The Anacapa Island Challenge 'Iceplant Free by 2016!'

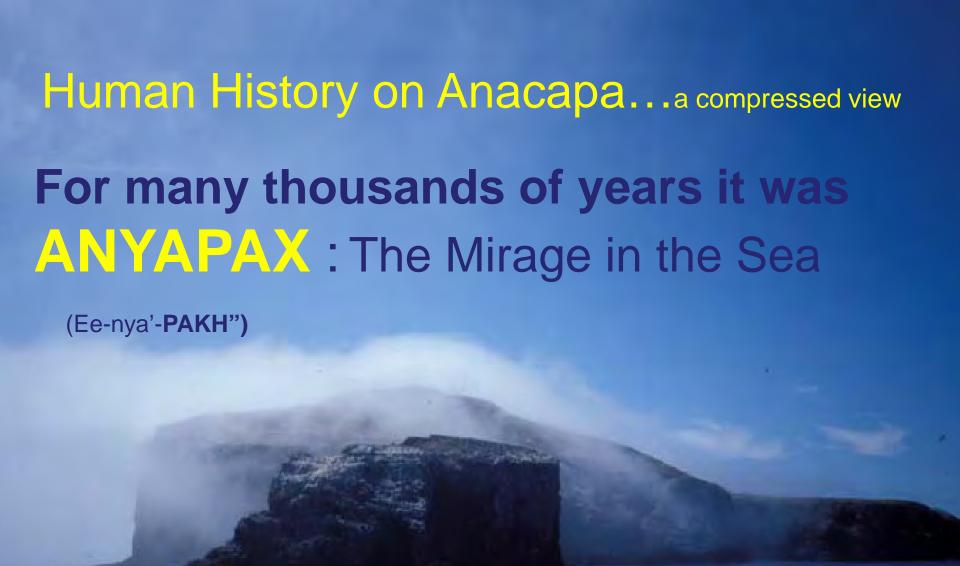
Sarah Chaney, Channel Islands National Park Ken Owen, Channel Islands Restoration





Anacapa Island







Chumash people and their ancestors used Anacapa as a stopover on longer voyages and to gather sea foods.

Anacapa was settled at times but not intensively.

THE ISLAND IS ALONE...

Cabrillo sighted Anacapa Island in 1542 and 'learned from nearby Indians that the island was [now] uninhabited'.

No account of a landing on Anacapa has been recorded prior to Coast Survey work in the early 1850s.

Europeans and Asians arrive and use Anacapa, variously...

Chinese abalone Seal and otter hunters... gatherers... Fishers... Smugglers & Renegades Hopeful gold miners... And a host of other colorful characters

Sheep Ranching on Anacapa: 1880s—1960s

Sheep survival on Anacapa was marginal, due to droughts and overstocking, [yet]

'Several hundred animals found sustenance there even in the summer.'

1890s: [East Anacapa] is ta large mesa covered with rusty looking weeds.'

1930s: 'Sheep had destroyed most of the native plants useful to them...

The Coast Guard Era: 1930s – 1960s



Land is cleared, roads are built, borrow pits are dug out.

Rabbits are introduced, and proliferate!





Anacapa's Natural Treasures:



ANACAPA PROVIDES CRITICAL SEA BIRD NESTING SITES



Xantus' Murrelet



Cassin's Auklet



Ashy Storm Petrel

These three are species of concern in Southern California



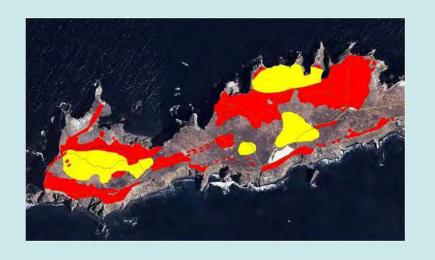
Ecosystem Restoration on Anacapa

- Whole-ecosystem approach
- Not about replacing a static picture of the past
- Works to remove the barriers to ecosystem recovery
- Ensures the survival of species
- Allows systems to continuously evolve and change





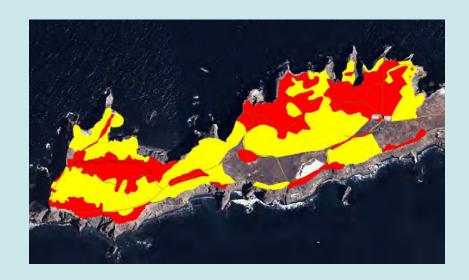
1989



12 acres dense iceplant12 acres scattered iceplant

2010

18 acres dense iceplant 26 acres scattered iceplant





2010: What it is now...

1978:
What once was, and could be again.



'I want Anacapa to be iceplant free by 2016!'

-- CINP Superintendent Russell Galipeau, 2008

 Anacapa Island is the Park's highest priority for restoration.

 Replacing iceplant with native plants will complete the restoration of the whole island.



Step 1: Make the Easy Gains First



Step 2: Clear areas of high native plant numbers and diversity.



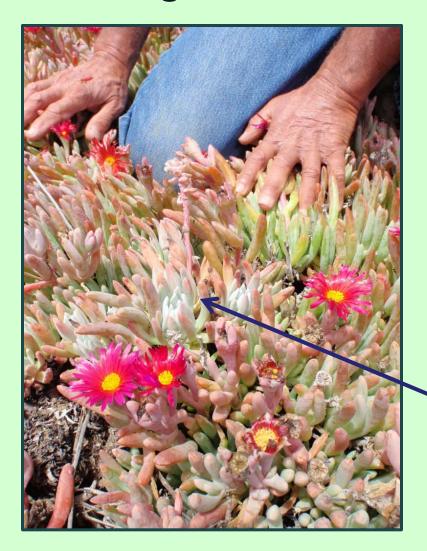


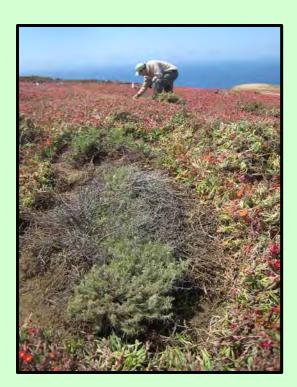
Step 3: Use herbicides on areas of dense iceplant with few natives.



Preparation for herbicide application:

'Haloing' around natives





Dudleya rosettes

Step 4: Deal with Iceplant-Frankenia 'Turf' Difficult but rewarding



Then apply Kid Power!





'Tarping' (aka 'Solarization')



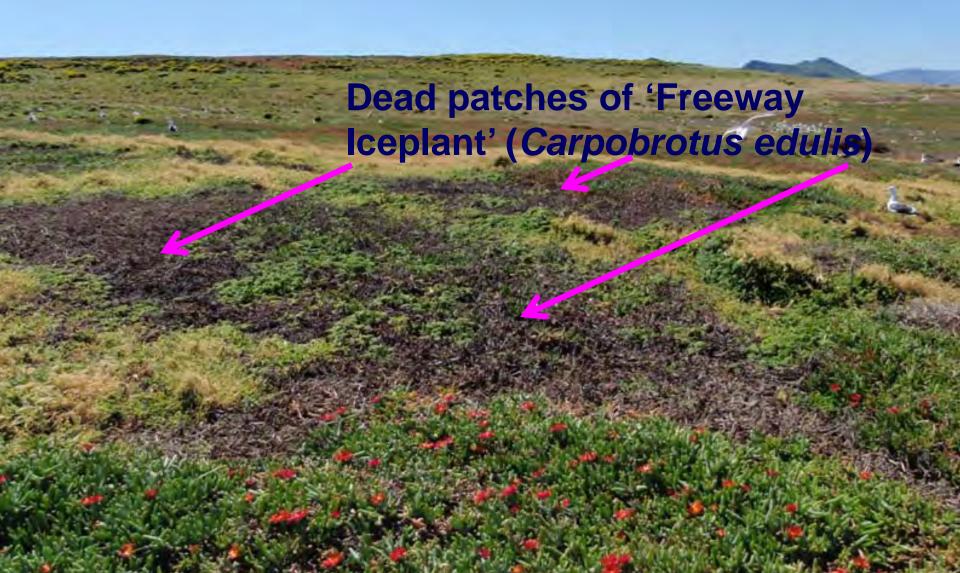
February, 2010



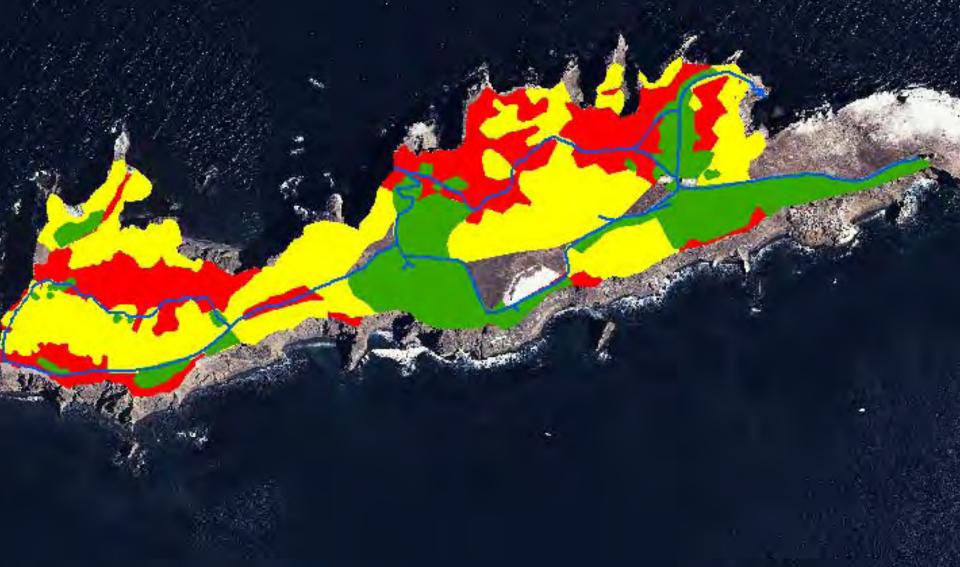
June, 2010



Biological Control



To date, iceplant has been treated with these methods on about 14 acres.



Just another day in the Park...

'Simple' projects are major campaigns...













...but it's worth it!

Scaling up Restoration: 2011-2013

- More iceplant area will be treated more rapidly More people needed on the island to do the work
- More travel and cargo transport needed
- More potential for harm to animal populations
- More potential for other weeds to invade
- More need for active revegetation

Resources for the next phase of Restoration



Funding for 3 years for iceplant eradication; commitment to the long-term support for ongoing Anacapa restoration



Partnership with NPS to bring expertise, volunteers, citizen support and additional funds to the project



B-Wet Program for nursery staffing & school group participation



Whale Tail Program for school group participation



Patagonia (Ventura store) for nursery construction funding

Special considerations while doing intensive restoration on Anacapa:

Channel Islands Salamander & Limu Shoulder-band Snail



Anacapa is an important Western Gull Rookery



Design appropriate seasonal timing and location of treatments.







Come on out and join us!



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Channel Islands Restoration

NOAA B-Wet Program



And somebody always has to have the last word...

