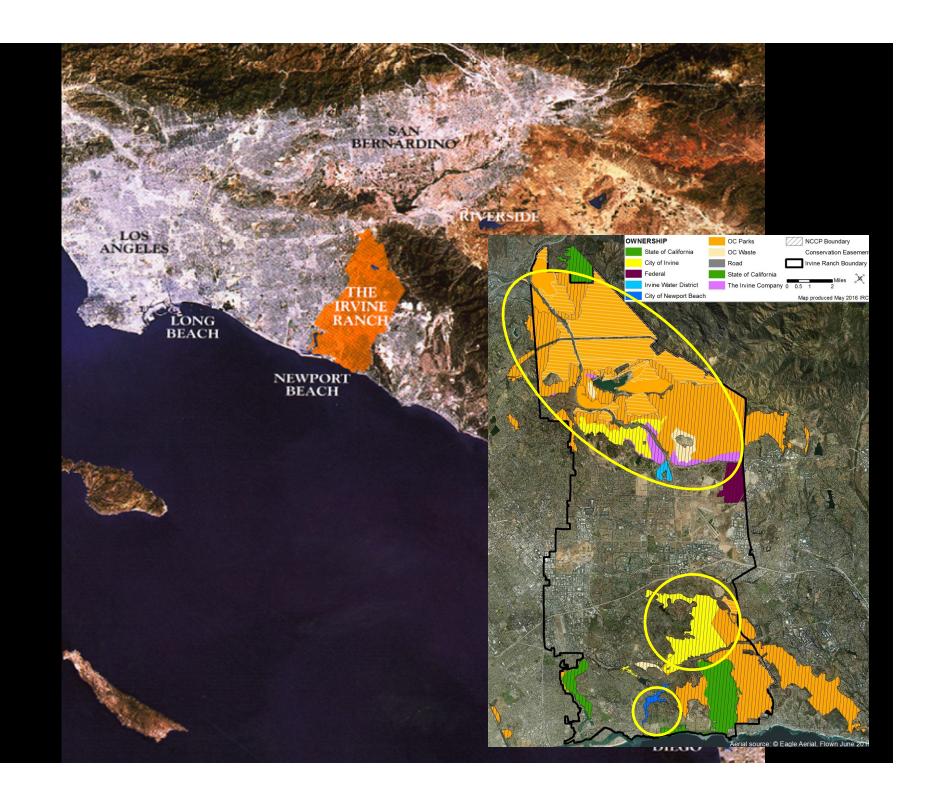




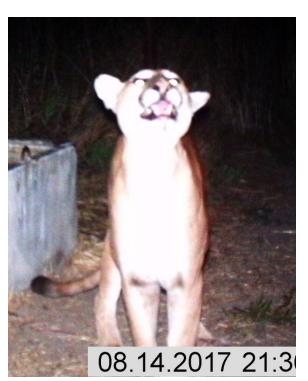
Mission: Non-profit, non-advocacy organization working to ensure the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the Irvine Ranch Natural Landmarks and to provide diverse opportunities for public participation by conducting and supporting scientific, recreational, and educational initiatives and programs.



The Challenge

- Manage habitat for wildlife
 - Promote connectivity
 - Reduce disturbance/stress
- Provide public access
 - Satisfy demand
 - Build constituency for conservation





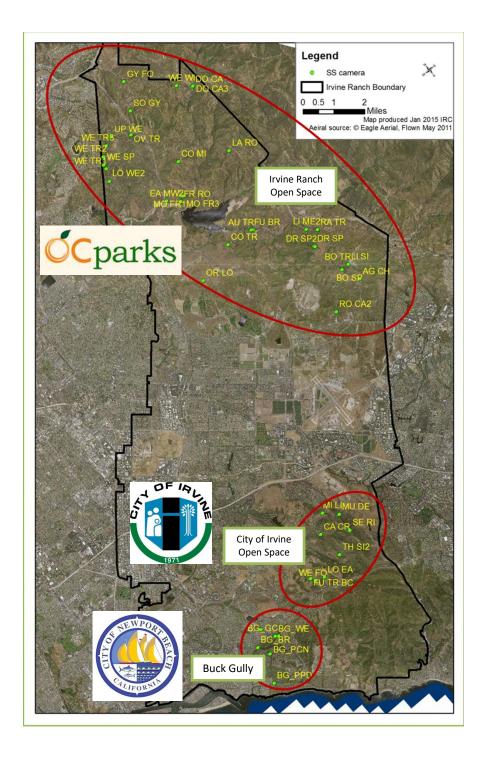
Program Goal

 Track the health, persistence, and activity of wildlife as well as its relationship to human activity over time



Methods

- Began with 33 cameras in 2007
- Currently, 49 HCO Scoutguard white flash cameras placed in urban and urban-adjacent wildland reserves
 - 34 in Orange County Parks
 - 9 in City of Irvine
 - 6 in Newport Beach (Buck Gully)
- Placed along limited-access trails, open-access trails, off trail, and near water sources





Methods

 Target species: bobcats, coyote, mountain lions, mule deer, gray fox, and humans

 Cameras set to maximum of 1minute delay and usually on lowsensitivity

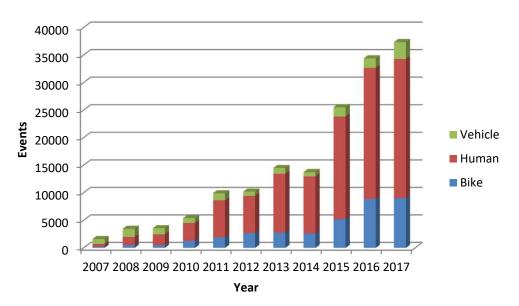
 All photos archived, but only photos from March, June, September, and December entered into database

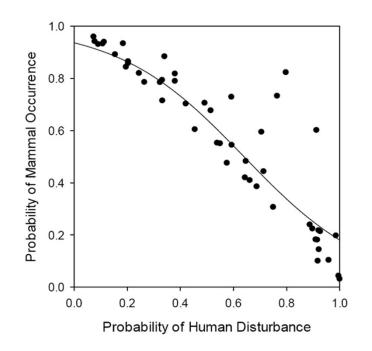


Data

- Access was limited on all 3 reserves in 2007, but most of COI and all of Buck Gully are now open access (from dawn until dusk)
- Human activity has increased over time on all reserves
- More human disturbance = less wildlife activity

Human Access on all the Irvine Ranch

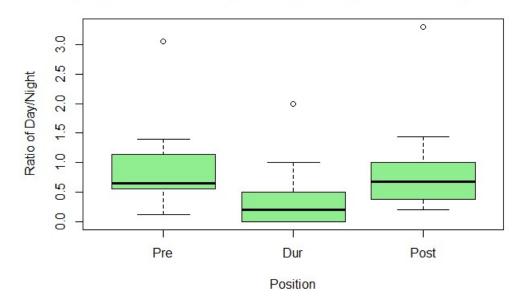




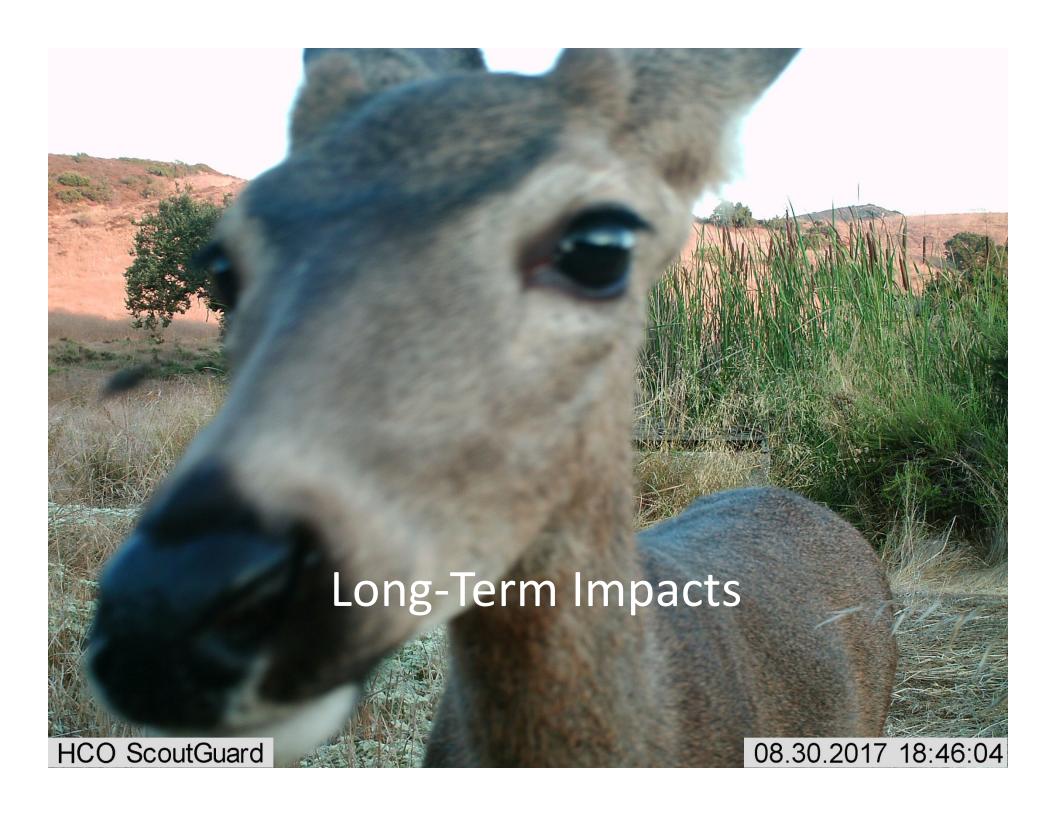
Short-Term Impacts

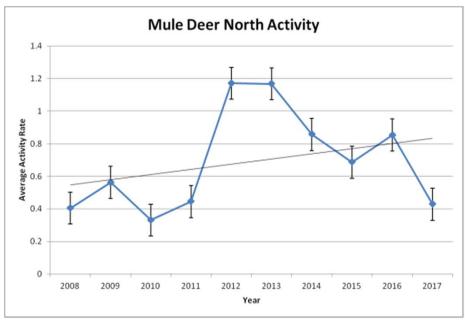
- Wildlife returns to pre-disturbance levels after pulses of human activity
- Implementation of rest periods

Day/Night Wildlife Activity: Before, During, and After Large Events

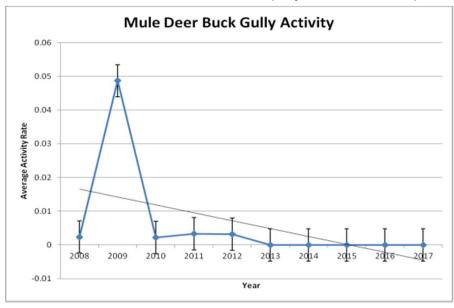




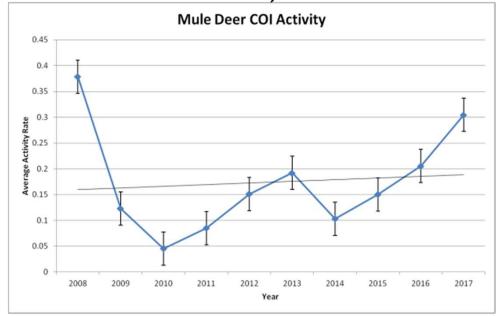




Costal Urban Isolated (Open Access):



Costal Urban Connected (Limited & Open Access):



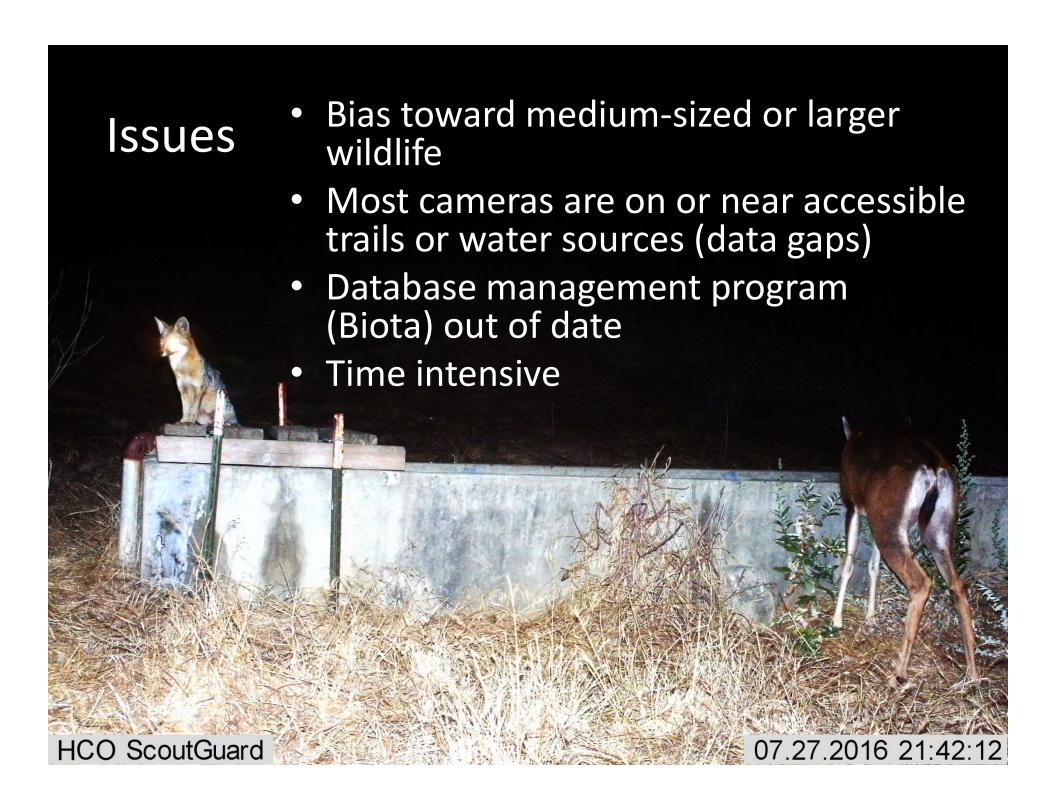
- Higher activity in the North
- Declined to no activity in isolated reserve
- Generally more stable activity inland where connectivity is high
- Deer have a stable seasonal activity cycle, peaking in the Fall



Summary

- Long-term wildlife activity and human use dataset
 - Reserve connectivity and size
 - Impacts of large public events and adaptive management
 - Limited post-disturbance monitoring
- Engagement with the public and volunteers







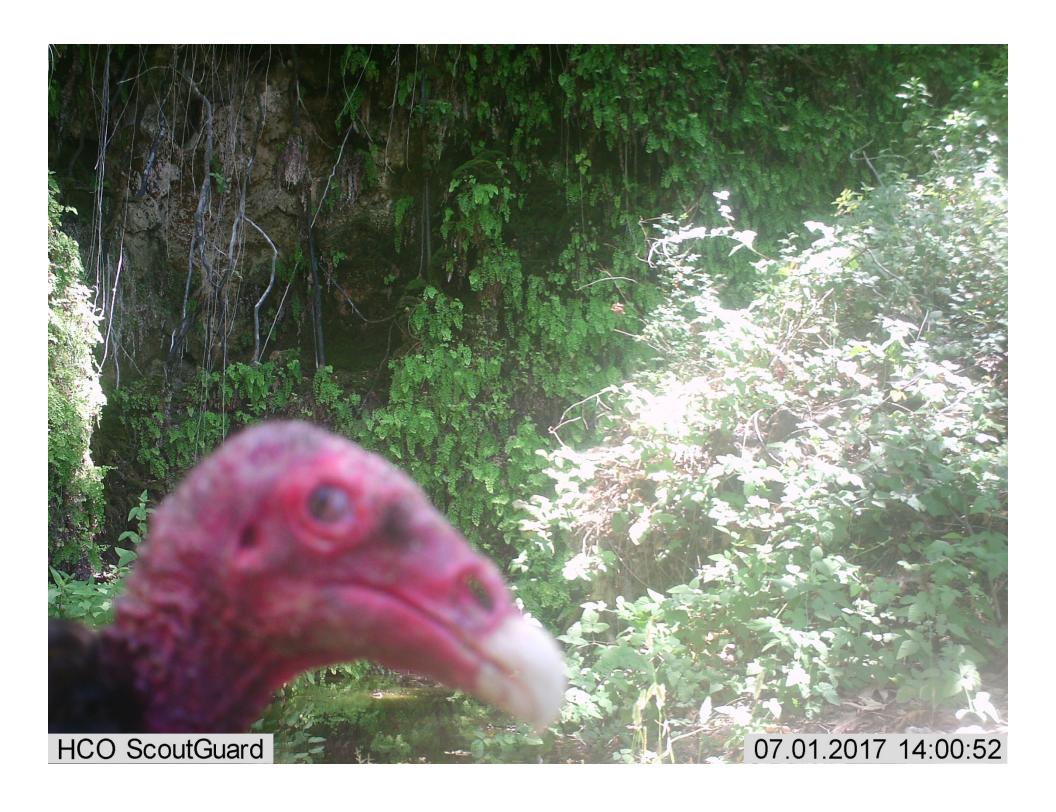


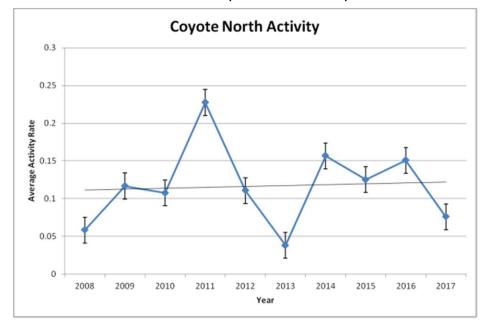




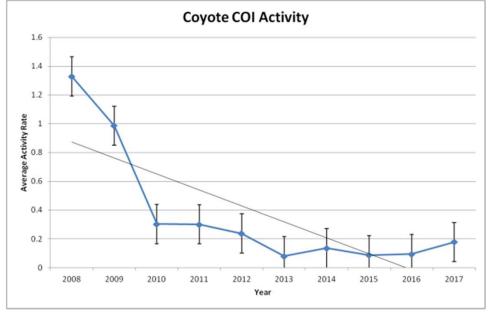




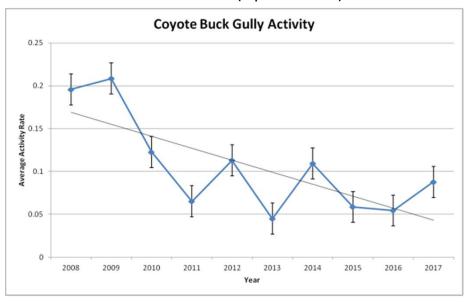




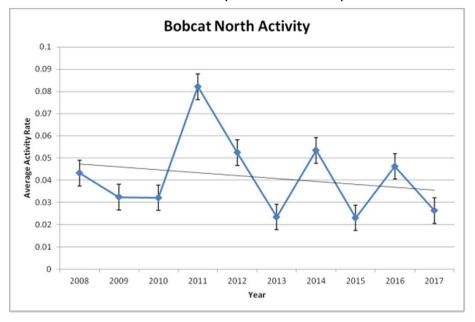
Costal Urban Connected (Limited & Open Access):



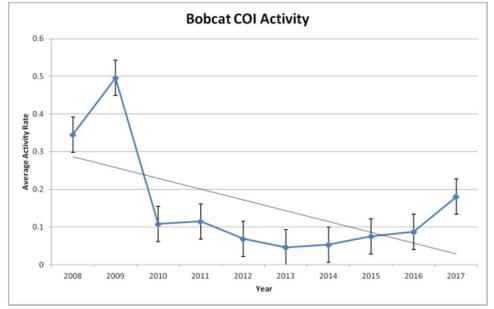
Costal Urban Isolated (Open Access):



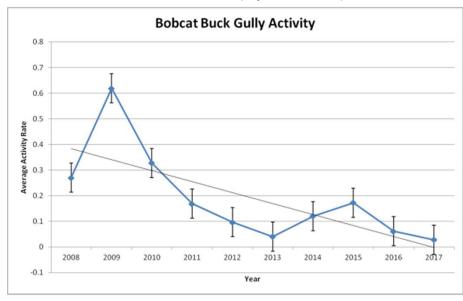
- •Higher coyote activity in South where there is more urban prey but is declining
- •Generally more stable activity inland where connectivity is high
- •No apparent seasonal activity cycle and has large fluctuations



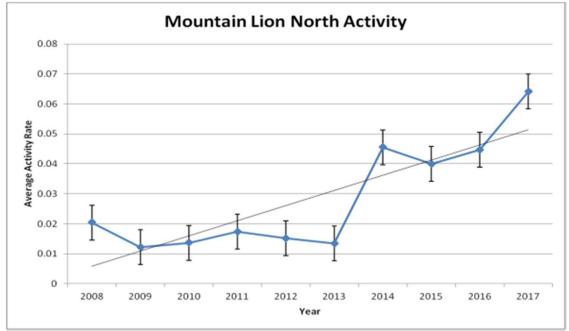
Costal Urban Connected (Limited & Open Access):

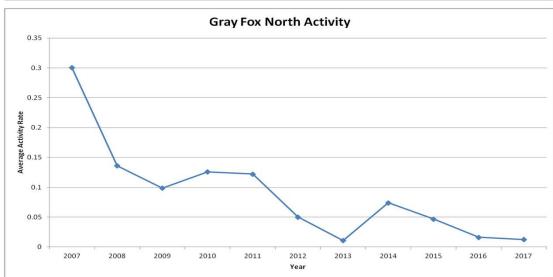


Costal Urban Isolated (Open Access):



- •Higher bobcat activity in South where there is more urban prey but is declining
- •Generally more stable activity inland where connectivity is high
- •No apparent seasonal activity cycle and generally low activity





•Both low activity and no apparent seasonal cycles