# Assessing invasive plant risk and climate vulnerability to sensitive habitats in the California Central Coast region



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# Sensitive Habitat Scores

Climate change and ongoing introductions of invasive plants threaten sensitive habitats in the central coast region of California.

In order to strategically address these invasive plant issues we developed scores for sensitive habitats in this region:

- Invasive Plant Risk Score
- Climate Change Vulnerability Score

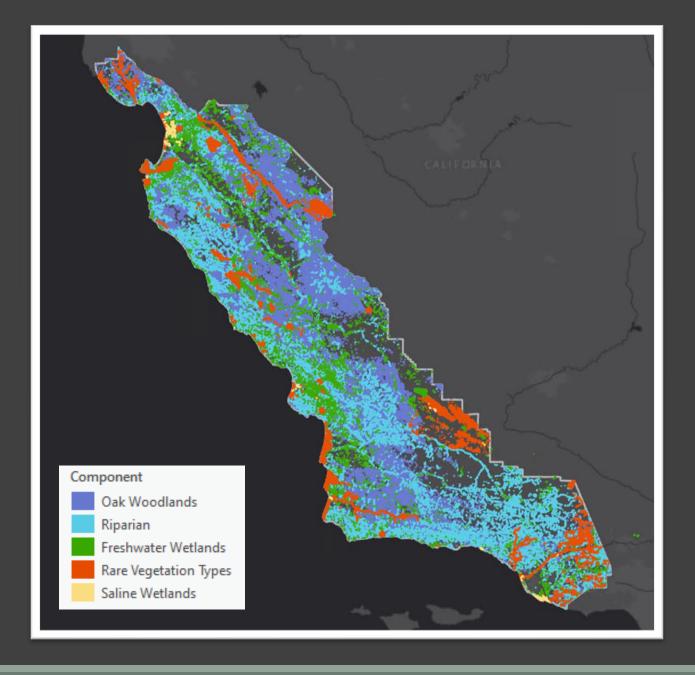


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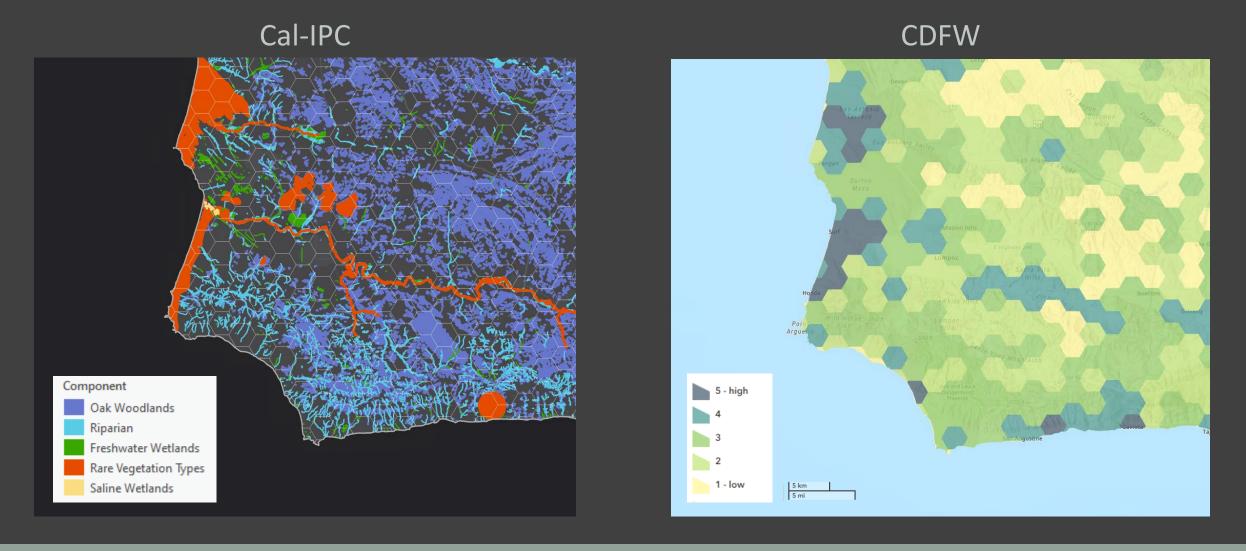


#### Sensitive Habitats

- Based on CDFW's "Significant Terrestrial Habitats"
  - Oak Woodland Habitats
  - Riparian Habitats
  - Freshwater Wetlands Habitats
  - Rare Vegetation Types
  - Saline Wetlands Habitat
- Dissolved overlapping sensitive habitat types to prevent duplication
- Some habitat types were listed under multiple component types (e.g. vernal pools)
- Excludes ponds
- We excluded sensitive habitats totaling less than1.0 acre within a hexagon
- There are areas without sensitive habitats.

  Hexagons without sensitive habitat were not scored

#### Comparison Between Sensitive Habitats



#### Scoring Habitat Types

Significant Terrestrial Habitat Component

Oak Woodland Habitat Type

Blue Oak Woodland

Valley Oak Woodland

Blue Oak-Foothill Pine

Coastal Oak Woodland

Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) Classification

Quercus douglasii Forest & Woodland Alliance

Quercus wislizeni - Quercus parvula (tree) Forest & Woodland Alliance

Quercus lobata Woodland Alliance

Quercus lobata Riparian Forest & Woodland Alliance

Quercus douglasii Alliance Forest & Woodland

Pinus sabiniana Woodland Alliance

Six MCV Classifications

Score

0

0

2

2

0

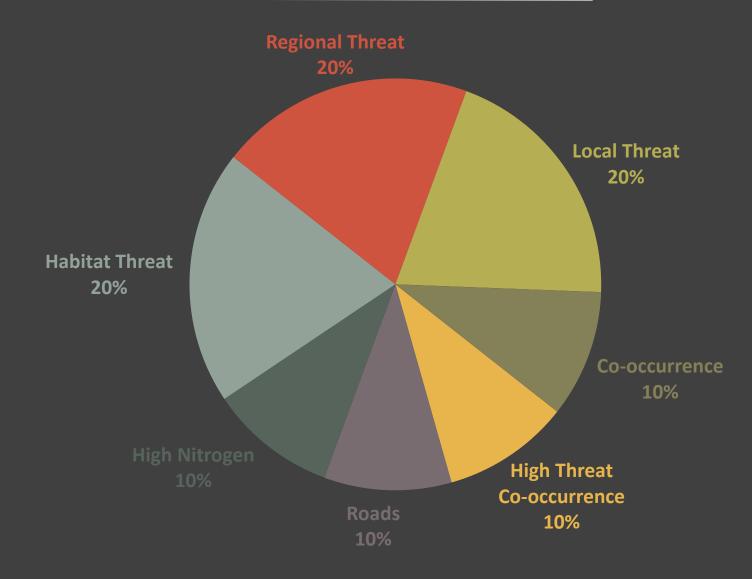
0

0.17



The **maximum** Invasive Plant Risk Score is **10 points** 

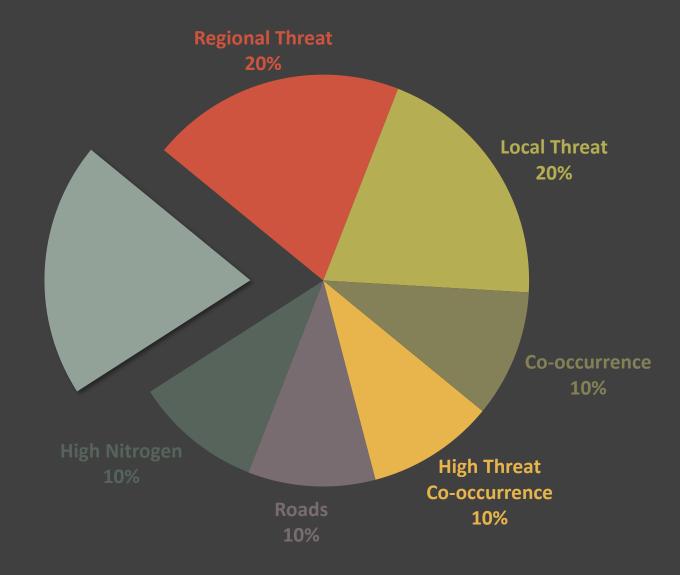
Serpentine -10%



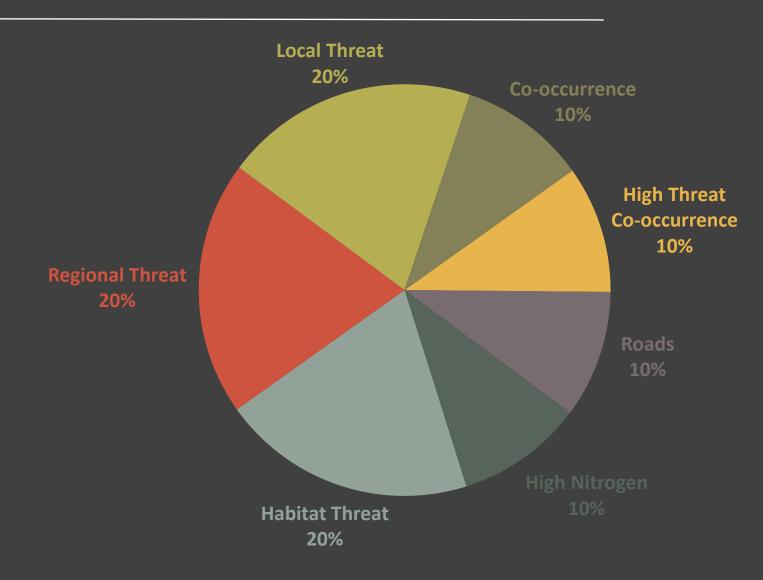


#### **Habitat Threat 20%**

The maximum Invasive Plant Vulnerability score for any sensitive habitat occurring in the hexagon.



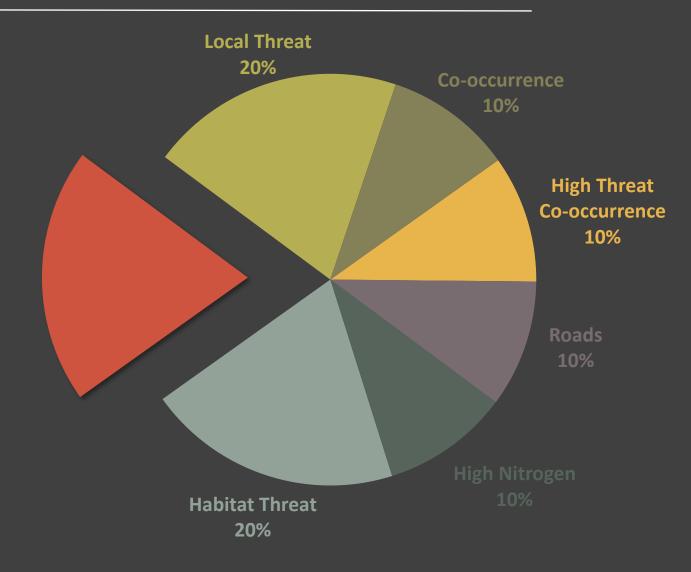




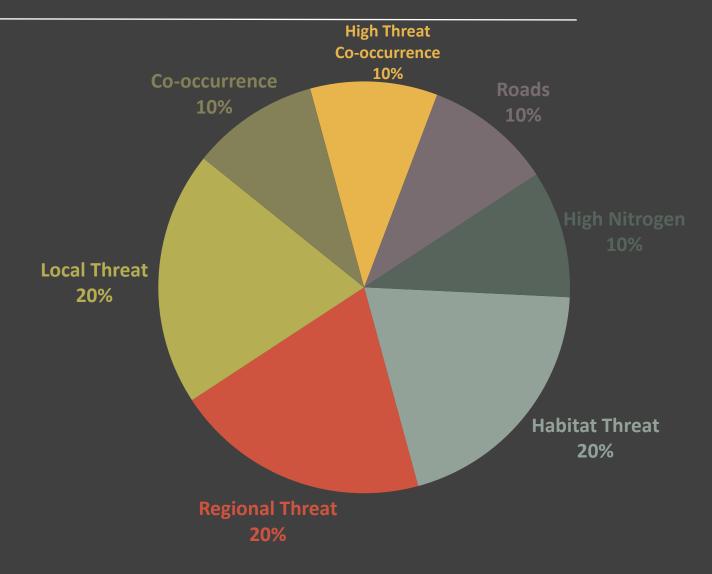


#### **Regional Threat 20%**

The level of invasive species documented in the hexagon.





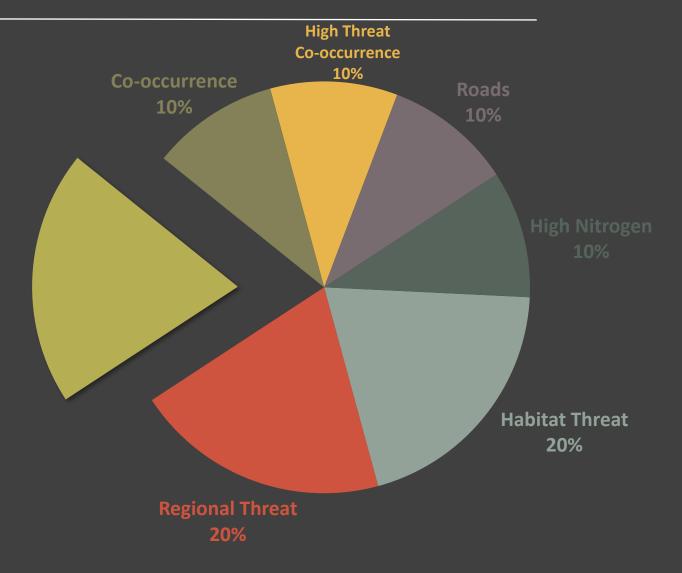




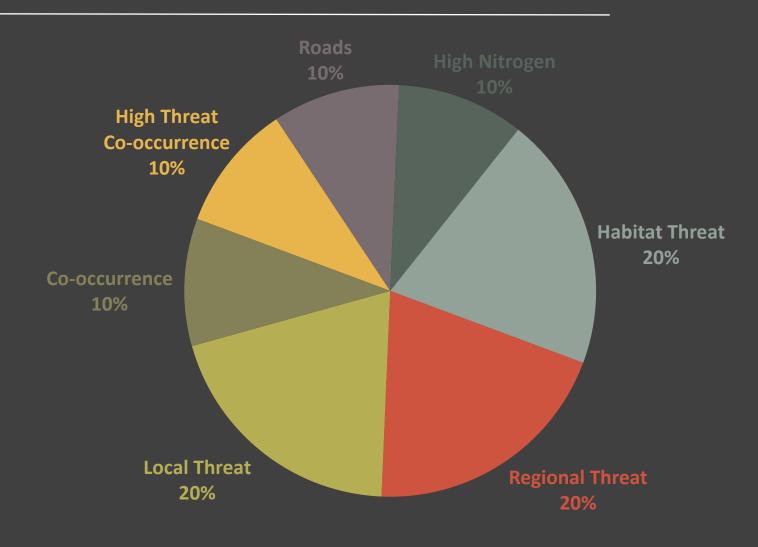
#### **Local Threat 20%**

When Federally-listed rare plant populations occur in the hexagon, the local threat score for these populations was averaged.

"Is this population threatened by invasive plants?"



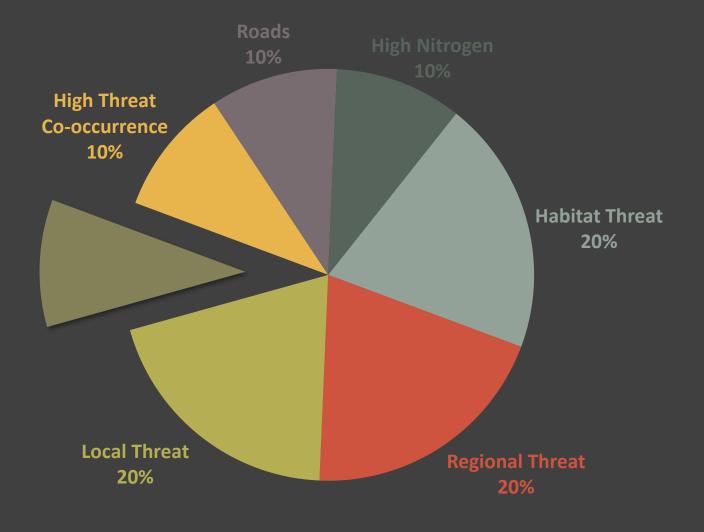




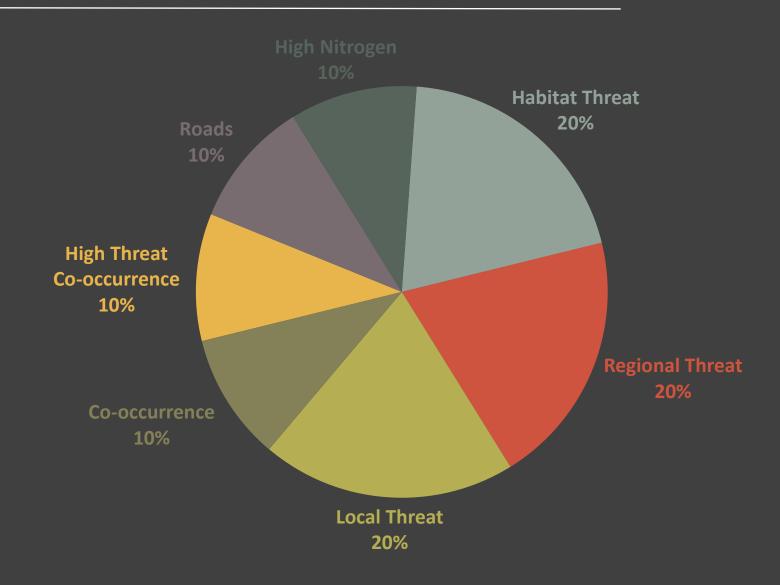


#### **Co-occurrence 10%**

Do Cal-IPC listed species occur in this hexagon?



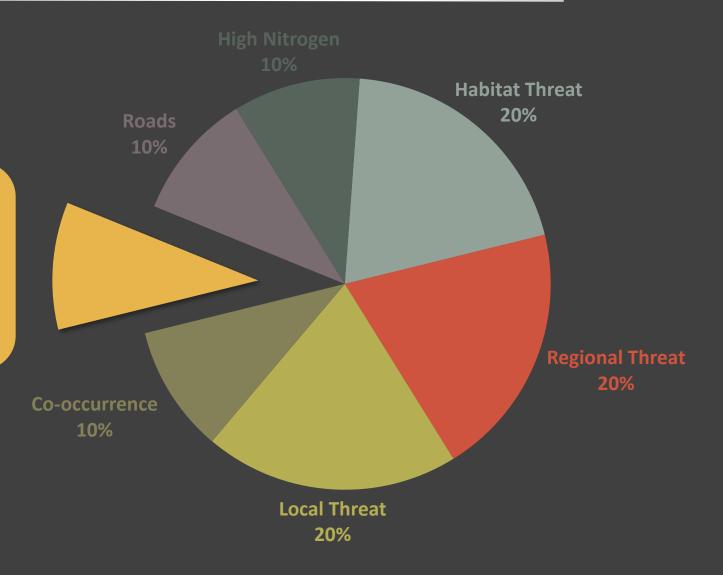


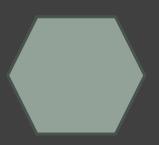


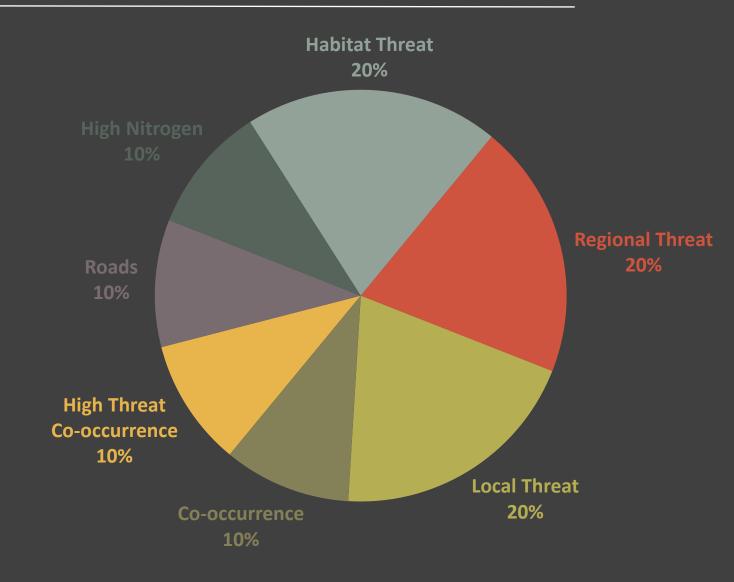


#### **High Threat Co-occurrence 10%**

Do Cal-IPC listed species assessed with high ecological impacts occur in the hexagon?



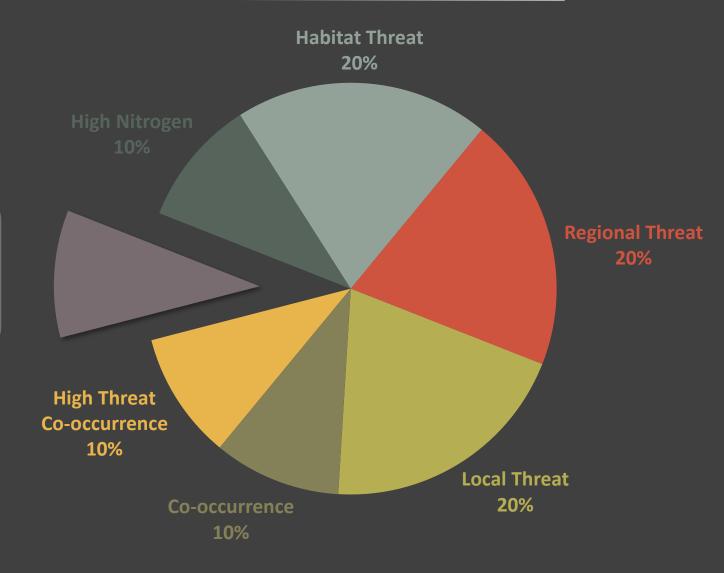




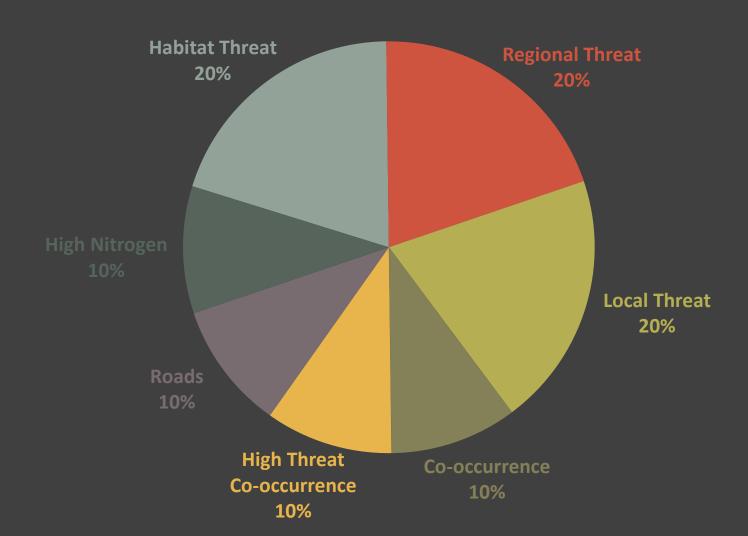


#### **Roadside Adjacency 10%**

Classified the area of roads in each hexagon.



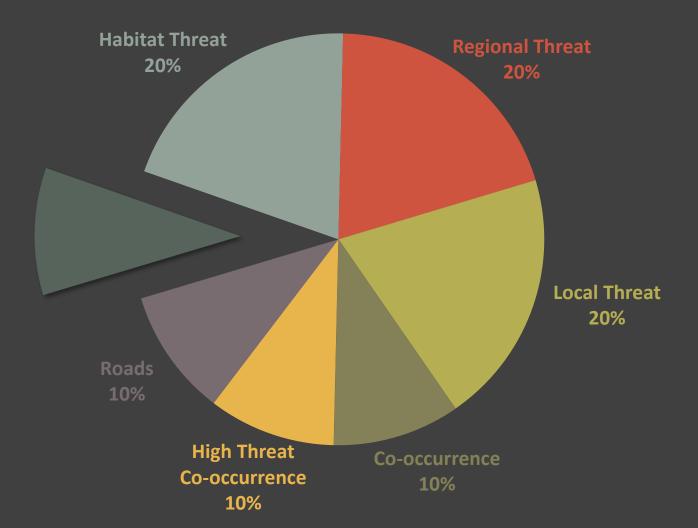


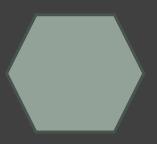




#### **High Nitrogen 10%**

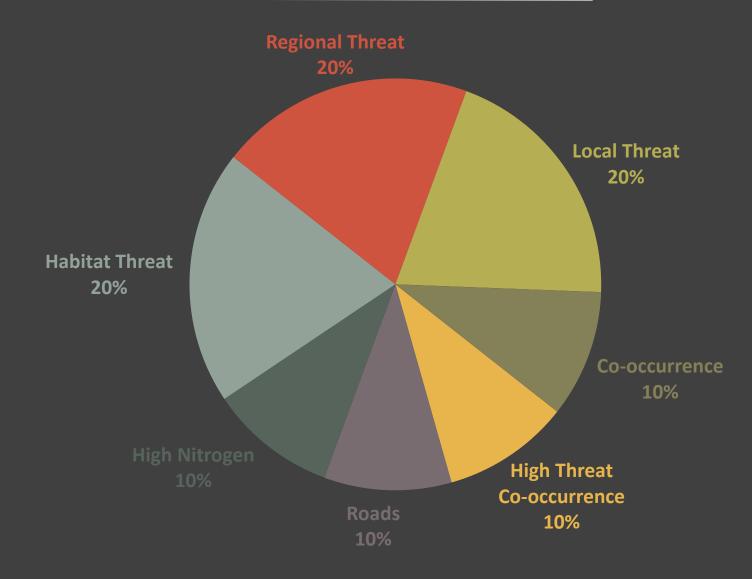
Classified the average total nitrogen in the hexagon.





The **maximum** Invasive Plant Risk Score is **10 points** 

Serpentine -10%

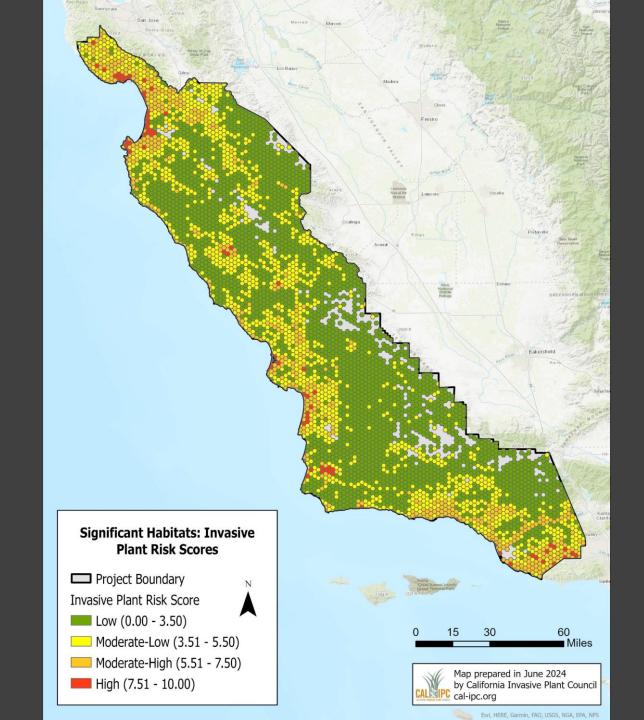


#### Invasive Plant Risk Scores

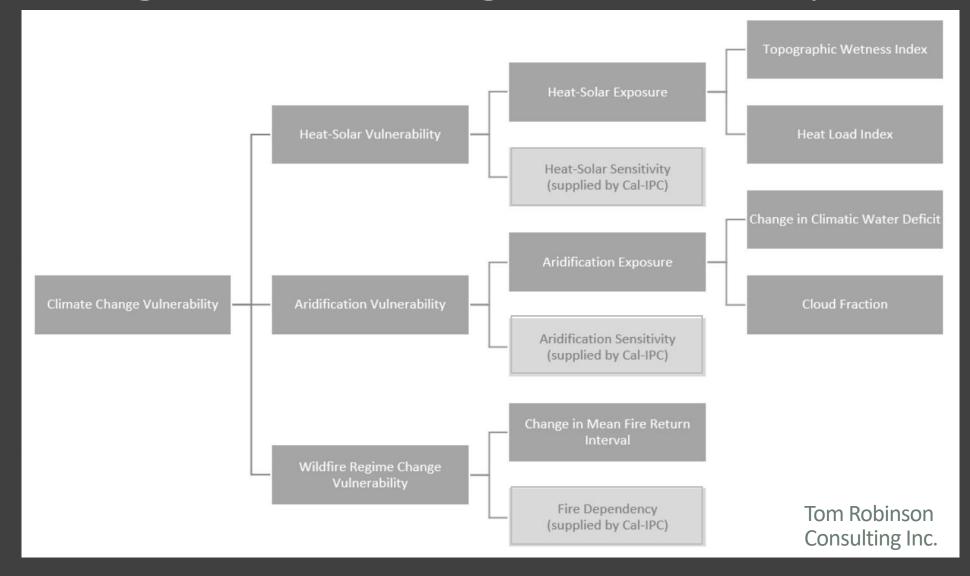
Reflect the Invasive Plant Scores created for rare plant populations:

- Areas with high-scoring rare plant populations tended to have higher scores.
- San Benito evening primrose
   (Camissonia benitensis) populations
   with low scores occur in low-scoring
   hexagons.

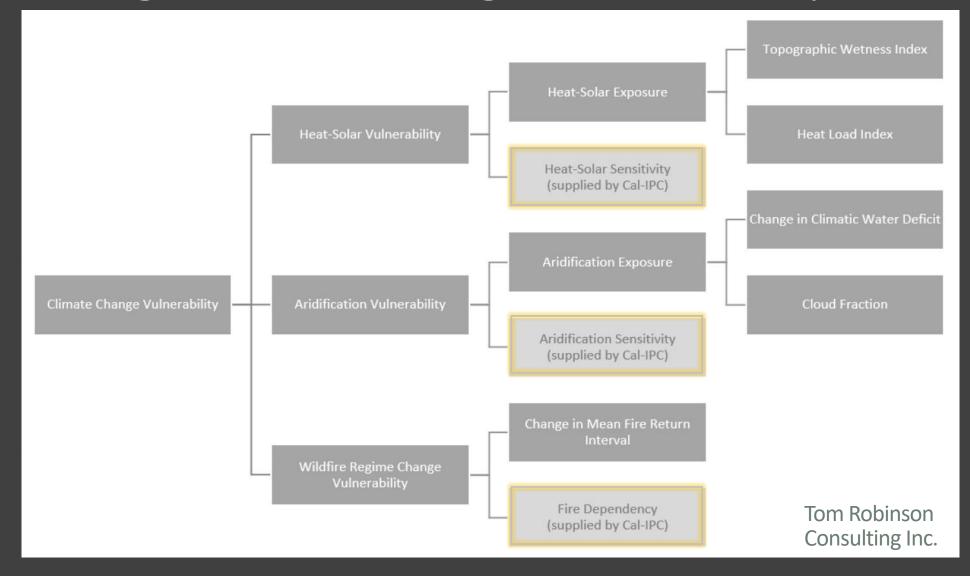
Coastal areas tended to score higher.



# Scoring Climate Change Vulnerability Scores

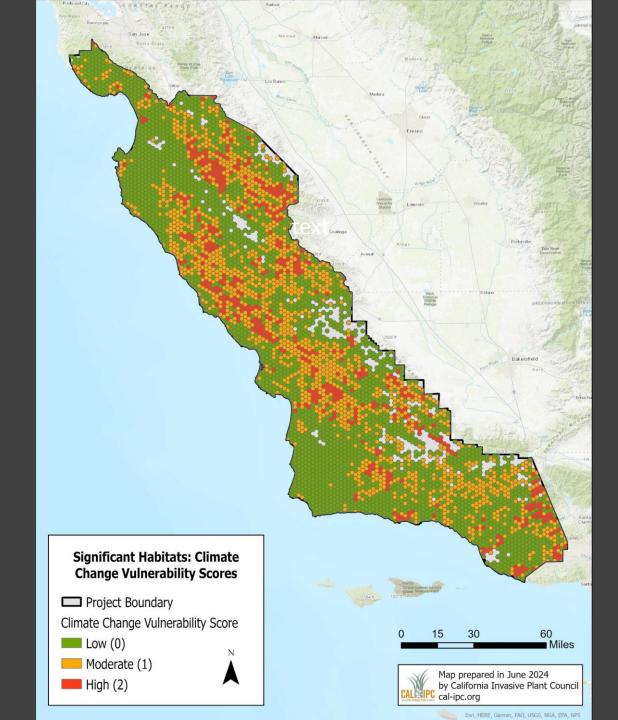


# Scoring Climate Change Vulnerability Scores



# Climate Change Vulnerability Scores

- Coastal Areas tended to score lower
- Accounts for up to two points in the Combined Invasive Plant Risk and Climate Vulnerability Score



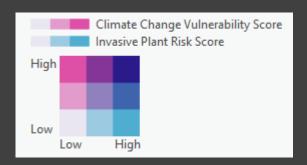
# Bivariate Climate Change Vulnerability and Invasive Plant Risk Scores

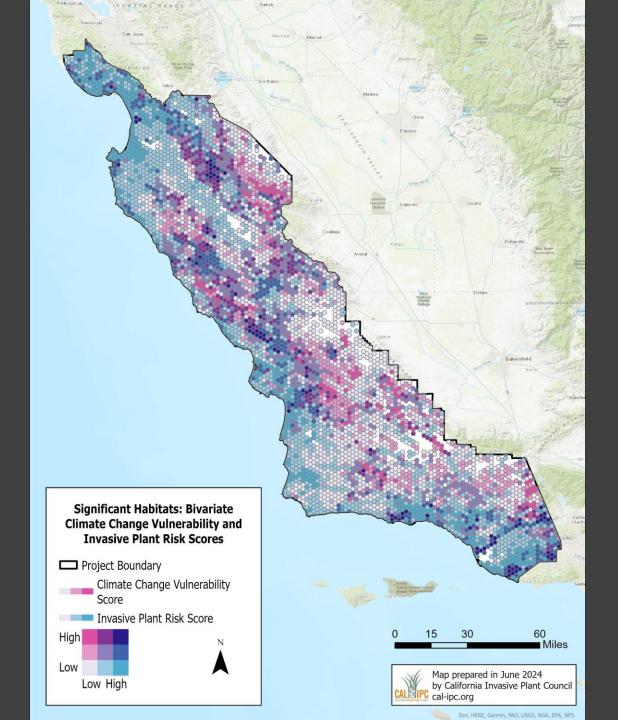
#### **Low Invasive Plant Risk Score**

San Benito evening primrose

#### **Low Climate Risk Vulnerability Score**

Point Arguello

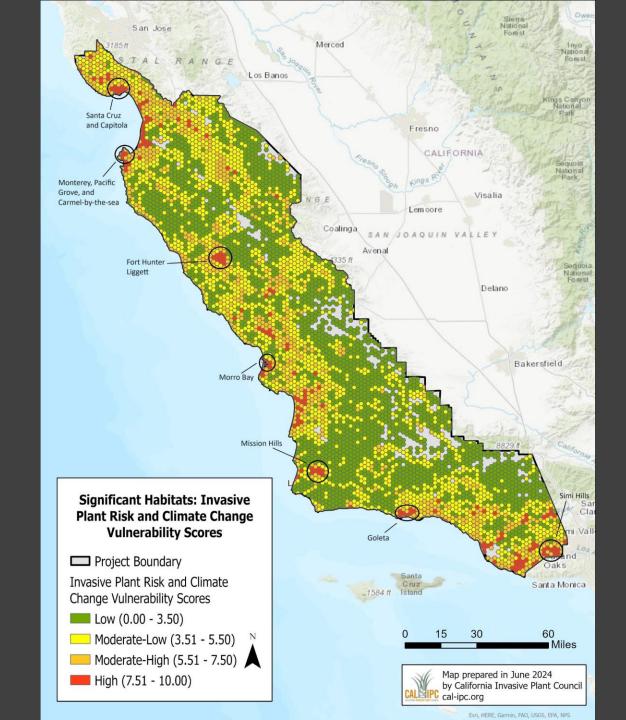




#### Invasive Plant Risk and Climate Change Vulnerability Scores

#### **Hot Spots:**

- Santa Cruz and Capitola
- Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Carmel-by-the-sea
- Fort Hunter Liggett
- Morro Bay
- Mission Hills
- Goleta
- > Simi Hills



#### Sensitive Habitats: Highest Average Scores

- Most of the highest scoring habitat types are riparian.
- \* Salix laevigata (Red willow) requires more water than other willows. Salix laevigata occurs in two of the five habitats with the highest Climate Change Vulnerability scores.

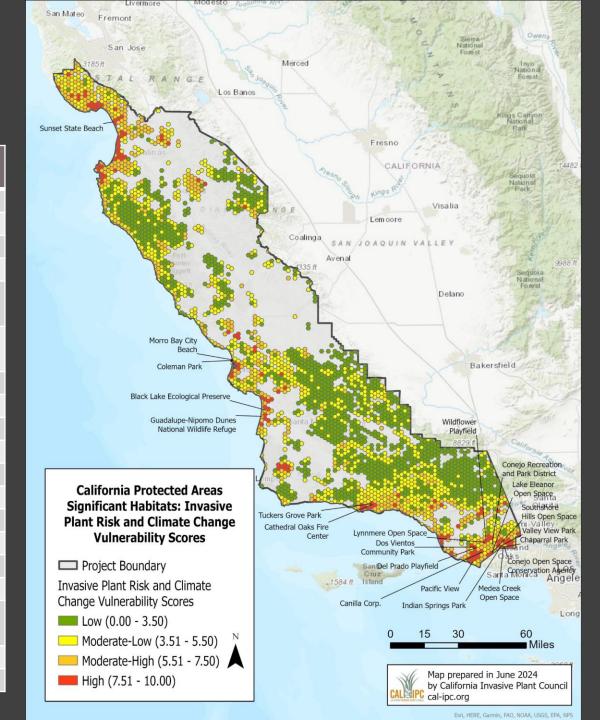
|                                  | No. of      | Average IPRS + |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Habitat Type                     | Occurrences | CCV Score      |
| Encelia californica              | 1           | 8.50           |
| Eriogonum heermannii             | 1           | 8.50           |
| Platanus racemosa–Populus        |             |                |
| fremontii                        | 1           | 8.50           |
| Platanus racemosa–Quercus        |             |                |
| agrifolia                        | 1           | 8.50           |
| Platanus racemosa– <b>Salix</b>  |             |                |
| laevigata                        | 1           | 8.50           |
| Populus fremontii–Sambucus       |             |                |
| nigra                            | 1           | 8.50           |
| Lepidospartum squamatum–         |             |                |
| Baccharis salicifolia            | 4           | 8.25           |
| Leymus condensatus               | 3           | 8.17           |
| Salix laevigata–Salix lasiolepis | 11          | 8.14           |
| Sarcocornia pacifica (Salicornia |             |                |
| depressa)                        | 1           | 8.00           |
| Northern Bishop Pine Forest      | 3           | 7.98           |
| Populus trichocarpa—Salix        |             |                |
| laevigata                        | 8           | 7.94           |

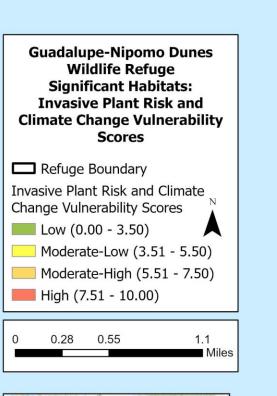
IPRS = Invasive Plant Risk Score

CCV = Climate Change Vulnerability

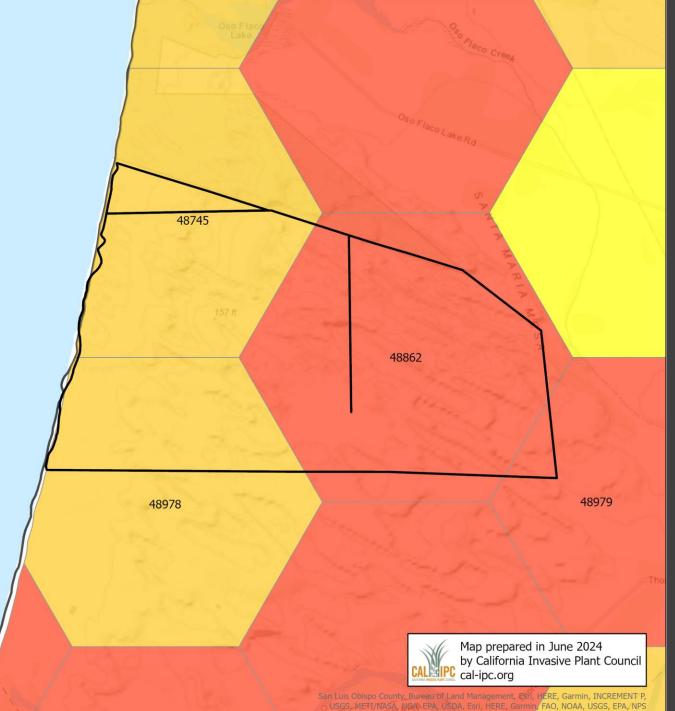
#### California Protected Areas: Highest Average Scores

| Unit Name                                | Agency Name                              |  |
|--|--|--|
| Canilla Corp.                            | United States National Park Service      |  |
| Cathedral Oaks Fire Center               | County of Santa Barbara                  |  |
| Chaparral Park                           | Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District |  |
| Coleman Park                             | City of Morro Bay                        |  |
| Conejo Open Space<br>Conservation Agency | Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency    |  |
| Conejo Recreation and Park District      | Conejo Recreation and Park District      |  |
| Del Prado Playfield                      | Conejo Recreation and Park District      |  |
| Dos Vientos Community Park               | Conejo Recreation and Park District      |  |
| Indian Springs Park                      | Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District |  |
| Lake Eleanor Open Space                  | Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency    |  |
| Lynnmere Open Space                      | Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency    |  |
| Medea Creek Open Space                   | City of Agoura Hills                     |  |
| Morro Bay City Beach                     | City of Morro Bay                        |  |
| Pacific View                             | United States National Park Service      |  |
| Southshore Hills Open Space              | Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency    |  |
| Sunset State Beach                       | County of Santa Cruz                     |  |
|  | Santa Barbara Flood Control and Water    |  |
| Tuckers Grove Park                       | Conserv. District                        |  |
| Valley View Park                         | Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District |  |
| Wildflower Playfield                     | Conejo Recreation and Park District      |  |





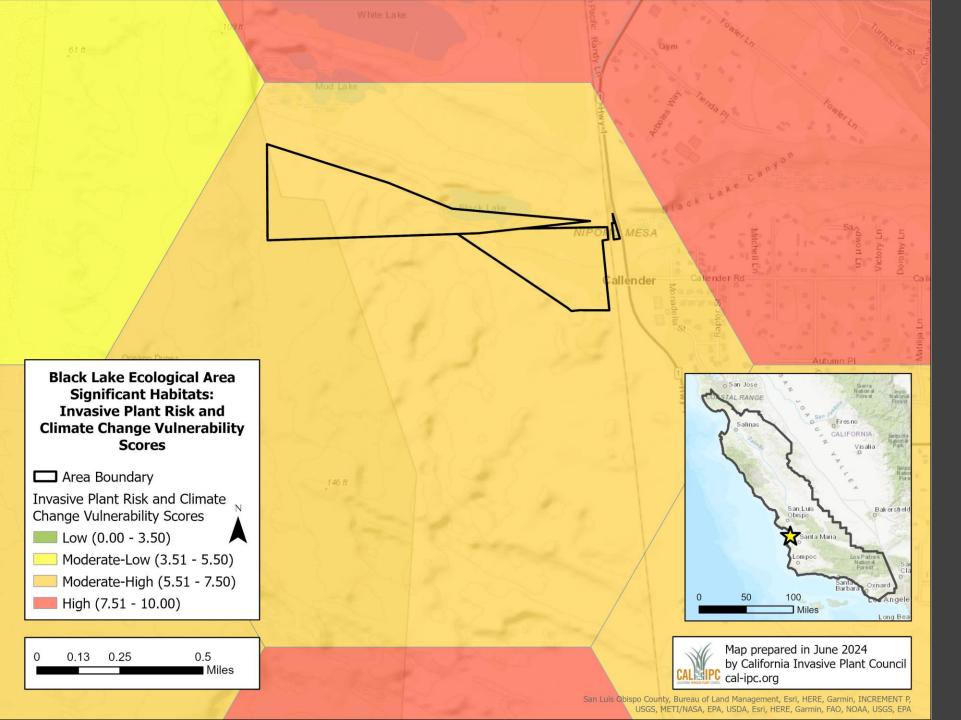




#### Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Wildlife Refuge

#### Sensitive habitat types:

- Central Dune Scrub
- Central Foredunes
- Fresh Emergent Wetland
- Valley Foothill Riparian
- Freshwater Forested Shrub/Wetland
- Coastal Oak Woodland



#### Black Lake Ecological Area

#### Rare Plants:

Nipomo lupine (*Lupinus* nipomensis)

#### Conclusions

- \* We have identified habitats and areas to focus conservation efforts for invasive plant management on the central coast.
- Management actions controlling invasive plants near high-risk sensitive habitats are recommended.
- There should be standardized data entry for invasive plants co-occurring with rare plants and sensitive habitats.

See the <u>full report here</u>





# Thank you

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