

# **Wright's Field Preserve Final Recreation Strategic Plan San Diego County, California**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BCLT	Back Country Land Trust
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
NCCP	State of California's Natural Communities Conservation Plan
PAMA	Pre-Approved Mitigation Area
OHV	off-highway-vehicle
Preserve	Wright's Field Preserve
RSP	Wright's Field Recreation Strategic Plan

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Purpose and Goals of the Recreation Strategic Plan**

Wright's Field Preserve (Preserve) is located within the unincorporated community of Alpine in the southeast portion of San Diego County. The Preserve is owned and managed by the Back Country Land Trust (BCLT). The Preserve is part of the County of San Diego's (County) Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) as well as the State of California's Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP).

This Recreation Strategic Plan (RSP) provides recommendations for the Preserve's access points, trail preservation, trail closures, and trail creation within the Preserve. The RSP provides an examination of opportunities and constraints relevant to existing and potential uses, considers adjacent conditions and proposed trails that affect public access within the Preserve, evaluates alternatives for improvements to the trail network, and outlines recommendations based on the Preserve's planning context. The primary goals for this RSP are:

- to summarize presence of and support preservation of significant biological and cultural resources;
- to support education of the public about the historical, natural, and intrinsic value of this Preserve;
- to inform public outreach regarding preserve uses and management; and
- to provide passive recreational appeal while conserving natural and historical resources.

### **1.2 Planning Process for this RSP**

Recreational activities in the Preserve expose visitors to the site's history, the unique habitats, and views throughout the trail system. The following steps were taken to develop the RSP and achieve its primary goals:

1. An initial site visit with BCLT for site reconnaissance was conducted on November 9, 2018.
2. Background research, including planning and design context, was conducted. Goals from the planning context applicable to this RSP were identified as principles to guide the development of this document.
3. A second site visit was held on July 23, 2019, to map and evaluate trails, access points, and points of interest in the Preserve.
4. Existing formal and informal trails were reviewed, mapped, and evaluated. Trails and edge connections were analyzed and mapped through site visits, previous studies, and BCLT input. A working session was conducted on October 18, 2019, with BCLT to review trails of interest and issue areas. Opportunities and constraints were evaluated for each trail segment, including important connections to desirable off-site trails. working meeting with BCLT and the County to review connections and access points between Wright's Field and the adjacent proposed County Park was conducted on February 28, 2020.
5. The recommended Preserve trail network was developed. Chapter 5 provides the final recommendations of what actions should be taken on a Preserve-wide and individual trail basis.

### **1.3 Planning Context**

County, state, and federal agencies provide a broad policy and regulatory context for the development of this RSP. This section summarizes the existing planning frameworks applicable to the site, including the MSCP.

#### **1.3.1 Back Country Land Trust**

BCLT functions as the Preserve's authority in charge of preserving environmental resources and rural heritage through the acquisition of land. BCLT management of Wright's Field will continue to prioritize habitat preservation and restoration as a primary goal throughout the Preserve. Passive use outdoor recreation is a secondary priority where such use is compatible with Preserve management. This plan will guide land management projects, maintenance, and improvements on the Preserve as they relate to public use and recreation. Determination of acquisition priorities, project priorities, implementation schedules, and potential funding sources for projects will be guided by this plan.

#### **1.3.2 Multiple Species Conservation Plan**

The County of San Diego MSCP Subregional Plan was approved in August 1998 (County of San Diego 1998). The County MSCP is an NCCP and Habitat Conservation Plan in the southwestern San Diego region designed to provide an umbrella of protection for plant and animal species by conserving habitats and linkages that allow connections between habitats. The MSCP was prepared to be compliant with the requirements under state and federal Law. The MSCP complies with the California Endangered Species Act, the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act, the California Native Plant Protection Act, and Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act.

The County MSCP Subarea Plan encompasses three segments: Lake Hodges, South County, and Metro-Lakeside-Jamul. The Preserve is within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment and is within a pre-approved mitigation area, or PAMA (County of San Diego 1998). PAMAs are areas with high-value habitats and contain large and contiguous areas within the MSCP planning area that are pre-approved for mitigation. PAMA land is designated as land with priority for conservation to assemble the County's preserve system. Riding and hiking trails are allowed within preserves to allow passive recreational opportunities for the public. Passive recreation includes hiking, scientific research, and bird watching. Under specified conditions and locations identified in approved projects and or management plans, equestrian, hiking, and bicycles are allowed when in accordance with approved management plans and consistent with the goals of the MSCP Subarea Plan.



**Views looking northwest across Wright's Field Preserve**

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## **2.0 REGIONAL/LOCAL SETTING**

### **2.1 Preserve Location**

The Preserve is in the southeast portion of San Diego County, within the unincorporated community of Alpine, approximately 30 miles from downtown San Diego, and in proximity of Cuyamaca National State Park. As noted in Figure 1 the Preserve is south of Interstate 8, between Highway 79 and San Vicente Freeway. The Preserve is composed of 245 acres and BCLT has intentions for acquiring additional contiguous PAMA areas. The County has purchased 98 acres along the eastern portion of the Preserve for recreational purposes.

### **2.2 Environmental Setting**

#### **2.2.1 General Conditions**

##### **2.2.1.1 Geographical Setting**

The Preserve is composed of mostly flat terrain and subtle hills. Elevations range from approximately 1,775 to 2,145 feet above mean sea level. The Preserve is approximately 33 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The Preserve has one of the largest remaining stands of native grasslands in County of San Diego, which is considered rare.

##### **2.2.1.2 Geology and Soils**

Soils found on the Preserve consist of four types belonging to four soil series. The soil types are Visalia sandy loam, which are fertile soils; Fallbrook rocky sandy loam; Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam; and Bosanko stony clay. All of these soil types are prone to erosion if trails are not well planned and maintained.

##### **2.2.1.3 Hydrology**

The Preserve is an important part of the County's public water system. The Preserve is located within the upper catchment area of the El Capitan, Sweetwater, and Loveland Reservoirs. All are located in the County of San Diego. No perennial streams are present on the Preserve. There is, however, an ephemeral wash that generally defines the boundary between grasslands in the south and scrub/chaparral in the north.

##### **2.2.1.4 Biological Resources**

The Preserve is a part of the County's MSCP Subarea Plan (County of San Diego 1998) as part of the conservation/development areas associated with the Metro-Lakeside -Jamul Segments. Per the MSCP adopted in 1997, surveys for biological resources have been conducted on the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment (County of San Diego 1997).

### **Vegetation**

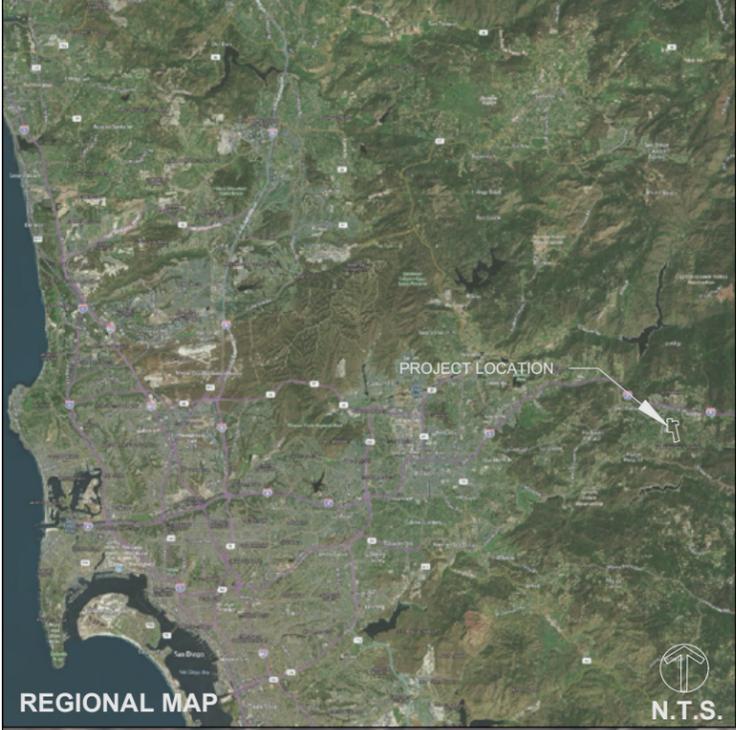
Vegetation communities on the Preserve are classified using the County-approved Holland code system, which defines communities based on the dominant plants and/or the growth characteristics of plants in an area.

Vegetation data obtained for this plan establish that resources are valuable not only at a local scale but also at a regional scale. Table 1 summarizes the sensitive plant species within the Preserve. Vegetation communities found in the Preserve include:

- Southern California Native Grasslands (40000)
- Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (71181)
- Riparian Scrub (63000)
- Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)
- Chamise Chaparral (37200)
- Eucalyptus Woodland (79100)
- Disturbed Non-native Vegetation (11000)
- Vernal Pools (44300)

**Table 1 Sensitive Plant Species Detected within the Preserve**

Scientific (Common) Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i> (Engelmann Oak)	California Rare Plant Rank: 4.2 Federal Listing Status: Not Listed State Listing Status: Not Listed State Rank: S3 Global Rank: G3
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> (San Diego Thornmint)	California Rare Plant Rank: 4.2 Federal Listing Status: Threatened State Listing Status: S1 State Rank: S3 Global Rank: G3
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> (Palmer's Grappling-Hook)	California Rare Plant Rank: 4.2 Federal Listing Status: Not Listed State Listing Status: Not Listed State Rank: S3 Global Rank: G4
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i> (San Diego goldenstar – 1B.2 S2 G2)	California Rare Plant Rank: 1B.1 Federal Listing Status: Not Listed State Listing Status: Not Listed State Rank: S2 Global Rank: G2
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> (small-flowered morning glory)	California Rare Plant Rank: 4.2 Federal Listing Status: Not Listed State Listing Status: Not Listed State Rank: S3 Global Rank: G4
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Status Legend:</b></p> <p><u>County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List</u> List A: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California or elsewhere List B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere List C: Plants which may be quite rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status List D: Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered</p> <p><u>California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR, formally known as CNPS (CNPS 2016))</u> 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California or elsewhere 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3: Plants about which more information is needed — a review list 4.1: Plants of limited distribution; seriously threatened in California 4.2: Plants of limited distribution; moderately threatened in California 4.3: Plants of limited distribution; not very threatened in California</p>	



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Though all of the native plant communities found on site are biologically important, Southern California Native Grasslands and Vernal Pool habitats are particularly rare in southern California and are home to numerous rare and sensitive species.

## Wildlife

Rare vegetation communities commonly support rare wildlife species that rely upon them for habitat. With its diverse and unique vegetation communities, Wright’s Field supports a significant diversity of animal species. Table 2 summarizes sensitive wildlife species documented within the Preserve.

**Table 2 Sensitive Wildlife Species Detected within the Preserve**

Scientific (Common) Name	Sensitivity Status (Federal/State/MSCP County Group, Covered) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Insects</b>	
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (Quino Checkerspot Butterfly)	State: Endangered County: Group 2, MSCP Covered Federal: FE
<i>Lycaena hermes</i> (Hermes Copper)	State: SSC County: Group 2, MSCP Covered Federal: FC
<b>Reptiles &amp; Amphibians</b>	
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> (Orange-throated Whiptail)	State: SSC County: Group 2, MSCP Covered
<b>Avian</b>	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (Cooper’s Hawk)	State: SSC County: Group 2
<i>Aquila chrysaetos canadensis</i> (Golden Eagle)	State: BGEPA County: Group 2
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i> (Burrowing Owl)	State: SSC County: Group 2, MSCP Covered
<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i> (Northern Harrier)	State: SSC County: Group 2
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i> (Coastal California gnatcatcher)	State: SSC County: Group 2, MSCP Covered Federal: FT
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> (Western Bluebird)	State: SSC County: Group 2
<sup>1</sup> <b>Status Legend:</b> State Status Abbreviations: BGEPA: Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CT: Candidate Threatened; FP: Fully Protected; SSC: Species of Special Concern; WL: Watch List. Federal Status Abbreviations: FE: Federally Listed – Endangered, FC: Federal Candidate for Listing, FT: Federally Threatened	

### 2.2.2 Cultural Resources

Several historic building and field wall remnants from Mexican times can be found throughout the Preserve, as well as multiple old home sites/foundations. The Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay made the Alpine area their home 12,000 years ago. There is archaeological evidence that nomadic tribes camped in Alpine due to its proximity to the desert and eastern San Diego. Several remnants of agricultural sites, foundations, cisterns, and dams spread throughout the Preserve are believed to date to the missionary period.

## **2.3 Easements**

Each property acquired by BCLT to assemble the Preserve has a legal Restrictive Covenant that details uses and actions that are allowed or not allowed on the property. While each property's Restrictive Covenant is unique, they all generally require the properties to be managed as open space for the benefit of environmental resources and restrict development or uses that conflict with conservation goals. In keeping with MSCP guidelines, limited recreational trail use is typically allowed.

No other easements (e.g., utility easements, public access easements, etc.) are known to exist on the Preserve.

## **2.4 Land Use**

### **2.4.1 On-site Land Use**

On-site land uses are passive recreation and conservation of plant and wildlife habitats. The Preserve consists of approximately 8.0 miles of multi-use trails and access roads that welcome equestrians, hikers, mountain bikers, photographers, and other non-motorized recreational users. The relatively low to medium difficulty of the existing trails in the Preserve provides opportunities for varied user groups.

### **2.4.2 Adjacent Properties**

The Preserve is surrounded mostly by private residential properties on the northern and western sides, with a high density of multi- and single-family housing on the north and semi-rural single-family residences on the west. Joan MacQueen Middle School also abuts the western edge of the Preserve. The south of the Preserve also abuts semi-rural single-family residences on large lots with considerable natural open space.

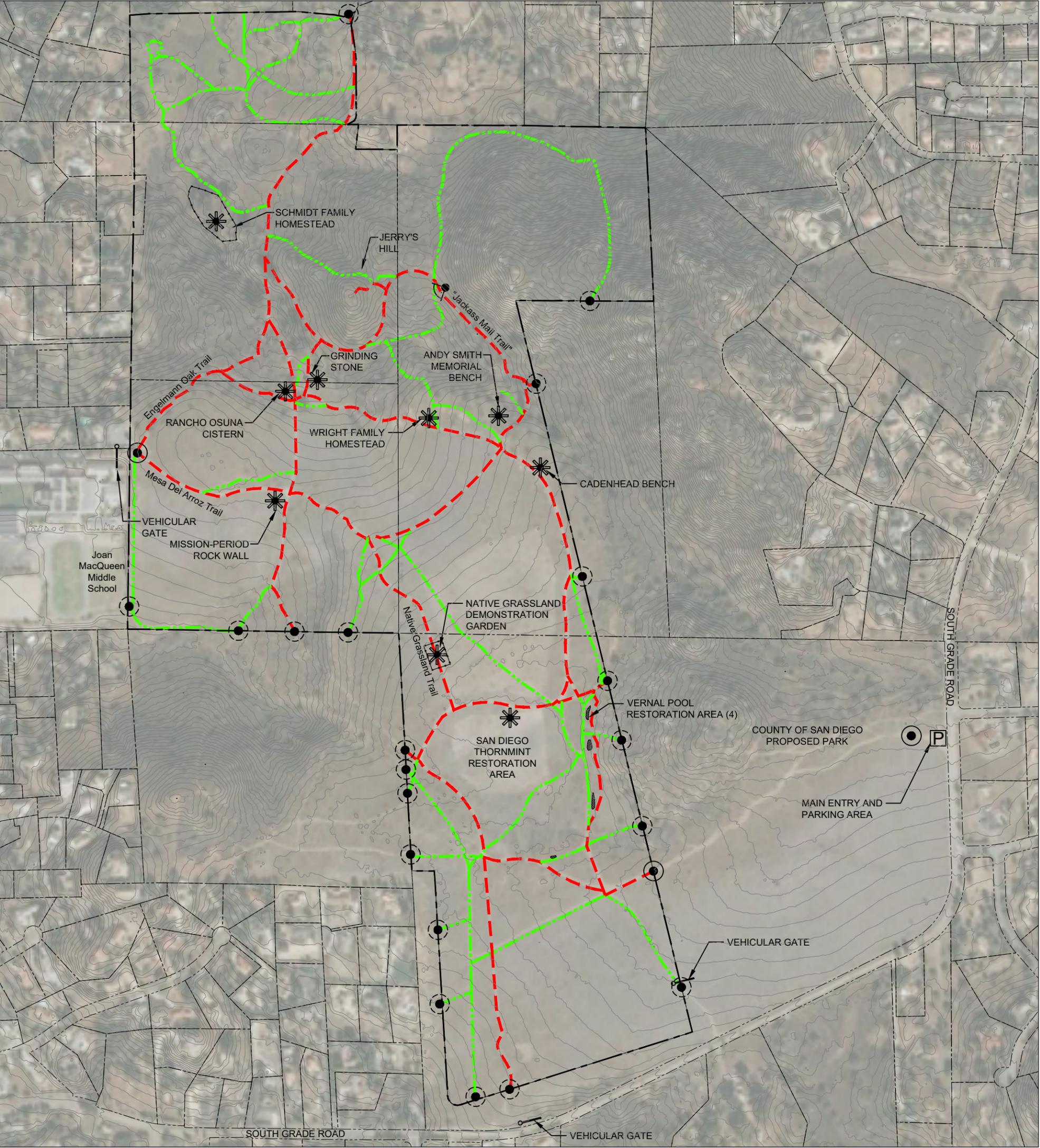
The east side of the Preserve abuts 98 acres of open space land recently acquired by the County Parks and Recreation Department. This area will be part of the park system for the County of San Diego following preparation of a development plan. The County Parks and Recreation Department is gathering information from stakeholders and residents regarding the type of park that should be built.

## **2.5 Trails**

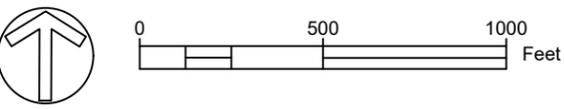
The Preserve includes approximately 8.0 miles of designated trails as illustrated in Figure 2. Trails are generally natural surface without improvements for wayfinding, drainage, or grade control. Portions of the trail network have a role in the history of southern California, including the route taken by the first European visitors to the Alpine area, and the first U.S. Mail route in southern California.

### **2.5.1 Existing Access Points**

Access to the Preserve consists of vehicular and non-vehicular entrances. As shown on Figure 2, there are three main public entrances to the Preserve, plus two additional entrances at the southern portion of the Preserve used for Preserve management access.



LEGEND	
MAJOR TRAIL	---
MINOR TRAIL	- - - - -
INTEREST POINT	*
PARKING	⊞
MAIN ENTRY POINT	⊙
CLOSE ENTRY POINT	⊗
INFORMAL ENTRY POINT	⦿
POTENTIAL ENTRY POINT	▲
GATE	—



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The first entrance is at the northern portion of Preserve at the end of Olivewood Lane, and most users access this entrance by foot or bicycle. This entrance has a locked vehicle access gate and an information kiosk. Access through this entrance is limited because there is no designated parking area, and residents from the surrounding areas discourage its use.

The second entrance is on the western side of the Preserve on the northern edge of Joan MacQueen Middle School. This entrance can be accessed by foot or vehicle from Tavern Road by way of a private drive serving residential properties. A locked vehicular access gate and an information kiosk control access to the Preserve property. Parking for visitors using this entrance is available at Joan MacQueen Middle School, though parking is limited at the discretion of the school.



### **Joan MacQueen Middle School entrance to Wright's Field Preserve**

The third, and most commonly used, entrance is on the eastern side of the Preserve on property owned by the County. This property is open to the public and provides direct and convenient access to the Preserve from the east. Informal dirt parking is available at South Grade Road along with an aging informational kiosk.



### **East entrance to Wright's Field Preserve**

The two entrances at the south side of the Preserve are used by BCLT personnel for vehicular maintenance and emergency access. They are little used by the public for recreational access. Poor sight lines and lack of turning lanes on South Grade Road make use of these entrances somewhat challenging.



**Southeast old vehicular entrance to Wright's Field Preserve**

There are several informal entrance points located along the west, east, and north edges of the Preserve as noted in Figure 2. Informal entrance points are mainly pedestrian connections from private properties adjacent to the Preserve. While some of these access entrances are authorized; others are not. Long-term monitoring, maintenance, and access agreements with abutting landowners should be done regularly.



**Northeast pedestrian entrance to Wright's Field Preserve**

### 3.0 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Residents throughout County of San Diego but especially from the Alpine community, frequent the Preserve. The Preserve is in the heart of the Alpine community and is approximately 24 miles of driving distance from Poway, 11 miles from Lakeside, 14 miles from El Cajon, 18 miles from Santee, and 21 miles from Jamul. Distant users drive to the Preserve as a recreation destination; residents from Alpine have the opportunity to access the Preserve by walking, cycling, horseback, or driving.

#### 3.1 Existing Trails in the Vicinity

The Preserve is a part of the Alpine Community Trails and Pathways Plan within the trail network laid out by the County Trails Program Community Master Plan. Under the County Trails Program Community Master Plan, pathways are defined as non-motorized transportation facilities located within a parkway or road right-of-way. Therefore, a riding and hiking trail located in the road right-of-way is considered a pathway. They are soft-surfaced facilities intended to serve both circulation and recreation. Within this network is one pathway with direct connection to the Preserve, which is described below:

**Tavern Road Bike Lanes Pathway** – Existing pathway within the right-of-way of Tavern Road between Roble Grande Road and Arnold Way Tavern Road Pathway, which does not directly connect to the Preserve. However, there is a paved private access road along the north side of Joan MacQueen Middle School that connects the pathway to the Preserve.

#### 3.2 Nearby Planned Trails

The Alpine Community Trails and Pathways Plan offers details on specific trails and pathway alignments that achieve a connected Alpine trail network, including priority criteria and special features of proposed trails near the Preserve. Several of the proposed trails from the Alpine Community Trails and Pathways Plan are adjacent to the Preserve; however, none of these proposed trails intersect the Preserve. Therefore, public access recommendations within this RSP are intended to incorporate the applicable trails and pathways from the plan for reference for planning future connectivity only.

The proposed trails in the Alpine Community Trails and Pathways Plan are the following:

**Arnold Way/Eltinge Drive Pathway** – Proposed pathway within the right-of-way adjacent to residential roads along the northeast corner of property. A connection between this pathway and Wright's Field would most likely follow Olivewood Lane. Securing public use of Olivewood Lane is challenging due to its extremely narrow width and objections of local residents.

**South Grade Road Pathway** – Proposed pathway within the right-of-way of South Grade Road, which borders the south and east sides of the property. The exact alignment of this proposed pathway is not yet determined; however, if built, it will almost certainly connect with the proposed County park, with connectivity to Wright's Field through the park.

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## **4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS**

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze environmental opportunities and constraints in the Preserve, in order to build a foundation of insight for the recommendations presented in Chapter 5. As described in Chapter 1, the goals for this RSP include sustainable planning that responds to environmental, historical, and cultural resource preservation while targeting passive recreation activities. The first part of this chapter covers opportunities and constraints in relation to general conditions, biological and cultural resources, easements, and the existing trails.

### **4.1 General Conditions**

#### **4.1.1 Opportunities**

The Preserve is conveniently positioned in the heart of Alpine as a prominent, attractive, and easily accessible destination for residents of Alpine and surrounding communities. The existing trail network offers several panoramic views of the Preserve and the surrounding landscape. Most of the site consists of flat and gentle slopes with discrete high elevation viewpoints that could serve families, hikers, equestrians, and bike users.

#### **4.1.2 Constraints**

The temperature in the region is conducive to year-round outdoor activities, but extreme summer heat and a very limited tree canopy within the Preserve can lead to safety concerns for visitors to the Preserve. These constraints can be mitigated by ensuring that trail lengths are adequately marked, providing a variety of trail lengths, and using looping trails that provide faster access to resting areas.

### **4.2 Biological Resources**

#### **4.2.1 Opportunities**

As an MSCP conservation area, many protected habitats, unique vegetation communities, animals, and native plants exist within the area. A well-planned trail system provides the opportunity to avoid or minimize potential impacts of trails on Preserve resources. Trails also provide opportunities for observing and learning about geology, wildlife, and native flora. Numerous opportunities for natural resources education are possible within the Preserve, including:

- Illustrating the trail planning process, and why trails are located where they are.
- Providing information on biological drivers for certain Preserve operations actions (e.g., if a trail were closed temporarily due to the presence of vernal pools).
- Implementing educational signage for the unique flora, fauna, history, and geology of the Preserve.

#### **4.2.2 Constraints**

The Preserve has many unique plant and wildlife species and, due to this condition, there should be a careful and limited approach to providing public access. To avoid impacts to the site and native species, public access must be planned to minimize impacts and avoid fragmentation of habitats. Any proposed public access trails must be consistent with federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, six vegetation communities are on site: Southern California Native Grasslands, Open Engelmann Oak Woodland, Riparian Scrub, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Chamise Chaparral, and Eucalyptus Woodland.

Wright's Field has significant native grassland areas covering the southern and western ends of the property. These grasslands are regionally important and are comparable to the size and quality of the native grasslands located on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton or the Santa Rosa Plateau in Riverside County. The Preserve also includes extensive areas of Engelmann Oak Woodland and coastal sage scrub.

Engelmann oak, San Diego thornmint, and Palmer's grappling-hook are considered sensitive species within the Preserve. Other locally sensitive species are chocolate lily and field brodiaea, and there are three active restoration sites in the southern portion of the Preserve to support preservation and expansion of San Diego thornmint.

Hermes copper butterfly and Quino checkerspot butterfly have been observed in the Preserve and there are joint efforts by the USFW, County and BCLT to protect and recover these species.

Additional public access must also consider how it may impact connectivity within the region. The Preserve functions as part of a core biological area and is important to both connectivity and species diversity in the region's preserve network. Layout of trails should maximize contiguous patches of habitat within the Preserve to help maintain large unfragmented habitats.

### **4.3 Cultural Resources**

#### **4.3.1 Opportunities**

A multitude of opportunities exist to educate visitors on the history of the Preserve and the rich cultural history of the region. Interpretative signage along trails could include topics ranging from the ancestral traditions of the Kumeyaay Native Americans that lived in this area to the later Spanish settlements with associated mission and ranching activities. Signage could include timelines of the Mexican period and the more recent history of ownership and uses within the Preserve area. Remains of homesteads, rock walls, historic road routes, and related resources provide a rare opportunity for the public to better understand the lives of those that used the site through history.

#### **4.3.2 Constraints**

Similar to the biological resources, public access must be truncated near sensitive cultural sites in order to avoid damage to archeological resources. Cultural resource regulations provide for protection of cultural resources and constraints on what can be done with them. Regulations include the California Environmental Quality Act, the County Resource Protection Ordinance, the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, and provisions for the California Register of Historical Resources.

### **4.4 Existing Trails**

This section describes general opportunities and constraints for the existing trails within the Preserve. Figure 2 illustrates the approximately 8.0 miles of existing trails throughout the Preserve.

#### **4.4.1 Opportunities**

Opportunities offered by the trail network include the following:

- Varying topography provides a diverse recreation experience, as well as rewarding vistas and destination points throughout the Preserve.
- The rich biological and cultural resources present on site provide ample opportunity for educational and interpretative signage throughout the trail network.
  - Given the Preserve's location within the heart of the Alpine community, there is an opportunity to help create a well-connected overall community trail and recreation experience. Pre-planning for proper connections to Alpine Community Trails and Pathways Plan elements and to the proposed County Park to the east of the Preserve provides an opportunity to maximize both biological conservation and user experience.
- Selective closure or rerouting of trails that are redundant, in poor condition, or damaging to resources will improve the overall environmental health of the Preserve.

#### **4.4.2 Constraints**

Constraints related to the existing trails include the following:

- Some steep existing trails are prone to erosion and may need to be closed or rerouted.
- Existing redundant trails should be eliminated to avoid larger impact areas and disruption of natural and cultural areas.
- The proposed County Park at the eastern portion of the Preserve may have a negative impact if the proposed trails and access points are not planned consistently with the uses in the Preserve.

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## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter describes trail network and access recommendations, based on the analysis of opportunities and constraints from Chapter 4 and input from BCLT. The discussion begins with some general Preserve-wide recommendations, followed by more specific recommendations for trails. Other recommendations for fencing, gates, signage, and visitor safety issues are also detailed. Finally, this chapter concludes with recommendations for implementation and management.

### **5.1 Preserve-wide Recommendations**

The following list summarizes Preserve-wide recommendations:

- Create a variety of loop options and experiences to appeal to a diverse cross-section of user interest and skill levels. Ensure that trail lengths are adequately marked and that looping trails provide for efficient routes to points of interest and vistas.
- Reduce the number of public access/entry points into the Preserve. BCLT should coordinate desired entry points with neighboring property owners and other agencies to make connections to adjacent developments and regional trail networks.
- Promote the implementation of an erosion and sediment control management plan throughout the site.
- Promote well-planned connectivity with existing and proposed trails within the Preserve and adjacent properties. Some existing trails on the east side continue beyond the Preserve onto properties not owned by BCLT. At these locations, undesirable connection trails should be closed. Desired trails and connections within current Preserve boundaries and adjacent properties should be encouraged and should remain open for use, with clear signage, fencing, or similar measures installed at the Preserve boundary to delineate site boundaries.
- Realign unsustainable trails and eliminate duplicity of trails.
- Plan for seasonal closures during avian breeding periods for trails near nesting areas.
- Consider constructing low boardwalks or puncheon bridges on trail segments that cross or traverse seasonal vernal pools.

### **5.2 Specific Recommendations**

#### **5.2.1 Entry Access Points Recommendations**

There are currently five access points to the Preserve, as described in Chapter 2.

The northern entrance located at the end of Olivewood Lane is currently of very limited use to the public. It is, however, a logical connection to the surrounding community. The recent addition of a 15-acre parcel on the north edge of the Preserve resolves one small portion of constraints to access from the north. BCLT will continue to coordinate with the County and adjacent landowners to establish access from the North that protects BCLT land management interests and is respectful of residential neighbors. Maintenance access supporting BCLT land management activities will be maintained. Access at this location will be fenced and gated to preclude motorized entry.

The western entry to the Preserve will continue to support non-vehicular public access as well as vehicle access for BCLT land management activities. No new public parking will be created, and the limited existing maintenance and signage facilities will be maintained. Improvements at the west entrance will include new fencing along the property line and the installation of off-highway-vehicle (OHV) barriers at the entrance.

The future of the eastern entry to the Preserve will be strongly influenced by the County's park development plans. There are numerous existing connection points on the eastern property line. All but those considered important for access and environmentally sustainable should be closed. See Figure 3 for entrances that should remain open and those that should be closed. Access points selected to remain open are those that reflect logical "desire lines" of trail users while avoiding resources. Of particular importance are the existing mountain bike trails that descend the hill on County property before entering the Preserve. These trails currently route bikers directly at sensitive vernal pool habitats and should be closed or rerouted. The key to successful reroutes is to change the direction of fall away from the vernal pools high on the hill so that downhill momentum gained by bikers is directed away from resources.

BCLT will continue to coordinate with the County for the development of formal access and the joint use of this entrance for the proposed County Park and the Preserve Trail Network Recommendations.

## **5.2.2 Trail Network Recommendations**

The proposed trails provide a cohesive and connected network for the Preserve and offer a variety of difficulty levels to cater to varied user groups. The majority of existing trails will remain as part of the proposed trail network. Construction of new trails and/or realignment of existing trails is proposed in several locations to better protect sensitive resources and/or to create loops that improve the recreational experience at the Preserve.

### **5.2.2.1 Existing Trails to Be Closed**

A total of 1.9 miles of existing trails is recommended for closure primarily because they do not add significant value to the trail system, are repetitive, or are a threat to natural resources or sensitive areas. Existing trails or trail segments recommended for closure are illustrated in Figure 3.

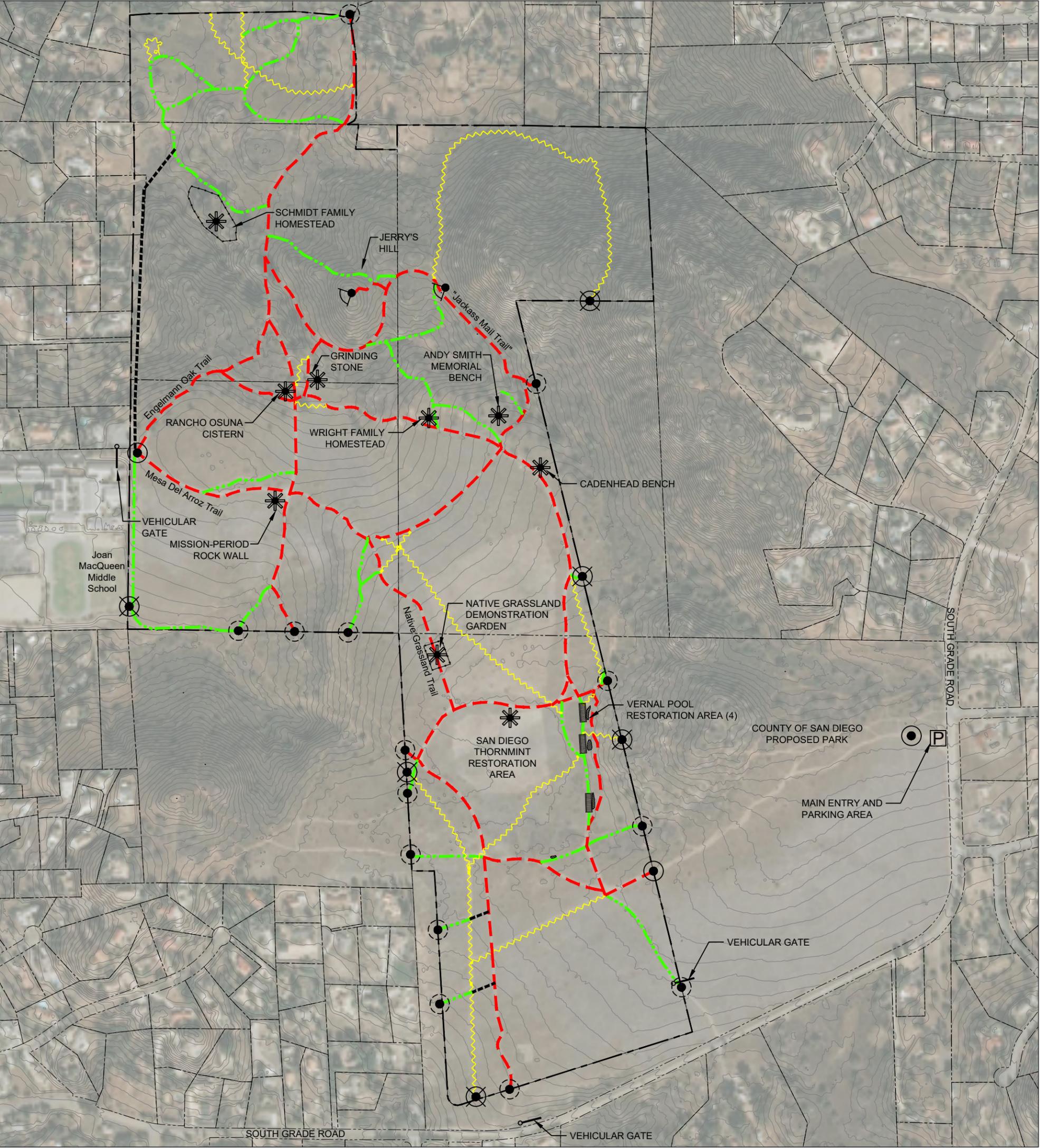
### **5.2.2.2 Proposed Trail Network**

The proposed trail network for the Preserve is illustrated in Figure 3. A total of 6.1 miles of existing trails is recommended to remain open and 0.3 miles of new trails are proposed.

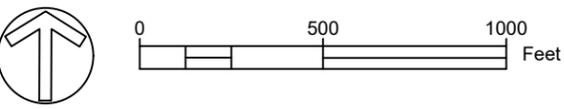
Proposed trails are a combination of reroutes of existing trails that pose threats to resources or do not make good functional connections, as well as new trail segments that make new connections within the network.

The most critical change in the trail system is rerouting traffic away from and around the vernal pools on the east edge of the Preserve. There are three specific threats that trails pose to the vernal pools:

1. Direct impacts from trails that directly intersect pools



LEGEND	
MAJOR TRAIL	---
MINOR TRAIL	- - -
PROPOSED TRAIL	----
CLOSE TRAIL	~~~~~
OFFSITE TRAILS/ACCESS RD	⦿
INTEREST POINT	*
PARKING	Ⓟ
MAIN ENTRY POINT	⦿
CLOSE ENTRY POINT	⦿
INFORMAL ENTRY PONT	⦿
POTENTIAL ENTRY POINT	⚠
GATE	—
ELEVATED WALKWAY	▤



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2. Indirect impacts from trails that may cause erosion or other disruptions within the vernal pool watersheds
3. Damage caused by downhill mountain bike routes descending from the hill to the east, when bikers' downhill momentum may cause them to inadvertently continue into the vernal pools.

There are two options for addressing issues 1 and 2. Regardless of which solution below is selected, the existing mountain bike descent trails should be either closed or rerouted, changing the overall direction of travel to point well away from the vernal pools at the bottom of the descent, and to intersect with connecting trails in a "Y" configuration that encourages continuing traffic to stay on the trail (as opposed to a "T" connection that is prone to overshooting). Short sections of peeler core fence (8–24' inches may be useful at key locations that maintain traffic moving in the desired direction.

1. Reroute the trail that currently passes through or directly adjacent to the vernal pools, providing both an uphill and downhill alternative route to accommodate users arriving from different directions. Proposed routes are depicted in Figure 3.
2. Maintain the general alignment of the existing trail but reroute short sections of trail around the rim of the pools; then build a slightly elevated boardwalk (4–6 inches) on the section of trail within each vernal pool watershed.

With a more sustainable trail solution in place, informational signage about vernal pools, their ecology, and the need to avoid trail impacts should be added.

### **5.2.2.3 Destinations and Viewpoints**

The terrain within the Preserve lends itself to long panoramic vistas. Figure 3 illustrates the locations of vista points and other points of interest. Natural destination points should be kept in a primarily natural condition, using vegetation and rocks as natural barriers or boundaries if needed.

Direct visitor interaction with cultural points of interest should be minimized or avoided, except during guided tours led by BCLT staff. Given the natural curiosity of visitors, cultural features should be made easily viewable from a close distance so visitors can see the resources without leaving approved trail facilities.

## **5.3 Design Guidelines**

The vision for Wright's Field is that it will remain a natural space, with limited recreational facilities or other built elements. Control of recreation activity is centered on creating trail routes that follow logical "desire lines" and that use subtle directional cues to reduce the tendency for users to go "off-trail." These simple layout strategies are supplemented by education and outreach to users to increase awareness and care for the resources that make Wright's Field a rewarding recreation destination. Hard barriers or structures will be used only when other strategies are unable to fully avoid significant sustainability or safety problems on their own.

Any structures deemed necessary within the Preserve should be constructed from natural, durable materials that blend visually with the natural landscape.

### 5.3.1 Fencing and Barriers

Barriers are required within the Preserve to limit access to sensitive habitats, rare plants, known raptor nesting locations, and significant cultural resources. Figure 3 illustrates existing gate locations. Barriers should be used within the Preserve to address specific issues or functions, including:

- Temporary closures of highly eroded or unsafe trails following extreme weather events. Temporary fencing could consist of orange construction fencing, post and rope, wire-backed silt fence, or similar materials that are easily removed when no longer needed.
- Barriers to prevent vehicular access to areas not authorized for vehicles. No public vehicular entry is allowed within the Preserve, but BCLT staff requires access for management activities; therefore, vehicular barriers are a combination of perimeter fencing and locked gates. Gates should be solid enough to preclude motorcycles, quads, and similar small OHVs.
- Barriers to limit and/or alert recreational users entering or exiting the Preserve on unauthorized trails. Perimeter fencing should be used in areas where unauthorized access is a problem. Strand wire or peeler core fencing will typically be the most appropriate choice for boundaries with natural areas. Chain link fencing may be more appropriate for boundaries with residential properties.

Fencing should be used sparingly and only as necessary to enhance safety, delineate property boundaries, or protect resources on a site-specific basis.

### 5.3.2 Signage

Signage on the Preserve serves a variety of functions, which can generally be grouped into four categories:

1. **General Orientation:** This signage includes information about the Preserve location, hours of operation, and trails and access points. Additionally, interchangeable information about dangerous conditions such as extreme heat, aggressive wildlife, dry fire conditions, and events on the Preserve should be included. General orientation signage is currently available at the west entrance of the Preserve. General orientation signage should be provided at any proposed Preserve access points developed in the future.
2. **Regulatory:** Rules and regulations regarding the protection of natural and cultural resources, and restoration efforts should be posted at access points and any locations where unwanted public use is creating issues. These signs should reference relevant laws and ordinances, including private property markings to prevent trespassing.
3. **Educational:** The Preserve's rich history and unique biological resources provide ample opportunity for interpretative signage or exhibits intended to educate visitors. This RSP recommends adding educational signs at key locations in the Preserve, including entry points, restoration sites, rare habitats, historic sites, and key viewpoints. These signs could include information about the resources, species identification guides, actions BCLT has taken to protect the resource, actions the public can take to preserve the integrity of the resources, and similar information. Educational signage should be focused on subjects that

directly benefit Preserve management goals (e.g., minimizing impacts to resources, generating support for current or existing initiatives, etc.).

4. **Trail Markers:** Signage to guide visitors on authorized trails should be located at trail heads, trail intersections, and periodically along trails at areas where off-site trail activity may occur. These markers should include length information and could potentially include level of difficulty, elevation gain, accessibility, or other information.

#### **5.4 Implementation**

The construction of new trails, realignment of existing trails, and other RSP recommendations are expected to be implemented by BCLT based on priorities and available funding. The proposed site improvements listed in the RSP are not currently funded by any existing BCLT Resources, these improvements are planned objectives and initiatives for which funding will be sought.

This RSP should be updated every 10–20 years, depending on how much new area is added to the Preserve and the degree of change occurring in management goals for the Preserve.

#### **5.5 Maintenance**

The new and existing trails will be managed to reflect evolving Preserve management needs, and/or keeping with the *Draft Land Management Plan for Wright's Field* (BCLT 2012). Regular trail maintenance and management needs will include:

- A complete visual survey of the trail system conducted at least once a year to identify and document problems caused by erosion, overuse, and off-trail activity.
- Maintenance conducted at least once a year to repair trail damage; install fencing or signage; and identify need for closures, reroutes, or restoration.
- Seasonal closure of trail segments during the rainy season or breeding season to reduce human impacts.

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**Appendix A**  
**Draft Land Management Plan**

Land Management Plan  
For  
Wright's Field  
Multiple Species Conservation Program Preserve  
Owned and Managed by the  
Back Country Land Trust  
Alpine, CA

Prepared by  
BCLT Board and Staff

September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012

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## **1.0 Introduction and Purpose**

The Back Country Land Trust (BCLT) has been working diligently for over 15 years to acquire and protect Wright's Field for perpetuity. Wright's Field MSCP Preserve is located in Southern California, in the southeastern part of the County of San Diego, within the unincorporated community of Alpine. Currently, the BCLT owns 230 acres of this exceptional natural, social and cultural resource property (Figure 1 - Phase I, II, III, and Findel Ranch). Plans for acquiring the remaining 142 contiguous Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA) acres are in progress (Phase IV). The Preserve is a critical component of the County of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) as well as the State of California's Natural Communities Conservation Planning program (NCCP). Both programs ensure biological diversity is maintained on an ecosystem level. In addition to conserving significant biological and cultural resources, BCLT promotes public appreciation and passive use of the Preserve, while engaging in extensive public outreach, community involvement and education activities from kindergarten through graduate school students.

The purpose of this plan is to describe the monitoring, management, and enhancement activities necessary for conserving significant biological, cultural and social resources intrinsic within the Wright's Field MSCP Preserve.

## **2.0 General Property Description and Improvements**

There are three main public entrances to the Preserve. The first is located on the northern perimeter of the field at the end of Olivewood Lane. This entrance has a locked vehicle access gate and a recently re-designed information Kiosk. Minimal parking is available and most users enter on foot or bicycle. A second entrance is located on the western perimeter of the field and can be accessed on foot from Tavern Road. A locked gate is present as well as a new information Kiosk. Parking is available at Joan MacQueen Middle School. The third and most commonly used entrance to the Preserve is located off South Grade Road to the east of the Preserve. Roadside parking is available, but users must walk over a quarter mile on private property to access the Preserve. This private property is included within the Phase IV acquisition goals. There is an older Kiosk located at the entrance to the Preserve on this southeastern perimeter. Fences have been installed and maintained on many boundaries of the property, either by BCLT or private landowners. A restricted access gate has been installed along the South Grade Road. An extensive system of hiking, biking and equestrian trails has been established throughout the Preserve for passive public recreation. Off-road vehicle usage on the Preserve is forbidden. Multiple old home sites/foundations can be found within the Preserve and a fence has been installed around the northern foundation site to mitigate safety concerns. A large rock wall is located within the center of the Preserve and is a significant cultural resource. Other significant cultural resources are located throughout the Preserve. Multiple bird boxes have been installed along the eastern perimeter fence to enhance Western Bluebird nesting habitat.



**Figure 1 - Wright's Field MSCP Preserve**

### 3.0 Abiotic Resources Inventory

Located within the upper catchment area of the El Capitan, Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs, Wright's Field MSCP Preserve is an important part of the County's public water system. Soils found on site include Fallbrook sandy loams, Cienaba rocky sandy loams, and Bonsanko clays. In part, these soils have made Wright's Field ineligible for development. Elevation of the Preserve ranges from 1775 to 2100 feet MLS. Climate and weather patterns for the Preserve are typical of semi-arid latitudes. Annual average rainfall is approximately 18 inches and average annual temperature is 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

### 4.0 Biotic Resources Inventory

Extensive field surveys for biological resources have been conducted on Wright's Field MSCP Preserve for many decades. The volume of data compiled from these surveys is valuable to not only the BCLT, but potentially to local, state and federal governments as well as non-government organizations, academics, naturalists, and conservationists.

#### 4.1.1 Vegetation Communities

Wright's Field MSCP Preserve supports numerous overlapping vegetation communities including:

- Southern California Native Grasslands (40000)
- Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (71181)
- Riparian Scrub (63000)
- Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)
- Chamise Chaparral (37200)
- Eucalyptus Woodland (79100)
- Disturbed Non-native Vegetation (11000)

Vegetation communities are classified using the county approved Holland code system and identified by the dominant plants in the area or by the growth patterns of those plants. The first four communities are considered sensitive plant associations. These high value habitats generally consist of endemic, threatened or endangered species. Examples of such species found within the Preserve include: *Quercus engelmannii* (Engelmann Oak), *Acanthomintha ilicifolia* (San Diego Thornmint), *Harpagonella palmeri* (Palmer's Grappling-Hook), *Fritillaria biflora* (Chocolate Lily), and *Brodiaea sps.* (Field Brodiaea). See Appendix A for a yearly updated list of observed plant species at Wright's Field Preserve.

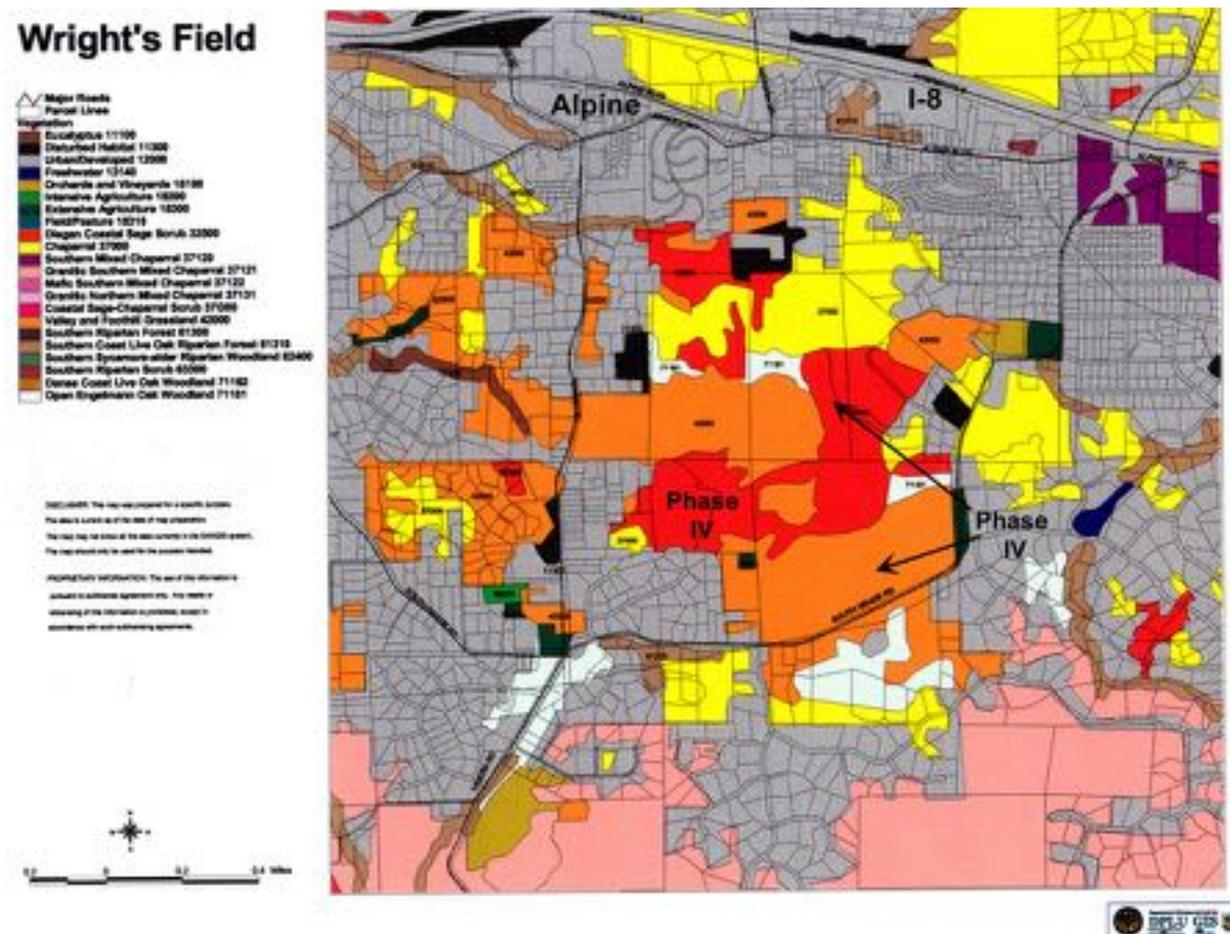


Figure 2 - Wright's Field San Diego County MSCP Habitats Map

#### 4.1.2 Animal Surveys

The numerous vegetation communities of the Preserve provides habitat necessary for supporting a significant diversity of animal species. Observations of those animals can be found very easily on a walk through the Preserve at nearly any time of the day. One of the invertebrates species found on the field, when weather conditions are right, is *Euphydryas editha quino* (Quino Checkerspot Butterfly). Initially listed by the USFWS in 1997 as an Endangered Species, the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly was last observed on the field in 2010. *Lycaena hermes* (Hermes Copper), a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act has also been observed on the field in recent years. Additionally, 6 species of concern specifically addressed in the MSCP South County Sub Area Plan have been observed on the Preserve including: *Cnemidophorus hyperythrus* (Orange-throated Whiptail), *Accipiter cooperii* (Cooper's Hawk), *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis* (Golden Eagle), *Athene cunicularia hypugaea* (Burrowing Owl),

*Circus cyaneus hudsonius* (Northern Harrier), and *Sialia mexicana* (Western Bluebird). See Appendix B for a yearly updated list of observed animal species at Wright's Field MSCP Preserve.



**Figure 3 - Known Locations of USFWS Threatened *Acanthomintha ilicifolia* (San Diego Thornmint) and Sightings of USFWS Endangered *Euphydryas editha* Quino (Quino Checkerspot Butterfly) and Candidate Species *Lycaena hermes* (Hermes Copper Butterfly) (KEPS 2010)**

## **5.0 Cultural, Social and Recreational Resources Inventory**

Yolaine, Ann and/or Jon?

Cultural, historical, social, recreational significance and inventory

DRAFT

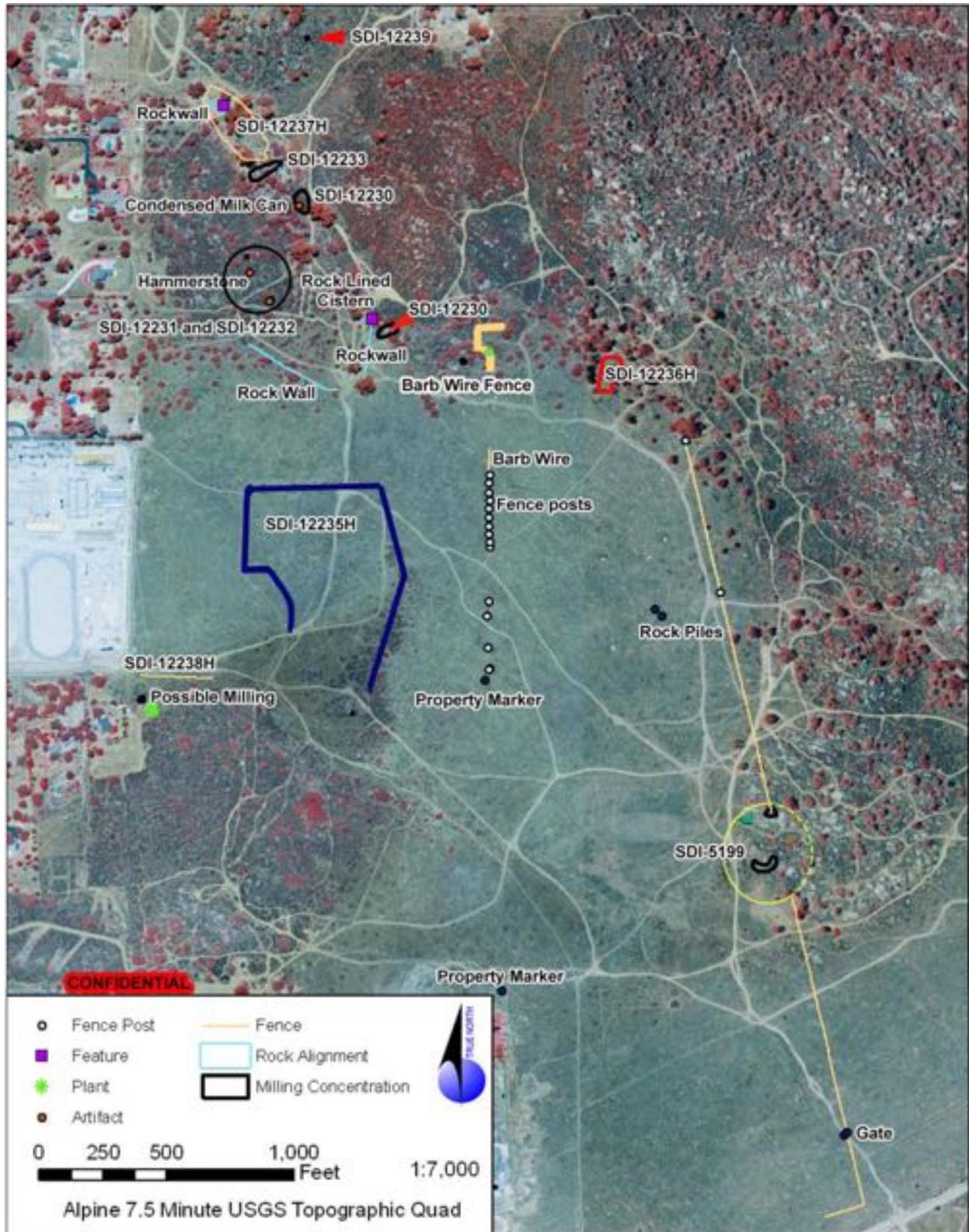


Figure 4 - Wright's Field Cultural Resources Map (**Confidential**)

## 6.0 Land Management Goals

There are seven main goals for management of Wright's Field MSCP Preserve. They are:

1. Inventory, monitoring, maintenance and/or enhancement of native vegetation communities, vernal pool/riparian habitat, and sensitive plant populations
2. Inventory, monitoring, maintenance and/or enhancement of wildlife populations
3. Monitoring, maintenance and enhancement activities related to the local watershed
4. Cultural Resource monitoring, protection and mitigation as needed
5. Property management
6. Public Outreach and information
7. Program administration, reporting, and record keeping

Clearly defined strategies, methods, and direction for achieving these goals will be outlined in the Board Approved Annual Work Plan (AWP), completed in September of each year. The AWP will be in accordance with yearly budgetary restrictions and other pertinent factors.

## 7.0 Objectives for Each Land Management Goal

Multiple objectives can be prescribed to each of the seven land management goals. The intent of these objectives is to further the knowledge of and enhance the value inherent within Wright's Field MSCP Preserve. These objectives can be expanded or reduced as necessary due to the dynamic nature of such a resource.

### Goal 1 (Plants)

- Complete survey, inventory, assessment and/or mapping of vegetation communities with a focus on endemic, sensitive, and/or invasive/non-native populations
- Complete survey, inventory, assessment and/or mapping of vernal pools and riparian habitat
- Yearly monitoring surveys of known USFWS listed vegetation species and endemic species
- Maintenance and enhancement of native vegetation communities by thinning or elimination of invasive and non-native species, with focused efforts on high value habitat like riparian/vernal pool/oak woodland areas or on particular plant species that pose the most risk to native communities (ex. Eucalyptus and olive trees)

### Goal 2 (Wildlife)

- Establish monitoring protocol and database for recording all animal observations on site
- Maintain and/or improve existing wildlife cameras, and add new cameras as practical
- Maintain existing bird nesting boxes on site and install appropriate new bird boxes/platforms to enhance nesting habitat for but not limited to: Bluebirds, Burrowing owls, and Raptors

- Monitor for non-native and/or problematic animal species and eliminate as needed

**Goal 3 (Watershed)**

- Minimize and/or eliminate erosion problems throughout the Preserve that effect local watershed resources
- Inventory and map trails system, provide recommendations on which trails to close, maintain existing trails, minimize erosion concerns relating to trail usage, and perform re-vegetation projects as applicable
- Remove non-native and invasive plant species that affect watershed volume and re-vegetate with native species

**Goal 4 (Cultural Resources)**

- Establish a cultural resources monitoring protocol and photo-documentation database
- Protect and mitigate existing sites should significant human encroachment and damage occur

**Goal 5 (Property and Facilities Maintenance)**

- Maintain all existing facilities on the Preserve as needed including but not limited to: BCLT owned fences and gates, informational kiosks, bird boxes, wildlife cameras, signs, and other facilities
- Establish and perform perimeter and field surveys to monitor encroachment, trash dumping, vandalism, etc.
- Remove garbage, graffiti, and other obstacles as needed or directed
- Perform mandatory fire abatement activities as directed

**Goal 6 (Outreach)**

- Interface with the users of the Preserve and relay pertinent information concerning the BCLT and Wright's Field MSCP Preserve
- Continue docent lead Nature Walk series
- Continue volunteer monitoring network
- Continue with tri-yearly community volunteer days
- Maintain relevant information on kiosks, websites, and with local news sources

**Goal 7 (Administration)**

- Establish and maintain a database for reports, records and photo-documentation related to the Preserve
- Assist in budget development or other administrative tasks as needed

## **8.0 Development and Implementation of Annual Work Plan**

Development of the Wright's Field MSCP Preserve AWP will occur during the summer time of each year. It will be developed with input from BCLT Directors and Staff in accordance with budgetary restrictions, land management needs, and organizational direction. Implementation of the AWP relating to biological resources will be in concurrence with applicable seasonal variations or as predetermined. Implementation of the AWP associated with cultural, social, or recreational resources and administration/reporting activities will be throughout the year as needed and/or during pre-defined intervals. Property management activities will also be implemented as needed or during pre-defined intervals.

## **9.0 Record Keeping, Evaluation, and Adjustment of Annual Work Plan**

For activities related to the AWP, all pertinent records will be maintained by the appropriate staff member. Records can be used to evaluate and adjust the goals, objectives, and strategies of the AWP accordingly.

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**Appendix A. Observed Plant Species at Wright's Field MSCP Preserve**

<i>Adoxaceae</i> (Moschatel)	<i>Helianthus annus</i> (Western sunflower)
<i>Sambucus nigra caerulea</i> (Blue elderberry)	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i> (Slender sunflower)
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> (Coastal goldenbush)
<i>Agavaceae</i> (Agave)	<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> (California-aster)
<i>Agave Americana</i> (Century plant)	<i>Mycropus californicus</i> (Slender cottonweed)
<i>Hesperyuca whipplei</i> (Chaparral yucca)	<i>Osmadenia tenella</i> (False rosinweed)
	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (Milk thistle)
<i>Alliaceae</i> (Onion)	<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>Asper</i> (Prickly sow thistle)
<i>Allium haematochiton</i> (Red skin onion)	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i> (Silver puffs)
	<i>Wyethia ovata</i> (Southern mule's ear)
<i>Anacardiaceae</i> (Sumac)	
<i>Malosma laurina</i> (Laurel sumac)	<b><i>Boraginaceae</i></b> (Borage)
<i>Rhus ovata</i> (Sugar bush)	<i>Emmenanthe penduflora</i> (Whispering bells)
<i>Schinus molle</i> (Peruvian pepper tree)	<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> (Eucrypta)
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> (Poison oak)	<i>Harpagonella palmerii</i> (Palmer's Grapplinghook)
	<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> (Caterpillar phacelia)
<i>Apiaceae</i> (Carrot)	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (Sweet fennel)	<b><i>Brassicaceae</i></b> (Mustard)
<i>Daucus pusillus</i> (Rattlesnake weed)	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (Black mustard)
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i> (Purple sanicle)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (Field mustard)
<i>Sanicula arguta</i> (Sharp-tooth sanicle)	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (Short-podded mustard)
	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (London rocket)
<i>Asteraceae</i> (Sunflower)	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (Hedge mustard)
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i> (Sacapellote)	
<i>Artemisia californica</i> (Coastal sagebrush)	<b><i>Cactaceae</i></b> (Cactus)
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> (Coyote brush)	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (Indian fig)
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> (Mulefat)	
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> (Broom baccharis)	<b><i>Caryophyllaceae</i></b>
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> (Italian thistle)	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> (Mouse-ear chickweed)
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (Tocalote)	<i>Silene</i> sps. (Catchfly)
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> (Pineapple weed)	
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> (Cardoon)	<b><i>Convolvulaceae</i></b> (Morning glory)
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> (Golden-yarrow)	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> (Morning glory)
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i> (California everlasting)	<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> (Bindweed)
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> (Gumplant)	<i>Cuscuta californica</i> (California dodder)
<i>Gutierrezia californica</i> (California matchweed)	
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> (Saw-toothed goldenbush)	<b><i>Crassulaceae</i></b> (Stonecrop)
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i> (Crete hedypnois)	<i>Crassula connata</i> (Pygmy weed)

<b>Cyperaceae</b> (Sedge)	<i>Fritillaria biflora</i> (Chocolate lily)
<i>Carex triquetra</i> (Triangular-fruit sedge)	
	<b>Malvaceae</b> (Mallow)
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b> (Spurge)	<i>Malva parviflora</i> (Cheeseweed)
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> (Doveweed)	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> (Petty spurge)	<b>Myrtaceae</b> (Myrtle)
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Gum tree)
<b>Fabaceae</b> (Pea)	
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> (Common deerweed)	<b>Nyctaginaceae</b> (Four o'clock)
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> (White dwarf Locoweed)	<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> (Coastal wishbone plant)
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (Garden sweetpea)	
<i>Lupinus truncata</i> (Collar lupine)	<b>Oleaceae</b> (Olive)
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> (California burclover)	<i>Olea europaea</i> (Olive tree)
<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i> (Mexican paloverde)	
	<b>Onagraceae</b> (Evening-Primrose)
<b>Fagaceae</b> (Oak)	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> (Four-spot Clarkia)
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> (Coast live oak)	
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> (California scrub oak)	<b>Oxalidaceae</b> (Oxalis)
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i> (Engelmann oak)	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Bermuda buttercup)
<b>Gentianaceae</b> (Gentian)	<b>Paeoniaceae</b> (Peony)
<i>Centaurium venustum</i> (Canchalagua)	<i>Paeonia californica</i> (California peony)
<b>Geraniaceae</b> (Geranium)	<b>Pinaceae</b> (Pine)
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (Red-stem filaree)	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterrey Pine)
<i>Erodium botrys</i> (Broad-lobed filaree)	
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (White-stem filaree)	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> (Plantain)
	<i>Plantago erecta</i> (Erect plantain)
<b>Ericaceae</b> (Heath)	
<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i> (Mission manzanita)	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> (Phlox)
	<i>Eriastrum</i> sps. (Eriastrum)
<b>Iridaceae</b> (Iris)	<i>Linanthus dianthiflorus</i> (Fairnose ground Pink)
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> (Blue eyed grass)	
	<b>Poaceae</b> (Grass)
<b>Lamiaceae</b> (Mint)	<i>Avena fatua</i> (Wild oat)
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> (SD thornmint)	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> (Ripgut grass)
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> (Horehound)	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> (Foxtail chess)
<i>Salvia apiana</i> (White sage)	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> (Wild barley)
<i>Salvia columbariae</i> (Chia)	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> (Darnel)
	<i>Melica imperfecta</i> (Coast range melic)
<b>Liliaceae</b> (Lily)	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> (Deergrass)
<i>Calochortus splendens</i> (Splendid mariposa lily)	<i>Nassella pulchra</i> (Purple needlegrass)

<i>Vulpia</i> sps.	<b><i>Themidaceae</i></b> (Brodiaea)
	<i>Brodiaea jolonensis</i> (Mesa brodiaea)
<b><i>Polygonaceae</i></b> (Buckwheat)	<i>Brodiaea terrestris</i> (Dwarf brodiaea)
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> (California buckwheat)	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> (Blue dicks)
<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i> (Turkish rugging)	
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> (Common knotweed)	<b><i>Urticaceae</i></b> (Nettle)
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> (Granny's hairnet)	<i>Parietaria hespera</i> (Western pellitory)
<b><i>Portulacaceae</i></b> (Montia)	<b><i>Vitaceae</i></b> (Grape)
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> (Miner's lettuce)	<i>Vitis girdiana</i> (Wild grape)
<b><i>Primulaceae</i></b> (Myrsine)	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> (Scarlet pimpernel)	
<b><i>Pteridaceae</i></b> (Brake)	
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (California goldenback fern)	
<b><i>Ranunculaceae</i></b> (Buttercup)	
<i>Delphinium parryi parryi</i> (Parry's larkspur)	
<b><i>Rhamnaceae</i></b> (Buckthorn)	
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> (Spiny redberry)	
<b><i>Rosaceae</i></b> (Rose)	
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> (Chamise)	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Toyon)	
<i>Malus domestica</i> (Apple)	
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i> (Sticky cinquefoil)	
<i>Prunus persica</i> (Peach)	
<b><i>Salicaceae</i></b> (Willow)	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> (Arroyo willow)	
<b><i>Scrophulariaceae</i></b> (Orobanch)	
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> (Owl's clover)	
<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i> (Wooly Indian paintbrush)	
<i>Linaria Canadensis</i> (Large blue toadflax)	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> (Monkeyflower)	
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> (California bee plant)	
<b><i>Tamaricaceae</i></b> (Tamarix)	
<i>Tamarix</i> sp. (Tamarisk)	



<b>Birds</b>	
	<i>Calypte anna</i> (Anna's Hummingbird)
<i>Anatidae</i> (Dabbling Ducks)	<i>Calypte costae</i> (Costa's Hummingbird)
<i>Anus platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i> (Rufous Hummingbird)
	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i> (Allen's Hummingbird)
<b><i>Accipitridae, Cathartidae, Falconidae</i></b> (Diurnal Raptors)	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i> (Allen's Hummingbird)
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (Cooper's Hawk)	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> (Sharp-shinned Hawk)	<b><i>Picidae</i></b> (Woodpeckers)
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Golden Eagle)	<i>Colaptes auratus</i> (Northern Flicker)
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> (Red-tailed Hawk)	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i> (Nuttall's Woodpecker)
<i>Buteo lineatus</i> (Red-shouldered Hawk)	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> (Acorn Woodpecker)
<i>Cathartes aura</i> (Turkey Vulture)	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (Northern Harrier)	<b><i>Tyrannidae</i></b> (Tyrant Flycatchers)
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Kite)	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (Western Wood-pewee)
<i>Falco sparverius</i> (American Kestrel)	<i>Empidonax difficillis</i> (Pacific-slope Flycatcher)
	<i>Empidonax traillii</i> (Willow Flycatcher)
<b><i>Odontophoridae</i></b> (Upland Game Birds)	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> (Ash-throated Flycatcher)
<i>Callipepla californica</i> (California Quail)	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i> (Black Phoebe)
	<i>Sayornis saya</i> (Say's Phoebe)
<b><i>Charadriidae</i></b> (Plovers)	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> (Western Kingbird)
<i>Charadrius vociferous</i> (Killdeer)	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> (Cassin's Kingbird)
<b><i>Columbidae</i></b> (Pigeons and Doves)	<b><i>Laniidae, Vireonidae</i></b> (Shrikes and Vireos)
<i>Columba livia</i> (Rock Dove)	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (Loggerhead Shrike)
<i>Zenaida macroura</i> (Mourning Dove)	<i>Vireo gilvus</i> (Warbling Vireo)
	<i>Vireo huttoni</i> (Hutton's Vireo)
<b><i>Cuculidae</i></b> (Cuckoos)	
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i> (Greater Roadrunner)	<b><i>Corvidae</i></b> (Jays, Crows and Allies)
	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i> (Western Scrub-jay)
<b><i>Strigidae, Tytonidae</i></b> (Owls)	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> (American Crow)
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (Burrowing Owl)	<i>Corvus corax</i> (Common Raven)
<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (Great Horned Owl)	
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn Owl)	<b><i>Alaudidae</i></b> (Larks)
	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> (Horned Lark)
<b><i>Caprimulgidae</i></b> (Goatsuckers)	
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i> (Common Poorwill)	
<b><i>Trochilidae</i></b> (Hummingbirds)	
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i> (Black-chinned)	

Hummingbird)	
<b>Hirundinidae</b> (Swallows)	<b>Motacillidae</b> (Wagtails and Pipits)
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Barn Swallow)	<i>Anthus rubescens</i> (American Pipit)
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> (Cliff Swallow)	
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> (Northern rough-winged Swallow)	<b>Bombycillidae, Ptilonotidae</b> (Waxwings, Silky-flycatchers, and Starlings)
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> (Tree Swallow)	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> (Cedar Waxwing)
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i> (Violet-green Swallow)	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i> (Phainopepla)
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (European Starling)
<b>Aegithalidae</b> (Chickadee, Nuthatches, and Allies)	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i> (Bushtit)	<b>Parulidae, Peucedramidae</b> (Wood-warblers)
	<i>Dendroica coronate</i> (Yellow-rumped Warbler)
<b>Paridae</b>	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i> (Hermit Warbler)
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> (Oak Titmouse)	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i> (Townsend's Warbler)
<i>Poecile gambeli</i> (Mountain Chickadee)	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> (Common Yellowthroat)
<b>Sittidae</b>	<i>Icteria virens</i> (Yellow-breasted Chat)
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i> (White-breasted Nuthatch)	<i>Vermivora celata</i> (Orange-crowned Warbler)
	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> (Wilson's Warbler)
<b>Troglodytidae</b> (Wrens)	
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> (Bewick's Wren)	<b>Cardinalidae, Thraupidae</b> (Tanagers, Cardinals, and Allies)
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> (House Wren)	<i>Passerina amoena</i> (Lazuli Bunting)
	<i>Passerina caerulea</i> (Blue Grosbeak)
<b>Timaliidae</b> (Wrentit)	<i>Pheacticus melanocephalus</i> (Black-headed Grosbeak)
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i> (Wrentit)	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> (Western Tanager)
<b>Regulidae</b> (Kinglets, Old World Warblers, and Gnatcatchers)	
<i>Regulus calendula</i> (Ruby-crowned Kinglet)	
<b>Turdidae</b> (Thrushes)	
<i>Catharus guttatus</i> (Hermit Thrush)	
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> (Swainson's Thrush)	
<i>Sialia currucoides</i> (Mountain Bluebird)	
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> (Western Bluebird)	
<i>Turdus migratorius</i> (American Robin)	
<b>Mimidae</b> (Mimids)	
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> (Northern Mockingbird)	
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> (California Thrasher)	

<b>Emberizidae</b> (Emberizine Sparrows and Allies)	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> (Rufous-crowned Sparrow)	
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (Grasshopper Sparrow)	
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> (Lark Sparrow)	
<i>Junco hyemalis</i> (Dark-eyed Junco)	
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> (Lincoln's Sparrow)	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> (Song Sparrow)	
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> (Savannah Sparrow)	
<i>Passerella iliaca</i> (Fox Sparrow)	
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i> (California Towhee)	
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i> (Spotted Towhee)	
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> (Vesper Sparrow)	
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i> (Black-chinned Sparrow)	
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> (Golden-crowned Sparrow)	
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> (White-crowned Sparrow)	
<b>Icterids</b> (Icterids)	
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> (Red-winged Blackbird)	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> (Brewer's Blackbird)	
<i>Icterus bullockii</i> (Bullock's Oriole)	
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i> (Hooded Oriole)	
<i>Icterus parisorum</i> (Scott's Oriole)	
<i>Molothrus ater</i> (Brown-headed Cowbird)	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i> (Western Meadowlark)	
<b>Fringillidae, Passeridae</b> (Finches and Old World Sparrows)	
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> (Lawrence's Goldfinch)	
<i>Carduelis pinus</i> (Pine Siskin)	
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i> (Lesser Goldfinch)	
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> (House Finch)	
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> (Purple Finch)	
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	

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