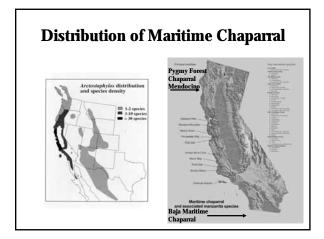
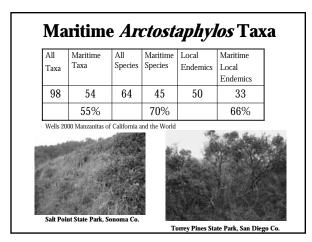
Maritime Chaparral and Adaptive Management



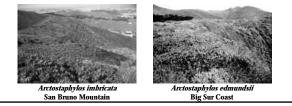


Michael Vasey San Francisco State University





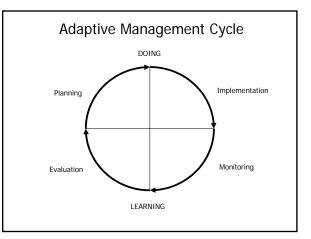
"A land ethic, then, reflects the existence of an ecological conscience, and this in turn reflects a conviction of individual responsibility for the health of the land. Health is the capacity of the land for self-renewal. Conservation is our effort to understand and preserve this capacity... "Aldo Leopold, Sand County Almanac 1949

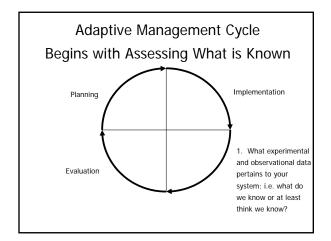


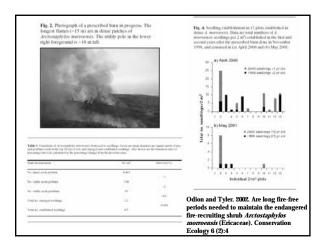
Why is it difficult to understand and preserve the capacity for ecosystems to self-renew?

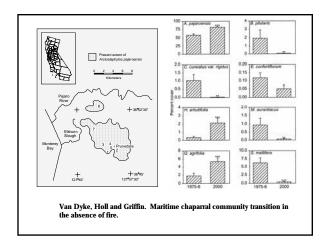
Ecosystems are:

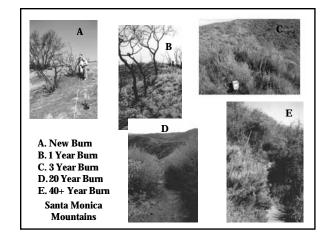
- = Intrinsically Uncertain; Dynamic
- Historic
- Complex
- Open
- i.e. Ecosystems are not only more complex than we think, but more complex than we
- CAN think

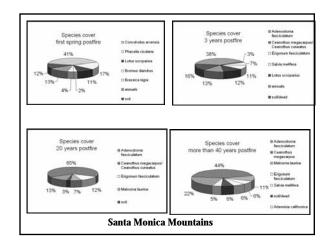


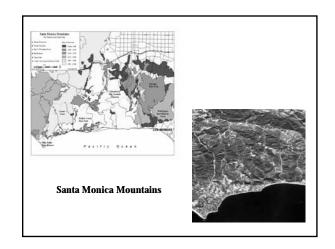


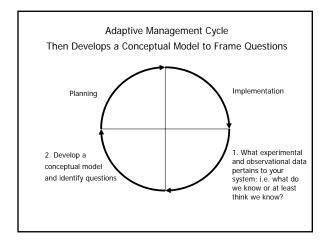


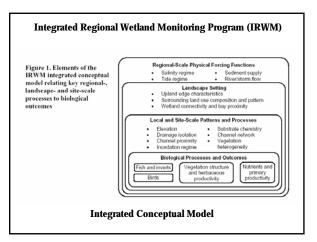


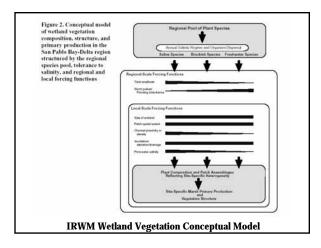


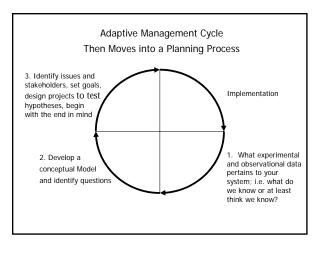


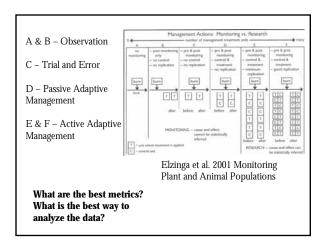


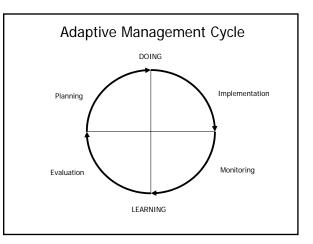












Summary

- There is a tremendous amount that we still don't know! Conserving maritime chaparral is a daunting task yet failure to conserve maritime chaparral risks a vital part of California's natural heritage
 Coordinate efforts of academia, agencies, and the public to generate better understanding of the dynamics of maritime chaparral (build conceptual model)
 Use management activities to stimulate large scale experimentation (adaptive management) that builds understanding
 Conduct more experimental work on maritime chaparral; e.g. seed banks and seedling survival, and devlop predictive models that can be tested in the field
 Focus on restoring diversity and consider multiple species and life histories in an experimental context.
 Be opportunistic! Learning must have as high a priority as doing. Cultivate a land ethic throughout the community



Mt. Tamalpais, Marin County