

# Management Strategic Plan for Conserved Lands in Western San Diego County (MSP)

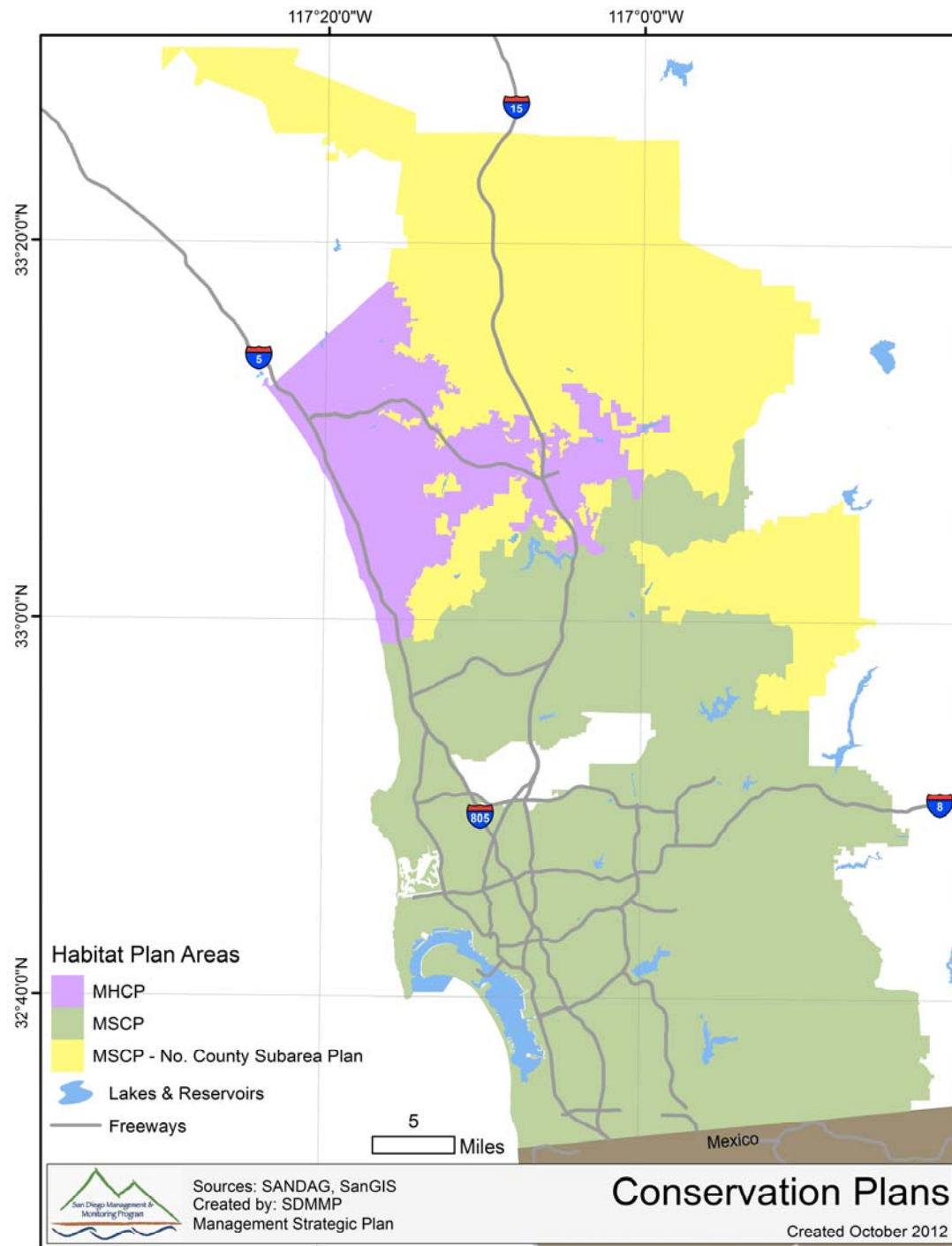
The Foundation for a Five Year Horizon  
Funding Program for Preserve Management

# The MSP

- Living document
  - At least annual review and updating as appropriate
- Electronic document
  - Goals and objectives
  - Species accounts
  - Maps
  - Process for development and data sources
  - Tracking implementation
- Monitoring Strategic Plan, SC-MTX, timely and appropriate data analysis and feedback

# The MSP

- Used to inform prioritizations of management actions funded (or carried out by)
  - Transnet and future regional funding source
  - Wildlife Agencies
  - Permittees
- Support for grant applications from various sources



# The MSP

- Prioritized goals and objectives
- 110 species (does not address SDG&E and SDCWA species)
- Currently conserved lands- (exclusive of SD&G rights-of-way)
- Conservation of Covered Species across the planning area
- Species and habitat objectives at appropriate scales
- Habitat and/or species focused
- Informed by the goals and objectives in the MSCP, MHCP and NCMSCP but is not a reiteration of goals and objectives in the plans

# MSP Overarching Goals

- Improve conservation outcomes through coordinated adaptive management of conserved lands
- Increase the understanding of how to manage conserved lands to achieve specific outcomes/conditions
- Shift systems towards less costly management
- Manage stressors/threats
- Utilize the monitoring data to inform management decisions
  - Techniques to BMPs
  - Where
  - How much/many
- Reduce chances of unintended adverse outcomes from preserve management

# MSP

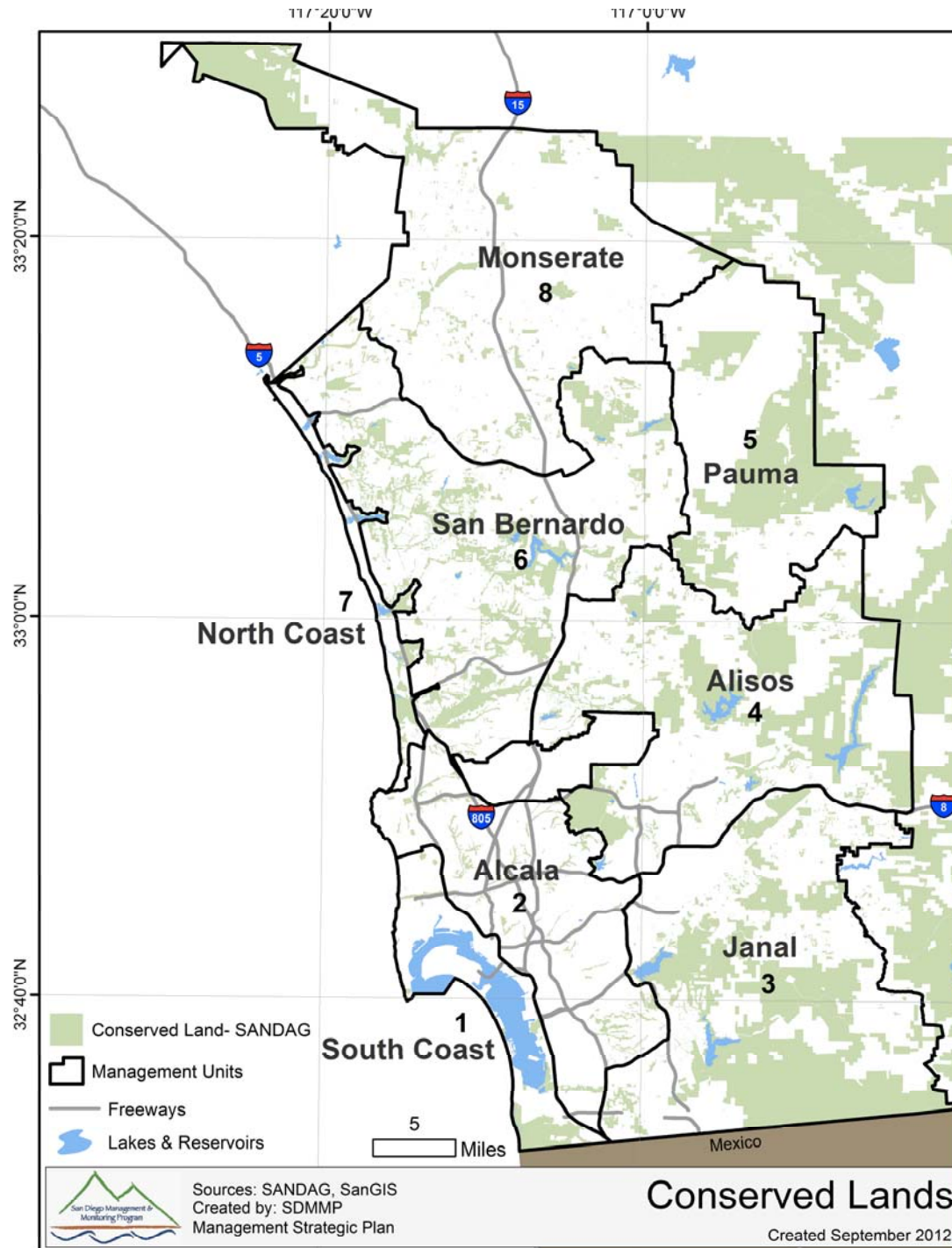
- Utilizes information from other strategic plans
  - Invasive
  - Connectivity
- Addresses 110 Species
  - 34 species specific objectives
  - 65 species - vegetation community objectives
  - 11 species – inadequate data on location, status and/or trend
  - Sets a direction –course corrections will be necessary and should become more specific over time



# Spatial Scales

- The Management Strategic Plan (MSP) identifies;
  - Goals and objectives for 110 covered species (MSCP, MHCP and NCMSCP) at multiple and relevant scales
    - Plan area
    - Management Unit (eight within the MSP area)
    - Preserve Complex (an aggregation of conserved lands which are generally contiguous, support single natural community or similar suite of species that should be managed as a single biological system)
    - Preserve

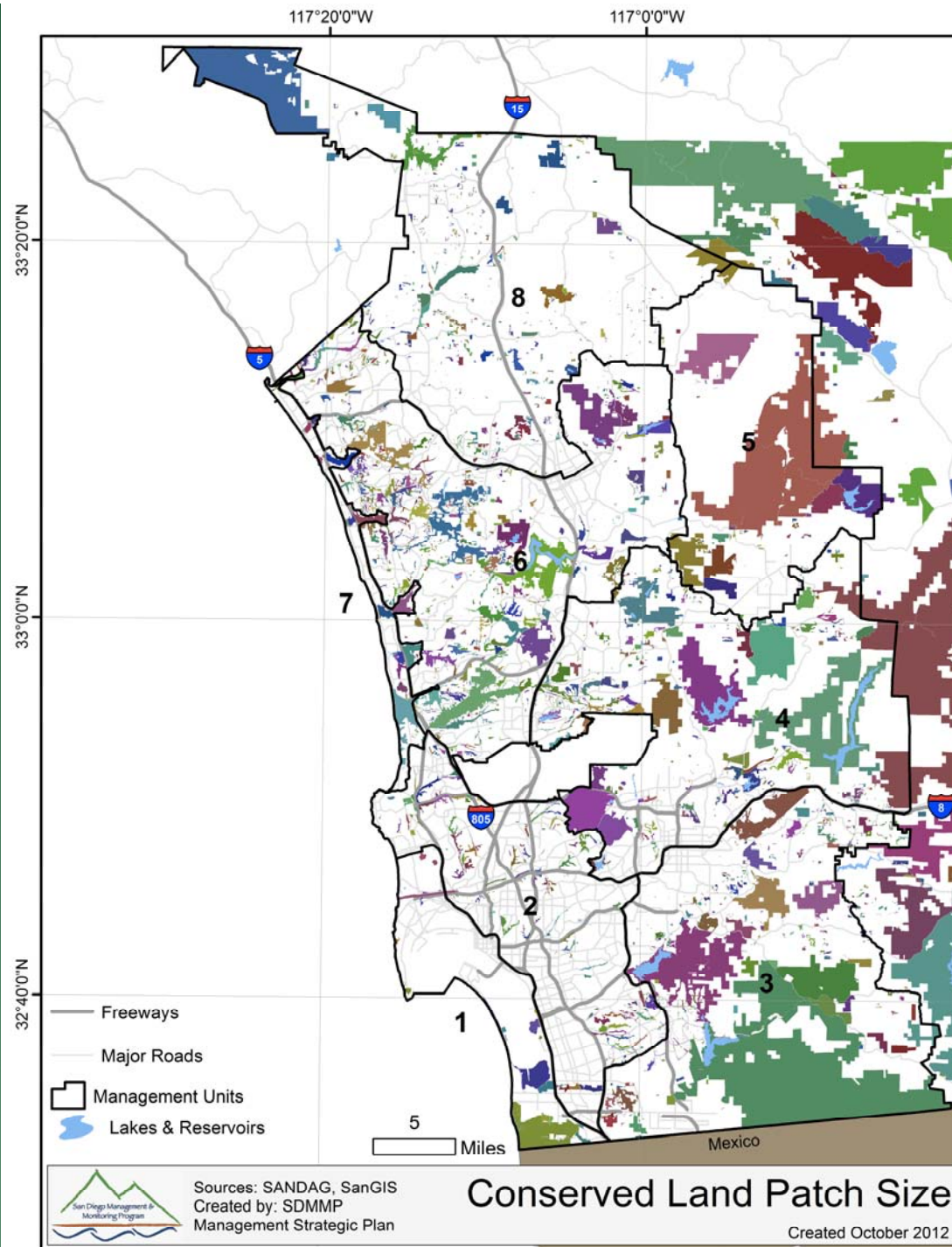




Sources: SANDAG, SanGIS  
 Created by: SDMMMP  
 Management Strategic Plan

## Conserved Lands

Created September 2012



# EXAMPLE

## Cactus Wren

### MSP Area

Objective 1- 1,800 acres of cactus habitat suitable for cactus wrens- Applicable to MUs 3, 5, & 6

Modify based on changed species objective

Modify objective based on monitoring data

Management Unit 3- Objective 1 - 400 acres of cactus habitat suitable for cactus wrens in areas identified as CAWR core population areas in the Otay/Tijuana Watershed west of Otay Lake/ identified connectivity areas

Management Unit 6- 600 acres of habitat suitable for cactus wrens in areas identified as core CAWR population areas or in identified connectivity areas

Management Units 5 and 6

### Implement through ASMDs

Salt Creek 100 acres

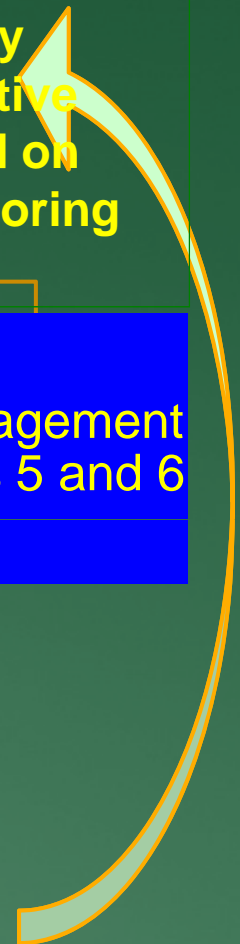
Otay River Regional Park- 100 acres

Wolf Canyon- 50 acres

Other – 150 acres

**Monitoring**  
1. CAWR habitat abundance, condition and spatial distribution monitoring

Modify based on changed MU objectives



# Species at Risk of Extirpation from the MSP Area- near term

- San Diego Ambrosia
- Hermes copper butterfly
- Quino checkerspot butterfly
- Willow flycatcher
- Tri-colored blackbird
- Northern harrier- breeding
- Light-footed clapper rail
- Snowy plover
- Badger
- Western pond turtle
- Burrowing owl- breeding



# Species with important populations at Risk of Extirpation - near term

- San Diego thornmint
- Nuttall's lotus
- Orcutt's spineflower
- Cactus wren- Otoy River Valley population
- Golden eagle (individual nesting territories)
- Arroyo toad
- Stephen's kangaroo rat
- Coast horned lizard (south coast population)
- Otoy and San Diego mesa mints

# Management Focus

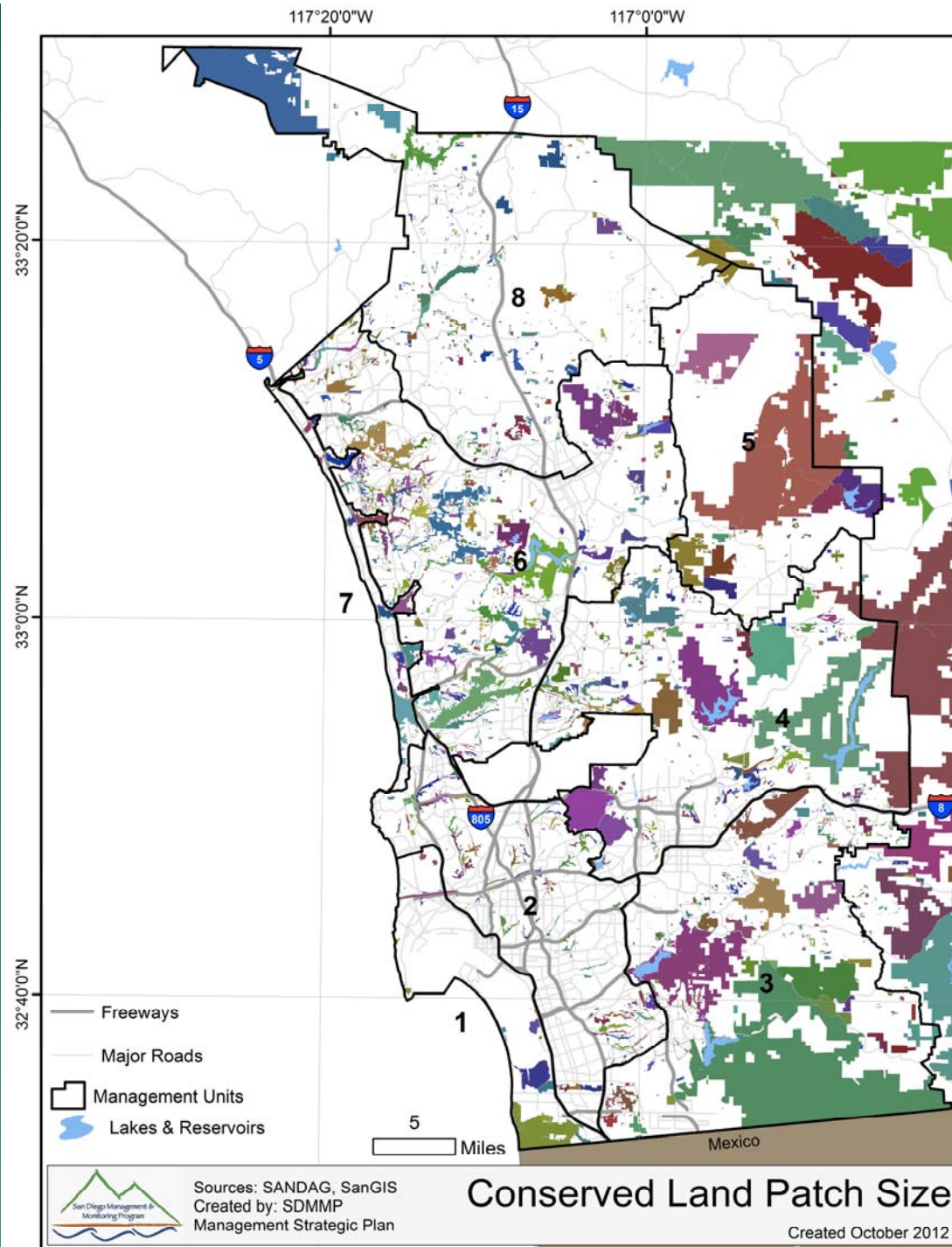
Management actions to accomplish objectives:

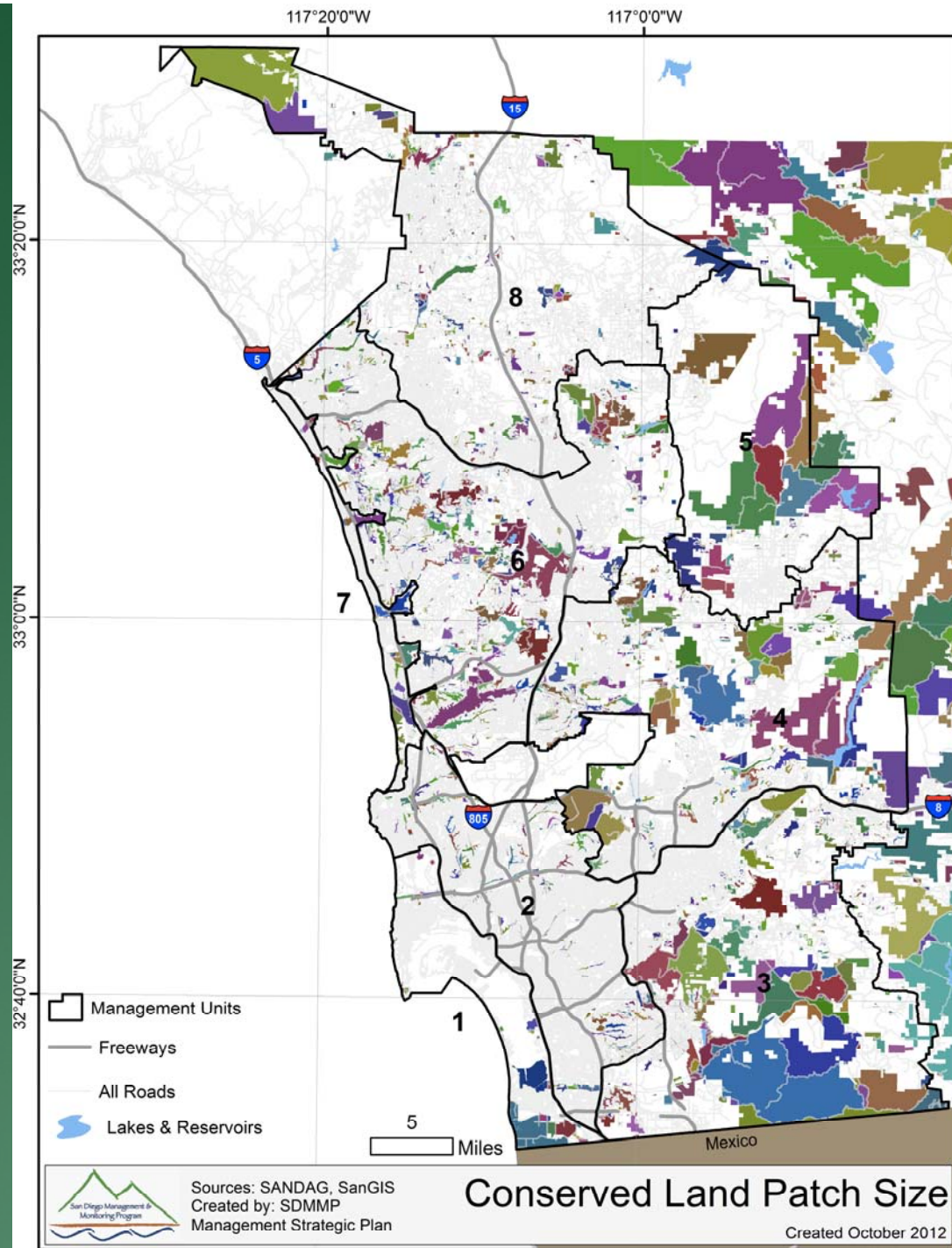
- Stressor management
- Alteration of the vegetation community
- Species specific management

# Our Landscape- multiple stressors at multiple scales

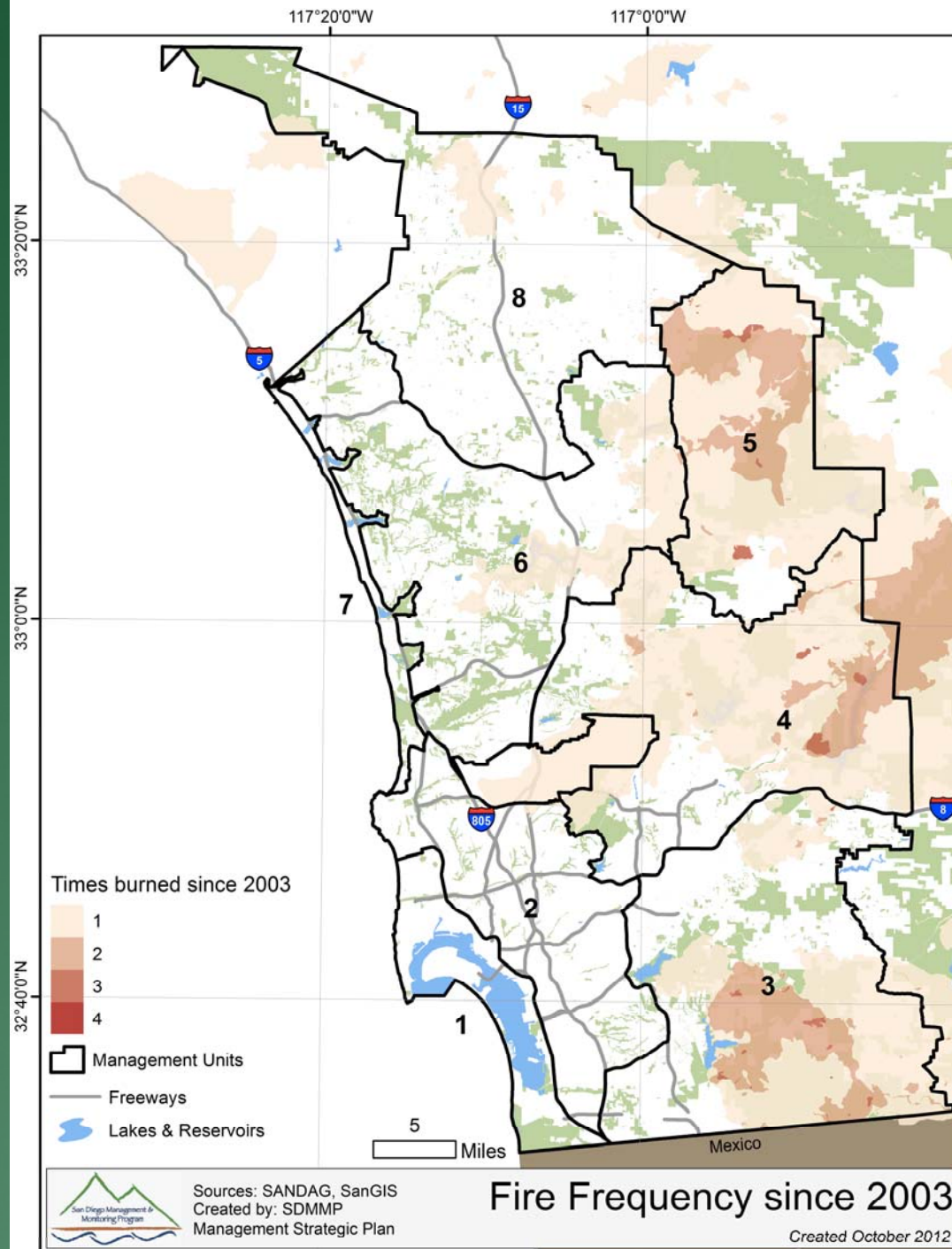
- Stressors/threats that are potentially manageable
  - Problematic native species
  - Poor connectivity
  - Fire (sometimes)
  - Human activities on preserves
  - Urban interface
  - Exotic/invasive species
- Other Stressors/threats
  - Climate change
  - Existing development

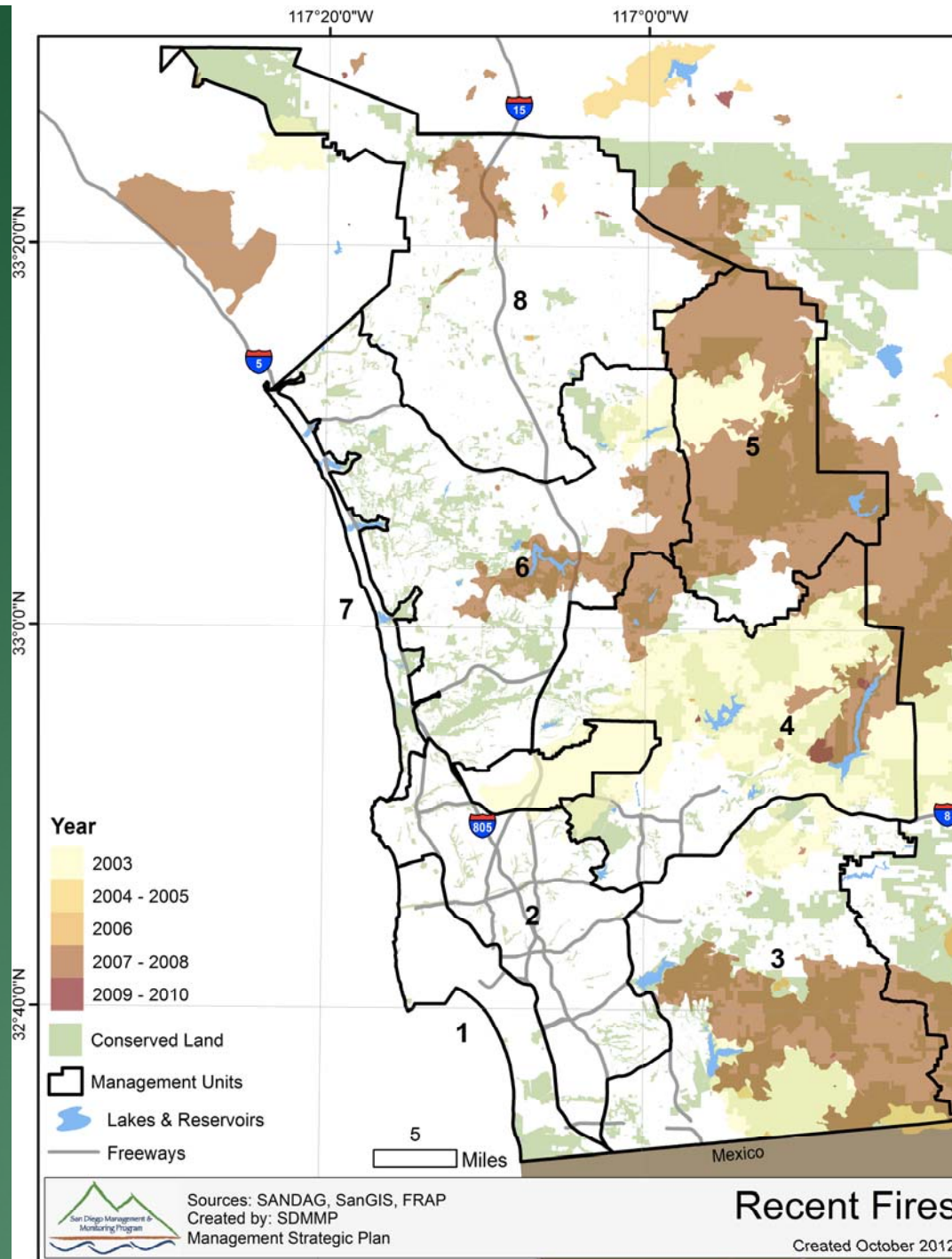


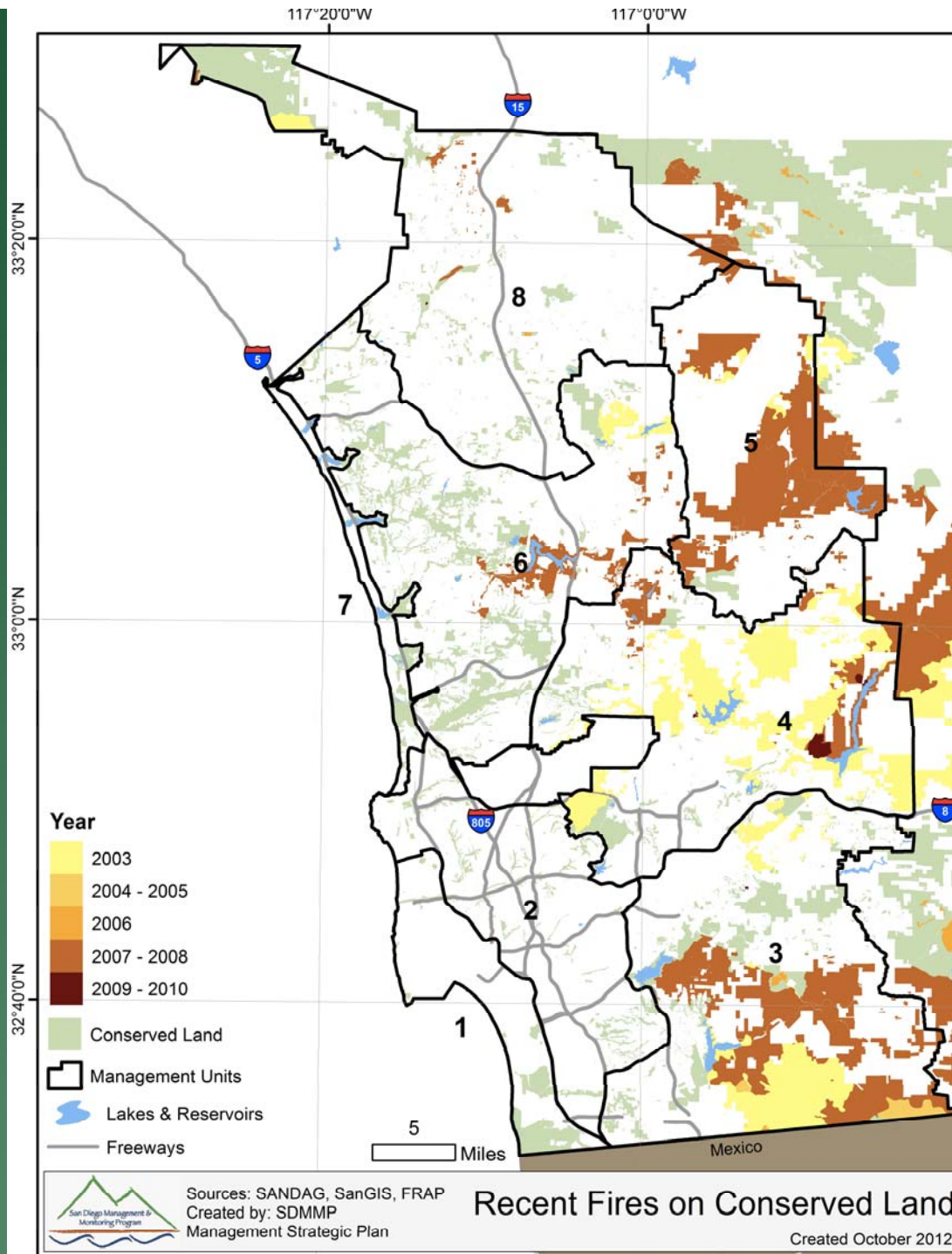














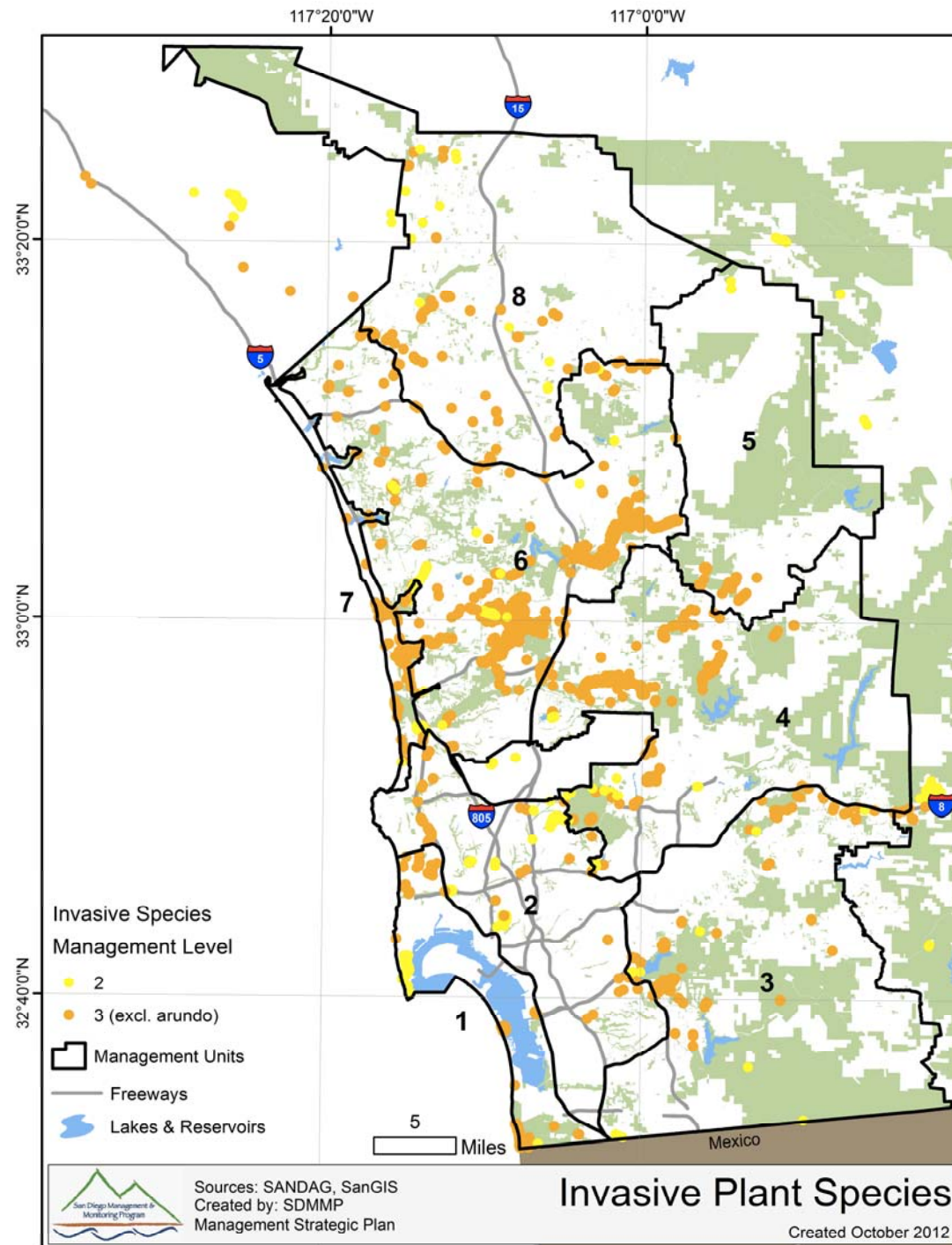
# USGS/SDMMP

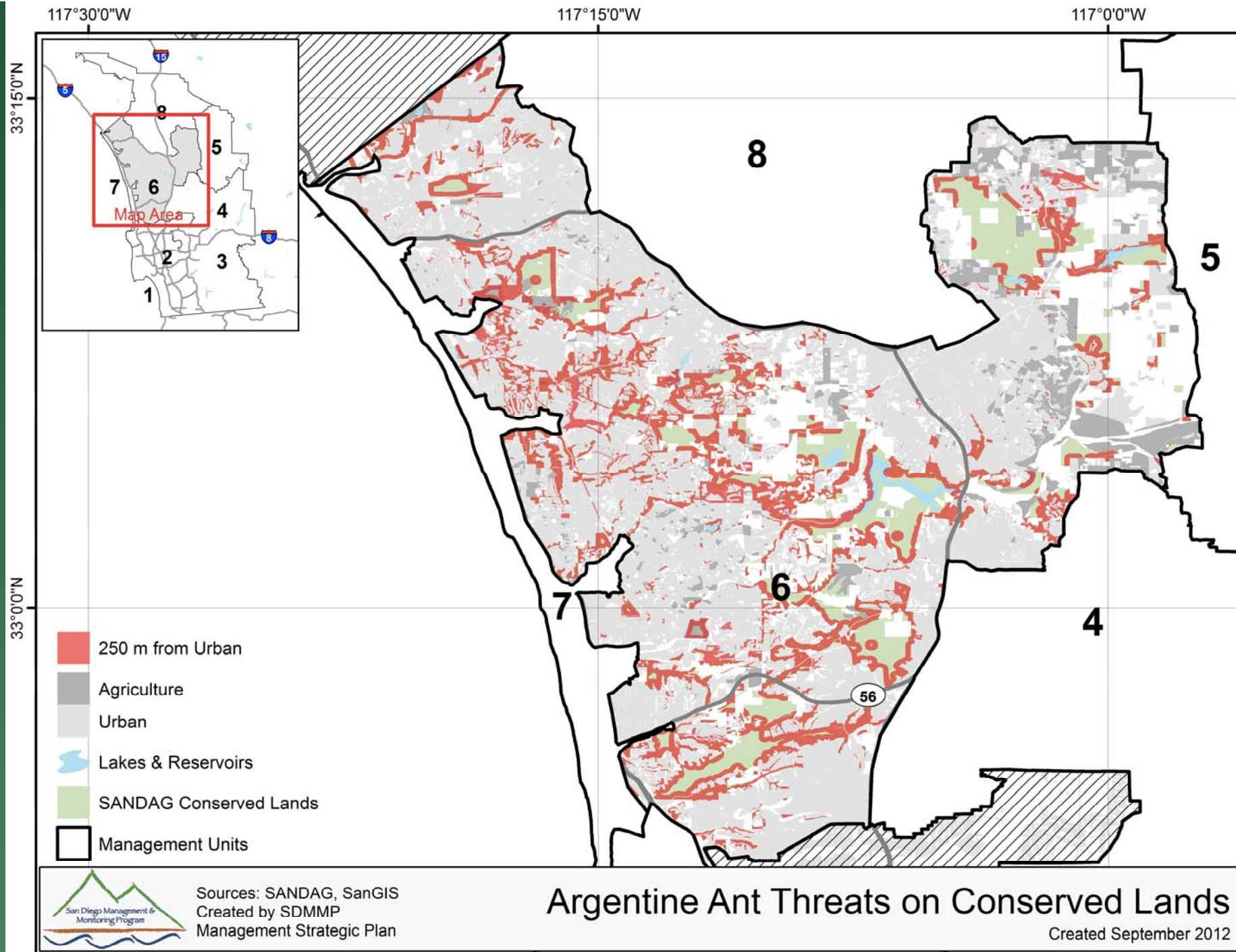
- Development of a fire strategy
  - Pre
  - During
  - Post
- Workshops
  - Winter/spring 2012-13

# Invasive/Exotic Plant and Animal Species

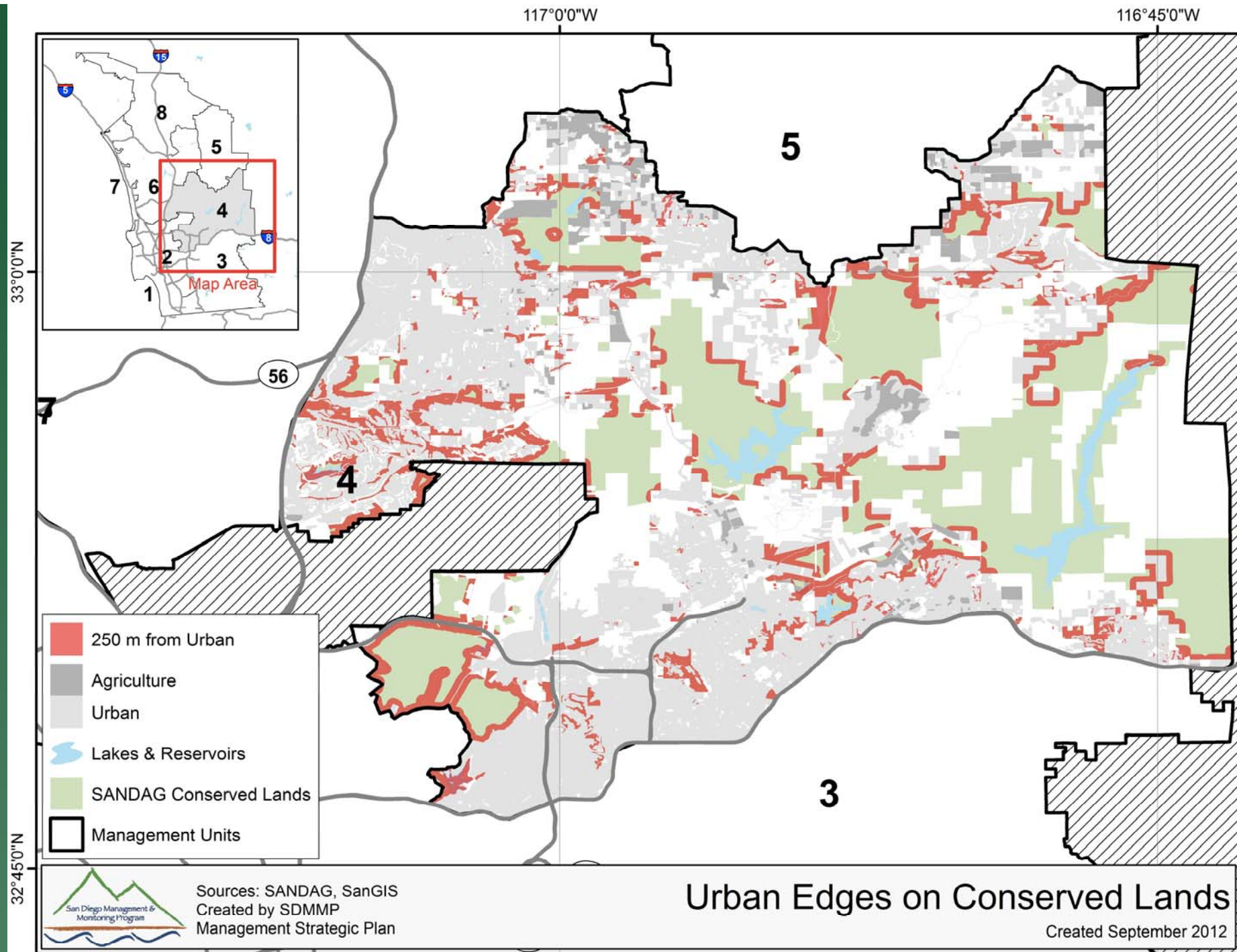
- Ants
- Bull frogs, bass, crayfish, etc
- Feral pigs

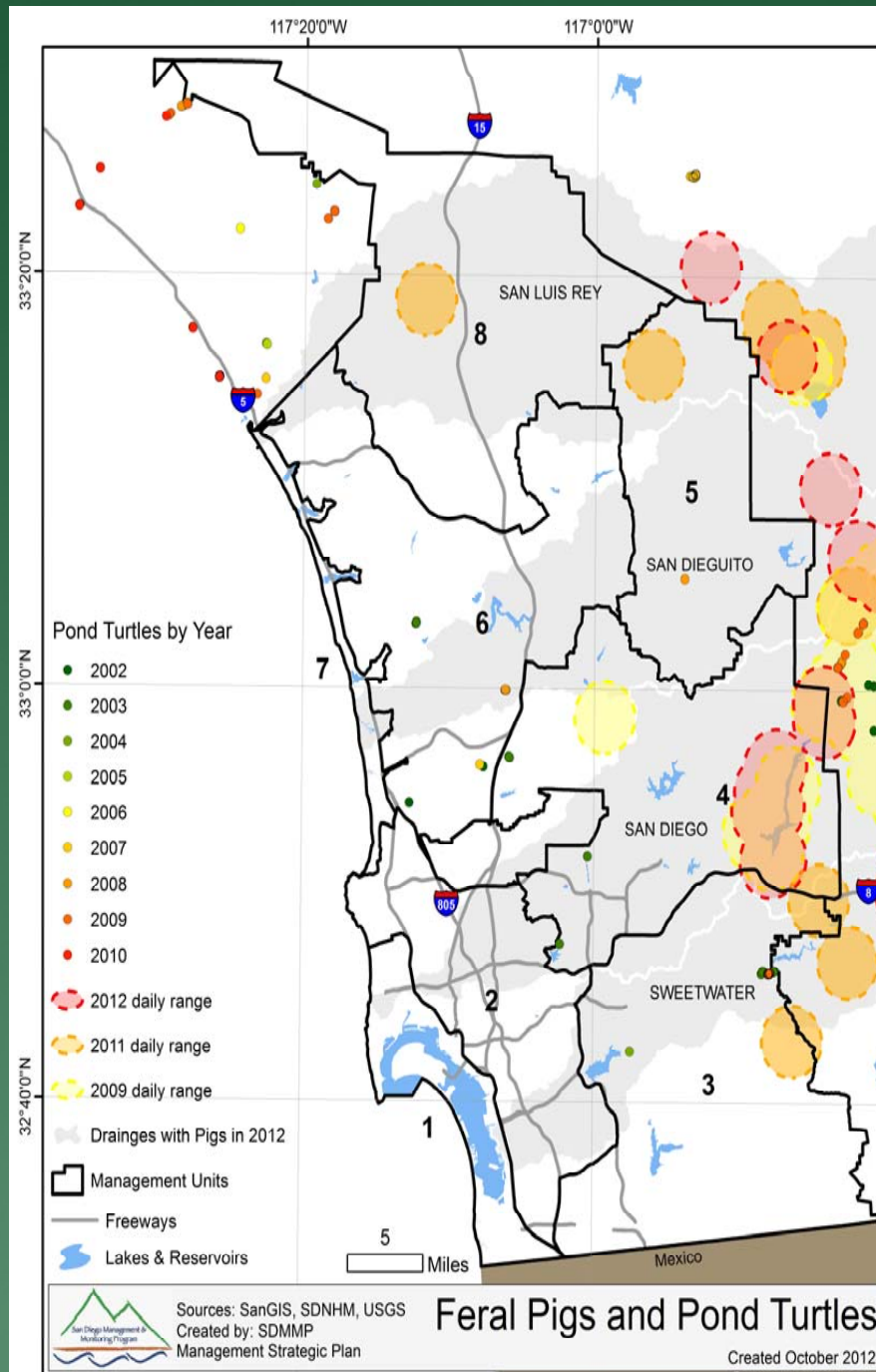








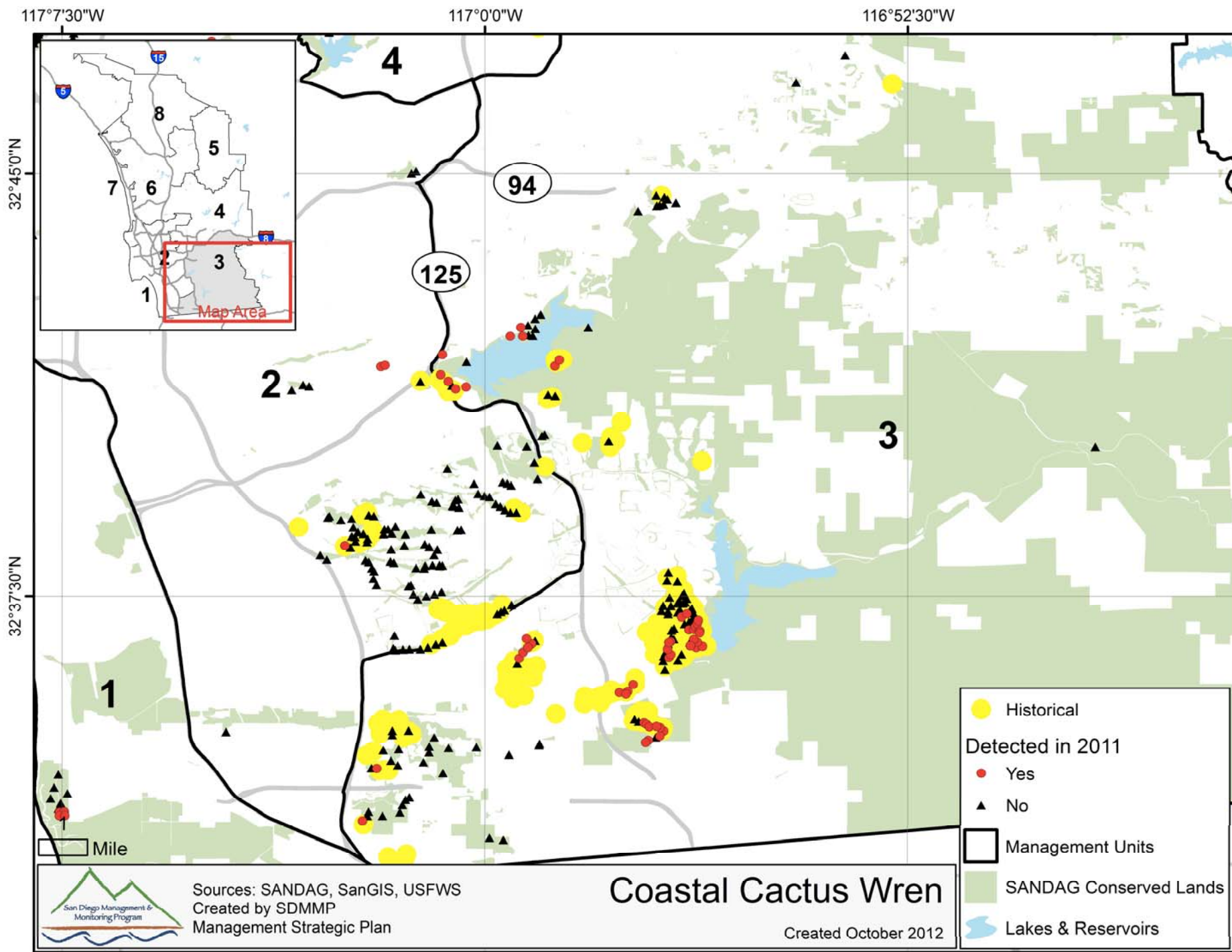


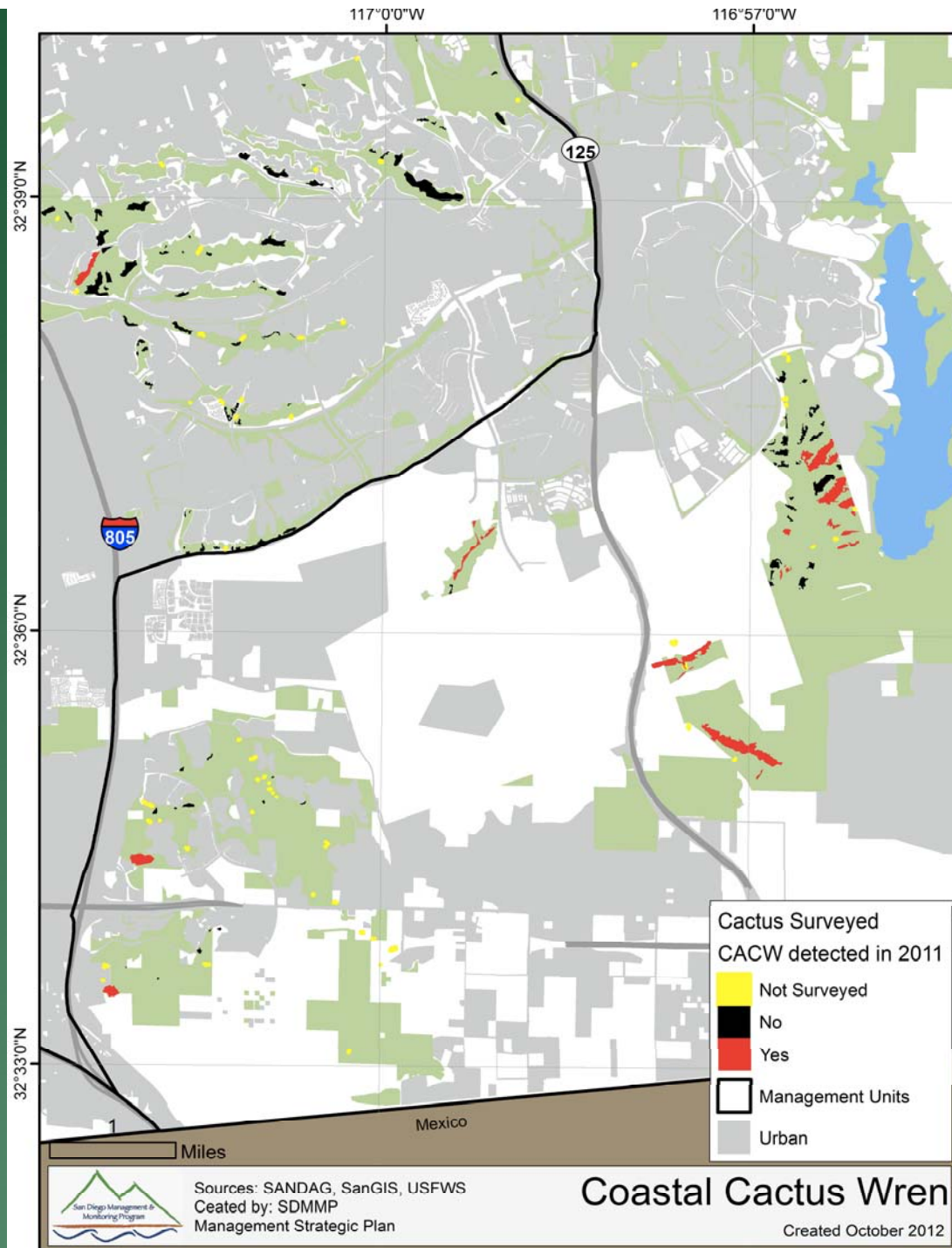


# Cactus Wren- Bringing Strategic Plans Together

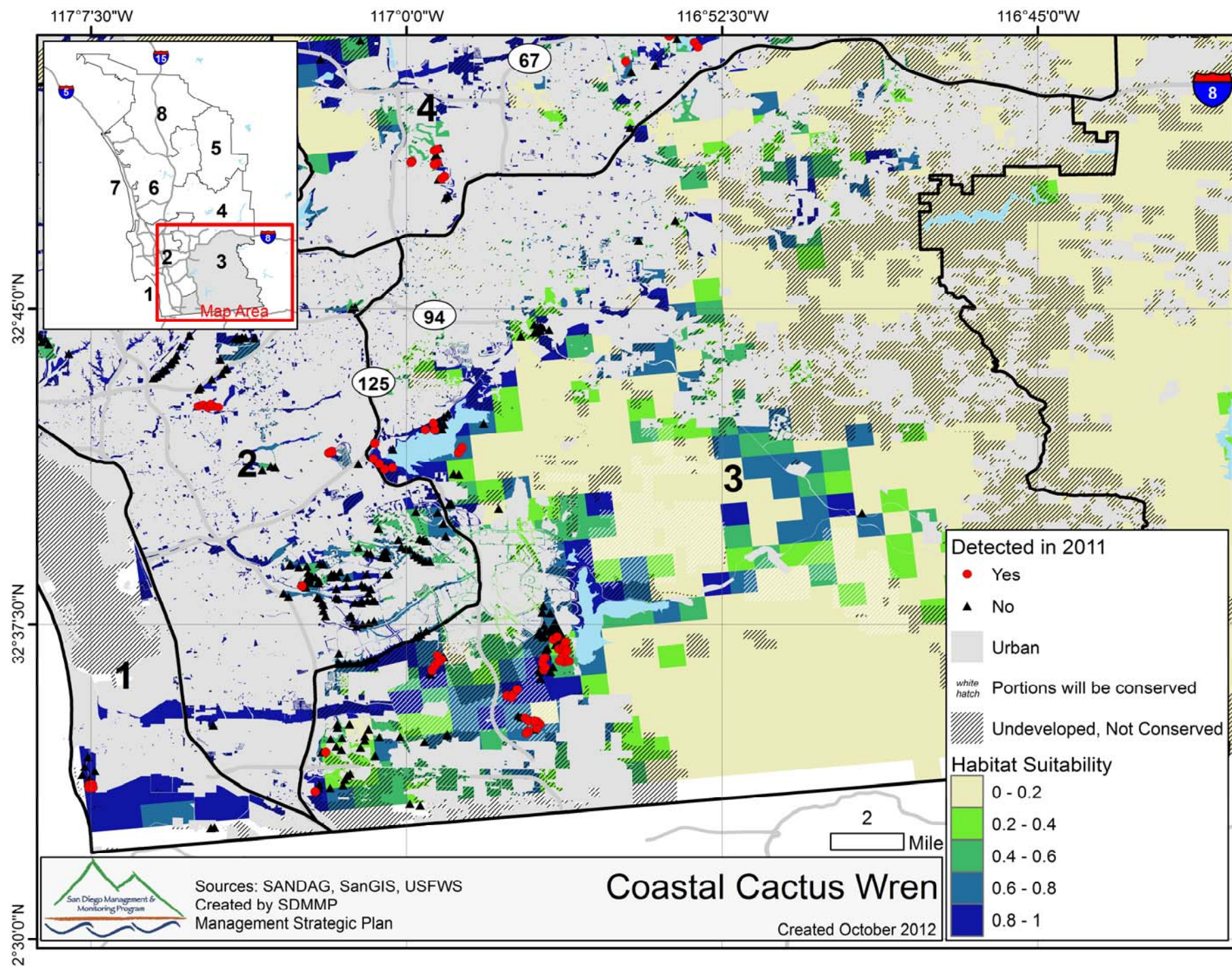
- Connectivity Monitoring
  - 4 groups of cactus wrens
  - 1 may be in trouble
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> needs to be watched



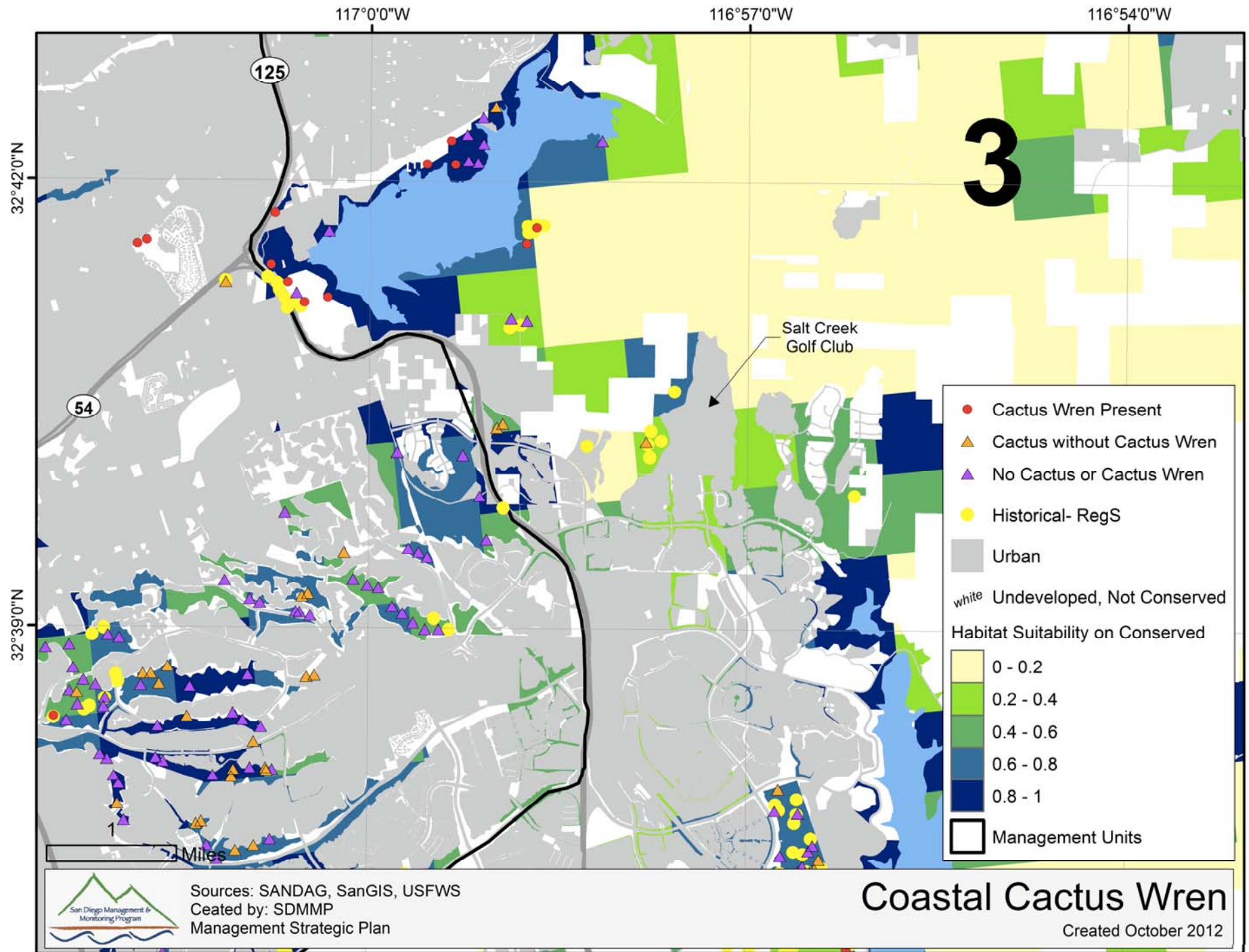




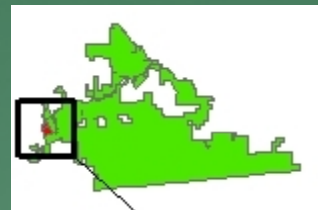
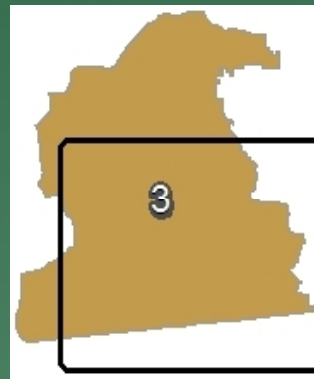
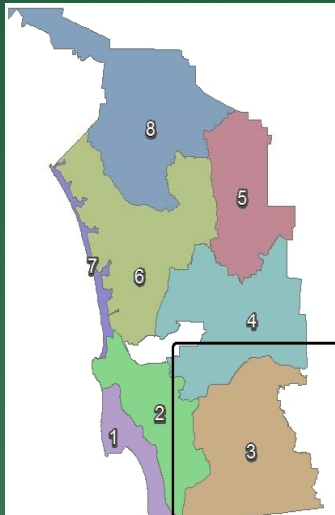








# Cactus Wren- Plan Area to Preserve



# Challenges and Why Covariate Data Is Important

- CAGN
  - Potential influence of shrub layer composition and bare ground
    - Analysis
    - Signal strength
  - May require development of new management strategies

# Challenges and Why Covariate Data Is Important

- Thread-leaved brodiaea
  - Very large population
    - No data
      - Status, trend or covariate
  - Small and medium populations
    - Some data
  - Prioritizing where management is focused
    - Feed back to monitoring strategic plan

