

Calcagno 1

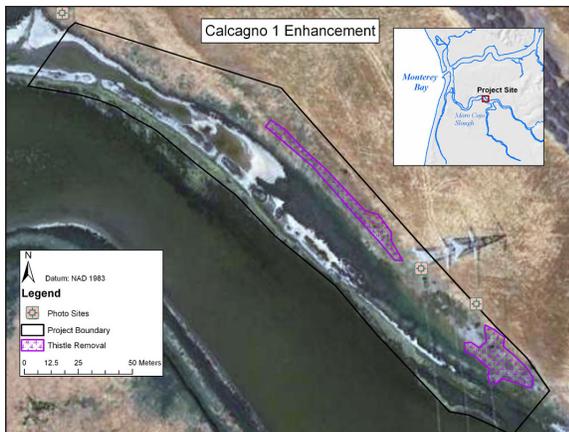
Moro Cojo Restoration Project

Previous Restoration: 2002-2003, 2008

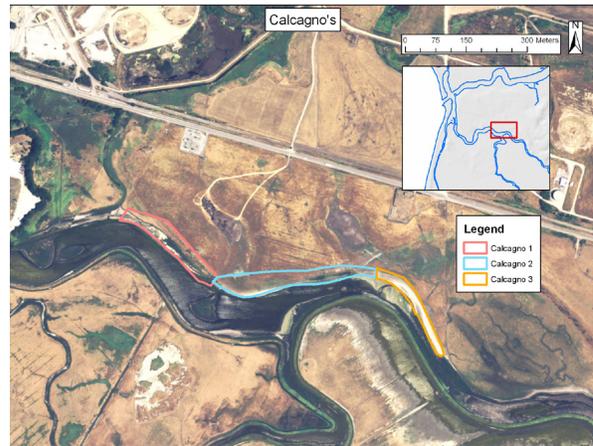
Previous Work Performed

The site is on a steep slope which cattle grazed until the restoration began. The cattle would eat the vegetation and upset the soils which made the slope unstable and increased sedimentation of the Moro Cojo Slough. The landowner, Mr. Calcagno had the area fenced at the top of the slope to prevent the cows from disturbing the wetland and help prevent erosion. Native plants, mainly Oaks, were planted to stabilize the hillside and shade out weeds. Over one hundred trees, perennial shrubs and herbaceous species and grasses were planted. In 2008 additional oaks were planted along the fence line and irrigation was installed to supply them with water for the first few years following planting.

Calcagno 1 enhancement plan



Partners Involved: Louis Calcagno, Coastal Conservation and Research



Aerial of the Calcagno Parcel

Enhancement Performed

This site being one of our oldest, required only minimal enhancement. The majority of the upland and wetland plants have been planted over the years since the site was first fenced off from cattle. Funds from this grant were used to remove invasives from the slopes along the slough.



Cattle exclusion fence at edge of Calcagno 1

Plants

Non-native plants identified for removal:

Mediterranean Barley	<i>Hordeum Marinum</i>
Italian Thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>

Species Planted:

California Sage	<i>Artemisia californica</i>
Lizard Tail	<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>
Gum Plant	<i>Grindelia stricta</i>
Santa Barbara Sedge	<i>Carex barbarae</i>

Number of Individuals Planted:

2011-2012: 75 plants

Restoration Success

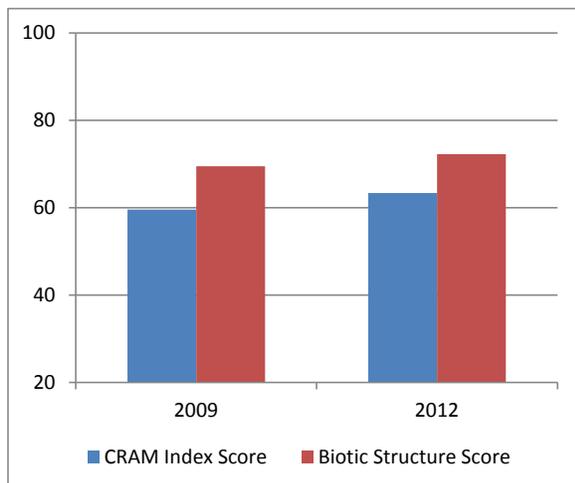
2009



2012



CRAM Scores



The California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) was used to assess the condition of health at Calcagno 1 during 2009 and 2012. In 2009 The CRAM Index Score was 60 and in 2012 it increased to 63. The Biotic Structure score, an attribute of CRAM increased from 69 in 2009 to 72 in 2012.