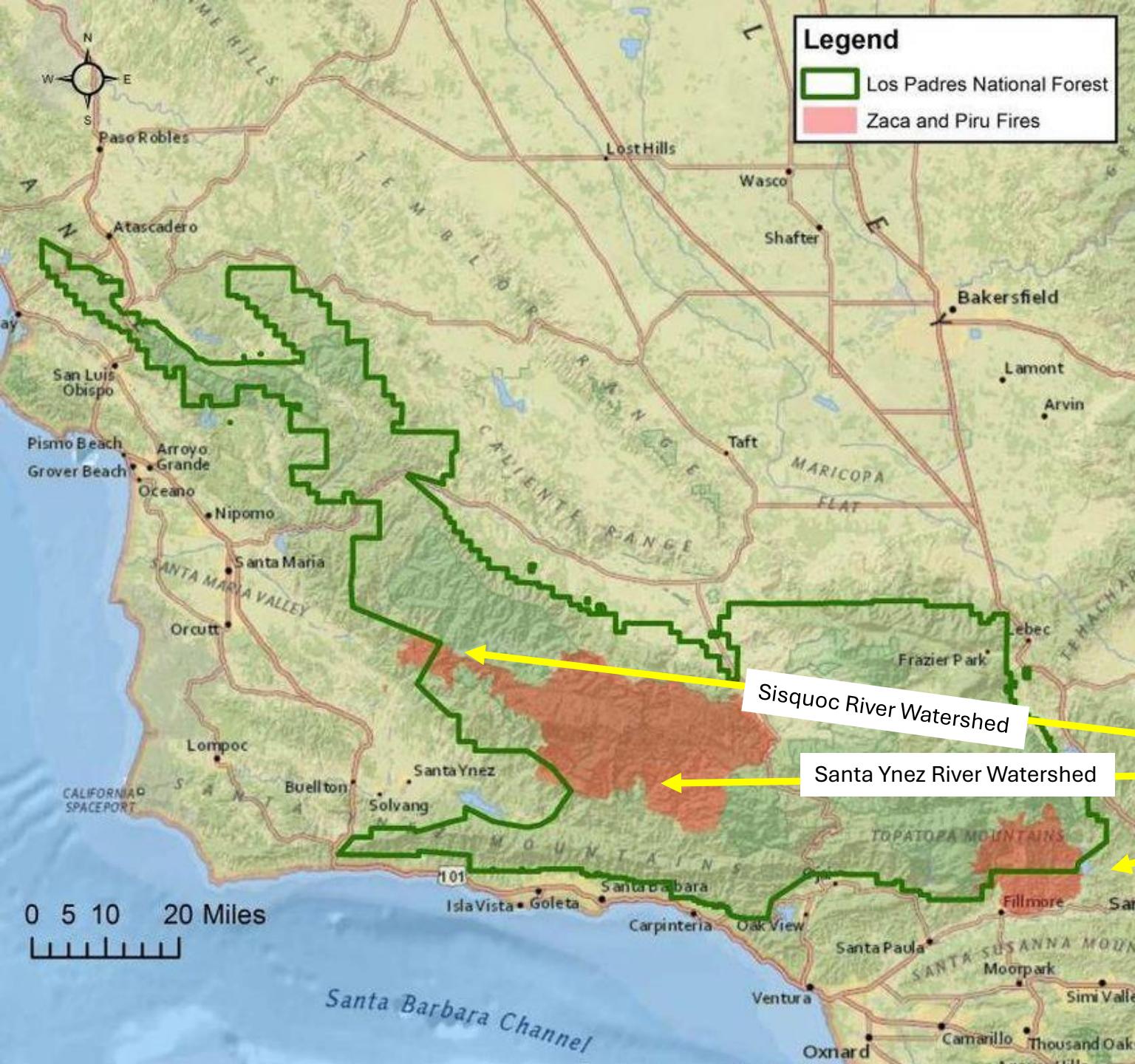


Channel Islands Restoration

Lessons learned on *Tamarix ramosissima* and other invasive species removal in the Los Padres National Forest



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Location

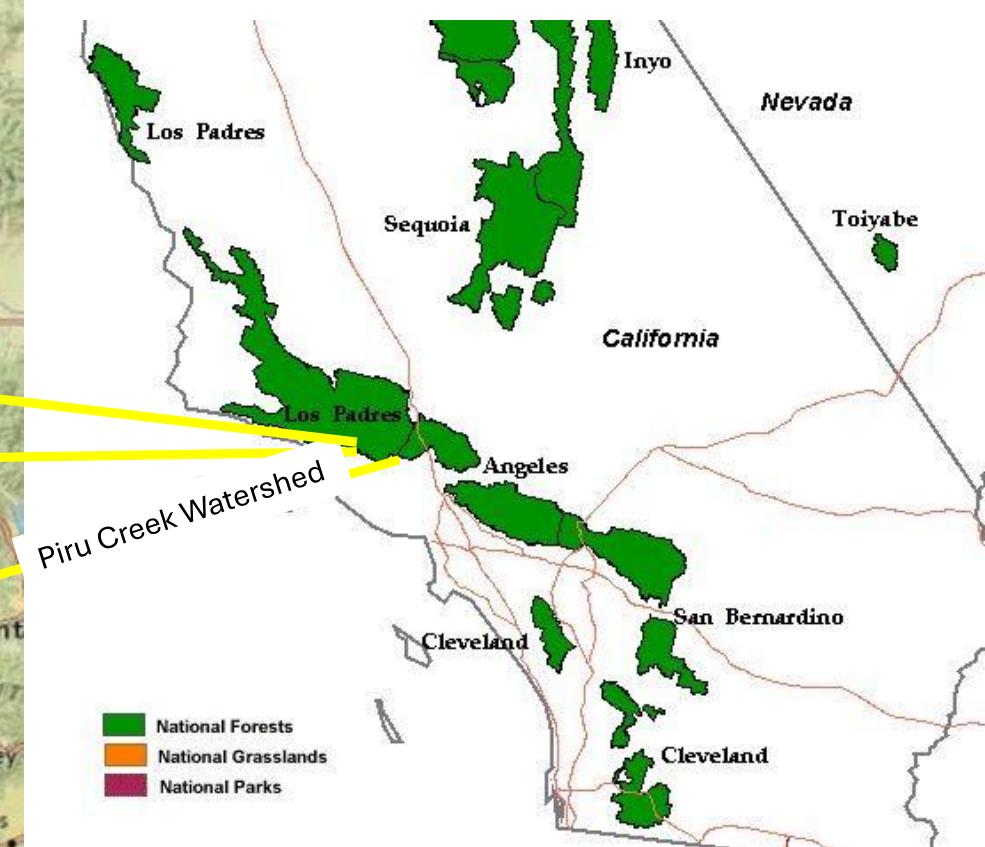
Los Padres National Forest Watersheds

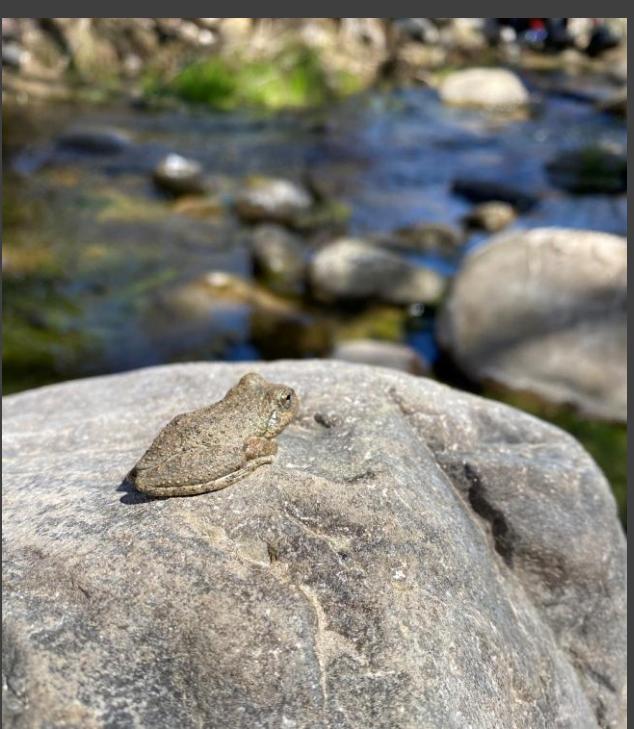
- 2015 - 2023 Sisquoc River
- 2018-2024 Santa Ynez River
- 2015-2025 Piru Creek

Burn Scar Mitigation Funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Federation

Zaca Fire (July 4 - August 31, 2007)

240,207 acres. At the time California's 2nd largest fire in history (now 13th)





- The Los Padres National Forest covers ~ **1.75 million acres**. Our work area was in the southern portion over Zaca and Piru burn scars that reached over **240,207 acres**.
- Tamarisk and other nonnative species move into Forest burn scars and human disturbance threatening biodiversity and causing harm to ecosystem services such as regulating air, water purification, pollination, natural climate regulation and movement of sediment and water.
- As Restoration Ecologists, our goal was to eradicate tamarisk in the Forest, including areas that are hard to reach, and provide community input and education.
- We met the LPNF Natural Resources Ranger at the Cal IPC symposium around 2015 who recommended the project as an application to NFWF from the released Zaca Fire funds.
- The project treatment areas covered **four watersheds** (including the Santa Clara River) with **two wild and scenic rivers** (Sisquoc River, and reaches of Piru Creek), **three reservoirs** (Gibraltar, Jameson and Piru) two Wilderness Areas (Dick Smith and Sespe)

'A' listed factors of tamarisk in the Los Padres Forest Watersheds



1.1 Impact on abiotic ecosystem processes : A. Severe *

1.2 Impact on plant community: A. Severe

1.3 Impact on higher trophic levels: A. Severe

2.1 Role of anthropogenic and natural disturbance in establishment

2.2 Local rate of spread with no management: A. Severe

2.4 Innate reproductive potential: A. Severe

2.6 Potential for natural long-distance dispersal: A. Severe

3.1 Ecological amplitude/Range: A. Severe

Cal IPC Plant Assessment Form

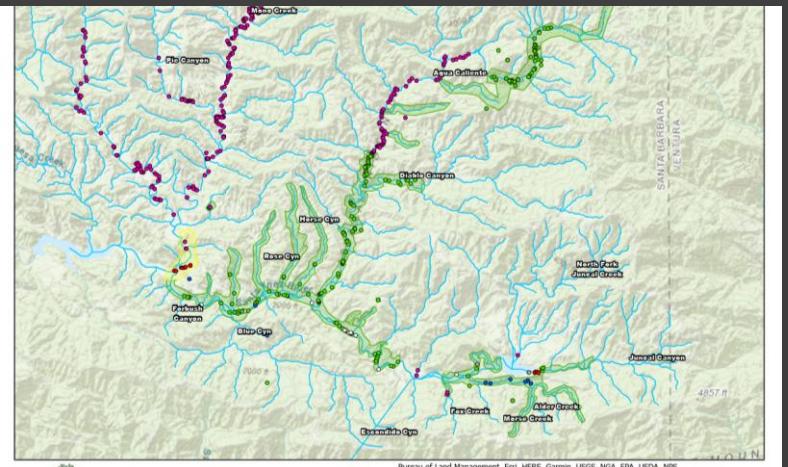
[Tamarix ramosissima Plant Assessment Form – California Invasive Plant Council](#)

*Evapotranspiration rates of tamarisk are among the highest of any phreatophyte evaluated in southwestern North America, including native riparian trees

Heavy salt deposits

Uses more water and siphons it from the ground more quickly than native riparian trees.

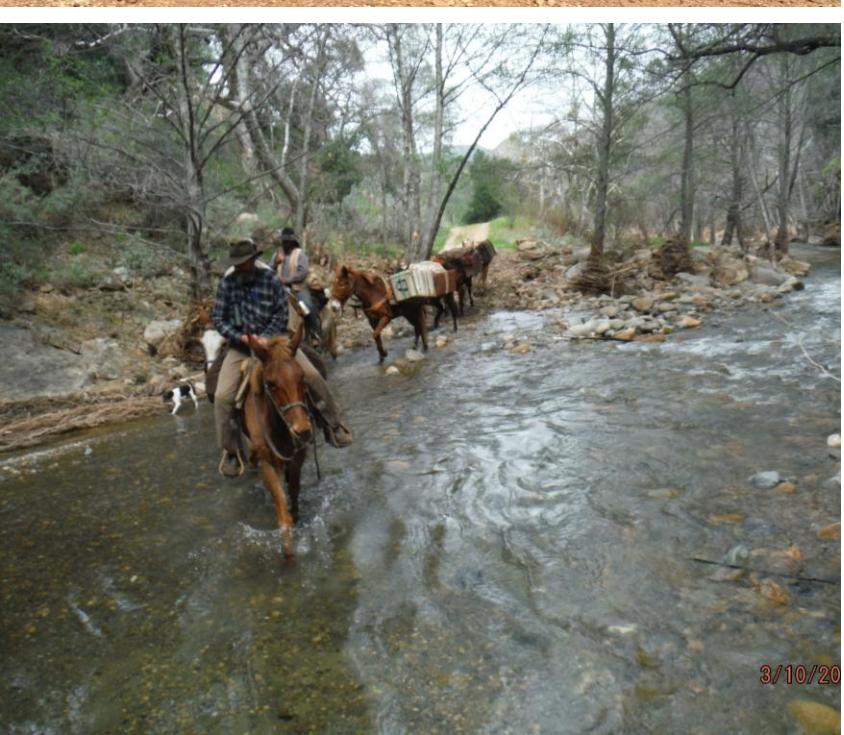
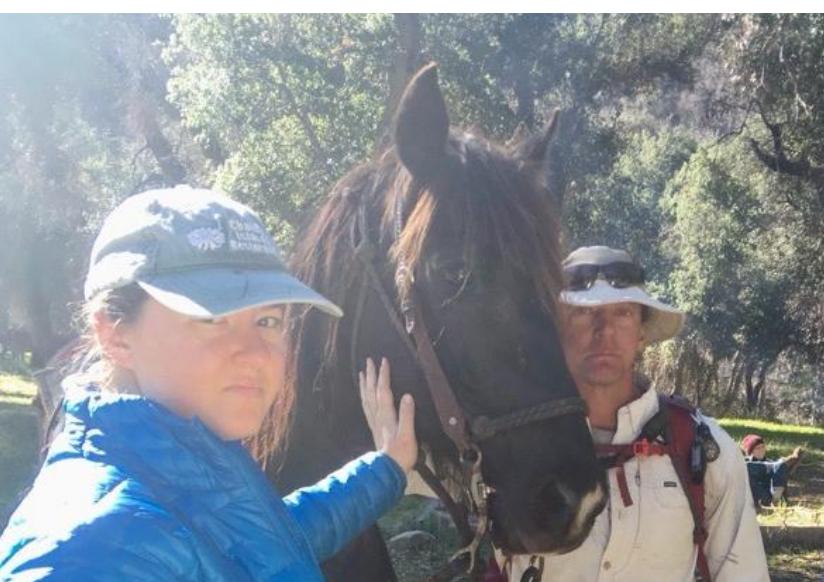




Project Planning

- Pre-trip Logistics
- Weather
- Distance and Accessibility
- Wilderness Regulations
- Endangered Species: Amphibian training by LPNF Biologist
- Water for crew and horses
- Herbicide equipment and travel
- Data Collection: Planning and field work tracking, grant and pesticide use reporting
- Volunteer training
- Communications confirmation

Our mule train – the most important members of the crew. Los Padres Outfitters provided access support and camp staging areas. The average crew size was 3 CIR and 6 volunteers.

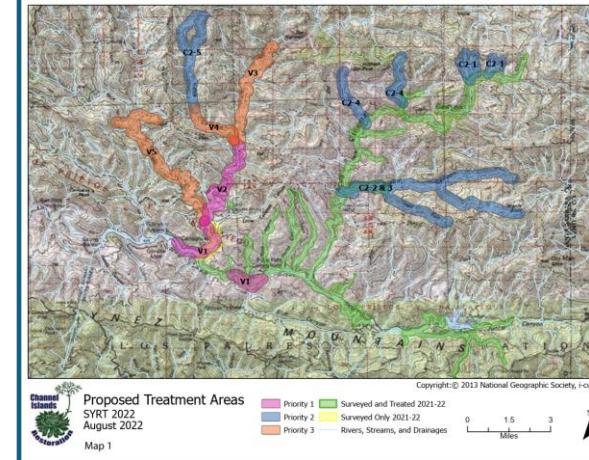




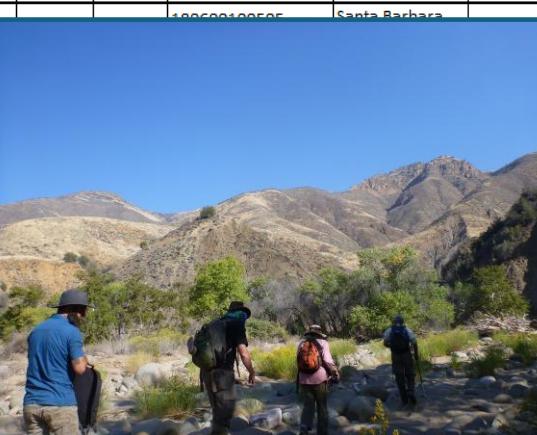
Best Management Practices

- Cut all trunks as low as possible and apply herbicide within 5 minutes directly to the cut surfaces. Cut and daub as many sprouts as possible. Leave in place but clear of cut stumps
- Use application daubers that are safer, more accurate and require less herbicide brought on the trip
- 100% Polaris (Imazapyr)
- Log treated points and carry out follow up via survey
- Washing boots and removing seeds from clothes

- As well as treatments, data collection is an essential part of the work and mandatory for Pesticide Use Reporting provided to the Forest and NFWF in final programmatic reports.
- We use our ArcGIS maps on our phones. Our GIS Tech creates maps we can use offline in areas without cell service. From the field map, she creates detailed PDFs of the work done and miles covered.
- During the grant terms, approximately 250 river miles were surveyed and over 2000 mature trees treated.



| PESTICIDE APPLICATION DAILY LOG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Addendum to Form FS 2100-2. See Reverse Side for Instructions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Required APPLICATOR INFORMATION *Agency/Contractor: <input type="text" value="Channel Islands Restoration"/> *Applicator Name/Phone/Email: <input type="text" value="Doug Morgan"/> *CA DPR License #: <input type="text" value="162092"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SITE INFORMATION *Project Name: <input type="text" value="Santa Ynez River Tamarisk Alternative Work: ORD Potholes"/> NEPA ID#: <input type="text"/> Forest/District: <input type="text" value="Los Padres Forest / Ojai"/> Location Name/Sale Org #: <input type="text" value="1. Potholes"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *GPS (UTMs or Lat/Long): <input type="text" value="Latitude 34°32'22"N Longitude 118°48'9.67"W"/> *Target Pest(s): <input type="text" value="Tamarisk (tamarix ramosissima)"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notes (Soil Type, Stump Category, Diameter Range, Proximity to Water, etc.): Soil Type: Riparian chaparral. Diameter Range - less than 1 inch - 6 inches. Water Proximity: approx. out with 50ft from water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APPLICATION INFORMATION *Date Planned: <input type="text" value="3/6,3/7,3/9,3/10,3/10 2024"/> *Date of Application: <input type="text" value="3/6,3/7,3/9,3/10,3/10 2024"/> *Application Area (include UOM): <input type="text" value="80 Acre"/> Wind speed (mph): <input type="text" value="10 mph"/> Temp °F: <input type="text" value="75 F"/> Rel Humidity %: <input type="text" value="20 %"/> Slope %: <input type="text" value="Up to 10 degrees"/> *Calibrated Spray (GPA): <input type="text"/> Application Equipment: <input type="text" value="Loppers and Dauber Bottle (4-inch foam tip)"/> *Application Method: <input type="text" value="Cut and Daub"/> 0.0625% *Vol Applied (incl. UOM): <input type="text"/> *Calibrated Volume (incl. UOM): <input type="text"/> *Product Rate (incl. UOM): <input type="text"/> % Solution (mark one): <input type="text"/> 8 ounces <input type="text" value="8 oz"/> 9 pints per acre <input type="text" value="100%"/> 100% a.i. <input type="text" value="v/v"/> *Product/Trade Name: <input type="text"/> Active Ingredient (a.i.): <input type="text" value="Diluent"/> Polaris <input type="text" value="Imazapyr"/> N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: <input type="text" value="Blue tracker dye added"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | # Trip ** | Date of Trips | Location | Species common name | Species botanical name | Growth Stage-Average Stump Diameter | #Total Treated | IPM Treatment | Acreage | River miles treated | HU-12 Watersheds | Ranger District | Volunteer |
| 1 | 2/12/21-2/15/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 48 | Cut and Daub | 72.3 | 10.5 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 5 | |
| 2 | 2/25/21-3/1/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 161 | Cut and Daub | 258.18 | 6.8 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 4 | |
| 3 | Cancelled | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>n/a</i> | Cancelled | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | | |
| 4 | 3/25/21-3/29/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 452 | Cut and Daub | 363.64 | 7.6 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 5 | |
| 5 | 4/7/21-4/12/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 194 | Cut and Daub | 236.36 | 10.5 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 2 | |
| 6 | 4/22/21-4/26/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 29 | Cut and Daub | 254.55 | 9.4 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 2 | |
| 7 | Cancelled | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>n/a</i> | n/a | n/a | Cut and Daub | 0 | 0 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | | |
| 8 | 10/28/21-11/1/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Seedlings | 3164 | Cut and Daub | 145.45 | 1.6 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 4 | |
| | | | | | Adults 2 inch | 463 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 11/11/21-11/15/21 | Santa Ynez River * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Seedlings | 643 | Cut and Daub | 400 | 3.2 | 180600100402 | Santa Barbara | 2 | |
| | | | | | Adults 2 inch | 459 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 8/6/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | 111 | Cut and Daub | | | 180600100605 | Santa Barbara | | |
| 3 | 9/11/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | | Cut and Daub | | | | | | |
| 4 | 9/12/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | | Cut and Daub | | | | | | |
| 5 | 9/20/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | | Cut and Daub | | | | | | |
| 6 | 9/27/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | 111 | Chip | | | | | | |
| 7 | 9/28/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | | Chip | | | | | | |
| 8 | 10/10/23 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Spanish broom | <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Adults | | Chip | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3/22/24 | Vista Overlook | Veldt Grass | <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> | Preseeding | 5300 | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3/28/24 | Paradise Road/ HWY154 | Veldt Grass | <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> | Early | | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 1 | 7/19/23 | East Camino Cielo | Fennel | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Adults | | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 2 | 7/20/23 | East Camino Cielo | Fennel | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Adults | | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 3 | 5/22/24 | East Camino Cielo | Fennel | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Adults | | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 4 | 5/23/24 | East Camino Cielo | Fennel | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Adults | 5000 | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 5 | 6/14/24 | East Camino Cielo | Fennel | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Adults | | Foliar Spray | | | | | | |
| 1 | 8/17/2023-8/18/23 | SYR-Juncal Creek | Yellow star thistle | <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | Seeding | | Hand pulled/Bagged | | | | | | |
| 2 | 8/23/23-8/24/23 | SYR-Juncal Creek | Yellow star thistle | <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | Seeding | | Hand pulled/Bagged | | | | | | |
| 3 | 8/18/13 | SYR-Juncal Creek | Yellow star thistle | <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | Seeding | | Hand pulled/Bagged | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3/6/24-3/11/24 | Piru Potholes * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | Adults 2 inch | 17 | Cut and Daub | | | | | | |
| 1 | 10/26/24 | Piru Lake * | Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | | | | | | 180701020603 | Ojai | 17 | |



How we provide our cost match, education opportunities and community involvement

- River Walkers: Helping to survey
- Off-trail specialist : Climbing
- Camp Jacks/Cooks: Helping outfitters
- Shuttle Drivers: Transport to trail head
- Front Country Weather Monitor and Safety Contact
- Videographer/Photographer
- Supplies Manager e.g.: Los Padres Outfitters reduced costs
- Education Specialist E.g. volunteer geologists, botanists
- Financial Donors
- Translating volunteer hours to field tech costs



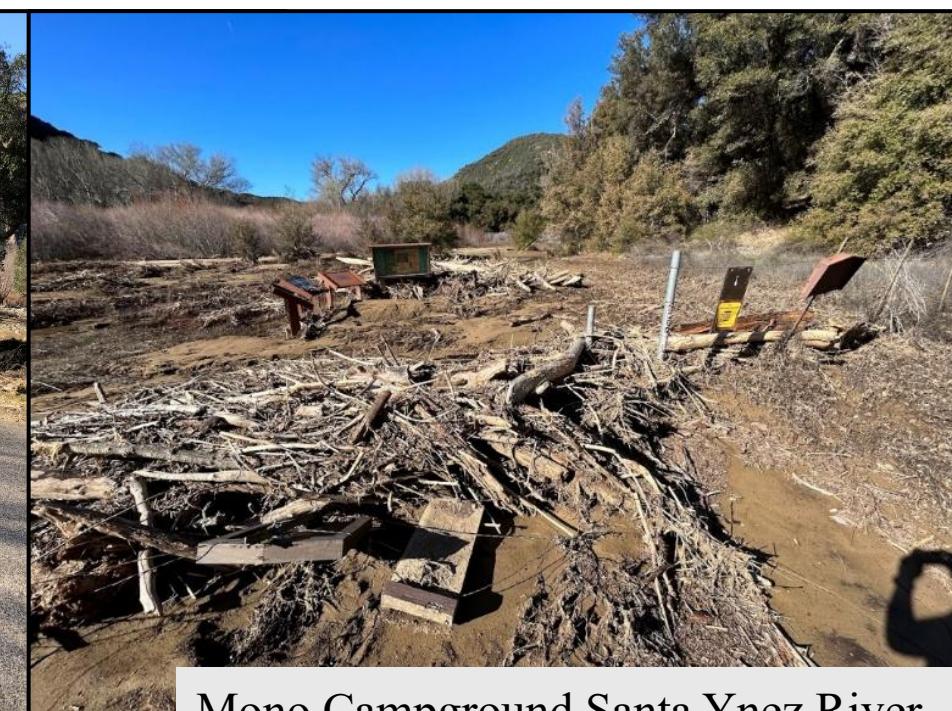


Known challenges:

- Heavy work and stamina needed. Regular awareness of snakes and post fire increase encounters with plants such as *Eriodictyon parryi* (poodle dog bush)
- Complicated by being so far away from medical support
- Herbicide best management
- Keeping up with data

Solutions:

- Crew preparation
- Front country monitors and checking Garmins.
- Testing and designing safe carriers and equipment for herbicide.
- Keep up with data!



Forest Road 5NI8.2 washout Santa Ynez River January 2023 Photo LPNF

Mono Campground Santa Ynez River
January 2023 Photo LPNF

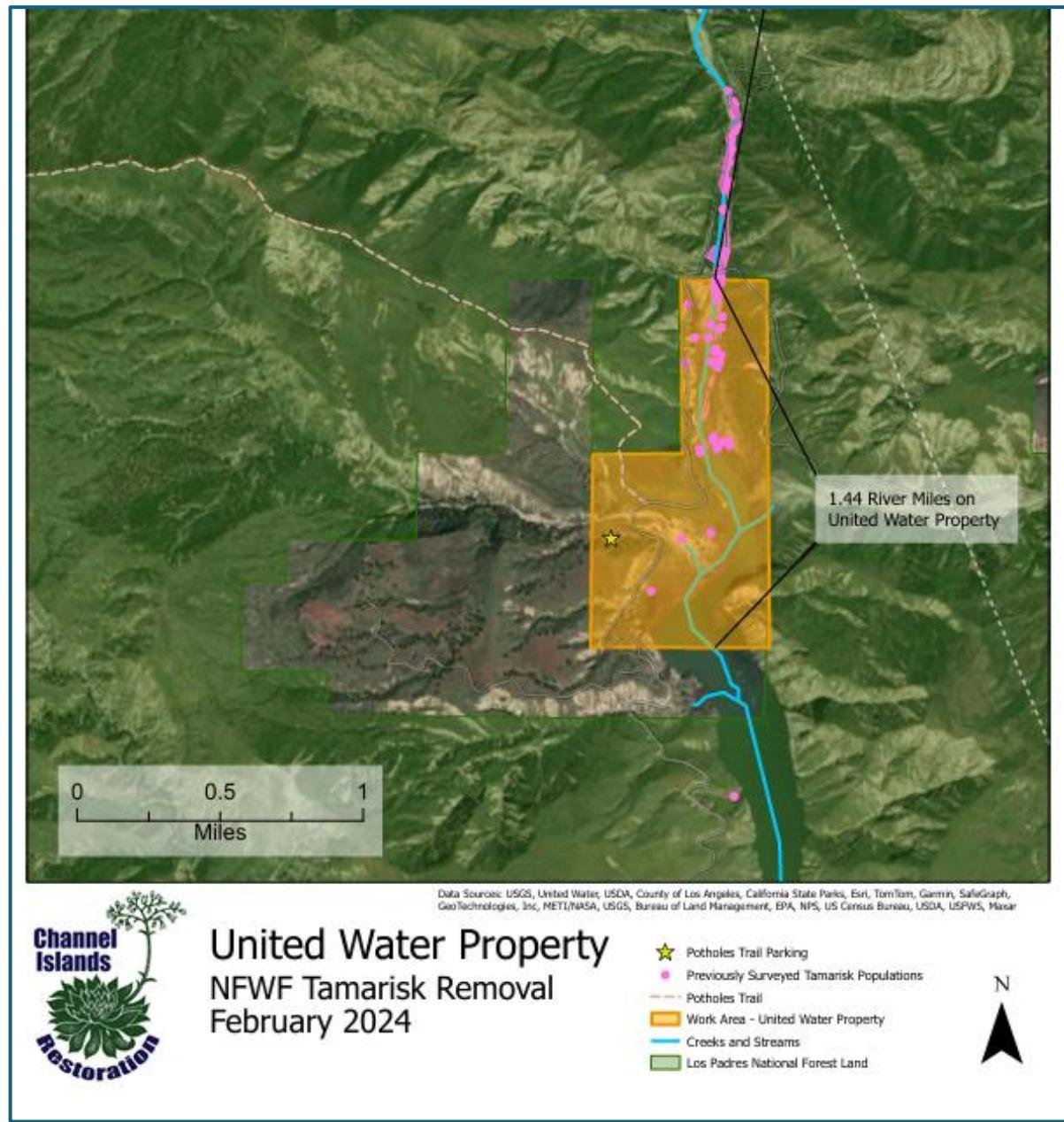
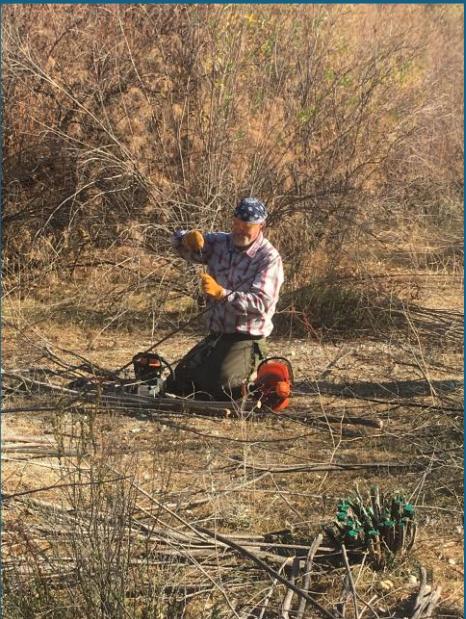
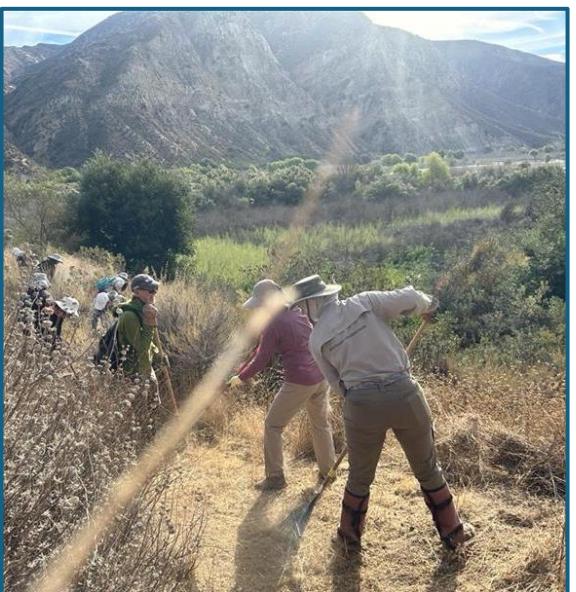
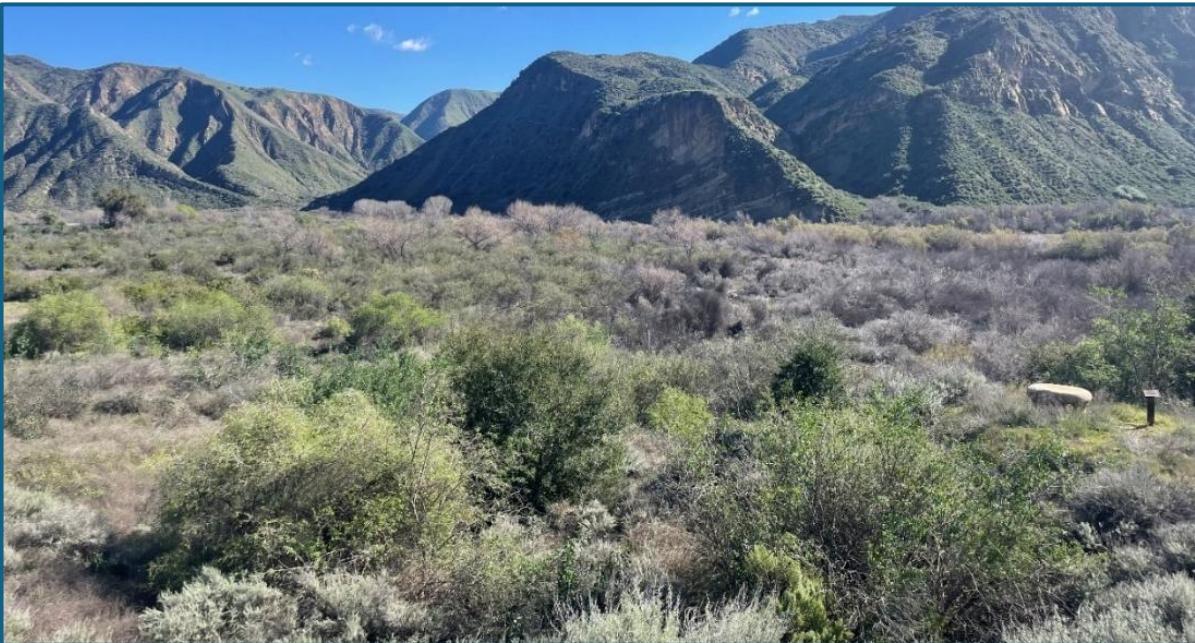
Unforeseen Challenges

- Post Thomas Fire. Access and sediment Floods
- Covid
- Winter 2022, 2023, 2024 storm flooding

Response

We didn't give up! We identified the problem and with NFWF and LPNF created a solution we called **“Post Storm Treatment projects” (PST)** that focused on the more accessible front country perimeters and could include other species of concern to the Forest. NFWF accepted an amended scope of work that we designed with LPNF. With support from The City of Santa Barbara Parks and United Water Conservation District were able to adapt on project scope and have an opportunity for success despite the access challenges.

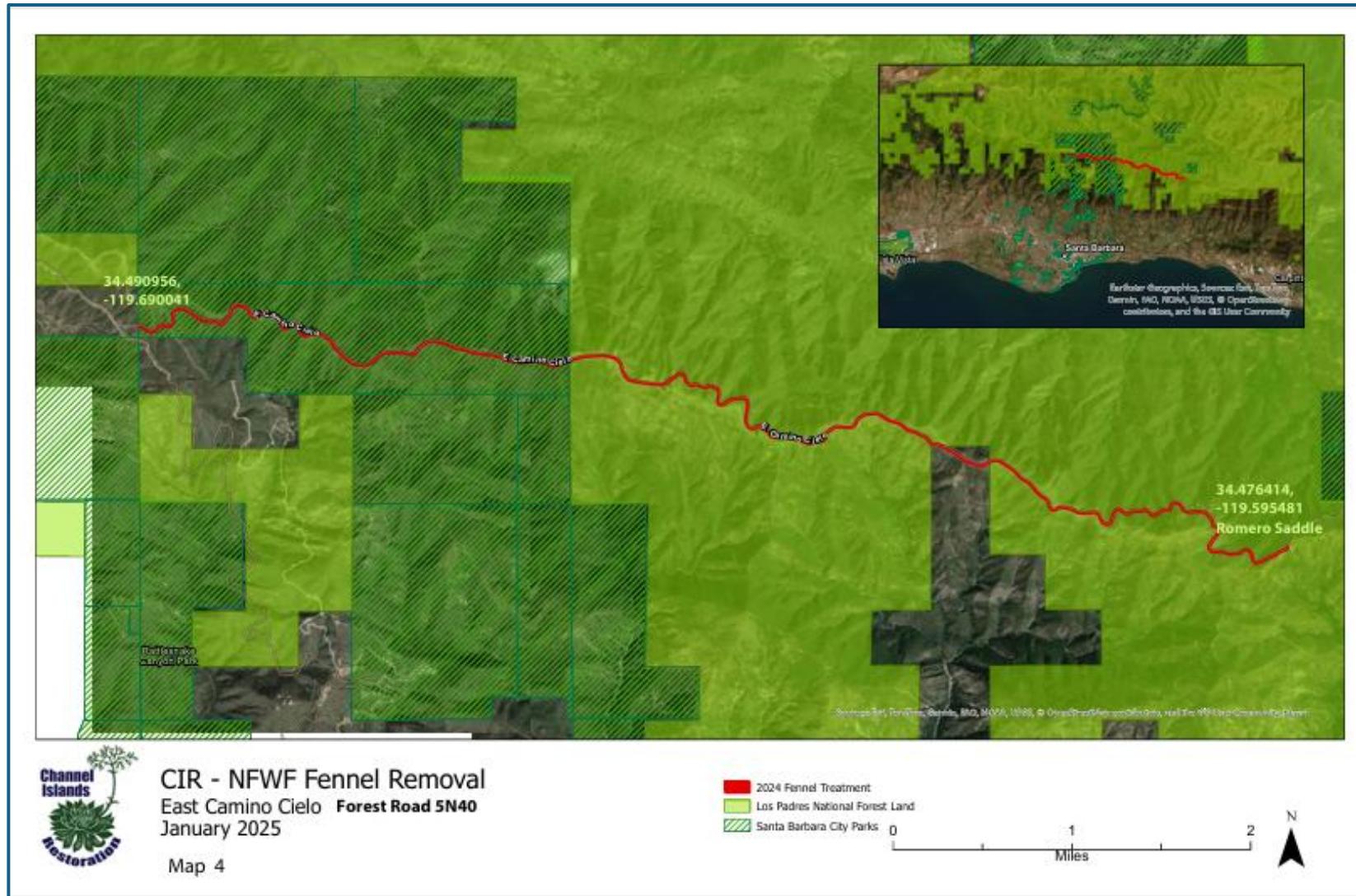
PST 1 - Lower Piru Creek at the top of Lake Piru – Access given from United Water Conservation District



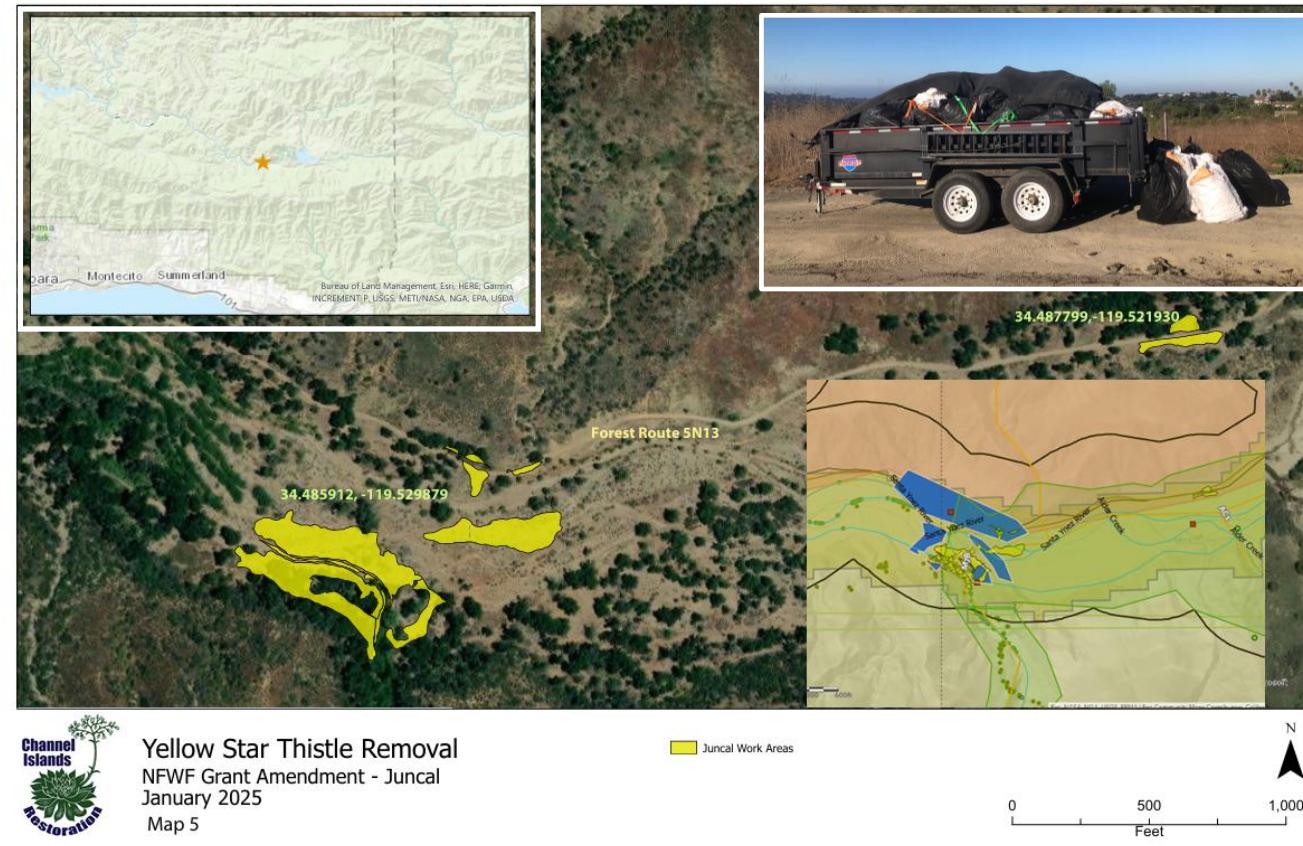


PST 2 - Santa Barbara City Parks

Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel) creates fire fuel and blocks road sight lines along East Camino Cielo (ECC) ridgeline which runs above Santa Barbara on the southern side, and the forest on the northern slope. ECC is a vector of fennel into the forest ~ 5000 plants foliar treated.



PST 3 and 4 - LPNF land, outside of original work area and scope



Murietta Juncal Forest Road
~ 5% mature *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow star thistle) hand pulled, bagged and hauled out of 1.7 Acre coverage in 5 days – overwhelming and more than we could handle in this context.

Highway 154 and Paradise Road
~ 5300 *Ehrharta erecta* (Veldt grass) and 111 *Spartium junceum* (Spanish broom) treated on Hwy 154.
Veldt grass is a concern for the forest as it encroaches south along 101.

Our definitions of success:

- Significant progress towards complete tamarisk eradication via removal of mature trees at headwaters and down tributaries.
- Being able to adapt to obstacles and still produce significant restoration work.
- Creating progressive partnerships and collaborations to support funding and cross jurisdictional lines.

Most Successful outcomes

- **Upper Santa Ynez Watershed tributary tamarisk**

Significant removal and confirmation of success via follow up surveys.

- **Potholes – Piru Creek Watershed**

Ability via the post storm treatment scope to return to survey past work and make retreatments.

- **Piru Lake**

Large known population worked on and future work possible.

- **Fennel along East Camino Cielo, Spanish broom and Veldt grass along Hwy 154**

Removal of dead brush and mature plants. Cleared area to give an opportunity for treatment program.

- **Support from NFWF and the Forest**

This made the work of finding new project work scopes with new budgets and writing contract amendments possible.

- **Partner Collaborations**

NFWF and LPNF were open to crossing jurisdictional boundaries with United Water Conservation District and the City of Santa Barbara

Unsuccessful

- **2 adult populations in a tributary of the Upper Sisquoc River Watershed**

Due to a sequence of logistical events in difficult terrain.

- **Yellow star thistle**

95% more left than we were able to remove. It is a significant and increasing monoculture. Taking it on was time consuming with the methods and resources we had. However, it enabled a look at what plan might be possible.



Lessons Learned

- Having backup plans such as the Post Storm Treatment projects written into grant proposals is a protective feature of the grant success.
- At the start of the project, 94,869 seedlings were removed. We soon saw this to be an inefficient use of time. Many die off or are scoured in rain events.
- Adaptive management is an essential component of restoration since it is in the natural landscape, susceptible to that dynamic nature.
- Volunteer effort is extremely beneficial in effort resources and education. However, having a mixed schedule of crew only days, as well as volunteer, helps with concentrated professional effort that increases the acreage of treated targets. Having an equal mix of volunteer and crew only trips is the ideal.
- Time stamp photos, one team member only responsible for data collection and importing to final report data immediately on return would be something we would plan for next time.
- Important - We surmounted the challenges of trying to work across jurisdictional lines which we did and was a positive experience for those involved. It was an important and beneficial outcome of the funding given and allowed the adaptive management outcome to be possible.....



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-Most importantly, keeping up the effort.
- CIR supports the holistic approach in the CDPR's Sustainable Pest Management Roadmap
- Finding ways to collaborate with partners is a vital way towards that.

Thank you!

- **NFWF**
- **LPNF**
- **Our Volunteers!**
- **Collaborators :**
United Water Conservation District
Santa Barbara City Parks