

# The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 46 Segments for the State of Arkansas

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nrc/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Bayou DeView	Monroe, Woodruff	From confluence with Cache River upstream to US 64 crossing near Morton	43	1982		S, R, F, W, O	See Bayou DeView Comments	

**Bayou DeView Comments:** River corridor is within the migration route of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and within the range of the American Alligator, federally listed endangered species. It is a potential component of state rivers system. Bayou DeView drains 70 square miles of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain at a slight gradient. Average flow into this segment is 500-600 cfs, producing large amounts of wetlands (57% of the riparian strip). The water quality is Class B and an Arkansas Game and Fish Management Area is nearby. The Bayou flows into the Cache River which is under study as a National Wildlife Refuge under the Cache River Plan. The bottomland hardwood and wetlands provide significant habitat for fish and wildlife, particularly large bass and waterfowl. Cypress and Swamp Tupelo lend a quiet beauty to the Bayou, which is frequently canoed.

Big Creek	Cleburne, White, Independence	From confluence with Little Red River near Pangburn upstream to headwaters near Drasco	37	1982		S, R, G	Big Creek	
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**Big Creek:** It is within the range of the Gray and Indiana Bats, and the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. It is a potential component of state rivers system and is characterized as a striking eastern Ozark Mountain stream. The state Natural Heritage Commission owns substantial holdings in the corridor and has recognized it as an outstanding natural area. It is an excellent resource for hiking and dispersed recreation uses, and provides excellent pan fishing.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Buffalo River	Marion, Searcy, Newton	From confluence with White River upstream to headwaters	150	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H	See Buffalo River Comments	

**Buffalo River Comments:** Several potential National Natural Landmarks are in the vicinity, and it is within the range of Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, and the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. It flows through several districts of the Ozark National Forest, the Buffalo National River, and Lone Pine and Buffalo River Wildlife Management Areas. It is a potential component of the state rivers system and originates high in the Ozark Plateau. It flows beneath magnificent multicolored cliffs which in the upper reaches extend nearly 700 feet above the river's clear, quiet pools and rushing rapids. It flows through a land of mountains, past unique caves and waterfalls, old pioneer cabins, long abandoned homes of cliff dwellers and spectacular rock formations. Protecting its watershed are 700 species of trees, and flowering and other plants, furnishing habitat for 250 species of birds and a variety of animals and game. It is particularly famous for the smallmouth bass fishery. The river is nationally known as an exceptional recreation resource. Most road crossings are state designated and nationally renown. The Little Buffalo is a major tributary and provides additional recreation resources. Its attributes are similar to those of the Buffalo River. SEGMENT FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

Cadron Creek	Conway, Van Buren, Faulkner, Cleburne	From confluence with the Arkansas River near Gleason upstream to headwaters east of Pearson	59	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Cadron Creek Comments.	
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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cadron Creek, East Fork	Faulkner, White	From the confluence with Cadron north of Gleason upstream to headwaters east of Rose Bud	52	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Cadron Creek Comments.	
Cadron Creek, North Fork	Van Buren, Cleburne	From the confluence with Cadron Creek east of Gravesville upstream to headwaters near Greers Ferry Reservoir	29	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Cadron Creek Comments.	
<p><b><u>Cadron Creek Comments:</u></b> The river system is within the range of Indiana and Gray Bats and the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. Cadron Creek is one of the last freeflowing streams in central Arkansas. It has a 763 square mile watershed. There is a Natural Area on Cove Creek, near its confluence with the Cadron. The Cadron system supports a good fishery and provides excellent canoeing and other recreational opportunities for Little Rock and Conway residents. Scenery varies from densely wooded shorelines to rock bluffs, interspersed with agricultural areas, and flows through a canyon-type terrain. Cadron Creek Settlement Park is near its mouth.</p>								
Champagnolle Creek	Calhoun	From headwaters near Thornton in northern Calhoun county to confluence with Ouachita River.	37	1995	R	W	High quality cypress swamp community. Documented site of yellow-crowned night heron.	

Cossatot River	Howard, Polk	From the north end of Gillham Reservoir upstream to headwaters near Baker Mountain	26	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Cossatot River Comments	
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**Cossatot River Comments:** Partially within Ouachita National Forest, bordering part of the Caney Creek Wildlife Management Area. Within spring migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, a federally listed endangered species. Present are Red Cockaded Woodpecker, a federally listed endangered species, and the Leopard Darter, a federally listed threatened species. Potential component of state rivers system. Brushy Creek, Tributary, is included on state Registry of Natural Areas. Water quality is classified as AA, extraordinary recreation and aesthetic value. Flows through steep mountain gorges, cutting through upended layers of rock. Characterized by a footing of bedrock with jagged rock ridges jutting down the center of the river, a series of cascading falls, lengthy rapids and quiet pools. Heavily wooded canyons of mixed pine and hardwoods. Numerous falls and rapids. Cossatot Falls rated IV-V. Excellent whitewater floating probably the most challenging in the state. Good hiking, hunting, fishing (small mouth bass). Wildlife includes turkey, beaver, otter, deer, bear and an occasional Bald Eagle, a federally listed endangered species. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH MINE CREEK TO DUCHETT'S FORD WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

Current River	Randolph, Clay	From confluence with the Black River east of Pocahontas upstream to state line	36	1982		R, F, W	See Current River Comments	
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**Current River Comments:** The Current River is within the range of the Gray and Indiana Bats, and within the migration routes of the Eskimo Curlew and Arctic Peregrine Falcon, federally listed endangered species. It is a potential component of the state rivers system. Water quality is rated as AA, extraordinary recreational and aesthetic value. The river can be floated year-round. The Current River in Missouri is under preservation status. The Arkansas segment flows through the mountainous Ozark Plateau (extreme upper reaches) and into the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Delta). The changes that occur in stream character are important in providing diverse vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat. River character changes from a fast moving stream with numerous rapids to a pool and riffle situation, and then to shallows and pools. Sand and gravel bars are prevalent along most of the segment and wetlands and meander scars are numerous on the lower two-thirds. Accessibility was rated as moderate and the river was given a moderate intensity recreation designation (some intrusions which are harmonious with scenic and recreational qualities) in a state study.

Dorcheat Bayou	Nevada, Columbia, Lafayette	From headwaters near Irma in Nevada County to the Arkansas state line in Columbia County	45	1995	R	W	See Dorcheat Bayou Comments	
<b><u>Dorcheat Bayou Comments:</u></b> High quality undisturbed Cypress swamp. Only area in Arkansas where Laurel Oak is known to dominate. Great blue heron and great egret species are also present in the area.								
Eleven Point River	Randolph	From confluence with Spring River north of Black Rock upstream to state line	35	1982		S, R, F, W, H	See Eleven Point River Comments	
<b><u>Eleven Point River Comments:</u></b> It is within the range of the Indiana/Gray Bats and migration routes of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. The upper Eleven Point River in Missouri is a component of the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The lower segment in Arkansas is a potential component of the state system. The river meanders through a pastoral setting with tree-lined banks and woodlands in the corridor. 70% of its water comes from springs and the river has a constant and swift flow. Its clear pools are interspersed with rapids, providing excellent canoeing. The gravel bottoms provide spawning beds for smallmouth bass and the adjacent woodlands provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. Flowing past mighty springs, historic sites and magnificent scenery, the stream furnishes exceptional opportunities for the canoeist, fisherman, camper and nature lover.								
Illinois Bayou and North Fork	Pope	From headwaters of Dardanelle Reservoir north of Russellville upstream to headwaters near Pelsor	43	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments 1	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Illinois Bayou, East Fork	Pope	From confluence with Illinois Bayou at Retta upstream to headwaters east of Smyrna	15	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments1	
Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork	Pope	From confluence with Illinois Bayou at Retta upstream to headwaters near Witts Springs	29	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments1	

**Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments1:** The system provides habitat for the Gray and Indiana Bats and is within the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. Illinois Bayou and its forks are Class A waters draining 247 square miles of the Boston Mountains and the Arkansas Valley. The river corridor consists of mixed hardwood and pine forest, supporting abundant wildlife populations. The system provides good smallmouth bass fishing and is used extensively for paddling, hiking, hunting and fishing. Popular Ozark region river system, cutting through a rugged mountain area. North Fork is 99% within the Ozark National Forest and Recreation areas are nearby. The grade is 19 feet per mile. It provides excellent whitewater recreation and camping opportunities. The riparian buffer consists of 41% deciduous forest, 12% evergreens, 20% mixed forest, and the rest in agricultural uses. The East Fork is the most rugged of the forks. Its grade is 34 feet per mile and the setting is extremely primitive. 76% of the riparian strip is deciduous forest and the rest is mixed forest. The Middle Fork has a grade of 27 feet per mile and riparian land is deciduous forest and mixed forest.

Illinois Bayou and North Fork	Pope	Head in Sec. 8, T.12 N., R.19 W. to mouth in Sec. 21, T.10 N., R.19 W.	23	1982/ 1993	S	S, O	See Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments2	
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**Illinois Bayou and North Fork Comments2:** Highly varied and strongly dissected terrain with uneven, sharp ridges and/or cliffs with significant vertical relief, large unusual rock outcrops or formations. Upland swamp is important botanical resource.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Illinois Bayou and North Fork	Pope	Confluence of East Fork and Middle Fork of Illinois Bayou near Bayou Bluff Campground to western boundary of Sec. 18, T.10 N., R.18 W.	2	1982/ 1993	R	R	Heavy recreation use, with camping, swimming, canoeing, and fishing. One of major smallmouth bass rivers in AR.	
Illinois Bayou, East Fork	Pope	Forest Boundary to Millsaps Hollow	3	1982/ 1993	S	O	See Illinois Bayou, East Fork Comments	
Illinois Bayou, East Fork	Pope	Millsaps Hollow to Wilderness Area	1	1982/ 1993	S	O	See Illinois Bayou, East Fork Comments	
Illinois Bayou, East Fork	Pope	Section inside East Fork Wilderness	6	1982/ 1993	W	O	See Illinois Bayou, East Fork Comments	
Illinois Bayou, East Fork	Pope	Wilderness Boundary to mouth	5	1982/ 1993	S	O	See Illinois Bayou, East Fork Comments	
<b><u>Illinois Bayou, East Fork Comments:</u></b> Represents vestiges of primitive America through wilderness value. Upland swamps and waterfalls.								
Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork	Pope, Searcy	Forest Boundary to Reeves Creek	6	1982/ 1993	S	S	See Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork Comments	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork	Pope, Searcy	Reeves Creek to Penhook Hollow	12	1982/ 1993	S	S	See Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork Comments	
Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork	Pope, Searcy	Penhook Hollow to mouth	3	1982/ 1993	R	S	See Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork Comments	

**Illinois Bayou, Middle Fork Comments:** Highly varied and strongly dissected terrain with uneven, sharp ridges and/or cliffs with significant vertical relief, large unusual rock outcrops or formations.

Kings River	Carroll, Madison	From Table Rock Lake upstream to headwaters near Boston	90	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Kings River Comments	
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**Kings River Comments:** Sweden Creek Natural Area, a potential National Natural Landmark, is in the vicinity of the upper reaches. It is within the habitat of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Also within the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, a federally listed endangered species. Upper reaches are within Ozark National Forest. Potential component of state rivers system. Water quality classified AA, extraordinary recreation and aesthetic value. Cuts through rock strata of the high Ozark Plateau, a beautiful Ozark region stream. Scenic canyons, bluffs and waterfalls occur along the river. Upper reaches provide excellent whitewater while lower reaches have sufficient water for year-round floating. Famed as a smallmouth bass stream, and for its quiet pools and swift rapids. The wooded slopes and valleys furnish exceptional range for large and small game, with many species of unique plants and animals. Pink azaleas, wild roses and dogwood blooms appear in spring. It is the only major free-flowing stream running into the White River in this area. Ideally suited for family recreation. Average gradient is 16 feet per mile. Kings River Falls is managed by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
L'Anguille River	Lee, Cross, St. Francis	From confluence with the St. Francis Floodway near Marianna upstream to the Poinsett-Cross county line	71	1982		S, R, F, W	See L'Anguille River Comments	

**L'Anguille River Comments:** The river is within the migration route of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and the range of the American Alligator, federally listed endangered species. It is a potential component of state rivers system. The L'Anguille drains 938 square miles of the St. Francis River basin. It is a Class B water quality stream. Typical of this region, it possesses the characteristics of a delta stream. Streams of this type are rapidly disappearing due to draining and channelization of such wetlands and streams. In this area of heavy farming, the L'Anguille River represents a vastly reduced aquatic type in the state. There are significant wetlands areas with the riparian border of the river. Vast expanses of bottomland hardwoods provide excellent habitat for deer and migrating waterfowl.

Lee Creek	Crawford, Washington	From the OK/AR state line SE of Short, OK upstream to headwaters SE of Moffet, AR	49	1982		S, R, F, W	See Lee Creek, OK Comments.	OK
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**See Lee Creek, OK Comments:** Within wintering area of Bald Eagle, and the habitat of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Flows through a portion of the Ozark National Forest in AR. Lee Creek is a component of the OK Scenic River System and is a potential component of the AR system. In OK the segment is characterized as a small meandering stream with high bluffs, fast current, forested hills, dogwood and redbud blossoms, and a number of falls, riffles, rapids and islands. Recreation uses include canoeing, swimming, picnicking and fishing. Authentic Indian burial mounds are located in the area and state listed endangered species are present. In AR, Lee Creek is noted for its spectacular western Ozark Mountain scenery; smallmouth bass and pan fish; steep mountain gorges, canyons and niches. The Creek flows through Devil's Den State Park (nature associated recreation uses) and Lee Creek is a special attraction. Very popular stream used extensively for paddling, hiking, hunting, and fishing.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Little Buffalo River and East Fork	Newton	From confluence with the Buffalo River upstream to headwaters near Deer	27	1982		S, R, G, W	Attributes very similar to those of the Buffalo River.	
Little Buffalo River, East Fork	Newton	Headwaters to Forest Boundary	7	1982/ 1993	S	S	See Little Buffalo River, East Fork Comments	

**Little Buffalo River, East Fork Comments:** Highly varied and strongly dissected terrain with uneven, sharp ridges and/or cliffs with significant vertical relief, large unusual rock outcrops or formations. Cascades, rapids, and still pools.

Little Missouri River	Pike, Montgomery, Polk	From upper Lake Greeson upstream to headwaters south of Big Fork	29	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Little Missouri River Comments	
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**See Little Missouri River Comments:** Upper reaches are within Ouachita National Forest. Winding Stair and Little Missouri Falls, potential National Natural Landmarks, occur in river corridor. Within habitat of Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, a federally listed endangered species. Potential component of state rivers system. Water quality is classified AA, extraordinary recreational and aesthetic values. Ouachita Mountains stream, particularly scenic in upper reaches with high mountain canyons. Provides good fishing and hunting. Gradient is 35 feet per mile, creating exceptional whitewater rafting opportunities, with some spots ranked V-VI. Albert Pike, a Forest Service recreation area, provides access. The river is nestled in the Caddo Mountains and crosses 50 significant faults, some overturned. The endemic Caddo Mountain Salamander is found in the area. The corridor consists of 83.2% deciduous forest, 8.3% evergreens, and 8.3% pasture. Access points occur every 5-6 miles. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE WEST SECTION LINE OF SECTION 22, T.4S., R.27W. AND THE SEGMENT FROM THE SOUTHERN PROPERTY LINE BETWEEN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS TO THE NORTH LINE OF NW 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SECTION 5, T.5S., R.27W. WERE ADDED AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

Little Red River (lower)	Cleburne	From Ramsey Public Access area near Pangburn upstream to Greers Ferry Dam	30	1982		S, R, F	See Little Red River (lower) Comments	
<p><b><u>Little Red River (lower) Comments:</u></b> The lower Little Red River is within the range of the Gray and Indiana Bats and the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. Water quality is rated A, primary contact recreation. The river below Greers Ferry Lake flows through the deep foothills of the eastern Ozark Mountains and provides spectacular year-round scenery. A federal trout hatchery exists near the river and several access points are provided by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. The ice cold water from the depths of the Lake make this stretch of the Little Red River one of the state's premier Rainbow Trout streams and provides good chain pickerel fishing as well. Floating opportunities are good and sometimes challenging. Guided float trips, boat rentals, cabins and campsites are available for recreation use.</p>								
Little Red River, Middle Fork	Cleburne, Van Buren, Stone, Searcy	From upper Greers Ferry Reservoir upstream to headwaters near Chimes	77	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Little Red River, Middle Fork Comments	
<p><b><u>Little Red River, Middle Fork Comments:</u></b> The Gray and Indiana Bats, federally listed endangered species, inhabit the area, and it is within the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, also endangered. Potential component of state rivers system. Water quality is classified as A, primary contact recreation. River corridor is scenic, with striking canyons and rock outcrops, spires and geologic shapes. Provides excellent fishing, floating and kayaking opportunities. An Ozark region stream.</p>								
Lower Arkansas River	Desha and Arkansas	From the confluence with the Mississippi River between navigation river mile 582-583 upstream to Dam #2 (partially surveyed section 20,T8S,R2W)	41	1995	S	S, G, W	See Lower Arkansas River Comments	

**Lower Arkansas River Comments:** Scenic-Old-growth pecan forests, big river sandbars, cottonwood forests-sand bars (point bars). Geologic-Actively formed by natural riverine processes. Wildlife- Interior least tern, bald eagles, Florida panther, large population of black bear. One of the largest segments of major rivers remaining free-flowing in entire Mississippi River basin (recently cut new access channel into Mississippi River).

North Fork Sylamore Creek and Cole Creek Branch	Stone, Baxter	From confluence with White River near Sylamore upstream to headwaters near Push Mountain Lookout	58	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H, C		
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**North Fork Sylamore Creek and Cole Creek Branch:** Within the range of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Four potential National Landmarks occur in the area. It is a potential component of state rivers system. It is a pristine Class A water quality stream lying almost entirely within National Forest boundaries. There are three recreation areas available, Blanchard Springs Caverns, hiking trails registered by the Arkansas Trails Council, a natural area on the Arkansas Natural Area Register, and many other recreational opportunities. Over 90% of the riparian buffer is in deciduous forest. The Nature Conservancy Staff Botanist states that the area near Barkshed Recreation Area is "...one of the most significant botanical areas in the state." Nearby is the Ozark Fold Center, which helps preserve the culture of the region. THE SEGMENT FROM THE CLIFTY CANYON BOTANICAL AREA TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE WHITE RIVER WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

North Sylamore and Cole Creek Branch	Baxter, Stone	(Cole Creek Branch) Headwaters in Sec. 35, T.17 N., R.13 W. to confluence with North Sylamore Creek in Sec. 4, T.16 N., R.12 W.	6	1982/ 1993	W	S, W, O	See North Sylamore and Cole Creek Branch Comments	
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**North Sylamore and Cole Creek Branch Comments:** Highly varied and strongly dissected terrain with uneven, sharp ridges and/or cliffs with significant vertical relief, large unusual rock outcrops or formations. Endangered species of bats. Located within Clifty Canyon Botanical Area.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Ouachita River	Montgomery, Polk	From upper Lake Ouachita upstream to headwaters near Acorn	70	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Ouachita River Comments	

**Ouachita River Comments:** Partially within Ouachita National Forest. Within migration route of Eskimo Curlew, a federally listed endangered species. Potential component of state rivers system. Water quality classified as A, primary contact recreation. Ouachita Mountain region stream. In upper reaches, channel is narrow with a series of rapids interspersed with quiet pools. In the lower reaches, the channel is wider with deeper pools. Towering rock bluffs are draped with wild flowers, trees and flowering shrubs providing good year-round scenery. Fishing and floating opportunities are good all year. The Ouachita Trail crosses and parallels the river in places and Forest Service camps and landings provide recreation opportunities. Deer, squirrel and beaver inhabit the corridor. Fishery resources include smallmouth and largemouth bass, catfish and spring runs of white bass. Gradient is 12 feet per mile, and access is available every 2 miles. The river's west-to-east movement through the Ouachita Mountains creates an identity unlike that of a typical mountain stream.

Piney Creek (AKA Big Piney Creek)	Pope, Johnson, Newton	From upper Dardanelle Reservoir upstream to headwaters near Fallsville	51	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Piney Creek (AKA Big Piney Creek Comments	
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**Piney Creek (AKA Big Piney Creek Comments:** Upper reaches are within Ozark National Forest. Within the habitat of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Also, within migration route of Eskimo Curlew, also endangered. Potential component of state rivers system. Water quality classified as AA, extraordinary recreation and aesthetic value. Remote Ozark Mountain stream flowing through mixed hardwood and pine forest. Forms deep canyon, narrow valleys, and clear pools broken by small Class II-III rapids. Redbud, azalea and dogwood blooms drape picturesque bluffs in spring. Area abounds with deer, turkey, squirrel and black bear. Used extensively for canoeing, hiking, hunting and fishing (smallmouth/bigmouth bass). Gravel bars and willowgrown flats provide camping areas. Riparian zone consists of 71% deciduous forest, 20% agricultural land, 4% evergreens and 5% wetlands. There is one access every 3.25 miles. Identified as "...one of the most picturesque and challenging of the remaining streams in the Ozarks", Piney Creek offers outdoor fishery and whitewater recreation of a truly unique quality. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS ORIGIN IN SECTION 27, T.13N., R.23W. TO THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks	Searcy, Pope, Newton	From confluence with Buffalo River upstream to headwaters near Pelsor, including its tributary, Falling Water Creek	37	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks Comments1	
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**Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks Comments1:** Almost entirely within the Ozark National Forest. Provides habitat for Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Falling Water Creek and Falls is a potential National Natural Landmark. Water quality is classified as A, primary contact recreation. Has long been noted as a scenic area and is recognized as such by the Forest Service. Because of its scenic quality and the characteristic Ozark terrain, vegetation and wildlife, the area is one of the most striking in the state. The rugged terrain limits recreation use to backpacking/hiking, and there is one campsite. Kayaking is possible but challenging during high water. The upper section is spectacular, with waterfalls and rock outcrops. Contains the "most beautiful gorge in the state." THE SEGMENT FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF SECTION 32, T.14N., R.18W. WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 4/22/92.

Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks	Pope, Newton, Searcy	(Falling Water Creek) Western boundary of Sec. 6, T.12 N., R.18 W. to southern boundary of Richland Creek Wilderness	3	1982/ 1993	R	S, G	See Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks Comments2	
Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks	Pope, Newton, Searcy	(Falling Water Creek) Section through Richland Creek Wilderness	4	1982/ 1993	S	S, G	See Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks Comments2	

**Richland Creek and Falling Water Creeks Comments2:** Highly varied and strongly dissected terrain with uneven, sharp ridges and/or cliffs with significant vertical relief, large unusual rock outcrops or formations. Distinctive waterfall, rapids, and still pools.

Saline River	Ashley, Bradley, Drew, Cleveland, Grant, Dallas, Saline	From confluence with Ouachita River near the Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge upstream to confluence with Alum and North Forks	179	1982		S, R, F, W, H	See Saline River Comments	
Saline River, Alum Fork	Saline	From confluence with North Fork upstream to Lake Winona	44	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Saline River Comments	
Saline River, Middle Fork	Saline, Garland	From confluence with Alum Fork upstream to headwaters near Hamilton	51	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Saline River Comments	
Saline River, North Fork	Saline	From confluence with Alum Fork upstream to headwaters near Pulaski County line	35	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Saline River Comments	
Saline River, South Fork	Saline, Garland	From confluence with Alum Fork upstream to headwaters near Fountain Lake (Hot Springs area)	26	1982		S, R, F, W	See Saline River Comments	

**Saline River Comments:** The system is within the migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, the habitat of the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, and the range of the American Alligator, federally listed endangered species. The Saline is the longest free-flowing stream in the state. This Class A water quality stream boasts an excellent fishery. The Ouachita Madtom is known only from the watersheds of 4 tributaries. Jenkins Ferry State Park is located on the river. This river has one of the highest fish diversities in this part of the country. The Saline is a unique river beginning in the Ouachita Mountains where it is a fine mountain stream with smallmouth bass, gravel bars and relatively easy whitewater. As the river approaches the Gulf Coastal Plain, it takes on the character of a lowland stream with silt and sand banks slowly replacing the gravel bars. Excellent representations of Ouachita Mountain terrain and vegetation are found in the central portions, being replaced by pine, tupelo and cypress on the lower reaches. The system provides quality recreation opportunities for the major population centers of central Arkansas.

Second Creek	Cross and St. Francis	From confluence with the L'Anguille River by Forrest City, upstream to the Cross/Woodruff County line.	16	1995	R	O	See Second Creek Comments	
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**Second Creek Comments:** Rare occurrences for a delta region include stunted (due to saline soil) post oak and blackjack oak woodlands which are 100-200 years old. Also rare is an oak-hickory forest in the middle of delta farm land. The southern rein-orchid is also present. One of the few remaining "least disturbed" streams in Arkansas delta.

Spring River and Warm Fork	Randolph, Sharp, Fulton (Oregon and Howell in MO)	From confluence with Black River near Black Rock upstream to headwaters near West Plains, MO	81	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Spring River Comments	MO
Spring River, South Fork	Sharp, Fulton (Howell in MO)	From confluence with Spring River near Hardy upstream to headwaters south of South Fork, MO	75	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Spring River Comments	MO

**Spring River Comments:** The river system is within the range of the Gray, Indiana, and Ozark Bats and within the migration routes of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. Mammoth Springs National Natural Landmark is in the vicinity. Water quality is rated AA, extraordinary recreational and aesthetic value. Spring River flows past Spring River Wildlife Management Area and Mammoth Spring State Park. The river is fed from Mammoth Spring and affords excellent trout fishing. It is an unusual river with small rapids but made exciting by small waterfalls throughout its length, formed as the river cuts across rock strata rather than following it. The river is available for canoeing throughout the year because Mammoth Spring eliminates the river's dependence upon rainfall. The South Fork of the Spring River is an Ozark Mountain stream with excellent fishing and boating potential. The scenery is beautiful and river character, fish populations, and river meandering processes are strikingly different from the Spring River. Both rivers are near population centers and contribute to the diversity of ecosystems and recreation opportunities in north central Arkansas and southern Missouri.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Strawberry River	Lawrence, Sharp, Izard	From confluence with the Black River upstream to headwaters near Byron	109	1982		S, R, G, F	See Strawberry River Comments	

**Strawberry River Comments:** It is within the range of the Gray and Indiana Bats, and the migration route of the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and Eskimo Curlew, federally listed endangered species. The Strawberry River drains 2,051 square miles of the Salem Plateau province of the Ozarks. The geology of this area results in "stairsteps" which create falls when grouped together. It has Class AA water quality to Cooper Creek and Class A water quality to the Black River. It descends at a rate of 14 feet per mile, and supports a smallmouth bass fishery above Cooper Creek and a warmwater fishery below. The upper reaches afford fine canoeing opportunities. It is an excellent example of the transition from mountain terrain to delta land. A State Wildlife Management Area exists near the confluence with Black River. The riparian buffer consists of 33.8% agricultural uses, 24% mixed forest, 3.6% deciduous forest and .2% barren. The Strawberry River is a popular recreation stream for residents of the northeast portion of the state.

War Eagle Creek	Madison	From Beaver Reservoir near Best upstream to headwaters near Boston	65	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H	See War Eagle Creek Comments	
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**War Eagle Creek Comments:** It is within the range of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species and is a potential component of the state rivers system. The Creek provides many recreation opportunities including canoeing, fishing and swimming. It flows through a mixture of hardwood oak-hickory forests and pastoral settings. Along its course are: Withrow Springs State Park which is the access point for many float trips; and the Hobbs Estate land which is an 11,644 acre tract recently purchased by the State and in line for future recreational development. Arkansas Natural and Cultural Heritage has selected an area adjacent to the river as a natural area. Near that area is a privately owned grist mill that is in operation and open to the general public, and represents a cultural and historical view of the past. The main stream consists of a series of deep pools followed by fast flowing gravel bottomed shoals. An abundance of floodplain vegetation lines the banks. Wildlife of varied sorts is readily found along the river. A cave near the river provides habitat for endangered bat species. Limestone bluffs carved by the river's flow reveal the geologic history of the Ozark region.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
White River (upper)	Madison, Washington	From Lake Sequoyah east of Fayetteville upstream to headwaters near Boston	48	1982		R, F, W	See White River (upper) Comments	

**White River (upper) Comments:** The upper White River is within the range of the Gray, Indiana and Ozark Bats, federally listed endangered species. Water quality is rated A, primary contact recreation. The river forms a series of long, quiet pools and short, hairpin turns. It is commonly shaded by overhanging trees. The height of the banks varies from a few feet to 30+ feet bluffs. The corridor alternates between pastureland and dense forests of birch, hickory, oak, sweet gum and elm. Many varieties of ferns and flowers exist on the banks providing good year-round scenery. The river corridor supports diverse fish and wildlife populations and numerous gravel bars are available for picnicking and camping.

## Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

**Scenery (S):** The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

**Recreation (R):** Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.
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**Geology (G):** The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

**Fish (F):** Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

- *Populations:* The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

**Wildlife (W):** Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

- *Populations:* The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

**Prehistory (P):** The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

**History (H):** The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

**Cultural (C):** The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.

**Other Values (O):** While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.