

Mountain Lion Connectivity in San Diego County

UC Davis Wildlife Health Center Southern CA Cougar Project

Winston Vickers, Walter Boyce, Donna Krucki, Preston Taylor

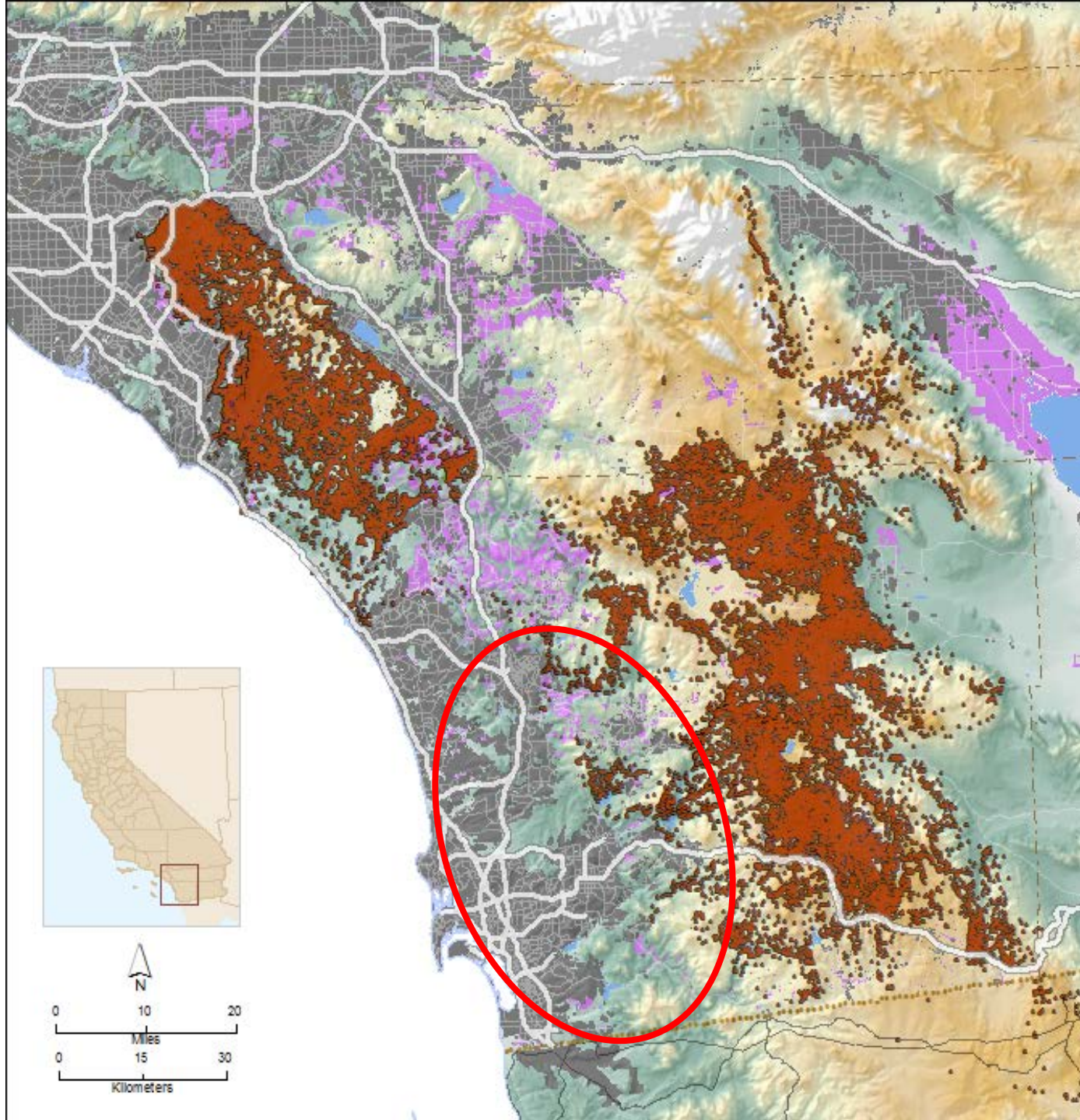
Western Tracking Company

Barry Martin, Kimberly Davis, Tom Ryan, Cody Wallace





Photo by Eric York



San Diego Coast & Mountains Land Use and Protected Lands

Mountain Lion

- GPS Location
- Capture Location

Priorities and Success

- Land Protected by The Nature Conservancy
- Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative
- San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
- Santa Ana to Palomar Linkage

Land Ownership/Protection by Agency

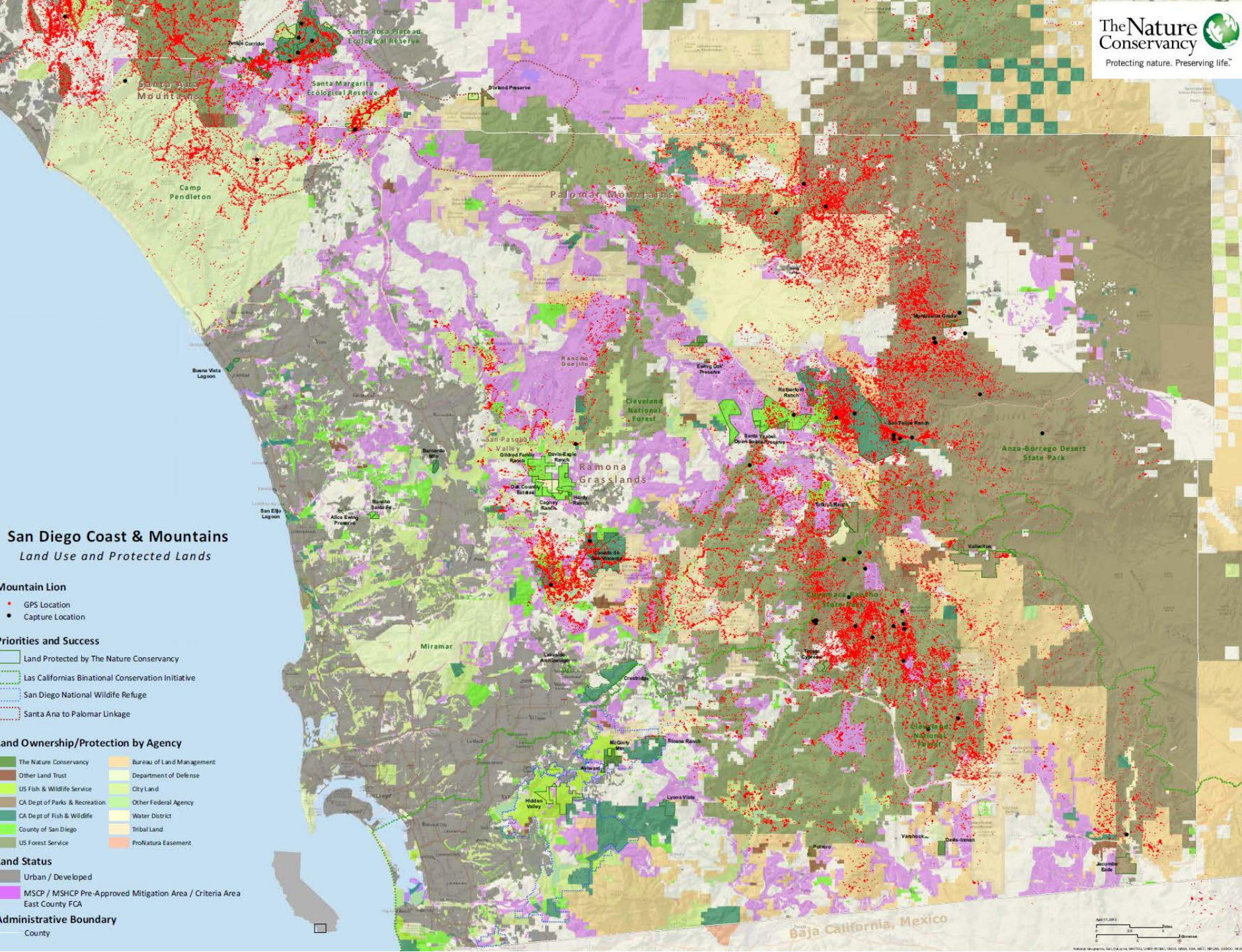
- The Nature Conservancy
- Other Land Trust
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- ProNatura Easement

Land Status

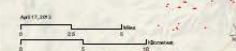
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- MSCP / MSHCP Pre-Approved Mitigation Area / Criteria Area
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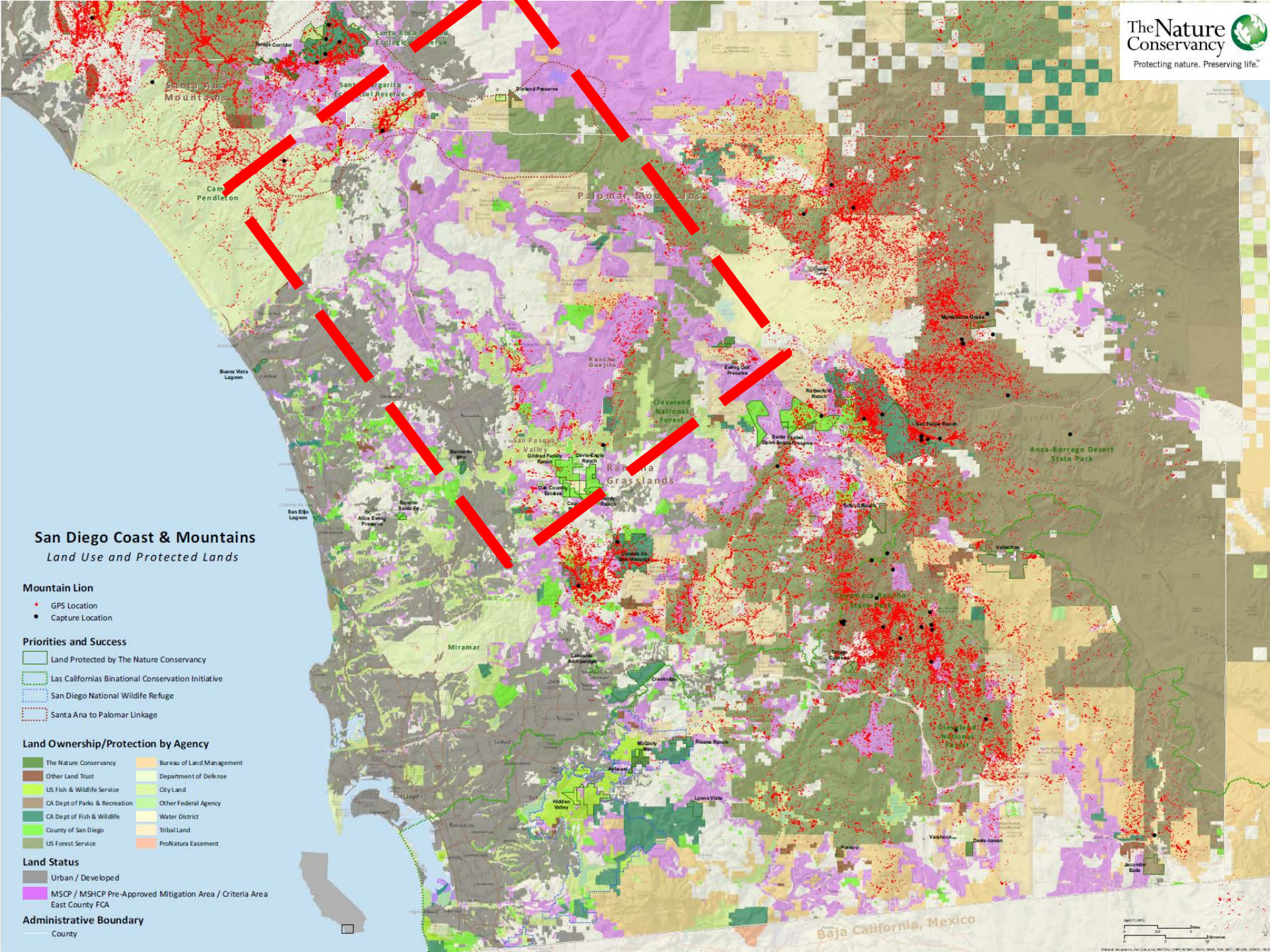
Administrative Boundary

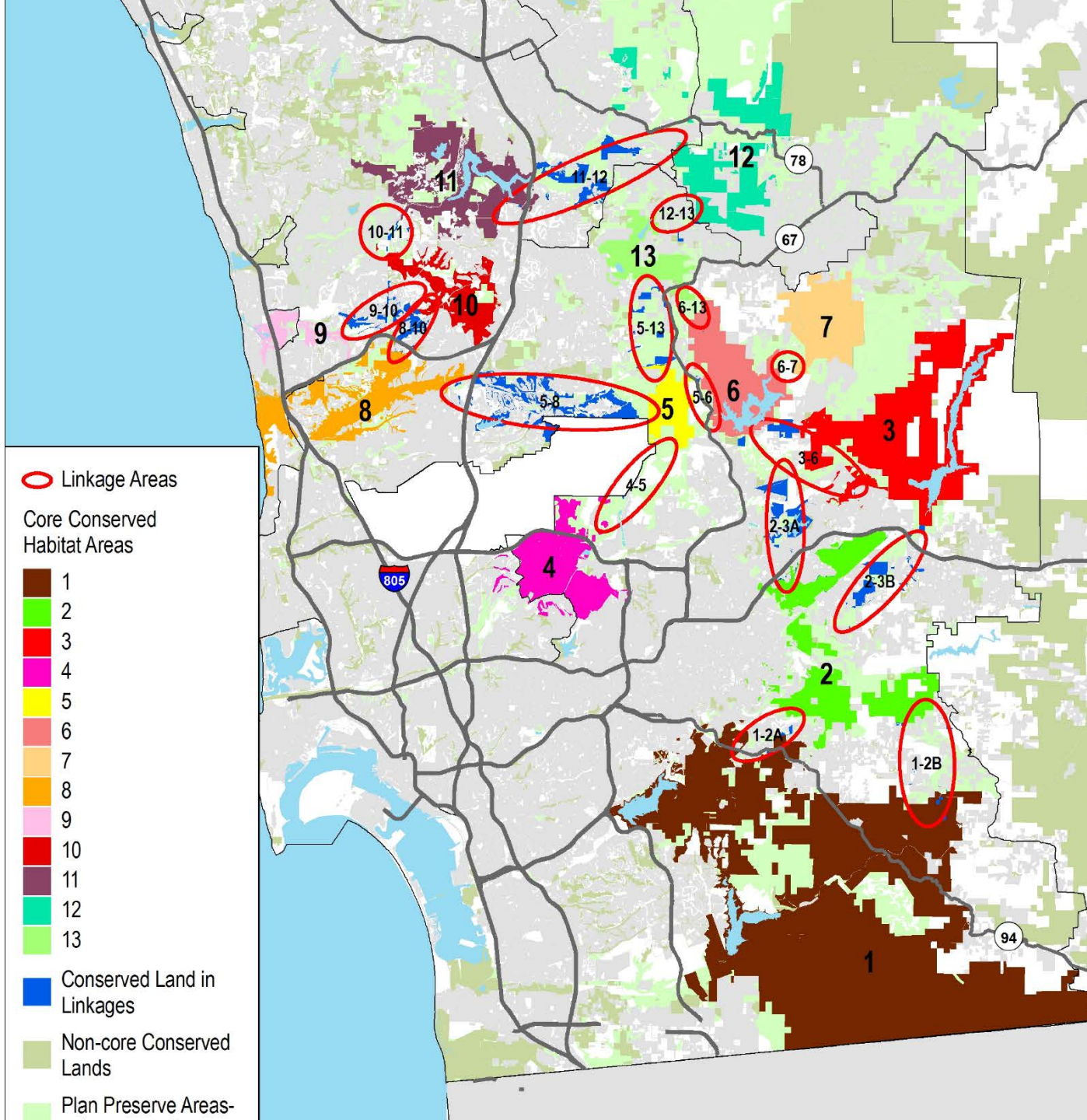
- County



Baja California, Mexico







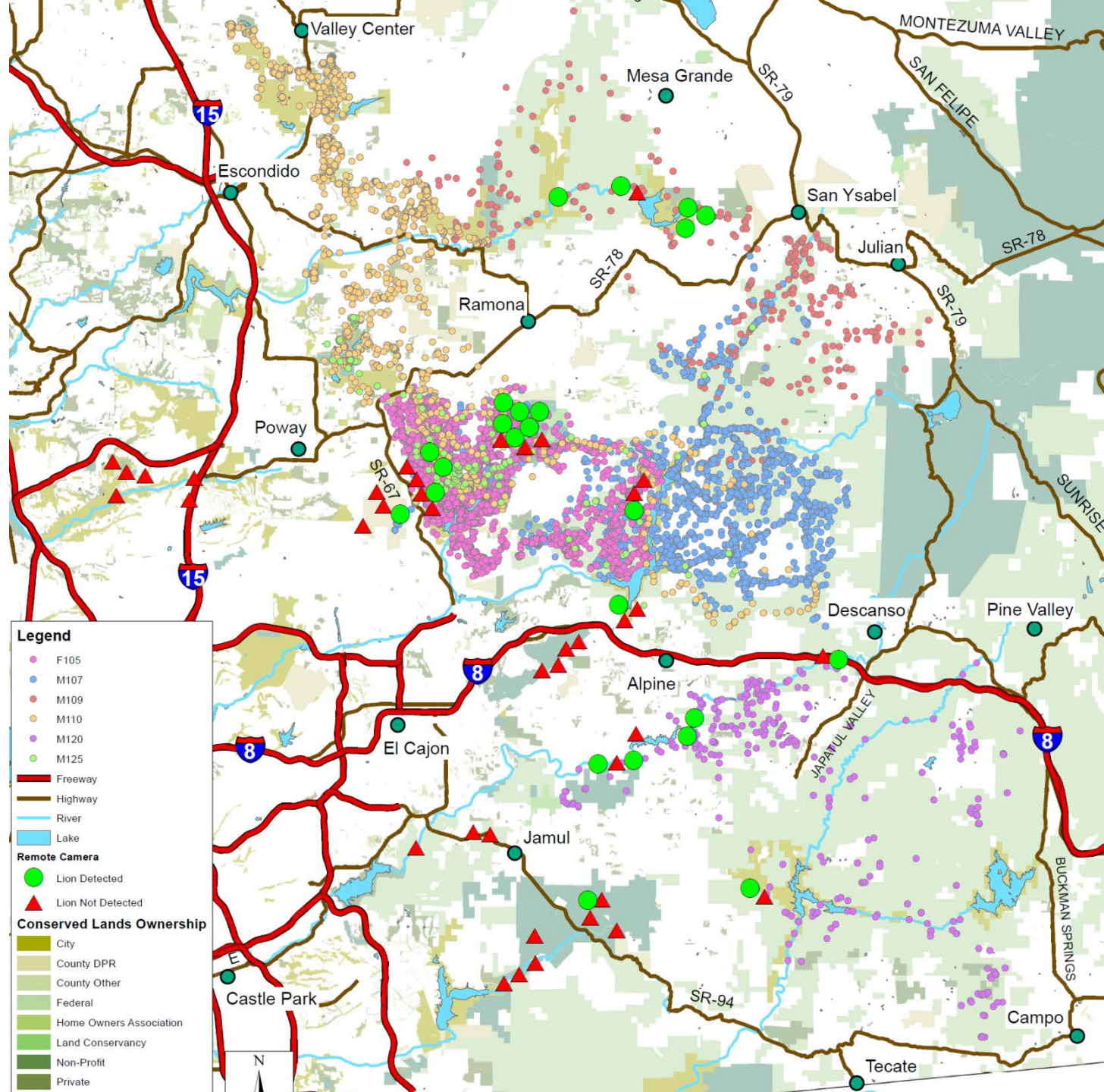
Core Conserved Area	Targeted in this study for assessment of mountain lion use	Linkages	Targeted in this study for assessment of mountain lion use
1. Hollenbeck-Otay	Yes	1-2A 1-2B	Yes Yes
2. Crestridge-Cleveland Nat. For.-Sycuan Peak	Yes	2-3A 2-3B	Yes Yes
3. El Capitan reservoir-Cleveland National Forest	Yes	3-6	Yes
4. Mission Trails	No	4-5	No
5. Sycamore Canyon	Yes	5-6 5-8 5-13	Yes Yes Yes
6. San Vicente reservoir-Boulder Oaks-San Vicente Highlands	Yes	6-7 6-13	Yes Yes
7. Canada de San Vicente	Yes	7-3 (not prev. ID'd	Yes (during study)
8. Penasquitos-Deer Canyon	Not originally but added mid-study	8-10	No
9. Del Mar Heights area	No	9-10	No
10. Black Mountain	No	10-11	No
11. Lake Hodges	No	11-12	No
12. Boden Canyon-Pamo Valley area	Yes	12-13	Yes
13. Mt. Woodson-Blue Sky Ecological Reserve area	Yes		

Cameras placed in areas thought likely for puma movement

Cameras placed at 63 sites

Over 24,000 total camera trap nights

Pumas photographed 141 times at 24 sites









6 pumas collared 7 times

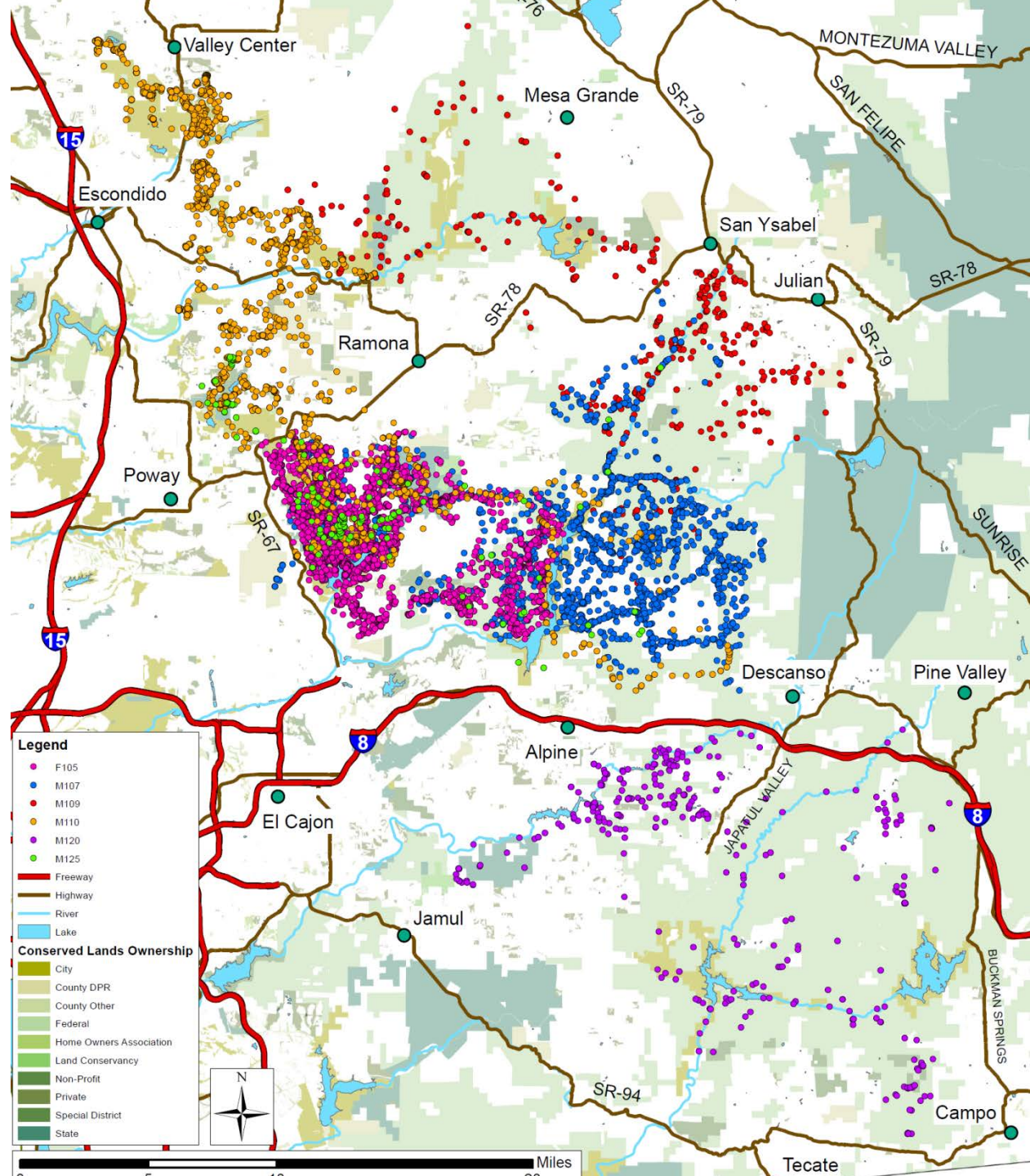
Data point q 1 hr except 1 animal (q 2hr)

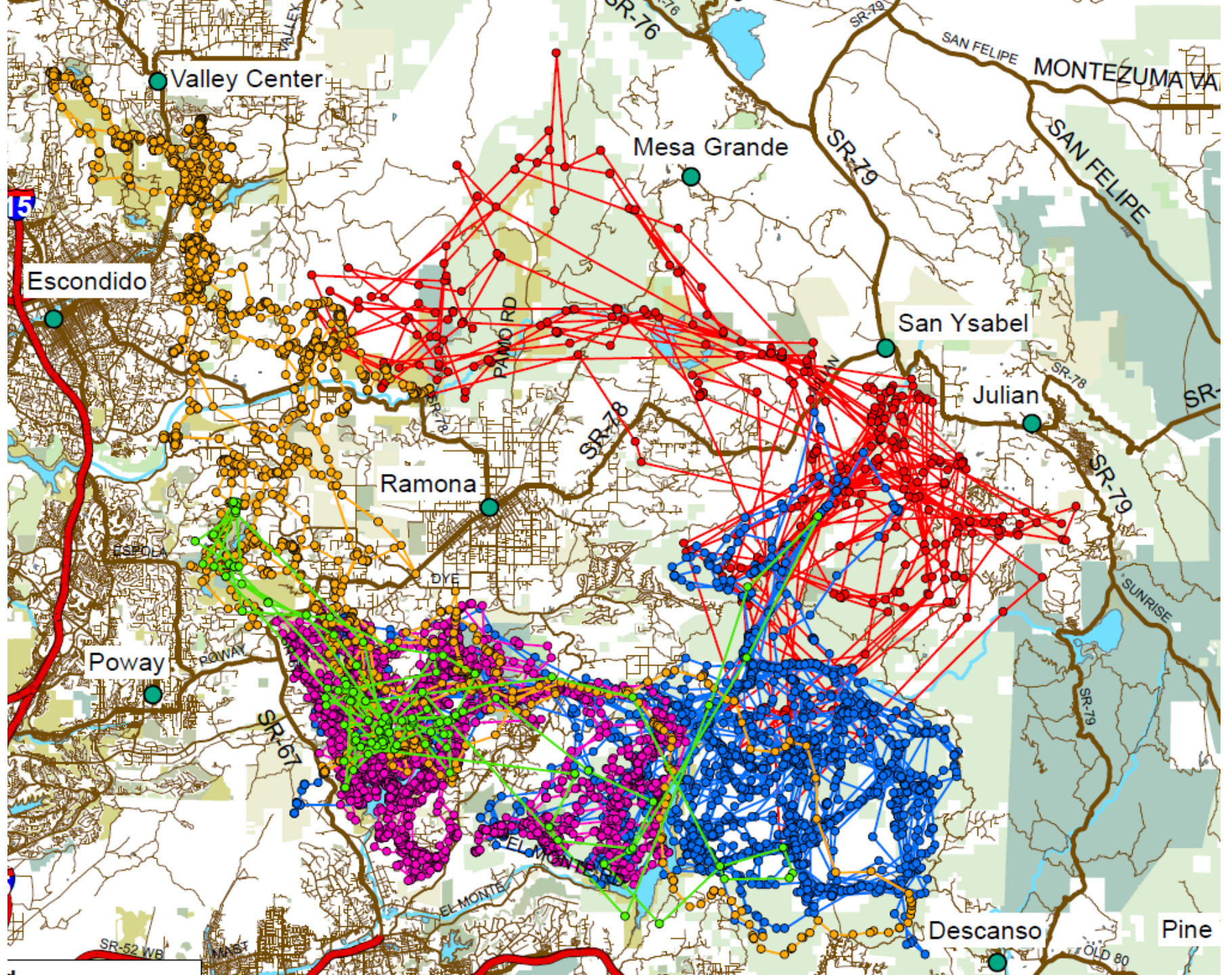
2 deceased within 1 yr (vehicles)

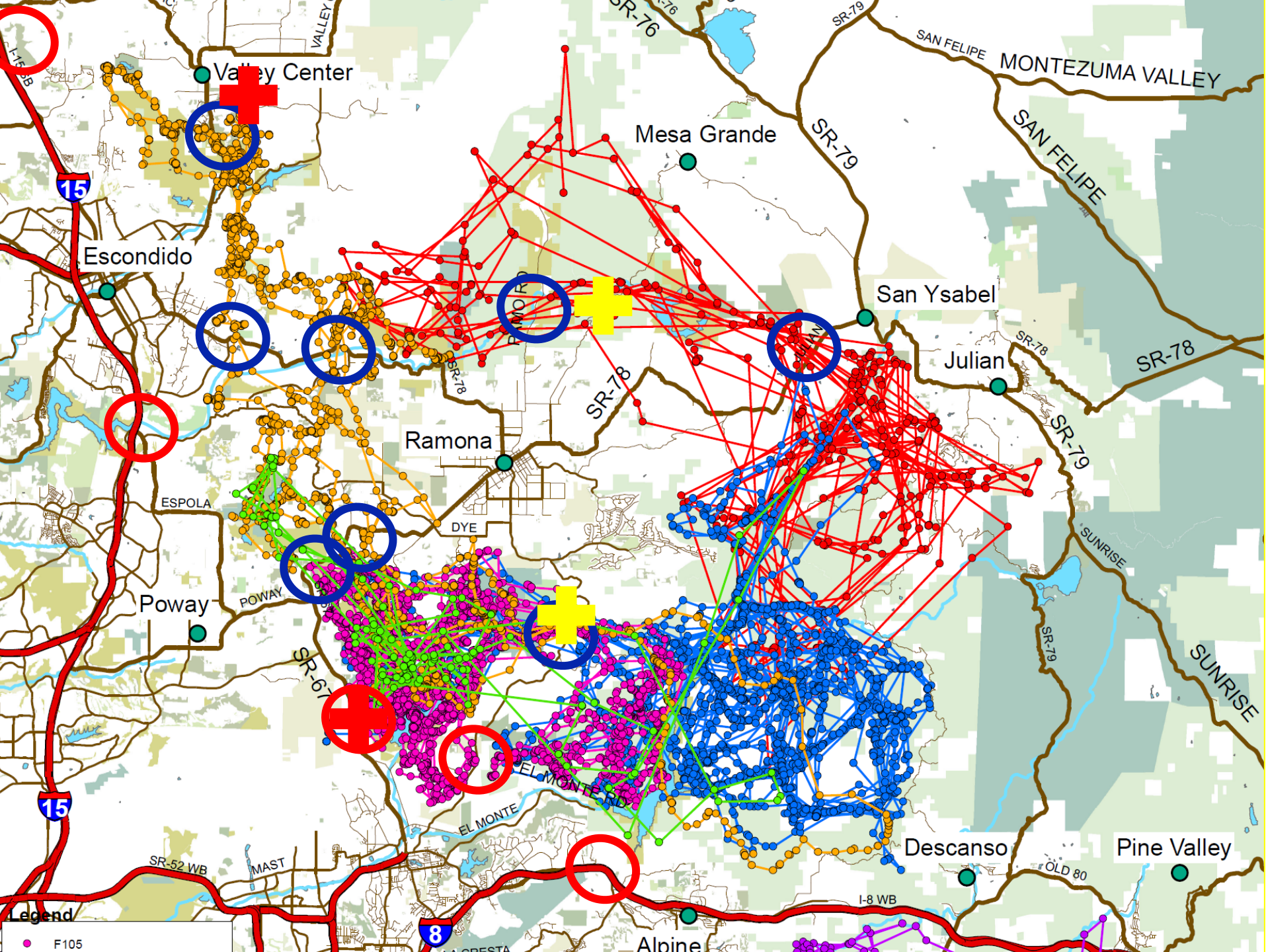
1 likely struck by vehicle in first year but survived

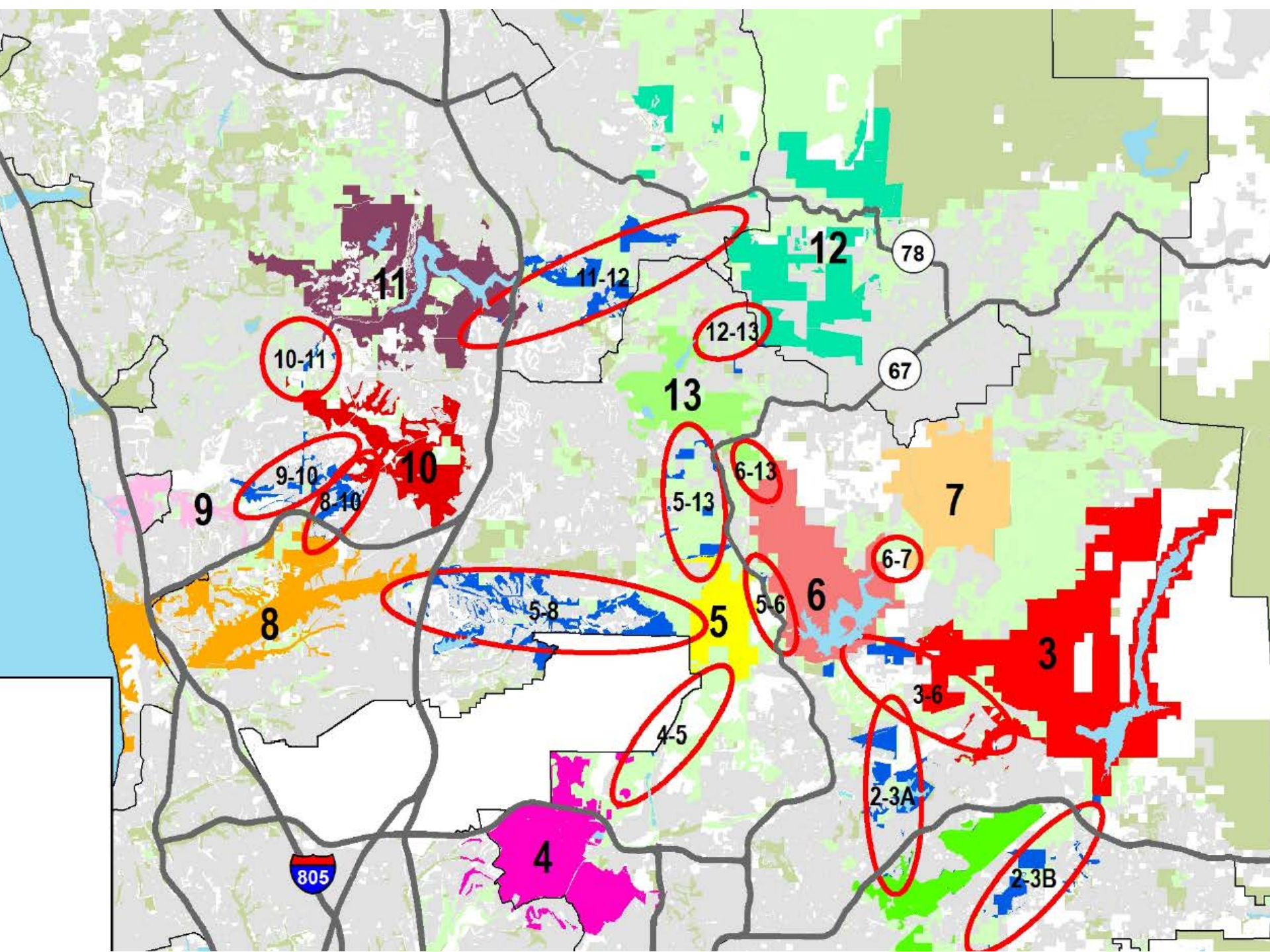
1 suffered trauma (broken foot) in first year but survived though collar stopped function – possible vehicle strike – recollared

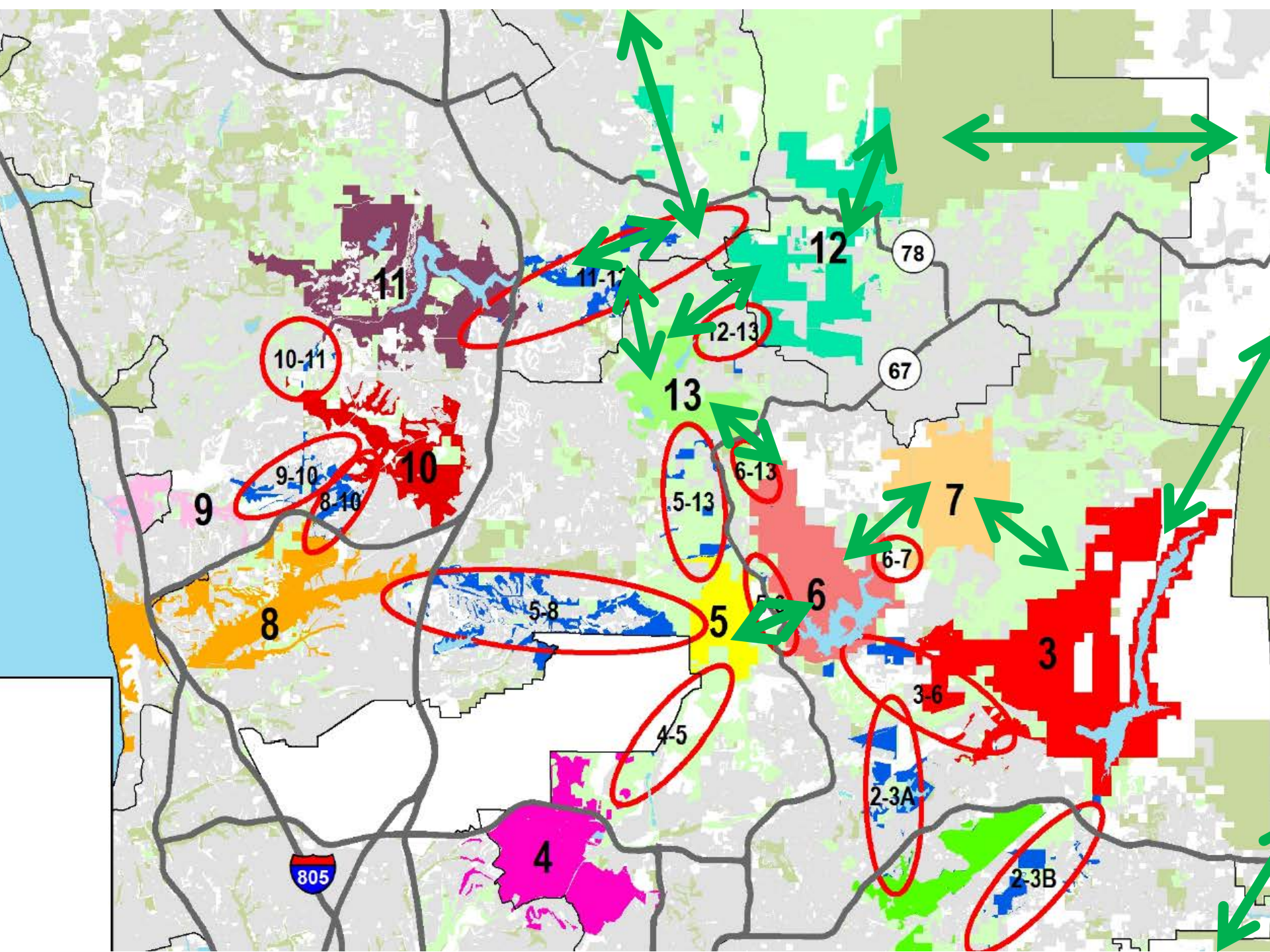
1 depredated a domestic animal but owner did not get permit to have killed

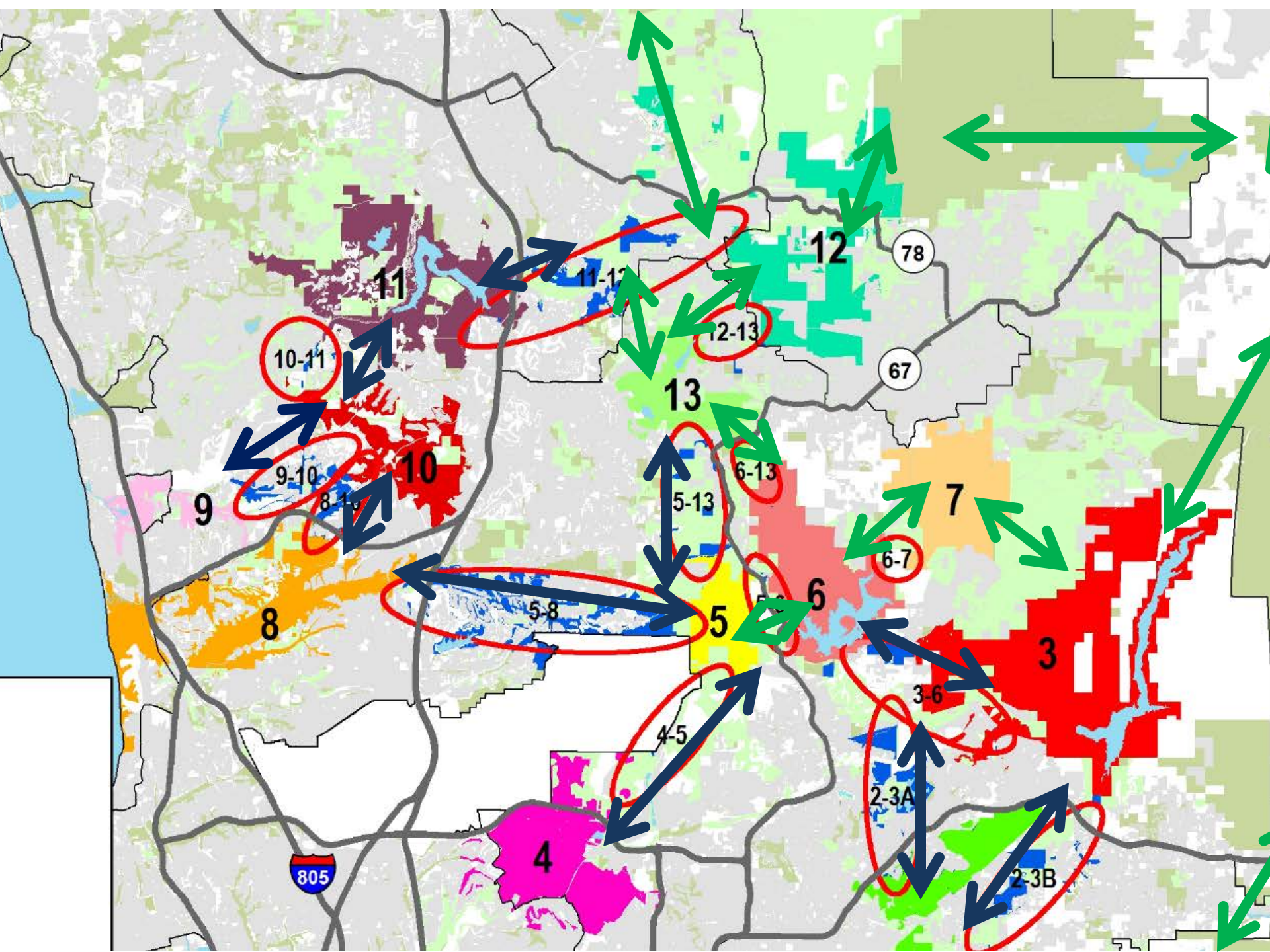


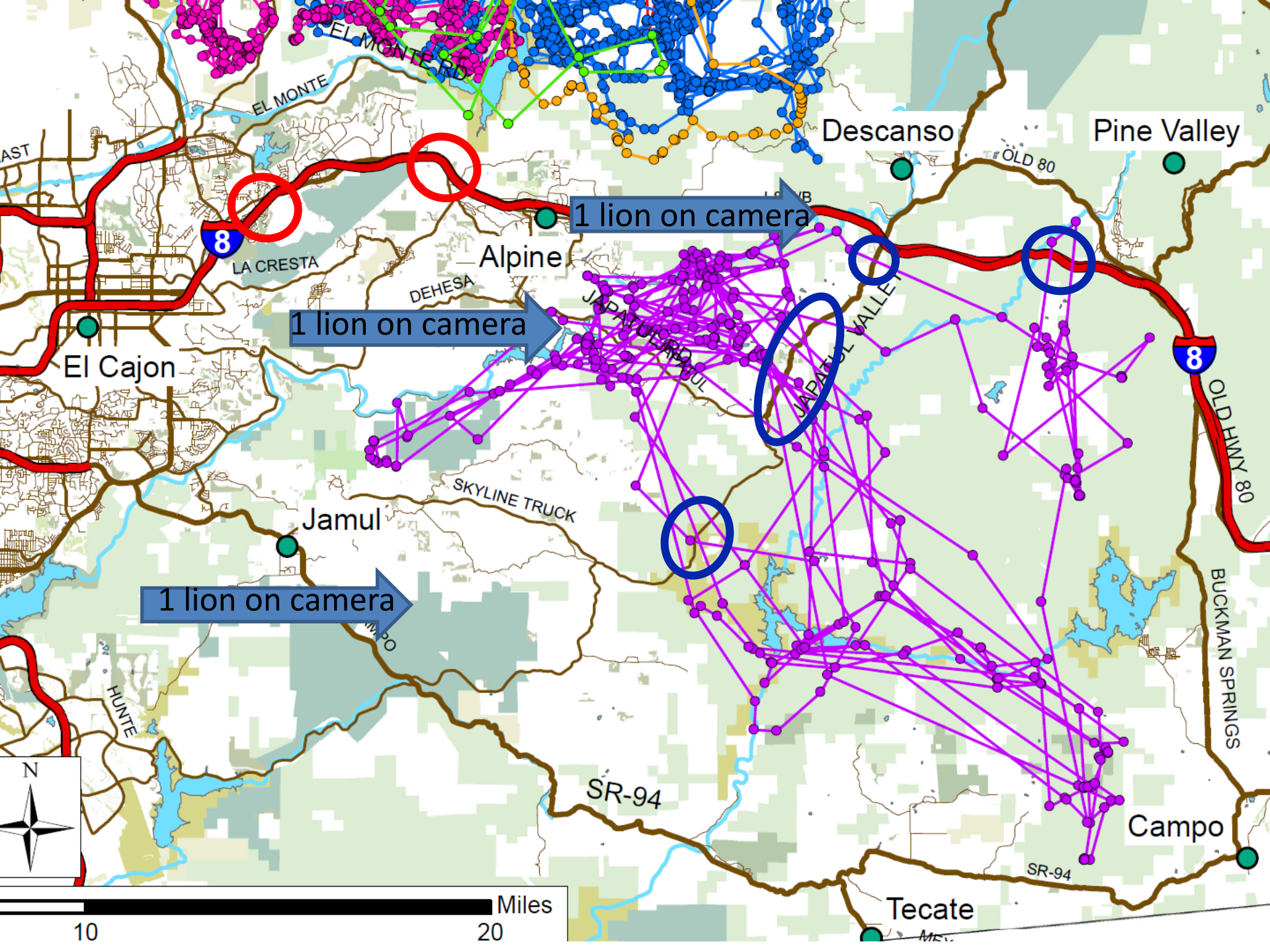


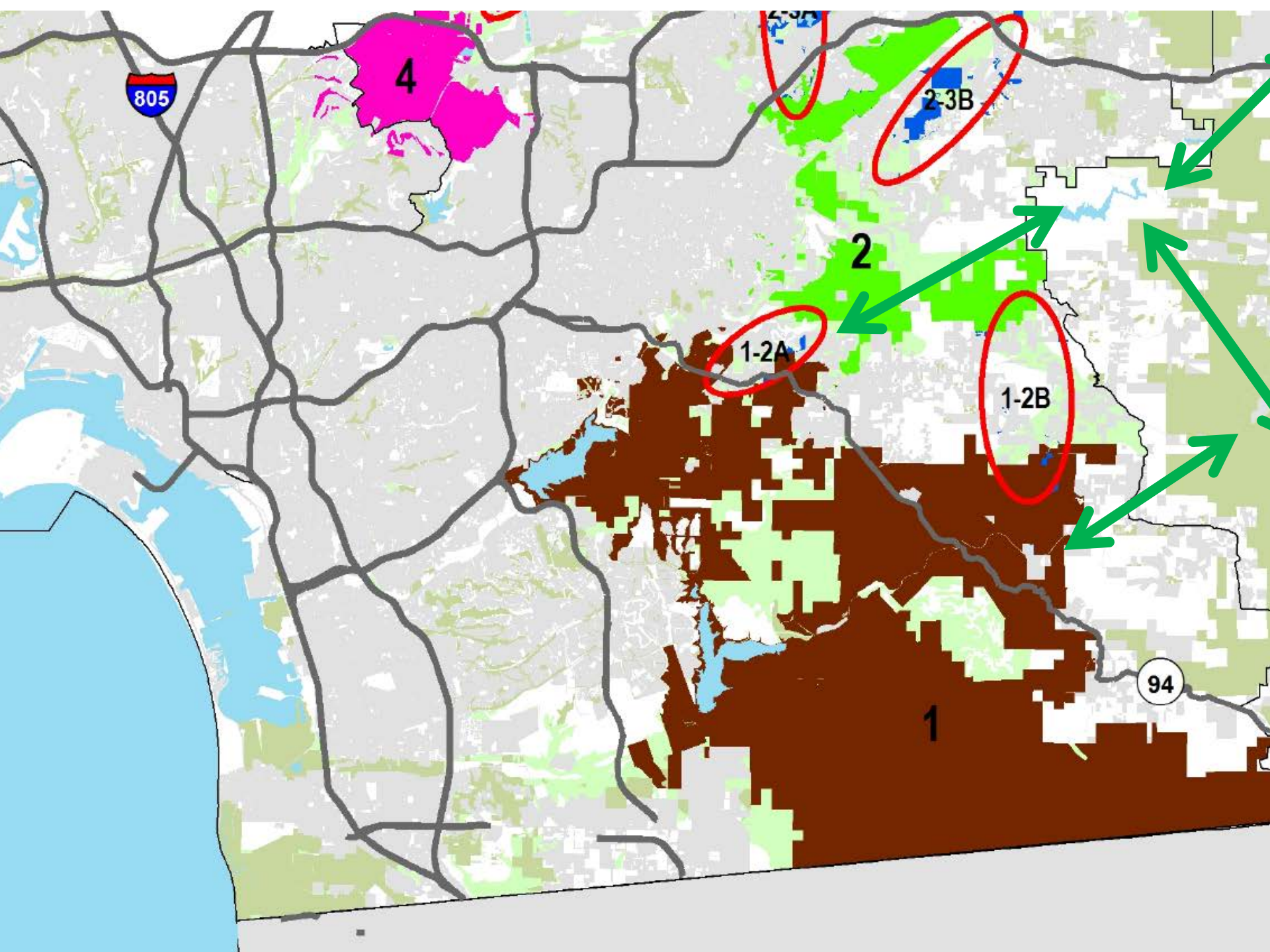












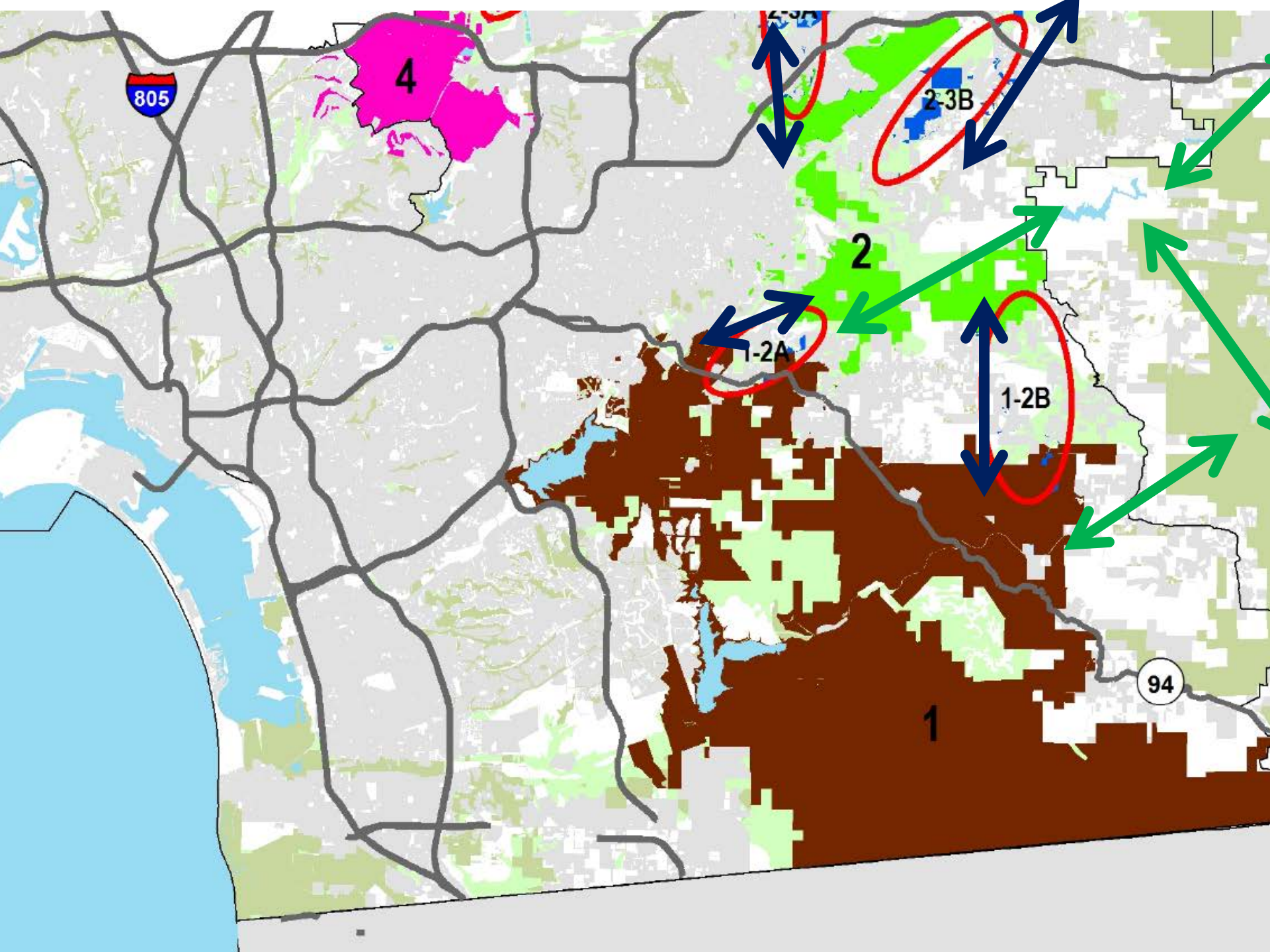
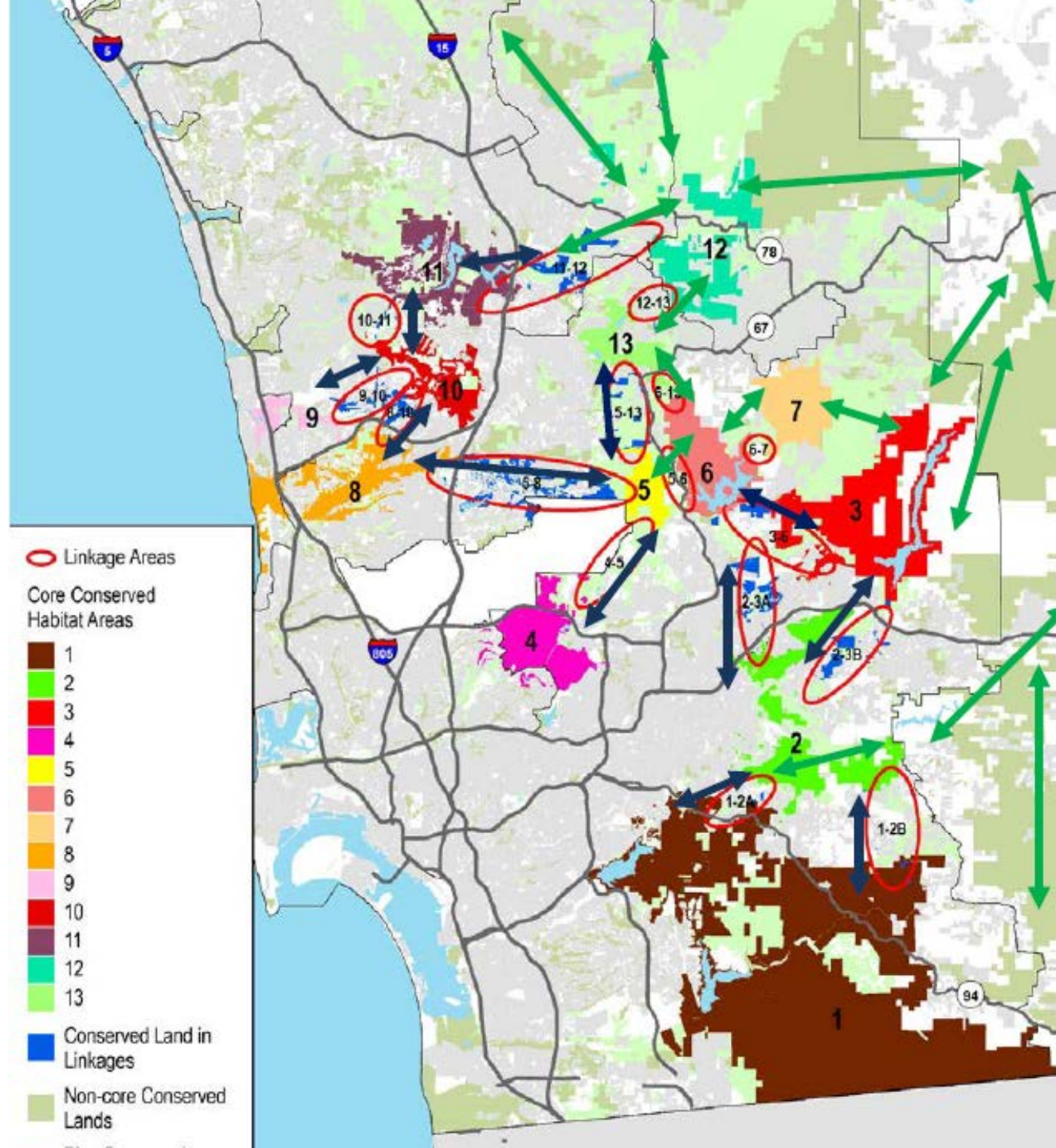
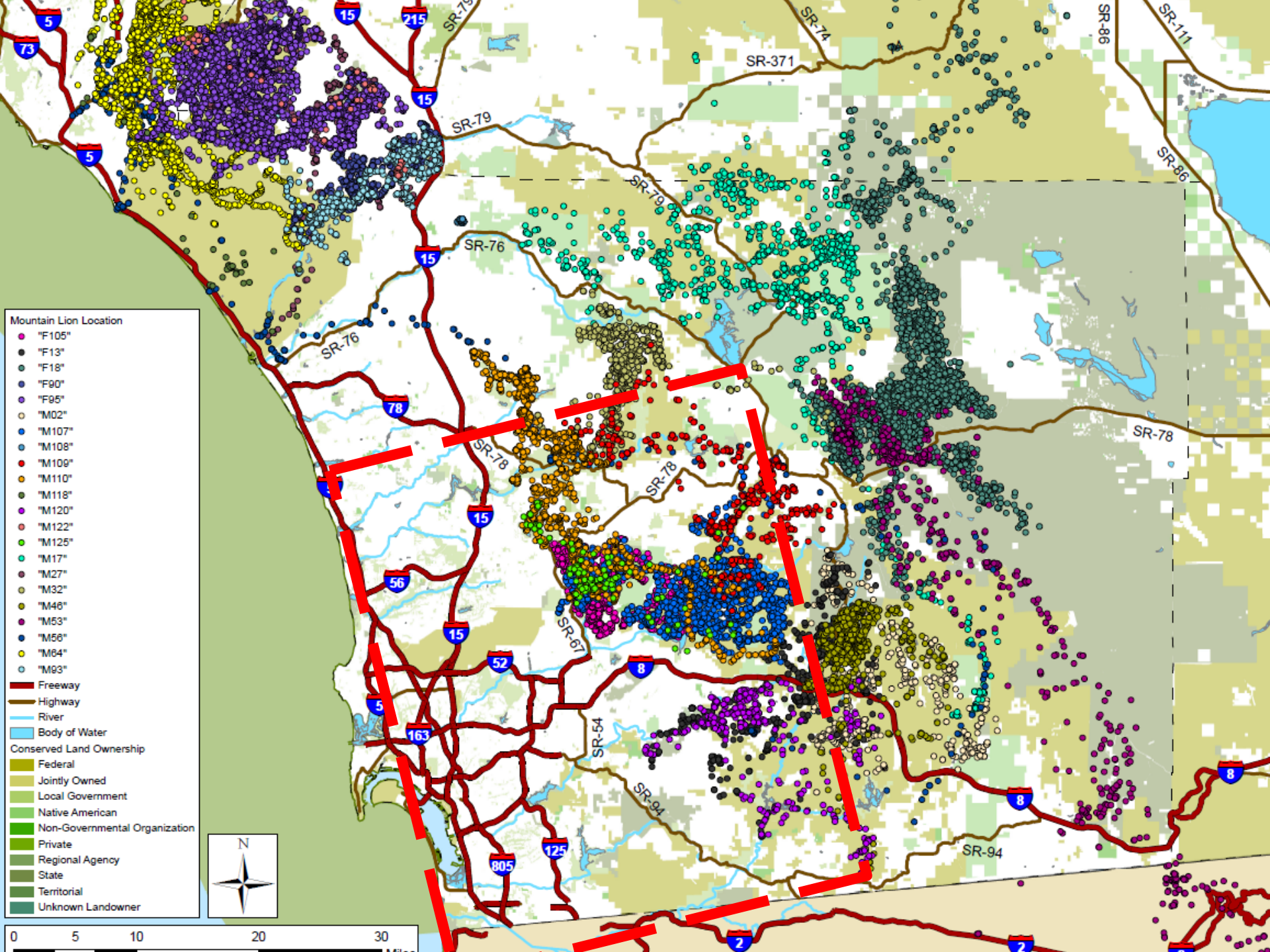


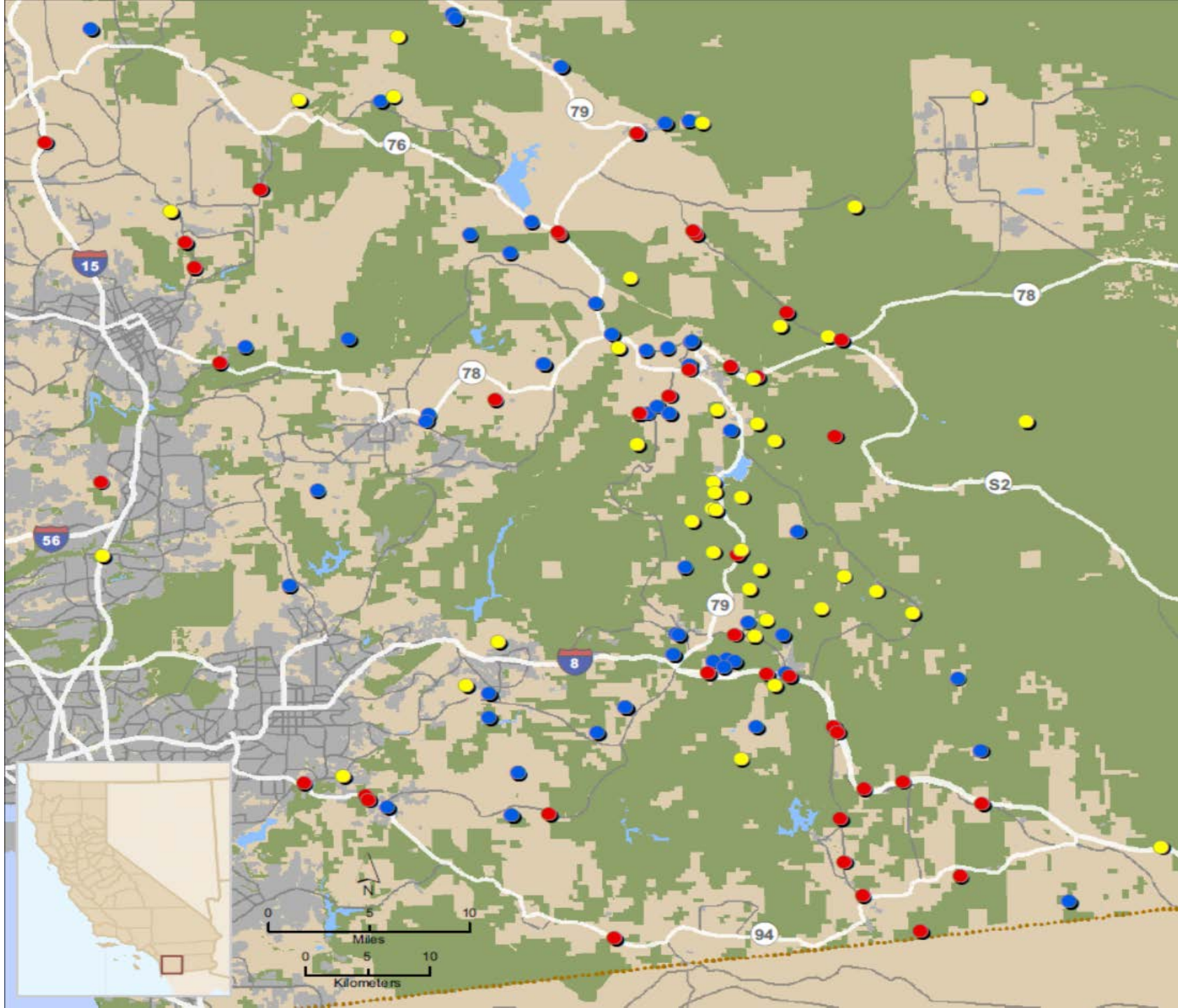
Table 2. Core Conserved Areas and Linkages evaluated by UCD team (blue) and results

Core Conserved Area	Utilized by mountain lions in this study	Linkages	Utilized by mt. lions in this study
1. Hollenbeck-Otay	No (but some historical use)	1-2A 1-2B	No No
2. Crestridge-Cleveland Nat. For.-Sycuan Peak	Yes (southern and eastern portions)	2-3A 2-3B	No No
3. El Capitan reservoir-Cleveland National Forest	Yes	3-6	No
4. Mission Trails	No	4-5	No
5. Sycamore Canyon	Yes (briefly eastern section)	5-6 5-8 5-13	Yes (1 time) No No
6. San Vicente reservoir-Boulder Oaks-San Vicente Highlands	Yes	6-7 6-13	Yes Yes
7. Canada de San Vicente	Yes	7-3 (not prev. ID'd)	Yes
8. Penasquitos-Deer Canyon	No (but one mountain lion killed by car in this core in 2011 – was a dispersal age male with genetic signature suggesting origin west of I-15)	8-10	No
9. Del Mar Heights area	No	9-10	No
10. Black Mountain	No	10-11	No
11. Lake Hodges	No	11-12	Partial – section east of I-15
12. Boden Canyon-Pamo Valley area	Yes	12-13	Yes
13. Mt. Woodson-Blue Sky Ecological Reserve area	Yes		







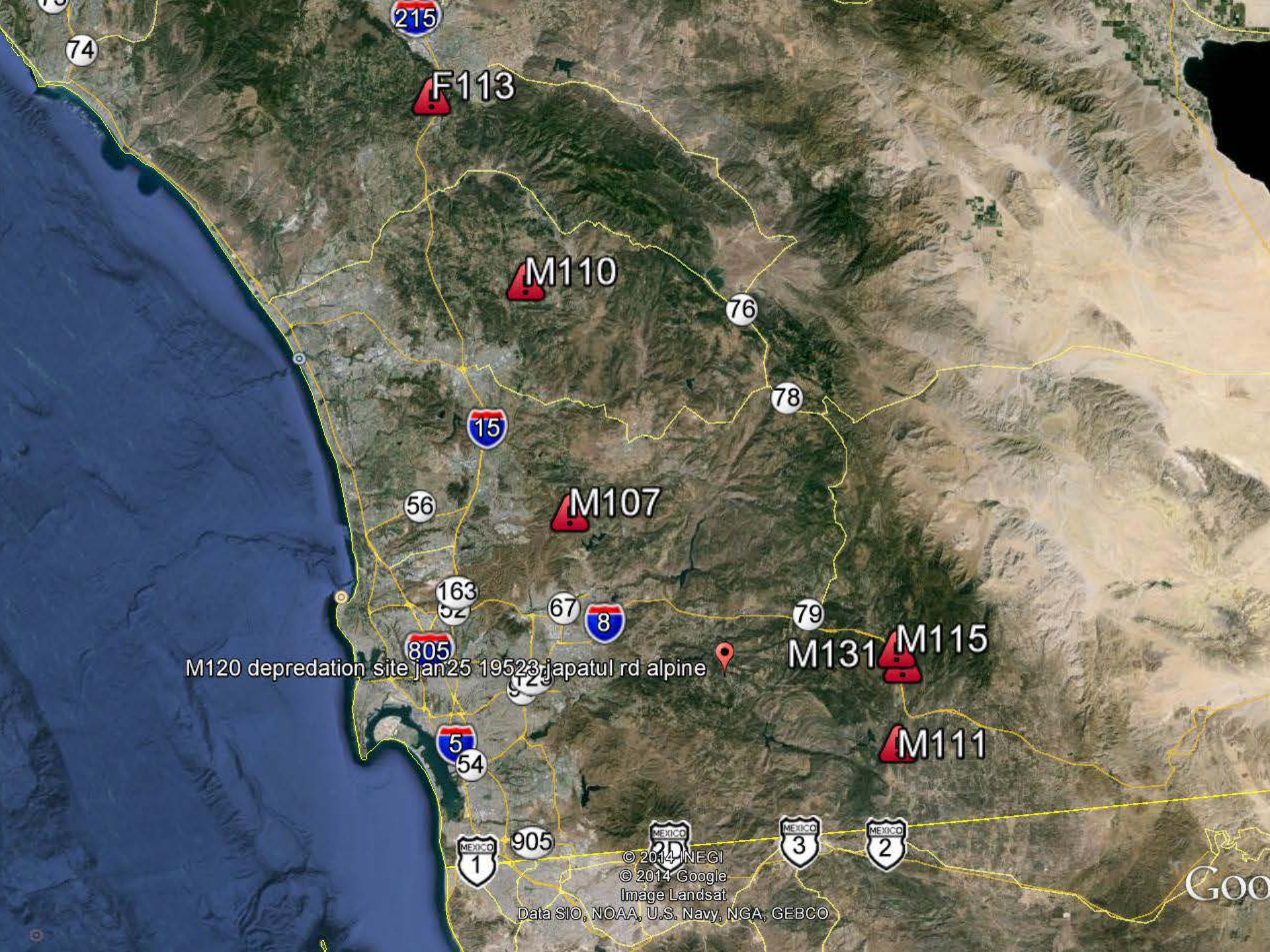


During study period
10 other pumas
were killed by cars
or on depredation
permits in the
county, and 1 died
of disease

Annual survival rates
in our study (both
east and west of I-
15) are similar or
worse than heavily
hunted populations

It is ironic that states
that hunt these
animals do a better
job preserving them
than we do





215

74

F113

M110

76

78

15

56

M107

163

67

8

79

M131

M115

M120 depredation site jan25 19523 japatul rd alpine

805

5

54

M111

905

1

MEXICO 20

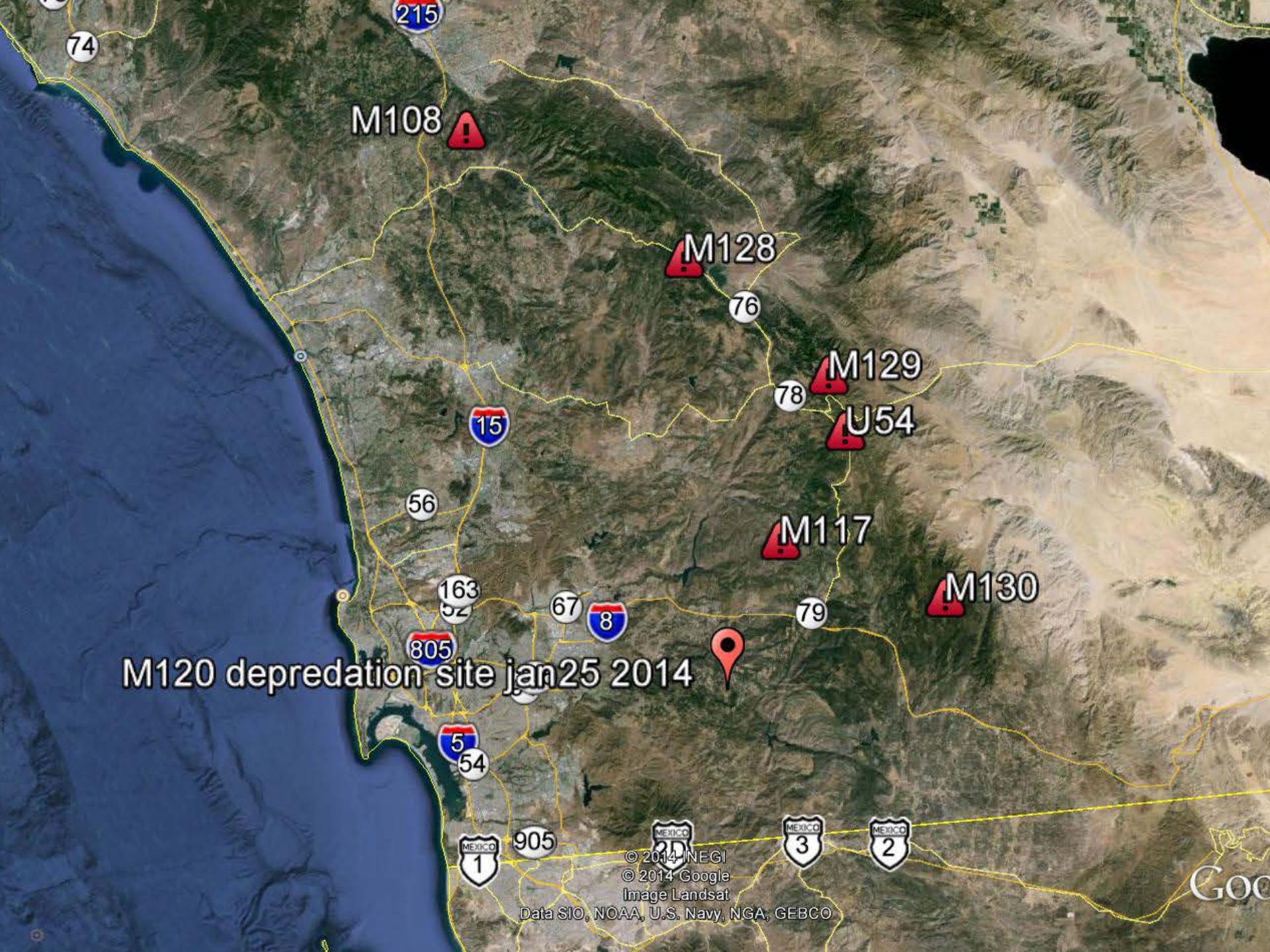
MEXICO 3

MEXICO 2

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Image Landsat

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Go



M108

M128

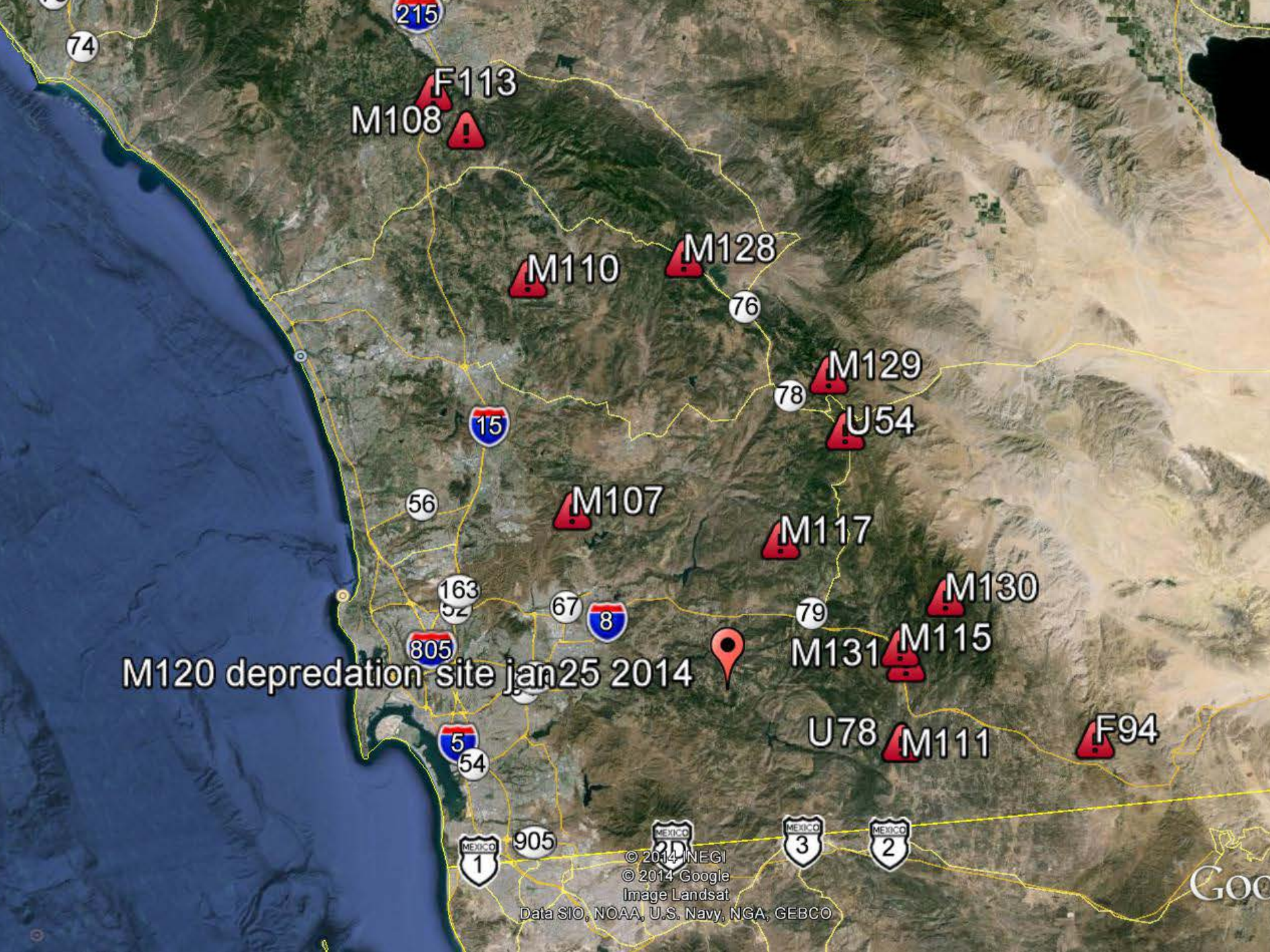
M129

U54

M117

M130

M120 depredation site jan25 2014



F113
M108

M110
M128

M129
U54

M107

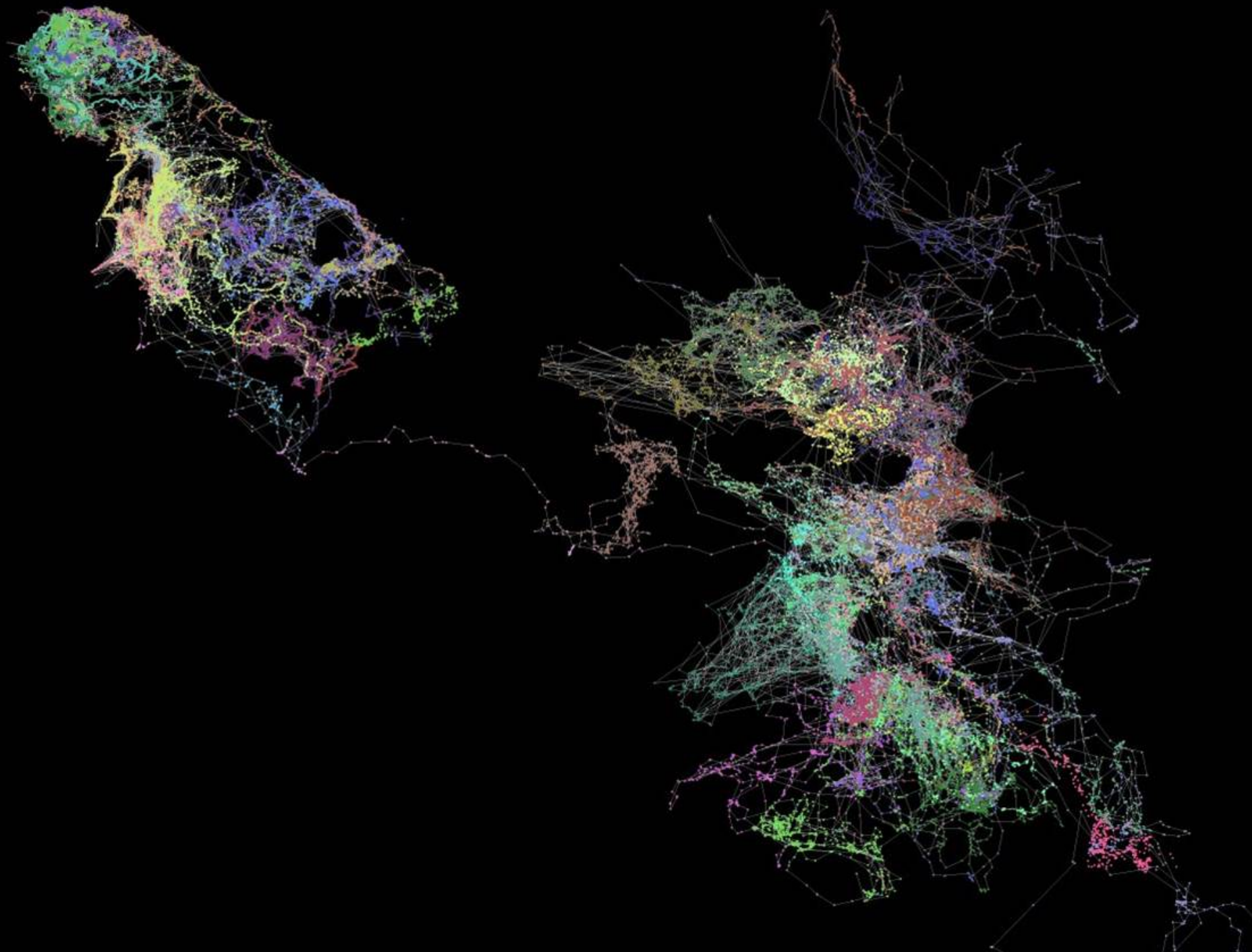
M117

M130
M131
M115

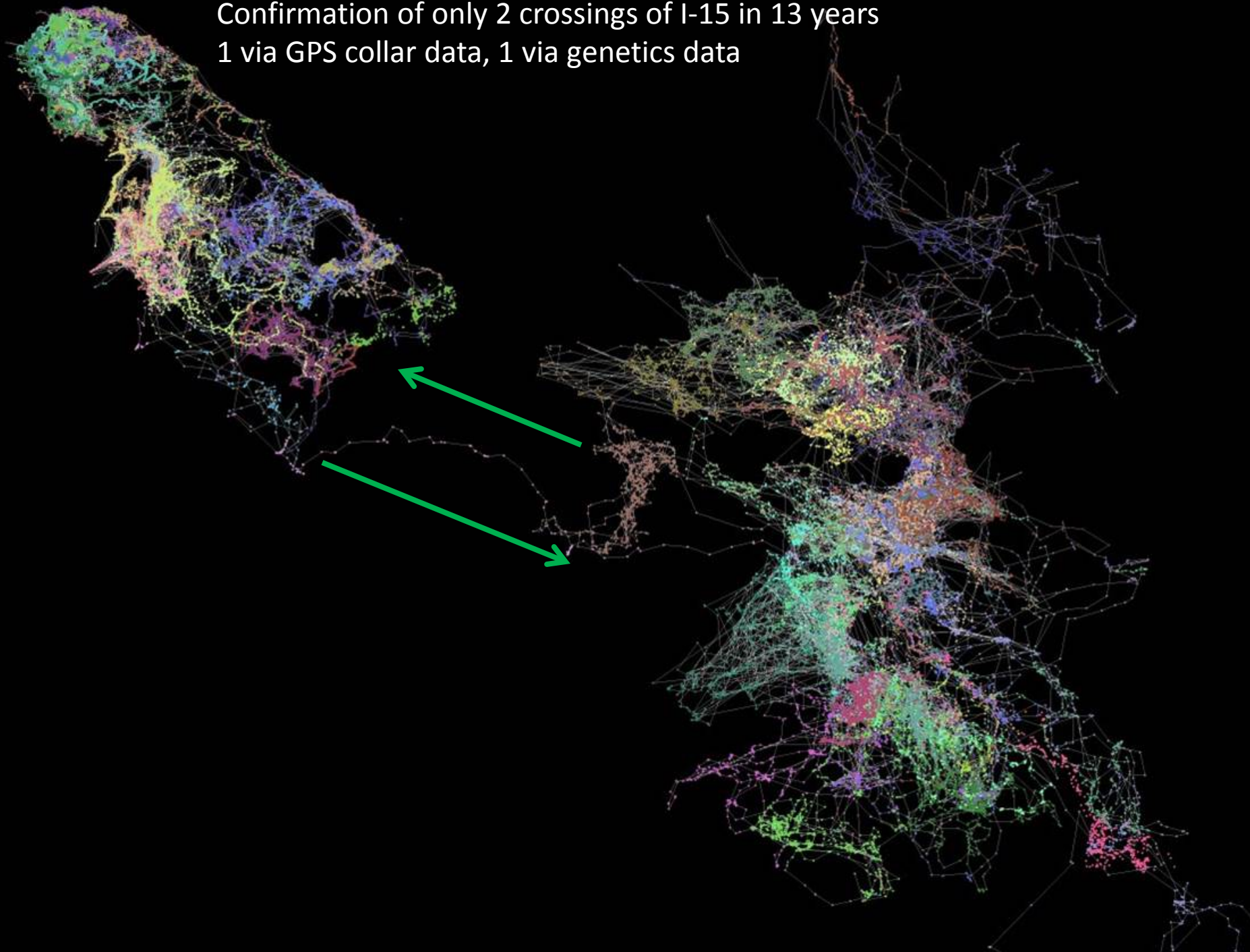
U78
M111
F94

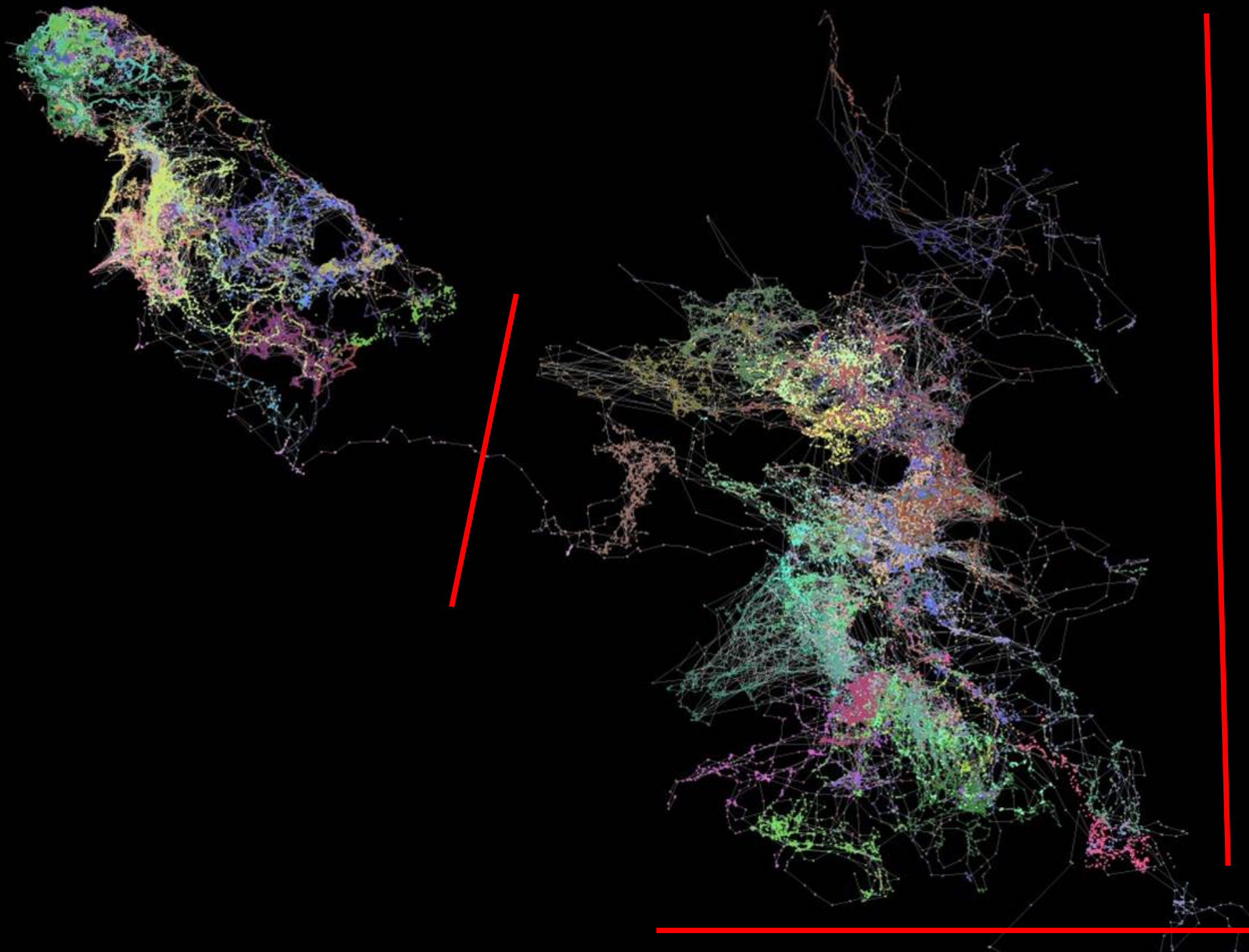
M120 depredation site jan25 2014

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Image Landsat
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO



Confirmation of only 2 crossings of I-15 in 13 years
1 via GPS collar data, 1 via genetics data

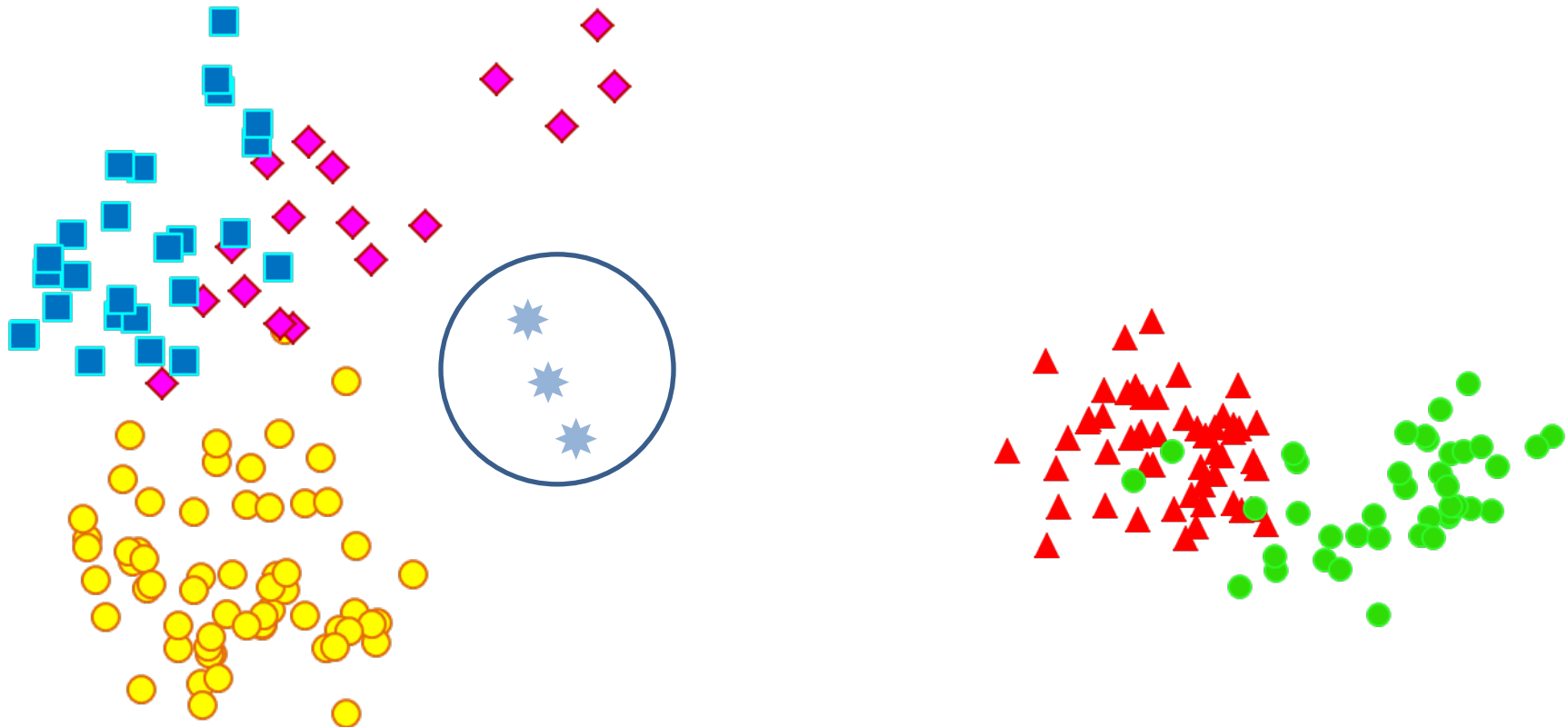




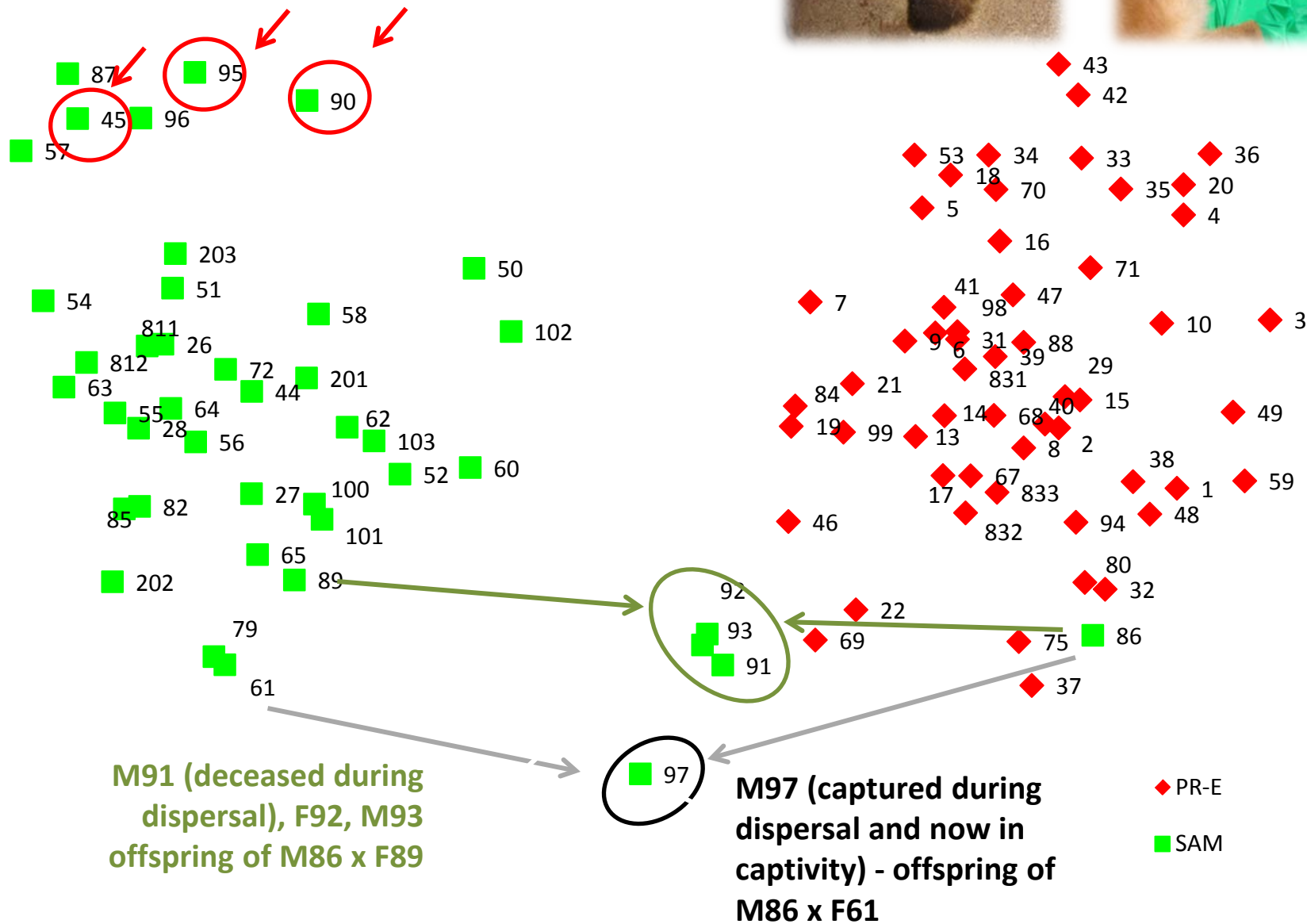


Legend

Santa Cruz Mtns (N. Central Coast)
Monterey-San Luis Obispo Co (C. Central Coast)
Santa Monica Mountains (S. Central Coast)
Peninsular Range-east
Santa Ana Mountains
San Bernardino County



Resident females adjacent to I-15 west of Temecula



Distinct genetic bottleneck

Santa Ana Mountains

	<u>Mode</u>	<u>IAM</u> P value	<u>TPM</u> P value	<u>Ne Eff. Pop Size</u> (Confid. Interval)
Santa Ana Mtns	Shifted mode	0.0001	0.009	5.1 (3.3-6.7)
Peninsular Range, East	Normal L	0.003	0.19	24.3 (20.6-28.8)

p-values for population bottleneck tests (Wilcoxon sign-rank test; BOTTLENECK) Infinite Alleles Model (IAM) and two-phase (TPM) models of microsatellite evolution

Effective population size - point estimate linkage disequilibrium method of (LDNE, Waples 2006) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for both parametric (P) and jackknifed (JK) estimates.

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Baja California, Mexico

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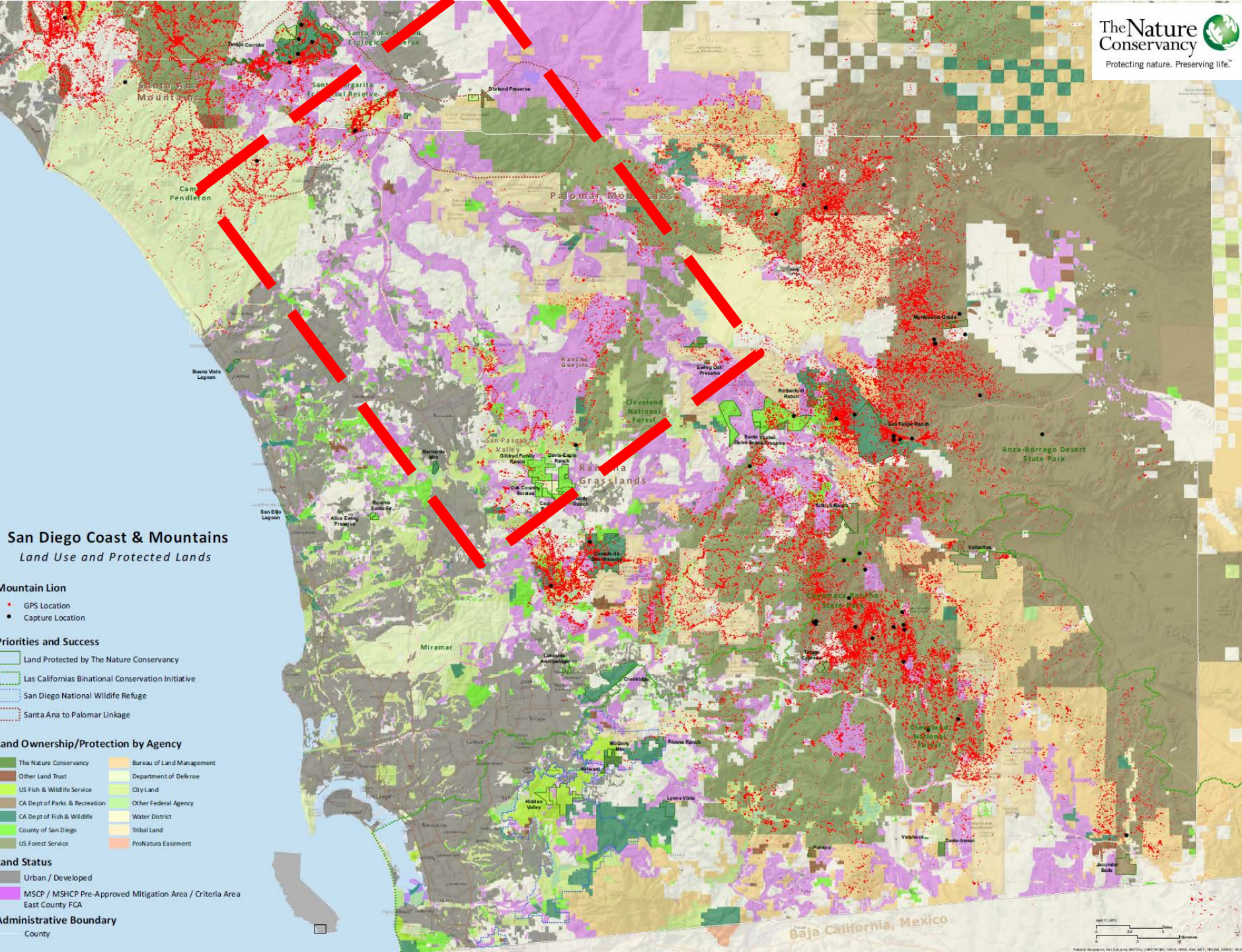
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Santa Ana Mountain pumas had high average pairwise relatedness, high individual internal relatedness, a low estimated effective population size, and strong evidence of a bottleneck and isolation from other populations in California. These and ecological findings provide clear evidence that Santa Ana Mountain pumas have been experiencing genetic impacts related to barriers to gene flow, and **are a warning signal to wildlife managers and land use planners that mitigation efforts will be needed to stem further genetic and demographic decay in the Santa Ana Mountains puma population.**

Despite warnings from Beier et al. (1995) and Ernest et al. (2003) about potential serious impacts to the Santa Ana Mountains puma population if concerted conservation action was not taken, habitat connectivity to the Peninsular Ranges has continued to erode. We are hopeful that these new genetic results will motivate greater focus on connectivity conservation in this region. Indeed, the Santa Ana Mountains pumas may well serve as harbingers of things to come throughout California and the western United States if more attention is not paid to maintaining connectivity for wildlife as development progresses.

Critical linkages

