

### 3. In which Management Unit is the project located?

Proposed management will occur on conserved lands (South Crest and Odom preserves) in Management Unit (MU) 3 of the Management Strategic Planning Area (MSPA). Figure 1 shows the location of South Crest and Odom in relation to other conserved lands in MU 3.

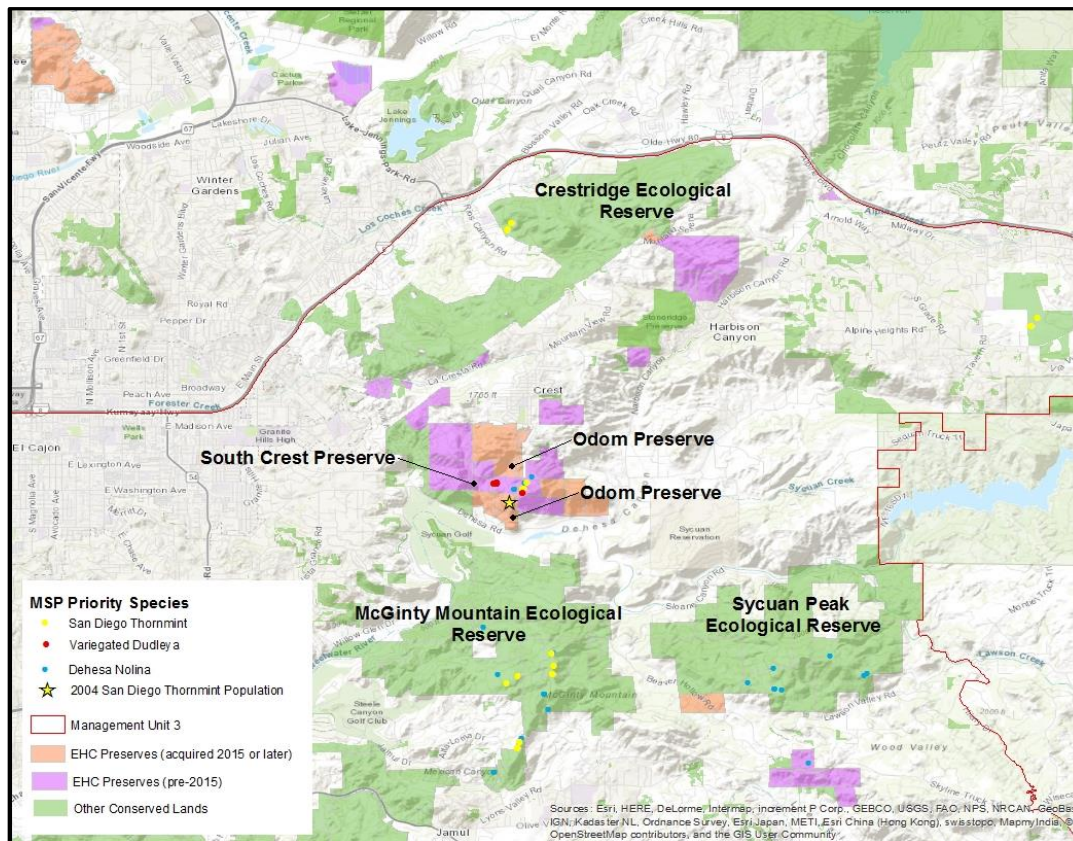


Figure 1. Project Location.

### 4. Describe the stressors and/or threats to the MSP species and their habitats in the project area that will be addressed through implementation of this project proposal.

Primary threats and stressors include invasive species (*Brachypodium distachyon* and other nonnative grasses and forbs) and altered fire regimes. Invasive annual grasses, in particular, out-compete native species, reduce native species diversity, increase fire risk, and potentially alter soil ecology.

High fire frequency is an issue on both preserves where we have proposed treatment. Reducing fine fuels will protect MSP species and habitats, including those restored or enhanced under previous EMP grants. As an example, pre- and post-2003 Cedar fire data indicate that all Dehesa nolina and San Diego thornmint plant losses from fire on South Crest and Odom occurred in areas dominated by nonnative grasses, while plants in uninvaded areas recovered well after fire.

Recent climate change modeling by SDMMP/USGS (Kris Preston, Emily Perkins) as part of CBI’s soil study indicates that enhancing population resilience will be an important management strategy for both San Diego thornmint and Dehesa nolina across their ranges.