AGENDA

Board of Wildlife Resources
Wildlife and Boat Committee
7870 Villa Park Drive
Henrico, Virginia 23228

May 20, 2026
9:00 am

Committee Members: Mr. Jon Cooper, Chair, Mr. James Edmunds, Vice Chair, Ms. Laura Walters, Mr. Lynwood Broaddus (Alternate), Mr. Will Wampler (Alternate)

DWR Staff Liaisons: Mr. Michael Lipford, Dr. Mike Bednarski, Ms. Stacey Brown, and Ms. Amy Martin

1. Call to Order and Welcome
   Mr. Cooper

2. Approval of March 18, 2026, Committee Meeting Minutes ***Final Action***
   Mr. Cooper

3. Public Comment – Non - Agenda Items
   Mr. Cooper

4. Staff Recommendations for Sportfish Regulation Amendments ***Action***
   Dr. Mike Bednarski

5. Staff Recommendations for Boating Regulation Amendments ***Action***
   Ms. Stacey Brown

6. Staff Recommendations for Nongame Regulation Amendments ***Action***
   Ms. Amy Martin

7. Staff Recommendations for Wildlife Regulation Amendments ***Action***
   Ms. Katie Martin

8. Stocked Trout Management Plan
   Dr. Mike Bednarski

9. Good Neighbor Agreement
   Mr. Steve Living

10. CWD Update
    Ms. Alexandra Lombard

11. Bear Mange Update
    Mr. Carl Tugend

12. Fall Turkey Workgroup & Spring Harvest Update
    Mr. Mike Dye

13. Chair's Report
    Mr. Cooper

14. Next Meeting Date: Wednesday, August 19, 2026
    Mr. Cooper

15. Additional Business/Comments
    Mr. Cooper

16. Adjournment
    Mr. Cooper

Draft Meeting Minutes

Wildlife and Boat Committee
Board of Wildlife Resources
7870 Villa Park Drive – Board Room
Henrico, VA 23228

March 18, 2026
10:00 am

Present: Mr. Jon Cooper, **Chair**, Mr. James Edmunds, **Vice Chair**, Ms. Laura Walters, Mr. Will Wampler (alternate), Mr. Lynwood Broaddus (alternate); **Board Members** in attendance: Ms. Marlee Dance, Mr. George Terwilliger, Mr. Woody Woodall, **Executive Director:** Mr. Ryan Brown; **Deputy Directors:** Ms. Becky Gwynn and Mr. Darin Moore; **Director's Working Group:** Dr. Mike Bednarski, Ms. Stacey Brown, Mr. George Braxton, Mr. Michael Lipford, Ms. Shelby Crouch, Mr. Paul Kugelman, Ms. Rebecca Lane (virtual)

The Committee Chair called the meeting to order at 10:00 am and welcomed everyone. The Chair noted for the record that a Quorum was present for today's meeting.

Approval of the January 21, 2026, Committee Meeting Minutes:

The Chair called for a motion to approve the January 21, 2026, Wildlife and Boat Committee minutes. Ms. Walters made a motion to approve the minutes of the January 21, 2026, committee meeting. Mr. Edmunds seconded the motion. Ayes: Cooper, Edmunds, Walters, Wampler, Broaddus

Public Comment - Non-Agenda Item: The Chair called for Public Comment – Non-Agenda Items.

- Gary Kimberlin spoke regarding dog hunting

Migratory Bird Regulations & Bag Limit Proposal: Mr. Cooper called on Mr. Ben Lewis for a presentation.

Mr. Lewis gave a presentation on the Migratory Bird Regulations & Bag Limit Proposals.

After comments and questions, The Chair thanked Mr. Lewis for his presentation of the Migratory Bird Regulations and Bag Limit Proposal.

The Chair called for a motion, Ms. Walters made a motion, I move that the Wildlife and Boat Committee advance the 2026-2027 Migratory Game Bird Season and Bag Limit recommendations as presented by staff, for consideration by the full Board at the March 19, 2026, meeting. It was second by Mr. Cooper. Ayes: Cooper, Edmunds, Wampler, Walters, Broaddus.

Public Scoping Period: The Chair called on Dr. Mike Bednarski, Ms. Stacey Brown, and Ms. Amy Martin for Sportfishing, Boating, and Nongame public scoping period reports.

Dr. Mike Bednarski spoke on Sportfishing for the Public Scoping Period

Ms. Stacey Brown spoke on Boating for the Public Scoping Period

Ms. Amy Martin spoke on Nongame for the Public Scoping Period

Public Comments:

- Mr. Jonathan Anderson spoke regarding Smith Mountain Lake Striper Club.
- Mr. Jim Johnston spoke regarding Northern Snakehead (virtual)
- Mr. Eric Spade spoke regarding dog hunting (virtual)

After comments and questions, the Chair thanked Dr. Bednarski, Ms. Brown and Ms. Martin for their reports.

The Chair called for break at 11:00 am

The Chair resumed the meeting at 11:10 am

CWD Plan: The Chair called on Dr. John Tracey and Ms. Alexandra Lombard for a presentation on the CWD Plan.

Dr. John Tracey and Ms. Alexandra Lombard spoke on four overarching goals:

- Prevent the spread of CWD into new areas of Virginia and reduce transmission in areas where CWD is known to occur.
- Detect CWD in new areas of Virginia at low apparent prevalence levels.
- Increase support and awareness of partners and the public regarding CWD management efforts.
- Contribute to the minimization of human exposure to CWD prions.

The Wildlife Division Report, The Fish Division Report, The Boating Division Update, The Nongame Program Update were not presented due to time constraints and will be heard on Thursday, March 19, 2026 at the Board Meeting.

Director's Report: The Chair called on Mr. Ryan Brown for a Director's report.

The Director reported:

- The Director thanked all the staff for their reports and recognized their knowledge and dedication to their presentations and reports.

Chair's Report: The Chair thanked all the staff for their reports and presentations. The Chair asked if there were any additional business or comments, hearing none, he announced the next meeting will be Wednesday, May 20, 2026, and adjourned the meeting at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully Submitted,
Frances Boswell
/s/

4VAC15-320-25. Creel and length limits.

SUMMARY: The recommendation is to modify the regulation table to include size and bag limits for waters shared with Tennessee, specifically those pertaining to smallmouth bass, white bass, crappie, rock bass, trout, and catfish.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-320-25. Creel and length limits.

The creel limits, including live possession, and the length limits for the various species of fish shall be as follows, unless otherwise excepted by posted rules at department-owned or department-controlled waters (see 4VAC15-320-100 D).

Type of fish	Subtype or location	Creel and length limits	Geographic exceptions	Creel or length limits for exceptions
largemouth bass, smallmouth bass		5 per day in the aggregate (combined) No statewide length limits	**Lakes**	
			Briery Creek Lake	No largemouth or smallmouth bass 16 to 24 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass per day in the aggregate longer than 24 inches
			Buggs Island (Kerr)	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate less than 14 inches
			Claytor Lake	No smallmouth bass less than 14 inches

			Flannagan Reservoir	No smallmouth bass less than 15 inches No largemouth bass less than 12 inches
			Lake Gaston	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate less than 14 inches
			Leesville Reservoir	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate less than 14 inches
			Lake Moomaw	No largemouth or smallmouth bass less than 12 inches
			Smith Mountain Lake and its tributaries below Niagara Dam	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate less than 14 inches
			South Holston Reservoir	No smallmouth less than 15 inches
			Rivers	
			Clinch River – within the	No largemouth or smallmouth

			boundaries of Scott, Wise, Russell, or Tazewell Counties	bass less than 20 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 20 inches
			Levisa Fork River – within the boundaries Buchanan County	No largemouth or smallmouth bass less than 20 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 20 inches
			Dan River and tributaries downstream from the Union Street Dam, Danville	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass less than 14 inches
			James River – Confluence of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers (Botetourt County) downstream to the 14th Street Bridge in Richmond	No largemouth or smallmouth bass 14 to 22 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 22 inches
			New River – Fields Dam (Grayson County) downstream to the VA - WV state	No largemouth or smallmouth bass 14 to 22 inches; only 1 largemouth or

			line and its tributaries Little River downstream from Little River Dam in Montgomery County, Big Walker Creek from the Norfolk Southern Railroad Bridge downstream to the New River, and Wolf Creek from the Narrows Dam downstream to the New River in Giles County (This does not include Claytor Lake, which is delineated as: The upper end of the island at Allisonia downstream to the dam)	smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 22 inches
			North Fork Holston River - Rt. 91 bridge upstream of Saltville, VA downstream to the VA - TN state line	No largemouth or smallmouth bass less than 20 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 20 inches
			Potomac River - Virginia tidal	No largemouth or smallmouth

			tributaries above Rt. 301 bridge	bass less than 15 inches from March 1 through June 15
			Roanoke (Staunton) River - and its tributaries below Difficult Creek, Charlotte County	Only 2 of 5 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate less than 14 inches
			Shenandoah River, South Fork Shenandoah River, North Fork Shenandoah River	No largemouth or smallmouth bass 11 to 14 inches
			Staunton River -	
			Leesville Dam (Campbell County) downstream to the mouth of Difficult Creek, Charlotte County	No largemouth or smallmouth bass less than 20 inches; only 1 largemouth or smallmouth bass in the aggregate per day longer than 20 inches

Alabama bass, spotted bass		No statewide daily limit No statewide length limit		

striped bass	landlocked striped bass and landlocked striped bass - white bass hybrids	4 per day in the aggregate No fish less than 20 inches	Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoir, including the Staunton (Roanoke) River and its tributaries to Leesville Dam and the Dan River and its tributaries to Union Street Dam (Danville)	October 1 - May 31: 2 per day in the aggregate; no striped bass or hybrid striped bass less than 20 inches or greater than 26 inches June 1 - September 30: 4 per day in the aggregate; no length limit
			Claytor Lake and its tributaries	September 16 – June 30: 2 per day in the aggregate; no striped bass or hybrid bass less than 20 inches July 1 – September 15: 4 per day in the aggregate; no length limit
			Smith Mountain Lake and its tributaries, including the Roanoke River upstream to Niagara Dam	2 per day in the aggregate November 1 - May 31: No striped bass 30 to 40 inches June 1 - October 31: No length limit

			Lake Gaston	4 per day in the aggregate October 1 - May 31: No striped bass or hybrid striped bass less than 20 inches June 1 - September 30: No length limit
	anadromous (coastal) striped bass above the fall line in all coastal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay and Crane Lake (City of Suffolk)	Creel and length limits shall be set by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission for recreational fishing in tidal waters		
	anadromous (coastal) in the Meherrin, Nottoway, Blackwater (Chowan Drainage), North Landing and Northwest Rivers and their tributaries plus Back Bay	No possession		

white bass		5 per day No statewide length limits	Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoir, including the Staunton (Roanoke) River and its tributaries to Leesville Dam and the Dan River and its tributaries to Union Street Dam (Danville)	10 per day; no white bass less than 14 inches
			Lake Gaston	10 per day; no white bass less than 14 inches
			South Holston Reservoir	No harvest permitted

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walleye, saugeye		5 per day in the aggregate No walleye or saugeye less than 18 inches	Claytor Lake and the New River upstream of Claytor Lake Dam to Fries Dam in Grayson County	2 walleye per day; no walleye 19 to 28 inches
sauger		2 per day No statewide length limits		
yellow perch		No statewide daily limit No statewide length limits	Lake Moomaw	10 per day
			Below the fall line in all coastal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay	No yellow perch less than 9 inches; no daily limit

chain pickerel and northern pike		5 per day No statewide length limits	Gaston and Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoirs	No daily limit
muskellunge		1 per day No muskellunge less than 40 inches	New River - Claytor Dam downstream to the VA - WV state line	1 per day June 1 - last day of February: No muskellunge 40 to 48 inches March 1 - May 31: No muskellunge less than 48 inches

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bluegill (bream) and other sunfish excluding crappie, rock bass (redeye) and Roanoke bass		50 per day in the aggregate No statewide length limits	Gaston and Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoirs, including the Staunton (Roanoke) River and its tributaries to Difficult Creek, Charlotte County and the Dan River and its tributaries to the Banister River, Halifax County and that portion of the New River from the VA - NC state line downstream to the confluence of the New and	No daily limit

			Little Rivers in Grayson County	

crappie (black or white)		25 per day in the aggregate No statewide length limits	Lake Gaston and that portion of the New River from the VA - NC state line downstream to the confluence of the New and Little Rivers in Grayson County	No daily limit
			Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoir, including the Staunton (Roanoke) River and its tributaries to Difficult Creek, Charlotte County and the Dan River and its tributaries to the Banister	No crappie less than 9 inches

			River, Halifax County	
			Briery Creek and Sandy River Reservoirs	No crappie less than 9 inches
			Flannagan Reservoir	No crappie less than 10 inches
			South Holston Reservoir	No crappie less than 10 inches, 15 per day
rock bass (redeye)		25 per day; in the aggregate with Roanoke bass No statewide length limits	Gaston and Buggs Island (Kerr) Reservoirs and that portion of the New River from the VA - NC state line downstream to the confluence of the New and Little Rivers in Grayson County	No daily limit
			Nottoway, Meherrin, Blackwater (Franklin County), Blackwater (Chowan Drainage), Falling, and Smith Rivers and their tributaries	5 per day in the aggregate with Roanoke bass; no rock bass less than 8 inches

			South Holston Reservoir	20 per day
Roanoke bass		25 per day in the aggregate with rock bass No statewide length limits	Nottoway, Meherrin, Blackwater (Franklin County), Blackwater (Chowan Drainage), Falling, and Smith Rivers and their tributaries	5 per day in the aggregate with rock bass; no Roanoke bass less than 8 inches
Trout	See 4VAC15-330. Fish: Trout Fishing.		South Holston Reservoir	No minimum length limit, 7 per day only 2 of which may be lake trout
catfish	channel, white, and flathead catfish	20 per day; No length limits	All rivers below the fall line	No daily limit
			South Holston Reservoir	20 per day, only 1 over 34 inches
	blue catfish	20 per day; No statewide length limits	Lake Gaston	No daily limit, except only 1 blue catfish per day longer than 32 inches
			Kerr Reservoir, including the	20 per day, except only

			Staunton (Roanoke) River and its tributaries to Difficult Creek, Charlotte County and the Dan River and its tributaries to the Banister River, Halifax County	1 blue catfish per day longer than 32 inches
			James River and its tributaries below the fall line downstream to a line connecting Hog Point on Hog Island (Surry County) and the downstream point of the mouth of College Creek (James City County)	No daily limit, except only 1 blue catfish per day longer than 32 inches
			All rivers below the fall line other than the James River and its tributaries, Rappahannock River and its tributaries, and	No daily limit

			the York River and its tributaries	
hickory shad	Above and below the fall line in all coastal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay	Creel and length limits shall be the same as those set by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission in tidal rivers		
	Meherrin River below Emporia Dam Nottoway River, Blackwater River (Chowan Drainage), North Landing and Northwest Rivers, and their tributaries plus Back Bay	10 per day No length limits		
American shad		No possession		
anadromous (coastal) alewife and blueback herring	Above and below the fall line in all coastal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay	Creel and length limits shall be the same as those set by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission for these species in tidal rivers		
	Meherrin River, Nottoway River,	No possession		

	Blackwater River (Chowan Drainage), North Landing and Northwest Rivers, and their tributaries plus Back Bay			
red drum	Back Bay and tributaries including Lake Tecumseh and the North Landing River and its tributaries	1 per day No drum less than 18 inches or greater than 27 inches		
spotted sea trout (speckled trout)	Back Bay and tributaries including Lake Tecumseh and the North Landing River and its tributaries	4 per day No sea trout less than 14 inches		
grey trout (weakfish)	Back Bay and tributaries including Lake Tecumseh and North Landing River and its tributaries	1 per day No grey trout less than 12 inches		
southern flounder	Back Bay and tributaries including Lake Tecumseh and the North	6 per day No flounder less than 15 inches		

	Landing River and its tributaries			
northern snakehead		Anglers may possess snakeheads taken from Virginia waters if they immediately kill the fish and notify the headquarters or a regional office of the department; notification may be made by telephoning (804) 367-2925 No statewide daily limit No statewide length limits		
longnose gar		July 1 to April 14: 5 per day April 15 to June 30: 1 per day No statewide length limits		
bowfin		July 1 to April 14: 5 per day April 15 to June 30: 1 per day No statewide length limits		
American eel		25 per day No eel less than 9 inches	Back Bay and North Landing River	No possession limit for those individuals possessing a

				permit obtained under 4VAC15-340-80
other native or naturalized nongame fish	See 4VAC15-360-10. Fish: Aquatic Invertebrates, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Nongame Fish. Taking aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, and nongame fish for private use.			
endangered or threatened fish	See 4VAC15-20-130. Definitions and Miscellaneous: In General. Endangered and threatened species; adoption of federal list; additional species enumerated.			
nonnative (exotic) fish	See 4VAC15-30-40. Definitions and Miscellaneous: Importation, Possession, Sale, Etc., of Animals. Importation requirements, possession and sale of nonnative (exotic) animals.			

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-501 and 29.1-502 of the Code of Virginia.

RATIONALE: 4VAC15-320-25 is the creel (how many you can keep) and length limit table. This table applies to all fishes defined as gamefish under 29.1-100 as well as selected non game species. Whenever possible, DWR seeks to align size and bag limits on waters shared with adjacent states. Historically, all of the size and bag limits for South Holston and Flannagan Reservoirs were present in the regulation guide but not in the administrative code. This action will add them to the administrative code.

4VAC15-320-60. Approval required to stock fish into inland waters

SUMMARY: The recommendation is to add rock bass and flathead catfish to the list of fish that cannot be stocked into private lakes and ponds.

4VAC15-320-60. Approval required to stock fish into inland waters.

A. It shall be unlawful to stock any species of fish into any inland waters of the Commonwealth without first obtaining written approval to do so from the department. Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting the use of native and naturalized species of fish in privately-owned ponds and lakes, except spotted bass, rock bass, flathead catfish, blue catfish, and their hybrids may not be stocked.

B. The Department of Wildlife Resources (department) shall issue a written stocking authorization within 15 business days of receipt of a completed Virginia Fish Stocking Authorization Form, unless the department determines that granting such authorization may (i) endanger any native or naturalized population of fish; (ii) introduce, enable, or enhance the spread of fish diseases, including parasites; or (iii) establish nonnative or exotic aquatic species where such species may displace, threaten, or endanger native or naturalized species. Where an exception to issuance exists, the application shall be denied.

C. The department shall set an expiration date for each stocking authorization issued, limit the authorization to a specific species of fish, and geographically limit the stocking authorization.

D. The department is authorized to modify or revoke any stocking authorization where the department discovers any situation listed in subsection B of this section to exist or where otherwise permitted by law or regulation.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-501 and 29.1-502 of the Code of Virginia.

RATIONALE: Both rock bass and flathead catfish are invasive species. Rock bass hybridize with Roanoke bass, a Species of Greatest Conservation Need that supports a small but important recreational fishery. Flathead catfish are highly invasive predators that are introduced illegally to create sport fishing opportunities. Adding both of these species to the “no stocking” provision will help curb the potential spread by making it unlawful to stock into private waterbodies. Existing regulation prohibits the stocking of any fish into a river, stream or public lake without a stocking authorization from the Department.

4VAC15-330-150. Special provision applicable to trout fishing using artificial lures with single hook.

SUMMARY: The recommendation is to remove Smith Creek in Alleghany County from this provision and add Grassy Creek and its tributaries within the boundaries of Breaks Interstate Park.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-330-150. Special provision applicable to trout fishing using artificial lures with single hook.

It shall be lawful year-round to fish for trout using only artificial lures with single hooks within:

1. The Stewarts Creek Trout Management Area in Carroll County.

2. The Rapidan and Staunton Rivers and their tributaries upstream from a sign at the Lower Shenandoah National Park boundary in Madison County.

3. The Dan River and its tributaries between the Townes Dam and the Pinnacles Hydroelectric Project powerhouse in Patrick County.

4. The East Fork of Chestnut Creek (Farmers Creek) and its tributaries upstream from the Blue Ridge Parkway in Grayson and Carroll Counties.

5. Roaring Fork and its tributaries upstream from the southwest boundary of Beartown Wilderness Area in Tazewell County.

6. That section of the South Fork Holston River and its tributaries from the concrete dam at Buller Fish Culture Station downstream to the lower boundary of the Buller Fish Culture Station in Smyth County.

7. North Creek and its tributaries upstream from a sign at the George Washington National Forest North Creek Campground in Botetourt County.

8. Spring Run from it confluence with Cowpasture River upstream to a posted sign at the discharge for Coursey Springs Hatchery in Bath County.

9. Venrick Run and its tributaries within the Big Survey Wildlife Management Area and Town of Wytheville property in Wythe County.

10. Brumley Creek and its tributaries from the Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area boundary upstream to the Hidden Valley Lake Dam in Washington County.

11. Stony Creek (Mountain Fork) and its tributaries within the Jefferson National Forest in Wise and Scott Counties from the outlet of High Knob Lake downstream to the confluence of Chimney Rock Fork and Stony Creek.

12. Little Stony Creek and its tributaries within the Jefferson National Forest in Scott County from the Falls of Little Stony Creek downstream to a posted sign at the Hanging Rock Recreation Area.

13. Little Tumbling Creek and its tributaries within the Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Smyth and Tazewell Counties downstream to the concrete bridge.

14. Big Tumbling Creek and its tributaries within the Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Russell, Smyth, and Washington Counties from a sign starting at the foot of the mountain and extending upstream seasonally from October 1 until five days prior to the first Saturday in April.

15. South River in the City of Waynesboro from the Wayne Avenue Bridge downstream 2.2 miles to the Second Street Bridge.

16. Wolf Creek and its tributaries within the Abingdon Muster Grounds in the Town of Abingdon from Colonial Road downstream to Stone Mill Road.

17. Beaver Creek and its tributaries within the boundaries of Sugar Hollow Park in the City of Bristol.

18. Green Cove Creek in Washington County from Route 859 downstream to its mouth.

19. Whitetop Laurel Creek in Washington County upstream from the mouth of Straight Branch to a sign posted at the Forest Service boundary just downstream of Taylor Valley, and in Whitetop Laurel Creek in Washington County upstream from the first railroad trestle above Taylor Valley to the mouth of Green Cove Creek at Creek Junction.

~~20. Smith Creek in Alleghany County from the Clifton Forge Dam downstream to a sign at the Forest Service boundary above the C & O Dam.~~

20. Grassy Creek and its tributaries in Dickenson County within the boundary of Breaks Interstate Park.

21. Snake Creek in Carroll County below Hall Ford and that portion of Little Snake Creek below the junction of Routes 922 and 674, downstream to Route 58.

22. The North Fork Moormans River and its tributaries from the head of Sugar Hollow Reservoir upstream 0.3 miles to the Shenandoah National Park boundary.

All trout caught in these waters must be immediately returned to the water. No trout or bait may be in possession at any time in these areas.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-103, 29.1-501, and 29.1-502 of the Code of Virginia.

RATIONALE: The first change is to reflect the discontinuation of stocking and the lack of the establishment of a fishery in Smith Creek – there is no longer a reason to require special regulations. The second change is to reflect an effort to develop a quality trout fishery in Breaks Interstate Park in conjunction with Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife.

4VAC15-350-60. Trotlines, juglines, limblines, or set poles.

SUMMARY: Section D was added to reflect joint regulations for South Holston Reservoir.

4VAC15-350-60. Trotlines, juglines, limblines, or set poles.

A. Generally. Except as otherwise provided by local legislation and by subsections B and C of this section, and except on waters stocked with trout and within 600 feet of any dam, it shall be lawful to use trotlines, juglines (single hook, including one treble hook, and line attached to a float), limblines, or set poles for the purpose of taking nongame fish (daily creel (possession) and length limits for nongame fish are found in 4VAC15-320-25) provided that no live bait is used. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, live bait other than game fish may be used on trotlines to take catfish in the Clinch River in the Counties of Russell, Scott, and Wise. Any person setting or in possession of a trotline, jugline, limbline, or set pole shall have it clearly marked by permanent means with his name, address, and telephone number, and is required to check all lines at least once each day, remove all fish and animals caught, and completely remove all lines from the water, shoreline, and tree limbs when not in use. This requirement shall not apply to landowners on private ponds, nor to a bona fide tenant or lessee on private ponds within the bounds of land rented or leased, nor to anyone transporting any such device from its place of purchase.

B. Quantico Marine Reservation. It shall be unlawful to fish with trotlines in any waters within the confines of Quantico Marine Reservation.

C. Additional jugline requirements. Jugline sets (except as exempt under subsection A of this section) shall be restricted to 20 per angler and must be attended (within sight) by anglers at all times. Also, in addition to being labeled with the angler's name, address, and telephone number, jugs shall also be labeled with a reflective marker that encircles the jugs to allow for visibility at night.

D. South Holston Reservoir. On South Holston Reservoir, the number of jugline sets shall be restricted to 50 per angler and the number of limbline sets shall be restricted to 15 per angler. Additionally, trotline sets on South Holston Reservoir shall be restricted to 100 hooks per angler. All other requirements outlined in subsection A of this section shall apply.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-103, 29.1-501, and 29.1-502 of the Code of Virginia.

RATIONALE: Where possible, DWR seeks consistency in regulation with other states on shared waters. Historically, this regulation was published in the regulation guide but not formally

in regulation. This addition will formalize the will add the requirement and ensure consistency with Tennessee.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOATING DIVISION BOATING REGULATION

Staff Recommendations May 2026

Virginia Administrative Code

4VAC15-390. Watercraft: Safe and Reasonable Operation of Vessels

4VAC15-390-10. Applicability.

Summary: This amendment will revise the current regulation related to safe and efficient operation of vessels and in particular the application of navigation rules.

Rationale: A change to the current regulation, 4VAC15-390-10, is needed because the existing language has led to cases being dismissed in court. In 2023, we revised this chapter to remove the specific U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Inland Navigation Rules and instead reference those rules directly in the applicability section. This was done because a wording change in the federal USCG rules made our regulation unenforceable. To resolve the ongoing enforceability issue, staff has recommended revising the regulation again. This proposed revision incorporates the USCG navigation rules by reference and clearly states that any violation of those federal rules is also a violation of this regulation.

4VAC15-390-10. Applicability. (AMEND)

~~The following sections in~~ This chapter appl~~y~~ies to the operation of ~~"~~vessels,~~"~~ as "vessel" is defined in § 29.1-700 of the Code of Virginia, on all waters within the Commonwealth. In addition to the regulations set forth in this chapter, United States Coast Guard regulations ~~Vessels complying with the Inland Navigation Rules,~~ 33 CFR Parts 83, 84, 86, 87, and 88~~, as established by the U.S. Coast Guard,~~ are ~~considered to be in compliance with the requirements of~~ incorporated by reference into this chapter. Violations of these federal regulations (33 CFR Parts 83, 84, 86, 87, and 88) may be charged as a violation of this regulation.

Statutory Authority

§§29.1-701 and 29.1-735 of the Code of Virginia.

Chapter 430. Watercraft: Safety Equipment Requirements

4VAC15-430-30. Personal flotation devices required.

Summary: This amendment will adopt the federal requirement for life jackets to be worn by children under the age of 13.

Rationale: An amendment to the regulation on personal flotation devices is being proposed to incorporate the federal child life jacket requirement into Virginia's regulations, as recommended by the Board and during the public scoping period. Both the Lake Anna Civic Association and the Tri-County Lake Administrative Commission, which serves Smith Mountain Lake, included a suggestion to adopt this requirement during the public scoping period. Aligning Virginia's regulation with the federal standard will reduce confusion about differing life jacket requirements for children.

4VAC15-430-30. Personal flotation devices required. (AMEND)

D. No person may operate a recreational vessel under way with any child under 13 years of age aboard unless each such child is either:

1. Wearing an appropriate PFD approved by the Coast Guard; or

2. Below decks or in an enclosed cabin.

Statutory Authority
§ 29.1-701 and 29.1-735 of the Code of Virginia.

Chapter 430. Watercraft: Safety Equipment Requirements

4VAC-430-220. Engine cut-off switch required.

Summary: Staff is proposing a new regulation requiring the use of a boat's engine cut off switch for certain vessels under certain conditions.

Rationale: A new regulation is being created to match the federal rule that requires certain motorboats to use an engine cutoff switch (ECOS) under specific conditions. The federal law requiring the use of engine cutoff switches, **46 USC 4312**, was enacted in 2018.

For Virginia to maintain a USCG-approved Recreational Boating Program, the state must adopt the equipment rules set by the USCG unless the federal statute specifically says that states do *not* have to adopt them (as is the case with child life jacket rules) (reference Commandant Publication 16755.3B).

State law **§ 29.1-735 B** also instructs the agency to keep Virginia's boating regulations generally aligned with federal navigation laws and USCG rules. However, another Virginia statute, **§ 29.1-748 A 4**, conflicts with the federal ECOS requirement in 46 USC 4312. Because of the conflict between state law and federal law, Virginia has not been able to adopt a state regulation that would mirror the federal ECOS rule.

In 2025, the USCG issued a policy letter stating that existing state laws that already require ECOS wear on personal watercraft (PWCs), even if they conflict with 46 USC 4312, are exempt from federal preemption. This clarification now allows Virginia to move forward with creating an ECOS requirement for certain motorboats that is in alignment with federal law and does not conflict with Virginia statute that requires ECOS wear for PWC operators any time while underway (**§ 29.1-748 A 4)**.

4VAC15-430-220. Engine Cut-Off Switch (NEW)

1. Any operator of a motorboat 26' or less and capable of developing 115 pounds or more of static thrust equipped with an engine cut-off switch shall have attached the engine cut-off switch to their person while on plane or otherwise in displacement mode unless the main helm of the vessel is within an enclosed cabin.
2. This section does not apply to Personal Watercraft as defined § 29.1-700.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-501, 29.1-502, 29.1-701, and 29.1-735 of the Code of Virginia.

Chapter 430. Watercraft: Safety Equipment Requirements

4VAC15-430-230. Penalities.

Summary: Renumbering of existing regulation.

Rationale:

The addition of the engine cut-off switch requirement necessitates the renumbering of this chapter.

4VAC15-430-~~220~~230. Penalties. (AMEND)

Except as otherwise provided by statute, any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor for each such violation as provided by § 29.1-746 of the Code of Virginia.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-501, 29.1-502, 29.1-701, and 29.1-735 of the Code of Virginia.

Chapter 370. Watercraft: in General

4VAC15-370-50. Regulatory markers and aids to navigation.

Summary: Staff proposes amendments to this chapter to simplify the regulation and clarify the application of the regulation.

Rationale:

The proposed updates would add references to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) rules for waterway markers, including their shapes and colors. By referring to the USCG standards instead of listing specific shapes and colors in our own regulations, we ensure our rules stay aligned with any future USCG changes. Other changes would require that regulatory markers be installed and maintained according to the terms of their application, authorization, or the department's requirements. These updates also aim to better explain the rules for regulatory markers that individuals place under a local ordinance, as allowed by § 29.1-744 E. The requirements for size, shape, color, and wording will be expanded in agency requirements/authorization rather than specified in regulation.

4VAC15-370-50. Regulatory markers and aids to navigation. (AMEND)

A. Under the provisions of Chapter 7 of Title 29.1 of the Code of Virginia and the United States Aids to Navigation System, as established by 33 Code of Federal Regulations Part 62, a system of regulatory markers and a lateral buoyage marking system of aids to navigation are hereby adopted on all public waters of the Commonwealth not marked by an agency of the United States. Regulatory markers will be white with international orange bands. A vertical open-faced diamond shape with a white center shall denote danger. A vertical open-faced diamond shape with an inside cross shall denote a prohibition of all vessels. A circular shape with a white center shall denote a control or restriction. A rectangular shape shall denote information other than a danger, control or restriction. No regulatory marker, aid to navigation or other waterway marker affecting the safety, health or well-being of a boat operator, excepting those placed by an agency of the United States or a political subdivision of this Commonwealth as authorized in § 29.1-744 D of the Code of Virginia, shall be placed in, on or near the water unless authorized by the department.

B. The design, construction, and color of regulatory markers shall be uniform so that all vessel operators may readily recognize, identify and distinguish authorized regulatory markers. These specifications shall be prescribed in department requirements and shall be in accordance with the United States Aids to Navigation System, as established by 33 Code of Federal Regulations

Part 62. ~~When buoys are used as regulatory markers, they shall be white with horizontal bands of international orange, having a minimum width of two inches, placed completely around the buoy circumference. One band shall be at the top of the buoy, with a second band placed just above the waterline so that both bands are clearly visible to approaching watercraft. The area of the buoy body visible between the two bands shall be white and not less than 12 inches in height. No buoy shall be less than 24 inches in overall height from the waterline.~~

~~C. Where a regulatory marker consists of a sign displayed from a marine structure, post or piling, the sign shall be white, with an international orange border having a minimum width of three inches. The geometric shape associated with the meaning of the marker shall be centered on the signboard.~~

~~D. The size of the display area shall be as required by circumstances, except that no display area shall be smaller than one foot in height. The outside width of the diamond, the inner diameter of the circle, and the average of the inside and outside widths of a square shall be two-thirds of the display area~~. ~~The side of the diamond shall slope at a 35° angle from the vertical on the plane surface. Approximate adjustments for curvature may be made when applied to a cylindrical surface.~~

~~E~~ . ~~Explanatory words may be added outside the diamond with a center cross, the open diamond and the no wake circle on fixed markers only, and shall be added to the inside of the circle, square and rectangle. The letters of such words shall be black, in block characters of good proportion, spaced in a manner that will provide maximum legibility, and of a size that will provide the necessary degree of visibility. Applicable words include, but are not limited to:~~

~~1. Open faced diamond: rock, snag, cable, dam, dredge, shoal, reef, wreck.~~

~~2. Diamond with cross: dam, swim area, rapids, no boats.~~

~~3. Circle: no skiing, no wake, no anchoring, no fishing, no scuba, no boats, ski only, fishing only, for wording inside the circle; and entering no wake zone, leaving no wake zone, for wording outside the circle.~~

~~4. Square or rectangle: information other than a danger, control or restriction, which may contribute to health, safety, or well-being of boaters, such as place names, arrows indicating availability of gas, oil, groceries, marine repairs, limits of controlled areas, or approaching controlled area.~~

~~F. Waterway markers shall be made of materials that will retain the characteristics essential to their basic significance, such as color, shape, legibility and position, despite weather or other exposures.~~

~~G.~~ C. Regulatory markers shall be placed where they are reasonably visible from boats approaching the marker and the visibility of the marker shall be maintained in accordance with agency requirements or authorization.

D. Applications for waterway markers to be authorized by the Department under § 29.1-734 or § 29.1-744 E shall be submitted in a manner determined by the department and shall include but not be limited to: specific purpose of control area, danger or hazard to navigation, or public swim area; specific location of the regulated area; and reference to local ordinance authorizing a control area.

1. Authorized waterways markers must be placed in accordance with all department conditions.

~~H~~ 2. Written approval of the department must be obtained before relocation of any marker.

~~I~~ 3. The person responsible for the marker shall immediately notify the department when any approved marker is removed or destroyed. Such marker shall be replaced without unnecessary delay.

~~J~~ 4. After notification to the person responsible for the marker, the department may cancel for reasonable cause any marker authorization. Such marker shall be removed by the person responsible for the marker without unnecessary delay. Should the marker not be removed within a reasonable amount of time, the department may remove the marker or have it removed at the expense of the person responsible for the marker.

~~K~~ 5. The political subdivision or agency making application shall certify that the markers to be installed conform to the above provisions.

~~L~~ E. It shall be unlawful to enter, use, or occupy public waters for a purpose contrary to the use indicated on markers authorized by the department, or placed by an agency of the Unites States or a political subdivision of this Commonwealth.

~~M~~ F. It shall be unlawful to moor or attach a vessel to a marker other than an approved mooring buoy, or move, remove, displace, tamper with, damage or destroy a marker authorized by the department, placed by an agency of the United States or placed by a political subdivision of this Commonwealth.

Statutory Authority
§§ 29.1-103, 29.1-501, 29.1-502, and 29.1-701 of the Code of Virginia.

Chapter 370. Watercraft: in General

4VAC15-370-51. Regulatory markers and aids to navigation maintenance.

Summary: Amend regulation to specify maintenance requirements as specified by agency requirement.

Rationale: Current regulation is very general in relationship to the required maintenance. These generalities make it difficult to provide inspections and document deficiencies with waterway marker maintenance. The additional language being added to the regulation stipulates that waterway markers must be maintained as prescribed by the agency. Specifies that markers need to be placed and maintained according to requirements set out in the authorization for the markers. The requirements for proper maintenance will be expanded in agency requirements/authorization rather than specified in regulation.

4VAC15-370-51. Regulatory markers and aids to navigation maintenance. (AMEND)

The person responsible for a regulatory marker or aid to navigation shall maintain such marker or aid to ensure visibility, readability and proper placement of the marker or aid to navigation in accordance with agency requirements or authorization. The department may remove, have removed or require removal of any marker not maintained or repaired. All costs of removal shall be borne by the person responsible for the marker.

Statutory Authority

§§ 29.1-501, 29.1-502, 29.1-701, 29.1-735, and 29.1-744 of the Code of Virginia.

4 VAC 15-20-50. Definitions and Miscellaneous: In General; Definitions; "wild animal," "native animal," "naturalized animal," "nonnative (exotic) animal," and "domestic animal."

SUMMARY:

The recommendation is to update the date reference to the Department of Wildlife Resources' list of native and naturalized fauna in Virginia to reflect current information about these species.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-20-50. Definitions; "wild animal," "native animal," "naturalized animal," "nonnative (exotic) animal," and "domestic animal."

A. In accordance with § 29.1-100 of the Code of Virginia, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them by this section when used in regulations of the board:

"Native animal" means those species and subspecies of animals naturally occurring in Virginia, as included in the department's ~~2024~~ 2026 "List of Native and Naturalized Fauna of Virginia," with copies available in the headquarters and regional offices of the department.

"Naturalized animal" means those species and subspecies of animals not originally native to Virginia that have established wild, self-sustaining populations, as included in the department's ~~2024~~ 2026 "List of Native and Naturalized Fauna of Virginia," with copies available in the headquarters and regional offices of the department.

"Nonnative (exotic) animal" means those species and subspecies of animals not naturally occurring in Virginia, excluding domestic and naturalized species.

The following animals are defined as domestic animals:

Domestic dog (Canis familiaris), including wolf hybrids.
Domestic cat (Felis catus), including hybrids with wild felines.
Domestic horse (Equus caballus), including hybrids with Equus asinus.
Domestic ass, burro, and donkey (Equus asinus).
Domestic cattle (Bos taurus and Bos indicus).
Domestic sheep (Ovis aries), including hybrids with wild sheep.
Domestic goat (Capra hircus).
Domestic swine (Sus scrofa), including pot-bellied pig and excluding any swine that are wild or for which no claim of ownership can be made.
Llama (Lama glama).
Alpaca (Lama pacos).
Camels (Camelus bactrianus and Camelus dromedarius).
Domesticated races of hamsters (Mesocricetus spp.).
Domesticated races of mink (Mustela vison) where adults are heavier than 1.15 kilograms or their coat color can be distinguished from wild mink.
Domesticated races of guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus).

Domesticated races of gerbils (Meriones unguiculatus).
Domesticated races of chinchillas (Chinchilla laniger).
Domesticated races of rats (Rattus norvegicus and Rattus rattus).
Domesticated races of mice (Mus musculus).
Domesticated breeds of European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) recognized by the American Rabbit Breeders Association, Inc. and any lineage resulting from crossbreeding recognized breeds. A list of recognized rabbit breeds is available on the department's website.
Domesticated races of chickens (Gallus).
Domesticated races of turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo).
Domesticated races of ducks and geese distinguishable morphologically from wild birds.
Feral pigeons (Columba domestica and Columba livia) and domesticated races of pigeons.
Domesticated races of guinea fowl (Numida meleagris).
Domesticated races of peafowl (Pavo cristatus).
Domesticated morphs of red cornsnake (Pantherophis guttatus) visibly distinguishable from native red cornsnakes based on their unique colors and patterns.

"Wild animal" means any member of the animal kingdom, except domestic animals, including any native, naturalized, or nonnative (exotic) mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate and any hybrid of these animals, except as otherwise specified in regulations of the board, or part, product, egg, or offspring of them, or the dead body or parts thereof.

B. Exception for red foxes and European rabbits. Domesticated red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) having coat colors distinguishable from wild red foxes and wild European rabbits possessed in captivity on July 1, 2017, may be maintained in captivity until the animal dies, but the animal may not be bred or sold without a permit from the department. Persons possessing domesticated red foxes or European rabbits without a permit from the department must declare such possession in writing to the department by January 1, 2018. This written declaration must include the number of individual animals in possession and date acquired, sex, estimated age, coloration, and a photograph of each fox or European rabbit. This written declaration (i) shall serve as a permit for possession only and (ii) is not transferable.

RATIONALE:

In 1991, the Board adopted a list of species identified as native and naturalized in the Commonwealth. This list is used in regulations pertaining to collection, holding, etc., of wildlife. This regulation was updated in 2024 to reflect changes in nomenclature and updated knowledge of the wildlife species known to occur in Virginia. The Department maintains extensive databases regarding fish and wildlife species, and interacts daily with professional biologists, sportsmen, landowners, legislators and other government officials, and other wildlife enthusiasts on a wide variety of issues affecting wildlife. It is essential that wildlife species be unambiguously identified in these interactions, whether they be regulatory, recreational, or educational pursuits. As the knowledge of wildlife taxonomy and genetics increases, and as field and laboratory techniques improve, the genetic and taxonomic relationships among species are

under constant revision. Thus, periodic updating of the taxonomic baseline and species lists for the Commonwealth is appropriate.

4 VAC 15-20-130. Definitions and Miscellaneous: In General; Endangered and threatened species; adoption of federal list; additional species enumerated.

SUMMARY:

The recommendation is to (i) update the date reference to the federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife species; and (ii) update the Virginia List of Endangered and Threatened Species to add Roanoke Logperch as endangered and to remove Emerald Shiner as state threatened to reflect their status in Virginia more accurately.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4 VAC 15-20-130. Endangered and threatened species; adoption of federal list; additional species enumerated.

A. The board hereby adopts the Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List, Endangered Species Act of December 28, 1973 (16 USC §§ 1531 through 1543), as amended as of ~~October 10, 2024~~ April 6, 2026, and declares all species listed thereon to be endangered or threatened species in the Commonwealth. Pursuant to subdivision 12 of § 29.1-103 of the Code of Virginia, the director is hereby delegated authority to propose adoption of modifications and amendments to the Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List in accordance with the procedures of §§ 29.1-501 and 29.1-502 of the Code of Virginia.

B. In addition to the provisions of subsection A of this section, the following species are declared endangered or threatened in the Commonwealth and are afforded the protection provided by Article 6 (§ 29.1-563 et seq.) of Chapter 5 of Title 29.1 of the Code of Virginia:

1. Fish:	
Endangered:	
Dace, Clinch	Chrosomus sp. cf. saylori
Dace, Tennessee	Phoxinus tennesseensis
Darter, sharphead	Etheostoma acuticeps
Darter, variegate	Etheostoma variatum
Logperch, Roanoke	Percina rex
Sunfish, blackbanded	Enneacanthus chaetodon
Threatened:	
Darter, Carolina	Etheostoma collis
Darter, golden	Etheostoma denoncourti
Darter, greenfin	Etheostoma chlorobranchium

Darter, western sand	Ammocrypta clara
Madtom, orangefin	Noturus gilberti
Paddlefish	Polyodon spathula
~~Shiner, emerald~~	~~Notropis atherinoides~~
Shiner, steelcolor	Cyprinella whipplei
Shiner, whitemouth	Notropis alborus
2. Amphibians:	
Endangered:	
Salamander, eastern tiger	Ambystoma tigrinum
Threatened:	
Salamander, Mabee's	Ambystoma mabeei
3. Reptiles:	
Endangered:	
Rattlesnake, canebrake (Coastal Plain population of timber rattlesnake)	Crotalus horridus
Turtle, bog	Glyptemys muhlenbergii
Turtle, eastern chicken	Deirochelys reticularia
Threatened:	
Lizard, eastern glass	Ophisaurus ventralis
Turtle, wood	Glyptemys insculpta
4. Birds:	
Endangered:	
Plover, Wilson's	Charadrius wilsonia
Rail, black	Laterallus jamaicensis
Woodpecker, red-cockaded	Dryobates borealis
Wren, Bewick's	Thryomanes bewickii
Threatened:	
Falcon, peregrine	Falco peregrinus
Shrike, loggerhead	Lanius ludovicianus
Sparrow, Bachman's	Aimophila aestivalis

Sparrow, Henslow's	Ammodramus henslowii
Tern, gull-billed	Sterna nilotica
5. Mammals:	
Endangered:	
Bat, Rafinesque's eastern big-eared	Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis
Bat, little brown	Myotis lucifugus
Bat, tri-colored	Perimyotis subflavus
Hare, snowshoe	Lepus americanus
Shrew, American water	Sorex palustris
Vole, rock	Microtus chrotorrhinus
6. Mollusks:	
Endangered:	
Coil, rubble	Helicodiscus lirellus
Coil, shaggy	Helicodiscus diadema
Deertoe	Truncilla truncata
Elephantear	Elliptio crassidens
Elimia, spider	Elimia arachnoidea
Floater, brook	Alasmidonta varicosa
Ghostsnail, thankless	Holsingeria unthanksensis
Heelsplitter, Tennessee	Lasmigona holstonia
Lilliput, purple	Toxolasma lividus
Mussel, slippershell	Alasmidonta viridis
Pigtoe, Ohio	Pleurobema cordatum
Pigtoe, pyramid	Pleurobema rubrum
Springsnail, Appalachian	Fontigens bottimeri
Springsnail (no common name)	Fontigens morrisoni
Supercoil, spirit	Paravitrea hera
Threatened:	
Floater, green	Lasmigona subviridis
Papershell, fragile	Leptodea fragilis

Pimpleback	Quadrula pustulosa
Pistolgrip	Tritogonia verrucosa
Riversnail, spiny	Iofluvialis
Sandshell, black	Ligumia recta
Supercoil, brown	Paravitrea septadens
7. Arthropods:	
Threatened:	
Amphipod, Madison Cave	Stygobromus stegerorum
Pseudotremia, Ellett Valley	Pseudotremia cavernarum
Xystodesmid, Laurel Creek	Sigmoria whiteheadi

C. It shall be unlawful to take, transport, process, sell, or offer for sale within the Commonwealth any threatened or endangered species of fish or wildlife except as authorized by law.

D. The incidental take of certain species may occur in certain circumstances and with the implementation of certain conservation practices as described in this subsection:

Species	Location	Allowable Circumstances	Required Conservation Measures	Expected Incidental Take
Little brown bat, Tri-colored bat	Statewide	Human health risk – need for removal of individual animals from human-habited structures.	Between May 15 and August 31, no exclusion of bats from maternity colonies, except for human health concerns. Department-permitted nuisance wildlife control operator with department-recognized certification in techniques associated with removal of bats. Use of exclusion devices that allow individual animals to escape. Manual collection of individual animals incapable of sustaining themselves; transport to a willing and appropriately permitted wildlife rehabilitator.	Little to no direct lethal taking expected.
		Public safety or property damage risk – need for tree removal, application of	Hibernacula: no tree removal, use of prescribed fire, or other land management action within a 250-foot radius buffer area from December 1 through April 30. Between September 1 and November 30, increase the buffer to a 1/4-mile radius	Little to no direct lethal taking expected.

		prescribed fire, or other land management actions affecting known roosts; removal of animals from known roosts.	with the following conditions: for timber harvests greater than 20 acres, retain snags and wolf trees (if not presenting public safety or property risk) and small tree groups up to 15 trees of 3-inch diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater, one tree group per 20 acres. Otherwise, document the need (public safety, property damage risk) for tree removal during this period and verify that no known roost trees exist in the buffer area. Tree removal and prescribed fire are permitted outside of these dates. Known roost trees: no tree removal, use of prescribed fire, or other land management action within a 150-foot radius buffer area from June 1 through July 31, if possible. Otherwise, document public safety or property damage risk. Department-permitted nuisance wildlife control operator with department-recognized certification in techniques associated with removal of bats. Use of exclusion devices that allow individual animals to escape. Manual collection of individual animals incapable of sustaining themselves; transport to a willing and appropriately permitted wildlife rehabilitator.	

E. Experimental populations of certain species are described in the table in this subsection, consistent with the identification of these species in state conservation plans. These populations are geographically distinct from naturally occurring populations and are not subject to the penalties and prohibitions authorized under § 29.1-568 of the Code of Virginia.

Species	Designated Location of Experimental Population	County or City	Take Exemptions
Eastern tiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)	Lands located within the 2025 boundaries of the department's Big Woods Wildlife Management Area and The Nature Conservancy's Piney Grove Preserve	Sussex County	Take is authorized unless otherwise prohibited by other Virginia laws or regulations

RATIONALE:

Adoption of the updated and modified federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife species: Maintaining the currency of the Board's adoption of the federal list is essential to clarifying the state and federal status of each affected species and to ensuring compliance with our Cooperative Agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding interagency management of these species.

Addition of Roanoke Logperch as a state endangered species: In 2025, the Roanoke Logperch was removed from the list of federal endangered species. The decision to de-list this species federally was mainly due to new information about its distribution in Virginia and longstanding efforts to reduce sediment loading through best management practices, implement habitat restoration, and restrict instream construction to outside of spawning periods. However, in Virginia, the species is still threatened by excessive fine sediment, mainly through runoff from agricultural and urban land uses adjacent to the streams in which it occurs. Staff think that the use of number and lengths of occupied streams as metrics for federal delisting did not adequately consider the quality and long-term viability of populations. For instance, Roanoke logperch populations in the Pigg River, Otter River, and Goose Creek – all genetically similar – exhibit low genetic diversity and low population size, compared to other Virginia streams. Listing Roanoke Logperch as state endangered will allow the Department to prioritize and implement projects such as dam removal, stream restoration, and species translocation (e.g., to support species reintroduction or genetic augmentation). As a state endangered species, a conservation plan will be developed that will identify specific goals for Roanoke Logperch recovery and delisting. The plan will allow for the designation and implementation of nonessential or experimental populations that will assist in the species' long-term conservation.

Delisting/removal of Emerald Shiner as a state threatened species: The Emerald Shiner has been listed as a state threatened species since 1992. Species records in Virginia are extremely rare, with the last known collection to be in the Clinch River in 1990 and the Powell River in 1968. Despite its rarity and peripheral nature in Virginia, it is considered to have the largest distribution of any North American minnows. Virginia is located on the eastern edge of range for the species and its rarity on our waters is not indicative of imperilment across its range.

4VAC15-340-60. Seines, traps, and nets prohibited in certain areas

SUMMARY:

The recommendation is to include Abrams Creek and its tributaries in Washington County to the list of waters in which seines, traps and nets are prohibited from use to protect populations of Tennessee Dace, a state endangered species.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-340-60. Seines, traps, and nets prohibited in certain areas.

A. It shall be unlawful to use seines and nets of any kind for the taking of fish from the public waters of the Roanoke (Staunton) and Dan Rivers in Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania Counties and in the City of Danville; provided, however, this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of hand-landing nets for the landing of fish legally hooked or the taking of fish from these waters pursuant to the provisions of 4VAC15-360. In addition, this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of cast nets, also known as throw nets, for the taking of bait fish.

B. In Lick Creek and tributaries in Smyth and Bland Counties, in Bear Creek and in streams and their associated tributaries that flow into Hungry Mother Lake in Smyth County, in Laurel Creek and tributaries upstream of Highway 16 bridge in Tazewell and Bland Counties, in Susong Branch and Mumpower Creek in Washington County and the City of Bristol, Abrams Creek and its tributaries in Washington County, and in Timbertree Branch in Scott County, it shall be unlawful to use seines, nets, or traps; provided, however, this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of hand-landing nets for the landing of fish legally hooked.

RATIONALE:

The Tennessee dace is a small, colorful minnow known from Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. In Virginia, Tennessee dace are found in the upper Tennessee drainage with populations known from the north and middle forks of the Holston River. Due to its limited range and threats to its populations resulting from habitat degradation (sedimentation) associated with regional influences such as mining, instream impoundments for flood control, and deforestation, this species was listed state endangered in 1992. A robust population has recently been found in Abrams Creek and its tributaries in Washington County. To maintain this healthy population of this endangered species, staff recommends including Abrams Creek and its tributaries in Washington County to the list of waters where the use of seines, traps, and nets are prohibited from use to minimize unintended capture of Tennessee dace.

4VAC15-360-10. Fish: Aquatic Invertebrates, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Nongame Fish; Taking aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, and nongame fish for private use.

SUMMARY:

The recommendation is to (1) include madtoms and in the definition of "fish bait" to recognize the use of these species in recreational fishing; (2) limit the number of madtoms held in aggregate, because of the declining status of these species in Virginia; (3) restrict the use of any madtoms collected for bait to the waters in which the animals were captured to remove the intentional or accidental introduction of animals into new watersheds and reduce impacts to native fish populations; 4) remove White Sucker and Northern Hogsucker from species that may be taken in unlimited numbers; and 5) update the Genus name for "minnows and chubs" for currency of information.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-360-10. Taking aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, and nongame fish for private use.

A. Possession limits. Except as otherwise provided for in § 29.1-418 of the Code of Virginia, 4VAC15-20-130, 4VAC15-320-40, and this chapter, it shall be lawful to capture and possess live for private use and not for sale or export no more than one individual of any native or naturalized, as defined in 4VAC15-20-50, species of amphibian or reptile per physical address, and 20 individuals of any single native or naturalized, as defined in 4VAC15-20-50, species of aquatic invertebrate and nongame fish unless specifically listed in this subsection:

1. The following species may be taken in unlimited numbers from inland waters statewide: carp, mullet, ~~white sucker, northern hogsucker,~~ gizzard shad, threadfin shad, blueback herring (see 4VAC15-320-25 for anadromous blueback herring limits), white perch, yellow perch, alewife (see 4VAC15-320-25 for anadromous alewife limits), stoneroller (hornyhead), fathead minnow, golden shiner, goldfish, and Asian clams. Grass carp may only be harvested in unlimited numbers from public inland rivers and streams of the Commonwealth. It is unlawful to harvest grass carp from any public inland lake and reservoir. Anglers taking grass carp must ensure that all harvested grass carp are dead.

2. See 4VAC15-320-25 for American shad, hickory shad, channel catfish, white catfish, flathead catfish, and blue catfish limits.

3. For the purpose of this chapter, "fish bait" shall be defined as native or naturalized species of minnows and chubs (~~Cyprinidae~~ Leuciscidae), madtoms, crayfish, and hellgrammites. The possession limit for taking "fish bait" shall be 50 individuals in aggregate, of which no more than 20 individuals may be crayfish, and of which no more than 20 individuals may be madtoms, unless the person has purchased "fish bait" and has a receipt specifying the number of individuals purchased by species, except salamanders, madtoms, and crayfish, which cannot be sold pursuant to the provisions of 4VAC15-360-60 and 4VAC15-360-70. However,

stonerollers (hornyheads), fathead minnows, golden shiners, and goldfish may be taken and possessed in unlimited numbers as provided for in subdivision 1 of this subsection.

4. Any crayfish or madtom collected for use as fish bait may only be used as fish bait in the water body of capture.

5. The daily limit for bullfrogs shall be 15 and for snapping turtles shall be five. Snapping turtles shall only be taken from June 1 to September 30 and must have a minimum curved-line carapace length of 13 inches. Bullfrogs and snapping turtles may not be taken from the banks or waters of designated stocked trout waters.

6. The following species may not be taken or possessed in any number for private use: red-eared slider and all reptile and amphibian Species of Greatest Conservation Need designated in Virginia's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan.

7. Native amphibians and reptiles, as defined in 4VAC15-20-50, that are captured within the Commonwealth and possessed live for private use and not for sale may be liberated under the following conditions:

a. Period of captivity does not exceed 30 days;

b. Animals must be liberated at the site of capture;

c. Animals must have been housed separately from other wild-caught and domestic animals; and

d. Animals that demonstrate symptoms of disease or illness or that have sustained injury during their captivity may not be released.

8. Native or naturalized amphibians and reptiles, as defined in 4VAC15-20-50, may not be taken or possessed in any number from state or federal land without an appropriate permit or license.

B. Methods of taking species in subsection A of this section. Except as otherwise provided for in the Code of Virginia, 4VAC15-20-130, 4VAC15-320-40, and other regulations of the board, and except in any waters where the use of nets is prohibited, the species listed in subsection A of this section may only be taken (i) by hand, hook, and line; (ii) with a seine not exceeding four feet in depth by 10 feet in length; (iii) with an umbrella type net not exceeding five by five feet square; (iv) by small minnow traps with throat openings no larger than one inch in diameter; (v) with cast nets; and (vi) with hand-held bow nets with diameter not to exceed 20 inches and handle length not to exceed eight feet. Such cast net and hand-held bow nets when so used shall not be deemed dip nets under the provisions of § 29.1-416 of the Code of Virginia. Gizzard shad and white perch may also be taken from below the fall line in all tidal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay using a gill net in accordance with Virginia Marine Resources Commission recreational fishing regulations. Bullfrogs may also be taken by gigging or bow and arrow and, from private waters, by firearms no larger than.22 caliber rimfire. Snapping turtles may be taken for personal use with hoop nets not exceeding six feet in length with a throat opening not exceeding 36 inches.

C. Areas restricted from taking mollusks. Except as provided for in §§ 29.1-418 and 29.1-568 of the Code of Virginia, it shall be unlawful to take the spiny riversnail (Io fluvialis) in the Tennessee drainage in Virginia (Clinch, Powell, and the North, South, and Middle Forks of the Holston Rivers and tributaries). It shall be unlawful to take mussels from any inland waters of the Commonwealth.

D. Areas restricted from taking crustaceans. Except for the permitted collection of specimens as provided for in § 29.1-418 of the Code of Virginia or the permitted taking for zoological, educational, or scientific purposes as provided for in § 29.1-568 of the Code of Virginia, it shall be unlawful to take any species of crayfish in the Big Sandy River Basin in Virginia (Russell Fork, Pound River, Cranes Nest River, McClure River, Levisa Fork, Dismal Creek, Knox Creek, and tributaries).

E. Reduction of possession limits for native and naturalized amphibians and reptiles. Any person in possession of legally obtained native and naturalized amphibians and reptiles, as defined in 4VAC15-20-50, prior to the change in personal possession allowances in subsection A of this section, effective July 1, 2021, must declare such possession to the department by January 1, 2022, in a manner prescribed by the department. This declaration shall serve as authorization for possession only and is not transferable.

RATIONALE:

The introduction of a species outside of its natural range can pose a serious threat to native species in those environments because of competition for resources and possibility of hybridization. In aquatic systems, anglers commonly use fish as bait, which can allow a pathway to move fish between drainages. One group of species that is commonly used as fish bait is miniature catfish known as madtoms (*Noturus* spp.). In Virginia, the Orangefin Madtom (*N. gilberti*), a species native to the Roanoke Drainage, is now established in the upper James drainage, and the Margined Madtom (*N. insignis*), an Atlantic Slope and New River drainage species, is well established in the North Fork Holston River; both are likely the result of releases of bait fish. More recently, a single specimen of Margined Madtom was detected in the Clinch River in Russell County, considerably outside of its native range in the state. In the Clinch River, there are three native madtom species (Mountain, Yellowfin, and Stonecat), all of which are identified as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) in the 2025 Virginia Wildlife Action Plan. Designation as an SGCN means that the species is in decline, requiring focused conservation efforts to prevent increased rarity or extirpation/extinction. Additionally, the Yellowfin Madtom is designated as a federally threatened species, and the Department has been actively involved in the recovery of this species with the goal of delisting. The recommended change aligns with conservation measures necessary to protect native madtoms, with the goal of avoiding continued declines and to avoid possible future designation of nonlisted species as threatened or endangered.

Staff also recommend that this regulation be updated to madtoms as species considered “fish bait” in recognition of their use by anglers as bait and to limit the take of these species, some of which are declining in Virginia. Specifically, staff recommend limiting the take of madtoms to 20 individuals in aggregate to reflect their vulnerability to overcollection.

Further, staff recommend removing northern hogsucker and white sucker from the list of species allowed to be taken in unlimited numbers. Northern Hogsucker (*Hypentelium nigricans*) and White Sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*) are native species found throughout the western two-thirds of Virginia. Northern Hogsuckers inhabit small streams to large rivers, while White Suckers occupy small streams to medium rivers. Populations of these species are vulnerable to pollution, dams, and invasive species introductions. As omnivores, they consume mollusks, aquatic insects, worms, and plant material, playing a key role in transferring energy through aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Suckers serve as prey for many native predators, including bass, musky, walleye, otters, mink, osprey, eagles, and herons. White Suckers also contribute nutrients to small streams during spring spawning migrations. Their populations are vulnerable to pollution, dams, and invasive species. It is the opinion of staff that these species play different roles in our ecosystems than do the other species currently on the unlimited list that are either invasive or exhibit biological traits that make them resilient to harvest pressure. In contrast, unlimited harvest of Northern Hogsucker and White Sucker could negatively impact their ecological functions and long-term viability.

Finally, as a housekeeping item, staff recommends updating the taxonomic name for the group of fishes known as “minnows and chubs” to reflect current information and reduce regulatory uncertainty.

4 VAC 15-350-60. Fish: Gigs, Grab Hooks, Trotlines, Snares, Etc.; Trotlines, juglines, limblines, or set poles.

SUMMARY:

The recommendation is to remove snapping turtles as a species for which it is legal to catch using trotlines, juglines, limblines, or set poles.

RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE OF AMENDMENT:

4VAC15-350-60. Trotlines, juglines, limblines, or set poles.

A. Generally. Except as otherwise provided by local legislation and by subsections B and C of this section, and except on waters stocked with trout and within 600 feet of any dam, it shall be lawful to use trotlines, juglines (single hook, including one treble hook, and line attached to a float), limblines, or set poles for the purpose of taking nongame fish (daily creel (possession) and length limits for nongame fish are found in 4VAC15-320-25) ~~and snapping turtles (limits for snapping turtles are found in 4VAC15-360-10)~~, provided that no live bait is used. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, live bait other than game fish may be used on trotlines to take catfish in the Clinch River in the Counties of Russell, Scott, and Wise. Any person setting or in possession of a trotline, jugline, limbline, or set pole shall have it clearly marked by permanent means with his name, address, and telephone number, and is required to check all lines at least once each day, remove all fish and animals caught, and completely remove all lines from the water, shoreline, and tree limbs when not in use. This requirement shall not apply to landowners on private ponds, nor to a bona fide tenant or lessee on private ponds within the bounds of land rented or leased, nor to anyone transporting any such device from its place of purchase.

B. Quantico Marine Reservation. It shall be unlawful to fish with trotlines in any waters within the confines of Quantico Marine Reservation.

C. Additional jugline requirements. Jugline sets (except as exempt under subsection A of this section) shall be restricted to 20 per angler and must be attended (within sight) by anglers at all times. Also, in addition to being labeled with the angler's name, address, and telephone number, jugs shall also be labeled with a reflective marker that encircles the jugs to allow for visibility at night.

RATIONALE:

By removing snapping turtles from the list of species allowed to be taken by the various forms of hook and line depicted in this regulation, the Department is striving to minimize the capture of non-target turtles, many of which are designated as Species of Greatest Conservation Need in Virginia’s 2025 Wildlife Action Plan.

Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources
List of Native and Naturalized Fauna of Virginia
May 12, 2026

(* denotes naturalized species; ** denotes species native to some areas of Virginia and naturalized in other areas of Virginia)

Common Name	***Scientific Name***
FISHES:	
Freshwater Fishes:	
Alabama Bass *	*Micropterus henshalli* *
Allegheny Pearl Dace	*Margaricus margarita*
American Brook Lamprey	*Lethenteron appendix*
Appalachia Darter	*Percina gymnocephala*
Ashy Darter	*Allohistium cinereum*
Banded Darter	*Etheostoma zonale*
Banded Killifish	*Fundulus diaphanus*
Banded Sculpin	*Cottus carolinae*
Banded Sunfish	*Ennaecanthus obesus*
Bigeye Chub	*Hybopsis amblops*
Bigeye Jumprock	*Moxostoma ariommum*
Bigmouth Chub	*Nocomis platyrhynchus*
Black Bullhead **	*Ameiurus melas* **
Black Crappie **	*Pomoxis nigromaculatus* **
Black Redhorse	*Moxostoma duquesnei*
Black Sculpin	*Cottus baileyi*
Blackbanded Sunfish	*Enneacanthus chaetodon*
Blacknose Dace	*Rhinichthys atratulus*
Blackside Dace *	*Chrosomus cumberlandensis* *
Blackside Darter	*Percina maculata*
Blacktip Jumprock **	*Moxostoma cervinum* **
Blotched Chub	*Erimystax insignis*
Blotchside Logperch	*Percina burtoni*
Blue Catfish *	*Ictalurus furcatus* *
Blue Ridge Sculpin	*Cottus caeruleomentum*
Bluebreast Darter	*Nothonotus camurus*

Bluegill **	*Lepomis macrochirus* **
Bluehead Chub **	*Nocomis leptocephalus* **
Blueside Darter	*Etheostoma jessiae*
Bluespar Darter	*Etheostoma meadiae*
Bluespotted Sunfish	*Enneacanthus gloriosus*
Bluestone Sculpin	*Cottus sp. 1*
Bluntnose Minnow **	*Pimephales notatus* **
Brassy Jumprock	*Moxostoma sp.*
Bridle Shiner	*Notropis bifrenatus*
Brook Silverside	*Labidesthes sicculus*
Brook Trout	*Salvelinus fontinalis*
Brown Bullhead **	*Ameiurus nebulosus* **
Brown Trout *	*Salmo trutta* *
Bull Chub	*Nocomis raneyi*
Bullhead Minnow	*Pimephales vigilax*
Candy Darter	*Etheostoma osburni*
Carolina Darter	*Etheostoma collis*
Carolina Fantail Darter	*Etheostoma brevispinum*
Central Stoneroller	*Campostoma anomalum*
Chain Pickerel	*Esox niger*
Chainback Darter	*Percina nevisense*
Channel Catfish **	*Ictalurus punctatus* **
Channel Darter	*Percina copelandi*
Clinch Dace	*Chrosomus sp. cf. saylori*
Clinch Sculpin	*Cottus sp. 4*
Comely Shiner	*Notropis amoenus*
Common Carp *	*Cyprinus carpio* *
Common Shiner	*Luxilus cornutus*
Creek Chub	*Semotilus atromaculatus*
Crescent Shiner **	*Luxilus cerasinus* **
Cutlip Minnow	*Exoglossum maxillingua*
Dusky Darter	*Percina sciera*
Duskytail Darter	*Etheostoma percnurum*
Eastern Creek Chubsucker	*Erimyzon oblongus*
Eastern Mosquitofish **	*Gambusia holbrooki* **
Eastern Mudminnow	*Umbra pygmaea*
Eastern Silvery Minnow	*Hybognathus regius*
Emerald Shiner	*Notropis atherinoides*
Fallfish	*Semotilus corporalis*

Fantail Darter	*Etheostoma flabellare*
Fathead Minnow **	*Pimephales promelas* **
Fatlips Minnow	*Phenacobius crassilabrum*
Flat Bullhead	*Ameiurus platycephalus*
Flathead Catfish **	*Pylodictis olivaris* **
Flier	*Centrarchus macropterus*
Florida Bass	*Micropterus salmoides*
Freshwater Drum **	*Aplodinotus grunniens* **
Gilt Darter	*Percina evides*
Glassy Darter	*Etheostoma vitreum*
Golden Darter	*Nothonotus denoncourti*
Golden Redhorse	*Moxostoma erythrurum*
Golden Shiner **	*Notemigonus crysoleucas* **
Goldfish *	*Carassius auratus* *
Green Sunfish **	*Lepomis cyanellus* **
Greenfin Darter	*Nothonotus chlorobranchius*
Greenside Darter	*Etheostoma blennioides*
Highback Chub	*Hybopsis hypsinotus*
Highfin Shiner	*Hudsonius altipinnis*
Highland (=Southern Rosyface) Shiner	*Notropis micropteryx*
Holston Sculpin	*Cottus sp. 5*
Ironcolor Shiner	*Alburnops chalybaeus*
Johnny Darter	*Etheostoma nigrum*
Kanawha Darter	*Etheostoma kanawhae*
Kanawha Minnow	*Phenacobius teretulus*
Kanawha Sculpin	*Cottus kanawhae*
Lake Chubsucker	*Erimyzon sucetta*
Largemouth Bass **	*Micropterus nigricans* **
Largescale Stoneroller	*Campostoma oligolepis*
Least Brook Lamprey	*Lampetra aepyptera*
Lined Topminnow	*Fundulus lineolatus*
Logperch	*Percina caprodes*
Longear Sunfish **	*Lepomis megalotis* **
Longfin Darter	*Etheostoma longimanum*
Longnose Dace	*Rhinichthys cataractae*
Longnose Gar	*Lepisosteus osseus*
Margined Madtom **	*Noturus insignis* **
Mimic Shiner	*Paranotropis volucellus*
Mirror Shiner	*Paranotropis spectrunculus*

Mottled Sculpin	*Cottus bairdii*
Mountain Brook Lamprey	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*
Mountain Madtom	*Noturus eleutherus*
Mountain Redbelly Dace **	*Chrosomus oreas* **
Mountain Shiner	*Lythrurus lirus*
Mud Sunfish	*Acantharchus pomotis*
Muskellunge *	*Esox masquinongy* *
New River Shiner	*Miniellus scabriceps*
Northern Hog Sucker	*Hypentelium nigricans*
Northern Pike	*Esox lucius*
Northern Snakehead *	*Channa argus* *
Northern Studfish	*Fundulus catenatus*
Notchlip Redhorse **	*Moxostoma collapsum* **
Ohio Lamprey	*Ichthyomyzon bdellium*
Orangefin Madtom **	*Noturus gilberti* **
Paddlefish	*Polyodon spathula*
Piedmont Darter	*Percina crassa*
Pirate Perch	*Aphredoderus sayanus*
Popeye Shiner	*Notropis ariommus*
Potomac Sculpin	*Cottus girardi*
Pumpkinseed **	*Lepomis gibbosus* **
Quillback	*Carpiodes cyprinus*
Rainbow Darter	*Etheostoma caeruleum*
Rainbow Trout *	*Onchorynchus mykiss* *
Redbreast Sunfish **	*Lepomis auritus* **
Redear Sunfish **	*Lepomis microlophus* **
Redfin Pickerel	*Esox americanus americanus*
Redline Darter **	*Nothonotus rufilineatus* **
Redlip Shiner **	*Hydrophlox chiliticus* **
River Chub	*Nocomis micropogon*
River Redhorse	*Moxostoma carinatum*
Riverweed Darter	*Etheostoma podostemone*
Roanoke Bass	*Ambloplites cavifrons*
Roanoke Darter **	*Percina roanoka* **
Roanoke Hogsucker **	*Hypentelium roanokense* **
Roanoke Logperch	*Percina rex*
Rock Bass **	*Ambloplites rupestris* **
Rosefin Shiner	*Lythrurus ardens*
Rosyface Shiner	*Notropis rubellus*

Rosyside Dace	*Clinostomus funduloides*
Roughhead Shiner	*Notropis semperasper*
Ruddy Bowfin	*Amia calva*
Rustyside Sucker	*Thoburnia hamiltoni*
Saffron Shiner	*Hydrophlox rubricroceus*
Sand Shiner	*Miniellus stramineus*
Sandbar Shiner	*Notropis scepticus*
Satinfin Shiner	*Cyprinella analostana*
Sauger	*Sander canadensis*
Sawcheek Darter	*Etheostoma serrifer*
Sawfin Shiner	*Paranotropis sp. cf. spectrunculus*
Scarlet Shiner	*Lythrurus fasciolaris*
Sharphead Darter	*Nothonotus acuticeps*
Sharpnose Darter	*Percina oxyrhynchus*
Shield Darter	*Percina peltata*
Shorthead Redhorse	*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*
Sickle Darter	*Percina williamsi*
Silver Redhorse	*Moxostoma anisurum*
Silver Shiner	*Notropis photogenis*
Silverjaw Minnow	*Ericymba buccata*
Slender Chub	*Erimystax cahni*
Smallmouth Bass **	*Micropterus dolomieu* **
Smallmouth Redhorse	*Moxostoma breviceps*
Snail Bullhead	*Ameiurus brunneus*
Snubnose Darter **	*Etheostoma simoterum* **
Speckled Killifish	*Fundulus rathbuni*
Spotfin Chub	*Erimonax monachus*
Spotfin Shiner **	*Cyprinella spiloptera* **
Spottail Shiner **	*Hudsonius hudsonius* **
Spotted Bass **	*Micropterus punctulatus* **
Stargazing Minnow	*Phenacobius uranops*
Steelcolor Shiner	*Cyprinella whipplei*
Stonecat	*Noturus flavus*
Streamline Chub	*Erimystax dissimilis*
Stripeback Darter	*Percina notogramma*
Striped Shiner	*Luxilus chrysocephalus*
Suckermouth Minnow	*Phenacobius mirabilis*
Swallowtail Shiner **	*Miniellus procne* **
Swamp Darter	*Etheostoma fusiforme*

Swampfish	*Chologaster cornuta*
Swannanoa Darter	*Etheostoma swannanoa*
Tadpole Madtom	*Noturus gyrinus*
Tangerine Darter	*Percina aurantiaca*
Telescope Shiner **	*Notropis telescopus* **
Tennessee Dace	*Chrosomus tennesseensis*
Tennessee Shiner	*Paranotropis leuciodus*
Tessellated Darter	*Etheostoma olmstedi*
Thicklip Chub	*Cyprinella labrosa*
Threadfin Shad	*Dorosoma petenense*
Threespine Stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*
Tonguetied Minnow	*Exoglossum laurae*
Torrent Sucker **	*Thoburnia rhothoeca* **
Variegate Darter	*Etheostoma variatum*
V-lip Redhorse	*Moxostoma pappillosum*
Walleye **	*Sander vitreus* **
Warmouth **	*Lepomis gulosus* **
Warpaint Shiner **	*Coccotis coccogenis* **
Western Blacknose Dace	*Rhinichthys obtusus*
Western Sand Darter	*Ammocrypta clara*
White Bass **	*Morone chrysops* **
White Catfish	*Ameiurus catus*
White Crappie	*Pomoxis annularis*
White Shiner	*Luxilus albeolus*
White Sucker	*Catostomus commersoni*
Whitemouth Shiner	*Miniellus alborus*
Whitetail Shiner **	*Cyprinella galactura* **
Wounded Darter	*Nothonotus vulneratus*
Yellow Bullhead	*Ameiurus natalis*
Yellowfin Madtom	*Noturus flavipinnis*
<u>Diadromous (Migratory) and Semi-Diadromous Fishes:</u>	
Alewife **	*Alosa pseudoharengus* **
American Eel	*Anguilla rostrata*
American Shad	*Alosa sapidissima*
Atlantic Sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*
Blueback Herring **	*Alosa aestivalis* **
Gizzard Shad **	*Dorosoma cepedianum* **

Hickory Shad	*Alosa mediocris*
Sea Lamprey	*Petromyzon marinus*
Shortnose Sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*
Striped Bass	*Morone saxatilis*
White Perch **	*Morone americana* **
Yellow Perch **	*Perca flavescens* **
Marine/Brackish Water Fishes (partial list):	
Atlantic Croaker	*Micropogonias undulatus*
Atlantic Cutlassfish	*Trichiurus lepturus*
Atlantic Menhaden	*Brevoortia tyrannus*
Atlantic Needlefish	*Strongylura marina*
Atlantic Silverside	*Menidia menidia*
Atlantic Spadefish	*Chaetodipterus faber*
Atlantic Thread Herring	*Opisthonema oglinum*
Bay Anchovy	*Anchoa mitchilli*
Bigeye Thresher Shark	*Alopias superciliosus*
Black Drum	*Pogonias cromis*
Black Sea Bass	*Centropristis striata*
Blackcheek Tonguefish	*Symphurus plagiusa*
Bluefin Tuna	*Thunnus thynnus*
Bluefish	*Pomatomus saltatrix*
Common Thresher Shark	*Alopias vulpinus*
Cownose Ray	*Rhinoptera bonasus*
Dusky Pipefish	*Syngnathus floridae*
Dusky Shark	*Carcharhinus obscurus*
Gray Snapper	*Lutjanus griseus*
Great Hammerhead	*Sphyrna mokarran*
Green Goby	*Microgobius thalassinus*
Harvestfish	*Peprilus paru*
Hogchoker	*Trinectes maculatus*
Inland Silverside	*Menidia beryllina*
Ladyfish	*Elops saurus*
Marsh Killifish	*Fundulus confluentus*
Mummichog	*Fundulus heteroclitus*
Naked Goby	*Gobiosoma bosc*
Northern Pipefish	*Syngnathus fuscus*
Northern Searobin	*Prionotus carolinus*

Oyster Toadfish	*Opsanus tau*
Pipefish	*Syngnathus sp.*
Red Drum	*Sciaenops ocellatus*
Rough Silverside	*Membras martinica*
Round Herring	*Etrumeus teres*
Sand Tiger Shark	*Carcharias taurus*
Sandbar Shark	*Carcharhinus plumbeus*
Scalloped Hammerhead	*Sphyrna lewini*
Sheepshead Minnow	*Cyprinodon variegatus*
Shortfin Mako Shark	*Isurus oxyrinchus*
Silky Shark	*Carcharhinus falciformis*
Silver Perch	*Bairdiella chrysoura*
Silver Seatrout	*Cynoscion nothus*
Skilletfish	*Gobiesox strumosus*
Smooth Hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*
Southern Flounder	*Paralichthys lethostigma*
Southern Kingfish	*Menticirrhus americanus*
Spanish Mackerel	*Scomberomorus maculatus*
Spiny Dogfish	*Squalus acanthias*
Spot	*Leiostomus xanthurus*
Spotted Sea Trout	*Cynoscion nebulosus*
Striped Anchovy	*Anchoa hepsetus*
Striped Blenny	*Chasmodes bosquianus*
Striped Mullet	*Mugil cephalus*
Summer Flounder	*Paralichthys dentatus*
Tautog	*Tautoga onitis*
Tiger Shark	*Galeocerdo cuvier*
Weakfish (Gray Trout)	*Cynoscion regalis*
White Mullet	*Mugil curema*
White Shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*
Winter Skate	*Leucoraja ocellata*
AMPHIBIANS:	
Frogs & Toads:	
Atlantic Coast Leopard Frog	*Lithobates kauffeldi*
Barking Treefrog	*Dryophytes gratiosus*
Brimley's Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris brimleyi*

Carpenter Frog	*Lithobates virgatipes*
Coastal Plains Leopard Frog	*Lithobates sphenocephalus utricularius*
Cope's Gray Treefrog	*Dryophytes chrysoscelis*
Eastern American Toad	*Anaxyrus americanus americanus*
Eastern Cricket Frog	*Acris crepitans*
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	*Gastrophryne carolinensis*
Eastern Spadefoot	*Scaphiopus holbrookii*
Fowler's Toad	*Anaxyrus fowleri*
Gray Treefrog	*Dryophytes versicolor*
Green Treefrog	*Dryophytes cinereus*
Little Grass Frog	*Pseudacris ocularis*
Mountain Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris brachyphona*
New Jersey Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris kalmi*
North American Bullfrog	*Lithobates catesbeianus*
North American Green Frog	*Lithobates clamitans*
Oak Toad	*Anaxyrus quercicus*
Pickerel Frog	*Lithobates palustris*
Pine Woods Treefrog	*Dryophytes femoralis*
Southern Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris nigrita*
Southern Cricket Frog	*Acris gryllus*
Southern Toad	*Anaxyrus terrestris*
Spring Peeper	*Pseudacris crucifer*
Squirrel Treefrog	*Dryophytes squirellus*
Upland Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris feriarum*
Wood Frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*
<u>Salamanders:</u>	
Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*
Atlantic Coast Slimy Salamander	*Plethodon chlorobryonis*
Big Levels Salamander	*Plethodon sherando*
Black Mountain Salamander	*Desmognathus welteri*
Blacksburg Salamander	*Plethodon jacksoni*
Blue Ridge Dusky Salamander	*Desmogntathus orestes*
Blue Ridge Red Salamander	*Pseudotriton ruber nitidus*
Blue Ridge Spring Salamander	*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus danielsi*
Blue Ridge Two-lined Salamander	*Eurycea wilderae*
Carolina Swamp Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus valtos*
Cave Salamander	*Eurycea lucifuga*

Cow Knob Salamander	*Plethodon punctatus*
Cumberland Plateau Salamander	*Plethodon kentucki*
Dixie Caverns Salamander	*Plethodon dixi*
Dwarf Waterdog	*Necturus punctatus*
Eastern Hellbender	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*
Eastern Long-tailed Salamander	*Eurycea longicauda longicauda*
Eastern Mud Salamander	*Pseudotriton montanus montanus*
Eastern Red-backed Salamander	*Plethodon cinereus*
Eastern Tiger Salamander	*Ambystoma tigrinum*
Flat-headed Salamander	*Desmognathus planiceps*
Four-toed Salamander	*Hemidactylium scutatum*
Greater Siren	*Siren lacertina*
Green Salamander	*Aneides aeneus*
Jefferson Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*
Kanawha Black-bellied Salamander	*Desmognathus kanawha*
Kentucky Spring Salamander	*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus duryi*
Lesser Siren	*Siren intermedia*
Mabee's Salamander	*Ambystoma mabeei*
Many-lined Salamander	*Stereochilus marginatus*
Marbled Salamander	*Ambystoma opacum*
Midland Mud Salamander	*Pseudotriton montanus diastictus*
Mole Salamander	*Ambystoma talpoideum*
Mudpuppy	*Necturus maculosus*
Northern Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus fuscus*
Northern Gray-cheeked Salamander	*Plethodon montanus*
Northern Pygmy Salamander	*Desmognathus organi*
Northern Red Salamander	*Pseudotriton ruber ruber*
Northern Seal Salamander	*Desmognathus monticola*
Northern Shovel-nosed Salamander	*Desmognathus marmoratus*
Northern Slimy Salamander	*Plethodon glutinosus*
Northern Spring Salamander	*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus*
Northern Two-lined Salamander	*Eurycea bislineata*
Peaks Of Otter Salamander	*Plethodon hubrichti*
Red-Spotted Newt	*Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens*
Sandhills Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus bairdii*
Shenandoah Mountain Salamander	*Plethodon virginia*
Shenandoah Salamander	*Plethodon shenandoah*
Southern Ravine Salamander	*Plethodon richmondi*
Southern Two-lined Salamander	*Eurycea cirrigera*

Southern Zigzag Salamander	*Plethodon ventralis*
Spotted Salamander	*Ambystoma maculatum*
Three-Lined Salamander	*Eurycea guttolineata*
Two-toed Amphiuma	*Amphiuma means*
Valley And Ridge Salamander	*Plethodon hoffmani*
Wehrle's Salamander	*Plethodon wehrlei*
Weller's Salamander	*Plethodon welleri*
White-spotted Slimy Salamander	*Plethodon cylindraceus*
Wolf Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus lycos*
Yellow-spotted Woodland Salamander	*Plethodon pauleyi*
Yonahlossee Salamander	*Plethodon yonahlossee*
REPTILES:	
Lizards:	
Broad-headed Skink	*Plestiodon laticeps*
Common Five-lined Skink	*Plestiodon fasciatus*
Eastern Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus undulatus*
Eastern Glass Lizard	*Ophisaurus ventralis*
Eastern Six-lined Racerunner	*Aspidoscelis sexlineatus sexlineatus*
Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*
Green Anole *	*Anolis (Ctenocercus) carolinesis* *
Italian Wall Lizard *	*Podarcis siculus* *
Little Brown Skink	*Scincella lateralis*
Mediterranean Gecko *	*Hemidactylus turcicus* *
Moorish Gecko *	*Tarentola mauritanica* *
Northern Coal Skink	*Plestiodon anthracinus anthracinus*
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	*Plestiodon inexpectatus*
Snakes:	
Brahminy Blindsnake *	*Indotyphlops braminus* *
Brown Watersnake	*Nerodia taxispilota*
Canebrake Rattlesnake (Coastal Plain Population of Timber Rattlesnake)	*Crotalus horridus*
Central Ratsnake	*Pantherophis alleghaniensis*
Common Rainbow Snake	*Farancia erytrogramma erytrogramma*
Common Ribbonsnake	*Thamnophis saurita saurita*

Dekay's Brownsnake	*Storeria dekayi*
Eastern Black Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis nigra*
Eastern Copperhead	*Agkistrodon contortrix*
Eastern Gartersnake	*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*
Eastern Glossy Swampsnake	*Liodytes rigida rigida*
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*
Eastern Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getula*
Eastern Milksnake	*Lampropeltis triangulum*
Eastern Mudsnake	*Farancia abacura abacura*
Eastern Pinesnake	*Pituophis melanoleucus*
Eastern Smooth Earthsnake	*Virginia valeriae valeriae*
Eastern Wormsnake	*Carphophis amoenus amoenus*
Mountain Earthsnake	*Virginia valeriae pulchra*
Northern Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor constrictor*
Northern Cottonmouth	*Agkistrodon piscivorus*
Northern Mole Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis rhombomaculata*
Northern Ring-necked Snake	*Diadophis punctatus edwardsii*
Northern Rough Greensnake	*Opheodrys aestivus*
Northern Scarletsnake	*Cemophora coccinea copei*
Northern Watersnake	*Nerodia sipedon sipedon*
Queensnake	*Regina septemvittata*
Red Cornsnake	*Pantherophis guttatus*
Red-bellied Snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata*
Red-bellied Watersnake	*Nerodia erythrogaster*
Rough Earthsnake	*Virginia striatula*
Scarlet Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis elapsoides*
Smooth Greensnake	*Opheodrys vernalis*
Southeastern Crowned Snake	*Tantilla coronata*
Southern Ring-necked Snake	*Diadophis punctatus punctatus*
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*
Turtles:	
Bog (=Muhlenberg) Turtle	*Glyptemys (=Clemmys) muhlenbergii*
Chinese Softshell *	*Pelodiscus sinensis* *
Coastal Plain Cooter	*Pseudemys floridana*
Cumberland Slider	*Trachemys scripta troostii*
Eastern Chicken Turtle	*Deirochelys reticularia reticularia*
Eastern Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*

Eastern Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta picta*
Eastern River Cooter	*Pseudemys concinna concinna*
Green Sea Turtle	*Chelonia mydas*
Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell *	*Apalone spinifera aspera* *
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	*Lepidochelys kempii*
Leatherback Sea Turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	*Caretta caretta*
Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*
Mississippi Map Turtle *	*Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii* *
North American Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*
Northern Diamondback Terrapin	*Malaclemys terrapin terrapin*
Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*
Northern Red-bellied Cooter	*Pseudemys rubriventris*
Northern Spiny Softshell	*Apalone spinifera spinifera*
Red-eared Slider *	*Trachemys scripta elegans* *
Southeastern Mud Turtle	*Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum*
Spotted Turtle	*Clemmys guttata*
Striped Mud Turtle	*Kinosternon baurii*
Stripe-necked Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus peltifer*
Wood Turtle	*Glyptemys insculpta*
Woodland Box Turtle	*Terrapene carolina carolina*
Yellow-bellied Slider**	*Trachemys scripta scripta***
BIRDS:	
Acadian Flycatcher	*Empidonax virescens*
Alder Flycatcher	*Empidonax alnorum*
American Avocet	*Recurvirostra americana*
American Barn Owl	*Tyto furcata*
American Bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*
American Black Duck	*Anas rubripes*
American Coot	*Fulica americana*
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
American Flamingo	*Phoenicopterus ruber*
American Golden-plover	*Pluvialis dominica*
American Goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*
American Goshawk	*Astur atricapillus*
American Herring Gull	*Larus smithsonianus*

American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
American Oystercatcher	*Haematopus palliatus*
American Pipit	*Anthus rubescens*
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*
American Tree Sparrow	*Spizelloides arborea*
American White Pelican	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*
American Wigeon	*Mareca americana*
American Woodcock	*Scolopax minor*
Anhinga	*Anhinga anhinga*
Arctic Loon	*Gavia arctica*
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*
Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*
Atlantic Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*
Bachman's Sparrow	*Peucaea (=Aimophila) aestivalis*
Baird's Sandpiper	*Calidris bairdii*
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Baltimore Oriole	*Icterus galbula*
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
Barnacle Goose	*Branta leucopsis*
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*
Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica*
Bay-breasted Warbler	*Setophaga castanea*
Belted Kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
Bicknell's Thrush	*Catharus bicknelli*
Black Scoter	*Melanitta americana*
Black Skimmer	*Rynchops niger*
Black Tern	*Chlidonias niger*
Black Vulture	*Coragyps atratus*
Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*
Black-bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*
Black-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*
Blackburnian Warbler	*Setophaga fusca*
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*
Black-capped Petrel	*Pterodroma hasitata*
Black-crowned Night-Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
Black-headed Gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Black-legged Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*
Black-necked Stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus*
Blackpoll Warbler	*Setophaga striata*
Black-throated Blue Warbler	*Setophaga caerulescens*
Black-throated Gray Warbler	*Setophaga nigrescens*
Black-throated Green Warbler	*Setophaga virens*
Blue Grosbeak	*Passerina caerulea*
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*
Blue-headed Vireo	*Vireo solitarius*
Blue-Winged Teal	*Spatula discors*
Blue-winged Warbler	*Vermivora cyanoptera*
Boat-tailed Grackle	*Quiscalus major*
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*
Bonaparte's Gull	*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*
Boreal Chickadee	*Poecile hudsonicus*
Brant	*Branta bernicla*
Brewer's Blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Brewster's (Golden-winged x Blue-winged) Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera* x *cyanoptera*
Bridled Tern	*Onychoprion anaethetus*
Broad-winged Hawk	*Buteo platypterus*
Brown Booby	*Sula leucogaster*
Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Brown-headed Nuthatch	*Sitta pusilla*
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	*Calidris subruficollis*
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*
Cackling Goose	*Branta hutchinsii*
California Gull	*Larus californicus*
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*
Canvasback	*Aythya valisineria*
Cape May Warbler	*Setophaga tigrina*
Carolina Chickadee	*Poecile carolinensis*
Carolina Wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*
Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*
Cave Swallow	*Petrochelidon fulva*

Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*
Cerulean Warbler	*Setophaga cerulea*
Chestnut-sided Warbler	*Setophaga pensylvanica*
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*
Chuck-will's-widow	*Antrostomus carolinensis*
Clapper Rail	*Rallus crepitans*
Clay-colored Sparrow	*Spizella pallida*
Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
Coastal Plain Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana nigrescens*
Common Eider	*Somateria mollissima*
Common Gallinule	*Gallinula galeata*
Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*
Common Ground Dove	*Columbina passerina*
Common Gull	*Larus canus*
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*
Common Merganser	*Mergus merganser*
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*
Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
Connecticut Warbler	*Oporornis agilis*
Cooper's Hawk	*Astur cooperii*
Cory's Shearwater	*Calonectris borealis*
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*
Dickcissel	*Spiza americana*
Double-crested Cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*
Dovekie	*Alle alle*
Downy Woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina hudsonia*
Eared Grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*
Eastern Black Rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*
Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*

Eastern Screech-owl	*Megascops asio*
Eastern Towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*
Eastern Whip-poor-will	*Antrostomus vociferus*
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*
Elegant Tern	*Thalasseus elegans*
Eurasian Collared-dove *	*Streptopelia decaocto* *
Eurasian Wigeon	*Mareca penelope*
European Starling *	*Sturnus vulgaris* *
Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vespertinus*
Field Sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*
Fish Crow	*Corvus ossifragus*
Forster's Tern	*Sterna forsteri*
Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*
Franklin's Gull	*Leucophaeus pipixcan*
Fulvous Whistling-duck	*Dendrocygna bicolor*
Gadwall	*Mareca strepera*
Glaucous Gull	*Larus hyperboreus*
Glossy Ibis	*Plegadis falcinellus*
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*
Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*
Golden-winged x Blue-Winged Warbler Hybrid	*Vermivora chrysoptera x cyanoptera*
Grasshopper Sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*
Gray-cheeked Thrush	*Catharus minimus*
Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*
Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*
Great Shearwater	*Ardenna gravis*
Great Skua	*Stercorarius skua*
Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*
Greater White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons*
Greater Yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*
Green-winged Teal	*Anas crecca*
Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon (=Sterna) nilotica*

Hairy Woodpecker	*Dryobates villosus*
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*
Harris' Sparrow	*Zonotrichia querula*
Henslow's Sparrow	*Centronyx (=Ammodramus) henslowii*
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*
Hooded Merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*
Hooded Warbler	*Setophaga citrina*
Horned Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
House Sparrow *	*Passer domesticus* *
House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Hudsonian Godwit	*Limosa haemastica*
Iceland Gull	*Larus glaucoides*
Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*
Ivory Gull	*Pagophila eburnea*
Kentucky Warbler	*Geothlypis formosa*
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*
King Eider	*Somateria spectabilis*
King Rail	*Rallus elegans*
Kirtland's Warbler	*Setophaga kirtlandii*
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*
Lark Sparrow	*Chondestes grammacus*
Laughing Gull	*Leucophaeus atricilla*
Lawrence's (Blue-winged x Golden-winged) Warbler	*Vermivora cyanoptera* x *chrysoptera*
Leach's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates leucorhous*
Least Bittern	*Botaurus exilis*
Least Flycatcher	*Empidonax minimus*
Least Sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*
Least Tern	*Sternula antillarum*
Leconte's Sparrow	*Ammospiza leconteii*
Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*
Lesser Scaup	*Aythya affinis*
Lesser Yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*
Lincoln's Sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*
Little Blue Heron	*Egretta caerulea*
Little Gull	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*

Long-billed Curlew	*Numenius americanus*
Long-billed Dowitcher	*Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*
Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*
Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*
Louisiana Waterthrush	*Parkesia motacilla*
Magnificent Frigatebird	*Fregata magnificens*
Magnolia Warbler	*Setophaga magnolia*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Mallard X Black Duck Hybrid	*Anas platyrhynchos x rubripes*
Manx Shearwater	*Puffinus puffinus*
Marbled Godwit	*Limosa fedoa*
Marsh Wren	*Cistothorus palustris*
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*
Migrant Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*
Mississippi Kite	*Ictinia mississippiensis*
Monk Parakeet *	*Myiopsitta monachus* *
Mountain Plover	*Charadrius montanus*
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Mourning Warbler	*Geothlypis philadelphia*
Nashville Warbler	*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*
Nelson's Sparrow	*Ammospiza nelsoni*
Northern Bobwhite	*Colinus virginianus*
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Northern Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*
Northern Gannet	*Morus bassanus*
Northern Harrier	*Circus hudsonius*
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Northern Parula	*Setophaga americana*
Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Northern Saw-whet Owl	*Aegolius acadicus*
Northern Shoveler	*Spatula clypeata*
Northern Shrike	*Lanius borealis*
Northern Waterthrush	*Parkesia noveboracensis*
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Leiothlypis celata*
Orchard Oriole	*Icterus spurius*

Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapilla*
Painted Bunting	*Passerina ciris*
Palm Warbler	*Setophaga palmarum*
Parasitic Jaeger	*Stercorarius parasiticus*
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
Philadelphia Vireo	*Vireo philadelphicus*
Pied-billed Grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Pine Grosbeak	*Pinicola enucleator*
Pine Siskin	*Spinus pinus*
Pine Warbler	*Setophaga pinus*
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*
Pomarine Jaeger	*Stercorarius pomarinus*
Prairie Warbler	*Setophaga discolor*
Prothonotary Warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*
Purple Finch	*Haemorhous purpureus*
Purple Gallinule	*Porphyrio martinicus*
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*
Purple Sandpiper	*Calidris maritima*
Razorbill	*Alca torda*
Red Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*
Red Phalarope	*Phalaropus fulicarius*
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*
Red-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta canadensis*
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	*Dryobates borealis*
Reddish Egret	*Egretta rufescens*
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*
Redhead	*Aythya americana*
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*
Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*
Red-necked Phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*
Redpoll	*Acanthis flammea*
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*

Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*
Ring-necked Duck	*Aythya collaris*
Rock Pigeon *	*Columba livia* *
Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougallii dougallii*
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*
Ross's Goose	*Anser rossii*
Rough-legged Hawk	*Buteo lagopus*
Royal Tern	*Thalasseus maximus*
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Corthylio calendula*
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*
Ruddy Duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*
Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*
Rufa Red Knot	*Calidris canutus rufa*
Ruff	*Calidris pugnax*
Ruffed Grouse	*Bonasa umbellus*
Rufous Hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*
Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*
Sabine's Gull	*Xema sabini*
Saltmarsh Sparrow	*Ammospiza caudacuta*
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*
Sandhill Crane	*Antigone canadensis*
Sandwich Tern	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*
Sargasso Shearwater	*Puffinus lherminieri*
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*
Savannah Sparrow (Ipswich subspecies)	*Passerculus sandwichensis princeps*
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	*Tyrannus forficatus*
Seaside Sparrow	*Ammospiza maritima*
Sedge Wren	*Cistothorus stellaris*
Semipalmated Plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*
Semipalmated Sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*
Short-billed Dowitcher	*Limnodromus griseus*
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*
Snow Bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*
Snow Goose	*Anser caerulescens*
Snowy Egret	*Egretta thula*
Snowy Owl	*Bubo scandiacus*

Solitary Sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Sooty Shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*
Sooty Tern	*Onychoprion fuscatus*
Sora	*Porzana carolina*
Southern Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana georgiana*
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*
Stilt Sandpiper	*Calidris himantopus*
Summer Tanager	*Piranga rubra*
Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*
Swainson's Thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*
Swainson's Warbler	*Limnothlypis swainsonii*
Swallow-tailed Kite	*Elanoides forficatus*
Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana*
Tennessee Warbler	*Leiothlypis peregrina*
Thick-billed Murre	*Uria lomvia*
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*
Tricolored Heron	*Egretta tricolor*
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Upland Sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*
Varied Thrush	*Ixoreus naevius*
Veery	*Catharus fuscescens*
Vesper Sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*
Virginia Rail	*Rallus limicola*
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*
Wayne's Warbler	*Setophaga virens waynei*
Western Cattle-Egret	*Ardea ibis*
Western Grebe	*Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Western Kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Western Sandpiper	*Calidris mauri*
Western Tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*
White Ibis	*Eudocimus albus*
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*
White-cheeked Pintail	*Anas bahamensis*
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
White-eyed Vireo	*Vireo griseus*

White-faced Ibis	*Plegadis chihi*
White-rumped Sandpiper	*Calidris fuscicollis*
White-tailed Tropicbird	*Phaethon lepturus*
White-throated Sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*
White-winged Crossbill	*Loxia leucoptera*
White-winged Scoter	*Melanitta deglandi*
White-winged Tern	*Chlidonias leucopterus*
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*
Willet (Eastern)	*Tringa semipalmata semipalmata*
Willet (Western)	*Tringa semipalmata inornata*
Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*
Wilson's Phalarope	*Phalaropus tricolor*
Wilson's Plover	*Anarhynchus (=Charadrius) wilsonia*
Wilson's Snipe	*Gallinago delicata*
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanites oceanicus*
Wilson's Warbler	*Cardellina pusilla*
Winter Wren	*Troglodytes hiemalis*
Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*
Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*
Worm-eating Warbler	*Helmitheros vermivorum*
Yellow Rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechia*
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	*Empidonax flaviventris*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	*Nyctanassa violacea*
Yellow-headed Blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
Yellow-throated Vireo	*Vireo flavifrons*
Yellow-throated Warbler	*Setophaga dominica*
MAMMALS:	
Allegheny Woodrat	*Neotoma magister*
American Beaver	*Castor canadensis*
American Black Bear	*Ursus americanus*

American Mink	*Neogale vison vison*
American Pygmy Shrew	*Sorex hoyi*
American Water Shrew	*Sorex palustris*
Appalachian Cottontail	*Sylvilagus obscurus*
Big Brown Bat	*Eptesicus fuscus fuscus*
Black Rat * (=Roof Rat, = House Rat)	*Rattus rattus* *
Black-tailed Jack Rabbit *	*Lepus californicus* *
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus rufus*
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	*Tadarida brasiliensis cynocephala*
Carolina Northern Flying Squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus*
Common Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
Common Muskrat	*Ondatra zibethicus*
Cotton Mouse	*Peromyscus gossypinus*
Coyote *	*Canis latrans* *
Deer Mouse	*Peromyscus maniculatus*
Delmarva Peninsula Fox Squirrel	*Sciurus niger cinereus*
Dismal Swamp Short-tailed Shrew	*Blarina brevicauda telmalestes*
Dismal Swamp Southeastern Shrew	*Sorex longirostris fisheri*
Eastern Chipmunk	*Tamias striatus*
Eastern Cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
Eastern Fox Squirrel	*Sciurus niger*
Eastern Gray Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Eastern Harvest Mouse	*Reithrodontomys humulis*
Eastern Mole	*Scalopus aquaticus aquaticus*
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*
Eastern Shrew	*Sorex cinereus fontinalis*
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	*Myotis leibii*
Eastern Spotted Skunk	*Spilogale putorius putorius*
Elk	*Cervus elaphus*
Evening Bat	*Nycticeius humeralis humeralis*
Fisher	*Pekania pennanti*
Golden Mouse	*Ochrotomys nuttalli*
Gray Bat	*Myotis grisescens*
Hairy-tailed Mole	*Parascalops breweri*
Hispid Cotton Rat	*Sigmodon hispidus*
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
House Mouse *	*Mus musculus* *
Indiana Bat	*Myotis sodalis*
Least Shrew	*Cryptotis parva*

Least Weasel	*Mustela nivalis rixosa*
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*
Long-tailed (=Rock) Shrew	*Sorex dispar*
Long-tailed Weasel	*Neogale frenata frenata*
Marsh Rabbit	*Sylvilagus palustris palustris*
Marsh Rice Rat	*Oryzomys palustris*
Masked Shrew	*Sorex cinereus cinereus*
Meadow Jumping Mouse	*Zapus hudsonius*
Meadow Vole	*Microtus pennsylvanicus*
Nine-banded Armadillo *	*Dasypus novemcinctus* *
North American Porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
Northern Long-eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*
Northern Raccoon	*Procyon lotor lotor*
Northern River Otter	*Lontra canadensis lataxina*
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	*Blarina brevicauda*
Northern Yellow Bat	*Lasiurus intermedius*
Norway Rat *	*Rattus norvegicus* *
Nutria *	*Myocastor coypus* *
Pungo White-footed Mouse	*Peromyscus leucopus easti*
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii*
Rafinesque's Eastern Big-eared Bat	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis*
Red Fox	*Vulpes vulpes*
Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
Rock Vole	*Microtus chrotorrhinus*
Seminole Bat	*Lasiurus seminolus*
Sika Deer *	*Cervus nippon* *
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*
Small Eastern Flying Squirrel (Species level common name = Southern Flying Squirrel)	*Glaucomys volans volans*
Smoky Shrew	*Sorex fumeus*
Snowshoe Hare	*Lepus americanus virginianus*
Southeastern Flying Squirrel (Species level common name = Southern Flying Squirrel)	*Glaucomys volans saturatus*
Southeastern Myotis	*Myotis austroriparius*
Southern Bog Lemming	*Synaptomys cooperi*
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Myodes gapperi*
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	*Blarina carolinensis*
Southern Shrew	*Sorex longirostris longirostris*
Star-nosed Mole	*Condylura cristata cristata*
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*

Tri-colored (=Tricolored) Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*
Virginia Big-eared Bat	*Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii virginianus*
Virginia Northern Flying Squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus*
Virginia Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana virginiana*
White-footed Mouse	*Peromyscus leucopus*
White-tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*
Woodchuck	*Marmota monax*
Woodland Jumping Mouse	*Napaeozapus insignis*
Woodland Vole	*Microtus pinetorum*
MARINE MAMMALS:	
Antillean Beaked Whale	*Mesoplodon europaeus*
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	*Stenella frontails*
Atlantic White-sided Dolphin	*Lagenorhynchus acutus*
Blue Whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*
Bottlenose Dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*
Common Minke Whale	*Balaenoptera acutorostrada*
Dense-beaked Whale	*Mesoplodon densirostris*
Dwarf Sperm Whale	*Kogia simus*
Eden's Whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*
False Killer Whale	*Pseudorca crassidens*
Finback Whale	*Baleanoptera physalus*
Goose-beaked Whale	*Ziphius cavirostris*
Grampus	*Grampus griseus*
Harbor Porpoise	*Phocoena phocoena*
Harbor Seal	*Phoca vitulina vitulina*
Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*
Killer Whale	*Orcinus orca*
Long-finned Pilot Whale	*Globicephala melas*
North Atlantic Right Whale	*Eubalaena glacialis*
Pygmy Sperm Whale	*Kogia breviceps*
Rough-toothed Dolphin	*Steno bredanensis*
Saddleback Dolphin	*Delphinus delphis*
Sei Whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*
Short-finned Pilot Whale	*Globicephala macrorhynchus*
Sperm Whale	*Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus)*
Spinner Dolphin	*Stenella longirostris*
Striped Dolphin	*Stenella caeruleoalba*

True's Beaked Whale	*Mesoplodon mirus*
West Indian Manatee	*Trichechus manatus*
MOLLUSKS:	
Freshwater Mussels:	
Alewife Floater	*Utterbackiana implicata*
Appalachia Pearlymussel	*Pleuronaia estabrookianus*
Appalachian Rockshell	*Theliderma sparsa*
Atlantic Pigtoe	*Fusconaia masoni*
Atlantic Spike	*Elliptio producta*
Birdwing Pearlymussel	*Lemiox rimosus*
Black Sandshell	*Ligumia recta*
Box Spike	*Elliptio cistellaeformis*
Brook Floater	*Alasmidonta varicosa*
Carolina Lance	*Elliptio angustata*
Carolina Slabshell	*Elliptio congaraea*
Cracking Pearlymussel	*Hemistena lata*
Creeper	*Strophitus undulatus*
Cumberlandian Combshell	*Epioblasma brevidens*
Cumberland Moccasinshell	*Medionidus conradicus*
Cumberland Rockshell	*Theliderma intermedia*
Deertoe	*Truncilla truncata*
Dromedary Pearlymussel	*Dromus dromas*
Dwarf Wedgemussel	*Prolasmidonta heterodon*
Eastern Elliptio	*Elliptio complanata*
Eastern Floater	*Pyganodon cataracta*
Eastern Lampmussel	*Lampsilis radiata*
Eastern Pondhorn	*Uniomerus carolinianus*
Eastern Pondmussel	*Sagittunio nasutus*
Elephantear	*Elliptio crassidens*
Elktoe	*Alasmidonta marginata*
Fanshell	*Cyprogenia stegaria*
Fatmucket	*Lampsilis siliquoidea*
Finerayed Pigtoe	*Fusconaia cuneolus*
Fluted Kidneyshell	*Ptychobranchus subtentus*
Flutedshell	*Lasmigona costata*
Fragile Papershell	*Potamilus fragilis*

Giant Floater	*Pyganodon grandis*
Golden Riffleshell (=Tan Riffleshell)	*Epioblasma aureola (=Epioblasma florentina walkeri (=E. walkeri))*
Green Floater	*Platynaias subviridis*
James Spinymussel	*Parvaspina collina*
Kidneyshell	*Ptychobranchus fasciolaris*
Lilliput *	*Toxolasma parvum* *
Littlewing Pearlymussel	*Pegias fabula*
Longsolid	*Fusconaia subrotunda*
Mountain Creekshell	*Leaunio vanuxemensis*
Mucket	*Ortmanniana ligamentina*
Northern Lance	*Elliptio fisheriana*
Notched Rainbow	*Venustaconcha constricta*
Ohio Pigtoe	*Pleurobema cordatum*
Oyster Mussel	*Epioblasma capsaeformis*
Paper Pondshell	*Utterbackia imbecillis*
Pheasantshell	*Lampsilis pectorosa*
Pimpleback	*Pustulosa pustulosa*
Pink Heelsplitter	*Potamilus alatus*
Pink Mucket (Pearlymussel)	*Lampsilis abrupta*
Pistolgrip	*Quadrula verrucosa*
Plain Pocketbook *	*Lampsilis cardium* *
Pocketbook	*Lampsilis ovata*
Purple Lilliput	*Toxolasma lividum*
Purple Wartyback	*Cyclonaias tuberculata*
Rabbitsfoot (=Rough Rabbitsfoot)	*Theliderma cylindrica (=Quadrula cylindrica strigillata)*
Rainbow	*Cambarunio iris*
Rayed Bean	*Paetulunio fabalis (Villosa fabalis)*
Roanoke Slabshell	*Elliptio roanokensis*
Rough Pigtoe	*Pleurobema plenum*
Round Pigtoe (=Pyramid Pigtoe)	*Pleurobema sintoxia (=P. rubrum)*
Sheepnose	*Plethobasus cyphyus*
Shiny Pigtoe	*Fusconaia cor*
Slabside Pearlymussel	*Pleuronaia dolabelloides*
Slippershell Mussel	*Pressodonta viridis*
Snuffbox	*Epioblasma triquetra*
Spectaclecase	*Cumberlandia monodonta*
Spike	*Eurynia dilatata*
Tennessee Bean (=Purple Bean)	*Venustaconcha trabalis (=Villosa perpurpurea)*

Tennessee Clubshell	*Pleurobema oviforme*
Tennessee Heelsplitter	*Alasminota holstonia*
Tennessee Pigtoe	*Pleuronaia barnesiana*
Threeridge	*Amblema plicata*
Tidewater Mucket	*Atlanticoncha ochracea*
Triangle Floater	*Alasmidonta undulata*
Variable Spike	*Elliptio icterina*
Wavyrayed Lampmussel	*Lampsilis fasciola*
Yellow Lampmussel	*Lampsilis cariosa*
Yellow Lance	*Elliptio lanceolata*
SNAILS:	
Freshwater Snails:	
Appalachian Rocksnail	*Leptoxis subglobosa*
Ash Gyro	*Gyraulus parvus*
Banded Mysterysnail	*Callinina georgianus*
Big-eared Radix*	*Radix auricularia**
Blue Ridge Elimia	*Elimia shenandoa*
Blue Ridge Springsnail	*Fontigens orolibas*
Boreal Marstonia	*Marstonia lustrica*
Bottle Hornsnail	*Pleurocera gradata*
Brown Walker	*Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis*
Buffalo Pebblesnail	*Gillia altilis*
Bugle Sprite	*Menetus dilatatus*
Carolina Physa	*Physa carolinae*
Chinese Mysterysnail*	*Margarya chinensis**
Claiborne Physa	*Physella pomilia*
Club Elimia	*Elimia clavaeformis*
Coal Elimia	*Elimia aterina*
Creeping Ancylid	*Ferrissia rivularis*
Crested Mudalia	*Leptoxis carinata*
Disc Sprite	*Dilatata brogniartiana*
Dusky Ancylid	*Laevapex fuscus*
Dusky Fossaria	*Galba dalli*
Ebony Elimia	*Elimia ebenum*
Excentric Ancylid	*Hebetancylus excentricus*
Flexed Gyro	*Gyraulus deflectus*

Fragile Ancylid	*Ferrissia californica*
Golden Fossaria	*Galba obrussa*
Graceful Fossaria	*Galba exigua*
Gravel Elimia	*Elimia catenaria*
Henscomb Hydrobe	*Littoridinops tenuipes*
Japanese Mysterysnail*	*Heterogen japonica**
Lance Aplexa	*Sibirenauta elongata*
Lapped Elimia	*Elimia dislocata*
Marsh Fossaria	*Galba humilis*
Marsh Ramshorn	*Planorbella trivolvis*
Mimic Lymnaea	*Pseudosuccinea columella*
Morrison's Springsnail	*Fontigens morrisoni*
Mud Amnicola	*Amnicola limosus*
Mud Bithynia*	*Bithynia tentaculata**
Organ Cavesnail	*Fontigens tartarea*
Pagoda Hornsnail	*Pleurocera uncialis*
Panhandle Pebblesnail	*Somatogyrus virginicus*
Piedmont Elimia	*Elimia virginica*
Piedmont Pondsnail	*Ladislavella neopalustris*
Pointed Campeloma	*Campeloma decisum*
Potomac Springsnail	*Fontigens bottimeri*
Pygmy Fossaria	*Galba parva*
Rigid Lioplax	*Lioplax subcarinata*
Seep Mudalia	*Leptoxis dilatata*
Shale Pebblesnail	*Somatogyrus pennsylvanicus*
Sharp Sprite	*Promenetus exacuous*
Sharp-crest Elimia	*Elimia carinifera*
Silty Hornsnail	*Pleurocera canaliculata*
Skyline Caverns Snail	*Holsingeria sp. 1*
Slender Walker	*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*
Smooth Elimia	*Elimia simplex*
Smooth Mudalia	*Leptoxis virgata*
Spider Elimia	*Elimia arachnoidea*
Spiny Riversnail	*Io fluvialis*
Sprite Elimia	*Elimia proxima*
Squat Duskysnail	*Lyogyrus granum*
Tadpole Physa	*Physella gyrina*
Thankless Ghostsnail	*Holsingeria unthanksensis*
Thicklip Ramshorn	*Planorbula armigera*

Threeridge Valvata	*Valvata tricarinata*
Two-ridge Ramshorn	*Helisoma anceps*
Two-ridge Valvata	*Valvata bicarinata*
Wandering Physa	*Physella acuta*
Watercress Snail	*Fontigens nickliniana*
Wrinkled Marshsnail	*Hinkleyia caperata*
Land Snails:	
Alabama Threetooth	*Triodopsis alabamensis*
Amber Glass	*Perpolita electrina*
Angular Disc	*Discus catskillensis*
Appalachian Pillar	*Cochlicopa morseana*
Appalachian Thorn	*Carychium clappi*
Appalachian Tigersnail (= Appalachian Disc)	*Anguispira mordax*
Armed Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta armifera*
Atlantic Threetooth	*Triodopsis juxtidens*
Baffled Threetooth	*Triodopsis fraudulenta*
Balsam Globe	*Mesodon andrewsae*
Banded Globe	*Anguispira kochi*
Bark Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta corticaria*
Barred Supercoil	*Paravitrea seradens*
Bidentate Dome	*Ventridens coelaxis*
Big-tooth Whitelip	*Neohelix dentifera*
Black Gloss	*Zonitoides nitidus*
Black Mantleslug	*Pallifera hemphilli*
Black Mountain Disc	*Discus nigrimontanus*
Black Striate	*Striatura ferrea*
Blade Vertigo	*Vertigo milium*
Blind Awlsnail	*Ceciliodes acicula*
Blotchy Mantleslug	*Megapallifera wetherbyi*
Bluegrass Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta clappi*
Blunt Ambersnail	*Oxyloma retusum*
Bottleneck Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta contracta*
Bright Glyph	*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*
Brilliant Glyph	*Glyphyalinia praecox*
Bristled Slitmouth	*Stenotrema barbatum*
Broad-banded Forestsnail	*Allogona profunda*
Bronze Pinecone	*Strobilops aeneus*

Brown Bellytooth	*Gastrodonta interna*
Brown Garden Snail	*Cornu aspersum*
Brown Globelet	*Inflectarius kalmianus*
Brown Hive	*Euconulus fulvus*
Brown Spot	*Punctum blandianum*
Brown-spotted Mantleslug	*Philomycus venustus*
Brown Supercoil	*Paravitrea septadens*
Budded Threetooth	*Triodopsis tennesseensis*
Buttressed Threetooth	*Triodopsis rugosa*
Capital Vertigo	*Vertigo oscariana*
Carinate Slitmouth	*Stenotrema spinosum*
Carolina Mantleslug	*Philomycus carolinianus*
Carter Threetooth	*Triodopsis anteridon*
Carved Glyph	*Glyphyalinia indentata*
Cellar Glass-snail*	*Oxychilus cellarius**
Changeable Mantleslug	*Megapallifera mutabilis*
Cherrystone Drop	*Hendersonia occulta*
Chesapeake Ambersnail	*Oxyloma subeffusum*
Clingman Covert	*Fumonelix wheatleyi clingmanicus*
Coastal-Plain Ambersnail	*Oxyloma effusum (=salleanum)*
Coastal Plain Disk	*Anguispira fergusoni*
Coastal Whitelip	*Neohelix solemi*
Comb Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta pentodon*
Comb Supercoil	*Paravitrea dentilla*
Compound Coil	*Helicodiscus parallelus*
Copper Button Snail	*Mesomphix cupreus*
Copper Dome	*Ventridens theloides*
Costate Vallonia	*Vallonia costata*
Crested Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta cristata*
Cricket Coil	*Helicodiscus hadenoecus*
Cumberland Liptooth	*Daedalocila plicata*
Cupped Vertigo Snail	*Vertigo clappi*
Dark-bodied Glass-snail*	*Oxychilus draparnaudi**
Decollate Snail*	*Rumina decollata**
Deep-tooth Shagreen	*Inflectarius rugeli*
Dentate Supercoil	*Paravitrea multidentata*
Depressed Glyph	*Glyphyalinia virginica*
Detritus Ambersnail	*Mediappendix oklahomarum*
Dimple Supercoil	*Paravitrea capsella*

Dished Threetooth	*Triodopsis vulgata*
Domed Disc	*Discus patulus*
Dusky Arion*	*Arion subfuscus**
Dusky Button	*Mesomphix capnodes*
Dusky Mantleslug	*Philomycus batchi*
Eastern Melampus	*Melampus bidentatus*
Fat Hive	*Euconulus polygyratus*
File Thorn	*Carychium nannodes*
Fine-ribbed Striate	*Striatura milium*
Five-tooth Vertigo Snail	*Vertigo ventricosa*
Forest Disc	*Discus whitneyi*
Foster Mantleslug	*Pallifera fosteri*
Flamed Disk	*Anguispira alternata*
Flat Bladetooth	*Patera appressa*
Flat Button	*Mesomphix subplanus*
Flat Dome	*Ventridens suppressus*
Forest Disc	*Discus whitneyi*
Foster Mantleslug	*Pallifera fosteri*
Funnel Supercoil	*Paravitrea mira*
Furrowed Glyph	*Glyphyalinia luticola*
Garden Arion *	*Arion hortensis **
Giant Gardenslug *	*Limax maximus **
Glass Spot	*Punctum vitreum*
Glassy Grapeskin	*Vitrinizonites latissimus*
Globose Dome	*Ventridens ligera*
Glossy Covert	*Fumonelix christyi*
Glossy Dome	*Ventridens acerra*
Glossy Pillar	*Cochlicopa lubrica*
Glossy Supercoil	*Paravitrea placentula*
Golden Ambersnail	*Succinea wilsonii*
Golden Dome	*Ventridens arcellus*
Graceful Awlsnail	*Allopeas gracile*
Grand Globe	*Mesodon normalis*
Gray-foot Lancetooth	*Haplotrema concavum*
Grayfoot Mantleslug	*Philomycus bisdosus*
Green Dome	*Zonitoides elliotti*
Greenhouse Slug	*Milax gagates*
Grey Fieldslug	*Deroceras reticulatum*
Grovesnail	*Cepaea nemoralis*

Hairy Slitmouth	*Stenotrema hirsutum*
Hedgehog Arion	*Arion intermedius*
Highland Slitmouth	*Stenotrema altispira*
High-spire Column Snail	*Columella simplex*
Hill Glyph	*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*
Hollow Dome	*Ventridens lasmodon*
Honey Vertigo Snail	*Vertigo tridentata*
Ice Thorn	*Carychium exile*
Inland Slitmouth	*Stenotrema stenotrema*
Iroquois Vallonia	*Vallonia excentrica*
Lambda Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta holzingeri*
Lamellate Spot	*Punctum smithi*
Lamellate Supercoil	*Paravitrea lamellidens*
Lovely Vallonia	*Vallonia pulchella*
Lowland Pillsnail	*Euchemotrema leai*
Magnolia Threetooth	*Triodopsis hopetonensis*
Malleated Vertigo	*Vertigo malleata*
Maryland Glyph	*Glyphyalinia raderi*
Maze Pinecone	*Strobilops labyrinthicus*
Meadow Slug	*Deroceras laeve*
Median Striate	*Striatura meridionalis*
Mimic Threetooth	*Triodopsis fallax*
Miniature Awlsnail *	*Subulina octona* *
Minute Gem	*Hawaiia minuscula*
Mountain Disc	*Anguispira jessica*
Mouse Ear Snail	*Myosotella myosotis*
Mudbank Ambersnail	*Mediappendix vagans*
Natural Bridge Supercoil	*Paravitrea pontis*
Northern Threetooth	*Triodopsis tridentata*
Nubbin Three-Tooth	*Triodopsis obsoleta*
Obese Thorn	*Carychium exiguum*
Oldfield Coil	*Lucilla scintilla*
Oval Ambersnail	*Novisuccinea ovalis*
Ovate Vertigo	*Vertigo ovata*
Pale Glyph	*Glyphyalinia lewisiana*
Pale Mantleslug	*Pallifera dorsalis*
Palmetto Vertigo	*Vertigo oralis*
Perforate Dome	*Ventridens demissus*
Pinhole Threetooth	*Triodopsis messana*

Pittsylvania Threetooth	*Triodopsis burchi*
Plain Button	*Mesomphix inornatus*
Proud Globe	*Mesodon elevatus*
Pygmy Slitmouth	*Stenotrema pilula*
Pygmy Vertigo	*Vertigo pygmaea*
Pyramid Dome	*Ventridens intertextus*
Quick Gloss	*Zonitoides arboreus*
Ribbed Striate	*Pseudohyalinia exigua*
Ridge-And-Valley Slitmouth	*Stenotrema edvardsi*
Rotund Disc	*Discus rotundatus*
Round Supercoil	*Paravitrea reesei*
Rounded Dome	*Ventridens lawae*
Rubble Coil	*Helicodiscus lirellus*
Rust Glyph	*Glyphyalinia picea*
Sawtooth Disc	*Discus bryanti*
Sculpted Glyph	*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*
Sculptured Dome	*Ventridens collisella*
Sealed Globelet	*Mesodon mitchellianus*
Severed Mantleslug	*Pallifera secreta*
Shaggy Coil	*Helicodiscus diadema*
Shagreen	*Inflectarius inflectus*
Sharp Awlsnail	*Opeas pyrgula*
Shrew Supercoil	*Paravitrea blarina*
Silk Hive	*Euconulus trochulus*
Slender Supercoil	*Paravitrea subtilis*
Slim Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta pellucida*
Small Spot	*Punctum minutissimum*
Smallmouth Vertigo	*Vertigo parvula*
Smooth Bladetooth	*Patera laevior*
Smooth Button	*Mesomphix perlaevis*
Smooth Coil	*Lucilla singleyana*
Snowhill Ambersnail	*Mediappendix hubrichti*
Solid Glyph	*Glyphyalinia solida*
Southeastern Gem	*Hawaiia alachuana*
Southeastern Whitelip	*Neohelix major*
Southern Pinecone	*Strobilops texasianus*
Spike-lip Crater	*Appalachina sayana*
Spiral Mountain Glyph	*Glyphyalinia carolinensis*
Spirit Supercoil	*Paravitrea hera*

Split-tooth Dome	*Ventridens virginicus*
Spruce Knob Threetooth	*Triodopsis picea*
Sterki's Granule	*Guppya sterkii*
Suborb Glyph	*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*
Suboval Ambersnail	*Mediappendix vermeta*
Swamp Vertigo	*Vertigo teskeyae*
Talus Coil	*Helicodiscus triodus*
Tapered Vertigo	*Vertigo elatior*
Temperate Coil	*Helicodiscus shimeki*
Thin Glyph	*Glyphyalinia cryptomphala*
Thin Pillar	*Cochlicopa lubricella*
Thin-lip Vallonia	*Vallonia perspectiva*
Threeband Gardenslug (=Valencia Slug) *	*Ambigolimax valentianus* *
Throaty Dome	*Ventridens gularis*
Tight Coil	*Helicodiscus notius*
Tiny Liptooth	*Lobosculum pustuloides*
Toga Mantleslug	*Philomycus togatus*
Toothed Globe	*Mesodon zaletus*
Toothed Hive	*Euconulus dentatus*
Trumpet Vallonia	*Vallonia parvula*
Twilight Coil	*Helicodiscus multidens*
Upland Pillsnail	*Euchemotrema fraternum*
Variable Mantleslug	*Pallifera varia*
Variable Vertigo	*Vertigo gouldi*
Velvet Wedge	*Xolotrema denotatum*
Vineyard Snail	*Cernuella virgata*
Virginia Bladetooth	*Patera panselenus*
Virginia Fringed Mountain Snail	*Polygyriscus virginianus*
Virginia Mantleslug	*Philomycus virginicus*
Wax Dome	*Ventridens cerinoideus*
White Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta tappaniana*
Whitelip	*Neohelix albolabris*
White-lip Dagger Snail	*Pupoides albilabris*
White-lip Gardensnail *	*Cepaea hortensis* *
White-lip Globe	*Mesodon thyroidus*
Wild Hive	*Euconulus chersinus*
Winding Mantleslug	*Philomycus flexuolaris*
Wing Snaggletooth	*Gastrocopta procera*
Woody Mantleslug	*Pallifera megaphallica*

Wrinkled Button	*Mesomphix rugeli*
Wrinkled Helicellid	*Xeroplexa intersecta*
Yellow Dome	*Ventridens pilsbryi*
Yellow Globelet	*Mesodon clausus*
Freshwater Fingernailclams:	
Adams Peaclam	*Euglesa adamsii*
Chinese Basket Clam *	*Corbicula fluminea* *
Greater Eastern Peaclam	*Pisidium dubium*
Grooved Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium simile*
Herrington Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium occidentale*
Lake Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium lacustre*
Long Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium transversum*
Mottled Fingernailclam	*Eupera cubensis*
Perforated Peaclam	*Pisidium punctatum*
Pond Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium securis*
Ridgebeak Peaclam	*Euglesa compressa*
River Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium fabale*
Round Peaclam	*Euglesa equilateralis*
Shiny Peaclam	*Euglesa nitida*
Striated Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium striatinum*
Swamp Fingernailclam	*Sphaerium partumeium*
Triangular Peaclam	*Euglesa variabilis*
Ubiquitous Peaclam	*Euglesa casertana*
Walker Peaclam	*Euglesa walkeri*
Marine/Brackish Water Mollusks (partial):	
Common Atlantic Slippersnail	*Crepidula fornicata*
Convex Slippersnail	*Crepidula convexa*
Eastern Oyster	*Crassostrea virginica*
Hooked Mussel	*Ischadium recurvum*
Ribbled Mussel	*Geukensia demissa*
CRUSTACEANS:	
Freshwater Crayfish:	

Acuminate Crayfish	*Cambarus acuminatus*
Allegheny Crayfish	*Faxonius obscurus*
Allegheny Mountain Mudbug	*Cambarus fetzneri*
Angled Crayfish	*Cambarus angularis*
Appalachian Brook Crayfish	*Cambarus bartonii cavatus*
Atlantic Slope Crayfish	*Cambarus longulus*
Big Sandy Crayfish	*Cambarus callainus*
Big Stone Crayfish	*Cambarus magerae*
Big Water Crayfish	*Cambarus robustus*
Chowanoke Crayfish	*Faxonius virginiensis*
Coalfields Crayfish	*Cambarus theepiensis*
Common Crayfish	*Cambarus bartonii bartonii*
Conhaway Crayfish	*Cambarus appalachiensis*
Devil Crawfish	*Lacunicambarus diogenes*
Digger Crayfish	*Creaserinus fodiens*
Longnose Crayfish	*Cambarus longirostris*
New River Crayfish	*Cambarus chasmodactylus*
Ozark Crayfish*	*Faxonius ozarkae**
Red Swamp Crawfish *	*Procambarus clarkii **
Reticulate Crayfish	*Faxonius erichsonianus*
Rock Crawfish	*Cambarus carinirostris*
Rusty Crayfish *	*Faxonius rusticus **
Sanborn's Crayfish*	*Faxonius sanbornii**
Southern White River Crawfish*	*Procambarus zonangulus**
Spiny Scale Crayfish	*Cambarus jezerinaci*
Spiny Stream Crayfish**	*Faxonius cristavarius***
Spinycheek Crayfish	*Faxonius limosus*
Surgeon Crayfish	*Faxonius forceps*
Tug Valley Crayfish	*Cambarus hatfieldi*
Upland Burrowing Crayfish	*Cambarus dubius*
Virile Crayfish *	*Faxonius virilis **
White River Crawfish	*Procambarus acutus*
<u>Other Crustaceans (partial):</u>	
Alleghany County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus hoffmani*
Amphipod, No Common Name	*Crangonyx acicularis*
Appalachian Valley Cave Amphiod	*Crangonyx antennatus*
Bath County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus mundus*

Big Levels Spring Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 18*
Big White Amphipod	*Crangonyx gracilis*
Bigger's Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus biggersi*
Bland County Amphipod	*Crangonyx fontinalis*
Blue Ridge Mountain Amphipod	*Stygobromus spinosus*
Burnsville Cove Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus conradi*
Capital Area Groundwater Amphipod	*Stygobromus sextarius*
Cave Amphipod (Bath, Highland Co.), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 20*
Cave Amphipod (Botetourt County), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 10*
Cave Amphipod (Nelson County), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 11*
Cave Amphipod (Patrick County), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 13*
Cave Amphipod (Rockbridge County), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 12*
Cave Amphipod (Scott Co.), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 19*
Cave Amphipod (Shenandoah County), No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 9*
Clam Shrimp, No Common Name	*Eulimnadia sp. 1*
Copepod, No Common Name	*Acanthocyclops brevispinosus*
Copepod, No Common Name	*Acanthocyclops robustus s.l.*
Craig County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus estesi*
Cumberland Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus cumberlandus*
Cumberland Gap Cave Amphipod	*Bactrurus angulus*
Cumberland Gap Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea cumberlandensis*
Cumberland Isopod	*Caecidotea sp. 7*
Dismal Swamp Isopod	*Caecidotea attenuatus*
Eastern Fairy Shrimp	*Eubranchipus vernalis*
Eastern Grass Shrimp	*Palaemonetes paludosus*
Ephemeral Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus ephemerus*
Finley's Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus finleyi*
Freshwater Amphipod, No Common Name	*Crangonyx montanus*
Grayson Crayfish Ostracod	*Ascetoethere cosmeta*
Greenbriar Valley Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea holsingeri*
Groundwater Amphipod, No Common Name	*Stygobromus sp. 15*
Helseley's Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 16*
Henrot's Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea henroti*
Holman Fairy Shrimp	*Eubranchipus holmanii*
Hupp's Hill Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus hubbardi*
Incurved Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea incurva*
James Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus abditus*

Lancaster County Amphipod	*Crangonyx baculispina*
Lee County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus leensis*
Lee County Cave Isopod	*Lirceus usdagalun*
Lee County Terrestrial Cave Isopod	*Ligidium elrodii leensis*
Luray Caverns Amphipod	*Stygobromus pseudospinosus*
Madison Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus stegerorum*
Madison Cave Isopod	*Antrolana lira*
Massanutten Spring Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 17*
Maus' Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea mausi*
Montgomery County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus fergusoni*
Morrisons's Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus morrisoni*
Mount Rogers Groundwater Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 8*
Natural Bridge Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea bowmani*
New Castle Murder Hole Amphipod	*Stygobromus interitus*
Northern Spring Amphipod	*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*
Northern Virginia Well Amphipod	*Stygobromus phreaticus*
Ohio Shrimp	*Macrobrachium ohione*
Phreatic Isopod	*Caecidotea phreatica*
Pittsylvania Well Amphipod	*Stygobromus obrutus*
Pizzini's Amphipod	*Stygobromus pizzinii*
Potomac Groundwater Amphipod	*Stygobromus tenuis*
Powell Valley Terrestrial Cave Isopod	*Amerigoniscus henroti*
Price's Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea pricei*
Racovitza's Terrestrial Cave Isopod	*Miktoniscus racovitzae*
Rappahannock Spring Amphipod	*Stygobromus foliatus*
Rock Creek Groundwater Amphipod	*Stygobromus kenki*
Rockbridge County Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus baroodyi*
Round Hill Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus mausi*
Rye Cove Isopod	*Lirceus culveri*
Scott County Terrestrial Cave Isopod	*Ligidium elrodii scottensis*
Shenandoah Mountain Spring Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 23*
Shenandoah Valley Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus gracilipes*
Sherando Spinosoid Amphipod	*Stygobromus sp. 7*
Southwestern Virginia Cave Amphipod	*Stygobromus mackini*
Southwestern Virginia Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea recurvata*
Tennessee Valley Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea richardsonae*
Tidewater Amphipod	*Stygobromus indentatus*
Tidewater Interstitial Amphipod	*Stygobromus araeus*
Vandel's Cave Isopod	*Caecidotea vandeli*

Marine/Brackish Water Crustaceans (partial):	
Atlantic Ghost Crab	*Ocypode quadrata*
Black-fingered Mud Crab	*Panopeus herbstii*
Blue Crab	*Callinectes sapidus*
Daggerblade Grass Shrimp	*Palaemonetes pugio*
Flatback Mud Crab	*Eurypanopeus depressus*
Harris Mud Crab	*Rhithropanopeus harrisii*
Sand Shrimp	*Crangon septemspinosa*
Sand-dollar Pea Crab	*Dissoodactylus mellitae*
Say Mud Crab	*Dyspanopeus sayi*
Skeleton Shrimp	*Caprella sp.*
Squatter Pea Crab	*Tumidotheres maculates*
MILLIPEDES (PARTIAL):	
Aeto Millipede	*Conotyla aeto*
Big Cedar Creek Millipede	*Brachoria falcifera*
Blowing Rock Millipede	*Cleidogona medialis*
Brooks Millipede	*Dixioria brooksi*
Cedar Millipede	*Brachoria cedra*
Celeno Millipede	*Conotyla celeno*
Cerberus Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia cerberus*
Collinwood Millipede	*Brachoria mendota*
Culver's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia culveri*
Devault's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia inexpectata*
Duke Forest Xystodesmid	*Nannaria conservata*
Ellett Valley Pseudotremia	*Pseudotremia cavernarum*
Faithful Millipede	*Cleidogona fidelitor*
Ferguson's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia fergusoni*
Fisher Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia piscator*
Harpoon Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia jaculohamatum*
Hoffman's Cleidogonid Millipede	*Cleidogona hoffmani*
Hoffman's Xystodesmid Millipede	*Brachoria hoffmani*
Holsinger's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia johnholsingeri*
Hubbard's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia hubbardi*
Hungry Mother Millipede	*Brachoria ethotela*
Jones' Saltpetre Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia salifodina*

Keeton's Millipede	*Brachoria laminata*
Laurel Creek Xystodesmid	*Sigmoria whiteheadi*
Loomis' Rough-backed Millipede	*Pseudotremia loomisi*
Mcgraw Gap Xystodesmid	*Nannaria ericacea*
Melinda Millipede	*Conotyla melinda*
Millipede (Elm Hill), No Common Name	*Aniulus sp. 1*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Abacion tesselatum*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Andrognathus corticarius*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Aniulus orientalis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Aniulus sp. 1*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Apheloria tigana*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Apheloria virginiensis montana*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Apheloria virginiensis virginiensis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Auturus erythropygos*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Boraria infesta*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria dentata*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria insolita*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria separanda*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria separanda calcaria*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria separanda hamata*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachoria separanda versicolor*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Brachycybe lecontii*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Buotus carolinus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Cambala hubrichtii*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Cambala minor*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Chaetaspis albus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Cherokia georgiana latassa*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Cleidogona lachesis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Conotyla sp. 1*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Desmonus earlei*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Dixioria pela coronata (=D. coronata)*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Dixioria fowleri*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Euryurus leachi fraternus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Gyalostethus monticolens*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Nannaria morrisoni*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Nannaria simplex*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Nannaria wilsoni*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Nopoiulus kochi*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Okeanobates americanus*

Millipede, No Common Name	*Onomeris underwoodi*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Orinisobates nigrior*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Petaserpes rosalbus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Petaserpes strictus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Polyzonium rosalbum*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Polyzonium strictum*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudopolydesmus paludicolous*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia alecto*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia armesi*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia deprehendor*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia hobbsi*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia momus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia nodosa*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia princeps*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia sublevis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia tuberculata*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Pseudotremia valga*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Rudiloria kleinpeteri*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Rudiloria trimaculata tortua*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Scytonotus virginicus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Semionellus placidus*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Sigmoria latior latior*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Striaria causeyae*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Striaria columbiana*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Striaria granulosa*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Striaria sp. a*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Thalassisobates littoralis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichomeris sinuata*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichopetalum dux*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichopetalum lunatum*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichopetalum packardi*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichopetalum weyeriensis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Trichopetalum whitei*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Uroblaniulus canadensis*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Uroblaniulus jerseyi*
Millipede (Burkes Garden), No Common Name	*Uroblaniulus sp. 1*
Millipede, No Common Name	*Virgoiulus minutus*
Orndorff's Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia orndorffi*
Powell Mountain Millipede Sp 1	*Brachoria sp. 1*

Powell Mountain Millipede Sp 2	*Brachoria sp. 2*
Pumpkin-headed Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia peponocranium*
Relictual Appalachian Millipede	*Rhysodesmus restans*
Roaring Branch Nannaria Millipede	*Nannaria sp. 1*
Roaring Branch Rough-backed Millipede	*Pseudotremia fremens*
Rye Cove Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia ryensis*
Shenandoah Mountain Xystodesmid	*Nannaria shenandoah*
Smith Creek Xystodesmid	*Nannaria laminata*
Turner's Millipede	*Brachoria turneri*
Twisted-Gonopod Cave Millipede	*Pseudotremia contorta*
Venetia Millipede	*Conotyla venetia*
CENTIPEDES (PARTIAL):	
Centipede, Montane	*Escaryus cryptorobius*
Centipede, No Common Name	*Escaryus ethopus*
Centipede, No Common Name	*Nampabius turbator*
Centipede, Whitetop Mountain	*Escaryus orestes*
INSECTS (PARTIAL):	
Buterflies & Moths:	
Aaron's Skipper	*Poanes aaroni*
Ailanthus Webworm Moth	*Atteva punctella*
American Copper	*Lycaena phlaeas*
American Lady	*Vanessa virginiensis*
American Snout	*Libytheana carinenta*
Angus' Underwing	*Catocala angusi*
Aphrodite Fritillary	*Speyeria aphrodite*
Appalachian Azure	*Celastrina neglectamajor*
Appalachian Brown	*Satyrodes appalachia*
Appalachian Grizzled Skipper	*Pyrgus wyandot*
Apple Sphinx	*Sphinx gordius*
Aralia Shoot Borer Moth	*Papaipema araliae*
Army Cutworm	*Euxoa auxiliaris*
Armyworm, No Common Name	*Pseudaletia unipuncta*
Arogos Skipper	*Atrytone arogos*
Ash Sphinx	*Manduca jasminearum*

Aster Borer Moth	*Papaipema impecuniosa*
Asteroid Moth	*Cucullia asteroides*
Atlantic Graphic Moth	*Drasteria graphica atlantica*
Atlantis Fritillary	*Speyeria atlantis*
Attentive Dart Moth	*Eueretagrotis attenta*
Aureolaria Seed Borer	*Pyrrhia aurantiago*
Azalea Sphinx	*Darapsa myron*
Baltimore Checkerspot	*Euphydryas phaeton*
Banded Hairstreak	*Satyrium calanus*
Banded Tussock Moth	*Halysidota tessellaris*
Barred Itame Moth	*Itame subcessaria*
Barred Yellow	*Eurema daira*
Barrens Dagger Moth	*Acronicta albarufa*
Barrens Itame	*Macaria (=Speranza) exonerata*
Beautiful Eutelia Moth	*Eutelia pulcherrima*
Bina Flower Moth	*Schinia bina*
Black Arches	*Melanchra assimilis*
Black Cutworm	*Agrotis ipsilon*
Black Dash	*Euphyes conspicua*
Black Swallowtail	*Papilio polyxenes*
Black Zipzag	*Panthea acronyctoides*
Black-dashed Hydriomena Moth	*Hydriomena divisaria*
Blinded Sphinx	*Paonias excaecatus*
Blueberry Gray	*Glena cognataria*
Bordered Apamea Moth	*Apamea finitima*
Boreal Fan Moth	*Brachionycha borealis*
Boston Dart Moth	*Euxoa bostoniensis*
Bracken Fern Borer Moth	*Papaipema pterisii*
Brazilian Skipper	*Calpodes ethlius*
Bristly Cutworm Moth	*Lacinipolia renigera*
Broad-lined Erastria Moth	*Erastria coloraria*
Broad-winged Skipper	*Poanes viator*
Bronze Copper	*Lycaena hyllus*
Brown Elfin	*Callophrys augustinus*
Brown Flower Moth	*Schinia saturata*
Brown Pine Looper Moth	*Caripeta angustiorata*
Brown-lined Dart Moth	*Anaplectoides brunneomedia*
Buchholz's Gray Moth	*Hypomecis buchholzaria*
Buck Moth	*Hemileuca maia*

Cabbage White *	*Pieris rapae*
Cane Apamea Moth	*Apamea sp. 1*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Apameini new genus 1, sp. 1*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Apameini new genus 2, sp. 1*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Apameini new genus 2, sp. 2*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Apameini new genus 2, sp. 3*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Argillophora furcilla*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Franclemontia interrogans*
Cane Moth, No Common Name	*Leucania calidior*
Cane-boring Moth	*Acrapex relicta*
Carolina Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes carolina*
Carolina Satyr	*Hermeuptychia sosybius*
Carolina Sphinx	*Manduca sexta*
Carus Skipper	*Polites carus*
Catalpa Sphinx	*Ceratomia catalpae*
Cecropia Silkmoth	*Hyalophora cecropia*
Chain Fern Borer Moth	*Papaipema stenocelis*
Checkered White	*Pontia protodice*
Chestnut Leaf Miner Moth	*Tischeria perplexa*
Chocolate Moth	*Acherdoa ferraria*
Clouded Skipper	*Lerema accius*
Clouded Sulphur	*Colias philodice*
Cloudless Sulphur	*Phoebis sennae*
Cobweb Skipper	*Hesperia metea*
Colona Moth	*Haploa colona*
Columbine Duskywing	*Erynnis lucilius*
Common Buckeye	*Junonia coenia*
Common Checkered-skipper	*Pyrgus communis*
Common Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes vialis*
Common Sootywing	*Pholisora catullus*
Common Wood-nymph	*Cercyonis pegala*
Comstock's Sallow	*Feralia comstocki*
Coneflower Borer Moth	*Papaipema nelita*
Confused Cloudywing	*Thorybes confusis*
Consort Underwing	*Catocala consors sorsconi*
Coral Hairstreak	*Satyrium titus*
Creole Pearly-eye	*Enodia creola*
Crossline Skipper	*Polites origenes*
Currant Spanworm Moth	*Speranza ribearia*

Cypress Moth, No Common Name	*Cutina aluticolor*
Cypress Moth, No Common Name	*Cutina distincta*
Cypress Sphinx	*Isoparce cupressi*
Dagger Moth, No Common Name	*Acronicta brumosa*
Dagger Moth, No Common Name	*Acronicta tristis*
Dainty Sulphur	*Nathalis iole*
Dark Homochlodes Moth	*Homochlodes disconventa*
Dark Stoneroot Borer Moth	*Papaipema duplicata*
Dart Moth, No Common Name	*Euxoa declarata*
Dart Moth, No Common Name	*Euxoa fumalis*
Dart Moth, No Common Name	*Euxoa obeliscoides*
Dart Moth, No Common Name	*Pseudohermonassa tenuicula*
Delaware Skipper	*Anatrytone logan*
Delightful Bird-dropping Moth	*Acontia delecta*
Diana Fritillary	*Speyeria diana*
Dimorphic Eulithis Moth	*Eulithis molliculata*
Dingy Cutworm	*Feltia ducens*
Dion Skipper	*Euphyes dion*
Doll's Merolonch	*Merolonche dolli*
Dotted Skipper	*Hesperia attalus*
Double-banded Zale Moth	*Zale calycanthata*
Dreamy Duskywing	*Erynnis icelus*
Duke's Skipper	*Euphyes dukesi*
Dun Skipper	*Euphyes vestris*
Dusky Azure	*Celastrina nigra (=ebinina)*
Dusky Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes alternata*
Dusted Skipper	*Atrytonopsis hianna*
Early Hairstreak	*Erora laeta*
Eastern Comma	*Polygonia comma*
Eastern Pine Elfin	*Callophrys niphon*
Eastern Tailed-blue	*Everes comyntas*
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	*Papilio glaucus*
Edwards' Hairstreak	*Satyrium edwardsii*
Elfin Emerald	*Nemoria elfa*
Elm Sphinx	*Ceratomia amyntor*
Emerald Moth, No Common Name	*Nemoria mimosaria*
Eufala Skipper	*Lerodea eufala*
European Skipper *	*Thymelicus lineola*
Falcate Orangetip	*Anthocharis midea*

Fall Cankerworm	*Alsophila pometaria*
Fall Webworm	*Hyphantria cunea*
Fiery Skipper	*Hylephila phyleus*
Figwort Borer Moth	*Hydraecia stramentosa*
Fillet Dart Moth	*Euxoa redimicula*
Fingered Dagger Moth	*Acronicta dactylina*
Five-spotted Hawk Moth	*Manduca quinquemaculata*
Flower Moth, No Common Name	*Schinia nubila*
Flower Moth, No Common Name	*Schinia siren*
Four-lined Cabera Moth	*Cabera quadrifasciaria*
Four-lined Chocolate Moth	*Argyrostrotis quadrifilaris*
Franck's Sphinx	*Sphinx franckii*
Fraser Fir Geometrid	*Semiothisa fraserata*
Frosted Elfin	*Callophrys irus*
Funerary Dagger Moth	*Acronicta funeralis*
Gemmed Satyr	*Cyllopsis gemma*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Anticlea vasiliata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Cyclophora myrtaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Cymatophora approximaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Dysstroma citrata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Euchlaena marginaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Euchlaena muzaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Hydriomena bistriolata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Idaea tacturata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Iridopsis pergracilis*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Itame abruptata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Lophosis labeculata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Lytrosis permagnaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Metarranthis amyrisaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Metarranthis mestusata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Metarranthis sp. 1*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Orthofidonia exornata*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Pero zalissaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Semiothisa distribuaria*
Geometrid Moth, No Common Name	*Xanthorhoe iduata*
Georgia Satyr	*Neonympha areolatus*
German Cousin Moth	*Sideridis congermana*
Ghost Moth (No Common Name)	*Hepialus sciophanes*
Giant Swallowtail	*Papilio cresphontes*

Goatweed Leafwing	*Anaea andria*
Golden-banded Skipper	*Autochton cellus*
Granitosa Fern Moth	*Callopistria granitosa*
Gray Hairstreak	*Strymon melinus*
Gray Sallow	*Psaphida grandis*
Great Ash Sphinx	*Sphinx chersis*
Great Purple Hairstreak	*Atlides halesus*
Great Southern White	*Ascia monuste*
Great Spangled Fritillary	*Speyeria cybele*
Green Arches	*Anaplectoides prasina*
Green Cloverworm Moth	*Plathypena scabra*
Green Comma	*Polygonia faunus*
Grizzled Skipper	*Pyrgus wyandot*
Gulf Fritillary	*Agraulis vanillae nigrior*
Hackberry Emperor	*Asterocampa celtis*
Harvester	*Feniseca tarquinius*
Hawthorn Underwing	*Catocala crataegi*
Hayhurst's Scallopwing	*Staphylus hayhurstii*
Hebard's Noctuid Moth	*Psectrotarsia hebardi*
Henry's Elfin	*Callophrys henrici*
Hermit Sphinx	*Sphinx eremitus*
Herodias Underwing,	*Catocala herodias*
Hesitant Dagger Moth	*Acronicta haesitata*
Hessel's Hairstreak	*Callophrys hesseli*
Hickory Hairstreak	*Satyrium caryaevorus*
Hoary Edge	*Achalarus lyciades*
Hoary Elfin	*Callophrys polios*
Hobomok Skipper	*Poanes hobomok*
Horace's Duskywing	*Erynnis horatius*
Hummingbird Clearwing	*Hemaris thysbe*
Hydrangea Sphinx	*Darapsa versicolor*
Imperial Moth	*Eacles imperialis*
Inconsolable Underwing	*Catocala insolabilis*
Indian Skipper	*Hesperia sassacus*
Io Moth	*Automeris io*
Juvenal's Duskywing	*Erynnis juvenalis*
King's Hairstreak	*Satyrium kingi*
Labrador Carpet	*Xanthorhoe labradorensis*
Lace-winged Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes aesculapius*

Large Hypena Moth	*Hypena edictalis*
Large Looper Moth	*Autographa ampla*
Laurel Sphinx	*Sphinx kalmiae*
Leafcup Borer Moth	*Papaipema polymniae*
Least Skipper	*Ancyloxypha numitor*
Lemmer's Pinion Moth	*Lithophane lemmeri*
Leonard's Skipper	*Hesperia leonardus*
Little Glassywing	*Pompeius verna*
Little Metalmark	*Calephelis borealis*
Little Wood-satyr	*Megisto cymela*
Little Yellow	*Eurema lisa*
Long Dash	*Polites mystic*
Long-tailed Skipper	*Urbanus proteus*
Looper Moth	*Euchlaena milnei*
Luna Moth	*Actias luna*
Many-lined Carpet	*Anticlea multiferata*
Maple Spanworm Moth	*Ennomos magnaria*
Marbled Carpet	*Dysstroma truncata*
Marbled Underwing	*Catocala marmorata*
Maritime Zale Moth	*Zale sp. 3*
Meadow Fritillary	*Boloria bellona*
Meadow Rue Borer Moth	*Papaipema unimoda*
Merry Melipotis Moth	*Melipotis jucunda*
Messalina Underwing	*Catocala messalina*
Miranda Underwing	*Catocala miranda*
Mixed Dart Moth	*Euxoa immixta*
Modest Quaker Moth	*Ulolonche modesta*
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*
Mother Underwing	*Catocala parta*
Mottled Duskywing	*Erynnis martialis*
Mottled Euchlaena Moth	*Euchlaena tigrinaria*
Mourning Cloak	*Nymphalis antiopa*
Mustard White	*Pieris napi*
Nameless Pinion Moth	*Lithophane innominata*
Nessus Sphinx	*Amphion floridensis*
New Jersey Tea Inchworm Moth	*Apodrepanulatrix liberaria*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Abrostola ovalis*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Amolita obliqua*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Apamea cariosa*

Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Apamea plutonia*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Aplectoides condita*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Argyrostrotis deleta*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Argyrostrotis sylvarum*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Chortodes inquinata*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Cucullia alfarata*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Cucullia florea*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Diachrysia balluca*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Emarginea percara*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Hadena ectypa*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Hyppa contrasta*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Lacinipolia lustralis*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Leucania commoides*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Lithacodia albidula*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Lithacodia sp. 1*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Meropleon cosmion*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Meropleon titan*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Metria amella*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Morrisonia sp. 1*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Oligia crytora*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Oligia exhausta*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Oxycilla mitographa*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Paectes abrostolella*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Pangrapta sp. 1*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Polychrysia morigera*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Properigea sp. 1*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Psaphida thaxterianus*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Richia grotei*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Trichosilia manifesta*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Zale curema*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Zale submediana*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Zanclognatha gypsalis*
Noctuid Moth, No Common Name	*Zanclognatha sp. 1*
Nondescript Dagger Moth	*Acronicta spinigera*
Northern Broken Dash	*Wallengrenia egeremet*
Northern Cloudywing	*Thorybes pylades*
Northern Crescent	*Phyciodes selenis*
Northern Hairstreak	*Fixsenia favonius ontario*
Northern Pearly-eye	*Enodia anthedon*

Northern Petrophora Moth	*Petrophora subaequaria*
Northern Pine Sphinx	*Lapara bombycoides*
Oblong Sedge Borer Moth	*Archanara oblonga*
Ocola Skipper	*Panoquina ocola*
Olive Angle Shades	*Phlogophora iris*
Olive Arches	*Lacinipolia olivacea*
Olive Juniper Hairstreak	*Callophrys gryneus*
Olympia Marble	*Euchloe olympia*
Orange Panopoda Moth	*Panopoda repanda*
Orange Sulphur	*Colias eurytheme*
Orange-barred Sulphur	*Phoebis philea*
Orangestriped Oakworm Moth	*Anisota senatoria*
Osmunda Stem Borer Moth	*Papaipema speciosissima*
Painted Lady	*Vanessa cardui*
Palamedes Swallowtail	*Papilio palamedes*
Palatka Skipper	*Euphyes pilatka*
Pale Metanema Moth	*Metanema inatomaria*
Pale Metarranthis Moth	*Metarranthis indeclinata*
Pandorus Sphinx	*Eumorpha pandorus*
Pearl Crescent	*Phyciodes tharos*
Pearly-winged Lichen Moth	*Crambidia casta*
Peck's Eupithecia Moth	*Eupithecia peckorum*
Peck's Skipper	*Polites peckius*
Pepper And Salt Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes hegon*
Persius Duskywing	*Erynnis persius*
Pine Barrens Zale Moth	*Zale lunifera*
Pine Tussock Moth	*Dasychira pinicola*
Pine-devil Moth	*Citheronia sepulcralis*
Pinion Moth, No Common Name	*Lithophane lepida adipel*
Pink-edged Sulphur	*Colias interior*
Pink-streak Moth	*Faronta rubripennis*
Pink-striped Oakworm Moth	*Anisota virginiensis*
Pink-striped Willow Spanworm Moth	*Cabera variolaria*
Pipevine Swallowtail	*Battus philenor*
Plebeian Sphinx	*Paratrea plebeja*
Polyphemus Moth	*Antheraea polyphemus*
Precious Underwing (Moth)	*Catocala pretiosa pretiosa*
Primrose Moth	*Schinia florida*
Promethea Silkmoth	*Callosamia promethea*

Prominent Moth, No Common Name	*Heterocampa astarte*
Pure Lichen Moth	*Crambidia pura*
Putnam's Looper Moth	*Plusia putnami*
Puzzling Dagger Moth	*Acronicta subochrea*
Question Mark	*Polygonia interrogationis*
Radcliffe's Dagger Moth	*Acronicta radcliffei*
Rare Skipper	*Problema bulenta*
Rare Spring Moth	*Heliomata infulata*
Red Admiral	*Vanessa atalanta*
Red-banded Hairstreak	*Calycopis cecrops*
Red-spotted Lithacodia Moth	*Lithacodia concinnimacula*
Red-spotted Purple	*Limenitis arthemis astyanax*
Regal Fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*
Regal Moth	*Citheronia regalis*
Reversed Road-skipper	*Amblyscirtes reversa*
Robinson's Underwing	*Catocala robinsoni*
Rosy Maple Moth	*Dryocampa rubicunda*
Rustic Sphinx	*Manduca rustica*
Sachem	*Atalopedes campestris*
Sad Underwing	*Catocala maestosa*
Saint Francis' Satyr	*Neonympha mitchellii francisci*
Sallow Moth, No Common Name	*Pyrrhia adela*
Salt Marsh Skipper	*Panoquina panoquin*
Salt-and-pepper Looper Moth	*Syngrapha rectangula*
Sappho Underwing	*Catocala sappho*
Scholastic Dart Moth	*Euxoa scholastica*
Seaside Goldenrod Borer Moth	*Papaipema duovata*
Serene Underwing	*Catocala serena*
Shivering Pinion Moth	*Lithophane querquera*
Sigmoid Dart Moth	*Eueretagrotis sigmoides*
Silver-bordered Fritillary	*Boloria selene*
Silver-spotted Skipper	*Epargyreus clarus*
Silvery Blue	*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*
Silvery Checkerspot	*Chlosyne nycteis*
Sleepy Duskywing	*Erynnis brizo*
Sleepy Orange	*Eurema nicippe*
Sleepy Underwing	*Catocala concumbens*
Small-eyed Sphinx	*Paonias myops*
Smyth's Green Comma	*Polygonia faunus smythi*

Smyth's Apamea Moth	*Apamea smythi*
Snowberry Clearwing	*Hemerus diffinis*
Sordid Hypena Moth	*Hypena sordidula*
Southeastern Cane Borer Moth	*Papaipema sp 3*
Southern Broken-dash	*Wallengrenia otho*
Southern Cloudywing	*Thorybes bathyllus*
Southern Dogface	*Colias cesonia*
Southern Pearly-eye	*Enodia portlandia*
Southern Pine Sphinx	*Lapara coniferarum*
Southern Ptichodis Moth	*Ptichodis bistrigata*
Southern Spragueia Moth	*Spragueia dama*
Spear-marked Black Moth	*Rheumaptera hastata*
Spicebush Swallowtail	*Papilio troilus*
Splendid Dagger Moth	*Acronicta superans*
Spiny Oakworm Moth	*Anisota stigma*
Spring Azure	*Celastrina ladon*
Striped Hairstreak	*Satyrium liparops*
Subdued Quaker Moth	*Orthosia revicta*
Sunflower Borer Moth	*Papaipema necopina*
Swarthy Skipper	*Nastra lherminier*
Sweet (Or Quiet) Underwing	*Catocala dulciola*
Sweetbay Silkmoth	*Callosamia securifera*
Sweetfern Underwing	*Catocala antinympha*
Swift Setwing	*Dythemis velox*
Tawny Crescent	*Phyciodes batesii*
Tawny Emperor	*Asterocampa clyton*
Tawny-edged Skipper	*Polites themistocles*
Tersa Sphinx	*Xylophanes tersa*
Thin-lined Erastria Moth	*Erastria cruentaria*
Three-lined Balsa Moth	*Balsa tristrigella*
Tuliptree Silkmoth	*Callosamia angulifera*
Turtlehead Borer Moth	*Papaipema nepheleptena*
Tuscarora Emerald	*Nemoria tuscarora*
Tussock Moth, No Common Name	*Dasychira plagiata*
Two-spot Dart Moth	*Eueretagrotis perattenta*
Two-spotted Skipper	*Euphyes bimacula*
Ulalume Underwing	*Catocala ulalume*
Unexpected Cycnia Moth	*Cycnia collaris*
Variegated Fritillary	*Euptoieta claudia*

Viceroy	*Limenitis archippus*
Violet Dart Moth	*Euxoa violaris*
Virginia Creeper Sphinx	*Darapsa myron*
Walnut Sphinx	*Laothoe juglandis*
Watson's Arugisa Moth	*Arugisa watsoni*
Waved Sphinx	*Ceratomia undulosa*
Welsh Wave Moth	*Venusia cambrica*
West Virginia White	*Pieris virginiensis*
Wetland Borer Moth, No Common Name	*Bellura anoa*
Wetland Borer Moth, No Common Name	*Bellura brehmei*
Wetland Borer Moth, No Common Name	*Bellura melanopyga*
Whirlabout	*Polites vibex*
White Admiral	*Limenitis arthemis arthemis*
White Eulithis Moth	*Eulithis explanata*
White M Hairstreak	*Parrhasius m-album*
White Underwing	*Catocala relicta*
Whitelined Sphinx	*Hyles lineata*
White-ribboned Carpet	*Mesoleuca ruficillata*
Wild Cherry Sphinx	*Sphinx drupiferarum*
Wild Indigo Duskywing	*Erynnis baptisiae*
Witch Hazel Dagger Moth	*Acronicta hamamelis*
Wood-colored Apamea Moth	*Apamea lignicolora*
Yehl Skipper	*Poanes yehl*
Yellow Stoneroot Borer Moth	*Papaipema astuta*
Yellow-edged Pygarctia Moth	*Pygarctia abdominalis*
Yellow-headed Lichen Moth	*Crambidia cephalica*
Yellow-striped Armyworm Moth	*Spodoptera ornithogalli*
Young's Dart Moth	*Xestia youngii*
Zabulon Skipper	*Poanes zabulon*
Zale Moth, No Common Name	*Zale sp. 2*
Zarucco Duskywing	*Erynnis zarucco*
Zebra Swallowtail	*Eurytides marcellus*
<u>All Other Insects (Partial):</u>	
Acuminate Water Boatman	*Ramphocorixa acuminata*
Allegheny Clubtail	*Ophiogomphus incurvatus alleghaniensis*
Allegheny Mayfly	*Ameletus cryptostimulus*
Allegheny River Cruiser	*Macromia alleghaniensis*

American Burying Beetle	*Nicrophorus americanus*
American Stag Beetle	*Lucanus elaphus*
Appalachian Grasshopper	*Appalachia hebardi*
Appalachian Rhyacophilid Caddisfly	*Rhyacophila appalachia*
Appalachian Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus incurvatus incurvatus*
Arrow Clubtail	*Stylurus spiniceps*
Arrowhead Spiketail	*Cordulegaster obliqua*
Ashy Clubtail	*Gomphus lividus*
Asiatic Garden Beetle	*Maladera castanea*
Assassin Bug, No Common Name	*Ctenotrachelus brimleyi*
Assassin Bug, No Common Name	*Gnathobleda litigiosa*
Assassin Bug, No Common Name	*Ploiaria hirticornis*
Assassin Bug, No Common Name	*Pnirontis brimleyi*
Assassin Bug, No Common Name	*Pnirontis languida*
Atlantic Bluet	*Enallagma doubledayi*
Attenuated Bluet	*Enallagma daeckii*
Aurora Damsel	*Chromagrion conditum*
Avernus Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus avernus*
Azure Bluet	*Enallagma aspersum*
Banded Pennant	*Celithemis fasciata*
Banner Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 9*
Banner Clubtail	*Hylogomphus apomyius*
Barrens Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela patruela*
Beartown Perlodid Stonefly	*Isoperla major*
Beaverpond Baskettail	*Epitheca canis*
Beaverpond Clubtail	*Phanogomphus borealis*
Beetle, No Common Name	*Nemadus horni*
Beetle, No Common Name	*Paralichas trivittis*
Beetle, No Common Name	*Sosylus costatus*
Benfield's Bearded Small Minnow Mayfly	*Barbaetis benfieldi*
Bent Forestfly	*Ostrocerca prolongata*
Berner's Ephemerella Mayfly	*Tsalia berneri*
Big Bluet	*Enallagma durum*
Black Lordithon Rove Beetle	*Lordithon niger*
Black Stalk-eyed Bug	*Isthmocorius piceus*
Black-tipped Darner	*Aeshna tuberculifera*
Black Turfgrass Ataenius	*Ataenius spretulus*
Blackwater Bluet	*Enallagma weewa*
Blue Ridge Sallfly	*Alloperla stipitata*

Blue Ridge Snowfly	*Allocapnia stannardi*
Blue Ridge Springfly	*Remenus kirchneri*
Blue Ridge Stonefly	*Perlesta frisoni*
Blue-fronted Dancer	*Argia apicalis*
Blue-tipped Dancer	*Argia tibialis*
Brook Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus aspersus*
Brown Spiketail	*Cordulegaster bilineata*
Buffalo Mountain Mealybug	*Puto kosztarabi*
Bumble Bee	*Bombus pensylvanicus*
Bumble Flower Beetle	*Euphoria inda*
Burgundy Bluet	*Enallagma dubium*
Burkes Garden Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus hortulanus*
Burnsville Cove Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 8*
Burrower Bug, No Common Name	*Melanaethus cavicollis*
Burrower Bug, No Common Name	*Tominotus communis*
Burying Beetle, No Common Name	*Nicrophorus defodiens*
Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Heteroplectron americanum*
Cahaba Sand-filtering Mayfly	*Homoeoneuria cahabensis*
Calico Pennant	*Celithemis elisa*
Canada Darner	*Aeshna canadensis*
Carolina Big-headed Tiger Beetle	*Megacephala carolina*
Carolina Burying Beetle	*Nicrophorus carolinus*
Carolina Salmonfly	*Pteronarcys scotti*
Carolina Spreadwing	*Lestes vidua*
Carolina Thread-legged Bug	*Ploiaria carolina*
Carrot Beetle	*Tomarus (Ligyrus) gibbosus*
Catawba Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 12*
Cave Fly, No Common Name	*Spelobia tenebrarum*
Cave Pselaphid Beetle, No Common Name	*Arianops jeanneli*
Chalk-fronted Corporal Skimmer	*Ladona julia*
Chapman's Shore Bug	*Isocytus chapmani*
Cherokee Clubtail	*Stenogomphuruss consanguis*
Cinnamon Shadowdragon	*Neurocordulia virginiensis*
Clamp-tipped Emerald	*Somatochlora tenebrosa*
Clover Hollow Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus gracilis*
Cobblestone Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela marginipennis*
Cobra Clubtail	*Gomphus vastus*
Combneck Assassin Bug	*Ctenotrachelus shermani*
Common Spreadwing	*Lestes disjunctus*

Common Stonefly	*Acroneuria abnormis*
Coppery Emerald	*Somatochlora georgiana*
Crossroads Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus intersectus*
Cryptic Willowfly	*Taeniopteryx nelsoni*
Cumberland Gap Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus hirsutus*
Deceptive Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus deceptivus*
Delicate Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus delicatus*
Delta-spotted Spiketail	*Cordulegaster diastatops*
Dismal Swamp Green Stink Bug	*Chlorochroa dismalia*
Dorbeetle	*Geotrupes (Anoplotrupes) balyi*
Dot-tailed Whiteface	*Leucorrhinia intacta*
Double-ringed Pennant	*Celithemis verna*
Double-striped Bluet	*Enallagma basidens*
Drake's Water Scorpion	*Ranatra drakei*
Dublin Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 7*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aegialia blanchardi*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aegialia humeralis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aidophus parcus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala binotata*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala flavipennis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala innuba*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala lucicola*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala marginata*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Anomala undulata*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aphonus castaneus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aphonus densicauda*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aphonus tridentatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Aphotaenius carolinus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius abditus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius alternatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius apicalis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius brevis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius cylindrus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius fattigi*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius figurator*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius glaseri*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius gracilis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius imbricatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius insculptus*

Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius miamii*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius ovatulus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius platensis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius simulator*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius strigatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ataenius wenzelii*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ateuchus histeroides*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Ateuchus lecontei*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Canthon chalcites*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Canthon probus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Canthon vigilans*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Canthon viridis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Cremastocheilus (Cremastocheilus) castaneus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Cremastocheilus (Cremastocheilus) harrisii*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Cremastocheilus (Cremastocheilus) variolosus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Cyclocephala lurida*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Deltochilum gibbosum*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dialytellus dialytoides*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dialytellus humeralis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dialytes striatulus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dialytes truncatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dialytes ulkei*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dichotomius carolinus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Dyscinetus morator*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Euphoria herbacea*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Euphoria sepulcralis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Eutheola humilis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Gnorimella maculosa*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Hornietus ventralis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Melanocanthon bispinatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Neopsammodius interruptus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Odontopsammodius bidens*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus hecate*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus nuchicornis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus oklahomensis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus orpheus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus orpheus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus pennsylvanicus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus striatulus*

Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus subaeneus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus taurus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Onthophagus tuberculifrons*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Osmoderma eremicola*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Osmoderma scabra*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Parastasia brevipes*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Phileurus valgus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Platyomus atlanticus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Platyomus notialis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Pleurophorus caesus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Psammodius basalis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Psammodius laevipennis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Pseudataenius contortus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Pseudocanthon perplexus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Psilocnemis leucosticta*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Rhyssemus scaber*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Stephanuca areata*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Strigoderma arbicola*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Tomarus (Ligyrodes) relictus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Trichiotinus bibens*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Trichiotinus lunulatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Trichiotinus piger*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Valgus canaliculatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Valgus seticollis*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab))	*Copris fricator*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab))	*Cremastocheilus (Cremastocheilus) canaliculatus*
Dung or Chafer Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab))	*Onthophagus concinnus*
Dusky Sallfly	*Alloperla biserrata*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolboceras cornigerus*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolboceras darlingtoni*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolboceras liebecki*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolboceras thoracicornis*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolbocerosoma farctum*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bolbocerosoma tumefactum*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Bradycinetulus ferrugineus*

Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Eucanthus impressus*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Eucanthus lazarus*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Eucanthus subtropicus*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Anoplotrupes) hornii*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Cnemotrupes) blackburnii*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Cnemotrupes) egeriei*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Cnemotrupes) ulkei*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Onychotrupes) semiopacus*
Earth-boring Dung Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Geotrupes (Onychotrupes) splendidus*
Eastern Hercules Beetle	*Dynastes tityus*
Eastern Saltmarsh Mosquito	*Aedes sollicitans*
Eastern Treehole Mosquito	*Aedes triseriatus*
Eastern Tumblebug	*Canthon pilularis*
Ebony Jewelwing	*Calopteryx maculata*
Elegant Spreadwing	*Lestes inaequalis*
Elfin Skimmer	*Nannothemis bella*
Elk Garden Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 42*
Ellett Valley Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus pusio*
Elusive Clubtail	*Stylurus notatus*
Emerald Spreadwing	*Lestes dryas*
Faded Pennant	*Celithemis ornata*
Familiar Bluet	*Enallagma civile*
Fine-lined Emerald	*Somatochlora filosa*
Flat Bark Beetle, No Common Name	*Hemipeplus microphthalmus*
Flat-horned Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Helluomorphoides nigripennis*
Flightless Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela unipunctata*
Flower Beetle	*Trichiotinus affinis*
Flower Scarab	*Trigonopeltastes delta*
Frosted Whiteface	*Leucorrhinia frigida*
Gammon's Riffle Beetle	*Stenelmis gammoni*
Georgia Isonychia Mayfly	*Isonychia georgiae*
Gipsy Cuckoo-bee	*Bombus bohemicus*
Goldsmith Beetle	*Cotalpa lanigera*
Greears Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 4*

Green-faced Clubtail	*Hylogomphus viridifrons*
Green-striped Darner	*Aeshna verticalis*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Cyclotrachelus incisus*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Dicaelus sculptilis*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Pentagonica picticornis*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Phloeoxena signata*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Pseudaptinus lecontei*
Ground Beetle, No Common Name	*Thalpius pygmaeus*
Hagen's Bluet	*Enallagma hageni*
Halloween Pennant	*Celithemis eponina*
Harpoon Clubtail	*Gomphus descriptus*
Hercules Club Stink Bug	*Elasmostethus atricornis*
Highlands Springfly	*Yugus arinus*
Hoffman's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus hoffmani*
Hoffman's Isonychia Mayfly	*Isonychia hoffmani*
Holsinger's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus holsingeri*
Holston Sallfly	*Sweltsa holstonensis*
Horned Passalus	*Odontotaenius disjunctus*
Howden's Copris Scarab Beetle	*Copris howdeni*
Hubbard's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus hubbardi*
Hubricht's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus hubrichti*
Hudsonian Whiteface	*Leucorrhinia hudsonica*
Hydropsychid Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Hydropsyche betteni*
Illinois Snowfly	*Allocapnia illinoensis*
Immodest Spur-throat Grasshopper	*Melanoplus impudicus*
Indian Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 10*
Jane's Meadowhawk	*Sympetrum janeae*
Jefferson's Short-nosed Scorpionfly	*Brachypanorpa jeffersoni*
Johnson's Pronggill Mayfly	*Leptophlebia johnsoni*
Kanawhole Springfly	*Diploperla kanawholensis*
Karl's Pit Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 14*
Lamellicorn Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Strigoderma pygmaea*
Lancet Clubtail	*Gomphus exilis*
Lance-tipped Darner	*Aeshna constricta*
Laura's Clubtail	*Stylurus laurae*
Leaf Beetle, No Common Name	*Diabrotica cristata*
Leaf Beetle, No Common Name	*Pseudolampsis guttata*
Leaf Beetle, No Common Name	*Calligrapha pnirsa*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius badipes*

Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius bicolor*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius campestris*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius crassulus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius distinctus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius erraticus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius femoralis*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius fimetarius*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius fossor*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius granarius*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius haemorrhoidalis*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius lentus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius leopardus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius lividus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius lutulentus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius phalerioides*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius prodromus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius pseudolividus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius robinsoni*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius rubeolus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius rubripennis*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius rufipes*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius rusicola*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius serval*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius stercorosus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius stupidus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius sylvanicus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius tenellus*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius terminalis*
Lesser Dung Beetle, No Common Name	*Aphodius vittatus*
Lilypad Clubtail	*Arigomphus furcifer*
Limnephilid Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Anabolia apora*
Limnephilid Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Nemotaulius hostilis*
Little Kennedy Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus cordicollis*
Lobed Roachfly	*Tallaperla lobata*
Long-headed Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus longiceps*
Long-horned Beetle, No Common Name	*Anthophylax hoffmani*
Long-horned Beetle, No Common Name	*Urographis triangulifer*
Maiden Spring Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus virginicus*
Maine Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus mainensis*

Manassas Stonefly	*Acroneuria flinti*
Mantled Baskettail	*Epitheca semiaquea*
Marsh Bluet	*Enallagma ebrium*
Martha's Pennant	*Celithemis martha*
Maureen's Hydraenan Minute Beetle	*Hydraena maureenae*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Dichelonyx albicollis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Dichelonyx diluta*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Dichelonyx fuscula*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Dichelonyx linearis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Dichelonyx subvittata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis atlantis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis bidentata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis frondicola*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis harperi*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis liberta*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis punctatorugosa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis sordida*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Diplotaxis subcostata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Hoplia equina*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Hoplia modesta*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Hoplia trifasciata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Hoplia trivialis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Macrodactylus angustata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) aemula*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) anxia*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) apicata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) balia*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) barda*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) crenulata*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) debilis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) diffinis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) dispar*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) drakii*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) ephilida*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) forsteri*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) foxii*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) fraterna*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) fusca*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) futilis*

May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) georgiana*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) glaberrima*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) gracilis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) hirsuta*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) hirticula*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) hornii*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) ilicis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) inversa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) knochii*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) latifrons*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) luctuosa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) marginalis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) micans*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) paternoi*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) postrema*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) profunda*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) prununculina*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) quercus*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) rugosa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) subpruinosa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) subtonsa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) sylvatica*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) tristis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophaga (Phyllophaga) vilifrons*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Phyllophagas (Phyllophagas) implicita*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Polyphylla comes*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Polyphylla occidentalis*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Polyphylla variolosa*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica atricapilla*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica blatchleyi*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica carolina*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica georgiana*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica imitans*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica intermixta*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica iricolor*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica lecontei*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica loxia*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica mystaca*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica opposita*

May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica parallela*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica sericea*
May Beetle or June Bug, No Common Name	*Serica vespertina*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Baetis intercalaris*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Baetis flavistriga*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Baetisca rubescens*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Ephemerella inconstans*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Habrophlebiodes celeteria*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Isonychia arida*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Isonychia serrata*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Isonychia tusculanensis*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Iswaeon rubrolaterale*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Neoephemera compressa*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Paraleptophlebia assimilis*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Paraleptophlebia jeanae*
Mayfly, No Common Name	*Rhithrogena anomala*
Mcmullens Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 13*
Midland Clubtail	*Gomphus fraternus*
Minute Moss Beetle	*Hydraena appalachicola*
Mirid Bug, No Common Name	*Bothynotus johnstoni*
Mississippi Turtle Bug	*Allopodops mississippiensis*
Mitchell Needlefly	*Leuctra mitchellensis*
Mocha Emerald	*Somatochlora linearis*
Montane Needlefly	*Leuctra monticola*
Mountain River Cruiser	*Macromia margarita*
Moustached Clubtail	*Hylogomphus adelphus*
Mud-dwelling Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus limicola*
Natural Bridge Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus pontis*
Nelson’s Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus nelsoni*
Neotropical Rice Bug	*Stenocoris tipuloides*
New River Valley Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus egberti*
Newfound Willowfly	*Strophopteryx limata*
Northeastern Beach Tiger Beetle	*Habroscelimorpha dorsalis dorsalis*
Northern Bluet	*Enallagma annexum*
Northern Bush Katydid	*Scudderia septentrionalis*
Northern House Mosquito	*Culex pipiens pipiens*
Northern Masked Chafer	*Cyclocephala borealis*
Northern Pygmy Clubtail	*Lanthus parvulus*
Notched Forestfly	*Ostrocerca complexa*

Nottaway Stonefly	*Perlesta cranshawi*
Orange-bellied Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela abdominalis*
Orange Bluet	*Enallagma signatum*
Oriental Beetle	*Anomala orientalis*
Ornate Stonefly	*Acroneuria yuchi*
Overlooked Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus praetermissus*
Ox Beetle	*Strategus antaeus*
Pale Bluet	*Enallagma pallidum*
Petrunkevitch's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus petrunkevitchi*
Philopotamid Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Wormaldia thyria*
Phlox Whitefly	*Trialeurodes phlogis*
Piedmont Clubtail	*Hylogomphus parvidens*
Pine Barrens Plant Bug	*Plagiognathus repetitus*
Pine Chafer	*Anomala oblivia*
Pitcher Plant Fly	*Fletcherimyia fletcheri*
Pitcher Plant Midge	*Metriocnemus knabi*
Predaceous Diving Beetle, No Common Name	*Hoperius planatus*
Pselaphid Beetle, No Common Name	*Rybaxis sp. 1*
Purple Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela purpurea*
Pygmy Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus howei*
Rapids Clubtail	*Gomphus quadricolor*
Red Imported Fire Ant *	*Solenopsis Invicta **
Red-waisted Whiteface	*Leucorrhinia proxima*
Regal Darner	*Coryphaeschna ingens*
Rhea Valley Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 5*
Rhinoceros Beetle	*Xyloryctes jamaicensis*
Rhyacophilid Caddisfly, No Common Name	*Rhyacophila tricornuta*
Riffle Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus carolus*
River Jewelwing	*Calopteryx aequabilis*
Riverine Clubtail	*Stylurus amnicola*
Rock Island Springfly	*Isogenoides varians*
Rose Chafer	*Macrodactylus subspinosa*
Rosedale Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 43*
Rotund Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus rotundatus*
Rove Beetle, No Common Name	*Atheta annexa*
Rove Beetle, No Common Name	*Atheta troglophila*
Russet-tipped Clubtail	*Stylurus plagiatus*
Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	*Bombus affinis*
Rusty Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis*

Rye Cove Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus seclusus*
Sable Clubtail	*Stenogomphurus rogersi*
Saint Paul Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sanctipauli*
Scarab Beetle, No Common Name	*Germarostes (Germarostes) aphodioides*
Scarab Beetle, No Common Name	*Germarostes (Germarostes) globosus*
Scarab Beetle, No Common Name	*Lichnanthe lupina*
Scarab Beetle, No Common Name	*Lichnanthe vulpina*
Scarab Beetle, No Common Name	*Ochodaeus musculus*
Schaum's False Snail-eating Beetle	*Sphaeroderus schaumi*
Schaum's Longhorn Beetle	*Stenocorus schaumi*
Schwarz' Diving Beetle	*Laccophilus schwarzi*
Seashore Plant Bug	*Pycnoderiella virginiana*
Sedge Sprite	*Nehalennia irene*
Seed Bug, No Common Name	*Botocudo modestus*
Seepage Dancer	*Argia bipunctulata*
Septima's Clubtail	*Gomphus septima*
Shadow Darner	*Aeshna umbrosa*
Shenandoah Needlefly	*Megaleuctra flinti*
Shenandoah Sallfly	*Sweltsa palearata*
Shield Bug, No Common Name	*Acantholomidea denticulata*
Shield Bug, No Common Name	*Eurygaster alternata*
Shield Bug, No Common Name	*Galgupha denudata*
Showalters Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 11*
Silken Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sericus*
Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	*Dryobius sexnotatus*
Skillet Clubtail	*Gomphus ventricosus*
Skimming Bluet	*Enallagma geminatum*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Omorgus asper*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Omorgus scabrosus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Omorgus suberosus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Omorgus tytus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox aequalis*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox capillaris*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox foveicollis*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox hamatus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox scaber*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox sordidus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox spinulosus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox terrestris*

Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox tuberculatus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox unistriatus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab)	*Trox variolatus*
Skin Beetle (Scarab))	*Omorgus monachus*
Ski-tipped Emerald	*Somatochlora elongata*
Slender Bluet	*Enallagma traviatum*
Slender Spreadwing	*Lestes rectangularis*
Small Black Dung Beetle	*Copris minutus*
Small Winter Snowfly	*Allocapnia rickeri*
Smokies Needlefly	*Megaleuctra williamsae*
Smokies Snowfly	*Allocapnia fumosa*
Smoky Willowfly	*Bolotoperla rossi*
Snow Scorpionfly, No Common Name	*Boreus nivoriundus*
South Branch Valley Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus potomaca potomaca*
Southeastern Beach Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela dorsalis media*
Southeastern Myotis Bat Fly	*Basilia boardmani*
Southeastern Roachfly	*Tallaperla cornelia*
Southern Pitcher Plant Mosquito	*Wyeomyia haynei*
Southern Plains Bumble Bee	*Bombus fraternus*
Southern Pygmy Clubtail	*Lanthus vernalis*
Southern Springfly	*Cultus decisus isolatus*
Southern Sprite	*Nehalennia integricollis*
Southern Water Scorpion	*Ranatra australis*
Sparkling Jewelwing	*Calopteryx dimidiata*
Spatterdock Darner	*Aeshna mutata*
Spatulate Snowfly	*Allocapnia simmonsi*
Spectral Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela lepida*
Sphagnum Sprite	*Nehalennia gracilis*
Spieth's Great Speckled Olive Mayfly	*Siphloplecton costalense*
Spine-crowned Clubtail	*Hylogomphus abbreviatus*
Spiny Salmonfly	*Pteronarcys comstocki*
Splendid Clubtail	*Gomphus lineatifrons*
Splendid Dung Beetle	*Phanaeus (Phanaeus) vindex*
Splendid Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela splendida*
Spotted Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus punctatus*
Spotted Grape Beetle	*Pelidnota punctata*
Spotted Lanternfly *	*Lycorma delicatula* *
Spotted Spreadwing	*Lestes congener*
Spur-throat Grasshopper, No Common Name	*Melanoplus celatus*

Spur-throat Grasshopper, No Common Name	*Melanoplus devius*
Spur-throat Grasshopper, No Common Name	*Melanoplus pachycercus*
Spur-throat Grasshopper, No Common Name	*Melanoplus sp. 55*
Spur-throat Grasshopper, No Common Name	*Melanoplus sp. 59*
Squash Bug	*Chelinidea vittiger*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name	*Ceruchus piceus*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name	*Dorcus brevis*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name	*Dorcus parallelus*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name	*Lucanus capreolus*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name	*Nicagus obscurus*
Stag Beetle, No Common Name (Scarab)	*Platycerus virescens*
St. Croix Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus susbehcha*
Straley's Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus quadratus*
Strawberry Stonefly	*Acroneuria kirchneri*
Stream Bluet	*Enallagma exsulans*
Stygian Shadowdragon	*Neurocordulia yamaskanensis*
Superb Jewelwing	*Calopteryx amata*
Swamp Forestfly	*Prostoia hallasi*
Swamp Spreadwing	*Lestes vigilax*
Swamp Stonefly	*Perlesta durfeei*
Swannanoa Sallfly	*Alloperla nanina*
Tarter's Ameletus Mayfly	*Ameletus tarteri*
Teays Stonefly	*Perlesta teaysia*
Tennessee Sallfly	*Alloperla neglecta*
Thin-neck Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus parvicollis*
Thomas' Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus thomasi*
Tiger Beetle, No Common Name	*Cicindela ancocisconensis*
Tiger Beetle, No Common Name	*Cicindela formosa generosa*
Tiger Beetle, No Common Name	*Cicindela gratiosa*
Tiger Beetle, No Common Name	*Cicindela limbalis*
Tiger Beetle, No Common Name	*Cicindela trifasciata*
Tiger Spiketail	*Cordulegaster erronea*
Treetop Emerald	*Somatochlora provocans*
Triceratops Beetle	*Phileurus truncatus*
Tufted Sallfly	*Alloperla banksi*
Tule Bluet	*Enallagma carunculatum*
Turquoise Bluet	*Enallagma divagens*
Turtle Bug, No Common Name	*Oncozygia clavicornis*
Twin-spotted Spiketail	*Cordulegaster maculata*

Two-striped Forceptail	*Aphylla williamsoni*
Variable Cuckoo Bumble Bee	*Bombus variabilis*
Variegated Meadowhawk	*Sympetrum corruptum*
Vernal Sallfly	*Alloperla idei*
Vesper Bluet	*Enallagma vesperum*
Vicariant Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus vicarius*
Violet Dancer	*Argia fumipennis violacea*
Virginia Piedmont Water Boatman	*Sigara depressa*
Virginia Sallfly	*Sweltsa voshelli*
Virginia Springfly	*Diploperla morgani*
Virginia Stonefly	*Acroneuria kosztarabi*
Watauga Springfly	*Yugus kondratieffi*
Water Scavenger Beetle, No Common Name	*Hydrobiomorpha casta*
Water Scorpion, No Common Name	*Nepa apiculata*
Water Strider, No Common Name	*Limnoporus dissortis*
White Corporal Skimmer	*Ladona exusta*
White Sand-river Mayfly	*Pseudiron centralis*
White-faced Meadowhawk	*Sympetrum obtrusum*
Widecollar Stonefly	*Paragnetina ichusa*
Williamson's Emerald	*Somatochlora williamsoni*
Winter Stonefly	*Taeniopteryx maura*
Wytheville Cave Beetle	*Pseudanophthalmus sp. 6*
Yellow Bumble Bee	*Bombus fervidus*
Yellow-banded Bumble Bee	*Bombus terricola*
Zebra Clubtail	*Stylurus scudderi*
DIPLURANS AND SPRINGTAILS (PARTIAL):	
Barr's Cave Springtail	*Sinella barri*
Cave Dipluran, No Common Name (Salamander Cave)	*Litocampa sp. 1*
Cave Dipluran, No Common Name	*Litocampa sp. 2*
Cave Dipluran, No Common Name	*Litocampa sp. 3*
Cave Dipluran, No Common Name	*Litocampa sp. 4*
Cave Dipluran, No Common Name	*Litocampa sp. 5*
Cave Obligate Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella hirsuta*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites caedus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites carolynae*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites clarus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites commorus*

Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites lacuna*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites marshalli*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites pavo*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites sacer*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites silvus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Oncopodura hubbardi*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Paleonura petebellingeri*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella bona*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella erewhon*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella extra*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella gisini*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella granda*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella orba*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella sp. 2*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella sp. 3*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pseudosinella sp. 4*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites caedus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites commorus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites lacuna*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites obtusus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites sacer*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites sextus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Pygmarrhopalites silvus*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Schaefferia hubbardi*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Speleonura kenchristianseni*
Cave Springtail, No Common Name	*Typhlogastrura valentini*
Cooke's Cave Dipluran	*Litocampa cookei*
Fielding's Cave Dipluran	*Litocampa fieldingi*
Hoffman's Cave Springtail	*Sinella hoffmani*
Puckett's Cave Dipluran	*Litocampa pucketti*
Springtail, No Common Name	*Arrhopalites benitus*
ARACHNIDS (PARTIAL):	
Amaurobiid Spider, No Common Name	*Amaurobius borealis*
American Dog Tick	*Dermacentor variabilis*
Atlantic Purse-web Spider	*Sphodros atlanticus*
Black And Yellow Spider	*Argiope aurantia*
Brown Dog Tick	*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*

Carolina Scorpion	*Vaejovis carolinianus*
Cave Mite, No Common Name	*Foveacheles paralleloseta*
Cave Mite, No Common Name	*Rhagidia varia*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Apochthonius coecus*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Apochthonius holsingeri*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Chitrella sp. 1*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Chitrella superba*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius anophthalmus*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius binoculatus*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius gertschi*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius lutzi*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius proximosetus*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius regulus*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius similis*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius sp. 1*
Cave Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Mundochthonius holsingeri*
Cave Spider, No Common Name	*Islandiana muma*
Cave Spider, No Common Name	*Nesticus mimus*
Cave Spider, No Common Name	*Nesticus paynei*
Cave Spider, No Common Name	*Nesticus tennesseensis*
Clover Mite, No Common Name	*Bryobia praetiosa*
Coyle's Cave Spider	*Anthrobia coylei*
Coyle's Purse-web Spider	*Sphodros coylei*
Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver	*Gasteracantha cancriformis*
Elegant Crab Spider	*Xysticus elegans*
Emerton's Crab Spider	*Xysticus emertoni*
Fishing Spider, No Common Name	*Dolomedes scriptus*
Fishing Spider, No Common Name	*Dolomedes vittatus*
Funnel-web Spider, No Common Name	*Agelenopsis pennsylvanica*
Funnel-web Spider, No Common Name	*Barronopsis jeffersi*
Gertsch's Lampshade-web Spider	*Hypochilus gertschi*
Gnaphosid Spider, No Common Name	*Drassyllus louisianus*
Gnaphosid Spider, No Common Name	*Gnaphosa fontinalis*
Harvestman, No Common Name	*Erebomaster acanthina*
Harvestman, No Common Name	*Erebomaster sp. A*
Holsinger's Cave Spider	*Nesticus holsingeri*
Jumping Spider, No Common Name	*Metaphidippus protervus*
Lone Star Tick	*Amblyomma americanum*
Mite, No Common Name	*Androlaelaps sp. A*

Mite, No Common Name	*Eugamasus sp. A*
Mite, No Common Name	*Hupoaspis sp. A*
Mite, No Common Name	*Pergamasus sp. A*
Mite, No Common Name	*Poecilophysis extraneostella*
Mite, No Common Name	*Poecilophysis weyerensis*
Mite, No Common Name	*Robustocheles hilli*
Nursery-web Spider, No Common Name	*Pisaurina dubia*
Pocock's Lampshade-web Spider	*Hypochilus pococki*
Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Apochthonius sp. A*
Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Chitrella cavicola*
Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Hesperochernes mirabilis*
Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Hesperochernes sp. A*
Pseudoscorpion, No Common Name	*Kleptochthonius sp. B*
Rabbit Tick	*Haemaphysalis leporispalustris*
Red-legged Purse-web Spider	*Sphodros rufipes*
Robust Trapdoor Spider	*Antrodiaetus robustus*
Shenandoah Pseudoscorpion	*Kleptochthonius polychaetus*
Southeastern Wandering Spider	*Anahita punctulata*
Southern Black Widow Spider	*Latrodectus mactens*
Spider, No Common Name	*Achaearanea tepidariorum*
Spider, No Common Name	*Anthrobia monmouthia*
Spider, No Common Name	*Bathyphantes weyeri*
Spider, No Common Name	*Calymmaria cavicola*
Spider, No Common Name	*Centromerus latidens*
Spider, No Common Name	*Cicurina pallida*
Spider, No Common Name	*Eidmannella pallida*
Spider, No Common Name	*Liocranoides sp. A*
Spider, No Common Name	*Liocranoides unicolor*
Spider, No Common Name	*Nesticus carteri*
Spider, No Common Name	*Nesticus sp. A*
Spider, No Common Name	*Phanetta subterranea*
Spider, No Common Name	*Porrhomma cavernicolum*
Spruce-fir Moss Spider	*Microhexura montivaga*
Thorell's Lampshade-web Spider	*Hypochilus thorelli*
Threebanded Crab Spider	*Xysticus triguttatus*
Tick, No Common Name	*Ixodes cookei*
Two-clawed Hunting Spider, No Common Name	*Castianeira trilineata*
Two-clawed Hunting Spider, No Common Name	*Clubiona spiralis*
Valentine's Cave Pseudoscorpion	*Lissocreagris valentinei*

Winter Tick	*Dermacentor albipictus*
Wolf Spider, No Common Name	*Eycosa avida*
Wolf Spider, No Common Name	*Lycosa lenta*
PLANARIANS (PARTIAL):	
Bigger's Groundwater Planarian	*Sphalloplana subtilis*
Chandler's Planarian	*Sphalloplana chandleri*
Flatworm, No Common Name	*Geocentrophora cavernicola*
Flatworm, No Common Name	*Geocentrophora spp. A*
Groundwater Planarian, No Common Name	*Sphalloplana hypogea*
Groundwater Planarian, No Common Name	*Procotyla typhlops*
Holsinger's Groundwater Planarian	*Sphalloplana holsingeri*
Planarian, No Common Name	*Phagocata gracilis*
Planarian, No Common Name	*Phagocata morgani*
Planarian, No Common Name	*Sphalloplana percoeca*
Planarian, No Common Name	*Sphalloplana spp. A*
Powell Valley Planarian	*Sphalloplana consimilis*
Rockbridge County Cave Planarian	*Sphalloplana virginiana*
ANNELIDS (PARTIAL):	
Branchiobdelid Worm, No Common Name	*Ankyrodrilus legacus*
Branchiobdelid Worm, No Common Name	*Ankyrodrilus legacus*
Branchiobdelid Worm, No Common Name	*Cambarincola fallax*
Cave Lumbriculid Worm, No Common Name	*Stylodrilus beattiei*
Cave Obligate Worm, No Common Name	*Cambarincola fallax*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Bdellodrilus illuminatus*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Allolobophora chlorotica*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Allolobophora turgida*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Bimastos tumidus*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Cambarincola philadephicus*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Cambarincola spp. A*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Dendrobaena rubida*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Eisenia rosea*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Eiseniella tetraedra*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Lumbriculis spp. A*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Octolasium lacteum*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Oedipodrilus macbaini*

Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Spelaedrilus multiporus*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Xironodrilus formosus*
Oligochaete Worm, No Common Name	*Xironogiton instabilis*
Tubificid Worm, No Common Name	*Enchytraeid spp. A*

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOARD OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
REGULATION AMENDMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Wildlife Division

May 2026

4VAC15-50-120
Game: Bear: Bear hound training season

Summary:

The recommendation is to amend the opening day of the bear hound training season established in subsection E from the first Monday in December to the Monday nearest December 2.

Recommended Language of Amendment:

4VAC15-50-120. Bear hound training season.

A. It shall be lawful to chase black bear with dogs, without capturing or taking, from August 1 through the last Saturday in September, both dates inclusive, in the Counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buchanan, Carroll, Charlotte, Craig, Culpeper, Dickenson, Floyd, Franklin, Giles, Grayson (east of Route 16), Greene, Greensville, Highland, Lee, Lunenburg, Madison, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nelson, Page, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Roanoke (west of I-81), Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth (except for the part southeast of I-81 and west of State Route 16), Tazewell, Warren, Washington (northwest of I-81), Wise, and Wythe and in the Cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.

B. It shall be lawful to chase black bear with dogs, without capturing or taking, from the Saturday prior to the third Monday in November and for 14 days following, both dates inclusive, in the Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Campbell (east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad), Charles City, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Gloucester, Greensville, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lunenburg, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Northumberland, Nottoway, Pittsylvania (east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad), Prince George, Richmond, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Westmoreland, and York.

C. It shall be lawful to chase black bear with dogs, without capturing or taking, from the Saturday prior to the third Monday in November and for 12 days following, both dates inclusive, in the Counties of Appomattox and Buckingham.

D. It shall be lawful to chase black bear with dogs, without capturing or taking, from the Saturday prior to the third Monday in November and for eight days following, both dates inclusive, in the Counties of Charlotte, Halifax, Mecklenburg, and Prince Edward.

E. It shall be lawful to chase black bear with dogs, without capturing or taking, from the ~~first Monday of December~~ Monday nearest December 2 and for 19 days following, excluding Sundays, in the Counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Botetourt, Buckingham, Clarke, Culpeper, Fauquier, Frederick, Greene, Highland, Madison, Nelson, Page, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren.

F. It shall be unlawful to use any firearm, bow, crossbow, or any weapon legally permissible for taking a black bear for the specific purpose of harvesting or killing a black bear while participating in the bear hound training season.

Rationale:

This recommendation corrects a staff oversight and aligns the regulation language with the Board's intention during the 2025-2026 regulation review and amendment process. During that regulation review and amendment process, the bear firearms season was reduced by 25 days within 24 northwestern counties to address bear population declines resulting from the impacts of mange, high female harvest levels, and other factors. On 18 of the 25 days removed from the bear firearms season, hounds could be used to hunt bear in 23 of these counties. To continue providing as much recreational opportunity as possible during the reduced firearms season in these 23 counties and without impacting bear populations, the Board of Wildlife Resources adopted regulation amendments intended to enable hunters to continue to chase bears with hounds, without harvesting them, on the 18 days that had been removed from the bear firearms season. Although the language of the regulation amendment adopted by the Board of Wildlife Resources would provide 18 days of bear hound training opportunity during some years (e.g., this past season), it would provide less than the intended number of days during other years (e.g., the upcoming 2026-2027 hunting season).

4VAC15-90-294

Game: Deer: Rehabilitation of cervids.

Summary:
The recommendation is to change the allowable date of release of rehabilitated deer fawns from December 31st to January 15th, which would allow fawns to remain in rehabilitation until the close of the regular deer hunting seasons.

Recommended language of amendment:

4VAC15-90-294. Rehabilitation of cervids.

A. For the purposes of this section:

"Juvenile" means any cervid less than one year of age on December 31 of the current calendar year.

"Adult" means any cervid greater than one year of age on December 31 of the current calendar year.

B. No person permitted by the department to rehabilitate cervids may rehabilitate or release adult cervids. Rehabilitators permitted by the department may transport and temporarily possess adult cervids solely for the purpose of immediate humane dispatch but must notify the department immediately after the deer has been dispatched.

C. Juvenile cervids requiring continued rehabilitation beyond January 15th of the subsequent calendar year ~~December 31 of the current calendar year~~ shall not be transported, possessed, released, or rehabilitated without written authorization from the department.

D. Cervids that originate within an area designated by the department for disease management shall not be transported or possessed for the purposes of rehabilitation. If such a cervid is brought to a rehabilitator permitted by the department, the permittee shall hold the cervid in isolation and immediately notify the department.

E. Cervids from any county (including the cities and towns therein) containing an area designated by the department for cervid disease management may be rehabilitated and released in the county of origin only if the cervid originated from a portion of the county outside the disease management area.

Rationale:
There is interest among permitted fawn rehabilitators to extend the time period for release of rehabilitated fawns until after the conclusion of the regular deer seasons (1st Saturday in January). This time extension may allow rehabilitated fawns additional time to acclimate without ongoing, elevated deer hunting pressure typically noted at the end of the regular deer seasons. There should be limited additional risk of habituation from this extension, provided that it only extends through January 15th. This recommendation does not allow the extension of rehabilitation beyond January 15th, even in localities which have late antlerless only deer seasons, unless the provisions of subsection C are met (written authorization from the Department).

4 VAC 15-90-550

Game: Deer: Special elk hunting license, Conservation License Program.

Summary:

The recommendation is to allow one special elk hunting license to be reserved for a conservation organization each license year for a period of up to five years.

Recommended language of amendment:

4VAC15-90-550. Special elk hunting license, Conservation License Program.

A. For the purposes of this section, the following words or terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Individual, cooperators, or wildlife conservation organizations" means those people or entities whose mission is to promote and ensure the conservation of Virginia's wildlife resources or to promote opportunities for hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, or other wildlife-related recreation within Virginia.

"Proceeds" means the amount of money received by the cooperator or organization from the transfer of a reserved special elk hunting license minus all expenses, including the fees associated with the license, and administrative costs directly attributable to the transfer of the permit or the implementation of the defined project.

B. Upon receipt of a valid Conservation License Program application from an officer or other designated official representative of any individual, cooperator, or wildlife conservation organization, the director or the director's designee shall verify the application materials and may select a program awardee ~~annually~~ for a period not to exceed five years.

C. The director shall establish a Conservation License Program Committee composed of a minimum of three individuals to review program applications and submit a recommendation to the director to reserve no more than one special elk hunting license per license year for a period not to exceed five years for a cooperator or organization whose application is deemed to provide the greatest benefit to elk conservation and elk-related recreation ~~in Virginia per license year~~. ~~This committee shall be composed of a minimum of three individuals and make a recommendation to the director each year.~~

D. ~~A cooperator or organization receiving~~ The awardee will receive a reserved special elk hunting license each license year during the award period, subject to the provisions of subsection G of this section. The awardee must direct all proceeds from the transfer of such reservation, toward ~~a~~ projects to improve and enhance elk habitat, elk populations, or elk-related recreation within the Elk Management Zone.

E. In coordination with the department, a cooperator or organization may transfer the reserved special elk hunting license to any person eligible to hunt in Virginia. The generation of funds from the transfer of the reserved special elk hunting license may only be conducted through a raffle.

F. A special elk hunting license transferee may be rejected if it is determined that the transferee has a hunting license revocation at the time they are drawn, been convicted of one or more wildlife violations within five years prior to the last date of the application period, or convicted of one or more violations involving elk. In determining the transferee's eligibility, the department shall take into account the nature and severity of the violations.

G. The department reserves the right to terminate a multi-year award if the cooperator or organization violates the intent of the Conservation License Program or breaches any agreement made with the department pertaining to the Conservation License Program or if the department alters special elk hunting license opportunities for elk management purposes.

H. Cooperators or organizations are eligible to apply for and be selected for the Conservation License Program, regardless of the number of times they have applied or been selected in the past.

Rationale:

The recommended language change allowing an organization or cooperator to be awarded the opportunity to raffle one special elk hunting license each license year for a period of up to five years will promote a more sustainable, long-term funding mechanism for the elk program and all the work required for it, such as habitat improvement, land access, etc. The Elk Conservation License Program is an opportunity to provide an organization with a significant incentive (special elk hunting license) for people to spend money that will be directed towards projects that help elk populations and the elk hunt itself. The previous four habitat projects executed through the Elk Conservation License Program have all been elk-focused but have improved habitat for many wildlife species. All of the elk lottery application revenue goes to the Department's general fund and not to the elk program. Therefore, maximizing the ability of this one separate elk license to generate funding that will sustain the elk program is crucial.

Currently, DWR notifies the winning organization in early May, and they must work quickly to organize a raffle and online resources for inclusion in the Department's late May announcement of the elk lottery winners. This short planning time frame does not afford sufficient opportunity to organize and maximize the profitability of a raffle package. A longer planning time frame would foster much greater opportunity to solicit donations from individuals or businesses to add value and prizes to the raffle, and thus, the overall attractiveness of the raffle to prospective participants. Further, a longer planning time frame would offer greater opportunities to effectively advertise and distribute raffle materials. Previous winning organizations have stated that given more time to solicit donations and build their raffle package, they would expect to be able to raise significantly more money to benefit elk conservation and recreation.

VIRGINIA STOCKED TROUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (2026-2035)

DEPARTMENT OF
WILDLIFE RESOURCES
CONSERVE. CONNECT. PROTECT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trout fishing provides significant opportunities for outdoor recreation in Virginia. A 2022-2023 Virginia Angler Survey indicated that 32% of all anglers surveyed fished for Stocked Trout in Virginia. Due to Virginia's warm climate, trout thrive year around only in higher-elevation mountain streams and in cold river tailwaters below a few large dams, such as the Jackson River below Lake Moomaw and the Smith River below Philpott Lake. Consequently, 80% of trout fishing in Virginia depends upon the more than 800,000 catchable-size trout (generally greater than seven inches, but frequently 10-12 inches) stocked annually by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR). Approximately 100,000 anglers fish for these stocked trout in Virginia each year in more than 175 lakes and stream reaches stocked by VDWR.

Due to the importance of trout fishing in Virginia, and the significant investment required to operate and maintain hatcheries to produce catchable-sized trout, VDWR developed the Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the "2016 Plan") in 2016. This plan guided VDWR staff to effectively and efficiently manage trout fisheries for a diverse range of stocked trout anglers the past 10 years. To continue managing Virginia's stocked trout fisheries at optimal levels, VDWR revised the Plan in 2026 by adjusting to updated angler preferences and ecosystem concerns.

The revision process maintained the focus of balancing stakeholder values and incorporating sound biological information. This Plan includes revised values, goals and strategies identified by VDWR staff and stakeholders during the development of the 2016 Plan. In addition, there are some new goals and strategies based on a recent Stocked Trout Angler Survey (2025) and rising concerns regarding funding. A technical committee that included VDWR fisheries biologists, hatchery personnel and conservation police officers provided the technical aspects during revision of the Plan. There was a public comment period, and multiple stakeholders were contacted directly to comment on the revision of the plan.

This Plan contains two major sections: the technical section and the goals, objectives and strategies section for management of stocked trout. The technical section describes the history of trout management in Virginia, how VDWR approaches management of stocked trout, including production, facilities, species produced, and challenges in raising trout. The second section of the Plan lists the values and goals for management of stocked trout within five major issue areas. There are multiple objectives and strategies in this section that will allow VDWR to achieve goals and optimal management of the Stocked Trout in Virginia. The Plan is designed to provide a direction for the next decade of stocked trout management rather than specific details of day-to-day operations.

The issue areas and associated goal statements are as follows:

- Funding and administration. Goal: Maintain a productive and adequately funded stocked trout program, including investigation of alternative funding and resource mechanisms to meet current and anticipated future demands. Maintain an open and transparent decision-making process regarding stocked trout management.

- Announcement of stockings. Goal: Announce stockings using available strategies (including prior announcement, post-stocking announcement, Heritage Day, etc.) to provide fair access to the resource and to address the diverse preferences of trout anglers. In addition to existing Heritage Day events, some stockings will be announced in advance to allow anglers to plan fishing trips to coincide with known stockings. All stockings will be announced at the end of the day when stocking occurs.

- Angler recruitment and retention. Goal: Inform and educate existing and potential future anglers, recruit younger and more diverse anglers, and retain those already engaged through new promotional efforts.

- Ecosystem effects. Goal: Manage trout stocking to optimize recreational opportunities while minimizing adverse impacts on aquatic and surrounding habitats, native trout and other aquatic species. Manage habitat in stocked trout waters and preserve the aesthetics of the angling experience.

- Recreational opportunities. Goal: Provide a diversity of stocked trout fishing experiences designed to meet diverse angler preferences and increase participation. Improve access to stocked trout waters for all anglers.

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INTRODUCTION

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR) stocks more than 800,000 catchable-size trout annually to support trout fisheries in more than 175 streams and lakes. Approximately 100,000 anglers fish for these stocked trout in Virginia each year. Trout anglers have a wide variety of motives for fishing, and their divergent values and opinions about how stocked trout fisheries should be managed create complex challenges for VDWR. The Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan is designed to inform interested individuals about the Stocked Trout Program, including the resources and infrastructure needed to attain the goals, objectives, and strategies for managing stocked trout fisheries described in the Plan.

Trout have always been a favorite of Virginia anglers. In 2011, approximately 14% of all freshwater fishing effort in Virginia targeted trout (USFWS 2011). According to the agency's most recent statewide angler survey (2023) 32% of Virginia's anglers fish for stocked trout. Stocked trout provide recreational fishing opportunities in many areas of Virginia where natural recreational fisheries are limited, and these fisheries make important economic contributions to localities where they are created.

VDWR, under the direction of a Governor-appointed Board of Directors, is charged specifically by the General Assembly with management of the state's freshwater fisheries resources. The Code of Virginia expresses many legal mandates for the Board and VDWR, including management of wildlife species (§29.1-103), public education (§29.1-109), law enforcement (§29.1-109), and regulations (§29.1-501). To help clarify and interpret the role of VDWR in managing wildlife in Virginia, the Board of Directors has adopted the following Agency mission statement:

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources' mission is to:

- *Conserve and manage wildlife populations and habitat for the benefit of present and future generations.*
- *Connect people to Virginia's outdoors through boating, education, fishing, hunting, trapping, wildlife viewing, and other wildlife-related activities.*
- *Protect people and property by promoting safe outdoor experiences and managing human-wildlife conflicts.*

What is the Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan?

The Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan is a comprehensive plan developed for stocked trout in Virginia. It summarizes the history of trout stocking and fishing in Virginia and provides a blueprint for future management directions. The revised plan establishes a framework of what needs to be done for stocked trout management, how it should be done, and when it should be done through 2035. By clarifying management goals and objectives of VDWR relating to stocked trout, the Plan will help Board members, VDWR administrators, VDWR staff, and the public to effectively address stocked trout management issues. As the basis for guiding stocked trout management activities, decisions, and projects, the Plan will also serve to

inform the General Assembly and the public of what VDWR hopes to accomplish. The Plan is a strategic plan that is intended to provide overall directions, goals, and objectives for the stocked trout program (e.g., reduce cost of program, increase participation). As such, it is not an operational plan where specific details of potential strategies to carryout objectives are exactly described (e.g., detailed descriptions of programs designed to increase youth participation).

Virginia is blessed with significant wild trout resources. There are over 2,300 miles of coldwater streams harboring wild trout populations in the Commonwealth. The Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan specifically addresses the management of only hatchery-reared trout; there are separate issues unique to wild trout management that do not pertain to stocking hatchery-reared trout. VDWR is committed to the protection and enhancement of wild trout populations and plans to revise the Wild Trout Management Plan in 2028.

How was the Plan initially Developed in 2016?

Following the philosophy that guided the development of Virginia's Deer, Bear, and Turkey Management Plans, the Virginia Stocked Trout Management Plan was originally developed to represent the interests of all Virginians interested in stocked trout management. VDWR collaborated with Virginia Tech's Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation to implement the public and technical processes for plan development. During the planning process, public stakeholders focused on the values that are important in establishing goals for management of stocked trout, whereas fisheries management professionals focused on the technical aspects of how to attain the goals of stocked trout management.

To identify important issues in stocked trout management, ten public meetings were conducted throughout Virginia to begin the planning process. Approximately 150 Virginians attended the public meetings from October 2013 through February 2014. The issues identified by public meeting participants provided a starting point for Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) discussions.

The SAC, composed of 11 Virginia citizens representing the diverse interests in stocked trout fishing, was tasked with identifying important values related to stocked trout fishing and developing draft goals to address those values. The SAC members represented various interests from across the western part of the state, including public landowners, sporting interests, non-consumptive interests, and conservationists. The SAC met four times between December 2014 and May 2015 to assist VDWR in developing the 2016 plan.

A Stocked Trout Technical Advisory Committee (Technical Committee), composed of VDWR biologists, hatchery staff, and conservation police officers with expertise in stocked trout management, provided scientific information and technical feedback to the SAC. Specifically, the Technical Committee drafted and presented the technical background information on stocked trout production and management in Virginia, refined the values and goals developed by the SAC, identified the objectives and potential strategies to achieve the SAC's draft goals, and drafted the final plan (e.g., writing, compiling technical sections with SAC input).

Faculty and graduate students from Virginia Tech's Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation provided the overall guidance and administrative support for the planning approach and processes. Virginia Tech personnel facilitated planning meetings (e.g., public meetings, meetings of the SAC and Technical Committee, regional public input) and also provided other administrative and logistical support (e.g., drafted meeting notes, communication and mailings.

How the Plan is being Revised

Revision of the plan in 2026 is similar to the process of initial development as it involves both public and stakeholder input and VDWR staff input. A VDWR Stocked Trout Technical Committee was developed to review the plan and suggest revisions based on the 2025 stocked trout angler survey and the current state of the program. Comments from the Technical Committee were incorporated into a revised draft plan. The draft plan was then open to public and stakeholder comments during May and June 2026. The VDWR Stocked Trout Technical Committee reviewed the comments and made edits to the revised plan as feasible. The revised 2026 Stocked Trout Management Plan was submitted to the Board for review in August 2026.

Plan Format

The Plan includes sections relating to the management of stocked trout, an angler survey conducted by VDWR in 2025, and hatchery production of stocked trout in Virginia. The original SAC in 2015 described five major issues related to management of stocked trout, which still currently apply to the program. The major issue areas included funding and administration for the stocked trout program, stocking announcements, recruitment and retention of trout anglers, ecosystem effects of stocking trout, and recreational opportunities. The Plan lists specific objectives designed to attain the goals, and suggests strategies clarifying how each objective might be achieved.

Interim Changes to the Plan

The Plan is designed to provide guidance and priorities to help manage Virginia's stocked trout program through 2035. Issues and public values related to stocked trout fishing should not change dramatically over the 10-year period. However, a plan should be a dynamic and flexible tool that remains responsive to changing social, environmental, technical, and administrative conditions. To keep the Plan relevant and responsive to the programmatic goal directions provided by the public, specific objectives and strategies may be added, deleted, or amended by VDWR as circumstances demand. As adaptive changes in management approaches (i.e., objectives) are necessary, VDWR will submit interim updates for public and stakeholder review before implementing changes; updated objectives will be provided as addenda to the Plan on VDWR's website.

Glossary

- *Catchable-Size Stocked Trout* – Trout stocked by VDWR that are greater than seven inches in length, typically 10-11 inches.
- *Designated Stocked Trout Water* – Water body where catchable-size trout are stocked by VDWR, and a Virginia Trout License is required 1 October through 15 June.
- *Native Trout* – Brook Trout that are hatched and reared in a wild environment through natural reproduction. Brook Trout are the only native trout to Virginia; therefore wild Brook Trout is synonymous with native trout.
- *Put and Take* – Trout management program where catchable-size trout can be harvested immediately following stocking.
- *Southern Appalachian Brook Trout* – A specific strain of Brook Trout indigenous to watersheds in southwestern Virginia exhibiting unique genetic characteristics.
- *Sterile Trout* – Trout that are unable to reproduce under any conditions. Triploids and Tiger Trout are examples of sterile trout.
- *Stocked Trout* – Trout hatched from eggs and / or reared in captivity (hatchery or fish culture station) and then released into a wild environment.
- *Wild Trout* – Trout that are hatched and reared in a wild environment through natural reproduction. Wild trout in Virginia includes naturally reproducing Brook, Brown, and Rainbow Trout.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

MANAGEMENT

There is no such person as an "average" stocked trout angler in Virginia. If you asked ten different stocked trout anglers what they would like to see in VDWR's Stocked Trout Program, you would most likely get a wide variety of answers. Stocking hatchery-reared trout into a stream or small impoundment is completely artificial, and therefore can be manipulated in many ways. Where and when trout are stocked, the size and number of fish stocked, and how and when anglers are informed of trout stocking are management options that VDWR utilizes in its stocked trout program. VDWR has been responsive to the requests of Virginia's stocked trout anglers. Over the past four decades, the Department has made changes to the general put-and-take program and initiated several programs to meet the social and demographic needs of the stocked trout angling community.

History of Trout Stocking in Virginia

By the early 20th century, stream and river ecosystems in the eastern U.S. had become severely degraded. Extensive logging, mining, dam construction, and other human impacts impaired water quality and stream bottom conditions to the point that trout could no longer reproduce or even exist in many waters. Outstanding recreational fisheries declined or vanished. Early pioneers in fish and wildlife conservation focused on stocking hatchery fish to rebuild wild populations and in many cases to provide "instant" recreation. One of the most successfully propagated fishes proved to be trout. Trout were raised to adult size on artificial feed more easily than other species. Anglers embraced the concept of stocking fish of legal harvest size. For these reasons, hatchery trout were stocked in coldwater streams to augment fisheries where native trout populations had declined or disappeared entirely. They were also introduced to water bodies where they had not previously existed, such as warmwater environments where they could survive only during colder months.

VDWR first stocked hatchery Rainbow and Brook Trout in Virginia streams in the late 1920s. Some of the first streams to be stocked were located in the newly formed Shenandoah National Park. Initially, VDWR operated two trout hatcheries: Marion Hatchery (Smyth County) was VDWR's first trout hatchery opening in 1930, and Montebello Hatchery (Nelson County) began operating in 1931. Coursey Springs Fish Culture Station in Bath County was added to VDWR's hatchery system in 1964. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service began operating federal trout hatcheries at Paint Bank (Craig County) and Wytheville (Wythe County) in the 1960s. While under federal management, trout from these two facilities were stocked only in waters located within the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Both Paint Bank and Wytheville hatcheries were acquired by VDWR in the 1980s. At the request of anglers and to provide more diverse fisheries, VDWR began stocking Brown Trout in 1961.

In 1958, Virginia became one of the first states to require a separate license to fish for stocked trout. The revenue from the trout license was dedicated solely toward production of hatchery trout. Historically, trout were stocked only where the public had fishing access, accessibility for stocking was adequate, and water quality and temperature were suitable for trout throughout most of the year. A signed agreement between private landowners and VDWR to allow public access was required before trout were stocked in waters on private lands. Larger impoundments were excluded from the program because VDWR hatcheries could not produce enough trout to sustain a desirable fishery. In the early years of the program, stocking focused mostly on streams, with about 130-150 waters receiving trout. The number of waters stocked by VDWR peaked in the 1970s at close to 240, located across 40 counties primarily in the western and southwestern portion of the Commonwealth.

A statewide inventory of coldwater streams was conducted by VDWR in the late 1970s. The purpose of this project was to identify and classify all wild trout populations. Many streams being stocked with hatchery trout were found to harbor exceptional wild trout populations. For this reason, stocking trout was discontinued in many streams in the early 1980s. More waters were added when the Delayed Harvest and Urban Trout programs were introduced in the 1990s and the Youth program was introduced in 2017. The number of waters stocked by the Department has ranged from 175-195 over the last four decades.

Trout Fishing Season

Virginia's trout season had an "Opening Day" from the 1930s until 1995. Opening Day fluctuated between the third Saturday in March and the first Saturday in April with fishing beginning at a designated time in the morning. Trout season ran from opening day to December 31 (the majority of stocked trout waters would not support trout from June-September due to high water temperatures). Stocked trout waters were closed to fishing up to three months before opening day, and trout were stocked during this "pre-season" period. Historically, most waters received three stockings (one pre-season, and two in-season). Additional two-week, in-season closures of stocked waters preceded post-opening day, in-season stockings. Different regions of western Virginia were closed to trout fishing for in-season stockings at different times so that some trout waters were always open to fishing. Select waters were stocked as late as June and some waters received a single fall stocking in October. Statewide surveys of trout license buyers in 1986 and 1993 indicated support for transitioning to a year-round trout season increased from

58% to 75%. Citing the support for a year-round season, opening day was discontinued in 1996. Currently, trout stocking occurs from October 1 through May 31, and there is no closed season.

Regulations

In the early years of the program, daily creel limits were fairly liberal, allowing anglers to harvest up to 12 trout. Over time, the creel limit was reduced incrementally to the current limit of six trout per day. To provide fairness and ensure a sporting ethic, anglers are only permitted to fish with one rod and during daylight hours in stocked trout waters.

Law Enforcement

As the title of "Game Warden" evolved to "Conservation Police Officer (CPO)," so did the diversity of the Stocked Trout Program. Prior to 1996 when trout were stocked prior to opening day, CPOs spent day and night patrolling streams and lakes ensuring that poachers would not steal the opportunity of the ethical fishermen who waited with family and friends for this special day. This law enforcement effort was significant, as many of these waters were stocked and then closed to angling for several weeks. During the "Opening Day" era, special operations on trout streams were conducted by law enforcement officials, bringing CPOs from eastern Virginia to the western counties. One significant hurdle for law enforcement came with the Fair Labor Standards Act . This prevented CPOs from working extended hours that they were not compensated for and made them unavailable except during approved overtime.

CPOs deal with traffic issues as some anglers followed the trout truck from hatcheries to stocking locations. While the need to watch streams in the old pre-season period no longer exists, CPOs currently assist with stocking events, provide traffic control, gather information for biologists, and enforce laws and regulations. The most frequent violations on trout streams are fishing after obtaining the daily limit, exceeding creel limits, snagging, littering, and fishing without proper licenses. CPOs' contact with anglers ensures they are properly licensed and obey creel and size limits. These contacts vary from a thank you to a warning, summons, or arrest. CPOs are the most noticeable field representatives for VDWR and thus have extensive contact with trout anglers. Anglers are quick to let the CPOs know how they feel about the quality of VDWR's trout stocking program.

Trends in Participation

Prior to 1996, when "Opening Day" was preceded by a season closure and a large pre-season stocking emphasis, large numbers of anglers fished for stocked trout. Conflicts between anglers and landowners over the years led to a decline in private waters available for public-stocked-trout fishing. In order to address issues related to large opening day crowds (e.g., litter, traffic congestion), the trout program shifted to a year- round season with the hope of reducing crowding on these waters and better utilizing limited hatchery space. Trout-angler surveys (2001, 2008 and 2015) conducted since the creation of the year-round season have found close to

80% of trout anglers prefer not having an opening day and approximately 70% of anglers surveyed in 2025 rated the current program as Excellent/Good.

Sales of annual trout licenses declined from over 100,000 per year in the mid-1990s to fewer than 50,000 in recent years. When sportsman and lifetime trout fishing license sales are included, the total number of licensed trout anglers appears to have remained relatively constant. However, VDWR has no way to determine how many lifetime license holders continue to fish for stocked trout.

Funding

Virginia's regulations require anglers fishing for stocked trout in designated stocked trout waters to purchase a trout license in addition to a regular freshwater fishing license. The intent of the separate trout license was to financially support hatchery trout production. Essentially considered a "pay to participate" program. While all revenue from trout license sales goes directly toward catchable trout production, these revenues alone do not support the entire program. Sixty-four percent of trout anglers surveyed in 2008 stated that they purchased a basic freshwater fishing license primarily to fish for trout. If those additional basic freshwater fishing license sales are added to trout license sales, the funds still do not meet the needs of the hatchery system, which in 2025 amounted to approximately $3.3 million. This figure does not include costs associated with VDWR's management staff or law enforcement activities associated with the stocked trout program.

Catchable Trout (Designated Stocked Trout Waters)

The catchable trout-stocking program is the most popular component of VDWR's trout program and accounts for approximately 80% of trout angling effort in Virginia. Roughly 800,000 catchable trout (490,000 pounds) are stocked into 138 streams and 37 ponds and lakes (213 different stream sections and impoundments) for the 100,000 anglers that pursue them (Figure 1). "Designated Stocked Trout Waters" include waters stocked with catchable-size trout and are listed by the agency Director in the Annual Trout Stocking Plan. Stocked catchable-size trout support general Put-and-Take, Delayed Harvest, Urban, Fee Area, Trout Heritage and Catch and Release fisheries. These waters are considered designated stocked trout waters, which only require a trout license from October 1 through June 15. Youth Waters are also supported by catchable size trout from April 1 through June 15. All catchable-size stocked trout are at least seven inches in length when stocked. However, VDWR attempts to produce fish with an average length of 10 ½ inch (0.45 lb.) for stocking these waters.

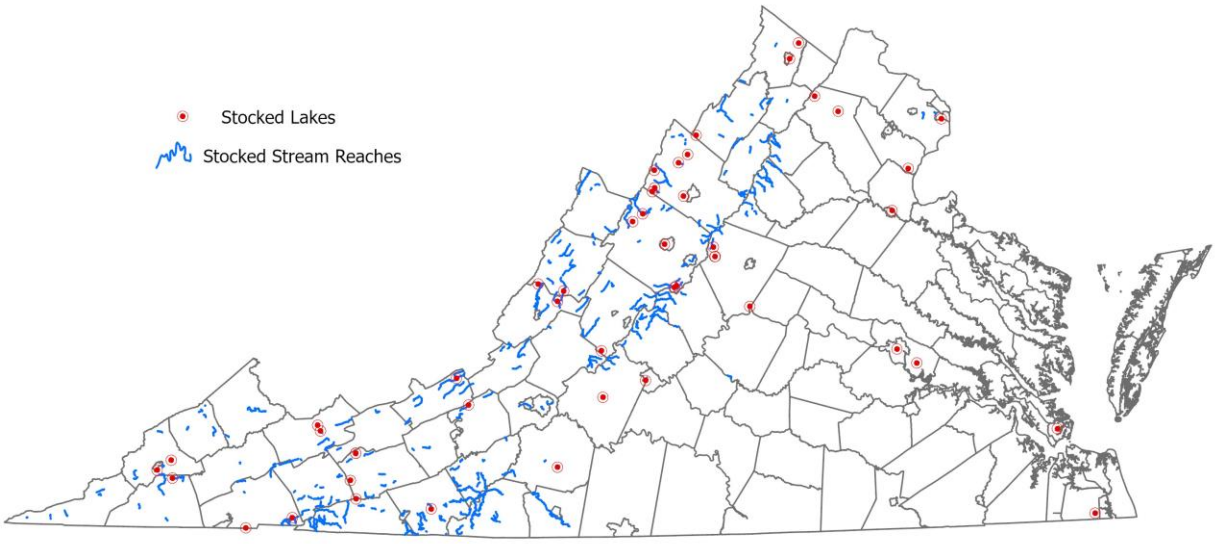


Figure 1. Location of waters listed in the 2025 Catchable Trout Stocking Plan.

General Put-and-Take Waters

Put-and-take stocked trout fishing draws the most interest and attention from anglers probably because of the availability of catchable-size trout, liberal gear restrictions, and ease of capture. Eighty-two percent of the waters stocked with catchable-size trout currently fall under the put-and-take category.

Delayed Harvest Waters

The delayed harvest program was launched in 1989. The intent of this program is to incorporate aspects of both catch-and-release and put-and-take trout fishing. Streams in this program are generally large and provide good trout habitat. However, water temperature often limits trout survival through the summer months. Catchable-size trout are stocked typically once in fall, winter, and spring. From October 1 through the following May 31, only artificial lures may be used, and all fish must be released unharmed. From June 1 through September 30, general trout regulations are in effect, and trout may be harvested. A trout license is required to fish these waters from October 1 through June 15. There are currently 17 streams in the delayed harvest program (Figure 2).

Urban Waters

In 1993, VDWR initiated its Urban Fishing Program at three ponds in urban and suburban areas. These prototypes evolved into eight permanent sites across the Commonwealth (Figure 2) over the following 25 years: Cook Lake (Alexandria), Ivy Creek Park Pond (Lynchburg City), Locust Shade Park Lake (Prince William), Dorey Park Lake (Henrico), Shield

Lake (Richmond), Northwest River Park Lake (Chesapeake), Old Cossey Pond (Fredericksburg) and Armstead Point Park Pond (Hampton City). Due to site logistics and issues, waters may be added or dropped from the program from time to time. The sites share common components – they are small ponds managed by their localities (Parks and Recreation Departments) and lie within urban areas.

The motivation for this program is to bring trout angling to densely populated areas, and provide urban residents an opportunity they may not otherwise have. Currently, all urban fishing program sites are stocked with catchable Rainbow and Brown Trout five times per season (November – April). There were originally ten trout stockings during the season. One stocking about every 2.5 weeks which was determined to be the appropriate frequency as a compromise between attaining target catch rate of one fish per hour and hatchery-hauling constraints. Considering available resources, stockings were reduced years ago. Currently, there are five trout stockings per season (more fish per stocking, but less frequent stocking events). Urban waters that can accommodate Catfish are also stocked with large Channel Catfish during warmer months when water temperatures are too high for trout.

The Urban Trout Program generated heavy fishing participation, estimated at 12,500 angling hours per acre annually in the mid-2000s with 36 acres of water in the program. Average catch rate was around 0.5 fish per hour, which, for these fisheries, is considered high relative to national catch estimates due to intense fishing pressure. The Urban Trout Program may serve to attract new anglers, as past surveys indicated 5% of users had fished for less than one year, and 19% had fished for less than five years. Juvenile usage comprised 15-20% of the total with a much of the remainder made up of senior citizens.

Youth Waters

Youth waters are designated by the Director and will only be considered Youth-Only Stocked Trout Waters from March 15 through June 15. Only youth age 15 and under are allowed to fish during that period. Adults can assist youth only by baiting the hook, casting, and removing the fish from the hook. Adults cannot assist with setting the hook or retrieving the fish. The daily creel limit is three trout. Adults assisting youth are not required to have a fishing license or a trout license. Parking or access fees may be required at some locations.

Youth-Only Waters will be stocked three times between April 1 and June 15. Stocking times may vary depending on the distance from the hatchery to the receiving water. DWR will strive to stock between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm. Stocking dates for Youth Waters are listed in the regulation digest annually and on the DWR website. DWR may postpone or change the date of any of these stocking events due to circumstances that compromise the resource or public safety. There are currently eight waters in the Youth Program including Northern Fauquier Community Park Pond, South River – Basic Park (Waynesboro), Cave Mountain Lake (Rockbridge), Glen Alton Pond (Giles), Franklin County Park Pond (Franklin), Ivy Creek (Lynchburg), South Fork Clinch River (Tazewell), and Two Ponds (Smyth) (Figure 2).

Fee-Fishing Areas

The Fee Fishing, or "pay-as-you-go" trout program, began in 1964 when the Clinch Mountain Fee Fishing Area opened. Today, VDWR manages three fee-fishing areas located in western Virginia: Clinch Mountain, Crooked Creek, and the Douthat Lake Fee Fishing Areas (Figure 2). The primary goal of the fee-fishing program was to provide inexpensive trout fishing opportunities for vacationers, both resident and non-resident. Today, these areas also provide anglers an opportunity to experience a more traditional "opening day" as well as to fish for frequently stocked trout throughout the season. During the fee season, anglers may fish one of the fee areas with a basic freshwater fishing license and a daily fishing permit ($8), which is required of all anglers over the age of 12. Children 11 and under may fish without a permit as long as they are accompanied by a licensed adult, and the combined creel does not exceed that of the adult (6 trout, 7" minimum length). Revenue generated from the daily permit sales are used to offset the cost of trout production and stocking at the fee areas. Fee Fishing begins at 9:00 am on the first Saturday in April. Fishing hours and seasons may vary among the fee areas. Fee areas are closed to fishing five days prior to opening day. Outside of the fee season, these areas revert to designated stocked trout waters, and a trout license is required instead of a daily permit. A daily permit is required to fish the Clinch Mountain and Crooked Creek fee areas from the first Saturday in April through September 30. Douthat Lake Fee Fishing Area requires a daily permit from the first Saturday in April through June 15 and from September 15 through October 31.

Clinch Mountain Fee Fishing Area is located in southwestern Virginia about 7 miles west of Saltville. The area consists of approximately 7 miles of Big Tumbling Creek and its two major tributaries, Briar Cove Creek and Laurel Bed Creek. Trout are stocked four times a week during the fee season. Outside of the fee season, the area is managed as designated stocked trout waters to the gate at the foot of the mountain.

Crooked Creek Fee Fishing Area is located in Carroll County about 5 miles east of Galax. This area consists of a 5-mile stocked section and a 2-mile section managed as a wild trout fishery. Trout are stocked four times a week during the fee season.

Douthat Lake Fee Fishing Area is located in Bath County and lies within Douthat State Park. This area includes Douthat State Park Lake (60 acres) and 4 miles of Wilson Creek. Trout are stocked twice per week throughout the fee period. Outside of the fee season, the area is managed as designated stocked trout waters. From June 16 to September 14 no trout are stocked and no daily fee or trout license is required.

Anglers who visited VDWR's fee areas purchased 22,337 permits in 2025 an increase from 17,379 permits in 2014. However, participation declined from the 1970s when 37,022 permits were sold at the Clinch Mountain Fee Fishing Area alone in 1973. Part of the decline in permit sales can be attributed to the substantial increase in trout fishing opportunities, which began in 1983 through the elimination of the May closure and increased numbers of in-season trout stocking on general stocked waters. Additionally, the cost of the daily permit increased from $1 to $8. Although the number of annual permit sales declined, the program remains popular with anglers and provides a quality experience for catchable stocked trout, particularly through the summer after stocking has ceased on the general designated trout waters.

Trout Heritage Day

Heritage Day began in 2001, to provide a similar experience to opening day for anglers who enjoyed the excitement and social aspect of the opening day of trout season. Select waters are stocked prior to or on the first Saturday in April to create an announced stocking event. These streams and impoundments are closed to fishing the Friday prior to the first Saturday in April for stocking, and reopen to fishing the following day at 9:00 am. The stocking for Heritage Day counts as one of the standard allocated stockings for that water. There were 20 Trout Heritage waters in 2025 (Figure 2).

Fingerling Stocking

The fingerling-stocking program is designed to take advantage of the natural potential of deep reservoirs, coldwater tailwaters, and spring-fed streams to produce quality trout fishing opportunities where wild trout fisheries are not possible due to the lack of natural reproduction. Because summer water temperatures are usually a limiting factor to trout health, under this program a stream or reservoir must provide suitable, year-round water temperatures, have good habitat, and be productive enough to provide adequate food for good growth. VDWR utilizes Brook, Rainbow, and Brown Trout in the fingerling program. The species utilized depends upon habitat conditions of the receiving water and specific management objectives. Suitable waters are stocked once or twice annually with fingerling or sub-catchable (smaller than the legal size limit of 7") trout, and often length limits and angler gear restrictions are imposed to protect these sub-legal size fish until they reach harvestable size. These fish will often be caught several times before they eventually reach harvestable size. During this time, trout lose most of their hatchery characteristics, both in appearance and behavior, and create a fishery that approaches a wild one in terms of fishing experience. Some of Virginia's most exciting trout fishing opportunities can be found within the fingerling-stocking program. By stocking small fish once or twice a year, a high-quality fishery can be developed at a fraction of the cost of the more common put-and-take program. VDWR typically stocks approximately 133,000 fingerling trout in different stream reaches and impoundments (Figure 2).

*Some stream sections that receive fingerling trout are located entirely on private lands, and VDWR manages these fisheries in cooperation with the private landowners using a permit system. A free permit is required to fish these streams and can be obtained during license purchase from VDWR's license webpage: https://dwr.virginia.gov/licenses/. In 2024, approximately 13,165 permits were issued for the three streams in this program (Mossy Creek, Buffalo Creek, and South River). This compares to 5,600 in 2014, before the permits were easily obtained during the license process.

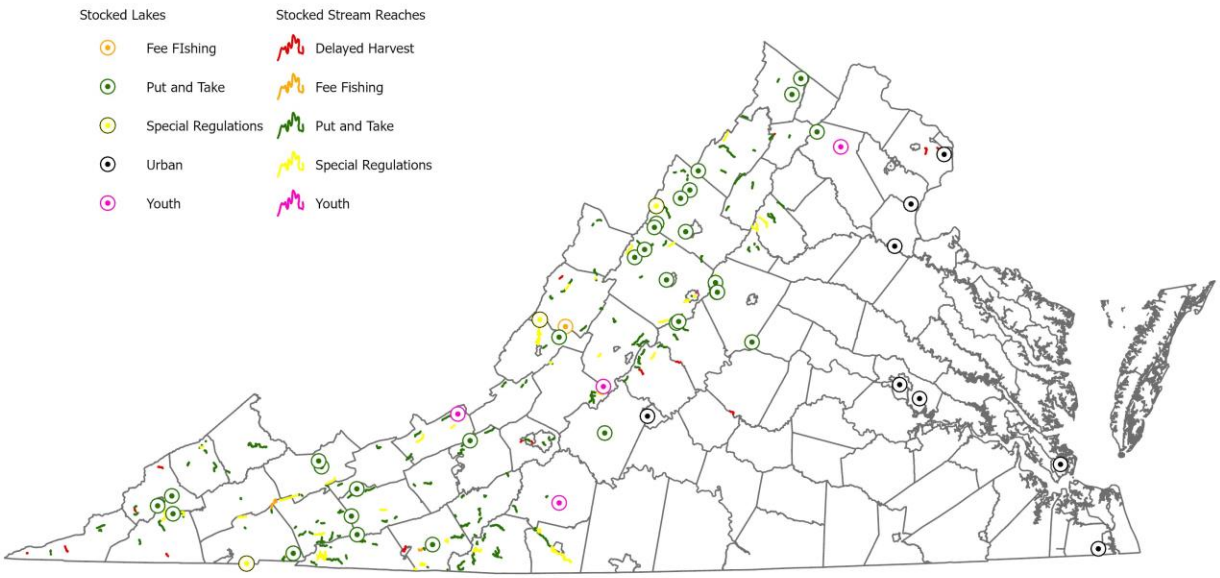


Figure 2. Location of Delayed Harvest, Fee Fishing, Urban, and Trout Heritage, and Fingerling stocked waters.

Kids Fishing Events

VDWR provides stocked trout for children-only fishing events. This program is extremely popular, as thousands of children participate in these events annually. Events are held on both streams and impoundments, and must occur on VDWR-designated stocked trout waters during the stocking season (October 1 – May 31) for VDWR to stock. The stocking for the event counts as one of the standard allocated stockings for that particular water. VDWR only provides trout for one event per water body per year. Events that are sponsored by the Deparment and held on designated stocked trout waters will be closed to adults (anglers over 15 years of age) from noon the day before the event until the conclusion of the event (only in the posted section). Waters scheduled for an event and not sponsored by VDWR may be closed by the managing sponsor or landowner for one day prior to the event. Events can only be for one day and must conclude no later than 4:00 pm, at which time the designated stocked water opens to all licensed anglers. VDWR stocked trout for 30 children's fishing events in 2025.

How is the amount of trout stocked determined?

In the "Opening Day" era, trout stocking densities were determined primarily by fishing pressure. Biologists and CPOs counted anglers on designated stocked trout waters on Opening Day, and those numbers were used to generate the stocking allocation for those waters the following year. Depending on the water being stocked, 3-4 trout were stocked per angler. Currently, biologists use a formula where miles of stream stocked, stream width, local population numbers, physical habitat, proximity to other Put-and-Take waters, and stocking distribution are rated to determine the amount of trout to be stocked.

STREAMS:	**WEIGHTING FACTOR**
A. Stream Width	
15’	1
15-30’	2
30-50’	3
50’+	4
B. Population Proximity	
>75,000 People	5
50,000 to 75,000 People	4
35,000 to 50,000 People	3
10,000 to 35,000 People	2
3,500 to 10,000 People	1
<3,500 People	0
C. Physical Habitat	
>35% pools- most with good depth (>3') Abundant overhead cover Very dependable flows	2
20% to 35% pools- some with good depth (>3') Good overhead cover Good flows except during severe drought	1
<20% pools- shallow (<3') Limited overhead cover Possible frequent low flow events	0
D. Proximity to Put-and-Take	
No other PNT waters within 10-mile drive	2
Only 1 PNT water within 10-mile drive	1
Two or more within 10-mile drive	0
E. Distribution Potential	
67%+ of reach is accessible by stocking trucks/staff	2
34%-66% is accessible by stocking trucks/staff	1
<33% of reach is accessible by stocking trucks/staff	0

How to determine number of fish stock per mile per stocking for streams:

- add all weighting factors
- multiply weighting factor by 50 for total trout per mile
- multiply by total miles of accessible/stocked stream
- on approved urban streams, multiply weighting factor by 75

IMPOUNDMENTS:

A. Size	Standard Stocking Rate
< 5 acres	175/acre
6-10 acres	100/acre
10-25 acres	50/acre
> 25 acres	40/acre

B. Fishing Pressure	Weighting Factor
Light	0.5
Moderate	0.75
Heavy	1.0

Multiply the fishing pressure factor by the recommended stocking rate to get number per acre for each stocking.

Currently, VDWR stocks trout by pounds rather than number. The amount of pounds is converted from the number allocated for each site. Thus, the number of fish stocked may fluctuate among stockings at each site based on the average size of individual fish.

How is the frequency of stocking determined?

General put-and-take stocked trout waters are classified as A, B, or C. This classification determines how many times the water will be stocked and within what time period. The stocking frequencies of the following categories are subject to change based available funding for the stocked trout program.

Category A: Waters have consistently suitable flow and temperature conditions for survival of trout from October 1 through June 15. The waters provide good depth, cover and food for survival of holdover-stocked trout. Streams where fall stocking is frequently delayed due to low flow conditions generally are not considered Category A waters. Stocked eight times between October 1 and May 31.

Category B: Waters have consistently suitable conditions for holding stocked trout from November 1 through May 31. Waters generally provide good size, depth and cover to provide a quality angling experience under normal flow conditions. Waters provide adequate conditions for survival of stocked trout through the stocking season. These waters typically have delayed stockings in the fall due to low flow. Stocked five times between October 1 and May 31.

Category C: These are generally very small streams or ponds that provide limited fishing opportunity and are only suitable for holding trout during very good flow conditions. Most of these waters are small, publicly owned streams that have been stocked historically and remain in the program. These waters typically have delayed stockings in the fall due to low flow. Stocked three times between October 1 and May 31.

Delayed Harvest waters are stocked three times between October 1 and May 31.
Urban Trout Waters are stocked five times between November 1 and April 15.
Youth Wates are stocked three times between March 15 and June 15.

How is the species of trout stocked determined?

Rainbow Trout:

- used in all lake and stream stockings, except where special conditions (see below * in Sterile Trout section) or specific management plans warrant other species.

Brown Trout:

- used in all lake and stream stockings, except where special conditions (see below * in Sterile Trout section) or specific management plans warrant other species.
- used only when physical habitat and food availability is adequate
- used in two-story reservoirs as fingerling stockings
- should not be stocked where they could establish a wild population within a native trout drainage.
- will not be stocked where VDWR aquatic biologists determine they would negatively impact populations of threatened or endangered species.

Brook Trout:

- required where VDWR stocks trout in areas with marginal native trout populations
- recommended in lakes that are fed by streams that contain native trout populations.
- recommended in streams with tributaries that contain native trout populations.
- may be substituted for Rainbow Trout in most other situations

Tiger Trout:

- used in all lake and stream stockings, except where special conditions (see below * in Sterile Trout section) or specific management plans warrant other species.
- will not be stocked where VDWR aquatic biologists determine they would negatively impact populations of threatened or endangered species.
- recommended in lakes that are fed by streams that contain native trout populations.
- recommended in streams with tributaries that contain native trout populations.

Sterile Trout

Normal trout are “diploid”, meaning each individual fish has two pairs of chromosomes. Triploid trout have three pairs of chromosomes and are essentially sterile (cannot reproduce).

How and where VDWR produces triploid trout is discussed in the "Production" section of this document.

Goal: to stock triploid and Tiger Trout in waters where the genetic purity of native trout is to be protected, or where stocked trout natural reproduction is not desired.

Objectives: Annually produce adequate numbers of triploid Rainbow, Brook and Brown Trout to meet the Department's needs.

Use of Triploid Trout
Priority:

- Watersheds with known populations of pure Southern Appalachian Brook Trout
- Streams originating within the boundaries of Shenandoah National Park.
- Waters with native trout populations are present. *
- Fingerlings in the put-n-grow program (streams and reservoirs).

*Tiger Trout and Triploid Rainbow or Brown Trout can be stocked into waters designated to receive only Brook Trout when diploid Brook Trout are not available.

When all triploid allocation requests have been filled, surplus triploid trout can be substituted for diploid trout in any water where VDWR is stocking trout.

How are trout stockings advertised to the public?

Currently, the majority of stockings on general Put and Take, Delayed Harvest, Catch and Release and Youth Waters are announced each day at approximately 4:00 pm on VDWR's website Daily Trout Stocking Schedule | Virginia DWR and on the Trout Stocking Line 434-525-FISH (3474). Waters stocked on Saturday may not be listed until the following Monday.

Exceptions include: 1) waters in the Trout Heritage Program, which are pre-announced to be stocked for the first Saturday in April, 2) waters stocked for children-only fishing events, which are pre-announced.

What waters are stocked, and where are they located?

An updated list of Designated Stocked Trout Waters is located in the Virginia Freshwater Fishing and Watercraft Owner's Guide and on VDWR's website. An interactive mapping application for stocked trout waters, special regulation waters, and wild trout waters is available by clicking on the link to stocked trout interactive map on VDWR's website: http://www.VDWR.virginia.gov/fishing/trout/. Maps identifying locations of stocked trout waters may also be published in the Department's magazine *Virginia Wildlife*.

Adding New Waters to the Catchable Trout Program

Ideal candidate waters for the Catchable Trout Stocking Program would be considered transition habitats between coldwater and warmwater communities. These waters, under natural

conditions, provide limited recreational fishing but can provide excellent trout fishing opportunities on at least a seasonal basis. The following criteria should be used when adding waters to this program:

Habitat/Native Fauna:

- Streams should not currently support a significant wild trout fishery or the potential for establishment of one. No Class I or Class II wild trout stream will be considered for the program, and Class III and Class IV waters will only be considered after careful evaluation of current angling potential and potential impact of stocking on resident populations.
- If waters are within the known range of Southern Appalachian Brook Trout, additional analysis of Brook Trout populations within the drainage may be necessary. Only sterile (triploid) trout should be stocked in watersheds known to contain Southern Appalachian Brook Trout.
- Waters to be considered should not support a significant warmwater population of gamefish.
- If waters contain a federal or state listed threatened or endangered species, an evaluation, in consultation with Department aquatic non-game biologists, must be made to determine potential effects on the species or its habitat. If it is determined that stocking may significantly affect that species, the water should not be added to the program.
- Only waters that will rate at least a Category B Catchable Trout fishery should be added. No lake over 20 acres in size should be considered for catchable trout stocking and streams should be between 15 and 75 feet in width.
- Streams should have at least 20% pool habitat with average pool depths of 3 feet or greater and should have adequate cover to retain trout in the stocked section.
- All waters should be capable of sustaining trout through June 30th and have adequate water quality that will not stress trout or cause substantial disease or mortality.
- Allocations for these waters must follow the approved trout stocking allocation guidelines

Public Access:

- The area must be accessible to the general public without payment of a fee for fishing. VDWR will consider areas that charge a daily use fee to all users as long as the fee is not designed for profit but is used for maintenance of the facilities and area. The amount of the fee should be considered to determine if it is reasonable and that anglers would be willing to pay in order to access the area.
- The area must have adequate parking to avoid causing unsafe traffic hazards and must be open to anglers year-round.
- Streams should have a least one continuous mile of open water. VDWR's historic guideline for stocking streams is to not stock within 1/4 mile of posted property. If public water or natural barriers to fish migration are located at either end of a proposed section of water, the minimum length can be reduced accordingly. Posting of a very short section of water or posting of one side of the stream does

not restrict consideration of a stream for the program as long as anglers can easily access the remaining section of stream or the opposite bank.
- Staff shall get signed landowner authorization on all new waters. VDWR has an approved landowner public fishing agreement form available.

Geographic Factors:

- Generally, the catchable trout program will be limited to the traditional trout counties lying west of U.S. Highway 29 and abutting the Blue Ridge, except for the Urban Fishing Waters and Delayed Harvest Waters, which are available statewide.
- VDWR's goal is to retain, expand, and improve the program where possible. Therefore, additions to the catchable trout stocking program will be considered throughout the approved region without limiting numbers of waters by county or region. However, VDWR will give higher priority to areas that have limited trout fishing opportunity and to areas that better serve high population densities. Additions to the program should be used to substitute for removal of undesirable waters where appropriate.

ANGLER SURVEY: 2025

In May 2025, VDWR conducted a survey of stocked Trout anglers both within Virginia and from out-of-state. Anglers were eligible to receive a survey invitation if they were between 18 and 85 years of age. Survey invitations were sent to 14,678 anglers that had purchased a license with trout fishing privileges between May 14, 2024-2025. Anglers were chosen from all four VDWR Regions randomly with higher probability in regions with high trout privilege license sales. The survey was distributed by email. There was no on the water surveys completed due to the lack of funding. Interview questions provided information on how long anglers fished, the number of trout caught, harvest preference, as well as preferences and opinions regarding fishing for stocked trout. This survey was designed to aid in the revision of the Stocked Trout Management Plan and to answer these questions:

1. What are current preferences of Stocked Trout Anglers.
2. What is the level of satisfaction of Stocked Trout Anglers.
3. What can be done to improve angler satisfaction with stocked trout management in Virginia?

Angler Characteristics

Respondents to the survey ranged in age from 18 to 84, with an average age of 49. Males comprised 88% of the respondents in 2025 compared to 92% in 2015. Women comprised 10% of the respondents and 2% did not respond to the question. Anglers fished for stocked trout in Virginia an average of 29 days per year, traveling, on average, approximately 44 miles one-way per trip. Thirty-six percent of anglers indicated they had taken a youth (age 15 and under) stocked trout fishing in the last 12 months. Anglers on average caught 0.6 trout per hour. The majority (85%) of Stocked Trout Anglers prefer to receive information from VDWR through

email, followed by GoOutdoors VA app (36%), VDWR website (32%) and Text/SMS messaging (21%).

Types of Anglers

In 2025 the majority (44%) of anglers considered themselves advanced experience trout anglers. Only 11% defined themselves as beginner or novice. Anglers differed in several ways, including the type of tackle they fish with, how often they harvest stocked trout, how much money they spend pursuing stocked trout, how often they fish, and what waters they prefer to fish (Table 2).

Table 1. Angler Preference of VDWR Designated Stocked Trout Waters. Multiple choices.

Percent of Anglers Preferring Various Regulation Designations	
Put and Take Waters	52%
Catch and Release	38%
Urban Trout	24%
Delayed Harvest	24%
DWR Fee Fishing	22%
Private Fishing Areas	21%
Other Special Regs	14%
Youth-Only	3%

Year-round Season

Since 1996, VDWR has maintained a year-round trout season with stockings occurring from October through May. This year-round season eliminated the opening day of trout season for stocked fish, which generally occurred on the first Saturday in April. In 2015 Virginia's trout anglers overwhelmingly support the year-round season (Figure 5). Since the results were so overwhelming in 2015 these questions were not asked in 2025 to shorten the survey.

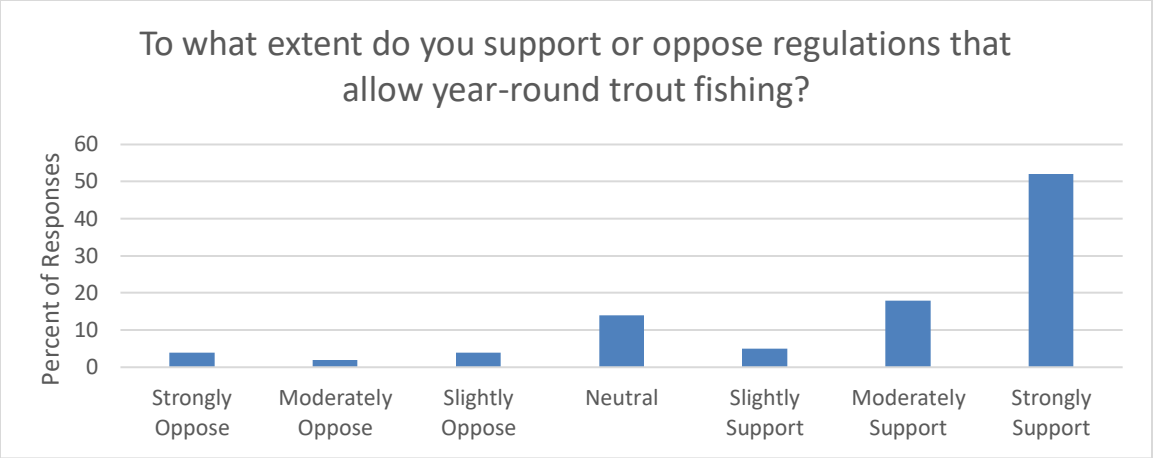


Figure 3. Support for year-round trout season from 2015 mail survey.

An alternative way of looking at angler preference for the year-round season versus having a defined opening day was asked during the 2015 creel surveys. Anglers strongly opposed VDWR returning to having a spring stocked trout season that included an opening day (Figure 6).

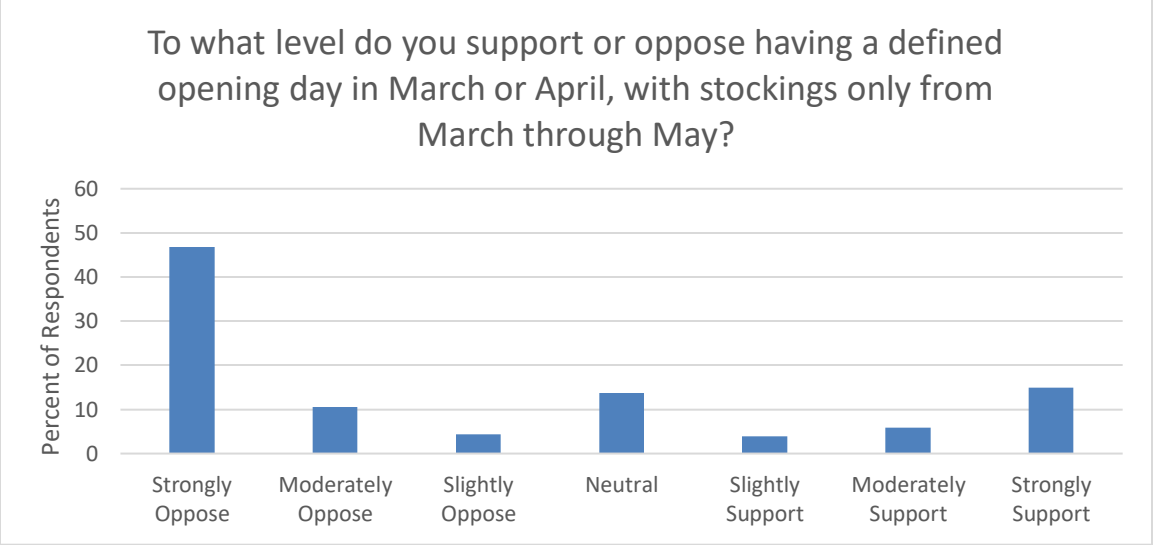


Figure 4. Support for having an opening day and spring trout season from 2015 creel survey.

Stocking Announcements

Virginia's stocked trout anglers differ greatly in how they prefer stockings to be announced. Nearly equal proportions prefer the three possible announcement types (announced

prior to stocking, announced at 4 PM the day of stocking (current system), and requesting stocking dates (upon request). Not announced was the least preferred (Figure 7).

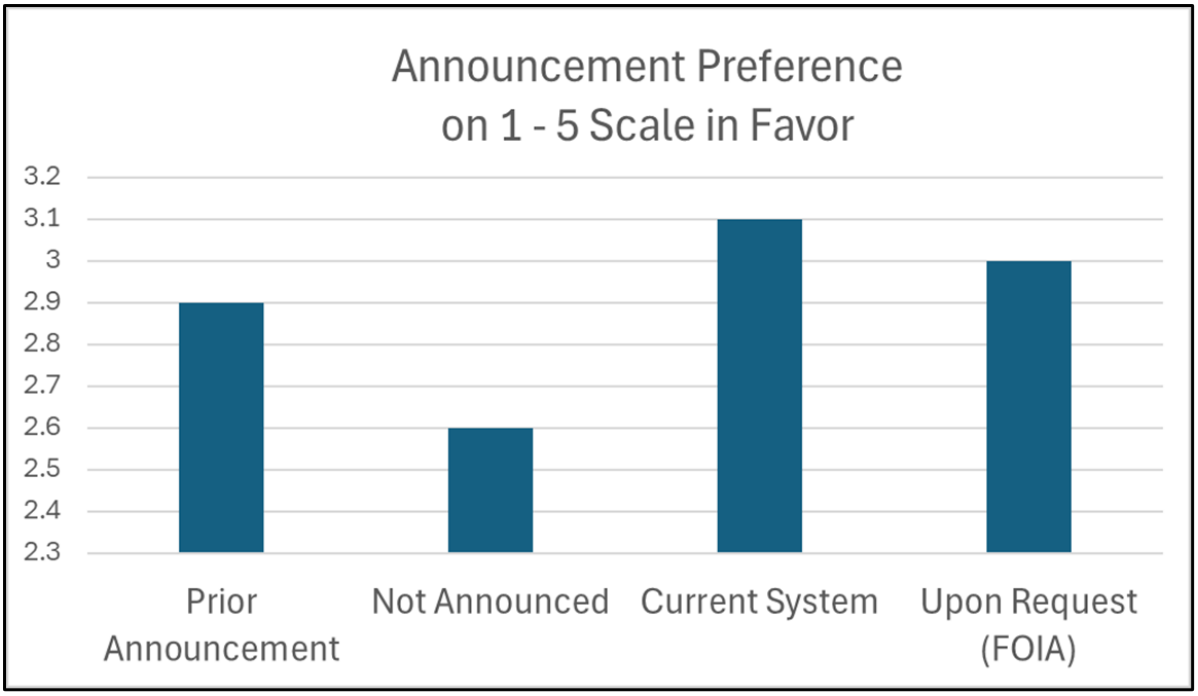
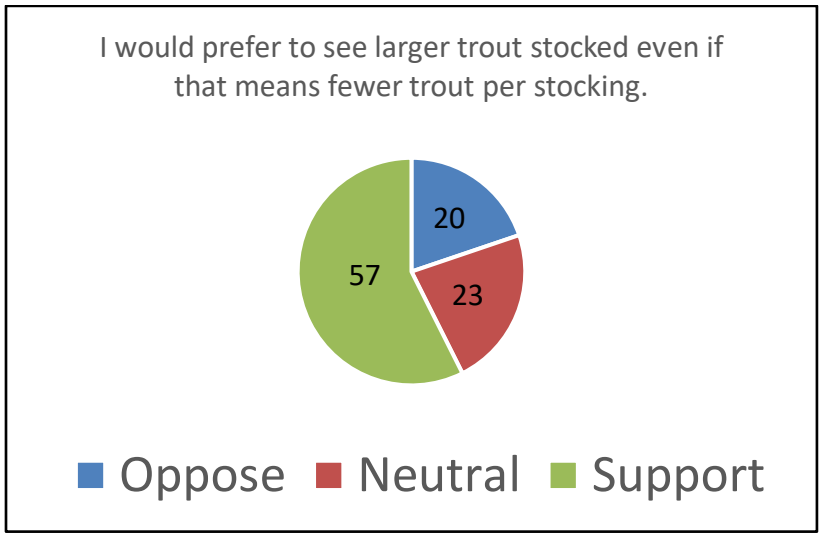


Figure 5. Preferences for how trout stockings are announced in 2025.

Anglers often desire to catch more and larger trout. However, hatcheries cannot satisfy these competing goals simultaneously. The production of more trout will mean that the average size is smaller. Conversely, to produce larger-than-average trout, fewer trout will be produced. When asked to select which they would prefer, slightly more Virginia trout anglers favored VDWR stocking fewer, but larger trout. However, a portion of anglers (49%) preferred stocking of more trout, even if those trout were smaller (Figure 6).



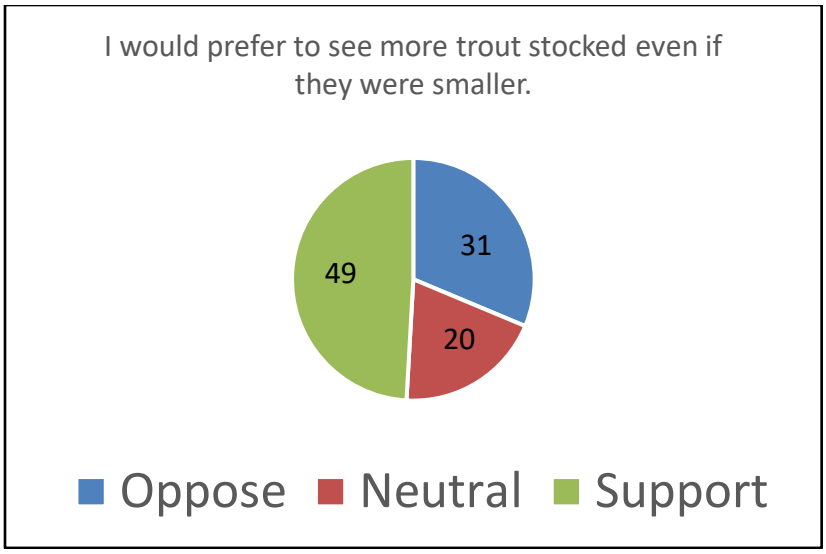


Figure 6. Support for stocking more but smaller trout or fewer but larger trout in 2025.

Motivations to Fish

Motivations represent outcomes anglers desire from their fishing experiences. Anglers fish for a variety of reasons including opportunity for relaxation, joy of catching fish, and to get away from the daily routine. Conversely, catching fish to eat, catching trophy fish, and to be alone were less important reasons why anglers fish for stocked trout. Generally, respondents found natural settings (non-catch attributes) of trout fishing to be more important than actually catching fish.

Satisfaction with Fishing

While motivations represent the desired outcomes of fishing, satisfaction relates to the perceived fulfillment of those outcomes. Overall, Virginia's stocked trout anglers were satisfied with the variety of trout fishing programs managed by VDWR: catchable stocked trout waters, delayed harvest, urban waters, Heritage Day, and Fee Fishing areas. The majority (70%) of stocked trout anglers were either neutral or satisfied with their fishing experience and with the management of the program in the last 12 months (Figure 7).

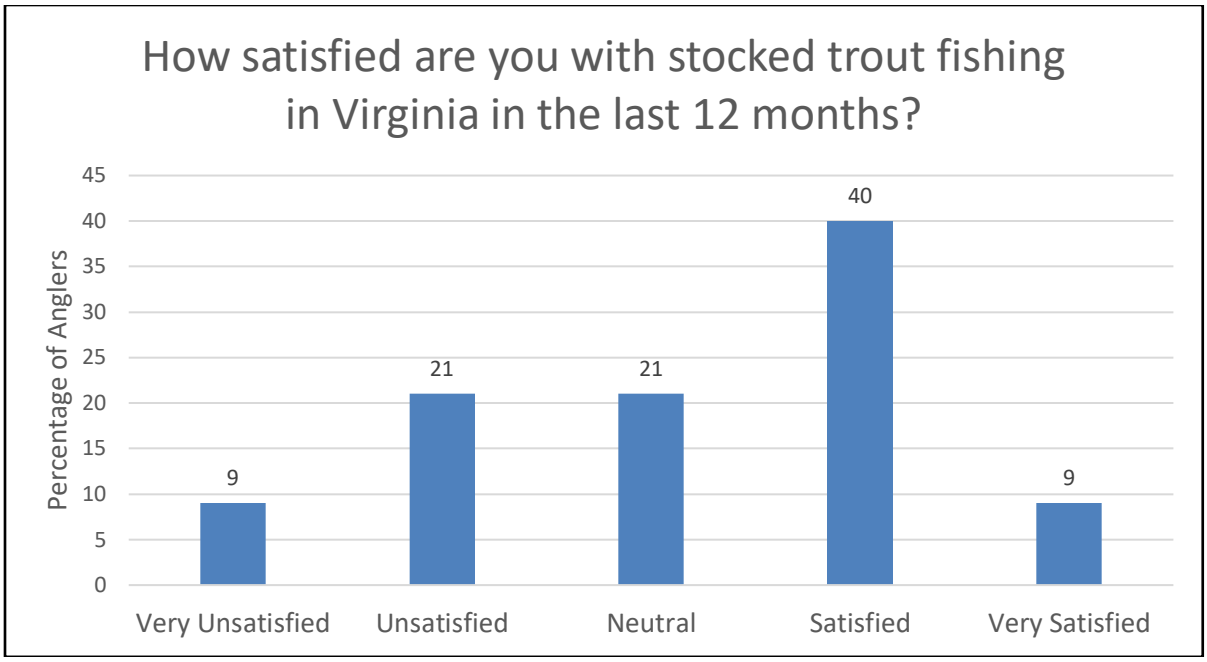


Figure 7. Angler satisfaction with stocked trout fishing during the last 2024-2025.

Harvest Orientation

Forty-nine percent of anglers stated they almost always or often keep the stocked trout they catch (Figure 8). Thirty-two percent of anglers never or rarely harvest stocked trout.

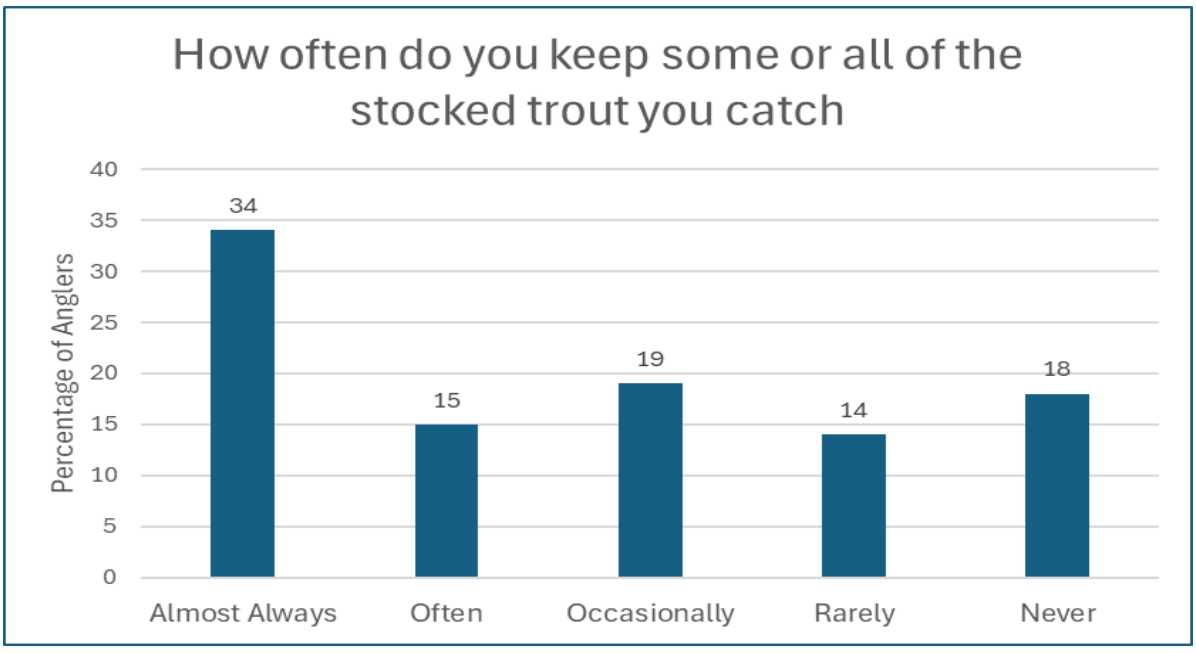


Figure 8. Relative frequency of how often anglers harvest stocked trout in 2025.

Trends in Participation

Not all anglers fish for stocked trout every year. Anglers who cease to participate are referred to as lapsed anglers. The "drop in–drop out" rate of lapsed anglers is due to a number of factors. Many anglers cite too many work and family commitments as a constraint to fishing. Others participate in other recreational activities rather than fishing for stocked trout. Finally, others continue to fish, but not for stocked trout. Nearly 70% of lapsed trout anglers intend to participate in the future despite being busy with commitments because fishing for stocked trout is a relaxing experience, and they enjoy being outdoors. Therefore, many lapsed anglers are not lapsed forever but tend to "drop in and drop out."

HATCHERY PRODUCTION

To meet production and distribution needs, VDWR operates five coldwater fish culture facilities (Table 2). Each facility can rear fingerlings to catchable size, but only three of the five have hatching capability. This presents some logistical challenges regarding transport and distribution, particularly in regard to biosecurity (concern for introduction of pathogens or parasites). While the hatcheries share characteristics, they vary in key production elements (Table 2). VDWR would like to update facilities to meet contemporary fishery demands while also protecting natural resources, but this is costly and, as a result, has been slower than desired.

The facilities range in age from approximately 80 years (Marion Fish Culture Station) to the most recently renovated, Coursey Springs, which was renovated in 2010. The average age of Virginia's Coldwater production facilities is around 65 years, and only one major renovation (Coursey Springs Fish Culture Station) has been completed for the coldwater system in the past 60 years. No hatching capability was added during the renovation. Despite this, facilities have taken small steps to improve and maintain production, including new filtration and oxygen systems at some facilities. As a result, total fish production could remain consistent given adequate funding is available for feed, oxygen and hatchery supplies.

Table 2. Hatchery comparison table: Virginia's Department of Wildlife Resources has five coldwater Fish Culture Stations (FCS's) that vary in species reared, construction era, and production technology.

Fish Culture Station	Construction Era	Species Reared	Species Spawned	Triploid Egg Production	Oxygen Supplement	UV Filtration	Challenges
Coursey Springs	2010	Brown Trout	NA	NA	Yes	No	Water Flow
	(renovated)	Brook Trout					Lack of Filtration
		Rainbow Trout					No Hatching Capability
		Tiger Trout					
Marion	1930s	Brown Trout	Brown Trout	No	No	No	Crumbling Infrasturcture
		Brook Trout	Brook Trout				Lack of Filtration
		Rainbow Trout	Rainbow Trout				Water Drainage Pathogen
							No Oxygen Supplement
							Deferred Maintenance
Montbello	1930s	Brown Trout	NA	NA	No	Yes	No Hatching Capability
		Brook Trout					No Oxygen Supplement
		Rainbow Trout					Water Flow
		Tiger Trout					
Paint Bank	1960s	Brown Trout	Brown Trout	Yes	Yes	No	Deferred Maintenance
		Brook Trout	Brook Trout				
		Rainbow Trout	Rainbow Trout				
		Tiger Trout	Tiger Trout				
Wytheville	1960s	Brown Trout	Brown Trout	Yes	Yes	Yes	Deferred Maintenance
		Brook Trout	Rainbow Trout				
		Rainbow Trout	Tiger Trout				
		Tiger Trout					

Historically, fish production numbers have not been collected in a consistent manner across facilities and were not stored digitally. With global developments in computational access and power, data collection has changed drastically. In recent years, this trend has changed for VDWR, and data are gathered more consistently and assembled in an easily accessible, digital format. Over the past five years DWR has stocked an average of 784,218 catchable trout per year with an annual average total weight of 529,763 (average size equals 0.67 pounds per fish). Additionally, DWR has stocked an average of 145,812 fingerlings per year with an annual average total weight of 9,728 pounds (average weight equals .07 pounds per fish). With hatchery updates these numbers have potential to increase (generally, when number of fish increases, the size decreases, and vice versa), but constraints like deferred maintenance, fish health stressors at high density, and biosecurity present consistent challenges.

Each facility works as part of a statewide production team to meet state stocking needs. Generally, each facility focuses on stocking particular counties (Figure 9). In order to balance resources across the state, facilities stock outside their designated area when necessary.

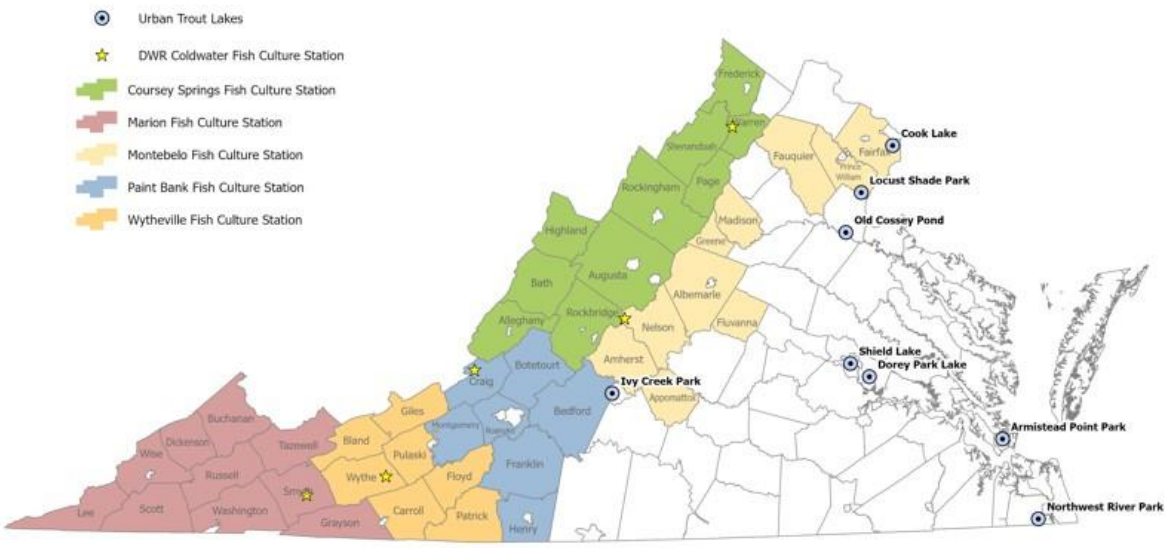


Figure 9. Trout production facility locations and the geographic areas they service. Urban Trout lakes are serviced by Montebello and Coursey Springs Fish Culture Stations.

Growth to stocking size

In Virginia, most stocked trout are grown to catchable size prior to stocking. This allows for immediate harvest, and may limit holdover in areas where undesirable. Growth to stocking size (at least 7") varies among species and rearing conditions, but some general rules apply. For instance, fish in an indoor facility with tight environmental control can reach stocking size in as little as six months. However, those are under ideal conditions that are often unrealistic outside of expensive and complicated indoor production systems. In an outdoor setting, with natural environmental fluctuations and high rearing densities, growth rates vary, and trout may take up to a year or more to reach stocking size.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity is defined as measures taken to prevent exposure to harmful biological, chemical, or physical agents that may cause adverse health effects in humans or animals. These agents include infectious microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, and also non-infectious entities, such as toxins, contaminants, and poor water quality. Biosecurity practices are often initiated in aquaculture facilities in order to meet economic, public health, production, and fish health objectives. Specifically, certain biosecurity practices seek to:

1. Reduce the risk of pathogen introduction into a facility;
2. Minimize the risk of disease spread throughout a facility;
3. Minimize the risk of disease spread out of the facility through cultured product;
4. Reduce conditions that increase the risk of stress and disease susceptibility in a population;
5. Promote overall fish health;
6. Protect economic investment and reputation; and
7. Protect human health.

Pathogens may enter a system at several critical points and pose a hazard to susceptible fish. These include, but are not limited to, imported live fish or fish products (e.g., eggs, fingerlings, broodstock), contaminated source water, commercial feeds, live feed, frozen foods, inanimate objects, such as equipment, that can transmit a pathogen from one population to another, or vectors such as humans or animals (including predatory birds or mammals). Identification of pathogens that are potential threats and pathogens that have been historically diagnosed on-site should be identified prior to drafting a biosecurity plan. Additionally, the most significant threats to the biosecurity of a facility (e.g., untreated surface water, importation of commercially raised fish for rearing or forage on-site, transfer of fish between state hatcheries, equipment that is used in multiple systems or shared between hatcheries, nearby nesting sites of fish-eating birds) should be identified and specifically addressed by the four essential elements of any biosecurity plan: 1) disease prevention, 2) security precautions, 3) cleaning and disinfection, and 4) disease surveillance.

Biosecurity plans should be tailored to an individual facility; a generic biosecurity plan should never be applied to an aquaculture facility; existing staff, budget constraints, estimated risk, and available equipment all need to be considered. Biosecurity plans are dynamic documents that should be reviewed on a regular basis and amended when situations change. The first step in drafting a biosecurity plan is to critically examine each portion of the facility and all aspects of production to identify potential biosecurity risks or hazards. The guidelines should then be developed to minimize each potential risk to an acceptable level. While some risk is unavoidable, the goal is to create a workable, enforceable, and practical biosecurity plan with an *acceptable* level of risk.

VDWR has initiated a standardized, system-wide disease monitoring plan for the VDWR coldwater fish cultural and rearing facilities in order to assess and classify each facility. This allows for the development of effective site-specific biosecurity plans, while reducing risk of pathogen transfer among the agency's fish rearing facilities and between fish captive-reared and wild stocks. In addition, it increases the ability for the agency to manage potential ecological impacts of captive fish rearing and stocking. Production and stocking strategies have been diligently adjusted to account for both fish health concerns and to protect natural resources but also with the goal of maintaining fish production. VDWR is also investigating other pathways to reduce the risk of pathogen transfer from stocked fish to wild populations, including cooperative interagency efforts, improved collaboration with private industry, and assessment of our regulatory capacity.

Trout Species Produced By VDWR

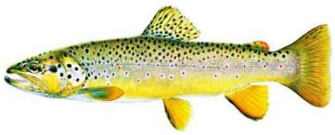
Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Rainbow Trout prefer well oxygenated, high quality water less than 70 ˚F. Rainbow Trout typically live in shallow rivers with gravel bottoms, but have established self-sustaining populations in rivers with bedrock bottoms and spring creeks. Lake- resident Rainbow Trout inhabit cool, deep lakes with sufficient habitat to get through the hot summer months and that have an adequate food supply. Rainbow Trout eat a wide variety of prey, including insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and small fish. The primary food supply depends on habitat and availability of a particular prey within the habitat.

Rainbow Trout are native to the Pacific basin, from the Kamchatka Peninsula in Russia, throughout the Aleutian Islands and southwest Alaska, the Pacific coast of British Columbia and southeast Alaska, and south along the west coast of the U.S. to northern Mexico. Rainbow Trout were originally found inland in the western U.S. occasionally as far east as the Rocky Mountains, west of the continental divide and downstream of waterfalls and other natural barriers. Since 1875, Rainbow Trout have been widely introduced throughout the U.S. and the world. The first Rainbow Trout producing hatchery, was established on San Leandro Creek in northern California in 1870, and began Rainbow Trout production in 1871. The first shipment of fish to other hatcheries occurred in 1875, shipping fish to Caledonia, New York, and in 1876, to Northville, Michigan. In 1877, the first National Fish Hatchery System was established on Campbell Creek in northern California. Some of the earliest Rainbow Trout propagation and stocking in Virginia may have occurred at the Montebello Fish Hatchery in Nelson County in the 1920s. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service records indicate that Rainbow Trout were released into Shenandoah National Park as early as 1943.

Rainbow Trout are the most popular and easily reared of the trout species because of their highly adaptable nature and rapid growth. Desirable traits include high survivability (tolerant of crowding), voracious feeding, excellent adaptability to artificial feeds, and ready availability as eggs, fingerlings, or adult stock at almost any time of year. Anglers regard Rainbow Trout highly due to its excellent fighting qualities, including frequent leaping when hooked. The fish is pursued using a multitude of angling techniques, which includes fly fishing, spinning, and casting with live and artificial baits, and trolling. The species is also excellent table fare, supporting an extensive commercial culture industry.

Rainbow Trout require cold water with an optimum growth temperature range of between 55 to 65 ˚F, high water quality, and nutritional feed with high fat and protein content. Each Virginia coldwater facility faces its own group of challenges in rearing Rainbow Trout, including fluctuating water temperatures and flow rates, water quality, space, predation, and disease control. Rainbow Trout are well suited for Virginia stocked trout waters because existing VDWR facilities match the species needs and Virginia anglers enjoy catching them. The coldwater hatchery system has several strains of Rainbow Trout that spawn at different times of the year.



Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*)

Brown Trout first arrived in the U.S. on February 24, 1883 as eggs aboard the German steamship *Werra*. These eggs were distributed to three hatcheries in the U.S.: Cold Harbor Hatchery on Long Island, NY, the Caledonia Fish Hatchery in western NY, and the U.S. Fish Commission hatchery in Northville, MI. Over the following years, these initial stocks were reinforced with the importation of more eggs from Western Europe. Brown Trout continue to be cultured in the U.S. for recreational uses to this day.

Brown Trout are used mainly for recreation purposes in the U.S., and unlike Rainbow Trout, Brown Trout rarely are raised for commercial food operations. They have a temperature range similar to Rainbow Trout, but can handle a wider range of water quality parameters than either Rainbow Trout or Brook Trout. This makes them a good candidate for stocking marginal waters where Rainbow or Brook Trout may not perform well. Additionally, Brown Trout have the best chance to "hold over" due to greater tolerance for marginal habitats and wariness to lures. This elusive behavior also makes them a favorite of many advanced anglers.

Brown Trout were first officially stocked in Virginia's waters in the 1950s by the Virginia Game Commission (now VDWR). These fish were obtained from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service White Sulphur Springs Fish Hatchery, and were stocked into the Roanoke River and the Smith River below Philpott Dam. In Virginia, Brown Trout fill a niche in larger streams and lakes. Unfortunately, they can be detrimental to native fishes due to their tendency to feed on other fish. As a result, biologists are now careful in the placement of Brown Trout to preserve native and naturalized fishes. Rearing by VDWR likely began in the 1960s after initial introductions indicated that anglers desired Brown Trout for sport.

Brown Trout prefer deep streams with moderate to slow currents, which allows them to perform well in large lakes with an adequate forage base. They prefer rocky, coarse river and lake bottoms, and feed on a wide variety of forage including algae, aquatic invertebrates and other fish.

Brown Trout tend to grow slower to 10 inches than either Rainbow or Brook Trout. However, upon reaching a size that allows them to prey on other fish, Brown Trout may grow faster than comparably aged Rainbow or Brook Trout. While they are susceptible to some bacterial infections common to cultured trout, Brown Trout demonstrate a natural resistance to Whirling disease, which can be devastating to Rainbow Trout.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

Brook Trout prefer water temperatures below 65 ˚F and do not tolerate higher water temperatures as well as Rainbow and Brown Trout. Brook Trout require very high water quality that is well oxygenated. They inhabit large and small lakes, rivers, streams, creeks and spring

ponds, but prefer small spring ponds and small spring-fed streams that are typically headwaters to larger tributaries. Preferred stream habitat includes sand and gravel bottoms with very little siltation. Brook Trout prey on a wide variety of items, with younger fish feeding on small insects and adults feeding on many types of aquatic insects, terrestrial insects, snails, worms, and small fishes.

Brook Trout are native to a wide area of Eastern North America (including Virginia). They range from the Hudson Bay basin in Canada east, to the Canadian maritime provinces, and south through the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia. The southern range of native Brook Trout has been reduced to high elevation, remote streams due to habitat loss and introductions of Brown and Rainbow Trout. Their range expanded westward as early as 1850 through intentional introductions. Brook Trout may have been stocked out of Montebello Hatchery as early as the 1920s or 1930s.

Although Brook Trout are popular with anglers, they can be difficult to rear in some hatcheries. Brook Trout are more sensitive to temperature, crowding, low oxygen, and other aquaculture stresses that can make it more difficult to rear in captivity than Brown or Rainbow Trout. Brook Trout require an optimum growth temperature of about 59 ˚F, very high water quality, and nutritional feed with high fat and protein content. Brook Trout are especially difficult to rear at facilities that encounter drastic temperature changes, water flow fluctuations, and water quality issues. At most aquaculture facilities, Brook Trout must remain in the upper sections of raceways to obtain optimum water quality for growth and fish health.

Desirable qualities of Brook Trout include their colorful appearance, native appeal, and adaptability to artificial feeds. Brook Trout are particularly popular among fly fishermen. Many anglers prefer the taste of Brook Trout to that of other trout. Due to its status as the only trout native to Virginia, many conservation-minded anglers practice catch-and-release fishing for Brook Trout.

Tiger Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis x Salmo trutta*)

A Tiger Trout is a sterile hybrid created with a male Brook Trout and a female Brown Trout. Although it's rare, Tiger Trout do occur in the wild where both wild Brown Trout and wild Brook Trout occur. Tiger Trout were first documented in the wild in the early 1900s. The VDWR raised and stocked tiger trout decades ago. However, the egg survival rate with the methods at that time was very low, which led to reduced numbers of fish to stock and as a result the program was discontinued. Starting in the fall of 2020, Paint Bank Fish Hatchery began the process of creating eggs for Tiger Trout utilizing improved modern methods to increase egg survival and hatch. After the eggs are hatched, some are shipped to other coldwater VDWR hatchery and production facilities to be raised to catchable size.

Tiger Trout have a brown/gray body with an orange/yellow underside and exaggerated vermiculation patterns, resulting in the name. The pectoral, pelvic and anal fins are orange, while

the tail fin is square and slightly forked. Since Tiger Trout cannot reproduce they are considered a non-invasive species and can be stocked in many types of waters.

Triploid Trout

Triploid fish have three sets of chromosomes, instead of the two sets (diploid) normally found in trout. Female triploids do not develop eggs and although male triploids develop sperm, they are much less fertile than normal diploid fish. Triploids are effectively sterile and rarely occur naturally. Triploid varieties of many species of fish have been created for commercial and recreational purposes. Because triploid fish do not reproduce, they put more energy into growth and produce larger fish at reproductive age than fertile, diploid fish. In Virginia, triploid varieties of Rainbow Trout, Brown Trout, and Brook Trout are produced by subjecting freshly fertilized eggs to either heat or pressure shocks. Several states stock triploid trout, including Idaho, North Carolina, Arizona, and Virginia. Virginia stocks triploids as catchable fish to prevent interbreeding with Southern Appalachian Brook Trout stocks. In addition, triploids are utilized as a measure to prevent the establishment of natural-reproducing populations of Rainbow, Brown, and Brook Trout in undesirable waters.

Triploid production in Virginia began in 2005, at Paint Bank Hatchery with Rainbow Trout. At that time, Virginia produced about 15,000 triploid fingerlings. Currently, Paint Bank and Wytheville hatcheries create triploid Brook, Brown and Rainbow Trout. In 2014, VDWR produced approximately 400,000 triploid fingerlings. Extra triploids not used for specific watersheds are stocked as needed in any stocked trout water. Some of VDWR's hatcheries also grow triploids to produce "big fish" for stocking purposes. Triploid fish do not differ in physical appearance compared to diploid fish. The desirable qualities of triploid fish (i.e., reproductive sterility, rapid growth) have resulted in increased demand for them. Triploid trout, especially Brook Trout, are harder to rear in the hatchery system. Fertilization, hatch, and survival rates of triploids are lower than those of diploids. Thus, more eggs are required to make triploids than diploids. Hatcheries are improving triploid production techniques and VDWR likely will continue to use triploids in the future. Marion Hatchery does not yet have equipment for making triploids.

VALUES, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POTENTIAL STRATEGIES

The five goals from the 2016 Plan are still significant for this revised plan. These goals reflect the values of a diverse public and are broad statements of principles and ideals about what should be accomplished with stocked trout management in Virginia. As the underpinning for the direction of stocked trout management, these guiding public values should be relatively stable for the period of the plan.

Specific objectives follow each set of value and goal statements. Based on the goals identified, the Technical Committee established specific objectives to help guide the attainment of each goal. Objectives are the technical expression of the public vision found in the goal statements. Objectives are generally more specific, quantifiable, and have milestones for achievement.

Potential strategies clarify how each objective might be achieved. As with objectives, technical management decisions about specific operational strategies to achieve public values are largely the realm of fisheries professionals. Implemented strategies will be based on the best available science, anticipated efficacy, public acceptability, and expected costs. While this is not an operational plan detailing all the specific steps, actions, or costs to achieve objectives, these strategies represent some of the approaches, techniques, and programs that will be considered to accomplish objectives.

FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION

The stocked trout program depends upon the revenue generated from the sale of trout licenses and general fishing licenses. None of the funding for the program is derived from general state taxes. A trout license and a freshwater fishing license are both required to fish for stocked trout in Virginia. A 2008 survey revealed that 64% of trout license buyers purchased these two licenses to fish solely for stocked trout. The revenue from these "double" license sales is significant. Sales of annual trout licenses have decreased in recent years, while sales of sportsman and lifetime trout licenses have increased substantially. The decrease in sales of annual licenses resulted in a net decrease in revenue to support hatchery production of catchable-size trout and maintain hatchery facilities. In 2012, it cost VDWR $2.77 to hatch, raise, transport and stock a pound of Trout. That cost in 2025 increased 113% to $5.90 per pound of Trout produced. The lack of license cost increases and sources of additional funding coupled with inflation cost of fish feed, oxygen, hauling supplies and overall hatchery maintenance is crippling the program's ability to reach optimum production.

Value Statement

To continue current operations, the stocked trout program must account for costs associated with trout production, support regular facility maintenance and transporting trout to the water. Currently, freshwater fishing and trout license fees are used for the operating costs of the stocked Trout program. These license sales alone no longer contribute enough to sustain the

program at an optimum Trout production level. The increasing costs associated with raising and transporting stocked trout limit the scope of the current program and create financial challenges. Increased inflation and lack of additional funding are leading to future reduced Trout production and operational modifications.

Goal Statement

Maintain a productive and adequately funded stocked trout program, including investigation of alternative funding and resource mechanisms to meet current and anticipated future demands. Establish operational modification and production reduction scenarios to adjust for reduced revenue to program cost ratio. Maintain an open and transparent decision-making process regarding management of stocked trout.

Objectives and Strategies

1. Conduct a financial evaluation of the trout program annually and develop strategies based on those results.
    a. Conduct an updated detailed evaluation of license sales and types of licenses to assess effects on VDWR revenues.
    b. Identify and evaluate different approaches to increase license sales including approaches of other states, for example multi-year licenses, rollover licenses and automatic renewal or notification.
    c. Evaluate demographic trends for potential impacts on future license sales.
    d. Estimate the annual operating cost of the stocked trout program including the cost-per fish.
    e. Identify annual maintenance and equipment costs for renovations at coldwater hatchery facilities and equipment and develop strategies to address costs and future needs.
    f. Identify opportunities to establish partnerships with interested parties, both private and public, to achieve objectives of the Stocked Trout Management Plan.
    g. Require a Trout License for sub-catchable waters (Lakes-Trout in Possession)
    h. Improve efficiency of hatchery production through research and development.

2. Publish an annual report detailing accomplishments and progress in achieving objectives of the Stocked Trout Management Plan by September 30 each year.
    a. Compile an annual stocking report detailing quantity in pounds and numbers of fish stocked for the period from October of the previous year through May at locations.
    b. Compile an annual report detailing USFS forest stamp revenue projects on stocked trout waters located on USDA lands.
    c. In the case of production shortages, a reduction in stocking will be made on a percentage basis statewide.
    d. Report on progress made relative to specific plan objectives using multiple media outlets (e.g., VDWR website, Outdoor Report, press releases, social media) to improve public awareness of the program.

3. Modify production and stocking operations to account for 25% reduction in program funding.
    a. Decrease Trout production statewide to reduce fish feed cost.
    b. Decrease frequency of stockings to maintain stocking densities.
        - Category A waters are stocked 6 times per season.
        - Category B waters are stocked 4 times per season.
        - Category C waters are stocked 3 times per season.
        - Delayed Harvest stocked 3 times per season
        - Urban Waters stocked 4 times per season
        - Catch and Release stocked 2 times per season

        Optional
        - Change A waters to B waters
        - Change B waters to C waters
    c. Begin Fee Fishing Stocking June 1
    d. Douthat Fee Fishing becomes A water
    e. Investigate angler assistance stocking program

4. Modify production and stocking operations to account for 35% reduction in program funding.
    a. Decrease Trout production statewide to reduce fish feed cost.
    b. Decrease frequency of stockings to maintain stocking densities.
        - Category A waters are stocked 5 times per season.
        - Category B waters are stocked 3 times per season.
        - Category C waters are stocked 3 times per season.
        - Delayed Harvest stocked 3 times per season
        - Urban Waters stocked 3 times per season
        - Catch and Release stocked 2 times per season

        Optional
        - Change A waters to B waters
        - Change B waters to C waters
    c. Change Fee Fishing Areas to Category A Waters.
    d. Eliminate stocking of 20% lakes/ponds and streams statewide.
    e. Investigate angler assistance stocking program

5. Modify production and stocking operations to account for 50% reduction in program funding.
    a. Decrease Trout production statewide to reduce fish feed cost.
    b. Decrease frequency of stockings to maintain stocking densities.
        - Category A waters are stocked 4 times per season.
        - Category B waters are stocked 3 times per season.
        - Category C waters are stocked 2 times per season.
        - Delayed Harvest stocked 2 times per season
        - Urban Waters stocked 2 times per season
        - Catch and Release stocked 2 times per season

        Optional
        - Change A waters to B waters (if needed)

- Change B waters to C waters (if needed)

c. Change Fee Fishing Areas to Category B Waters.
d. Eliminate stocking of 25% lakes/ponds and streams statewide.
e. Investigate angler assistance stocking program

STOCKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under current policies, VDWR announces waters that have been stocked at 4:00 p.m. each day. The stocking events currently announced in advance are those waters stocked for Heritage Day, pre-announced stockings in select waters, urban waters, youth-only stockings and for kids fishing events. Virginia trout anglers are divided over the issue of announcing stocking events. A 2025 survey showed that on a scale of 1 – 5 Virginia trout anglers slightly preferred the current policy of delayed stocking announcements at 3.1, 3.0 for upon request and 2.9 for Prior announcement. Fewer trout anglers preferred no announcement of stocking events at 2.6. The issue of when to announce stocking events is important because of concerns regarding fairness of access to stocked trout. Prior announcement of stocking events allows anglers to plan fishing trips but announced stockings sometimes cause crowding and traffic safety issues when many anglers arrive at the announced time and place. Unannounced stocking events may alleviate some of the crowding and safety issues, but favor those anglers who follow the hatchery trucks, or learn of the trucks' destinations via phone trees, or see stocking schedules through social media.

Prior to 1996, stocked trout fishing began on Opening Day (Saturday in late March or early April) each year. Many anglers enjoyed this announced stocking. However, several issues existed regarding opening day. Landowners concerned with crowding withdrew some stocking sites each year. Also, hatcheries can produce better quality trout if streams and lakes are stocked throughout the year. The 2025 Angler survey indicated that about 75% of anglers support a year-round season with stockings occurring from October through May. In 2001, VDWR began Heritage Day which provides an "opening-day" experience on the first Saturday in April. This announced stocking event occurs on 20 waters each year. Trout are stocked that week and the site is closed to fishing until 9:00 AM on Saturday. Angler counts conducted by VDWR indicate that fishing pressure is 3-4 times less on Heritage Day when compared to Opening Day counts on the same waters.

Value Statement

Virginia's trout anglers have diverse expectations of how trout stockings should be announced. The ability to plan fishing trips is valued by many anglers who prefer that VDWR announce stockings before they occur. Others feel that unannounced stockings provide for more equitable access to stocked trout and a more natural fishing experience that is less crowded. Trout stocking announcements should be diverse, allow for increased participation, and advanced trip planning to meet the desires of different stakeholders. Various forms of announcements should be investigated given the opportunity. Currently some anglers request the stocking schedule through FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) and post on social media sites limiting VDWR's opportunity to vary announcements.

Goal Statement

Announce stockings using a variety of strategies if possible (including prior monthly announcements, increase pre-announced stockings) to provide equitable access to the resource. In addition to existing Heritage Day events, pre-announced, and youth-only waters stockings will be announced in advance to allow anglers to plan fishing trips to coincide with known stockings. Stockings will also be announced on the website at the end of the day when stocking occurs.

Objectives and Strategies

1. By October 1st, announce in advance stocking events in Trout Heritage waters, fee fishing areas, urban trout waters, pre-announced waters, and kid's fishing events. Scheduled stockings are subject to change due to inclement weather, or unforeseen circumstances.
    a. List Trout Heritage waters annually in the Fishing Regulation Digest and on the website.
    b. List dates for pre-announced waters annually in the Fishing Regulation Digest and on the website.
    c. List fee fishing areas annually in the Fishing Regulation Digest and on the website.
    d. Stock fee fishing areas on a regular basis multiple times per week, as described in the Fishing Regulation Digest and on the website.
    e. Announce stockings for kid's fishing events at least 30 days in advance on VDWR website and social media
    f. For urban trout waters, announce the week that stockings will occur at least 30 days in advance via the VDWR website, the Outdoor Report, the Trout Line, press releases to local media, and social media.

2. Identify a prior announcement strategy (by 7/1/2026) for all stocking events.

    a. Announce stocking events on the third Friday of the month for the next month to promote trout fishing and increase fairness among anglers.
    b. List monthly stockings on VDWR website and advertise through social media.
    c. Investigate strategies pertaining to temporary closures immediately following stocking.
    d. Investigate different stocking densities and frequencies of announced stockings to increase fairness among anglers.
    e. Scheduled stockings are subject to change due to inclement weather, or unforeseen circumstances.
    f. Assess angler use, opinions, and satisfaction with monthly announced stockings after 2 years.
    g. Investigate other methods of announcing stockings (e.g. weekly, bi-weekly, etc.)

3. Continue announcing stocking events at 4 PM the day of stocking
    a. Announce each day's stocking events at 4 PM online, through social media, and on the Trout Line.

4. Compile an annual stocking report detailing quantity in pounds and numbers of fish stocked for the period from October of the previous year through May at locations.
    a. Post the report on VDWR's website.
    b. Announce the availability of the report via the Outdoor Report and social media.

ANGLER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

Approximately 96,000 anglers fished for stocked trout in Virginia last year. Results from a 2023 statewide angler survey indicated that 32% of all Virginia anglers fished for stocked trout. The 2025 stocked trout angler survey indicated the average age of licensed trout anglers is 48, suggesting that a bright future for stocked trout fishing requires the continued recruitment of new and younger anglers. The increasingly diverse human population in Virginia presents opportunities to reach out to new angling stakeholders. Additionally, roughly half of all trout license buyers do not purchase a license the following year and thus, retention of current anglers remains a high priority. These convergent demographic trends suggest that participation in fishing for stocked trout in Virginia may decline in the future, unless VDWR initiates awareness strategies to counteract them.

Value Statement

The future of the stocked trout program relies on continuing the effort to recruit and retain anglers. If current participation in trout angling decreases the stocked trout program will decline because trout anglers financially support the program. Fortunately, the 2025 stocked trout angler survey indicated no increase in average age since 2015. The stocked trout program benefits local economies and strengthens communities as anglers seek recreational fishing opportunities. Stocked trout fishing increases environmental stewardship, outdoor participation, and preserves the long-standing tradition of fishing for stocked trout. Therefore, VDWR should evaluate current and proposed policies to promote recruitment and retention of trout anglers, especially youth.

Goal Statement

Inform and educate existing and potential future anglers and promote fishing for stocked trout to recruit younger and more diverse anglers to the sport and to retain those already engaged.

Objectives and Strategies

1. By July 1, 2030, increase youth (under 16 years of age) participation in the stocked trout program by 5%.
    a. Evaluate the number of license buyers ages 16-20 every three years and compare with historical data.
    b. Quantify youth participation at kids' trout fishing events.
    c. Maintain the number and distribution of kids' trout fishing events, including urban areas.

   d. Schedule pre-announced stocking events to promote trout fishing at desired times (e.g., first fall stockings, holiday weekends, free fishing weekend, and school break periods).
   e. Develop a competitive grant program that funds (e.g., fishing equipment and trout from private sources) non-VDWR groups hosting kids' fishing events open to the public.
   f. Promote fishing education in schools (e.g., trout in the classroom, fishing clubs, etc.).

2. By July 1, 2030, increase participation among females and minority populations in the stocked trout program by 10%.
   a. Track number of females purchasing trout license.
   b. Assess the potential for including fishing for stocked trout in programs aimed at increasing participation of females and minorities.
   c. Develop educational material to target specific ethnic groups.
   d. Promote stocked trout fishing opportunities among college outdoor activity organizations.
   e. Promote urban fishing to attract more females and minorities.

3. By July 1, 2030, recruit new anglers to the stocked trout program to maintain 100,000 trout-license buyers (including lifetime license) annually.
   a. Assess angler participation, and motivations, constraints to participation, and management preferences in fishing for stocked trout via a statewide survey every 5 years.
   b. Modify the procedure for purchasing trout license online to assess prior license buying behavior.
   c. Encourage trout license purchases among anglers who seek specialized fishing opportunities by creating special regulation fisheries throughout Virginia.
   d. Promote stocked trout fishing opportunities among college outdoor activity organizations.
   e. Assess the feasibility of changing the regulations on delayed-harvest waters to allow harvest sooner (e.g., Memorial Day weekend).
   f. Increase information available to trout anglers by maintaining an online record of stocking information (e.g., number stocked, pounds stocked, and average size by county and/or water).
   g. Promote stocked trout fishing through other agencies, local governments, and other organizations.
   h. Investigate adding "Trophy" waters to the stocking program.

4. Increase participation of non-residents by 10% in the stocked trout by program July 1, 2032.
   a. Monitor non-resident participation in stocked trout fishing through sales of non-resident license sales.
   b. Assess participation by non-resident anglers through VDWR creel surveys.

c. Increase information available to trout anglers by maintaining an online record of stocking information (e.g., number stocked, pounds stocked, and average size by county and/or water).
d. Conduct a survey of former and current non-resident anglers to assess motivations, constraints, license costs and options, and management preferences.
e. Collaborate with Virginia Department of Tourism to promote stocked trout fishing in Virginia to anglers in surrounding states.
f. Advertise stocked trout fishing in regional media outlets (e.g., regional magazines, websites, TV shows).

5. Develop and implement marketing strategies to promote the stocked trout program by July 1, 2028.
    a. Monitor traffic on social media sites.
    b. Assess angler participation, and motivations, constraints to participation, and management preferences in fishing for stocked trout via a statewide survey every 5 years.
    c. Promote trout fishing as an outdoor experience (tie into motivations).
    d. Promote fishing for stocked trout by posting information and photos on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and other social media outlets.
    e. Promote stocked trout fishing through other agencies, local governments, and other organizations.
    f. Increase information available to trout anglers by maintaining an online record of stocking information (e.g., number stocked, pounds stocked, and average size by county and/or water).
    g. Identify schools and contact people that can help disseminate information about stocked trout fishing opportunities to students.
    h. By July 1, 2029, launch an easy-to-use online resource providing details (directions, amenities, etc.) for each stocked trout fishing water.
    i. Publish 6 articles per year informing the public of stocked trout fishing opportunities (VDWR website/blog, the Outdoor Report, and VDWR social media).

ECOSYSTEM EFFECTS

Catchable stocked trout interact with other fish and aquatic organisms, including native species when introduced into streams or lakes, which may cause concerns about whether those interactions negatively affect the species already present. High angler use associated with some catchable trout stocking sites may harm riparian buffers, and/or increase erosion, littering, and sedimentation.

Value Statement

VDWR should balance the benefits of stocked trout fishing with effects on the ecosystem. Virginia anglers should value wild and native trout in addition to stocked trout and the effects of trout stocking on native aquatic species should be considered. Virginia stocked trout anglers should value the protection of habitat and the conservation of quality trout habitat.

Goal Statement

Manage trout stocking to optimize recreational opportunities while minimizing adverse impacts on aquatic and surrounding habitats, wild and native trout, and other aquatic species. Manage habitat in stocked trout waters and preserve the aesthetics of the angling experience.

Objectives and Strategies

1. Develop strategies to minimize the effects of stocking on existing wild and native trout by January 1, 2027.
    a. Develop and publish the list of waters that contain existing native trout populations.
    b. Continue to monitor wild trout distribution through the Coldwater Streams Survey.
    c. No new native trout waters that have a Class I or II coldwater stream classification will be added to the Catchable Stocked Trout Program.
    d. Identify stocked trout waters that wild trout inhabit the reaches where DWR stocks.
    e. When waters containing wild or native trout are stocked, VDWR will consider a variety of strategies to minimize the effects of stocking on wild fish, including not stocking trout, the species of trout being stocked, location and timing of stocking, and the use of sterile fish.
    f. Continue research and development into fish production, focusing on the production of sterile trout.
    g. Support research efforts aimed at determining hatchery trout impacts on wild trout populations.

2. Develop strategies to minimize the effects of stocking trout on existing/resident aquatic organisms in waters currently being stocked and when new waters are being proposed for addition to the stocked trout program by January 1, 2027.
    a. In an effort to minimize the effects of stocking trout on resident aquatic species, VDWR will consider a variety of strategies, including not stocking trout, the species of trout being stocked, location and timing of stocking, and the use of sterile trout.
    b. When a new water is proposed to be added to the stocked trout program, VDWR aquatic non-game/diversity biologists (including USFS staff if applicable) will be consulted to determine if stocking hatchery trout poses a threat to any resident aquatic species.

3. Develop strategies to minimize the effects of stocking and angler use on sensitive riparian terrestrial species and habitat in waters currently being stocked and when new waters are being proposed for addition to the stocked trout program by January 1, 2027.
    a. In an effort to minimize the effects of stocking and angler use on resident riparian species or habitat, VDWR will consider a variety of strategies, including not stocking trout and the location and timing of stocking.

   b. When a new water is proposed to be added to the stocked trout program, VDWR terrestrial non-game/diversity biologists (including USFS staff if applicable) will be consulted to determine if stocking hatchery trout (angler impacts) poses a threat to any resident riparian species or habitat.

4. Develop strategies to address habitat issues in stocked trout waters by January 1, 2029.
   a. Identify waters most-suited for collaborative management habitat issues.
   b. Develop a list of potential collaborators for management habitat issues, and establish formal relationships where feasible.
   c. Collaborate with USFS to best utilize forest stamp revenues.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Stocked trout anglers differ in a number of characteristics, such as motivation for fishing, harvest practices, and type of equipment used. Anglers also seek different outcomes from their fishing experiences. Some anglers fish to get away from it all, while other anglers enjoy the social aspect of fishing with others. Some anglers release all or most of the fish they catch, while others look forward to keeping the trout they catch. Some anglers prefer to catch larger fish while others prefer to catch more fish, even if they are smaller. Since the "average angler" does not really exist, a "one-size-fits-all" management strategy satisfies few anglers. Thus, managers face the challenge of providing a wide variety of fishing opportunities to satisfy a diverse group of anglers.

Stocked trout generally create recreational fisheries in locations where natural fisheries do not exist. The demand for stocked trout fishing opportunities exceeds the current ability of VDWR to supply the fish needed. Numerous streams and lakes in Virginia meet biological criteria to support stocked trout fisheries but are not currently stocked due to hatchery system limitations or concerns about access to the water. In addition, decisions about adding new waters to the stocked trout program must include consideration of labor force, trout production and funding to adequately enforce fishing regulations. Virginia's Conservation Police Officers frequently assist in stocking trout and their enforcement of trout fishing regulations is key to successful management of the resource.

Value Statement

The stocked program exists to create or enhance recreational fishing opportunities. These opportunities promote positive interactions with natural settings, relaxation, and social/family experiences. Trout angling provides opportunities to harvest or catch-and-release fish, stimulates local economies and encourages tourism. VDWR should consider the diverse preferences of anglers, including the balance between the number and size of fish stocked, in developing and selecting management strategies.

Goal Statement

Provide a diversity of stocked trout fishing experiences designed to meet diverse angler preferences and increase participation. Improve access to stocked trout waters for all anglers.

Objectives and Strategies

1. Expand stocked trout fishing opportunities designed to appeal to a variety of angler preferences. This may include trophy trout fisheries, catch-and-release fishing, delayed harvest, urban waters, and youth fishing opportunities by July 1, 2030.
    a. Develop a list of potential waters suitable for alternative management strategies.
    b. Identify new management strategies, for example developing trophy trout fisheries.
    c. Expand existing alternative management programs, such as catch-and-release, delayed harvest, special regulation, urban waters, and youth fishing opportunities.
    d. Evaluate current hatchery production techniques to meet the demand for new management strategies including size and number of fish, timing, frequency of stocking, and opportunities for reallocation of stocked fish.

2. Identify 6 waters statewide to be managed with alternative management strategies (e.g., catch and release, delayed harvest, youth only, etc.) by July 1, 2028. This may include the conversion of current stocked waters to a new designation.
    a. Establish criteria to prioritize waters for inclusion in the alternative management strategies program (e.g., angler use, proximity to other stocked waters, geographic location, habitat).
    b. Conduct creel surveys on several waters selected for alternative management strategies to measure angler use and satisfaction.

3. Increase angler access to stocked trout waters where appropriate.
    a. Identify locations that need increased access or where no improvement to existing access is desired by January 1, 2028.
    b. Collaborate with partners and localities to develop facilities that improve access.
    c. Provide more ADA-compliant or barrier-free access to stocked trout waters.

Appendix A. Trout Technical Committee members.

Name	Agency Position
Brian Beers	Manager, Paint Bank Hatchery
Brad Fink	Region 4, Coldwater Aquatic Biologist
Jackson Dierberg	Region 4, Conservation Police Officer
John Odenkirk	Region 4, District Aquatic Biologist
Steve Owens	Region 3, District Aquatic Biologist
George Palmer	Region 2, District Aquatic Biologist
Steve Reeser	Region 4, Regional Aquatic Manager
Butch Bates	Manager, Wytheville Hatchery
Brendon Delbos	Statewide Hatchery Coordinator
Derrick Kekic	Region 4, Conservation Police Officer
Eric Wooding	Manager, Coursey Springs Fish Cultural Station