University of California Natural Reserve System
Scripps Coastal Reserve Managed Access Plan
Project Narrative

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The University of California Natural Reserve System's (UC NRS) Scripps Coastal Reserve (SCR) occupies nearly one thousand acres in La Jolla, ranging across a complex landscape including mesa top, coastal canyon and bluff, sandy beach, rocky intertidal, submerged coastal plain and deep submarine canyon. There are two distinct segments to the SCR: the shoreline and offshore marine protected area, and the upland area, commonly referred to as the "mesa top" or "Mesa". The area is located west of North Torrey Pines Road and UC San Diego's west campus (Figure 1, included in Attachment A). The upland area includes an approximately 17-acre mesa top that sits approximately 400 feet above Black's Beach, bounded by Blacks Canyon to the north, Sumner Canyon to the south, Black's Beach to the west, and La Jolla Farms Road and Whitecliff Drive to the east. The Mesa portion of the SCR is surrounded by developed areas (residential) to the east, north and south with steep cliffs to the west (Figures 2 and 3 of Attachment A). Access to the Mesa is via a gate on privately owned land. The UC NRS has access through this gate to the Mesa under a license agreement with the two adjacent private landowners. The Mesa includes an approximately 0.5-mile trail loop that has been used by the public, though this trail does not provide direct access to the beach to the west due to the steep cliffs that border the site to the west.

Prior to the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic (when public access to the SCR Mesa was first closed in connection with the health emergency that was declared), public access was allowed during daylight hours. Following the COVID-19 closure, a temporary managed access operational plan was implemented to address the fragile ecosystem and natural resources located on the SCR, including native habitat and cultural resources. In addition, the cliffs at the SCR could present significant public safety concerns. As a result, UC San Diego and UC NRS are requesting to make the temporary managed access permanent. The university is submitting this coastal development permit (CDP) application as part of its effort to formalize a managed access plan for the UC NRS SCR Mesa area that responds to the following:

- the needs of habitat management and preservation;
- the NRS's teaching and research mission;
- public access and safety; and
- increased sensitivity of habitat, environmental, and cultural resources.

In part at the request of adjacent neighbors, a steel gate was erected on the site in 2012 in lieu of a former less sturdy wooden gate. This gate prior to the 2020 COVID-19 closure was locked from dusk to dawn by the homeowner association's security team. Thus, this CDP application also includes a "retroactive" coastal development permit request for the access gate that was installed in 2012 as an important security and public safety element.

The University of California Natural Reserve System

The SCR is part of the UC NRS which is a network of 41 protected sites across the state of California. The NRS is the world's largest university-administered reserve network, built to advance the goals of the University of California. The three missions of UC NRS are teaching, research and public service. These include permanent protection of resources on the sites including geologic and cultural resources and biological habitats under the

condition of the UC NRS as a trustee agency. The reserve sites include examples of many habitats throughout the state and through land agreements with various agencies and other entities UC NRS manages and protects over 756,000 acres of land and the natural and cultural resources they contain.

Each UC campus manages a share of these 41 reserves. UC San Diego manages four reserves: the SCR (La Jolla), the Dawson Los Monos Canyon Reserve (Vista), the Elliott Chaparral Reserve (Scripps Ranch/Miramar), and the Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve (Mission Bay). Other than the SCR, the other three UC San Diego reserves operate under managed access. Additionally, only one other UC NRS Reserve site in the rest of the State-wide system allows public access, thus 39 of the 41 Reserves currently have restricted (or managed) access.

The SCR was one of the seven founding reserves in the UC NRS when the intertidal and subtidal areas became a reserve in 1965. The mesa top was added to the reserve in 1980. When UC San Diego took over management of the mesa, vegetation was largely invasive grasses, including mustard weed that was introduced by Spanish colonizers to the San Diego region. When acquired by the UC NRS, an active campaign to restore native vegetation began and by the 2010s coastal sage scrub was well established. As a result of this successful restoration, the SCR is now an active breeding site for the federally listed endangered California gnatcatcher.

Scripps Coastal Reserve Site History

The SCR area represents the only remaining undeveloped portions of the archaeologically significant "La Jolla Complex". The site was occupied for thousands of years by several overlapping cultures of Native Americans, including the Kumeyaay Nation. The Kumeyaay Tribes continue to have a strong presence in the San Diego region today and the SCR area (including the mesa top) holds cultural significance.

<u>Pre-UC NRS Background: Camp Callan – 1940 to 1945.</u>

Camp Callan was established as the Pacific Coast's Artillery Replacement Training Center in 1940. It comprised approximately 1,300 acres which stretched along the coast from what is today the Torrey Pines Golf Course to the northern boundary of UC San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography (portions of Pueblo Lots 1312 and 1313). The future SCR, and the Mesa, were a portion of that area designated for Camp Callan when it was officially opened in January 1941. Approximately 286 buildings were part of this original construction (though the SCR areas remained undeveloped). In February 1944, the Army discontinued Camp Callan as a replacement training center but continued its service as a military installation by being utilized as an amphibious training center. Notable at the Mesa is the remnant of a linear earthen berm, approximately 6 feet high and approximately 175 feet long which runs parallel to the coastline. There are fifteen gun emplacements along the berm that were installed by the Army as part of Camp Callan and are still visible today. In addition, there are the remains of foxholes along the edge of the cliff that are gradually being reclaimed by bluff-top erosion. The Federal Government closed Camp Callan in November 1945.

<u>Black Family – 1947 to 1980</u>

In 1947, William H. Black and his wife Ruth purchased 240 acres of unimproved land that lay within Pueblo Lots 1312 and 1313, formerly part of Camp Callan. The family developed a breeding and training facility called La Jolla Farms. In 1949, the Black family began to convey bluff-top parcels to individuals who wished to build homes overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Five years later, the Blacks allowed much of the remaining land to be subdivided into residential building sites ranging from one acre to just over seven.

In 1966 the university expressed an interest in purchasing thirty-four remaining unsold lots together with other La Jolla Farms property still owned by the Blacks. This included horse stables and barns, a half-mile training track, a canyon with a paved switchback road leading down to the beach (Blacks Beach Access Road), approximately one mile of beach (known today as Black's Beach) and included the 17-acre "mesa top". These parcels (approximately 132 acres) were transferred to the UC Regents and recorded in 1967. The acquisition also included the Black's Family La Jolla Farms residence for use as a UC San Diego Chancellor's residence (now known as Audrey Geisel House, which is still in use today).

From 1967 to 1980 the mesa top remained undeveloped as discussions on the suitable uses of these parcels were ongoing. Most of the other privately owned parcels surrounding the mesa top were developed as residential uses over the period from approximately 1950 into the 1960's.

The Regents' original UC NRS designation of these upland parcels in 1980 was limited to a 20-year period, with a provision that a review be undertaken two years prior to the expiration of this 20-year period for the development of a recommendation to be submitted to The Regents regarding the future use of the University-owned property. In January 1999, the San Diego campus coordinated an analysis undertaken by a multi-campus Review Committee appointed by the UC NRS. The Review Committee was unanimous that the entire SCR is a "priceless and irreplaceable resource with biological, archaeological, pedagogical, and aesthetic values and should continue to be managed as a Natural Reserve by the San Diego campus". Subsequently, in May 2000, the Regents approved, and thus reaffirmed, that the area continue to be designated as a component of the UC NRS and be used for "teaching, research, and public outreach purposes".

Scripps Coastal Reserve Present Use

Because the SCR is both a rare example of accessible Diegan coastal sage scrub and a site that is within close walking distance to the UC San Diego campus, it has always been an important resource for educators and researchers at UC San Diego in addition to natural land managers up and down the California coast. Consistent with the UC NRS's mission, much of the research and teaching at the SCR has focused on the native vegetation and the coastal environment. For example, graduate students have studied the effect of carbon additions and the timing of rains on competitive interactions between native and invasive plant species. Undergraduate students have learned to use modern cartographic techniques (geographic information systems; GIS) by mapping native and invasive plants on the reserve. Students in introductory biology labs have sequenced and compared microbes in areas of native and invasive species. Other students have mapped threatened barrel cactus.

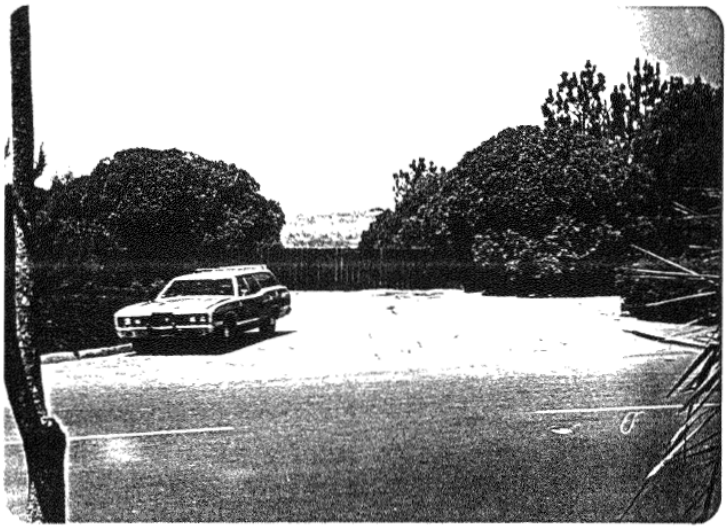
In addition to advancing the UC San Diego mission for teaching and research, the SCR provides an important preserved habitat. The SCR staff work extensively to preserve and maintain the fragile ecosystem, which requires ongoing removal of invasive species and supportive environments to establish young native plants. These efforts are oftentimes hindered by high pedestrian traffic, such as through trampling of native plants or the introduction of invasive organisms which can be easily brought into the habitat via visitors to the site.

II. EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AND ACCESS

A short, gated dirt road from La Jolla Farms Road called Whitecliff Drive provides access to the Mesa from La Jolla Farms Road. The roadway is owned by two private landowners on either side of the access path. Thus, entry into the SCR crosses private property via a license agreement that UC San Diego holds with the property owners. Gated access to the SCR has existed for a long period of time, and based on review of historical records

a wooden fence was likely installed by one of the homeowners adjacent to Whitecliff Drive, as early as 1980 (see image below).

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN JULY 28, 1980



Looking westerly, showing the existing curb break for 60'-wide street reservation extending from the westerly line of La Jolla Farms Road to the easterly boundary of the subject land, a distance of 200'. The wood board fence seen in this photograph is located approximately 25' west of the curb break. This fence has an unlocked gate which is used by the public to traverse the subject property. A portion of the grass-covered apex of the subject land can be seen beyond the fence.

This rudimentary gate was unsatisfactory in controlling access and a more substantial gate was installed in 2012. From 2012 until the Covid-related closure in March 2020 the SCR Mesa was open to the public from dawn till dusk, with the gate being locked at night.

a. Current SCR Access

The temporary closure in early 2020 was consistent with the actions of other public lands in the state that were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic response. Soon thereafter, in part as a result of a need to enhance protection of valuable natural resources, the UC NRS temporarily instituted managed access of the Mesa. During this time, UC San Diego compared SCR access to standard University of California Natural Reserve practices noting that managed or no access is common in 95% of the reserve properties. Instead of unlimited dawn-dusk access, public access to the Mesa has been provided since the start of the pandemic via the following three methods. These methods for access have also been communicated to the larger public:

1. First Saturdays at SCR. Docents provide guided tours to the public on the 1st Saturday of each month from 9am to 11am. These tours do not require reservations and are actively communicated through the SCR's webpage, SCR's Facebook page, the UC San Diego NRS monthly electronic newsletter, and emails to nrs@ucsd.edu.
2. Volunteering. Volunteers help with invasive plant management every Friday morning for two hours under the supervision of UC NRS staff. Volunteers are signed up via email by emailing nrs@ucsd.edu, as advertised on the Scripps Coastal Reserve website.

3. Access via the Reserve Access Management System (RAMS). Requests for access to SCR are submitted to and reviewed by the reserve via the RAMS portal, as are all the sites in the statewide system. Permission is restricted to those that have a legitimate education, research, or public service use and follow the statewide guidelines, as well as site-specific rules laid out by the Reserve Manager and university (as applicable). In addition to scientific and academic research, other legitimate uses include the arts, such as visits by writers, painters, and photographers, and visits are not limited to UC affiliates. Any researcher, educator, artist, or similar can submit a request for access, which will then be evaluated by the reserve. The RAMS system has been successfully used at the SCR and many other NRS locations for many years.

This information, along with how to get in touch with the SCR management staff, is available publicly online at the following website (which can be easily located by typing "Scripps Coastal Reserve" into a website search engine): https://nrs.ucsd.edu/reserves/scripps/index.html#Visit-the-reserve

The RAMSsystem allows for the UC NRS to track individual users of the reserve, important data for land management practices. From 2017–18 to 2021–22, almost 5,400 individual users were recorded for public service, research, and outdoor classroom uses.

In addition, because of the high cliffs surrounding the Mesa, no formal or safe access routes have been developed that allow access to the beach from the mesa top at the SCR. Instead, signage at the gate identifies other means to access the beach. Beach access is available via Blacks Beach Way (approximately 0.4 miles to the north of the SCR off along La Jolla Farms Rd). Additionally, the Coastal Meander Trail further south, on the UC San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography campus; and trails at the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (City of San Diego). Other publicly available coastal access locations also exist within proximity of the SCR are shown in Figure 5 (figures are included as Attachment A).

b. Safety Considerations

Public health and safety is typically a concern of unmanaged/informal access, and steep cliffs to the shoreline below are present at the SCR. Ongoing natural erosion along these cliffs led to five separate bluff collapses in 2020 (March through July) in areas within and near the SCR along Blacks Beach and one along Blacks Beach in January 2023. To address these safety issues and risk of bluff collapse, UC San Diego submitted a request for public safety signage that was approved by the Coastal Commission in April 2021 (6-21-0136-X). Two of the signs were installed at the top of the bluffs on the SCR site.

c. Site Development and Improvements (Gate)

This coastal development permit application also includes a request to formalize the previous installation of a site gate (retroactive permit). This gate (in place since the 1980's and upgraded in 2012) is located on private property, not on university land, and the current gate was installed via license agreement with the two adjacent property owners. The gate includes an 8-foot-tall operable steel gate connected to two spans of steel fencing that meets up with neighboring property owners' existing fencing/walls. The entire length of the gate/fence span is approximately 40 feet. The new gate was installed within the same footprint as the pre-existing wood gate and did not require any vegetation removal for installation. See Figure 4 included in Attachment A.

With the exception of this gate the Mesa site itself is entirely undeveloped except for informal trails, site signage, and some minimal fencing for safety. Consistent with other Reserves, habitat restoration and related maintenance activities, as well as research and educational field visits, occur on a regular basis.

See also Attachment B: Pre-Existing Gate Photos and Attachment C: Replacement Gate Plans and Photo

d. Biological Resources

The site contains sensitive habitat and biological resources; predominantly Diegan coastal sage scrub, which is occupied by the coastal California gnatcatcher, a federally threatened species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a Bird Species of Special Concern by the State of California. The SCR hosts a rich biodiversity, as evidenced by the attached flora, bird, herptiles, and mammals species lists, containing species identified within the Mesa site. Special status species identified on the site include the Sea dahlia, Barrel cactus, Coast scrub oak, Loggerhead Shrike, Peregrine Falcon, Savannah Sparrow, and Brown Towhee. It is likely that the coastal sage scrub habitat would be classified as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA). Coastal Act Section 30107.5 labels ESHA as "any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." See Attachment D: Scripps Coastal Reserve Known Biological Resources.

Unmanaged public access is known to have impacts on native habitat, and in some cases reduce biodiversity, and scientific research on the subject is evidence of this. A recent recreational ecology study stated, “an increasing body of evidence is emerging that indicates non-consumptive recreational activities like hiking, which [doesn’t] involve harvesting of resources, can have harmful effects on species, their habitat, and efforts to protect them” (Unger 2020). Previous public access use included the bringing of pets (domestic dogs) onto the SCR. Bringing pets and particularly dogs into natural reserve areas can have significant impacts on native wildlife that avoid the scent marks or presence of these potential predators. Additionally, unauthorized users engaging in other activities such as smoking, playing loud music, and using drones can threaten wildlife, and smoking poses a significant wildfire risk. All these behaviors have been observed by administrators and visitors of the SCR and other open space areas surrounding UC San Diego. In addition, over-use of existing trails; creation of new, unauthorized trails from increased foot traffic; and unauthorized access to the cliffs can all degrade or destroy vegetation and create or exacerbate erosional problems which further such degradation. Transport of invasive plant seeds on visitor’s shoes directly threatens ongoing efforts to restore native vegetation within the reserve.

Since managed access began in 2020 the reduced human presence is thought to have allowed the Lesser Nighthawk to return to the SCR site. While it is not currently a listed federally or state species, it has suffered declines in coastal Southern California. The species was recently identified by UC NRS to have bred at the SCR, and breeding grounds are scarce on the coast of San Diego County. Similarly, it is suspected that coastal California gnatcatcher breeding has increased on the SCR site during the site closure.

The following images show progress of restoration and habitat maintenance efforts by the UC NRS over the last two decades. The older image shows that the Mesa was largely covered with non-native grasses in January 2000 and the Camp Callan gun emplacements (in the upper left part of the Mesa) were largely free of vegetation. Twelve years later, the November 2022 image shows that most of the Mesa surface is covered by coastal sage and the southern loop trail is largely covered in native vegetation. The increase in cover of native vegetation is largely due to direct interventions by reserve staff and volunteers, particularly planting native species and control and eradication of non-native vegetation. The ongoing restoration of native vegetation is the first step in the restoration of habitat for native species, such as the gnatcatcher. The process of managed access is part of the same goal of restoration of a fully native ecosystem on the Mesa.

Scripps Costal Reserve January 2000

Scripps Coastal Reserve November 2022

e. Cultural Resources

The SCR site is of significant importance to the local Kumeyaay Tribes who have occupied these areas for thousands of years, and UC San Diego and UC NRS have initiated and participated in ongoing consultation with the Tribe over the long-term management of the site. As such, the UC NRS's proposed managed access plan is intended to preserve all the site's natural resources, including ecological, cultural, and environmental resources that are all of high value to Tribes.

f. Hydrology and Water Quality

The site experiences erosion along the steep western cliffs. In the vicinity of the SCR (along Blacks Beach) there have been recent bluff failures. Unmanaged public access has exacerbated erosion in some areas, due to repeated foot traffic on informal trails on the cliffs. These informal trails damage vegetation and focus runoff. Not only is this foot traffic degrading the environment, but it also presents safety concerns as described in Section II.b., Safety Concerns, above.

III. Future Access Considerations

Future access at the SCR would consider a balance between UC NRS's academic mission, protection of natural and cultural resources, safety and security, and public access. The intensity of public use has increased greatly since the site was first opened, and is at a level that is no longer compatible with the research, educational, or resource enhancement and preservation goals of the SCR. Thus, while the university acknowledges the history of public access to the site pre-pandemic, a managed access plan that is consistent with 39 of the remaining 41 UC Reserves is now proposed.

a. Educational use

UC San Diego has an academic mission and therefore access to the SCR is imperative to educate students on the natural habitat and environment. The proximity to campus means the mesa top is used as an outside classroom to observe and experience the attributes of California's coastal ecosystems. Presently, the SCR is visited by more than 4,000 students each academic year. At the same time, the policy of dawn-to-dusk public access has limited the ability of researchers to install expensive, long-term monitoring equipment or instrumentation to track environmental processes. In turn, concerns about the security of scientific instrumentation have limited the types of research and instruction that can be done on the site.

As climate change impacts increase, the value of native ecosystems as sites for teaching is of utmost importance. Coastal sage scrub (CSS) is one of the most imperiled vegetation communities in the world, in California less than 10% of historical CSS land cover remains. The San Diego region also has an official designation as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, an area with exceptionally high biodiversity and an exceptionally large number of endangered species. This aligns closely with the California Coastal Commission's public education efforts to increase knowledge of coastal and marine resources and active engagement in coastal protection and restoration activities.

b. Natural and Cultural Resources

Over 40 years of careful restoration management by the UC NRS has restored a highly disturbed site into functional habitat suitable for one of California's endangered species – the coastal California gnatcatcher. However, non-native ice plant, various species of mustard, devil's thorn, and star thistle, still plague the reserve. Invasive species management is predicated on preventing seed set, letting the existing seed bank exhaust itself, and encouraging the native species to move in. Thus, regular site maintenance is imperative to support and enhance this significant biological resource area. Along the bluff edges there is extensive erosion that is partly a result of pedestrian activity in those areas and restoration of vegetation in these areas is a priority. As previously noted, the site also contains sensitive cultural resources that must be carefully managed to protect and preserve these resources.

c. Safe Coastal Access

Ongoing safety concerns due to eroding high cliffs also warrant the consideration of managed access at the Mesa. Access from the beach and from Sumner Canyon to the south is a concern given the rough terrain and recent cliff/bluff collapses that have occurred along Blacks Beach. Safe beach and coastal access locations are abundantly available via several other options in vicinity to the SCR, including the following:

- Via the paved Blacks Beach Way (approximately 0.4 mile to the north of the SCR off along La Jolla Farms Road – a short walk)
- Via the Coastal Meander Trail on UC San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography campus to the south (1 mile), with public parking provided
- Via the south end of UC San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography campus adjacent to El Paseo Grande with public beach access and parking (less than a 1.5-mile drive to the south)
- North of the SCR site (approximately 1.5-mile drive) is the City of San Diego's Torrey Pines Gliderport that provides public access to the beach with coastal views and hiking trails.
- Trails and coastal access at the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (City of San Diego) which is popular and just a short drive away.

See Figure 5 included as Attachment A for a depiction of these public beach access points near the SCR. It is also important to note that the shoreline/beach portion of the SCR (separated by the Mesa top by steep cliffs) is always available to the public who access the beach from other safe access points such as Blacks Beach Way, and the managed access would not pertain to that portion of the SCR.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGED ACCESS

To allow for the continued preservation and adaptive management of the SCR's biological resources, cultural resources, management of public health and safety risks, and prioritization of the UC NRS research and educational mission, and the protection of long-term deployments of research instrumentation, the university proposes to continue the temporarily placed managed access program described in Section II.a. Specifically, supervised (docent-led) access would continue to be available to the public on the 1st Saturday of each month with no reservation required. Otherwise, access would be allowed on a case-by-case basis to support research, educational, and/or habitat maintenance purposes as described in Section II.a. As described throughout Section II, this approach, used across the Natural Reserve System, is proven to better protect biological and cultural resources, while balancing the need for research and education programs and addressing public safety.

The university believes education and engagement is a critical component to protection of this culturally and environmentally important site and will lead to better success in informing the public with respect to the multi-faceted significance of the area and in protecting human health and safety (due to the unsafe cliff beach access). NRS docents are well-informed and trained to aid in public education.

a. Summary of Uncontrolled Access vs Managed Access Benefits

Unmanaged public access has been proven to degrade natural resources. Maintaining a natural environment and protecting scientific and educational studies at the SCR is central to the mission of the UC NRS. Uncontrolled use, even if limited to daylight hours, would likely have a negative effect on the SCR's native flora and fauna, our attempts to restore the native vegetation and eliminate invasive species, hamper ongoing research and educational programs, and impact cultural resources.

Rather than an open public access policy, members of the public may still visit the reserve to enjoy its beauty and learn about its flora and fauna. They can attend any docent-led tours and access days or apply for specific research, education, or outreach efforts. Users are not restricted to people with scientific interests, rather any type of academic scholarship can be cited as reasons for a proposed reserve visit; for instance, many reserves support visits by painters, poets, and photographers. The application-based reserve use policy is nearly universal in the UC NRS system. No application or reservations are required for members of the public to attend the docent tours; they may simply show up at the Reserve on scheduled docent days. Information on accessing the SCR is available publicly online here: https://nrs.ucsd.edu/reserves/scripps/index.html#Visit-the-reserve.

The managed access plan does not intend to completely restrict public access, but rather offers public access in a managed, supervised format that better aligns with the goals and objectives of the SCR and mission of the NRS by protecting natural biological and cultural resources. The managed public access plan provides for public educational opportunities due to the docent-led visitation programs and tours, and opportunities for the public to volunteer with the UC NRS.

b. Applicable Coastal Act Provisions

Section 30210 of the California Coastal Act states, "In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse". UC San Diego does not believe, for reasons stated above in this document, that open, unmanaged public access at the SCR would be consistent with public safety needs, natural resource protection, nor consistent with the mission of the Natural Reserve System.

In addition, Section 30212(a) of the California Coastal Act states "Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where: (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate access exists nearby, or, (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated accessway shall not be required to be opened to public use until a public agency or private association agrees to accept responsibility for maintenance and liability of the accessway." Publicly accessible, safe, and paved public access to the same coastline is available just 0.4-mile from the project site, and off the same road that the SCR Mesa access is located (La Jolla Farms Road), as well as many other options in the vicinity of this area. In addition unmanaged public access has a negative impacts on fragile coastal resources.

Lastly, Section 30240 of the California Coastal Act states that "(a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas. (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade those areas and shall be compatible with the continuance of those habitat and recreation areas". While SCR was never planned or designated to be a recreation area or a public park, past use has allowed members of the public to access its land for use of trails and coastal view access. However, as described above in this document, the unmanaged use is not consistent with the nature of the habitat preserve and the research and education it supports and causes significant disruption to biological and cultural resources. It is likely that the habitat contained within the SCR would be classified as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) due to the occupation by the sensitive species, the coastal California gnatcatcher. While public access to the coast could be considered a use dependent to a site such as SCR, the managed access plan would not restrict any and

all access to the reserve, and still allows for scheduled enjoyment of the SCR trails and coastal views when docents are present or through organized volunteer activities, which would greatly reduce the impacts of public use on the SCR's sensitive environmental resources.

V. Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation

Managed or "light recreation" access have been deemed in the past by the California Coastal Commission as "reasonable mitigation" for cultural resource impacts, for purposes of complying with Section 30244 (see references below). The proposed managed access plan for the SCR would be consistent with this approach because recreation and visitation would still be allowed, but on a limited, scheduled basis under the supervision of docents or on volunteer days.

VI. References

Bureau of Land Management Trinidad Head Lighthouse Management Plan: CD-0007-16

Fisher, Jack C. Historian, UC San Diego Emeriti Association. 'Preparing the Soil' for UC San Diego: Land, Thoroughfares, and Local Expectations. 2022.

Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve Access Road Project: CDP 3-16-0011

Merrill, et al. Center for Natural Lands Management. 2023 Habitat Management Plan for Public Access for the Dana Point Preserve. Draft. March 14, 2023.Unger, R. 2020. Can our outdoor enthusiasm and nature co-exist? Pp 6-8 on Effects of Non-consumptive Recreation on Wildlife in California. California Fish and Wildlife Journal, Recreation Special Issue 2020, California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

University of California. UC's Natural Reserve System Use Data. https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/about-us/information-center/UC-NRS. Accessed December 12, 2023.

List of Attachments:

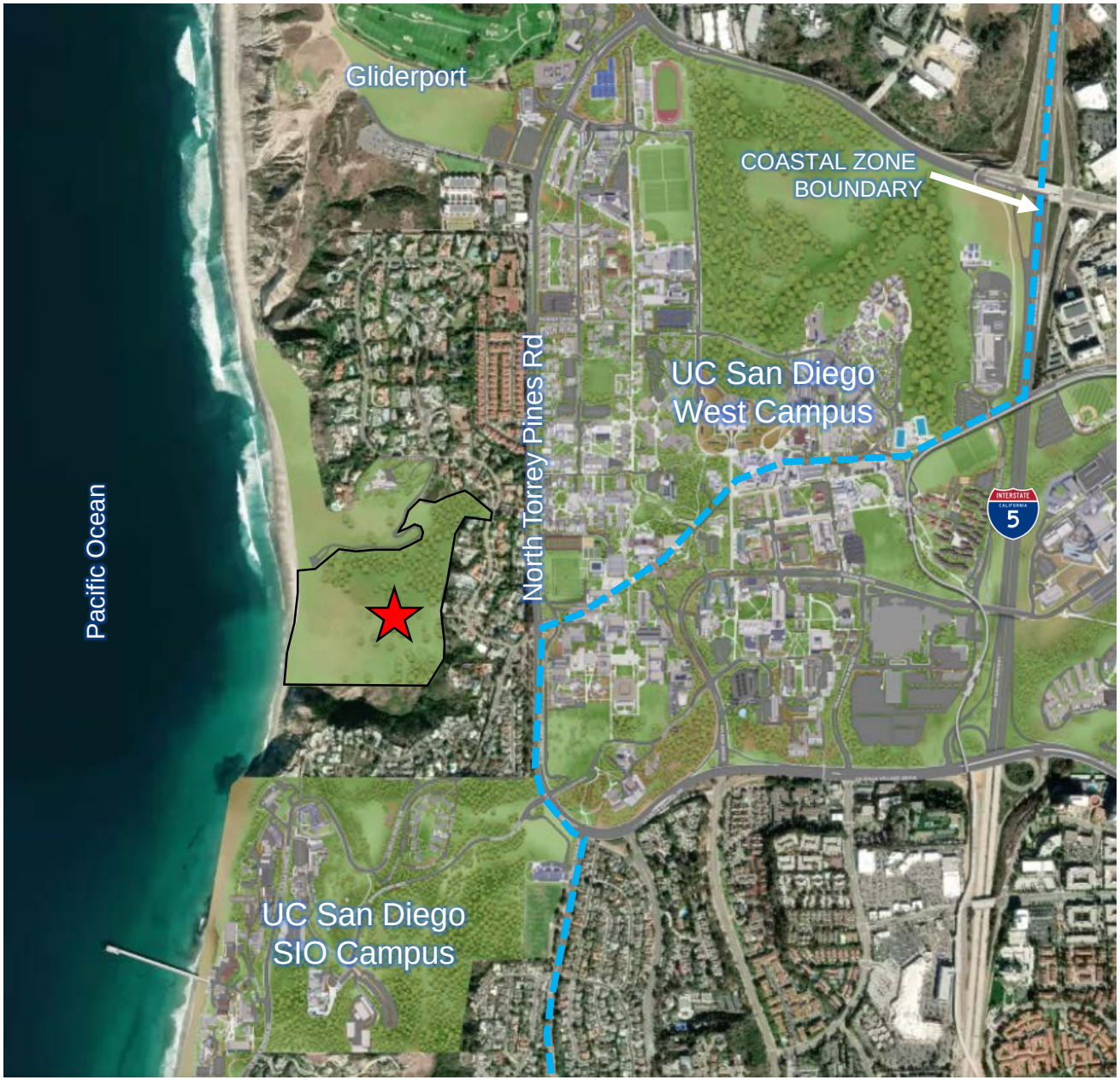
Attachment A: Figures

Attachment B: Pre-Existing Gate Photos

Attachment C: Replacement Gate Plans and Photo

Attachment D: Scripps Coastal Reserve Known Biological Resources.

Attachment A: Figures



UC San Diego

Figure 1: Scripps Coastal Reserve Site Context

UC San Diego

Figure 2: Scripps Coastal Reserve Site Location

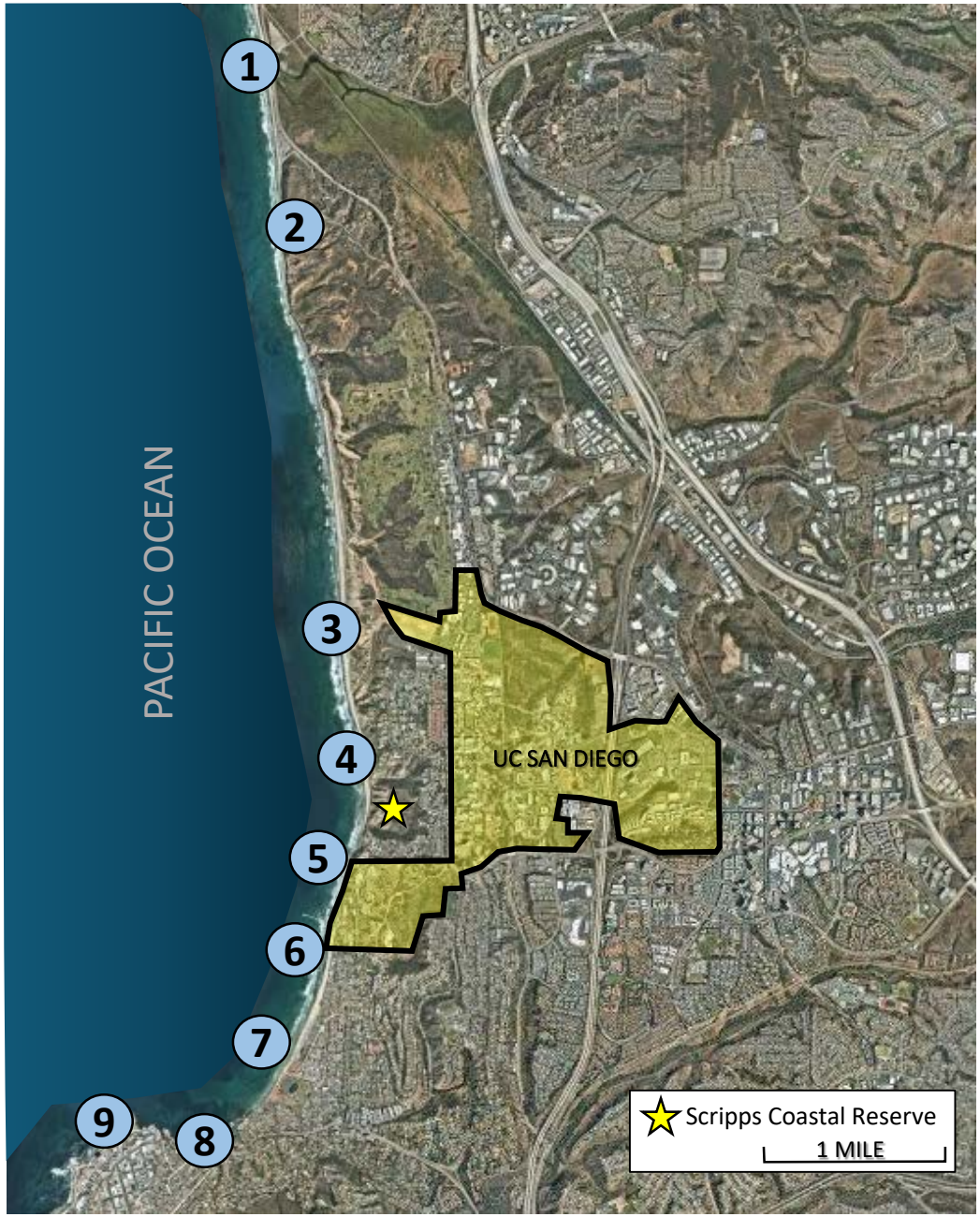
View looking east.

UC San Diego

Figure 3: Scripps Coastal Reserve Aerial View

UC San Diego

Figure 4: Scripps Coastal Reserve Gate



1. Torrey Pines State Beach
2. Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve
3. Torrey Pines Gliderport
4. Blacks Beach (via Blacks Beach Access Road – university owned)
5. Scripps Coastal Meander (on UC San Diego campus)
6. UC San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography Beach Access (on UC San Diego campus)
7. La Jolla Shores Park and Beach
8. Coast Walk Trail
9. La Jolla Cove

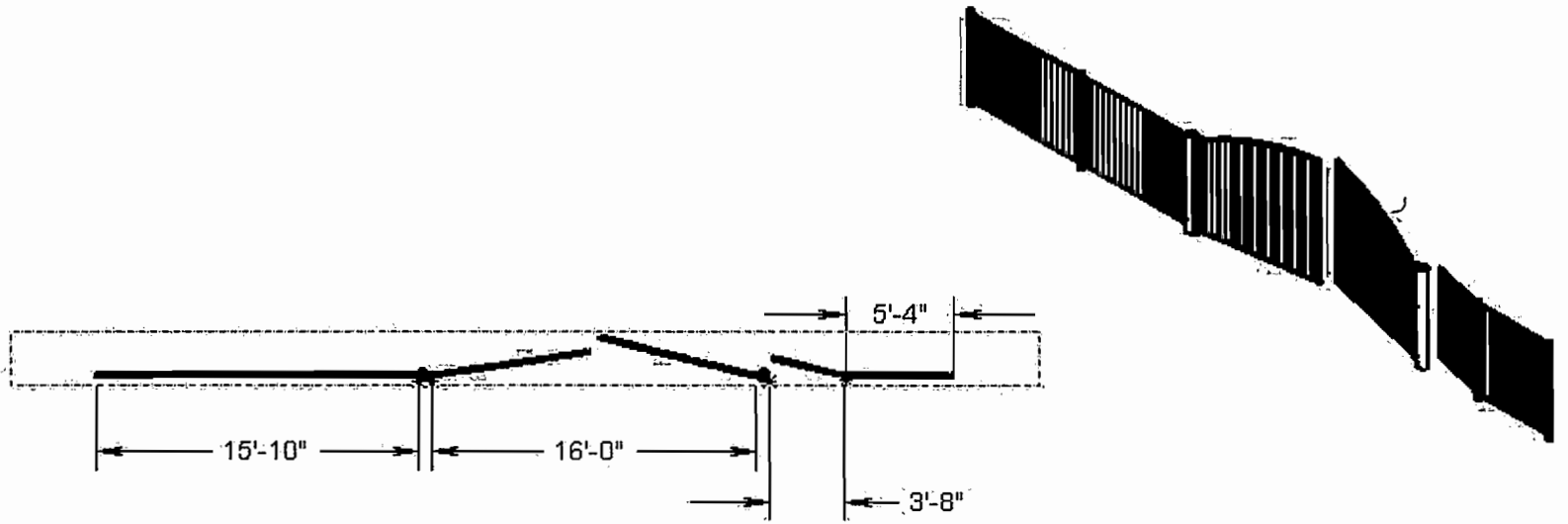
UC San Diego

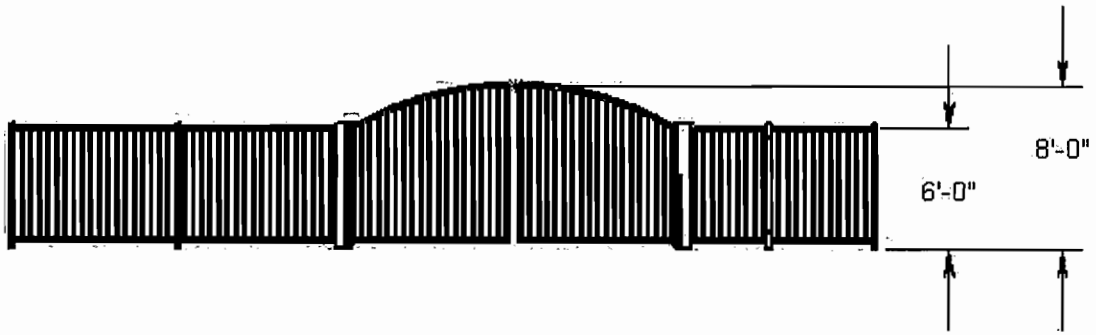
Figure 5: Alternative Coastal Access Locations in Proximity to Scripps Coastal Reserve

Attachment B: Pre-Existing Gate Photos


RESERVE CLOSED
NO ALCOHOL
ENTER AT
YOUR OWN RISK

Attachment C: Replacement Gate Plans & Photo



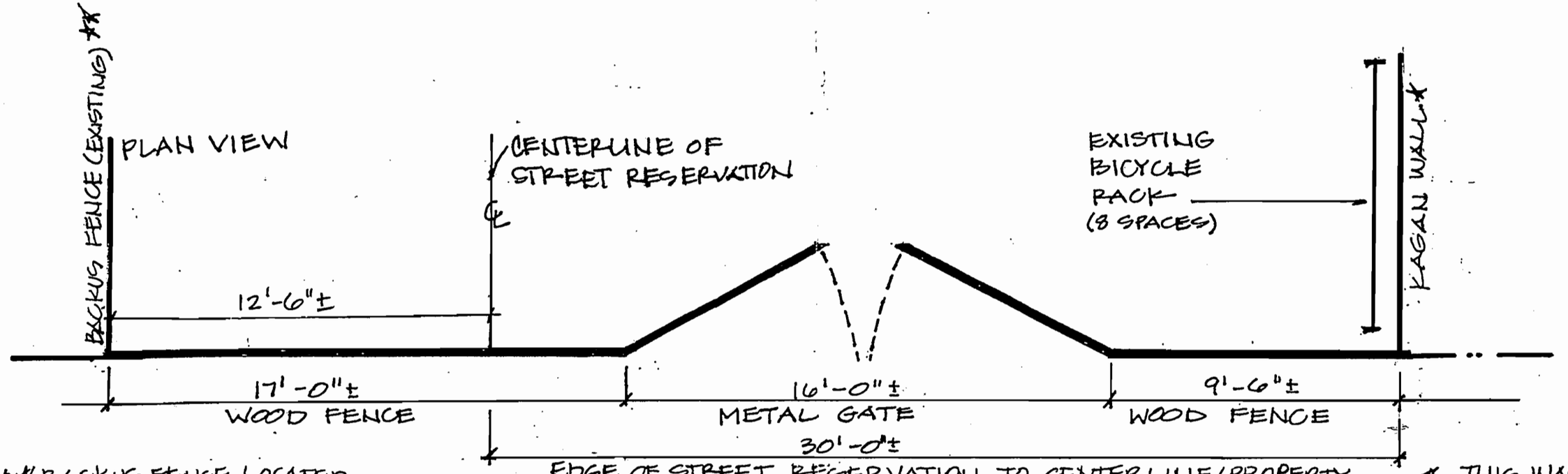


UCSD Natural Reserve System

Scripps Coastal Reserve
Knoll Entrance Gate

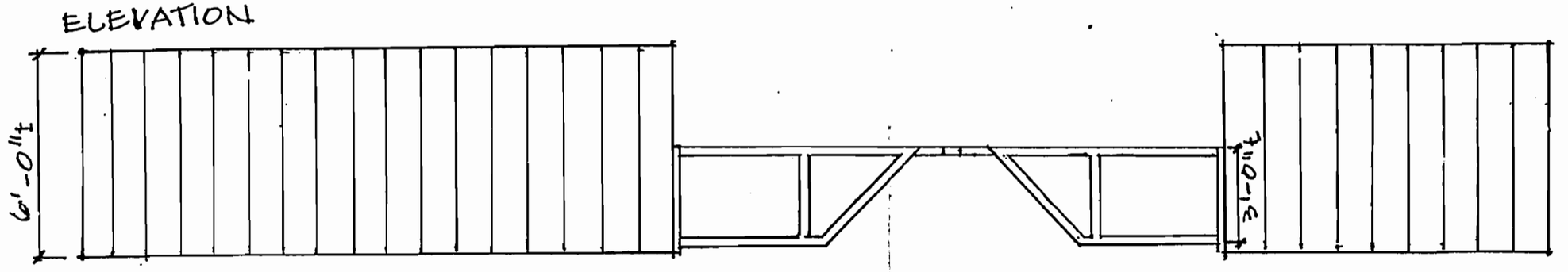
SIZE	DWG BY	DWG NO	REV
A	Larry Cozzens		10
	DATE 5 JUN 2005	SHEET 1 OF 1	

KNOLL RESERVE ENTRANCE
EXISTING CONDITIONS



** BACKUS FENCE LOCATED WITHIN STREET RESERVATION

* THIS WALL APPEARS TO BE ON EDGE OF STREET RESERVATION



1/4" = 1'-0


Whitecliff Dr

Attachment D: SCR Known Biological Resources

Scripps Coastal Reserve

Common Name	Scientific Name	Seasonal Status	Regulatory Status
Waterfowl - Family Anatidae			
Brant	*Branta bernicla*	M	Special Concern
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Y	
Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*	W	
White-winged Scoter	*Melanitta fusca*	W	
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*	W	
Ruddy Duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	W	
New World Quail - Family Ondontophoridae			
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*	E	
Loons - Family Gaviidae			
Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*	W	
Pacific Loon	*Gavia pacifica*	W	
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	W	Special Concern
Grebes - Family Podicipedidae			
Horned Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*	W	
Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*	X	
Eared Grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*	W	
Western Grebe	*Aechmophorus occidentalis*	W	
Clark's Grebe	*Aechmophorus clarkii*	W	
Pretrels and Shearwaters - Family Procellariidae			
Black-vented Shearwater	*Puffinus opisthomelas*	W	
Pelicans - Family Pelecanidae			
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	Y	Endangered
Cormorants - Family Phalacrocoracide			
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	Y	
Double-crested Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Y	
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	W	
Herons and Bitterns - Family Ardeidae			
Great-blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Y	
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	Y	
Snowy Egret	*Egretta thula*	Y	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Y	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	*Nyctanassa violacea*	X	
Hawks, Kites and Eagles - Family Accipitridae			
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Y	
White-tailed Kite	*Elanus leucurus*	M	
Northern Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	W	Special Concern

Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*	W	
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	Y	
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	Y	
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	Y	
Falcons - Family Falconidae			
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	Y	
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	W	
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Y	
Plovers - Family Charadriidae			
Black-bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	W	
Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	W	Special Concern
Semipalmated Plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*	W	
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	Y	
Oystercatchers - Family Haematopodidae			
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus palliatus*	M	
Sandpipers and Snipes - Family Scolopacidae			
Willet	*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*	W	
Wandering Tattler	*Heteroscelus incanus*	M	
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*	W	
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaepus*	W	
Long-billed Curlew	*Numenius americanus*	M	
Marbled Godwit	*Limosa fedoa*	W	
Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	M	
Black Turnstone	*Arenaria melanocephala*	W	
Surfbird	*Aphriza virgata*	M	
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	W	
Western Sandpiper	*Calidris mauri*	M	
Least Sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*	W	
Red-necked Phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*	M	
Red Phalarope	*Phalaropus fulicarius*	W	
Gulls and Terns - Family Laridae			
Bonaparte's Gull	*Larus philadelphia*	W	
Heermann's Gull	*Larus heermanni*	Y	
Mew Gull	*Larus canus*	W	
Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*	W	
California Gull	*Larus californicus*	W	
Herring Gull	*Larus aregentatus*	W	
Thayer's Gull	*Larus thayeri*	W	
Western Gull	*Larus occidentalis*	Y	
Glaucus-winged Gull	*Larus glaucescens*	W	
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*	M	
Royal Tern	*Sterna maxima*	Y	Special Concern
Forster's Tern	*Sterna forsteri*	Y	
Pigeons and Doves - Family Columbidae			

Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Y	
White-winged Dove	*Zenaida asiatica mearnsi*	X	
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	Y*	
Typical Owls - Family Strigidae			
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	Y	
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Y	
Swifts - Family Apodidae			
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*	M	
White-throated Swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*	Y	
Hummingbirds - Family Trochilidae			
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	Y*	
Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*	M	
Rufous Hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*	M	
Allen's Hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*	M	
Black-chinned Hummignbird	*Archilochus alexandri*	M	
Kingfishers - Family Alcedinidae			
Belted Kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*	W	
Woodpeckers - Family Picidae			
Nuttall's Woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*	Y*	
Nothern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	W	
Tryant Flycatchers - Family Tyrannidae			
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	M	
Western Wood-Pewee	*Contopus sordidulus*	M	
Hammond's Flycatcher	*Empidonax hammondii*	M	
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*	S*	
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	Y*	
Say's Phoebe	*Sayornis saya*	W	
Ash-throated Flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*	M	
Cassin's Kingbird	*Tyrannus vociferans*	Y*	
Vireos - Family Vireonidae			
Hutton's Vireo	*Vireo huttoni*	W	
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	M	
Crows and Jays - Family Corvidae			
Western Srub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	Y*	
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	Y	
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	Y	
Larks - Family Alaudidae			
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	W	Special Concern
Swallows - Family Hirundinidae			
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	M	

Violet-green Swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*	M	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	S	
Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	S	
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	M	
Titmice and Chickadees - Family Paridae			
Mountain Chickadee	*Poecile gambeli*	X	
Bushtit and Long-tailed Tits - Family Aegithalidae			
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	Y*	
Nuthatches - Family Sittidae			
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	M	
Wrens - Family Troglodytidae			
Cactus Wren	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*	E	Special Concern
Rock Wren	*Salpinctes obsoletus*	W	
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Y*	
House Wren	*Troglodytes domesticus*	Y*	
Kinglets - Family Regulidae			
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*	W	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*	W	
Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers - Family Sylviidae			
California Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica*	Y*	Threatened, Special Concern
Thrushes - Family Turdidae			
Northern Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	X	
Western Bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	Y	
Swainson's Thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*	M	
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus gattatus*	W	
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	W	
Babblers and Wrentit - Family Timaliidae			
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*	Y*	
Mockingbirds and Thrashers - Family Mimidae			
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	Y*	
California Thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*	Y*	
Starlings - Family Sturnidae			
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Y	
Pipets and Wagtails - Family Motacillidae			
American Pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	W	
Waxwings - Family Bombycillidae			
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cendrorum*	W	

Silky Flycatchers - Family Ptilogonatidae			
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*	M	
Wood Warblers - Family Parulidae			
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Vermivora celata*	Y*	
Nashville Warbler	*Vermivora ruficapilla*	M	
Yellow Warbler	*Dendoica petechia*	M	Special Concern
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Dendroica caronata*	W	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	*Dendroica nigrescens*	M	
Townsend's Warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*	W	
Hermit Warbler	*Dendroica occidentalis*	M	
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis thrichas*	W	
MacGillivray's Warbler	*Oporonis tolmiei*	M	
Wilson's Warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*	M	
Tanagers - Family Thraupidae			
Summer Tanager	*Piranga rubra*	M	
Western Tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*	M	
New World Sparroes and Buntings - Family Embrizidae			
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*	Y*	
California Towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*	Y*	
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps*	Y*	
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	W	
Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*	W	
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	Y*	
Lincoln's Sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*	W	
White-throated Sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	W	
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	W	
Golden-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia atricapilla*	W	
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*	Y*	
Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Buntings - Family Incteridae			
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	M	
Lazuli Bunting	*Passerina amoena*	M	
New World Blackbirds and Orioles - Family Incteridae			
Western Meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*	M	
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	M	
Brewer's Blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*	Y	
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	Y	
Hooded Oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*	S*	
Bullock's Oriole	*Icterus bullockii*	M	
Finches - Family Fringillidae			
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	Y*	
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	Y*	
Lawrence's Goldfinch	*Carduelis lawrencei*	M	
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	W	

Old World Sparrows - Family Passeridae

House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Y*

CLASS/ Family	Species Name	Native	Rare	Cal-IPC	Source	Herbarium
PTERIDOPHYA						
Polypodiaceae	Pellaea andromedifolia	1			1	1
	Polypodium californicum	1			2	1
Pteridaceae	Adiantam jordanii	1			1	1
	Pentagramma triangularis ssp. triangularis "Pityrogramm	1			1	1
Selaginellaceae	Selaginella cinerascens	1	4.1		2	0
GYMNOSPERMAE						
Cupressaceae	Hesperocyparis macrocarpa	0			1	0
Pinaceae	Pinus torreyana ssp. t.	1	1B.2		1	0
DICOTYLEDONEAE						
Adoxaceae	Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	1			1	0
Aizoaceae	Carpobrotus aequilaterus	1			1	0
	Carpobrotus edulis	0			2	0
	Lampranthus coccineus	0			1	0
	Mesembryanthemum chrystallinum	0			2	0
	Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	0			1	0
	Tetragonia tetragonioides	0			1	0
Amaranthaceae	Chenopodium album	0			1	1
	Chenopodium ambrosioides	0			1	0
	Chenopodium californicum	1			2	1
	Chenopodium murale	0			1	0
	Salicornia virginica	1			1	1
	Salsola tragus	0		L	1	0
	Suaeda californica	1	1B.1		1	0
	Sueda sp. (2)				2	0
Anacardiaceae	Malosma laurina	1			2	0

	Rhus integrifolia	1		2	0
	Schinus terebinthifolius*	0	L	2	0
Apiaceae	Apiastrum angustifolium	1		1	0
	Daucus pusillus	1		2	0
	Foeniculum vulgare	0		1	0
	Sanicula bipinnatifida	1		1	0
Asclepiadaceae	Asclepias fascicularis	1		1	1
Asteraceae	Amblyopappus pusillus	1		1	0
	Ambrosia bipinnatifida	1		1	0
	Anthemis cotula	0		1	0
	Artemisia californica	1		1	0
	Artemisia douglasiana	1		1	0
	Artemisia dracunculus	1		1	0
	Artemisia palmeri	1		1	0
	Baccharis pilularis	1		2	0
	Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea	1		1	0
	Baccharis sarothroides	1		1	0
	Centaurea melitensis	0		1	0
	Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	1		1	0
	Chamomilla suaveolens	0		2	0
	Cirsium occidentale var. californicum	1		1	0
	Cirsium vulgare	0		1	0
	Cnicus benedictus	0		1	0
	Conyza bonariensis	0		1	0
	Conyza canadensis	0		1	0
	Coreopsis maritima	1		1	1
	Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. unknown	1		1	0
	Cotula australis	0		1	0
	Cotula coronopifolia	0		1	0
	Encelia californica	1		1	1
	Encelia farinosa	1		2	0
	Eriophyllum confertiflorum	1		1	0
	Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum	1			1

	Filago californica	1		1	0
	Gnaphalium bicolor	1		1	0
	Gnaphalium californicum	1		1	1
	Gnaphalium palustre	1			1
	Gnaphalium sp. (2)			2	0
	Gnaphalium stramineum	1		1	1
	Haplopappus sp.	1		1	0
	Hazardia squarrosa	1		2	0
	Hedypnois cretica	0		1	0
	Hemizonia fasciculata	1		1	1
	Hemizonia sp.			2	0
	Heterotheca grandiflora	1		1	0
	Hypochaeris glabra	0	L	1	0
	Jaumea carnosa	1		1	1
	Lactuca sp.	1		1	0
	Malacothrix saxatilis var. tenuifoila	1		1	0
	Osteospermum fruticosum	0		1	0
	Picris echioides	0	L	1	0
	Pseudognaphalium beneolens	1		1	0
	Senecio vulgaris	0		1	0
	Sonchus asper	0		2	0
	Sonchus oleraceus	0		1	0
	Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa	1		1	0
	Stephanomeria virgata ssp. v.	1		1	0
	Stylocline gnaphaloides	1			0
	Taraxacum officinale	0		1	0
	Xanthium strumarium var. canadense	0		1	0
Boraginaceae	Amsinckia menziesii var. intermedia	1		3	0
	Amsinckia tesselata	1		1	0
	Cryptantha intermedia	1		1	1
	Cryptantha sp. (prob. clevelandii)	1		1	0
	Heliotropium curassavicum	1		1	1
Brassicaceae	Brassica nigra	0	M	2	0

	Brassica rapa	0	L	1	0
	Brassica tournefortii	0	H	3	1
	Cakile maritima	0	L	1	0
	Cardamine californica	1			1
	Hirschfeldia incana	0	M	1	0
	Raphanus sativus	0	L	1	1
	Sinapis arvensis	0	L	1	0
	Sisymbrium irio	0	M	1	0
	Sisymbrium orientale	0		3	0
Cactaceae	Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa	1		2	0
	Cylindropuntia prolifera	1		1	0
	Ferocactus cylindraceus	1		1	0
	Ferocactus viridescens	1		1	0
	Mammillaria dioica	1		1	0
	Opuntia littoralis var. littoralis	1		1	0
Campanulaceae	Heterocodon rariflorum	1		1	0
	Triodanis biflora	1		2	0
Capparaceae	Cleome isomeris	1		1	1
Caryophyllaceae	Cardionema ramosissimum	1		1	0
	Cerastium glomeratum var. apetalum	0		1	1
	Polycarpon depressum	1		1	0
	Silene antirrhina	1		1	0
	Silene gallica	0		1	1
	Spergularia bocconii	0		1	0
	Spergularia marina	0		1	0
	Stellaria media	0		1	1
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex canescens	1		1	0
	Atriplex leucophylla	1		1	0
	Atriplex patula ssp. hasata	0		1	0
	Atriplex semibaccata	0	M	1	0
	Bassia hyssopifolia	0	L	1	0

Convolvulaceae	Calystegia macrostegia (ssp. ?)	1			1	0
	Cressa truxillensis	1				1
	Cuscuta californica var. c.	1			1	0
	Cuscuta sp. (2)				2	0
Crassulaceae	Crassula connata	1			3	1
	Crassula sp.				2	0
	Dudleya brevifolia	1	1B.1		1	1
	Dudleya edulis	1			1	0
	Dudleya lanceolata	1			1	0
	Dudleya pulverulenta	1			1	0
Cucurbitaceae	Marah macrocarpus	1			1	1
Ericaceae	Xylococcus bicolor	1			2	0
Euphorbiaceae	Croton setigerus	1				0
Fabaceae	Acacia sp.				2	0
	Astragalus trichopodus var. lonchus	1			1	1
	Lotus corniculatus	0			1	0
	Lotus hamatus	1			1	0
	Lotus scoparius	1			2	1
	Lotus scoparius var. s.	1			1	0
	Lotus sp. (prob. heermannii spp. orbicularis)	1			1	0
	Lotus strigosus	1			2	0
	Lupinus bicolor	1			2	0
	Lupinus bicolor ssp. microphyllus	1			1	0
	Lupinus sp. (2)				2	0
	Lupinus truncatus	1				1
	Medicago polymorpha	0		L	1	1
	Melilotus albus	0			1	0
	Melilotus indicus	0			1	0
	Melilotus officinalis	0				0
	Trifolium sp. (1)	1			1	0

	Vicia ludoviciana or V. hassei	1			1	0
Fagaceae	Quercus dumosa	1	1B.1		1	0
Frankeniaceae	Frankenia salina	1			1	1
Gentianaceae	Zeltnera venusta "Centaurium venustum"	1			2	1
Geraniaceae	Erodium botrys	0			1	0
	Erodium cicutarium	0		L	1	1
	Erodium moschatum	0			1	0
Grossulariaceae	Ribes speciosum	1			1	0
Hydrophyllaceae	Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia	1			2	0
	Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia var. chrysanthemifolia	1				1
	Pholistoma racemosum	1			1	0
Lamiaceae	Marrubium vulgare	0		L	1	0
	Mentha spicata	0			1	0
	Salvia columbariae ssp. columbariae	1				1
	Salvia mellifera	1			1	1
	Stachys ajugoides var. rigida	1			1	0
Malvaceae	Malacothamnus densiflorus var. viscidus	1			1	0
	Malacothamnus fasciculatus	1			2	0
	Malva parviflora	0			1	1
Myoporaceae	Myoporum laetum	0		M	1	0
Myrsinaceae	Anagallis arvensis	0			1	0
	Anagallis arvensis var. unknown	0				0
Nyctaginaceae	Abronia maritima	1	4.2		1	0
	Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia	1			1	1

Onagraceae	Camissonia bistorta	1			3	1
Oxalidaceae	Oxalis pes-caprae	0		M	2	0
Papaveraceae	Papaver californicum	1			1	0
Phrymaceae	Mimulus guttatus	1			1	1
	Mimulus puniceus	1			1	1
Plantaginaceae	Plantago erecta	1			1	0
Plumbaginaceae	Limonium californicum	1			2	1
Polemoniaceae	Linanthus dianthiflorus	1			3	1
	Navarretia hamata	1			2	0
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum fasciculatum	1			2	0
	Eriogonum fasciculatum var. fasciculatum	1			1	1
	Eriogonum gracile	1			1	0
	Lastarriaea coriacea	1			1	0
	Polygonum aviculare ssp. depressum	0			1	0
	Pterostegia drymarioides	1			1	1
	Rumex conglomeratus	0			1	0
	Rumex crispus	0		L	1	0
Portulacaceae	Claytonia perfoliata	1			1	0
	Calandrinia ciliata "var. menziesii"	1			3	1
Primulaceae	Delphinium sp.				2	0
	Dodecatheon clevelandii	1			2	0
Resedaceae	Oligomeris linifolia	1			1	0
Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus megacarpus var. megacarpus	1			1	0
	Ceanothus verrucosus	1	2.2		1	0
	Rhamnus ilicifolia	1			1	0

Rosaceae	Heteromeles arbutifolia	1			1	0
Rubiaceae	Galium aparine	1			1	0
	Galium nuttallii ssp. n.	1			1	1
	Galium sp.					1
Rutaceae	Cneoridium dumosum	1			1	0
Salicaceae	Salix lasiolepis	1			1	0
	Salix sp.				2	0
Saxifragaceae	Jepsonia parryi	1			2	0
Sapindaceae	Dodonaea viscosa	0			1	0
Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja affinis	1			2	0
	Castilleja affinis ssp. affinis	1			1	1
	Castilleja exserta ssp. exserta	1				0
	Castilleja foliolosa	1			1	0
	Linaria canadensis	1			3	0
	Linaria canadensis var. texana	1				1
Solanaceae	Datura wrightii	1			1	0
	Lycium (prob. californicum)	1			1	0
	Lycium californicum	1	4.2		2	0
	Nicotiana glauca	0		M	1	0
	Solanum douglasii	1			1	1
	Solanum parishii	1			1	1
Verbenaceae	Verbena sp.	1			1	0
MONOCOTYLEDONEAE						
Cyperaceae	Cyperus involucratus	0			1	0
	Cyperus sp.				2	0

Juncaceae	Juncus bufonius var bufonius	1				1
Liliaceae	Aloe sp.	0				0
	Calochortus catalinae	1	4.2		1	0
	Calochortus splendens	1			1	0
	Dichelostemma capitatum	1			1	1
	Yucca schidigera	1			2	0
Poaceae	Agrostis exarata	1			1	0
	Agrostis viridis	0			1	0
	Avena barbata	0		M	1	0
	Avena fatua	0		M	1	0
	Brachypodium distachyon	0		M	1	0
	Briza minor	0			1	0
	Bromus catharticus	0			1	0
	Bromus diandrus	0		M	2	0
	Bromus hordaceus "Bromus mollis"	0		L	1	1
	Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens	0		H	2	0
	Cortaderia sp.	0			2	0
	Cynodon dactylon	0		M	1	0
	Distichlis spicata	1			2	1
	Gastridium ventricosum	0			1	1
	Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. californicum	0			1	0
	Hordeum murinum	0		M	2	0
	Lamarckia aurea	0			2	1
	Leymus condensatus	1			1	0
	Lolium multiflorum	0		M	2	0
	Lolium perenne	0			1	0
	Melica imperfecta	1			2	1
	Muhlenbergia microsperma	1			1	0
	Nassella cernua	1			1	0
	Nassella lepida	1			2	0
	Nassella pulchra	1			2	0
	Panicum capillare	1			2	0
	Piptatherum miliaceum	0		L	1	0
	Poa annua	0			2	0

	Polypogon maritimus	0		1	0
	Polypogon monspeliensis	0	L	2	1
	Setaria parviflora	1		1	0
	Vulpia myuros	0	M	2	0
	Vulpia myurus var. m.	0		1	0
	Vulpia octoflora var. o.	1		1	0
NON VASCULAR					
Teloschistaceae	Xanthoria polycarpa	1		1	0
Bryophyta	Anthoceros laevis	1		1	0

Number of families:	62
Number of species:	263
Number Native:	160
Percent Native:	60.84

Notes
Present or True - 1; Absent or False - 0
Taxonomy follows: Jepson Project, Index of California Native Plants
Rare - according to the California Native Plant Society's Criteria
Invasive - as recorded by Cal-IPC
Names in " " denote as labeled in UCSD NRS herbarium
SK-found in Skeleton Canyon only

Compiled by Rebecca Wolf, August 2010 using the following references

1. Species list compiled by Jessical Carilli in 2002
2. List of plants found in Skeleton Canyon made by Dr. Eliason
3. 2008 Kay SDNHM Plant Atlas

UCSD Scripps Coastal Reserve
Herptiles List
Compiled by Rebecca Wolf
6 May 2010

ORDER/Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
CAUDATA	SALAMANDERS		
Plethodontidae	Lungless Salamanders		
	California Slender Salamander	*Batrachoseps attenuatus*	
	Arboreal Salamander	*Aneides lugubris*	
ANURA	FROGS AND TOADS		
Hylidae	Treefrogs		
	Pacific Treefrog	*Pseudacris regilla*	
SQUAMATA	LIZARDS AND SNAKES		
Phrynosomatidae	Horned Lizards and others		
	Common Side-blotched Lizard	*Uta stansburiana*	
	Coast Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	
	Western Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	
Anniellidae	Legless Lizard		
	California Legless Lizard	*Anniella pulchra*	
Anguidae	Alligator Lizards		
	Southern Alligator Lizard	*Elgaria multicarinata*	
Scincidae	Skinks		
	Western Skink	*Plestiodon skiltonianus*	
Teiidae	Whiptails and Racerunners		
	Western Whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris*	
Colubridae	Colubrids		
	Gopher Snake	*Pituophis catenifer*	
	Common Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getulus*	
	Ring-necked Snake	*Diadophis punctatus*	
Viperidae	Vipers		
	Red Diamond Rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	

All herptiles were confirmed through correspondence from Betty n. Shor to Isabelle Kay, 10/11/98, with lists of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals seen in SEA

UCSD Scripps Coastal Reserve
Mammal List
Compiled by Rebecca Wolf
18 May 2010

ORDER/Family	Common Name	Scentific Name	Ref	Status
DIDELPHIMORPHIA	AMERICAN MARSUPIALS			
Didelphimorphia	Opossums			
	Virginia Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*		
LAGOMORPHA	RABBITS, HARES, PIKAS			
Leporidae	Rabbits and Hares			
	Audubon's Cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*		
	Brush Rabbit	*Sylvilagus bachmani cinerascens*		
RODENTIA	RODENTS			
Sciuridae	Squirrels			
	California Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*		
Goemyidae	Pocket Gophers			
	Botta’s Pocket Gopher	*Thomomys bottae*		
Muridae	Old World Mice and Rats			
	Black Rat	*Rattus rattus*		
	mice	*Muridae spp.*		
CETACEA	WHALES, DOLPHINS,			
Eschrichtiidae	Gray whale			
	California Gray Whale	*Eschrichtius robustus*		
Delphinidae	Oceanic Dolphins			
	Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin	*Tursiops gilli*		
CARNIVORA	CARNIVORES			
Canidae	Canid Carnivores			
	Coyote	*Canis latrans clepticus*		
	Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus californicus*		
Procyonidae	Racoons			
	California Raccoon	*Procyon lotor psora*		
Mephitidae	Skunks			
	Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis holzneri*		

UCSD Scripps Coastal Reserve
Mammal List
Compiled by Rebecca Wolf
18 May 2010

Otariidae	Earred seals	
	California Sea Lion	*Zalophus californianus*
Phocidae	True seals	
	Harbor Seal	*Phoca vitulina*