

Calcagno 3

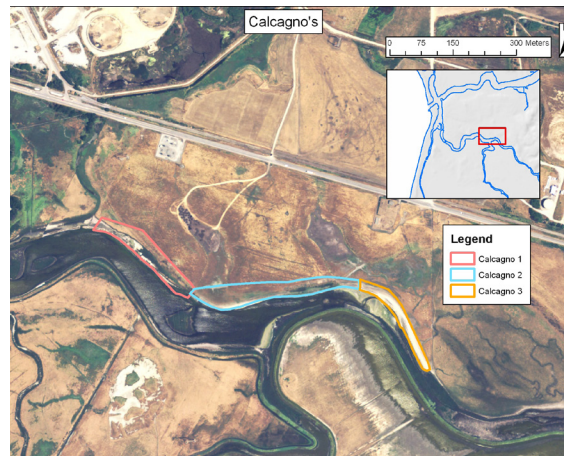
Moro Cojo Restoration Project

Previous Restoration: 2002-2003, 2008

Partners Involved: Louis Calcagno, Coastal Conservation and Research

Previous Work Performed

Before work began the site was heavily damaged by grazing cattle that prevented growth of native plants and caused continual upset of the soils. The first step was to build a cattle exclusion fence to keep the cows from grazing and trampling the wetland. This was followed by some planting of wetland species including frankenia and jaumea.



Aerial of the Calcagno Parcel



Calcagno 3 enhancement plan

Enhancement Performed

A limited time frame during the initial restoration restricted the amount of planting of wetland species, and their survival. Funds from this grant were used to plant additional wetland species over the entire project area. Minimal weeding took place as well.



Calcagno 3 prior to cattle exclusion fence being installed

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>

Individuals Planted:

2009-2010: 1742
 2010-2011: 310
 2011-2012: 60
Total: 768 plants

Species Planted:

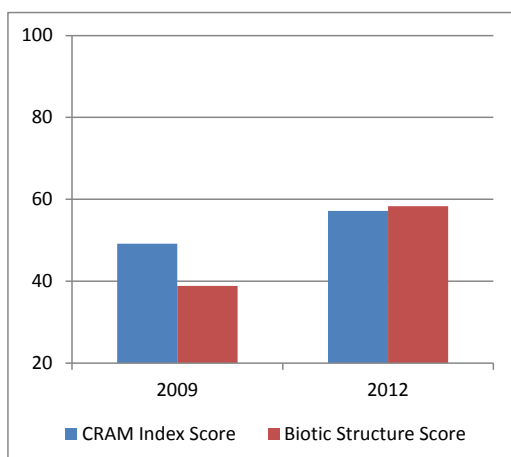
Gum Plant	<i>Grindelia stricta</i>
Jaumea	<i>Jaumea carnosa</i>
Bush Lupine	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
Alkali Heath	<i>Frankenia salina</i>
Spreading Rush	<i>Juncus patens</i>
Bush Lupine	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
Black Sage	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>
Irishleaf Rush	<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>

Restoration Success

2009



2012



CRAM Scores

The California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) was used to assess the condition of health at Calcagno 3 during 2009 and 2012. In 2009 The CRAM Index Score was 49 and in 2012 it increased to 57. The Biotic Structure score, an attribute of CRAM increased from 39 in 2009 to 58 in 2012.