



2011 Annual Report for the Otay Ranch Preserve

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1.0 Introduction

This annual report describes the methods and results of management and monitoring tasks that were conducted from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 at the Otay Ranch Preserve (Preserve) by RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) as the Preserve Steward/Biologist (PSB). Management and monitoring activities included site visits to perform land stewardship tasks; general and focused biological surveys; meeting and presentation attendance; coordination with land managers; and report and work plan preparation and submittal.

Two 2011 quarterly reports were previously submitted to the Preserve Owner/Manager (POM). The first 2011 quarterly report described management and monitoring activities that occurred from January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011 (RECON 2011a); The second 2011 quarterly report described management and monitoring activities that occurred from April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 (RECON 2011b). Additionally, three baseline survey reports were previously submitted to the POM detailing methods and results of baseline surveys conducted in 2011 at the Jamul Mountains, Dulzura, Northern San Ysidro, McMillin, and Little Cedar Canyon parcel sets (RECON 2012a, 2012b, and 2012c).

This 2011 annual report summarizes work performed from January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 which was previously described in detail in the 2011 quarterly and baseline survey reports. Activities that occurred between July 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011 have not been described in previously submitted reports and are discussed in detail in this 2011 annual report.

1.1 Project Description

The Preserve is located in southwestern San Diego County and is composed of three major parcels: Otay River parcel, Proctor Valley parcel, and San Ysidro Mountains parcel (County of San Diego 1993). The Preserve boundaries include lands within the city of Chula Vista (City) and the County of San Diego (County). During the time frame of this report (January 2011 through December 2011), lands that have been conveyed to the Preserve include the Jamul Mountains, Dulzura, Little Cedar Canyon, McMillin, San Ysidro, Northern San Ysidro, and Salt Creek parcels (Figures 1-3). Table 1 lists the associated Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) and acreages for each of the parcels.

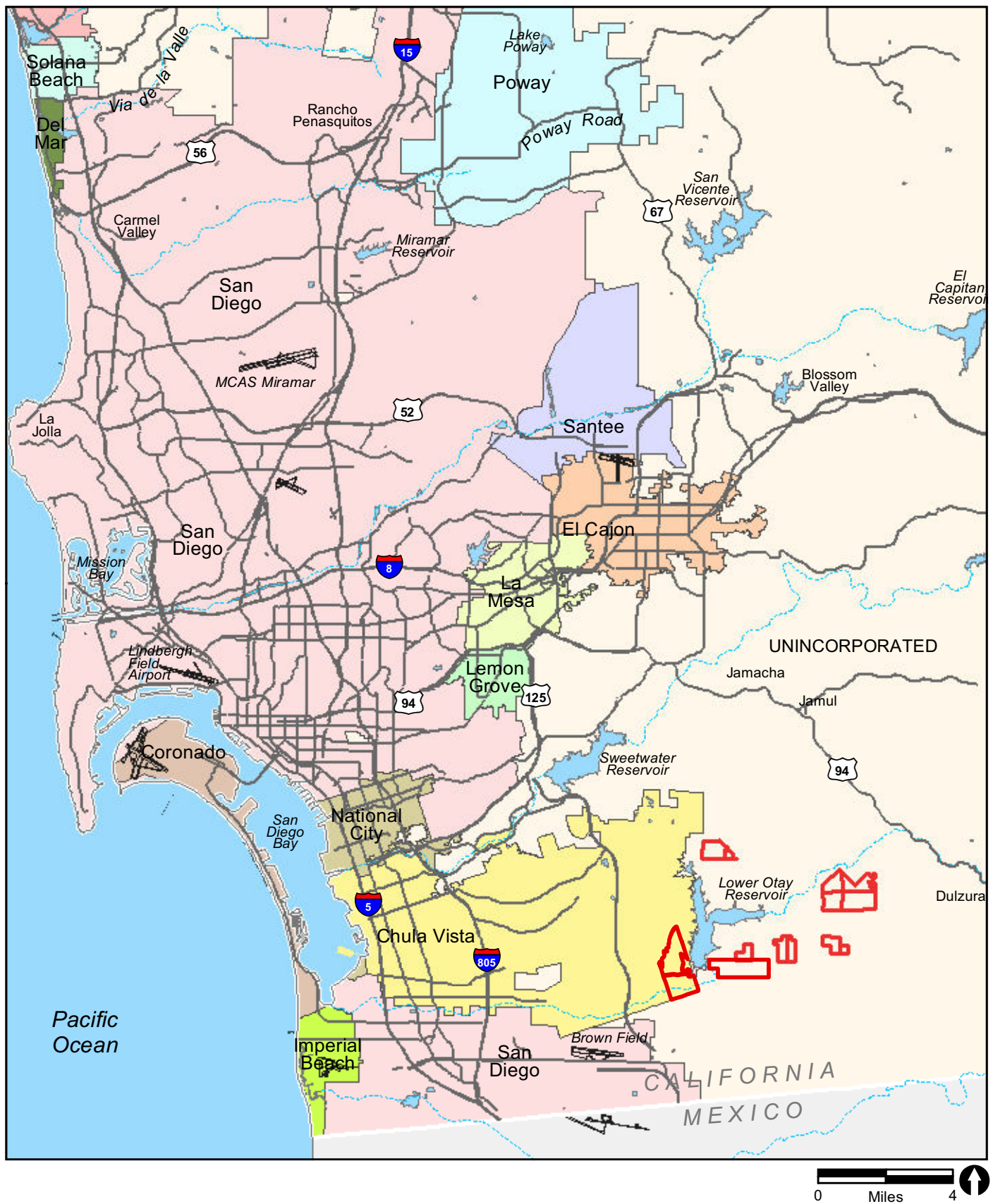
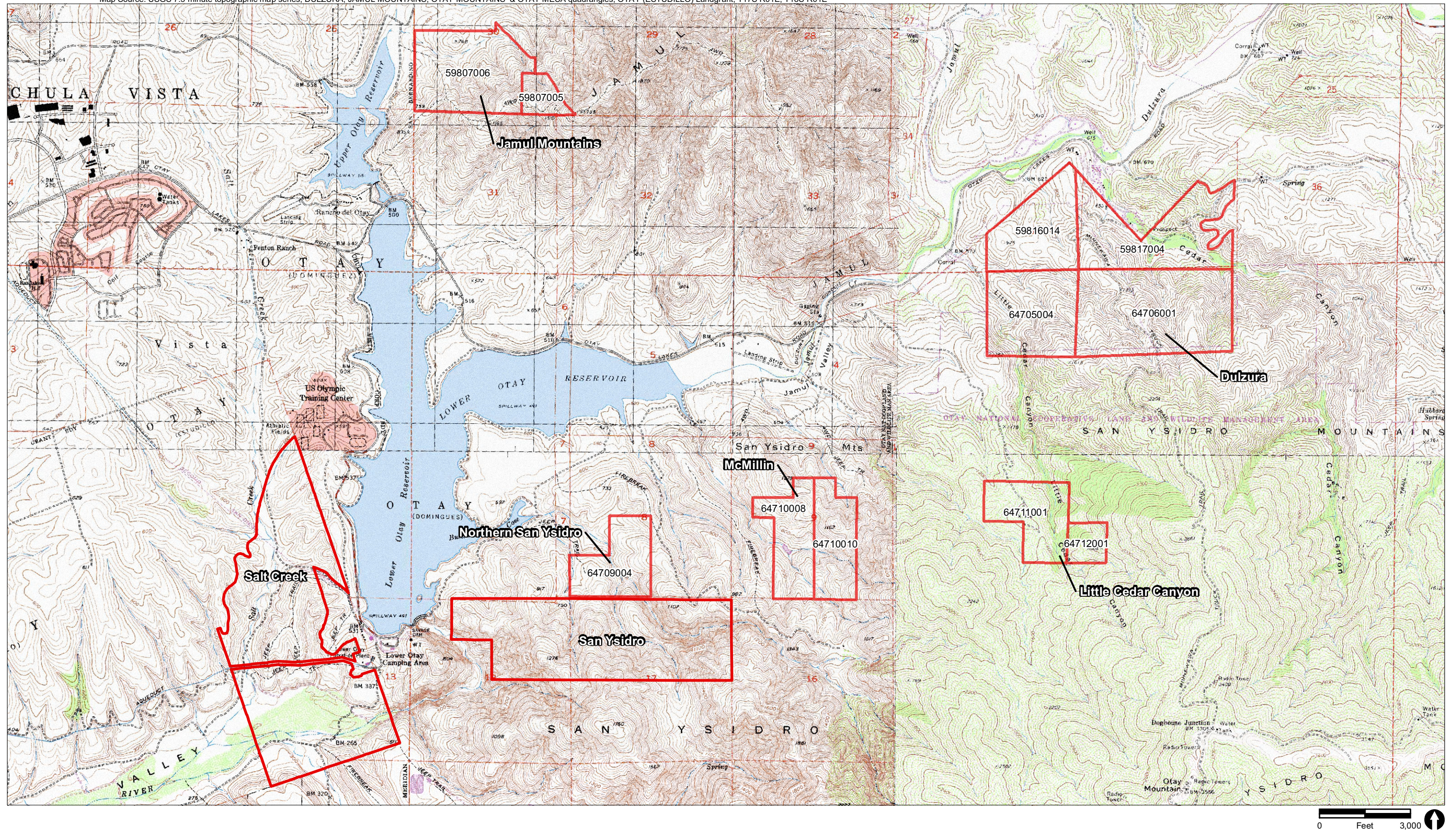
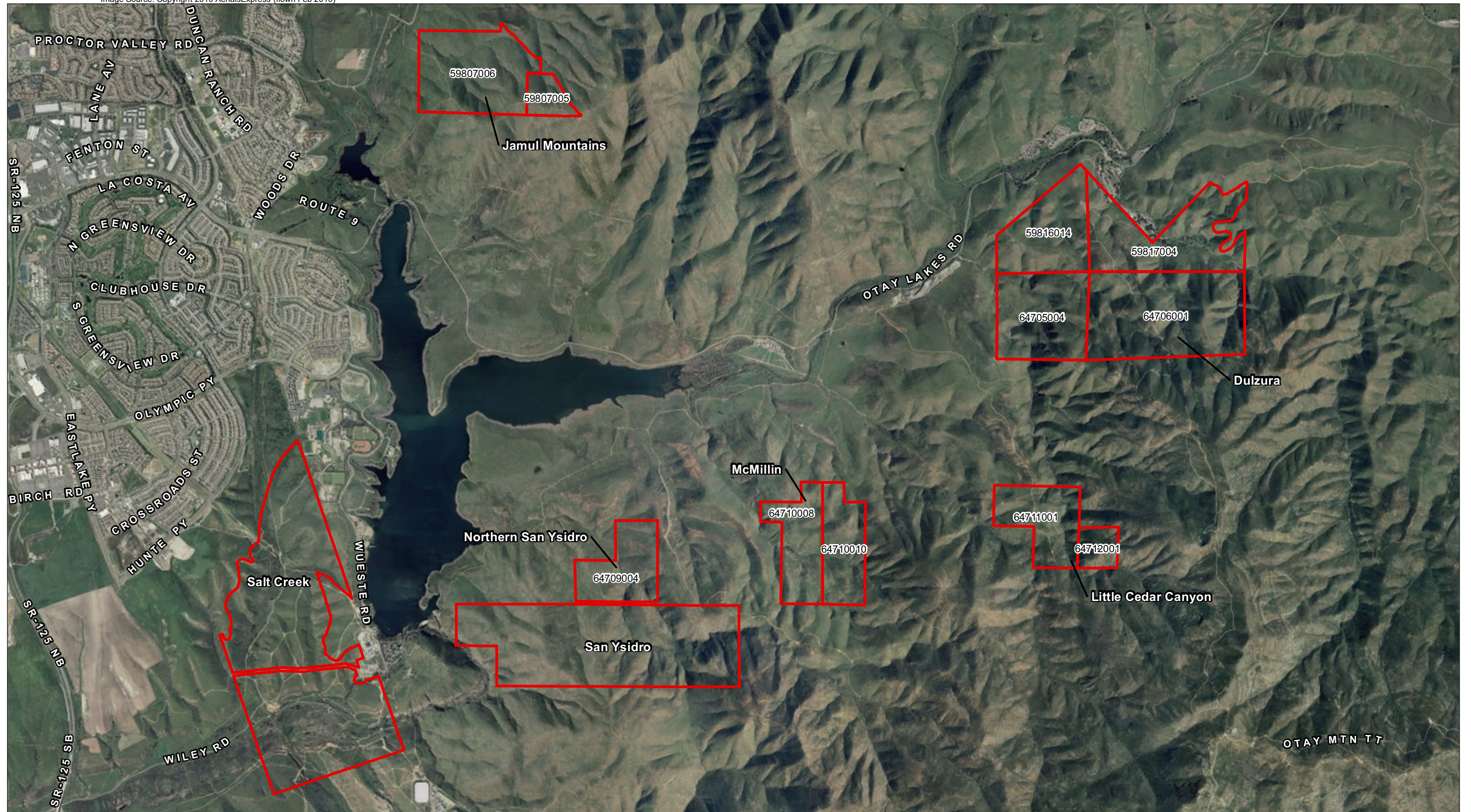


FIGURE 1
Regional Location of Conveyed
Otay Ranch Preserve Land



Otay Ranch Preserve Parcels




 Otay Ranch Preserve Parcels

FIGURE 3
Location of Conveyed Otay Ranch Preserve Land on Aerial Map

TABLE 1
PRESERVE PARCELS, APN NUMBERS, AND ACREAGES

Parcel	APN Numbers	Acreage
Northern San Ysidro	647-090-04	118
McMillin	647-100-08, 647-100-10	230
Little Cedar Canyon	647-110-01, 647-120-01	160
Jamul Mountains	598-070-05, 598-070-06	258
Dulzura	598-160-14, 598-170-04, 647-050-04, 647-060-01	801
San Ysidro	647-130-03, 647-140-01	525
Salt Creek	643-070-08, 643-070-10, 644-080-11, 644-080-15, 644-080-09, 644-090-04	775
Total of Conveyed Land		2,867

As lands are conveyed to the Preserve, the total area will increase to more than 11,000 acres. These lands will be set aside as mitigation for impacts to sensitive resources resulting from Otay Ranch development (County of San Diego 1993). The Preserve is managed by the Preserve Owner/Manager (POM), which is discussed in more detail below.

The Preserve is a hard-line preserve that has been designed and is managed specifically for protection and enhancement of multiple species present (County of San Diego 1993). The Preserve also serves to connect large areas of open space through a series of wildlife corridors, including connections between regional open space areas such as Otay Reservoir and San Miguel Mountain (County of San Diego 1993).

1.2 Purpose

This annual report serves as a supplement to the Phase 2 Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan (RMP) and provides a description of management and monitoring activities conducted in 2011. The results of the management and monitoring activities will help guide future Preserve management decisions.

2.0 Resource Management Plans

The purpose of the RMP is to establish “a permanent preserve within Otay Ranch to protect and enhance biological, paleontological, cultural, and scenic resources; maintain biological diversity; and promote the survival and recovery of native species and habitats” (County of San Diego 2007). The Otay Ranch RMP is composed of the Phase 1 (County of San Diego 1993) and the Phase 2 RMP (County of San Diego 2002), and the contents of these documents are summarized below.

2.1 Phase 1 Resource Management Plan

The primary purpose of the Phase 1 RMP is to serve as the functional equivalent of the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) (County of San Diego 2002). The goal of the RPO is “to increase the preservation and protection of the County’s unique topography, natural beauty, diversity, and natural resources” (RPO Article I). The planning context of the RMP and RPO are summarized in the Phase 1 RMP (County of San Diego 2002). As summarized in the Phase 2 RMP (County of San Diego 2002), the Phase 1 RMP is to serve as a comprehensive plan to manage, enhance, and preserve sensitive, natural, and cultural resources within the Preserve. The Phase 1 RMP was adopted by the County and City concurrently with the enactment of the Otay Ranch General Development Plan (GDP).

The Phase 1 RMP identifies an open space system as a permanent 11,375-acre Preserve dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the multiple resources present on Otay Ranch.

2.2 Phase 2 Resource Management Plan

The Phase 1 RMP is to be implemented through the Phase 2 RMP. Unlike the Phase 1 RMP, the Otay Ranch Phase 2 RMP is a process rather than a single plan or document (County of San Diego 2002). The Phase 2 RMP encompasses a series of tasks that must be performed over time throughout implementation of the Otay Ranch GDP (County of San Diego 2002). Some of the Phase 2 RMP tasks are fully satisfied upon the completion of a single study or the creation of a plan, while other tasks must be completed as a condition of approval of subsequent Otay Ranch Sectional Planning Areas. Other Phase 2 RMP tasks, such as the Biota Monitoring Program, must be performed over time, even if there are no pending discretionary actions (County of San Diego 2002).

A comprehensive monitoring program for the Preserve is to be developed in conjunction with the Phase 2 RMP (County of San Diego 2002). In addition, an annual monitoring program is to be developed and designed to detect changes in quality and quantity of on-site biological resources, such as sensitive wildlife and plant species, and sensitive habitat.

Four of the Phase 2 RMP studies were completed prior to adoption of the original Otay Ranch GDP. These studies include: a vernal pool study, a wildlife corridor study, a raptor study, and resource identification and mapping (County of San Diego 2002). In addition, a cultural resources systematic survey was completed as part of the Phase 2 RMP (County of San Diego 2002). Tasks that require a continuing commitment to implementation include, but are not limited to, ongoing studies for the coastal California

gnatcatcher (CAGN, *Polioptila californica californica*) and coastal cactus wren (CACW, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) (County of San Diego 2002).

3.0 POM and PSB Responsibilities

In 1996, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors authorized the formation of a POM (County of San Diego 2010). At this time, the City and County form the POM (County of San Diego 2007). The POM is responsible for a number of tasks including management of resources, restoration of habitat, and enforcement of open space restrictions for the Preserve (County of San Diego 2010).

In 2009, RECON was contracted to serve as the PSB. The PSB's role is to perform basic stewardship and conduct required biological surveys and monitoring for the Preserve (Otay Ranch 2009). Responsibilities of the POM and PSB are detailed in the FY 2009-10 annual report and FY 2010-11 annual work plan (RECON 2011d and 2011e).

4.0 Tasks Performed: January 1, 2011– June 30, 2011

This section summarizes the 2011 quarterly and baseline survey reports that have already been submitted to the POM in 2011 (RECON 2011a, 2011b, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c). Two quarterly reports have been submitted to the POM that detail activities that took place between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011 (RECON 2011a and 2011b). Three additional baseline survey reports have also been submitted to the POM detailing methods and results of baseline surveys conducted in 2011 at the Jamul Mountains, Dulzura, Northern San Ysidro, McMillin, and Little Cedar Canyon parcel sets (RECON 2012a, 2012b, and 2012c).

4.1 2011 Quarterly Reports

This section describes all management and monitoring tasks at the Preserve that were described in the January 1 through March 31, 2011 and April 1 through June 30, 2011 quarterly reports (RECON 2011a and RECON 2011b).

Quarterly Report: January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011

Management and monitoring tasks performed at the Salt Creek and San Ysidro parcels from January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011 include reconnaissance site visits to document access issues, illegal dumping, and previously undocumented flora and fauna.

Additional tasks performed included: preparation and presentation of the PowerPoint presentation entitled *Otay Ranch Preserve Prioritizing Survey, Monitoring, and Maintenance Tasks* for the January San Diego Management and Monitoring Program (SDMMP) Meeting, coordinating with POM to obtain information regarding newly conveyed lands and budget issues to be incorporated into the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010–11 Work Plan, PowerPoint presentation of the Annual Report Summary for CDFG and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) at the CDFG offices, finalizing the FY 2010–11 Work Plan, finalizing the FY 2009–10 Annual Report, and SDMMP and South County Land Manager (SCLM) meeting attendance.

Quarterly Report: April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011

Regularly scheduled site visits were conducted from April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 at the Salt Creek and San Ysidro parcels to document access issues, illegal dumping, and previously undocumented flora and fauna. Additional management and monitoring tasks performed at the Salt Creek parcels from April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 include fence repairs, invasive plant treatment, and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) surveys. Additional tasks performed included assisting the POM with the preparation of the MSCP Annual Meeting presentation, SDMMP, SCLM, and MSCP meeting attendance, PowerPoint presentation of the Annual Report Summary POM Preserve Management Team Meeting, PowerPoint presentation of the Annual Report Summary POM Policy Committee, attending a CACW symposium hosted by The Nature Reserve of Orange County and The Nature Conservancy, writing and submitting the first, second, and third quarterly reports for FY 2010–11 and FY 2011–12 preliminary draft work plan to the POM.

4.2 2011 Baseline Survey Reports

RECON biologists conducted surveys to gather baseline biological information at the Dulzura, Jamul Mountains, Northern San Ysidro, McMillin, and Little Cedar Canyon parcels during the spring and summer of 2011 (RECON 2012a, 2012b, 2012c). The surveys consisted of vegetation mapping and general plant and wildlife surveys. Sensitive species were observed incidentally, and suitable habitat for sensitive wildlife species was also evaluated during general surveys. Topography, soils, drainages, wildlife movement corridors, and access issues were also evaluated during baseline surveys.

The baseline data gathered during these surveys will be used to guide future prioritization of preserve management actions. Future focused surveys for Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), as well as permanent photo point monitoring, have been recommended as tasks for all parcels surveyed in the Draft FY

2011–12 Annual Work Plan for Conveyed Lands Managed by the Otay Ranch POM ([2011–2012 Work Plan]; RECON 2011c) (Photograph 1).

5.0 Tasks Performed: July 1, 2011–December 31, 2011

This section provides details of work performed from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 which have not been described in previously submitted reports.

5.1 Cease Work

As requested by the POM, the PSB ceased work starting September 2, 2011 through October 27, 2011. Management and monitoring tasks did not occur between these dates.

5.2 Salt Creek

The following sections describe the methods and results of management and monitoring tasks that were performed at the Salt Creek parcels from July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011. Attachment 1 provides a list of tasks performed between July 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011.

5.2.1 Methods

5.2.1.1 Regularly Scheduled Site Visits

RECON personnel conducted regularly scheduled visits to the Salt Creek parcels approximately every other week. The purpose of the site visits was to document any access issues, illegal dumping, new species, weeds, and the overall health of the Salt Creek parcels. Site visits occurred on varying weekdays and times to observe possible trespassing issues during a broad range of time. Access issues, illegal dumping, and newly documented flora and fauna are discussed separately in Section 6.2, Results and Discussion.

5.2.1.2 Flora

Previously undocumented invasive, non-sensitive, and rare plant species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits and the species lists were revised accordingly. Floral nomenclature for species follows that which is specified in the Jepson Online



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly, McMillin Parcels

Interchange (JFP 2011). Species that could not be readily identified in the field were collected and identified using a taxonomic key.

5.2.1.2.1 Rare Plants

Any incidental sightings of rare plant species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits. Sensitive plant species identified were mapped using a hand held Trimble® Global Position System (GPS) unit, and the species lists were revised accordingly. Assessments of the sensitivity of plant species are based primarily on State of California (2011a, 2011b), City of Chula Vista (2003), and CNPS (2011). Focused rare plant surveys were not conducted during 2011.

5.2.1.2.2 Invasive Plant Species

Priority for treating invasive species was based on several criteria (in no specific order): Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR), California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) ratings, feasibility of successful control, and threat to sensitive species. All four of these factors were taken into consideration when determining treatment priority for invasive species.

Stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) was the only species of priority of control in 2011. As described in the April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 quarterly report, RECON certified herbicide applicators implemented weed abatement under the supervision of the PSB in June 2011 (RECON 2011b; Photograph 2). Applications of glyphosate based herbicide were used to control stinkwort. Follow-up monitoring by RECON biologists took place after weed abatement was implemented to determine if the control methods were effective (Photograph 3). After herbicide treatment, monitoring for stinkwort was conducted approximately once every two weeks to determine if additional herbicide treatment or pulling individuals by hand was required. Hand-weeding of individuals was performed in July and August.

Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) was identified and mapped by PSB Anna Bennett and Cailin O'Meara in late August 2011. PSB Mark Doderio and Anna Bennett met San Diego County Senior Agricultural/Standards Inspector, Bill Winnans, regarding efforts to control the species on August 26, 2011.

5.2.1.3 Fauna

Previously undocumented wildlife species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits and species lists revised accordingly. All animal species were observed visually or detected from calls, tracks, scat, or nests. Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with Mattoni (1990) and Opler et al. (1999); for reptiles with Crother (2001, 2008); for birds with the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist (1998) and Unitt (1984, 2004); and for mammals with Baker et al. (2003) and Hall (1981). Assessments



PHOTOGRAPH 2
RECON Crew Spraying Herbicide
on Stinkwort, Salt Creek Parcels



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Stinkwort Several Weeks After Being
Treated with Herbicide, Salt Creek Parcels

of the sensitivity of wildlife species are based primarily on State of California (2011c, 2011d) and City of Chula Vista (2003). Focused LBV surveys were completed in July 2011 and are discussed in more detail below.

5.2.1.3.1 Least Bell's vireo

LBV is a federally and state-listed endangered species and is specified as a biological resource to be monitored in the Phase 2 RMP through the Biota Monitoring Program (County of San Diego 2002). Least Bell's vireo surveys and nest monitoring were conducted April through June of 2011 on all suitable habitat in the Salt Creek parcels by Kevin Clark of Clark Biological Services under USFWS 10(a)1(A) permit TE-117947-3 and were completed in July 2011 (Clark 2011; RECON 2011b).

Least Bell's vireo surveys followed protocol established by USFWS least Bell's vireo survey guidelines (USFWS 2001). Surveys were conducted on all suitable habitat, except for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) areas. Vireos that were heard singing within the FUDS area were mapped but monitoring was not conducted. Surveys were performed eight times during the nesting season, at least 10 days apart to maximize detection. Data pertaining to LBV status and distribution was recorded. All LBV were also assessed for the presence of leg-bands as a part of ongoing data collection efforts conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and USFWS in southern California.

All LBV nests were monitored on a weekly to bi-weekly basis to determine status and check the nests for parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*). Additionally, all avian species detected during surveys were recorded. The results of the surveys were submitted by Clark Biological Services to RECON and are summarized in Section 5.2.2.2.2.1 of this report.

5.2.2 Results and Discussion

5.2.2.1 Regularly Scheduled Site Visits

Regularly scheduled site visits were conducted to document access issues, illegal dumping, and previously undocumented flora and fauna. The results of these site visits are discussed in detail below.

5.2.2.1.1 Access Issues

Issues of fence and gate integrity were identified by the PSB during bi-weekly site visits. Signs of trespassing throughout the Preserve included the formation of new roads and trails, and tracks from vehicles and mountain bikes.

Evidence of trespassing by foot, mountain bikes, and vehicles has been observed along the eastern border of the Salt Creek parcels off of Wueste Road. The PSB observed

multiple instances of damages to the fence during site visits. Most notably, an illegal vehicle access road was created by an opening in the perimeter fencing (Photographs 4 through 6). Approximately 145 linear feet of fencing was repaired along the eastern boundary at Salt Creek in June 2011. Details of this repair are provided in the April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011 quarterly report (RECON 2011b). Minor fence repairs were also made in July and August (Figure 4).

5.2.2.1.2 Illegal Dumping

No new illegal dumping sites were observed during site visits in 2011. Discarded old clothes, backpacks, and water bottles are occasionally found scattered around the Preserve. The PSB shall remove the trash at both the southern boundary location and the abandoned vagrant camp in FY 2011–2012.

5.2.2.2 Newly Documented Flora and Fauna

Previously undocumented rare, invasive and non-sensitive plant and wildlife species were documented during regularly scheduled site visits in the Salt Creek parcels. Nine previously undocumented plant species and 16 previously undocumented wildlife species were recorded in 2011. Of these, 1 wildlife species is considered sensitive, 1 plant species is considered sensitive, and 1 plant species is considered invasive. These species are discussed in detail below. Several previously undocumented plant species are shown in Photographs 7 through 9. Lists of previously undocumented plant and wildlife species observed in 2011 are shown in Attachments 2 through 5.

5.2.2.2.1 Flora

a. *MSCP Covered Species*

One previously undocumented sensitive plant species, spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), was documented in the Salt Creek parcels during 2011. Spreading navarretia is an MSCP covered species, is federally listed as threatened, and has a CNPS ranking of 1B.1 (rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California) (State of California 2011a, 2011c; City of Chula Vista 2003; CNPS 2010). This species was documented in a vernal pool swale habitat located adjacent to the Otay River in the Salt Creek parcels (Figure 5). Fewer than 10 individuals were observed at one location. Additional individuals of spreading navarretia may occur in other vernal pool swale habitat at the Salt Creek parcels.

b. *Invasive Plant Species*

Following the EDRR method and a Cal-IPC moderate (alert) rating, stinkwort is a high-priority species for management at the Salt Creek parcels because the populations of this species are still relatively small. In July and August, concentrations of stinkwort were



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Damage to Eastern Boundary Fence Prior to Repair, Salt Creek Parcels



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Cut Wire Along Eastern Boundary
Fence Prior to Repair, Salt Creek Parcels



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Repaired Fence Along Eastern
Boundary, Salt Creek Parcels



- Salt Creek Parcels
- Off-road Vehicle Tracks
- Fence Repair Locations
- New Road Location

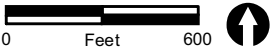


FIGURE 4
Public Access Issues at Salt Creek Parcels



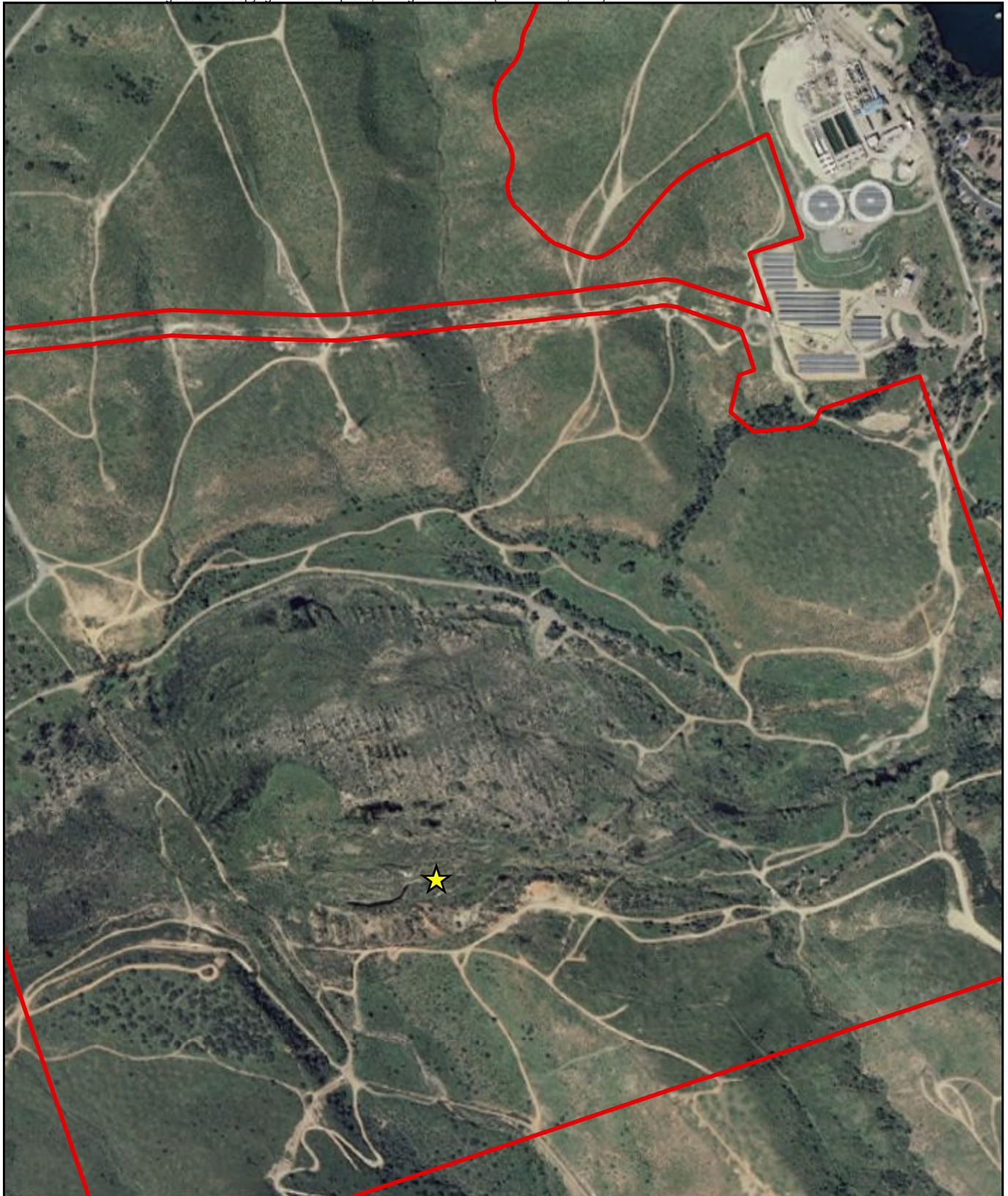
PHOTOGRAPH 7
Purslane Speedwell in a Vernal
Swale, Salt Creek Parcels





PHOTOGRAPH 8
Water-Starwort and Treefrog in a Vernal Swale, Salt Creek Parcels



PHOTOGRAPH 9
Garden Lippia in a Vernal Swale, Salt Creek Parcels



-  Project Boundary
-  Spreading Navarretia



located and removed by hand in the north-central portion of the Preserve just east of the Salt Creek drainage and in the southern portion of the Preserve.

Additionally, one previously undocumented invasive plant species, perennial pepperweed, was documented in the Salt Creek parcels during spring 2011. Perennial pepperweed is rated high in the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database, meaning it has severe ecological impacts (Cal-IPC 2011). Perennial pepperweed is also considered to be a noxious weed by the California Department of Agriculture. Populations of perennial pepperweed were mapped in 13.5 acres along Salt Creek (Figure 6).

5.2.2.2.2 Fauna

5.2.2.2.2.1 Least Bell's Vireo

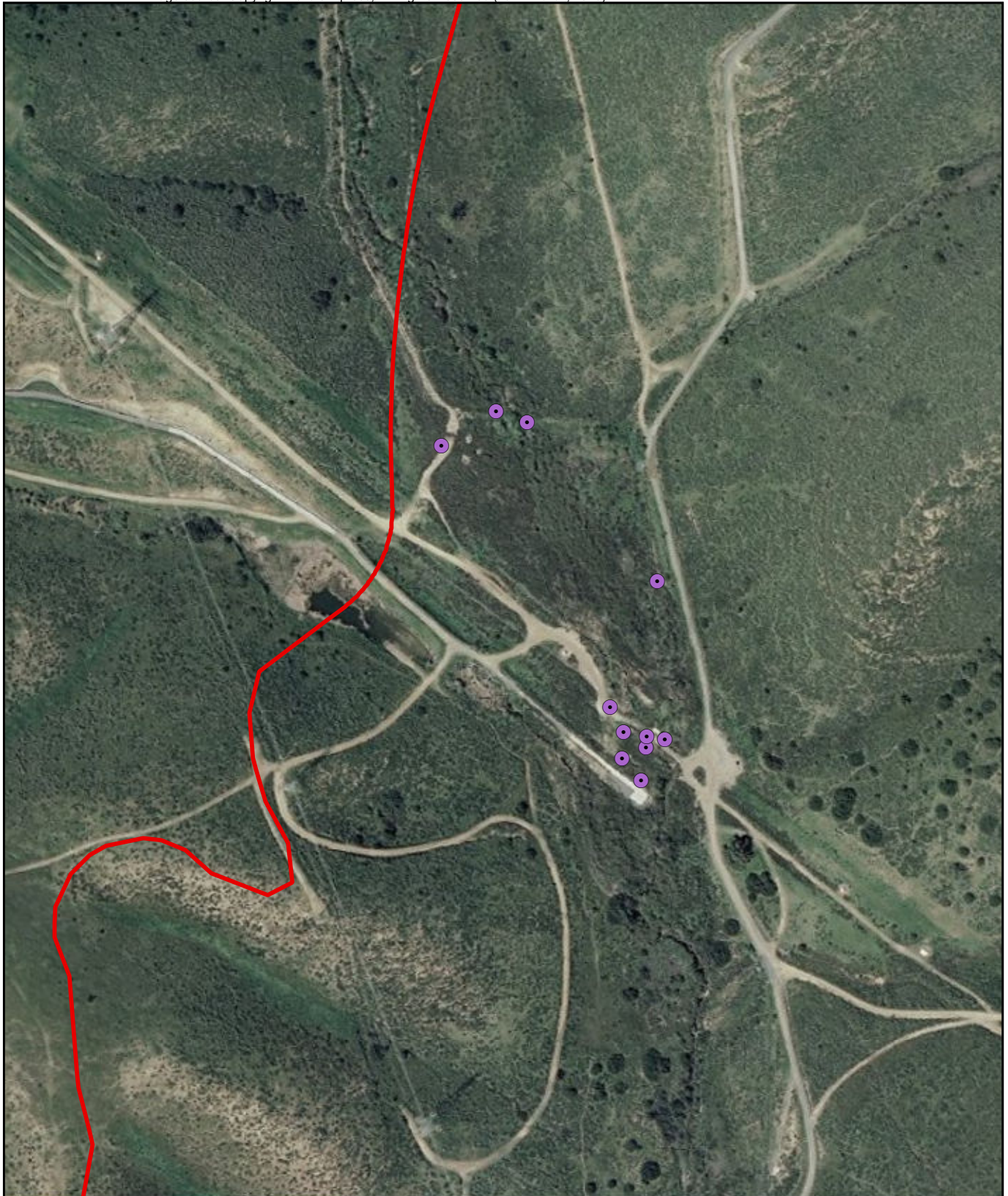
A total of eight LBV pairs and three territorial LBV males were documented in the Salt Creek parcels. No banded vireos were observed during surveys or monitoring. LBV territories were recorded in upper Salt Creek at the northern end of the Preserve, in the Otay River, and uplands adjacent to the Otay River. A majority of territories were in riparian communities dominated by willows, typical of LBV habitat. However, several territories were established in upland habitat adjacent to the Otay River dominated by laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) and Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) (Figure 7).



Eleven LBV nests were observed and recorded, four in upper Salt Creek and seven in the Otay River and adjacent uplands. Although none of the nests in upper Salt Creek were parasitized by brown-headed cowbird, only two of the four were successful. Five of the seven nests in the Otay River were parasitized by brown-headed cowbird and the other two were depredated. The brown-headed cowbird eggs were removed from all parasitized LBV nests by the surveyor. Four of the nests successfully fledged young and one was abandoned following parasitism.

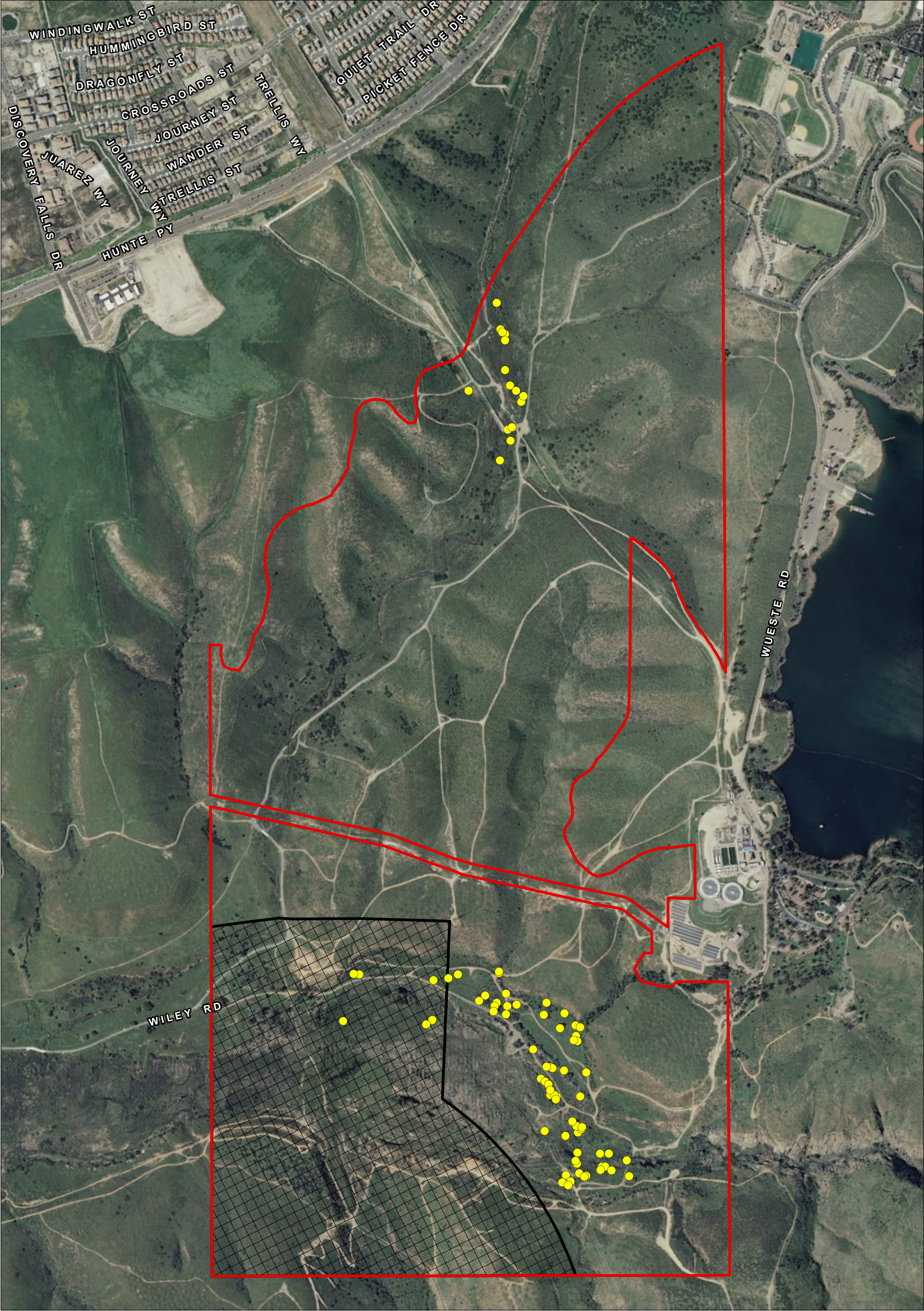
A total of 16 vireos were fledged from all monitored nests. Of those, ten were fledged from rescued nests. Without monitoring, only two nests would have been successful with only six vireos would have been fledged (Clark 2011).




5.3 San Ysidro

The following sections describe the methods and results of management and monitoring tasks that were performed at the San Ysidro parcels from July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011. Attachment 1 provides a list of tasks performed July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.



-  Otay Ranch Preserve Parcels
-  Perennial Pepperweed



 Salt Creek Parcels  Least Bell's Vireo Observation *
 FUDS Area

* Data collected by Clark Biological

FIGURE 7

Least Bell's Vireo Locations
at Salt Creek Parcels

5.3.1 Methods

5.3.1.1 Regularly Scheduled Site Visits

RECON personnel conducted regularly scheduled visits to the San Ysidro parcels approximately once every other week. The purpose of the site visits was to document any access issues, illegal dumping, new species, weeds, and overall health of the San Ysidro parcels. Site visits occurred on varying weekdays and times to observe possible trespassing issues during a broad range of times. Regularly scheduled site visit dates and personnel for the San Ysidro parcels are presented in Attachment 1.

5.3.1.2 Flora

Previously undocumented invasive, non-sensitive, and rare plant species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits and the species lists were revised accordingly. Floral nomenclature for species follows that which is specified in the Jepson Online Interchange (JFP 2011). Species that could not be readily identified in the field were collected and identified using a taxonomic key.

5.3.1.2.1 Rare Plants

Any incidental sightings of rare plant species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits. Sensitive plant species identified were mapped using a hand held Trimble® Global Position System (GPS) unit, and the species lists were revised accordingly. Assessments of the sensitivity of plant species are based primarily on State of California (2011a, 2011b), City of Chula Vista (2003), and CNPS (2010). Focused rare plant surveys were not conducted during 2011.

5.3.1.3 Fauna

Previously undocumented wildlife species were recorded during regularly scheduled site visits and species lists revised accordingly. All animal species were observed visually or detected from calls, tracks, scat, or nests. Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with Mattoni (1990) and Opler, et al. (1999); for amphibians and reptiles, Crother (2001, 2008) and Crother et al. (2003); for birds, the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist (1998) and Unitt (1984, 2004); and for mammals, Baker et al. (2003) and Hall (1981). Assessments of the sensitivity of wildlife species are based primarily on State of California (2011c, 2011d) and City of Chula Vista (2003). Focused sensitive wildlife surveys were not conducted during 2011.

5.3.2 Results/Discussion

5.3.2.1 Regularly Scheduled Site Visits

5.3.2.1.1 Access Issues

The San Ysidro parcels are located in a remote area with few roads allowing access to the site. An open gate located off of Otay Lakes Road occurs off-site northeast of the parcels and has potential to provide illegal access to the site if left unlocked. This gate has been observed left open and unattended. Access issues primarily involve the ongoing work of the USBP. A new road was observed in August but did not appear to be used repeatedly. Previously abandoned roads in the northwestern corner of the San Ysidro parcels are shown on Figure 8.

5.3.2.1.2 Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping was not observed within the San Ysidro parcels during in 2011. Small quantities of trash have been observed within drainages, along migrant trails, and USBP lookout locations.

5.3.2.2 Newly Documented Flora and Fauna

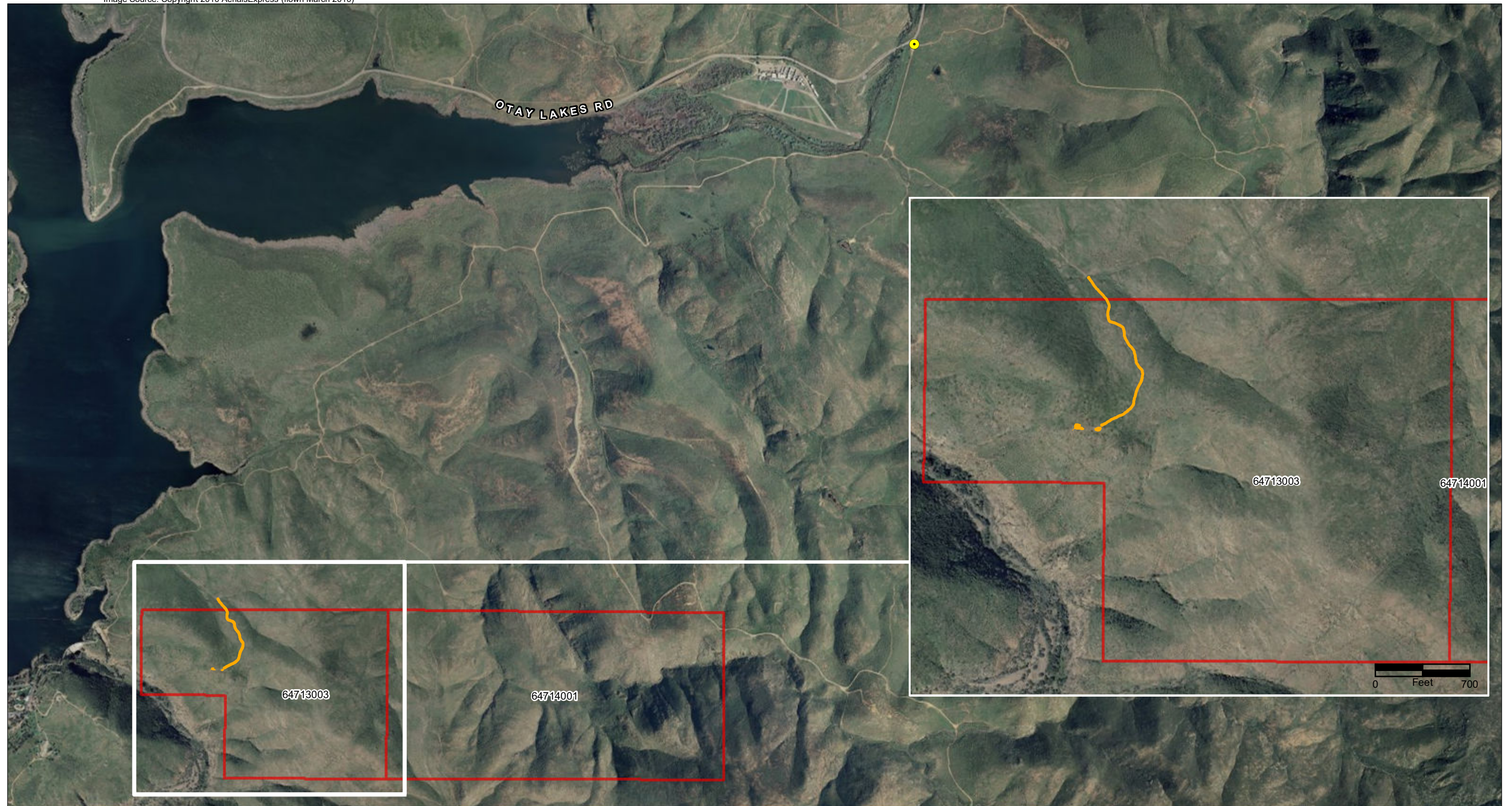
Previously undocumented rare, invasive and non-sensitive plant and wildlife species were documented during regularly scheduled site visits in the San Ysidro parcels. Twelve previously undocumented wildlife species were recorded in 2011 (Photograph 10). No previously undocumented or new locations of sensitive species were observed at San Ysidro between July 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. A list of previously undocumented wildlife species observed in 2011 is shown in Attachment 6.




5.4 Meetings and Coordination

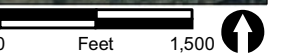
The PSB regularly attended San Diego Management and Monitoring Coordination and South County Land Manager meetings to assure consistency with regional conservation efforts and plans. The PSB additionally attended an on-site meeting at the Salt Creek parcels with the City and Institute for Ecological Monitoring and Management to discuss management and monitoring goals, issues, and data analysis at the Salt Creek parcels.

5.5 FY 2011–12 Tasks

Preserve maintenance and monitoring activities are to be performed by the PSB in 2012 at all conveyed parcels in the Otay Ranch Preserve. A detailed description of each of these activities is included in the FY 2011–2012 Work Plan (RECON 2011f).



-  Previously Conveyed Land (San Ysidro Parcels)
-  Previously Abandoned Road & Turn-around Locations
-  Open Gate





PHOTOGRAPH 10
Giant Water Bug Eating a Treefrog, San Ysidro Parcels

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- 2012b 2010-11 Baseline Survey Report for the Jamul Mountains Parcels of the Otay Ranch Preserve. January.
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

ATTACHMENT 1
TASKS PERFORMED:
JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2011 AT OTAY RANCH PRESERVE

Date	Personnel	Notes
SITE VISITS		
7/6/11	Dawna DeMars, Megan Lahti	Salt Creek, San Ysidro
7/21/11	Anna Bennett, Megan Lahti	Salt Creek, San Ysidro
8/1/11	Megan Lahti	Salt Creek, San Ysidro
8/19/11	Megan Lahti, Harry Price	Salt Creek, San Ysidro
8/24/11	Anna Bennett, Cailin O'Meara	Salt Creek
10/28/11	J.R. Sundberg, Kayo Valenti	Salt Creek
11/10/11	Anna Bennett, Cailin O'Meara	Future conveyed parcels in Wolf Canyon, Salt Creek
11/19/11	Anna Bennett, Megan Lahti	Dulzura, Salt Creek
12/14/11	Cailin O'Meara, Megan Lahti	Dulzura, Salt Creek
MEETINGS		
7/14/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero, Robert MacAller	Meeting with Glen Laube
7/27/11	Anna Bennett	SDMMP meeting
8/24/11	Mark Dodero	SDMMP meeting
11/2/11	Cailin O'Meara	IEMM and SDMMP Goals and Objectives Workshop
12/15/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero	On-site meeting with IEMM, Glen Laube, and Marisa Lundstedt
12/14/11	Cailin O'Meara	SDMMP meeting
REPORTS		
8/9/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero, Megan Lahti	4 th draft quarterly report submittal
8/31/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero, Cailin O'Meara	Revised Draft FY 11-12 Work Plan submittal
11/9/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero, Cailin O'Meara	Revised Draft FY 11-12 Work Plan submittal
12/14/11	Anna Bennett, Mark Dodero, Cailin O'Meara	Revised Draft FY 11-12 Work Plan submittal
12/30/11	Anna Bennett, Kevin Clark, Mark Dodero	LBV report submittal
LEAST BELL'S VIREO SURVEYS & NEST MONITORING		
7/11/11	Kevin Clark	Nest monitoring at Salt Creek
7/18/11	Kevin Clark	LBV survey at Salt Creek
ACCESS CONTROL		
7/21/11	Anna Bennett, Megan Lahti	Fence installation
8/18/11	Anna Bennett, Megan Lahti	Fence repair

ATTACHMENT 2

ATTACHMENT 2
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN SALT CREEK PARCELS

Scientific name	Common Name	Origin
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> (Michx.) G. L. Nesom var. <i>parviflorum</i> (Nees) S. D. Sundb.	annual saltmarsh aster	N
BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)	MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	perennial pepperweed	I
ELATINACEAE	WATERWORT FAMILY	
<i>Elatine brachysperma</i> A. Gray	short-seed waterwort	N
MARSILEACEAE	MARSILEA FAMILY	
<i>Marsilea vestita</i> Hook. & Grev.	hairy waterclover	N
<i>Pilularia americana</i> A. Braun	American pillwort	N
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAIN FAMILY	
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	water-starwort	N
<i>Plantago erecta</i> E. Morris	dot-seed plantain	N
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> L. ssp. <i>xalapensis</i> (Kunth) Pennell	purslane speedwell	N
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Schismus</i> sp.	Mediterranean grass	
TYPHACEAE	CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha</i> sp.	cattail	N
VERBENACEAE	VERVAIN FAMILY	
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	garden lippia	N

ORIGIN

N = Native to locality

I = Introduced species from outside locality

ATTACHMENT 3

ATTACHMENT 3
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED IN SALT CREEK
PARCELS

Scientific Name	Common Name
INVERTEBRATES (Nomenclature from Eriksen and Belk 1999; Milne and Milne 1980; Mattoni 1990; and Opler and Wright 1999)	
LYCAENIDAE	BLUES, COPPERS, & HAIRSTREAKS
<i>Icaricia acmon acmon</i>	acmon blue
PIERIDAE	WHITES & SULPHURS
<i>Pontia protodice</i>	common or checkered white
<i>Zerene</i> sp.	dogface
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother 2001 and Crother et al. 2003)	
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard
BIRDS (Nomenclature from American Ornithologists' Union 1998 and Unitt 2004)	
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite
ARDEIDAE	HERONS & BITTERNS
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	green heron
CATHARTIDAE	NEW WORLD VULTURES
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
PARULIDAE	WOOD WARBLERS
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
PTILOGONATIDAE	SILKY FLYCATCHERS
<i>Phainopepla nitens lepida</i>	phainopepla
RALLIDAE	RAILS, GALLINULES, & COOTS
<i>Rallus limicola limicola</i>	Virginia rail
TIMALIIDAE	BABBLERS
<i>Chamaea fasciata henshawi</i>	wrentit
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	marsh wren
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
MAMMALS (Nomenclature from Baker et al. 2003)	
LEPORIDAE	RABBITS & HARES
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	cottontail

ATTACHMENT 4

ATTACHMENT 4
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN
SALT CREEK PARCELS

Species	State/ Federal Status	CNPS List	City of Chula Vista	Habitat/Blooming Period
POLEMONIACEAE		PHLOX FAMILY		
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	-/FT	1B	MSCP	Annual herb; vernal pools, marshes and swamps, chenopod scrub; blooms April– June; elevation 100– 4,300 feet.

FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND LISTED PLANTS

FE = Federally listed endangered
 FT = Federally listed threatened
 FC = Federal candidate for listing as endangered or threatened

STATE LISTED PLANTS

CE = State listed endangered
 CR = State listed rare
 CT = State listed threatened

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY LISTS

- 1A = Species presumed extinct.
- 1B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.
- 2 = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.
- 3 = Species for which more information is needed. Distribution, endangerment, and/or taxonomic information is needed.
- 4 = A watch list of species of limited distribution. These species need to be monitored for changes in the status of their populations.

CITY OF CHULA VISTA

NE = Narrow endemic
 MSCP = Multiple Species Conservation Program covered species

ATTACHMENT 5

ATTACHMENT 5
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED IN
SALT CREEK PARCELS

Species		Status	Habitat
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES		
Cooper's hawk (nesting) <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>		CSC, MSCP	Mature forest, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves. Parks and residential areas. Migrant and winter visitor.

CSC = California Department of Fish and Game species of special concern
MSCP = City of Chula Vista Multiple Species Conservation Program covered species

ATTACHMENT 6

ATTACHMENT 6
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AT
SAN YSIDRO PARCELS

Scientific Name	Common Name
INVERTEBRATES	
LYCAENIDAE <i>Pieris rapae</i>	BLUES, COPPERS, & HAIRSTREAKS cabbage white
BELOSTOMATIDAE Unknown species	GIANT WATER BUGS Giant water bug
NYMPHALIDAE <i>Junonia coenia</i>	BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES common buckeye
AMPHIBIANS	
HYLIDAE <i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>	TREE FROGS California treefrog
REPTILES	
COLUBRIDAE <i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	COLUBRID SNAKES western terrestrial gartersnake
IGUANIDAE <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	IGUANID LIZARDS western fence lizard
BIRDS	
ACCIPITRIDAE <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES red-tailed hawk
CHARADRIIDAE <i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i>	LAPWINGS & PLOVERS killdeer
TYTONIDAE <i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	BARN OWLS greater roadrunner
TYRANNIDAE <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS Western kingbird
ICTERIDAE <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	BLACKBIRDS & NEW WORLD ORIOLES red-winged blackbird
MAMMALS	
LEPORIDAE <i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i> <i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	RABBITS & HARES brush rabbit desert cottontail

(I) = Introduced species

ATTACHMENT 7

ATTACHMENT 7
PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT SAN YSIDRO PARCELS

Species	State/ Federal Status	CNPS List	City of Chula Vista	Habitat/Blooming Period
LAMIACEAE		MINT FAMILY		
<i>Monardella stoneana</i> Jennifer's monardella	-/-	1B.2	-	Perennial herb; rocky intermittent streambeds, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub; blooms June-September.

FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND LISTED PLANTS

FE = Federally listed endangered
 FT = Federally listed threatened
 FC = Federal candidate for listing as endangered or threatened

STATE LISTED PLANTS

CE = State listed endangered
 CR = State listed rare
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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY LISTS

- 1A = Species presumed extinct.
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CITY OF CHULA VISTA

NE = Narrow endemic
 MSCP = Multiple Species Conservation Program covered species