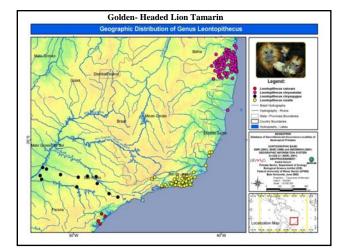
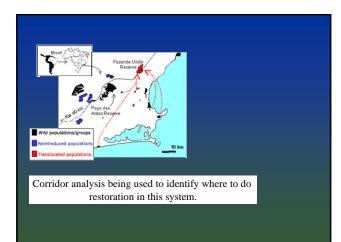
The Coyote Valley Linkage in the Context of the Central Coast

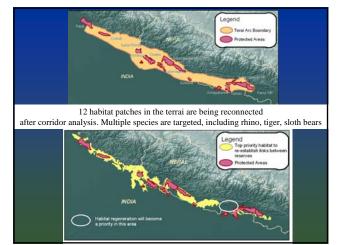
Jim Thorne

Corridor analysis is being used in conservation efforts around the world, and is proving an effective restoration tool as well.









Study Region

- Central Coast Mountains are mostly undeveloped, except in scattered pockets
- Inner Coast Ranges are primarily in private ownership- large ranches
- San Francisco and Monterey Bay regions are heavily developed
- northern Transverse Ranges are primarily in public ownershiplargely NF wilderness
- Agriculture predominant in valley bottoms
- Vineyard expansion threatens undeveloped oak woodlands in foothills





Threats to biodiversity and proposed solutions

Threats Solutions Reduced habitat Large sized reserves Altered Ecosystem Restoration of native Composition and plants and animals Structure Corridors, linked reserves Fragmented Habitat Reintroduction of Ecosystem Dysfunction disturbance, watershed (loss of process) restoration

Primary Goals of a Reserve System

- Represent all native habitat types across their natural range of variation
- Maintain viable populations of all native species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- Maintain ecological and evolutionary processes (disturbance, predation, hydrological regimes) that maintain biodiversity
- Design the system to be responsive to longterm change (climate change)

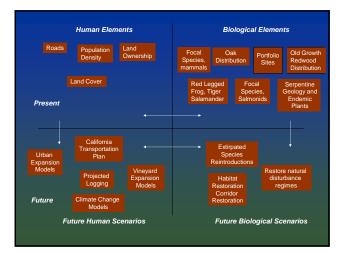
Focal Species- Conservation Planners' Buzzwords

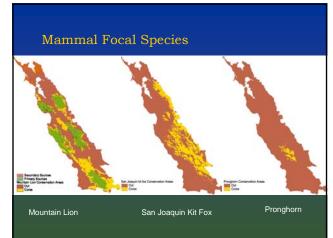
Choose species that live in different habitat types and fill different ecological functions

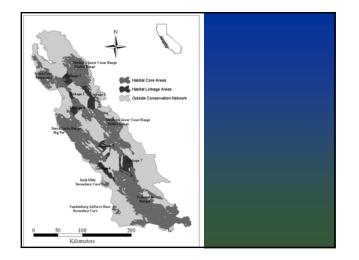
Umbrella Flagship Keystone Rare/Endemic Indicator

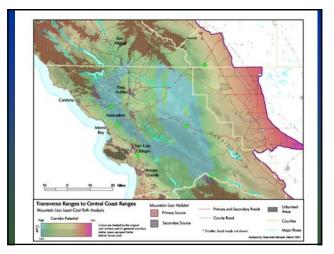
How to approach such a large and multiscaled task?

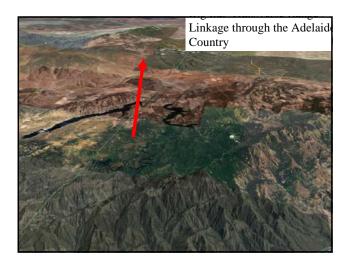
- Focal species and the Wildlands approach: Cores, Corridors, Umbrella species.
- Focal species: Mountain Lion, San Joaquin Kit Fox, Pronghorn Antelope, Steelhead.
- Mountain Lion the primary focus due to its extensive spatial requirements.
- Steelhead database unusual, developed by grass roots in combination with government employees.

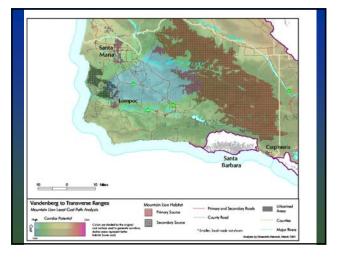


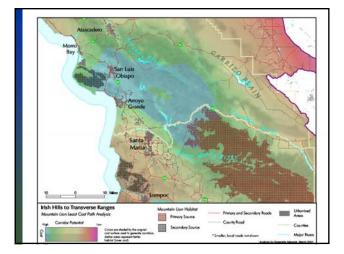


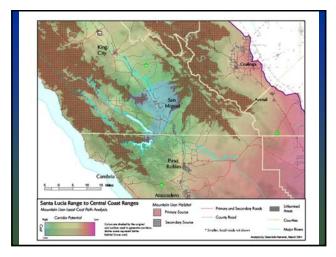


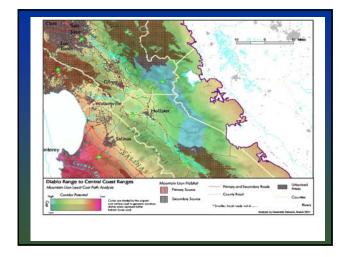


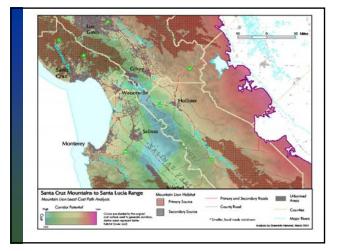


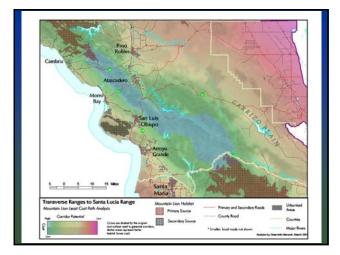






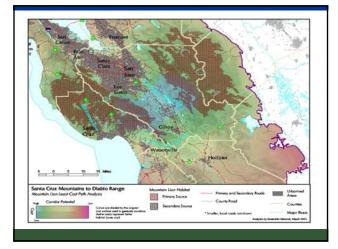




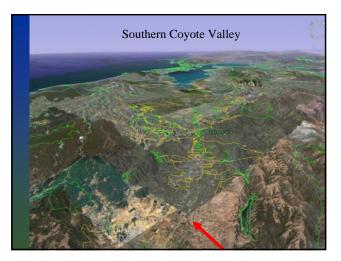




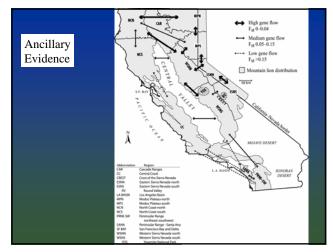


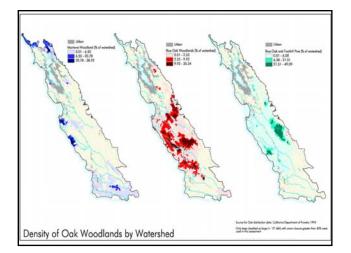


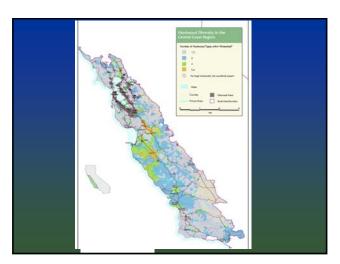


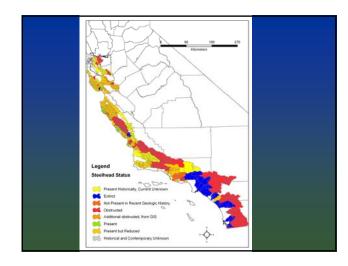


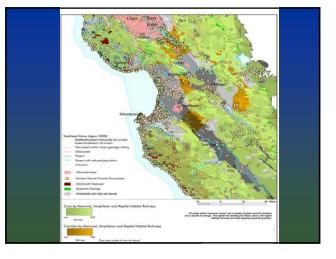


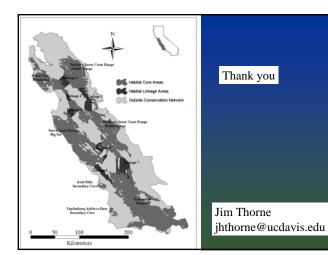












Interpretation for Conservation Actions.

1. Core areas are mostly on private lands. Conservation Easements are likely the only effective way to protect these. There is considerable difference in habitat quality from Ranch to ranch.

2. Money for acquisition should be spent on smaller sites Closer to development for protection of endemics and species With low dispersal capabilities.

3. Restoration activities for salmon can also be made to Contribute to landscape connectivity issues, such as Re-establishing riparian corridors across the Salinas Valley.

Conclusions for the Central Coast Region

1. Area north of bay area should be included in northern CA. For mammal network design.

2. Bay Area offers important opportunities to integrate Landscape level design with finer scale, parcel driven Conservation planning (FRAP website).

3. Parcel level data needed for entire region.

4. Despite large numbers of people, good opportunities exist For conservation planning.

Updates

- •CCP project in Santa Barbara working on stream restoration and modeling connectivity at a finer, more applicable scale
- Coyote Valley- CA DFG issued opinion on passage, at least 3 local environmental groups working on issue
- Reports sent to many environmental groups, including several in the SLO area