

A GLIMPSE OF THE BIODIVERSITY OF UC SANTA CRUZ'S



EMPIRE CAVE



Darko D. Cotaras^{1,2,3} and Alex S. Jones⁴



Ensatina eschscholtzii subsp. *xanthoptica*



Lumbricus sp. (Lumbricidae)



Polydesmia



Lithobiomorpha



Trechus ovipenni (Carabidae)

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Rare landform, Rare Creatures

Formed within the fractured marble bedrock of the central coast of California's largest karst landscape, Empire Cave is the primary habitat of a diverse assembly of organisms, several of which are restricted to the cave environment. While over 70 invertebrate species have been found within the Cave Gulch cave system, which includes Empire Cave, at least 40 are known to call Empire Cave home (Ubick 2001). Of these, several are thought to be endemic, including MacKenzie's cave amphipod (*Stygobromus mackenziei*) and an undescribed aquatic isopod (*Calasellus* sp. nov.). Among the rarest species are the spider *Meta dolloff*, originally described from Cave Gulch, and *Fissilicreagris imperialis*, endemic to three caves in the Cave Gulch system. Despite its rare fauna, assessment of the cave's biodiversity is rarely done and no formal monitoring program exists. Here we present our findings from an informal field survey on August 18th, 2016, where the biodiversity discovered included one vertebrate, four hexapods, two myriapods, one oligochaeta, six arachnids and two fungi. What else may be found with further exploration?



Fissilicreagris imperialis (Neobisilidae)



Leiobunum sp. (Sclerosomatidae)



Meta dolloff (Tetragnathidae)



Brackenridgia sp. (Trichoniscidae)



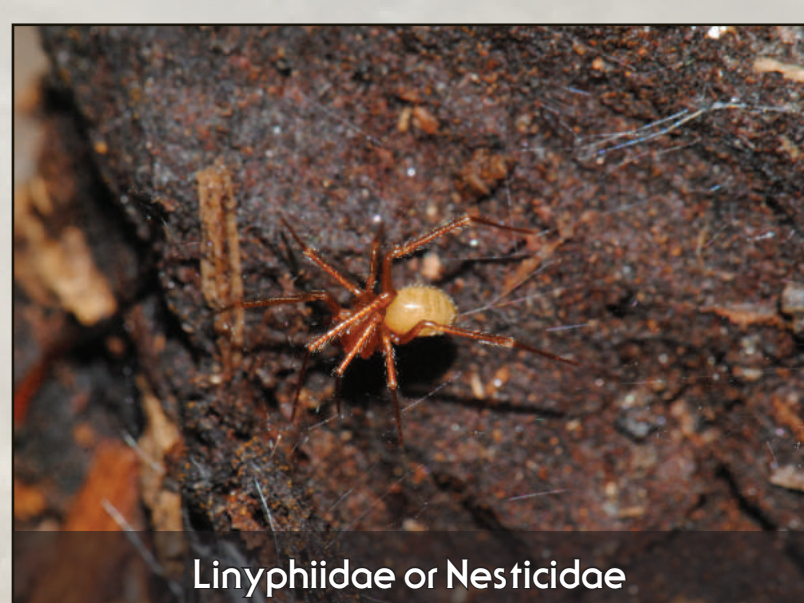
Oaphantes sp. (Linyphiidae)



Nesticus sp. (Nesticidae)



Collembola



Linyphiidae or Nesticidae



Fungi



Cixius sp. (Cixidae) adult



Triphosa haesitata (Geometridae)



Mycena sp. (Mycenaceae)



Cixius sp. (Cixidae) nymph

Stewarding a Sensitive Resource

Empire Cave is a highly sensitive ecosystem that has experienced vandalism and other human-induced impacts that threaten its unique species. Though development could potentially impact the cave environment by altering hydrology, more immediate threats stem from frequent visitation to this easily accessible cave. Visitors can reduce their impact by choosing to not enter the cave, or at the very least packing out their trash; refraining from smoking, burning campfires, or spraypainting; and leaving woody debris in place within the cave.

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¹Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
²Entomology Department, California Academy of Sciences, 55 Music Concourse Dr., Golden Gate Park, S.F. CA 94118, USA

³Center for Comparative Genomics, California Academy of Sciences, 55 Music Concourse Dr., Golden Gate Park, S.F. CA 94118, USA

⁴Campus Natural Reserve, UCSC Natural Reserves, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA

Ubick, Darrell. 2001. Cavernicolous invertebrates of Cave Gulch, Santa Cruz County, California. Entomology Department, California Academy of Sciences. Unpublished Report.



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