

#6. Hughes Ranch Wetland Enhancement



Seasonal ponds that grow weeds (the brown residual plants above) instead of wetland plants will be re-leveled and contoured so that the ponds can be effectively flooded and irrigated to produce quality wetland habitat

#6. Hughes Ranch Wetland Enhancement

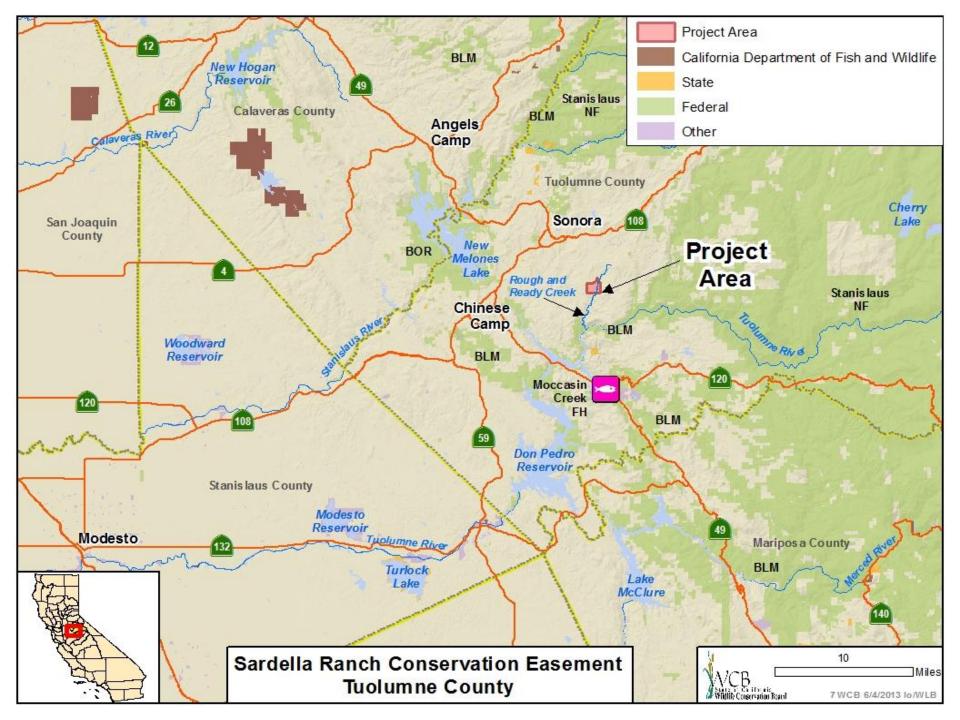


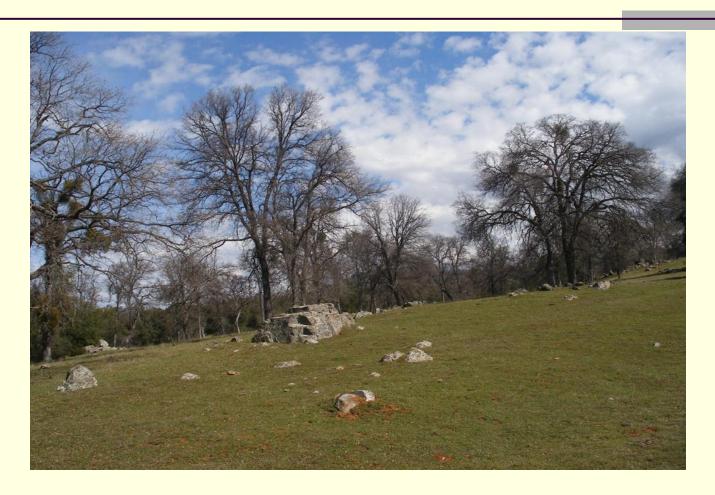
Bare soils will be able to produce wetland vegetation after the project is complete

#6. Hughes Ranch Wetland Enhancement



Areas that were unable to flood have reverted to upland plants.
The project will restore these to native grasses.





 Looking southeast from the north east portion of the property towards Wards Ferry Road



Looking west from the east portion of the property



Looking northeast from the southern portion of the property



Looking north from the center of the property



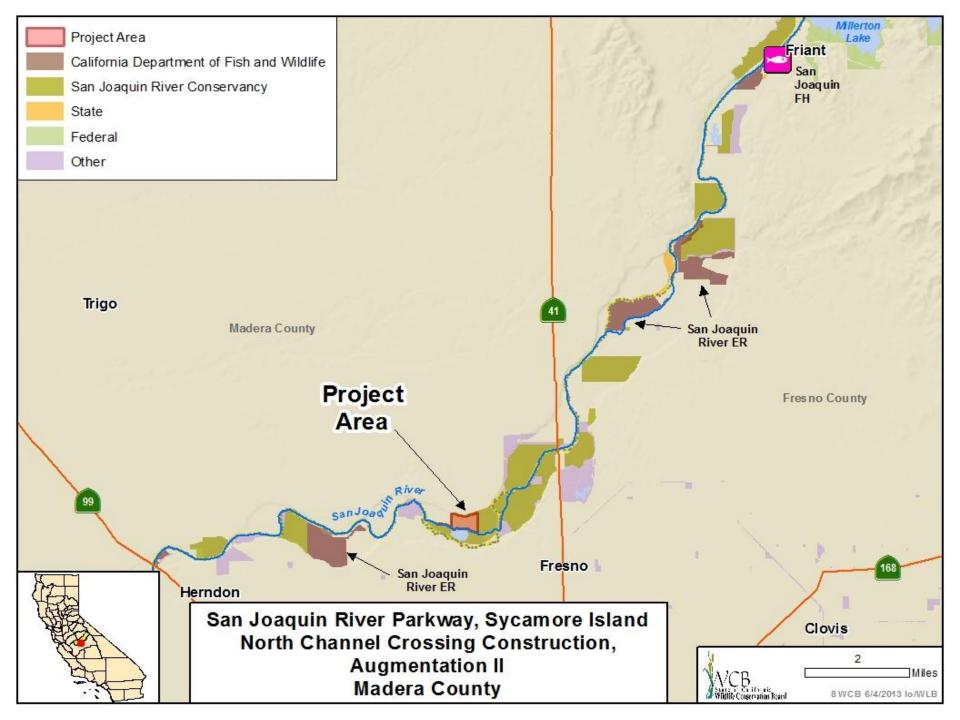
Looking north east from the northern portion of the property



Rough and Ready Creek



Bed Rock Mortar Site



#8. San Joaquin River Parkway, Sycamore Island North Channel Crossing Construction, Augmentation II



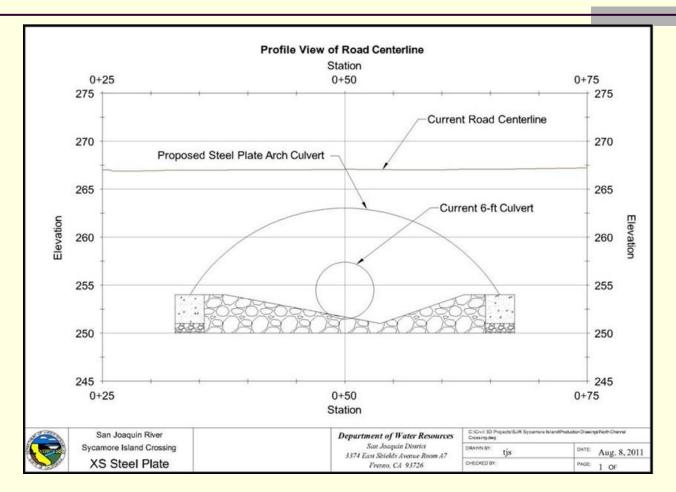
Upstream end of culvert during 6000cfs release from Frian Dam,
 Jan 06, 2011

#8. San Joaquin River Parkway, Sycamore Island North Channel Crossing Construction, Augmentation II



 Upstream end of culvert during after water receded, on February 25, 2011

#8. San Joaquin River Parkway, Sycamore Island North Channel Crossing Construction, Augmentation II



 Profile of the current culvert compared to proposed steel arch culvert

#8. San Joaquin River Parkway, Sycamore Island North Channel Crossing Construction, Augmentation II

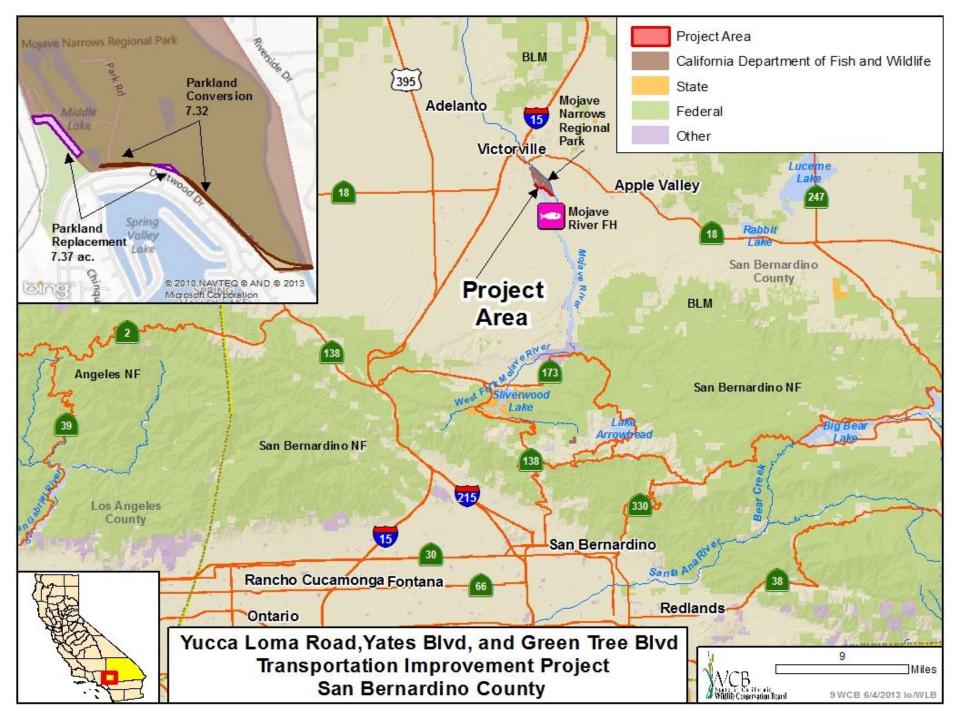


Example of a steel arch culvert with cobble riprap

#8. San Joaquin River Parkway, Sycamore Island North Channel Crossing Construction, Augmentation II



Project location



#9. Yucca Loma Road, Yates Road and Green Tree Boulevard Transportation Project, Parkland Conversion



Mojave Narrows Regional Park

#9. Yucca Loma Road, Yates Road and Green Tree Boulevard Transportation Project, Parkland Conversion



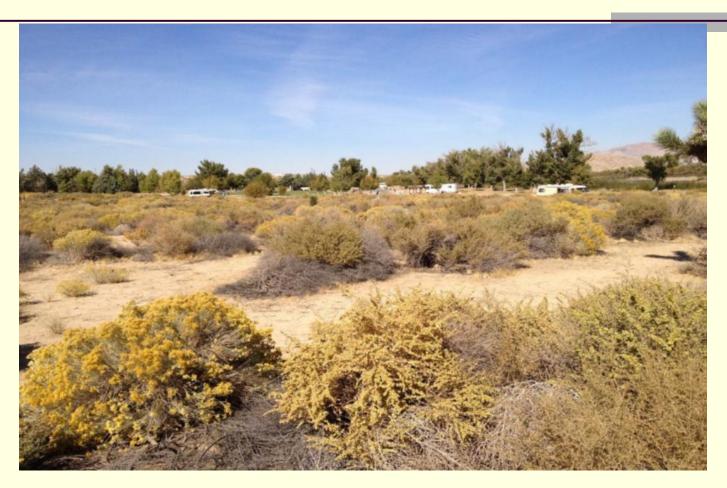
Mojave Narrows Regional Park

#9. Yucca Loma Road, Yates Road and Green Tree Boulevard Transportation Project, Parkland Conversion



Mojave Narrows

#9. Yucca Loma Road, Yates Road and Green Tree Boulevard Transportation Project, Parkland Conversion



Replacement Property (Fairway Equity LLC)

#9. Yucca Loma Road, Yates Road and Green Tree Boulevard Transportation Project, Parkland Conversion



Replacement Property





Quiota Creek Watershed within the Santa Ynez River Watershed



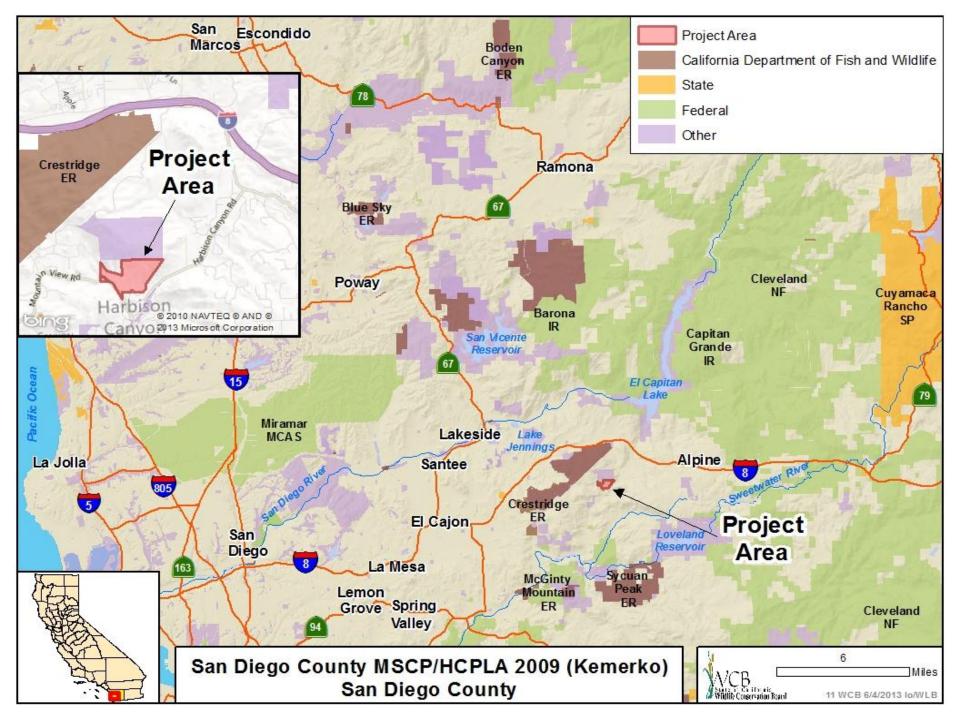
The Quiota Creek Watershed



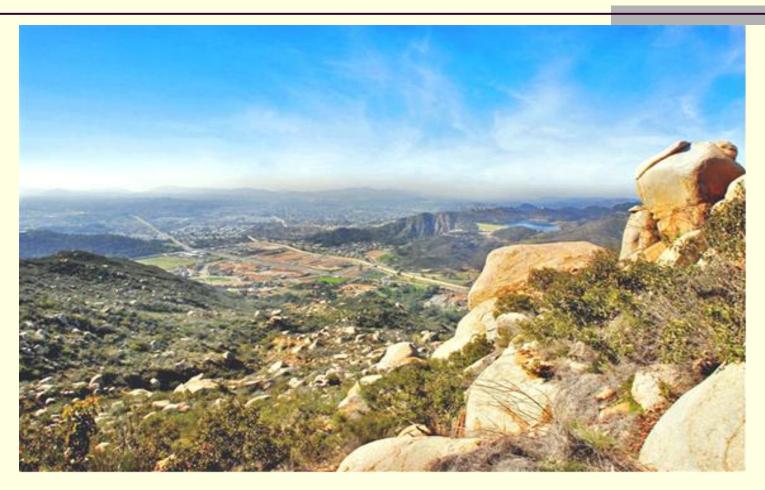
 Quiota Creek Crossing 1 looking up the road (left) and looking up the stream from below the crossing (right)



- Quiota Creek Crossing 7 Project
- WCB project May 2012



#11. San Diego County MSCP/HCPLA 2009 (Kemerko)



Typical habitat found on property

#11. San Diego County MSCP/HCPLA 2009 (Kemerko)

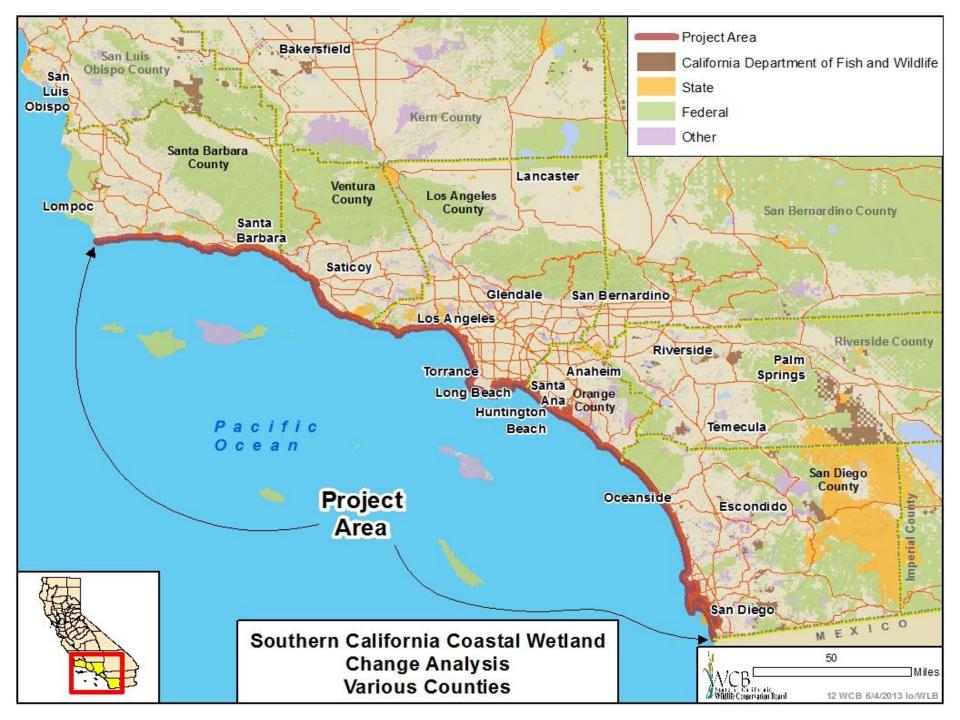


California gnatcatcher

#11. San Diego County MSCP/HCPLA 2009 (Kemerko)



Typical habitat found on property



#12. Southern California Coastal Wetland Change Analysis

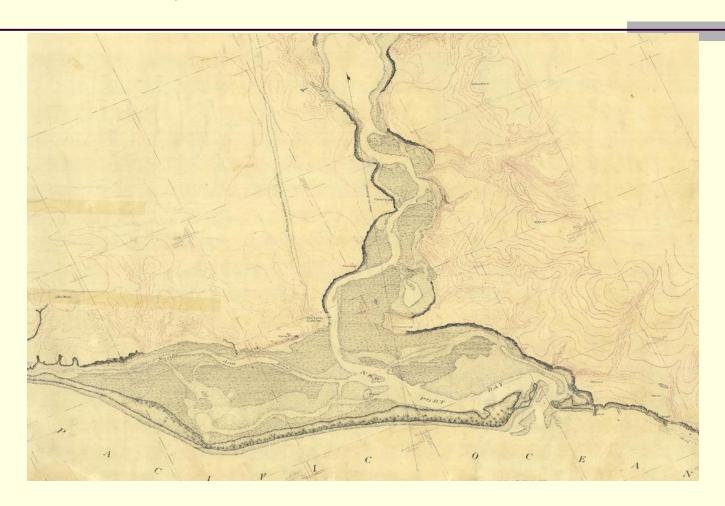


U.S. Coast Survey Maps of California (1851-1889)

Topographic Maps (T-Sheets)

- The primary information source for early American shorelines
- Coastal surveys needed for navigation (shipwrecks were costly)
 - Formed in 1807 by Thomas Jefferson as The Survey of the Coast
 - Became the US Coast Survey in 1836
 - Became the US Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1878
 - Now part of NOAA as the National Geodetic Survey
- Responsible for "completing an accurate chart of every part of the coasts"
 - California coast mapped between 1850 and 1890
- Used science-based techniques imported from Europe
 - Accurate maps (lives depended on it)
 - Large scale (detailed)

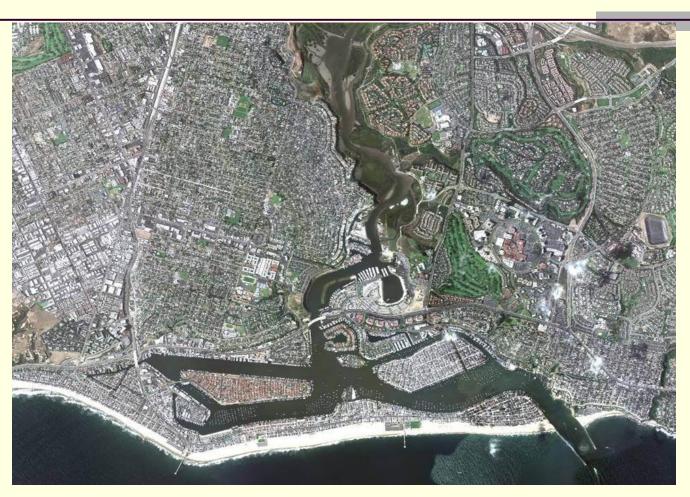




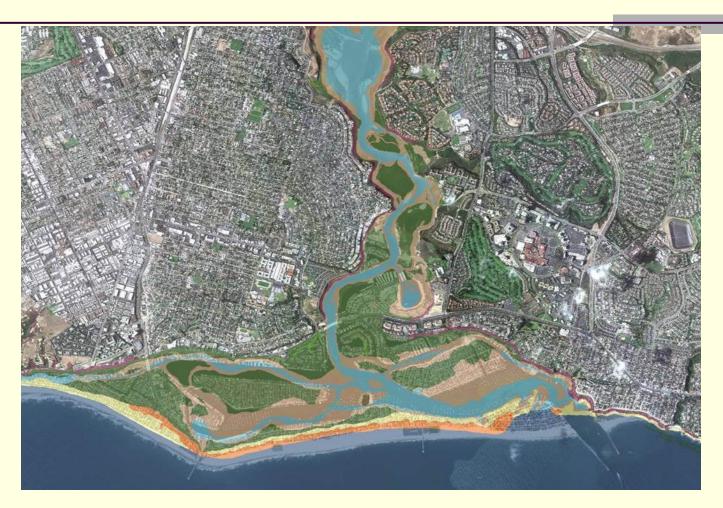
Example of historic map (Newport Bay)



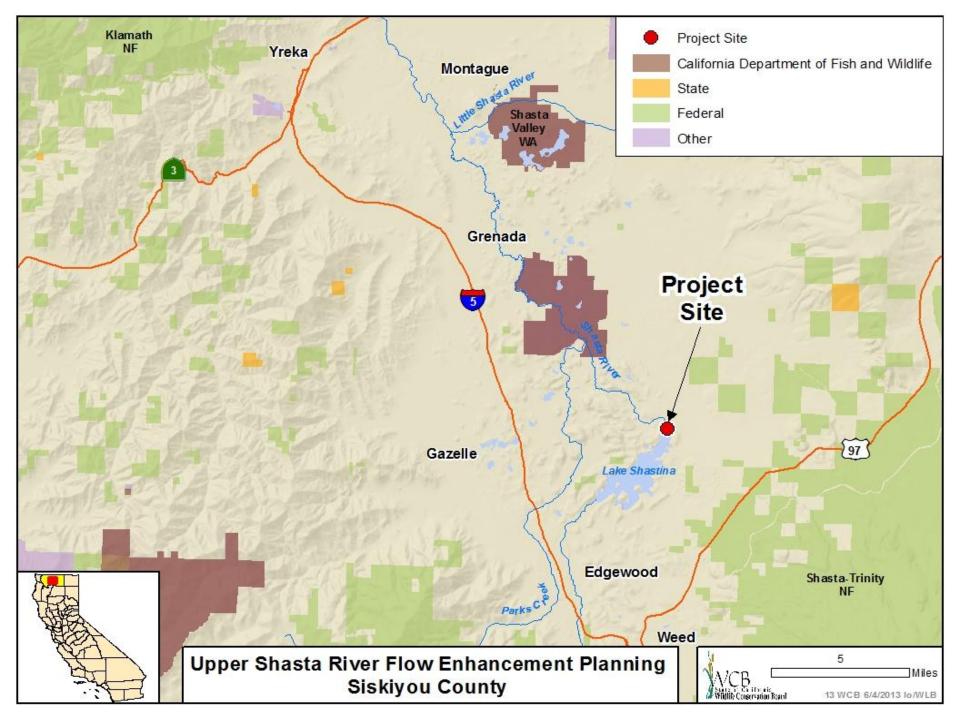
Maps and landscapes analyzed for different habitat types



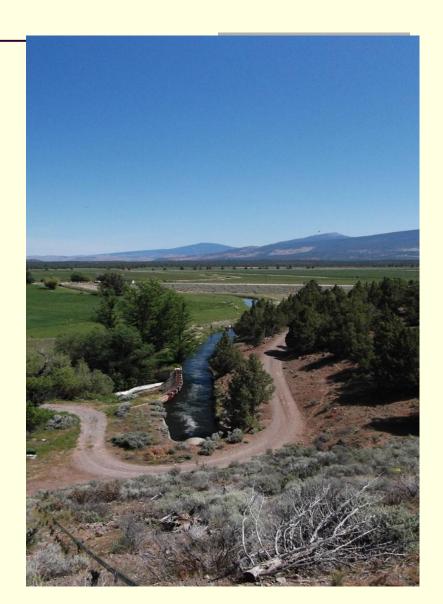
Current configuration



Historic habitats overlaid on current configuration



Main Canal at base of Lake Shastina, with diversion to Shasta River.





It is estimated that 90% of the water lost to seepage could be saved through lining the main canal



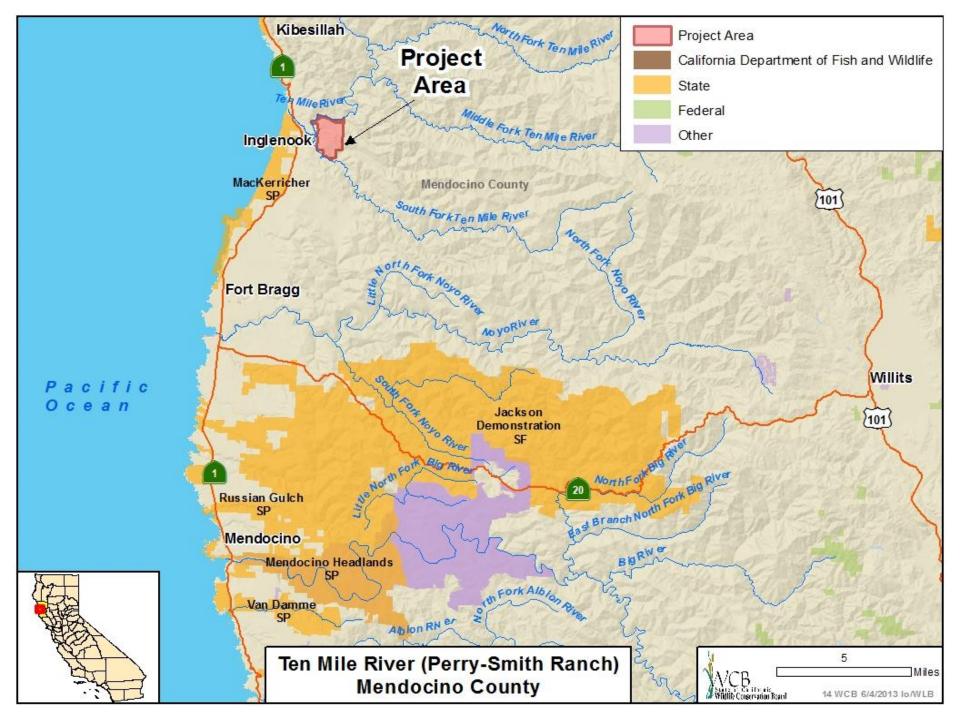
 Wetland seep at base of Lake Shastina dam could be improved for fisheries benefits



 Parks Creek Diversion has potential for improved diversion and state-of-the-art fish screens

Some improvements have been initiated in the system, such as this fish screen at the Little Shasta River





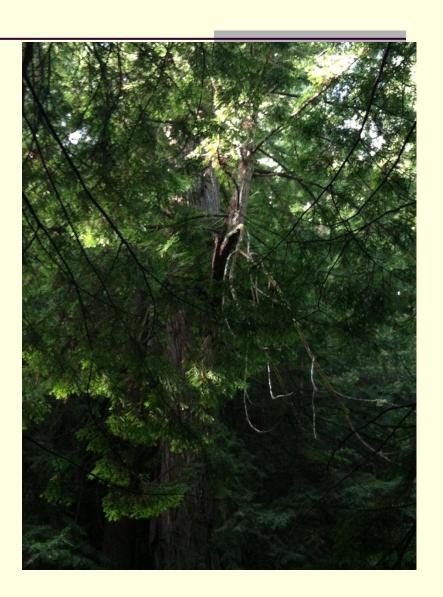


Easterly view from Ten Mile River basin looking up to Ranch area



Main stem of the Ten Mile River on Perry-Smith Ranch

 Spotted owl nesting site on the eastern border of the property

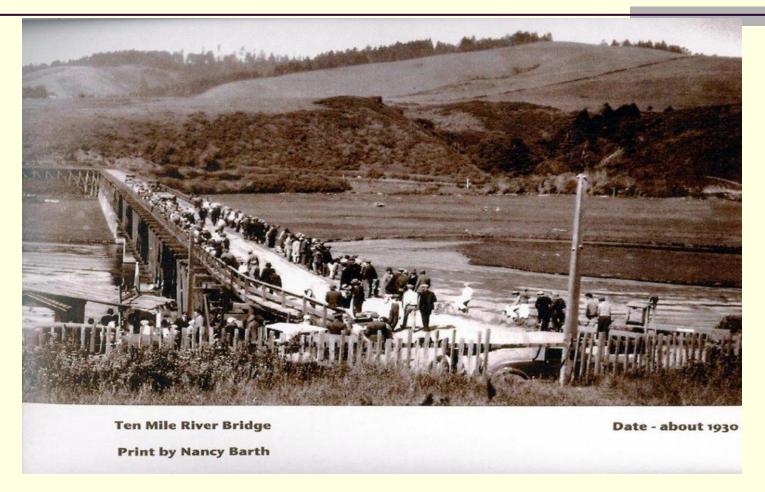




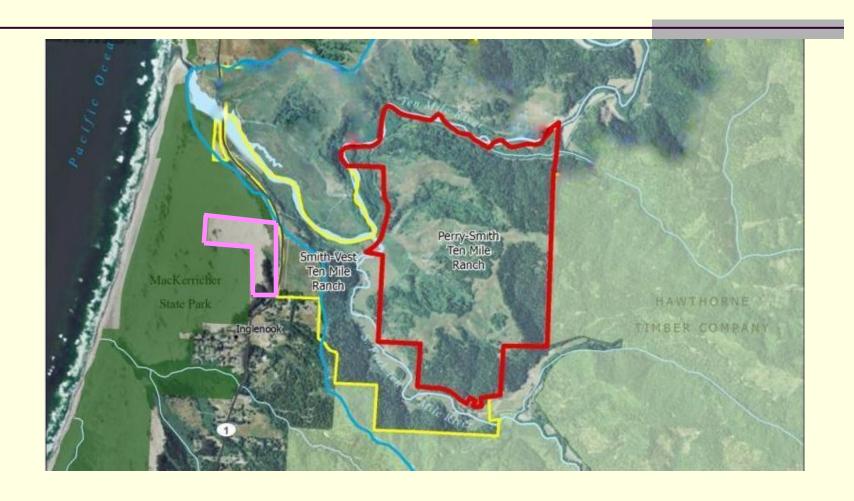
Eagle resting on the South Fork of Ten Mile River

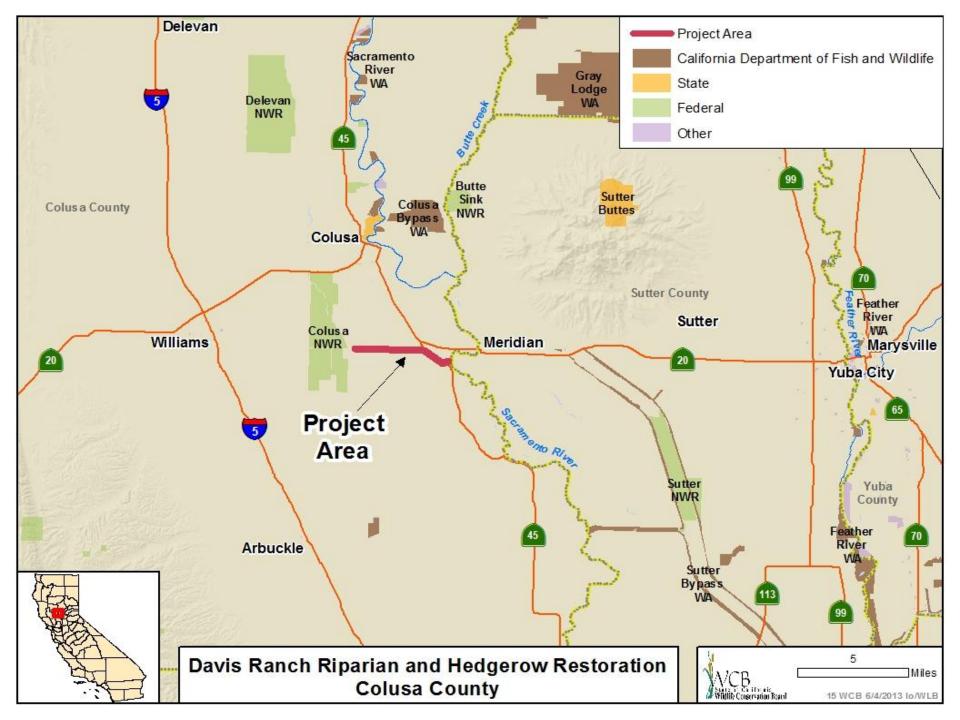


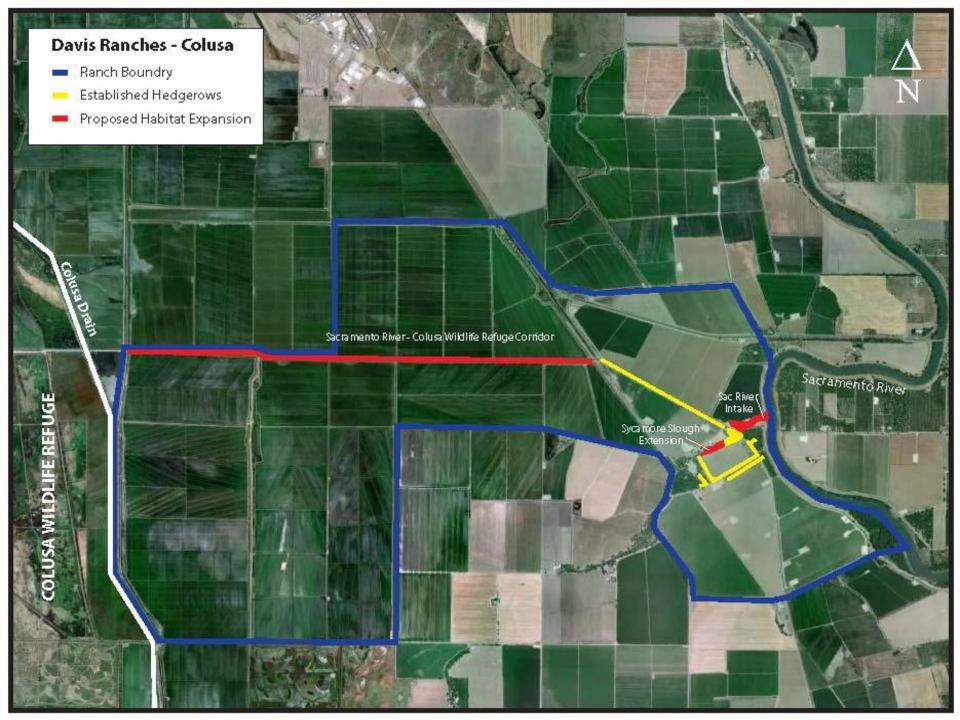
Viewshed area from top of peak looking northwest to mouth of Ten Mile River



 Gathering along the old Ten Mile River Bridge at the west end of the property









Phase I: Sacramento River Intake site. Work to include bank sloping and restoring riparian habitat



Phase I: Sacramento River Intake site.



Phase III: River-refuge Corridor. Existing roads to be consolidated.



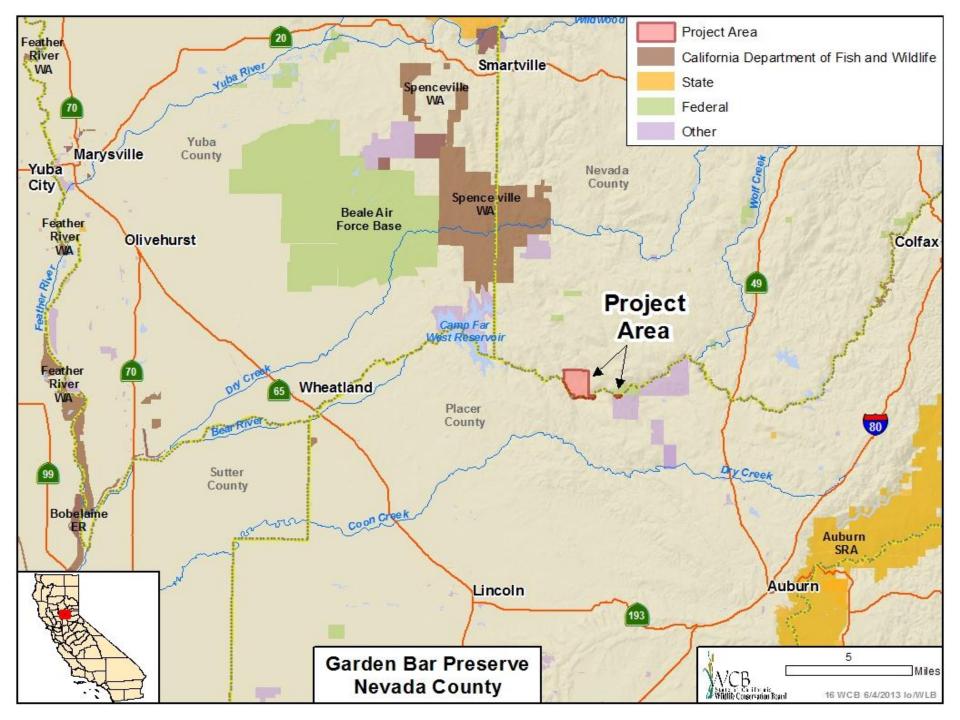
Phase III, River-refuge Corridor site. Three miles of riparian habitat to be created, connecting the Davis Ranch riparian habitats to the Colusa National Wildlife Refuge



Two-year old hedgerow from an earlier project at the Davis Ranch



Two-year old hedgerow from an earlier project at the Davis Ranch





Bear River floodplain



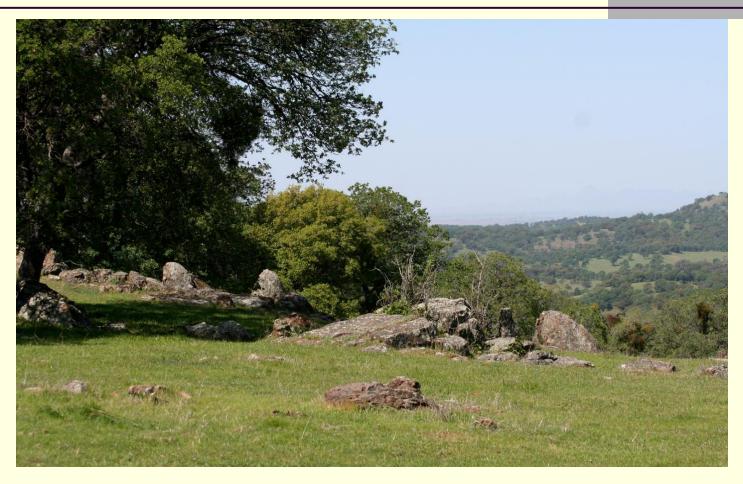
Looking southwest across the property



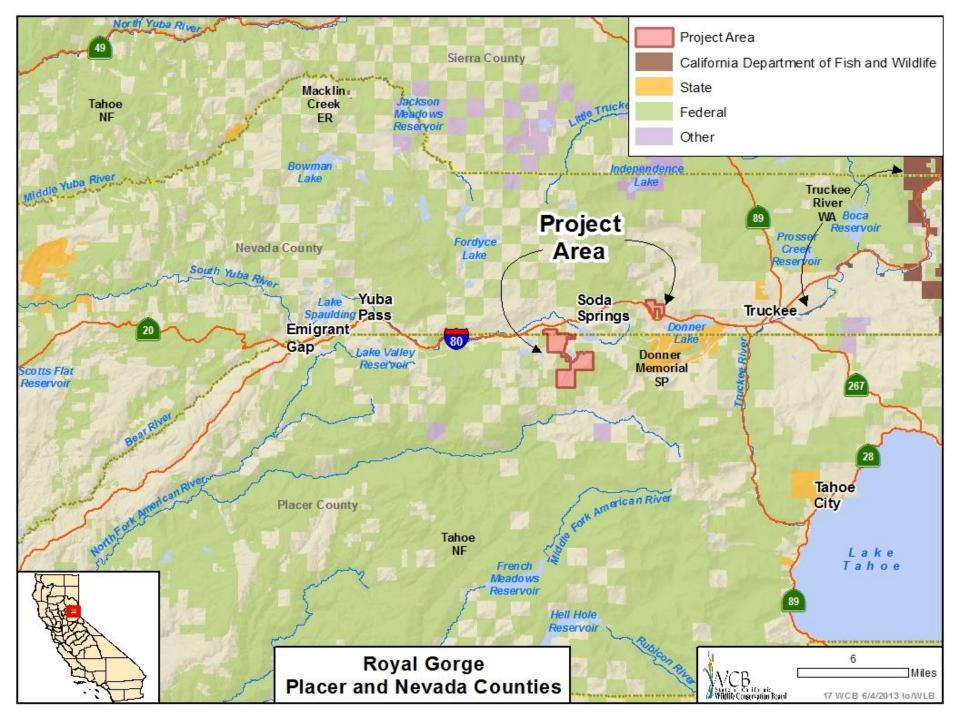
Southwest view of the Bear River



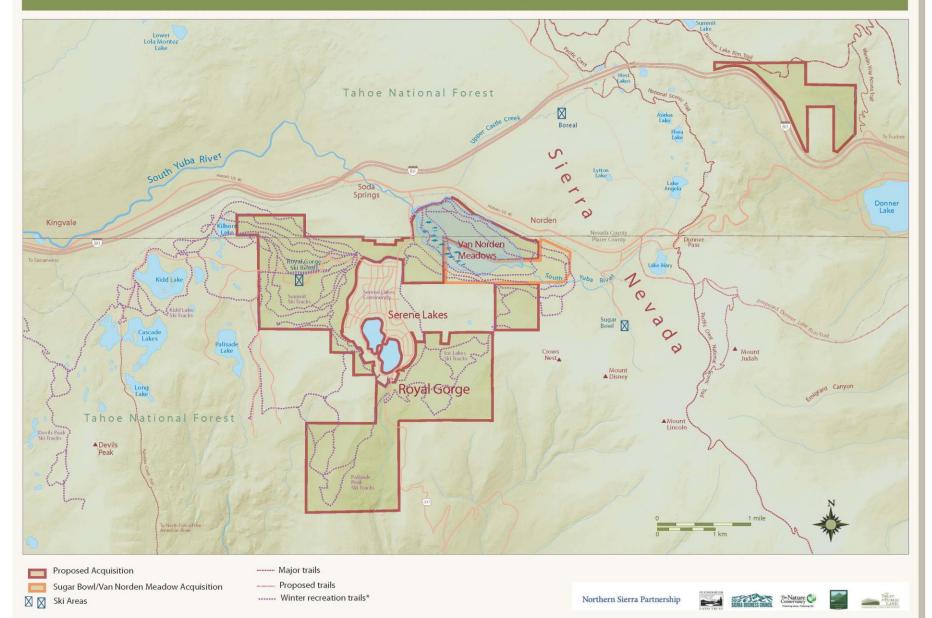
Southwest view



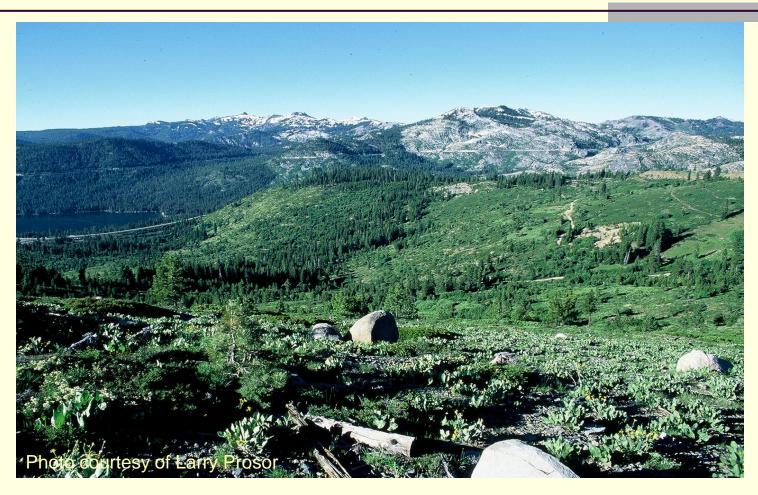
Rock outcropping and oaks



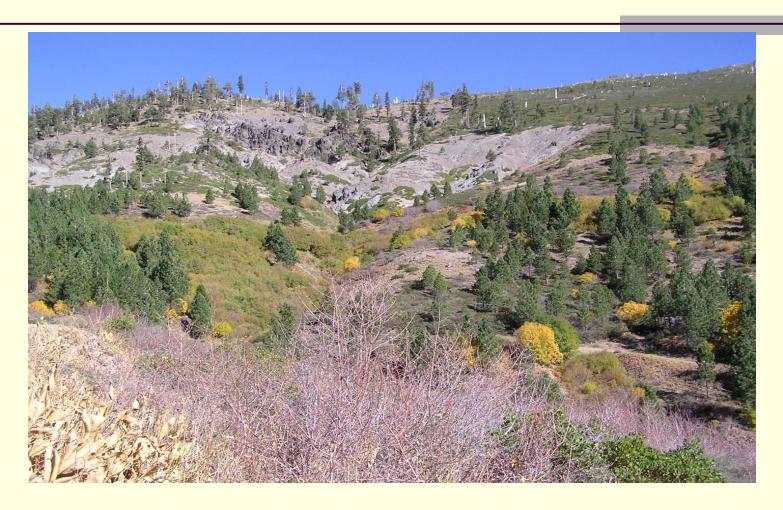
Royal Gorge



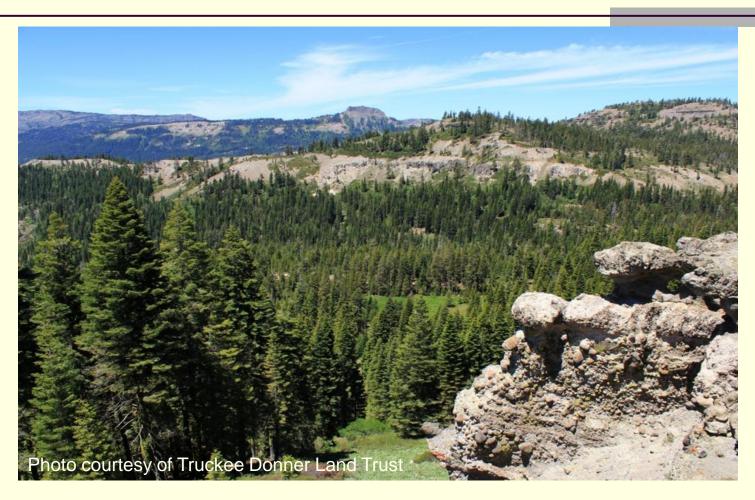
#17. Royal Gorge



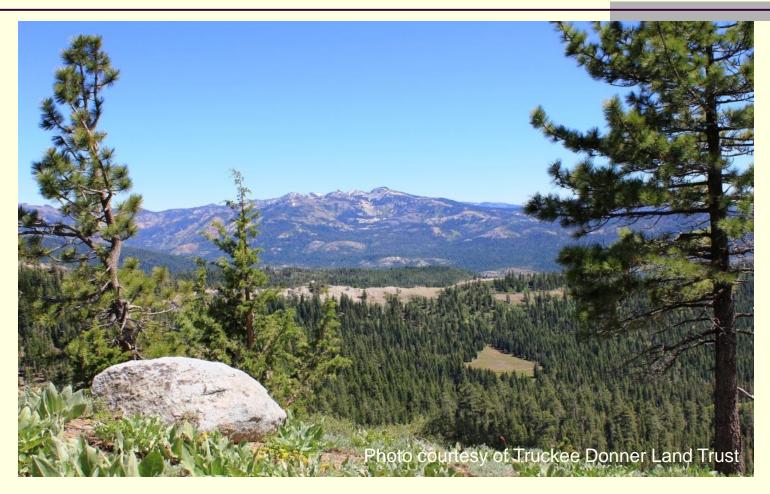
Upper Gregory Creek Property



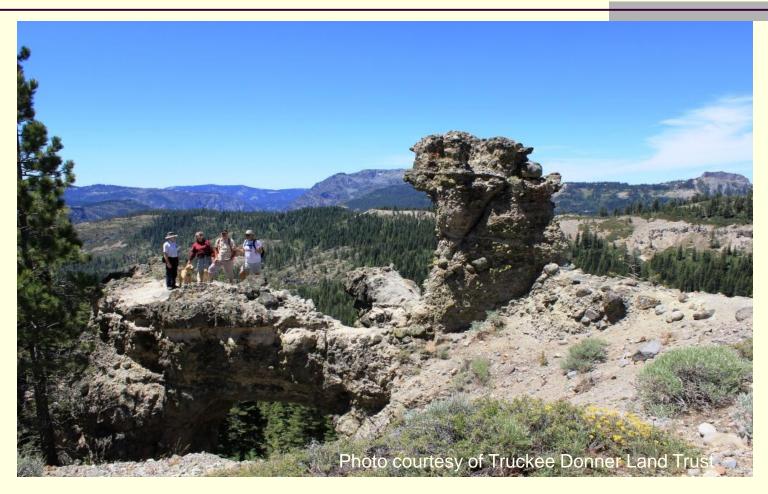
 Upper Gregory Creek – mix of conifers and deciduous plants that grow in the loose volcanic soil



Royal Gorge Property



Meadow from Palisade Peak



Natural Arch on Mt. Rowton



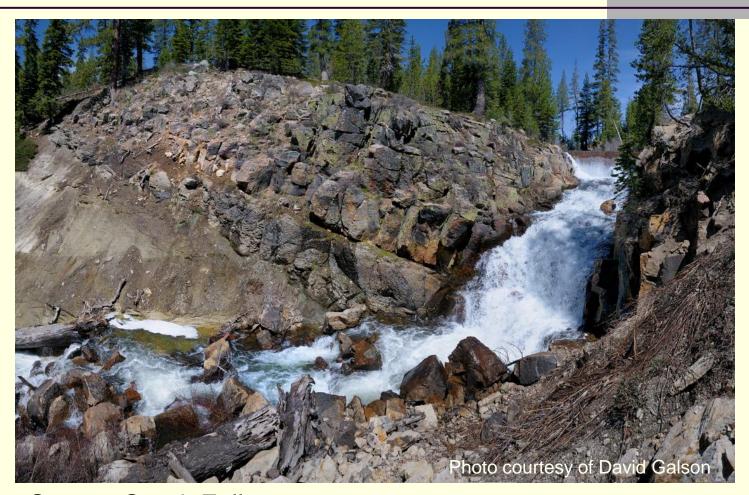
Royal Gorge



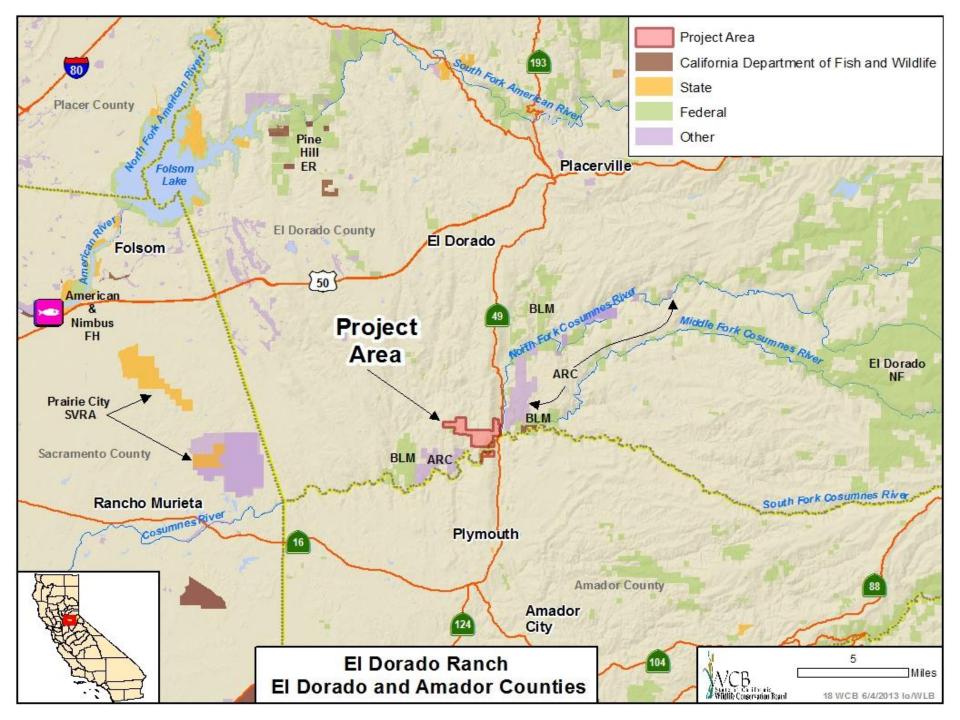
Serena Creek



Van Norden Meadow

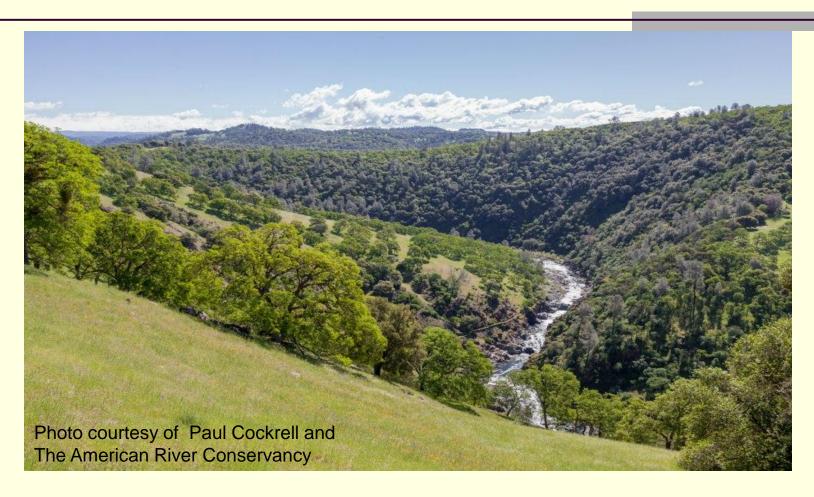


Serena Creek Falls





Property contains river frontage along the Main Fork of the Cosumnes River



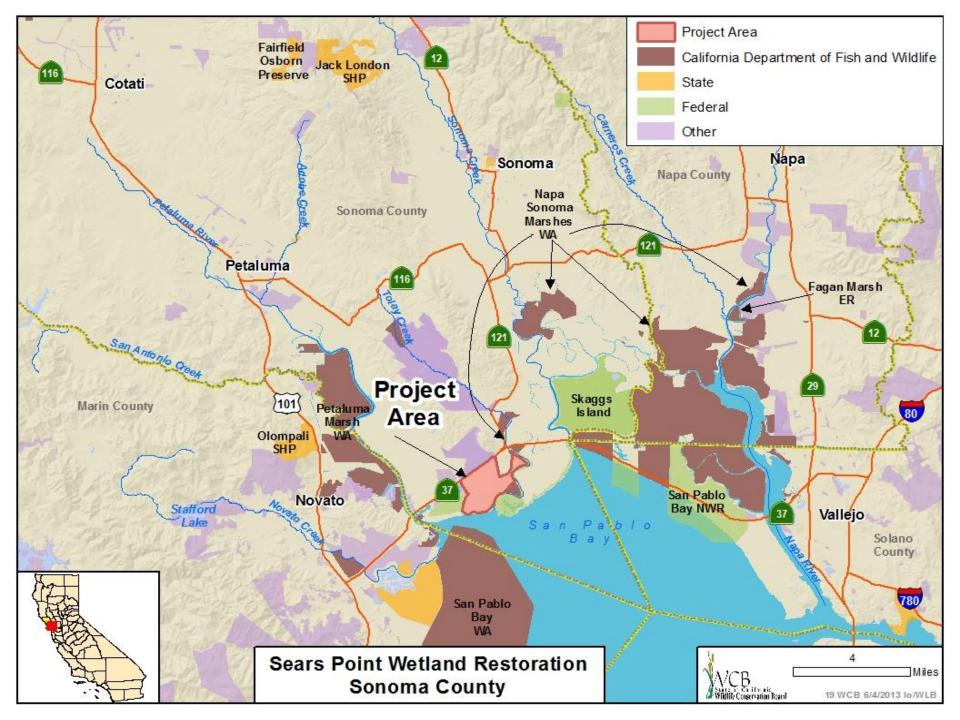
View of Blue oak woodlands above the Main Fork of the Cosumnes River

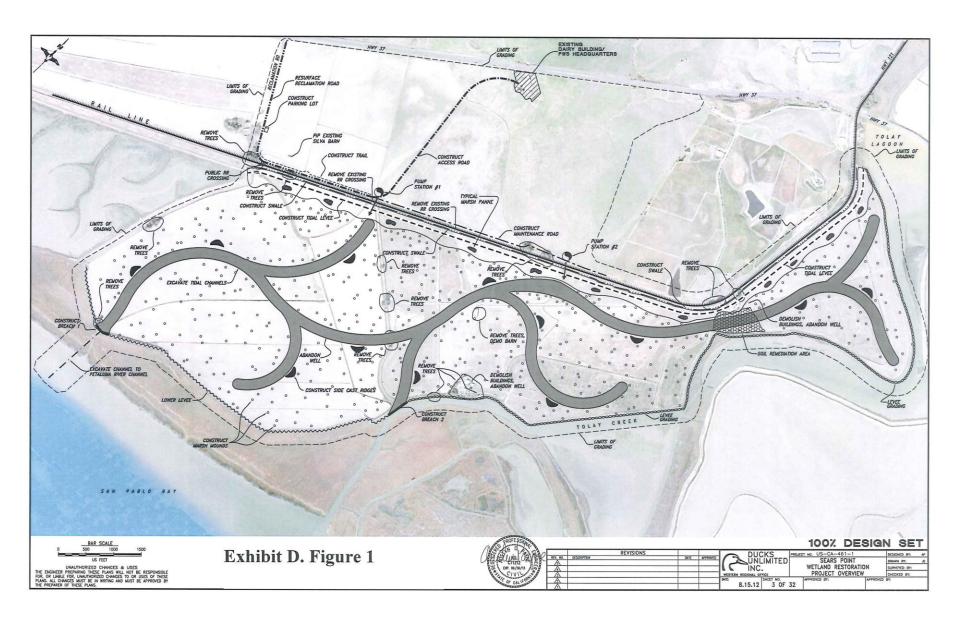


The property is identified in the County of El Dorado's Oak Woodlands Management Plan as a priority conservation area. El Dorado Ranch contains the largest contiguous north-south corridor of blue oak woodlands in El Dorado County.



A scenic view overlooking the Cosumnes River that will be enjoyed by the public







The view west overlooking the 10-year-old Tubbs Island Levee Setback Restoration Project in the foreground, the diked baylands of Sears Point, and the recently restored Sonoma Baylands Restoration Project



The view south from the Sears Point uplands across Highway 37, the seasonal wetland restoration area, the railroad track, and into the future tidal marsh restoration area. Tubbs Island in the background gives way to San Pablo Bay



The view north over Sears Point. Note the prodigious suspended sediment supply within San Pablo Bay and Tolay Creek



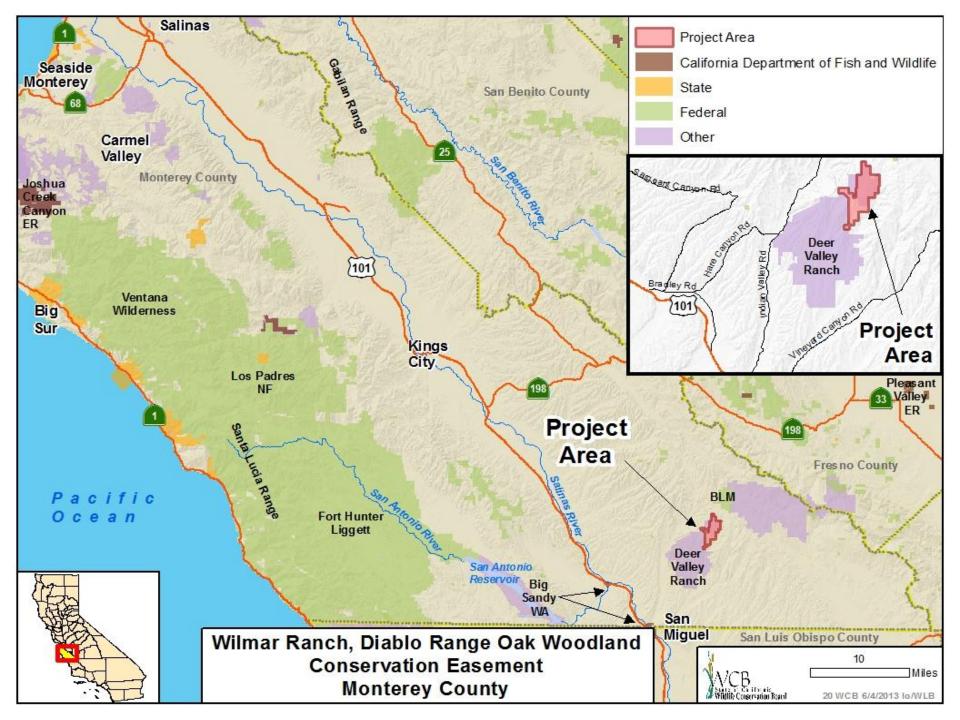
■ The view east over the Petaluma River in the foreground with its existing tidal marsh, the recently restored Sonoma Baylands, the proposed restoration site, and Tolay Creek in the distance



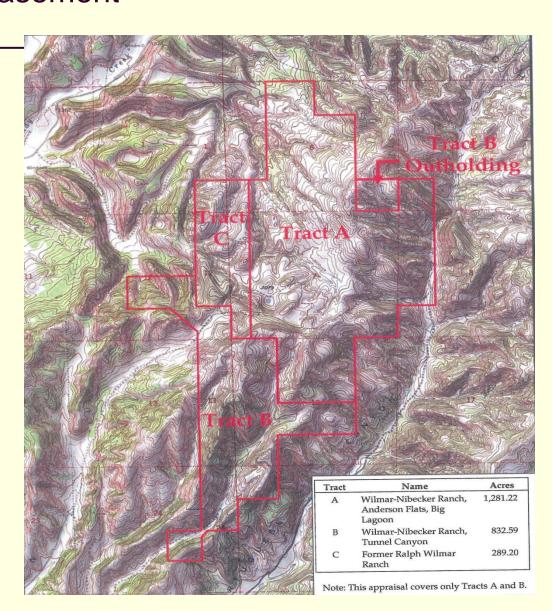
Miles of new tidal channels will be constructed using historic maps to locate former channels and taking advantage of existing drainage ditches

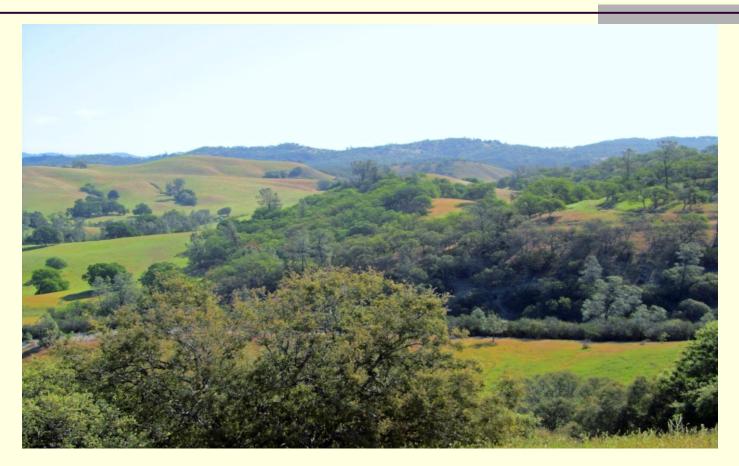


The recently restored Sonoma Baylands provides a good example of what the proposed project will become in a few years



The Easement Area is comprised of Tracts A and B





The Wilmar Ranch is valued for its oak woodlands, oak savannahs and native plants and wildlife that include deer, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, wild pig, wild turkey and raptors.

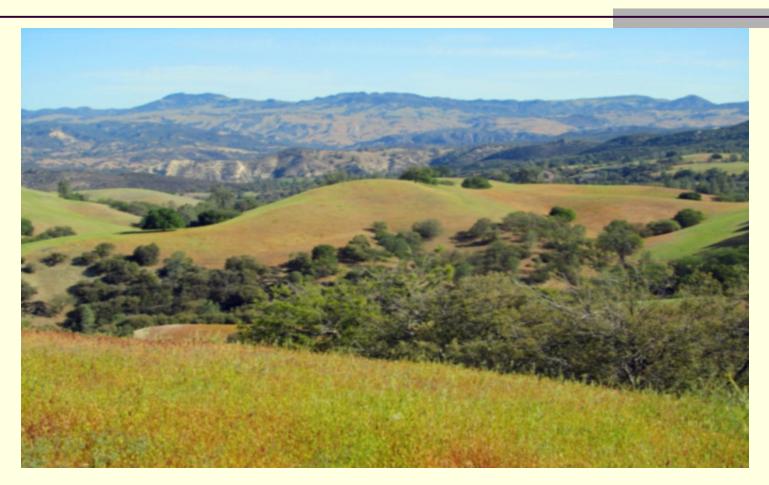


The property includes both Live Oak and Coast Live Oak trees that will be conserved and protected by the easement.



The conservation easement will compliment Monterey County's Oak Woodland Management plans to protect existing oak woodlands from development and maintain or improve conditions of existing oak woodlands.

#20. Wilmar Ranch, Diablo Range Oak Woodland Conservation Easement

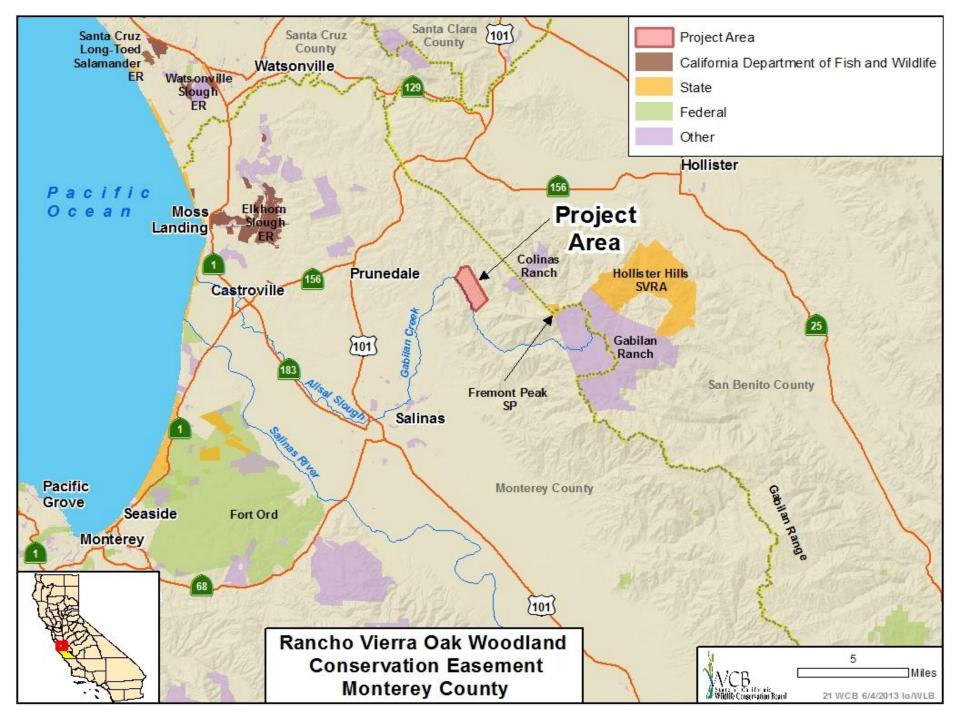


View of Property

#20. Wilmar Ranch, Diablo Range Oak Woodland Conservation Easement



Wildflowers and views from the Property





Looking west from the north east portion of the property towards Old Stage Road.



Blue Oak



Gabilan Creek



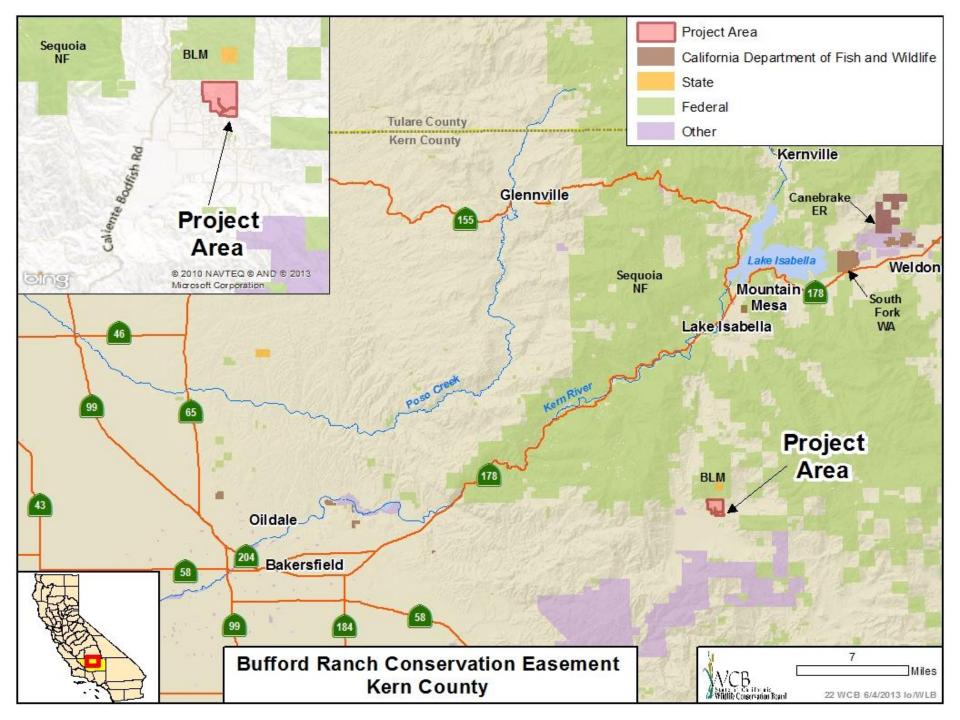
Looking southwest at Gabilan Creek.



Tule Elk

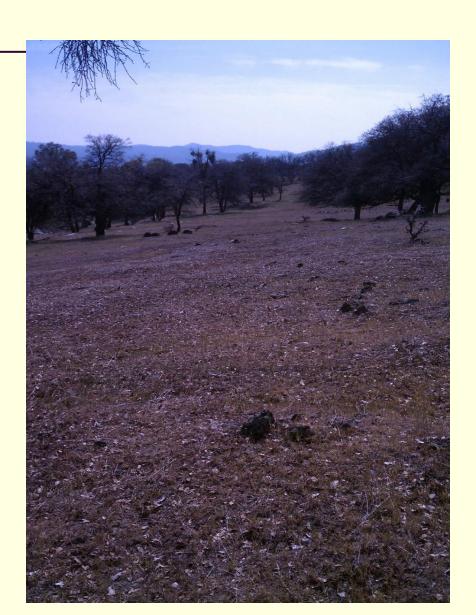


Looking south from the center portion of the property towards Gabilan Creek.



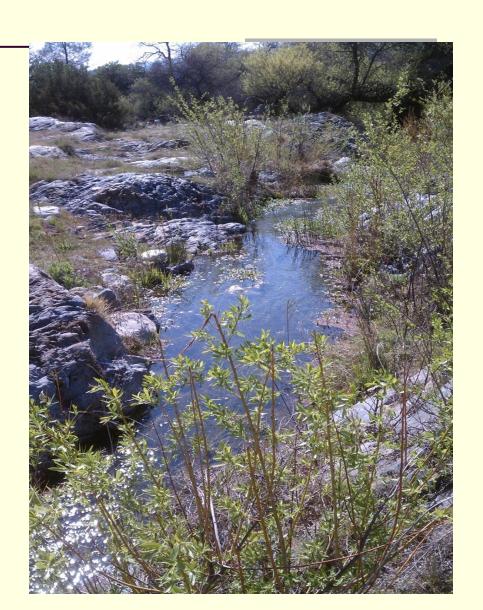
#22. Bufford Ranch Conservation Easement

Open grazing land on property



#22. Bufford Ranch Conservation Easement

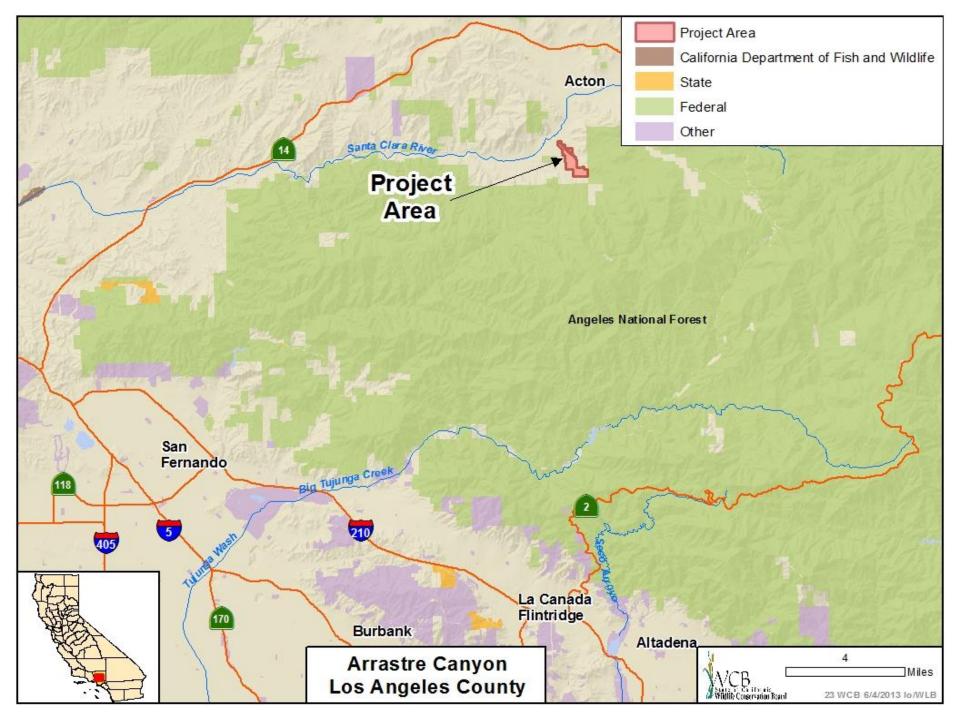
Seasonal stream found on property



#22. Bufford Ranch Conservation Easement

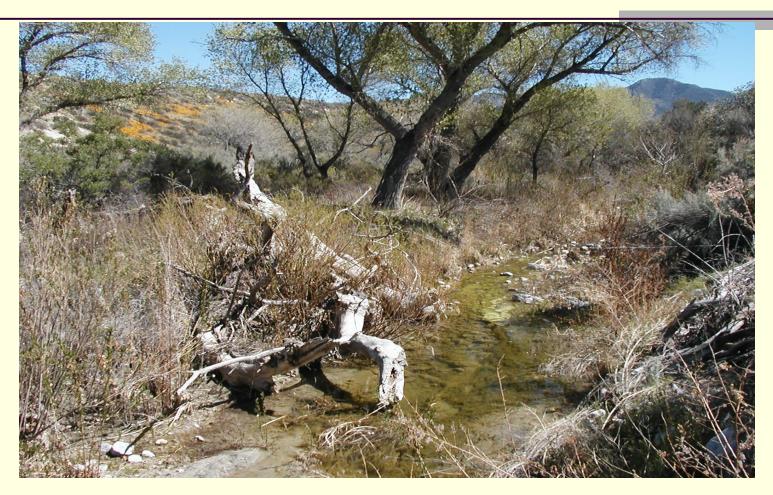


Native American grinding stones found on the property





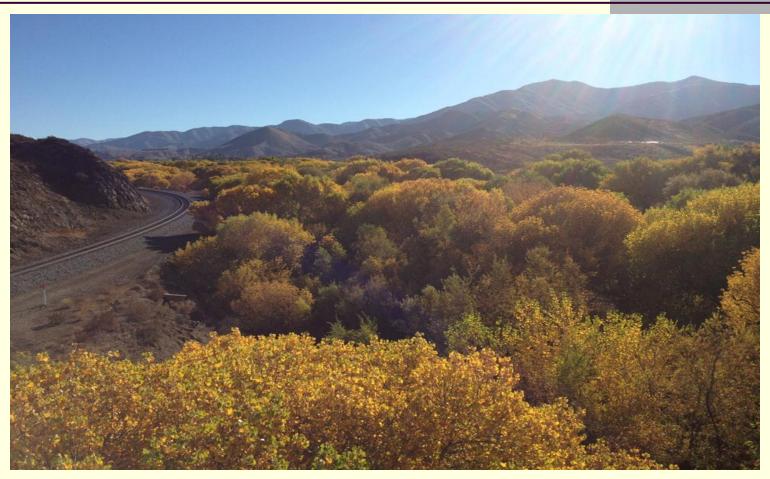
Looking up Arrastre Canyon with the Angeles National Forest in the background.



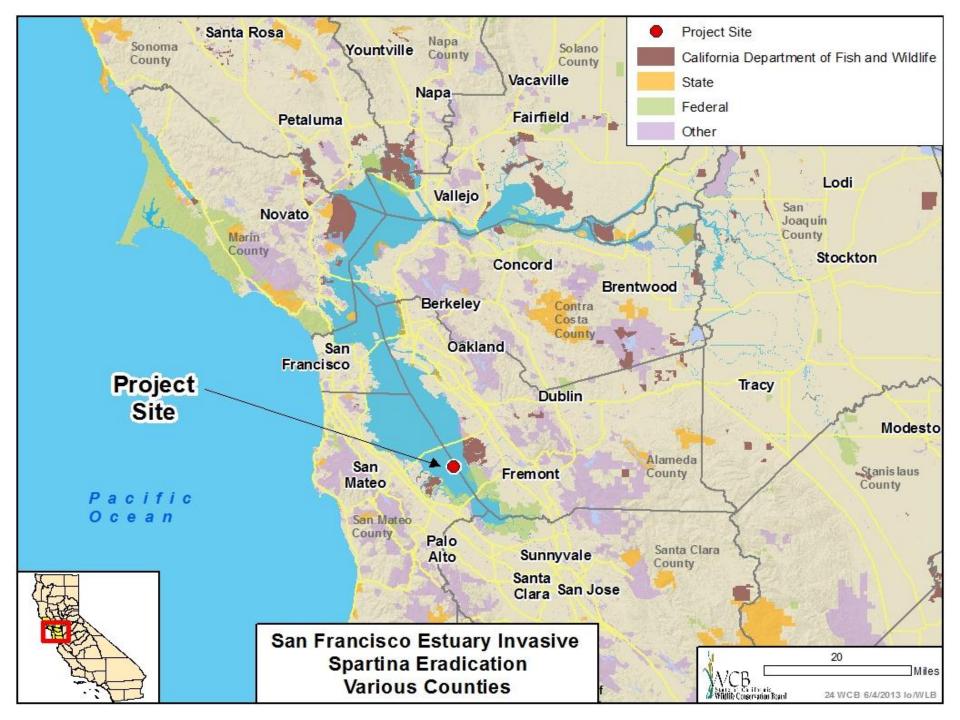
Arrastre Creek

Arrastre Creek Unarmored Three
 Spined Stickleback
 habitat

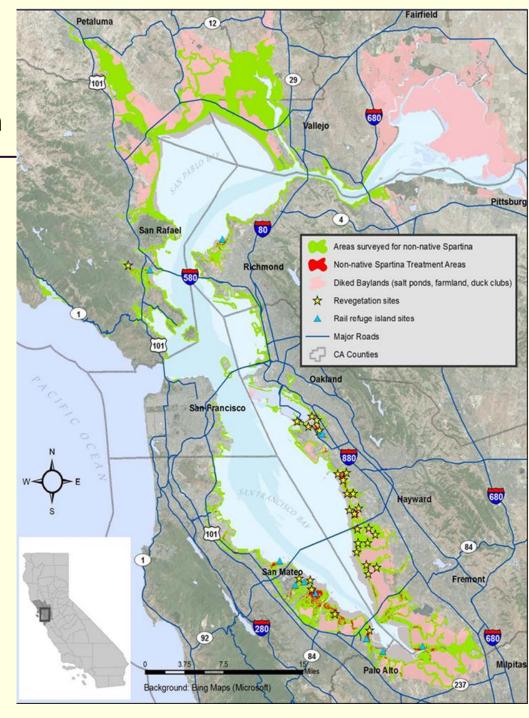


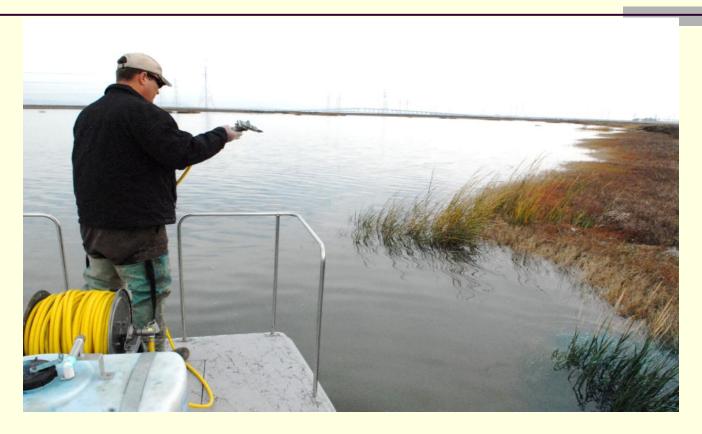


View up towards Arrastre Canyon and the Angeles National Forest



Survey, treatment, and restoration sites in the project area.





Treating isolated plants along previously infested shorelines with low toxicity herbicide formulated for aquatic habitats. The blue color is a non-toxic dye added to the herbicide to help applicators see what has already been treated.



Sometimes the invasive hybrid plants are visible as brighter green spots in the marsh plain (indicated by red arrows), but in many marshes, the invasive is not nearly so discernible, consisting of only a few scattered individuals.



■ The stubble in the foreground is what is remaining of plants successfully killed the previous season. The established clone in the center of the photo illustrates how new green growth spreads from its center, sometimes at a rate of two meters or more per year.



 Geotextile fabric secured over a plant can be effective for killing isolated clones in some situations



 Native Marsh Gumplant is planted in dense clumps along small channels to provide nesting habitat and refuge for endangered California Clapper Rails



Transporting Native Spartina to restoration sites



Native Spartina planted within goose exclosure cages



Building earthen islands for high tide refuge areas



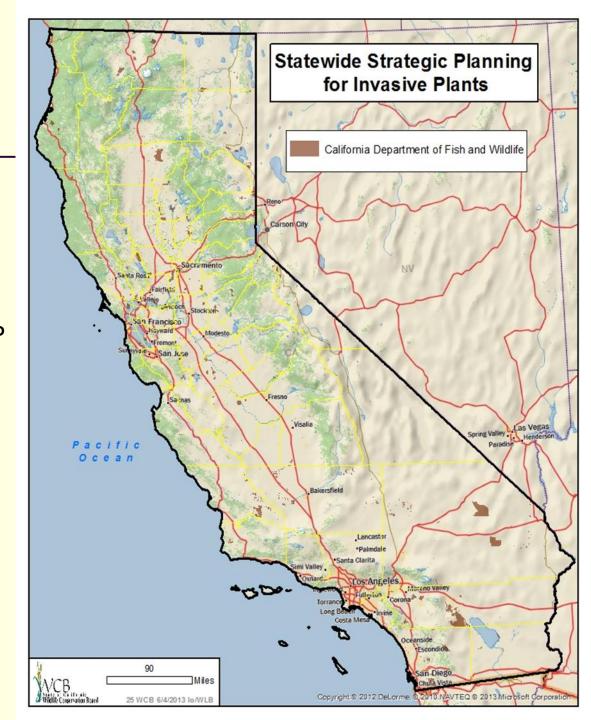
Once the earthen mound is constructed, the islands are densely planted with native marsh gumplant, saltgrass, and pickleweed
 – favorite cover for Clapper Rails and Harvest Mice

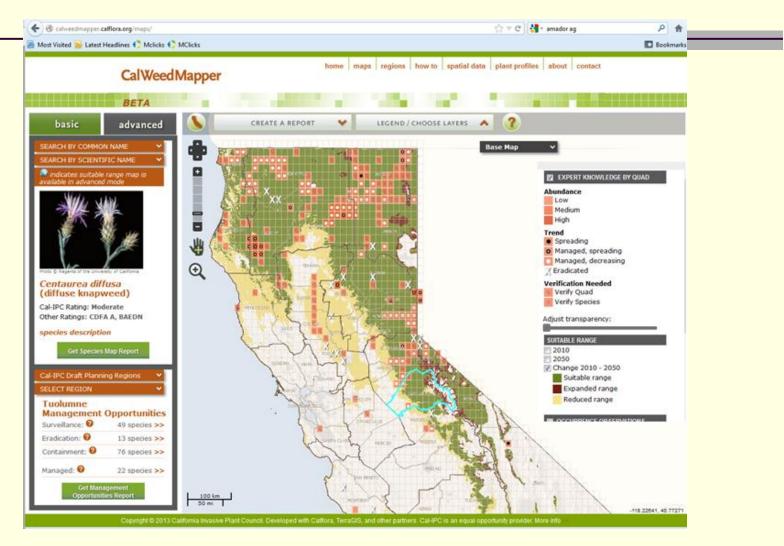


A completed island with newly-planted vegetation. Within a few months, this vegetation will provide the highest protective cover in the marsh

Four Project Priorities:

- Support CDFW SWAP
- Identify Regional Priorities
- Develop Specific Projects
- Strengthen Decision Support Tools





Map of northern California provided by CalWeedMapper



Arundo displaces native plants and associated wildlife because of the massive stands it forms.



 Spotted Knapweed crowds out native species and forage for livestock, and can invade undisturbed bunchgrass stands



Yellow starthistle inhabits open hills, grasslands, open woodlands, fields, roadsides, and rangelands, and it is considered one of the most serious rangeland weeds in the state