

San Diego Association of Governments
Quarterly Progress Report
Reporting Period: Quarter 2 (April 1st – June 30th) 2022
SANDAG Contract Number: S833005 – Nature Collective Invasive Plant Treatment

Work Performed This Period:

Task 1- Project Management, Admin and Meetings

Communications occurred with SANDAG, partners, contractors, and consultants to ensure compliance with agreements and contracts. Field contractor is under contract and registered under the labor compliance program. Invoicing and Quarterly reporting to SANDAG is occurring. MOUs, ROEs, and other agreements required for project reviewed and signed. Meetings, preparation for field work, and continuation of work on tasks 2 and 4 occurred.

Task 2- Oncosiphon Treatment for Priority Species

Co-ordination and planning:

Coordination of work in one area occurred: Carlsbad Oaks Preserve (managed by CNLM, owned by County of San Diego, Figure 1). Additionally extensive field mapping occurred, confirming and refining stinknet population boundaries (Figures 2-5). This will allow selection of work sites, securing correct ROEs, and application pre-emergent in winter 2022/2023. Ongoing communication occurred with SDMMMP staff, including discussion of additional work areas in winter 2022/23.

ROE or MOU work:

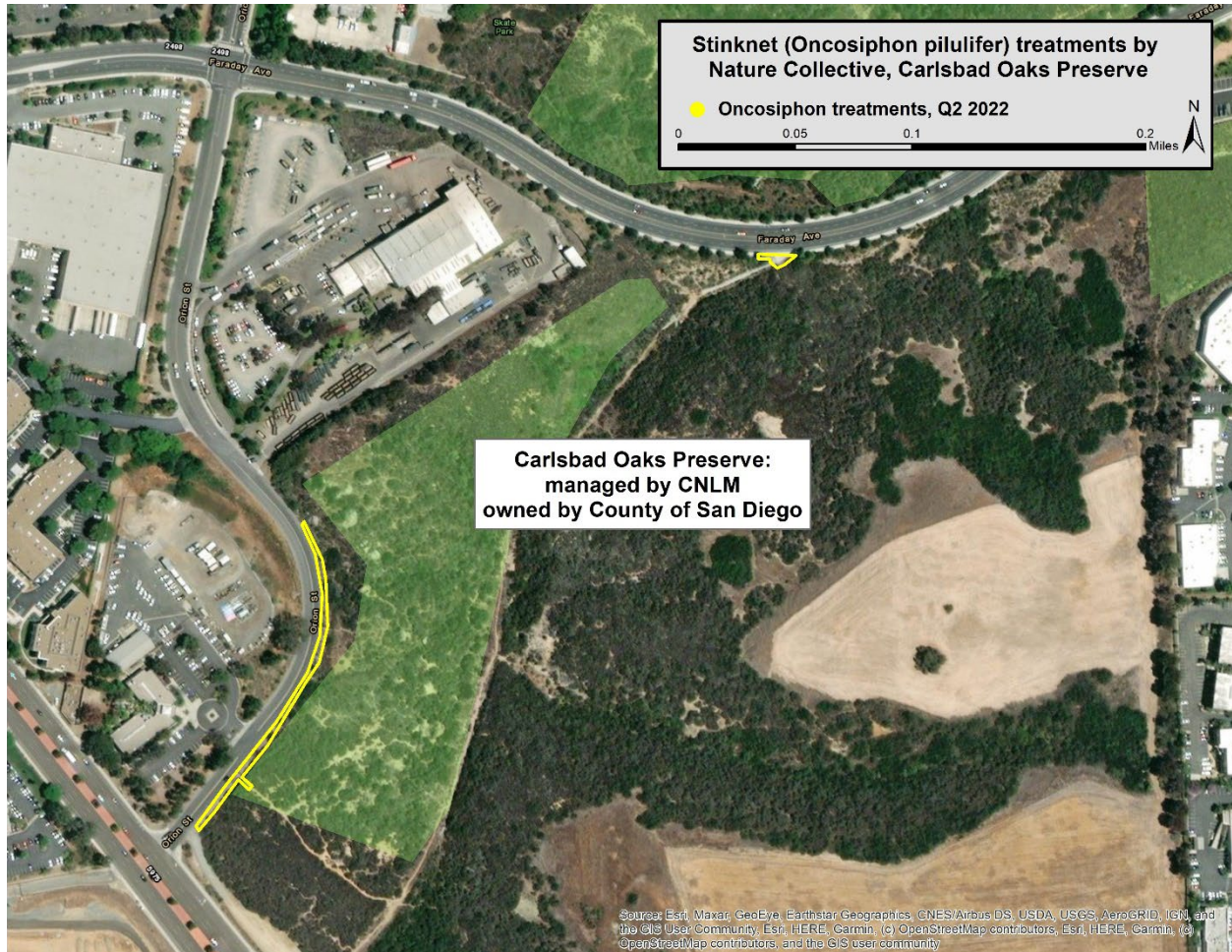
A ROE/MOU was secured for the Carlsbad Oaks property (through CNLM).

Field work:

Carlsbad Oaks (Figure 1):

This site has two stinknet populations, a long thin strip along a road and a small patch near an access gate (Figure 1). Stinknet is not widely distributed in this portion of north coastal San Diego. It is possible that plants became established from the waste and recycling center facility, as the area has heavy traffic of trucks from the area dropping waste. The stinknet plants were well past flowering, dried and beginning to disperse seed. This site was selected to test application of granular pre-emergent in areas where plants are easily identified by crews (dead standing plants). The hope is that the granular pre-emergent will release after a future rain event, and then suppress stinknet in winter 2022/23. If this is an effective control method, it would greatly extend the application window for application of pre-emergent. Foliar application of Gallery is typically restricted to just before or during early winter rains, a difficult window to respond to, especially given the large number of stinknet sites in the County.

Figure 1: Carlsbad Oaks Preserve stinknet pre-emergent application.



Mapping work:

San Diego County stinknet mapping (Figure 2-5):

SDMMP aggregated stinknet GIS data across the county. This data was a mix of point (typically iNat and Calflora) and polygon data (from various reserves and managers). The data was extremely useful for identifying areas where stinknet occurs. However, the data was not typically accurate enough to allow treatments of stinknet with pre-emergent in the winter, when plants are not visually pronounced (dried annual biomass is either gone or only a thin central stem). Additionally, many areas along roads and trails are actively line trimmed or mowed, making it very difficult to determine plant locations/population boundary. The more detailed mapping should allow areas to both be ranked for treatment and then treated with pre-emergent. Field mapping demonstrated a wider distribution of plants compared to initial mapping. Many areas can be reasonably treated, after securing ROEs from larger landowners/managers. But other areas may be difficult to treat, as they cross many parcels of different ownership. North and central coastal areas seem to have fewer populations, and populations are typically small. These areas may be a good region to address and keep stinknet controlled. Spot treating after pre-emergent application will still be needed, as there are always

areas that have plant expression (due to erosion, uneven application, or new expression outside the mapped boundary).

Figure 2: Stinknet mapping, North County

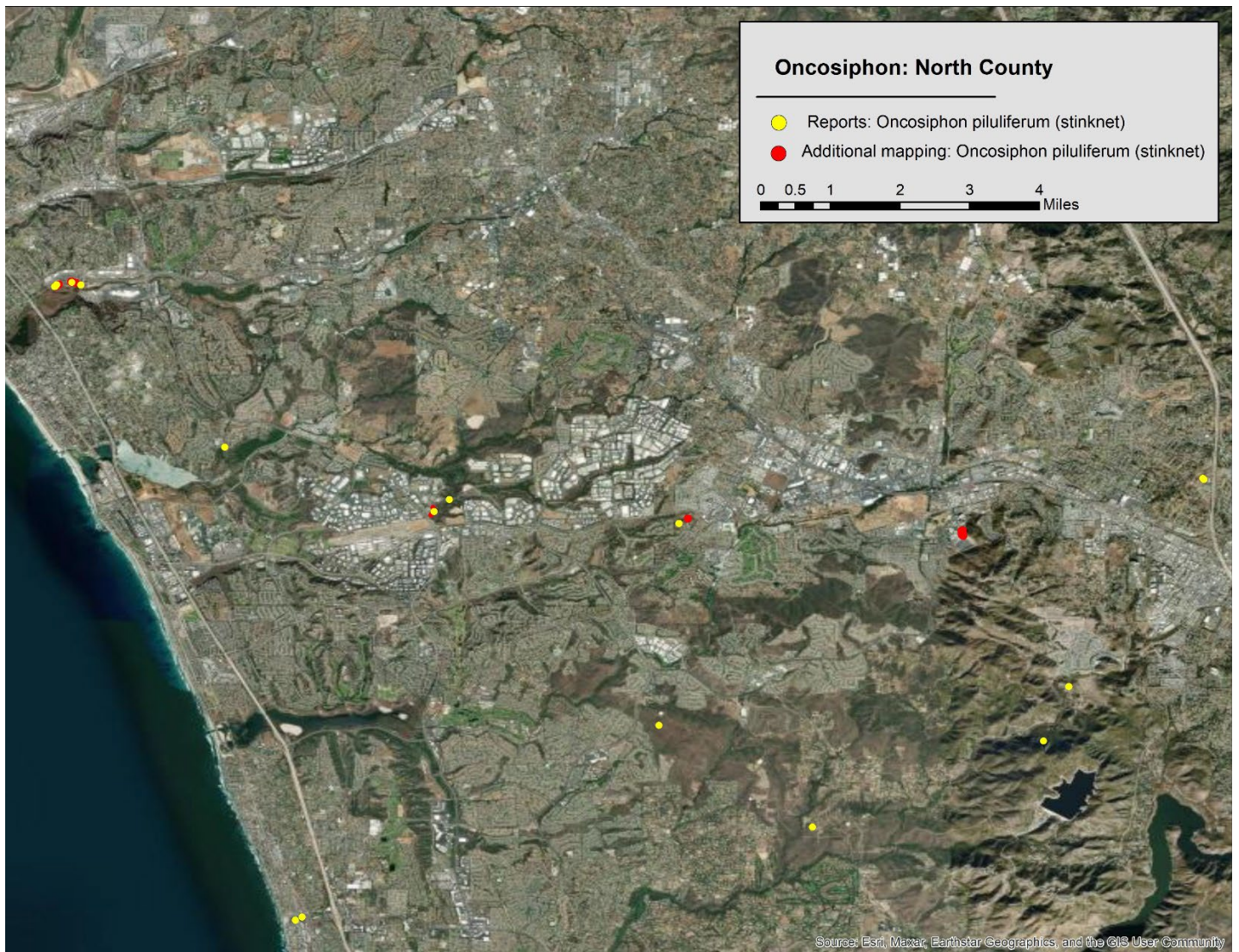


Figure 3: Stinknet mapping, Otay area.



Figure 4: Stinknet mapping, Rice Canyon area, Chula Vista

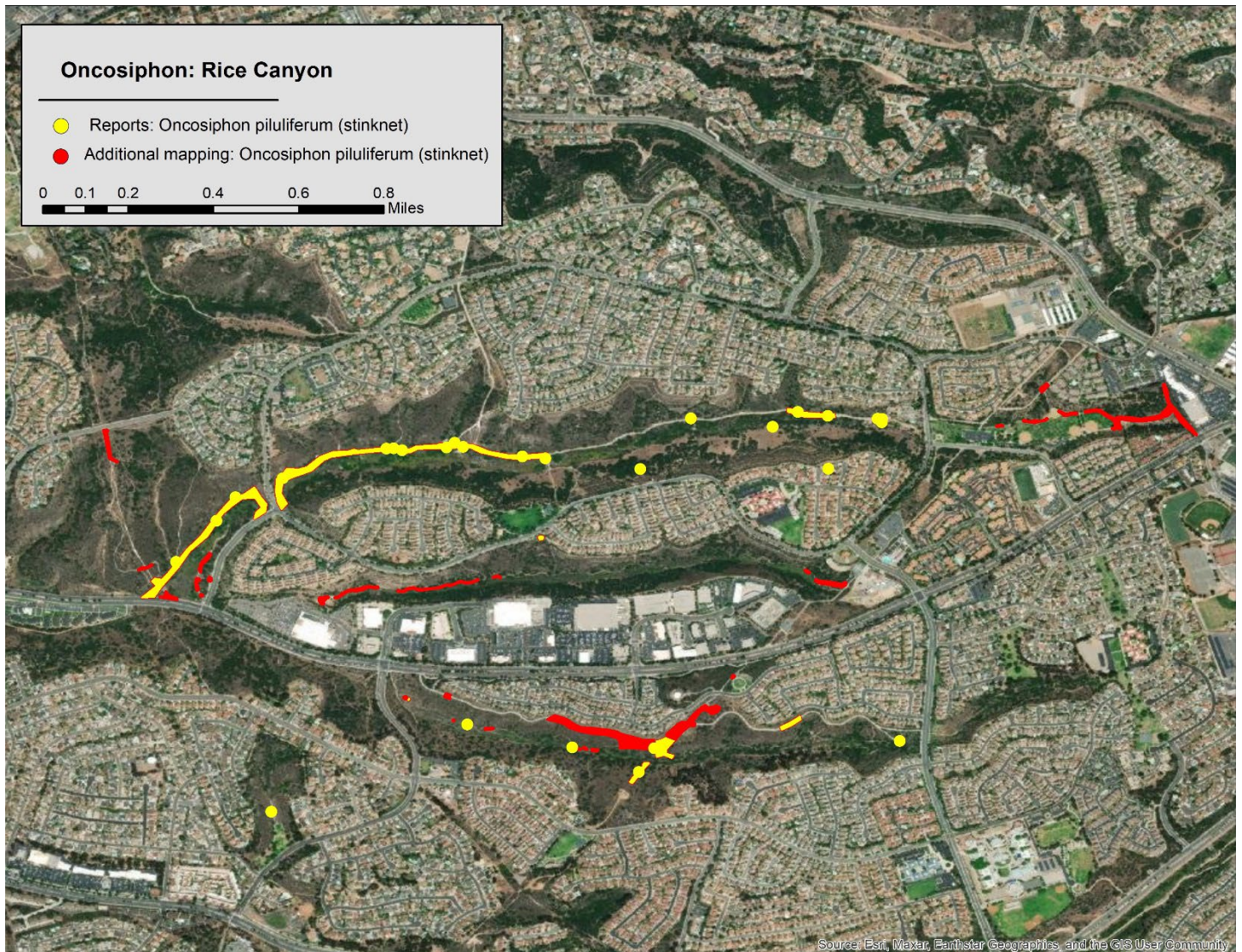
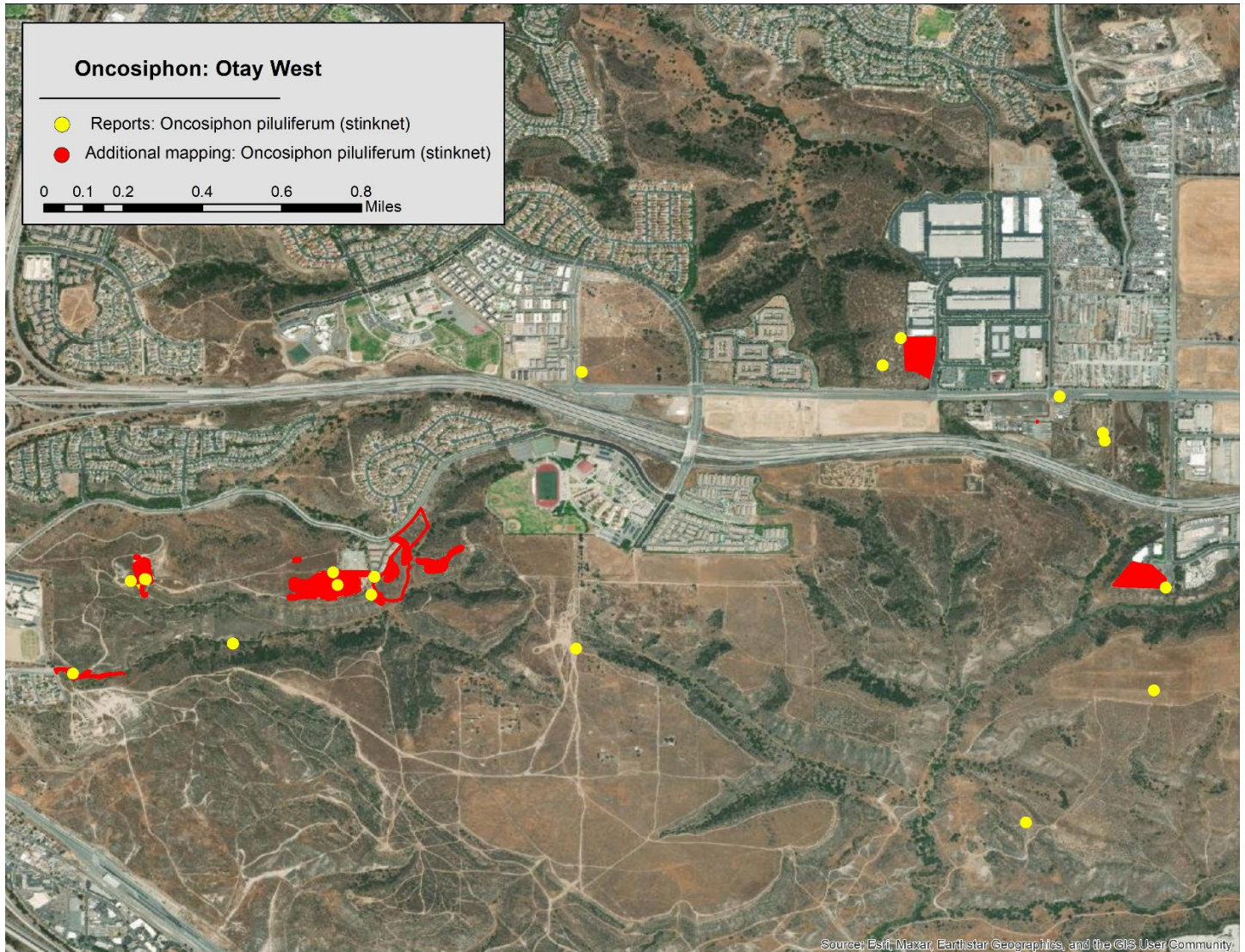


Figure 5: Stinknet mapping, Otay West Area, Chula Vista



Photos 1 and 2: Stinknet along trail and road edges, Rice Canyon.



Photos 3 and 4: Stinknet along trail and road edges, with line trimming, Rice Canyon.



Task 4- EDRR Level 2 sites

Red sesbania site

Co-ordination and planning:

A historically treated red sesbania site in Tecolote Canyon (City of San Diego) was selected for control. This site was challenging for the County AWM crew to treat as there is extensive poison oak. City of San Diego has granted access to all managed lands to SANDAG. City rangers were coordinated with to set up control by a treatment crew on foot (Figure 6).

Field work:

A crew of four individuals treated the work area in one day (Figure 6). A total of 208 plants were cut stump treated or hand pulled. Plants varied from 1' to 5' tall. Some plants had seed pods, these were bagged and disposed of. Plants were very identifiable, dark green pinnately compound leaves, red flowers and seed pods were present on about 40% of the plants.

Figure 6 Red sesbania treated in Tecolote Canyon.

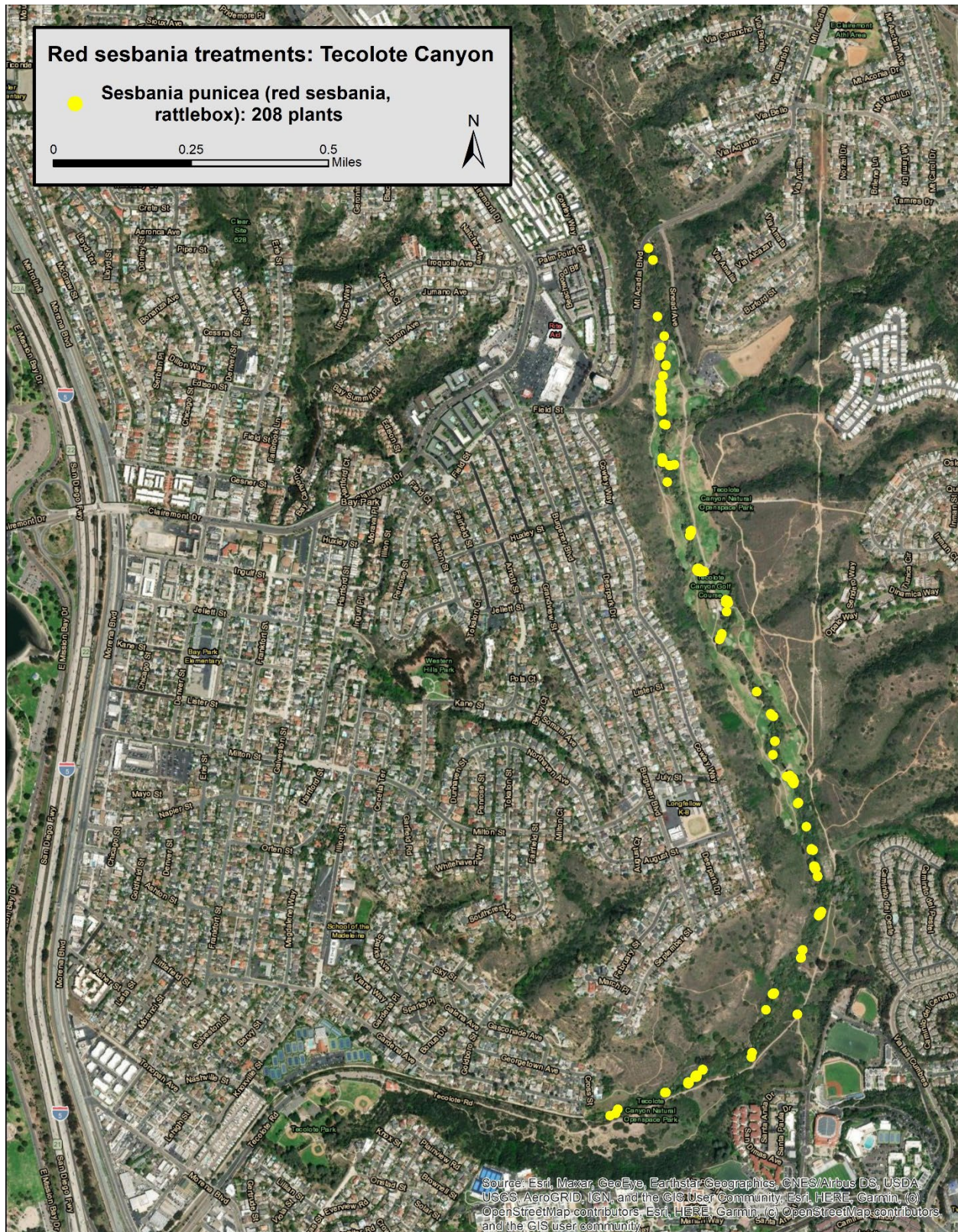


Photo 5 Red sesbania, seed pods are on plant.



Photo 6 and 7 Red Sesbania in flower.



Work Anticipated Next Period: Q3 2022

Task 1- Project Management, Admin and Meetings

Work will continue on this task.

Task 2- Oncosiphon Treatment for Priority Species

Mapped data will be reviewed with SDMMP staff, and an order of treatment of sites set. There will be treatment with pre-emergent, and then follow up spot treatment.

Task 3- Arundo Re-treatment

Areas will be selected for re-treatment on San Luis Rey/Santa Margarita Watersheds, San Dieguito, Carlsbad HU and San Diego River Watersheds.

Task 4- EDRR Level 2 sites

Limonium sites at Agua Hedionda and Batiquitos will be re-treated. Work will be completed on Canary Island St. John's wort at Murray Canyon Reserve.

Additional sites are being identified. These may include: purple loosestrife, Limonium sites, and other complicated access/work situations.