

## 7.0 REMEDIATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Report documents will provide specific management recommendations to reverse declining trends in habitat or species' populations. Although it is difficult to anticipate the types of remediation that will be required prior to monitoring, potential actions may include the following:

- Fencing, **signage**, or redirecting trails to protect habitat or species populations from trampling or other adverse, direct impacts;
- Removal of invasive exotic plant species to protect native habitats, plant populations, and wildlife values;
- Removal or control of **nonnative** animal species (e.g., **cowbirds**, feral cats) to protect native animal populations;
- Erosion control measures to protect key habitats or **populations of** covered species;
- Habitat enhancement to provide pollinator **habitat**, breeding areas for covered wildlife species, or structural diversity for covered wildlife species;
- Habitat restoration to reverse the effects of habitat disturbance **and/or** improve habitat quality for covered species where natural regeneration processes are expected to be **unacceptably** slow or delayed;
- Prescribed burns (or alternative, mechanized methods) to revitalize senescent stands of habitat or promote germination of fire-adapted covered plant species (note: prescribed burns likely will be limited in urbanized portions of the reserve);
- Plant population enhancements where preserved population numbers become so low due to human- or environmentally-induced factors as to threaten the continued viability of the population, and where suitable habitat and other factors necessary for survival still exist; and

- Plant population **reintroductions** in areas where species populations have been inadvertently extirpated, or into historical but unoccupied habitat where overall number of populations is less than five.

Adaptive management may include reconfiguring preserve boundaries to include more or different habitat if a species is declining, or **reprioritizing** monitoring efforts.

Implementation of management activities will be the responsibility of individual **subareas**. Monitoring results and the resultant degree of management required may result in a shift in monitoring priorities over time, as mentioned above. For example, if a specific population proves to be stable over a period of time (e.g., 10-20 years), then the frequency of monitoring may be reduced, particularly if its habitat and physical site characteristics remain unchanged and another species or population requires more **intensive' monitoring** due to declining trends. The remediation and adaptive management program will achieve the objectives of providing correcting actions where (1) resources are threatened by land uses in and adjacent to the preserve, (2) current management activities are not adequate or effective, or (3) enforcement difficulties are **identified**.