Agenda Overview

- Welcome and introductions
- Process overview
- Recap of TAC meeting #1
- Defining objectives
- Mount Sutro management plan overview
- Preliminary plan framework
  - Zones map
  - Alternative management concepts by zone
- Public comment
- Summary and next steps
Process Overview/Project Timeline

- Winter-Summer 2016: Convene TAC meetings
- Summer 2016: Define revised project
- Fall 2016: Community meetings
- Fall/Winter 2016: EIR scoping meeting
- Winter 2016: Recirculate draft EIR
- Winter/Spring 2016: Public hearing on recirculated draft EIR
- Spring 2017: Prepare responses to comments
- Summer 2017: Publish and certify final EIR

- Fall 2017: Begin phased implementation (bird-nesting season from March-August)

_Dates are approximate and subject to change_
Recap of TAC Meeting #1

- Mount Sutro Open Space Reserve Management Planning Process
  - Process Timeline
  - TAC Organizing Framework

- Management Plan Goals and Objectives: Defining Success
  - Reserve and Ecosystem Health
  - Visual Design and Aesthetics
  - Public Safety
  - Public Access

- Key assumptions of the plan include:
  - Improves safety of the Reserve and protects lives and structures
  - Addresses hazard reduction and promotes a sustainable ecosystem
  - Includes a replanting strategy to promote biodiversity
  - Utilizes a phased-in approach
UCSF Policies in the Reserve

- Top priority is safety of people and structures
- No herbicides used in the Reserve
- Avoid unnecessary tree work in the Reserve during bird-nesting season (March to August)
- Commitment to transparency and community planning principles
- Maintain and encourage public access to trail network. UCSF has partnered with the non-profit Sutro Stewards who build and maintain trail system using volunteers
- Preserve the beauty of the Reserve and maintain this novel ecosystem as a public resource
Defining Success

- Sustainability
- Novel Ecosystem
- Sustainable Ecosystem
- Forest Health
- Ecosystem Health
- Forest
- Biodiversity
- Defensible Space
- Stewardship
- Cultural Landscape
- Invasive Species
Definitions: Invasive Species

- California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org/)*
- Blue gum eucalyptus is listed as having “limited” invasive potential
- Management plan will focus on species having “high” or “moderate” invasive potential
- Management plan will include regeneration of blue gum canopy

*CPIC is a non-profit organization that supports research, restoration work and public education.
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

Management Plan Goals and Objectives: Defining Success

1. Reserve and Ecosystem Health
2. Visual Design and Aesthetics
3. Public Safety
4. Public Access
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1. Reserve and Ecosystem Health: Key Strategies

A. Increase biodiversity
B. Promote native vegetation
C. Improve plant regeneration / recruitment
D. Manage insect and disease pressure
E. Improve structural diversity
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1A: Increase biodiversity

Existing condition

- Plant
  - Remnant native
  - Planted
  - Arrived from elsewhere
- Birds
  - Approx. 75 species

Tactics

- Maintain existing remnant native areas
- Diversify forest composition and structure through planting
- Control competitive vegetation
- Establish baselines for vegetation and wildlife
- Monitor bird presence and populations
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1B: Promote native vegetation

- Locate and inventory patches of native vegetation
- Identify opportunities to establish native vegetation in new location (e.g. riparian along Woodland Creek)
- Establish specific goals for conservation, including species, environmental requirements, management of competing vegetation
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1C: Improve Plant Regeneration/Recruitment

Existing condition

- Do not believe blue gum is being recruited into the canopy
- Small diameter blue gums are numerous, but consistently in poorer condition than large diameter
- Species shade intolerant
- Gaps colonized by vines and other ground cover plants
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1C: Improve Plant Regeneration/Recruitment

Tactics

- Regenerating blue gum involves planting new trees
- Expand tree species beyond blue gum such as….
  - Other eucalyptus
  - Monterey pine
  - Monterey cypress
  - Coast redwood
  - Coast live oak
  - Willow

- Identify silvicultural methods (species, plot size, plant size, spacing, etc.)
- Control competing ground level vegetation
- Assess the viability of providing irrigation
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1D: Manage Insect and Disease Pressure

- Diversify tree species beyond blue gum
- Thin existing stands and control competing vegetation to reduce competition for water (location and extent of thinning to be determined)
- Focus tree work on blue gum in winter months when beetles are not active

Adult eucalyptus tortoise beetle
Source: UCCE
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

1E: Improve Structural Diversity

Elements

- Species composition and vegetation type
- Tree crown/age/height class
- Coarse woody debris
- Gaps/patches in canopy

Tactics

- Expand number of species for all types of vegetation
- Control vines and competing vegetation
- Plant and nurture desirable vegetation
- Balance coarse woody debris vs. fire management
Mount Sutro Management Plan Overview

2. Visual Design & Aesthetics: Key elements

Lessons from TAC meeting #1

- “Forest” experience
- Vegetation structure a mosaic of trees, shrubs and ground cover
- Gaps in canopy leading to sun and shade
- Visible tree trunks
- Far views: ocean, GGP
- Shelter from wind
- Wildlife
- Focus on locations that are physically and visually accessible
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3. Public Safety: Key Elements

- Tree: risk assessment and abatement in use areas
- Fire: defensible space near structures
- Trails: accessibility, multi-use and other safety concerns
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4. Public Access: Key Elements

Trails

- New trails identified in the Long Range Development Plan
  - Clarendon: underway
  - Sunset: in design

- Maintain and enhance accessibility

- UCSF staff and Sutro Stewards build and perform maintenance
  - Vegetation encroachment
  - Maintain and enhance access at trailheads
Preliminary Plan Framework
Preliminary Plan Framework

Forest Type 1

- 24 acres
- Species include blue gum, acacia, Monterey Cypress, Monterey pine, redwood, plum, cherry, bay, coast live oak, and willows.
- 279 trees per acre
- 110 dead standing trees per acre
- 87 trees per acre with less than 20% live crown. A vast majority of these trees have experienced top kill. No basal sprouting was observed within the plots.
Preliminary Plan Framework

**Forest Type 2**

- 9 acres
- Species include primarily blue gum and Monterey Cypress.
- 45 trees per acre.
- 35 trees per acre with less than 20% live crown. A vast majority of these trees have experienced top kill. No basal sprouting was observed within the plots.
- No regeneration is occurring within this type.
Preliminary Plan Framework

**Forest Type 3**

- 8 acres
- Species include blue gum, blackwood acacia, plum, cherry, bay, and coast live oak.
- 110 trees per acre
- 10 dead standing trees per acre
- 25 trees per acre with less than 20% live crown. A vast majority of these trees have experienced top kill. No basal sprouting was observed within the plots.
- No regeneration is occurring within this type.
Preliminary Plan Framework

Forest Type 4

- 18 acres
- This type is dominated by blue gum. To a lesser degree, Monterey Cypress, cherry, coast live oak and willows were observed.
- 128 trees per acre
- 50 dead trees per acre
- 68 trees per acre with less than 20% live crown. This area, most of the trees still have live tops.
Preliminary Plan Framework

Challenges to Regeneration

Forest Types 1 & 4

- High numbers of dead and dying trees per acre
- Heavy competing ground cover
- Very limited natural regeneration of eucalyptus occurring
- Some steeper slopes
- Adjacent structures and infrastructure

Forest Types 2 & 3

- Limited access currently exists
- Steep and rocky slopes
- North and east facing aspects
- Heavy competing ground cover
- No natural regeneration of eucalyptus occurring
Preliminary Plan Framework

Reforestation and Forest Improvement Projects

Silviculture - The art and science of growing trees

- Single Tree Selection
- Group Selection
- Sanitation Thinning
- Control vines and competing vegetation
- Monitor
Public Comment

*Three minutes per speaker*
Summary and Next Steps