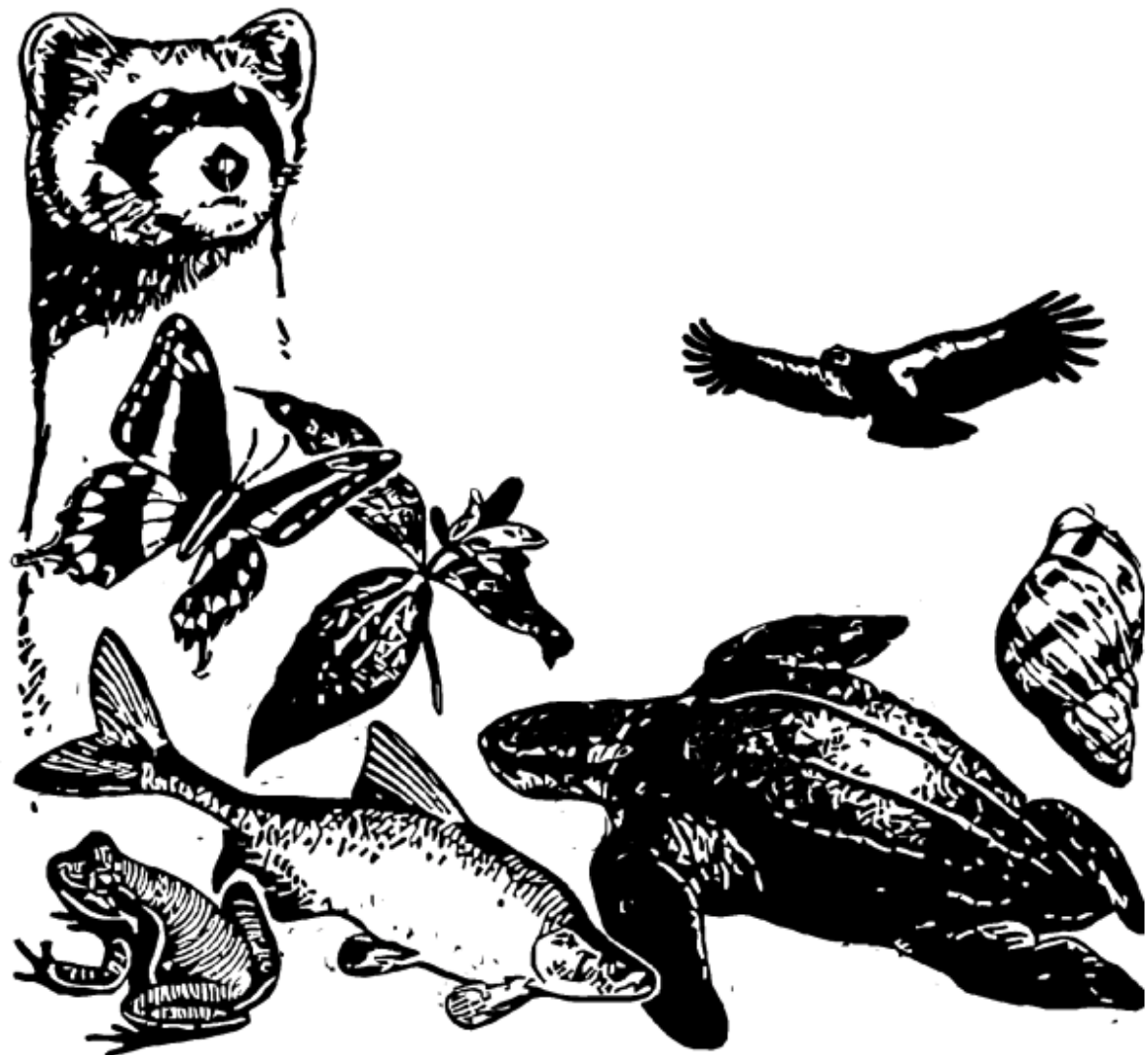


# Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Framework

## *Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle*

Generated April 04, 2022 03:54 AM UTC, IPaC v6.72.3-rc7



Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle  
(*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)



© Jon Katz and Joe Silveira/USFWS

May 2017

### **Service Contact**

The Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) (Framework) was prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. If you have questions regarding the Framework, please call (916) 414-6600. To download a copy of the Framework please visit:

[https://www.fws.gov/sacramento/documents/VELB\\_Framework.pdf](https://www.fws.gov/sacramento/documents/VELB_Framework.pdf)

### **Suggested Citation**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2017. Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento, California. 28 pp.

## 1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is issuing this Framework to assist Federal agencies and non-federal parties in evaluating the potential effects of their projects on the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) (VELB), listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (Act). This framework can be consulted during the development of any project that may affect VELB or its habitat. It is intended to help project applicants assess potential effects to the VELB and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse effects to the species or its habitat. It may also help determine whether those projects will require incidental take authorization through a section 7 consultation or a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. Proposed projects that will have large landscape level impacts, are likely to provide a net conservation benefit, or will involve riparian restoration may need a different or more detailed analysis than what is provided here. Applicants and agencies proposing these, or similar types of projects, should discuss the project with the Service early in the planning process. The Framework may still provide guidance for an effects analysis, but these projects may exercise more flexibility when implementing conservation measures and compensation.

The primary goal of this document is to articulate a conceptual ecological model for the species. This framework represents the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office's current analytical approach for evaluating and assessing adverse effects to the VELB. It will be updated as new information becomes available. As always, the Service welcomes dialog and discussion with our partners in assessing impacts for particular projects and encourages project proponents to consult with the Service early in project development whenever possible.

The VELB is protected under the Act wherever it is found. Visual surveys for the VELB, which includes looking for adults and/or exit holes, are currently the only approved method of surveying for the species and are not entirely reliable for determining presence or absence (see below). Visual surveys, habitat assessments, and mitigation site monitoring do not require a section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit. Inquiries about other survey methods, recovery permits, and research should be directed to the Listing and Recovery Division at (916) 414-6600.

### 1.1 Previous Federal Actions

The VELB was listed as a threatened species under the Act on August 8, 1980 (Federal Register 45: 52803-52807). Concurrent with the final listing rule, two areas in Sacramento County were designated as critical habitat for the VELB (Appendix A). The first area, referred to as the "Sacramento Zone", is enclosed by California State Route 160 to the north, the Western Pacific railroad tracks to the west/southwest, and by Commerce Circle to the east. The second area, referred to as the "American River Parkway Zone", is actually two separate areas along the south bank of the American River in Rancho Cordova. A recovery plan for VELB was completed on June 28, 1984; however, due to a lack of information regarding VELB life history, distribution, and habitat requirements, the recovery plan

only described interim actions and not precise recommendations (Service 1984). For more information about VELB, its designated critical habitat, and the VELB recovery plan, please visit:

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?sId=7850>.

On September 10, 2010, the Service was petitioned to delist the VELB and on August 19, 2011, the Service responded with a 90-day finding that determined the petition contained substantial information indicating that delisting VELB may be warranted (Federal Register 76: 51929-51931). On October 2, 2012, the Service published a proposed rule to delist VELB and to remove the species' critical habitat designation (Federal Register 77: 60238-60276). However, after receiving additional information regarding VELB, the Service did not delist the species and published the September 17, 2014, Withdrawal of the Proposed Rule to Remove the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (Federal Register 79: 55874-55917) (Withdrawal Rule). The August 8, 1980, final listing rule and the Withdrawal Rule both described habitat loss as the primary threat to the species.

## 2.0 Life History

The VELB is a small (0.5 - 0.8 in.) wood-boring beetle in the *Cerambycid* family. It is sexually dimorphic and the females are indistinguishable from the more widespread California elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus californicus*). Elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* spp.) are the obligate larval host plants for the VELB (Collinge et al. 2001, Holyoak 2010) and their larvae go through several developmental stages (instars) within the elderberry shrub (Greenberg 2009). Eggs are laid individually on leaves or at the junctions of the leaf stalk and main stem (Barr 1991). Upon hatching, the larvae bore into the elderberry stem (Halstead and Oldham 1990) and create feeding galleries in the pith (Burke 1921, Barr 1991). Prior to pupation, the larvae creates an exit hole, plugs the hole with wood shavings, and returns to the gallery where it pupates (Halstead and Oldham 1990). Approximately 1 month later, the adult beetle emerges from the stem through the previously created exit hole (Burke 1921). Adult emergence, mating, and egg-laying, occurs in the spring and summer (March to July), typically coinciding with the elderberry flowering period (Burke 1921, Halstead and Oldham 1990). Under laboratory conditions, adult males typically live 4 to 5 days, while females can live up to 3 weeks (Arnold 1984). The only identifiable exterior evidence of elderberry use by VELB is the exit hole created by the larvae.

## 3.0 Range and Habitat Description

The VELB is protected wherever found. The current presumed range extends throughout the Central Valley (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?sId=7850>). The range extends from approximately Shasta County in the north to Fresno County in the south including the valley floor and lower foothills. The majority of VELB have been documented below 152 meters (500 feet) in elevation. Areas above 152 meters (500 feet) with suitable habitat and known VELB occurrences in that drainage may contain VELB populations in certain circumstances. The Service can assist in determining the likelihood of occupancy above 500 feet.

### 3.1 Habitat

Historically, the Central Valley had large (3.2-8.0 km wide), undisturbed expanses of riparian vegetation associated with the watersheds that drained the west side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the east side of the Coast Mountain Range. These watershed systems were highly dynamic and their floodplains supported a wide corridor of riparian vegetation (Katibah 1984) in a diverse mosaic of structures and species assemblages from early successional to mature gallery forest (Gilbart 2009).

During the last 150 years California's Central Valley riparian forests have experienced extensive vegetation loss due to expansive agricultural and urban development (Katibah 1984), and in many places, have dwindled to discontinuous, narrow corridors. Natural areas bordering the rivers, which once supported vast tracts of riparian vegetation, became prime agricultural land (Thompson 1961). As agriculture and urbanization expanded in the Central Valley, needs for increased water supply and flood protection spurred water development and reclamation projects. Artificial levees, river channelization, dam building, water diversion, and heavy groundwater pumping have further reduced riparian vegetation to small, isolated fragments (Katibah 1984). In many places, flood control levees have been installed adjacent to and parallel with the river, effectively sectioning the riparian forest habitat into discrete communities on either side of the levee. In recent decades, riparian areas in the Central Valley have continued to decline as a result of ongoing agricultural conversion, urban development, stream channelization and channel hardening.

Elderberry shrubs are common in the Central Valley where they grow naturally in a variety of riparian and non-riparian vegetative communities (Vaghti and Greco 2007). Most elderberry presence within the Central Valley is determined by broad scale hydrologic regimes such as the relative elevation of floodplain and floodplain width, and secondarily by sediment texture and topography (Fremier and Talley 2009). Elderberry shrubs are most common on higher and older riparian terraces, where the roots of the plant are able to reach the water table and where the plants are not inundated for long periods (Talley 2005; Vaghti et al. 2009). Elderberry shrubs can be found on historic floodplain terraces above the river, on levees (both on the river and land sides), and along canals, ditches, and areas where subsurface flow provides water to elderberry roots. Elderberry shrubs typically occur in most vegetation communities that occupy historic and current floodplains and terraces, to the top of channel walls in deeply incised rivers (i.e., the Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers), and to the top of and on the land-side of levees where woody plants create savannas or patchy woodlands. Elderberry can be a canopy or subcanopy species depending on the hydrology, vegetation composition, or disturbance at a particular site and it can occur as individual shrubs, clumps, clusters, and groves. In non-riparian settings, elderberries occur either singly or in groups in valley oak and blue oak woodland and annual grasslands. It is not known whether elderberries in this setting are also associated with a shallow water table or other shallow water sources. In natural areas, elderberry shrubs have also been shown to grow best with little canopy cover from associated vegetation (Talley 2005).

The historic distribution of the VELB closely matched the distribution of the elderberry host plant, which was patchily found throughout the Central Valley riparian forests and occasionally adjacent uplands (non-riparian). The Service recognizes habitat for VELB as including both riparian and non-riparian areas where elderberry shrubs are present. Riparian habitat includes all areas that are either influenced by surface or subsurface water flows along streams, rivers, and canals (including the landside of levees) and areas that have the vegetation communities similar to those defined below.

Riparian vegetation communities within the California Central Valley can be described as valley-foothill forest habitat, which includes many different forest associations. Non-riparian habitat includes valley oak and blue oak woodland and annual grassland. The following habitat descriptions have been adapted from Mayer and Laudenslayer (1988) (<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Wildlife-Habitats>).

Within California, valley-foothill riparian habitats occur in the Central Valley and the lower foothills of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Coast mountain ranges. Riparian habitats show a wide range of both species and structural diversity. The valley-foothill riparian habitat is found in association with riverine, grassland, oak woodland, and agricultural habitats. Canopy height is about 30 meters in a mature riparian forest, with a canopy cover of 20 to 80 percent. Most trees are winter deciduous. There is a subcanopy tree layer and an understory shrub layer. Wild grapes (*Vitis californica*) frequently provide up to 50 percent of the ground cover and festoon trees to heights of 20-30 meters. Herbaceous vegetation constitutes about one percent of the cover, except in open areas where tall forbs and shade-tolerant grasses occur. Many non-native invasive species can also be found, and are sometimes common, in riparian habitat. Oak woodland, oak savanna, and elderberry savanna can occur as both riparian and non-riparian communities.

Dominant riparian canopy layer species include cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), willow (*Salix* spp.) black walnut (*Juglans* spp.) and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). Subcanopy trees include boxelder (*Acer negundo*) and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and typical understory shrub layer plants include wild grape, wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and willows. The herbaceous layer consists of sedges (*Carex* sp.), rushes, grasses, miner's lettuce (*Claytonia* sp.), mugwort (*Artemisia* sp.), poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and hoary nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Many non-native woody species occur with elderberry including tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Elderberry shrubs can be a common understory plant in both non-riparian valley oak and blue oak woodland habitats. Valley oak woodland is generally found at lower elevations than blue oak woodlands, but the two habitat types transition into each other in the lower foothill regions. Annual grasses and forbs dominate the herbaceous layer in both woodland habitat types (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1998) and both intergrade with annual grassland. Valley oak woodland can occur from savanna-like conditions to denser forest-like conditions, with tree density tending to increase along



natural drainages. Valley oak woodlands are almost exclusively dominated by valley oak, but may also contain sycamore, black walnut, blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and boxelder. Understory shrubs may include species such as, wild grape, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*). Blue oak woodlands can also occur from savanna-like conditions to denser forest-like conditions with a nearly closed canopy. Blue oak woodland is comprised of 85 to 100 percent blue oak trees, but may contain interior live oak and valley oak.

Common shrub associates include poison-oak, California coffeeberry, buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.). Within both of these habitats, elderberry may be found in the understory as well as in small clumps within the upland savanna. Elderberry shrubs are also often found away from riparian areas where ditches, irrigation, groundwater, or other features allow the plant to receive enough moisture and as ornamental plantings in regularly maintained landscaped areas.

### 3.1.1 Use of Riparian Habitat

Research suggests that the VELB occurs throughout the Central Valley in metapopulations (Collinge et al. 2001). Metapopulations are defined as a system of discrete subpopulations that may exchange individuals through dispersal or migration (Breininger et al. 2012, Nagelkerke et al. 2002). The VELB metapopulation occurs throughout contiguous intact riparian habitat as subpopulations that shift spatially and temporally within drainages, resulting in a patchwork of occupied and unoccupied habitat. Removal of suitable habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) can increase the distance between occupied and unoccupied patches. Because its physical dispersal capability is limited, this fragmentation decreases the likelihood of successful colonization of unoccupied habitat (Collinge et al. 2001). As a consequence, the subpopulations are more vulnerable to stochastic events that may reduce or eliminate the subpopulation. The loss of multiple subpopulations can have an adverse impact on the long-term persistence and health of the metapopulation. Therefore, maintaining contiguous areas of suitable habitat is critical for maintaining the VELB.

At the local level, it appears that much of the variation in VELB occupancy of elderberry shrubs results from variables such as elderberry condition, water availability, elderberry density, and the health of the riparian habitat (Talley et al. 2007). This research indicates that healthy riparian systems supporting dense elderberry clumps are the primary habitat of VELB (Barr 1991, Collinge et al. 2001, Talley et al. 2006, Talley et al. 2007). Elderberry shrubs typically have a clumped distribution across the landscape (Figure 1) although they can occur singly. Upon emergence, VELB typically stay within the local clump (Talley et al 2007). Talley et al. (2007) found that much of the time, distances between stems with exit holes averaged 25-50 meters (65-165 feet) apart. At larger scales, average distances between these occupied clumps ranged from 200 meters (656 feet) up to 800 meters (2,625 feet) (Figure 1).

Because the elderberry is the sole host plant of the VELB, any activities that adversely impact the elderberry shrub may also adversely impact the VELB. Adverse impacts to elderberry shrubs can occur



either at a habitat scale or at an individual shrub scale. Activities that reduce the suitability of an area for elderberry plants or elderberry recruitment and increase fragmentation may have adverse impacts to mating, foraging, and dispersal of VELB. The patchy nature of VELB habitat and habitat use makes the species particularly susceptible to adverse impacts from habitat fragmentation.

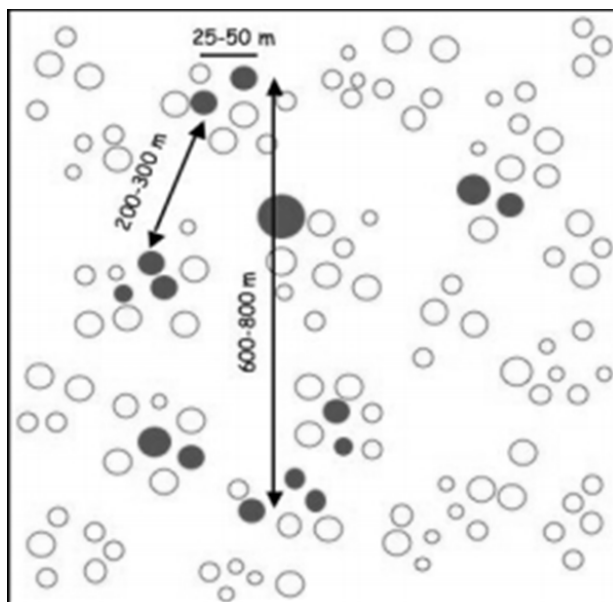


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the spatial population structure of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Open circles represent unoccupied elderberry shrubs, closed circles are occupied by the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Aggregation sizes and distances used are those found on the American River Parkway, where occupied clumps are approximately 25-50 meters apart, distances between aggregations of occupied clumps are approximately 200-300 meters, and the extent of the cluster of aggregations is 600-800 meters (Talley et al. 2006).

Determining whether an individual plant or clump is occupied by VELB can be challenging. Often the only external evidence that a VELB is present is the small exit hole made by the larva as it leaves the stem. Traditional exit hole surveys can help identify the past use of a particular shrub by VELB, but not its current occupancy. This difficulty makes assessing the likelihood of presence of individual VELB difficult. However, Talley et al. (2007) found that 73% of shrubs with old exit holes also had new exit holes, indicating that presence of an exit hole in the shrub increases the likelihood that that shrub or nearby shrubs are occupied. Therefore, impacts to individual shrubs with exit holes are reasonably likely to result in impacts to individual VELB, but the likelihood of adverse effects may not always be ascertained simply by the presence of exit holes (or the lack of). A more thorough analysis of nearby occurrences, surrounding habitat, and elderberry density is needed to fully address adverse impacts. In general, because of the difficulty in detecting VELB, the patchy nature of its distribution, and the importance of unoccupied habitat to maintain connectivity between VELB metapopulations, any

impacts to riparian habitat with elderberry shrubs present are likely to result in adverse effects to VELB.

### *3.1.2 Use of Non-Riparian Habitat*

Much of the existing research has focused on the VELB's use of riparian habitat. In non-riparian habitats, a patchwork of individual shrubs provides opportunity for VELB occupancy, but it is unknown if the movement and distribution patterns remain consistent with the patterns found in riparian areas. In non-riparian areas, adverse effects to of VELB are likely to occur as a result of impacts to any elderberry shrub with exit holes, and adverse effects may result from disturbance to elderberry shrubs reasonably close to riparian areas or known VELB populations.

## **4.0 Occupancy Determination in Non-Riparian Habitat and Appropriate Surveys**

The decision tree shown in Figure 2 is used by the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office to assess the effect of any proposed project on the VELB. It is recommended that proposed project sites within the range of the VELB be surveyed by a qualified biologist for the presence of elderberry shrubs. If elderberry shrubs are found on or within 50 meters (165 feet) of the project site, we recommend that the habitat be assessed to determine if the project area is in riparian or non-riparian habitat. Depending on the size, duration and/or type of proposed project, the larger area surrounding the project site may also be surveyed for the presence and number of elderberry shrubs.

If the project site is non-riparian and contains elderberry shrubs, we use exit hole surveys to evaluate the site for potential occupancy. Exit hole surveys are not essential in riparian areas, but may be conducted in order to assess the level and significance of adverse effects. The presence of exit holes in a shrub increases the likelihood that the shrub is occupied by VELB; however, a lack of exit holes does not preclude occupancy by the VELB. In the absence of exit holes we recommend that a biologist evaluate the project area using the following criteria (also shown in Figure 2):

1. Is there a riparian area, elderberry shrubs, or known VELB records within 800 meters (2,526 feet) of the proposed project?  
Isolated, non-riparian elderberry clumps are less likely to be occupied or become colonized by VELB and those beyond 800 meters (2,526 feet) from the nearest elderberry clump become increasingly less likely to be occupied. Therefore, a qualified biologist can assess the distance of the elderberry shrub from the nearest riparian area, elderberry shrub, and known occupied elderberry location.
2. Was the site continuous with a historical riparian corridor?  
Fragmentation of riparian corridors in the Central Valley has resulted in the isolation of elderberry shrubs or clusters that may provide important linkages between or within riparian corridors. A qualified biologist can evaluate the project location in the context of the historical riparian system. Isolated elderberry clumps that were part of a historic riparian vegetative community may still support VELB.

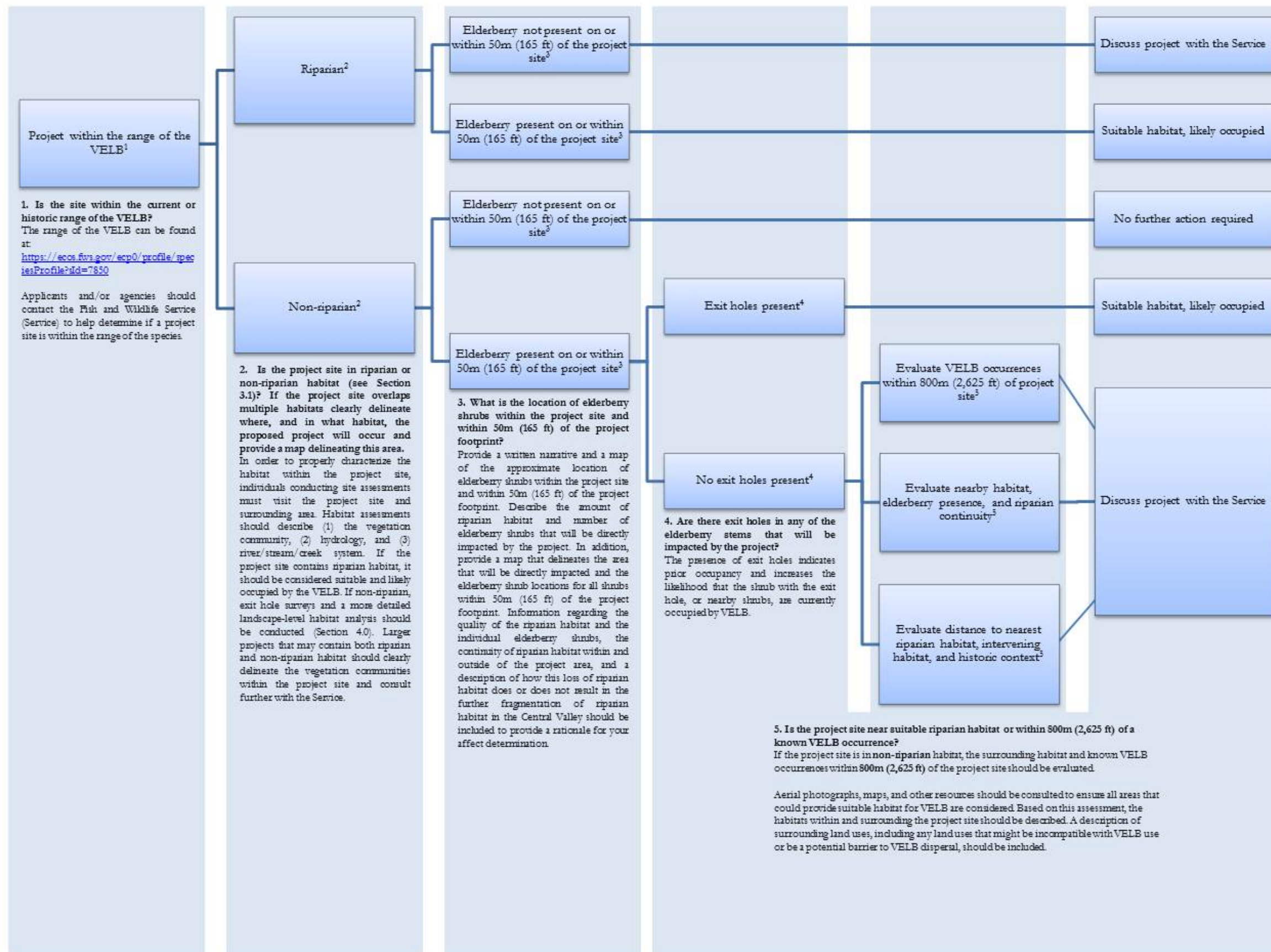


Figure 2. Decision tree to determine the likelihood of a particular elderberry shrub being occupied by valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

## 5.0 Conservation Measures

We encourage the development of proposed project designs that avoid riparian habitat and/or elderberry shrubs whenever possible. If elderberry shrubs occur on or within 50 meters (165 feet) of the project area, adverse effects to VELB may occur as a result of project implementation. If the project may affect VELB or its habitat, appropriate avoidance and minimization measures are recommended.

### 5.1 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following measures are recommended for incorporation into a proposed project to avoid and minimize effects to VELB and/or its habitat. Not all measures may be appropriate for every project, and agencies/applicants should coordinate with the Service to determine which measures may be needed. The text in this section and Section 5.2 is intended to provide language that may be used by agencies/applicants to describe avoidance and minimization measures for their proposed project.

**Fencing.** All areas to be avoided during construction activities will be fenced and/or flagged as close to construction limits as feasible.

**Avoidance area.** Activities that may damage or kill an elderberry shrub (e.g., trenching, paving, etc.) may need an avoidance area of at least 6 meters (20 feet) from the drip-line, depending on the type of activity.

**Worker education.** A qualified biologist will provide training for all contractors, work crews, and any onsite personnel on the status of the VELB, its host plant and habitat, the need to avoid damaging the elderberry shrubs, and the possible penalties for non-compliance.

**Construction monitoring.** A qualified biologist will monitor the work area at project-appropriate intervals to assure that all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. The amount and duration of monitoring will depend on the project specifics and should be discussed with the Service biologist.

**Timing.** As much as feasible, all activities that could occur within 50 meters (165 feet) of an elderberry shrub, will be conducted outside of the flight season of the VELB (March - July).

**Trimming (See 5.3).** Trimming may remove or destroy VELB eggs and/or larvae and may reduce the health and vigor of the elderberry shrub. In order to avoid and minimize adverse effects to VELB when trimming, trimming will occur between November and February and will avoid the removal of any branches or stems that are  $\geq 1$  inch in diameter. Measures to address regular and/or large scale maintenance (trimming) should be established in consultation with the Service.

**Chemical Usage.** Herbicides will not be used within the drip-line of the shrub. Insecticides will not be used within 30 meters (98 feet) of an elderberry shrub. All chemicals will be applied using a backpack sprayer or similar direct application method.

**Mowing.** Mechanical weed removal within the drip-line of the shrub will be limited to the season when adults are not active (August - February) and will avoid damaging the elderberry.

**Erosion Control and Re-vegetation.** Erosion control will be implemented and the affected area will be re-vegetated with appropriate native plants.

## 5.2 Transplanting

In order to protect VELB larvae to the greatest extent possible, we recommend that all elderberry shrubs with stems greater than 1 inch in diameter be transplanted under the following conditions:

1. If the elderberry shrub cannot be avoided.
2. If indirect effects will result in the death of stems or the entire shrub.

Removal of entire elderberry plants without disturbance to the surrounding habitat is uncommon, but may occur on certain projects. The removal may either include the roots or just the removal of the aboveground portion of the plant. We encourage project applicants to attempt to remove the entire root ball and transplant the shrub, if possible. In order to minimize the fragmentation of VELB habitat, the Service encourages applicants to relocate elderberry shrubs as close as possible to their original location. Elderberry shrubs may be relocated adjacent to the project footprint if: 1) the planting location is suitable for elderberry growth and reproduction; and 2) the project proponent is able to protect the shrub and ensure that the shrub becomes reestablished. If these criteria cannot be met, the shrub may be transplanted to an appropriate Service-approved mitigation site. Any elderberry shrub that is unlikely to survive transplanting because of poor condition or location, or a shrub that would be extremely difficult to move because of access problems, may not be appropriate for transplanting. The following transplanting guidelines may be used by agencies/applicants in developing their VELB conservation measures:

**Monitor.** A qualified biologist will be on-site for the duration of transplanting activities to assure compliance with avoidance and minimization measures and other conservation measures.

**Exit Holes.** Exit-hole surveys will be completed immediately before transplanting. The number of exit holes found, GPS location of the plant to be relocated, and the GPS location of where the plant is transplanted will be reported to the Service and to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB).

**Timing.** Elderberry shrubs will be transplanted when the shrubs are dormant (November through the first two weeks in February) and after they have lost their leaves. Transplanting during the non-growing season will reduce shock to the shrub and increase transplantation success.

**Transplanting Procedure.** Transplanting will follow the most current version of the ANSI A300 (Part 6) guidelines for transplanting (<http://www.tcia.org/>).

**Trimming Procedure.** Trimming will occur between November and February and should minimize the removal of branches or stems that exceed 1 inch in diameter.

### 5.3 Impacts to Individual Shrubs

In certain instances, impacts to elderberry shrubs, but not the surrounding habitat may occur. This could take the form of trimming or complete removal of the plant. Trimming elderberry shrubs may result in injury or death of eggs, larva, or adults depending on the timing and extent of the trimming. Since the larva feed on the elderberry pith while they are developing, any trimming that could affect the health of the plant and cause the loss of stems may kill any larva in those stems. No adverse impacts to the VELB will occur if trimming does not remove stems/branches that are  $\geq 1$  inch in diameter and is conducted between November and February. Trimming that occurs outside of this window or removes branches  $\geq 1$  inch in diameter may result in adverse effects to VELB. In order to assess the risk of take from trimming activities, we recommend the following be evaluated:

1. Conduct an exit hole survey on the plant
2. Evaluate the surrounding habitat (riparian vs. non-riparian).
3. Evaluate the potential suitability of the plant to provide VELB habitat.
  - a. Riparian plants are much more likely to be occupied or colonized by VELB.
  - b. Plants in non-riparian locations should be evaluated using the criteria in Figure 2.

### **6.0 Compensatory Mitigation**

For all unavoidable adverse impacts to VELB or its habitat, we recommend that lead agencies and project applicants coordinate with the Service to determine the appropriate type and amount of compensatory mitigation. For plants in riparian areas, compensation may be appropriate for any impacts to VELB habitat. In non-riparian areas, compensation is typically appropriate for occupied shrubs (Figure 2). Appropriate compensatory mitigation can include purchasing credits at a Service-approved conservation bank, providing on-site mitigation, or establishing and/or protecting habitat for VELB.

It is recommended that the permanent loss of VELB habitat be replaced with habitat that is commensurate with the type (riparian or non-riparian) and amount of habitat lost. Suitable riparian habitat may be replaced, at a minimum of 3:1 for all acres that will be permanently impacted by the project (Table 1). Suitable non-riparian habitat may be replaced, at a minimum of 1:1 for all acres that will be permanently impacted by the project (Table 1). We typically recommend that any shrub that will be adversely impacted by the project be transplanted to a Service-approved location.

We encourage agencies and/or applicants to propose appropriate compensation for all individual shrubs that will be impacted by the project. Strong compensation proposals consider the location of the plant (riparian or non-riparian) and the potential for the plant to be occupied by VELB (exit

holes present, likely occupied). Projects that only directly affect individual shrubs may consider replacing habitat based on the amount of effects that occur, the location of the shrub (riparian or non-riparian), and the presence of exit holes (non-riparian only) (Table 2). Impacts to individual shrubs in riparian areas may be replaced by the purchase of 2 credits at a Service-approved bank for each shrub that will be trimmed regardless of the presence of exit holes. If the shrub will be completely removed by the activity, the entire shrub may be transplanted to a Service-approved location in addition to the credit purchase. We recommend impacts to individual shrubs in non-riparian areas be replaced through a purchase of 1 credit at a Service-approved bank for each shrub that will be trimmed if exit holes have been found in any shrub on or within 50 meters (165 feet) of the project area. If the shrub will be completely removed by the activity, we suggest that the entire shrub be transplanted to a Service-approved location in addition to a credit purchase.

Table 1. Potential Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Habitat-Level Compensation Examples

Habitat	Compensation Ratio <sup>1</sup>	Total Acres of Disturbance	Acres of Credits	Total Credit Purchase <sup>2</sup>
Riparian	3:1	1.2 acres	3.6 acres	87.8
Non-riparian	1:1	0.5 acre	0.5 acre	12.1

<sup>1</sup> acre(s) of credits: acre(s) of disturbance

<sup>2</sup> One credit (unit) = 1,800 sq. ft.

Table 2. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Shrub-Level Impact Compensation

Habitat	Compensation Ratio <sup>1</sup>	If the entire shrub will be removed
Riparian	2:1	Transplant the shrub + 2:1 compensation
Non-riparian (exit holes present)	1:1	Transplant the shrub + 1:1 compensation

<sup>1</sup> number of credits: number of shrubs trimmed

<sup>2</sup> One credit (unit) = 1,800 sq. ft. or 0.041 acre

The compensation scenarios in Table 1 are examples of the amount of habitat (riparian or non-riparian) that may be appropriate to compensate for a project’s adverse impacts. Additional examples can be found in Appendix B. The amount of compensation deemed appropriate to offset effects to VELB will take into consideration the effects of the project and desired conservation outcome. The compensation examples in this Framework are for illustrative purposes only. Alternative methods for determining compensation should be coordinated with the Service. Currently, compensation at Service-approved VELB banks is partitioned into 1,800 sq. ft. basins.



Under this scheme, a single credit equals 1,800 sq. ft. or 0.041 acres. In order to calculate the total compensation credits needed for impacts to VELB, the total amount of disturbance in square feet should be calculated, the appropriate ratio applied, and the total number divided by 1,800.

We recommend that any project that occurs in suitable habitat (riparian or non-riparian) compensate for that loss in proportion to the total amount of habitat that will be disturbed as a result of project implementation. The acreage of habitat lost can be assessed based on all permanent surface disturbance including access routes and staging areas.

### 6.1 Compensatory Mitigation Proposals

If the lead agency or applicant is not purchasing credits at a Service-approved bank, they may compensate for habitat loss through on- or off-site mitigation. The Service has issued interim standards for the long-term management and protection of mitigation sites ([https://www.fws.gov/endangered/improving\\_easa/](https://www.fws.gov/endangered/improving_easa/)). Those proposing on-site compensation, off-site habitat creation/enhancement, or those proposing to create a Service-approved conservation bank should work closely with the Service during the planning and development process. It is recommended that all plans adhere to the following criteria that are specific to VELB:

**Site Selection and Development.** Proposals using a strategic approach to ecosystem protection and restoration that will promote VELB metapopulation dynamics are preferred. Criteria for a suitable mitigation site may include abiotic factors such as soils, water availability, and prior land use as well as the proximity of the site to existing riparian habitat and known VELB records. Appropriate site selection is critical for achieving conservation success. A site that has incompatible soils or hydrology may not be able to meet the success criteria. Proposals that protect or enhance existing riparian habitat are preferred and the proposal should detail what, if any, measures will be needed to restore the site to ensure that it is suitable for elderberry survival.

**Planting Plan.** We recommend all proposals be designed to meet the desired distribution and density for elderberry shrubs and native associates that will be planted at the mitigation site in accordance with 1-3 below. The planting plan should be specific to the site and factors that will influence the success of the elderberry and native associate plantings. The plan should seek to establish a diverse natural riparian community with a complex vegetation structure. Native associates should include a mix of woody trees, shrubs, and other natives appropriate for the site. Stock of either seedlings or cuttings should be obtained from local sources. The number of elderberry and native associate plantings should be based on the desired distribution and density outcome proposed in the planting plan. The Service encourages planting plans that promote spatial and structural diversity within the mitigation site. We recommend planting plans be designed to meet the following goals:

1. Maximize the number of stems between 2 (0.8 inches) and 12 centimeters (4.7 inches). Talley et al. (2007) found stems within this size range had the largest proportion of VELB exit holes.
2. Minimize competition for sunlight and water. Native associates, particularly trees, can influence the long-term success of the mitigation site. Native associates should be planted at a ratio of 1 native associate for every 3 elderberry plants to avoid competition for sunlight and water with the elderberry plantings.
3. Achieve an average elderberry stem density of 240 stems/acre. This was the average stem density Vaghti et al. (2009) found for elderberry shrubs along the major river systems within the VELB range. The Service and lead agency or applicant should assess this goal after 5 years.

**Buffer.** A buffer area may be needed between the mitigation site and adjacent lands, depending on adjacent land-use. An appropriate buffer distance can be developed in coordination with the Service when proposing compensation. Although the buffer would be considered part of the mitigation site, the acreage of the buffer may not be considered compensation.

**Success Standards.** We recommend that the site management plan and/or planting plan specify timelines for achievement of the success standards for the site, as stated below. These timelines should reflect the impacts that the site is intended to compensate for, the specific abiotic factors at the site that could influence establishment, or any credit release criteria that need to be met. Standards for VELB mitigation banks can be found in Appendix C. These standards were developed specifically for mitigation banks, but can be broadly applied to all compensatory mitigation for VELB. Some of the timelines described in the standards may not be applicable in all situations, but agencies and applicants should work with the Service to develop success standards that best meet the goals of their individual compensatory mitigation proposal. We suggest that all compensatory mitigation meet the following:

1. A minimum of 60% of the initial elderberry and native associate plantings must survive over the first 5 years after the site is established. As much as feasible, shrubs should be well distributed throughout the site; however, in some instances underlying geologic or hydrologic issues might preclude elderberry establishment over some portion of the site. If significant die back occurs within the first 3 years, replanting may be used to meet the 60% survival criteria. However, replanting efforts should be concentrated to areas containing surviving elderberry plants. In some instances overplanting may be used to offset the selection of a less suitable site.
2. After 5 years, the site must show signs of recruitment. A successful site should have evidence of new growth on existing plantings as well as natural recruitment of elderberry. New growth is characterized as stems < 3 cm (1.2 inches) in diameter. If

no signs of recruitment are observed, the agency or applicant should discuss possible remedies with the Service.

**Monitoring.** Specific monitoring protocols and reporting timelines for the mitigation site should be developed in coordination with the Service. The population of VELB, the general condition of the mitigation site, and the condition of the elderberry and associated native plantings in the mitigation site should be monitored at appropriate intervals. In any survey year, a minimum of two site visits between February 14 and June 30 of each year must be conducted by a Service-approved biologist. Surveys must include:

1. A search for VELB exit holes in elderberry stems, noting the precise locations and estimated ages of the exit holes. The location of shrubs with exit holes should be mapped with a GPS. Because adult VELB are rarely encountered, targeted surveys for adults are not required. However, surveyors should record all adult VELB seen. Record photographs should be taken for all observations of adult VELB and their location mapped with a GPS. All exit hole or adult VELB observations should be reported to CNDDDB.
2. An evaluation of the success standards outlined above.
3. An evaluation of the adequacy of the site protection (fencing, signage, etc.) and weed control efforts in the mitigation site. Dense weeds and grasses such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) are known to depress elderberry recruitment and their presence should be controlled to the greatest extent practicable.
4. An assessment of any real or potential threats to VELB and its host plant, such as erosion, fire, excessive grazing, off-road vehicle use, vandalism, and excessive weed growth.
5. A minimum of 10 permanent photographic monitoring locations should be established to document conditions present at the mitigation site. Photographs should be included in each report.

**Reports.** A reporting timeline should also be developed during the development of monitoring protocols for the mitigation site. Reports submitted to the Service should present and analyze the data collected from the monitoring surveys. Copies of original field notes, raw data, photographs, and a vicinity map of the site (including any adult VELB sightings and/or exit hole observations) of the mitigation site must be included with the report. Copies of the report (including any applicable Service file number) must be submitted within 6 months of the survey to the Service (Field Supervisor) at the following address:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825.

## 7.0 Other Activities

The Framework may not be applicable for restoration, floodway maintenance, and other large scale habitat modification activities. These activities and the potential effects to VELB and its habitat should be considered on a project-by-project basis and discussed with the Service. We recommend that project proponents consider the effects to the species on a landscape level and ultimately seek to protect, preserve, and restore the continuity of VELB habitat. These and similar activities that may adversely impact the VELB and its habitat at landscape scales should consider avoidance, minimization, and compensation strategies that are appropriate for the specific project.

Compensation may not be appropriate for those projects that impact only individual elderberry shrubs or result in a net benefit to VELB. Some possible conservation measures to consider for these large scale projects include:

1. Transplanting all affected elderberries to a similar on-site location.
2. Maintaining patches of appropriate habitat in areas where large-scale removal of elderberry shrubs will occur.
3. Scale trimming, removal, and other activities that allow VELB to persist within the area.

### Literature Cited

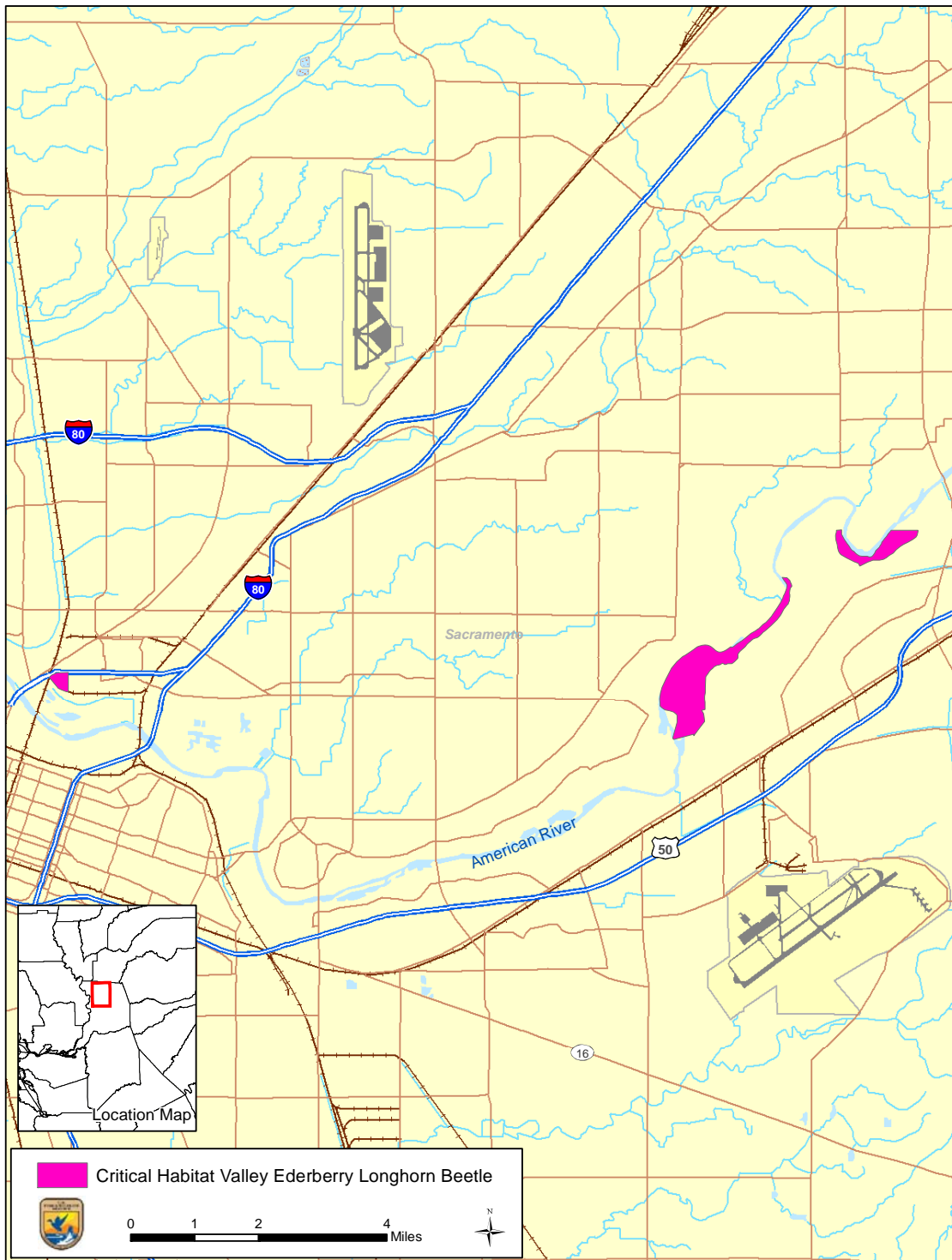
- Arnold, R.A. 1984. Letter to Carolyn Slobe, North Sacramento Land Company, Sacramento, California. Dated June 24, 1984.
- Arnold, R. A. and J. Woollett. 2004. Report on the Threatened Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle and its Elderberry Food Plant at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—Site 300. U.S. Department of Energy, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; Livermore, California. 34pp.
- Barr, C.B. 1991. The Distribution, Habitat, and Status of the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* Fisher (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento, California. 134 pp.
- Bell, C.D. 2016. *Sambucus*, in Jepson Flora Project (eds.). *Jepson eFlora*. Available: [http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get\\_IJM.pl?tid=10321](http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_IJM.pl?tid=10321). Accessed on August 25, 2016.
- Breining, D.R., M.A. Burgman, H.R. Akçakaya, and M.A. O'Connell. 2002. Use of metapopulation models in conservation planning. Pp. 405–427 in *Applying Landscape Ecology in Biological Conservation* [K.J. Gutzwiller (ed.)]. Springer-Verlag; New York, New York.
- Burke, H.E. 1921. Biological notes on *Desmocerus*, a genus of roundhead borers, the species of which infest various elders. *Journal of Economic Entomology* 14:450–452.
- Chemsak, J.A. 2005. Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, Tribe Desmocerini Thomson. Pp. 1–14 in *Illustrated Revision of the Cerambycidae of North America (Vol II. Lepturinae)*. Wolfsgarden Books; Chino, California. 446 pp. + plates.
- Collinge, S.K., M. Holyoak, C.B. Barr, and T.J. Marty. 2001. Riparian habitat fragmentation and population persistence of the threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle in central California. *Biological Conservation* 100:103–113.
- Fremier, A.K. and T.S. Talley. 2009. Scaling riparian conservation with river hydrology: lessons from blue elderberry along four California Rivers. *WETLANDS* 29:150–162.
- Gilbart, M. 2009. The health of blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) and colonization by the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) in restored riparian habitat. A thesis presented to the faculty of the California State University, Chico. Summer 2009.

- Greenberg, A. 2009. A model of the longterm persistence of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. A thesis presented to the faculty of Humboldt State University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science in Environmental Systems, Mathematical Modeling. 76 pp.
- Halstead, J.A. and J.A. Oldham. 1990. Special studies report: revision of the Nearctic *Desmocerus Audinet-Serville* with emphasis on the federally threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Kings River Conservation District Research Report No. 90-002. 47 pp. + Figures.
- Holyoak, M. 2010. Monitoring Plan Development for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) for the Sacramento River. Report to The Nature Conservancy; Chico, California. 9 pp.
- Katibah, E.F. 1984. A brief history of riparian forests in the Central Valley of California. Pp. 23–29 *in* California Riparian Systems: Ecology, Conservation, and Productive Management [R.E. Warner and K.M. Hendrix (eds.)]. University of California Press; Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.
- Mayer, K.E. and W. F. Laudenslayer (Eds.). 1988. A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA. 166 pp.
- Nagelkerke, Kees (C.J.), J. Verboom, F. van den Bosch, and K.van de Wolfshaar. 2002. Time lags in metapopulation responses to landscape change. Pp. 330–354 *in* Applying Landscape Ecology in Biological Conservation [K.J. Gutzwiller (ed.)]. Springer-Verlag; New York, Inc.
- Talley, T.S. 2005. Spatial ecology and conservation of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Ecology. University of California; Davis, California. 105 pp.
- Talley, T.S., D. Wright, and M. Holyoak. 2006. Assistance with the 5-year review of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). Report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento, California. 74 pp. + appendix.
- Talley, T.S., E. Fleishman, M. Holyoak, D.D. Murphy, and A. Ballard. 2007. Rethinking a rare-species conservation strategy in an urban landscape: The case of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. *Biological Conservation* 135:21–32.

- Thompson K. 1961. Riparian Forests of the Sacramento Valley, California. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 51(3):294–315.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). 1984. Recovery Plan for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. Dated June 28, 1984. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Portland, Oregon.
- Vaghti, M.G. and S.E. Greco. 2007. Riparian vegetation of the Great Valley. Pp. 425-455 *in* Terrestrial vegetation of California, 3rd edition. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.
- Vaghti, M.G., M. Holyoak, A. Williams, T.S. Talley, A.K. Fremier, and S.E. Greco. 2009. Understanding the ecology of blue elderberry to inform landscape restoration in semiarid river corridors. *Environmental Management* 43:28–37.
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 2016. Forest Practices Rule Book. Rules WAC 222.



### Appendix A. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Critical Habitat



## Appendix B. Compensation Examples

#1. An applicant is proposing to repair a bridge over Putah Creek. The project will require excavation within the channel and a re-contour of approaches to the new bridge. Pre-construction surveys noted that 3 elderberry shrubs in riparian habitat were within the project area, 2 of these shrubs will be directly impacted by the excavation work. The third shrub will be avoided using the appropriate avoidance and minimization measures. During the project, 0.5 acre of riparian habitat will need to be removed. The applicant has proposed to transplant the 2 directly affected elderberry shrubs to a Service-approved conservation bank and purchase 1.5 acres of credits at the conservation bank.

Conclusion: The project contains 3 elderberry shrubs on or within 50m of the project area. The project will result in the fragmentation of riparian habitat through the loss of 0.5 acres of riparian habitat. The compensation of 3:1 is appropriate for this project because it will be removing riparian habitat. The transplanting of the shrubs is appropriate because they would be directly impacted by the project.

#2. A new bike path will be constructed through an oak woodland/elderberry savanna. Pre-construction surveys identified one elderberry shrub within 0.10 acre of oak woodland/elderberry savanna that will be adversely affected by the proposed action. Exit holes were found on the elderberry shrub. The applicant also identified a conservation area that is suitable for oak woodland/elderberry savanna. Associated natives adjacent to the conservation area are blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), interior live oak, sycamore, poison oak, and wild grape. The applicant and the Service have agreed that transplanting the elderberry shrub into the conservation area and planting the conservation area with non-riparian habitat at a 1:1 ratio is appropriate to off-set the impacts to the VELB from the construction of this project.

Conclusion: The project contains 1 elderberry shrub on or within 50m of the project area. The project will result in the loss of 0.10 acre of non-riparian, elderberry savanna habitat. The proposed compensation of planting the identified conservation area at a 1:1 ratio using the species listed above is appropriate for the project since it will be removing non-riparian habitat. The transplanting of the one shrub into the conservation area is appropriate because it will be directly impacted by the project and the presence of exit holes suggests it was recently occupied by VELB.

The total area required for the conservation plantings are a minimum of 1,800 sq. ft. for one to five elderberry seedlings and up to 5 associated natives. A total of 0.10 acre ( $1 \times 0.10 = 0.10$  acre = 4,356 square feet) will be required for the plantings. The conservation area will be seeded and planted with native grasses and forbs, and closely monitored and maintained throughout the monitoring period (see Section 5).

#3. Construction of a cell tower will require the removal of two isolated elderberry shrubs and the temporary loss of a minimal amount of grassland habitat. The project location is 3 miles east of the Feather River. The project site is not near a water course or any other shrubs within 800m. The shrubs were surveyed and do not exhibit exit holes.

Conclusion: The project area contains two non-riparian shrubs on or within 50m of the project area. Since both shrubs lack exit holes, other factors need to be considered to determine the likeliness of occupancy. A review of occurrence data reveals there are no known VELB occurrences within 800m of the project site and historical imagery shows the project site has never been a part of, or connected to, riparian habitat. Based on the specifics of this scenario, the two elderberry shrubs within the project area are not likely to be occupied..

### Appendix C. VELB Mitigation Bank Standards

The following was prepared by Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office conservation banking staff as part of an effort to standardize and make transparent the process for establishing Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) conservation banks. The credit release schedule and performance standards are intended to be practical, while promoting the success of the plantings. This document is not a comprehensive review of VELB literature, and is subject to revision.

#### Credit Release Schedule

The credit release schedule and performance standards are designed to ensure that the VELB conservation bank plantings will be self-sustaining after the irrigation is turned-off (before the start of year 5), so the credit release schedule is longer than it would be without irrigation, and credits will not be released prior to the year indicated. Credits will be released per the following schedule, slightly modified from the May 2008 Statewide Banking Template:

**Table 1. Credit release schedule.**

Credit Release	Action	Credits to be Released
1	Bank Establishment	15%
2	Service Acceptance of As-builts*	25%
3	Meet Year 2 Performance Standards, and endowment funded 15%	15%
4	Meet Year 3 Performance Standards, and endowment funded 40%	15%
5	Meet Year 5 Performance Standards, and endowment funded 70%	15%
6	Meet Year 7 Performance Standards, and endowment funded 100%	15%

\*Review to be accomplished within 60 days of receipt of complete as-built drawings.

Note: endowment can be funded on an accelerated schedule, if the bank sponsor so desires.

#### Performance Standards

Performance standards apply to the credit releases upon the third release. If the elderberry population is too large for direct census, then sampling methods may be used, and they must be thoroughly described in the proposed bank’s development and management plans, and will be subject to Service approval. Sample size must be adequate to assess the health of the population, as determined by a qualified plant ecologist<sup>1</sup>. Qualifications should be submitted with proposal.

Performance standards are based on survival without re-planting, and on baseline conditions of health and vigor of the elderberry plantings. If performance standards are not met, then the bank sponsor will meet with the Service to determine a course of action.

**Table 2. Performance Standards.**

Credit Release #	Monitoring Year	Performance Standards
3	Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% survival of original planted elderberries without re-planting<sup>2</sup>, and all survivors categorized as “normal”<sup>3</sup> to “exceptionally vigorous”<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 60% survival of associates without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Irrigation ok</li> </ul>
4	Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of original planted elderberries without re-planting<sup>2</sup>, and all survivors categorized as “normal”<sup>3</sup> to “exceptionally vigorous”<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of associates without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Irrigation ok</li> </ul>
5	Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of original planted elderberries without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of associates without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• No more than 10% decline in overall health of <i>Sambucus</i> from baseline conditions<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• No irrigation<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Fertilizer application prohibited</li> </ul>
6	Year 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of original planted elderberries without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Maintain 60% survival of associates without re-planting<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• No more than 10% decline in overall health of <i>Sambucus</i> from baseline conditions<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• No irrigation<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Fertilizer application prohibited</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Qualified plant ecologist is defined as a person who:

- a) holds a bachelor’s degree or higher in botany, plant ecology or related plant science, or demonstrates experience equivalent to such education, and
- b) shows demonstrated expertise in ecological sampling/experimental design beyond obtaining an academic degree, and
- c) has 2+ years experience in collecting and analyzing botanical field data beyond obtaining an academic degree

<sup>2</sup>If re-planting, then time-clock begins again, with no additional credit releases until performance standards for the monitoring year in which the re-planting occurred has been met. Re-planting must be approved by the Service in advance.

<sup>3</sup>See Vigor and Vitality, below.

<sup>4</sup>Years 2, 3 and 4 are used to establish the baseline condition. See Baseline Conditions, below.

<sup>5</sup>If irrigation continues beyond the end of monitoring year 4, credit release #'s 5 and 6 will be delayed beyond the years indicated in Table 2.

## **Vigor and Vitality**

Observations made by a qualified plant ecologist during the late spring/early summer will be used to determine the vigor and vitality of surviving shrubs for the year 2 and 3 performance standards, and photographs should clearly document this. The following scale will be used (from Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg, 1974):

- Very feeble, never flowering/fruited
- Feeble
- Normal
- Exceptionally vigorous

## **Baseline Conditions**

Observations made by a qualified plant ecologist during late spring/early summer will be used to determine the baseline conditions of the planted elderberries. Sampling is allowable where the population of planted elderberries is extensive, and must be thoroughly described in the bank's development and management plans. The following measurements will be used to determine baseline conditions (Elzinga, et. al., 1998):

- Height
- # of inflorescences per shrub
- # of stems per shrub
- # of stems over 1" diameter per shrub
- Volume of plant (height x cover)

These measurements will be averaged for surviving shrubs over years 2, 3 and 4. Condition of the planted elderberries in years 5 and 7 will be compared to the baseline. Photographs should clearly document the baseline condition.

## **Monitoring Reports**

Monitoring reports will be required during the establishment period for years 2-7, and should clearly document the progress of the plantings. All surveys must be thoroughly described, and copies of any field notes or data sheets from the current year included. Photographic documentation of elderberry and associate condition during the field surveys is required, and should clearly show the condition of all shrubs sampled. If sampling, describe sampling design. Each report should be comprehensive, and include data summaries and other pertinent information from previous monitoring years.

Requirements for long-term monitoring and reporting, including due dates, should be discussed in the bank's development and management plans.

## References for Appendix C

- Elzinga, Caryl L., D. W. Salzer, and J. W. Willoughby. 1998. Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations. BLM Technical Reference 1730-1.
- Gilbart, Meghan. 2009. The health of blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) and colonization by the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) in restored riparian habitat. Master's Thesis, California State University, Chico.
- Mueller-Dombois, Dieter and H. Ellenberg. 1974. Aims and methods of vegetation ecology. John Wiley and Sons, Inc.