

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources



Joseph H. Maroon
Director

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

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March 26, 2009

Nicole Steele
County of Loudoun
1 Harrison Street S.E.
Leesburg, VA 20175

Re: SPEX 2008-0061, SPEX 2008-0062 & CMPT 2008-0020- White's Ford Park Waiver

Dear Ms. Steele:

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

According to Dr. Steve Roble, DCR zoologist, potential exists for the Wisconsin snaketail (*Ophiogomphus susbehcha*, G1G2/S1S2/NL/NL) to occur along the Potomac River shoreline. Adult Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies), commonly seen flitting and hovering along the shores of most freshwater habitats, are accomplished predators. Adults typically forage in clearings with scattered trees and shrubs near the parent river. They feed on mosquitoes and other smaller flying insects, and are thus considered highly beneficial. Odonates lay their eggs on emergent vegetation or debris at the water's edge. Unlike the adults, the larvae have an aquatic larval stage where they typically inhabit the sand and gravel of riffle areas. Wingless and possessing gills, they crawl about the submerged leaf litter and debris stalking their insect prey. The larvae seize unsuspecting prey with a long, hinged "grasper" that folds neatly under their chin. When larval development is complete, the aquatic larvae crawl from the water to the bank, climb up the stalk of the shoreline vegetation, and the winged adult emerges (Hoffman 1991; Thorpe and Covich 1991). Because of their aquatic lifestyle and limited mobility, the larvae are particularly vulnerable to shoreline disturbances that cause the loss of shoreline vegetation and siltation. They are also sensitive to alterations that result in poor water quality, aquatic substrate changes, and thermal fluctuations.

Due to the potential for this site to support populations of natural heritage resources, DCR recommends an inventory for the resource in the study area from late April to mid-May. With the survey results we can more accurately evaluate potential impacts to natural heritage resources and offer specific protection recommendations for minimizing impacts to the documented resources.

DCR-Division of Natural Heritage biologists are qualified and available to conduct inventories for rare, threatened, and endangered species. Please contact J. Christopher Ludwig, Natural Heritage Inventory

Manager, at chris.ludwig@dcr.virginia.gov or 804-371-6206 to discuss arrangements for field work. A list of other individuals who are qualified to conduct inventories may be obtained from the USFWS.

In addition, to minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem as a result of the proposed activities, DCR also recommends the implementation of and strict adherence to applicable state and local erosion and sediment control/storm water management laws and regulations.

Our files do not indicate the presence of any State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

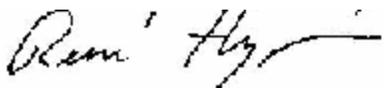
Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please contact DCR for an update on this natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Shirl Dressler at (804) 367-6913.

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-371-2708. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Rene' Hypes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S. Rene' Hypes
Project Review Coordinator

Literature Cited

Hoffman, R. 1991. Arthropods. Pp. 173 in: K. Terwilliger (ed.), Virginia's Endangered Species: proceedings of a symposium. The McDonald and Woodward Publishing Company, Blacksburg, VA.

Thorpe, J.H., and A.P. Covich. 1991. Ecology and Classification of North American Freshwater Invertebrates. Academic Press, Inc., San, Diego, California.