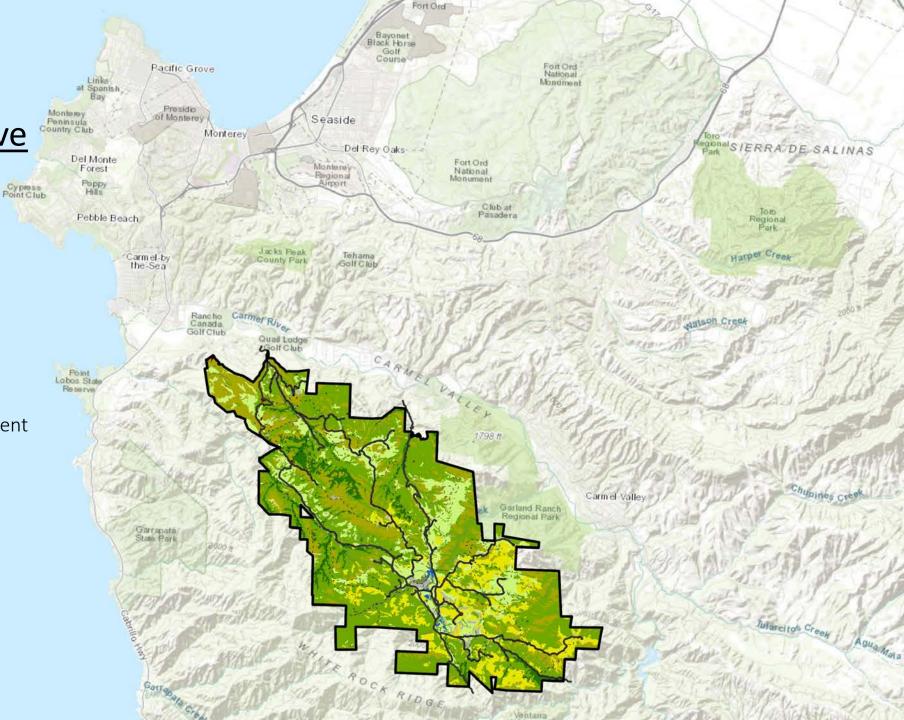
Managing to Promote Biodiversity Across Property Lines in California Central Coast

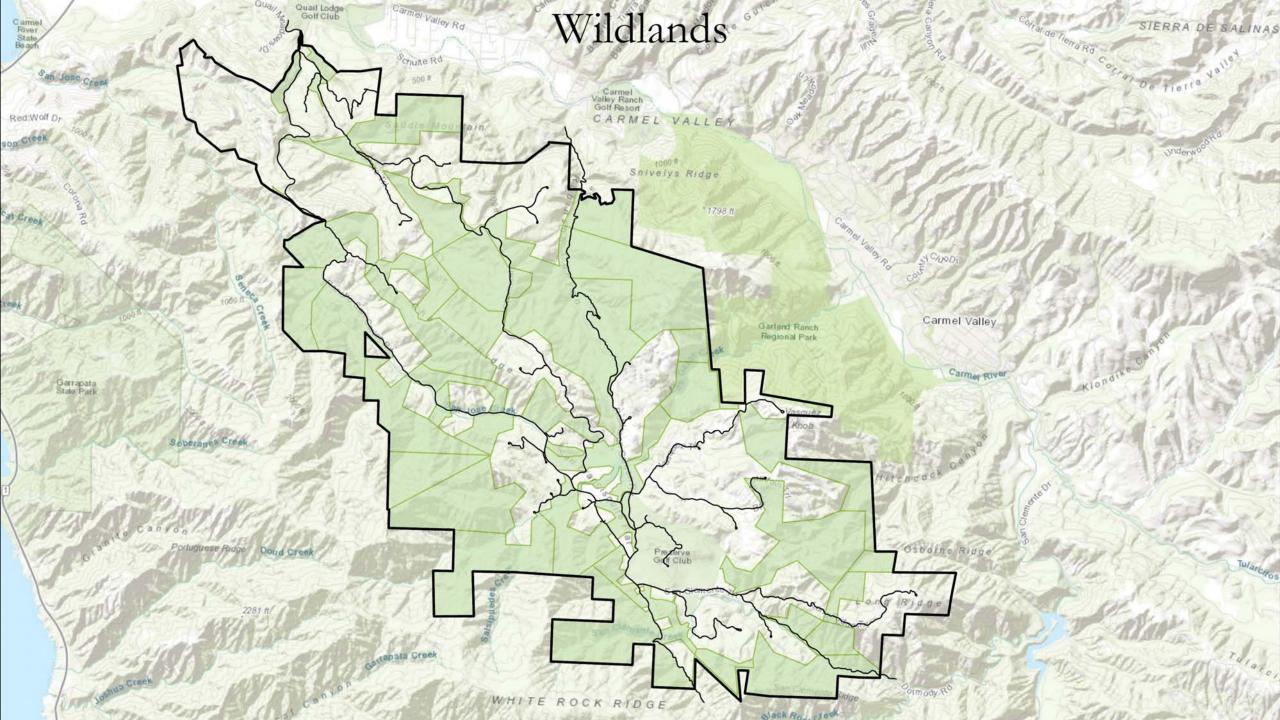
Jenna Allred Santa Lucia Conservancy

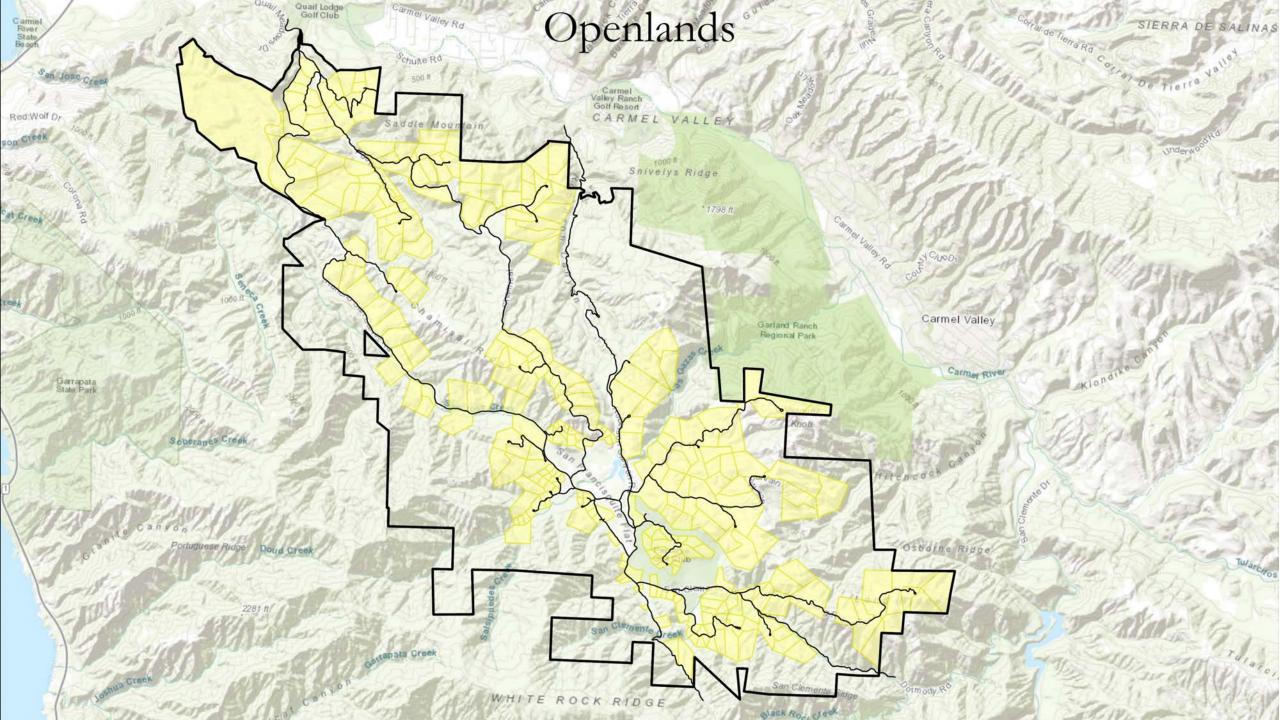


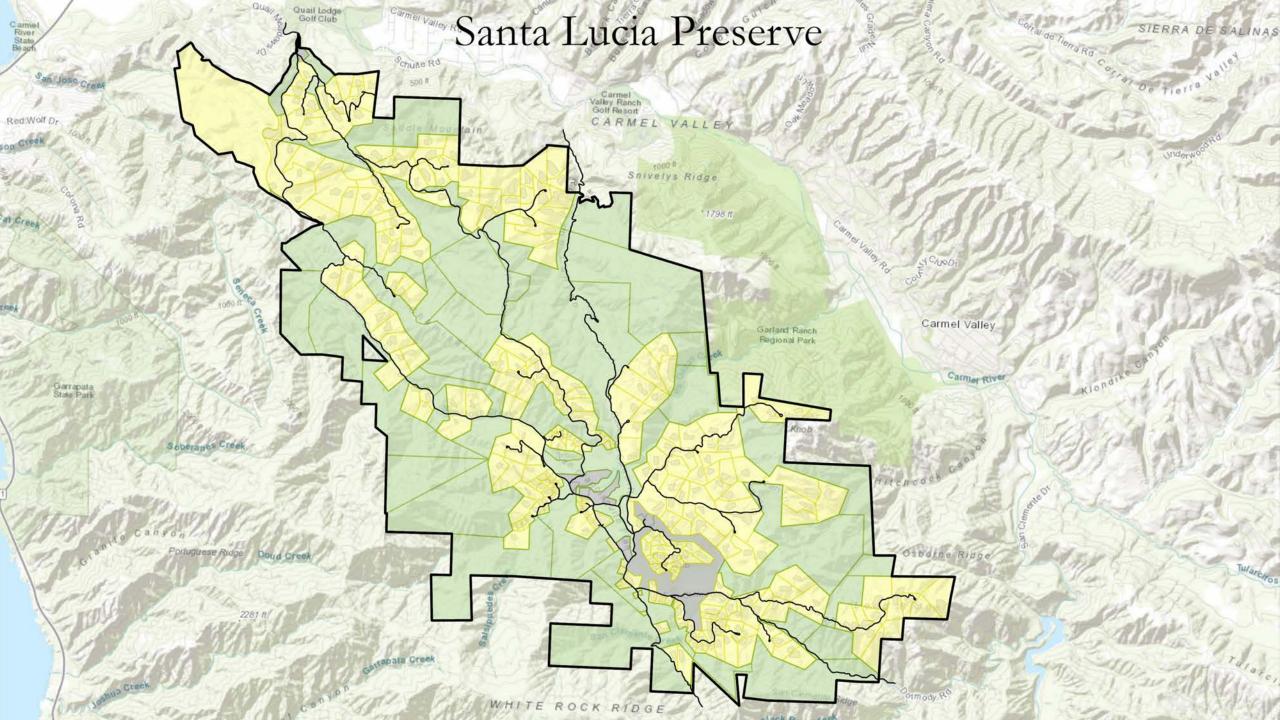
The Santa Lucia Preserve

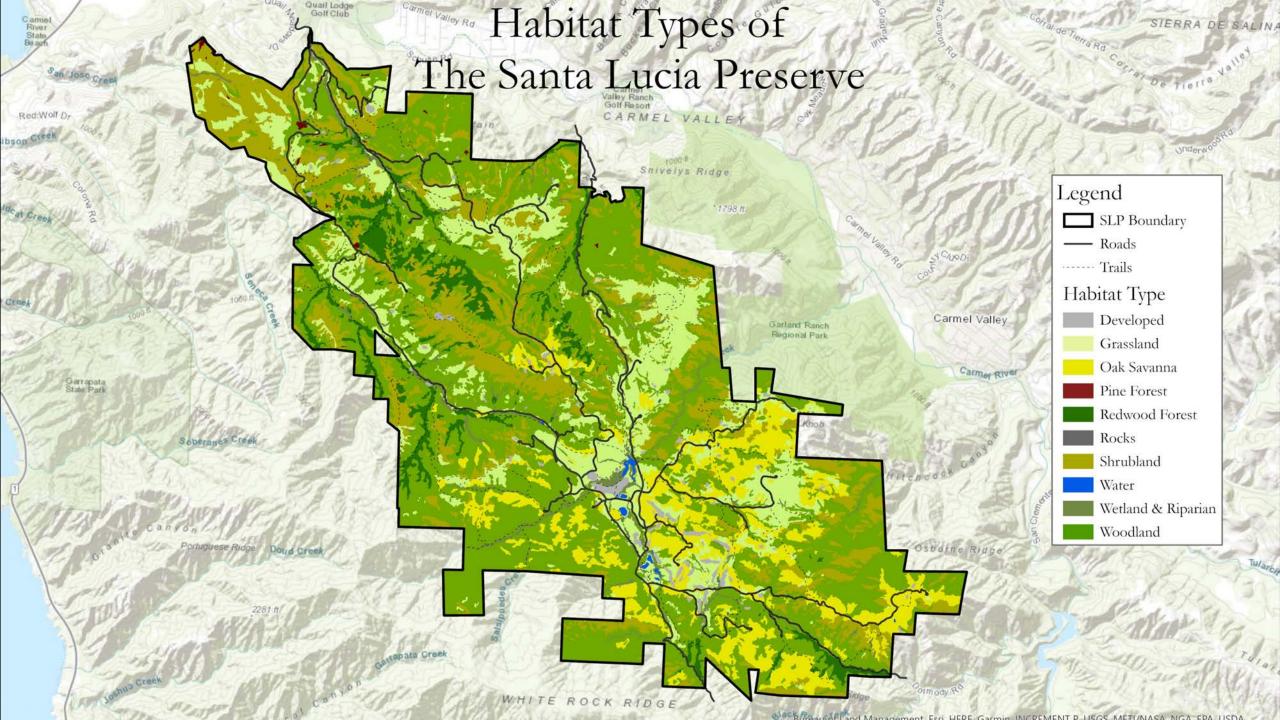
- Located in Carmel, CA
- 20,000-acre Conservation Development
- 90% Permanently Protected















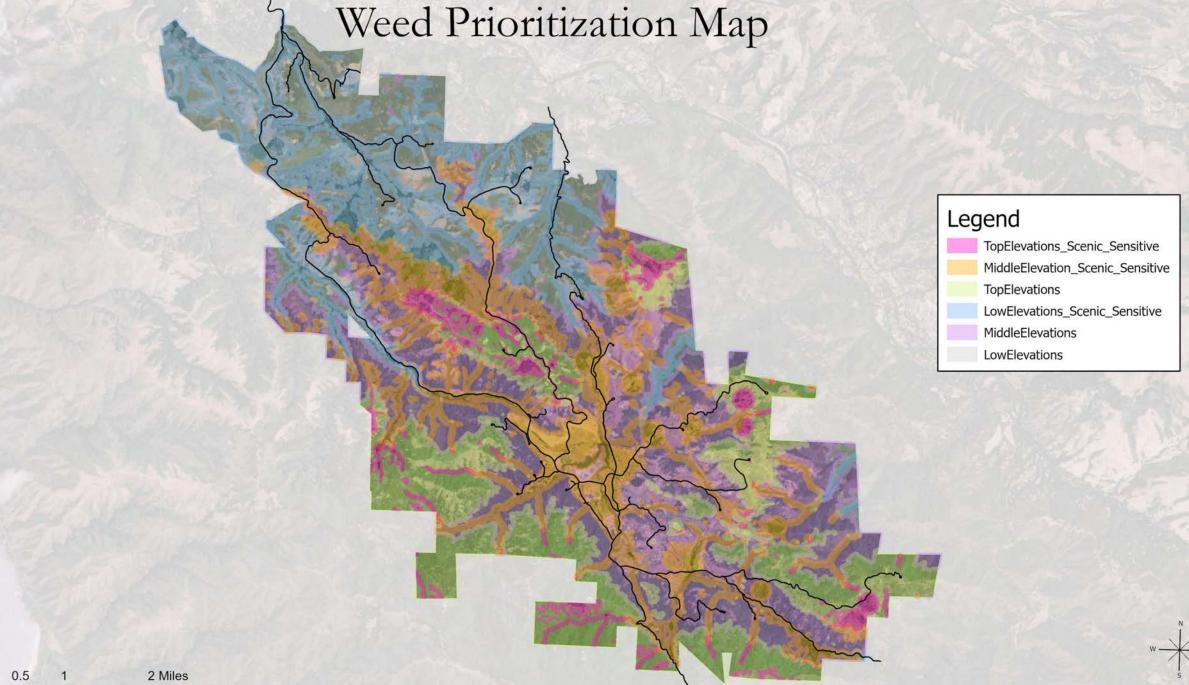






Grasslands Initiative

- Promote native diversity within the 5,500 acres of grasslands in the Wildlands
- Decrease brush encroachment
- Manage invasive plant species
- Conservation Grazing Program
- Prescribed Fire



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Earthstar Geographics

Brush Encroachment

- 50 Acres treated annually
- Mastication/mowing
- Herbicide treatments
- Funding by NRCS EQIP partnership

Conservation grazing

- 2000 grazed acres
- Thatch reduction
- Nutrient cycling
- Weed trampling and consumption

Prescribed Fire

- Fuel Management
- Disturbance regime recovery

Invasive Plant Management

- 500 acres of invasive plant treatments
- Focus on areas with low density pushing into high density areas













Openlands Management Plans

- Adaptive prescription for land management on Openlands
- 3-year timeline
- Ongoing advice and annual check-in with Conservancy staff



Openlands Management Plan

Lot:<u>8</u> Owner:<u>Homeowner</u>

This **Openlands Management Plan** does not constitute a formal recommendation. When using herbicides always read the label and consult a Pest Control Advisor or county agent. *Treatments described to manage invasive weeds in the Openlands may also be used to treat any emerging weeds within the Homeland.*

Ecosystem types:

⊠ Woodland/Forest	🖾 Chaparral/Coastal Scrub	□ Riparian/Wetland
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🖾 Grassland/Savanna

Management Goals:

- · Manage invasive species: French broom, poison hemlock, bull thistle
- Manage coyote brush encroachment

Implementation Plan:

Year 1

Manage new French broom throughout lot by hand removal. Hand removal is easiest performed after the rain has loosened the soil. Use a weed wrench in areas where needed. The Conservancy has several models that can be loaned out if needed.

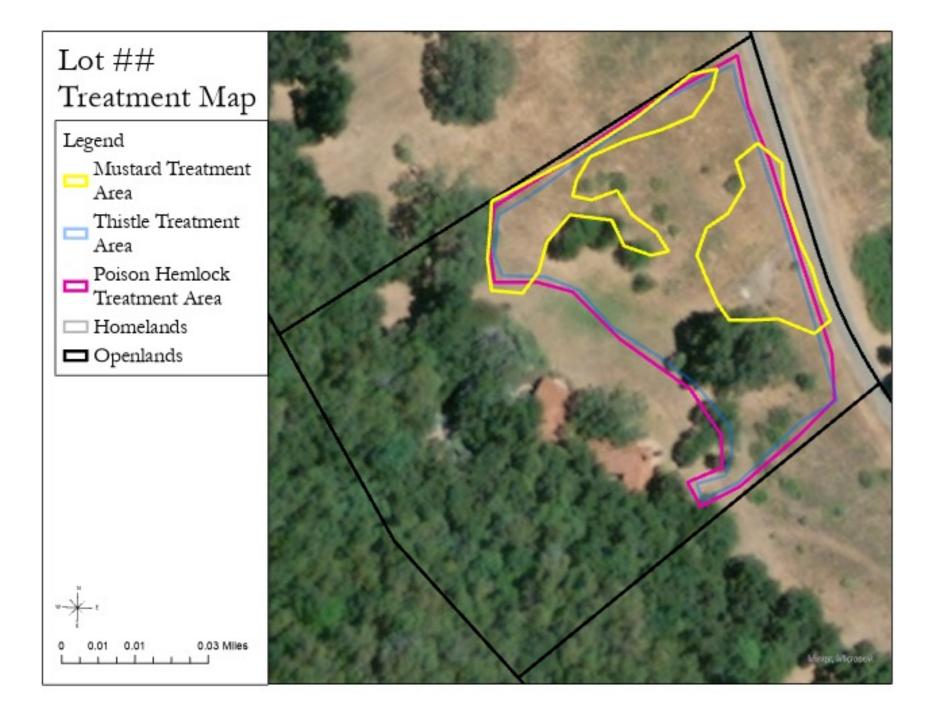
Manage poison hemlock and bull thistle through hand pulling and spot mowing. Hand-pulled plants with flowers and/or seeds should be bagged and disposed of offsite. Spot mowing should be performed with a string trimmer before the plant has set seed.

Year 2

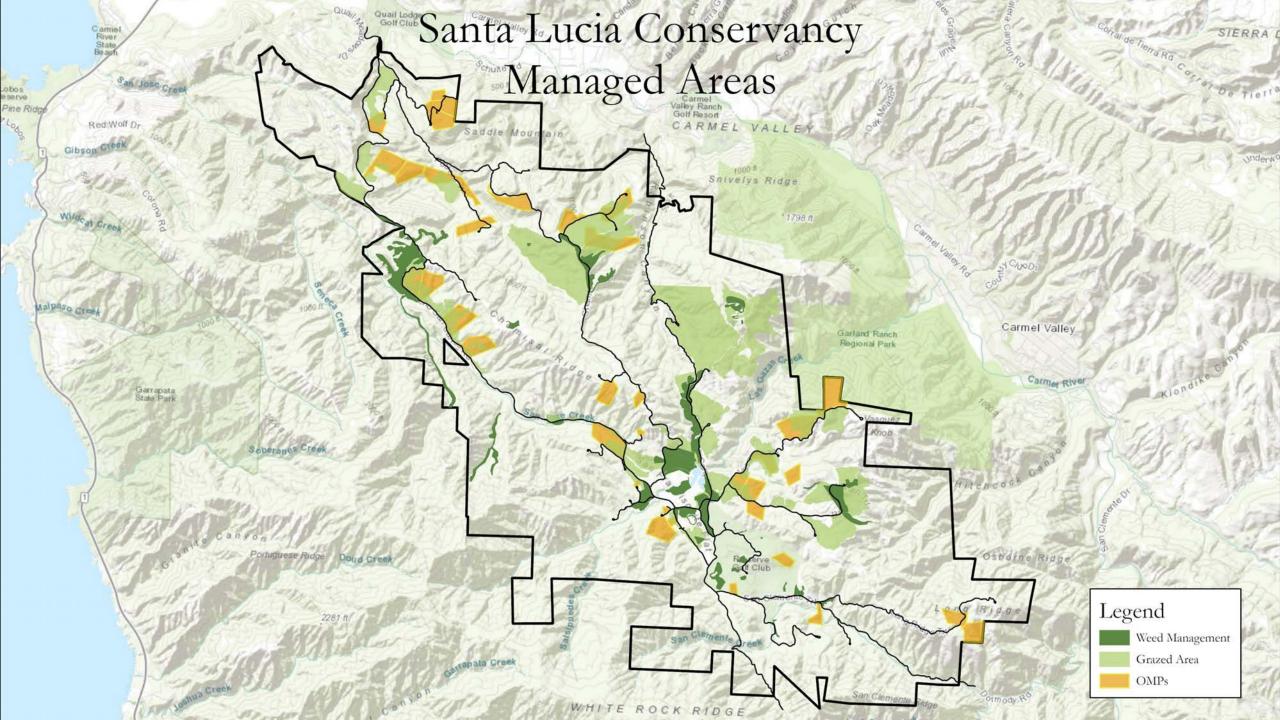
Implementation Schedule:

Coordination of cattle grazing, manual, mechanical, and chemical treatments is important to achieve management goals. Consultation with the Conservancy for appropriate treatment selection and timing is a requirement of this plan.

Actions/Treatments	Timing	Roles	Special Considerations
Manually remove French broom with weed wrench or by hand pulling.	December 2021 – April 2022	Landowner	Remove entire root to ensure no regrowth will occur.
Manually remove poison hemlock and bull thistle.	January – July 2022	Landowner	Must cut root 4 inches below ground level. Check back for re-sprouts. Cut and bag flower heads. Retreat as more begin to bloom.
Spot Spray French broom, coyote brush, and thistle	February – April 2022	Landowner	Spray seedling up to flower bud stage. Once flowering, spray is not as effective.
Spot Spray poison hemlock and coyote brush;	February – May 2022	Landowner	Spray seedling up to flower bud stage. Once flowering, spray is not as effective.
Spot mow thistles and poison hemlock with a string trimmer.	April – July 2022	Landowner	Spot mow after plants have bolted but before they seed.









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Thank you!

Any questions please email jallred@slconservancy.org