

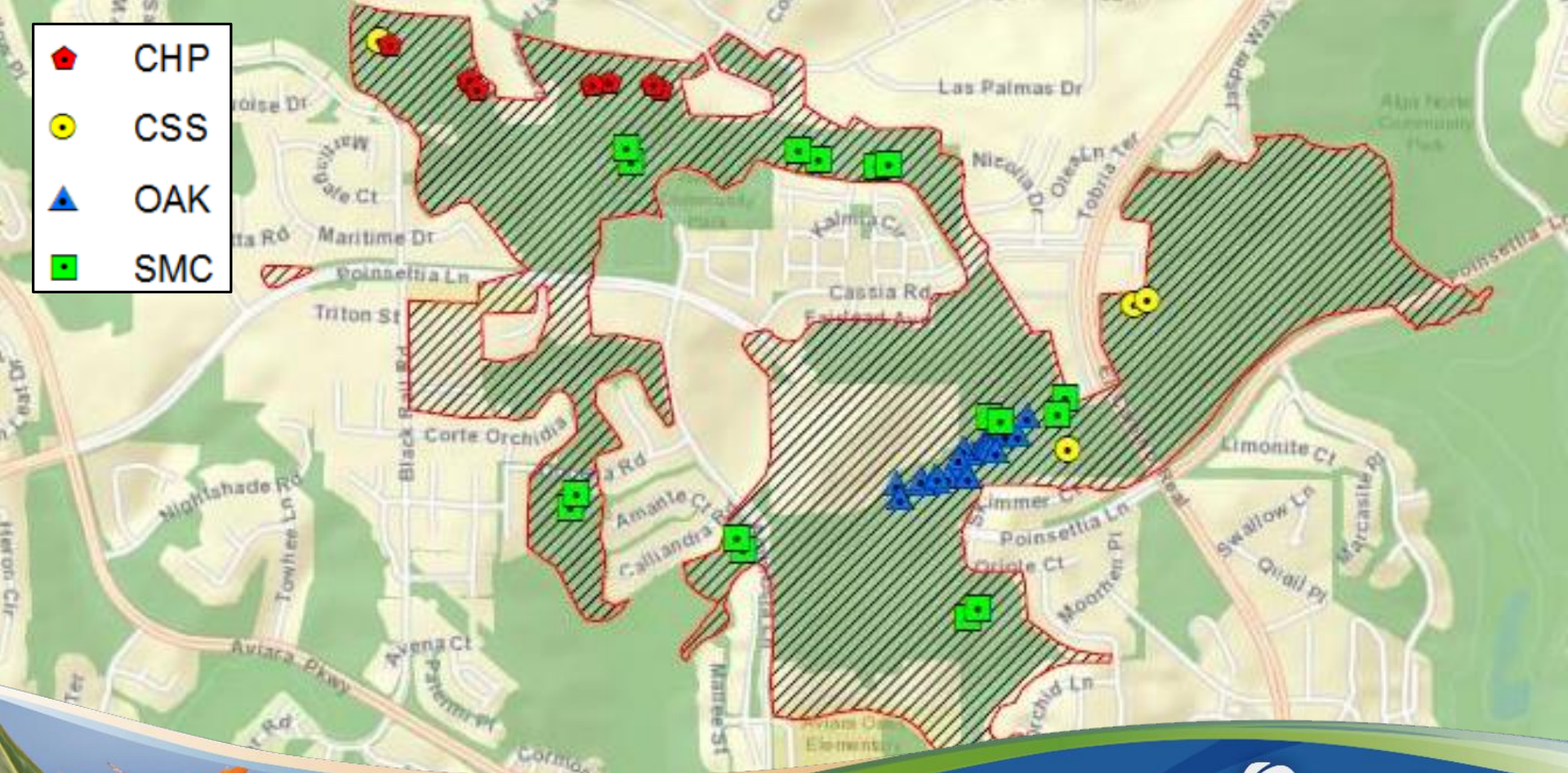
Poinsettia Fire 5-Year Habitat Recovery Monitoring Final Report

Alanna Sullivan

HMP Preserve Steward

2014 Poinsettia Fire, 360 acres burned

- CHP
- CSS
- OAK
- SMC



Fires

- 95% of fires are human-caused
- Natural vegetation communities that have burned can transition to grassland → creating more fuel for future fires
- Reduce quality of habitat for native plants and wildlife
- Goal of this study: Document and determine recovery



Post-Fire Monitoring Methodology

- 24 transects
- 2019: 4 Reference transects
- Native and non-native cover
- Species richness
- Resprouting shrubs
- Photo monitoring



Post-Fire Monitoring
Southern Mixed Chaparral (2015)



Post-Fire Monitoring
Southern Mixed Chaparral (2016)



Post-Fire Monitoring
Southern Mixed Chaparral (2017)



Post-Fire Monitoring
Southern Mixed Chaparral (2018)



Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Mixed Chaparral (2019)

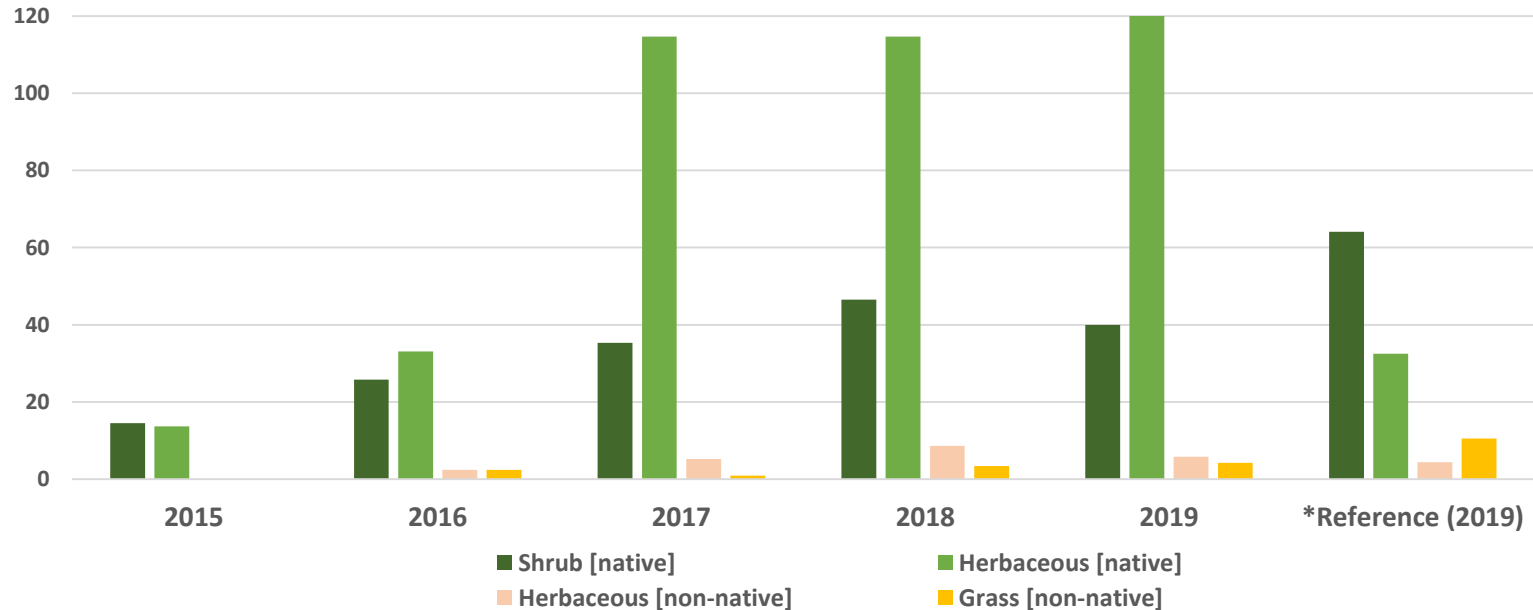


Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Mixed Chaparral— Reference



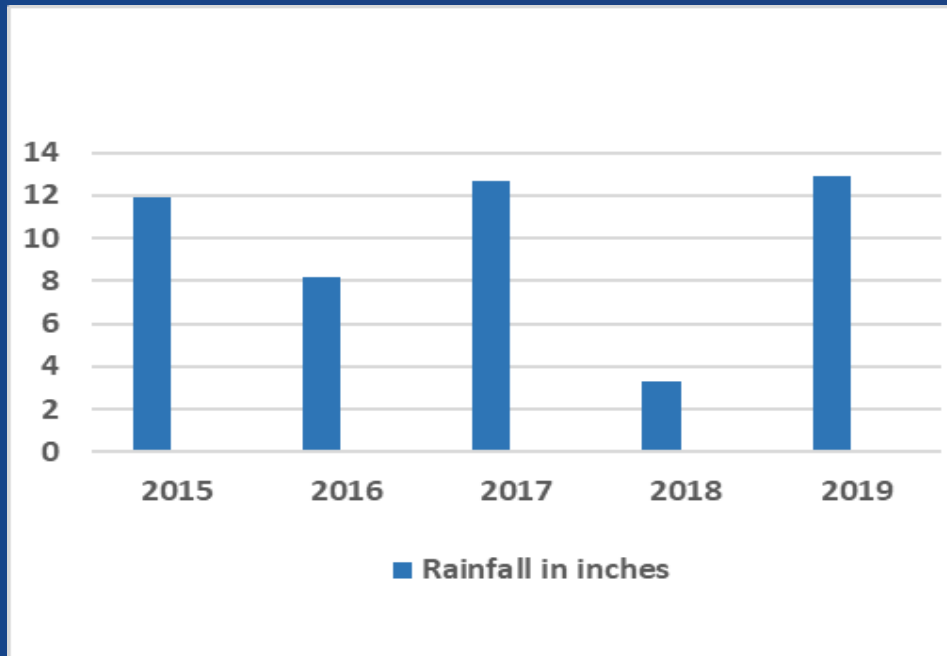
Southern Mixed Chaparral Percent Cover



Vegetation Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Ref
Shrub [native]	14.5	25.8	35.3	46.5	40	64.1
Herbaceous [native]	13.7	33.1	114.7	114.7	121.7	32.5
Herbaceous [non-native]	0	2.4	5.2	8.6	5.8	4.4
Grass [non-native]	0	2.4	0.9	3.4	4.2	10.5

Post-Fire Monitoring

Rainfall 2015-2019



Water Year (Oct-Sep)	Actual Rainfall (in.)	Normal Rainfall (in.)	% of Normal
2015	11.9	10.3	115
2016	8.2	10.3	79
2017	12.7	10.3	123
2018	3.3	10.3	32
2019	12.9	10.3	125

Post-Fire Monitoring *Coastal Sage Scrub (2015)*



Post-Fire Monitoring
Coastal Sage Scrub (2016)



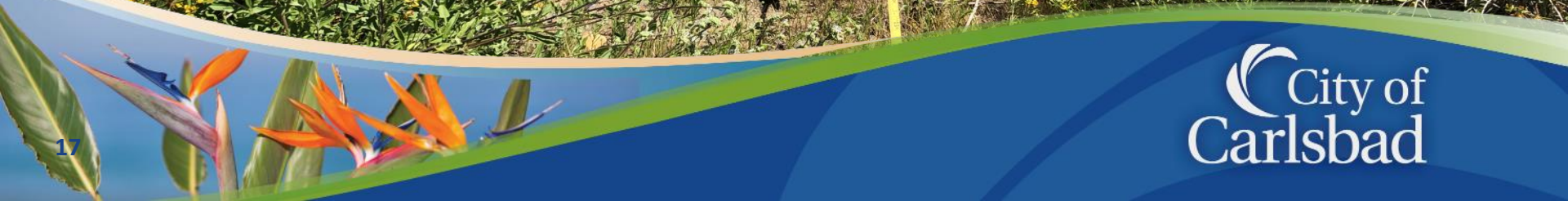
Post-Fire Monitoring
Coastal Sage Scrub (2017)



Post-Fire Monitoring
Coastal Sage Scrub (2018)



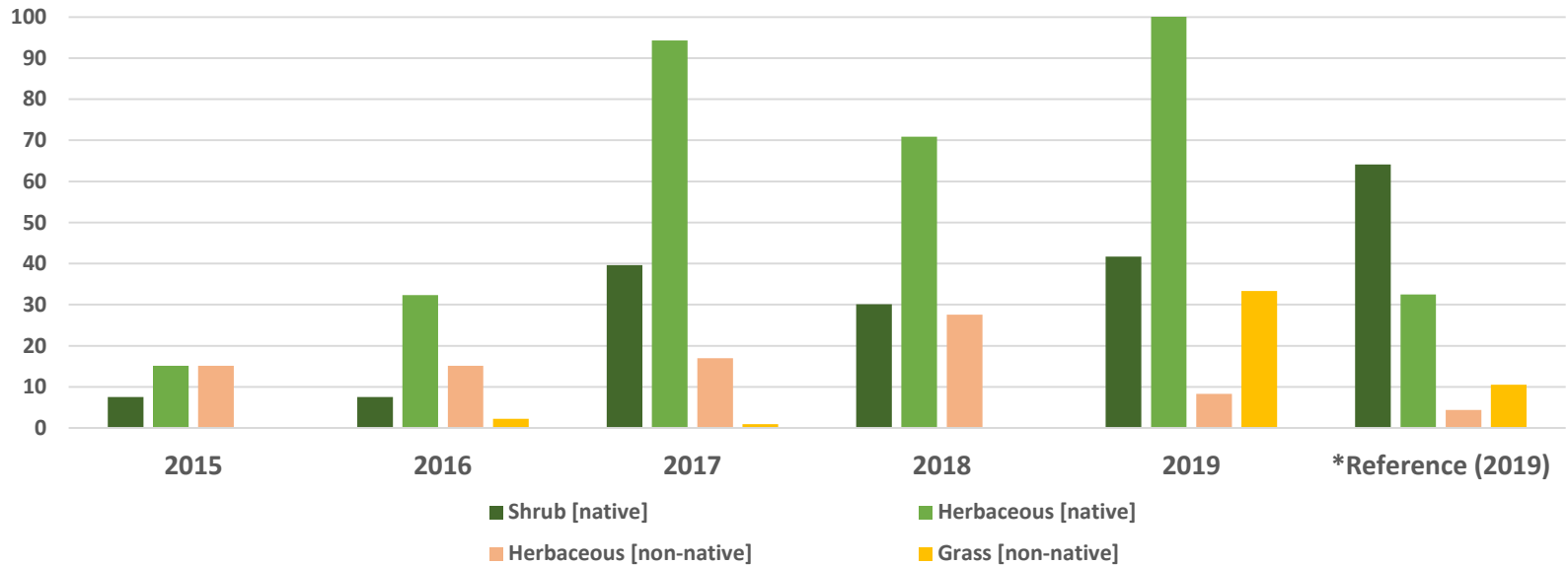
Post-Fire Monitoring
Coastal Sage Scrub (2019)



Post-Fire Monitoring
Coastal Sage Scrub—Reference



Coastal Sage Scrub Percent Cover



Vegetation Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	*Ref
Shrub [native]	7.5	7.5	39.6	30.1	41.7	64.1
Herbaceous [native]	15.1	32.3	94.3	70.9	123.3	32.5
Herbaceous [non-native]	15.1	15.1	17	27.6	8.3	27.6
Grass [non-native]	0	2.2	0.9	0	33.3	0

Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Maritime Chaparral (2015)



Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Maritime Chaparral (2016)



Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Maritime Chaparral (2017)



Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Maritime Chaparral (2018)

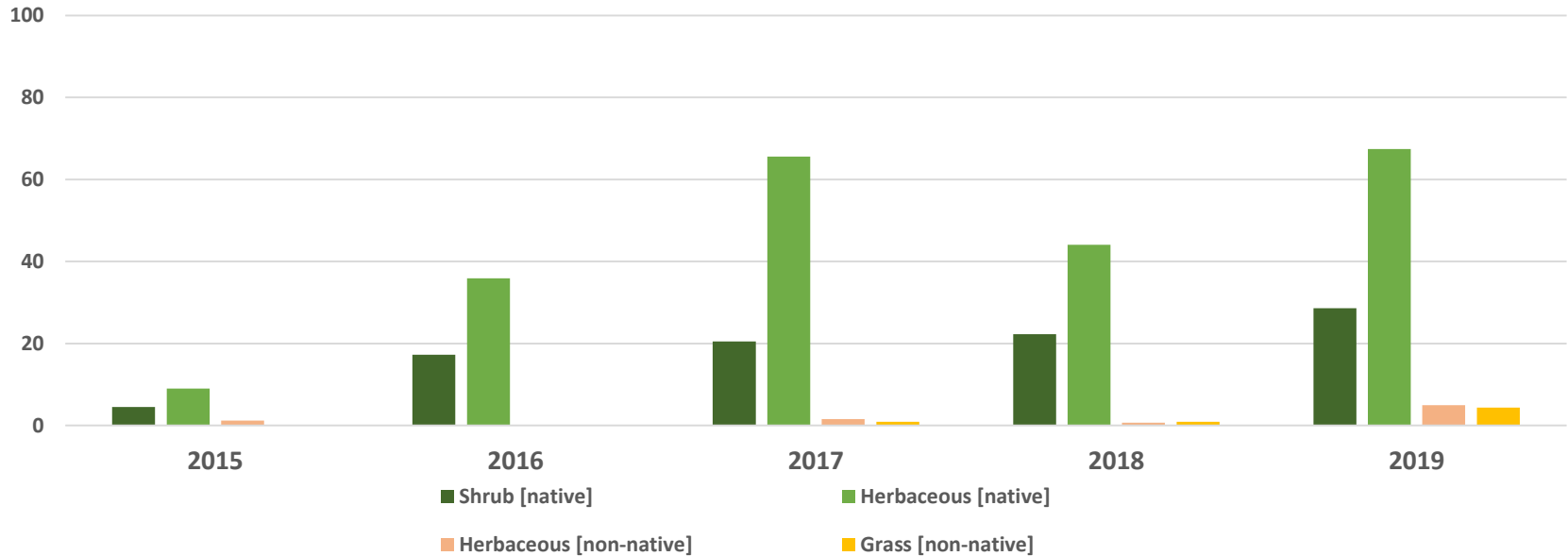


Post-Fire Monitoring

Southern Maritime Chaparral (2019)



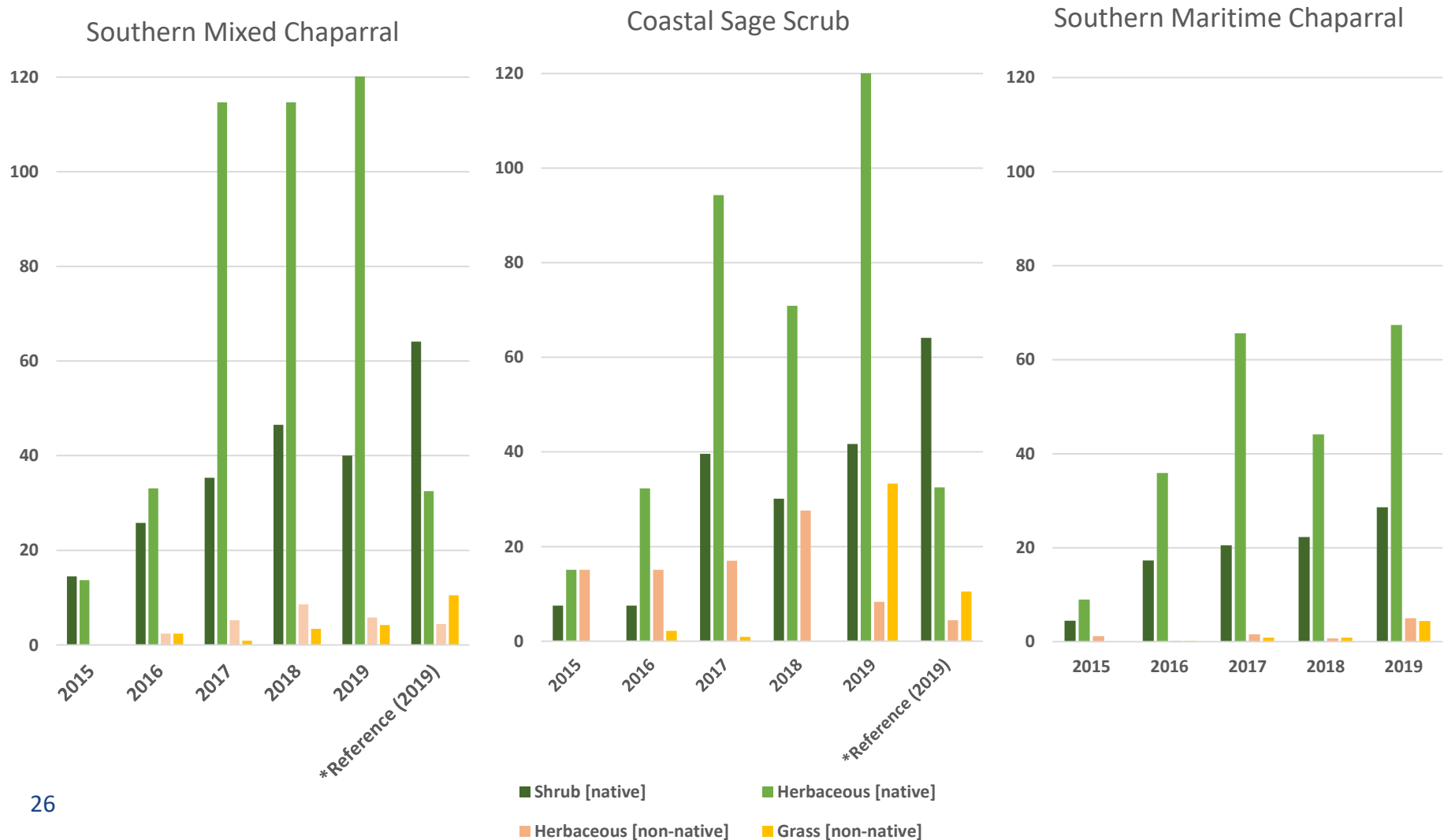
Southern Maritime Chaparral Percent Cover



Vegetation Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Shrub [native]	4.5	17.3	20.5	22.3	28.6
Herbaceous [native]	9	35.9	65.6	44.1	67.4
Herbaceous [non-native]	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	5
Grass [non-native]	trace	0.2	0.9	0.9	4.4

Vegetation Type Comparison

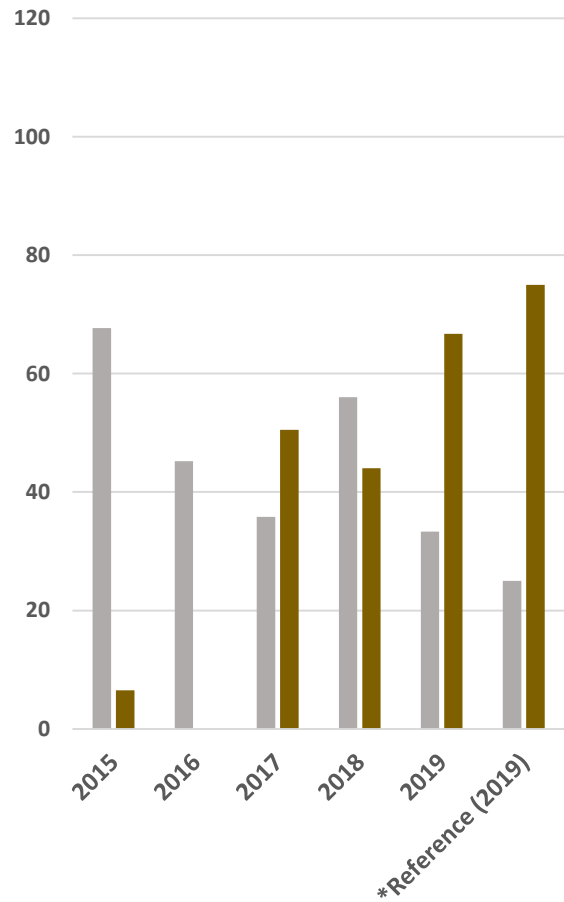
Shrubs & Herbs (Native and Non-Native)



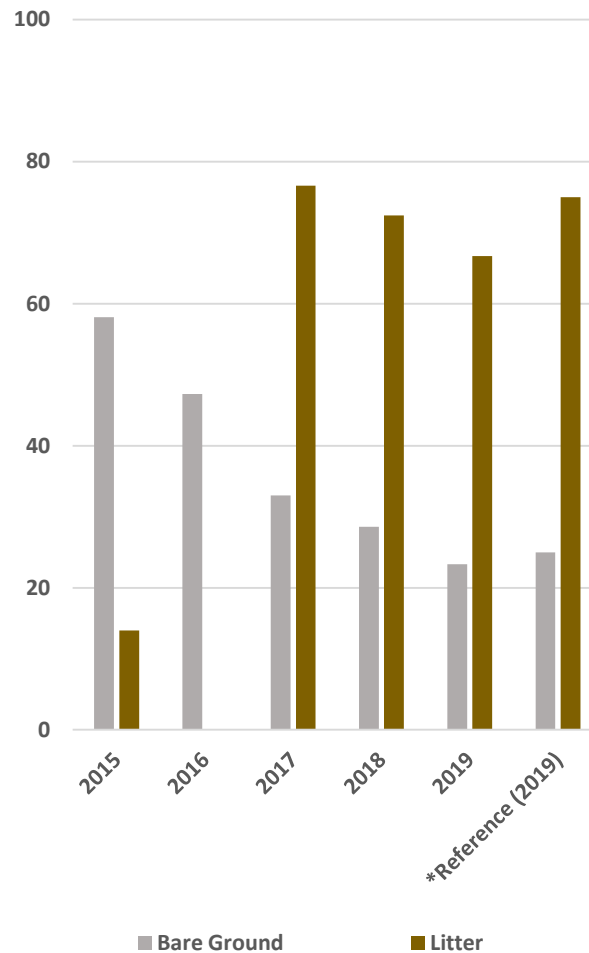
Vegetation Type Comparison

Bare Ground and Litter

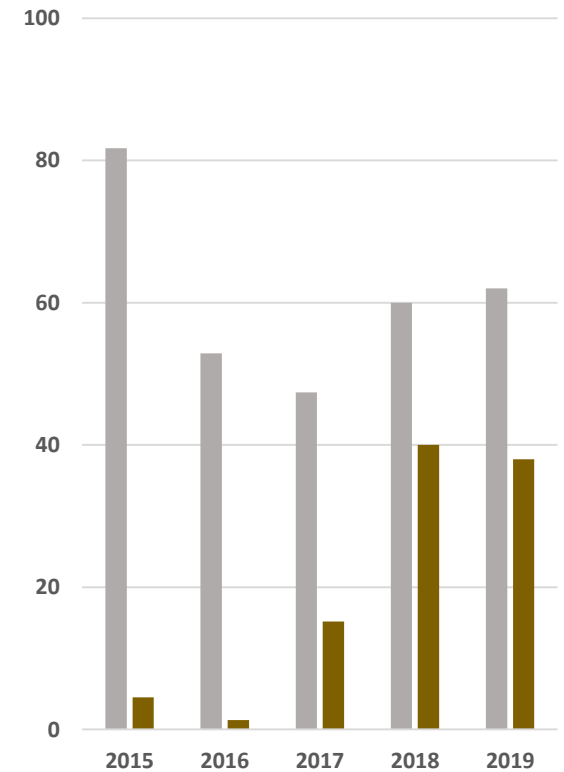
Southern Mixed Chaparral



Coastal Sage Scrub



Southern Maritime Chaparral



Oak Recovery



Post-Fire Monitoring

Oak Recovery



2015



2019

Post-Fire Monitoring

Oak Recovery



2015



2019

Post-Fire Monitoring

Oak Recovery



2015



2019

Post-Fire Monitoring

Oak Results

- At Manzanita Partners, 20 Coast Live Oak
 - 7 dead, 13 alive = 65% survival

- At Rancho La Costa Greens,
 - 47 Coast Live Oak, 44 alive = 94% survival
 - 7 Engelmann Oak, 5 alive = 71% survival

Post-Fire Monitoring Results

- Good trajectory toward recovery, but habitats still immature
- Weed cover low in chaparral, but higher in CSS. Also invasive perennials are establishing sporadically
- Oaks recovering slowly; little recruitment

Thank you!



Contact: Alanna Sullivan
asullivan@esassoc.com

