

Commons Landscape Field Guide



Big Tree Creek to Stengel Creek



September 2021
The Sea Ranch Association Commons Landscape Committee (CLC)

AREA 8

Area 8 contains many significant landscape features, including a major forest, deep ravines, steep hillsides, broad meadows, a coastline with unusually deep indentations, and an extensive network of trails. It has a development pattern that differs from the rest of The Sea Ranch. Because of this unusual development pattern, much of the land in Area 8, particularly east of Highway 1, is commons.

Area 8 has four particularly distinguishing features:

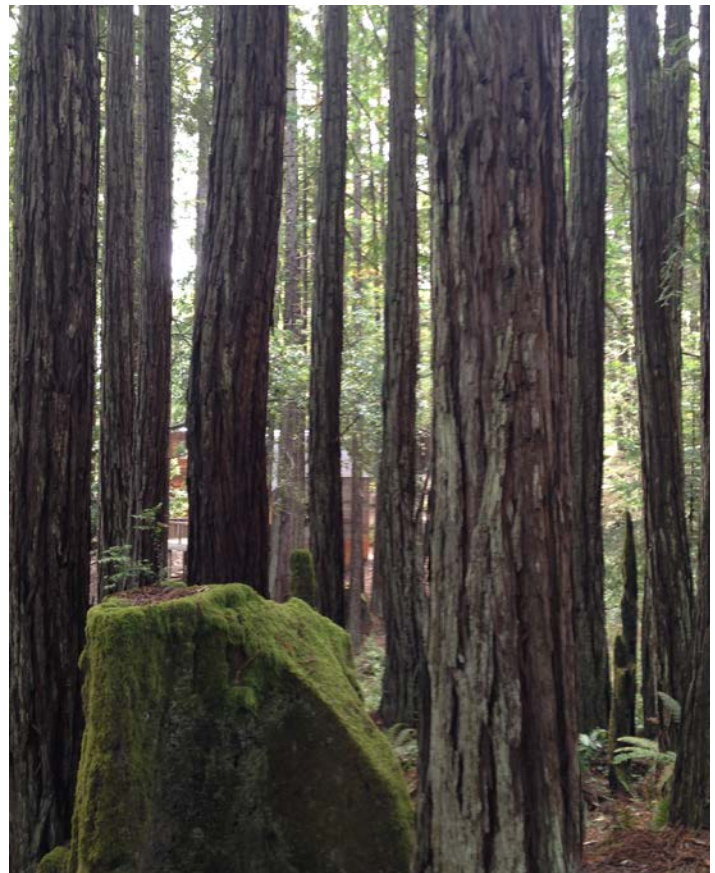
- 1) A large segment of the forest drops down the ridge to Route 1.
- 2) Three groups of specially configured dwellings east of the highway are placed in and along the edge of the forest, on the terraced slopes.
- 3) Vantage Road, descending across the terraces from the highway, follows a riparian stand of growth and connects to cul-de-sac roads branching north and south.
- 4) Breaker Reach Road is lined by a long row of houses and planted vegetation that uncharacteristically front the coast line, closing off the ocean frontage. The row is penetrated by two trails offering access to the bluff for hikers.

The clearly defined groups of dwellings on the upper terraces, Madrone Meadow Clusters, the Walk-in Cabins, and White Fir Clusters, are each shaped around commons in the terraced landscape. They reflect a way of building that conserves land. The houses of Madrone Meadow Clusters form a large compound around the commons, creating a neighborhood within. The White Fir Clusters ring the edge of a meadow, inhabiting its edge in ways that are reminiscent of the first Sea Ranch Meadow. Here, houses take their place along two hedgerows, leaving outlooks to the meadows and the ocean.

Each of these groupings controls the presence of cars. The two clusters bring the automobiles to large common car barns that help define the clusters. At the Walk-in Cabins, where cars are confined to parking along the road below, the small, individual cabins are woven through the redwood forest, unencumbered by metal and asphalt.

The Highway 1 Corridor passes through the area in an especially eventful way. Driving from the north, edging along the Central Forest (Formerly the CTPZ zone), the Corridor is bordered mostly by trees and small meadows on both sides. Beyond the Vantage Road intersection, there are clearings on both sides and a sharp bend in the road occurs. Farther to the south, open stands of trees and a curving road climb the steep slopes toward the clusters of housing above. To the west, the land falls away, offering outlooks across meadows towards the ocean and to the cypress stands related to the Stengel hedgerow, just before reaching the white Knipp Stengel Barn.

Vantage Road winds across the lower terraces, providing access to properties in this area west of the highway. Vantage Road is aptly named. Descending towards Breaker Reach Road, it offers an exceptional outlook over



the area. Along the way, it borders a thick stand of trees on the south, a rolling area of riparian growth, brush-filled meadows, and a few tall clusters of trees marking positions in the landscape.

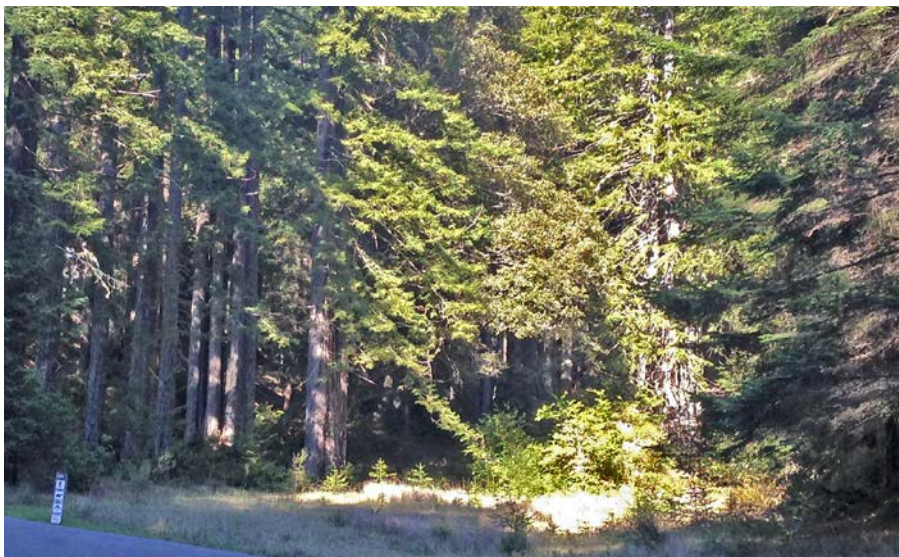
Central Forest

The Area 8 forest is one of the biodiversity hotspots at TSR. Watch for trillium, calypso orchid, fetid adder's tongue, bear grass (a lily), vanilla grass, and redwood violet. Special status plants like coast lily and fringed corn lily are found in the wetland areas of the sag ponds. There are horsetails, deer fern, red and blue huckleberry, coffeeberry, Bishop Pine, fir, tanoak, chinquapin, rhododendron and azalea, wax myrtle, manzanita and more.

The area provides protective cover for wildlife movements. Forest owls such as the large Great Horned and little Western Screech Owl might be found here. The uncommon Olive-sided Flycatcher calls Quick Three Beers from treetop perches while the more common Pacific Slope Flycatcher whistles for your attention. Spotted Towhees scratch in the forest duff. The tallest trees sometimes host a nesting Osprey.

Many of the trails in the area were originally logging roads, now monitored by the Trails Committee. They afford diverse and dramatic views and experiences, an opportunity for quiet solitude, or a challenging aerobic workout.

Central to the safety of Area 8, the Fuels Management Plan is an ongoing management action conducted by F&R. Undertaken in 2002, this program reduces fuel loads, including removal of underbrush, shrubs, and low tree branches along major roads east of Highway 1, on hillsides downslope from residences, and in selected areas on both sides of the highway. The program calls for annual clearing of a firebreak along Highway 1, removing conifers and planting willows and other riparian vegetation along stream corridors, and grazing sheep and goats on meadows. Fuels management work can be seen in calming zones of reduced fuel load in Area 8 downslope and adjacent to housing. The FMP operates on a three-year revolving cycle throughout all of TSR. In its recommendations, the Forest Task Force suggests an assessment of this plan in light of climate change.



Skid Road trail head.

Forest Task Force

Management of the forests, while given general consideration in the CLC plans, was designated an issue for further study.

*The Forest Task Force (FTF) was convened by the Board of Directors in March 2016. Its task was to envision an appropriate plan for managing all of TSR forested lands. In consultation with forest and fire ecologists and registered foresters, and after three years of research, the FTF developed guidelines based on current forest science that achieve the stated goals without logging. The FTF concluded that current practices were effective in achieving a healthy forest. * These practices were embodied in and expanded by the Guidelines approved by the Board. (https://www.tsra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/FTF_Guidelines_Final_May2020b.pdf).*

Designed to complement the CLC management plans, the FTF document provided a missing piece to the comprehensive management plans for our commons.

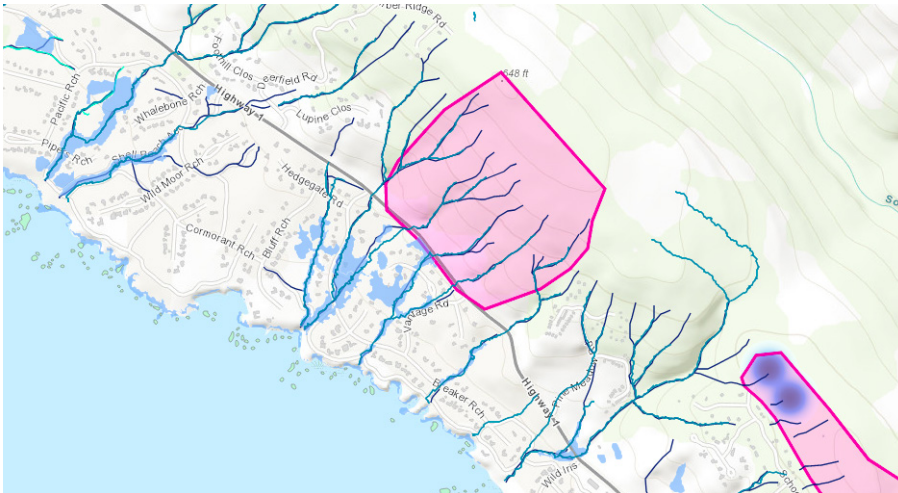
** "A healthy forest (a community of interacting organisms including trees, other plants, animals, fungi, and other microorganisms) is resilient and dynamic (constantly changing). Its ecosystem services support native wildlife and flora, nutrient cycling, watershed function, habitat, food, carbon sequestration, and more. These natural processes include aspects of growth and decline that occur over a larger scale of time than human generations."*

—From the FTF Guidelines

Riparian Zones

With careful planning and stewardship, the once overgrazed riparian zones of The Sea Ranch are now important structural features of the landscape. They support, either directly or indirectly, an abundance and diversity of wildlife including species of animals and plants recognized as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by state and federal agencies. As TSR approaches build out, the challenge to prevent the loss or degradation of these habitats becomes increasingly important. Riparian ecosystems are composed of a wide variety of environments and micro-environments, some of which support species with very specific habitat requirements. These specialist plants, which are less able to compensate or substitute for lost environments, are most likely to suffer if remnant riparian areas shrink.

Some species are dependent upon riparian vegetation for food and shelter. Leafy branches of alders, willow, blackberry, sedges, and ferns reinforce the stream bank, provide shade and shelter, and filter runoff. Shade provided by the alders and willow reduces solar heating, which is especially important during warmer months and periods of drought.



A mesh of stream channels drains the steep hillside and crosses Highway 1. The rectangular colored area is the Big Tree + Ridge Loops Biodiversity Area. The colored area to the right/bottom is the Sag Ponds Biodiversity Area.

River otters often are seen emerging at the beach from our riparian channels. If you are fortunate when passing by in the spring, you may hear the mother and her pups playing, hidden in the riparian.

Other birds and animals at TSR also rely on riparian systems for survival. Wilson's Warblers, with bright yellow body and black-cap, spend most of their time in the understory, grabbing insects by hovering or by picking insects from foliage. They breed in thickets near streams, especially those with willows and alders. Swainson's Thrushes are shy but vocal birds with a flute-like song; they skulk in the shadows of their generally dark forest-interior habitat. As they forage for insects and other arthropods on or near the ground, they rarely are found far from closed-canopy forest. Look for them in dense alder thickets along streams running through coniferous forest. Red-shouldered Hawks prefer creek areas for their variety of small animals that hawks eat. They hunt small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles from perches or while flying.

Riparian passages are a key feature in the prevention of the spread of fire. TSR's Fuels Management Plan describes parameters and rationale for treatment:



*Red-shouldered Hawk
Photo: Craig Tooley*

Riparian species of trees and shrubs should be planted along selected drainages to slow the spread of fire. The width of the zones would vary with the size of the drainage, the amount of water in the riparian zone, and the amount of riparian vegetation already present. Widths would average about 100 feet and vary from 50-200 feet. Willow cuttings or other types of container stock would be planted by hand crews at the appropriate time of the year, as determined by TSRA staff.

Planting water-loving and inherently moist species would increase the density and width of such plants in drainages. These plants serve as a barrier to all but the most intense fires by filtering embers and slowing fire spread close to the ground. These riparian plantings would also improve wildlife habitat on The Sea Ranch. The width of plantings would be sufficient to absorb a fire's heat before penetrating through the barrier. The riparian plantings are designed to be continuous to prevent "holes" in the fire barrier.

Area 8 Riparians

East of Highway 1, Area 8 has extensive forest spilling down the steep hillside. The trail names tell you to expect: big trees, white fir, madrone, a ridge. The Big Tree + Ridge Loops Biodiversity Area recognizes the many different species here.

Special plants can be found blooming in summer, with intriguing names like Gnome Plant, Bear Grass, Pipsissewa, an uncommon Merten's coral-root orchid, and Coast Lily, a forest lily. Many creeks drain the forest with narrow steep channels.

As the creeks cross to the west of Highway 1, they broaden into wetland areas with dense willow, which is excellent habitat and cover for wildlife, providing water, food, and corridors for travel. This area is defined by riparian rows rather than by cypress hedgerows, with Big Tree Creek at the north and Stengel Creek at the south. The public parking area has salmonberry and wild cucumber vines and mounds of sticks and leaves that indicate the home of a Dusky-footed Woodrat of the forest.

The tall trees above the public parking provide perches for Red-tailed Hawks and White-tailed Kites. Where the public access trail crosses the bridge at Stengel Creek the bridge area has a big stand of Coltsfoot with large maple-like leaves, delicate California bee plants that hummingbirds and bumblebees visit, and mission bells, Fritillaria, in late spring.

Stengel Creek tumbles down the cliff to the beach; river otters visit this beach, and low rocks accommodate the harbor seals. To the north, the cliffs along Breaker Reach are home to an active Pelagic Cormorant colony. Their nests are found in the inlets on narrow ledges. Crevices in the cliffs of the bluff face provide nesting habitat for Pigeon Guillemots, a football-sized seabird with bright-red feet. Spring flowers carpet the meadows and wet seeps of the bluff. Savannah Sparrows trill from the tall grass, and White-crowned Sparrows are seen all along the bluff.



*Pelagic Cormorant Nest and eggs
Photo: Craig Tooley*



*Sketch: "Angelica," by Karen Wilkinson
From: Noticing Tours, Stengel Beach.*



*Sketch: "Red-tailed Hawk," by Karen Wilkinson
From: Noticing Tours, Stengel Beach.*

SELECTED RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS FOR AREA 8

After publication of the Area 8 Plan in 2015, the Forest Task Force (FTF) developed guidelines based on current forest science for managing the TSR forested lands without logging. See more about the FTF on page 4. Some CLC actions were revised to reflect the FTF guidelines and recommendations. Fuels Management Plan (FMP) recommendations for riparian ways, defining elements for Area 8, can be found on pages 5 and 6. CLC recommendations that have been revised for clarity, or to reflect current conditions, are indicated by *.

Several Stewardship Program events in Area 8 have removed saplings along the forest edge and removed brush on the meadow terraces and in Breaker Reach areas. Sapling removal and brush clearing are essential for fuels management and for maintaining open meadows and view corridors. These activities are ideal for stewardship projects or small, neighborhood stewardship groups. They are noted as a *stewardship opportunity* in the recommendations. For information about stewardship programs write, CLC@tsra.org or Iredick@tsra.org.

Central Forest

The Central Forest, formerly designated the CTPZ, is zoned by Sonoma County to protect timber resources; other uses are strictly limited. The Central Forest is the focus of the Forest Task Force recommendations. The forest supports hiking and wildlife and is a local micro-climate. It serves as an important buffer between homes on The Sea Ranch and intensive logging operations to the east.

A1 Maintain thick forest along the boundary between the Central Forest and the rest of The Sea Ranch.*

A2 Evaluate interface between Cluster homes and Central Forest for fire safety issues.*

Cluster Houses and Meadows

The Cluster Houses take their place on differing parts of a large projecting land form that rises above Highway 1. The same terrace crosses Pine Meadow Road just above the forest gateway, forming a western edge to the Walk-in Cabins. Below this terrace, meadows cascade toward Highway 1. Actions should be clearly perceived as part of a larger order, with clustering of vegetation to preserve the overall character of the landscape.

A3 Retain the meadow at the Skid Road trail head. Remove intrusive brush and saplings. Stewardship opportunity.*



A5 Maintain current healthy forest measures and any updated FMP fire safety measures in the area of the Walk-in Cabins.*

Walk-in Cabins

The Walk-in Cabins are accessible by trail and by Redwood Rise, a limited-access road for use by emergency vehicles and for loading and unloading supplies and equipment. Owners and visitors park their cars in spaces along Pine Meadow Road and walk up a hill to the cabins scattered in the forest. Architect Obie Bowman designed and sited the cabins as his first Sea Ranch project; it was an award-winning effort.

A5* *Maintain current healthy forest measures and any updated FMP fire safety measures in the area of the Walk-in Cabins.*

A6* *Manage the slope between the Walk-in Cabins and White Fir Road and the cluster housing. Give priority to the redwoods and redwood saplings, particularly within the fire defense zone. Remove tanoak and pine over time.*

A8 *Remove brush and saplings to prevent forest encroachment at the glade and the watercourse at Redwood Rise.*

Madrone Meadow Cluster Houses

The upper cluster is rows of houses and enclosed gardens that define a large enclosure of commons, a unique place on TSR. The small private lots encircle two large car barns owned by TSRA, providing parking for residents. The houses, designed by William Turnbull, are similar—mostly three-story, with



A9 *Maintain, when possible, outlooks between units to adjoining meadows and forest.*

A13 *While considering habitat, retain the openness of Madrone Meadow. Remove brush, seedlings, and isolated trees that disrupt their character. Stewardship opportunity.*

variations to take advantage of views and other site features. A partially paved road behind the car barns serves as a pathway to the southern line of houses and as access for emergency vehicles. Lots are only slightly larger than the building footprint, allowing commons spaces that weave between the units and open views into the meadow and forest.

A10 *Consider providing electric car outlets in the car barns. When considering solar panels, here or elsewhere, determine locations that will not change the character of the place.*

A11 *Improve the walkway/fire road between the houses and car barn.*

Madrone Meadow

Madrone Meadow slopes in terraces toward Highway 1 and north into an arm of the forest. Trees cluster below the terrace and along Pine Meadow road. The Knipp Stengel Barn is a landmark for this area. View corridors from trail and roads to the Barn should be given special consideration.



A15 Open views to the landmark Barn from the commons trails along the terraces and from Pine Meadow Road.

A12 Retain a clear forest front along Madrone Meadow, removing saplings and seedlings and selected isolated trees advancing towards the meadow. Consider selective thinning or reduction of the forest front along north Madrone Meadow at Highway 1.

White Fir Wood Cluster Houses

The lower Cluster consists of two distinct groupings of houses. Near Pine Meadow, five houses, some attached, extend along the contour of the slope. Along White Fir Road, the car barn and the upper slope form a gateway to the clusters.



The second grouping, around the White Fir Wood cul-de-sac, is less integrated with the landscape. This group has a large car barn and a few houses set at the edge of the forest and along the ravine. One side of a commons space is vaguely defined; it is without significant landscape on the meadow side. The in-between space with an asphalt cul-de-sac appears barren. It contributes little to the character of the place, serving mostly as a locus for walks to separate houses.

A16 Add vegetation cluster(s) within the (White Fir Wood) commons to better define the central spaces and to ease the transition from the forest. Limb-up and organize vegetation to maintain views from the center commons into the meadows.

Pine Meadow

Pine Meadow is bisected by a prominent riparian passage. It emerges from the forest and empties into Stengel Creek on the west side of Highway 1. Vegetation is particularly abundant along the creek near the middle of the meadow, expanding beyond the bounds of the riparian passage.



A18 Manage vegetation along the riparian passage to limit its height and spread, opening views across the meadows from the trails and roads. Stewardship opportunity.

A17 Preserve the watercourses, which are important wildlife corridors and essential features of the structure and nature of the meadow. Stewardship opportunity.

A19 Retain a clear forest front at the south boundary of Pine Meadow, removing saplings and seedlings and selected isolated trees that advance towards the meadow. Stewardship opportunity.

A20 Retain openness and clarity of the meadows, removing disruptive brush, seedlings, and isolated trees, while evaluating importance for habitat.

HIGHWAY 1 CORRIDOR

Highway 1 offers a variety of experiences, with distinct gateways at the north and south ends of the study area as it passes through forest and hedgerows that cross the road. Two roads intersect the highway: Pine Meadow Road crosses meadows as it rises to the forest; Vantage Road descends to the west between a riparian passage and a grouping of tree clusters and houses.

Halfway through the area, the steep upper terrace contours require a sharp curve in the Highway and then a descent to Wild Iris. The steep slope and vegetation prevent long views up the eastern meadows. To the west, the same terracing cascades to the bluffs. Long, elevated views overlook Breaker Terrace and the coastline.



B2 Remove brush and individual trees along the west side of the highway, particularly above Breaker Terrace and the meadows.

B1 Remove isolated and ill-formed trees at the bottom of Madrone Meadow, near Highway 1, to open outlooks into the slope meadows. Retain certain clusters and trees that reinforce landscape features or provide screening to cars on the highway.

B3 Thin the vegetation on both sides of Highway 1 to reveal Stengel Creek. Clear the vegetation around the drainage structure north of Pine Meadow Road.

LOWER TERRACES, MEADOWS, AND BLUFFS

West of Highway 1, Area 8 contains two distinct coastal terraces; one is more than 50 feet higher than the other. Houses along Breaker Reach and Land's End are on the lower terrace, and houses on Green Vale Close and Sentinel Close are on the upper terrace. Breaker Terrace, a 17-acre parcel of commons south of Sentinel Close, contains large stands of fir and other species. The scope and of the interlocking meadows, both on the lower and rising slopes, should be a dominant concern in the management of brush, trees, and riparian passages. Terraces, with their role in forming the larger landscape and providing outlooks, need recognition when planting and clearing growth within the commons. Watercourses and riparian passages are defining elements in the area landscape, demarcating meadows, trails, habitats, and views. Evaluate and selectively remove trees and vegetation within or immediately adjacent to riparian passages that compromise the riparian clarity and form.

Green Vale Meadows and Riparian Passages

These meadows are a group of interlocking, mostly linear meadows between Big Tree and Greenvale Creeks. In their east-west orientation, they provide view corridors to the terraces and to the ocean bluffs from Breaker Reach. Due to their varied characters, the meadows require selective assessment and management.

C1 Retain and reinforce forests and large clumps of trees on commons and private properties so that buildings and plantings relate to each other within a larger setting.

C6 Manage the Vantage Road riparian passage to give clarity to the riparian passage, to open glimpses into the riparian passage, and to allow outlooks to the west. Remove the trees at the riparian passage on either side of Green Vale Close at the Vantage Road intersection. Specifically, remove the single tree east of Green Vale and a small group of trees to the west.



C2 Remove brush in the linear meadows along Big Tree and Green Vale Creeks on both sides of Breaker Reach. Open views over the meadows upslope and to the bluffs. Manage vegetation along the riparian passages to limit its height and spread and to preserve the clarity and form of the stream corridor. Open views across the meadows from the trails and roads. Stewardship opportunity.

C3 At Big Tree Creek and the Green Vale Close cul-de-sac, retain the large tree cluster on commons and encourage retention, as much as possible, on the private lots.

C4 Remove random, high vegetation to maintain the dominant brush character of meadow south of Green Vale Creek and west of Green Vale Close. Remove obstructions along the watercourses and at culverts to properly channel water under Green Vale Close.

C5 Remove taller trees at Big Tree Creek north of Breaker Reach.

Vantage Road

Vantage Road descends from Highway 1 through riparian passages and tree clusters. Where the road bends midway, there is the possibility of developing a view corridor across the riparian and the meadows to the bluffs and oceans. Such a corridor would give people an orienting outlook taking in the whole northwestern part of this area.



C10 Keep Vantage Meadow free of saplings to discourage the spread of the tree clusters along the north edge of the meadow and Vantage Road. Selectively cut back or remove some trees along the south edge of the cluster that intrude on the meadow. Remove brush in the meadow to reveal the slope and to open the meadow. Maintain certain defining tree clusters that integrate buildings and landscape.

Vantage Meadow

The meadow is on the terraces crossing the Highway and descending from Sentinel Close between Vantage Road and the Breaker Creek riparian passage. The terrace meadow, a mixture of brush and vegetation clusters, is seen from Breaker Reach through the view corridor north of Breaker Creek. The Breaker Meadow Trail passes through the upper Vantage Meadow, paralleling the Highway then crossing through the riparian passage.

C11 Manage Breaker Reach riparian passage, trimming willows, removing dead pines and willows, and selectively clearing brush.



C7 Clusters of trees along the south side of Vantage Road should be preserved and maintained. Clear brush and low branches and remove seedlings and small trees along the road to improve visibility. Clear brush and remove seedlings to discourage their spreading into the meadow.

C8 Protect native azaleas west of Highway 1 on either side of Vantage Road.

C9 Remove vegetation clusters between the cul-de-sac properties and Breaker Creek to reveal the slope and to reveal and clarify the riparian form. To open views upslope from the road, remove the north-most tree in the stand between Breaker Creek and the southeast corner of Breaker Reach properties.

C12 Manage the tree clusters on Breaker Terrace according to recommendations of the Fuels Management Plan and to maintain the character of the adjacent meadows.

C13 Clear the brush and saplings in Breaker Meadow and prevent further expansion of the forest cluster north of Stengel Creek. Maintain the vegetation that defines the waterway descending from Madrone Meadow.

Breaker Reach

Unlike in most other areas of The Sea Ranch, Breaker Reach houses parallel the ocean bluff. These houses often obstruct ocean or terrace views from the houses across the road. Monterey Cypress planted between houses blocks views from the road and other areas upslope. Management is important where commons cross to the oceans or to the terraces. These commons allow outlooks in both directions and better interlock the meadows. The Design Committee should take special care to protect these outlooks when considering development proposals on properties adjacent to these commons view corridors.

About halfway down Breaker Reach, a riparian corridor crosses the road and separates the private lots. This separation opens a significant view corridor to the ocean bluffs and to the terraces. Keeping vegetation trimmed down in the corridor and



C19 Access points from Breaker Reach out to Bluff Trail and to the meadow need thoughtful attention in relation to the adjacent houses. Remove willows/vegetation encroaching onto the trails.

at the commons to the south, on both sides of Breaker Reach, is a priority. Another riparian corridor crosses south of Land's End. The bluff meadows gain much of their character from "restricted private" grounds, which widen the sense of the meadow along the bluffs.

C20 Note the importance of restricted private commons for defining the breadth of the bluff meadow.



C14 The meadow at the north boundary of Area 8, leading from the road to the bluff, should be kept clear of trees and brush. This meadow provides an important outlook to the ocean when entering Area 8 along Breaker Reach.

C15 Limit the expansion of the riparian vegetation along Breaker Reach to keep the form and character of the riparian passages and to protect view corridors.

C16 Discourage more plantings along Breaker Reach, except in suitable locations. Planting placement should consider neighbors and the general character of the landscape.

C17 Open and maintain view corridors into the meadows from Breaker Reach along the riparian passages.

C18 Manage willows along the creek to expose selected views of creek and landscape interest while continuing to provide overhead shade and protective habitat at edges of the riparian.*

White Barn/Wild Iris Hedgerow and Stengel Creek

The structure of the White Barn/Wild Iris Hedgerow, once a double row, has eroded because of missing portions and the encroachment of forests and overgrown vegetation, including plantings on private lots. Both the Hedgerow and the Stengel Creek riparian lack clarity appropriate to their purpose because of overgrown vegetation and encroaching forests. A portion of the Hedgerow was replanted in 2005. Management of the area should be according to the recommendations of the Hedgerow Committee and informed by habitat.

C22 Remove large trees that are not part of the hedgerow and remove overgrown brush along Stengel Creek as it progresses from the Highway to the Hedgerow. These measures will give clarity to its course and create views into the creek and ravine.

C23 The south end of bluff trail along Stengel Creek needs attention. Manage the vegetation along the creek and the trails, removing some vegetation at the bridge to expose waterway.



C21 Remove and trim brush and trees along the Hedgerow to renew its clarity and presence.

LANDSCAPE PRINCIPLES

The CLC accepts the following principles for managing The Sea Ranch landscape. The committee expects the list will be refined or modified on the basis of experience.

Recognize that our landscape is defined by the ocean, by hedgerows and open meadows spaced along the length of the coast, and by a continuous band of forest and internal meadows descending its slopes.

Retain the sense of large landforms and special features that create differing places within The Sea Ranch.

Reinforce the awareness of streams and drainage paths that help shape the land and that sustain wildlife and plants.

Design and manage commons in accordance with the founding concept of clustered houses and vegetation.

Nurture strong neighborhood identities to aid in understanding and finding distinct locations within the community.

Understand that our landscape allows multiple layers of experience, from horizons and slopes to butterflies and mollusks.

Manage vegetation to ensure abundant wildlife habitat and to provide for the safety and well-being of the community.

Organize the landscape to provide environmental benefits: wind shelter, solar access, and appropriate water flows and retention.

Recognize that landscape is always dynamic, and that it requires management in order to fulfill these guiding principles.



Aerial Photos: Kenneth and Gabrielle Adelman, California Coastal Records Project, www.californiacoastline.org.

RESOURCES

CLC Area Plan Reports for Commons Landscape Management. (CLC web site)

THE SEA RANCH COMMONS LANDSCAPE: Commons Landscape Planning and Management 2010–2016. (CLC web site.)

TSR Forests – Sea Ranch Values and 21st Century Science: (https://www.tsra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/FTF_Guidelines_Final_May2020b.pdf.)

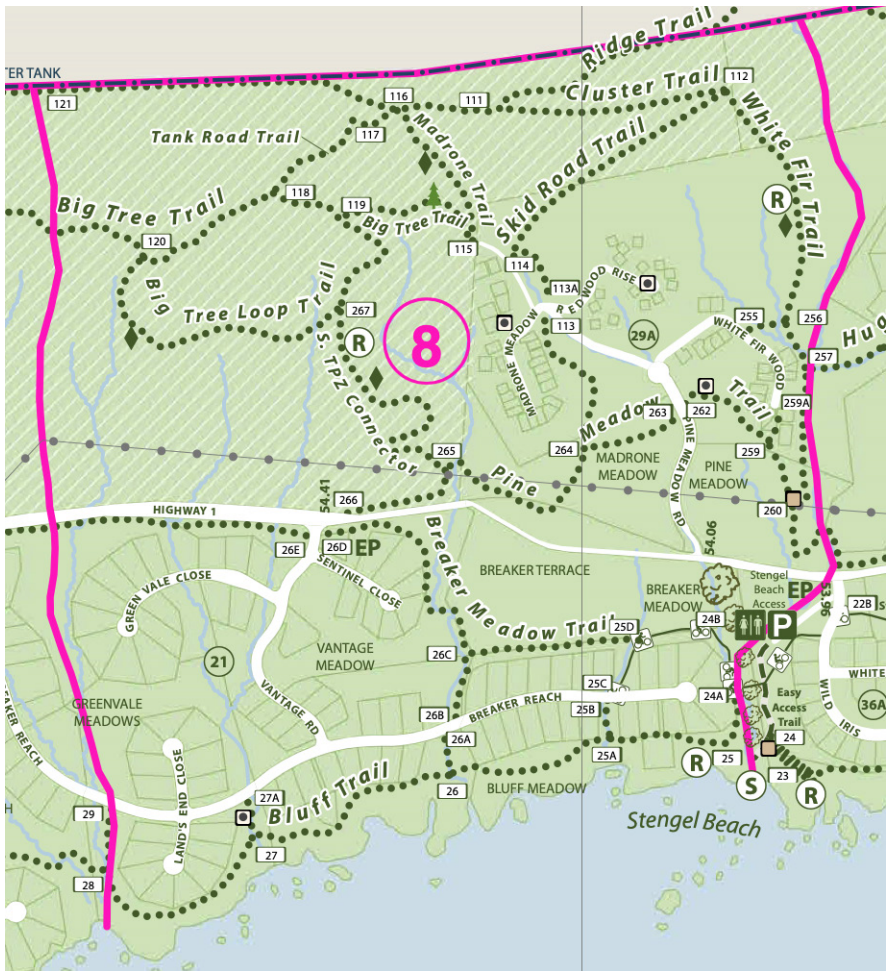
TSR Landscape Management Programs slide show by Bill Wiemeyer. (CLC web site)

Various TSR Fire Safety and Fuel Management Plans. (TSR Fire Safety Task Force web site)

Condition and Management of the Vegetation at The Sea Ranch. Joe McBride, 2012-13. (Forest Task Force web site.)

TSR Hedgerow Rehabilitation Plan. (CLC web site.)

Protocols for CLC Neighbor Group Stewardship. (CLC web site and DCEM)



Area 8 portion of the TSRA Trails Map

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