

# RESTORATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared by: Friends of Villa Grande

This Report is partly funded by  
Community Foundation of Sonoma County

Approved by the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation & Open Space District: Feb 14, 2011

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Friends of Villa Grande (FoVG) would like to acknowledge the support of all of those who have contributed to the creation of this Patterson Point Restoration and Land Management Plan. Beginning in November, 2008, the FoVG Board worked with community members to create a “Vision Plan” for the use of Patterson Point as part of its pending application for matching funds from the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District (SCAPOSOD). The FoVG Restoration Committee and artist Natalie Robb–Wilder then conceptualized a map of potential locations for recreational and restoration activities. This Vision Plan and Conceptual Art Map was reviewed at the July, 2009 annual FoVG Membership and Town Hall meeting, and the results are the basis of this report. To transform the artist’s map into reality, Jerry Miller and 17 of his students from the Santa Rosa Junior College Civil Engineering, Surveying & Geospatial Technology program volunteered to undertake a topographical survey of the Preserve in March, 2010. The Community Foundation of Sonoma provided funds in June, 2010 for the Center for Social and Environmental Stewardship (the Center) to incorporate the Vision Plan ideas and features of the original Conceptual Art Map onto a topography–based “Conceptual Restoration Plan Map” (included as Exhibit 1). The Foundation’s funds also allowed the printing and distribution of the draft Plan and the first version of the Center’s map. Both the Plan and the Center’s Restoration recommendations and Restoration Map were reviewed at two community meetings, one with adjacent landowners on September 23 and another with members and the community at a Town Hall meeting on October 23, 2010. The Board reviewed all written and oral comments and formally adopted the Restoration and Land Management Plan at its Board meeting on November 14, 2010. The Plan was reviewed by the SCAPOSOD and approved on Feb 14, 2011. We would like to acknowledge and thank the hundreds of visitors, volunteers, and talented individuals who have attended the town hall meetings, FoVG fund raisers, and Patterson Point Preserve work parties, and who have contributed in large and small ways to the vision of continued public access to the Preserve.

#### Friends of Villa Grande Board of Directors:

Rich Holmer, President  
Ken Wikle, Immediate Past President  
Kyla Brooke, Vice President  
Tom Wackerman, Treasurer  
Leah Norwood, Secretary  
Roberto Esteves, Executive Director  
Stephanie Felch, Member at large  
Katie Gibson, Member at large  
Greg Sampson, Member at large  
John Paxton, Member at large (2007–2009)  
Linda Homen, Member at large (2009–2010)  
Mike McCabe, Member at large (2007–2010)

<b>SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SECTION 2: PUBLIC RECREATIONAL USES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SECTION 3: STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LAND .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT OF THE LAND .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: Conceptual Restoration Plan for Patterson Point Preserve .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Exhibit 1: Conceptual Restoration Map .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: Avian Survey .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: Summary of Recreation Conservation Covenant .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: Summary of Conservation Easement.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: Permitted Use Notice and Request Form .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Exhibit 2: Guide to Restoring Native Riparian Habitat in the Russian River Watershed .....</b>	<b>44</b>
(a separate brochure)	

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In the small hamlet of Villa Grande, a parcel of land along the lower Russian River had been privately owned by a local family for more than fifty years, and was purchased by the Friends of Villa Grande (FoVG), a non-profit organization on September 17, 2009. The greater Villa Grande community has been involved in every step of planning for the acquisition and ongoing use of the land. FoVG is comprised of individuals who are dedicated and involved with care of the property. Matching funds for purchase and restoration were provided by the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District (SCAPOS), the Community Foundation of Sonoma County and individual members of FoVG.

#### Vision

FoVG plans to manage this property for the benefit of the general public and the local Russian River communities for continued river access and recreation. The land will also be restored and maintained as a unique alluvial redwood and riparian habitat.

This 1.8 acre riparian parcel (Sonoma Parcel number: 095.051.009) is now known as Patterson Point Preserve and lies on a bend of the lower Russian River halfway between the towns of Monte Rio and Duncans Mills. The property has two beaches: one sloped and sandy, the other large, flat and gravelly. Access to both beaches is via a 100-yard trail that leads from the end of 3rd Street near Russian River Avenue through a grove of 22 redwoods and other trees. At the time of the land's acquisition the understory was overrun with invasive non-native species of plants, primarily Himalayan blackberry and English ivy that were strangling the native flora. The parcel has been used for beach access and recreation by residents of Villa Grande and by the general public for over 100 years.

#### Principles

FoVG plans to add Patterson Point Preserve to the "Russian River Water Trail"; restore the land to its natural habitat; and maintain the property for the purposes of on-going public river access, river recreation, and as a riparian wildlife preserve. To this end, FoVG and SCAPOS have signed a Conservation Easement Agreement. The terms of this agreement are detailed in Appendix D, and pertinent sections cited in this Plan in italicized text when appropriate.

FoVG strongly desires the use of the property remain as it has for the past 100 years with general public access but without intensifying the existing use of the property. The goals of maintaining "Low-Intensity Public Outdoor Recreation" are provided in the "Recreation Conservation Covenant" Agreement between FoVG and SCAPOS, which is summarized in Appendix C. Relevant sections are quoted in this Plan and indicated by italicized text

**Management:**

FoVG is managed by a volunteer Board of Directors and Executive Director. Members of the organization provide the primary land management and restoration labor, which is supplemented by contractors as needed.

In order to maintain the property in accordance with the policy to minimize public use upon the land and maintain “low-intensity public outdoor use”, the friends have been

- Encouraging use by pedestrians, kayakers & canoe users, and bicyclists
- Establishing rules for use of the land
- Implementing self-policing efforts
- Limiting advertising to on-site signage
- Limiting the number of public and management trails

FoVG will not restrict access by any responsible member of the public. Our goal is to maintain the use of the beaches and the land as it has been used with minor improvements such as trash removal and possible provision of a portable toilet during the summer season. We will survey users in 2011 to determine a baseline of use in order to gauge future impact upon the land.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### SECTION 2: PUBLIC RECREATIONAL USES

#### Overview

In keeping with the historical uses of the land, FoVG will permit the following limited recreational activities in the Patterson Point Preserve:

- Access to the lower Russian River
- Boating: canoes/kayaks
- Swimming/sunbathing
- Non-commercial fishing
- Relaxation & enjoyment of the riparian/redwood habitat
- Passive education of the area's natural resources
- Active volunteer/education program on restoration & preservation
- Native habitat demonstration/educational areas

*Policy:: **Conservation Easement Agreement:** Section 5.1.6(a) ...that it (Land Restoration and Management Plan) provide for low-intensity public outdoor recreational and educational uses and activities on the Property;*

*Section 5.2.1 Recreational and Educational Use. GRANTOR reserves the right to use the Property for low-intensity public outdoor recreational and educational purposes. Such uses include but are not limited to hiking, picnicking, swimming, kayaking/canoeing, personal non-commercial fishing, enjoyment of open space, public recreational and educational activities including but not limited to, nature study, environmental or outdoor education programs, native habitat installations and demonstration gardens, habitat restoration training/workshops and other uses similar in nature and intensity. All improvements associated with low-intensity public outdoor recreational and educational uses shall be placed or constructed consistent with Section 5.4.2 of this Agreement.*

#### Liability

FoVG maintains liability insurance on the property and special events sponsored by FoVG.

#### CONTAINMENT & CONTROL:

To maintain “low intensity” recreational use in order to preserve the land and meet its conservation objectives, there is need to control the use of the land. To this end, we propose the following:

## Signage

FoVG plans minimal signage. There will be a sign at the trailhead entrance to identify the Preserve, acknowledge sources of funding and citing primary use principles. Since Villa Grande is a small community with narrow streets and limited parking, FoVG does not plan to advertise the Preserve except for the signs at the entrances. FoVG does not plan any directional signs from area roadways. Entry signage will be reviewed by the SCAPOSD which will provide matching funds toward the fabrication and erection of a permanent sign.

### Recommended Signage: (temporary sign shown below) at Trail Head

- Patterson Point Preserve Logo (see cover)
- Welcome to Patterson Point Preserve
- A project of the Friends of Villa Grande
- Funded in part by the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District through its Matching Grant Program
- Respect the Land
- Respect the Wildlife
- Respect the Neighbors

A brochure box is currently located below the “Patterson Point Sign” at the entry to Patterson Point, and this is the proposed permanent location of the “brochure box” (see also “Rules for Use of the Land”)



## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

**River Trail:** The Preserve will be part of the chain of publicly accessible beaches along the Russian River Waterway Trail. Small signs may be placed seasonally to welcome people in canoes and kayaks to stop and use the Preserve's beaches for a rest stop. The following map shows the location of Patterson Point Preserve along the Russian River.





## **Parking**

The majority of Preserve users are residents of the area who walk or bicycle to the property. Most residents have driveways and designated parking area. Other users park along the streets in the community, including on the Town Square, at the 3rd Street Square, on 4th Street, and along Russian River Avenue. This parking has generally proven adequate. To maintain low impact upon the Preserve, FoVG will not be providing parking for Preserve users. FoVG may provide bicycle parking in the future at or near the 3rd Street entrance.

## **Rules for Use of Land:**

The FoVG Board of Directors approves rules to facilitate enjoyment for everyone while minimizing adverse impacts on nearby residences and wildlife. Visitors are encouraged to enjoy the beach, take pictures, bird watch, sunbathe, launch boats, and swim, etc. The rules also provide the necessary restrictions for pets, fires, trash, and behavior. These rules are developed by the Rules Committee in conjunction with the members of FoVG. The approval of the SCAPOSD is not required, but the Rules will be sent to the SCAPOSD as updated.

For signage purposes, the rules have been summarized as:

- RESPECT the LAND
- RESPECT the WILDLIFE
- RESPECT the NEIGHBORS
- 
- In addition to the entry sign listed above, a box at the entrance contains copies of the brochure entitled “Rules for Safe and Enjoyable Use of Patterson Point Preserve” (the 2010 edition text is cited below).

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve



The Preserve is private property owned by Friends of Villa Grande, a California Public Benefit Corporation

### WELCOME TO PATTERSON POINT PRESERVE:

#### ABOUT THE PRESERVE:

The two-acre Patterson Point Preserve consists primarily of redwood trees, riparian vegetation and two beaches - a gravel beach upstream and a sandy beach downstream. The resources on the property represent natural, scenic, open space and public outdoor education and recreation.

#### NATURAL FEATURES AND HABITAT

The Preserve helps provide habitat for important plant and animal species integral to preserving the natural character of Sonoma County and particularly the lower Russian River. The property includes redwoods, California bay, alder, and box elder. Other riparian vegetation includes willow, pipevine, thimbleberry, California blackberry, redwood vine, fern and wild rose. The vegetation in the Preserve provides habitat for a number of native bird species, including the blue heron, egret and osprey, and is a stop for migratory birds as well.

Patterson Point Preserve was acquired with the support of the the Matching Grant Program of Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District (SCAPOSD). The goal of the SCAPOSD and Friends of Villa Grande is to restore and protect this beautiful property while providing recreational and educational opportunities for residents of Sonoma County and seasonal visitors.

## Rules for Safe and Enjoyable Use of Patterson Point Preserve



### Respect the Land

We welcome visitors to this special place and hope you will enjoy this land as others have for the past 300 years. The Friends of Villa Grande reserves the right to deny use of the Preserve or seek enforcement remedies, public or private, against any person who violates the following rules.

#### HORSES

- The Preserve is closed between midnight and dawn.
- Noisy activity is prohibited after 9:00 p.m.

#### RESTRICTIONS:

- Please note that there are no restrooms on the Preserve, and that no lifeguards are on duty.
- No infrastructure work, vegetation removal, digging or planting is allowed, except as authorized by the Land Restoration Committee.



### Respect the Wildlife

#### DOGS

- Leashes are required, except on the beaches, and must be controlled so as not to disturb other users of the Preserve.
- Aggressive dogs are not allowed.
- Owners must clean up dog waste.

---

These rules are self-policing and observation of the rules should be encouraged by all beach users. Feel free to talk to anyone you observe violating the rules, and encourage them to abide by them. If someone observes something of a criminal or threatening nature, that person should call 911 and report the activity to the Sheriff.



### Respect the Neighbors

#### GENERAL CONDUCT

- Please always respect the rights of others to have quiet enjoyment of the Preserve.
- All laws and ordinances pertaining to behavior in a public place will be enforced in the Preserve with the assistance of the Sheriff's Office, if necessary.
- No open fires. Contained barbecue grills may be used on the gravel beach.
- Users must clean up their trash and remove their belongings when they leave for the day.
- Vehicles are not allowed except for bicycles, non-motorized scooters, devices for the handicapped, and authorized work vehicles.
- Users must stay on the established trails or beaches, and protect the habitat.

Summer, 2018

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### Kayak/Canoe Seasonal Storage

FoVG will use the land for seasonal rental of canoe/kayak/boat storage (river craft not to exceed 15' length), specifically from May 1–October 31 annually. The funds from such rental will be used specifically for maintenance of the land. Storage will be on-ground, with craft linked to a ship's anchor chain with smaller chain and self-provided locks. River craft will be stored on the gravel beach as shown in Exhibit 1, Conceptual Restoration Map. The use of this area will assist in controlling damage to the riparian areas of the preserve.

*Policy: Conservation Easement Agreement: 5.2.2 Commercial Use. GRANTOR reserves the right to use the Property for charging for recreational activities and uses including recreational concessions such as limited food and beverage sales, equipment rentals, off-season storage of kayaks/canoes and other similar concessions. Except as authorized pursuant to Subsection 5.1.6 any additional commercial activities or uses shall be subject to prior written approval by District. Any revenue generated from activities and uses on the property shall be used toward the costs of operating, maintaining, restoring and enhancing the Property*

### Security

FoVG does not intend to provide any additional level of security patrol other than that provided by our local Sheriff's deputies. Disturbances will continue to be reported to the Sheriff's Office as has occurred in the past. Their response has been prompt and efficient.

### Trails

FoVG plans to use the existing primary trail system that has developed over years of use. This will eliminate any need for grading on the property. The trails will be groomed to have vegetative overgrowth removed and ensure wheeled access, but will otherwise remain in their present state. There are no plans to surface the trails. Side trails in addition to the main trails may be considered by the community. Trails will be located and designed to connect to places where people want to go and to discourage new voluntary trails. Trails will be located to minimize impacts on plant and avian species. No new trails are presented in the Plan, please note that the Conservation Easement Paragraph 5.4.2 requires prior written District approval for any new trails. Motorized vehicle access to the trails is restricted. See also "Trail Boundary" in Appendix A.

### Trail fencing & management

Low profile fencing composed of natural or recycled materials may be used to define trails and control access to areas that are suffering from erosion, pose a public safety concern, are environmentally sensitive habitat, are undergoing restoration, or for other reasons that access should be limited.

### SECTION 3: STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LAND

FoVG would prefer no structures on the land in order to maintain its pristine state. However, there is a need to deal with several issues of public access and use:

#### Litter and human waste

To mitigate the uncontrolled use of the preserve as an open air bathroom and trash receptacle by those arriving by water and by foot, FoVG through a service provider may seasonally provide trash cans and a portable toilet. These facilities must be located in an area that is accessible for easy maintenance (within 25 feet of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Street entrance). These facilities would be provided during the summer season, generally from June to August. The service contract will call for them to be maintained at least weekly.

#### Utility Area:

The FoVG has designated an area near the entrance to function as a “utility area”. This location is designated on the Conceptual Restoration Map (Exhibit 1). This location is convenient for temporary storage of tools, and can provide easy access for trash pickup and clean-out of a seasonal toilet. Screening or fencing of the area may be necessary to address neighbor concerns regarding such uses.

#### Fixtures & Furnishings

Seasonal benches, beach chairs, and other furnishing may be installed on the trails and beaches of Patterson Point at the discretion of the FoVG Board. Any fixed fixtures or furnishings will be approved by FoVG Board and SCAPOSD

*Policy: Conservation Easement Agreement: 5.4.2 Improvements for Recreational and Educational Uses. Subject to prior written approval of DISTRICT, GRANTOR may construct minor improvements associated with low-intensity recreational and educational uses such as unpaved pedestrian trails, viewing areas, benches, picnic tables, interpretive/educational structures and/or signage, garbage and recycling containers, kiosk, restroom facilities, and other improvements similar in nature.*

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT OF THE LAND

**(NOTE: See also following Appendix A: Conceptual Restoration Plan for Patterson Point Preserve prepared by the Center for Social & Environmental Stewardship.**

#### **Irrigation:**

The Friends plan for irrigation is to request permission from an adjacent property owner to install a water meter or pay for the seasonal use of water to establish new native plantings. Based upon the recommendations of the Center for Social & Environmental Stewardship, we do plan to allow the preserve to naturally regenerate before implementing an aggressive program of replanting native species.

#### **Trail/Restoration Management:**

The ongoing maintenance of the vegetation and trails will be done primarily by hand by local volunteers. FoVG will have a designated land manager who is responsible for the oversight of the restoration work and the vegetation management that will be necessary once the restoration is complete. This person will serve as a point of contact for agencies that have provided funding to assist them in monitoring compliance with the terms of the grants.

Areas of restoration will be clearly marked with temporary signage or boundary markers.. Trails may be delineated with more permanent, flood-resistant markers or bollards, in keeping with SCAPOSD's guidelines.

#### **Financing and on-going maintenance operations**

The Board of Directors of FoVG has been successful at raising money for the Patterson Point acquisition and planning. We anticipate restoration and operation funds will be become available from individual donations, membership dues and operational grants. The community of Villa Grande has a history of long-term residents who have a high level of interest in the community. This tradition should easily continue to provide long-term oversight and funding to the Preserve. The Preserve is a vital asset to the community and to the public that use it. It is of sufficient importance that we envision long-term stewardship to become an ongoing commitment by everyone who benefits from the access to Patterson Point Preserve.

**APPENDIX A: Conceptual Restoration Plan for Patterson Point Preserve**



*The Center  
for Social and Environmental Stewardship*

*www.cfses.org*

**Conceptual Restoration Plan for Patterson Point Preserve**

**Prepared for Friends of Villa Grande**

**Prepared by**

The Center for Social and Environmental Stewardship

Rocky Thompson, Restoration Planner

November 15, 2010

This conceptual restoration plan is intended as a supplement to the Patterson Point Preserve Master Plan (November 2010) document prepared by Friends of Villa Grande (FoVG). See the master plan for background information on the preserve.

The 1.8 acre Patterson Point Preserve is composed of several types of riparian plant associations, or plant communities. These include open water river channel, gravel/sand bars, riparian forest, and alluvial redwood forest. The Conceptual Restoration Plan drawing (Exhibit 1) dated 9/2/2010 outlines the general areas where these different types are located on the parcel; however, this drawing is not intended to be a precise plant community mapping effort, rather it portrays areas where restoration activities will be focused.

**Topographic Map of Preserve**

The underlying topographic map data for the attached restoration plan (Exhibit 1) was produced as a student project through the Surveying Technology Program at the Santa Rosa Junior College in March 2010. Significant portions of the preserve were not mapped



## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

and appear as blank spaces lacking topographic lines. FoVG does not intend to further refine the topographic map for the final version of the restoration plan.

The SRJC student mapping effort did not attempt to determine the precise preserve boundaries nor are any other recent boundary survey data available. Residential properties border the south and west sides of the preserve. On the north and west sides fronting the Russian River it is presumed that significant portions of “Sandy Beach”, “Gravel Beach”, and riparian forest are on state lands and consequently little, if any, restoration activity is proposed for these areas. The entire preserve is situated on various types of alluvial deposits formed during major flood events on the Russian River (Exhibit 1). Two sand and gravel bar deposits are located at the north and west boundary of the preserve. Two or three east-west trending natural river levees separated by distinct “swales” comprise the dominant landform features of the preserve.

### **Alluvial Redwood Forest**

All of the existing coast redwood trees on the preserve were accurately mapped and diameters measured. Each tree is marked with a small “x” in the center of a circle with “RDWD” preceded by the tree’s diameter in inches (Exhibit 1). Twenty two redwoods are located in the preserve with diameters ranging from 30-92 inches.

The alluvial redwood forest is located in the upper elevations of the parcel. It represents the northern edge of a large alluvial redwood forest that was logged shortly before the hamlet of Villa Grande was subdivided. The larger individuals in the preserve were presumably young trees at the time of initial logging and escaped removal due to their small size at that time.

Although redwood forest habitat is not uncommon in western Sonoma County, older second growth bottom land groves with intact native forb and shrub layers are very scarce. Even more scarce are such groves where alluvial processes strongly influence the habitat. Reference sites can offer valuable comparisons to recognize and better understand this locally unique plant association. Unfortunately little bottomland old growth redwood remains in Sonoma County and the few remaining examples have a highly disturbed understory and are predominately situated on colluvial soils. One small truly comparable reference site is located immediately south of Northwood with frontage along Hwy 116. This privately owned parcel located in a residential area lacks a riverbank riparian forest component but does contain second growth alluvial redwoods with a closed canopy on Yolo Series soils. The forb layer shows signs of past disturbance and is strongly dominated by *Oxalis oregana*, but is relatively intact.

Two nearby old growth stands (Bohemian Grove and Armstrong Redwoods State Park) may serve as local reference sites. However, both of these bottomland redwood sites have a deceptively strong colluvial element. In addition, neither site is located on the main stem of the Russian River and therefore has completely different flooding patterns. Willow Creek may contain useful second growth alluvial redwood reference sites; however, the understory has been significantly altered by logging followed by many decades of grazing. In



order to view sizable alluvial redwood forest areas with an intact understory, one may have to look outside of Sonoma County to Mendocino, Humboldt (Founder's Grove and Bull Creek), Marin (Samuel P. Taylor) and Santa Cruz Counties; however, the geographical differences between these sites and the preserve strongly influence understory species composition and negate their usefulness as true reference sites.

Fortunately the Milo Baker Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and Stewards of the Coast and Redwoods have developed some specific documentation of redwood forest understory at Armstrong Redwoods. This data was not immediately available but will be transferred to FoVG in the near future.

### **Plant Species Found on the Preserve**

The following higher plant species list is not intended to be a complete botanical inventory of the Patterson Point Preserve; rather it is a list of the most abundant and easily observable species found in late summer. The purpose of this list is to characterize the type of vegetation found on the parcel and to serve as a starting point for a more complete botanical inventory in the future. This list is not intended to be used to draw any conclusions regarding the absence of any sensitive plant species as the field work was performed in August well outside flowering time for most sensitive species.

Virtually no botanical data specific to Villa Grande is available. A quick search through the Sonoma County Flora did not yield historical plant collection records from this location, with the exception of *Viola gabrella* in 1920. The well known botanist Peter Rubtsoff apparently had familial ties to Villa Grande and was a frequent visitor. The Milo Baker Chapter of the California Native Plant Society may offer valuable assistance in discovery of botanical records that may exist for the preserve and/or Villa Grande area.

**No less than twenty five species native woody plant (trees, shrubs and vines) occur on the parcel. Considering the small size of the parcel (1.8 acres) one would be hard pressed find an example of greater native woody plant diversity in a comparably sized area anywhere in Sonoma County.**

Many of the tree and shrub species are discussed at length in "A Guide to Restoring Native Riparian Habitat in the Russian River Watershed" (attached as Exhibit 2). Multiple photos of each species and descriptions with additional text are included to assist FoVG volunteers with field identification. Corresponding Exhibit 2 page numbers for many species are presented below.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### Partial List of Plant Species Observed at Patterson Pt. Preserve

<u>Species</u>	<u>Exhibit 2 Page #</u>
Acacia dealbata (Acacia)*	73
Acer macrophyllum (Big-leaf maple)	41
Acer negundo var. californicum (Box elder)	49
Adiantum jordanii (California maidenhair fern)	
Alnus rubra (Red alder)	38
Artemisia douglasiana (Mugwort)	
Aristolochia californica (Dutchmen's pipe)	
Brassica nigra (Black mustard)*	
Carex obnupta? (Basket sedge)	42
Calycanthus occidentalis (Spicebush)	67
Clematis lingusticifolia (Virgin's bower)	66
Conium maculatum (Poison hemlock)*	
Convolvulus arvensis (Bindweed)*	
Cornus sericea ssp. sericea (Stream dogwood)	43
Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda grass)*	
Ehrharta erecta (Veldt grass)*	
Equisetum telmateia ssp. braunii (Giant horsetail)	

Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel)*	
Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	61
Gnaphalium sp. (Everlasting)	
Hedra helix (German/English Ivy)*	
Juglans californica var. hindsii (Northern California black walnut)	60
Latuca saligna (Willow lettuce)*	
Lithocarpus densiflorus (Tan oak)	
Lonicera involucrata (Twinberry)	68
Marah oreganus (Man root)	
Melissa officinalis (Lemon balm)*	
Melilotus albus (White sweetclover)*	
Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawn redwood)*	
Oxalis oregana (Redwood sorrel)	
Pentagramma triangularis (Goldback fern)	
Physocarpus capitatus (Ninebark)	
Polypogon monspeliensis (Rabbit's foot grass)*	
Polystichum munitum (Western sword fern)	
Prunus sp. (Plum or prune rootstock)*	
Prosartes hookeri (Fairy bells)	

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens (Bracken fern)	
Raphanus sativus (Wild radish)*	
Rorippa sp. (Cress)	
Rosa californica (California wild rose)	55
Rosa eglantheria (Eglantine Rose)*	
Rubus parviflorus var. parviflorus (Thimble berry)	
Rubus ursinus (California blackberry)	51
Rumex sp. (Dock)	
Salix exigua (Sandbar willow)	41
S. laevigata (Red willow)	39
S. lasiolepis (Arroyo willow)	33
S. lucida ssp. lasiandra (Yellow willow)	
Sambucus mexicana (Blue elderberry)	48
Scrophularia californica ( Bee plant)	
Sequoia sempervirens (Coast redwood)	57
Stachys sp. (Hedge nettle)	
Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus (Snowberry)	65
Tellima grandiflora (Fringe cups)	
Toxicodendron diversilobum (Poison oak)	

Tradescantia fluminensis (Wandering jew)*	
Umbellularia californica (Bay laurel)	50
Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis (Stinging nettle)	
Viola sp. (Violet)	
Vinca major (Periwinkle)*	
Vitis californicus (wild grape)	
Unidentified fern	76

\*= plants not native to the preserve

### **Restoration Approach**

The greatest single restorative act that can be performed by FoVG is the hand removal of the invasive species discussed below. It would be far wiser and more cost effective to remove the exotic species, provide effective erosion control, and allow for the natural regeneration of desirable native species. The majority of the preserve is densely forested with overlapping tree canopy. Even after the exotic woody species are removed there will be little need for a tree planting effort. If any horticultural restoration plantings are performed these should be largely confined to the forb, vine and shrub layers.

Because of the local scarcity of the alluvial redwood habitat and the potential for uniquely adapted ecotypes to this specific habitat, caution should be exercised with the selection of sources of plant material for any horticultural restoration planting. It is critically important to try to conserve the genetic material presently on site. This can be accomplished in two ways. The first, and most important, is to allow the on-site existing seed reservoir in the topsoil the opportunity to naturally regenerate. Once the ivy is removed more light and disturbance (from the ivy removal process) will allow for emergence of seedlings of both desired native species and weeds. This process should be allowed to unfold for at least two years before FoVG undertake horticultural restoration planting activities. The second is to propagate (or transplant) from plants growing in the preserve or surrounding parcels.

FoVG can assist with the natural regeneration process by engaging in an aggressive follow-up invasive species removal program in areas where ivy and blackberry have been initially cleared. In addition, young seedlings of desirable native species can be protected from trampling and animal browse. This can be accomplished with natural materials such as dead branches, trail boundary markers and/or

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

trail fencing, temporary enclosure fencing, and plant protective hardware such as Vexar. The seedlings of desirable native perennial and woody species will benefit from occasional summer hand watering in the first and second year.

The following is a list of native species in the preserve that are presently represented by only a few individuals. If horticultural restoration is pursued by FoVG, additional plantings might help insure their continued presence in the preserve.

*Alnus rubra* (Red alder)

*Calycanthus occidentalis* (Spicebush)

*Equisetum telmateia* ssp. *braunii* (Giant horsetail)

*Juglans californica* var. *hindsii* (Northern California black walnut)

*Lonicera involucrata* (Twinberry)

*Marah oreganus* ? (Manroot)

*Pentagramma triangularis* (Goldback fern)

*Physocarpus capitatus* (Ninebark)

*Polystichum munitum* (Western sword fern)

*Prosartes hookeri* (Fairy bells)

*Rosa californica* ( California rose)

*Scrophularia californica* (Bee plant)

*Tellima grandiflora* (Fringe cups)

### **Invasive Non-Native Species**

The Center recommends the use of a combination of volunteer labor and contractors to remove the exotic vegetation on the preserve. Contractors will be used primarily for removal of ivy and Armenian blackberry. Considering the presence of sparse native understory

vegetation, the use of herbicide will be greatly limited in the redwood forest understory. FoVG seeks to minimize the use of herbicides in the restoration program. Considering the preserve is located on a salmonid river with listed species, The Center recommends following CDFG guidelines for the use of herbicides in the Russian River riparian corridor.

Herbicide must be applied by a state licensed pesticide applicator. Herbicide application is limited to August-November with no rain scheduled in the 72-hour weather forecast. CDFG frequently recommends hand application only where herbicide is “painted” onto exposed recently cut stems. CDFG recommends that roots should be left in place to prevent erosion. Cuttings should be stored and disposed of outside of the ordinary high water mark so that they cannot move into the river during food events.

The existing trail system conveniently divides the ivy/blackberry/periwinkle infestation area into removal blocks. Individual blocks should be prioritized and highest priority blocks should receive immediate attention. Block prioritization should generally follow two goals. The first, immediate rescue of native understory species in the redwood forest in direct contact with ivy and blackberry (i.e. blocks between the main trail and existing residences on Russian River Ave. ) The second, halt the spread of ivy into intact riparian areas (i.e. most northerly blocks closest to gravel beach and steep riverbank “cliff” areas). An ‘Adopt a Block’ program is recommended for small groups of FoVG volunteers. This concept works well to provide a sense of ownership in small manageable units that will not overwhelm the volunteers. If contractors perform the initial ivy/blackberry removal, the “Adopt a Block” program can begin after the initial invasive species removal. Exotic species removal will be conducted outside of the avian breeding season as defined by CDFG or an avian nesting survey be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to any removal work.

**Target Invasive Species**

Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), formerly known as Himalayan blackberry. Exhibit 2 (p. 75)

Although well established thickets of this species are present on the preserve, eradication with, or without, the use of herbicides is a realistic goal for a volunteer removal effort. All of the major infestations are narrow thickets, which mostly run parallel the main trail. Significant removal progress has already been achieved by FoVG along the main trail at the entrance to the preserve. Virtually all of the Armenian blackberry thickets contain both the invasive and native blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). Thus it is important for volunteers to learn how to identify both species. A detailed explanation for distinguishing between these two species is described in Exhibit 2 (p. 51). It is critical to remove the all of the Armenian blackberry in the preserve and acknowledge that some native blackberry will be removed in the process.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

The most effective removal technique is the hand removal of all living above ground canes. Selected root crowns can also be hand-dug at this time if labor is available. The remaining roots will vigorously resprout. Once the resprouts have reached a height of 12-18 inches they can be sprayed with an herbicide registered for use on this species. If herbicide use is not selected, the resprouts can be hand-dug as soon as the young canes emerge from the soil. If the underlying root crown supporting the resprouts is not removed more resprouts will follow. It is very difficult to mow or hand weed the resprouts frequently enough to seriously deplete the root reserves.

Acacia (Acacia dealbata or A. melanoxylon) Exhibit 2 (p. 73)

This invasive tree species reproduces from seed. Only one individual was observed along the main trail at the top of bank along the main trails before it descends to the gravel beach. It is likely that other seedlings/saplings exist in the riparian corridor. Cut trunk at ground level and treat cut stump immediately with herbicide registered for use with this species. -V

Hedra helix (German/English ivy)

This species is most serious threat to the health of redwood forest and riparian plant communities and deserves the highest level of eradication effort. Due to the smothering effect this species exerts on the understory layer, little native vegetation will be present once the ivy is removed.

### Prioritization of Ivy Removal Tasks

1. The immediate rescue of native understory species in the redwood forest area in direct contact with ivy and blackberry. This involves careful hand removal (without the use of herbicides). A 2-3 foot area should be cleared around each plant. -V
2. Remove ivy vines climbing into all trees regardless of species or health of tree. Simply producing a saw cut through the vine is not sufficient; insure that a 3-6 inch section of the vine is removed so reattachment cannot occur. -V
3. Remove low hanging cut ivy. Once the ivy desiccates a "fuel ladder" effect will be present and increase the chances of a crown fire should the parcel burn in the next few years. Eventually winter storms will remove dead ivy leaves; however, this process will take several years. - V or C
4. Clear a 2-3 foot ivy buffer zone around the trunk of each native tree in lowest priority ivy removal areas. -V
5. Consider contracting with a licensed (C-27) landscape contractor for the remainder of the ivy removal work after items 1-4 have induced volunteer fatigue. - C



V= Task best performed by FoVG volunteers.

C= Task best performed by contractors.

To prevent the inevitable ivy reinfestation of the redwood forest from neighboring properties, The Center urges the outreach and education of all adjacent property owners with the ultimate goal of complete eradication of this species from back and side yards. This follow-up activity is critical for the long term success of the restoration effort.

#### Plum rootstock (*Prunus* sp.)

Small trees widely scattered through the parcel. Remove above ground stems and paint cut stems with an herbicide registered for use on this species. As an alternative to the use of herbicide, the root crown can be hand-dug especially with young seedlings and saplings. Weed wenchers work well on this species. All individuals that resemble plum rootstock should be examined by a botanist prior to removal to ensure that no native *Prunus*, or other desirable natives, are mistakenly removed by volunteers. -V

#### Eglantine Rose (*Rosa eglanteria*)

Invasive non-native shrubby rose. Small cluster of individuals located above the sandy beach near the bay tree cluster. Remove above ground stems and paint cut stems with an herbicide registered for use on this species. As an alternative to the use of herbicide, the root crown can be hand-dug. -V

#### Wandering jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

This invasive common houseplant is growing mixed in with the ivy. It is found primarily on the southerly extent of the ivy infestation. The treatment effort to remove the ivy will at the same time remove virtually all of the wandering jew. It will vigorously resprout (see ivy and periwinkle sections). -V or C

#### Giant reed (*Arundo donax*) Exhibit 2 (p. 74)

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

Several years ago FoVG removed an infestation of giant reed in the parcel. Although no giant reed presently exists in the preserve it occurs in close proximity. This species colonizes new sites primarily after flood events. Both the beach and flood plain areas should be monitored twice a year for young plants, which should be removed immediately. -V

Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) Exhibit 2 (p. 76)

Most of the periwinkle observed was growing intermixed with ivy and wandering jew. The most effective removal technique is the removal of all living above ground vines followed by herbicide application to resprouts. The root system of small patches can be hand-dug if labor is available. The remaining roots will vigorously resprout. Once the resprouts have reached a height of approximately six inches they can be sprayed with an herbicide registered for use on this species. If herbicide use is not selected, the resprouts can be hand-dug as soon as the young vines emerge from the soil. If the underlying root supporting the resprouts is not removed more resprouts will follow. It is very difficult to mow or hand weed the resprouts frequently enough to completely exhaust the root reserves and cause death. Considering the small amount of *Vinca* biomass presently in the preserve, the strategic use of herbicide is warranted to achieve the goal of complete eradication.

Large well established colonies are virtually impossible to eradicate without the repeated use of herbicide applications. However, small, relatively young patches can be removed by hand with garden tools. The above ground vines and root system should be removed and bagged for off-site disposal. Plants will invariably resprout to a lesser degree with each removal attempt. *Vinca* patches can also be controlled with frequent mowing combined with resprout/root removal or herbicide application. This will prove to be the most difficult species to completely eradicate from the parcel and will involve many years of follow-up treatment. After the initial removal of the ivy/periwinkle, mapping of the re-sprouting periwinkle is recommended.

To prevent the inevitable periwinkle reinfestation of the redwood and riparian forest from neighboring properties, FoVG is encouraged to outreach and educate all adjacent property owners with the ultimate goal of complete eradication of this species from back and/or side yards. This follow-up activity is critical to the long term success of the restoration effort. -V or C

A number of other non-native weedy species are present in the preserve are marked with an asterisk (\*) on the species list. These species exhibit varying degrees of invasiveness and their removal should be considered on a case by case basis depending on the interest level among FoVG volunteers. For any given introduced species the potential for invasiveness should be weighed against the removal costs (both monetary and environmental) and other potential benefits that species might bring to the preserve. For example wild radish is a well recognized nectary plant for the pipe vine swallow tail butterfly (*Battus philenor*). This insect has a life cycle closely tied to the host plant Dutchman's pipe vine, which is an abundant native vine in the riparian forest portion of the preserve. Wild radish is very unlikely to enter the forested portions of the preserve in any significant way. The radish growing on the upper gravel bars and riverbank

will attract the butterfly and create an interpretative opportunity for the recreational users to view these remarkable insects congregating and feeding on the radish flower nectar. Only a few individual wild radish plants were observed in August, in future years if the population grows, simple hand weeding in the spring will easily control population size.

**Future Invaders**

The trail edges will eventually harbor seedlings of many other invasive species. Wind and water born seed will join those frequently introduced through visitor’s foot ware and become established along the trail margins especially in openings in the riparian forest canopy where sunlight enters. These occasional introductions can easily be hand removed by FoVG volunteers in the seedling stage. The trail system should be monitored monthly for invasive seedling establishment. Periodic flooding will also introduce invasive species such as periwinkle and giant reed. Shortly after large flood events all areas of the preserve should be inspected for these flood deposited transplants.

In the future many species of invasive woody plants will invade this parcel. Some listed in this report will reinvade and other species not listed will appear. Often woody plants reach shrub or small trees size before they are identified as unwanted. It is recommended that FoVG consider investing in the woody plant weed removal tool known as the “weed wrench”. This tool is designed for removal of single stem shrubs and small trees. It operates on a lever and fulcrum principal and literally pulls the plant out of the ground along with a significant portion of the root system. Weed wrenches are quite effective and easy for volunteers to use.

**Candidate Species List for Restoration Plantings**

This list is provided merely as additional information. It is not intended to encourage horticultural restoration nor direct FoVG to propagate and plant all, or even most, of these species. As FoVG interest in the restoration process grows this list can be consulted for species appropriateness. Certainly much more research involving reference sites should occur before any plant installation work is considered. The single most important restorative action FoVG can take is the effective removal of the invasive non-native species discussed above. This extremely productive site will naturally regenerate desirable locally-adapted native species.

The following species list is predominately woody plants, most of which are proven performers in lower Russian River restoration projects. Many of these plants can be contract grown at local nurseries listed in Exhibit 2, p. 27. Species that are not adapted to episodes of flooding and heavy siltation will not persist in the lower elevations of the preserve in the long term.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Exhibit 2 Page #</u>
Acer macrophyllum (Big-leaf maple)	41

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

<i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californicum</i> (Box elder)	49
<i>Aristolochia californica</i> (Dutchmen's pipe)	
<i>Asarum caudatum</i> (Wild ginger)	
<i>Calyanthus occidentalis</i> (Spicebush)	67
<i>Carex obnupta</i> (Sedge)	42
<i>Clematis lingusticifolia</i> (Virgin's bower)	66
<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> (Stream dogwood)	43
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> (hazel nut)	53
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (Oregon ash)	61
<i>Juglans hindsii</i> (Northern California black walnut)	60
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i> (Fremont cottonwood)	58
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>glutinosum</i> (Pink-flowering currant)	
<i>Rosa californica</i> (California wild rose)	55
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> var. <i>parviflorus</i> (Thimbleberry)	
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> (California blackberry)	51
<i>Salix exigua</i> (Sandbar willow)	41
<i>S. laevigata</i> (Red willow)	39
<i>S. lasiolepis</i> (Arroyo willow)	33
<i>S. lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i> (Yellow willow)	

Sambucus mexicana (Blue elderberry)	48
Sequoia sempervirens (Coast redwood)	57
Smilicina racemosa (False Solomon's seal)	
Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus (Snowberry)	65
Trillium ovatum (Western trillium)	
Viola gabella (Stream violet)	
Viola sempervirens (Redwood violet)	
Vitis californica (California wild grape)	54

**Erosion Control**

Most of the active erosion on the preserve is naturally occurring river bank erosion. A small amount of active trail erosion is present where the main trail drops in elevation toward the two beaches. The main trail intersection at Sandy Beach is unnecessarily wide. Trail boundary markers will be installed to greatly reduce the width of the trail in this location. The dead end trail leading from the gravel beach to the top of the first levee will be decommissioned. Dead limbs will be placed in the trail to discourage use. Natural regeneration of native species is expected following effective closure of this trail.

During the ivy and blackberry removal process leaf litter and short dead stems should be left in place. Raking and leaf blowing after the invasive species are initially removed should be avoided. This valuable mulch will aid, along with the dense over story forest canopy, to intercept rain drop impact that dislodges soil particles creating erosion. After invasive species removal each year, certified weed free straw (or redwood needle/mulch) will be applied prior to October 15 at a rate of 1500-2000 lbs/acre to bare areas on steep slopes such as those found on the levee slopes. Rice straw will not be used as it frequently contains aquatic weed seed. Increased use of the trail system may lead to a greater potential for erosion within the trail path. FoVG will frequently monitor the trail system for signs of erosion and take corrective actions as needed.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### Trail Boundary

The existing trail system is shown on the restoration plan map (Exhibit 1). No additional trails are proposed. FoVG desires to greatly reduce the spread of volunteer trails on the parcel. This is best accomplished by the use of tail border markers or fencing. The inevitable flooding of the Russian River will eventually damage any wood fence. The Center recommends using the existing down redwood limbs up to 8 inches in diameter along all existing trail borders; redwood limb markers may be anchored with rebar in key locations. Trail markers will be replaced as flood events occur on an as needed basis. If this technique is not effective a more permanent type of low split-rail fence, such as the type used successfully at Armstrong Redwoods, will be installed in specific problem areas. Several trails emerging from the back yards of private residences traverse through the redwood forest and merge with the main trail as shown on restoration plan map. Considering the sensitive nature of this alluvial redwood habitat, use all of these trails will be discouraged.

### Encroachment Landscape Planting

A modest landscape planting has apparently encroached into the eastern edge of the preserve. Once the precise preserve boundary line has been determined all non-native landscape plants rooted within the preserve should eventually be removed. None of these species are aggressively invasive so removal is a low priority restoration activity.

### Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

This general area of Monte Rio and Guerneville is considered a hot spot for sudden oak death (SOD). Several dead and dying tan oaks were observed on the preserve. This combined with the presence of leaf tip necrosis on bay laurel (SOD intermediate host) make it is reasonable to assume that the preserve is an active SOD site. FoVG may choose to provide SOD educational materials for preserve visitors; however, it is probably too late to introduce an aggressive SOD prevention program for the preserve. Horticultural restoration plantings of bay laurel and tan oak are not recommended and these species were intentionally omitted from the candidate species list.

### Fire Prevention

Presumably visitor use will increase to some degree and with this increased use the potential for fire will increase. Several woody debris piles were noted in the redwood forest. While these are excellent wildlife enhancement structures they are generally frowned upon by CDF when situated close to residences. The piles should be dismantled and the larger limbs used for trail boundary marking. The removal of the debris piles should be a high priority restoration activity. Once the bulk of the exotic species removal work has been performed an on-site consultation with the local fire department is recommended.

### **Removal of Existing Structures**

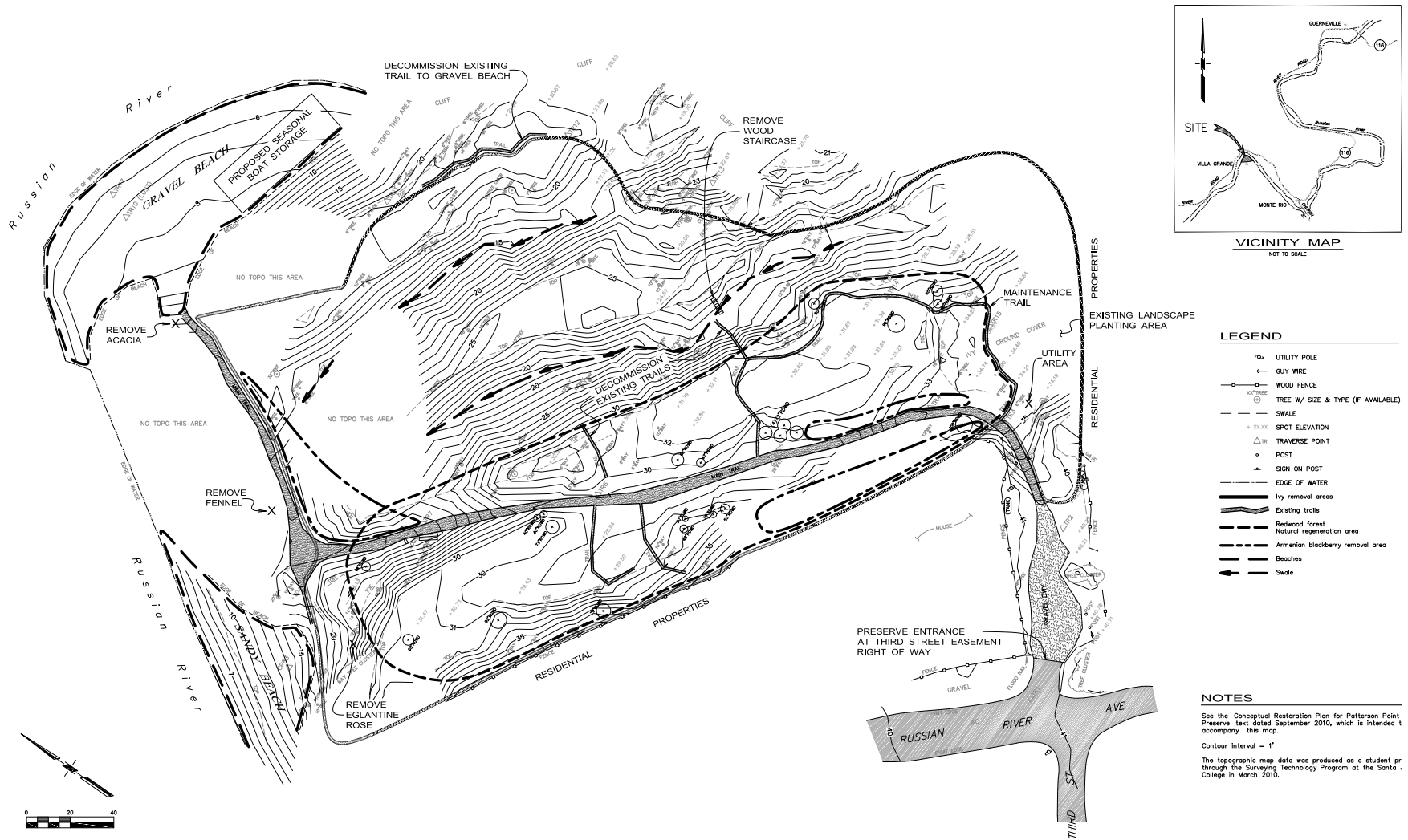
A small wooden staircase was apparently flood deposited in the largest swale (Exhibit 1). The Center recommends the use of volunteers to remove by hand this and other man-made flood debris deposited in the future. Materials should be removed off-site and recycled if possible.

### **Monitoring**

As there are no anticipated regulatory requirements for mitigation plantings on this parcel, thus no formal monitoring and report preparation is planned by FoVG. Annual photo-documentation of the invasive species removal progress and natural regeneration is recommended. FoVG will periodically inspect the trails and invasive removal sites for signs of erosion; however, no reports will be produced. The SCAPOSD will periodically monitor the preserve as part of their ongoing stewardship program to ensure compliance with the provisions in conservation easement.

# Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

## Exhibit 1: Conceptual Restoration Map



9619 Old Redwood Hwy  
Windsor, CA 95492  
voice 707.838.6641  
fax 707.838.4503

DESIGN:	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
Flaky Thompson			
DRAWN: Jac Haffner	Revision #1	9/20/200	JH
SCALE: 1" = 20'			
DATE: 9/02/200			

PRODUCED FOR:  
Friends of Villa Grande  
Villa Grande, California

CONCEPTUAL RESTORATION PLAN  
PATTERSON POINT PRESERVE  
VILLA GRANDE, CA

SHEET NO.  
**1**  
OF 1



## APPENDIX B: Avian Survey

BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE & PATTERSON POINT													
	107 TOTAL SPECIES												
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	O	O									O	O
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	U	U									U	U
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occid</i>	O	O									O	O
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>								R				
Double-crested Cormorant*	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Great Blue Heron*	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	O	O									O	O
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	O	O									O	O
Green Heron*	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	U	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	U
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>								U	U	U		
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Wood Duck*	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	U	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	U
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			R									
Mallard*	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	O											O
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	O											O
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatu</i>	O											O
Common Merganser*	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Turkey Vulture*	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Osprey*	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	O	U	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	U	O
Northern Harrier	<i>Curcus cyaneus</i>				R								

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE & PATTERSON POINT														
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus		O	O							O	O		
Cooper's Hawk	Accipiter cooperii		O	O							O	O		
Red-shouldered Hawk*	Bufo lineatus	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Red-tailed Hawk*	Bufo jamaicensis				U	U	U	U	U	U				
Merlin	Falco columbarius	O	O										O	O
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	O	O										O	O
Wild Turkey*	Meleagris gallopavo				O	O	O	O	O	O				
California Quail*	Callipepla californica	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
American Coot	Fulica americana	C	C										C	C
Killdeer*	Charadrius vociferus	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Spotted Sandpiper*	Actitis macularia	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Red-necked Phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus										R			
Mew Gull	Larus canus	U	U										U	U
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis	U	U										U	U
Western Gull*	Larus occidentalis	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Band-tailed Pigeon*	Patagioenas fasciata	O	O	O	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	O	O	O
Mourning Dove*	Zenaidura macroura	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Great Horned Owl*	Bubo virginianus				H	H	H				H	H	H	
Northern Spotted Owl*	Strix occidentalis												H	
Barred Owl	Strix varia									H				
Northern Saw-whet Owl*	Aegolius acadicus			H	H	H								
Northern Pygmy-Owl*	Glaucidium gnoma											R		
Vaux's Swift*	Chaetura vauxi										O			
Anna's Hummingbird*	Calypte anna	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

<b>BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE &amp; PATTERSON POINT</b>													
<b>Rufous Hummingbird</b>	Selasphorus rufus	O											O
<b>Allen's Hummingbird*</b>	Selasphorus sasin				C	C	C	C	C				
<b>Belted Kingfisher*</b>	Ceryle alcyon	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Acorn Woodpecker*</b>	Melanerpes formicivo	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Red-breasted Sapsucker</b>	Sphyrapicus ruber	O									O	O	O
<b>Nuttall's Woodpecker*</b>	Picoides nuttallii	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
<b>Downy Woodpecker*</b>	Picoides pubescens				O					O			
<b>Hairy Woodpecker*</b>	Picoides villosus				R					R			
<b>Northern Flicker</b>	Colaptes auratus	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Pileated Woodpecker*</b>	Dryocopus pileatus				R					R			
<b>Olive-sided Flycatcher*</b>	Contopus cooperi				R								
<b>Willow Flycatcher</b>	Empidonax traillii									R			
<b>Pacific-slope Flycatcher*</b>	Empidonax difficilis				U	U	U	U	U				
<b>Black Phoebe*</b>	Sayornis nigricans	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Tree Swallow*</b>	Tachycineta bicolor			C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
<b>Violet-green Swallow*</b>	Tachycineta thalassina			C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
<b>Northern Rough-winged Swallow*</b>	Stelgidopteryx serripennis			U	U	U	U	U	U	U			
<b>Cliff Swallow*</b>	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota			C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
<b>Barn Swallow*</b>	Hirundo rustica			C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	Regulus satrapa											O	
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	Regulus calendula	C	C								C	C	C
<b>Cedar Waxwing</b>	Bombycilla cedrorum			O									
<b>Bewick's Wren*</b>	Thryomanes bewickii	O	O								O		

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE & PATTERSON POINT													
Winter Wren*	Troglodytes troglodytes	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Swainson's Thrush*	Catharus ustulatus				U	U	U	U					
Hermit's Thrush*	Catharus guttatus	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
American Robin*	Turdus migratorius	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Varied Thrush	Ixoreus naevius	U	U	U							U	U	U
Wrentit*	Chamaea fasciata				R				R				
Bushtit*	Psaltriparus minimus	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Chestnut-backed Chickadee*	Peocile rufescens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pygmy Nuthatch*	Sitta pygmaea				U	U	U	U	U	U			
Brown Creeper*	Certhia americana	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Steller's Jay*	Cyanocitta stelleri	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Western Scrub-Jay*	Aphelocoma californica	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
American Crow*	Corvus brachyrhynchos	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Common Raven*	Corvus corax	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
European Starling*	Sturnus vulgaris	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Warbling Vireo*	Vireo gilvus									O			
Purple Finch*	Carpodacus purpureus										O	O	O
House Finch*	Carpodacus mexicanus	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pine Siskin*	Carduelis pinus	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
American Goldfinch*	Carduelis tristis				O	O	O	O	O	O			
Orange-crowned Warbler*	Vermivora celata									O			
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia									R			
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	O											O

<b>BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE &amp; PATTERSON POINT</b>														
<b>Townsend's Warbler</b>	Dendroica townsendi	O	O									O	O	O
<b>Wilson's Warbler*</b>	Wilsonia pusilla	O	O	O	U	U	U	U	U	O	O	O	O	O
<b>Western Tanager</b>	Piranga ludoviciana				O	O								
<b>Spotted Towhee*</b>	Pipilo maculatus	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>California Towhee*</b>	Pipilo crissalis	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Fox Sparrow</b>	Passerella iliaca	O	O									O	O	O
<b>Song Sparrow*</b>	Melospiza melodia	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>White-crowned Sparrow*</b>	Zonotrichia leucophrys	O	O	O									O	O
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	Zonotrichia albicollis	R											R	R
<b>Golden-crowned Sparrow</b>	Zonotrichia atricapilla	U	U	U	U							U	U	U
<b>Dark-eyed Junco*</b>	Junco hyemalis	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Black-headed Grosbeak*</b>	Pheucticus melanocephalus				C	C	C	C	C					
<b>Red-winged Blackbird*</b>	Agelaius phoeniceus	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Brewer's Blackbird*</b>	Euphagus cyanocephalus	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Brown-headed Cowbird*</b>	Molothrus ater				U	U	U							
<b>Bullock's Oriole*</b>	Icterus bullockii				O	U	U	U	O					
	*= Breeds in Villa Grande/Lower Russian River area													
	<b>A=</b> Abundant													
	<b>C=</b> Common													
	<b>U=</b> Uncommon													
	<b>O=</b> Occasional													
	<b>R=</b> Rare													
	<b>H=</b> Heard Only													

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

<b>BIRDS OF VILLA GRANDE &amp; PATTERSON POINT</b>												
<b>Prepared by Linda Fisher &amp; Leah Norwood updated 2009</b>												
<b>Data based on 6+ years daily observation at Villa Grande Beaches (Patterson Point)</b>												
<b>Breeding information from Sonoma County Breeding Bird Atlas</b>												
<b>Abundance information is subjective;</b>												

## **APPENDIX C: Summary of Recreation Conservation Covenant**

Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District and Friends of Villa Grande: Patterson Point Project  
Recorded September 17, 2009 as Document #2009090330 in the Official Records of Sonoma County

1. *Obligation to Provide Low-Intensity Public Outdoor Recreation; Excused Non-performance; the Restoration and Land Management Plan.*

### **Public Access/Low intensity Recreational Use:**

A. The burden imposed on the Owner (FoVG) by this Covenant is the undertaking of the affirmative obligation of using, operating and maintaining the Property for low-intensity public outdoor recreation. Implicit in the Owner's obligation is a duty not to engage in activities that impede public access to or impede the use of the Property for low-intensity public outdoor recreation and the obligation to cooperate with the District in furthering the purposes for which the Property was purchased.

### **Restoration and Land Management Plan:**

B. The Owner's performance of the obligation imposed by Paragraph 2.A. shall be in accordance with a Restoration and Land Management Plan prepared pursuant to Section 5.1.6 of the Conservation Easement. The Restoration and Land Management Plan shall be prepared by the Owner after consultation with the District and approved in writing by District's General Manager pursuant to Section 6, subsection 6.1 of the Conservation Easement. The Owner shall be responsible for the preparation of any environmental document required by the California Environmental Quality Act.

C. The Restoration and Land Management Plan may be amended from time to time provided that such amendment shall be subject to District's approval, in accordance with the procedures and standards set forth in Section 6, subsection 6.1 of the Conservation Easement.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### APPENDIX D: Summary of Conservation Easement

“Deed and Agreement by and between Friends of Villa Grande and the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation & Open Space District Conveying a Conservation Easement”. Recorded September 17, 2009 as Document #2009090329 in the Official Records of Sonoma County

#### PART ONE: GRANT OF EASEMENT

1. **Grant and Acceptance of Conservation Easement and Assignment of Development Rights.** Pursuant to the common and statutory law of the State of California including the provisions of Civil Code sections 815 to 816, inclusive, GRANTOR hereby grants to DISTRICT and DISTRICT accepts a conservation easement in the Property in perpetuity (“the Easement”). GRANTOR hereby irrevocably assigns to DISTRICT all development rights associated with the Property, except those rights which are specifically reserved by GRANTOR through this Easement and described herein.

2. **Conservation Values.** The approximate 1.8 acre riparian parcel is situated on a bend of the lower Russian River in the unincorporated town of Villa Grande located at the intersections of Russian River Avenue and 3<sup>rd</sup> Street (“the Property”). The Property consists primarily of a riparian forest including mature second growth redwoods, riparian vegetation and two beaches, a rocky beach upstream and a sandy beach downstream. The resources on the Property, as described below (collectively, “the Conservation Values”), include natural, scenic, open space and public outdoor recreation and education.

2.1 **Natural Resources.** The Property helps provide habitat for important plant and animal species integral to preserving the natural character of Sonoma County and particularly the lower Russian River. Protection of the Property will provide opportunities to enhance and promote native riparian vegetation on site. The property includes a riparian forest comprised of mature second growth redwoods, California bay, alder, and box elder. Other riparian vegetation on the Property includes mature willow, California blackberry, redwood sorrel, sword fern and wild rose. The Property’s vegetation provides habitat for a number native bird species and is a stop for migratory birds.

2.2 **Scenic Resources.** The Property’s open space character contributes to the area’s scenic resources. Protection of the Property will ensure the preservation of its open space character which contributes to the overall natural setting of the lower Russian River enjoyed by surrounding residents, seasonal visitors and by those persons that recreate on the river including by boat or canoe.

2.3 **Urban Open Space.** The Property is surrounded by dense residential development which encompasses a large portion of river frontage in this area of the Russian River. Protection of the Property will provide opportunities for area residents and seasonal visitors to access and enjoy public open space.

2.4 **Recreation.** The Property contains two naturally occurring beaches. Protection of the Property will create an important link in a string of beaches along the lower Russian River that are accessible to the public and that can be used by canoers and kayakers. The Property has historically been enjoyed by area residents as a place for swimming, bird watching, fishing, canoeing and picnicking. Protection of the Property will ensure low-intensity public outdoor recreational opportunities for area residents, seasonal visitors and residents of Sonoma County in perpetuity.



2.5 **Education.** The Property’s natural resources and the planned activities associated with restoration and enhancement of the riparian vegetation on-site will provide educational opportunities for area residents, seasonal visitors and residents of Sonoma County.

3. **Conservation Purpose.** It is the purpose of this Easement to preserve and protect forever the Conservation Values of the Property, as described in Section 2. This purpose shall hereinafter be referred to as “the Conservation Purpose of this Easement.” GRANTOR and DISTRICT intend that this Easement will confine the use of the Property to activities that are consistent with the Conservation Purpose of this Easement and will prohibit and prevent any use of the Property that will materially impair or interfere with the Conservation Values of the Property. GRANTOR and DISTRICT intend that all Conservation Values of the Property will be fully preserved and protected in perpetuity.

**PART TWO: RESERVED AND RESTRICTED RIGHTS**

4. **Affirmative Rights of DISTRICT.** DISTRICT shall have the following affirmative rights under this Easement:

- 4.1 **Protecting Conservation Values.** DISTRICT shall have the right to preserve, protect and document in perpetuity the Conservation Values of the Property.

- 4.2 **Property Inspections.** DISTRICT shall have the right to enter upon the Property and to inspect, observe, and study the Property for the purposes of (i) identifying the current activities and uses thereon and the condition thereof, (ii) monitoring the activities and uses thereon to determine whether they are consistent with the terms and Conservation Purpose of this Easement, (iii) enforcing the terms of this Easement, and (iv) exercising its other rights under this Easement. Such entry shall be permitted at least once a year at reasonable times, upon one-week’s prior notice to GRANTOR, and shall be made in a manner that will not unreasonably interfere with GRANTOR’s use and quiet enjoyment of the Property pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Easement. Each entry shall be for only so long a duration as is reasonably necessary to achieve the purposes of this Section 4.2, but shall not necessarily be limited to a single physical entry during a single twenty-four hour period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, should DISTRICT’s General Manager have a reasonable belief that GRANTOR is in breach of this Easement, DISTRICT shall have the right at any time, upon twenty-four hours’ prior notice to GRANTOR, to enter upon the Property for the purpose of determining whether such breach has occurred. The rights of entry provided by this Section 4.2 shall extend to the officers, agents, consultants, and volunteers of DISTRICT.

- 4.3 **Enforcement.** DISTRICT shall have the right to enforce the rights herein granted and to prevent or stop, by any legal means, any activity or use on the Property that is inconsistent with the terms, conditions or Conservation Purpose of this Easement and to require restoration of such areas or features as may be damaged by such activities or uses

- 4.4 **Approval of Certain Uses.** DISTRICT shall have the right to review and approve proposed uses and activities on the Property as more specifically set forth in Section 5, and in accordance with Section 6.

- 4.5 **Signage** GRANTOR reserves the right to construct or place (a) sign(s) identifying the Property; (b) sign(s) marking the boundary of the Property, (c) sign(s) to provide directional or interpretive information, and (d) signs setting forth park and/or local area rules or regulations applicable to use of the park, provided that the size and number of such signs shall be limited to that which is reasonably necessary to accomplish the permitted uses herein, and further provided that such signs are sited and constructed in a manner that does not create a significant visual impact and does not hinder the Conservation Purpose of this Easement. Signs advocating candidates or issues that will be presented to voters in a public election are allowed, provided that such signs do not exceed then existing state and local regulations for political signs, and that such signs are removed within ten (10) days after the date of election

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### **APPENDIX E: Permitted Use Notice and Request Form**

To be submitted for side trails, brochure box, trash cans, portable toilet, tool storage, irrigation not listed on the approved PPP Land Management & Restoration Plan: (Include description of size, location, function of each in accordance with CE Paragraph 6.2):

**Permitted Use Notice and Request Form**  
Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District

**This form is to be used when a conservation easement requires either prior notice  
or prior written approval by the District**

Easement Name:	Patterson Point Preserve
Property Address:	3 <sup>rd</sup> & Russian River Avenues, Villa Grande, CA
APN:	095.051.009
Landowner:	Friends of Villa Grande
Address and Telephone:	POB 28, Villa Grande, 95486
Landowner representative (as necessary):	Roberto Esteves
Landowner representative Address and Telephone:	POB 18, Villa Grande, CA 94586 415.282.1800

**Check One:**

- Permitted Use Notice (requires notice to the District only)
- Permitted Use Request (requires approval by the District)

**Description of the specific permitted use:**

- (1) On a separate sheet(s), describe the nature, scope, design, location map, timetable, and any other material aspects of the proposed use in sufficient detail to permit the District to make a decision as to its consistency with the terms of the conservation easement.
- (2) Identify the paragraph(s) in the conservation easement permitting the requested use.

---

**Site Plan.** Provide appropriate scaled site plan(s) that shows the location within the property and the size of both existing and proposed buildings, proposed changes in use, proposed changes in land (topography, vegetation, drainage, etc.) and scope of the proposed use. If request includes work within a building envelope identified in the easement, show the building envelope on site plan(s).

**Site Studies.** As necessary, identify and evaluate sensitive natural resources that may be affected by the proposed use.

## Restoration and Land Management Plan for Patterson Point Preserve

### Exhibit 2: Guide to Restoring Native Riparian Habitat in the Russian River Watershed

For a copy of this brochure contact Friends of Villa Grande or one of the sponsoring agencies:

