

upstream to the confluence of Montgomery Creek, Lawrence County, Alabama; Flannagin Creek, 10 km (6 mi), from confluence with Borden Creek, upstream to confluence of Dry Creek, Lawrence County, Alabama. The upper Sipsey Fork drainage currently supports the most robust and extensive populations of the dark pigtoe, orange-nacre mucket, Alabama moccasinshell, and triangular kidneyshell (Haag and Warren 1997; Haag *et al.* 1995; Hartfield 1991; Hartfield and Butler 1997; Hartfield and Hartfield 1996; McGregor 1992, Warren and Haag 1994). Ovate clubshell have been reported from this drainage (Dodd 1986).

Unit 11. North River and Tributary, Tuscaloosa, Fayette Counties, Alabama

Unit 11 encompasses 47 km (29 mi) of river and stream channel in Alabama, including: North River, 42 km (26 mi) extending from Tuscaloosa County Road 38, Tuscaloosa County, upstream to confluence of Ellis Creek, Fayette County, Alabama; Clear Creek, 5 km (3 mi), from its confluence with North River, to Bays Lake Dam, Fayette County, Alabama. Small numbers of the dark pigtoe and orange-nacre mucket continue to survive in the North River and Clear Creek (McGregor and Pierson 1999, Pierson 1992a, Vittor and Associates 1993). This area is in the historic range of the Alabama moccasinshell, triangular kidneyshell, and ovate clubshell.

Unit 12. Locust Fork and Tributary, Jefferson, Blount Counties, Alabama

Unit 12 encompasses 102 km (63 mi) of river and stream channel in Alabama, including: Locust Fork, 94 km (58 mi) extending from U.S. Highway 78, Jefferson County, upstream to the confluence of Little Warrior River, Blount County, Alabama; Little Warrior River, 8 km (5 mi), from its confluence with the Locust Fork, upstream to the confluence of Calvert Prong and Blackburn Fork, Blount County, Alabama. Scattered collections of the orange-nacre mucket and triangular kidneyshell suggest an enduring population of these species in the Locust Fork (P. Johnson pers. comm. 2002, Hartfield 1991, Shepard *et al.* 1988). This stream is also in the historic range of the dark pigtoe, Alabama moccasinshell, ovate clubshell, and upland combshell.

Cahaba River Drainage, Alabama

The Cahaba River and tributaries historically supported the orange-nacre mucket, fine-lined pocketbook, Alabama moccasinshell, southern clubshell, ovate clubshell, triangular kidneyshell,

upland combshell, and southern acornshell. Episodic and persistent pollution events have caused the decline of the mussel community throughout the drainage, as well as the extirpation of five of the listed mussels.

Unit 13. Cahaba River and Tributary, Jefferson, Shelby, Bibb Counties, Alabama

Unit 13 encompasses 124 km (77 mi) of river channel in Alabama, including: Cahaba River, 105 km (65 mi) extending from U.S. Highway 82, Centerville, Bibb County, upstream to Jefferson County Road 143, Jefferson County, Alabama; Little Cahaba River, 19 km (12 mi), from its confluence with the Cahaba River, upstream to the confluence of Mahan and Shoal Creeks, Bibb County, Alabama. Scattered individuals of triangular kidneyshell, orange-nacre mucket, and fine-lined pocketbook continue to be collected from the Cahaba drainag (R. Haddock, Cahaba River Society, pers. comm. 2002; McGregor *et al.* 2000, Shepard *et al.* 1994). The river is historic habitat for the Alabama moccasinshell, southern clubshell, ovate clubshell, upland combshell, and southern acornshell.

Alabama River Drainage, Alabama

The Alabama River mollusc community has been reduced due to the effects of historic pollution events and impoundment for navigation. Historical records from this river include the Alabama moccasinshell, orange-nacre mucket, fine-lined pocketbook, triangular kidneyshell, and southern clubshell.

Unit 14. Alabama River, Autauga, Lowndes, Dallas Counties, Alabama

Unit 14 encompasses 73 km (45 mi) of the Alabama River channel, extending from the confluence of the Cahaba River, Dallas County, upstream to the confluence of Big Swamp Creek, Lowndes County, Alabama. The southern clubshell is known to occur within this reach (Hartfield and Garner 1998). This area may become suitable for reintroduction of the orange-nacre mucket.

Unit 15. Bogue Chitto Creek, Dallas County, Alabama

Unit 15 encompasses 52 km (32 mi) of the Bogue Chitto Creek channel in Alabama, extending from its confluence with the Alabama River, Dallas County, upstream to U.S. Highway 80, Dallas County, Alabama. This stream continues to support the southern clubshell and orange-nacre mucket (McGregor *et al.* 1996; P. Hartfield field notes, 1984; Pierson 1991a). The habitat offers

potential for the Alabama moccasinshell.

Tallapoosa River Drainage, Alabama, Georgia

Historical and recent records indicate that the Tallapoosa River drainage supported a diverse mussel community, although numbers of all mussel species have apparently always been low in this system. This river drainage currently contains 2 extensive areas of contiguous habitat supporting three of the listed mussel species.

Unit 16. Tallapoosa River and Tributary, Cleburne County, Alabama and Haralson and Paulding Counties, Georgia

Unit 16 encompasses 161 km (100 mi) of river and stream channel in Alabama and Georgia, including: Tallapoosa River, 137 km (85 mi) extending from U.S. Highway 431, Cleburne County, Alabama, upstream to the confluence of McClendon and Mud Creeks, Paulding County, Georgia; and Cane Creek, 24 km (15 mi), from confluence with Tallapoosa River, upstream to Section 33/4 Line (T15S, R11E), Cleburne County, Alabama. This extensive area of main channel and tributary habitat supports scattered, small numbers of the fine-lined pocketbook (Devris 1997, Irwin *et al.* 1998, Irwin pers. comm. 2000). There have been site collections of fine-lined pocketbook in the extreme lowest reaches of several small tributaries to the Tallapoosa Unit, including Little Cane Creek, Big Creek, McClendon Creek, and Muscadine Creek, and there are likely to be others. We believe these small populations are dependent upon the main stem Tallapoosa River for recruitment.

Unit 17. Uphapee/Choctaw/Chewacla Creeks, Macon, Lee Counties, Alabama

Unit 17 encompasses 74 km (46 mi) of stream channel in Alabama, including: Uphapee Creek, 18 km (11 mi) of river channel extending from Alabama Highway 199, upstream to confluence of Opintlocco and Chewacla Creeks, Macon County, Alabama; Choctaw Creek, 11 km (7 mi), from confluence with Uphapee Creek, upstream to Macon County Road 54, Macon County, Alabama; Chewacla Creek, 29 km (18 mi), from confluence with Opintlocco Creek, Macon County, Alabama, upstream to Lee County Road 159, Lee County, Alabama; Opintlocco Creek, 16 km (10 mi), from confluence with Chewacla Creek, upstream to Macon County Road 79, Macon County, Alabama. This stream network supports small and localized populations of the