

fine-lined pocketbook, ovate clubshell, and southern clubshell (M. Gangloff, Auburn University, *in litt.* 2001; Gangloff 2002, McGregor 1993, Pierson 1991a).

Coosa River Drainage, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee

Extensive impoundment for hydropower during the 20th century along with episodic pollution events severely reduced one of the most diverse endemic freshwater molluscan communities in the world. Listed mussels in the drainage are now restricted to one small portion of the main channel Coosa River, one large tributary complex, and several small isolated tributaries.

Unit 18. Coosa River (Old River Channel) and tributary, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne Counties, Alabama

Unit 18 encompasses 78 km (48 mi) of river channel in Alabama, including: Coosa River, 18 km (11 mi) extending from the powerline crossing southeast of Maple Grove, Alabama, upstream to Weiss Dam, Cherokee County, Alabama; Terrapin Creek, 53 km (33 mi) extending from its confluence with the Coosa River, Cherokee County, upstream to Cleburne County Road 49, Cleburne County, Alabama; South Fork Terrapin Creek, 7 km (4 mi) from its confluence with Terrapin Creek, upstream to Cleburne County Road 55, Cleburne County, Alabama. The short reach of the Coosa River continues to support a fairly robust population of the southern clubshell, and a few individuals of the ovate clubshell and fine-lined pocketbook (Herod *et al.* 2001). The fine-lined pocketbook and southern clubshell have also been recently collected from Terrapin Creek (Feminella and Gangloff 2000). This area is within the range of the Coosa moccasinshell, southern pigtoe, triangular kidneyshell, upland combshell, and southern acornshell.

Unit 19. Hatchet Creek, Coosa, Clay Counties, Alabama

Unit 19 encompasses 66 km (41 mi) of the Hatchet Creek channel in Alabama, extending from the confluence of Swamp Creek at Coosa County Road 29, Coosa County, Alabama, upstream to Clay County Road 4, Clay County, Alabama. The fine-lined pocketbook occurs within this reach (Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Pierson 1992b). Hatchet Creek is within the historic range of the Coosa moccasinshell, southern pigtoe, ovate clubshell, southern clubshell, triangular kidneyshell, upland combshell, and southern acornshell.

Unit 20. Shoal Creek, Calhoun, Cleburne Counties, Alabama

Unit 20 encompasses 26 km (16 mi) of stream channel in Alabama, extending from the headwater of Whitesides Mill Lake, Calhoun County, Alabama, upstream to the tailwater of Coleman Lake Dam, Cleburne County, Alabama. The fine-lined pocketbook, southern pigtoe, and triangular kidneyshell survive in Shoal Creek (Haag *et al.* 1999, Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Gangloff *in litt.* 2001, Pierson, 1992b). Shoal Creek is within historic range of the Coosa moccasinshell.

Unit 21. Kelly Creek and Tributary, Shelby, St. Clair Counties, Alabama

Unit 21 encompasses 34 km (21 mi) of stream channel in Alabama, including: Kelly Creek, 26 km (16 mi) extending from the confluence with the Coosa River, upstream to the confluence of Shoal Creek, St. Clair County, Alabama; Shoal Creek, 8 km (5 mi), from confluence with Kelly Creek, St. Clair County, Alabama, upstream to St. Clair/Shelby County Line, St. Clair County, Alabama. Kelly/Shoal Creeks continue to support scattered individuals of the fine-lined pocketbook, and the southern clubshell and triangular kidneyshell survive in Kelly Creek (Pierson pers comm. 1995, Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Gangloff *in litt.* 2001). This stream complex is historic habitat for the southern pigtoe, Coosa moccasinshell, ovate clubshell, upland combshell, and southern acornshell.

Unit 22. Cheaha Creek, Talladega, Clay Counties, Alabama

Unit 22 encompasses 27 km (17 mi) of the Cheaha Creek channel, extending from its confluence with Choccolocco Creek, Talladega County, Alabama, upstream to the tailwater of Chinnabee Lake, Clay County, Alabama. The fine-lined pocketbook and southern pigtoe survive within this reach (Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Gangloff *in litt.* 2001, Pierson 1992b, 1993). Cheaha Creek is in the historic range of the Coosa moccasinshell and triangular kidneyshell.

Unit 23. Yellowleaf Creek and Tributary, Shelby County, Alabama

Unit 23 encompasses 39 km (24 mi) of stream channel, including: Yellowleaf Creek, 32 km (20 mi), extending from Alabama Highway 25, upstream to Shelby County Road 49; Muddy Prong, 7 km (4 mi), extending from confluence with Yellowleaf Creek, upstream to U.S. Highway 280, Shelby County, Alabama. Yellowleaf and Muddy Prong Creeks are currently inhabited by the fine-lined

pocketbook (Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Gangloff *in litt.*, 2001, Pierson *in litt.* 2000). Yellowleaf Creek is in the historic range of the Coosa moccasinshell, southern pigtoe, and triangular kidneyshell.

Unit 24. Big Canoe Creek, St. Clair County, Alabama

Unit 24 encompasses 29 km (18 mi) of the Big Canoe Creek channel, extending from its confluence with Little Canoe Creek at the St. Clair/Etowah County line, St. Clair County, upstream to the confluence of Fall Branch, St. Clair County, Alabama. The southern clubshell, southern pigtoe, and triangular kidneyshell are surviving in low numbers in Big Canoe Creek (Feminella and Gangloff 2000, Gangloff *in litt.* 2001). This stream is also historic habitat for the fine-lined pocketbook, ovate clubshell, Coosa moccasinshell, upland combshell, and southern acornshell.

Unit 25. Oostanaula River/Coosawattee River/Conasauga River/Holly Creek, Floyd, Gordon, Whitfield, Murray Counties, Georgia; Bradley, Polk Counties, Tennessee

Unit 25 encompasses 206 km (128 mi) of river and stream channel in Georgia and Tennessee, including: Oostanaula River, 77 km (48 mi) extending from its confluence with the Etowah River, Floyd County, upstream to the confluence of the Conasauga and Coosawattee River, Gordon County, Georgia; Coosawattee River, 15 km (9 mi), from confluence with the Conasauga River, upstream to Georgia State Highway 136, Gordon County, Georgia; Conasauga River, 98 km (61 mi), from confluence with the Coosawattee River, Gordon County, Georgia, upstream through Bradley and Polk Counties, Tennessee, to the Murray County Road 2, Murray County, Georgia; Holly Creek, 16 km (10 mi), from confluence with Conasauga River, upstream to the confluence of Rock Creek, Murray County, Georgia. This extensive riverine reach continues to support small and localized populations of fine-lined pocketbook, southern pigtoe, triangular kidneyshell, Alabama moccasinshell, and Coosa moccasinshell. The triangular kidneyshell survives throughout this unit, while the fine-lined pocketbook, southern pigtoe, and Coosa moccasinshell appear to be currently restricted to the Conasauga River and Holly Creek and the southern clubshell appears restricted to a small 15 km (9 mi) reach of the Conasauga River (Evans 2001, Johnson and Evans, 2000, Pierson *in litt.* 1993, Williams and Hughes