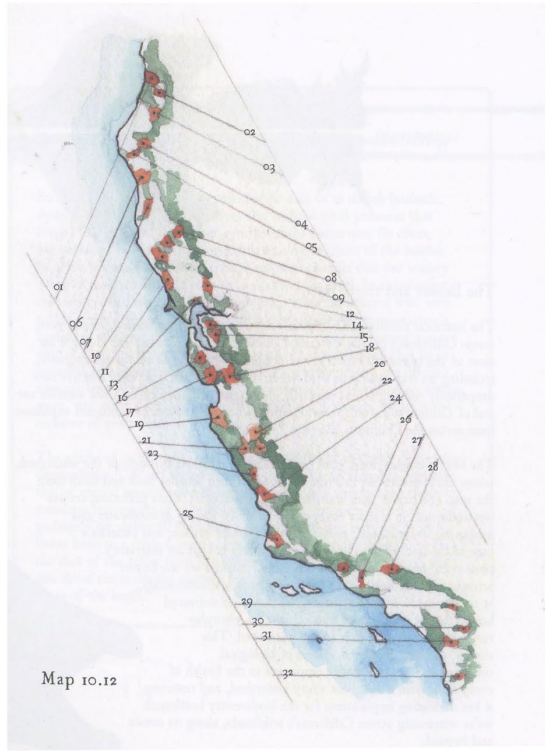
Brewer spruce assisted migration
Klamath Dam Removal
obi kanjmany
State of Water
February 2023
Wiyot National Monument
wolf reintroduction
Jackson demonstration forest
Shasta Dam raising
Water releases
low winter-run chinook
Potter Valley
"Free the Eel"
Plumas forest burning
Oroville dam
Sites reservoir
Rice paddy habitat
Delta tunnel Project
flood recharge
Twolumne Utilities District
Washoe restoration
San Francisco Bay Restoration Act (2023) $125 M
Dos Rios State Park
Alameda Creek Chinook
Mountain meadow restoration
Mill Creek Dam removal
Owens Valley Groundwater
Cal State Beaver Restoration
Eaglen / Sogorea Land back
San Joaquin River Project
Diablo Canyon
Oceano dunes
Amargosa National Park
Westlands Water district
Susanville
"DRECP"
Safe roads and Wildlife Protection Act (2022)
Joshua tree
Tortoise
Los angeles Wastewater
Colorado River Law renegotiated
Los Angeles River restoration
Audubon Restoration Wetland
San Bernardino forest "upsloping"
San Diego County dam removal
Salton Sea remediation
San Diego desal
153 AF/day = 50MGD
2x Imperial Valley
Imperial Valley Irrigation
the "Wall" and migration disruption



Map 10.12

10.12 FUTURE CALIFORNIA 001

Keeping the circuit open

Corridor ecology is the study of how wildlife uses space that connects habitat types, undeveloped areas, or natural landscape blocks for migration, foraging, and breeding. These wildlife corridors are bounded by imperative margins that insure genetic diversity and food availability while preventing overgrazing and a number of other deleterious effects that result from bounded terrestrial animal and plant populations. To maintain California's rich biodiversity, we must connect protected lands, and we must preserve key linkages within natural landscapes.

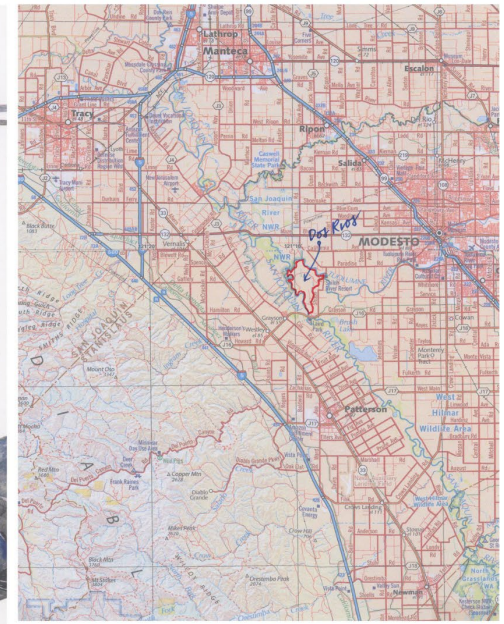
The green areas of map 10.12 represent areas of landscape across California's coastal ranges that remain relatively intact and free of overdevelopment, where abundant habitat space still exists and the land is afforded different levels of protection. The orange areas, listed here, are areas that have been identified as valuable wildlife corridors, unprotected and undeveloped.[35] The most able network of organizations to lead this fight today comprise the land trusts, and many have successfully worked pieces of these landscapes into their easement-management portfolios.

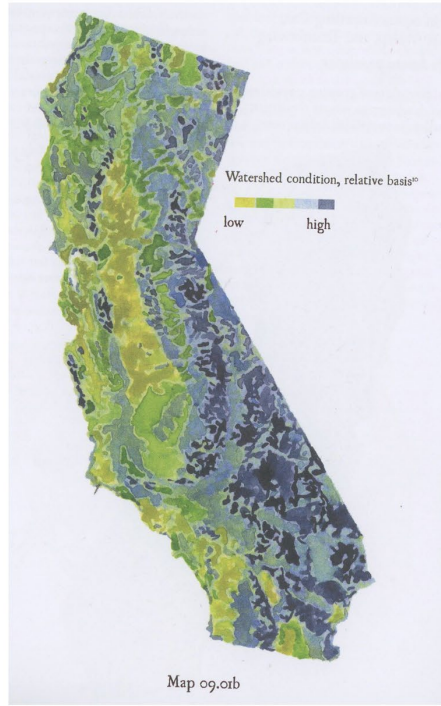
01. Blue Creek Mountain Ridge (Humboldt)
02. Bee Mountain (Humboldt)
03. Wire Grass Ridge; Redwood Creek watershed (Humboldt)
04. Chalk Mountains (Humboldt)
05. Elk Ridge; Mattole watershed (Humboldt)
06. Gibson Ridge; Benbow Lake area (Humboldt)
07. Elkhorn Ridge, south of Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness (Mendocino)
08. Hopland Corridor; Russian River watershed (Mendocino)
09. Gualala River headwaters (Sonoma)
10. Big Oat Mountain (Sonoma)
11. Cazadero Highway (Sonoma)
12. Vaca Mountains (Napa)
13. Wildcat Mountain (Sonoma)
14. San Pablo Ridge (Contra Costa)
15. Las Trampas Ridge (Alameda)
16. Mindego Hill (San Mateo)
17. Bear Creek (Santa Cruz)
18. Santa Clara Valley (Santa Clara)
19. Laureles Grade (Monterey)
20. Topo Ranch (Monterey)
21. Pine Canyon (Monterey)
22. San Lorenzo watershed (Monterey)
23. Cypress Mountain (San Luis Obispo)
24. Irish Hills (San Luis Obispo)
25. Santa Maria Valley (Santa Barbara)
26. Sulphur Mountain (Ventura)
27. Las Posas Hills (Ventura)
28. Highway 14 (Los Angeles)
29. Badlands (Riverside)
30. Black Hills (Riverside)
31. Tourmaline Queen Mountain (San Diego)
32. Starvation Mountain (San Diego)

The Beaver and the Salmon

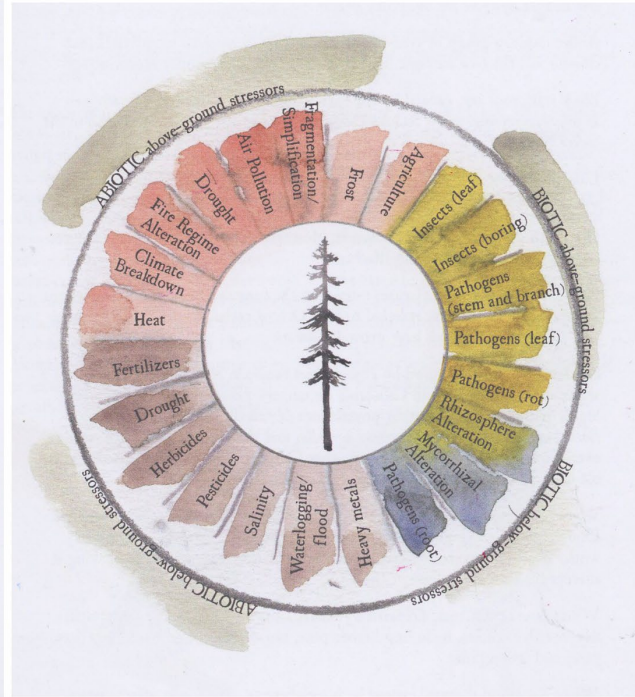
The historical density of California golden beaver, *Castor canadensis subauratus*, across California's coastal watersheds was far greater than we had thought for most of the twentieth century, and the beaver's role as an ecosystem engineer, including its relationship to anadromous fish, offers many services that are now desperately needed.[53] This scientific blind spot that the beaver is not a native animal of California has led to terrible policy decisions about its continued expulsion from across the California Floristic Province.

The beaver creates deep, cool pools and side channels throughout the watershed, where anadromous fish can rest and feed on their journey back and forth from the sea. The beaver dam and the reservoir it creates filters pollution; creates wetlands; aids in climate change adaptation by storing groundwater and mediating stream levels; prevents floods; stores carbon; and benefits a host of biodiverse life, including establishing habitat for migratory birds.[54] Salmon and other fish returning from the sea use beaver terraces as staircases to their spawning grounds; historically, at the completion of their life cycle, they have delivered hundreds of thousands of tons of calcium, phosphorus, and nitrogen per year to the watershed. This ancient and now fractured system of biological conveyance is an important component in the health of every ecosystem throughout every watershed, and restoring it has mediating implications for the biodiversity bottleneck we're witnessing across California's wildlands, along its coasts and beyond.





Map 09.01b



Map 09.02b

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