

# Species Status Assessment

**Common Name:** Wavy-rayed lampmussel      **Date Updated:** 3/14/2025

**Scientific Name:** *Lampsilis fasciola*      **Updated By:** A. Mahar & K, Crandall

**Class:** Bivalvia

**Family:** Unionidae

**Species Synopsis** (*a short paragraph which describes species taxonomy, distribution, recent trends, and habitat in New York*):

*Lampsilis fasciola* belongs to the subfamily Ambleminae and the tribe Lampsilini, which includes 17 extant and 6 likely extirpated New York species of the genera Actinonaias, Epioblasma, Lampsilis, Leptodea, Ligumia, Obovaria, Potamilus, Ptychobranthus, Toxolasma, Truncilla, and Villosa (Haag, 2012; Graf and Cummings, 2011).

*L. fasciola* is mainly found in and around riffle areas of clear, hydrologically stable, fast-moving water (Watters et al., 2009). Since 1970, *L. fasciola* has been found in fourteen New York waterbodies. Historically, it has been collected in the Erie, Western Lake Ontario, and Lower Genesee basins (Strayer & Jirka, 1997). *L. fasciola* is no longer considered abundant in any New York location, however *they are* most commonly found in the Allegheny River and its tributaries (The Nature Conservancy, 2009).

With a state rank of “critically imperiled,” *L. fasciola* is listed as threatened in New York State, although it is secure throughout its range (NatureServe, 2013). In North America, approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of native mussel species are extinct, listed as endangered or threatened, or are in need of conservation status (Williams et al. 1993; Stein et al. 2000). While population trends in New York are unknown, it is assumed that they too are declining, due to a myriad of environmental stressors.

## I. Status

### a. Current legal protected Status

i. **Federal:** None \_\_\_\_\_ **Candidate:** No \_\_\_\_\_

ii. **New York:** Threatened \_\_\_\_\_

### b. Natural Heritage Program

i. **Global:** G4 - Apparently Secure \_\_\_\_\_

ii. **New York:** S1S2 – Critically imperiled / Imperiled \_\_\_\_\_ **Tracked by NYNHP?:** Yes \_\_\_\_\_

### Other Ranks:

-New York 2025 SGCN status: High Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need

-IUCN Red List: Least Concern (2012)

-Northeast Regional SGCN: No (2023)

-Midwest Regional SGCN: Watchlist (Assessment priority)

-Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): Special Concern (2010)

American Fisheries Society Status: Currently Stable (1993)

**Status Discussion:**

The range of this species includes the Great Lakes drainage; including the tributaries of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Huron; and the Ohio-Mississippi drainage south to the Tennessee River system, with edge of range populations (especially in Canada) experiencing slight decline (NatureServe, 2013).

**II. Abundance and Distribution Trends**

Region	Present?	Abundance	Distribution	Time Frame	Listing status	SGCN?
North America	Yes	Stable	Stable			(blank)
Northeastern US	Yes	Unknown	Unknown			No
New York	Yes	N/A	N/A		Threatened, S1S2	Yes
Connecticut	No	N/A	N/A			No
Massachusetts	No	N/A	N/A			No
New Jersey	No	N/A	N/A			No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Unknown	Unknown		S3S4	No
Vermont	No	N/A	N/A			No
Ontario	Yes	Increasing	Increasing	2003-2013	Threatened, S2	(blank)
Quebec	No	N/A	N/A			(blank)

*Column options*

**Present?:** Yes; No; Unknown; No data; (blank) or Choose an Item

**Abundance and Distribution:** Declining; Increasing; Stable; Unknown; Extirpated; N/A; (blank) or Choose an item

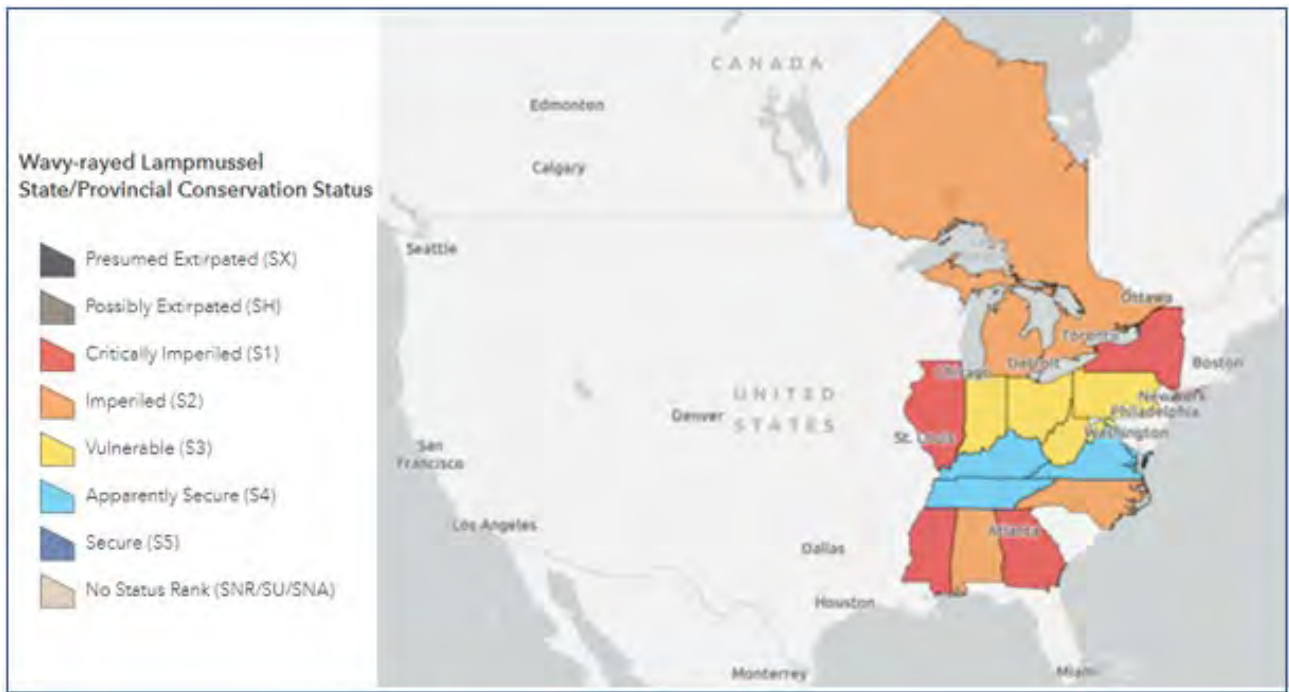
**SGCN?:** Yes; No; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Monitoring in New York** (*specify any monitoring activities or regular surveys that are conducted in New York*):

As part of a State Wildlife Grant, NYSDEC Region 8 Fish and Wildlife staff conducted a native freshwater mussel baseline inventory of tributaries in central and western New York, 2009 to 2020.

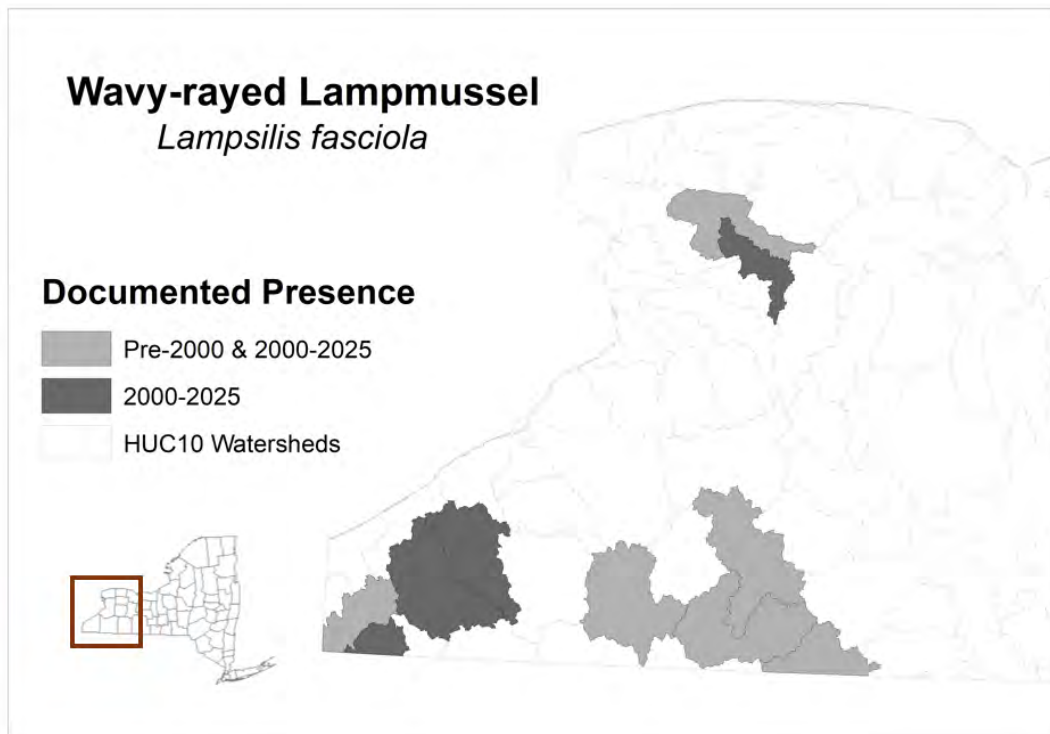
**Trends Discussion** (*insert map of North American/regional distribution and status*):

Trends for New York populations are difficult to determine as most historic data comes from opportunistic naturalist collections, as opposed to more comprehensive baseline surveys. For example, mussels were documented for the first time in 50 of the 106 streams surveyed to date by the Southern Lake Ontario mussel inventory project (Mahar & Landry, 2013). This is because many of these streams had never before been surveyed for mussels, not because mussel distribution has dramatically increased. In North America, approximately 2/3 to 3/4 of native mussel species are extinct, listed as endangered or threatened, or are in need of conservation status (Williams et al. 1993; Stein et al. 2000). Based on New York’s Natural Heritage S-rank, sparse historical data, and the plight of North America’s freshwater mussels, it is assumed that trends are declining due to a myriad of environmental stressors.



**Figure 1.** Wavy-rayed lampmussel status and distribution (NatureServe 2024)

**III. New York Rarity** (*provide map, numbers, and percent of state occupied*)



**Figure 2.** Records of wavy-rayed lampmussel in New York (NYSDEC 2022)

Years	# of Distinct Waterbodies	% of State
<b>Total</b>	14	0.8%

**Table 1.** Records of wavy-rayed lampmussel in New York.

**Details of historic and current occurrence:**

2025: *L. fasciola* has been found in 14 waterbodies and 10 of New York’s HUC 10 watersheds (0.8%).

Prior to the 2005 Nature Conservancy survey of the Allegheny basin, fewer than 20 specimens had ever been seen in the New York. Historically, *L. fasciola* has been collected in the Great Lakes basin from the Niagara River, Medina (presumably Oak Orchard Creek), and the Genesee River (Strayer and Jirka 1997).

Since 1970, *L. fasciola* has been found in fourteen New York State waterbodies (Figure 2).

Between 2005 and 2007, 79 live *L. fasciola* were found in the Allegheny River and in two tributaries to the Allegheny River. They were never considered abundant at any sites but greatest catches were in the Allegheny River. This species was considered viable at 8 of 22 sites where it was found (The Nature Conservancy, 2009). Another live *L. fasciola* was found in the Allegheny River in 2013 (Burlakova, Karatayev, unpublished data). In 2009, five live individuals and one spent shell were found in a tributary to the Allegheny River downstream of Olean (New York Natural Heritage Program, 2013). There is also an occurrence recorded for French Creek (NY Natural Heritage Program, 2013; 2 live found in 2013; Burlakova and Karatayev, unpublished data).

In the Erie Basin’s Tonawanda Creek, four spent shells, two of which were recently dead, were found in 1998 (New York Natural Heritage Program, 2013), and one live mussel in 2011 (Burlakova, unpublished data).

Although rare in New York State, *L. fasciola* is relatively stable within its core biogeographic region (Haag, 2012).

**New York’s Contribution to Species North American Range:**

Percent of North American Range in NY	Classification of NY Range	Distance to core population, if not in NY
1-25%	Peripheral	375 miles

Column options

Percent of North American Range in NY: 100% (endemic); 76-99%; 51-75%; 26-50%; 1-25%; 0%; Choose an item

Classification of NY Range: Core; Peripheral; Disjunct; (blank) or Choose an item

**IV. Primary Habitat or Community Type** (from NY crosswalk of NE Aquatic, Marine, or Terrestrial Habitat Classification Systems):

**a. Size/Waterbody Type:** Medium River to Headwater/Creek

**b. Geology:** Moderately Buffered

**c. Temperature:** Cold to Warm

**d. Gradient:** Low Gradient to Moderate-High Gradient

## Habitat or Community Type Trend in New York

Habitat Specialist?	Indicator Species?	Habitat/Community Trend	Time frame of Decline/Increase
Yes	Yes	Unknown	

Column options

**Habitat Specialist and Indicator Species:** Yes; No; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Habitat/Community Trend:** Declining; Stable; Increasing; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

### Habitat Discussion:

Watters et al. (2009) describes *L. fasciola* as a high-water-quality species of fast-moving water. It is mainly found in and around riffle areas of clear, hydrologically stable, small- to medium-sized streams and rivers of various sizes, at depths of up to 1 m with clean substrates of gravel and sand, stabilized with cobble and boulders (Watters et al., 2009; Strayer & Jirka, 1997; Metcalfe-Smith et al., 2005; Cummings & Mayer, 1992). Although, according to Spoo (2008) this species buries itself in mud, fine sand, or a sand-gravel mix. Its habitat specificity is considered by NatureServe (2013) to be narrow to moderate.

## V. Species Demographic, and Life History:

Breeder in NY?	Non-breeder in NY?	Migratory Only?	Summer Resident?	Winter Resident?	Anadromous/Catadromous?
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	(blank)

Column options

**First 5 fields:** Yes; No; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Anadromous/Catadromous:** Anadromous; Catadromous; (blank) or Choose an item

### Species Demographics and Life History Discussion (include information about species life span, reproductive longevity, reproductive capacity, age to maturity, and ability to disperse and colonize):

Upstream males release sperm into the water. Females downstream take up the sperm with incoming water. Fertilization success may be related to population density, with a threshold density required for any reproductive success to occur. Eggs are fertilized within the female. Like nearly all North American mussels, *L. fasciola* must parasitize an often-specific vertebrate host to complete its life cycle. It is suspected that some mussel populations are not recruiting because their hosts no longer occur with them. Once released by the female, glochidia must acquire a suitable host or die, usually within 24-48 hours. After attaching to a suitable host, glochidia encyst, usually at the fish's gills or fins and receive food and dispersal. Once the glochidia metamorphose into juveniles, they drop from the host. If they land in suitable habitat, they will burrow into the substrate, where they may remain for several years (Watters et al., 2009).

In the adult form, freshwater mussels are basically sessile; movement is limited to a few meters of the lake or river bottom. The only time that significant dispersal can take place is during the parasitic phase. Infected host fishes can transport the larval unionids into new habitats and can replenish depleted populations with new individuals. Dispersal is particularly important for genetic exchange between populations. Dispersal is likely to be a slow process for mussels which use resident fishes with limited home ranges as their hosts (COSEWIC as cited in NatureServe, 2013).

It has a periodic life history strategy, characterized by moderate to high growth rate, low to intermediate life span, age at maturity, and fecundity, but generally smaller body size than opportunistic species. Most species are long-term brooders. This life history strategy is considered an adaptation to allow species to persist in unproductive habitats or habitats that are subject to large-scale, cyclical environmental variation or stress (Haag, 2012).

*L. fasciola* is bradyctictic, with glochidia overwintering on the female. This species spawns in August, and is gravid the following May to August, although it is suspected that this species may have two broods per year with gravid females found from August to October and again from April to August (Zale & Neves, Ortmann, and Watters & O'Dee as cited in Watters et al., 2009). Glochidia have been found to transform on largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and longear sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*). An additional possible host for this species is smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) (Strayer & Jirka, 1997; Watters et al., 2009, Spoo 2008, Zale & Neves, 1982a; 1982b). Specimens greater than 20 years old are rare (Watters et al., 2009).

## VI. Threats (from NY 2015 SWAP or newly described):

### **Agricultural Runoff**

The largest populations of *L. fasciola* are found in the Allegheny basin, between Olean and Salamanca. Roughly half of this length of stream is bordered by agriculture, primarily in the Olean/Allegheny area (New York State Landcover, 2010). Aquatic habitats lacking vegetated buffers of adequate width are threatened by runoff from urban areas, roads, lawns, and agricultural land (Gillis, 2012). If best management practices are not closely adhered to, mussel habitat adjacent to wood harvest or agricultural land is subjected to pesticide, fertilizer, and silt/sediment runoff. During recent mussel surveys in Western and Central New York, it has been documented that sufficient vegetated riparian buffers are often lacking along known mussel streams (Mahar & Landry, 2013), indicating that runoff is a major threat to resident mussel populations.

The presence of pesticides and fertilizers in our rural watersheds is nearly ubiquitous (Haag, 2012). And because pesticides and their associated surfactants adsorb onto sediment particles, sedimentation may act as a vector for their transport into the aquatic system (Haag, 2012). Mussels are more sensitive to pesticides than many other animals (Watters et al., 2009). Although effects of pesticides are species-specific, sub-lethal levels of PCBs, DDT, malathion, and other compounds inhibit respiratory efficiency and accumulate in the tissues. Atrazine and permethrin at sublethal concentrations reduced juvenile growth (Bringolf et al. 2007a, 2007b) and environmental levels of atrazine altered mussel movement and aggregation behavior (Flynn and Spellman 2009). Pesticides can affect mussels in many ways, but the full range of long-term effects remains unknown (Haag, 2012).

Fertilizer runoff is also a concern. High inputs of nitrogen from fertilizers can cause increases in ammonia in the water and the substrate, leading to direct toxicity for a wide range of mussel species. Mussels, especially in their early life stages, are more sensitive to un-ionized ammonia than other organisms, and high sensitivity is seen across a range of species and life histories (Haag, 2012). In addition, ammonia adsorbs to sediment particles, resulting in higher nitrogen concentrations in the substrate than in the overlying water. The nitrogen present in the interstitial spaces in the substrate is thought to result in juvenile mortality and to prevent recruitment by some mussel species (Strayer and Malcom, 2012). Studies have suggested decreasing sediment loads entering aquatic systems as the best way to decrease the impact of numerous stressors for mussels in general (Roley et al. 2012).

### **Runoff from Developed Land**

Between Olean and Salamanca, the Allegheny River is intermittently bordered by interstate highways, state routes, and several local roads. In addition, the habitat of *L. fasciola* receives stormwater runoff from the cities of Olean, Salamanca, and the village of Portville, either directly to the Allegheny River or through tributaries (New York State Landcover, 2010). These developed lands are likely sources of stormwater runoff containing metals and road salts. Mussels are particularly sensitive to heavy metals, more so than many other animals used in toxicological tests (Keller & Zam, 1991). Low levels of metals may interfere with the ability of glochidia to attach to the host (Huebner & Pynnonen, 1992), suggesting that U.S. EPA ambient water quality criteria may not adequately protect mussels from toxic metals (Wang et al., 2011). In addition, increases in salinity from the runoff of salt used for clearing roads in winter may be lethal to glochidia and juvenile mussels (Keller & Zam 1991; Liquori & Insler 1985; Pandolfo et al., 2012). Based on these studies, the U.S. EPA's ambient water quality criterion for acute chloride exposures may not be protective of all freshwater mussels (Pandolfo et al., 2012).

### **Treated Wastewater**

The habitat of *L. fasciola* receives treated wastewater from the cities of Olean, Salamanca, and the village of Portville, either directly to the Allegheny River or through tributaries (SPDES, 2007). Recent studies show that mussel richness and abundance decrease with increased proximity to sewage effluent (Wildenberg, 2012). The input of biomaterial from wastewater treatment plants depletes dissolved oxygen levels, negatively impacting mussels. Ammonia from wastewater treatment plants has been found to be toxic to glochidia (Goudraeu et al., 1993) and at sub-lethal exposure adult mussels exhibit decreased respiratory efficiency (Anderson et al., 1978). Endocrine disrupters from pharmaceuticals are also present in municipal sewage effluents and are increasing common in rivers and lakes (Haag, 2012). In mussels, chronic exposure to estrogenic compounds in effluents caused feminization of male mussels, but these individuals did not produce eggs, suggesting major disruption of reproductive function (Gagne et al. 2011). The long-term effects of these compounds on mussels are unknown (Haag 2012). It should be noted that in the Susquehanna basin, Harman and Lord (2010) found no evidence that wastewater treatment plants were responsible for reductions in mussel species of greatest conservation need.

### **Flood Control Projects**

Within the habitat of *L. fasciola*, large stretches of the Allegheny River are in leveed, water control projects, requiring periodic maintenance ("New York State Flood Protection," 2013). Additionally, many smaller streams have been channelized and bermed by landowners and highway departments to protect farm fields and other structures. These structures confine larger rivers, preventing the river from inundating its natural floodplains and wetlands to minimize flood damage. Channelization and dredging associated with flood control projects are catastrophic to mussels and have been implicated in the decline of some populations (Watters et al., 2009). The result of these projects is altered seasonality of flow and temperature regimes, increased stream velocities, unstable substrates, changed patterns of sediment scour and deposition, including streambank erosion, altered transport of particulate organic matter (the food base for mussels), and a general degradation of stream habitat (Benke, 1999; Yeager, 1993; Nedeau, 2008).

### **Other Ecosystem Modifications**

Ecosystem modifications, such as isolated occurrences of canal dredging, instream work associated with bridge replacement, gravel removal, and vegetation removal kill mussels and destroy their habitat. For example, dredging for vegetation removal has been shown to remove up to 23% of mussels in spoils (Aldridge, 2000). Further evidence for disruption was provided by mussel surveys adjacent to approximately 20 river miles of Conewango Creek that had been channelized and straightened in the first half of the 20th century. The resulting "dredge" had no riffle or run habitat and sites just below and above this channelized section contained few or no

mussels (The Nature Conservancy, 2009). Although limited in geographic scope these habitat modification activities have long term impacts on mussels and their distribution (Aldridge, 2000).

### **Climate Change**

In a recent assessment of the vulnerability of at-risk species to climate change in New York, Schesinger et al. (2011) ranked this species as “moderately vulnerable.” This indicates that abundance and/or range extent within New York is likely to decrease by 2050.

### **Other**

Studies show that *L. fasciola* abundance and distribution is highly dependent on the presence of specific host fish (McNichols et al., 2010). Degradation of host fish species from the ecosystem can result in lowered reproduction rates, thus reducing the *L. fasciola* population.

### **Impoundments - Range wide**

Across its range, impoundments likely contributed to the reduced distribution of mussels that we see today. Vaughn and Taylor (1999) observed a mussel extinction gradient with a gradual, linear increase in mussel species richness and abundance with increasing distance downstream from impoundments. Species and their hosts that require shallow, oxygenated, fast-flowing water quickly are eliminated. Continuously cold water from both increased water depth upstream of the dam and dam discharges downstream of the dam may prevent reproduction. Impoundment increases silt load and eutrophication, resulting in changes in the fish fauna, and therefore the availability of hosts. Dams represent distributional barriers to fish hosts, and therefore to the mussels themselves. The zoogeographic patterns of several species suggest a dam-limited range. Dams also act as sediment traps, often having many feet of silt and debris caught on their upstream side. These areas generally are without mussels. Below the dam, the tailwaters often have dense mussel beds, as these reaches are the only areas left that still have oxygenated, fast moving water. This is exemplified by the distribution of beds in the lower Muskingum River, Ohio (Stansbery & King 1983; ESI 1993c).

In addition, improperly sized and poorly installed or poorly maintained culverts have impacts similar to dams in that they fragment habitat, preventing the movement by host fish, and effectively isolating mussel populations. And because culverts are located at nearly every road-stream intersection, there is the potential for landscape level fragmentation of mussel habitat.

<b>Threat Level 1</b>	<b>Threat Level 2</b>	<b>Threat Level 3</b>	<b>Spatial Extent</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Immediacy</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Certainty</b>
3. Energy Production & Mining	3.3 Renewable Energy	3.3.1 Hydroelectric dams	Large	Moderate	Near-term	Intensifying	High
4. Transportation & Service Corridors	4.1 Roads & Railroads	4.1.3 Bridges	Restricted	Serious	Long-term	Stable and ongoing	High
6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance	6.3 Work & Other Activities	6.3.1 Research activities	Restricted	Slight	Immediate	Stable and ongoing	Low
7. Natural System Modifications	7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use	7.2.1 Water level management using dams	Large	Moderate	Near-term	Intensifying	High
7. Natural System Modifications	7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use	7.2.3 Water management using culverts	Large	Slight	Long-term	Unknown	High
7. Natural System Modifications	7.3 Other Ecosystem Modifications	7.3.3 Natural erosion & sedimentation	Large	Moderate	Near-term	Intensifying	High
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species	8.1 Invasive Non-Native Plants & Animals	8.1.3 Aquatic animals	Large	Extreme	Near-term	Stable and ongoing	High
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species	8.5 Intrinsic Biological Limitations	8.5.1 Loss of genetic diversity	Large	Moderate	Long-term	Intensifying	High
9. Pollution	9.1 Domestic & Urban Wastewater	9.1.1 Domestic wastewater	Small	Moderate	Near-term	Unknown	High
9. Pollution	9.1 Domestic & Urban Wastewater	9.1.2 Runoff	Restricted	Moderate	Near-term	Unknown	Moderate
9. Pollution	9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents	9.3.2 Soil erosion, sedimentation	Large	Extreme	Near-term	Unknown	High
11. Climate Change	11.3 Changes in Temperature Regimes	11.3.3 Gradual temperature change	Large	Moderate	Long-term	Intensifying	Low
11. Climate Change	11.4 Changes in Precipitation &	11.4.2 Droughts	Restricted	Moderate	Long-term	Intensifying	High

	Hydrological Regimes						
11. Climate Change	11.5 Storms & Severe Weather	11.5.1 Storms & severe weather	Restricted	Moderate	Long-term	Intensifying	Moderate

**Table 2.** Threats to Wavy-rayed lampmussel.

**Are there regulatory mechanisms that protect the species or its habitat in New York?**

Yes:

No:

Unknown:

**If yes, describe mechanism and whether adequate to protect species/habitat:**

New York State Environmental Conservation Law, § 11-0535. 6 NYCRR Part 182: Endangered and Threatened Species of Fish and Wildlife; Species of Special Concern; Incidental Take Permits

Mussel habitats receive some generic protection under several New York State regulations (NYCRR) promulgated under the authority of the New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), specifically Part 608 of the NYCRR: Use and Protection of Waters, and Part 617 of the NYCRR: State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR). Part 608 provides protection of some mussel habitats by regulating and requiring environmental review of the modification or disturbance of any “protected stream”, its bed or bank, and removal of sand, gravel or other material from its bed or banks (608.2 Disturbance of Protected Streams). This does not provide adequate protection of mussels and their habitats as it only protects streams or particular portions of a streams for which there has been adopted by NYSDEC or any of its predecessors any of the following classifications or standards: AA, AA(t), A, A(t), B, B(t) C(t), or Streams designated (t)(trout) also include those more specifically designated (ts)(trout spawning). Mussel habitats may also receive some additional protections as the construction, repair, breach or removals of dams, and the excavation and placement of fill in navigable waters are subject to regulation and environmental review under Part 608, 608.3 and 608.5 respectively. Under Part 608, projects requiring a permit can be conditioned by NYSDEC to include best management practices, such as sediment and erosion protections. Through the review process, these projects can also be modified to reduce impacts in order to meet permit issuance standards.

Under Part 608, protection of unlisted species of mussels is general and relatively limited. More importantly, Class C and D waters with mussels do not receive protection under these regulations. A significant portion of the New York’s mussel resources occur within Class C and D waters. An additional but not insignificant gap in protection occurs because agricultural activities consisting of the crossing and re-crossing of a protected stream by livestock or wheeled farming equipment normally used for traditional agricultural purposes or of withdrawing irrigation water in a manner which does not otherwise alter the stream, are exempt from these regulations and environmental review.

Water quality certifications required by Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33 United States Code 1341(see subdivision (c)of this Section) may provide protection for freshwater mussels and their habitats from some activities that would potentially have adverse impacts by regulating construction or operation of facilities that may result in any discharge into navigable waters. Water quality certifications set water quality-related effluent limitations, water quality standards, thermal discharge criteria, effluent prohibitions and pretreatment standards for projects on navigable waters.

The State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR, Part 617 NYCRR) may also protect mussels and their habitats by requiring the consideration of environmental factors into the existing planning, review and decision-making processes of state, regional and local government agencies for activities that require discretionary approval. SEQR requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, including an alternatives analysis, for those activities that may result in a substantial adverse change in ground or surface water quality; a substantial increase in potential for erosion, flooding, leaching or drainage problems; the removal or destruction of large quantities

of vegetation or fauna; substantial interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; impacts on a significant habitat area; substantial adverse impacts on a threatened or endangered species of animal or plant, or the habitat of such a species; other significant adverse impacts to natural resources; or, a substantial change in the use, or intensity of use, of land including agricultural, open space or recreational resources, or in its capacity to support existing uses.

New York State has numerous laws and regulations that both directly or indirectly protect waters of the state (mussel habitats) including regulations governing direct discharges to surface and groundwater, storm water, agricultural activities, pesticides, flood control, and dams. Without these regulations, mussels would certainly be in worse shape; however, most of these generic protections are not adequate in scope or specific enough to mussel threats to protect the mussel resources of New York State.

**Describe knowledge of management/conservation actions that are needed for recovery/conservation, or to eliminate, minimize, or compensate for the identified threats:**

- Priority conservation efforts for this species should focus on, but not be limited to, Oswayo Creek and the Allegheny River near Olean.
- Through landowner incentive programs or regulation, riparian buffers, particularly those that also provide shade, should be added/maintained/widened, along agricultural fields, subdivisions, and along major roads to decrease the levels of nitrogen, pesticides, sediment, heavy metals, and salts from entering these aquatic systems, as well as to moderate water temperature. Studies have suggested decreasing sediment loads entering aquatic systems as the best way to decrease the impact of numerous stressors for mussels in general (Roley et al., 2012).
- Require all state agencies to maintain appropriate vegetative buffers along streams, rivers and lakes on state-owned or state managed properties.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring strategy that identifies protocols, including locations and specific intervals, for regular monitoring of known mussel populations to detect assess trends and detect dangerous declines.
- Mussel sensitivity to particular pollutants should be considered or addressed in the regulation of wastewater and stormwater discharges to groundwater and surface waters, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (SPDES). This should be reflected in effluent limitations for discharges, including discharges from P/C/I facilities (Private/Commercial/Industrial), CAFO facilities (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations), High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing Discharges, and Wastewater treatment plants, etc. Discharges whose receiving waters have mussels, particularly those with known populations of mussels listed as Endangered, Threatened, Special concern or SGCN, should be carefully reviewed for potential impacts to mussels. For example, deleterious levels of ammonia (a component of many types of discharges) and molluscicides (a commonly used water treatment chemical in discharged water) should not be permitted.
- Coordinate with local wastewater treatment facilities to improve ammonia removal of treated discharge. This has been documented as a threat to Unionids at multiple life stages, and therefore needs to be addressed (Gillis, 2012).

- Establish a protocol whereas DEC staff work closely with state and local highway departments to reduce impacts to native mussels during maintenance and construction projects.
- Establish a protocol whereas DEC staff work closely with flood control management to reduce or impacts to native mussels during maintenance flood control projects.
- In areas subject to tree harvest, promote best forestry practices to reduce/eliminate sedimentation and to ensure that substantial woody vegetation in areas directly adjacent to streams continue to provide temperature-moderating shade to the stream.
- Replace culverts that disrupt aquatic habitat connectivity to allow for passage of small fish species.
- NYSDEC should consider sensitivity of freshwater mussels to specific pollutants in the establishment and setting of water quality standards and TMDLs for waters containing freshwater mussels. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) specifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. TMDLs account for all contributing sources (e.g. point & nonpoint sources, and natural background levels), seasonal variations in the pollutant load, and incorporate a margin of safety that accounts for unknown or unexpected sources of the pollutant. In essence, a TMDL defines the capacity of the waterbody to absorb a pollutant and still meet water quality standards. The Clean Water Act requires states to identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based effluent limitations. For these "impaired waters," states must consider the development of alternative strategies, including TMDLs, for reducing the pollutants responsible for the failure to meet water quality standards.

Action Category	Action	Description
A.1 Direct Habitat Management	A.1.2.4.1 Plant for erosion management	Implement riparian buffers to reduce sedimentation
A.1 Direct Habitat Management	A.1.3.0.0 Mitigate human environmental impact	Mitigation focused on Oswayo Creek and the Allegheny River near Olean
A.1 Direct Habitat Management	A.1.3.3.0 Remove and improve anthropogenic infrastructure	Replace culverts that disrupt habitat connectivity
B.3 Outreach	B.3.1.3.0 Targeted Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coordinate with local wastewater treatment to improve ammonia removal in treated discharge</li> <li>-Work with Highway Departments to reduce impacts on mussels</li> <li>-Work with Flood Control Management to reduce impacts on mussels during flood control projects</li> </ul>

Action Category	Action	Description
C.6 Design and Plan Conservation	C.6.5.1.2 Develop a strategy, guideline, monitoring plan or follow-up in a protected area	Develop a plan to monitor mussel population trends
C.7 Legislative and Regulatory Framework or Tools	C.7.1.3.0 Create, amend, or influence regulation	Require state agencies to maintain vegetative buffers along water on state land
C.7 Legislative and Regulatory Framework or Tools	C.7.2.3.0 Create or amend standards	Implement TMDLs to meet water quality standards
C.8 Research and Monitoring	C.8.2.1.2 Monitoring and evaluating the results of project activities	

**Table 2.** Recommended conservation actions for wavy-rayed lampmussel.

The Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (NYSDEC 2006) includes recommendations for the following actions for freshwater mussels:

**Habitat management:**

- Manage areas of important mussel populations by controlling degradation factors (e.g.. Controlling livestock access, point source or non-point source pollution, flow alteration, etc.)
- Develop methods to improve and restore freshwater bivalve habitat.

**Habitat research:**

- Conduct research to determine habitat parameters necessary for good populations of each species of species-at-risk listed mussels.
- Research flow requirements of freshwater bivalves and model the effects of flow changes both in volume and timing.
- Research all parameters of mussel habitat requirements including temperature, substrate, fish, flow, food, etc.

**Habitat restoration:**

- Restore degraded habitat areas to allow for recolonization or reintroduction of listed mussels.

**Invasive species control:**

- Develop a monitoring/control plan that includes measures to detect invasive species problematic to freshwater bivalves in all New York watersheds and actions that will be taken to control them before they become threats.
- Conduct research on control of exotic bivalve species that compete with native mussels and exotic crustaceans or fish which may prey on them.

**Life history research:**

- Research effects of pesticides and other chemicals, including ammonia, on all life stages of freshwater bivalves: sperm/egg, glochidia, larva, adults.
- Determine fish hosts for species where this is not known for populations living in New York.
- Research population dynamics of listed mussel species including connectivity of populations or subpopulations and genetic distinctness of populations or subpopulations.
- Determine or confirm breeding phenology and habitat conditions necessary for successful breeding for listed mussels (e.g.. mussel density, pop. level of fish host, temp, flow).

**New regulation:**

- Ban the importation of fish that feed on freshwater mollusks (e.g.. black carp).
- Require inclusion of all stages of freshwater mussels in testing for approval of new pesticides in New York.

**Other action:**

- Develop an outreach program to private landowners through the Landowner Incentive Program to educate the public about freshwater mussel protection and initiate projects to prevent or repair impacts from land use on mussels.
- Increase regional permit control of development and highway projects that may impact native mussels.
- Develop standard monitoring/survey protocols for development projects in all watersheds in New York.
- Evaluate threats to mussels in each New York watershed and prioritize areas for actions to address the threats.
- Research the best survey methods both for detection of rare species and evaluation of population status and trends.
- Begin evaluation of members of the family Sphaeridae (fingernail clams) for inclusion into the species at risk list.

**Population monitoring:**

- Conduct population estimates of species-at-risk listed mussel species in NY
- Conduct surveys to determine distribution of species-at-risk listed mussel species in NY.

**Regional management plan:**

- Incorporate freshwater mussel goals and objectives into regional water quality and fish management plans and policies.

**Relocation/reintroduction:**

- Where appropriate, reintroduce listed mussels into appropriate habitat within their historic range.

**Statewide management plan:**

- Incorporate freshwater mussel goals and objectives into statewide water quality and fish management plans and policies.

## VII. References

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