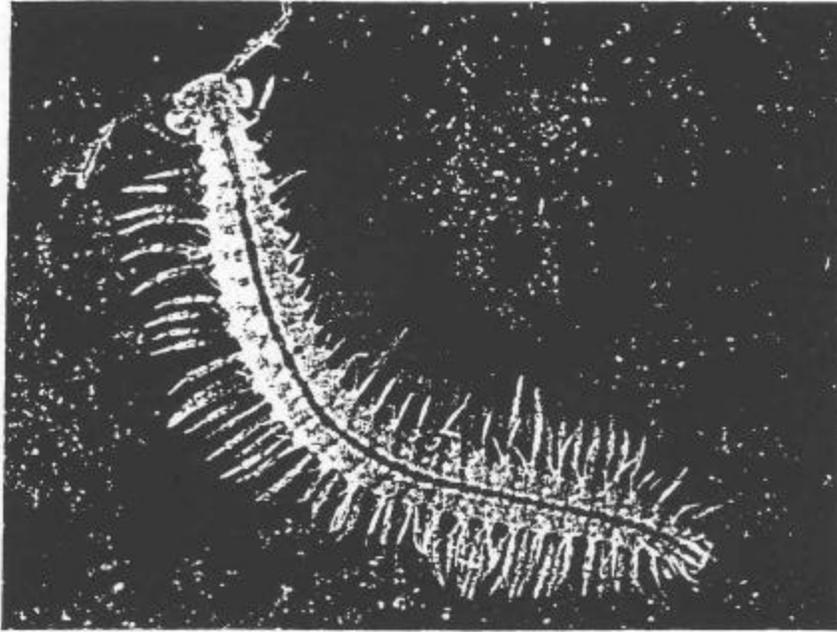


*Conservation Assessment
for
Krekeler's Cave Milliped (Trichopetalum Krekeleri)*



(From Barr, 1973)

USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region

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MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST



This Conservation Assessment was prepared to compile the published and unpublished information on Trichopetalum krekeleri. It does not represent a management decision by the U.S. Forest Service. Though the best scientific information available was used and subject experts were consulted in preparation of this document, it is expected that new information will arise. In the spirit of continuous learning and adaptive management, if you have information that will assist in conserving the subject community and associated taxa, please contact the Eastern Region of the Forest Service Threatened and Endangered Species Program at 310 Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Krekeler's Cave Milliped (Trichopetalum krekeleri) is designated as a Regional Forester Sensitive Species on the Monongahela National Forest in the Eastern Region of the Forest Service. The purpose of this document is to provide the background information necessary to prepare a Conservation Strategy, which will include management actions to conserve the species.

Trichopetalum krekeleri is a rare cavernicolous milliped known only from five caves in Hardy, Randolph and Tucker counties in West Virginia.

NOMENCLATURE AND TAXONOMY

Classification:	Class Diplopoda Order Chordeumatida Family Trichopetalidae
Scientific name:	<u>Trichopetalum krekeleri</u> (Causey)
Common name:	Krekeler's Cave Milliped
Synonyms	<u>Zygonopus krekeleri</u>

This species was described by Causey (1960) as Zygonopus krekeleri. Shear (1972) synonymized the genus Zygonopus with Trichopetalum.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Trichopetalum krekeleri is an eyeless, unpigmented (white) milliped. Typical of all trichopetalids this species has rows of very elongate segmental setae extending in rows along the dorsal side. Identification of this species requires microscopic examination and dissection of the gonopods (copulatory apparatus) by a specialist familiar with the identification of millipeds. This species can be recognized in the field only at sites from which it has been previously identified by a taxonomist.

LIFE HISTORY

Nothing is known of the life history of this species. Shear (1971) summarized the findings of Schubart (1934), who reported some observations on the mating of other millipeds of the Order Chordeumatida. In those animals the male secreted sperm from the seminal pores on the coxae of the second legs into coxal sacs on the postgonopodal legs. The secretions from the coxal sacs then form the seminal fluid into a spermatophore which is then transferred to the cyphopods of the female during mating. Oviposition has not been observed, although some North American members of the order produce silk chambers for the egg laying.

Feeding is presumed to consist of picking up or scraping material from the substrate with the mouthparts then grinding it with the mandibles. It is presumably omnivorous although nothing specific is known of its feeding preferences.

HABITAT

Trichopetalum krekeleri is a troglobite and occurs only in caves. Holsinger, et al. (1976) reported that this species was found under rocks, around organic debris or on damp silt banks associated with cave streams.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE

Trichopetalum krekeleri is known only from five caves in Hardy, Randolph and Tucker counties, West Virginia (Holsinger, et al., 1976).

POPULATION BIOLOGY AND VIABILITY

Nothing is known of the population biology of this species. Recorded from only five localities would afford it the global rank of rarity of G1 = critically imperiled.

RANGEWIDE STATUS

Global Rank: G1 critically imperiled; The global rank of G1 is typically assigned to species with between 1-5 known populations globally. Holsinger, et al. (1976) recorded this species from a total of five caves.

West Virginia State Rank: S1 critically imperiled; The state rank of S1 is typically assigned to species with 5 or fewer known populations within the state.

POTENTIAL THREATS

Due to the presence of Trichopetalum krekeleri only in the restricted cave environment, it is susceptible to a wide variety of disturbances (Elliott, 1998). Caves are underground drainage conduits for surface runoff, bringing in significant quantities of nutrients for cave communities. Unfortunately, contaminants may be introduced with equal ease, with devastating effects on cave animals. Potential contaminants include (1) sewage or fecal contamination, including sewage plant effluent, septic field waste, campground outhouses, feedlots, grazing pastures or any other source of human or animal waste (Harvey and Skeleton, 1968; Quinlan and Rowe, 1977, 1978; Lewis, 1993; Panno, et al 1996, 1997, 1998); (2) pesticides or herbicides used for crops, livestock, trails, roads or other applications; fertilizers used for crops or lawns (Keith and Poulson, 1981; Panno, et al. 1998); (3) hazardous material introductions via accidental spills or deliberate dumping, including road salting (Quinlan and Rowe, 1977, 1978; Lewis, 1993, 1996).

Habitat alteration due to sedimentation is a pervasive threat potentially caused by logging, road or other construction, trail building, farming, or any other kind of development that disturbs groundcover. Sedimentation potentially changes cave habitat, blocks recharge sites, or alters flow volume and velocity. Keith (1988) reported that

pesticides and other harmful compounds like PCB's can adhere to clay and silt particles and be transported via sedimentation.

Impoundments may detrimentally affect cave species. Flooding makes terrestrial habitats unusable and creates changes in stream flow that in turn causes siltation and drastic modification of gravel riffle and pool habitats. Stream back-flooding is also another potential source of introduction of contaminants to cave ecosystems (Duchon and Lisowski, 1980; Keith, 1988).

Smoke is another potential source of airborne particulate contamination and hazardous material introduction to the cave environment. Many caves have active air currents that serve to inhale surface air from one entrance and exhale it from another. Potential smoke sources include campfires built in cave entrances, prescribed burns or trash disposal. Concerning the latter, not only may hazardous chemicals be carried into the cave environment, but the residue serves as another source of groundwater contamination.

Numerous caves have been affected by quarry activities prior to acquisition. Roadcut construction for highways passing through national forest land is a similar blasting activity and has the potential to destroy or seriously modify cave ecosystems. Indirect effects of blasting include potential destabilization of passages, collapse and destruction of stream passages, changes in water table levels and sediment transport (Keith, 1988).

Oil, gas or water exploration and development might encounter cave passages and introduce drilling mud and fluids into cave passages and streams. Brine produced by wells is extremely toxic, containing high concentrations of dissolved heavy metals, halides or hydrogen sulfide. These substances can enter cave ecosystems through breach of drilling pits, corrosion of inactive well casings, or during injection to increase production of adjacent wells (Quinlan and Rowe, 1978).

Cave ecosystems are unfortunately not immune to the introduction of exotic species. Out-competition of native cavernicoles by exotic facultative cavernicoles is becoming more common, with species such as the exotic milliped Oxidus gracilis affecting both terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

With the presence of humans in caves comes an increased risk of vandalism or littering of the habitat, disruption of habitat and trampling of fauna, introduction of microbial flora non-native to the cave or introduction of hazardous materials (e.g., spent carbide, batteries). The construction of roads or trails near cave entrances encourages entry.

SUMMARY OF LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING HABITAT PROTECTION

This species occurs within the Monongahela National Forest.

SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

There are no species specific management activities for Trichopetalum krekeri.

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Holsinger, et al. (1976) reported on a bioinventory of West Virginia cave fauna that encompassed collections from 190 caves in 14 counties. Most of what is known about Trichopetalum whitei in the area of the Monongahela National Forest was gathered during that project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Retain on list of Regional Forester Sensitive Species.

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