

ALAMEDA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

CREEKS & LIVESTOCK: CLIMATE SMART RESTORATION IN ALAMEDA COUNTY



For farmers, ranchers, conservation planners,
and practitioners

The Alameda County Resource Conservation District invites you to a discussion of Climate Smart Restoration solutions with Point Blue Conservation Science's STRAW (Students and Teachers Restoring a Watershed) program and Copper Moon Ranch. We will discuss restoration in the context of Carbon Farming, the importance of planning for future conditions, and student engagement in hands-on restoration of working lands.

RSVP:
Click [here](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/creeks-and-livestock-climate-smart-restoration-in-alameda-county-tickets-157990131737) to register.

Link: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/creeks-and-livestock-climate-smart-restoration-in-alameda-county-tickets-157990131737>

This event will be held on Zoom. Details will be sent upon registration.

Questions?

allison.rodacker@acrcd.org | 925-453-3862

JUNE 29, 2021
12:30-1:30PM PST

Virtual event

ORGANIZER



PRESENTERS



Copper Moon
Boer Goats



ALAMEDA COUNTY



RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

FUNDED BY



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE



Copper Moon
Boer Goats



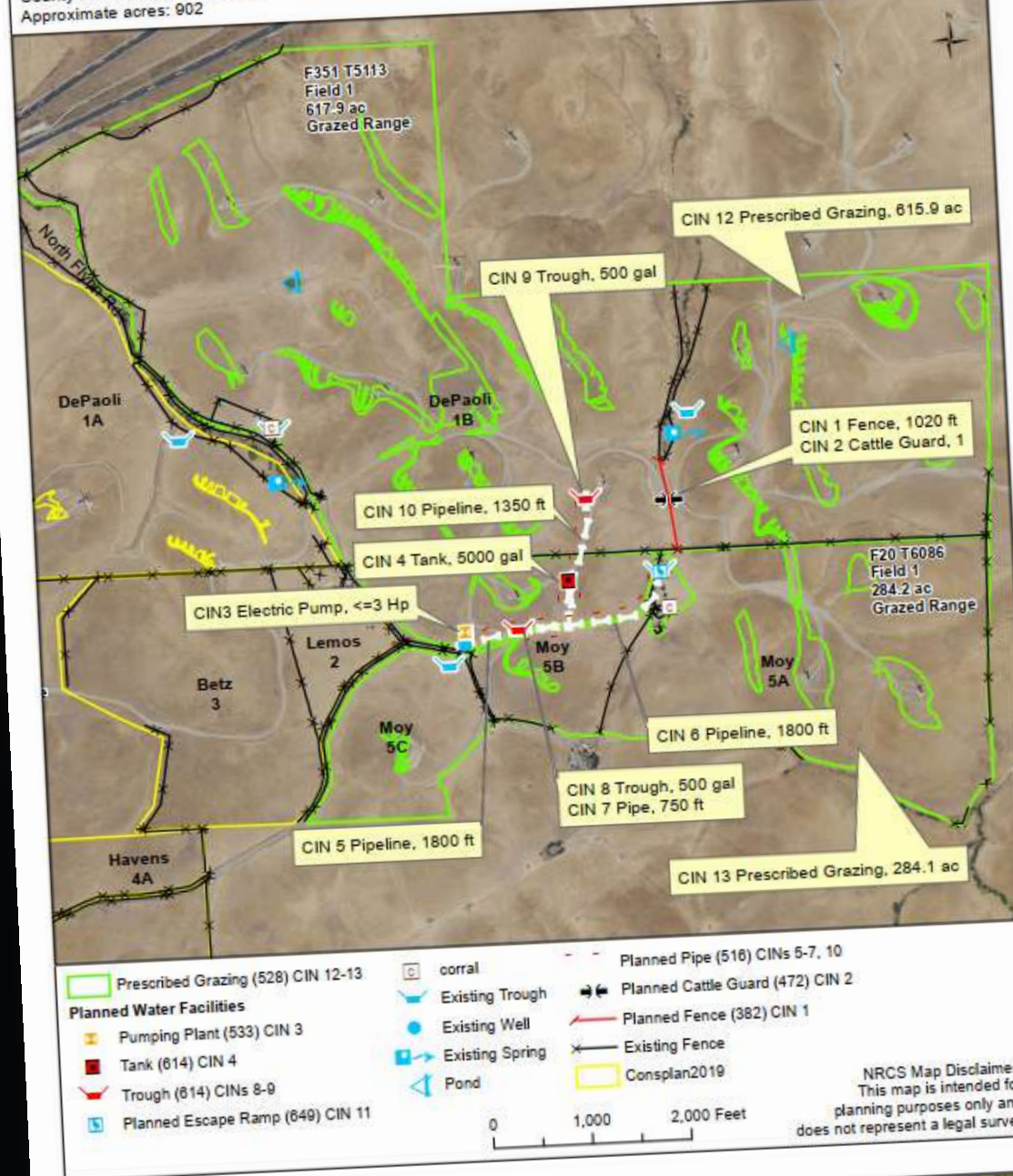
acrcd.org/projects/carbon-farming/

Conservation Plan Map

Date: 7/17/2019

Customer: Joseph Paulo
Land Unit: F20 T6086, F351 T5113
County and State: Alameda, CA
Approximate acres: 902

Field Office: Livermore LPO
Prepared with assistance from USDA - NRCS
Assisted by: Ling He



acrcd.org/projects/carbon-farming/

CARBON FARMING

Alameda County
Resource Conservation District

What is Carbon Farming?

Carbon Farming is the use of farming, ranching and ecological practices to capture and **retain carbon dioxide** in vegetation and soils. Carbon Farming is not new; it is simply a different way of planning and prioritizing on-farm management.

Compost addition, cover cropping, riparian planting, and prescribed grazing are a few practices that effectively improve soils and capture carbon.



Compost application

© Dave Fenton, courtesy of StopWaste

Why is Carbon Farming important?

There are environmental and economic benefits. Certain practices **improve production while enhancing soil health**. For example, compost addition increases soil organic matter, which allows soils to absorb and hold more water, nourish plants, extend the green season, and reduce erosion, all of which provide economic benefits.



Riparian plantings

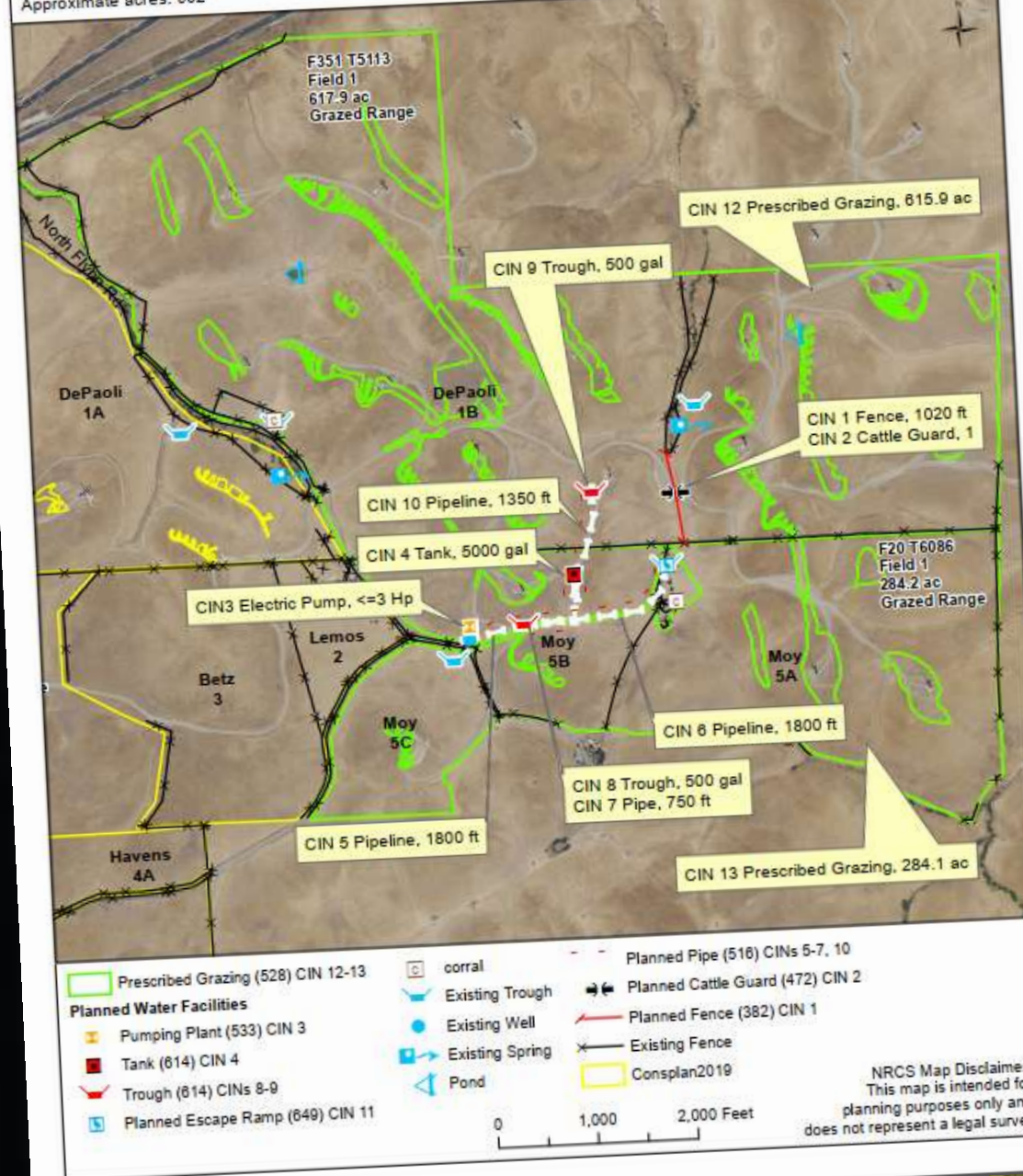
ACRC

Conservation Plan Map

Date: 7/17/2019

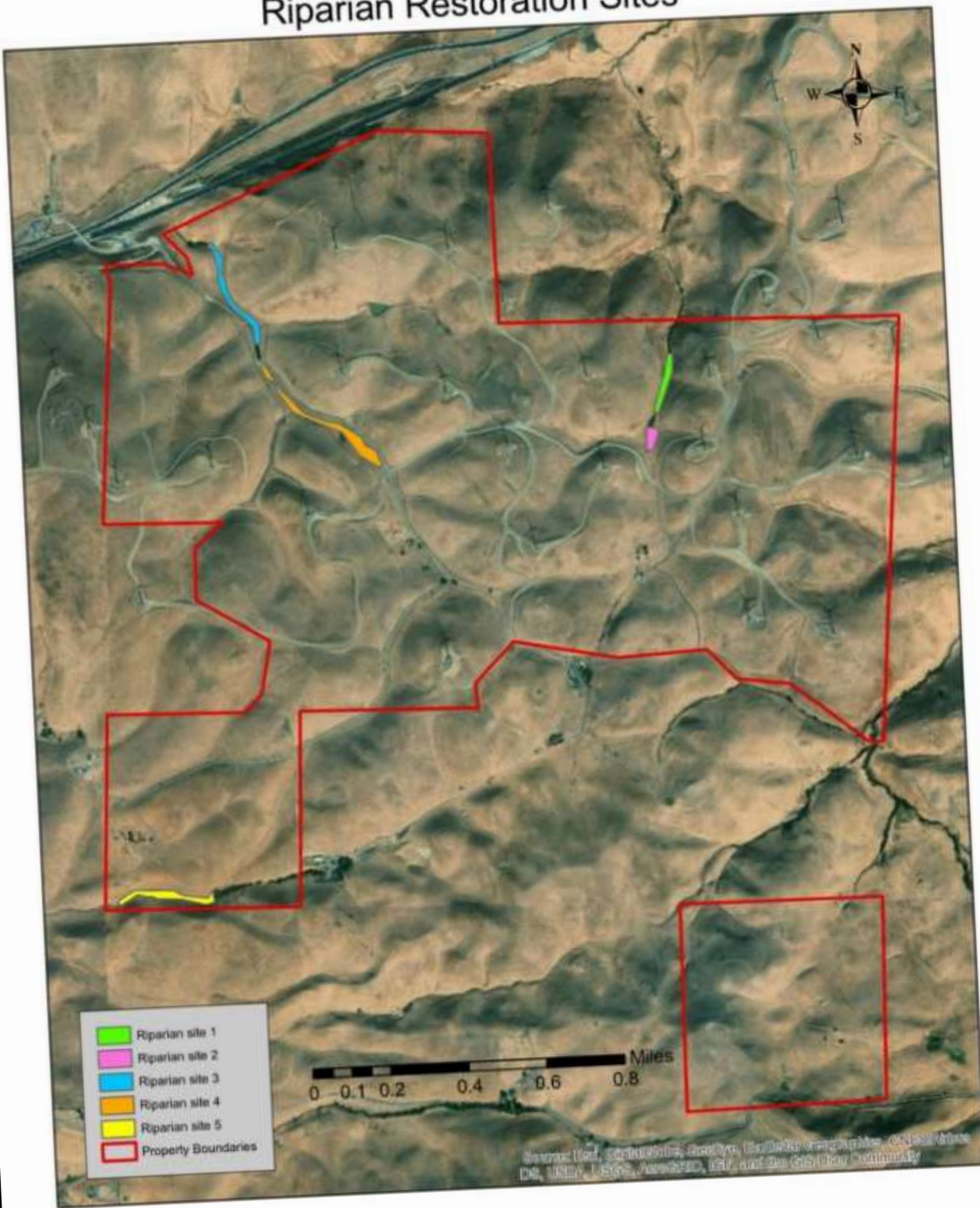
Customer: Joseph Paulo
Land Unit: F20 T6086, F351 T5113
County and State: Alameda, CA
Approximate acres: 902

Field Office: Livermore LPO
Prepared with assistance from USDA - NRCS
Assisted by: Ling He



NRCS Map Disclaimer:
This map is intended for
planning purposes only and
does not represent a legal survey.

StopWaste Altamont Property Riparian Restoration Sites



Riparian Areas



StopWaste Altamora Riparian Restoration



Riparian Forest Buffer (CPS 391)

Replace a Strip of Grassland Near Watercourses or Water Bodies with Woody Plants



Photo by USDA NRCS

NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Summary

DEFINITION: An area predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.

PURPOSE:

- Increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils
- Reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow ground water flow
- Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris
- Reduce pesticide drift entering the water body
- Restore riparian plant communities

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES: Riparian forest buffers are applied on areas adjacent to permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. They are not applied to stabilize stream banks or shorelines.

COMET-Planner Practice Implementation Information

COMET-Planner estimates for riparian forest buffer establishment assume replacing rangeland or managed pasture with unfertilized, woody plants. Impacts on greenhouse gases are largely driven by woody biomass carbon accumulation. Estimates apply only to the portion of the field where woody plants are established.

GHG Estimation Methods

Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated using a sample-based, metamodeling approach with COMET-Farm, which employs the USDA entity-scale inventory methods (Eve et al. 2014). GHG reduction estimates represent the average impact of a conservation practice compared to baseline conditions, over a range of soils, climate and cropland management within multi-county regions defined by Major Land Resource Areas (USDA-NRCS 2006). Woody biomass accumulation rate models were derived at the species and genus level from the USDA Forest Inventory and Analysis database. An example of the model development process is described in Ziegler et al. 2016.

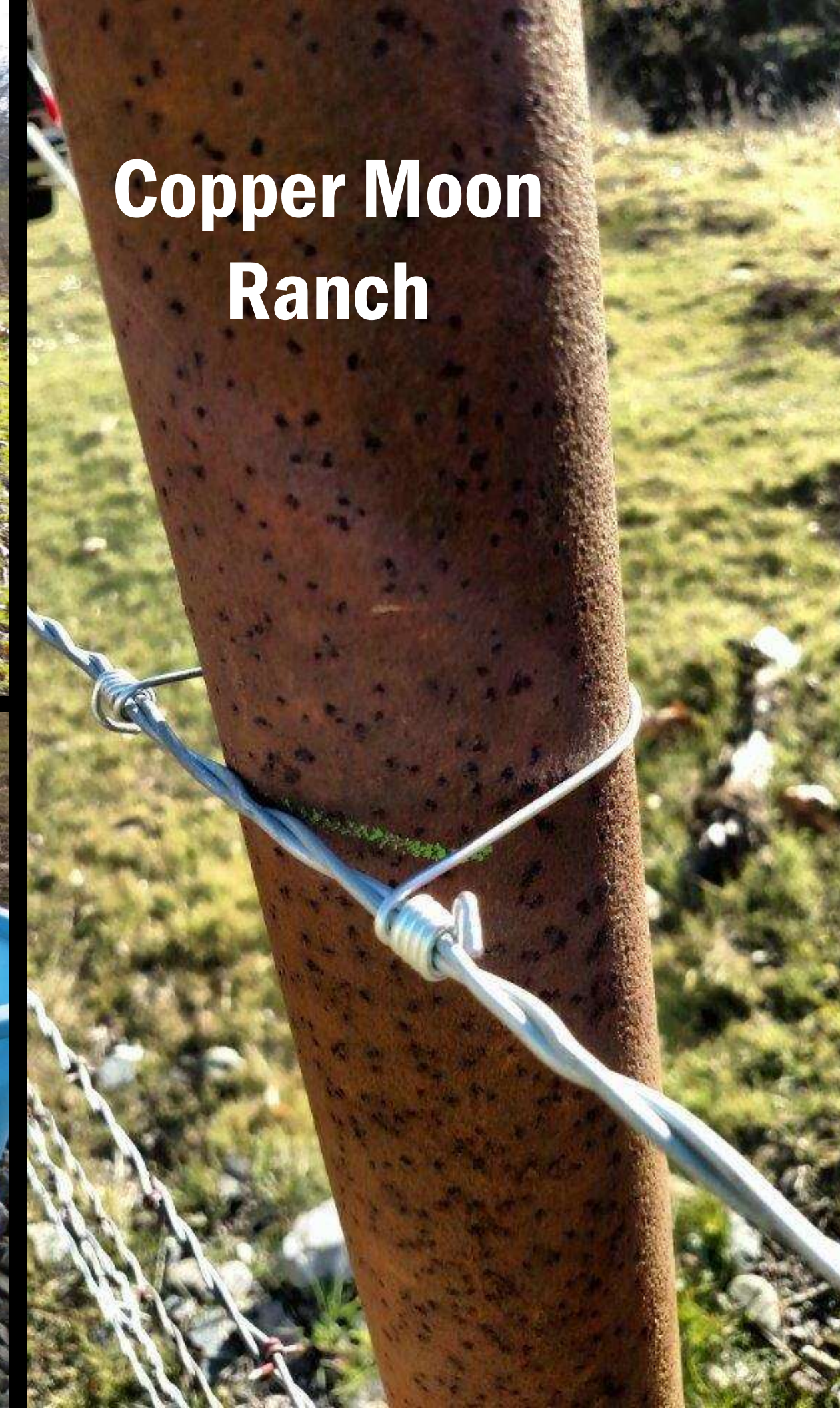
Estimates are not meant to apply to any specific site conditions but rather represent the range of expected values to be found over the multi-county region and reflect the assumptions stated.

Creek Carbon

Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Riparian Revegetation



University of California Cooperative Extension



Copper Moon Ranch





2015

Copper Moon Ranch



2017



2015

**Copper Moon
Ranch**



2017



er M
anc





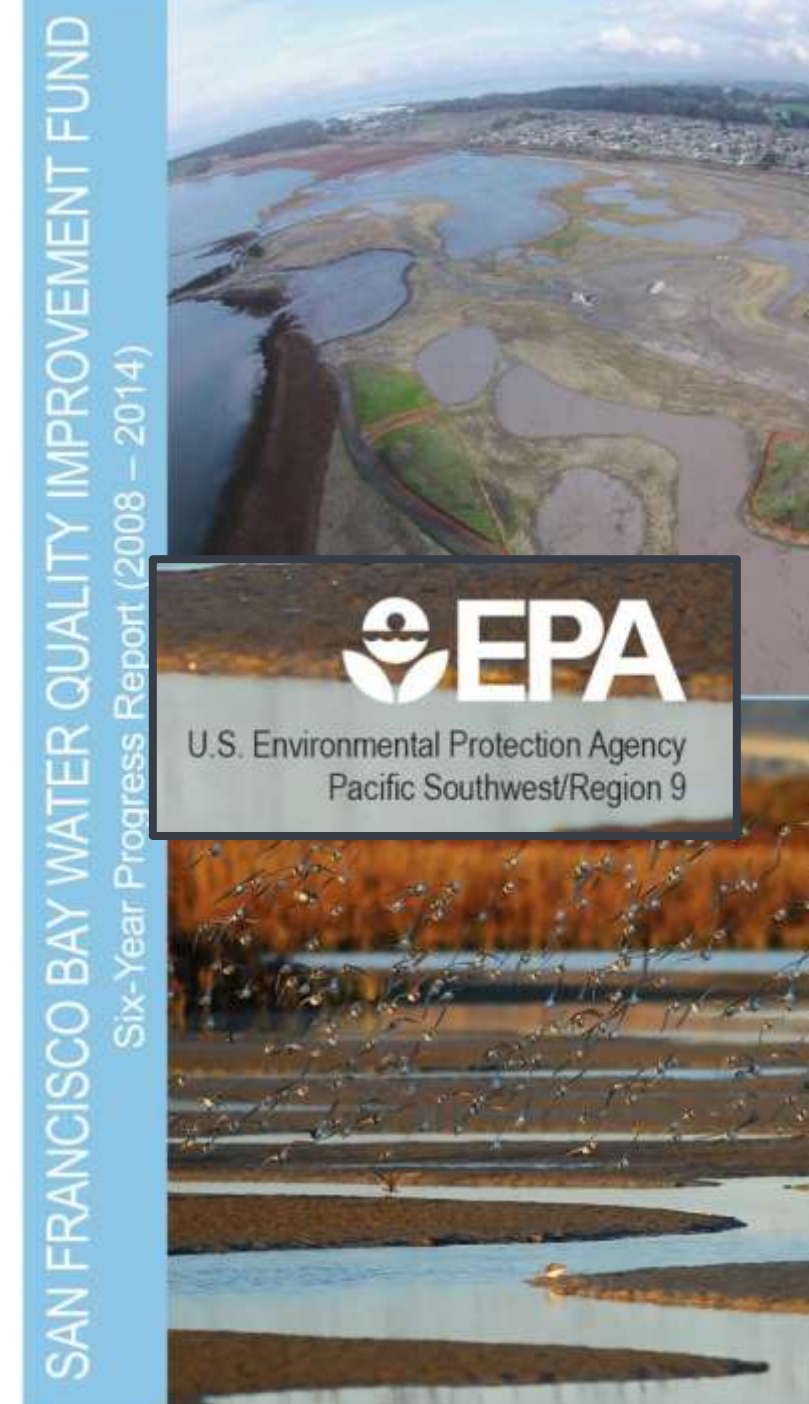
**Copper Moon
Boer Goats**



Strategic Plan for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
Pacific Southwest Region**

FY 2017-2021





Copper Moon
Boer Goats



QIP
Environmental
Quality Incentives
Program

Strategic Plan for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
Pacific Southwest Region
FY 2017-2021



SAN FRANCISCO BAY WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FUND
Six-Year Progress Report (2008 – 2014)



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Pacific Southwest/Region 9

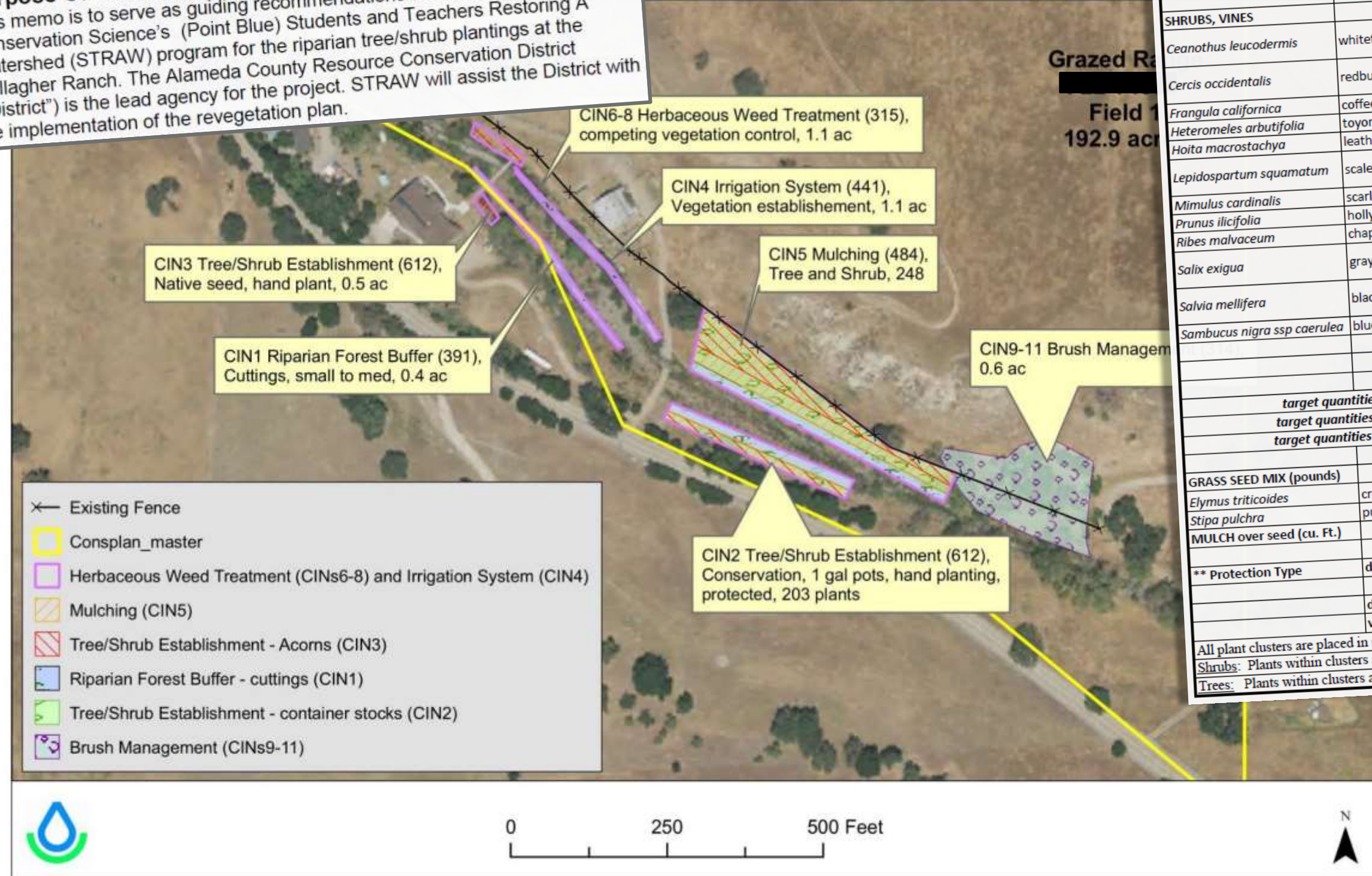
MEMO

Date: October 9, 2017
To: Isaiah Thalmayer, STRAW Project Manager
From: Harold C Appleton, RPF, CPESC
Re: Gallagher Stear Family Trust Ranch

Revegetation along Arroyo Mocho, Livermore, CA

Purpose Of This Memo

This memo is to serve as guiding recommendations to be used by Point Blue Conservation Science's (Point Blue) Students and Teachers Restoring A Watershed (STRAW) program for the riparian tree/shrub plantings at the Gallagher Ranch. The Alameda County Resource Conservation District ("District") is the lead agency for the project. STRAW will assist the District with the implementation of the revegetation plan.



Species		Quantities:					Total Quantities	Plant Type	Protection Type**	Mulch	Flowering Time
		Area A	Area B	Area C right	Area C left	Area D					
	linear feet:	315	447	341	333	115	26	1577			
	Planting Area sq ft:	9000	28000	3410	3330	1855	260	45855			
	Overall acreage including canopy over channel (+ 15'):							1.05			
TREES								7	Treepot or larger	deer	Spr/Win
Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple	2	5					7	Treepot or larger	deer	May, June
Aesculus californica	buckeye	2	5					7	Treepot or larger	deer	late spring
Juglans hindsii	black walnut	2	5					15	Treepot or larger	deer	Feb-Mar
Platanus racemosa	sycamore	5	10					28	3-foot sprig	deer	F/M/A
Populus fremontii	cottonwood	8	10	5	5			27	3-foot sprig	deer	F/M/A
Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood	7	10	5	5			15	Acorn or Treepot	deer/gopher	early spring
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	5	6			4	2	30	Acorn or Treepot	deer/gopher	
Quercus lobata	valley oak	10	12	20	20			110	3-foot sprig	deer	
Salix laevigata	red willow	30	40	20	20	10	2	246			
	subtotals	71	103	30	30						
SHRUBS, VINES								17	Dee pot or larger	deer	spring/ winter
Ceanothus leucodermis	whitethorn	2	15					12	Dee pot or larger	deer	spring/ winter
Cercis occidentalis	redbud	2	10					22	Dee pot or larger	deer	summer
Frangula californica	coffeeberry	2	20					17	Dee pot or larger	deer	summer
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	2	15					12	Dee pot or larger	vole/hare	summer
Hoita macrostachya	leather root	2	10					17	Dee pot or larger	deer	summer
Lepidospartum squamatum	scalebroom	2	15					12	Dee pot or larger	deer	fall
Mimulus cardinalis	scarlet monkey flower	2	10					12	Dee pot or larger	deer	M/A/M
Prunus ilicifolia	hollyleaf cherry	2	10					12	Dee pot or larger	vole/hare	Spr/Wi
Ribes malvaceum	chaparral current	2	10					40	3-foot sprig	deer	spring/ winter
Salix exigua	gray willow			20	20			17	Dee pot or larger	deer	spr-sur
Salvia mellifera	black sage	2	15					17	Dee pot or larger	deer	win
Sambucus nigra ssp caerulea	blue elderberry								Dee pot or larger	deer	spr/su
	subtotals										
	Grand totals										
target quantities w/8-foot spacing											
target quantities w/10-foot spacing											
target quantities w/ 12-foot spacing											
GRASS SEED MIX (pounds)											
Elymus triticoides	creeping wildrye										
Stipa pulchra	purple needlegrass										
MULCH over seed (cu. Ft.)											
** Protection Type											
All plant clusters are placed in strategic locations											
Shrubs: Plants within clusters are typically on the outer edge											
Trees: Plants within clusters are typically on the inner edge											

