

Cal IPC Symposium November 4, 2016



Rancho La Costa Habitat Conservation Area, San Diego, CA

42.9 miles of urban EDGE!



Restoration of burned and heavily disturbed areas

Endangered species monitoring

How do I prioritize with conflicting demands and a limited budget?!

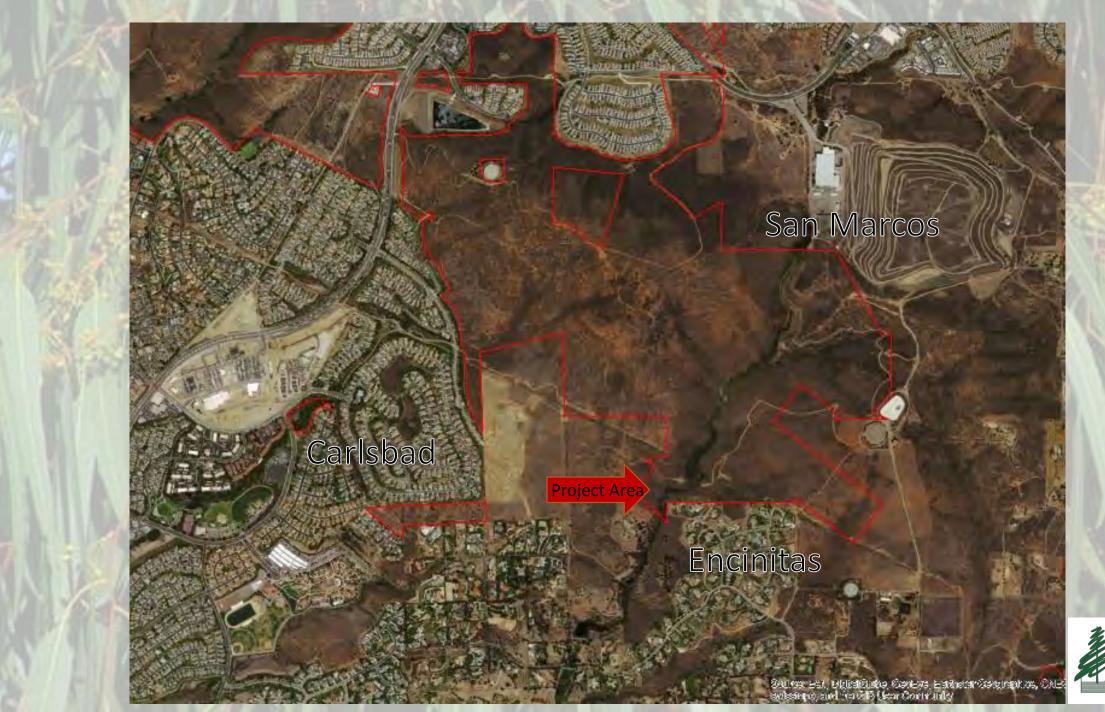
Erosion control

Paying employees, rangers, field technicians

Weeds, weeds, and more weeds!

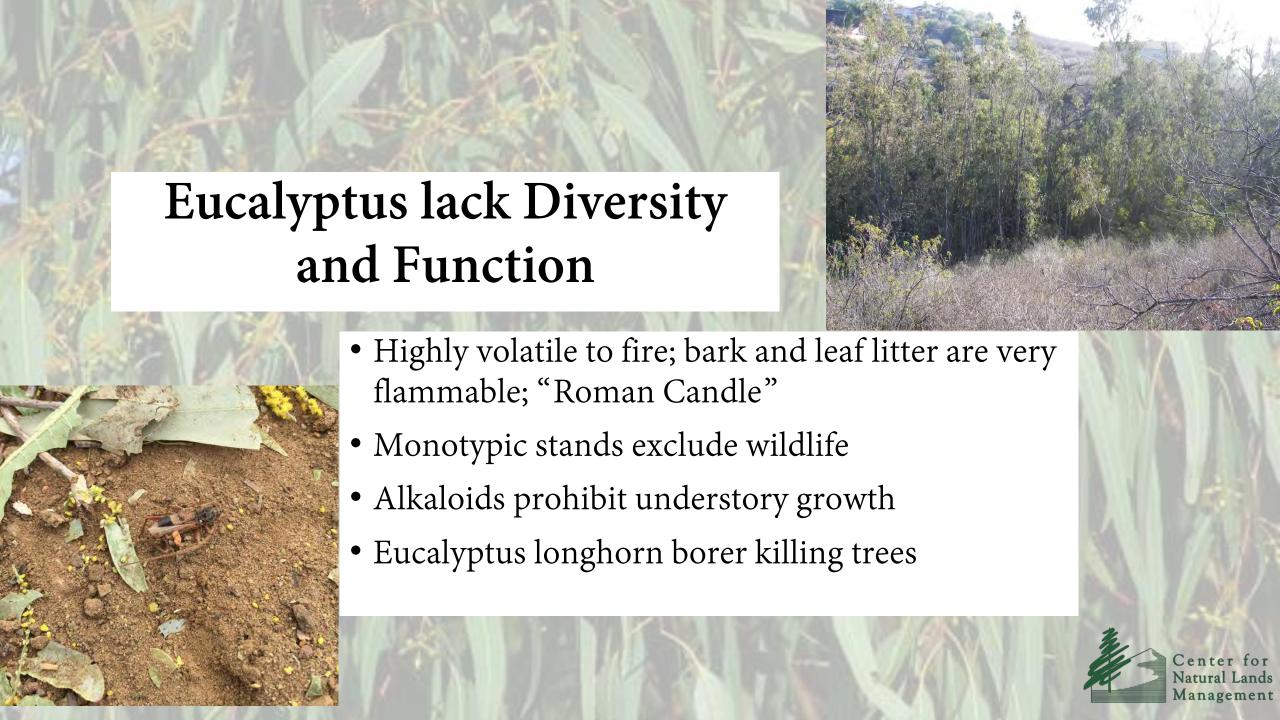
Recreational users and off-leash dogs











Threats of Eucalyptus

CAL- IPC "Moderate Invasive"

Alters:

- Soil moisture and chemistry
- Light availability
- Ecological relationships among species
- Displaces native shrubs and trees
- Fallen leaves in water courses change aquatic macroinvertebrate communities, altering food chain due to chemical content

 Changes composition of insect and bird communities (large decrease in cavity nesting species) – Point Blue Bird Observatory Reports state a 70% reduction in bird diversity vs. oak woodlands/native riparian





Site Challenges

Timing of treatment

• Dormancy, species, fire/rainy seasons

Access to site

- Roads
- Creek topography

Cost of tree removal using contractors

Biomass removal

Vigor of trees

• Rapid herbicide application (1-2 min)







Project Budget

- Year One (2013- 2014)
 - \$5,000 Endowment
 - \$5,000 Match from San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy
 - Watershed Mitigated Negative Declaration
 - = Total \$10,000

Crew 5 men/day = \$2500

Chipper per day = \$250Herbicide (Garlon 4A)= \$250

= ~ 4 days crew work



Cost and Efficiency Increase in Project Budget

Year	Funding	Area treated (Acres)	# Work Days	# Trees Treated	Method
2013- 2014	\$10,000	.1	4	250	Contractor (5 men)
2014- 2015	\$5,000	.8	14	10,000	CalFire Camp Crews (15 women)
2015- 2016	\$10,000	1.3	25	15,000	CalFireCamp Crews (15 women)







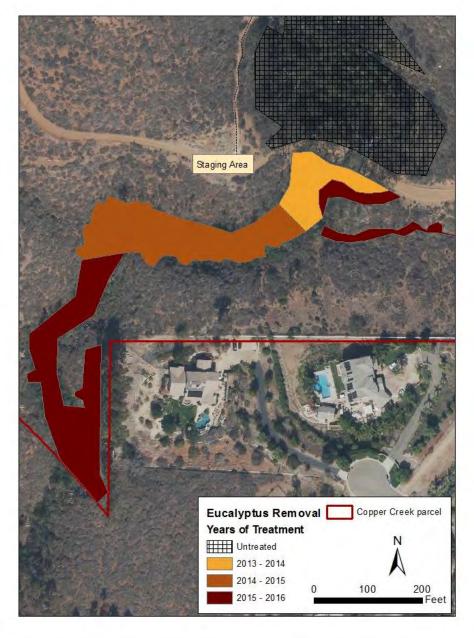








Phased Eucalyptus Removal in Copper Creek





Partnerships are Invaluable!

Natural Resources Conservation Service

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Recovery
- Set cost/acre practice payments based on national average

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) – California Department of Corrections and

Rehabilitation (CDCR)

- Grants
- CEQA
- 43 camp crews throughout California



Benefits of Phased Removal

- Work with limited budget
- Can dedicate resources to retreat sprouts, prevent other invasions
- Passive restoration or successional plantings
- Provides for species restriction periods
- Allows for variables and other environmental factors
 - Creek hydrology and slope stability







- Use as much biomass onsite as possible
 - Erosion control
 - Weed suppression
- Apply herbicide within 1 minute using targeted eye dropper bottle
- Small diameter trees first then progressively larger
- Leave dead standing trees (snags) for wildlife









Recovering Plant Communities

- Willow Riparian with Coast Live Oak
 - San Diego Marsh Elder (*Iva hayesiana*) (CNPS list 2b.2, rare/threatened/endangered in CA)
 - San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*)(CNPS list 4.2, limited distribution)
- Coastal Sage Scrub
 - Sticky monkeyflower
 - California Sagebrush
 - California Deerweed
 - Laurel Sumac











March 2016: Coming Back to Life





May 2016, 2 Bucks Arrive





July 2016, Fawn born

















