

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 30 Segments for the State of Missouri

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nrcr/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
Beaver Creek	Douglas and Taney	Beginning at S24, T26N, R17W and ending at Bull Shoals Lake, S12, T23N, R19W	41	1995	R	S, R, F, W	See Beaver Creek Comments	

Beaver Creek Comments: The White River section is one of the most rugged portions of the Missouri Ozarks, with steep ridges and high bluffs towering 300-600' above major streams. The streams have high gradients, are generally very clear and are fed by numerous springs. Beaver Creek is one of the largest tributaries of the White River without low dams or significant sources of pollution and flows adjacent to the Hercules Glades Wilderness Area of the Mark Twain National Forest. It is of high quality and is popular for fly fishing (smallmouth bass) and canoeing. It is classified by Pflieger (1989) as a Small River with significant value as one of the best remaining examples of small river community in the Ozark-White Aquatic Division and supports several endemic fish (checkered madtom (state watch list), Ozark bass, yke darter, White River saddled darter, Ozark shiner (state status undetermined, federal C20, and dusky-stripe shiner) and crayfish. One great blue heron rookery with 14 active nests is located along the creek.

Big Piney River	Pulaski, Phelps, Texas	Gasconade River to Hwy 63, 1 mile NE of Cabool, MO.	63	1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Big Piney River Comments	
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Big Piney River Comments: Rare darter and mussel species. Caves, springs, impressive limestone bluffs. Good recreational stream.

Big Sugar Creek	McDonald	From S35, T22N, R30W to S34, T22N, R32W at Pineville, joins Little Sugar Creek to form the Elk River.	24	1995	R	S, R, G, W	See Big Sugar Creek Comments	
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Big Sugar Creek Comments: Unusually clear and popular for canoeing, camping, and fishing. The watershed is generally rugged and highly dissected, with bluffs, limestone glades, springs and caves being common. Mississippian limestone (Burlington-Keokuk Formation), underlain by Devonian Chattanooga shale, is exposed along Big Sugar Creek. Fowler's Tunnel, an L shaped natural tunnel 20' high and 120' long, is the only natural tunnel in Southwest Missouri. The creek passes along and through Big Sugar Creek State Park(MO Department of Natural Resources). Of note is a great blue heron Rookery. Draba Aprica(state watchlist plant) is found in one location along the creek. Big Sugar Creek is located in the Elk River Section of the Ozark-Neosho Aquatic Division(Pflieger, 1989) and is classified as Headwater and Creek. The purple lilliput mussel(state watchlist, federal C2) has been found.

Black River	Reynolds	Highway K to source (confluence of East and West Forks)	14	1982		S, R, G, W	See Black River Comments	
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Black River Comments: Exceptionally clear water in rugged picturesque surroundings; on southern flank of St Francois Mountains which, with Appalachians, constitute oldest mountain formations in Nation; drainage cuts through Precambrian igneous rock; popular floating, fishing stream; Taum Sauk section of Ozark Trail crosses stream; two endangered mussels found in basin.

Bourbeuse River	Franklin, Crawford, Gasconade, Phelps	Noser Mill to Highway B	74	1982		S, R, F, W	See Bourbeuse River Comments	
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Bourbeuse River Comments: High scenic value and heavy recreational use, including fishing; unique stream since, although an Ozark river, it does not have the typical Ozark river's fish fauna composition; endangered Indiana and gray bats in basin; rare/endangered mussels.

Bryant Creek	Douglas, Ozark	North Fork White River to Highway 14	40	1982		S, R, H	See Bryant Creek Comments	
<u>Bryant Creek Comments:</u> Bryant Creek Natural Area, springs; two historic mill sites, including operating grist mill; wide variety of high quality recreation opportunities, including floating.								
Castor River	Bollinger, Wayne, and Madison		62	1995	S	S, R, G, F	See Castor River Comments	
<u>Castor River Comments:</u> The Castor River supports a diverse fish fauna, including at least six state-listed species (scaly sand darter (state watch list), flier (state watch list), American brook lamprey (state rare), pallid shiner (state extirpated), pug-nose minnow (state watch list), and eastern slim minnow (state rare)). Although the river has effectively been divided in two by channel diversion, this segment is one of the few unchannelized streams left in southeastern Missouri. (Below this segment, the old channel near County Road C below the headwater diversion in Bollinger County supports the most substantial population of taillight shiner {state endangered} left in Missouri). 1.2 miles of Castor River are rated as exceptional where it flows through the Amidon Memorial State Forest and is designated as the Castor River Shut-In Natural Area. Here the river alternates with pools, riffles, a shut-in and various waterfalls. It receives moderate to heavy use in the summer by swimmers and sunbathers.								
Cedar Creek	Bonne, Callaway	Missouri River to Highway WW	29	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G	See Cedar Creek Comments1	
<u>Cedar Creek Comments1:</u> Significant Ozark/prairie transition stream. Chimney rocks. Scenic seasonal float stream.								
Cedar Creek	Boone, Callaway	Missouri River to Highway WW	36	1982		S, R, G	See Cedar Creek Comments2	
<u>Cedar Creek Comments2:</u> Significant Ozark/prairie transition stream; chimney rocks; scenic seasonal float stream.								
Cedar Creek	Cedar, Dade	Sac River to Source	45	1982		S, R, F	See Cedar Creek Comments3	
<u>Cedar Creek Comments3:</u> Highly scenic Ozark/prairie transitional stream; unique fish species--spotted sucker.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Courtois Creek	Crawford, Washington	Huzzah Creek to Brazil	21	1982		S, R, W, H	See Courtois Creek Comments 1	
<u>Courtois Creek Comments1:</u> Clear water and unspoiled valleys create pristine Ozark atmosphere; several identified potential natural areas; good fishing and recreation opportunities; caves; federally listed endangered Indiana and gray bats may be found in the area; historic Iron Furnace area.								
Courtois Creek	Crawford, Washington	Huzzah Creek to Brazil, MO.	18	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, W, H	See Courtois Creek Comments 2	
<u>Courtois Creek Comments2:</u> Clear water and unspoiled valleys create pristine Ozark atmosphere. Good fishing and recreation opportunities. Endangered Indiana and gray bats. Historic Iron Furnace area.								
Cuivre River, West Fork	Montgomery, Lincoln	Cuivre River to County Highway AC	40	1982		S, R, F	See Cuivre River, West Fork Comments	
<u>Cuivre River, West Fork Comments:</u> Ozark/prairie habitat transition boundary; five potential natural areas along stream; northernmost site records for Ozark plant species; Ozarkian geological features; large, diverse transitional fishery rarely found in northern Missouri; high recreational use.								
Current River	Dent, Shannon, Carter	Entire segment within Ozark National Scenic Riverways	100	1993	S	S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Current River Comments	
<u>Current River Comments:</u> Large karst springs, the most of any river on Ozark plateau. Good water quality, many caves, and geologic features.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Elk River	McDonald	From Pineville formed by the junction of Big and Little Sugar Creeks, to the Missouri-Oklahoma state line; becomes Lake of the Cherokees in Oklahoma.	23	1995	R	S, R, F, W	See Elk River Comments	

Elk River Comments: Popular for canoeing and fishing; more isolated below the town of Noel. The watershed is generally rugged and highly dissected, with bluffs, limestone glades, springs and caves being common. Mississippian limestone (Burlington-Keokuk Formation), underlain by Devonian Chattanooga shale, is exposed along major drainages. The river has many point bars and 4 great blue heron rookeries. The Elk River is located in the Elk River Section of the Ozark-Neosho Aquatic Division (Pflieger, 1989) and is classified as a small river. The fish fauna of this division is the most distinctive of any of the major Ozark divisions. A number of species do not occur elsewhere in Missouri. However, many of the fish species unique to the Neosho Division are absent from the Elk River, not due to disturbance, but as a natural feature. The Southern brook lamprey (state rare) is found, as is the purple lilliput mussel (state watch list, federal C2).

Gasconade River	Gasconade, Osage, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, LaClede, Wright	Missouri River to source	66	1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Gasconade River Comments	
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Gasconade River Comments: Karst features, caves, rock bridges, sink holes, limestone bluffs, and many large springs. Rare darter and mussels, good floating, fishing stream.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Huzzah Creek	Crawford	Meramec River to Dillard	30	1982		S, R, W, H	See Huzzah Creek Comments1	

Huzzah Creek Comments1: Clear water and unspoiled valleys create pristine Ozark atmosphere; good fishing and recreation opportunities; caves; federally listed endangered Indiana and gray bats may be found in area; Scotia Iron Furnace Stack.

Huzzah Creek	Crawford	Meramec River to Dillard, MO.	28	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, W, H	See Huzzah Creek Comments2	
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Huzzah Creek Comments2: Clear water and unspoiled valleys create pristine Ozark atmosphere. Good fishing and recreation opportunities. Caves. Endangered Indiana and gray bats. Scotia Iron Furnace Stack.

Indian Creek	Douglas and Howell	Beginning at S29, T27N, R10W and ending at S19, T26N, R11W, North Fork of the White River (located almost entirely within the Mark Twain National Forest)	18	1995	S, R	S, R, F, O	See Indian Creek Comments	
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Indian Creek Comments: The White River section is one of the most rugged portions of the Missouri Ozarks, with steep ridges and high bluffs towering 300 to 600 feet above major streams. Indian Creek is a clear running Ozark headwater stream with a forested watershed of limited development in the Ozark White River Aquatic Division. It flows into the North Fork of the White River Section and supports several section endemic fish and crayfish. Indian Creek is listed as an Outstanding State Resource Water in Missouri (it passes through the Mark Twain National Forest for 17.5 miles) and is noted for its excellent water quality. A prairie fen is located nearby with populations of *Filipendula rubra* (state endangered plant) and *Carex stricta* var. *strictior* (state rare plant). *Sullivantia sullivantii* (state watch list, federal 3C) is found in 3 locations along Indian Creek.

Jacks Fork	Texas, Shannon	Entire segment within Ozark National Scenic Waterways	38	1993	W, S	S, R, G, F, W, H, C	See Jacks Fork Comments	
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Jacks Fork Comments: Includes many federally threatened and endangered plant species. Vertical bluffs and karst features on river.

Little Black River	Butler and Ripley	From S36, T25N, R2E to S2, T21N, R3E, the Missouri- Arkansas state line.	48	1995	R	S, R, F, W, O	See Little Black River Comments	
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Little Black River Comments: The surrounding topography is very deeply dissected, with numerous springs and streams with high gradients. This is a tremendously diverse region and one of the richest parts of the state for rare and unusual flora. Just southeast of the Little Black River drainage is the transition from Ozarks to Mississippi lowlands. The Little Black River contains numerous state listed sites for plants, mussels, and fish (the Harlequin Darter (state endangered), pugnose minnow (state watch list), Pallid shiner (state extirpated) and taillight shiner (state endangered)) and an unusual assemblage of fen complexes (deep muck, prairie, forested). The Little Black River is designated as a Missouri Outstanding State Water Resource where it flows through the Mudpuppy and as the only remaining habitat for the Curtis' pearly mussel (state endangered, federal endangered). It is located in the Ozark-Black River Aquatic Division and is the largest remaining essentially unchannelized, unregulated lowland stream left in Missouri. Butler County is in the process of being inventoried.

Little Niangua River	Camden, Dallas, and Hickory	From S20, T35N, R19W to S4, T38N, R18W, Lake of the Ozarks.	52	1995	R	R, F, W	See Little Niangua River Comments	
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Little Niangua River Comments: One of the best fishing rivers in the state, with good diversity of fish species and high quality aquatic habitat. The Little Niangua River is classified by Pflieger(1989) as a Creek and Small River in the Ozark-Missouri Aquatic Division and is ranked as an outstanding aquatic community in Camden County and as significant in Hickory County. It is fed by many large springs and is critical habitat for the Niangua darter (federal threatened), which is endemic to this division and very sensitive to disturbance. Three of its tributaries (Starks, Cahoochie, and Thomas Creeks) also have Niangua darter populations. Three great blue heron rookeries and a medium population maternity cave for the federally endangered gray bat are additional features. It is noted for limited watershed development, excellent water quality, and diverse natural fauna.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Little Piney Creek	Phelps and Dent	From S21, T34N, R8W to S24, T37N, R10W, Gasconade River (substantially within Mark Twain National Forest boundaries)	36	1995	S, R	S, R, W, O	See Little Piney Creek Comments	

Little Piney Creek Comments: The Little Piney is spring fed, has good fly fishing, and its lower reaches are deep enough for canoeing. It is listed as an Outstanding State Resource Water in Missouri from its mouth to S21, T35N, R8W where it flows past the Mark Twain National Forest for 30 miles; and is noted for its limited watershed development, high quality, and diverse natural fauna, including one great blue heron rookery. The grotto salamander (state watch list) is found at Little Piney Spring. There is some gravel mining and introduced rainbow trout are stocked.

Little St. Francois River	Madison	From SUR3087, T33N, R7E Northwest of Fredericktown, to S24, T33N, R7E, St. Francois River.	18	1995	S	S, R, G	See Little St. Francois River Comments	
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Little St. Francois River Comments: The terrain of the watershed is highly dissected with igneous knobs overlying sedimentary rock in the valley floors. Numerous "shut-ins", constricted valleys formed by water flow through very resistant igneous rock, characterize streams in the St. Francois Mountains. This river provides excellent white water canoeing. At least 15 miles are runnable below Highway 72 with adequate water. The lower end is one of the most beautiful small river white water runs in the state. It has one set of rapids, one shut-in, and several reddish porphyry bluffs. The Little St. Francois River is part of the Ozark-Southeast Aquatic Division. There is one great blue heron rookery and several narrow sandstone canyons in its headwaters in St. Francois County. Madison County is in the process of being inventoried in the Missouri Natural Features Inventory.

Locust Creek	Sullivan	End channelization (sec. 8, T61N, R20W) to Sec. 28, T64N, R20W	28	1982		S, F	See Locust Creek Comments1	
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Locust Creek Comments1: Unique riffle-pool arrangement; one of last unchannelized, undisturbed landform features in northern Missouri exhibiting oxbow lakes; meanders; unimpeded flooding typical of natural prairie stream; one of best examples of aquatic community types in region; diverse fish types including unique stone cat.

Locust Creek	Linn, Chariton, Livingston	Grant River to U.S. Highway 36	17	1982		S, R, F, W, H	See Locust Creek Comments2	
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Locust Creek Comments2: Locust Creek Natural Area represents last remnant landform types in northern Missouri of an active meandering river system and associated oxbow sloughs, swamps, and rich flood plain forests; one of last unchannelized, undisturbed landform features in northern Missouri; high recreation potential, especially in and near Pershing State Park; historic covered bridge; one of best examples of aquatic community types in region.

Marrowbone Creek	Daviess	Highway 13 to I-35	20	1982		S, F	See Marrowbone Creek Comments	
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Marrowbone Creek Comments: Gravel substrate stream with riffle-pool arrangement; highly scenic limestone outcrops; unique fish types.

Meramec River	Franklin, Washington, Crawford, Phelps	Downstream boundary of Meramec State Park to Cook Station	80	1982		S, R, G, W, H	See Meramec River Comments	
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Meramec River Comments: Scenic Vilander and Greene Bluffs; Greene Cave, one of most spectacular entrances in the State; probably greatest diversity of recreation activities and open green space of any river area in the State; popular floating stream; Ozark Trail route; Meramec Ironworks District; rare mussels; Onondaga Cave NNL.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Middle Fabius River and North Fork	Lewis, Knox, Scotland, Schuyler	North Fabius River to source	108	1982		S, F, W	See Middle Fabius River and North Fork Comments	
<u>Middle Fabius River and North Fork Comments:</u> Significant stand of bottomland timber; oxbow sloughs; seven identified potential natural areas; significant channel catfish and smallmouth bass fishery.								
Mineral Fork	Washington	Big River to Highway F	14	1982		S, R, F, W	See Mineral Fork Comments	
<u>Mineral Fork Comments:</u> High quality recreation, including floating, with good accessibility; good smallmouth bass and long-ear sunfish fishery; federally listed endangered Indiana bat may be found in the area.								
Niangua River	Dallas and Laclede	From S36, T35N, R18W, Bennet Spring Branch to the S2, T36N, R18W, Camden/Dallas County line.	32	1995	S, R	S, R, F, W	See Niangua River Comments	
<u>Niangua River Comments:</u> One of the best fishing streams in the state, it also passes through Bennett Spring State Park. The Niangua River is classified as a small river in the Ozark-Missouri Aquatic Division and is recognized as one of the best in the Osage River basin. It is designated as critical habitat for the Niangua darter (federal threatened), which is endemic to this division and very sensitive to disturbance. It also supports a substantial population of bluestripe darter (federal C2, state rare). Below Bennett Spring it is cold enough to support introduced trout. This segment of the river flows past a great blue heron rookery, 10 bluffs, 2 sloughs, a spring, a cave and a natural arch 3 feet in diameter.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Osage Fork of the Gasconde River	Webster and Laclede	From S26, T30N, R17W South of High Prairie, to S23, T35N, R14W.	76	1995	R	S, R, F, W, H, O	See Osage Fork of the Gasconde River Comments	

Osage Fork of the Gasconde River Comments: Good for canoeing, fishing, and camping on gravel bars. The Osage Fork winds past numerous springs and bluffs, 2 dolomite arches, and 6 caves (one historically used to produce saltpeter for gunpowder, one a shelter cave once used by Indians, another with gray bats (federal and state endangered)). The surrounding terrain is hilly and deeply dissected. The Osage Fork is important regionally and ranked as a significant headwater, creek and small river in the Ozark-Missouri Aquatic Division (Pflieger, 1989) and is a high quality stream from the standpoint of habitat quality and faunal diversity. There has been extensive clearing and grazing in the watershed. It winds past two great blue heron rookeries. In Webster County it supports the plains top minnow (federal C2, state status undetermined) and in Laclede and Webster Counties the least darter (state watch list), as well as a substantial population of bluestripe darter (federal C2, state rare). Two locations have substantial populations of lake cress (federal 3C, state status undetermined).

Shoal Creek	Newton, Barry	Spring River to Source	69	1982		S, R, F, W, H	See Shoal Creek Comments	KS
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Shoal Creek Comments: One of two Ozarkian watersheds that extend into Kansas; bedrock substrate, waterfall; excellent canoeing; rare/endangered mussels (Missouri); rare/endangered salamanders, one species reported as only known occurrence in Northern Hemisphere; numerous mill and dam sites.

South Fabius River	Knox	County Highway E to confluence of North and South Forks	28	1982		S, G, F	See South Fabius River Comments	
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South Fabius River Comments: High scenic values, natural oxbow sloughs and bottomlands, two potential natural areas; high geologic values; significant channel catfish and smallmouth bass fishery.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Spring Creek	Douglas and Howell	From S24, T26N, R10W to S34, T25N, R11W (almost entirely within the Mark Twain National Forest boundaries)	17	1995	S	S, R, F, O	See Spring Creek Comments	
<p>Spring Creek Comments: Ranked as an exceptional Ozark headwater stream and small river found in the Ozark-White River Aquatic Division. It is very clear running; its watershed is largely forested and of limited development. There have been minimal impacts to the creek for the past 50 years where it flows within the old Carman Springs Wildlife Refuge. Prohibition from fishing for the last 50 years has allowed an unusually mature fish population structure to develop. It is listed as a Missouri Outstanding State Resource Water for the 17 miles that pass through the Mark Twain National Forest and Carman Springs Natural Area. The riparian corridor of Spring Creek is an important component of the Carman Springs Natural Area. It is noted for its excellent water quality and diverse fish fauna. The Ozark bass and a crayfish (<i>Orconectes neglectus chaenodactylus</i>) occur and are endemic to the White River drainage. The lower reach includes introduced trout fishery. Two moist sandstone cliffs are adjacent to the creek; one with a 40 foot wet weather waterfall. Along these two cliffs are several state listed plants.</p>								
Spring River	Jasper, Lawrence	Highway 96 to Highway 44	53	1982		S, R, F, W	See Spring River Comments	KS
<p>Spring River Comments: One of the two Ozarkian watersheds that extend into Kansas; narrow tree-covered corridor through gently rolling terrain; excellent canoeing; unique fish communities confined to drainage including two on Missouri rare/endangered list--Neosho madtom, redfin shiner; rare/endangered mussels (Missouri).</p>								
Spring River and Warm Fork	Oregon, Howell (Randolph, Sharp, Fulton in AR)	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 AR Comments	AR

Spring River, South Fork	Howell (Sharp, Fulton in AR)	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 AR Comments	AR
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Spring River AR 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.

St. Francis River	Wayne, Madison, St. Francois	Lake Wappapello to Syenite	63	1982		S, R, G, W, H	See St. Francis River Comments1	
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St. Francis River Comments1: Scenic forested lands and high quality water make this one of the most popular recreation areas in the State; drains St. Francois Mountains which, with Appalachians, constitute oldest mountain formation in Nation; 27 identified potential natural areas; best whitewater stream in State, a 'run' rather than 'float' due to boulder strewn course through granite shut-ins; attracts boaters from other states, site of national races; intersects two hiking trails; rare mussels; historic mining activity.

St. Francis River	Wayne, Madison, St. Francois	Lake Wappapello to Syenite, MO.	17	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, W, H	See St. Francis River Comments2	
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St. Francis River Comments2: Scenic forested lands and high quality water. Best whitewater stream in state. Rare mussels. Historic mining activity.

Swan Creek	Christian and Taney	From S4, T26N, R18W to S15, T24N, R20W, Bull Shoals Lake.	32	1995	R	R, F, W	See Swan Creek Comments	
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Swan Creek Comments: The White River section is one of the most rugged portions of the Missouri Ozarks. Swan Creek is popular for canoeing and kayaking and is a class 3 whitewater stream with two sets of rapids used by kayakers in the spring. The watershed is undeveloped and lies substantially within the Mark Twain National Forest. The creek is in a relatively remote area with little development, containing only a few low water crossings. Water quality is very high. Swan Creek is classified by Pflieger (1989) as an Ozark Creek found in the Ozark-White Division and is noted for its exceptional biotic diversity. Fisheries are characteristic of high quality Ozark streams and include smallmouth and rock bass. It is the only White River Section stream known to contain Southern brook lamprey(state rare). The little purple mussel (state endangered) was found in 1981. A past record exists for water sedge (*Carex aquarilis* var *altior*)(state endangered), but it has not been located since 1971. Swan Creek flows past one possibly abandoned great blue heron rookery and past Swan Bluff, an unusually well developed dolomite erosional overhang.

White River, North Fork	Ozark, Douglas, Texas	Norfolk Lake to source	30	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G, F, W, H	See White River, North Fork Comments1	
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White River, North Fork Comments1: Large springs, including Double Spring boiling up around large blocks of dolomite and sandstone. One of most heavily floated streams in State. Largest naturally reproducing rainbow trout population in MO.

White River, North Fork	Ozark, Douglas, Texas	Norfolk Lake to source	62	1982		S, R, G, F, W, H	See White River, North Fork Comments2	
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White River, North Fork Comments2: Large springs, including double spring boiling up around large blocks of dolomite and sandstone creating constant flow of clear water and some of best whitewater in Missouri Ozarks; one of most heavily floated streams in State; good accessibility, USFS recreation areas; upper reach in Mark Twain National Forest retains wilderness character; largest naturally reproducing rainbow trout population in Missouri; rare/endangered mussels; old mills; paralleling hiking trail.

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.