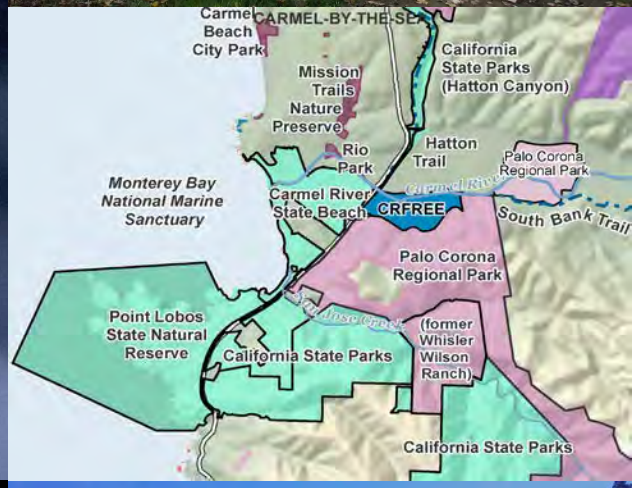
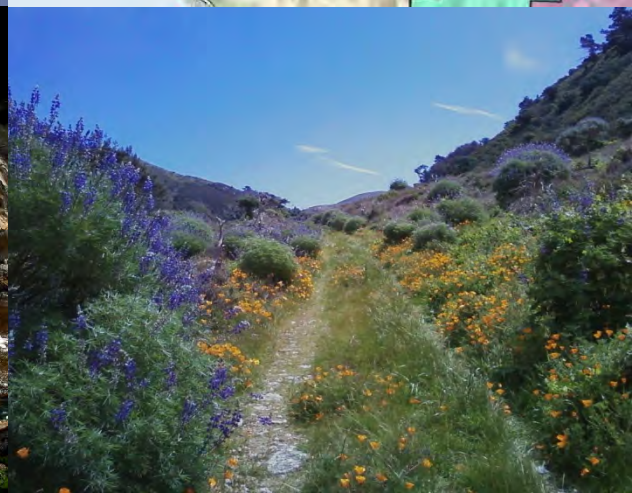
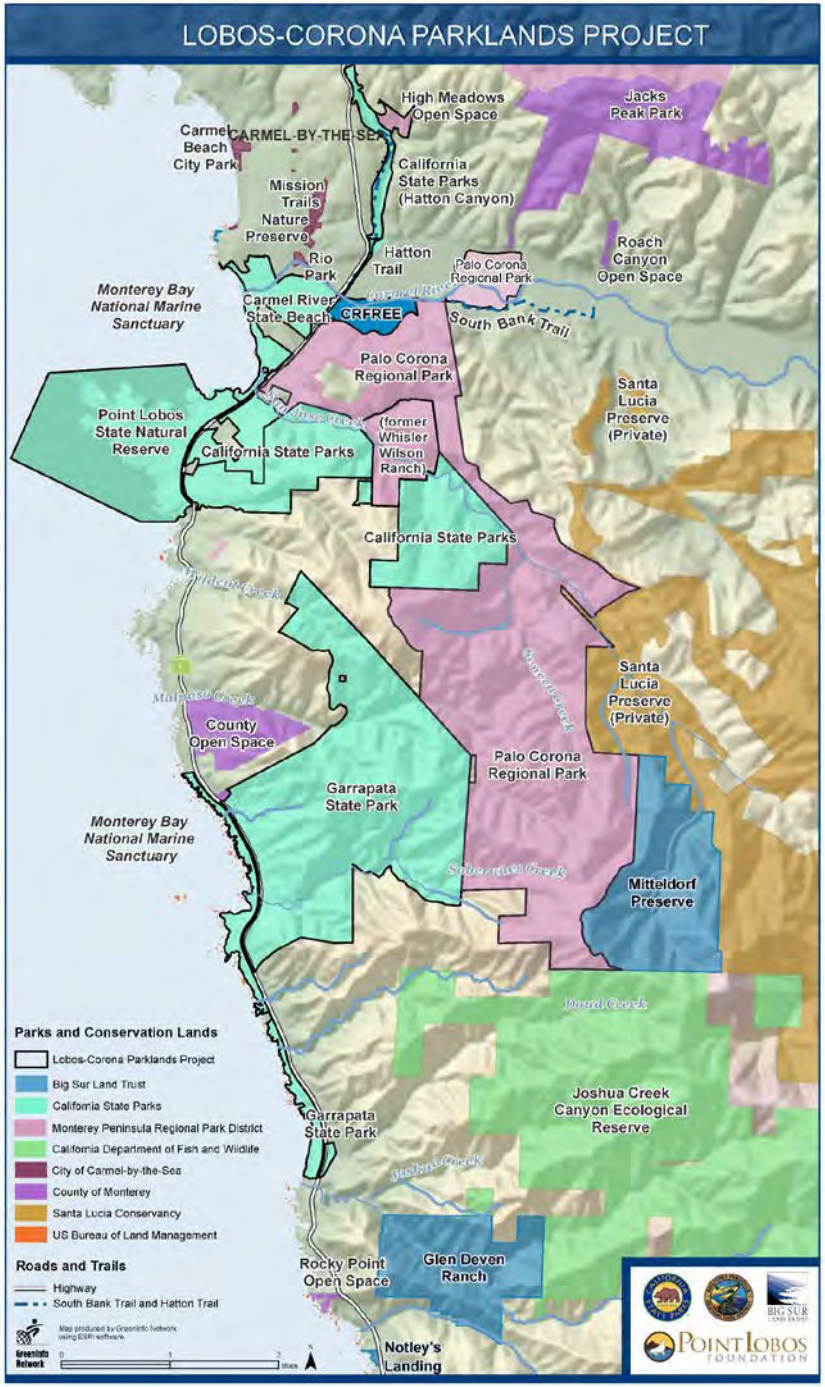
San Jose Creek Trail Project
Lobos-Corona Parklands

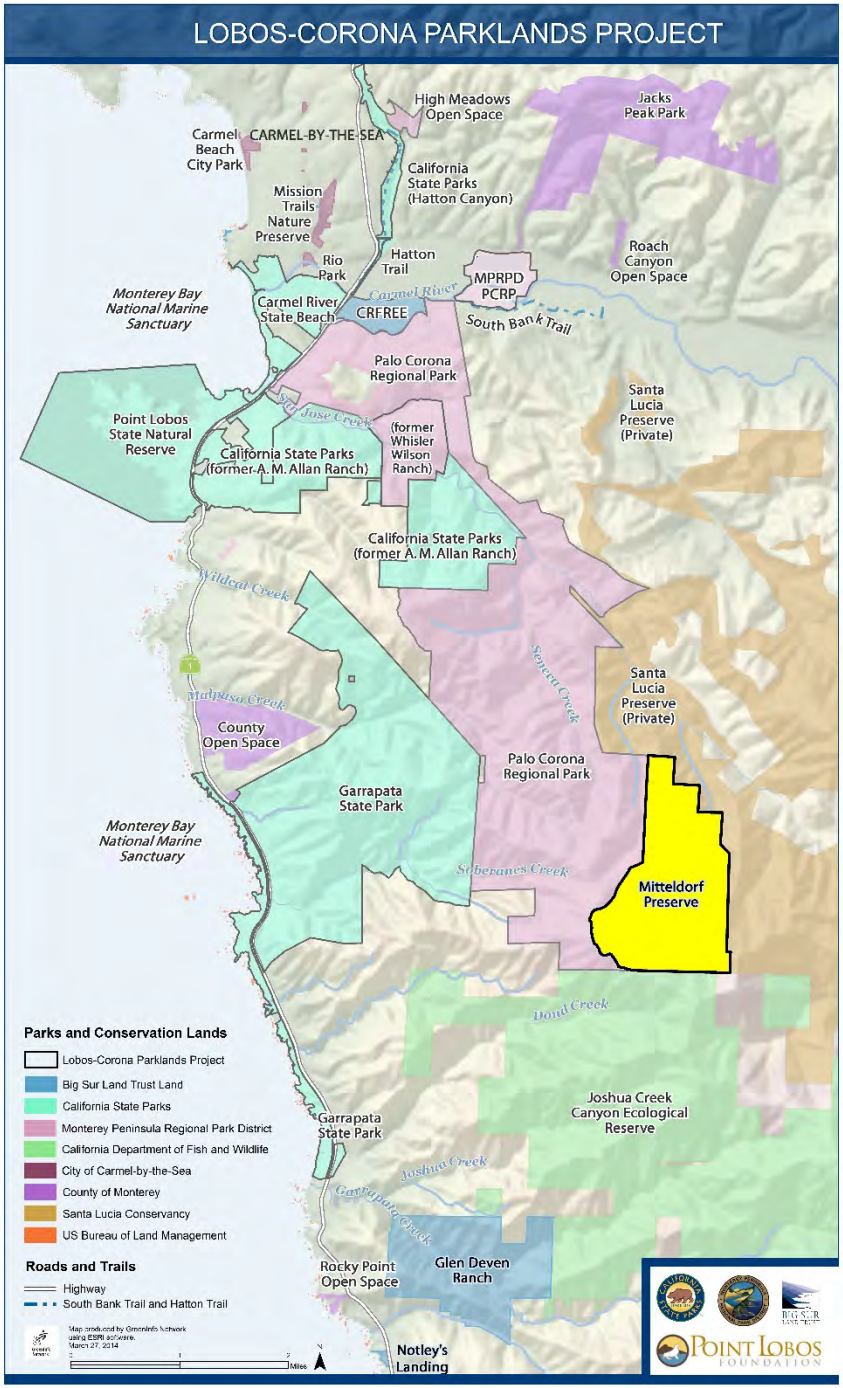
CA State Parks
Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
Point Lobos Foundation
Big Sur Land Trust

Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
Board of Directors Meeting
May 8, 2019

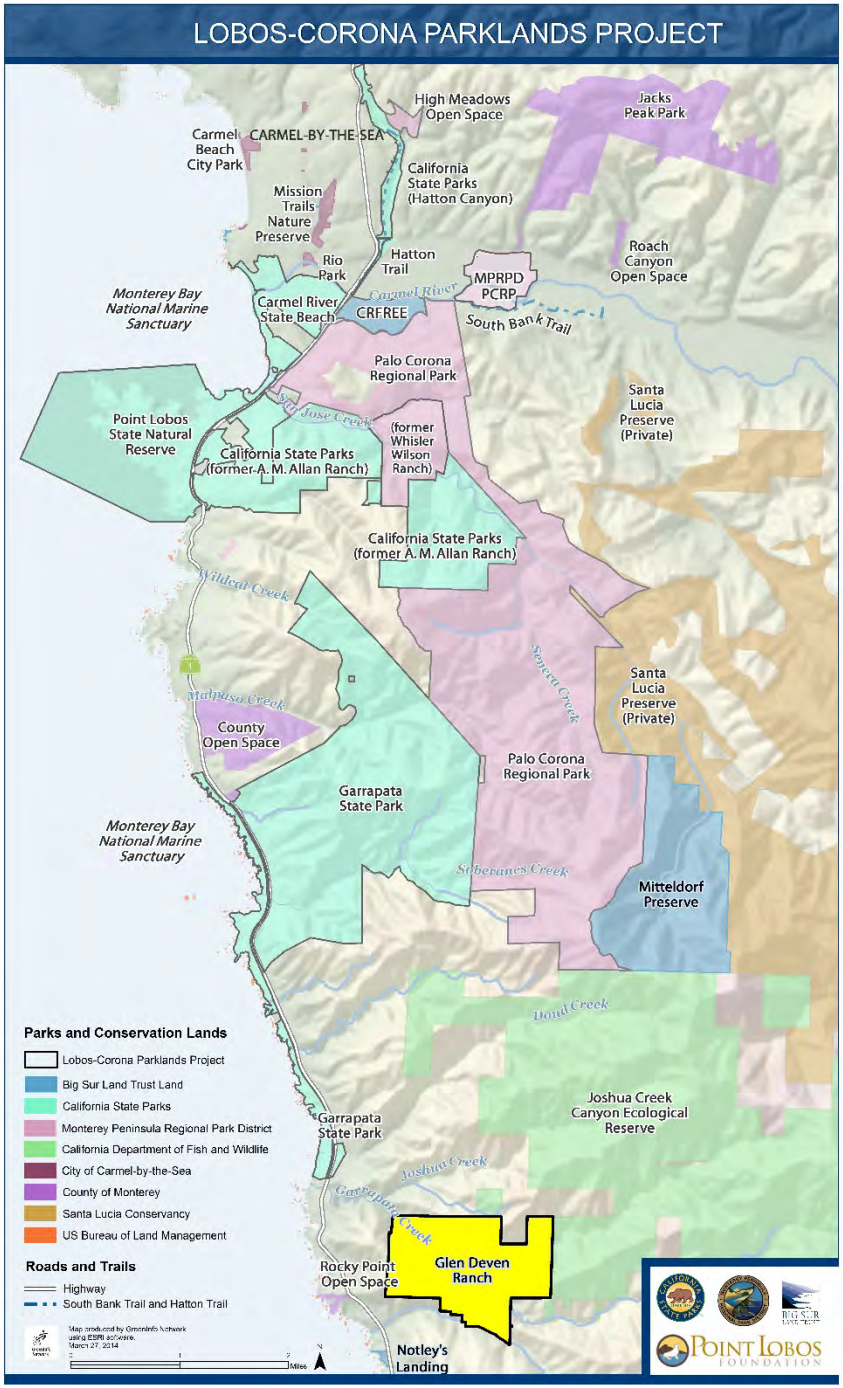




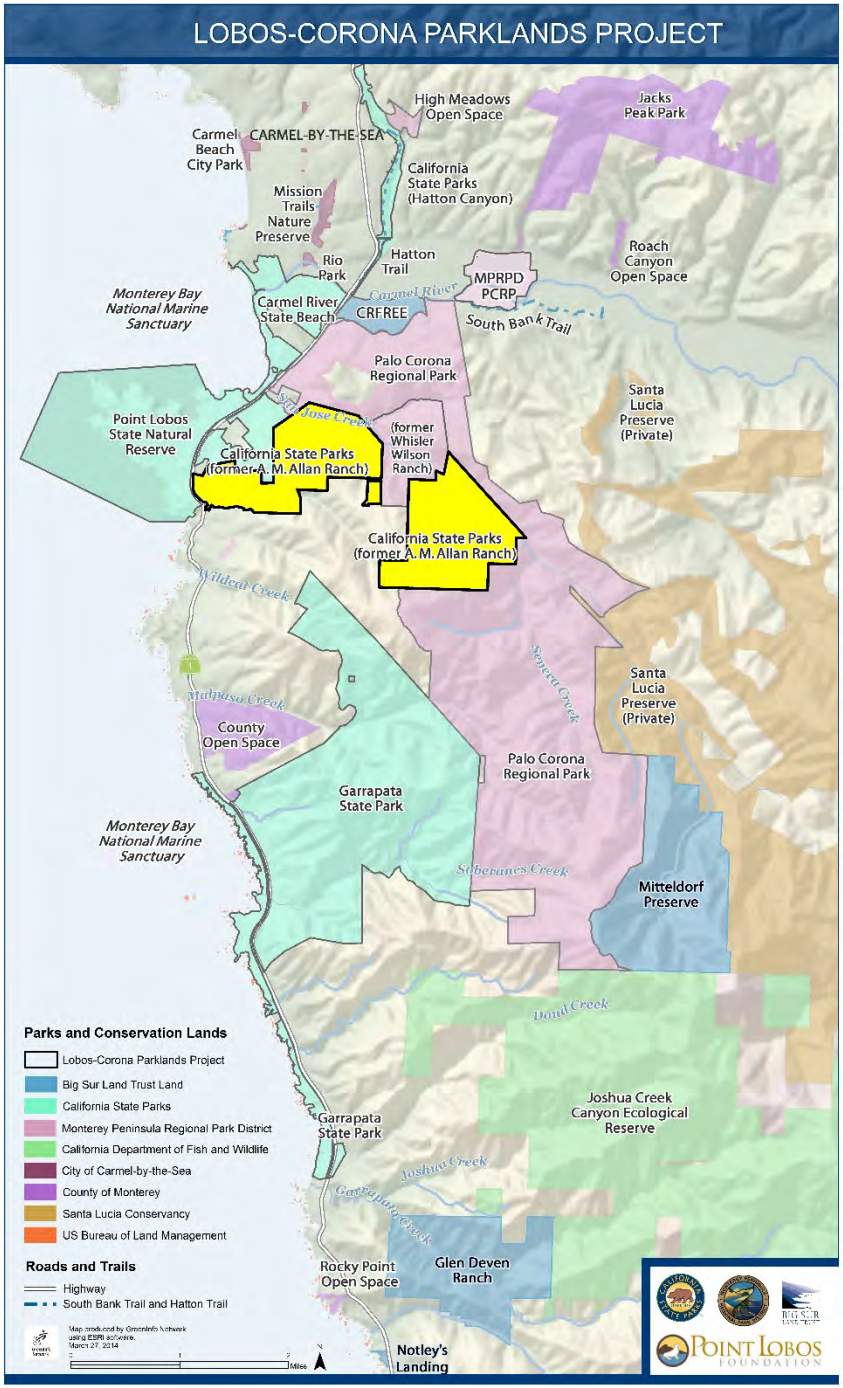

LOBOS-CORONA PARKLANDS PROJECT
High Meadows Open Space
Jacks Peak Park
Carmel Beach City Park
CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA
California State Parks (Hatton Canyon)
Mission Trails Nature Preserve
Rio Park
Hatton Trail
Palo Corona Regional Park
Roach Canyon Open Space
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Carmel River State Beach
CRFREE
South Bank Trail
Palo Corona Regional Park
Santa Lucia Preserve (Private)
Point Lobos State Natural Reserve
California State Parks
(former Whisler Wilson Ranch)
California State Parks
Santa Lucia Preserve (Private)
County Open Space
Palo Corona Regional Park
Garrapata State Park
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Mitteldorf Preserve
Joshua Creek Canyon Ecological Reserve
Garrapata State Park
Rocky Point Open Space
Glen Deven Ranch
Notley's Landing
Parks and Conservation Lands
Lobos-Corona Parklands Project
Big Sur Land Trust
California State Parks
Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
County of Monterey
Santa Lucia Conservancy
US Bureau of Land Management
Roads and Trails
Highway
South Bank Trail and Hatton Trail
POINT LOBOS FOUNDATION



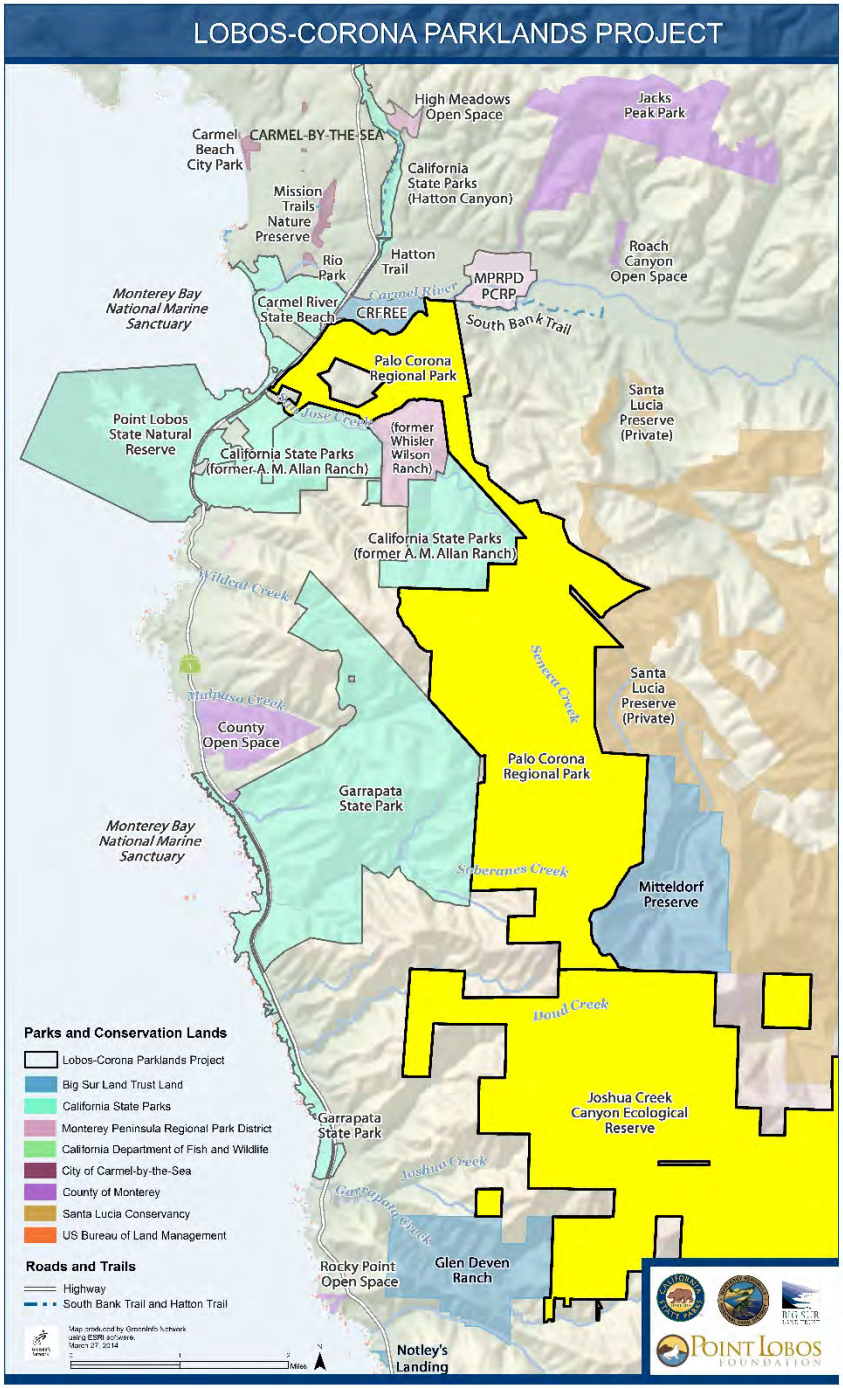
Mitteldorf Preserve (1990)



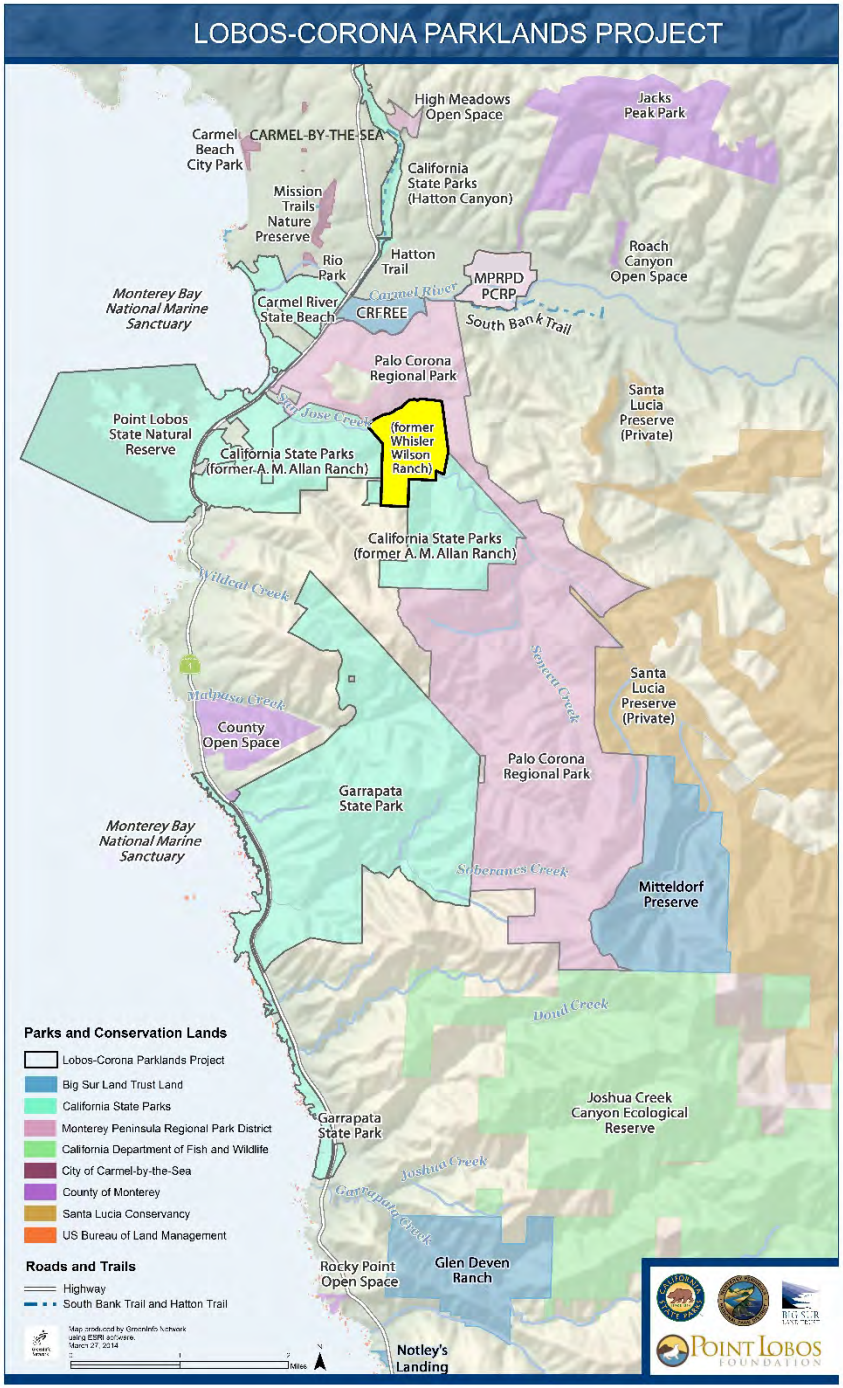
Glen Deven Ranch (2001)



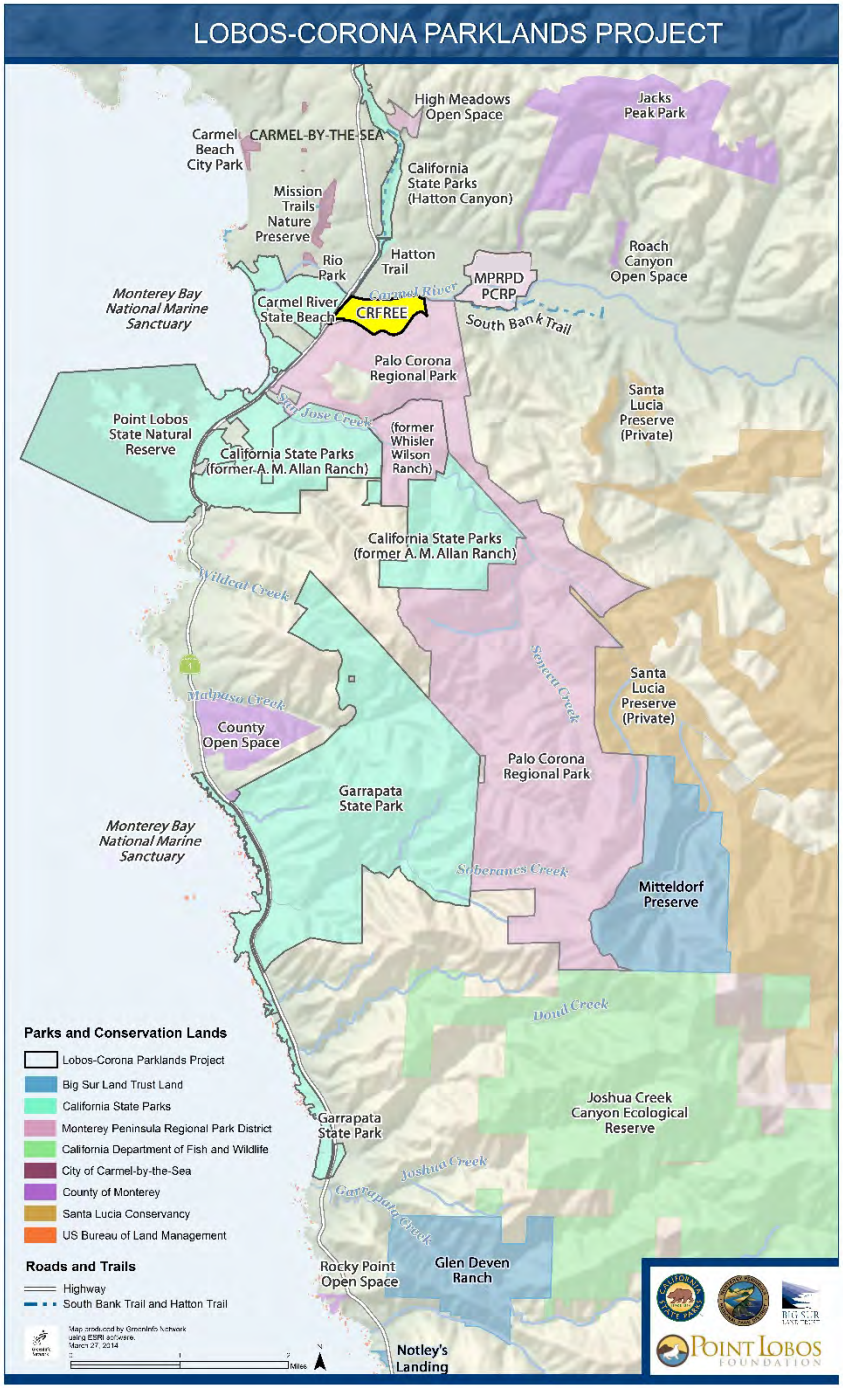
Point Lobos Ranch (1993)



Palo Corona Ranch (2002)

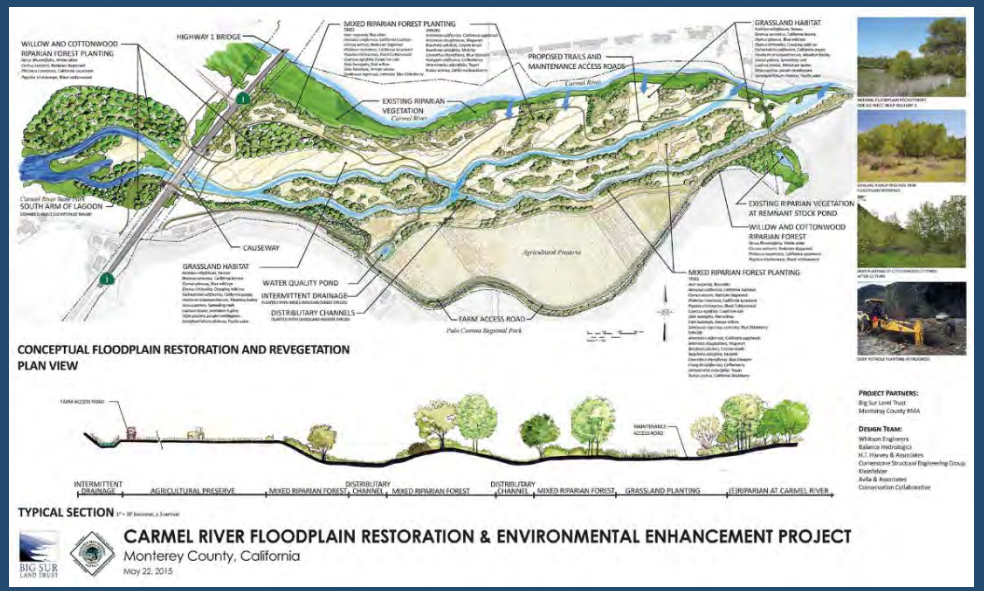


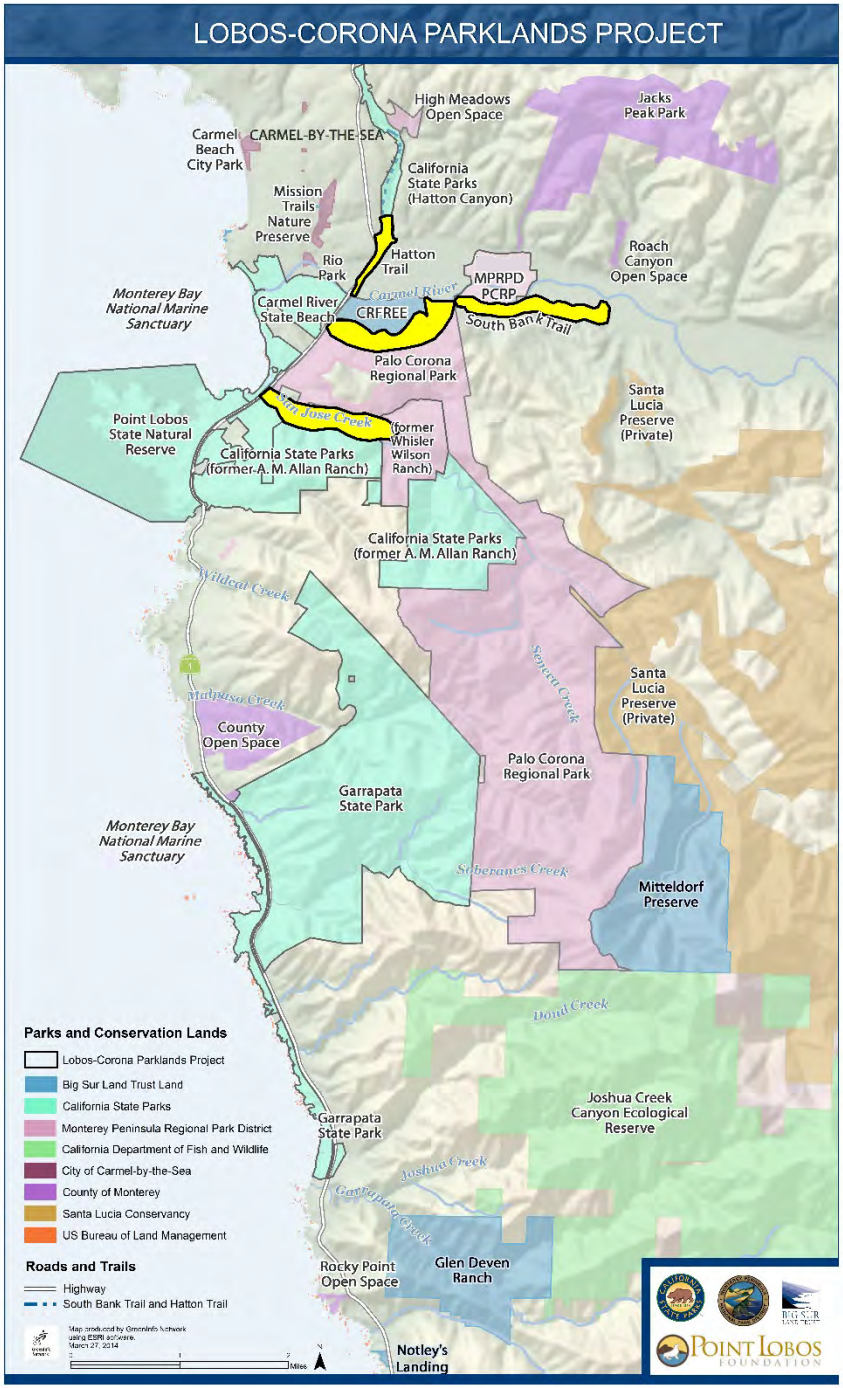
Whisler Wilson Ranch (2010)



Carmel River Floodplain Restoration And Environmental Enhancement

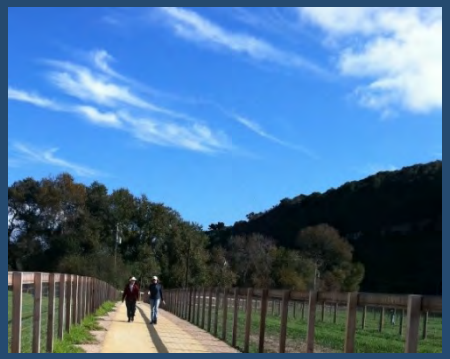
(CRFREE) (1990's)

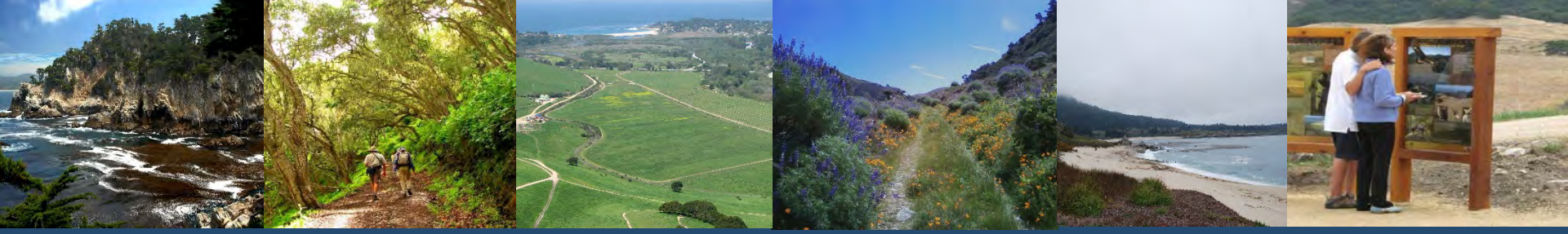




Lobos-Corona Parklands

Trails and Signage – Hatton (2010), South Bank Trail (2011), PCRP front ranch trails (2011), San Jose Creek (2019)

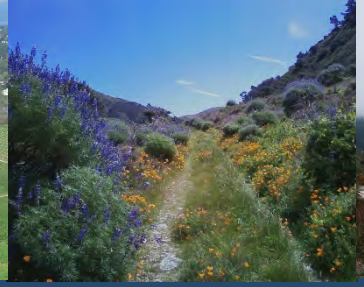




Lobos-Corona Parklands

- “Wow”- the next “great park” in California !
- Significant $ invested – multiple agencies and organizations
- Conservation legacy & public recreation
- Vision – collaboration to benefit people and nature – trails that connect, best management practices, interpretation, volunteers, youth engagement, sharing facilities, etc.
- MOU signed in 2014 with founding partners (State Parks, PLF, MPRPD, BSLT) – since then, key acquisitions, project designs, trails, parking



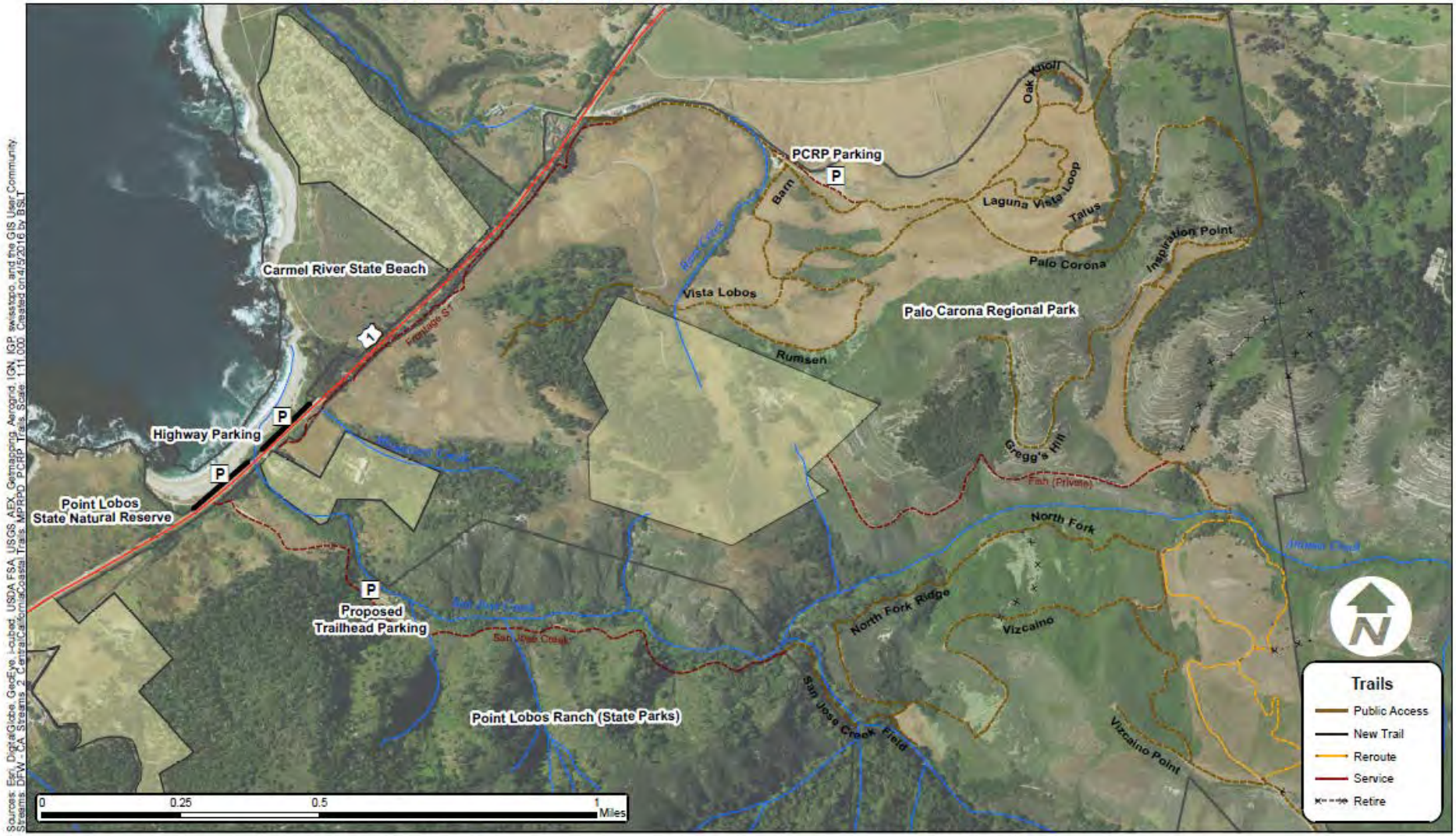



San Jose Creek Trail Elements

Funded by $552K River Parkways Grant

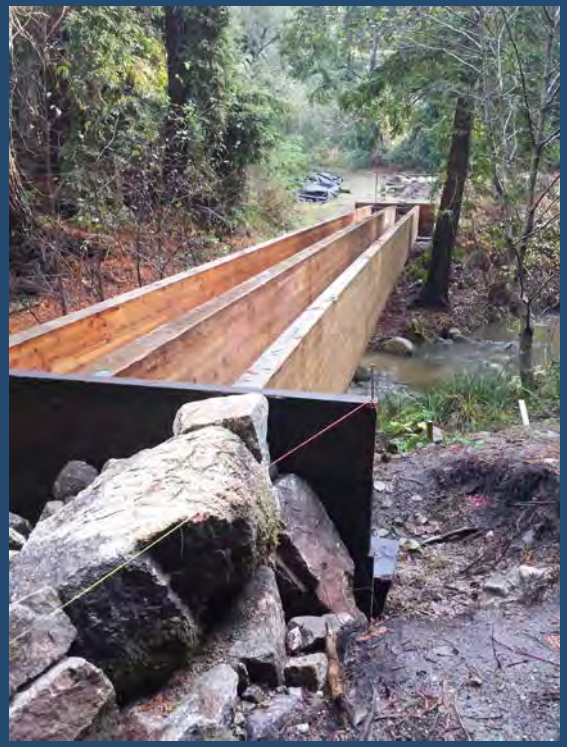
- MOU signed between BSLT, State Parks, MPRPD in 2011, updated 2014
- Construction of 3 pedestrian bridges over San Jose Creek, creating 1.5 mile long pedestrian trail on existing dirt access road – labor and materials
- Analysis of fish barrier (task of removing barrier eliminated from grant scope)
- CEQA review of potential 25 car trail head parking lot (construction task removed from grant scope)
- Permit fees and related permit costs
- Regulatory signage

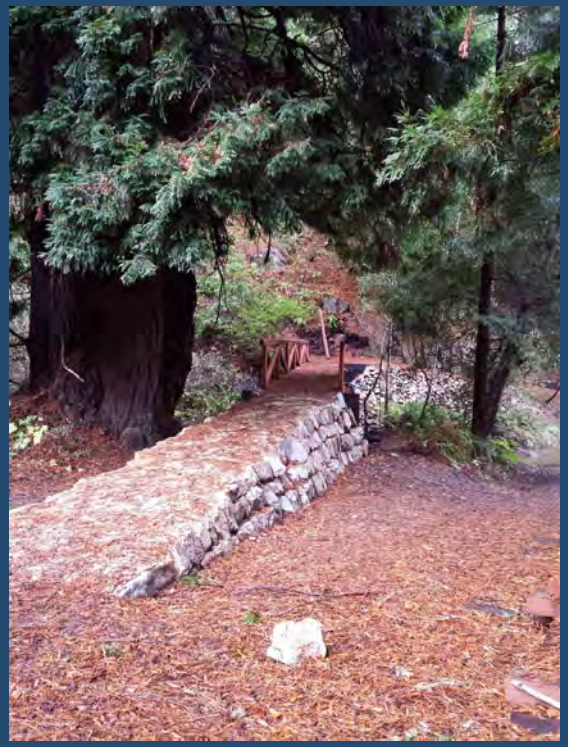
SAN JOSE CREEK TRAIL CONNECTIVITY AND ACCESS

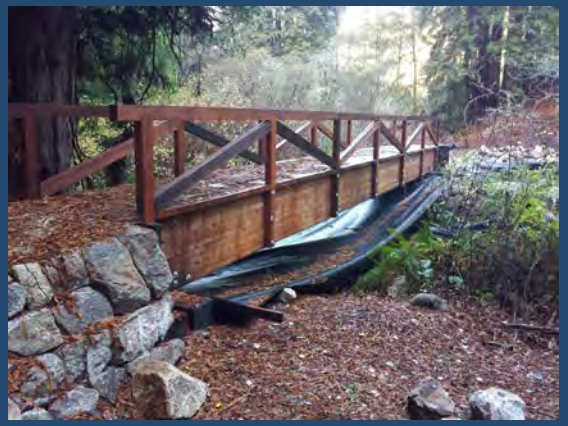


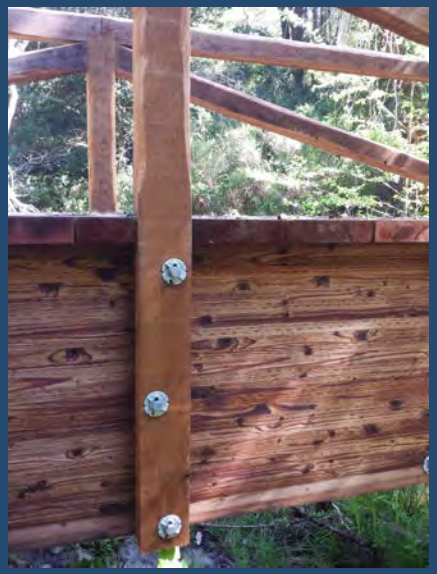
PERMITS

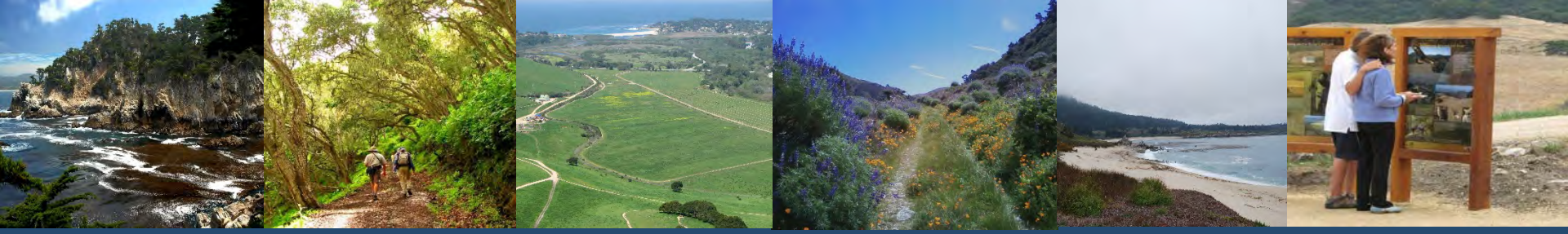
- 401 Regional Water Quality Control Board
- 404 Army Corps of Engineers
- 1600 CA Dept of Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement
- CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration
- Monterey County Coastal Development Permit
- USFWS Biological Opinions (Hutchinson's larkspur, Smith's Blue Butterfly, CA Red-legged Frog, Steelhead











San Jose Creek Trail Elements

Additional contributions to the project

- BSLT – staff time on grant/project management & planning
- State Parks – staff time on project engineering, design, planning, project oversight, labor
- MPRPD – staff time for planning and signage meetings; base map for 4th sign
- Point Lobos Foundation – $$ for interpretive signage and staff time for planning meetings

San Jose Creek Trail

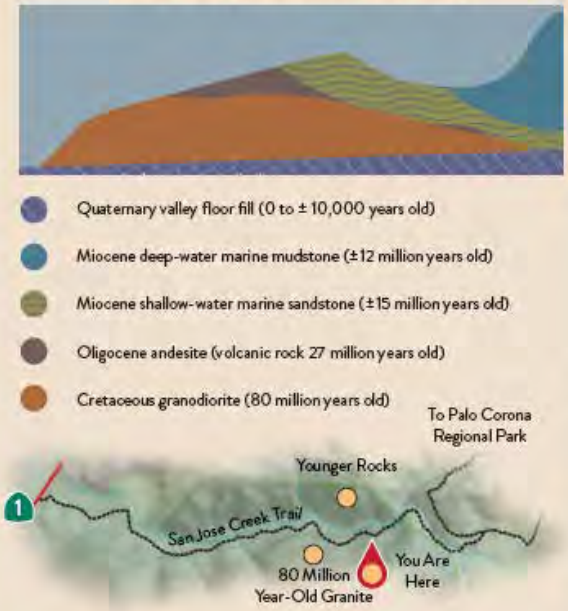
San Jose Canyon's Complex Geologic History

The rocks in San Jose Canyon attest to the immense power of the earth to reshape the world drastically and repeatedly through geologic time. The south wall of the canyon consists of a granitic rock that crystalized far beneath the earth's surface about 80 million years ago. On the north wall a complex assemblage of younger rocks lies atop this rock. Near the canyon mouth, a volcanic rock, composed of lava that spewed from a nearby volcano 27 million years ago, overlies the granitic rock. Above the volcanic rock, and extending up-canyon, is a thick succession of sandstone and mudstone deposited 10-15 million years ago on the floors of deepening ancient seas. All of these rocks accumulated far to the south and moved here as part of a giant dislocated block of the earth's crust attached to the northward-moving Pacific crustal plate.

The granodiorite on the north side

Exposure of 80-million year old (Cretaceous) granodiorite

GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION OF THE NORTH WALL OF LOWER SAN JOSE CREEK CANYON



Volcanoes that errupted 27 million years ago have left their mark here.

San Jose Creek Trail

Habitat Diversity Supports a Variety of Plants and Animals

Coast Redwoods

The federally listed endangered Smith's blue butterfly

California poppies

The federally listed threatened red-legged frog

Look for transitions of habitats along this trail. During spring and summer, wildflowers present an impressive display in the coastal scrub, grassland, and riparian and redwood forests. Shrubs such as silver bush lupine, seacliff buckwheat, and blueblossom provide food, shelter, and nesting habitat for wildlife. Wildflowers like California poppy, Lewis' clarkia, and Hutchinson's larkspur add color to the trailside and food for pollinators like bees and butterflies.

Coast redwoods here, in the southern portion of their range, are smaller and less numerous than those in northern California because of our warmer and drier climate. Climatic changes over time have reduced the range of redwoods.

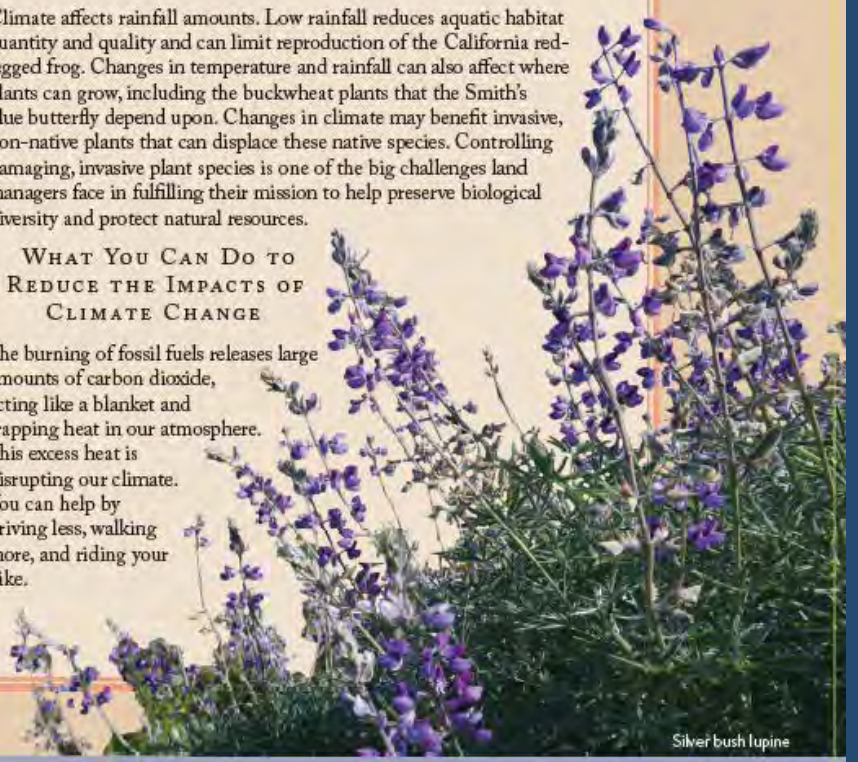
Animal species that live here include the California red-legged frog, which is California's largest native frog, and Smith's blue butterfly, which has a wingspan of only one inch. The Smith's blue butterfly spends much of its time on the flower heads of seacliff buckwheat, and its entire lifecycle is dependent on these plants. All of these species add to the delight of this special place. How will they adapt to survive future climate changes?

Climate Change

Climate affects rainfall amounts. Low rainfall reduces aquatic habitat quantity and quality and can limit reproduction of the California red-legged frog. Changes in temperature and rainfall can also affect where plants can grow, including the buckwheat plants that the Smith's blue butterfly depend upon. Changes in climate may benefit invasive, non-native plants that can displace these native species. Controlling damaging, invasive plant species is one of the big challenges land managers face in fulfilling their mission to help preserve biological diversity and protect natural resources.

What You Can Do to Reduce the Impacts of Climate Change

The burning of fossil fuels releases large amounts of carbon dioxide, acting like a blanket and trapping heat in our atmosphere. This excess heat is disrupting our climate. You can help by driving less, walking more, and riding your bike.



Silver bush lupine

San Jose Creek Trail

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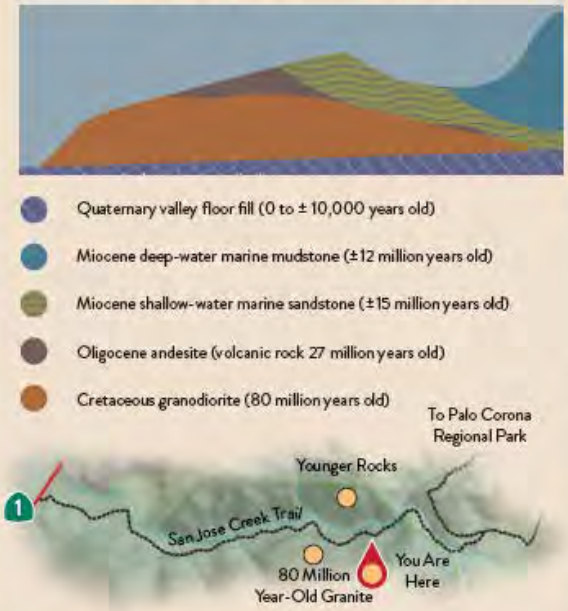

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San Jose Creek Trail

Welcome to Palo Corona Regional Park

Palo Corona Regional Park's 4,500-plus acres parallel the Pacific Ocean for approximately 10-miles, from the Carmel River to Big Sur.

The park's diverse plants and animals are attributed to its "micro-climates." The park's elevation, ranging from near sea level to over 3,400 feet at Corona Peak, greatly influences temperature and annual precipitation rates. Another factor is proximity to the often-foggy Pacific Ocean.

The San Jose Creek Trail connects you to the park's diverse habitats and offers interpretive exhibits, passive recreation, and some of the world's most beautiful scenery. For more information please visit the Discovery Center or go to www.mprpd.org.

NEXT STEPS FOR THE SAN JOSE CREEK TRAIL:

- Secure funding for fencing ($50K plus labor) and install along access road
- Open trail to public to connect to MPRPD Rancho Cañada unit
- Secure funding to implement revegetation and monitoring plan (permit condition ~ $68K over three years)

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!!