

Learning from the Landscapes of the Past



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Roblar





Re-oaking the Valley



Oaks are a big part of Napa's heritage and identity. Our goal is to protect this legacy for future generations by helping ensure that new seedlings get established in areas that have been deforested (sometimes over a hundred years ago). Thanks in part to eager landowners, opportunities for re-oaking abound. RCD partners with [Friends of the Napa River](#) in programs that add

Related projects

[Oak Planting Map](#)

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[Community Oak Planting Days](#) -



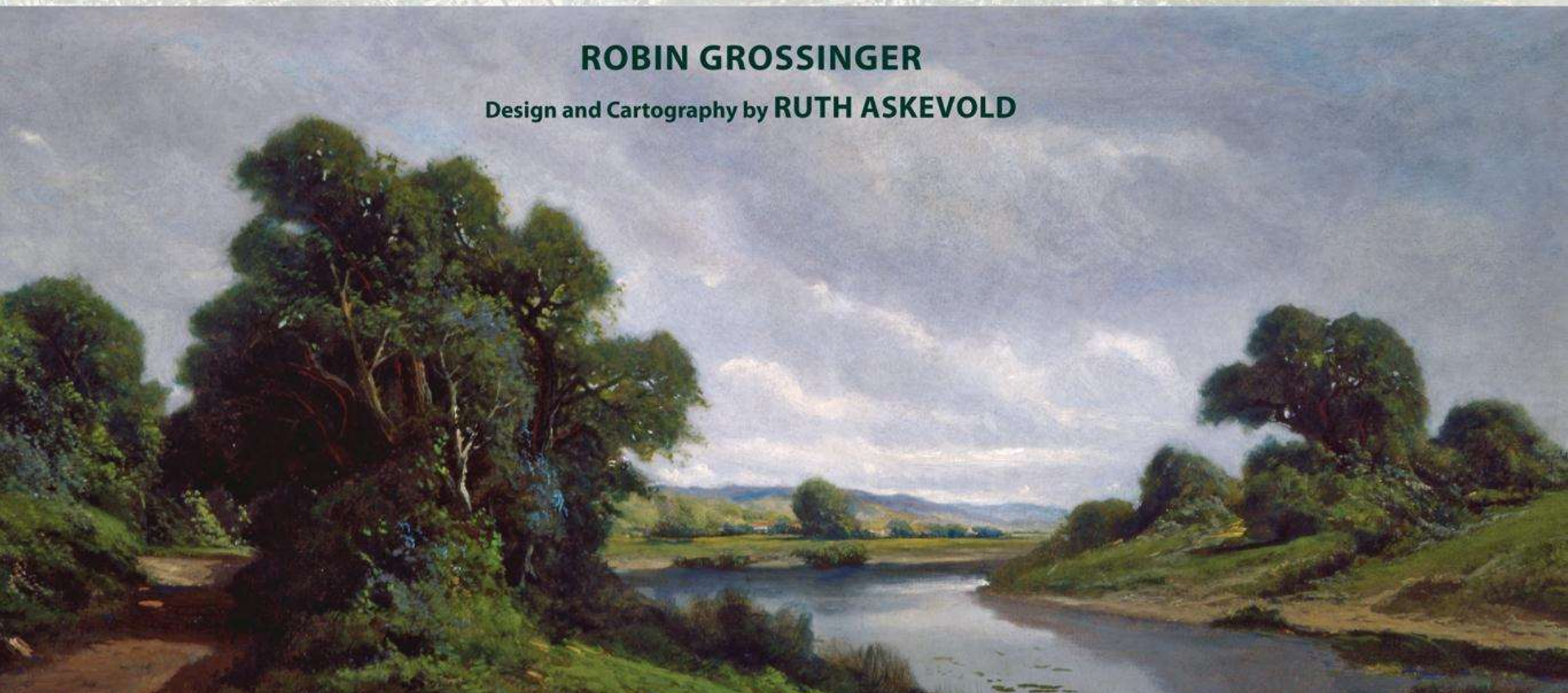
NAPA VALLEY

HISTORICAL ECOLOGY ATLAS

EXPLORING A HIDDEN LANDSCAPE OF TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE

ROBIN GROSSINGER

Design and Cartography by RUTH ASKEVOLD



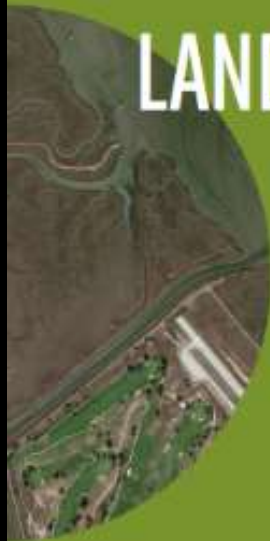


RE-OAKING SILICON VALLEY

guidelines for integrating ecological functions

INTO THE URBAN SETTING

SFEI AQUATIC
SCIENCE
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SAN FRANCISCO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES & POLICY CENTER



LANDSCAPE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

Operationalizing ecological
resilience at the landscape scale

SAN FRANCISCO ESTUARY INSTITUTE
AQUATIC SCIENCE CENTER

SFEI
A+B+C

Our environment is going to be a bigger challenge in the coming decades...



“Landscape Resilience”

Urban forests reduce heat, provide shade, and store carbon

Creeks with floodplains reduce flood risk

Marshes buffer shoreline from rising sea levels



Native trees and landscaping is drought tolerant, connects people to nature, and makes city unique

We can make our landscapes more resilient. Historical Ecology helps us see how.

Restoring Rehabilitation

Restoring Resilience



An ecologically resilient landscape...

- Supports biodiversity and the ecological functions that sustain it over time
- Can persist, recover, and adapt in the face of climate change and other anthropogenic stressors

Landscape Resilience Framework



Beller E, Spotswood E, Robinson A, Anderson M, Higgs E, Hobbs R, Suding K, Zavaleta E., Grenier L, Grossinger R, *in prep.*

SETTING

*regional value of local
salmonid runs*



groundwater recharge

PROCESS

Drawing by Brian Maebius
(July 2012 *Bay Nature*)

*DIVERSITY,
CONNECTIVITY
oak species, genetics,
distances*





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"Re-oaking": reincorporate oak ecosystems within developed landscapes



- Greatly lost throughout state, esp Valley oak
- Foundation species in California ecosystems
- Drought-tolerant
- High social and cultural value



“The magnificent oaks are one **great secret of Napa's beauty**. Their rustling leaves and finely formed tops are **the glory of the landscape scenery**, and they everywhere, single and in groups, are scattered over the valleys.”
Smith and Elliott 1878

1860: "Napa is shaded by an oak grove not yet demolished ."

-- Sacramento Daily Union 1860

1861: "the fields have scattered over them many most grand oaks, which would be an ornament to any park with their broad spreading branches, drooping at the ends like those of an elm--majestic trees."

-- Brewer 1861

“The pretty little village of St. Helena, with its 50 or more houses, many of them neat and white, nestled among grand old oaks, was very picturesque.

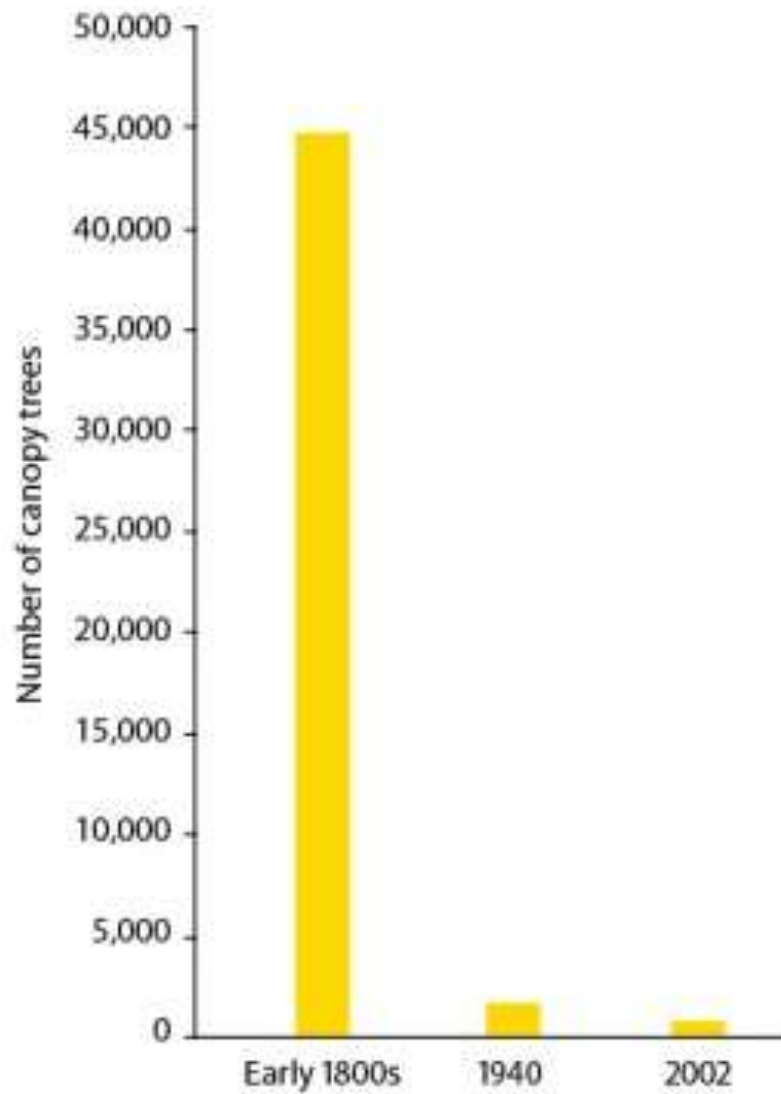
– Smith and Elliott 1878

“most useful in the protection they afford from the summer heat .”

-- description of Krug estate 1885

“We could walk around town under shade... Everyone had an oak in their yard.”

-- Babe Learned





RE-OAKING SILICON VALLEY

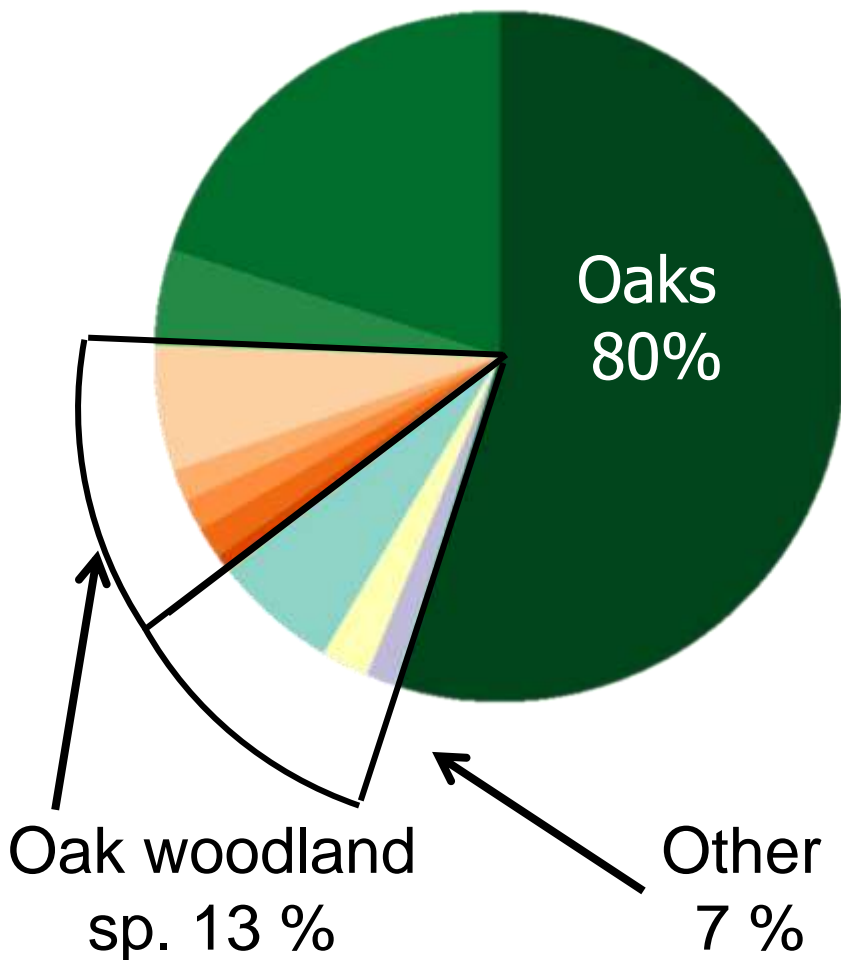
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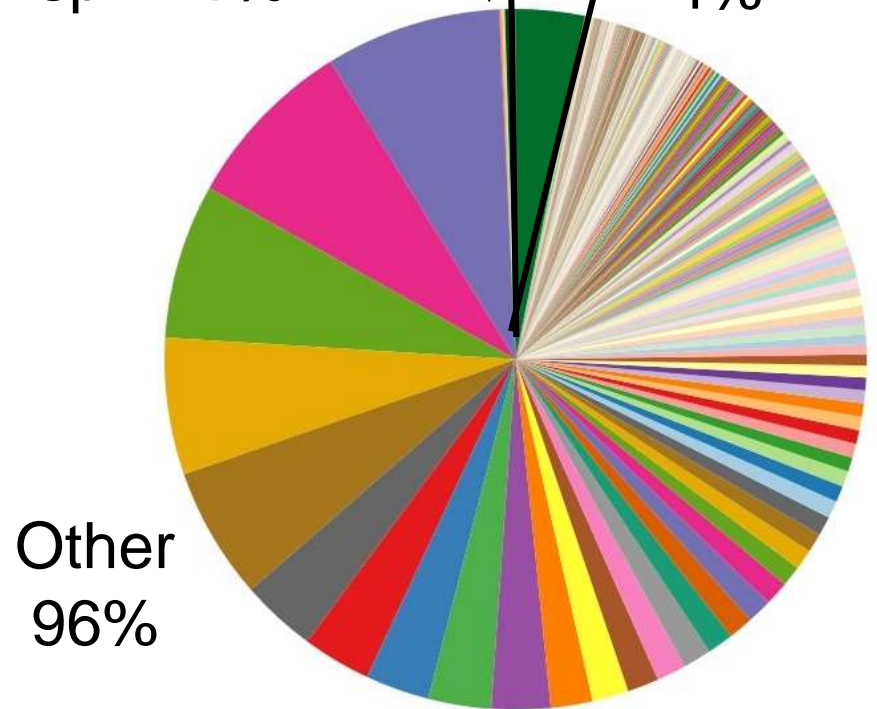
Forest composition: Change

Historical ~ 20 species



Oak woodland
sp. < 1%

Oaks
4%



Modern

~ 400 species



HERBIVORY

buds
sap
catkins
Acorn Woodpecker

GRANIVORY

acorns
Acorn Woodpecker
California ground squirrel



SUPPORT
burrow creation



COMMENSALISM

host
mistletoe
gall-forming wasps

HABITAT CREATION

dense foliage
many insects

INSECTIVORY
by birds



SUPPORT

nest site
cavity excavators
Acorn Woodpecker

HABITAT CREATION

dead limbs
dead trees
granaries for
Acorn Woodpeckers

PREDATION
by birds, snakes



DISPERSAL

acorn consumption
Scrub Jay

HABITAT CREATION

downed logs
leaf litter
California newt estivation

SCAVENGING
by turkey vulture



GEOCHEMICAL

PHYSICAL

erosion protection
water flow regulation

NUTRIENT CYCLING

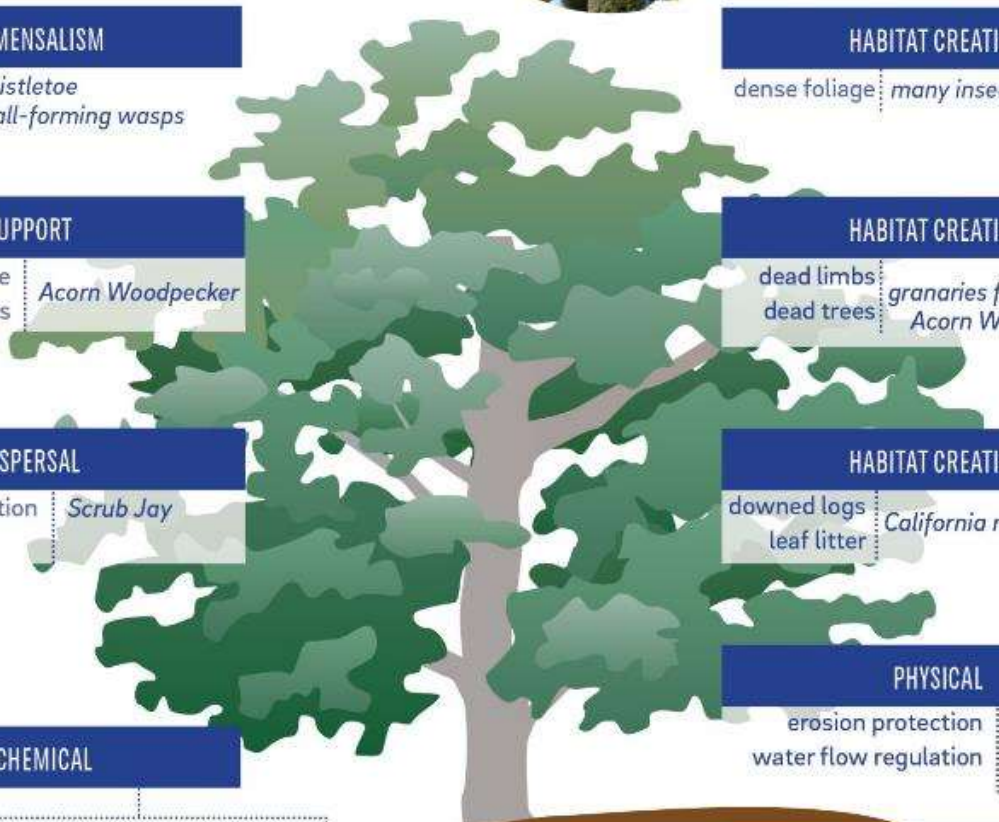
leaf litter input
nutrients from rain drip
soil moisture retention
(during dry season)

DECOMPOSITION

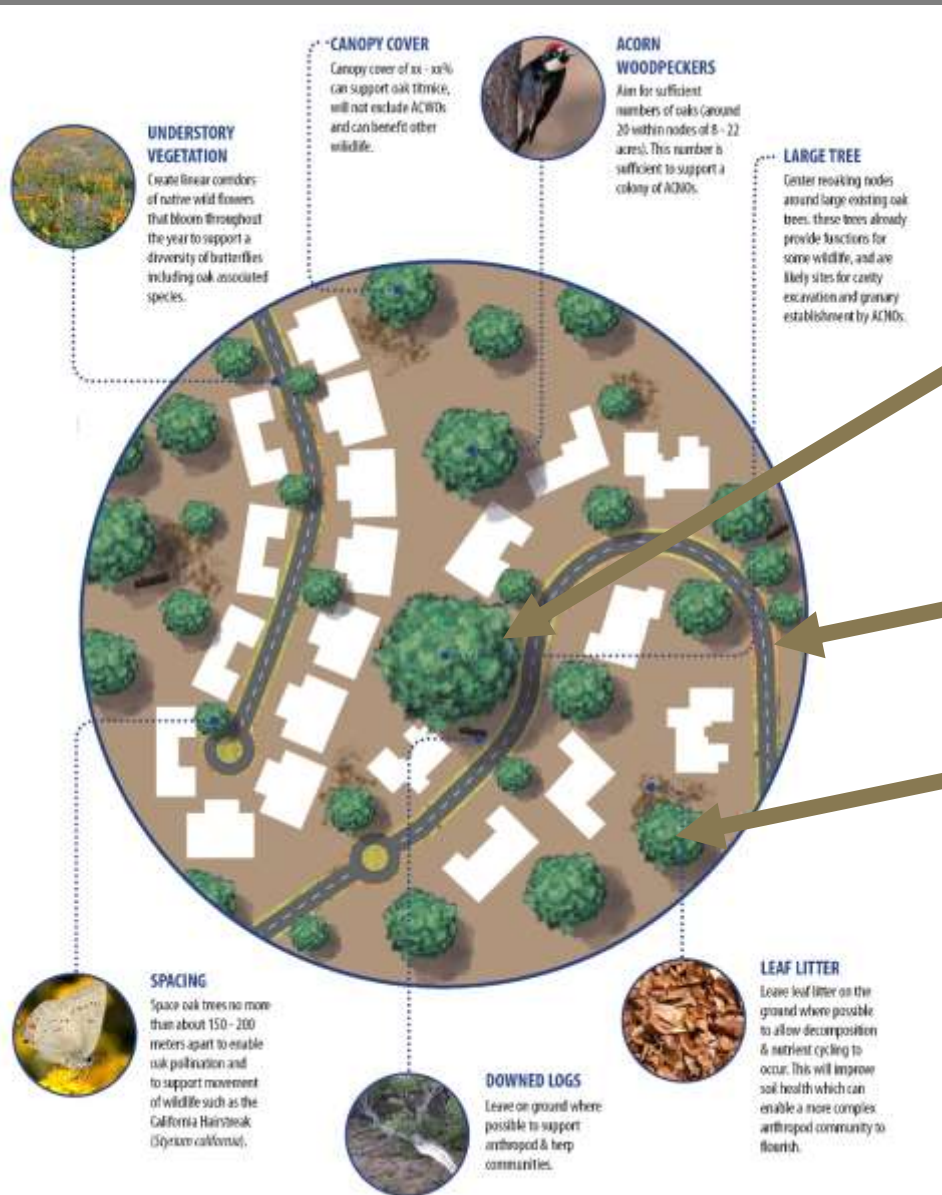
support for
microbial community

CULTURAL/SOCIAL

carbon sequestration
natural beauty
recreation
biophilia



Re-oaking Guidelines



Center nodes around large oak trees

Create linear strips of herbaceous vegetation

Place trees < 200 m apart

Aim for 20 trees within nodes

Guidelines: Trees

- Increase **proportion of oaks** in urban forest
- Increase **native oak diversity**
- Increase native **oak woodland diversity** with oak-associated trees
- Plant valley oak if coast live oak is **already common**
- Plant oaks **within 200** m of each other
- Protect **large trees**
- Use primarily **local genetic** stock with small percentage of genes from hotter drier areas

Guidelines: Wildlife

- Create **nodes** of around **17 acres** with at least 20 oaks
- Center nodes around **existing large trees**
- Leave **mistletoes** intact
- Leave **downed logs and leaf litter** on ground
- Protect **granary trees** and trees with **cavities**
- Promote **nest boxes**

Local Re-Oaking Visions

Appropriate (and not appropriate) sites

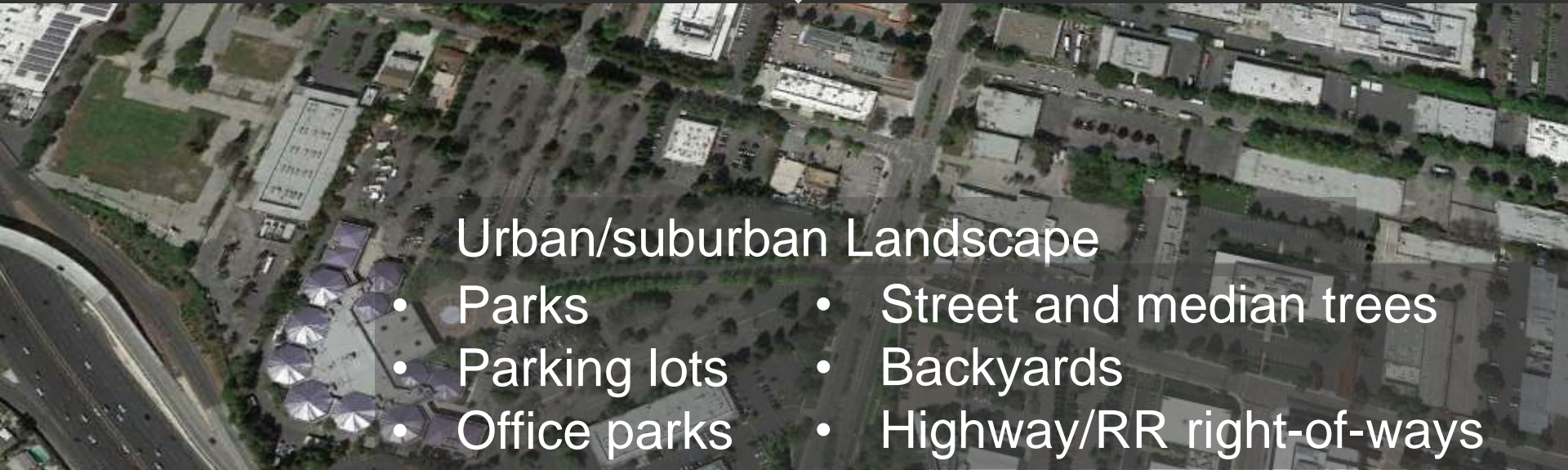
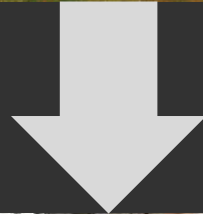
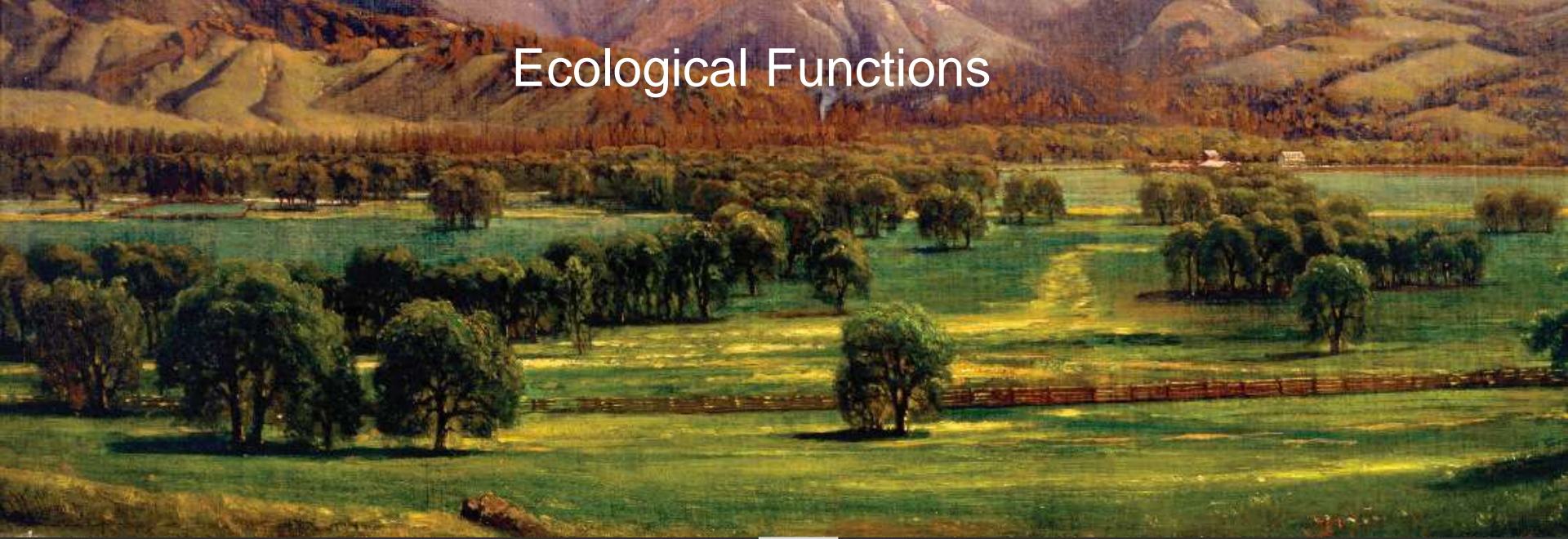
Implementation and maintenance approaches

Where to create shade (residential) vs leave sun (agricultural)

Target densities for trees, connectivity to creeks/hills

Associated landscape elements for ecological functions (granary trees, foraging sites)

Ecological Functions



Urban/suburban Landscape

- Parks
- Parking lots
- Office parks
- Street and median trees
- Backyards
- Highway/RR right-of-ways





Heritage Oak at Trefethen Family Vineyards





THANK YOU



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