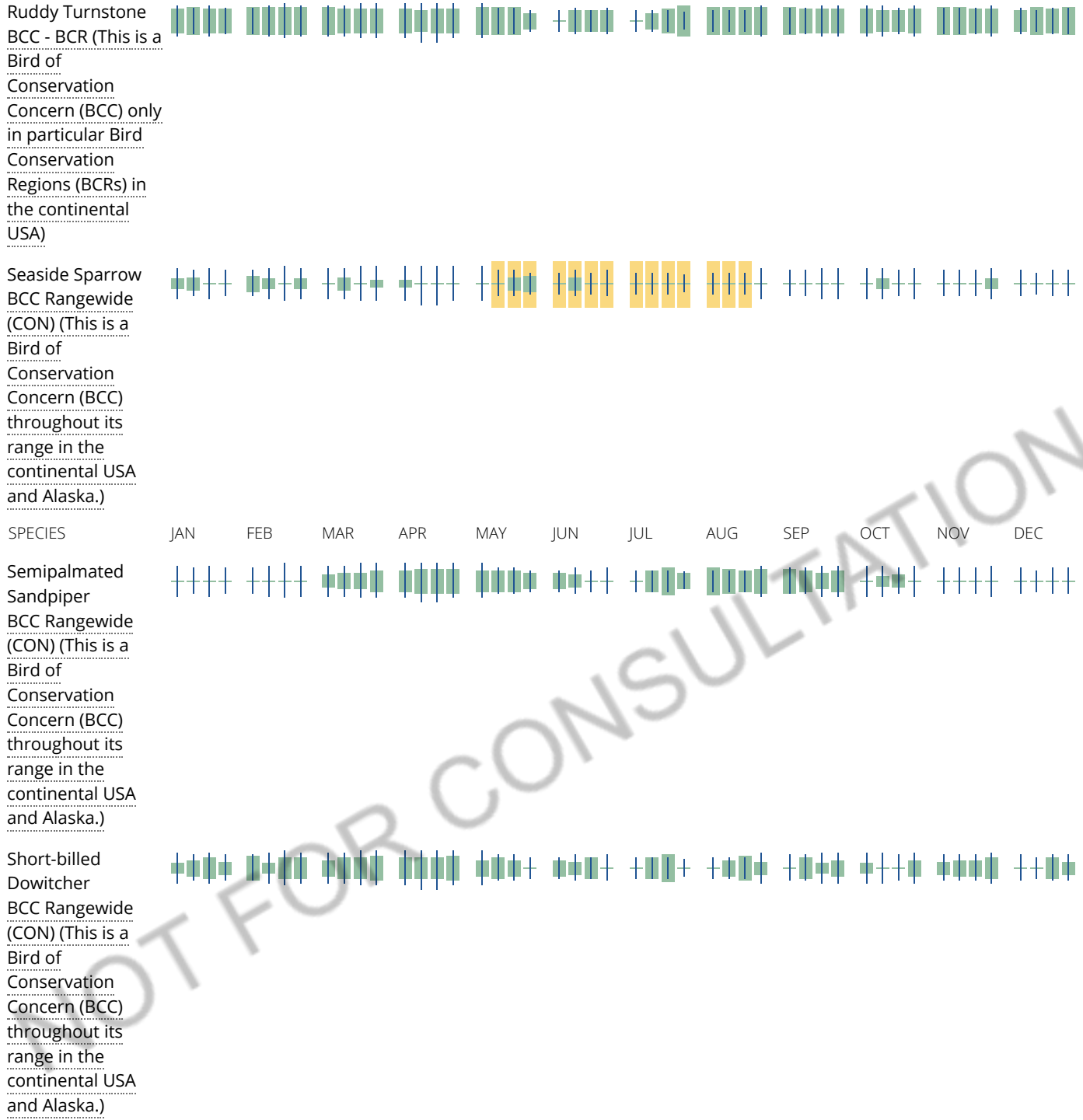
Ring-billed Gull
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Royal Tern
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



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Sooty Tern
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Surf Scoter
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Swallow-tailed Kite
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Whimbrel
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



NOT FOR CONSULTATION



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project

intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#). Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act¹ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora².

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walruses, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries³ [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the [Marine Mammals](#) page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

ESTUARINE AND MARINE DEEPWATER

[M1UBL](#)

[E1UBL](#)

[E1AB3L](#)

[E1UBLx](#)

ESTUARINE AND MARINE WETLAND

[M2USN](#)

[M2USP](#)

[E2USN](#)

[E2EM1N](#)

[E2USP](#)

[E2USPs](#)

[E2EM1P](#)

[E2USM](#)

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1Ah](#)

[PEM1C](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUSA](#)

[PUSC](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted.

Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercfid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Castilleja halophila* (Orobanchaceae): A new species from the Texas Coastal Bend*Jason R. Singhurst**

Nongame and Rare Species Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road,
Austin, Texas 78744, jason.singhurst@tpwd.texas.gov

J. Mark Egger

Herbarium, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, University of Washington Seattle,
Washington 98195-5325, m.egger@comcast.net

Jeffrey N. Mink

176 Downsview Road, Robinson, Texas 76706

and

Walter C. Holmes

Department of Biology, Baylor University Waco, Texas 76798-7388

ABSTRACT

Castilleja halophila is here proposed as a new species endemic to saline to hypersaline soils and shell barrens of the barrier islands and near coast of Aransas, Nueces and San Patricio counties of the middle Gulf Coast of Texas. The new species is apparently a local derivative of *C. indivisa*, the most common species of *Castilleja* of the eastern third and coastal areas of the state. *Castilleja halophila* is characterized by its early flowering January to April (rarely June); distally white bract coloration occasionally suffused with pale pink; strict growth habit and usually solitary, unbranched stems reaching 45-74 cm in height. Specimens collected were hemiparasitic on salt tolerant species of *Iva* (Asteraceae). The new species can tolerate both hypersaline soils and soils of lower salinity but appears unable to compete with *C. indivisa* in non-saline areas thus making the two species more or less parapatric in distribution. Low population numbers, limited distribution, and sea level rise are considered major risk factors associated with the continued survival of the species. We suggest the species be assigned a Global rarity classification of G1. *Published on-line www.phytologia.org Phytologia 102(3):208-218 (Sept 21, 2020). ISSN 030319430.*

Key Words: *Castilleja halophila*, *Castilleja indivisa*, Texas Seaside Paintbrush, Gulf Coast, Coastal Bend, hypersaline, saline soils, competitive exclusion principle, early flowering period

Castilleja is primarily a New World genus of approximately 200 species, twelve of which are native to Texas (Kartesz 2015; Egger et al. 2019). *Castilleja lindheimeri* was the only known Texas endemic until now. Recent field study in the mid-Texas coastal plain has resulted in the discovery of an annual species of *Castilleja*, the second known endemic species for Texas, which is described herein.

The earliest mention of strictly coastal, white-bracted populations of what was referred to as *Castilleja indivisa* Engelmann in the mid-Gulf Coastal Plain of Texas was by Pennell (1935). On page 541, Pennell states in footnote 304, "Albino specimens, with snow-white bracts, reported as forming entire colonies on shell and sand reefs between Aransas Pass and Port Aransas, San Patricio Co., Texas, April 21, 1935; specimens from G. W. Goldsmith in Herb. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia." It is apparent that Pennell never visited the area, as he did not report traits such as the height of the plants, distribution of individuals in the colony, branching pattern, etc., which also differ from typical *C. indivisa*. Pennell gives the location as between Aransas Pass and Port Aransas, San Patricio County. The county cited is in error, as this geographic location is in Nueces County. At this locale, the Nueces-San Patricio county line is near the eastern shoreline of Aransas Pass, just west of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. The

Waterway was not constructed at this location until 1941, at which time it was extended south to Corpus Christi (Leatherwood 2010). The entire area east of the mainland is part of Nueces County.

The second mention of this white-bracted population is in the *Flora of the Texas Coastal Bend* (Jones 1975, 1977, both p. 180; 1982, p. 181). Jones states, "a form occurring on shell islands in Redfish Bay and on adjacent mainland around Rockport and Aransas Pass has white instead of red bracts and calyces. Very attractive and showy. March to May, rarely in Sept. and Oct." The word "form" is apparently used in a general sense, and not as the English version of *forma*. The color of the bracts and calyces is given as white instead of red. It may be noted that some specimens of *Castilleja indivisa* may be described as red but are better characterized as predominantly coral or orange-red. Large populations may contain occasional individuals with whitish, cream to yellow, or rose-tipped bracts. The description ends with "very attractive and showy" which is used by Jones throughout the book's editions as a descriptor to designate such handsome plants. Redfish Bay includes the waters near the main shore, which is also the main route of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from Corpus Christi Bay north to Traylor and Talley islands.

A third mention of these "albino" *Castilleja* plants is in Lehman et al. (2005), the book being a rewrite of Jones' *Flora of the Texas Coastal Bend*. It includes on p. 293 a verbatim repeat of the *Castilleja* treatments from Jones (p. 180; p. 181).

Lastly, Egger et al. (2019), in a treatment of *Castilleja* in the *Flora of North America*, specifically mentions the undescribed *Castilleja* species closely related to *C. indivisa*, on Stedman Island, near Aransas Pass, Nueces Co., Texas. They recommend that the plant be given nomenclatural recognition. For this *Castilleja*, the process to recognition as a species took 85 years and six mentions in the literature.

In 2014, it was decided to expand the literary study to include field investigations to relocate the populations, determine the number of individuals, compare them with *Castilleja indivisa*, and determine the taxonomic and conservation status of those plants occurring on the shell and sand islands of Redfish Bay, Stedman and Harbor islands, the adjacent mainland, and nearby areas. The results of this investigation are given following, in essence, recognition of the population of plants with distally pure white bracts as a new species of *Castilleja*.

Castilleja halophila J.R. Singhurst, J.M. Egger, J.N. Mink, and W.C. Holmes sp. nov.

TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS. Nueces County. Stedman Island (in Redfish Bay), 2.9 km E. of jct. of Hwy. 90 and Hwy. 361 on north and south side of Texas Hwy 361, 0.9-2.4 m elevation, ca. 1 m above m.s.l.; flowers white (drying cream-colored), hypersaline soils, saline flats and saline coastal prairies, 24 February 2015, *J. R. Singhurst 21335* (holotype: BAYLU, isotype: TEX) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Photograph of *Castilleja halophila* holotype from Stedman Island, 24 February 2015. (Photo by J.N. Mink & W.C. Holmes).

Similar to *Castilleja indivisa* but differing in flowering January to April (rarely to early June), white-tipped bracts infrequently suffused with pale pink; stems slender, solitary and unbranched, 45-74 cm height, and occurrence in hypersaline and shell barrens on coastal barrier islands (Figures 2 and 3). *Castilleja indivisa* flowers most profusely in March through May, though flowering specimens are recorded virtually year round, and usually has coral to orange-red or red-tipped bracts, with occasional yellowish or rose variants; stems usually well-branched from near the base to about 35 cm height, and does not occur in hypersaline and coastal shell barrens.

Annual herb. Taproot slender, to 10 cm long, secondary roots slender. Stem slender, strict, rarely branched, glabrate to villous and often stipitate-glandular distally, 45-74 cm tall, discernably 4-angular, reddish to purple. Leaves rather clustered at the base, but not forming a distinct rosette, becoming sparse with relatively wide internodes on the stem; leaf bases sessile to obscurely clasping; blades narrowly lanceolate to linear, 5-10 cm long, to about 1 cm wide, entire to occasionally with a pair of short, spreading, linear-lanceolate lobes, glabrate to short hirsute. Inflorescence spicate, unbranched 10-15 (25) cm long, pilose with longer, non-glandular hairs and an underlayer of minute, stipitate glandular hairs. Bracts 1.5-3 cm in length, lanceolate to oblanceolate, apices rounded, the bases green, abruptly turning white about midway to the tip, irregularly suffused with pale pink when not fully mature; veins 5, conspicuous, originating at the base, somewhat curved and ending at the apex. Flowers sessile; calyx tubular, 20-26 mm long, the right pair and the left pair laterally fused into one segment each, which is cleft into 2 terminal segments about 10 mm from the rounded to emarginate apices; proximally green to about midway to the tip or higher, the distal portion white; corollas 18-30 mm long, the tube whitish, the beak (upper lip) about 1/5 the length of the corolla, pale green to pale yellow, stipitate-glandular, slightly falcate, included to weakly exerted to about 8 mm from the calyx at maturity (Figure 7); teeth of the lower corolla lip three, obscurely saccate to leaflike, green; stigmas exerted, capitate to shallowly bi-lobed, yellow to yellow-green or cream. Capsule ca. 1.2 cm long, 2 carpellate. Seeds pale straw-colored, +/- 1.0 mm in diameter along longest axis; seed coats loose-fitting, shallowly reticulate, radial walls smooth, inner tangential walls mostly ruptured at maturity.

PARATYPES: UNITED STATES. TEXAS. Texas. Aransas County: Aransas Pass (on mainland), Jct. of W Strapp Ave. and N Rife Street on N side of N Rife Street, remnant saline coastal prairie, 4 March 2019, *J. N. Mink, W. C. Holmes, J. R. Singhurst* and *D. Ilfrey 1886* (BAYLU); Nueces County: Port Aransas, 21 April 1935, *G. W. Goldsmith s.n.* (PH, TEX); North side of St. Rt. 361 on Stedman Island, 1.3 road miles ESE of RR crossing on E edge of city of Aransas Pass, 275335N, 970730E, 3 April 1992, *W. R. Carr 11714* (TEX); Along causeway between Aransas Pass and Port Aransas, 18 March 1996, *P. A. Fryxell 5062* (TEX); Stedman Island, 27°53'37.56"N, 97°07'35.60E, 1 m elevation, 13 June 2014, *W. Franks s.n.* (WTU), in seed and late flowering; Stedman Island, 2.9 km east of Aransas Pass, Texas on Hwy 361, 6 March 2016, *W. C. Holmes, J. R. Singhurst,* and *J. N. Mink 16540* (BAYLU), specimen includes host plant; Adjacent to both side of TX Hwy. 361 on Stedman Island between Aransas Pass and Port Aransas, 2 April 2016, *J. M. Egger 1570* (CAS, GH, MO, US, WTU); Harbor Island, 7.24 km E of jct. of Hwy 90 and Hwy 361 on north side of Hwy 361, flowers white, 1.5-2.1 m elevation, coastal prairie and hypersaline flats, 5 April 2019, *J. R. Singhurst 22275* (BAYLU).



Figure 2. Photograph of *Castilleja halophila* taken at the type locality on Stedman Island, 24 February 2015. (Photo by J.R. Singhurst).



Figure 3. Photograph of *Castilleja halophila* habit and habitat taken at the type locality on Stedman Island, 24 February 2015. Note the scattered occurrence, strict habit, unbranched, solitary stems, and extended flowering period indicated by brown bracts and flowers. (Photo by J.R. Singhurst).

Phenology: *Castilleja halophila* was observed flowering in January to early April, though occasional plants in flower are found among those in seed as late as mid-June (e.g. W. Franks s.n., WTU) (Figures 5 & 6.).

Habitat and distribution: saline to hypersaline soils and shell barrens in herbaceous vegetation, including *Borrichia frutescens*/*Spartina spartinae* Shrubland, *Spartina spartinae*-*Monanthochloe littoralis*-*Sueda linearis* Herbaceous Vegetation and infrequently in *Avicennia germinans*/*Batis maritima* Shrubland (NatureServe Explorer 2020); 0.5-2.0 m above sea level; Stedman Island and Harbor Island, Nueces County and sporadic in Aransas Pass, Aransas County, Texas (Figure 4). Reported on sand islands in Red Fish Bay (Nueces, Aransas, and San Patricio counties) by Jones (1975, 1977, 1982), though he cited no specimens nor specific locations.

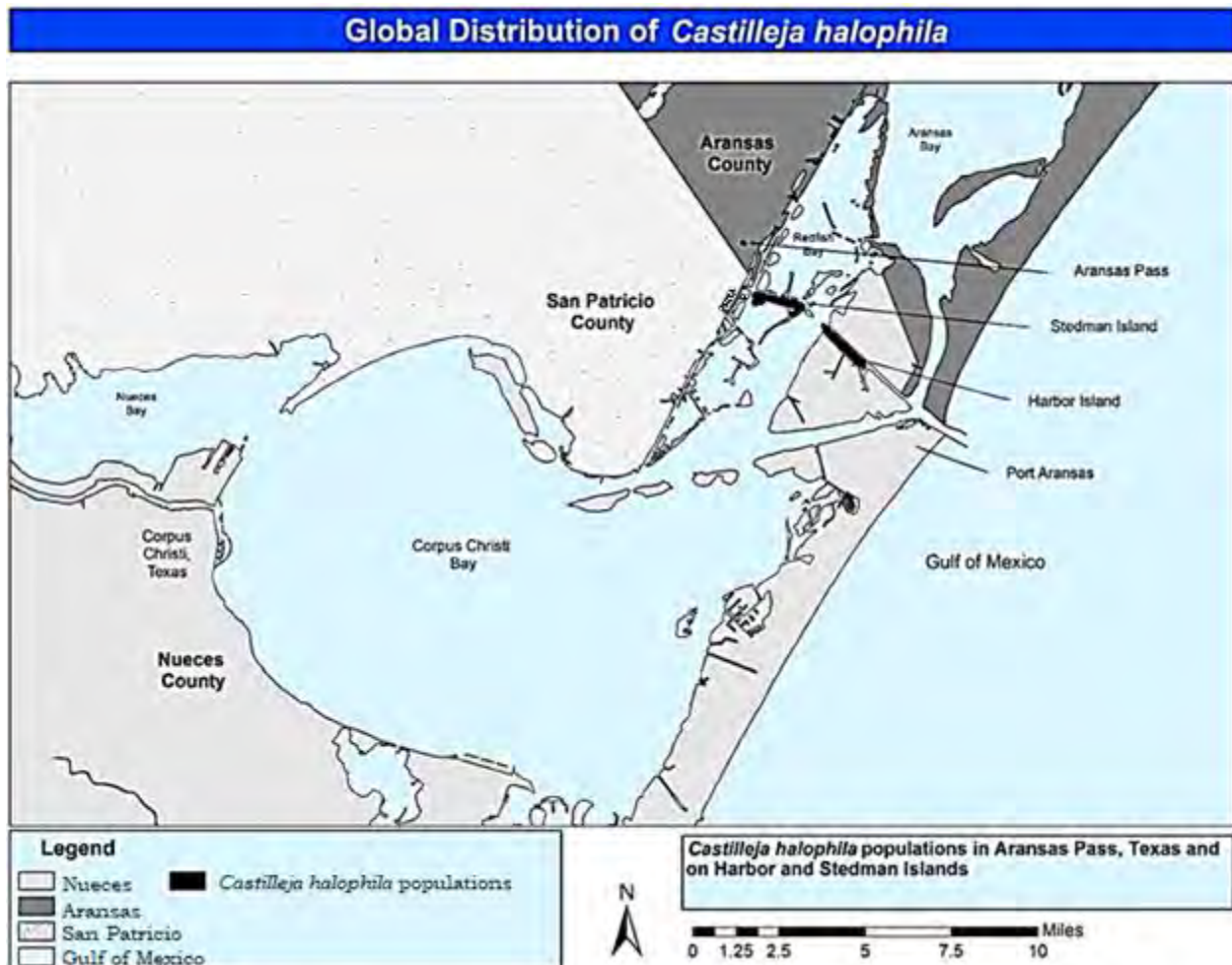


Figure 4. – Known global distribution of *Castilleja halophila*. Map by J.R. Singhurst & J.N. Mink.

Castilleja halophila is hemiparasitic on halophilic species of *Iva* (Asteraceae), W.C.Holmes et al. 16540 (BAYLU), and is apparently limited to areas of high salinity, as indicated by nearby species. These include *Avicennia germinans*, *Batis maritima*, *Borrichia frutescens*, *Cakile geniculata*., *Conoclinium betonicifolium*, *Distichlis spicata*, *Fimbristylis castanea*, *Flaveria brownii*, *Heliotropium curassavicum*, *Iva texensis*, *Lycium carolinianum*, *Monanthochloe littoralis*, *Paspalum monostachyum*, *Rayjacksonia phyllocephala*, *Schizachyrium littorale*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Spartina spartinae*, *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Suaeda linearis*. Other peripheral species occurring in close proximity include the woody exotics *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Nerium oleander*, *Schinus terebinthifolius* and *Tamarix* spp. Several

occurrences of *C. halophila* have been confirmed from Aransas Pass on the mainland, these being taller and with tips of bracts white colored, but most individuals exhibiting hybridization and introgression. Most *Castilleja* in Aransas Pass appear nearer to *C. indivisa* as to bract tip and flower color, size of plants, and branching. Other species within this habitat are typically found in prairies rather than coastal marshes indicating that the soil has less salinity. No plants with distally coral, orange-red, or red bracts have been found in the hypersaline sand and shell islands.



Figures 5 & 6: Photographs of *Castilleja halophila*, dehiscent seed capsules (L) and superior view of inflorescence with bracts, calyx lobes, and corolla beaks (R) taken at the type locality on Stedman Island, 24 February 2015. (Photo by J.R. Singhurst)



Figure 7: Photograph of *Castilleja halophila*, close up of flower showing the shortly exerted corolla with bi-lobed stigma taken at the type locality on Stedman Island, 2 April 2016. (Photo by J.M. Egger)

Relationships and Identification: Evidence indicates *Castilleja halophila* is a local derivative of *C. indivisa*. This is supported by the general morphological similarity of the two species, the inclusion of the white-bracted plants within *C. indivisa* by Pennell (1935), Jones (1975, 1977, 1982) and Egger et al. (2019). Jones' decision to use the name *C. indivisa* may have been influenced by the treatment of the genus in the *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas* by Holmgren in Correll and Johnston (1970), newly published and considered to be the authoritative source on the Texas flora, which excluded any mention of these coastal white-bracted populations. Also, of the known species of *Castilleja* distributed in the eastern third and coastal areas of Texas (Turner et al. 2003; Kartesz 2015), *C. indivisa* is the most common and widely distributed species of the genus (Nesom 1992).

The inability of *Castilleja indivisa* to withstand saltwater and hypersaline soils apparently prevents colonization of the barrier islands. The near total exclusion of *C. halophila* from mainland areas (i.e., the coastal ridge) seems related to it being outcompeted by *C. indivisa*, which apparently possesses attributes conducive to non-hypersaline soils and a non-aquatic environment, while *C. halophila* is largely tied to such substrates. This may represent an example of the Competitive Exclusion Principal. *Castilleja halophila* can apparently occupy both the barrier island niche and the adjacent non-hypersaline mainland but is limited almost completely to the barrier islands because it cannot compete successfully with or is genetically swamped by interactions with *C. indivisa* populations in the non-hypersaline mainland habitats. Additional studies are planned.

Castilleja indivisa may be distinguished from *C. halophila* by its coral, orange-red to red tipped bracts. These colors suggest that *C. indivisa* is pollinated diurnally by hummingbirds, butterflies, and/or bees, this being supported by Grant and Grant 1968, Duffield 1972, and Egger et al. 2019. However, large populations (100-200 or more individuals) of *C. indivisa* usually have several plants with creamy-white to yellow or rose-tipped bracts, which are easily distinguishable from the white bract tips of *C. halophila*. The white bracts of *Castilleja halophila* suggest pollination by crepuscular and/or nocturnally active insects such as flies and moths (Baker 1961; Fægri and Pijl 1979; Goyret et al. 2008). Attempts in February and March to capture pollinators failed. We do note that *C. halophila* has a very long flowering period (January to June and occasionally longer). This could be an adaptation to compensate for uncertainty of pollination during periods of unpredictable weather events, high coastal winds, flooding, excessive rain, higher than normal spring tides, etc., which may affect both the plants and pollinators, thus hindering pollen receipt.

Other field characteristics that reliably distinguish the two species include the following. *Castilleja halophila* is mostly strict, with unbranched, solitary stems, 45-74 cm tall, grows in open colonies, often with 2-5 m or more distance between individual plants, has white bracts tips sometimes suffused with pale pink, flowers mostly January to mid-April, and is tolerant of hypersaline soils and apparently able to withstand periods of salt water flooding and occasional hurricanes. *Castilleja indivisa* usually has coral, red-orange, or red tipped bracts, is 25-35 cm tall, considerably branched from the base, and occurs in dense colonies, with the plants often touching to overlapping.

Differences between these two species are summarized in the following couplet:

1. Distal portions of bracts pure white, sometimes suffused with pale pink; stems strict, rarely branched, 45-74 cm tall; known only from the mid-Texas Coastal Bend in Nueces, Aransas, and San Patricio counties, restricted to saline to hypersaline flats and shell barrens on saline coastal prairies.....*C. halophila*
1. Distal portions of bracts usually coral, red-orange, or red, with occasional variants pale yellow, creamy-white, peach, or rose; stems ascending-erect, usually branched from near the base, 25-35 cm tall; found throughout eastern and coastal Texas on non-saline substrates.....*C. indivisa*

Etymology of names: Scientific name from the genus *Castilleja*, for Domingo Castillejo (1744-1793), an 18th century Spanish botanist at Cadiz, Spain, and the species name from the Latin, *halo* (salt) and *phila* (loving), a reference to its occurrence in hypersaline (maritime) areas. For a common name, the authors recommend **Texas Seaside Paintbrush**, from the habitat preference.

Conservation status. *Castilleja halophila* is of critical conservation concern because of its highly restricted distribution (see Figure 4) and low population, estimated counts consist of about 1275 individuals (1200 on Stedman Island, 50 on Harbor Island, and 25 in Aransas Pass).

Although storms and hurricanes may negatively impact *C. halophila* habitat, this species has presumably evolved and locally thrived under these weather cycles. We believe that human impacts represent the greatest threat to these populations. These threats include

1. Sea level rise due to global warming.
2. Maritime transports and commerce, including effects of large ship and barge traffic, dredging, channelization, and related maintenance factors.
3. Recreational use and development for fishing, marinas, and motorized vehicle traffic.

Considering these threats and the low population numbers cited above, we recommend a status of G1 worldwide and S1 for the state of Texas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Steps that project proponents should take to determine if their action area includes suitable eastern black rail habitat:

- 1) Use IPaC** to map your proposed project area and generate a species list. This consultation code should be included as well as the generated IPaC letter in communications with the Service.

If eastern black rails (BLRA) are on your species list proceed to step 2.

- 2) Desktop Modeling of BLRA habitat:** In order to prioritize areas that may be used by eastern black rails, habitat within the action area should be modeled for BLRA. We recommend using habitat features that are appropriate for modeling this species including National Wetland Inventory (NWI), National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), The USDA Web Soil Survey, and aerial imagery.

All or some of these data sources can be used to assess potential rail habitat. Additional data sources are also valid and can be used. Important features for rails include:

- a. Areas that may be irregularly flooded;
- b. Have the suitable shallow water features;
- c. Potential upland ecotones that rails use during high water events;
- d. Vegetation cover (i.e., dense overhead cover for a rail); and
- e. Vegetation type. On the Gulf Coast, in Texas coastal salt marshes, eastern black rails occupy high elevation zones dominated by gulf cordgrass (*Spartina spartinae*) and salt meadow cordgrass (*S. patens*), which may be accompanied by few shrub species such as eastern baccharis (*Baccharis halimifolia*) or marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*). Two additional plant species found in association are salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*) and sea oxeye (*Borrchia frutescens*).

In any documentation shared with the Service, please describe the mapping process that was used to identify potential suitable eastern black rail habitat.

- 3) Timing of the proposed action within suitable eastern black rail habitat:** Coordinate with the Texas Coastal Ecological Service's Field Office to determine the next steps and potential conservation measures that may be implemented to avoid and minimize adverse effects to rails within the project's action area.

BLRA Survey language:

The Service would request that a species survey be conducted within modeled suitable black rail habitat prior to construction if work would need to occur between from March 1 - September 30 in those areas or would result in the permanent removal of rail habitat. Or project proponents may assume BLRA presence within suitable habitat. Please be aware that the Service is still in the process of developing a national protocol for eastern BLRA surveys but this is not likely to be completed this year. Survey recommendations will be given on a project by project basis,

please coordinate with the Texas Coastal Ecological Service's Office. A 10(A)(1)(a) permit is not necessary for playback or passive audio recording surveys.

Potential Conservation Measures

- The species may be present in all of the Texas coastal counties year-round. The species is most vulnerable during breeding, chick rearing, and the flightless molt period. Where black rails are present, avoid disturbance activities March 1st through September 30th in suitable BLRA habitat (e.g., dense overhead cover, moist soils that are occasionally dry and interspersed or adjacent to shallow water, depths up to 5 cm but typically <3 cm) as described in the Final Rule (pgs. 63767, 63798, and 63800). If this timing restriction cannot be achieved then we recommend the following measures:
 - A survey should be done prior to the start of the proposed action to assess BLRA breeding activity within the planned project area. Or project proponents may assume presence of BLRA within suitable habitat. Survey recommendations will be given on a project by project basis, please coordinate with the Texas Coastal Ecological Service's Office.
 - Efforts will be made to mitigate noise and vibration within and adjacent to BLRA habitat (i.e., within the action area), especially during the breeding season (March 1 – September 1). These efforts include planning and performing work outside of peak breeding call times (i.e., one hour before and after dawn and one hour before and after dusk) for BLRA.
 - A biological monitor on site should maintain pathways to refugia and avoid clearing in a way that creates isolated pockets of suitable BLRA habitat on the project site. In part this is done by linear clearing in the direction of refugia, and avoiding clearing by decreasing concentric circles.
 - The biological monitor may also be required to maintain a sufficiently slow pace of equipment moving through potential habitat which allows for the escape of the birds a head. Biological monitors should be aware that the species will run to escape oncoming disturbance and are highly unlikely to fly during day light.
 - The biological monitor will have authority to stop work immediately if BLRA chick or eggs are observed within the project area. In addition, the Texas Coastal Ecological Service's Office should be contacted immediately at (281)286-8282.
 - If temporary access routes, pipeline routes, or staging areas occur within potential BLRA habitat the contractor must minimize traffic in these areas therefore minimizing the construction foot print, by limiting the number of ingress and egress routes to the maximum extent possible.

Measures that should be recommended for proposed projects with potential BLRA habitat within the action area year-round

- Marking the project boundary will be conducted in cases where there is a risk of damage to areas outside the project area but within the action area.
- Efforts will be made to mitigate noise and vibration in project areas adjacent to BLRA habitat (i.e., within the action area), especially during the breeding, nesting, and flightless

molt (March 1 – September 1). These efforts include planning and performing work outside of peak breeding call times (i.e., one hour before and after dawn and two hours before and after dusk) for BLRA.

- Keep lighting pointed at work zone for nighttime work and turn off at night while work is not being conducted, as possible. All permanent lighting should be pointed away from potential BLRA habitat, be down shielded, and should follow the Dark Skies or Texas Bird City guidelines for lighting.
- Projects involving revegetation of disturbed areas should use native plants which mimic the local site composition. Propagation of woody species should be avoided.
- Clearing of BLRA habitat must be done in a way that allows for the escape of the birds toward refugia areas which will remain after the completion of the project. Project managers should avoid clearing in a way that creates isolated pockets of suitable BLRA habitat. In part this is done by linear clearing in the direction of refugia, and avoiding clearing by decreasing concentric circles.
- If equipment is used within potential BLRA habitat it is important to avoid rutting. (i.e., long term surface damage as described in the Final Rule.

Last Update: 3/5/2021

ARANSAS COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

black-spotted newt

Notophthalmus meridionalis

Terrestrial and aquatic: Terrestrial habitats used by adults are typically poorly drained clay soils that allow for the formation of ephemeral wetlands. A wide variety of vegetation associations are known to be used, such as thorn scrub and pasture. Aquatic habitats used for reproduction are a variety of ephemeral and permanent water bodies.

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

sheep frog

Hypopachus variolosus

Terrestrial and aquatic: Predominantly grassland and savanna; largely fossorial in areas with moist microclimates.

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

southern crawfish frog

Lithobates areolatus areolatus

Terrestrial and aquatic: The terrestrial habitat is primarily grassland and can vary from pasture to intact prairie; it can also include small prairies in the middle of large forested areas. Aquatic habitat is any body of water but preferred habitat is ephemeral wetlands.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T4 State Rank: S3

Strecker's chorus frog

Pseudacris streckeri

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

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

Woodhouse's toad

Anaxyrus woodhousii

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

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

BIRDS

bald eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

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

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

DISCLAIMER

The information on this web application is provided "as is" without warranty as to the currentness, completeness, or accuracy of any specific data. The data provided are for planning, assessment, and informational purposes. Refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the application website for further information.

ARANSAS COUNTY

BIRDS

Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*

Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

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

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

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

mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*

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 aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*

Open country, especially savanna and open woodland, and sometimes in very barren areas; grassy plains and valleys with scattered mesquite, yucca, and cactus; nests in old stick nests of other bird species

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T2T3 State Rank: S1

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, 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. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2N

reddish egret *Egretta rufescens*

Resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y

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ARANSAS COUNTY

BIRDS

Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S2B

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (*Donax* spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (*Mulinia lateralis*) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes-Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T2 State Rank: S2N

swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees

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

tropical parula *Setophaga pitiayumi*

Semi-tropical evergreen woodland along rivers and resacas. Texas ebony, anacua and other trees with epiphytic plants hanging from them. Dense or open woods, undergrowth, brush, and trees along edges of rivers and resacas; breeding April to July.

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

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

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

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

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

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

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ARANSAS COUNTY

BIRDS

white-tailed hawk

Buteo albicaudatus

Near coast on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May

Federal Status:

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4G5

State Rank: S4B

whooping crane

Grus americana

Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G1

State Rank: S1N

wood stork

Mycteria americana

Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960

Federal Status:

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: SHB,S2N

FISH

alligator gar

Atractosteus spatula

From the Red River to the Rio Grande (Hubbs et al. 2008); occurs in the Trinity River upstream of Lake Livingston. Found in rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, bayous, bays and estuaries typically in pools and backwater habitats. Floodplains inundated with flood waters provide spawning and nursery habitats.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S4

Oceanic Whitetip Shark

Carcharhinus longimanus

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: LT

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: GNR

State Rank: S2

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ARANSAS COUNTY

FISH

opossum pipefish *Microphis brachyurus*

Adults are only found in low salinity waters of estuaries or freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the coast (Gilmore 1992), where they also give birth. Young move or are carried into more saline waters off the coast after birth. Newly released larvae must have conditions near 18 ppt salinity for at least two weeks after birth to survive, indicating a physiology adapted for downstream transport to estuarine and marine environments (Frias-Torres 2002). Juvenile migration toward the ocean depends on water flow regimes, salinity, and vegetation for cover and capturing prey (Frias-Torres 2002). Seawalls, docks, and riprap construction destroy habitat and poor water quality and alteration of flow regimes may prevent migration (NMFS 2009).

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4G5 | State Rank: S3N |

saltmarsh topminnow *Fundulus jenkinsi*

Occupies estuaries and the edges of saltmarsh habitats along the Gulf coast in salinities of 4-20 ppt in *Spartina* dominated tidal creeks and wetlands (Peterson & Ross 1991; Peterson & Turner 1994; Lopez et al. 2010; and Griffith 1974). Requires access to small interconnected tidal creeks for feeding and reproduction. Spawning occurs from March to August during high tide events (Robertson Thesis, 2016). Non-migratory.

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

Shortfin Mako Shark *Isurus oxyrinchus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

snook *Centropomus undecimalis*

Juvenile common snook are generally restricted to the protection of riverine, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and estuary environments. These environments offer shallow water and an overhanging vegetative shoreline. Juvenile common snook can survive in waters with lower oxygen levels than adults. Adult common snook inhabit many fresh, estuarine, and marine environments including mangrove forests, beaches, river mouths, nearshore reefs, salt marshes, sea grass meadows, and near structure (pilings, artificial reefs, etc.). Adult common snook appear to be less sensitive to cold water temperatures than larvae or small juveniles. The lower lethal limit of water temperature is 48.2°-57.2° F (9°-14° C) for juveniles and 42.8°-53.6° F (6°-12° C) for adults (Hill 2005, Press 2010).

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

southern flounder *Paralichthys lethostigma*

This is an estuarine-dependent species that inhabits riverine, estuarine and coastal waters, and prefers muddy, sandy, or silty substrates (Reagan and Wingo 1985). Individuals can tolerate wide temperature (~5-35°C) and salinity ranges (0-60 ppt). Southern Flounder spawn in offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico from October to February (Reagan and Wingo 1985). The oceanic larval stage is pelagic and lasts 30–60 days. Metamorphosing individuals enter estuaries and migrate towards low-salinity headwaters, where settlement occurs (Burke et al. 1991, Walsh et al. 1999). The young fish enter the bays during late winter and early spring, occupying seagrass; some may move further into coastal rivers and bayous. Juveniles remain in estuaries until the onset of sexual maturation (approximately two years), at which time they migrate out of estuaries to join adults on the inner continental shelf. Adult southern flounder leave the bays during the fall for spawning in the Gulf of Mexico. They spawn for the first time when two years old at depths of 50 to 100 feet. Although most of the adults leave the bays and enter the Gulf for spawning during the winter, some remain behind and spend winter in the bays. Those in the Gulf will reenter the bays in the spring. The spring influx is gradual and does not occur with large concentrations that characterize the fall emigration.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
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ARANSAS COUNTY

FISH

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

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

Gulf Dune Grasshopper *Trimerotropis schaefferi*

Coastal dunes and areas behind the dunes.

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

Manfreda giant-skipper *Stallingsia maculosus*

Most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

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

MAMMALS

Aransas short-tailed shrew *Blarina hylophaga plumbea*

Excavates burrows in sandy soils underlying mottes of live oak trees or in areas with little to no ground cover.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T1Q State Rank: S1

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: Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

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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ARANSAS COUNTY

MAMMALS

long-tailed weasel

Mustela frenata

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

mountain lion

Puma concolor

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2S3

ocelot

Leopardus pardalis

Restricted to mesquite-thorn scrub and live-oak mottes; avoids open areas. Dense mixed brush below four feet; thorny shrublands; dense chaparral thickets; breeds and raises young June-November.

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S1

Padre Island kangaroo rat

Dipodomys compactus compactus

Dunes and open sandy areas near the coast.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G4T3

State Rank: S3

southern yellow bat

Lasiurus ega

Relict palm grove is only known Texas habitat. Neotropical species roosting in palms, forages over water; insectivorous; breeding in late winter. Roosts in dead palm fronds in ornamental palms in urban areas.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S3S4

swamp rabbit

Sylvilagus aquaticus

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

tricolored bat

Perimyotis subflavus

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S3S4

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ARANSAS COUNTY

MAMMALS

West Indian manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Large rivers, brackish water bays, coastal waters. Warm waters of the tropics, in rivers and brackish bays but may also survive in salt water habitats. Very sensitive to cold water temperatures. Rarely occurring as far north as Texas. Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore.

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| Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: S1 |

western hog-nosed skunk *Conepatus leuconotus*

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

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

white-nosed coati *Nasua narica*

Woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S1 |

MOLLUSKS

No accepted common name *Nesovitrea suzannae*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

REPTILES

Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*

Inhabit tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Texas. Hatchling and juveniles are found in open, pelagic ocean and closely associated with floating lgae/seagrass mats. Juveniles then migrate to shallower, coastal areas, mainly coral reefs and rocky areas, but also in bays and estuaries near mangroves when reefs are absent; seldom in water lmore than 65 feet deep. They feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, molluscs, and crustaceans. Nesting occurs from April to November high up on the beach where there is vegetation for cover and little or no sand. Some migrate, but others stay close to foraging areas - females are philopatric.

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S2 |

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ARANSAS COUNTY

REPTILES

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

green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Adults and juveniles occupy inshore and nearshore areas, including bays and lagoons with reefs and seagrass. They migrate from feeding grounds (open ocean) to nesting grounds (beaches/barrier islands) and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3B, S3N

Kemp's Ridley sea turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Adults are found in coastal waters with muddy or sandy bottoms. Some males migrate between feeding grounds and breeding grounds, but some don't. Females migrate between feeding and nesting areas, often returning to the same destinations. Nesting in Texas occurs on a smaller scale compared to other areas (i.e. Mexico). Hatchlings are quickly swept out to open water and are rarely found nearshore. Similarly, juveniles often congregate near floating algae/seagrass mats offshore, and move into nearshore, coastal, neritic areas after 1-2 years and remain until they reach maturity. They feed primarily on crabs, but also snails, clams, other crustaceans and plants, juveniles feed on sargassum and its associated fauna; nests April through August.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S3

leatherback sea turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*

Inhabit tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Nesting is not common in Texas (March to July). Most pelagic of the seaturtles with the longest migration (>10,000 miles) between nesting and foraging sites. Are able to dive to depths of 4,000 feet. They are omnivorous, showing a preference for jellyfish.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G2 State Rank: S1S2

loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta caretta*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate from feeding grounds to nesting beaches/barrier islands and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Beaches that are narrow, steeply sloped, with coarse-grain sand are preferred for nesting. Newly hatched individuals depend on floating algae/seaweed for protection and foraging, which eventually transport them offshore and into open ocean. Juveniles and young adults spend their lives in open ocean, offshore before migrating to coastal areas to breed and nest. Foraging areas for adults include shallow continental shelf waters.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S4

slender glass lizard *Ophisaurus attenuatus*

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ARANSAS COUNTY

REPTILES

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.

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

Texas diamondback terrapin *Malaclemys terrapin littoralis*

Coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive. Bay islands are important habitats. Nests on oyster shell beaches.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G4T3Q | State Rank: S2 |

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.

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

Texas indigo snake *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus*

Terrestrial: Thornbush-chaparral woodland of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors. Can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands. Requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G5T4 | State Rank: S4 |

Texas scarlet snake *Cemophora lineri*

Terrestrial: Prefers well drained soils with a variety of forest, grassland, and scrub habitats.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: S1S2 |

Texas tortoise *Gopherus berlandieri*

Terrestrial: Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: S2 |

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ARANSAS COUNTY

REPTILES

western box turtle *Terrapene ornata*

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

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

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: G3G4 State Rank: S3S4

PLANTS

awnless bluestem *Bothriochloa exaristata*

Coastal prairies on black clay; Perennial; Flowering April-Dec; Fruiting April- Dec

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

awnless lestdaisy *Chaetopappa imberbis*

In woodlands on lomas of Carrizo sand (TEX-LL specimens Carr 23875, 12507). Mar- May.

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

Bailey's ballmoss *Tillandsia baileyi*

Epiphytic on various trees and tall shrubs, perhaps most common in mottes of Live oak on vegetated dunes and flats in coastal portions of the South Texas Sand Sheet, but also on evergreen sub-tropical woodlands along resacas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley; flowering (February-)April-May, but conspicuous throughout the year

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

coastal gay-feather *Liatris bracteata*

Coastal prairie grasslands of various types, from salty prairie on low-lying somewhat saline clay loams to upland prairie on nonsaline clayey to sandy loams; flowering in fall

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3

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ARANSAS COUNTY

PLANTS

Elmendorf's onion

Allium elmendorffii

Grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; Perennial; Flowering March-April, May

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

Indianola beakrush

Rhynchospora indianolensis

Locally abundant in cattle pastures in some areas (at least during wet years), possibly becoming a management problem in such sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3Q State Rank: S3

Jones' nailwort

Paronychia jonesii

Occurs in early successional open areas on deep well-drained sand; Biennial Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov

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

sand Brazos mint

Brazoria arenaria

Sandy areas in South Texas; Annual; Flowering/Fruiting March-April

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

seaside beebalm

Monarda maritima

Occurs in grasslands and pastures on sandy soil near the coast (Carr 2015).

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

South Texas yellow clammyweed

Polanisia erosa ssp. brevigliandulosa

Sand plains of south Texas (Iltis 1958). Flowering early spring-mid fall.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T3T4 State Rank: S3S4

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

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ARANSAS COUNTY

PLANTS

- Texas willkommia** *Willkommia texana* var. *texana*
Mostly in sparsely vegetated shortgrass patches within taller prairies on alkaline or saline soils on the Coastal Plain (Carr 2015).
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3G4T3 State Rank: S3
- Tharp's dropseed** *Sporobolus tharpii*
Occurs on barrier islands, shores of lagoons and bays protected by the barrier islands, and on shores of a few near-coastal ponds. Plants occur at the bases of dunes, in interdune swales and sandflats, and on upper beaches. The substrate is of Holocene age.
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Tharp's rhododon** *Rhododon angulatus*
Deep, loose sands in sparsely vegetated areas on stabilized dunes of Pleistocene barrier islands; flowering (May-) June-September, sometimes later with appropriate rainfall
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1Q State Rank: S1
- threeflower broomweed** *Thurovia triflora*
Near coast in sparse, low vegetation on a veneer of light colored silt or fine sand over saline clay along drier upper margins of ecotone between between salty prairies and tidal flats; further inland associated with vegetated slick spots on prairie mima mounds; flowering September-November
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3
- Traub's rainlily** *Cooperia traubii*
Primarily sandy loam, open fields, coastal plains. Flowering early summer--mid fall (Jul--Nov) (Flagg, Smith & Flory 2002).
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- 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
- velvet spurge** *Euphorbia innocua*
Open or brushy areas on coastal sands and the South Texas Sand Sheet; Perennial; Flowering Sept-April; Fruiting Nov-July
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

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ARANSAS COUNTY

PLANTS

Wright's trichocoronis

Trichocoronis wrightii var. *wrightii*

Most records from Texas are historical, perhaps indicating a decline as a result of alteration of wetland habitats; Annual; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4T3

State Rank: S2

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Last Update: 3/5/2021

NUECES COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

black-spotted newt

Notophthalmus meridionalis

Terrestrial and aquatic: Terrestrial habitats used by adults are typically poorly drained clay soils that allow for the formation of ephemeral wetlands. A wide variety of vegetation associations are known to be used, such as thorn scrub and pasture. Aquatic habitats used for reproduction are a variety of ephemeral and permanent water bodies.

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

sheep frog

Hypopachus variolosus

Terrestrial and aquatic: Predominantly grassland and savanna; largely fossorial in areas with moist microclimates.

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

South Texas siren (Large Form)

Siren sp. 1

Aquatic: Mainly found in bodies of quiet water, permanent or temporary, with or without submergent vegetation. Wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: GNRQ State Rank: S1

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

BIRDS

bald eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

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

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

Black Rail

Laterallus jamaicensis

Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

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

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NUECES COUNTY

BIRDS

Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii*

Two allopatric subspecies occur in Texas. The arizonae subspecies found in the Trans Pecos is considered to be a vagrant because there is just one record from Presidio County in 1997. The other subspecies, texana, can be found regularly in sacahuista habitat (or cordgrass flats) in counties that along the lower coastline like Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron counties, but also rarely in Kleberg and Brooks counties. This migratory species does not overwinter in Texas. Breeding birds return in spring and sit fairly visibly on (low) commanding perches like fence posts or mesquite limbs where males sing vigorously throughout summer.

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

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

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.

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

mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*

Breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous

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

northern aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*

Open country, especially savanna and open woodland, and sometimes in very barren areas; grassy plains and valleys with scattered mesquite, yucca, and cactus; nests in old stick nests of other bird species

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4T2T3 | State Rank: S1 |

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, 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. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

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| Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S2N |

reddish egret *Egretta rufescens*

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NUECES COUNTY

BIRDS

Resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear

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

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (*Donax* spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (*Mulinia lateralis*) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes-Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.

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| Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4T2 | State Rank: S2N |

sooty tern *Onychoprion fuscatus*

Primarily an offshore bird; does nest on sandy beaches and islands, breeding April-July.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S1B |

swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S2B |

Texas Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii texana*

Grassland and short-grass plains with scattered bushes or shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite, or yucca; nests on ground of low clump of grasses

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4T4 | State Rank: S3B |

tropical parula *Setophaga pitiayumi*

Semi-tropical evergreen woodland along rivers and resacas. Texas ebony, anacua and other trees with epiphytic plants hanging from them. Dense or open woods, undergrowth, brush, and trees along edges of rivers and resacas; breeding April to July.

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

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NUECES COUNTY

BIRDS

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

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

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

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

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.

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

white-tailed hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*

Near coast on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May

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

whooping crane *Grus americana*

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.

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S1N |

wood stork *Mycteria americana*

Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: SHB,S2N |

FISH

american eel *Anguilla rostrata*

Originally found in all river systems from the Red River to the Rio Grande. Aquatic habitats include large rivers, streams, tributaries, coastal watersheds, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Spawns in Sargasso Sea, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, and begin upstream movements. Females tend to move further upstream than males (who are often found in brackish estuaries). American Eel are habitat generalists and may be found in a broad range of habitat conditions including slow- and fast-flowing waters over many substrate types. Extirpation in upstream drainages attributed to reservoirs that impede upstream migration.

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

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NUECES COUNTY

FISH

fat snook *Centropomus parallelus*

Occupies freshwater, estuarine, and marine areas near mangroves, rocky overhangs or protected riverbanks, but is most commonly found inshore (freshwater). Spawning occurs from March-August in freshwater. After hatching, larvae disperse with the currents to estuarine areas (Gilmore et al. 1983, McMichael and Parsons 1989). Juveniles migrate from freshwater to estuarine areas based on flow and salinity regimes.

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

Oceanic Whitetip Shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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| Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: S2 |

opossum pipefish *Micropphis brachyurus*

Adults are only found in low salinity waters of estuaries or freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the coast (Gilmore 1992), where they also give birth. Young move or are carried into more saline waters off the coast after birth. Newly released larvae must have conditions near 18 ppt salinity for at least two weeks after birth to survive, indicating a physiology adapted for downstream transport to estuarine and marine environments (Frias-Torres 2002). Juvenile migration toward the ocean depends on water flow regimes, salinity, and vegetation for cover and capturing prey (Frias-Torres 2002). Seawalls, docks, and riprap construction destroy habitat and poor water quality and alteration of flow regimes may prevent migration (NMFS 2009).

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4G5 | State Rank: S3N |

Shortfin Mako Shark *Isurus oxyrinchus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

snook *Centropomus undecimalis*

Juvenile common snook are generally restricted to the protection of riverine, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and estuary environments. These environments offer shallow water and an overhanging vegetative shoreline. Juvenile common snook can survive in waters with lower oxygen levels than adults. Adult common snook inhabit many fresh, estuarine, and marine environments including mangrove forests, beaches, river mouths, nearshore reefs, salt marshes, sea grass meadows, and near structure (pilings, artificial reefs, etc.). Adult common snook appear to be less sensitive to cold water temperatures than larvae or small juveniles. The lower lethal limit of water temperature is 48.2°-57.2° F (9°-14° C) for juveniles and 42.8°-53.6° F (6°-12° C) for adults (Hill 2005, Press 2010).

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

southern flounder *Paralichthys lethostigma*

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NUECES COUNTY

FISH

This is an estuarine-dependent species that inhabits riverine, estuarine and coastal waters, and prefers muddy, sandy, or silty substrates (Reagan and Wingo 1985). Individuals can tolerate wide temperature (~5-35°C) and salinity ranges (0-60 ppt). Southern Flounder spawn in offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico from October to February (Reagan and Wingo 1985). The oceanic larval stage is pelagic and lasts 30–60 days. Metamorphosing individuals enter estuaries and migrate towards low-salinity headwaters, where settlement occurs (Burke et al. 1991, Walsh et al. 1999). The young fish enter the bays during late winter and early spring, occupying seagrass; some may move further into coastal rivers and bayous. Juveniles remain in estuaries until the onset of sexual maturation (approximately two years), at which time they migrate out of estuaries to join adults on the inner continental shelf. Adult southern flounder leave the bays during the fall for spawning in the Gulf of Mexico. They spawn for the first time when two years old at depths of 50 to 100 feet. Although most of the adults leave the bays and enter the Gulf for spawning during the winter, some remain behind and spend winter in the bays. Those in the Gulf will reenter the bays in the spring. The spring influx is gradual and does not occur with large concentrations that characterize the fall emigration.

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

INSECTS

American bumblebee *Bombus pensylvanicus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

Comanche harvester ant *Pogonomyrmex comanche*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

Gladiator short-winged katydid *Dichopetala gladiator*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: SNR |

Gulf Dune Grasshopper *Trimerotropis schaefferi*

Coastal dunes and areas behind the dunes.

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|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: S2? |

Manfreda giant-skipper *Stallingsia maculosus*

Most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S1 |

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NUECES COUNTY

MAMMALS

barrier island Texas pocket gopher *Geomys personatus personatus*

Limited information available. Likely found in sandy soils.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G4TNR | State Rank: SNR |

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

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | 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.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4G5 | State Rank: S4 |

eastern spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius*

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

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

long-tailed weasel *Mustela frenata*

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

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

maritime pocket gopher *Geomys personatus maritimus*

Fossorial, in deep sandy soils; feeds mostly from within burrow on roots and other plant parts, especially grasses; ecologically important as prey species and in influencing soils, microtopography, habitat heterogeneity, and plant diversity

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G4T2 | State Rank: S2 |

mountain lion *Puma concolor*

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

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

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NUECES COUNTY

MAMMALS

ocelot *Leopardus pardalis*

Restricted to mesquite-thorn scrub and live-oak mottes; avoids open areas. Dense mixed brush below four feet; thorny shrublands; dense chaparral thickets; breeds and raises young June-November.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S1

Padre Island kangaroo rat *Dipodomys compactus compactus*

Dunes and open sandy areas near the coast.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G4T3 State Rank: S3

southern yellow bat *Lasiurus ega*

Relict palm grove is only known Texas habitat. Neotropical species roosting in palms, forages over water; insectivorous; breeding in late winter. Roosts in dead palm fronds in ornamental palms in urban areas.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3S4

tricolored bat *Perimyotis subflavus*

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

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S3S4

West Indian manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Large rivers, brackish water bays, coastal waters. Warm waters of the tropics, in rivers and brackish bays but may also survive in salt water habitats. Very sensitive to cold water temperatures. Rarely occurring as far north as Texas. Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S1

western hog-nosed skunk *Conepatus leuconotus*

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

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

white-nosed coati *Nasua narica*

Woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S1

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NUECES COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

No accepted common name *Millerelix gracilis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

REPTILES

Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*

Inhabit tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Texas. Hatchling and juveniles are found in open, pelagic ocean and closely associated with floating lgaie/seagrass mats. Juveniles then migrate to shallower, coastal areas, mainly coral reefs and rocky areas, but also in bays and estuaries near mangroves when reefs are absent; seldom in water lmore than 65 feet deep. They feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, molluscs, and crustaceans. Nesting occurs from April to November high up on the beach where there is vegetation for cover and little or no sand. Some migrate, but others stay close to foraging areas - females are philopatric.

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S2 |

green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Adults and juveniles occupy inshore and nearshore areas, including bays and lagoons with reefs and seagrass. They migrate from feeding grounds (open ocean) to nesting grounds (beaches/barrier islands) and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds.

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| Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S3B, S3N |

Kemp's Ridley sea turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Adults are found in coastal waters with muddy or sandy bottoms. Some males migrate between feeding grounds and breeding grounds, but some don't. Females migrate between feeding and nesting areas, often returning to the same destinations. Nesting in Texas occurs on a smaller scale compared to other areas (i.e. Mexico). Hatchlings are quickly swept out to open water and are rarely found nearshore. Similarly, juveniles often congregate near floating algae/seagrass mats offshore, and move into nearshore, coastal, neritic areas after 1-2 years and remain until they reach maturity. They feed primarily on crabs, but also snails, clams, other crustaceans and plants, juveniles feed on sargassum and its associated fauna; nests April through August.

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S3 |

leatherback sea turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*

Inhabit tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Nesting is not common in Texas (March to July). Most pelagic of the seaturtles with the longest migration (>10,000 miles) between nesting and foraging sites. Are able to dive to depths of 4,000 feet. They are omnivorous, showing a preference for jellyfish.

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| Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: S1S2 |

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NUECES COUNTY

REPTILES

loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta caretta*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate from feeding grounds to nesting beaches/barrier islands and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Beaches that are narrow, steeply sloped, with coarse-grain sand are preferred for nesting. Newly hatched individuals depend on floating algae/seaweed for protection and foraging, which eventually transport them offshore and into open ocean. Juveniles and young adults spend their lives in open ocean, offshore before migrating to coastal areas to breed and nest. Foraging areas for adults include shallow continental shelf waters.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S4

Mexican blackhead snake *Tantilla atriceps*

Terrestrial: Shrubland savanna.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S1

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

Tamaulipan spot-tailed earless lizard *Holbrookia subcaudalis*

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: Global Rank: GNR State Rank: S2

Texas diamondback terrapin *Malaclemys terrapin littoralis*

Coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive. Bay islands are important habitats. Nests on oyster shell beaches.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G4T3Q State Rank: S2

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 indigo snake *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus*

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NUECES COUNTY

REPTILES

Terrestrial: Thornbush-chaparral woodland of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors. Can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands. Requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G5T4 | State Rank: S4 |

Texas scarlet snake *Cemophora lineri*

Terrestrial: Prefers well drained soils with a variety of forest, grassland, and scrub habitats.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: S1S2 |

Texas tortoise *Gopherus berlandieri*

Terrestrial: Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.

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| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: S2 |

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.

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

western hognose snake *Heterodon nasicus*

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.

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

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.

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

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NUECES COUNTY

PLANTS

- black lace cactus** *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii*
Grasslands, thorn shrublands, mesquite woodlands on sandy, somewhat saline soils on coastal prairie, most frequently in naturally open areas sparsely covered with brush of a low stature not resulting from disturbance or along creeks in ecotonal areas between this upland type and lower areas dominated by halophytic grasses and forbs; flowering April-June
Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T1Q State Rank: S1
- Buckley's spiderwort** *Tradescantia buckleyi*
Occurs on sandy loam or clay soils in grasslands or shrublands underlain by the Beaumont Formation.
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Cory's croton** *Croton coryi*
Grasslands and woodland openings on barrier islands and coastal sands of South Texas, inland on South Texas Sand Sheet; Annual; Flowering July-Oct; Fruiting July-Nov
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- crestless onion** *Allium canadense* var. *ecristatum*
Occurs on poorly drained sites on sandy substrates within coastal prairies of the Coastal Bend area (Carr 2015).
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T3 State Rank: S3
- Drummond's rushpea** *Hoffmannseggia drummondii*
Open areas on sandy clay; Perennial
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Elmendorf's onion** *Allium elmendorffii*
Grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; Perennial; Flowering March-April, May
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2 State Rank: S2
- Greenman's bluet** *Houstonia parviflora*
Grass pastures. Feb- Apr. (Correll and Johnston 1970).
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

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NUECES COUNTY

PLANTS

Jones' nailwort

Paronychia jonesii

Occurs in early successional open areas on deep well-drained sand; Biennial Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S3S4

Jones's rainlilly

Cooperia jonesii

Hardpan swales and other seasonally moist low areas (Jones 1977). Flowering mid summer--early fall (Jul--Oct) (Flagg, Smith & Flory 2002).

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3Q

State Rank: S3

large selenia

Selenia grandis

Occurs in seasonally wet clayey soils in open areas; Annual; Flowering Jan-April; Fruiting Feb-April

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

lila de los llanos

Echeandia chandleri

Most commonly encountered among shrubs or in grassy openings in subtropical thorn shrublands on somewhat saline clays of lomas along Gulf Coast near mouth of Rio Grande; also observed in a few upland coastal prairie remnants on clay soils over the Beaumont Formation at inland sites well to the north and along railroad right-of-ways and cemeteries; flowering (May-) September-December, fruiting October-December

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S2S3

Mexican mud-plantain

Heteranthera mexicana

Wet clayey soils of resacas and ephemeral wetlands in South Texas and along margins of playas in the Panhandle; flowering June-December, only after sufficient rainfall

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S1

plains gumweed

Grindelia oolepis

Coastal prairies on heavy clay (blackland) soils, often in depressional areas, sometimes persisting in areas where management (mowing) may maintain or mimic natural prairie disturbance regimes; crawfish lands; on nearly level Victoria clay, Edroy clay, claypan, possibly Greta within Orelia fine sandy loam over the Beaumont Formation, and Harlingen clay; roadsides, railroad rights-of-ways, vacant lots in urban areas, cemeteries; flowering April-December

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2

State Rank: S2

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NUECES COUNTY

PLANTS

sand Brazos mint

Brazoria arenaria

Sandy areas in South Texas; Annual; Flowering/Fruiting March-April

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

slender rush-pea

Hoffmannseggia tenella

Coastal prairie grasslands on level uplands and on gentle slopes along drainages, usually in areas of shorter or sparse vegetation; soils often described as Blackland clay, but at some of these sites soils are coarser textured and lighter in color than the typical heavy clay of the coastal prairies; flowering April-November

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G1

State Rank: S1

South Texas ambrosia

Ambrosia cheiranthifolia

Grasslands and mesquite-dominated shrublands on various soils ranging from heavy clays to lighter textured sandy loams, mostly over the Beaumont Formation on the Coastal Plain; in modified unplowed sites such as railroad and highway right-of-ways, cemeteries, mowed fields, erosional areas along small creeks; Perennial; Flowering July-November

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2

State Rank: S1

South Texas spikesedge

Eleocharis austrotexana

Occurring in miscellaneous wetlands at scattered locations on the coastal plain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Sept

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G3

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

Texas stonecrop

Lenophyllum texanum

Found in shrublands on clay dunes (lomas) at the mouth of the Rio Grande and on xeric calcareous rock outcrops at scattered inland sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Nov-Feb

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

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NUECES COUNTY

PLANTS

Texas windmill grass *Chloris texensis*

Sandy to sandy loam soils in relatively bare areas in coastal prairie grassland remnants, often on roadsides where regular mowing may mimic natural prairie fire regimes; flowering in fall

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

Tharp's dropseed *Sporobolus tharpii*

Occurs on barrier islands, shores of lagoons and bays protected by the barrier islands, and on shores of a few near-coastal ponds. Plants occur at the bases of dunes, in interdune swales and sandflats, and on upper beaches. The substrate is of Holocene age.

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

Tharp's rhododon *Rhododon angulatus*

Deep, loose sands in sparsely vegetated areas on stabilized dunes of Pleistocene barrier islands; flowering (May-) June-September, sometimes later with appropriate rainfall

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1Q State Rank: S1

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

velvet spurge *Euphorbia innocua*

Open or brushy areas on coastal sands and the South Texas Sand Sheet; Perennial; Flowering Sept-April; Fruiting Nov-July

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

Welder machaeranthera *Psilactis heterocarpa*

Grasslands, varying from midgrass coastal prairies, and open mesquite-huisache woodlands on nearly level, gray to dark gray clayey to silty soils; known locations mapped on Victoria clay, Edroy clay, Dacosta sandy clay loam over Beaumont and Lissie formations; flowering September-November

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3

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NUECES COUNTY

PLANTS

Wright's trichocoronis

Trichocoronis wrightii var. *wrightii*

Most records from Texas are historical, perhaps indicating a decline as a result of alteration of wetland habitats; Annual; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4T3

State Rank: S2

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Last Update: 3/5/2021

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

black-spotted newt

Notophthalmus meridionalis

Terrestrial and aquatic: Terrestrial habitats used by adults are typically poorly drained clay soils that allow for the formation of ephemeral wetlands. A wide variety of vegetation associations are known to be used, such as thorn scrub and pasture. Aquatic habitats used for reproduction are a variety of ephemeral and permanent water bodies.

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

sheep frog

Hypopachus variolosus

Terrestrial and aquatic: Predominantly grassland and savanna; largely fossorial in areas with moist microclimates.

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

South Texas siren (Large Form)

Siren sp. 1

Aquatic: Mainly found in bodies of quiet water, permanent or temporary, with or without submergent vegetation. Wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: GNRQ State Rank: S1

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

BIRDS

bald eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

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

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

Black Rail

Laterallus jamaicensis

Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

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

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

BIRDS

Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii*

Two allopatric subspecies occur in Texas. The arizonae subspecies found in the Trans Pecos is considered to be a vagrant because there is just one record from Presidio County in 1997. The other subspecies, texana, can be found regularly in sacahuista habitat (or cordgrass flats) in counties that along the lower coastline like Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron counties, but also rarely in Kleberg and Brooks counties. This migratory species does not overwinter in Texas. Breeding birds return in spring and sit fairly visibly on (low) commanding perches like fence posts or mesquite limbs where males sing vigorously throughout summer.

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

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

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

mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*

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 aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*

Open country, especially savanna and open woodland, and sometimes in very barren areas; grassy plains and valleys with scattered mesquite, yucca, and cactus; nests in old stick nests of other bird species

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T2T3 State Rank: S1

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, 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. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2N

reddish egret *Egretta rufescens*

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

BIRDS

Resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear

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

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (*Donax* spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (*Mulinia lateralis*) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes-Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T2 State Rank: S2N

swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees

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

Texas Botteri's sparrow *Peucaea botterii texana*

Grassland and short-grass plains with scattered bushes or shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite, or yucca; nests on ground of low clump of grasses

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T4 State Rank: S3B

tropical parula *Setophaga pitiayumi*

Semi-tropical evergreen woodland along rivers and resacas. Texas ebony, anacua and other trees with epiphytic plants hanging from them. Dense or open woods, undergrowth, brush, and trees along edges of rivers and resacas; breeding April to July.

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

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

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

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

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

BIRDS

Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

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

white-tailed hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*

Near coast on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May

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

whooping crane *Grus americana*

Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1N

wood stork *Mycteria americana*

Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: SHB,S2N

FISH

Oceanic Whitetip Shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

opossum pipefish *Microphis brachyurus*

Adults are only found in low salinity waters of estuaries or freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the coast (Gilmore 1992), where they also give birth. Young move or are carried into more saline waters off the coast after birth. Newly released larvae must have conditions near 18 ppt salinity for at least two weeks after birth to survive, indicating a physiology adapted for downstream transport to estuarine and marine environments (Frias-Torres 2002). Juvenile migration toward the ocean depends on water flow regimes, salinity, and vegetation for cover and capturing prey (Frias-Torres 2002). Seawalls, docks, and riprap construction destroy habitat and poor water quality and alteration of flow regimes may prevent migration (NMFS 2009).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4G5 State Rank: S3N

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

FISH

Shortfin Mako Shark *Isurus oxyrinchus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: T | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: S2 |

snook *Centropomus undecimalis*

Juvenile common snook are generally restricted to the protection of riverine, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and estuary environments. These environments offer shallow water and an overhanging vegetative shoreline. Juvenile common snook can survive in waters with lower oxygen levels than adults. Adult common snook inhabit many fresh, estuarine, and marine environments including mangrove forests, beaches, river mouths, nearshore reefs, salt marshes, sea grass meadows, and near structure (pilings, artificial reefs, etc.). Adult common snook appear to be less sensitive to cold water temperatures than larvae or small juveniles. The lower lethal limit of water temperature is 48.2°-57.2° F (9°-14° C) for juveniles and 42.8°-53.6° F (6°-12° C) for adults (Hill 2005, Press 2010).

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

southern flounder *Paralichthys lethostigma*

This is an estuarine-dependent species that inhabits riverine, estuarine and coastal waters, and prefers muddy, sandy, or silty substrates (Reagan and Wingo 1985). Individuals can tolerate wide temperature (~5-35°C) and salinity ranges (0-60 ppt). Southern Flounder spawn in offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico from October to February (Reagan and Wingo 1985). The oceanic larval stage is pelagic and lasts 30–60 days. Metamorphosing individuals enter estuaries and migrate towards low-salinity headwaters, where settlement occurs (Burke et al. 1991, Walsh et al. 1999). The young fish enter the bays during late winter and early spring, occupying seagrass; some may move further into coastal rivers and bayous. Juveniles remain in estuaries until the onset of sexual maturation (approximately two years), at which time they migrate out of estuaries to join adults on the inner continental shelf. Adult southern flounder leave the bays during the fall for spawning in the Gulf of Mexico. They spawn for the first time when two years old at depths of 50 to 100 feet. Although most of the adults leave the bays and enter the Gulf for spawning during the winter, some remain behind and spend winter in the bays. Those in the Gulf will reenter the bays in the spring. The spring influx is gradual and does not occur with large concentrations that characterize the fall emigration.

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

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 |

Manfreda giant-skipper *Stallingsia maculosus*

Most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S1 |

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

INSECTS

No accepted common name *Disonycha stenosticha*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: SNR |

No accepted common name *Ormiscus albofasciatus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: SNR |

No accepted common name *Cenophengus pallidus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: SNR |

No accepted common name *Dacoderus steineri*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: GNR | State Rank: SNR |

No accepted common name *Cryptocephalus downiei*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: SH |

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: | 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: S4 |

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

MAMMALS

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

long-tailed weasel

Mustela frenata

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

maritime pocket gopher

Geomys personatus maritimus

Fossorial, in deep sandy soils; feeds mostly from within burrow on roots and other plant parts, especially grasses; ecologically important as prey species and in influencing soils, microtopography, habitat heterogeneity, and plant diversity

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G4T2

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

ocelot

Leopardus pardalis

Restricted to mesquite-thorn scrub and live-oak mottes; avoids open areas. Dense mixed brush below four feet; thorny shrublands; dense chaparral thickets; breeds and raises young June-November.

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S1

southern yellow bat

Lasiurus ega

Relict palm grove is only known Texas habitat. Neotropical species roosting in palms, forages over water; insectivorous; breeding in late winter. Roosts in dead palm fronds in ornamental palms in urban areas.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S3S4

swamp rabbit

Sylvilagus aquaticus

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

MAMMALS

tricolored bat

Perimyotis subflavus

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S3S4

West Indian manatee

Trichechus manatus

Large rivers, brackish water bays, coastal waters. Warm waters of the tropics, in rivers and brackish bays but may also survive in salt water habitats. Very sensitive to cold water temperatures. Rarely occurring as far north as Texas. Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore.

Federal Status: LT

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S1

western hog-nosed skunk

Conepatus leuconotus

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

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S4

white-nosed coati

Nasua narica

Woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade

Federal Status:

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S1

MOLLUSKS

No accepted common name

Praticolella candida

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G2

State Rank: S2

REPTILES

Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle

Eretmochelys imbricata

Inhabit tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Texas. Hatchling and juveniles are found in open, pelagic ocean and closely associated with floating lgaе/seagrass mats. Juveniles then migrate to shallower, coastal areas, mainly coral reefs and rocky areas, but also in bays and estuaries near mangroves when reefs are absent; seldom in water more than 65 feet deep. They feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, molluscs, and crustaceans. Nesting occurs from April to November high up on the beach where there is vegetation for cover and little or no sand. Some migrate, but others stay close to foraging areas - females are philopatric.

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S2

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

REPTILES

green sea turtle

Chelonia mydas

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Adults and juveniles occupy inshore and nearshore areas, including bays and lagoons with reefs and seagrass. They migrate from feeding grounds (open ocean) to nesting grounds (beaches/barrier islands) and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds.

Federal Status: LT

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3B, S3N

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

Tamaulipan spot-tailed earless lizard

Holbrookia subcaudalis

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:

Global Rank: GNR

State Rank: S2

Texas diamondback terrapin

Malaclemys terrapin littoralis

Coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive. Bay islands are important habitats. Nests on oyster shell beaches.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G4T3Q

State Rank: S2

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 indigo snake

Drymarchon melanurus erebennus

Terrestrial: Thornbush-chaparral woodland of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors. Can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands. Requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: G5T4

State Rank: S4

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

REPTILES

Texas scarlet snake *Cemophora lineri*

Terrestrial: Prefers well drained soils with a variety of forest, grassland, and scrub habitats.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2 State Rank: S1S2

Texas tortoise *Gopherus berlandieri*

Terrestrial: Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S2

timber (canebrake) rattlesnake *Crotalus horridus*

Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.

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

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: G3G4 State Rank: S3S4

PLANTS

arrowleaf milkvine *Matelea sagittifolia*

Most consistently encountered in thornscrub in South Texas; Perennial; Flowering March-July; Fruiting April-July and Dec?

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

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

PLANTS

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------|
| Billie's bitterweed | <i>Tetraneuris turneri</i> | | |
| Grasslands on shallow sandy soils and caliche outcrops (Carr 2015). | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: | S3 |
| coastal gay-feather | <i>Liatris bracteata</i> | | |
| Coastal prairie grasslands of various types, from salty prairie on low-lying somewhat saline clay loams to upland prairie on nonsaline clayey to sandy loams; flowering in fall | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: | S2S3 |
| crestless onion | <i>Allium canadense var. ecristatum</i> | | |
| Occurs on poorly drained sites on sandy substrates within coastal prairies of the Coastal Bend area (Carr 2015). | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G5T3 | State Rank: | S3 |
| Croft's bluet | <i>Houstonia croftiae</i> | | |
| Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas in grasslands or among shrubs (Carr 2015). | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: | S3 |
| Drummond's rushpea | <i>Hoffmannseggia drummondii</i> | | |
| Open areas on sandy clay; Perennial | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: | S3 |
| Elmendorf's onion | <i>Allium elmendorffii</i> | | |
| Grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; Perennial; Flowering March-April, May | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: | S2 |
| Greenman's bluet | <i>Houstonia parviflora</i> | | |
| Grass pastures. Feb- Apr. (Correll and Johnston 1970). | | | |
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: | Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: | S3 |
| Indianola beakrush | <i>Rhynchospora indianolensis</i> | | |

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

PLANTS

Locally abundant in cattle pastures in some areas (at least during wet years), possibly becoming a management problem in such sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

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| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G3Q | State Rank: S3 |

Jones's rainlily *Cooperia jonesii*

Hardpan swales and other seasonally moist low areas (Jones 1977). Flowering mid summer--early fall (Jul--Oct) (Flagg, Smith & Flory 2002).

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G3Q | State Rank: S3 |

large selenia *Selenia grandis*

Occurs in seasonally wet clayey soils in open areas; Annual; Flowering Jan-April; Fruiting Feb-April

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

lila de los llanos *Echeandia chandleri*

Most commonly encountered among shrubs or in grassy openings in subtropical thorn shrublands on somewhat saline clays of lomas along Gulf Coast near mouth of Rio Grande; also observed in a few upland coastal prairie remnants on clay soils over the Beaumont Formation at inland sites well to the north and along railroad right-of-ways and cemeteries; flowering (May-) September-December, fruiting October-December

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: S2S3 |

low spurge *Euphorbia peplidion*

Occurs in a variety of vernal-moist situations in a number of natural regions; Annual; Flowering Feb-April; Fruiting March-April

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

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 |

plains gumweed *Grindelia oolepis*

Coastal prairies on heavy clay (blackland) soils, often in depressional areas, sometimes persisting in areas where management (mowing) may maintain or mimic natural prairie disturbance regimes; crawfish lands; on nearly level Victoria clay, Edroy clay, claypan, possibly Greta within Orelia fine sandy loam over the Beaumont Formation, and Harlingen clay; roadsides, railroad rights-of-ways, vacant lots in urban areas, cemeteries; flowering April-December

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: S2 |

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

PLANTS

Refugio rainlily

Zephyranthes refugiensis

Occurs on deep heavy black clay soils or sandy loams in swales or drainages on herbaceous grasslands or shrublands on level to rolling landscapes underlain by the Lissie Formation.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3

sand Brazos mint

Brazoria arenaria

Sandy areas in South Texas; Annual; Flowering/Fruiting March-April

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

seaside beebalm

Monarda maritima

Occurs in grasslands and pastures on sandy soil near the coast (Carr 2015).

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

South Texas false cudweed

Pseudognaphalium austrotexanum

In sandy grasslands on eroded area above saline flats; along edge of sendero through mesquite woodland and shrub mottes on sandy loam; on gravel and silt bars and flats in scour plain of streams (TEX-LL specimens Carr 23682, 29264, 22647, 27206). Oct-Jan, sometimes in spring.

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

South Texas spikesedge

Eleocharis austrotexana

Occurring in miscellaneous wetlands at scattered locations on the coastal plain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Sept

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

South Texas yellow clammyweed

Polanisia erosa ssp. brevigliandulosa

Sand plains of south Texas (Iltis 1958). Flowering early spring-mid fall.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T3T4 State Rank: S3S4

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

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

PLANTS

Texas stonecrop *Lenophyllum texanum*

Found in shrublands on clay dunes (lomas) at the mouth of the Rio Grande and on xeric calcareous rock outcrops at scattered inland sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Nov-Feb

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

Texas willkommia *Willkommia texana var. texana*

Mostly in sparsely vegetated shortgrass patches within taller prairies on alkaline or saline soils on the Coastal Plain (Carr 2015).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3G4T3 State Rank: S3

Texas windmill grass *Chloris texensis*

Sandy to sandy loam soils in relatively bare areas in coastal prairie grassland remnants, often on roadsides where regular mowing may mimic natural prairie fire regimes; flowering in fall

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

Tharp's dropseed *Sporobolus tharpii*

Occurs on barrier islands, shores of lagoons and bays protected by the barrier islands, and on shores of a few near-coastal ponds. Plants occur at the bases of dunes, in interdune swales and sandflats, and on upper beaches. The substrate is of Holocene age.

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

threeflower broomweed *Thurovia triflora*

Near coast in sparse, low vegetation on a veneer of light colored silt or fine sand over saline clay along drier upper margins of ecotone between between salty prairies and tidal flats; further inland associated with vegetated slick spots on prairie mima mounds; flowering September-November

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3

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

velvet spurge *Euphorbia innocua*

Open or brushy areas on coastal sands and the South Texas Sand Sheet; Perennial; Flowering Sept-April; Fruiting Nov-July

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

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SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

PLANTS

Welder machaeranthera *Psilactis heterocarpa*

Grasslands , varying from midgrass coastal prairies, and open mesquite-huisache woodlands on nearly level, gray to dark gray clayey to silty soils; known locations mapped on Victoria clay, Edroy clay, Dacosta sandy clay loam over Beaumont and Lissie formations; flowering September-November

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: S2S3 |

Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*

Most records from Texas are historical, perhaps indicating a decline as a result of alteration of wetland habitats; Annual; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y |
| Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4T3 | State Rank: S2 |

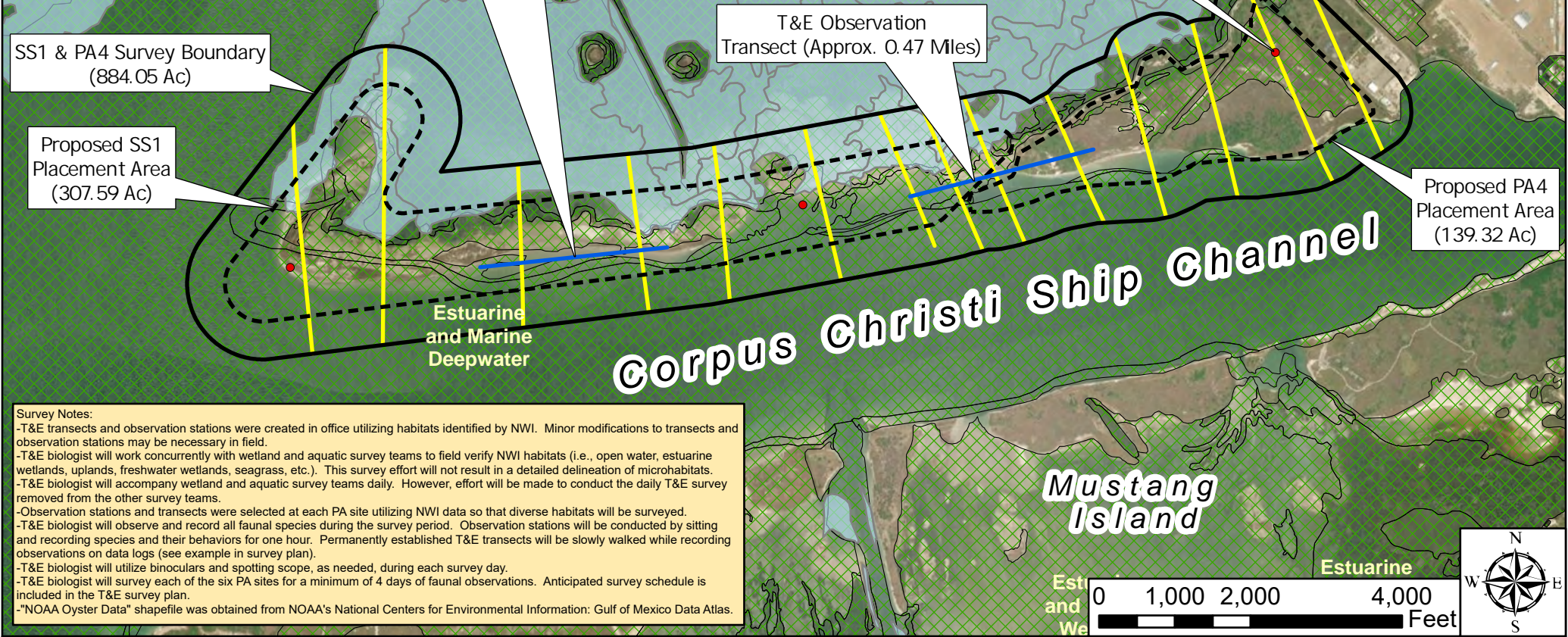
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Attachment B: T&E Survey Maps

Legend

- SS1 & PA4 Survey Boundary
- Proposed SS1 & PA4 Placement Areas
- T&E Observation Stations (3 Total)
- T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 0.94 Miles)
- SS1 & PA4 Wetland Survey Transects
- USFWS NWI Data
- TPWD Seagrass Data
- NOAA Oyster Data



Survey Notes:

- T&E transects and observation stations were created in office utilizing habitats identified by NWI. Minor modifications to transects and observation stations may be necessary in field.
- T&E biologist will work concurrently with wetland and aquatic survey teams to field verify NWI habitats (i.e., open water, estuarine wetlands, uplands, freshwater wetlands, seagrass, etc.). This survey effort will not result in a detailed delineation of microhabitats.
- T&E biologist will accompany wetland and aquatic survey teams daily. However, effort will be made to conduct the daily T&E survey removed from the other survey teams.
- Observation stations and transects were selected at each PA site utilizing NWI data so that diverse habitats will be surveyed.
- T&E biologist will observe and record all faunal species during the survey period. Observation stations will be conducted by sitting and recording species and their behaviors for one hour. Permanently established T&E transects will be slowly walked while recording observations on data logs (see example in survey plan).
- T&E biologist will utilize binoculars and spotting scope, as needed, during each survey day.
- T&E biologist will survey each of the six PA sites for a minimum of 4 days of faunal observations. Anticipated survey schedule is included in the T&E survey plan.
- “NOAA Oyster Data” shapefile was obtained from NOAA’s National Centers for Environmental Information: Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas.



**Threatened & Endangered Species
SS1 & PA4 Survey Overview Map**
Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)








Prepared By: **Triton Environmental Solutions, LLC**
P.O. Box 1755
Rockport, TX 78381

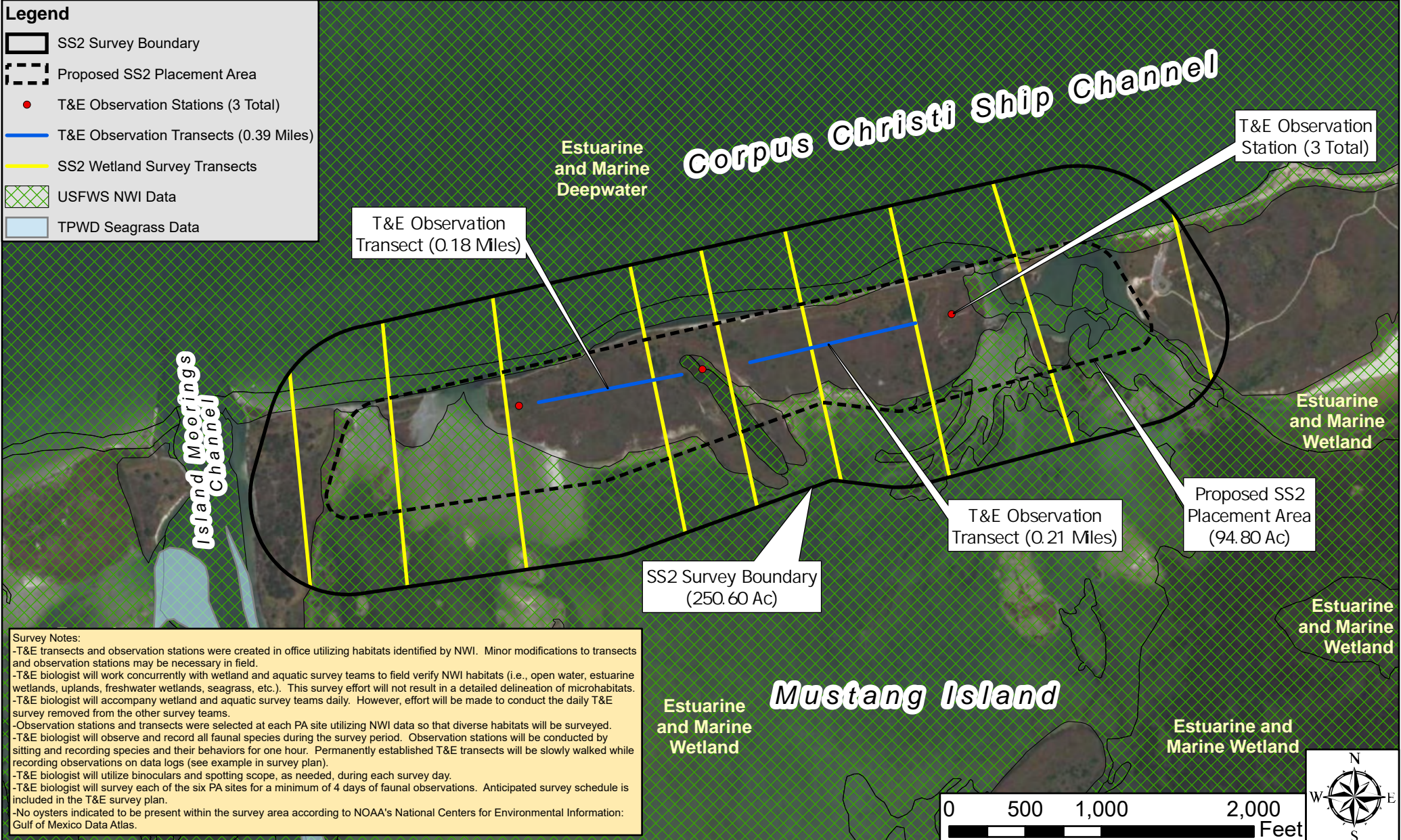
Prepared For: **Port of Corpus Christi Authority**
222 Power Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Map Notes:

- BaseMap Source: ESRI, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community.
- Placement Area boundary and shapefiles for SS1, SS2, HI-E, & SJ1 were provided by the Port of Corpus Christi Authority.
- The shapefile for PA4 was obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Map preparation Date: April 26, 2021 (JW).

Legend

-  SS2 Survey Boundary
-  Proposed SS2 Placement Area
-  T&E Observation Stations (3 Total)
-  T&E Observation Transects (0.39 Miles)
-  SS2 Wetland Survey Transects
-  USFWS NWI Data
-  TPWD Seagrass Data



Survey Notes:

- T&E transects and observation stations were created in office utilizing habitats identified by NWI. Minor modifications to transects and observation stations may be necessary in field.
- T&E biologist will work concurrently with wetland and aquatic survey teams to field verify NWI habitats (i.e., open water, estuarine wetlands, uplands, freshwater wetlands, seagrass, etc.). This survey effort will not result in a detailed delineation of microhabitats.
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- Observation stations and transects were selected at each PA site utilizing NWI data so that diverse habitats will be surveyed.
- T&E biologist will observe and record all faunal species during the survey period. Observation stations will be conducted by sitting and recording species and their behaviors for one hour. Permanently established T&E transects will be slowly walked while recording observations on data logs (see example in survey plan).
- T&E biologist will utilize binoculars and spotting scope, as needed, during each survey day.
- T&E biologist will survey each of the six PA sites for a minimum of 4 days of faunal observations. Anticipated survey schedule is included in the T&E survey plan.
- No oysters indicated to be present within the survey area according to NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information: Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas.



**Threatened & Endangered Species
SS2 Survey Overview Map**

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)








Prepared By: **Triton Environmental Solutions, LLC**
P.O. Box 1755
Rockport, TX 78381

Prepared For: **Port of Corpus Christi Authority**
222 Power Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Map Notes:

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- The shapefile for PA4 was obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Map preparation Date: April 26, 2021 (JW).

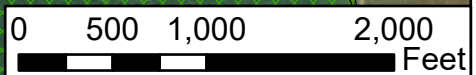
Legend

-  HI-E Survey Boundary
-  Proposed HI-E Placement Area
-  T&E Observation Stations (3 Total)
-  T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 0.83 Miles)
-  HI-E Wetland Survey Transects
-  USFWS NWI Data
-  TPWD Seagrass Data



Survey Notes:

- T&E transects and observation stations were created in office utilizing habitats identified by NWI. Minor modifications to transects and observation stations may be necessary in field.
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- T&E biologist will observe and record all faunal species during the survey period. Observation stations will be conducted by sitting and recording species and their behaviors for one hour. Permanently established T&E transects will be slowly walked while recording observations on data logs (see example in survey plan).
- T&E biologist will utilize binoculars and spotting scope, as needed, during each survey day.
- T&E biologist will survey each of the six PA sites for a minimum of 4 days of faunal observations. Anticipated survey schedule is included in the T&E survey plan.
- No oysters indicated to be present within the survey area according to NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information: Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas.



**Threatened & Endangered Species
HI-E Survey Overview Map**
Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)









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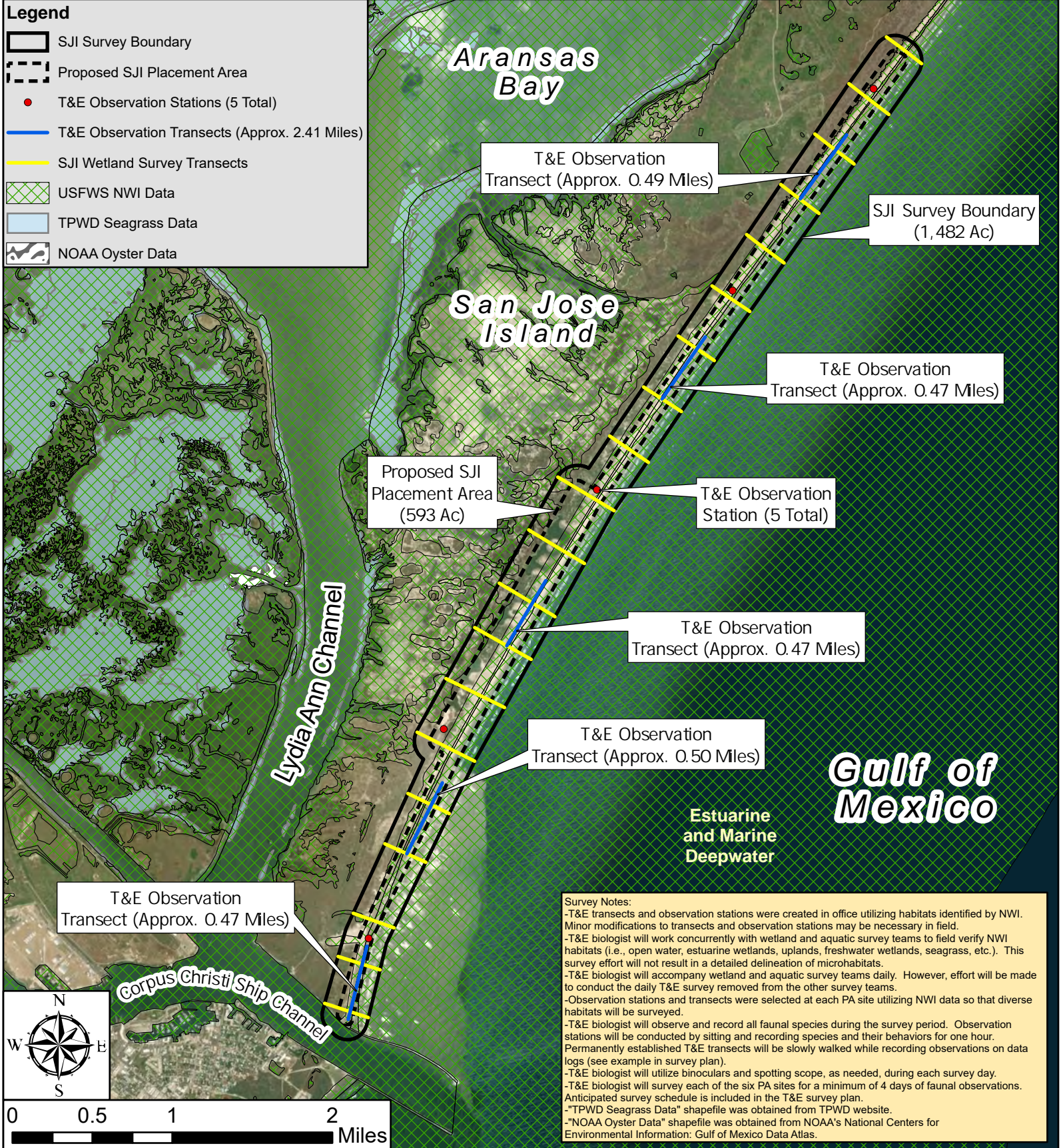
Prepared For: **Port of Corpus Christi Authority**
222 Power Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401

Map Notes:

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- The shapefile for PA4 was obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Map preparation Date: April 26, 2021 (JW).

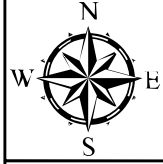
Legend

-  SJI Survey Boundary
-  Proposed SJI Placement Area
-  T&E Observation Stations (5 Total)
-  T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 2.41 Miles)
-  SJI Wetland Survey Transects
-  USFWS NWI Data
-  TPWD Seagrass Data
-  NOAA Oyster Data



Survey Notes:

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- "TPWD Seagrass Data" shapefile was obtained from TPWD website.
- "NOAA Oyster Data" shapefile was obtained from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information: Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas.



**Threatened & Endangered Species
SJI Survey Overview Map**

Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)









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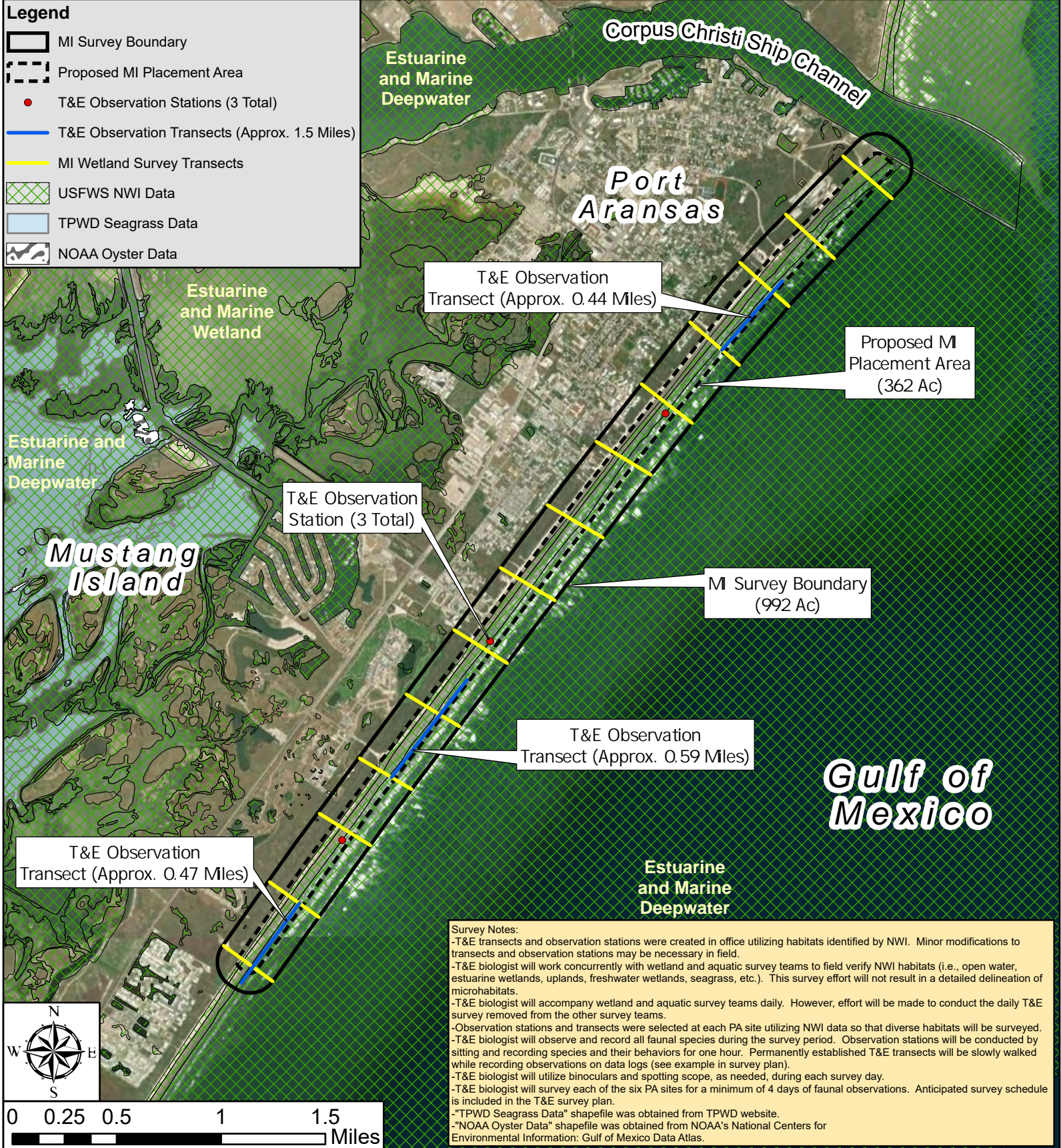
Prepared For: **Port of Corpus Christi Authority**
222 Power Street
Corpus Christ, Texas 78401

Map Notes:

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- The shapefile for PA4 was obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Map preparation Date: April 26, 2021 (JW).

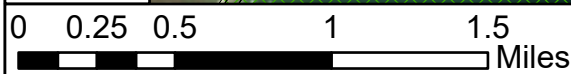
Legend

-  MI Survey Boundary
-  Proposed MI Placement Area
-  T&E Observation Stations (3 Total)
-  T&E Observation Transects (Approx. 1.5 Miles)
-  MI Wetland Survey Transects
-  USFWS NWI Data
-  TPWD Seagrass Data
-  NOAA Oyster Data



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- "TPWD Seagrass Data" shapefile was obtained from TPWD website.
- "NOAA Oyster Data" shapefile was obtained from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information: Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas.



**Threatened & Endangered Species
MI Survey Overview Map**
Corpus Christi Ship Channel Deepening Project
(SWG-2019-00067)

Prepared By: **Triton Environmental Solutions, LLC**
P.O. Box 1755
Rockport, Texas 78381

Prepared For: **Port of Corpus Christi Authority**
222 Power Street
Corpus Christ, Texas 78401

Map Notes:

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- Map preparation Date: April 26, 2021 (JW).

Attachment C: Observation Record

Attachment D: Anticipated Survey Schedule

PCCA 75-Foot Deepening Project (No. 18038A)

Field Investigations Timeline

