

Work Task C6: Insectivore Prey Base Abundance and Diversity in Conservation Areas

FY13 Estimate	FY13 Actual Obligations	Cumulative Expenditures Through FY13	FY14 Approved Estimate	FY15 Proposed Estimate	FY16 Proposed Estimate	FY17 Proposed Estimate
\$150,000	\$0.00	\$101,441.68	\$265,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Start Date: FY06

Expected Duration: FY14

Long-term Goal: Species Research.

Conservation Measures: WIFL1, WIFL2, YBCU1, YBCU2, GIFL1, GIWO1, VEFL1, BEV11, YWAR1, SUTA1, WRBA2, WYBA3, CLNB2, PTBB2.

Location: Topock Marsh (Reach 3), Beal Lake Conservation Area (Reach 3), Cibola Valley Conservation Area (Reach 4), Palo Verde Ecological Restoration (Reach 4), Bill Williams River NWR (as control), Laguna Division Restoration.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine presence of insect and arachnid species at LCR MSCP conservation areas and the Bill Williams River NWR, and estimate abundances by species. Few restoration programs address arthropods as part of habitat development and restoration projects. Wildlife species key in on riparian habitat because of the microclimate conditions, canopy cover, and prey abundance that riparian habitats provide. Additionally, healthy riparian habitats are linked to the vital roles arthropods play as pollinators, decomposers, herbivores, seed dispersers, and food sources.

Several LCR MSCP covered species are insectivores and may be selecting breeding habitat based on prey availability. According to the LCR MSCP HCP, created habitat will be specifically managed to ensure production of LCR MSCP covered species insect prey base.

The LCR MSCP now has several habitat creation sites that are of the correct structure for several covered species. Most of these habitat creation sites include using mass planting techniques to establish target tree densities similar to known densities of covered species habitat. This technique has been effective and successful for the development of habitat for the LCR MSCP, but it circumvents the typical and gradual stages of plant succession (i.e. changes in species composition over time) that take place as habitats develop slowly over time. These gradual processes allow for a simultaneous succession of arthropod species. The LCR MSCP needs data to show which arthropod species are currently present or absent at LCR MSCP sites.

LCR MSCP habitat creation sites, in time, are expected to support an abundance and diversity of insects associated with more natural habitats, thus contributing to the availability of prey for LCR MSCP covered insectivorous species (LCR MSCP HCP).

Connections with Other Work Tasks (past and future): This is a re-initiation of Work Task C6 that was in place during FY06-07. This work task initially developed from the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Prey Base Study (C20). Work Task C6 parallels Effects of Abiotic Factors on Insect Populations in Riparian Restoration Sites (C5).

Project Description: The presence/absence and abundance of arthropods at LCR MSCP sites will be further studied in order to fill in gaps in our knowledge of arthropod species, thereby contributing to the routine evaluation of habitat health and habitat use by LCR MSCP covered species. Surveys will be conducted at existing vegetation monitoring plot locations. Insect species richness and estimates of abundance will be determined at LCR MSCP vegetation monitoring plots. In order to develop a more complete picture of the diversity of insects and arachnids that are using LCR MSCP habitat plus a natural area in the same region, all crawling, leaf dwelling, and flying insects and arachnids found during the surveys will be identified to species or logged with a unique identifier if ID is not possible.

Previous Activities: We identified insects collected from salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) flowers during FY06 at Topock Marsh, Arizona, where earlier work identified insects eaten by southwestern willow flycatchers. We also estimated specificities of insects to tamarisk flowers by determining proportions of pollen carried comprised of tamarisk pollen. All insects collected were specific to tamarisk flowers, with pollen loads comprising greater than 86% tamarisk pollen on leaf-cutting bees and the native bee *Melissodes tepida*, and greater than 95% on other insects.

FY13 Accomplishments: No activity to report; project was delayed to evaluate the purpose of the study.

FY14 Activities: The study of insectivore prey base and abundance was not implemented following a review of the purpose of the study. Monitoring of insectivore prey may be conducted in the future in Post-development Monitoring. The work task was closed in FY14.

Proposed FY15 Activities: Closed in FY14.

Pertinent Reports: Annual reports are available on the LCR MSCP website.