

An update on the latest findings from mountain lion research in San Diego County, the region, and the state

Winston Vickers and Walter Boyce, UC Davis Wildlife Health Center



Photo courtesy Irvine Ranch Conservancy

Support



- **Calif. State Parks**
- **Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife**
- **The Nature Conservancy**
- **San Diego County Association of Governments**
- **NCCP-Local Assistance Grant Program**
- **Orange County Natural Communities Coalition**
- **Foothill East Transportation Corridor Agency**
- **National Science Foundation**
- **The McBeth Foundation**
- **The Anza Borrego Foundation**
- **The Felidae Fund**
- **The San Diego Foundation**
- **Institute for Wildlife Studies**
- **Private Donors**

Cooperation

- Cal Poly Pomona Civil Engineering
- USFS, USGS, BLM, USFWS, National Park Service, US Navy and Marine Corp.
- Orange, Riverside, and San Diego County Parks
- Audubon Starr Ranch Reserve
- Irvine Ranch Conservancy
- Pala and Pauma Tribes
- Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
- Various regional water agencies
- Cal Trans and Orange County Transportation Agency
- Rancho Mission Viejo

Stories told by genetics

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

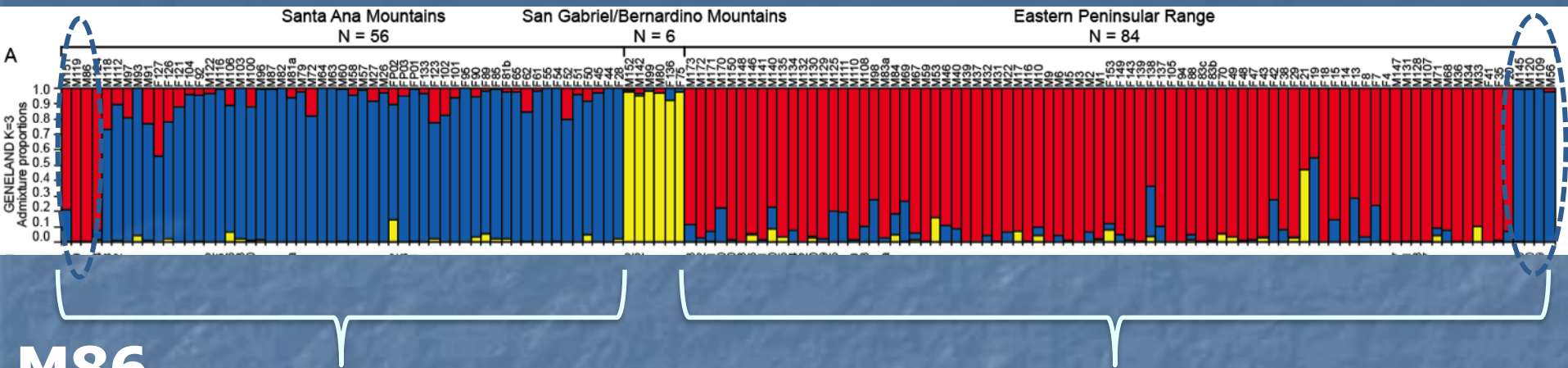
Fractured Genetic Connectivity Threatens a Southern California Puma (*Puma concolor*) Population



Holly B. Ernest^{1,2,*}, T. Winston Vickers¹, Scott A. Morrison³, Michael R. Buchalski^{1,2}, Walter M. Boyce¹

¹ Wildlife Health Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California Davis, Davis, California, United States of America, ² Wildlife and Ecology Unit, Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California Davis, Davis, California, United States of America, ³ The Nature Conservancy, San Francisco, California, United States of America





M86

Santa Ana Mountains

Eastern Peninsular Range

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Research



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A single migrant enhances the genetic diversity of an inbred puma population

Kyle D. Gustafson¹, T. Winston Vickers², Walter M. Boyce² and Holly B. Ernest¹

¹Wildlife Genomics and Disease Ecology Laboratory, Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82070, USA

²Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, USA

M86 - 11 offspring – enhanced diversity
M86 and over half of offspring known deceased



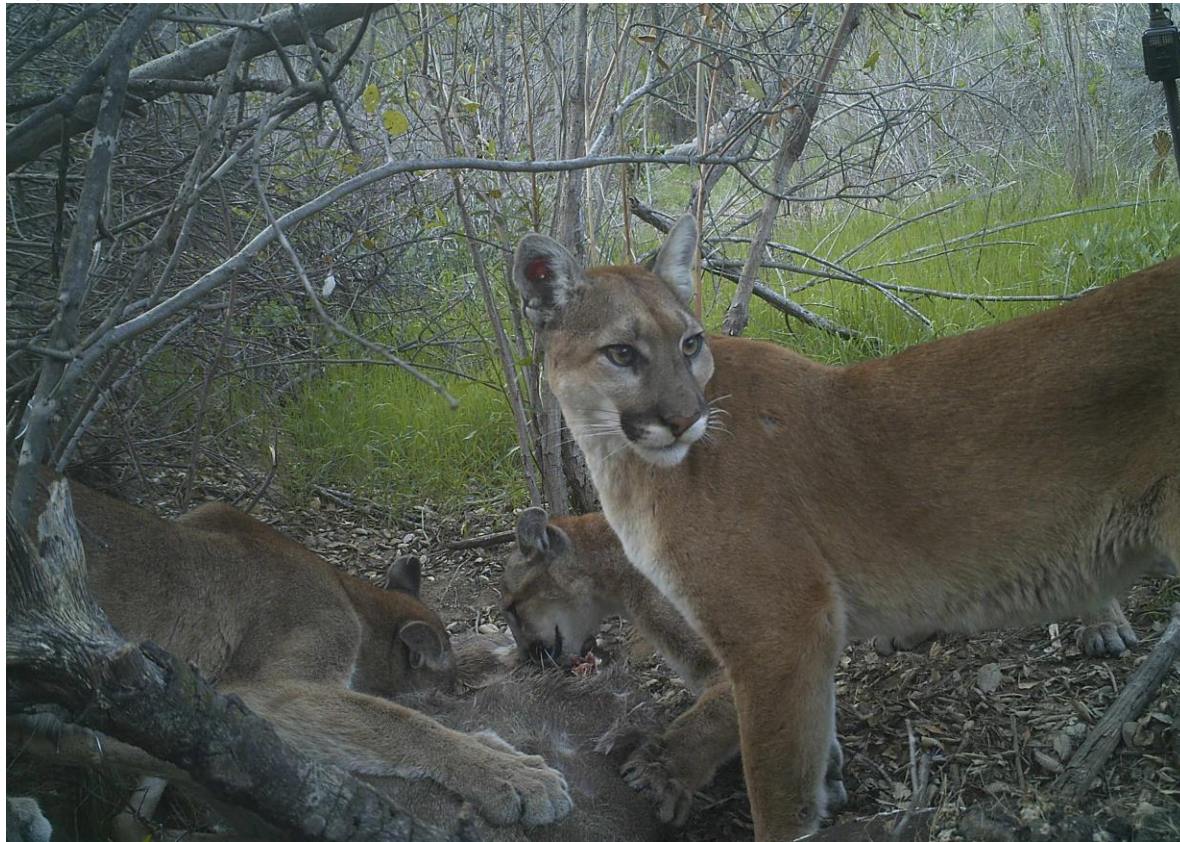
Photo Credit: Irvine Ranch Conservancy

RESEARCH ARTICLE



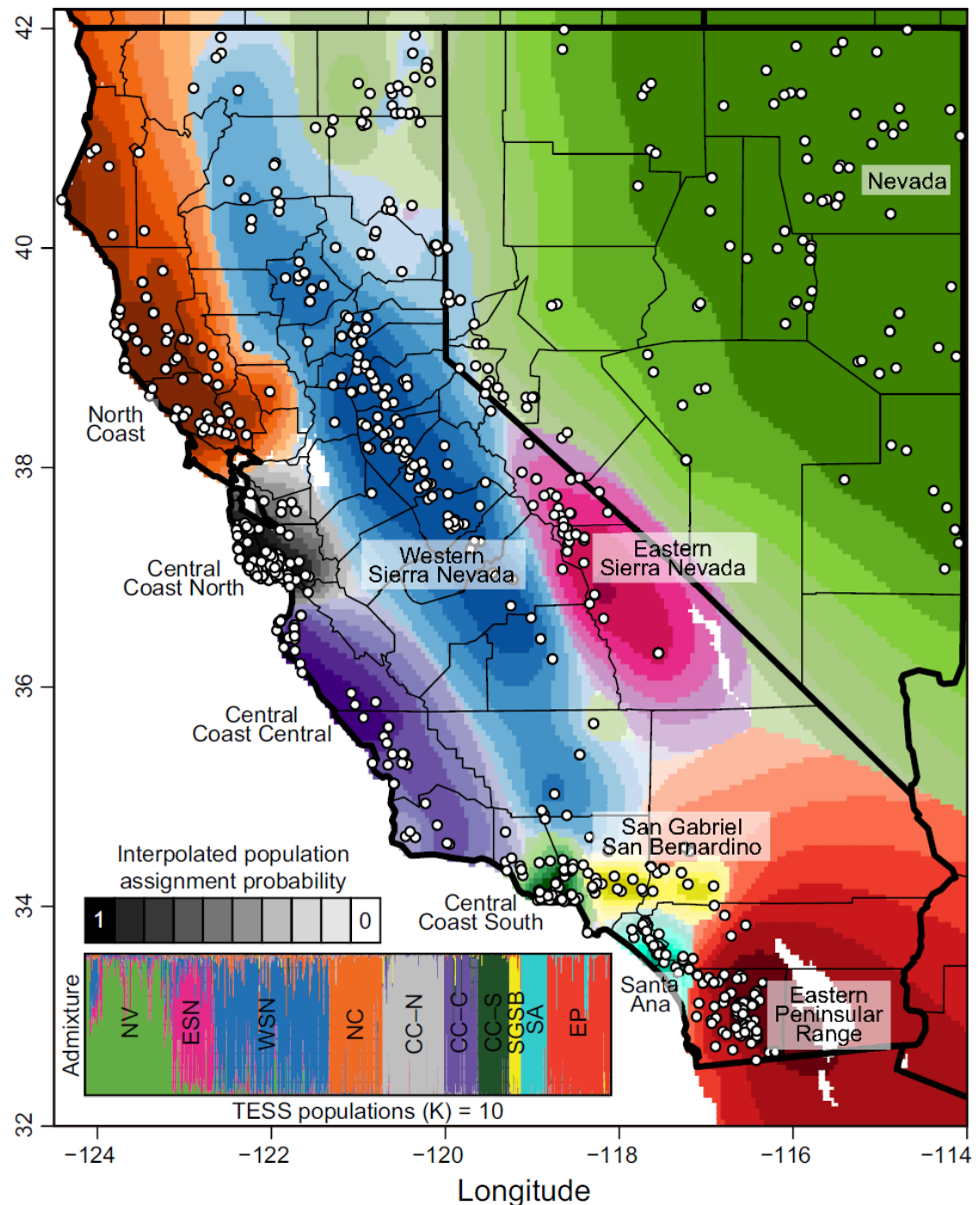
Genetic source–sink dynamics among naturally structured and anthropogenically fragmented puma populations

Kyle D. Gustafson^{1,2} · Roderick B. Gagne¹ · T. Winston Vickers³ · Seth P. D. Riley⁴ · Christopher C. Wilmers⁵ · Vernon C. Bleich⁶ · Becky M. Pierce⁷ · Marc Kenyon⁸ · Tracy L. Drazenovich⁹ · Jeff A. Sikich⁴ · Walter M. Boyce³ · Holly B. Ernest¹

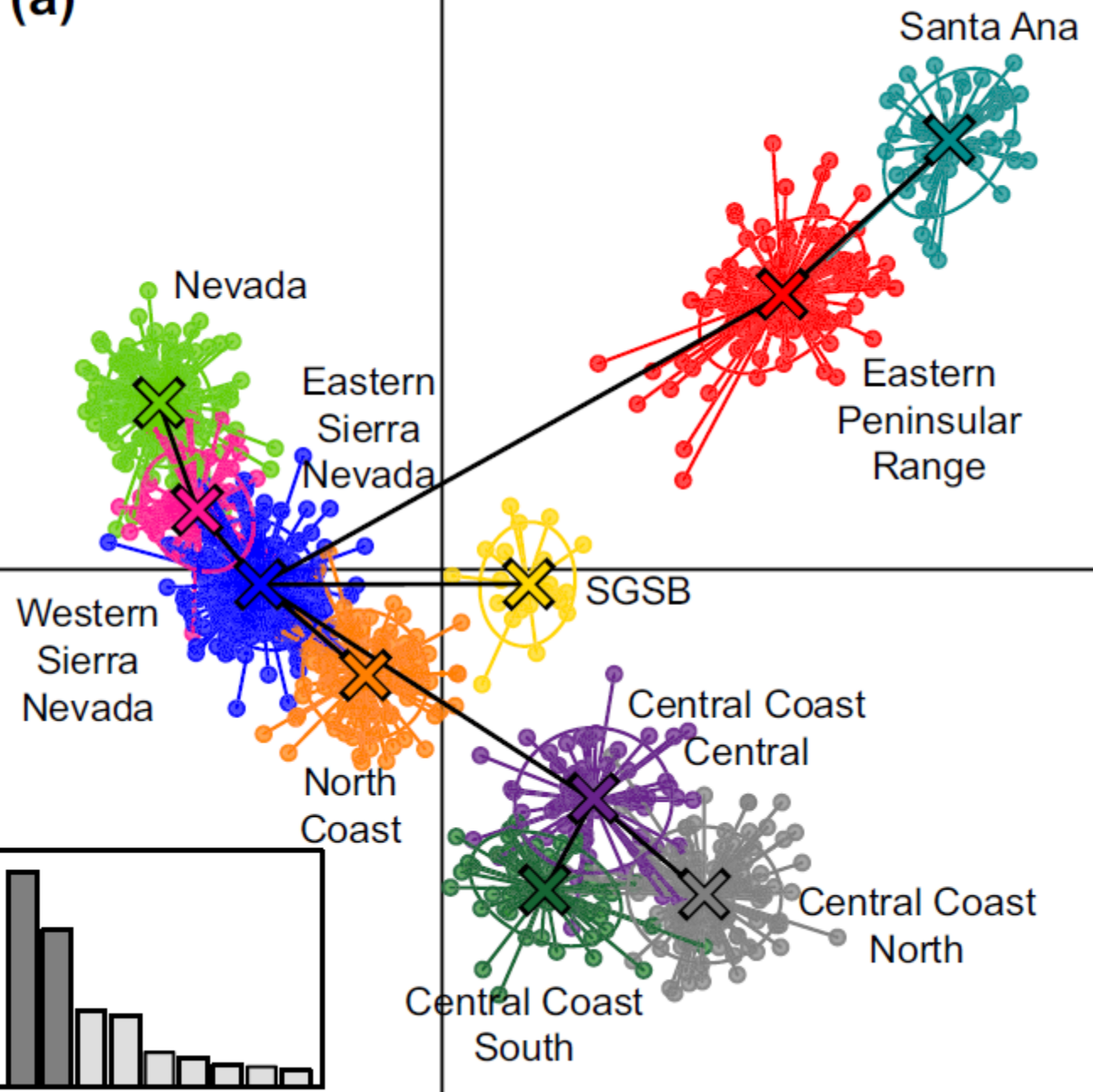


California mountain lions are divided into ten identifiable subpopulations (with one subpopulation consistent with Nevada mountain lions), with genetic restriction and isolation not just in the Santa Monicas and Santa Anas, but also the San Bernardinos/San Gabriels and others.

From Gustafson et al. 2018



(a)



Functional connectedness of puma populations, based on a discriminant analysis of principal components and bi-directional migration rate estimates (multiplied by 100 for visualization). Each dot represents an individual (a). Each color represents a population. Black lines indicate the most closely-related population based on genetic dissimilarities.

From Gustafson et al. 2018

Extinction vortex dynamics of top predators isolated by urbanization

JOHN F. BENSON,^{1,2,8} PETER J. MAHONEY,³ T. WINSTON VICKERS,⁴ JEFF A. SIKICH,⁵ PAUL BEIER,⁶ SETH P. D. RILEY,^{2,5}
HOLLY B. ERNEST,⁷ AND WALTER M. BOYCE⁴



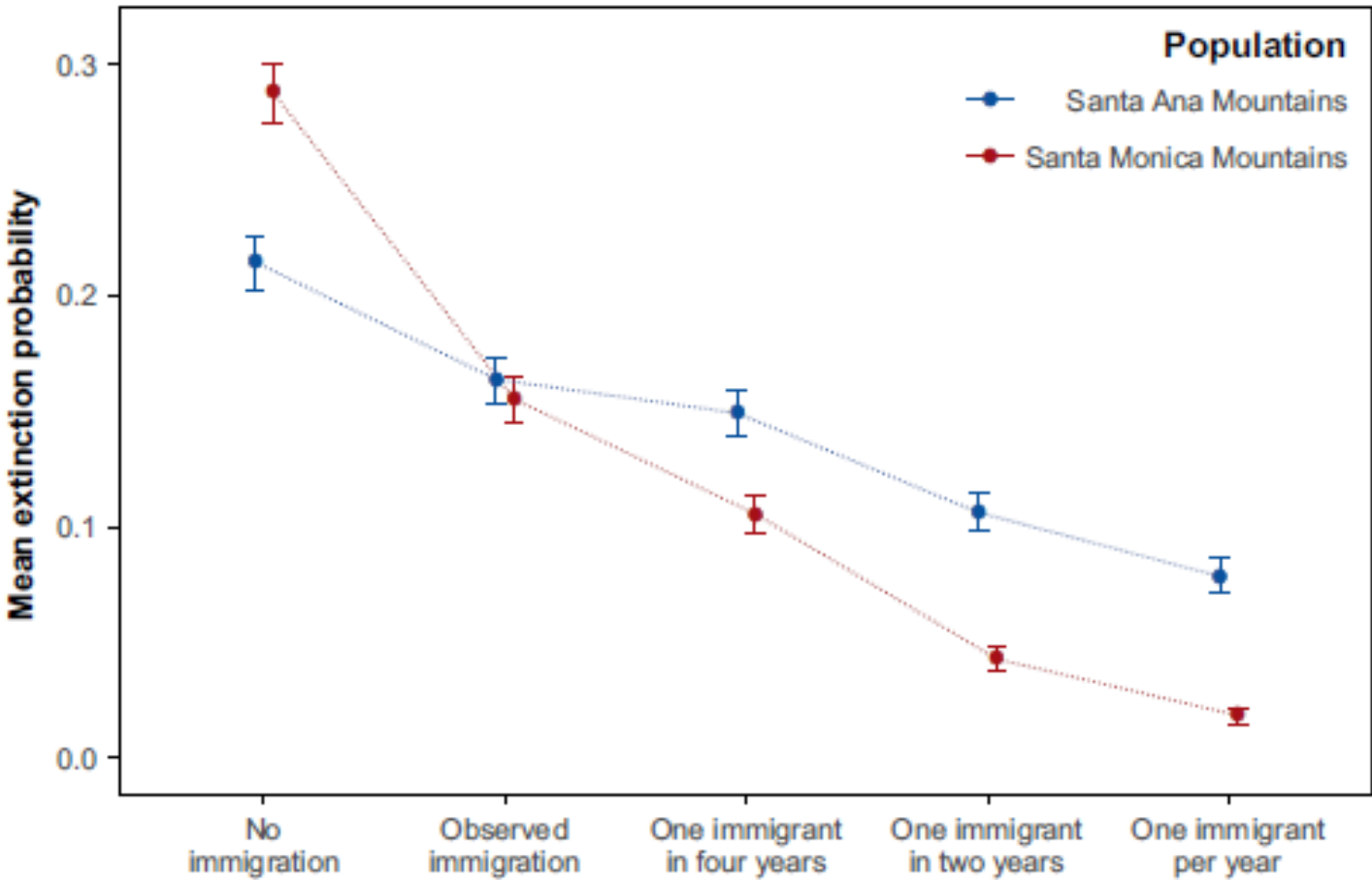


FIG. 2. Estimated extinction probability (without considering potential inbreeding effects) in 50 yr for mountain lion populations in the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains from an individual-based population model based on 5,000 projections and varying levels of immigration.

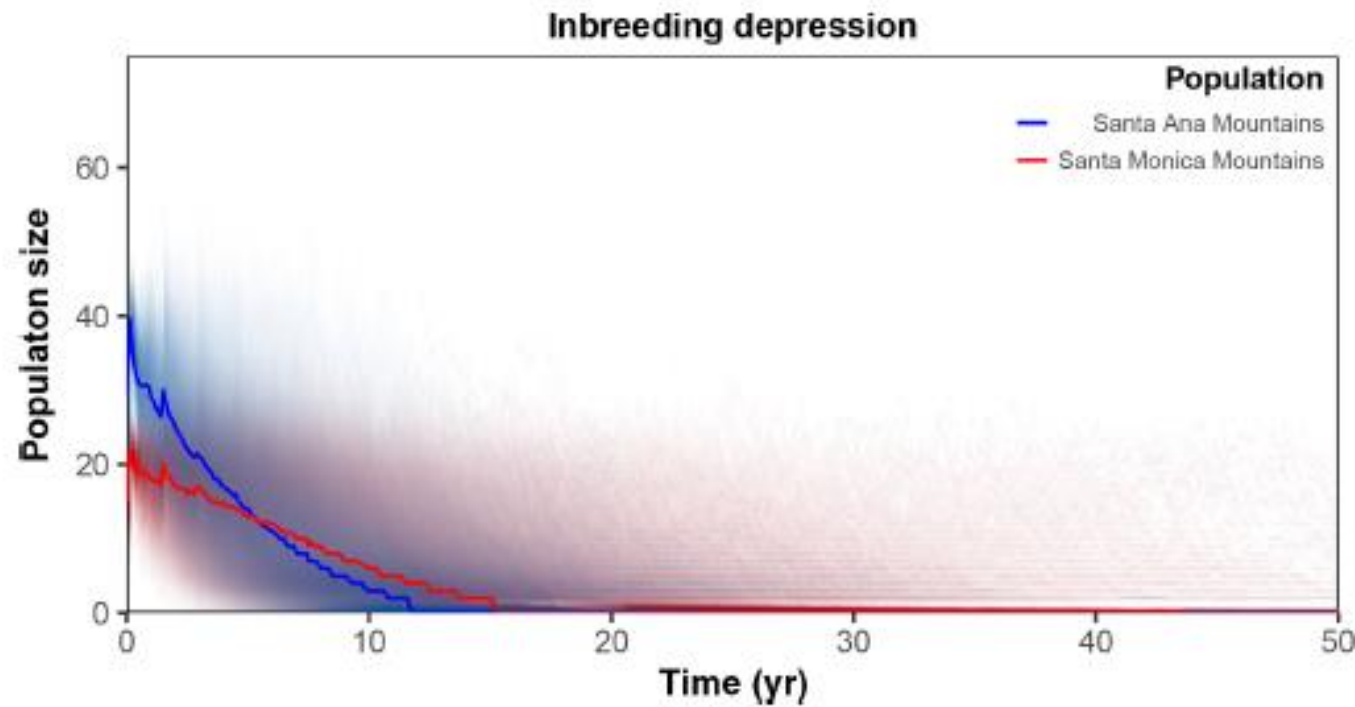
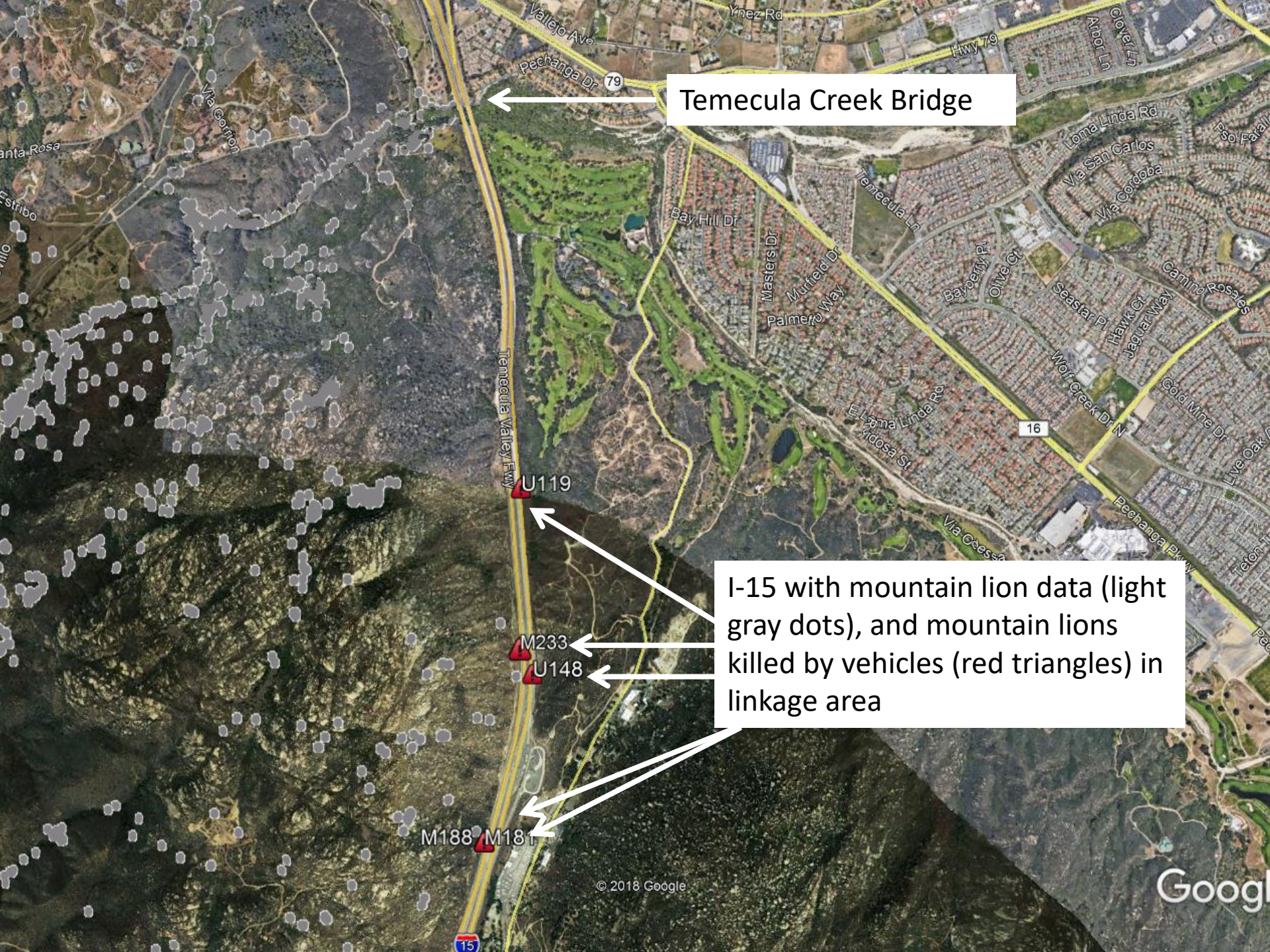


FIG. 4. Density-dependent demographic projections from individual-based population model showing predicted population sizes for mountain lions in the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains over 50 yr based on 5,000 projections when we simulated inbreeding depression with the observed level of immigration.

- 15-20% likelihood of extirpation in 50 years due to stochastic/demographic factors with current level of immigration
- Median time to extirpation if inbreeding depression effects occur in Santa Ana's is 12 yrs
- Analysis data cutoff was 2016 – 3 yrs ago

- Maintaining genetic diversity in the population requires at least one migrant every 1-2 yrs
- Mitigation strategies should target two main threats – isolation and mortality



Temecula Creek Bridge

I-15 with mountain lion data (light gray dots), and mountain lions killed by vehicles (red triangles) in linkage area



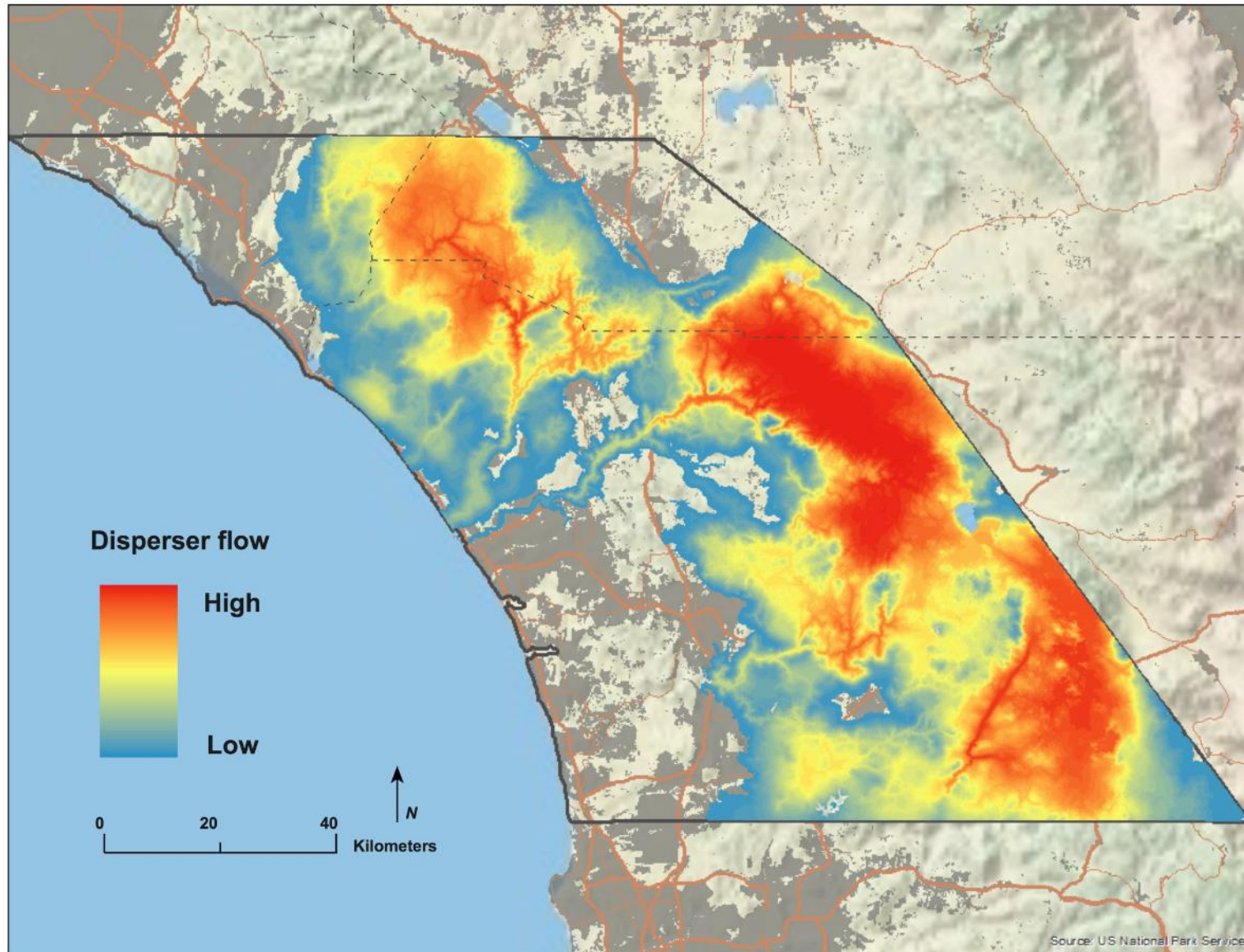
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Using step and path selection functions for estimating resistance to movement: pumas as a case study

Katherine A. Zeller · Kevin McGarigal · Samuel A. Cushman ·
Paul Beier · T. Winston Vickers · Walter M. Boyce



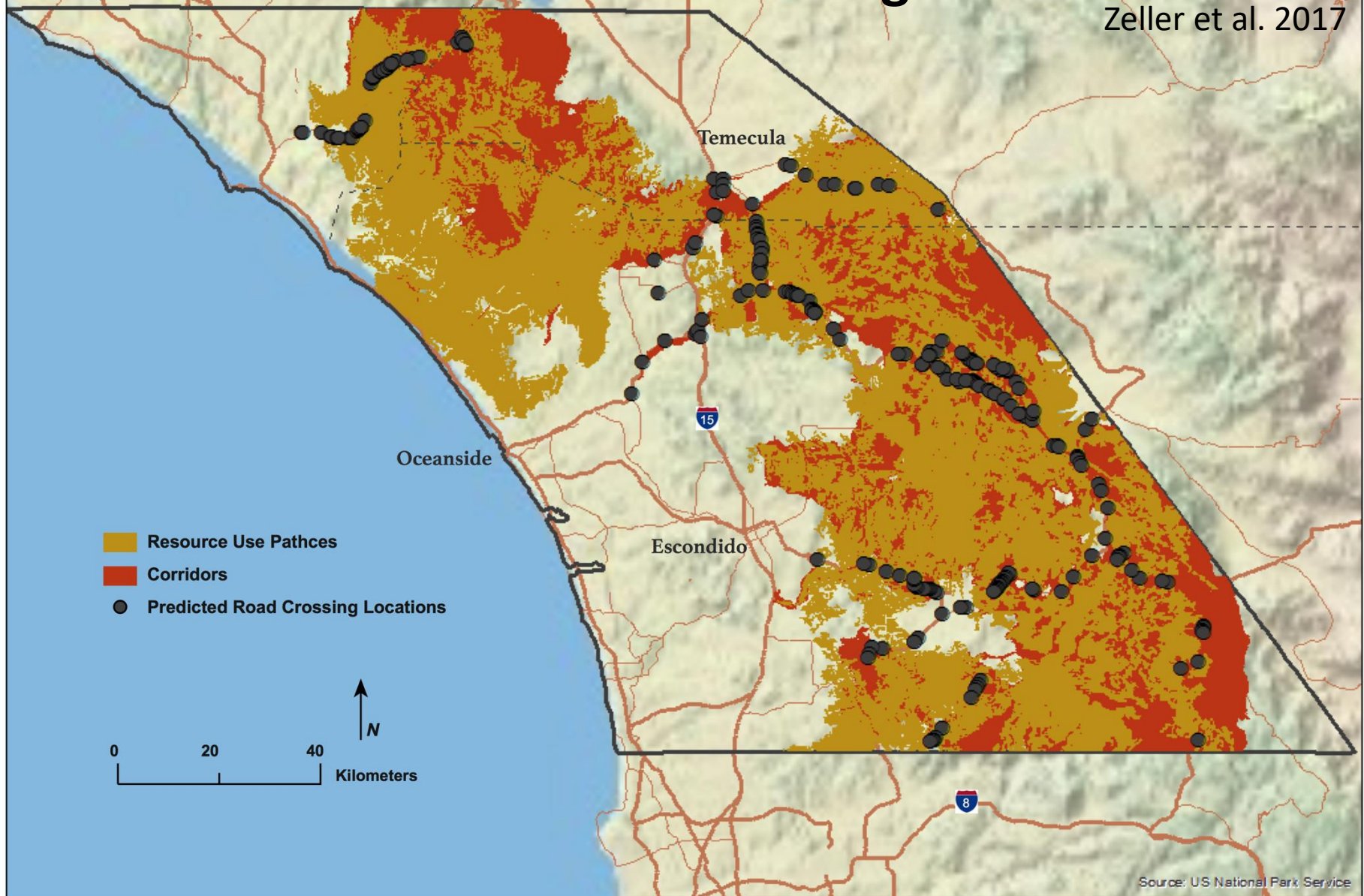
Landscape Corridor Definition Using Disperser Data



Zeller et al. 2017

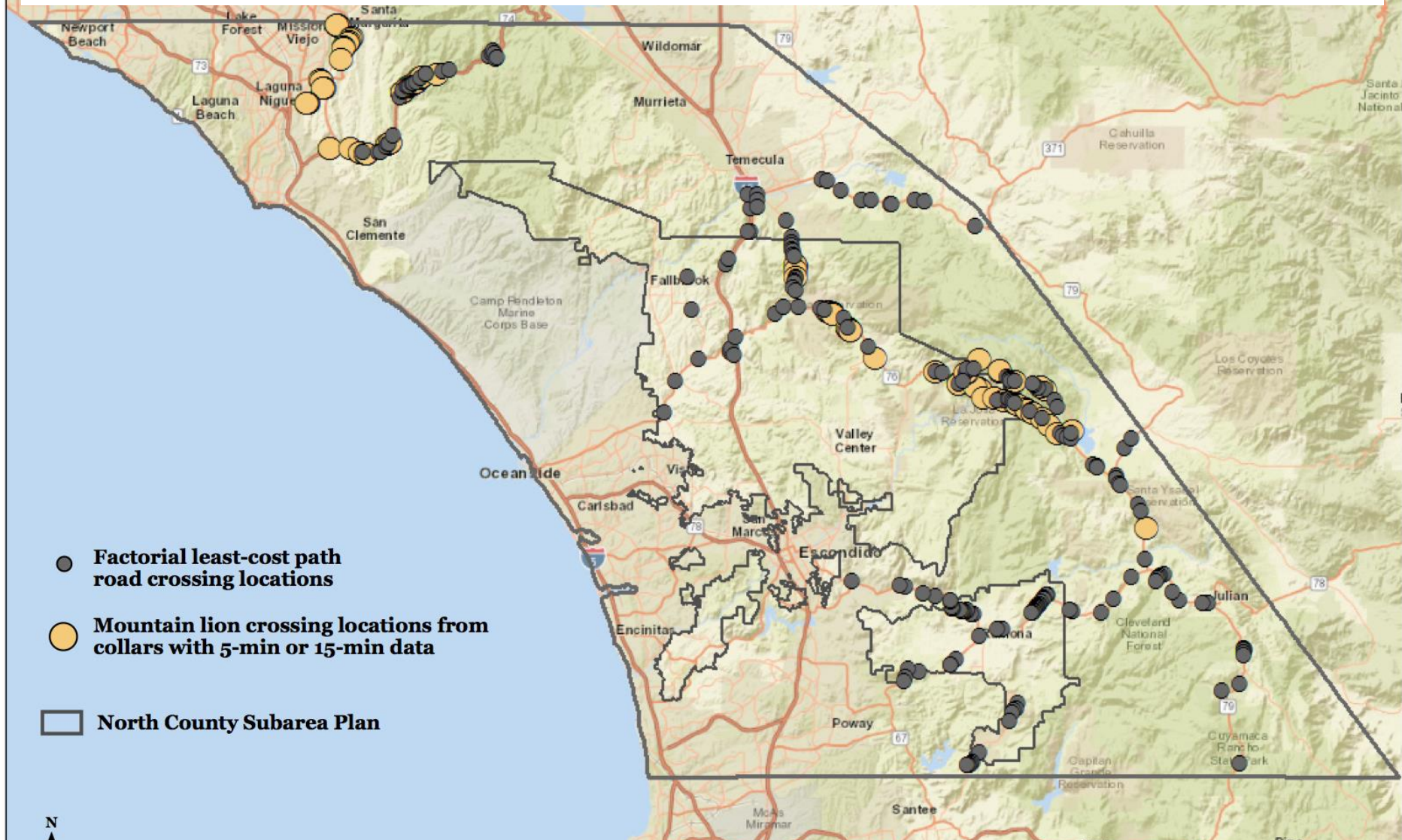
Corridors overlaid with Resource Use Patches and Predicted Road Crossing Locations

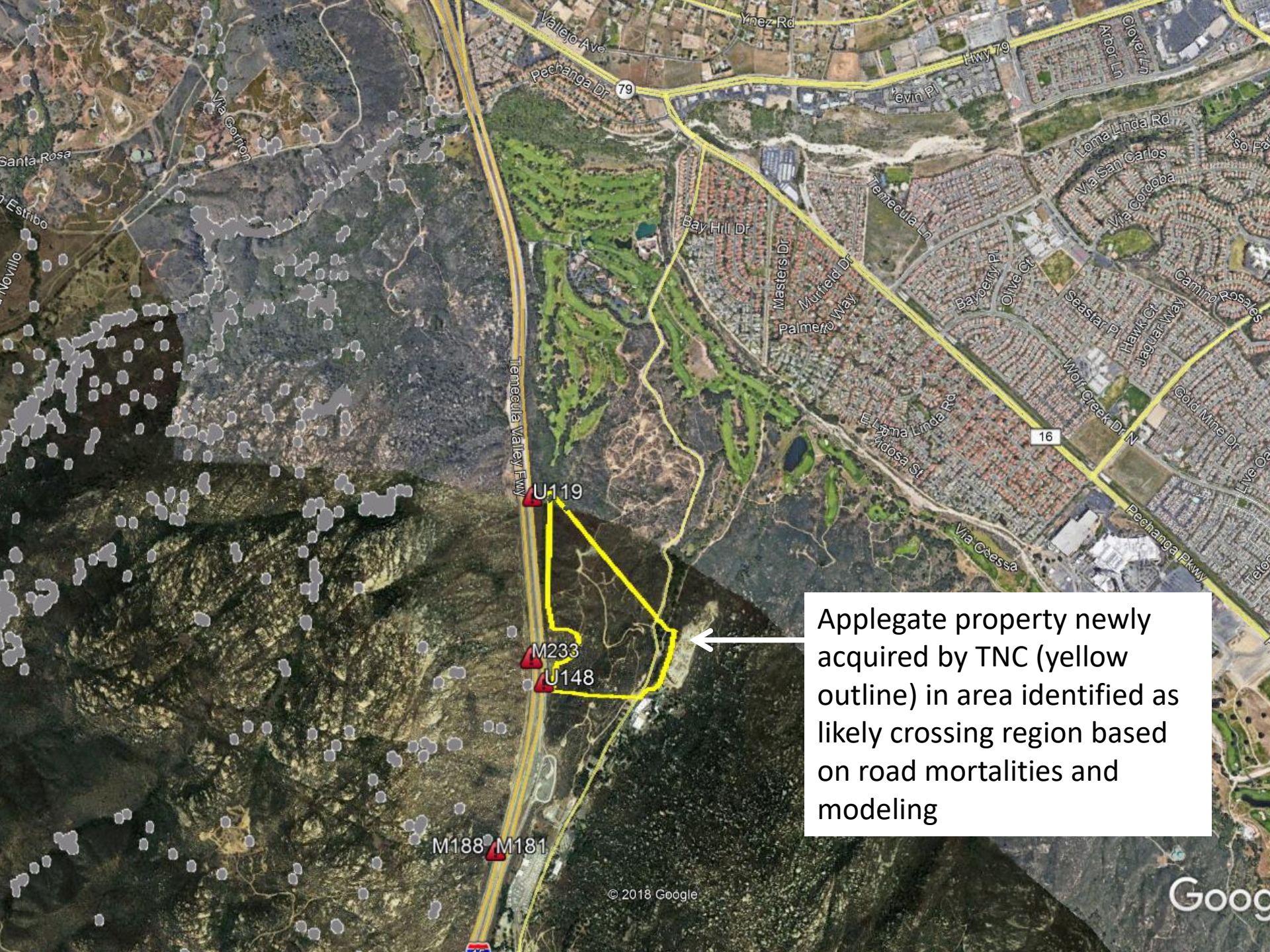
Zeller et al. 2017



1,540 crossings of major roads east of I-15 by 51 collared pumas, at least 16% were struck (Vickers et al. 2015,2017)

Designing improvements for high risk sections





Applegate property newly acquired by TNC (yellow outline) in area identified as likely crossing region based on road mortalities and modeling



Predicted road crossing
areas (yellow triangles)
- Zeller et al. 2017

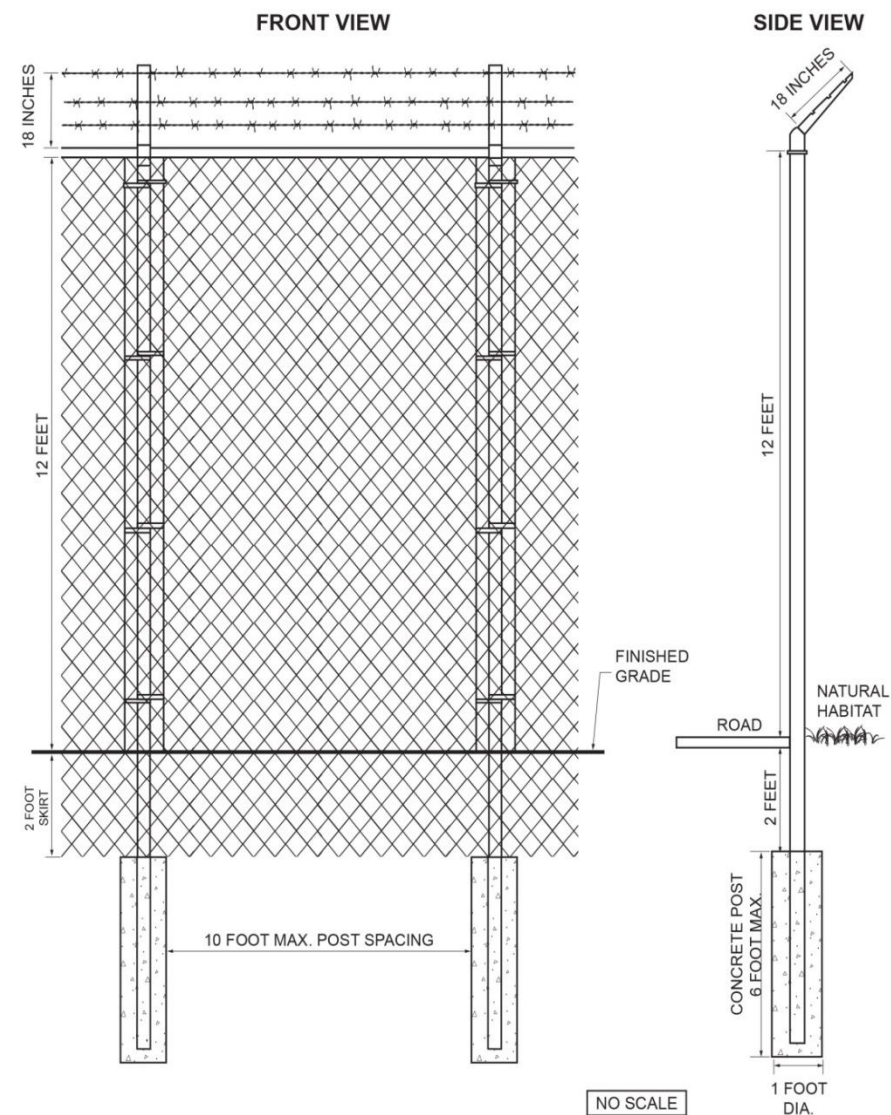
Potential Improvements for reducing mortality:

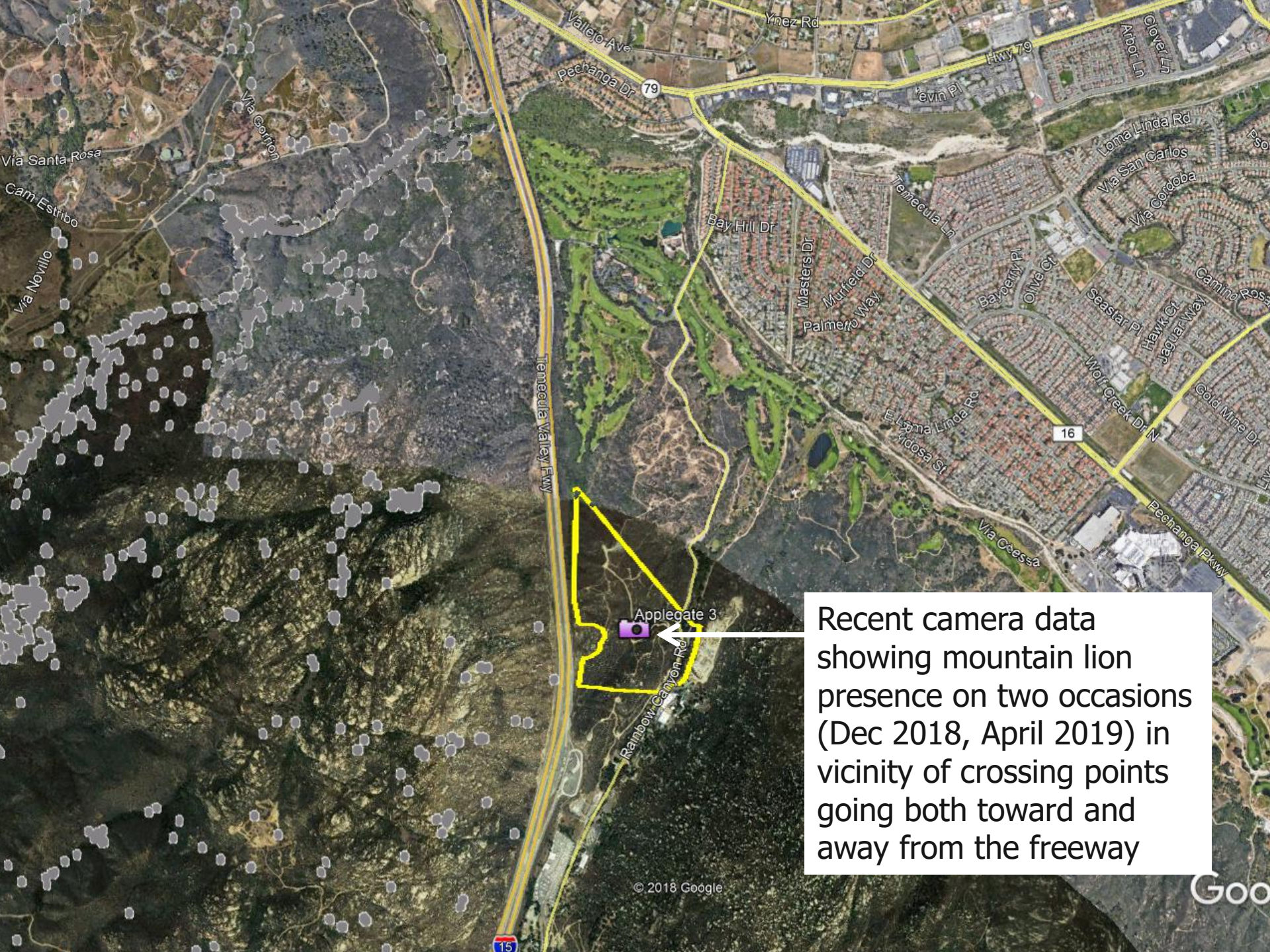
Fencing projects:

- Cal Trans current project in Riv Co section of 15
- Proposing planning for fencing from border to Mission Rd.

SR 241 FENCING PROJECT

(100% REDUCTION IN MORTALITY – DEER, BOBCAT, MT. LION,
AND OVER 95% FOR COYOTES)





Recent camera data showing mountain lion presence on two occasions (Dec 2018, April 2019) in vicinity of crossing points going both toward and away from the freeway



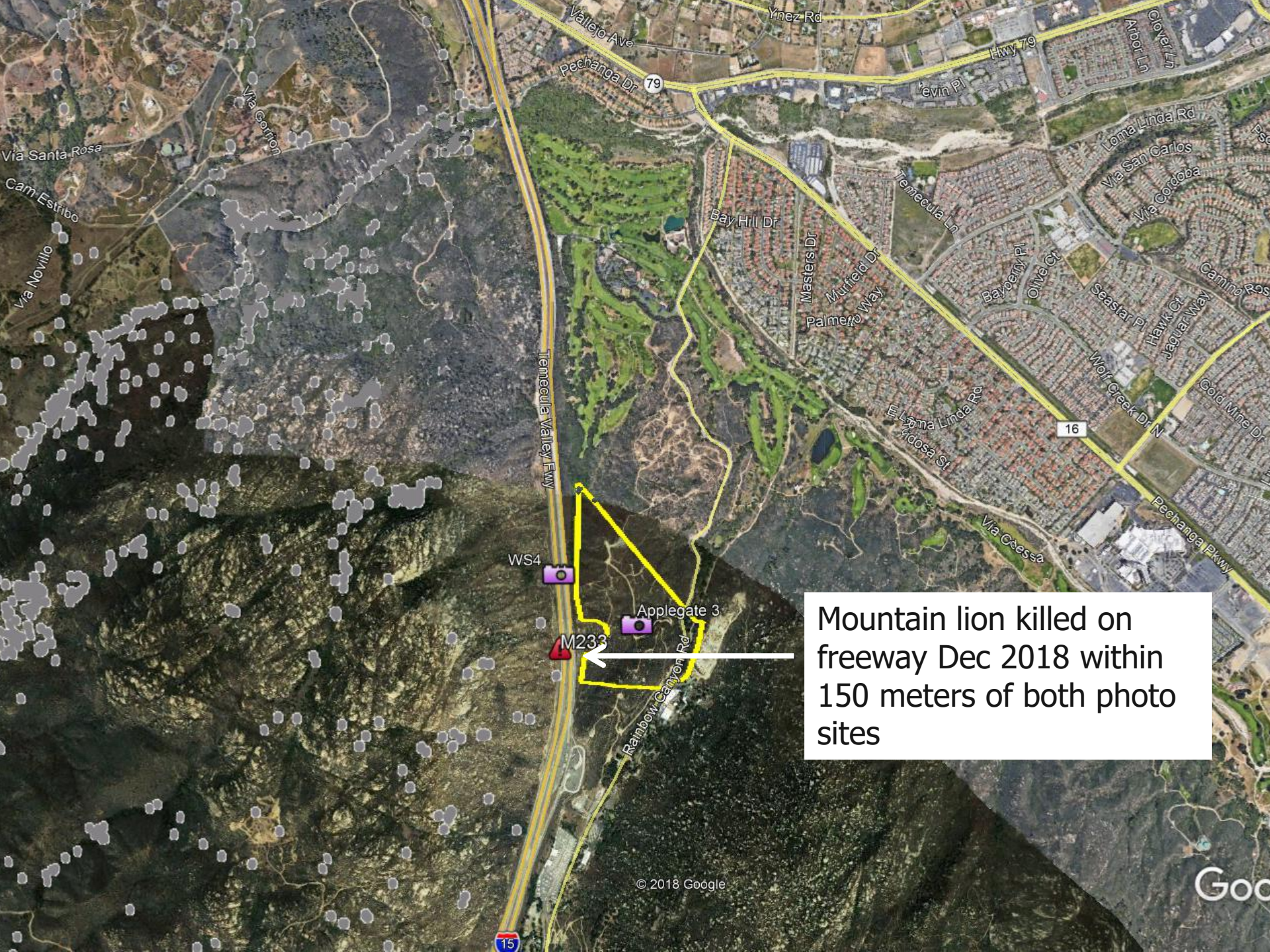




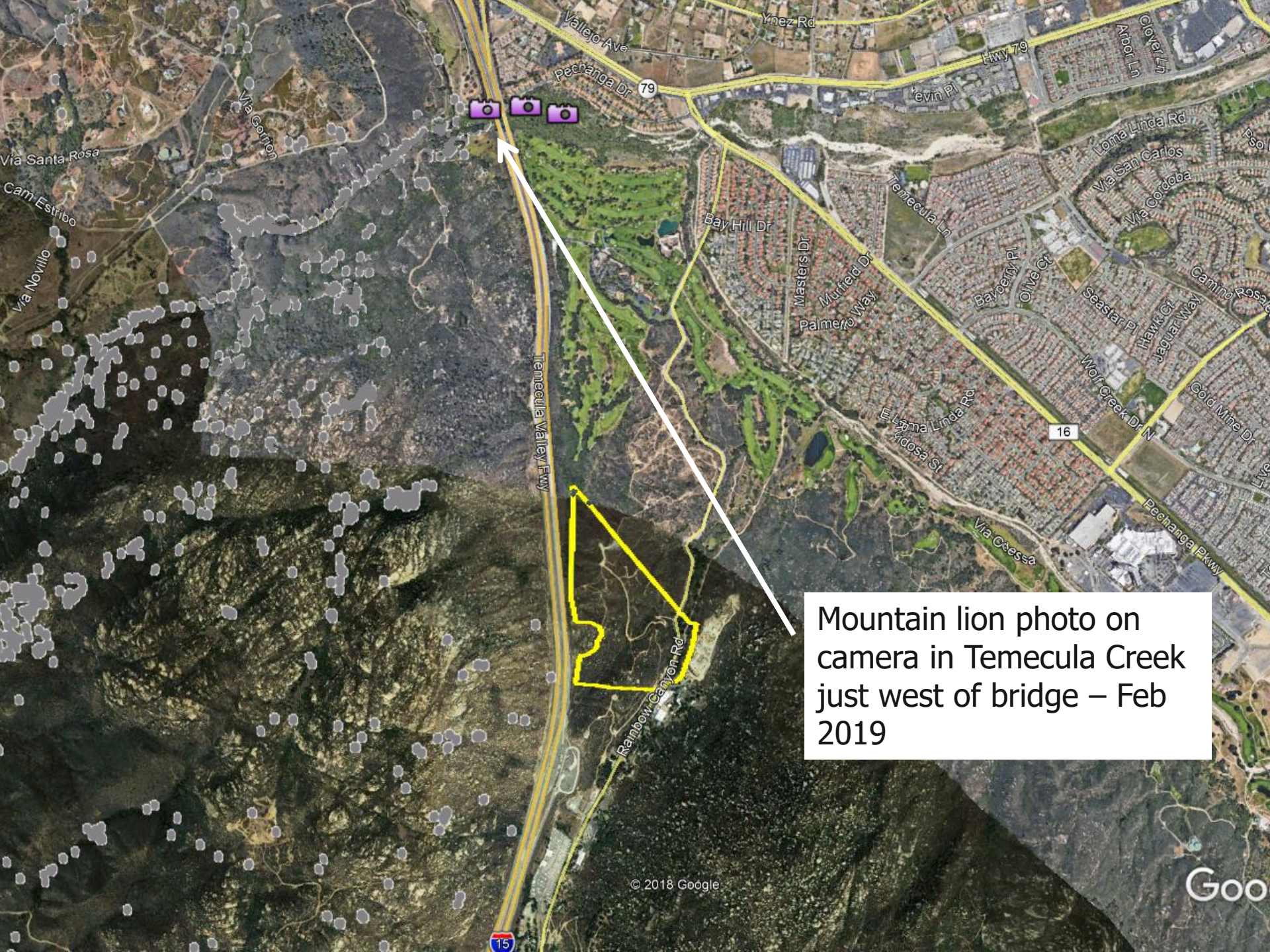
Camera data showing mountain lion presence in vicinity of crossing points on west side near culvert - Dec 2018







Mountain lion killed on freeway Dec 2018 within 150 meters of both photo sites



Mountain lion photo on camera in Temecula Creek just west of bridge – Feb 2019

The day after the heaviest rains in Feb



29.20 inHg ↑ 🌡️ 27°F 🌑 02/15/2019 11:17PM

Lion westbound from the bridge, due to camera sabotage and theft on the east side, we were unable to be sure whether the puma passed under bridge from the east with certainty



29.20 inHg ↑

27°F

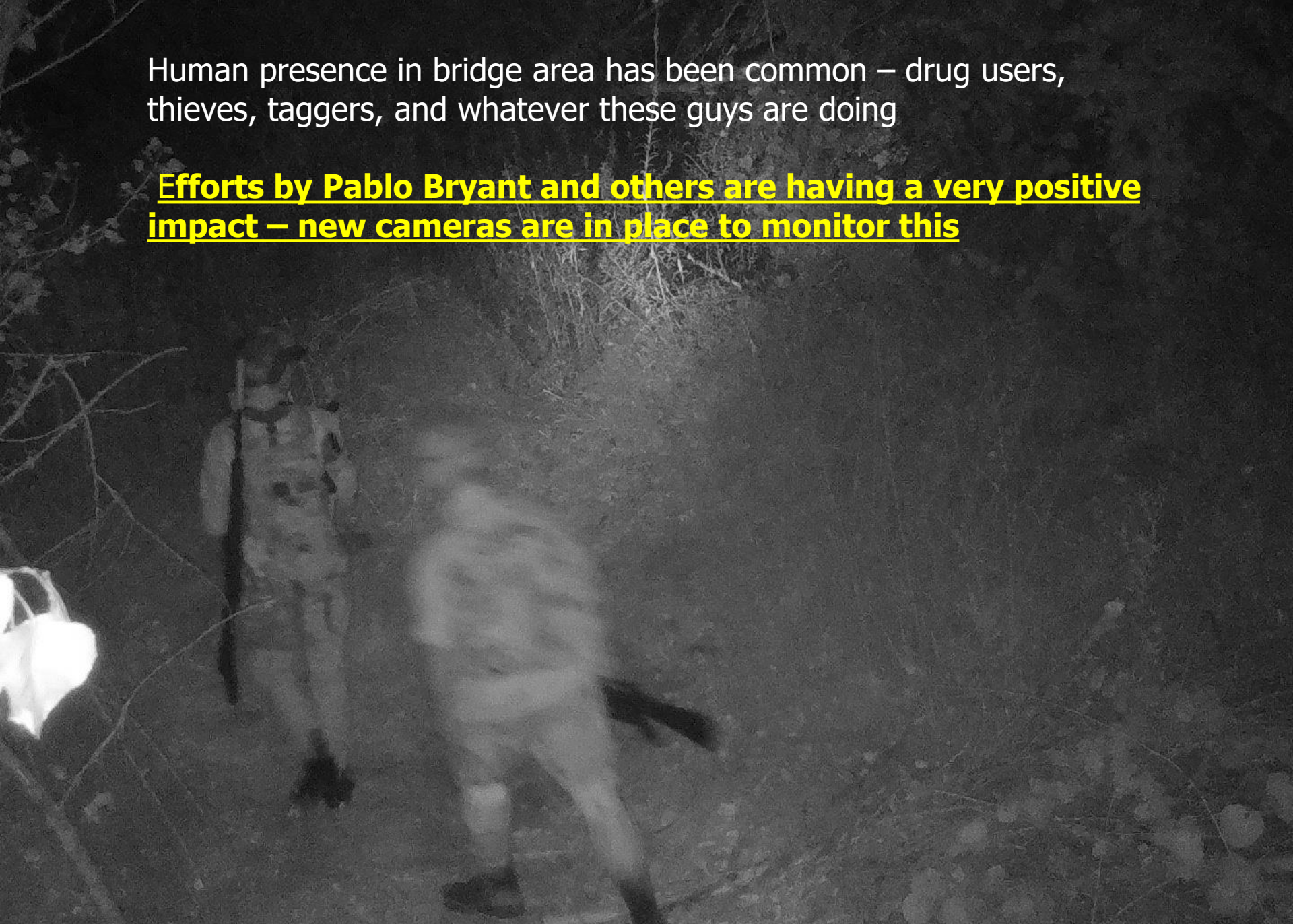


02/15/2019

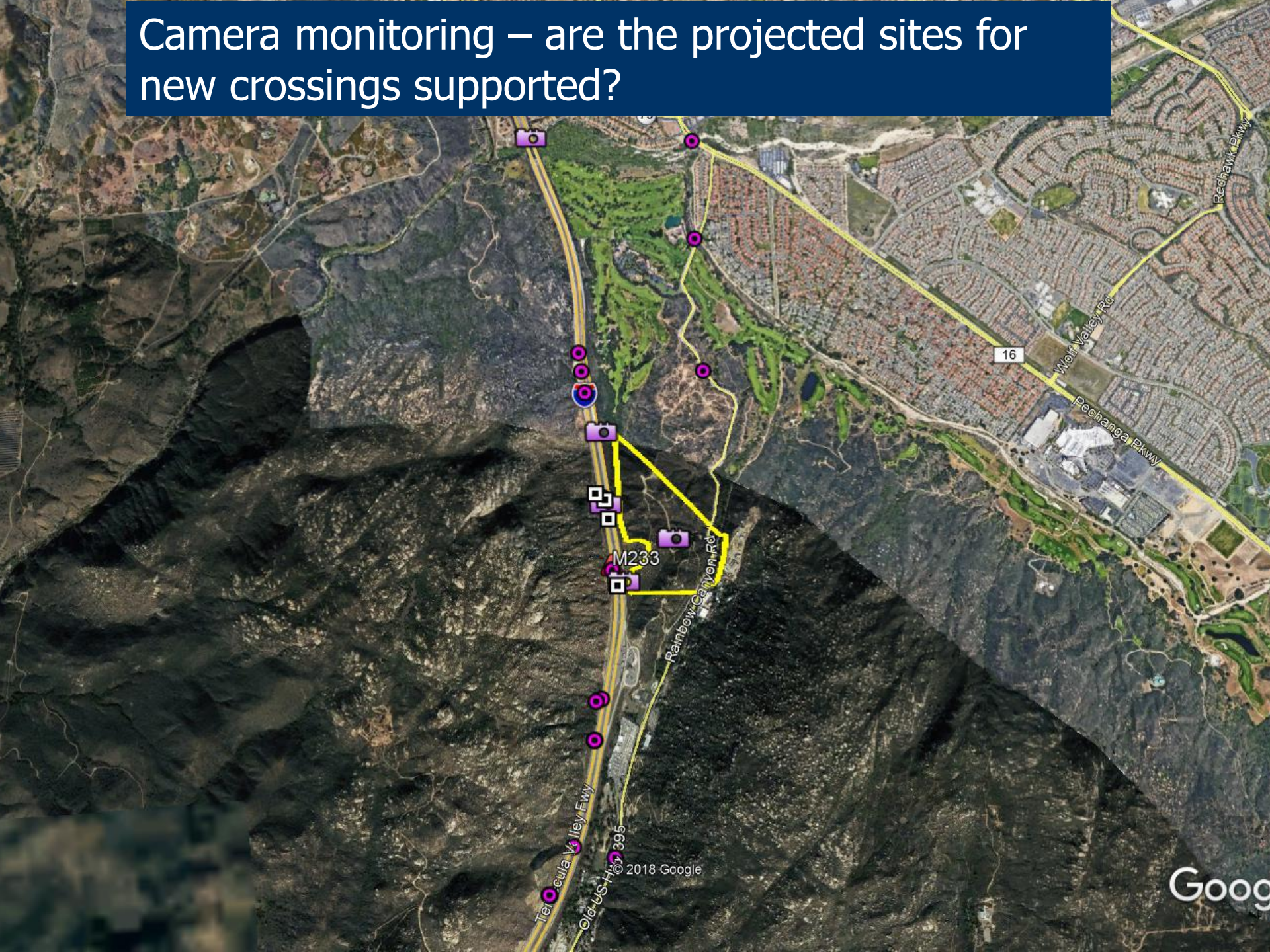
11:17PM

Human presence in bridge area has been common – drug users, thieves, taggers, and whatever these guys are doing

Efforts by Pablo Bryant and others are having a very positive impact – new cameras are in place to monitor this



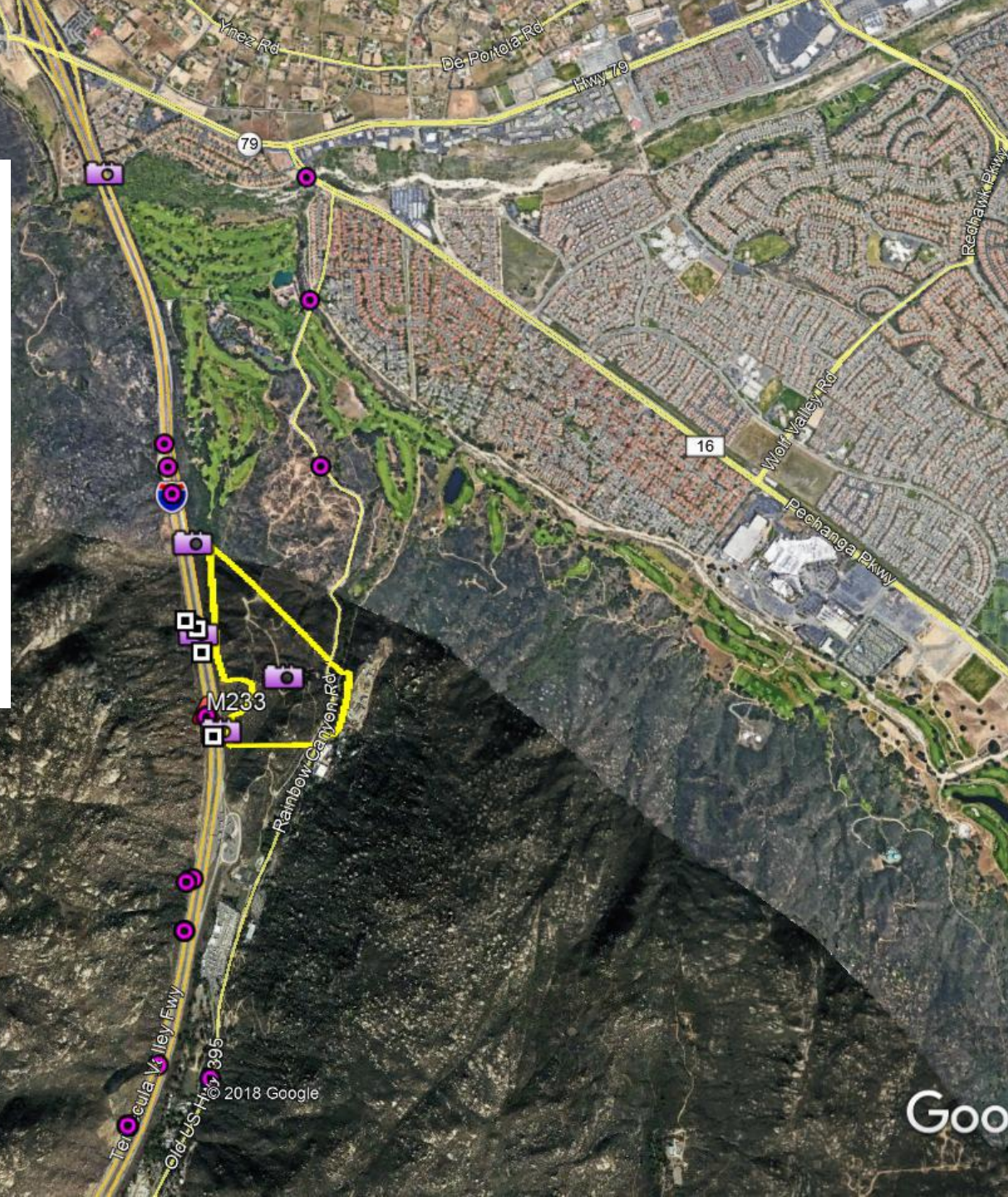
Camera monitoring – are the projected sites for new crossings supported?







In summary – mountain lions are obviously circulating both immediately east and west of the freeway in the corridor area – boding well for movement under/over the freeway if humans are out of the way, and bridge structure improvement and possibly new structure construction can be accomplished.



Potential Improvements for reducing mortality:

Fencing projects:

- Cal Trans current project in Riv Co section of 15
- Proposing planning for fencing from border to Mission Rd.

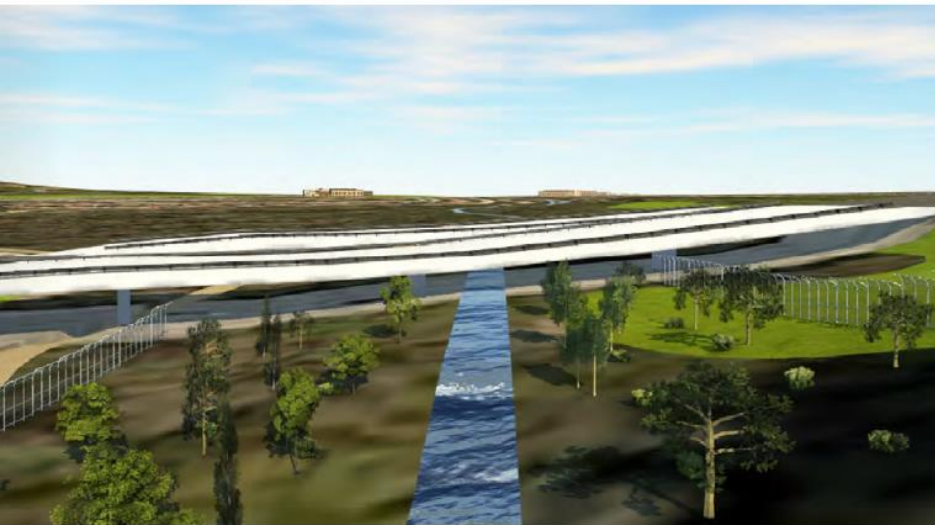
Improving Connectivity:

- UCD – CPP project
- Regional assessment and “Roadmap” for future connectivity

Cal Poly Pomona Civil Engineering Senior Projects

Design Alternatives

- Underpass
- Culvert
- Overpass



Passageway 1 Site Investigation





Temecula Creek Underpass

Passageway 1 Site Investigation

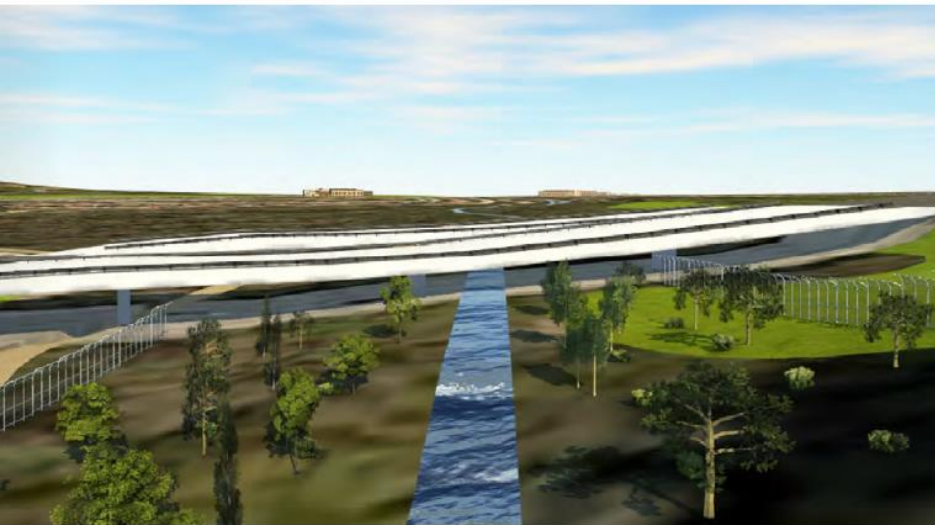




Cal Poly Pomona Civil Engineering Senior Projects

Design Alternatives

- Underpass
- Culvert
- Overpass



CPP proposal Temecula Creek Bridge

Phasing Description & Timeline



Phase I: Signs

- Warning signs
- 2 months

Phase II: Vegetation

- Native species planted
- 6 months - 1 year

Phase III: Fencing

- Chain link fencing (humans)
- Wildlife Fencing
- 2 alternative layouts
- 6 months-1 year

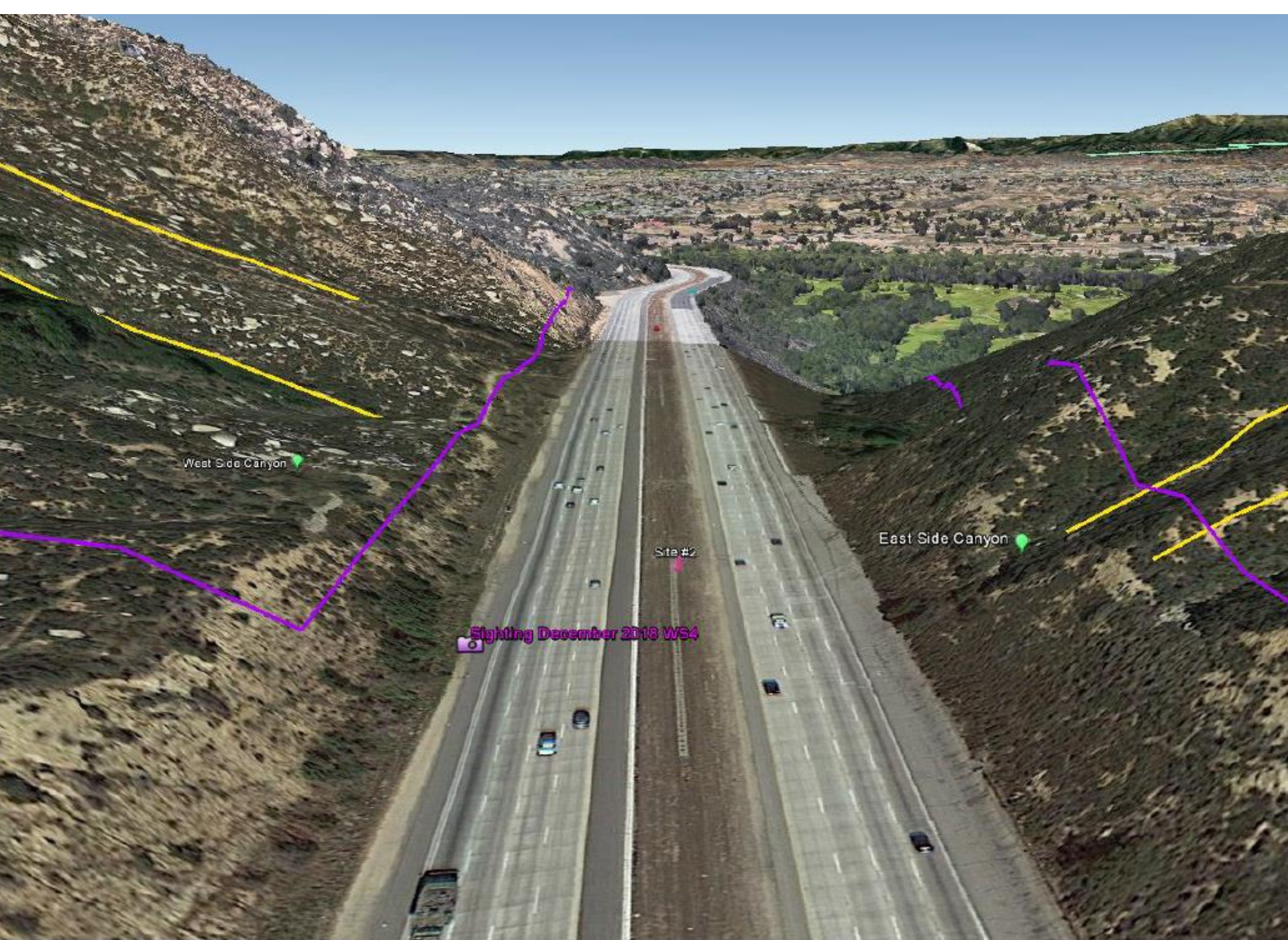
Phase IV: Sound Baffles

- Sound baffles installed



Chosen Location

Site 2 is selected based on the site selection criteria

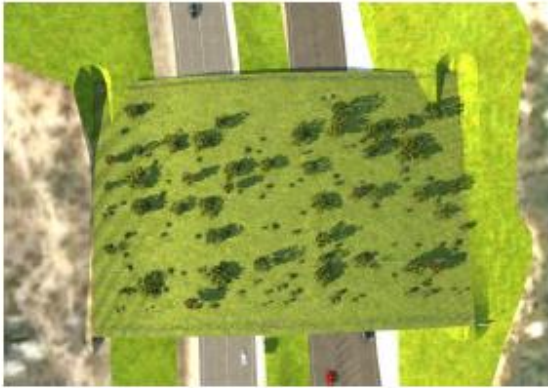


West Side Canyon

Site #2

East Side Canyon

Fighting December 2018 WS4



Design Alternative 1



Design Alternative 2

Hypar-Nature Design



Proposed Culvert Location Criteria

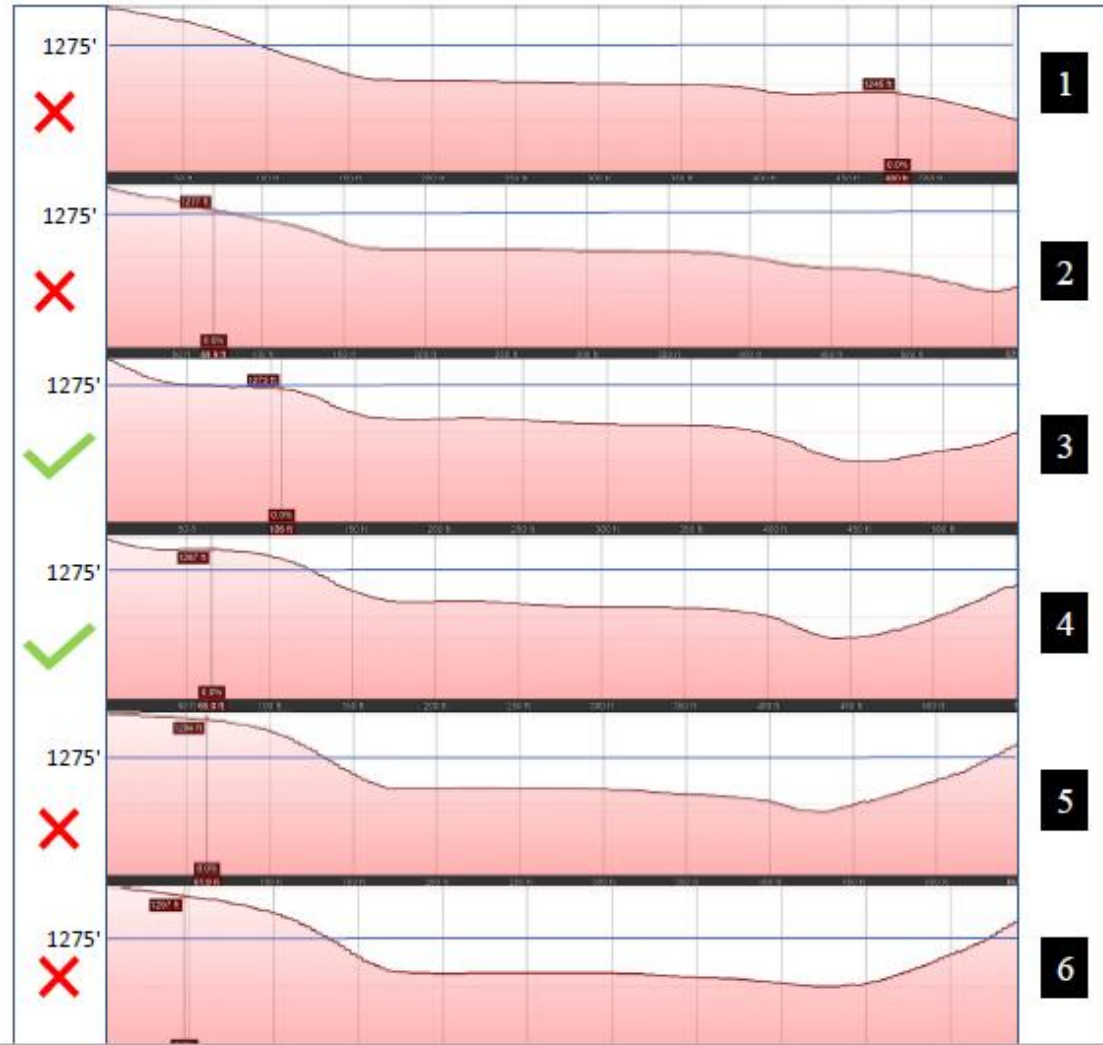
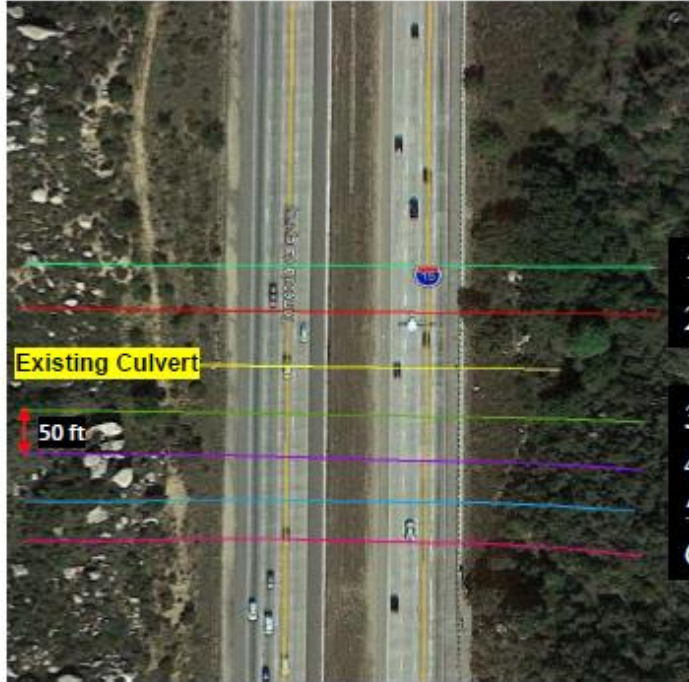
Location Criteria
Friendly Terrain
Canyon

- Friendly Terrain



- Canyon



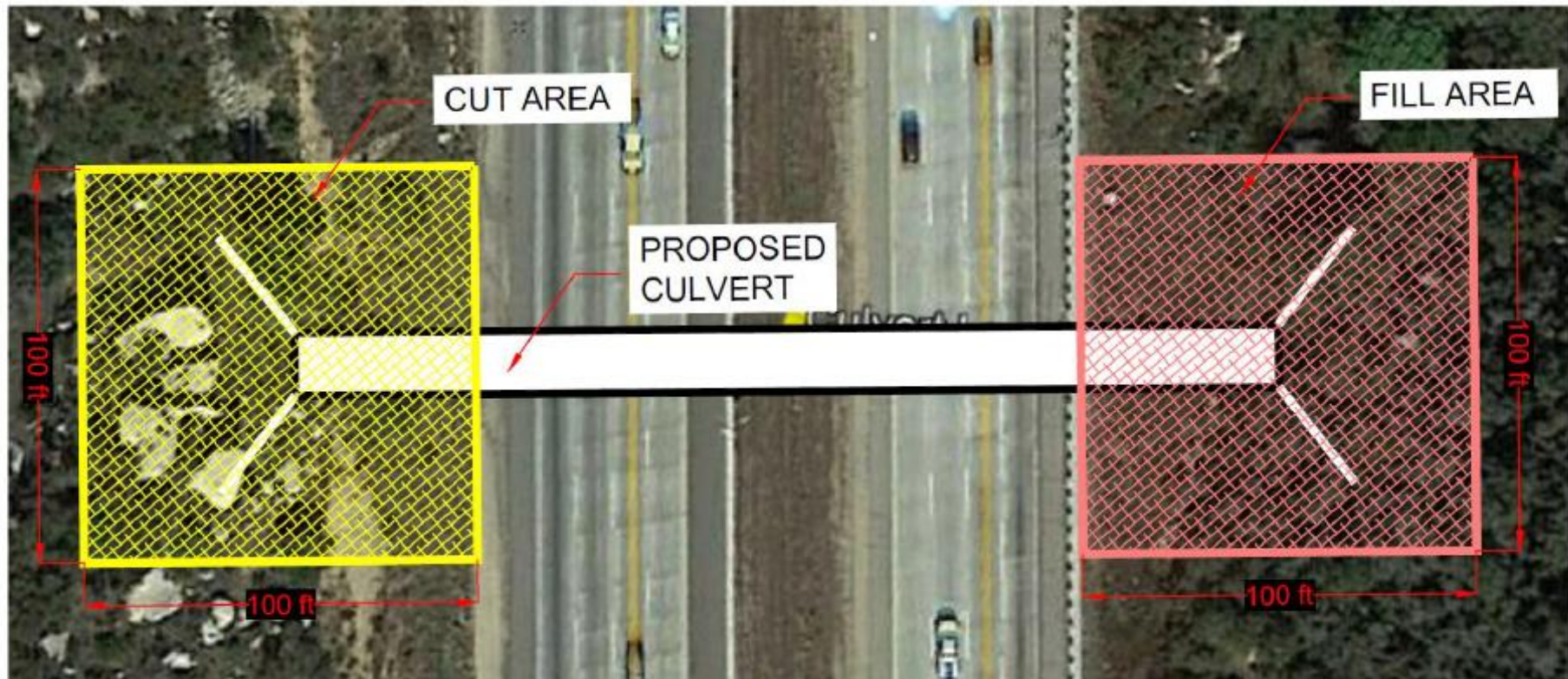


Underpass

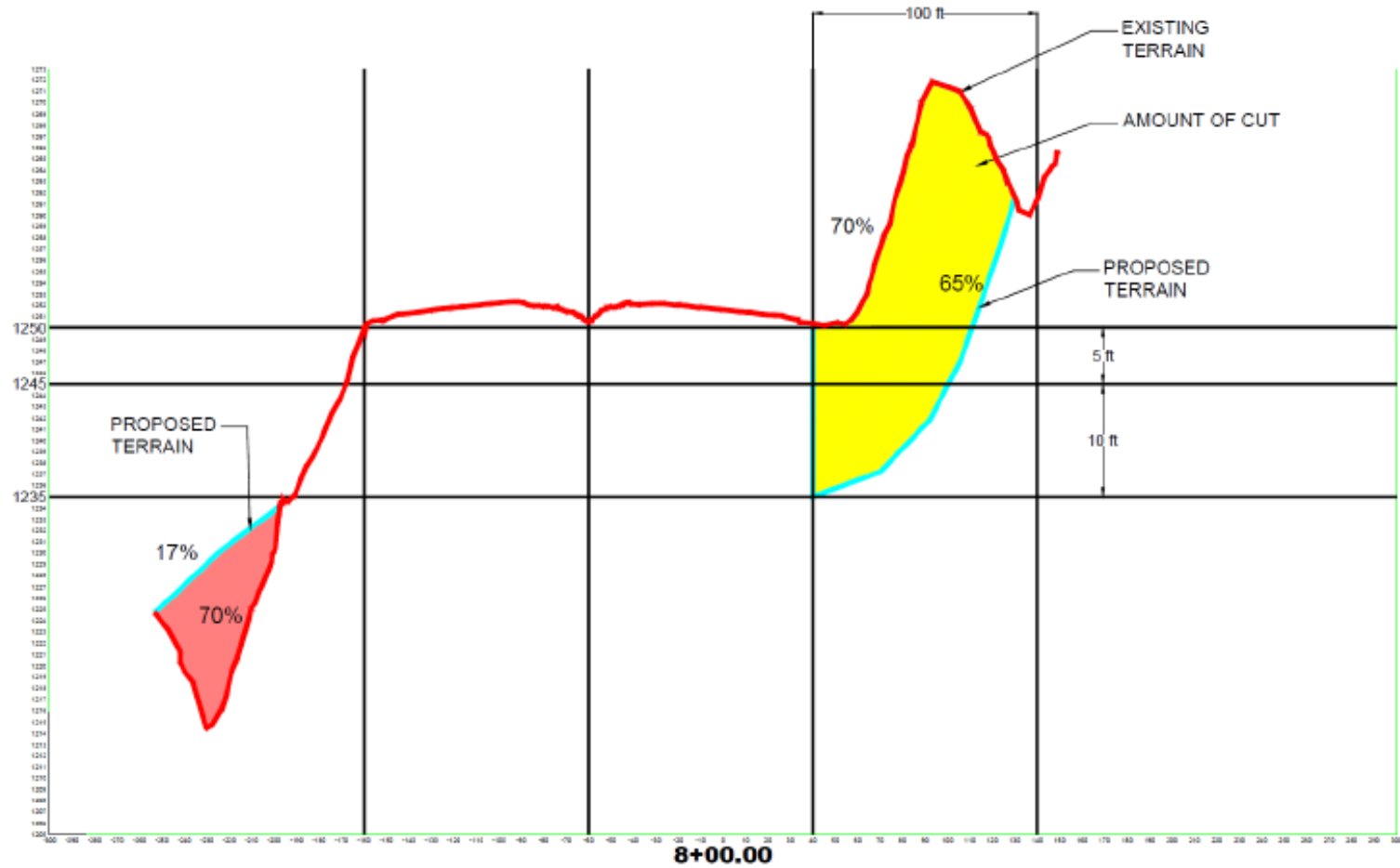
Culvert

Overpass

Earthwork



Earthwork



Design Alternative 1: 210' Long Culvert without extension on West Side



What to do about depredation morts?



Areas of Sensitive Mountain Lion Populations

Stepwise Process for Mountain Lion Incidents

Amendment to the Human/Wildlife Interactions in California: Mountain Lion Depredation, Public Safety, and Animal Welfare Policy (2017)

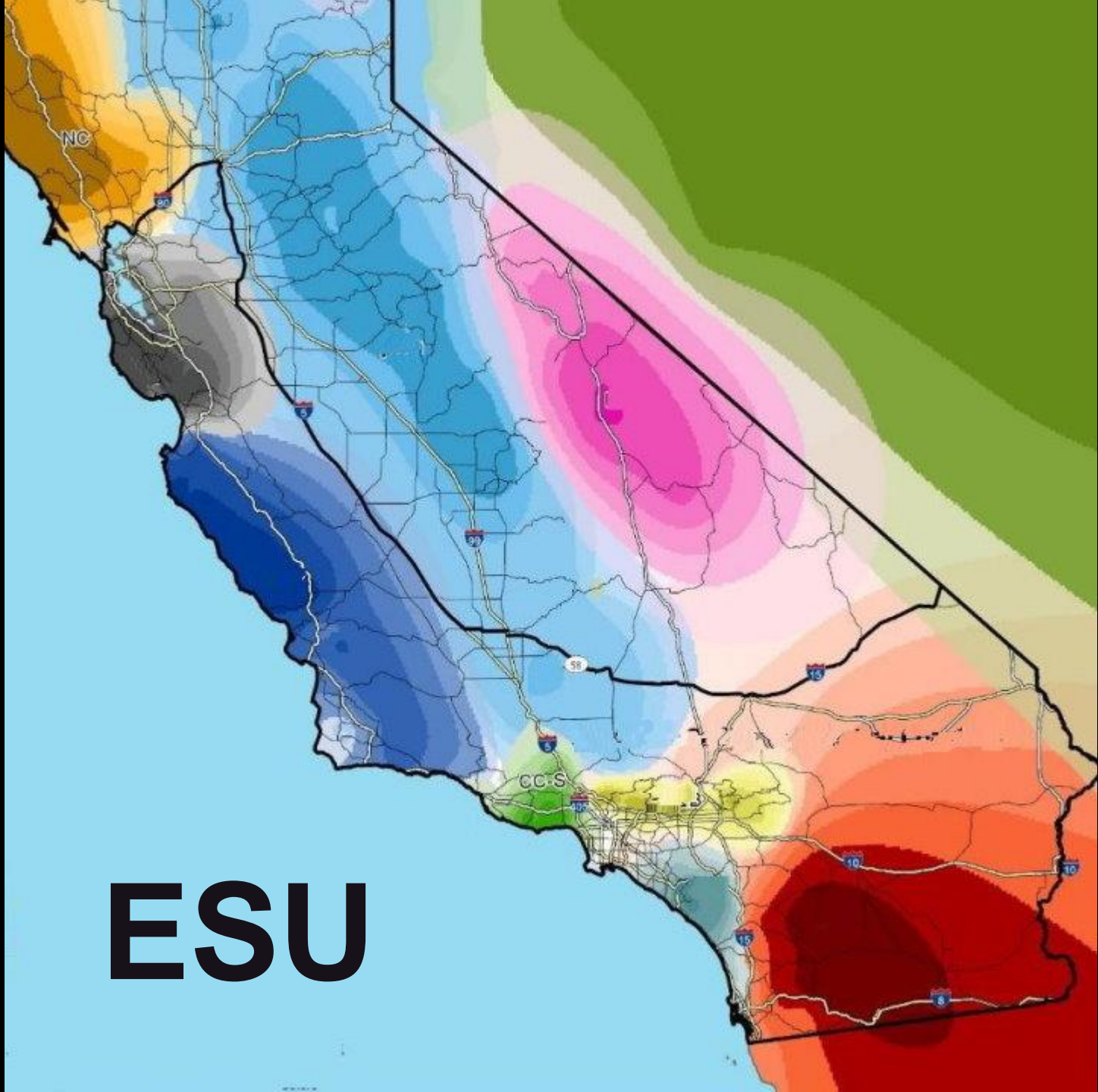
California Department of Fish & Wildlife



CESA petition

- BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
- A Petition to List the Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) of Mountain Lions as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

ESU



A map of California illustrating various climate zones represented by different colors: orange/yellow in the north, blue in the west-central region, pink/magenta in the central-eastern region, green in the northeast, and red/orange in the southeast. Major highways are shown as black lines with their respective shields. Two specific areas are highlighted with circles: a green circle labeled "CC-S" in the south-central region, and a blue circle on the southern coast. The text "Santa Monica Mountains" is written in green, and "Santa Ana Mountains" is written in blue.

A map of California with a green oval highlighting the Central Coast (CC-S) region. The text 'CC-S' is written inside the oval. A red and blue highway shield with the number '106' is visible in the lower right corner of the oval.

New project

- Project Title: Estimation of the population of mountain lions in the Santa Ana Mountains and comparison of techniques for population estimation and DNA collection, wildlife photo technology development, and development of a long-term monitoring plan and collaborations for mountain lion populations in regional NCCP's.

What's next

Monitoring the population for negative trends in genetics and abundance – Working with USGS and others on this

Reducing other mortality of migrating males – researching tools and education for better livestock protection to reduce depredation permit mortalities

Educating the general public on the role of mountain lions in the ecosystem and the challenges they face with web-based mini-documentary series

www.camountainlions.com

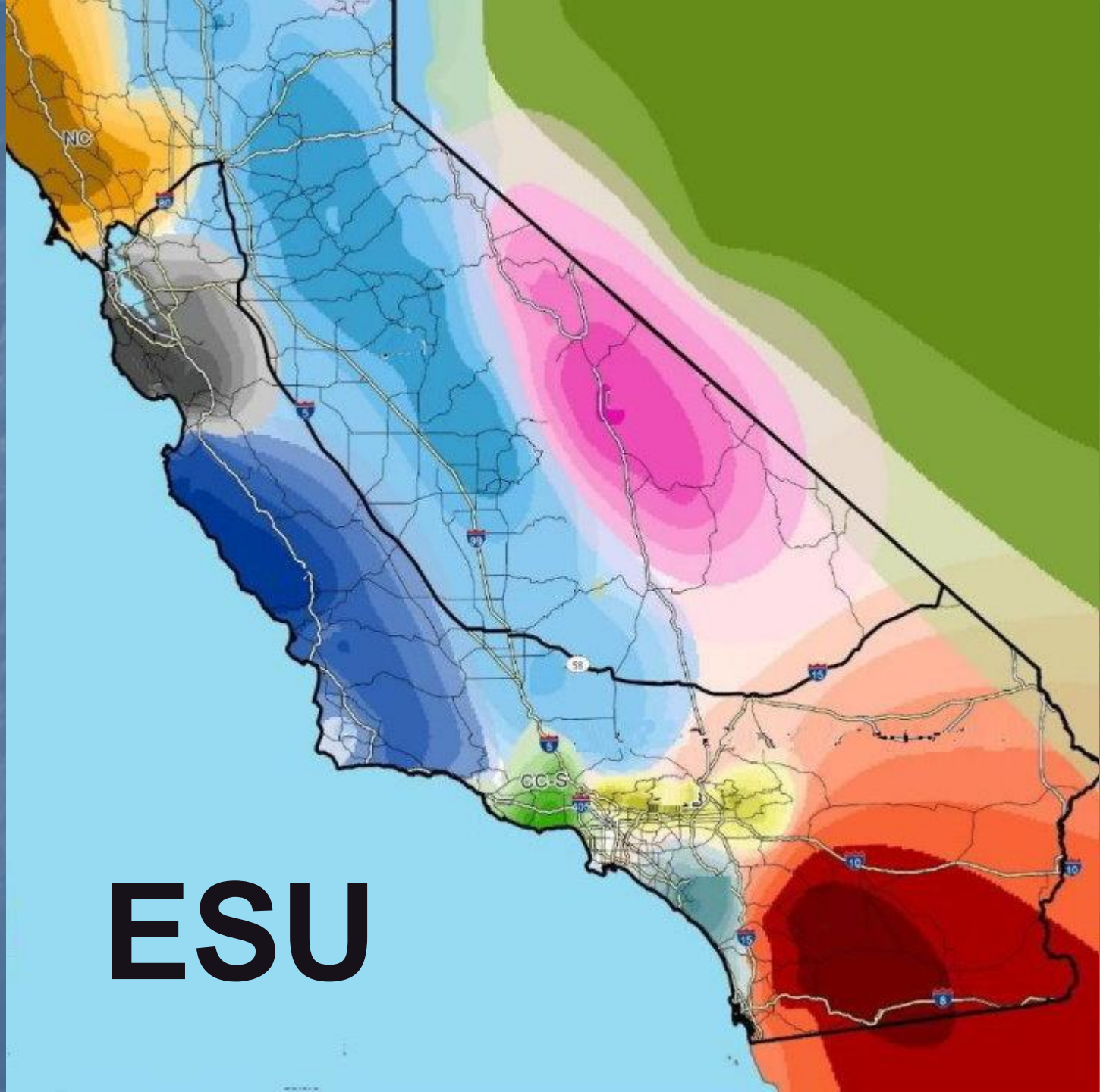
- Moving forward with Cal Trans I-15 fencing project and discussions re improving Temecula Creek Bridge and moving the ball down the field on new crossing structures
- Continuing camera monitoring along I-15 and adjacent properties – SMER and TNC Rainbow property

CESA petition

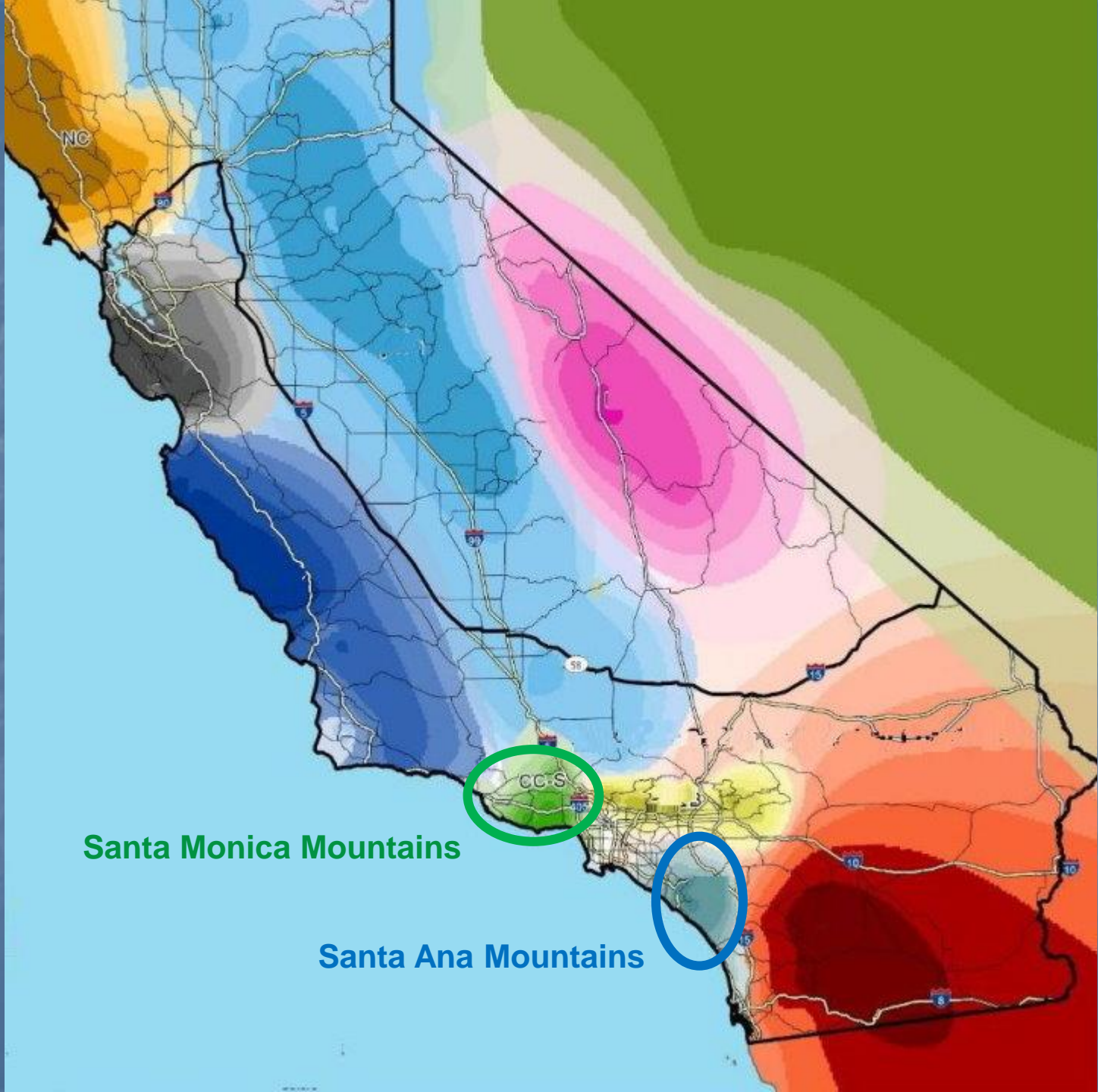
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ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT UNIT

ESU



MOST SENSITIVE SUBPOPULATIONS



New project

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Thank you - Questions?



Winston Vickers

Email: twinstonvickers@gmail.com