



SAN DIEGO HABITAT CONSERVANCY (SDHC)

MANAGES THE SWEETWATER VISTAS PRESERVE

Please contact SDHC if you have any questions about the purpose and restrictions associated with the preserve, or if you would like to report any illegal activity within the preserve. We appreciate your willingness to support our stewardship activities and to help protect the natural resources and beauty that surround your home.

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SWEETWATER VISTAS PRESERVE

SPRING VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Your home is located next to the Sweetwater Vistas Preserve, which protects approximately 28.8 acres of sensitive habitat. The preserve is comprised of three parcels west of Sweetwater Blvd. and north and south of Jamacha Blvd. The open space area was conserved to mitigate for impacts from the adjacent Sweetwater Vistas community project and provides regional connectivity between adjacent habitats offsite. Portions of the preserve are currently undergoing habitat restoration and enhancement to remove areas of invasive plants and improve natural vegetative conditions. The natural resources that are being preserved are important to our local ecosystem and regulated by the City of Carlsbad, California Department of Fish & Wildlife, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

As the managers of the Preserve, it is SDHC's responsibility to ensure that the habitat is healthy and free of disturbances for the plant and animal species that rely on these natural resources.

SDHC's management duties:

- Monthly Monitoring/Patrols & Reporting
- Vegetation Mapping
- Special Species Surveys
- Invasive Plant Control
- Trash Removal
- Fence and Sign Inspection
- Public Outreach
- Annual Reporting



Munz's Sage
 Photo by Vince Rivas

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Habitat and Plant Communities

The preserve consists of a number of vegetation community types, including upland and wetland habitats, such as *Artemisia californica* Association, *Baccharis sarothroides* Association, *Malosma laurina-Acmispon glaber* Association, and *Salix lasiolepis* Association. These habitats are host to a vast number of sensitive plants and animals in the region. The health and integrity of these habitats is critical to ensuring the sustainability of threatened and endangered species. Protection of the preserve is not only important for the entire San Diego ecosystem but also improves the beauty and serenity of your neighborhood, providing a visual buffer typical of the topography and vegetation unique to Spring Valley.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

A number of sensitive species occupy or forage over the preserve, including plant and animal species considered to be threatened or endangered by state and federal wildlife agencies, such as Munz's sage, San Diego marsh-elder, ashy spike-moss, yellow warbler, California gnatcatcher, Cooper's hawk, and least Bell's vireo, and orange-throated whiptail.



Cedar Waxwing
 Photo by Seth Davis



CONNECTION TO SAN DIEGO ECOSYSTEMS

The preserve is part of a larger system of preserved natural habitat in San Diego County as part of a regional vision to link open space preserves throughout the area, and is within the County's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan. The MSCP sets the goal of establishing a preserve system of over 90,000 acres throughout the unincorporated areas of San Diego's South County.

2024 PRESERVE UPDATE

This year, SDHC partnered with the San Diego Gulls to host a volunteer cleanup in areas of the preserve that have been impacted by trespasser use. Thanks to the help of these volunteers, several hundred pounds of manmade waste was removed from the ecosystem. Site conditions have continued to improve with less trespasser use, but SDHC will continue working towards a healthy habitat.



RATTLESNAKE INFORMATION AND SAFETY

The preserve is home to many species that are part of our local ecosystem. It is possible that some of the animals living in the preserve will make their way into the developed area surrounding your residence. The southern Pacific rattlesnake, red diamond rattlesnake, and speckled rattlesnake are the only local snakes in the San Diego region that are venomous to humans. An average adult rattlesnake is about 2½ feet long, but can grow to as large as 4 to 5 feet in length. These rattlesnakes are light gray or brown and shed their skin about 3 to 4 times a year, usually getting a new rattle segment



Southern Pacific Rattlesnake
Photo by Vince Rivas

each time. Rattlesnakes eat rodents, such as mice, but also forage on birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The benefit they provide in rodent control far outweighs their potential danger to humans. Please respect them from a safe distance and let them do their job.

WATCH OUT FOR RATTLESNAKES
In case of emergency, call 911 or go directly to a hospital.



PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Access and Pets

Access to the preserve is prohibited due to the sensitive nature of the habitat and the species that dwell and forage there. Hiking, biking, camping or any human recreational activity is strictly prohibited. Dogs and cats are prohibited in the preserve. Please respect the natural condition of the open space ecosystem and enjoy it from afar to ensure that these resources are around for all time.



HOW YOU CAN HELP THE PRESERVE

Trash & Hazardous Materials

Please help keep the preserve healthy by disposing of trash in receptacles. If you see trash along or in the preserve, help us out by disposing of it or calling SDHC to address it. Hazardous materials, including vehicle fuel and oil, household cleaning products, paints, and solvents are extremely detrimental to the health of the preserve. Please call SDHC if you observe illegal dumping or signs of hazardous materials in the preserve.

Use Humane Pest Control

Poisonous chemicals such as rodenticides used at your home can have an indirect harmful effect to wildlife that live in the area. Whether consumed by target pests or other native mammals, such as squirrels or skunks, these poisons can cause secondary poisoning when the poisoned animal is consumed by predatory species, such as coyotes or owls. In an effort to protect wildlife within the preserve, please consider more humane forms of pest control.



Volunteer Today!

Help protect the preserve by joining us in the field to remove non-native plants and trash, and learn about the sensitive resources in your community.



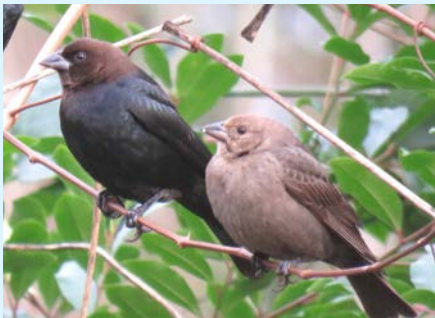
BIOLOGICAL THREATS

Invasive Plants

Native plants in the preserve are sensitive to invasive species. Invasive species are not native to the San Diego area and, if left unchecked, will choke out native species, drastically decreasing the biodiversity and health of the ecosystem we are trying to preserve. A large part of our role is to control and remove the invasive plant species that continue to invade the native habitat. SDHC requests your assistance in making sure that ornamental plants or exotic species are not discarded into the native habitat, and that any houseplants are kept within your property to avoid introducing new invasive species. To the right are some of the common invasive plant species within the preserve and their impacts.

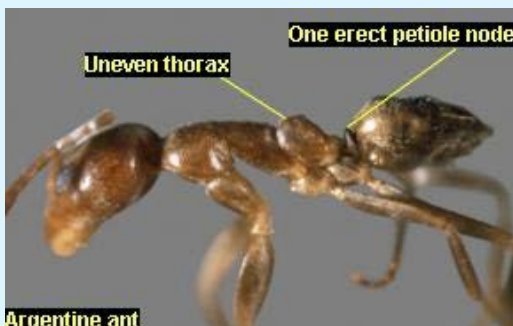
Invasive Pests

In addition to the invasion of nonnative plant species, invasive animal species can cause harm to our native flora and fauna as well. Some of the pests found within the region include; brown-headed cowbird, which uses nest parasitism to outcompete and reduce native bird species; shot hole borer beetle; which can decimate mature forests by farming fungi within trees; and the Argentine ant; which you can help us to control!



Brown-headed cowbird (male and female)
Photo by Patricia Pierce

A small but detrimental pest, the invasive Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*) is known to eat the young of various species including birds, rabbits and snakes. They alter entire insect communities and spread bacteria and viruses through their waste. Argentine ants range from light to dark brown, they measure about 2.2 to 2.8 mm long, and their antennae have 12 segments. We are monitoring the infestation in the preserve and will be installing control measures. Neighboring residents can help by controlling ants inside your buildings with a commercially available boric acid solution (see <http://www.kmantpro.com>). Please feel free to contact us with any questions regarding pest management.



Argentine ant
Photo from University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources

Below are the common invasive plants found within the preserve that we are working to remove. Control of each species requires a unique treatment method, such as hand removal or treatment with a specific herbicide. For additional information please visit Cal-IPC.

MUSTARD



Photo by Zoya Akulova

Annual herb that grows and spreads quickly. Uses allelopathic chemicals that prevent germination of native plants. Widespread populations can increase the frequency of fires in chaparral and coastal sage scrub.

ARUNDO



Photo by Amadej Trnkoczy

Tall perennial grass that forms dense stands in riparian areas, and wetlands. Threatens riparian ecosystems by outcompeting native species, such as willows, for water.

FOUNTAIN GRASS



Photo by Adrienne Simmons

Perennial grass that is well adapted to fire and can recover to pre-burn density, or even increase in density, following a burn. Contributes to type conversion of shrublands to grasslands by increasing potential fire frequency.

CASTOR BEAN



Photo by Toutcha Lebgue-Keleng

Herbaceous plant or semi-woody large shrub or small tree. Grows quickly in mild climates. Contains ricin, an extremely toxic chemical that can kill an adult when small amounts are ingested. Handling foliage and seeds can cause severe dermatitis.

PAMPAS GRASS



Photo by Neal Kramer

Large perennial grass that produces up to 100,000 seeds with each plume. The seeds are widely dispersed by wind and develop without fertilization and quickly colonizes bare ground.

MEXICAN FAN PALM



Photo by Toutcha Lebgue-Keleng

Perennial herb that can exclude or prevent native plant establishment and can alter the composition and structure of many plant communities. Outcompetes native species for light, nutrients, and water.