

February 14, 2009

To: Rich Marovich, LPPCC
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Subject: Range extension for sensitive caddisfly in two
Putah Creek restoration Sites.



Adult ***Glossosoma sp.*** on sticky trap deployed in the Design Channel. Used to confirm hatches in Putah Creek.



Adult ***Glossosoma sp.*** hatched in WSPS lab using dedicated aquaria.

Report:

Two restoration sites in Lower Putah Creek appear to be responsible for a range extension of the caddisfly ***Glossosoma sp.*** (Trichoptera). The ***Glossosoma*** populations have been confirmed by collection of larvae, pupae, and adults (yellow-sticky traps) in the Design Channel and in the gravel injection site below the I-505 Bridge.

This is significant because it documents a four-mile range extension for ***Glossosoma*** in Lower Putah Creek. This species is important as the larvae have been documented to "drift" in massive numbers providing native fish with foraging opportunities.

The collection site 128 meters downstream from the I-505 Bridge is especially interesting because ***Glossosoma*** is one of the few Trichoptera larvae without gills. It prefers areas with cool, clean, swiftly-moving water typically in riffles. It also appears to be more tolerant of New Zealand Mudsnaills than the other common caddisfly in Putah Creek. The site below I-505 Bridge will be monitored closely for any changes because it is below the City of Winters outflows.

Volunteer biomonitoring program: I plan on involving the Putah Creek Volunteer Biomonitoring Program in the "Yellow Trap Collections" as a couple of prospective volunteers are UCD graduate students and have an interest in the non-aquatic insects that are attracted to the yellow traps. We can easily identify the common aquatic insect adults because I have a complete collection of the adults hatched in dedicated aquaria. The dedicated aquaria are limited to one larval species at a time which makes adult identification easier upon hatching.

The information collected from the stick-trap studies might also be of interest to the avian-foraging studies at UCD.

Submitted via e-mail on 2/15/2009

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