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Loney Meadow Restoration Project Monitoring: Loney Meadow Amphibian Surveys 2019

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Report for
SYRCL

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OVERVIEW

Loney Meadow and the surrounding meadow complex were surveyed for the presence of amphibian species of interest as part of a larger effort to document habitat conditions in the Loney Meadow area prior/post to stream bank restoration activities. Surveys were conducted throughout Loney Meadow and adjacent wetland meadow complexes to determine presence and life stages of amphibian species. Observations were compared across surveys from pre and post stream bank restoration activities. Repeat visual encounter surveys were conducted prior to restoration in June of 2015 and July of 2016, and post restoration in July and August of 2019.



Figure 1: Surveys in Main Meadow

Meadow and stream channel surveys were conducted in Loney Meadow following survey protocols in Heyer et al. (1994). Both day and night surveys were conducted with four surveyors using combined methods such as visual observation, dip netting, and auditory surveys to maximize potential detection of herpetofauna. During each survey, surveyors walked across the meadow at equal intervals, zig-zagging along a transect corresponding to the longest meadow axis. All visible and accessible stream channels were also walked in pairs or in groups of three, with surveyors on each bank and one or two surveyors in the channel. In both the meadow and stream channels, surveyors used dipnets and D-nets to sweep vegetation and aquatic habitat for individuals. Upon observation of species, locations were marked and survey time was stopped during processing and identification. Survey effort was calculated for each survey by the total survey time multiplied by the number of surveyors. Prior to and following surveys, all equipment and field gear was decontaminated following accepted protocols (Daszak, Cunningham, and Hyatt 2001; Johnson et al. 2003; Phillott et al. 2010).

RESULTS

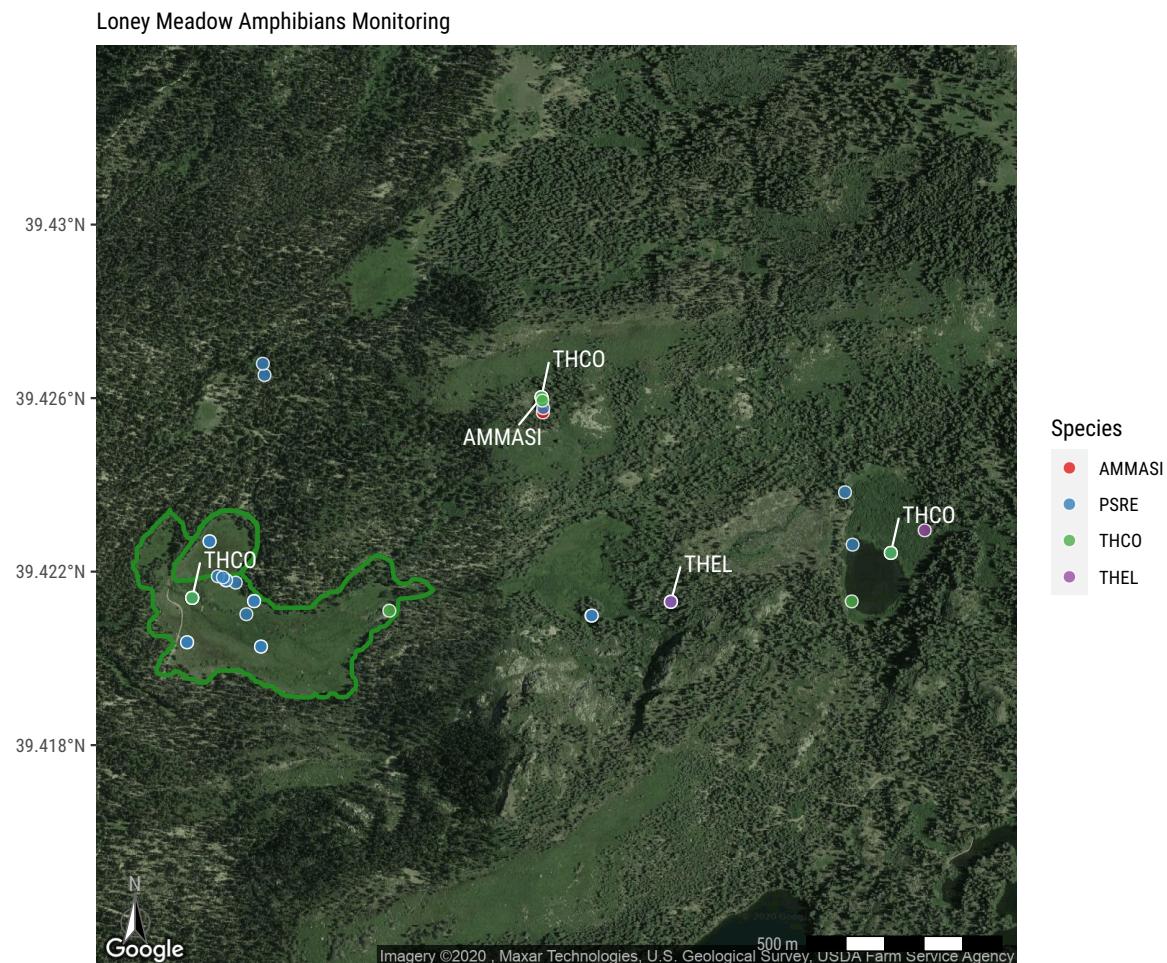
Surveys for amphibians were conducted in Loney Meadow on July 16 and August 21, 2019 (Table 1). Teams of two or three observers walked along wetted perimeters, stream corridors, and four or more observers were used in wet meadow areas with no clear channel.

In 2019, surveys found primarily Pacific chorus frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*) [PSRE] in multiple life stages (eggs, tadpoles and adults were observed), however, Southern long-toed salamanders (*Ambystoma macrodactylum signatum*) [AMMASI] larvae were observed again in the small pond just northeast of

Table 1: 2019 Surveys

Site	Start Time	End Time	Surveyors	Effort (min)	Conditions	Month
Texas Creek North	1101	1430	7	1883	Clear, Sunny	7
Unnamed Pond	1522	1430	7	686	Clear, Sunny	7
Texas Creek North	900	1107	4	468	Clear, Sunny	8
Unnamed Pond	1153	1300	4	588	Clear, sunny	8

the main Loney Meadow (Figure 2). This is the same location they were observed in 2016 as well. The AMMASI larvae were observed in a small unnamed pond at an elevation approximately 100 meters higher than Loney Meadow. There was no evidence of grazing or cattle at the unnamed pond. The only other herpetofauna observed were Sierra and wandering gartersnakes (*Thamnophis couchii* [THCO] and *Thamnophis elegans* [THEL]). Both of these species were observed in multiple locations within the area, similar to 2015 and 2016. There were no new species observed in 2019 that were not observed in 2015 or 2016.

**Figure 2: Map of Species Observations 2015-2019.**

References

- Daszak, P, AA Cunningham, and AD Hyatt (2001). Draft guidelines for international translocation of amphibians with respect to infectious diseases. Attachment 6. IN: Speare R and Steering Committee of Getting the Jump on Amphibian Disease. *School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, James Cook University*, 13.
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- Johnson, ML, L Berger, L Philips, and R Speare (2003). Fungicidal effects of chemical disinfectants, UV light, desiccation and heat on the amphibian chytrid Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. en. *Diseases of aquatic organisms* 57(3), 255–260.
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