

Kern and Pixley National Wildlife Refuges

Final Comprehensive Conservation Plan

February 2005



CCPs provide long term guidance for management decisions and set forth goals, objectives, and strategies needed to accomplish refuge purposes and identify the Service's best estimate of future needs. These plans detail program planning levels that are sometimes substantially above current budget allocations and, as such, are primarily for Service strategic planning and program prioritization purposes. The plans do not constitute a commitment for staffing increases, operational and maintenance increases, or funding for future land acquisition.

Kern and Pixley National Wildlife Refuges

Comprehensive Conservation Plan

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Date: 9/30/2004

Implementation of this Comprehensive Conservation Plan and alternative management actions/programs have been assessed consistent with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321 et seq.).

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This document is a Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) designed to guide management at Kern National Wildlife Refuge Complex (Refuge Complex) for the next 15 years. This Refuge Complex includes two refuges, Kern National Wildlife Refuge (Kern Refuge) and Pixley National Wildlife Refuge (Pixley Refuge). The purposes of this CCP are to:

- Provide a clear statement of direction for the future management of Kern and Pixley Refuges (Refuges);
- Provide long-term continuity in Refuge Complex management;
- Communicate the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) management priorities for the Refuges to their neighbors, visitors, and the general public;
- Provide an opportunity for the public to help shape the future management of the Refuges;
- Ensure that management programs on the Refuges are consistent with the mandates of the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System) and the purposes for which the Refuges were established;
- Ensure that the management of the Refuges is consistent with Federal, State, and local plans; and
- Provide a basis for budget requests to support the Refuge's needs for staffing, operations, maintenance, and capital improvements.

This CCP describes the desired future conditions on both Refuges and offers long term guidance to accomplish the purposes for which the Refuges were established. It addresses Service legal mandates, policies, and goals that apply to Kern and Pixley Refuges. A range of administrative, habitat management and visitor services alternatives that consider issues and opportunities on the Refuges were analyzed in the draft EA (*USFWS 2004*). This document presents the Service's selected plan for future management of the Refuges.



Northern pintail. Dave Menke photo.

Major issues addressed during the CCP process include: habitat protection and enhancement; endangered species management; wetland restoration and management; nonnative vegetation control; visitor services management, including hunting, wildlife observation, photography, interpretation and environmental education, and recreation; visitor services facilities; law enforcement; and visitor services compatibility.

The CCP serves as a management tool for the Refuge Complex staff. It will guide management decisions, and describe strategies for achieving Refuge goals and objectives over a 15-year period. It is divided into six chapters: Chapter 1, Introduction; Chapter 2, Planning Process; Chapter 3, Refuge and Resources Descriptions; Chapter 4, Problems and Opportunities; Chapter 5, Refuge Management Direction: Goals, Objectives and Strategies; and Chapter 6, Plan Implementation.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the primary Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Specific responsibilities include enforcing Federal wildlife laws, managing migratory bird populations, restoring nationally significant fisheries, administering the Endangered Species Act, and restoring wildlife habitat such as wetlands, riparian areas, and grasslands. The Service also manages the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Although the Service shares this responsibility with other Federal, State, Tribal, local, and private entities, the Service has specific responsibilities for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, anadromous fish, and certain marine mammals. The Service has similar responsibilities for the lands and waters it administers to support the conservation enhancement fish and wildlife.

National Wildlife Refuge System Mission and Goals

Established in 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt, the 94-million-acre Refuge System now includes over 540 National Wildlife Refuges, thousands of small wetlands, and other special management areas in 50 states and several territories. Most National Wildlife Refuges are strategically located along the major bird migration corridors, ensuring that ducks, geese, and songbirds have rest stops on their annual migrations. Many refuges were established to protect endangered or threatened species or key sensitive habitats, such as offshore nesting seabird colonies.

The mission of the Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans (National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997).

Refuge System Mission:

“ . . . to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans”

The goals of the Refuge System are to:

- Preserve, restore, and enhance in their natural ecosystems (when practicable) all species of animals and plants that are endangered or threatened with becoming endangered;
- Perpetuate the migratory bird resource;
- Preserve a natural diversity and abundance of fauna and flora on refuge lands;
- Provide an understanding and appreciation of fish and wildlife ecology and the human's role in the environment; and
- Provide refuge visitors with high-quality, safe, wholesome, and enjoyable wildlife-oriented recreational experiences, to the extent that these activities are compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established.

Other Landscape-Level Goals

Several different landscape-level plans and programs complement the goals for the Kern and Pixley Refuges, including:

- CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program;
- Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture Implementation Plan;
- Riparian Bird Conservation Plan (California Partners in Flight and the Riparian Habitat Joint Venture);
- Pacific Flyway Management Plan: Western Management Unit - Mourning Dove
- Southern Pacific Coast Regional Shorebird Plan;
- Kern County General Plan;
- Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California; and
- USFWS/California Department of Fish and Game Tricolored Blackbird Status Update and Management Guidelines.

The relevant goals from each of these plans are listed in Appendix C.

Refuge Overview

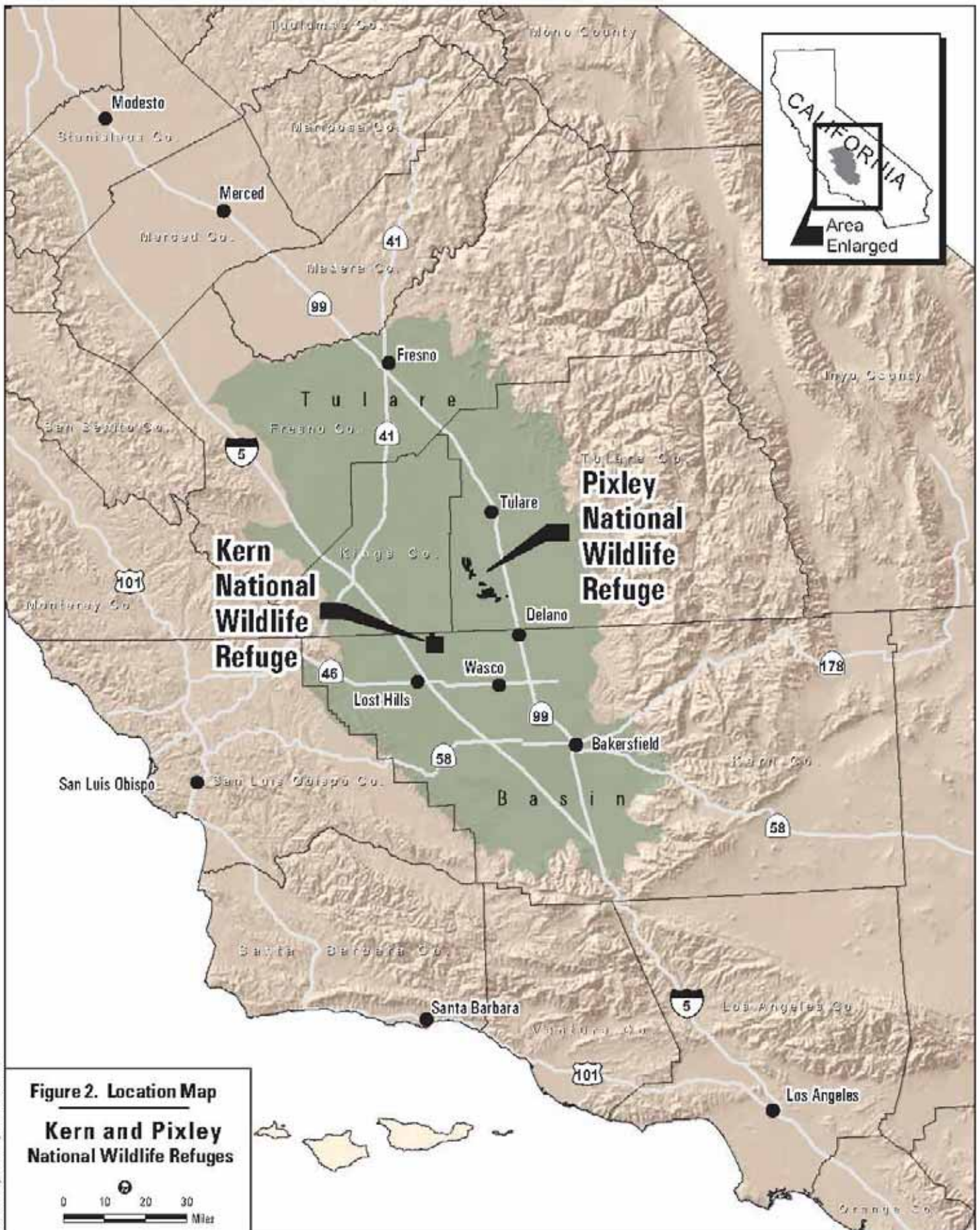
Introduction to Kern and Pixley Refuges

Kern and Pixley Refuges are part of a network of 15 national wildlife refuges and wildlife management areas in California's Central Valley and San Francisco Bay region. These important natural areas provide wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl and other waterbirds in the Pacific Flyway (Figure 1). The Refuges are located in the southern end of California's San Joaquin Valley (Figure 2). Chapter 4 presents a detailed description of the natural resources on Kern and Pixley Refuges.

Refuge Establishment and Acquisition History

Kern Refuge. Kern County sportsmen became alarmed when the area and number of wetlands and private duck clubs decreased during the 1930s and 1940s. During this same time, the Service was actively looking for suitable land to establish wildlife refuges in Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties. In 1957, the Service began negotiating with the Allison Honer Company for the purchase of 16 sections of land in northwest Kern County. Under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, on March 11, 1958 the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission approved this acquisition to create Mariposa National Wildlife Refuge, known today as Kern National Wildlife Refuge.





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Justification for establishing the Kern Refuge included:

- Constructing Lake Isabella Reservoir reduced the areas available for waterfowl use in this ancestral wintering ground of the birds of the Pacific Flyway
- Escalating agricultural and other development reduced waterfowl wintering habitat (feeding and resting areas), the principal limiting factor in maintaining the waterfowl resource in the Pacific Flyway. Restoring this habitat would attract and hold large numbers of waterfowl.
- Improving distribution of the waterfowl throughout the wintering grounds would occur by providing sanctuaries at Kern Refuge; this would also alleviate an increasing trend for heavy concentrations of birds to occur farther north.
- Providing an opportunity for public hunting in the area.
- Creating a wider distribution of the wintering population could reduce waterfowl depredations to crops in the lower San Joaquin Valley (MBCC 1958, Service 1961)

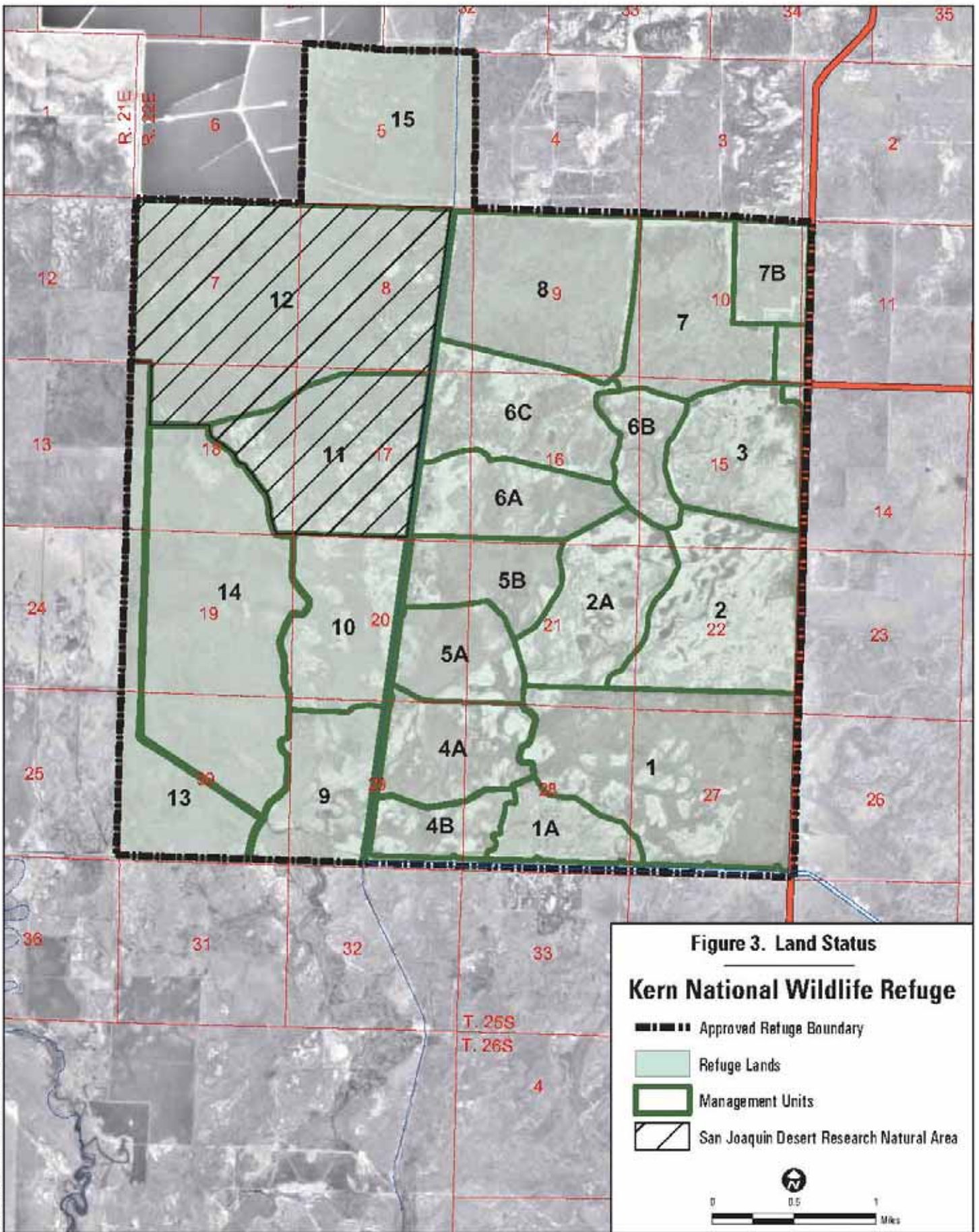
On November 18, 1960, the Service purchased 10,544 acres from the Allison Honer Company. On September 16, 1963, an additional 74 acres were purchased from Miller and Lux. In 2004, a 631-acre tract of upland habitat was transferred to the Service from the State as compensation for development of Delano Prison II. Kern Refuge currently contains a total of 11,249 acres (Figure 3).

A number of entities hold easements on portions of Kern Refuge. Kern County was granted 30-foot wide easements on the east, west, and south boundaries for public roads. There are also two 10-foot wide gas pipeline easements, a 25-foot wide electric power line easement, and a 15,000 square-foot easement for a gas dehydration station. A perpetual water distribution easement on the Goose Lake Canal may now be terminated. The Service claims that a five-year period of non-use reverts control of the four-mile stretch to the Refuge. This claim has yet to be legally determined.

Pixley Refuge. In the 1920s and 1930s, title to large areas of former homestead tracks near Pixley, California reverted to the United States government. These lands, which were considered marginal for farming, were administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

On November 6, 1958, Executive Order 10787 transferred more than two million acres of U.S. Department of Agriculture lands, including approximately 4,350 acres in Tulare County, to the U.S. Department of Interior. On November 17, 1959, the land in Tulare County was transferred to the Service under Secretary of the Interior Order 2843. This action created Pixley Refuge, which was to be administered under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act for migratory birds and other wildlife.

From 1964 through 1966, the Service consolidated its holdings within the Pixley Refuge boundary by exchanging approximately 607 acres of federal land for approximately 410 acres of private land.



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On January 7, 1980, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Director of the Service approved an expanded boundary for Pixley Refuge. This action identified approximately 4,600 acres of land that could be acquired for the protection of the endangered blunt-nosed leopard lizard. The Refuge boundary was expanded again in the Service's 1985 Master Plan for Pixley Refuge. The current approved refuge boundary contains approximately 10,300 acres. Of these, the Service owns approximately 6,385 acres in fee and has an easement on 4.5 acres of private land for access to the Los Feliz unit (Figure 4). The remaining 3,911 acres are privately owned.

Many of the 27 parcels that the Service owns at Pixley Refuge have easements, rights-of-way, and outstanding mineral rights held by other entities. The most significant of these are the access easements to the Deer Creek Channel and County Road 88, which run through the Refuge.

Refuge Purposes

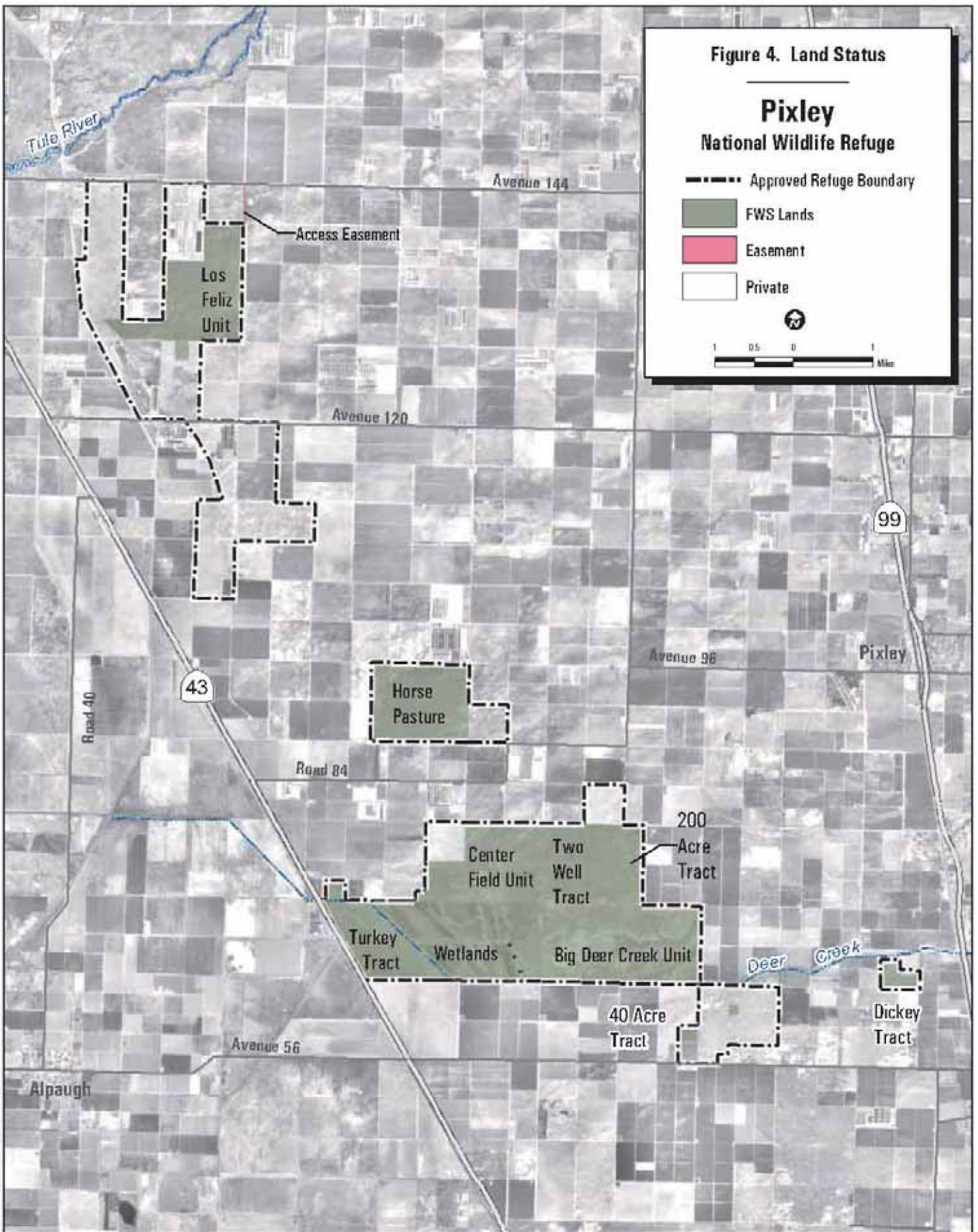
The Service acquires Refuge System lands under a variety of legislative acts and administrative orders. The transfer and acquisition authorities, used to obtain the lands, usually have one or more purposes for which land can be transferred or acquired. These purposes, along with the Refuge System mission, form the basis from which and the standard by which the Service determines if refuge uses are compatible.

Kern Refuge was established under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act for use “. . . as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds” (16 U.S.C. § 715d). In addition, a 631-acre tract of upland habitat was donated to the Service under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. According to the memorandum of agreement which stipulated the terms of the donation, the land is “to be managed as part of the Kern NWR, for the preservation, conservation, and management for the benefit of listed threatened and endangered species.”

Pixley Refuge was established to provide wintering habitat for migratory birds and protect habitat for the endangered blunt-nosed leopard lizard. The authorities and corresponding purposes for which Pixley Refuge was established are: (1) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act “. . . a land-conservation and land-utilization program . . .” 7 U.S.C. § 1011; (2) Secretarial Order 2843, dated Nov. 17, 1959 “. . . for migratory birds and other wildlife . . .”; and (3) Endangered Species Act of 1973 “. . . to conserve (A) fish or wildlife which are listed as endangered species or threatened species . . . or (B) plants . . .” 16 U.S.C. § 1534.

Special Designations

In 1974, the San Joaquin Desert Research Natural Area (RNA) was established at Kern Refuge to preserve 2,260 acres of native upland. The RNA originally included all Refuge lands west of Goose Lake Canal in units 11 and 12 and the northern third of unit 14. In 1995, the northern third of unit 14 was removed from the RNA and unit 10 was



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added. In accordance with the Service's refuge planning policy, a wilderness review of Kern and Pixley Refuges was conducted during the CCP process (see Appendix B). Neither refuge was found suitable for wilderness designation.

Management History

Kern Refuge

Prior to establishing Kern Refuge, the Allison Horner Company actively farmed much of the land that is now part of units 13 and 14 for a variety of small grain crops. To allow for cultivation of these fields, the farming operation partially leveled much of the area and constructed numerous levees and canals to facilitate water distribution and drainage.

Approximately 1,400 acres west of Goose Lake Canal were altered in this way.

The area east of Goose Lake Canal was historically managed primarily with cattle and sheep grazing. While this area did not consistently include wetlands, the area's uplands supported perennial grasses and scrub vegetation interspersed with swales that contained water during years of normal or higher precipitation.

Early development of the Refuge primarily focused on the area east of Goose Lake Canal with an emphasis on creating wetlands. This included drilling 10 deep water wells, constructing or renovating 35 miles of levees, excavating seven miles of water distribution ditches, and installing numerous water control structures. The Refuge also developed an extensive system of levee-supported roads and used them for water management, public access, and all weather access to critical areas of the Refuge.

While much of the developed area consisted of seasonal marshes, the Refuge leveled approximately 1,200 acres within units 4, 5, and 6 to maximize use of the limited water supplies and manage the areas as moist soil units.

During initial Refuge development, wells drilled on the east half of the Refuge supplied water to support the newly developed wetlands. When this source became cost prohibitive and the well output was insufficient to meet existing needs, the Refuge pursued purchase of surface water. Due to Refuge budget constraints, water was normally sufficient only to flood approximately 2,500 acres. The passage of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act in 1992 provided the Refuge with a more reliable and abundant water supply. Now that the Bureau of Reclamation is providing full development (Level 4) water supplies, approximately 6,400 acres of wetlands can be flooded and maintained on the Refuge. For a more detailed description of water development and management on Kern Refuge see the Water section in Chapter 3 (page 26).

This dramatic increase in water availability has changed the overall management and appearance of the Refuge. The Refuge now manages a greater quantity and variety of wetland habitats including summer water for colonial nesting species, such as great blue herons and white-

faced ibis and late summer waterfowl habitat for early migrant ducks. This has greatly expanded opportunities to provide moist soil habitat and offered greater flexibility in irrigation schedules for marsh vegetation.

Pixley Refuge

Historic records indicate that the western portion of the Pixley Refuge had been extensively cultivated while the eastern areas were used primarily as grazing land. Farming was abandoned on the lands that eventually became the Refuge for an unknown reason, possibly increased soil salinity. When the Refuge was established, farming had ceased. Areas in the Center Field Unit still show evidence of cultivation and irrigation or drainage ditches and small reservoirs.



Blunt-nosed leopard lizard. Fish & Wildlife Service photo.

Beginning in 1963 and continuing into the following year, initial development of the Refuge From 1963 to 1964, Refuge development included creation of a series of wetland impoundments in Sections 19, 20 and 21 totaling 755 acres. In an effort to supply the water needs of the Refuge, an irrigation well was drilled in 1962 but failed to produce the necessary quantity of water. With inadequate wells, water supplies for the Refuge were limited to seasonal runoff from the Deer Creek watershed; water was only available in years of high precipitation and normally occurred late in the winter or early spring. Waterfowl use of Refuge wetlands was limited due to the sporadic runoff until a high production water well was developed in 1992.

The same year this reliable well allowed initiation of a moist soil management program and active management of approximately one-half of the wetlands. The waterfowl and waterbird response was excellent to the new Tulare Lake Basin wetlands.

Approximately 3,180 acres of uplands were acquired during the Refuge's initial acquisition phase. With passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973, it also became important to manage the Refuge uplands. Between

1981 and 1994, the Refuge acquired an additional 2,230 acres of uplands to manage for threatened and endangered species.

To further help the listed species found in the annual grasslands, the Refuge began a closely monitored grazing program with cattle supplied by permittees. To facilitate the grazing program, the Refuge drilled a stock water well in the Center Field Unit in 1972. This is the only active program currently in place to effectively manage the uplands of the Refuge.

Current Management

Kern Refuge

A Master Plan developed in 1986 guides current management of the Kern. Management efforts focus on creating and maintaining quality wetland habitat for migratory birds, with an emphasis on waterfowl and water birds; protecting threatened and endangered species and enhancing their habitats; and providing quality wildlife-dependant recreational opportunities.

Creating and maintaining wetland habitat has been a major emphasis since the inception of the Refuge due to the absence of naturally occurring marsh habitat in the southern valley. The Refuge follows water management regimes involving specific water draw down dates, spring irrigations, and fall flood-up periods to produce quality habitat. Non-native grasslands are managed for several threatened and endangered species through a closely monitored cattle-grazing program. Ongoing control occurs of non-native, invasive plant species, such as salt cedar, to improve both wetland and upland habitats.

Public uses such as wildlife observation, photography, and waterfowl hunting have long been available on limited areas of the Refuge and are compatible with Refuge purposes.

Periodic wildlife surveys within various habitat types are conducted to monitor population trends of waterfowl, birds of prey, shorebirds, and other resident and migratory species. Surveys are periodically conducted to determine the presence or absence of threatened and endangered species, such as San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and Tipton kangaroo rats.

Pixley Refuge

A Master Plan developed in 1986 guides management of Pixley Refuge. Annual grasslands comprise over 74 percent of the area within the approved Refuge boundary; consequently, it is a primary concern to manage the grasslands to support threatened and endangered species. A closely monitored cattle grazing program is the primary management tool for reducing the grass cover and providing more open habitat suitable for two endangered species, the blunt-nosed leopard lizard and Tipton kangaroo rat. Although very limited in scope, the Refuge has created and maintains seasonal wetlands on approximately 300 acres of impoundments in the southwestern portion of the Refuge adjacent to the Deer Creek channel. These moist soil units are maintained during the fall and winter for the benefit of waterbirds, including ducks, geese,

sandhill cranes, and other wading birds and shorebirds. Although foraging habitat for cranes on the Refuge is limited, use of Refuge ponds as roosting areas is generally increasing on an annual basis.

Partnerships

Partnerships with various organizations and agencies have greatly expanded opportunities for both Kern and Pixley Refuges to achieve goals and objectives by implementing habitat improvement, biological monitoring, and public use projects. Both Ducks Unlimited and California Waterfowl Association have secured and implemented grants for habitat improvement projects on Kern Refuge that essentially doubled the quantity of moist soil habitat and significantly improved water management capabilities throughout the Refuge. Agreements with the Endangered Species Recovery Program from California State University Stanislaus permit their biologists to monitor refuge populations of endangered species, greatly supplementing the data gathering efforts of Refuge staff.

Tulare County Audubon (TCA) obtained a matching fund grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to construct a self-guided interpretive trail on Pixley Refuge. The Service then funded an observation platform constructed at the terminus of the trail primarily with volunteer labor provided by TCA members. This was the first time that any portion of Pixley Refuge has been open to unsupervised use by the public.

The longest standing cooperative association for the Refuge Complex is with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The public hunting program on Kern Refuge is administered by the CDFG and has operated continuously since 1973 through this agreement. CDFG also works cooperatively with the Service to monitor and, when necessary, manage waterfowl disease outbreaks in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Without the cooperative efforts of these and other organizations and agencies, the scope and depth of Refuge programs would be significantly reduced.

Refuge Vision Statements

A vision statement is a concise statement of what a refuge should be, based primarily on the Refuge System mission, specific refuge purposes, and other mandates. A vision statement helps articulate the direction the refuge should be heading. Vision statements for Kern and Pixley Refuges follow:

Kern Refuge

Kern Refuge is representative of a once extensive complex of native wetlands and uplands and currently is the largest wetland complex managed for wildlife in the southern San Joaquin Valley. With a secure water supply, Kern Refuge will provide reliable, high-quality wetland habitat to meet the needs of wintering and migrating waterfowl and waterbirds. The Refuge's riparian corridors and seasonal wetlands will support a rich diversity of migratory songbirds, colonial nesting species, and birds of prey. Remnant valley-floor uplands will be preserved and restored for native plant and wildlife species. These uplands will support populations of threatened and endangered species, including the blunt-

nosed leopard lizard, Tipton kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kit fox, and Buena Vista Lake shrew. To meet the demands of the rapidly growing population of the southern San Joaquin Valley and to accommodate more than 50,000 visitors annually, the Refuge will provide opportunities for high-quality wildlife-dependent visitor services, including hunting, wildlife observation, environmental education, and interpretation. These visitor services opportunities will increase the public's understanding of and appreciation for wildlife and the importance of conserving their habitat.

Pixley Refuge

Pixley Refuge represents one of the few remaining examples of the grasslands, vernal pools, and playas that once bordered the historic Tulare Lake. Management of these diverse natural communities will focus on providing high-quality habitat for threatened and endangered species, including the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, Tipton kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kit fox, and vernal pool fairy shrimp. Natural lands between the Kern and Pixley Refuges will be protected through conservation easements, partnerships, and willing-seller acquisition to provide linkage areas for these species. Managed wetlands and adjacent grasslands will provide high-quality habitat for wintering and migratory waterfowl and waterbirds, including sandhill cranes. Restored riparian corridors will support a rich diversity of migratory songbirds and raptors. Pixley Refuge will provide unique opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent visitor access which will increase the public's understanding of and appreciation for wildlife and the importance of conserving wildlife habitat.

Legal and Policy Guidance

The Service's plan to fulfill its vision for Kern and Pixley Refuges was guided by the mission, goals, and purpose of the Refuge System, Service policy, legal mandates, international treaties, and refuge purposes. Key concepts in the laws, regulations, and policies that guide management of the Refuge System include primary use versus multiple-use public lands, compatibility, and priority wildlife-dependent recreational activities. Examples of relevant guidance include the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Improvement Act), Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, Executive Order 12996 (Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and selected portions of the Code of Federal Regulations and the Service Manual.

The Refuge Recreation Act, as amended, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer refuges, hatcheries, and other conservation areas for recreational use when such uses did not interfere with the area's primary purpose. The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended, provides guidelines and directives for the administration and management of all areas in the Refuge System, for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas. Use of any area within the Refuge System

was permitted, provided that such uses were compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established.

Executive Order 12996 (March 23, 1996) identified a new mission statement for the Refuge System; established six priority public uses (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, environmental education and interpretation); emphasized conservation and enhancement of the quality and diversity of fish and wildlife habitat; stressed the importance of partnerships with Federal and state agencies, tribes, organizations, industry, and the general public; mandated public involvement in decisions on the acquisition and management of refuges; and required identification, prior to acquisition of new refuge lands, of existing compatible wildlife-dependent uses that would be permitted to continue on an interim basis pending completion of comprehensive planning.

The Improvement Act defined a unifying mission for the Refuge System; established the legitimacy and appropriateness of the six priority visitor services; established a formal process for determining compatibility; established the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior for managing and protecting the Refuge System; and required a CCP for each refuge by the year 2012. The Improvement Act amended portions of the Refuge Recreation Act and National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966.

Unlike other Federal lands, which are managed under a multiple-use mandate (e.g., national forests administered by the Forest Service and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management), the Refuge System is managed specifically for the benefit of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats. Compatible wildlife-dependent recreation is a legitimate and appropriate general visitor service of the Refuge System. Wildlife-dependent public uses, including hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation are priority visitor services of the Refuge System. These uses must receive enhanced consideration over other visitor services in refuge planning and management.

Before any uses, including wildlife-dependent recreational activities, are allowed on a refuge, Federal law requires that they be formally determined to be “compatible.” A compatible use is defined as a use that, in the sound professional judgment of the refuge manager, would not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the Refuge System mission or the refuge purposes. Sound professional judgment is defined as a finding, determination, or decision that is consistent with: the principles of sound fish and wildlife management and administration, available science and resources (funding, personnel, facilities, and other infrastructure), and applicable laws. If financial resources are not available to design, operate, and maintain an activity, the refuge manager will take reasonable steps to obtain assistance from the state and other conservation interests.

The Service has completed compatibility determinations for the Refuges (Appendix D). Five of the six priority wildlife-dependent recreational activities were determined to be compatible for the Kern Refuge: hunting, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental

interpretation, and environmental education. Four of the six priority wildlife-dependent recreational activities were determined to be compatible for Pixley Refuge: wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental interpretation, and environmental education. Fishing was not evaluated at either Refuge due to the lack of fishing opportunities. Hunting was not evaluated at Pixley for two primary reasons: First, the Refuge's wetland unit is too small to manage as a hunt area. It would require a disproportionate amount of staff time and resources for the small number of hunters potentially accommodated; and second, Pixley Refuge is an important wintering area for sandhill cranes. The cranes are sensitive to disturbance and would likely stop using the Refuge if hunting were allowed.

Chapter 2. Planning Process

Planning Process, Planning Time Frame, and Future Revision

The development of this draft CCP was guided by the Refuge Planning Chapter of the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual (Part 602 FW2.1, November 1996). Key steps included: 1) preplanning; 2) identifying issues and developing a vision; 3) gathering information; 4) analyzing resource relationships; 5) developing alternatives and assessing environmental effects; 6) identifying a preferred alternative; and 7) publishing the draft CCP. The next steps in this process include soliciting public comments on the draft CCP, preparing the final CCP, obtaining approval from the California/Nevada Operations Manager, and finally, implementing the CCP.

Public involvement is a central part of comprehensive conservation planning. To facilitate public participation, the Refuge Complex produced and distributed planning updates to inform people of meetings and planning progress. The first Planning Update for the Kern and Pixley Refuges CCP was distributed in August 1999. It announced public workshops held on August 30 and 31, 1999, to identify issues and concerns and describe interim goals. In a Federal Register Notice dated August 16, 1999, the Service officially announced that it was preparing a

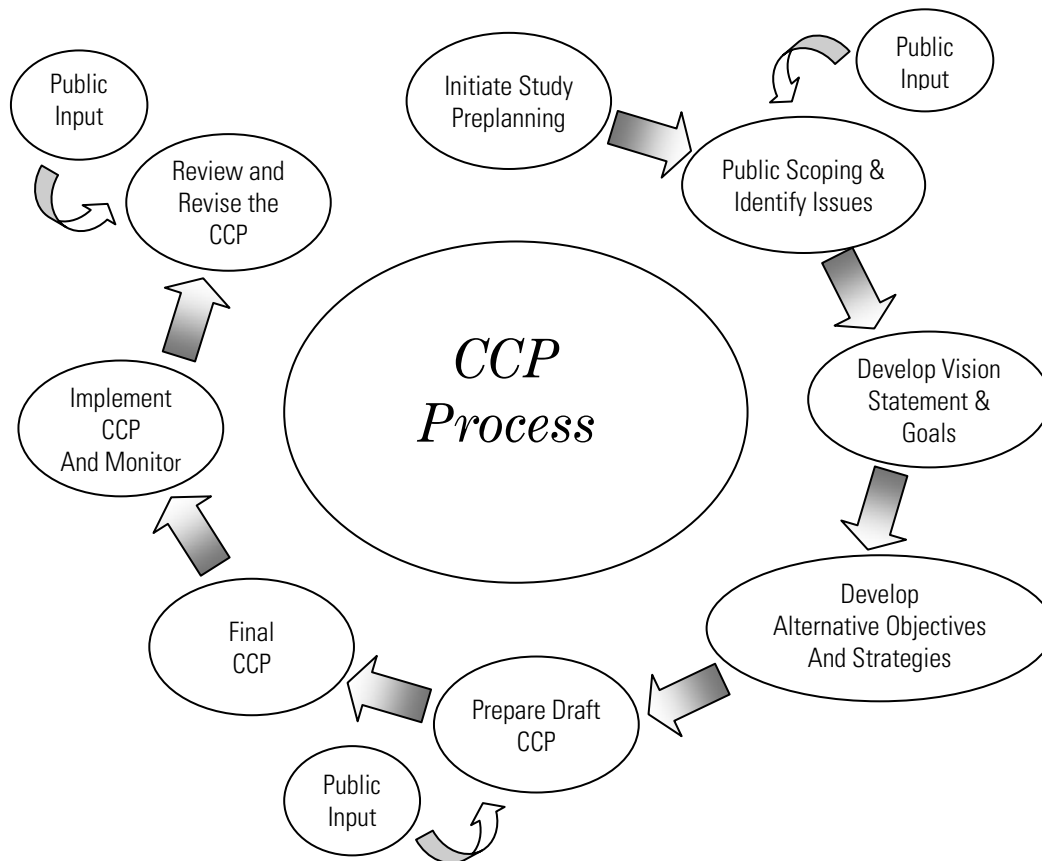


Figure 5. CCP Process.

CCP for Kern and Pixley Refuges. The second Planning Update, released in March 2000, described the issues, concerns, and opportunities identified at the public workshops; it also included draft vision statements for the Refuges. The third Planning Update, released in March 2002, described the draft alternatives for managing Kern and Pixley Refuges. The fourth Planning Update, released in June 2004, announced the impending release of the Draft CCP and EA and included a short form for requesting a copy of the CCP. A Federal Register notice published June 25, 2004 announced the release of the draft CCP and EA and solicited comments. The formal comment period on the draft CCP and EA closed July 30, 2004. A total of 13 comment letters were received.

This CCP will be annually reviewed by Refuge Complex staff while preparing work plans and updating the Refuge information management system database. It may also be reviewed during routine inspections or programmatic evaluations. Results of the reviews may indicate a need to modify the CCP. Monitoring objectives are an integral part of the CCP, and management activities may be modified if desired results are not achieved. If minor changes are required, the Refuge Project Leader will determine the level of public involvement and associated NEPA documentation. The Refuge Complex staff will formally revise the CCP at least every 15 years.

Planning Issues

Issues, concerns, and opportunities were identified through discussions with planning team members, key contacts, and Discussions with planning team members and key contacts and the public scoping process helped to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities. The public scoping process began with two public workshops in August 1999. The Service received verbal and written comments at the meetings. The following issues, concerns, and opportunities are a compilation of information developed by the Service throughout the planning process.

General

In general, people who made comments supported the Refuges and approved of the current management. Three people recommended coordination of the CCP with other conservation efforts in the region. One commenter suggested that Kern Refuge should be kept in its present condition. Another stated that current water allocations should be maintained or increased, if possible.

Wildlife and Habitat Management

The Service received a variety of suggestions relating to wildlife management. A few people commented on managing for specific species. For example, one commenter suggested that the Service replace chain link fencing with larger mesh to avoid entrapping and choking kit foxes. Another person suggested that Kern Refuge should emphasize management of tricolored blackbirds.

Several people commented on existing management practices at the Refuges. Three people suggested that cattle grazing should be continued as a management tool on the Refuges. Four people noted that

vegetation in Unit 1 should be better controlled to provide more open water habitat. Another person commented that the Refuges should ensure that vegetation management practices in the marsh are sensitive to migratory birds that use the vegetation during spring and summer.

Others said that the Service could adopt new wildlife management measures, including reintroducing large native game, or offering incentives to adjacent landowners to grow wildlife-friendly crops. Finally, one person suggested updating the status and distribution information for all the natural resources on the Refuges.

Visitor services

The Service received more comments on visitor services than any other category. These comments fall into three main categories: facilities and staffing; hunting; and nonconsumptive recreation. In regards to facilities and staffing, commenters suggested building more public restrooms at Kern Refuge and having a consistent Service presence on the Refuge to prevent vandalism. Others suggested providing more parking lots at Kern Refuge and constructing a parking lot for visitors at Pixley Refuge.

Comments on hunting were varied. Several people expressed support for the hunting program at Kern Refuge. One person stated that hunting and trapping are not compatible with the Refuge purposes. Two people requested that more youth-hunt days.

Several people commented on the areas open to hunting at Kern Refuge. Comments ranged from increasing the hunting area at Kern Refuge to closing particular units. Others suggested rotating the open and closed units. One person requested opening Pixley Refuge to hunting.

Several people made observations about the reservation system. Some comments supported the existing system while others were opposed to it and suggested changes. One person suggested that the Kern Refuge offer three types of hunting passes: hunting from blinds, free roam hunting, and hunting from dikes. Four commenters requested accommodating more hunters on hunt days.

A number of people suggested changes in the hunting regulations. Two commenters requested that the Service allow hunting on Sundays. One person wanted to allow hunters to start a half-hour or an hour earlier. Another person requested maintaining the current 25-shell limit and increasing enforcement. One commenter suggested prohibiting motion decoys. Another person recommended that the Service adopt a limit of two adult hunters per blind.

The Service received a variety of comments and ideas about nonconsumptive recreation. One person suggested establishing a birder's board outside of the new Refuge Complex office where birders could record their sightings. Two commenters suggested that the Service create a second tour route at Kern Refuge that could be used by non-hunters on hunt days. Several comments specifically addressed Pixley Refuge. One person requested development of a signed nature trail and viewing platform at the Refuge. Another person said that the

Service should address liability issues involving concurrent use of areas where permittee livestock may interact with people involved with birdwatching or other uses.

Outreach/Environmental Education

One commenter suggested that the Service produce an educational video about the Refuges and make a concerted effort to involve area schools. The same commenter suggested that the Service conduct a publicity campaign highlighting Refuge Complex restoration efforts and the resulting benefits. Finally, another person suggested that the Service put a Watchable Wildlife sign on Highway 99 to direct visitors to Pixley Refuge.

Acquisition

A number of commenters suggested that the Service expand the Refuges in order to provide protected corridors between the Refuges and other conservation areas in the San Joaquin Valley. Another person suggested that the Service acquire lands at the boundaries of Kern Refuge to secure feeding habitat for tricolored blackbirds. Finally, another commenter recommended that the Service acquire the remaining private lands within the Pixley Refuge approved boundary.

Chapter 3. Refuge and Resource Descriptions

Geographic and Ecological Setting

Geographic Setting

The Refuge Complex is in the southern San Joaquin Valley (Valley) which is formed by the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east and the Coastal Range on the west. Elevations in the Valley decrease toward the north and average 220 feet above mean sea level on the Refuge Complex. Historic and present drainage of the Valley and the Kern Complex is also toward the north.

Kern Refuge, surrounded by agricultural lands and private duck clubs, represents the largest area (11,249 acres) managed for wildlife and plants in the southern portion of the Valley. Two major highways, Interstate 5 and Highway 99, run north and south through the Valley and are 10 miles to the west and 20 miles to the east of the Kern Refuge, respectively. One public road, Corcoran Road, borders the entire eastern edge of Kern Refuge. The closest town, Delano, is 20 miles to the east with a population of 22,800. Bakersfield is about 40 miles to the southeast and Fresno is 70 miles north of the Refuge.

Pixley Refuge is surrounded by agricultural lands that support a growing dairy industry. Highway 99 is 9 miles to the east and Highway 43 is 3 miles to the west; both run north and south and are connected by Avenue 56, which is approximately 2 miles south of the Pixley Refuge. The closest towns are Alpaugh, 8 miles to the west with a population of 900, and Earlimart, 8 miles to the east with a population of 900. Tulare, Visalia, and Hanford, with a combined population of 138,000, are approximately 30 miles north of Pixley Refuge on State Highway 99.

Historic Environment

Geologic data and historic accounts describe the southern Valley as a vast sea that, as recently as 100 years ago, covered at least 800 square miles in Tulare, Kings, and Kern counties (*Howard 1979, PG&E 1970*). Rivers and streams flowed from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east of the Valley creating lush wetlands, riparian corridors, and lake basins. Tulare Lake, the largest lake basin and lowest point in the Valley, served as an endpoint for this system. Outflow to the Pacific Ocean via the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to the north, occurred in flood years (Figure 6). Despite being the driest portion of the Central Valley, the Tulare Basin historically contained the largest block of wetland habitat in California, amounting to approximately 260,000 acres of permanent wetlands and another 260,000 acres of seasonal wetlands (*CVHJV 1990*).

American settlement of the Tulare Lake Basin was spurred by development elsewhere in California, especially the increasing demand for food during the gold rush and urbanization of San Francisco and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (*Preston 1981*). By the 1860s, the once isolated and self-sufficient Tulare Lake Basin provided agricultural

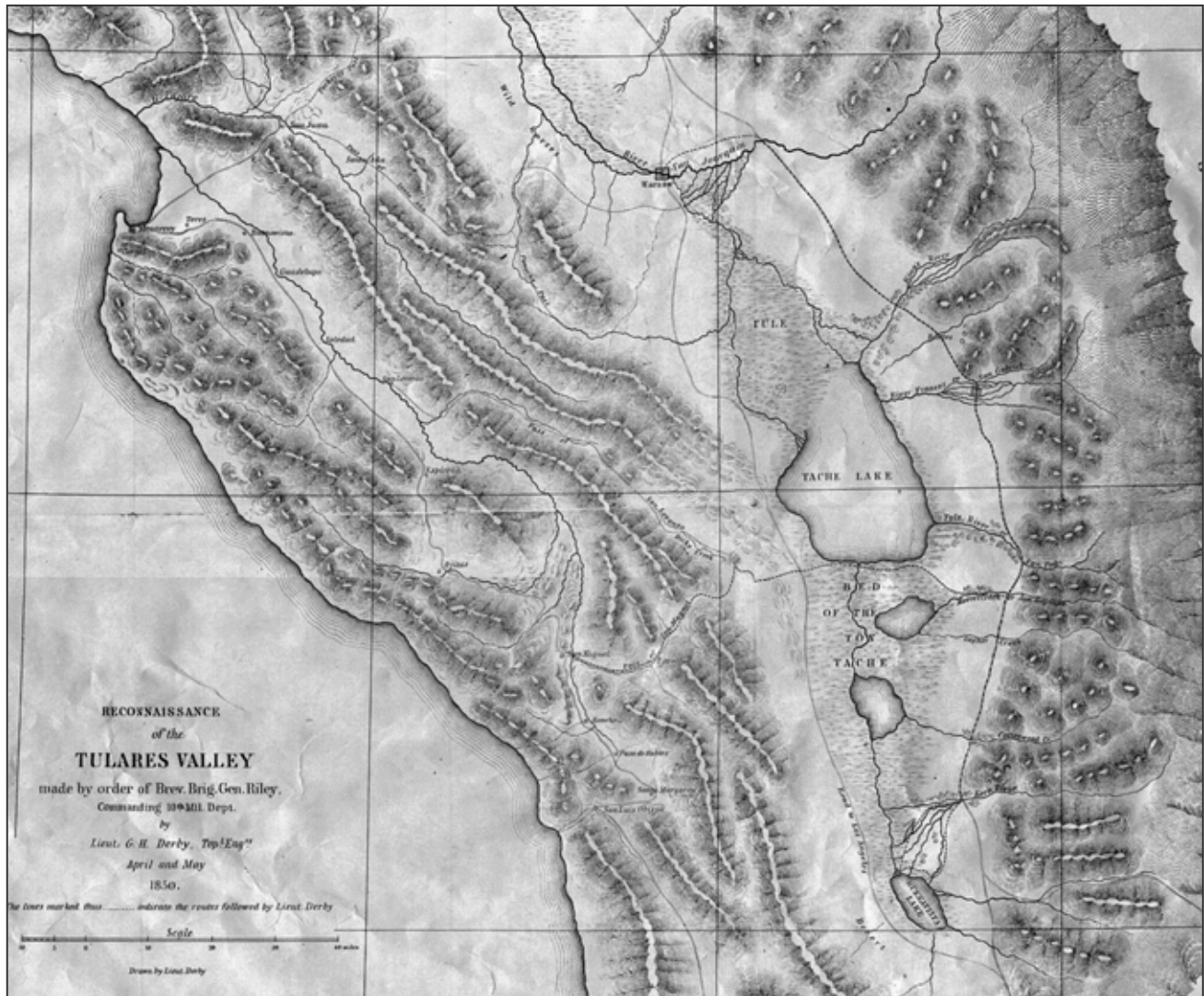


Figure 6. Map of the southern San Joaquin Valley by Lieutenant G. H. Derby, 1850. Note: Tulare Lake is labeled Tache Lake on this map.

crops to more urbanized areas in the State and was dependent on these areas for goods and services.

Agriculture played the most significant role in transforming the southern Valley from an area dependent on natural processes, rainfall, and snowmelt, to one dependent on water diversions and groundwater pumping for the production of crops. This greatly benefited the small agricultural communities that formed throughout the Valley, as more and more native uplands, wetlands, rivers and streams were converted to agricultural production; however, there were adverse impacts to native wildlife (Preston 1981). The extent of Tulare Lake and the supporting marshlands, smaller lake basins to the south, and rivers and streams from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east, were radically altered. By 1900, increased salinity and reduced water flows into the Valley resulted in the demise of fisheries throughout the region and the elimination of a large commercial fishing enterprise on Tulare Lake (Preston 1981).

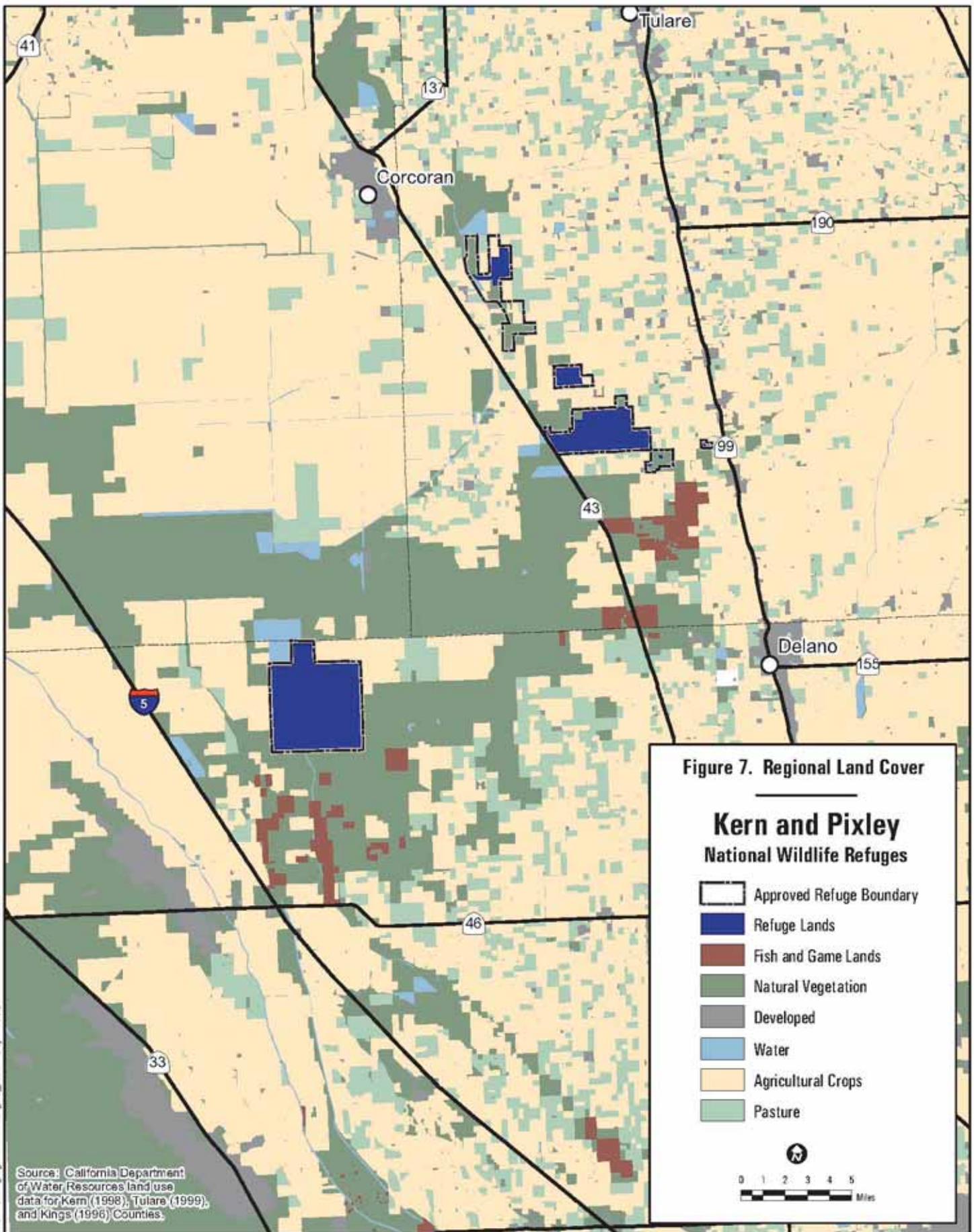
Today, the southern Valley is characterized by a patchwork of agricultural fields, orchards, and vineyards connected to, and dependent on, a network of water districts and water delivery canals (Figure 7). Native wetlands are virtually nonexistent because the water has been diverted for agricultural purposes. When flooding occurs, the historic lake basins, marshes, streams, and rivers that were converted to agricultural lands still carry the majority of the water through the Valley. However, sheet flooding across urban and upland areas is common. Riparian habitat was once common along streams and rivers in the Central Valley. Katibah (1984) estimates that 92 to 95 percent of the Central Valley's riparian habitat has been lost. Riparian habitat on the Kern Refuge represents four percent to five percent of the land area and less than one percent on the Pixley Refuge. Uplands are in noncontiguous blocks surrounded by agriculture. From 1976 to 1980, 70 percent of habitat used by the endangered blunt-nosed leopard lizard had been lost to urbanization and agriculture (CDFG 2001). Other endangered species dependent on upland habitat, such as the San Joaquin kit fox and Tipton kangaroo rat, have suffered similar losses. Range contraction, lack of upland habitat corridors, and competition with introduced species continue to adversely affect these animals.

Today, the Refuges represent some of the largest blocks of contiguous uplands (Pixley Refuge) and managed wetlands (Kern Refuge) in the southern Valley. Resident, migratory, and threatened and endangered species, as well as native plants, continue to occur on these lands throughout the year. While some of these species are found on and use private property, their last stronghold in the southern Valley may be the Refuges.

Soils

Kern Refuge

The five general soil types that have been mapped on the Kern Refuge include: Nahrub, partially drained-lethent complex (3,540 acres); Nahrub, drained-lethent complex (2,760 acres); Nahrub clay, drained (1,830 acres); Nahrub clay, partially drained (1,510 acres); and Garces silt loam (60 acres). When these soil types were mapped in 1982, 870 acres of the Refuge were flooded, and therefore not mapped. The Nahrub and Lethent soils formed in alluvium from primarily granitic and sedimentary rock. Nahrub soils occur as deep deposits (depths to 61 inches), with little to no surface slope, and poor drainage. They are composed of an upper layer of clay (0 to 34 inches) overlaying a lower layer of sandy loam, clay loam, and fine sandy loam. Lethent soils are also deep but are moderately well-drained; they are composed of a surface layer of silt loam (0 to 6 inches) over a clay layer up to 36 inches thick supported by loam to depths greater than 60 inches. Nahrub and Lethent soils are moderately to strongly saline-alkaline and may have toxic levels of boron present in some areas. Permeability is very slow and water capacity is low. A seasonally high water table limits rooting



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depth to three to six feet in Nahrub soils; however, rooting depths in Lethent soils are greater than five feet.

Garces silt loam is a deep (60 inches and greater) well-drained soil with little to no slope formed in alluvium derived from granitic rock. This soil is moderately to strongly saline-alkaline and may have toxic levels of boron present in some areas. While permeability is slow, rooting depths of greater than five feet are common.

Suitability of the Nahrub-Lethent and Garces soils for farming and grazing is poor to marginal. Farming is limited by slow to very slow permeability, clay textures, perched water table, and saline-alkaline conditions. These conditions, as well as annual rainfall, limit grazing. Only the Nahrub clay, partially drained and Garces soils are identified as soil types capable of supporting grazing within local rainfall and saline-alkaline constraints.

The characteristics and constraints of the soil types found on Kern Refuge indicate that new roads, levees, and wetland units should not be developed from local soils. Periodic maintenance on roads and levees that support the auto tour route and regular Kern Refuge operations, incorporate suitable base material and surface aggregate from off-site. Less used interior roads and levees developed from on-site materials are occasionally impassable, especially during the wet winter months.

The soil types on the Kern Refuge have little effect on wetland management. Some shallower moist soil units are periodically farmed or subject to regular maintenance (disc, mow, burn, etc.) to manage wetland vegetation growth. Larger and deeper seasonal wetlands are not farmed, but selected areas of vegetation are periodically managed to maintain and enhance open water habitat. During draw down and dry out of wetlands, the characteristics of local clay soils are evident. The saturated and sticky clay soils prohibit access into the wetlands by heavy equipment until the soils are almost completely dry. Earlier dewatering of some units is conducted so that there will be a dry enough substrate for maintenance.

None of the lands within Kern Refuge's approved boundary are designated Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation.

Pixley Refuge

The eleven soils types that have been mapped within Pixley Refuge's approved boundary include: Akers-Akers, Saline-Sodic Complex (18.3 acres); Biggriz-Biggriz, Saline-Sodic Complex (101 acres); Gambogy loam (469 acres); Gambogy-Biggriz, Saline-Sodic Association (4,157 acres); Gareck-Garces Association (2,101 acres); Hanford sandy loam (less than 1 acre); Houser silty clay (15 acres); Kimberlina fine sandy loam (580 acres); Lethent silt loam (2,193 acres); Nahrub silt loam (74 acres); and Riverwash (less than 1 acre). All of these soils are alluvium derived mainly from granitic rock sources located in former fan terraces, alluvial fans, flood plains, and basin rims.

With the exception of 300 to 600 acres of created wetlands that include levees and roads on Lethent silt loam within Pixley Refuge boundary, all of the other soil types have not been significantly disturbed. Less frequently-traveled dirt roads occur along the boundaries and are used for periodic surveys and fence maintenance. The majority of the other soil types support introduced grasses. Grazing occurs on about 4,730 acres of Pixley Refuge to provide more suitable habitat for listed species and to help establish and grow native vegetation. No new development is planned for the Pixley Refuge, but periodic maintenance is required on the roads and wetlands.

More than 1,000 acres of land within the approved boundary have been leveled and reclaimed for irrigated croplands. Regular soil amendments are required to maintain productivity of cultivated crops. While Houser silty clay, Kimberlina fine sandy loam, Lethent silty loam, Nahrub silt loam, and Riverwash are not considered prime farmland, these soil types (except Riverwash) are farmed. However, about 340 acres are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation. The Department of Conservation defines Farmland of Statewide Importance as irrigated land similar to Prime Farmland that has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of agricultural crops. This land has minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture than Prime Farmland. To qualify as Prime Farmland, land must have been used for production of irrigated crops at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

Water

Kern Refuge

Historic Environment. Historically, the land area now managed as the Kern Refuge was at the extreme southern portion of Tulare Lake. The present-day location of Kern Refuge and the extent of the historic lake basin suggest that during wet years, areas of Kern Refuge may have been flooded by rising lake waters. Additionally, areas of Kern Refuge likely supported emergent wetland vegetation and riparian habitat that connected streams originating to the east in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Conversion of the southern Valley from natural lands to agriculture beginning in the late 1800s resulted in the loss of wetlands and increased management of rivers to control floods and provide irrigation water to farmers. During this time, low dikes and canals were constructed for agricultural purposes on the land now occupied by the Kern Refuge and construction was completed on the Goose Lake Canal, the major waterway that bisects the Refuge into eastern and western halves. The wetland dynamics of the southern Valley of today bears little resemblance to that of less than 100 years ago, given the average annual rainfall of six inches, the loss of natural wetlands, decreased frequency of spring floods, and a highly managed water delivery system of canals and dikes.

Refuge Water Development and Management. When development of the Kern Refuge began in the early 1960s, ten wells were drilled throughout the Refuge to provide a source of water for wetland management purposes. These wells averaged slightly in excess of 800 feet deep and were able to provide a limited source of water at a rate of approximately 1,600 gallons per minute. This production rate did not meet the needs of the Refuge's habitat and electrical costs prohibited the Service from using this groundwater as a sole source for habitat management.

Currently, three of the wells are still operable with water levels stabilized approximately 200 feet below the surface. Water quality is relatively good, with the exception of boron and arsenic levels that are consistently high in all wells. A perched or suspended aquifer or layer of water that is highly saline and not suitable for irrigation or habitat purposes is slightly below the ground surface and located above an impervious clay layer. In some locations around the Refuge, this perched aquifer is less than 5 feet below the surface.

Because using the wells proved to be cost prohibitive, the Service began purchasing fall and spring irrigation water from local water districts when available. In years of normal rainfall and when budgets permitted, sufficient water was purchased to flood less than 2,500 acres of fall and winter habitat at a cost exceeding \$240,000. In years of limited water availability, less than 1,200 acres were flooded and this habitat was not available until late in the fall or early winter, far too late for the early fall migrant ducks that use the area.

The Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Title 34 of Public Law 102-575, was passed by Congress on October 30, 1992. A major purpose of the CVPIA was to change the management of the Central Valley Project to make fish, wildlife, and associated habitat protection and restoration a project purpose equivalent to that of supplying water and power for municipal and agricultural purposes. The CVPIA identified wetlands as a key component of wildlife protection and enhancement in the Central Valley and specified actions to further assess water needs and supply opportunities. Under provisions of the CVPIA, Kern Refuge was provided an annual allocation of 25,000 acre-feet of water for wetland management purposes.

Only since implementing the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 (CVPIA) has the amount of water delivered to the Kern Refuge been consistent and of sufficient volume to provide adequate wetland habitat for migratory waterfowl and waterbirds. With this water, the Refuge is able to flood 3,000 to 6,400 acres sequentially over a 3 to 5 month period beginning in mid-August. Normally all CVPIA water destined for the Refuge is released from the California Aqueduct into the Buena Vista Water Storage District system and transported nearly 12 miles through the Buena Vista Water Storage District West Side and Main Drain canals to the Refuge boundary.

The CVPIA water is divided into two categories, Level 2 supplies sustain the historic level of habitat produced annually on the Kern Refuge, and Level 4 supplies provide sufficient water to reach optimum development of all potential wetland habitat on the Refuge. The CVPIA allocated a total of 9,950 acre-feet of Level 2 water and 15,050 acre-feet of Level 4 water for developing and maintaining 6,700 acres of wetland habitat on an annual basis. Once water has been delivered into Unit 1 of the Refuge, the water will be distributed throughout the moist soil units on the Refuge via a lift pump structure and a series of distribution ditches. Throughout the balance of the Refuge's seasonal wetlands, water will be distributed on a gravity flow basis through a system of pipes and gates that control these flows.

Early fall flood-up of Refuge habitat coincides with the late irrigations of agricultural crops upstream from the Refuge along the Main Drain/Goose Lake Canal. During this period, the Refuge water supply is heavily affected by irrigation return flows into the system. Water quality analysis during this period has shown no significant levels of pesticides, heavy metals, or other contaminants that could be detrimental to Refuge wildlife or habitat. However, high levels of dissolved salts have been documented. By mid-November, these agricultural return flows have ceased and water quality has greatly improved.

Flooding. In 1961, while searching for an adequate water supply for the Kern Refuge, the Service considered accepting floodwater from Poso Creek that originates in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. In 1962 and 1963, the Poso Creek channel was realigned and improved to handle 1,000 cubic feet per second of floodwater and extended to reach the southeast corner of the Refuge. No legal provisions were made to dispose of floodwater in excess of the holding capacity of the Refuge at any given time. Major floods originating from the Poso Creek watershed occur approximately every 10 to 12 years during which total discharges may exceed 130,000 acre-feet of water. Smaller floods generating in excess of 35,000 acre-feet of floodwater occur every four to five years.

Floods that reach the Refuge generally occur during the January through March period, the same time the Refuge has reached its maximum habitat management levels, thus limiting the amount of available floodwater storage capacity.

Because the Refuge is not on any natural watercourse, the Service lacks a discharge point that does not interfere with neighboring landowners. Prior approval from downstream users on Goose Lake Canal must be obtained to release any water from the Refuge. This is not an option during floods since other rivers and streams are usually in flood stage, as well, and the Poso Creek water would be an additional burden.

Normal management practices for seasonal wetlands require that every unit be dewatered each spring to permit the growth of annual food plants. To facilitate the draining of Refuge impoundments water must



Aerial View of Kern Refuge Facing Southwest During 1986 Flood. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

be released from Units 7 and 8 to provide space for other units to the south to be drained. In the past, this drain water has been given to adjacent landowners for use as irrigation water or to help create habitat on private wetlands.

Pixley Refuge

Situated within the historic flood plain of Deer Creek, the area now managed as the Pixley Refuge was on the eastern edge of Tulare Lake. While the far west portion of the Turkey Tract may have been a part of the actual wetlands of the lake, the majority of the remaining land area probably consisted of riparian habitat, seasonally flooded wetlands, vernal pools, and wet meadows, depending on the level of precipitation in any given year.

Although more than 755 acres of Pixley Refuge are designated to be managed as wetlands, sufficient water has not been available to provide any significant marsh habitat on a reliable basis. Infrequent flood flows in Deer Creek have at times been diverted into the Refuge wetlands to provide habitat on a very limited basis. In addition, in years of sufficient runoff when excess irrigation water is present, the Pixley Irrigation District has used some of the wetland units for groundwater recharge, providing habitat for water birds as a secondary benefit. While this habitat has been beneficial, this recharge water usually occurs in late spring and early summer, which is too late for the fall and winter migrant species to use the area.

With the passage of the CVPIA, the Pixley Refuge was provided an annual water allocation of 6,000 acre-feet, including 1,280 acre-feet of Level 2 water and 4,720 acre-feet of Level 4 water. This allocation was intended to be sufficient to allow the development and maintenance of 755 acres of seasonal wetlands, including 25 acres of riparian habitat, and 545 acres of irrigated pastures and croplands to be used primarily by

lesser and greater sandhill cranes. While the designated source for the Refuge's CVPIA water allocation was the Friant-Kern Canal, no suitable canals or pipelines currently connect the Refuge to the water source.

In 1994 the Refuge drilled a deep well as a joint project with Ducks Unlimited as an interim measure to provide the Pixley Refuge with water while a delivery system can be developed. This well is just west of County Road 88, east of the Pixley Refuge wetland units; with it, the Pixley Refuge can develop and maintain approximately 300 acres of seasonal wetlands. Various alternatives have been considered for a permanent delivery conduit for a Friant-Kern water supply, but the most promising is to use existing pipeline systems from the Friant-Kern Canal to a point west of Highway 99 and then construct a new line from there to the Refuge wetlands. It may be necessary to drill a second well on the Refuge as part of a conjunctive use program that will permit the combined use of wells and delivered surface water to meet the water needs of the Refuge. When the final delivery system is in place, total wetlands will exceed 750 acres, more than twice the current flooded acreage.

Air Quality

The Refuges are in California's San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Air quality in the Valley is among the worst in the United States. The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District is the agency responsible for ensuring compliance with Federal and State air quality standards in the Valley. The Federal and State governments have each established ambient air quality standards for several pollutants. Most standards have been set to protect public health. However, standards for some pollutants are based on other values, such as protecting crops and materials and avoiding nuisance conditions. Currently, the Valley is federally classified as a serious nonattainment area for both ground-level ozone and particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10). In addition, the Valley is classified as a severe nonattainment area for the California ozone standard and nonattainment for the PM10 standard. The Valley is in attainment or has not been classified for all other criteria pollutants.

Ozone, the main component of photochemical smog, is formed through a complex series of chemical reactions between reactive organic gasses (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). On-road motor vehicles are the largest contributors to NOx emissions in the Valley. On-road motor vehicles, area-wide sources, and stationary sources are significant contributors to ROG emissions. A significant portion of the stationary source ROG emissions are fugitive emissions from the extensive oil and gas production operations in the southern Valley. Once formed, ozone remains in the atmosphere for one or two days. As a result, ozone is a regional pollutant and often affects a large area. Ozone's main effects include damage to vegetation, chemical deterioration of various materials, and irritation and damage to the human respiratory system.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, invisible gas which usually forms as a by-product of incomplete combustion of organic substances. The

majority of the CO emitted in the Valley comes from motor vehicles. Carbon monoxide is a relatively localized pollutant, often resulting from a combination of high traffic volumes and traffic congestion. As a result, measured concentrations are not necessarily representative of the entire study area. A mildly toxic pollutant, CO interferes with oxygen transport to body tissues.

Airborne dust (PM10) is produced by stationary point sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes; fugitive sources, such as roadway dust from paved and unpaved roads; wind erosion from open land; and transportation sources, such as automobiles. The primary sources of PM10 in the Valley are fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads and agricultural operations. Soil type and soil moisture content are important factors in PM10 emissions. Federal and State PM10 standards are designed to prevent respiratory disease and protect visibility.

Certain land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others. Locations such as schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are labeled sensitive receptors because their occupants (the young, old, and infirm) are more susceptible to respiratory infections and other air quality-related health problems than the general public. Residential areas are also considered sensitive receptors because residents tend to be home for extended periods, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Sensitive receptors in the study area include the Refuge Complex headquarters, residences at Kern Refuge, and the few scattered private residences south and east of Pixley Refuge.

Plant Communities

Kern Refuge

The Kern Refuge supports a variety of wetland and upland vegetation over the 11,249 acres managed for waterfowl and endangered species. The 1986 Master Plan identified six major vegetative communities (marsh/seasonal wetland, alkali playa, valley grassland, cultivated cropland, alkali scrub, and riparian) with 16 subcategories. At that time, wetland acreage was based on the amount of wetland habitat that was normally flooded from 1977 to 1984. From this information, wetland habitat accounted for approximately 37 percent (3,850 acres) of the total land area on the Refuge.

In recent years, the quantity and availability of water has increased, allowing the Kern Refuge to provide more wetland habitat. As part of the CCP process, a new vegetation map was completed that more accurately reflects current conditions on the Refuge. Vegetation types were delineated based on recent aerial photographs, global positioning system (GPS) data taken in the field, and additional ground truthing.

Based on this information, eight plant communities have been identified including grassland, seasonal marsh, alkali playa, grassland/alkali playa, moist soil wetland, riparian, valley sink scrub, and salt cedar (Figure 8). The salt cedar plant community covers approximately 1,600 acres and is in former wetland and grassland habitat types. Wetland habitat covers

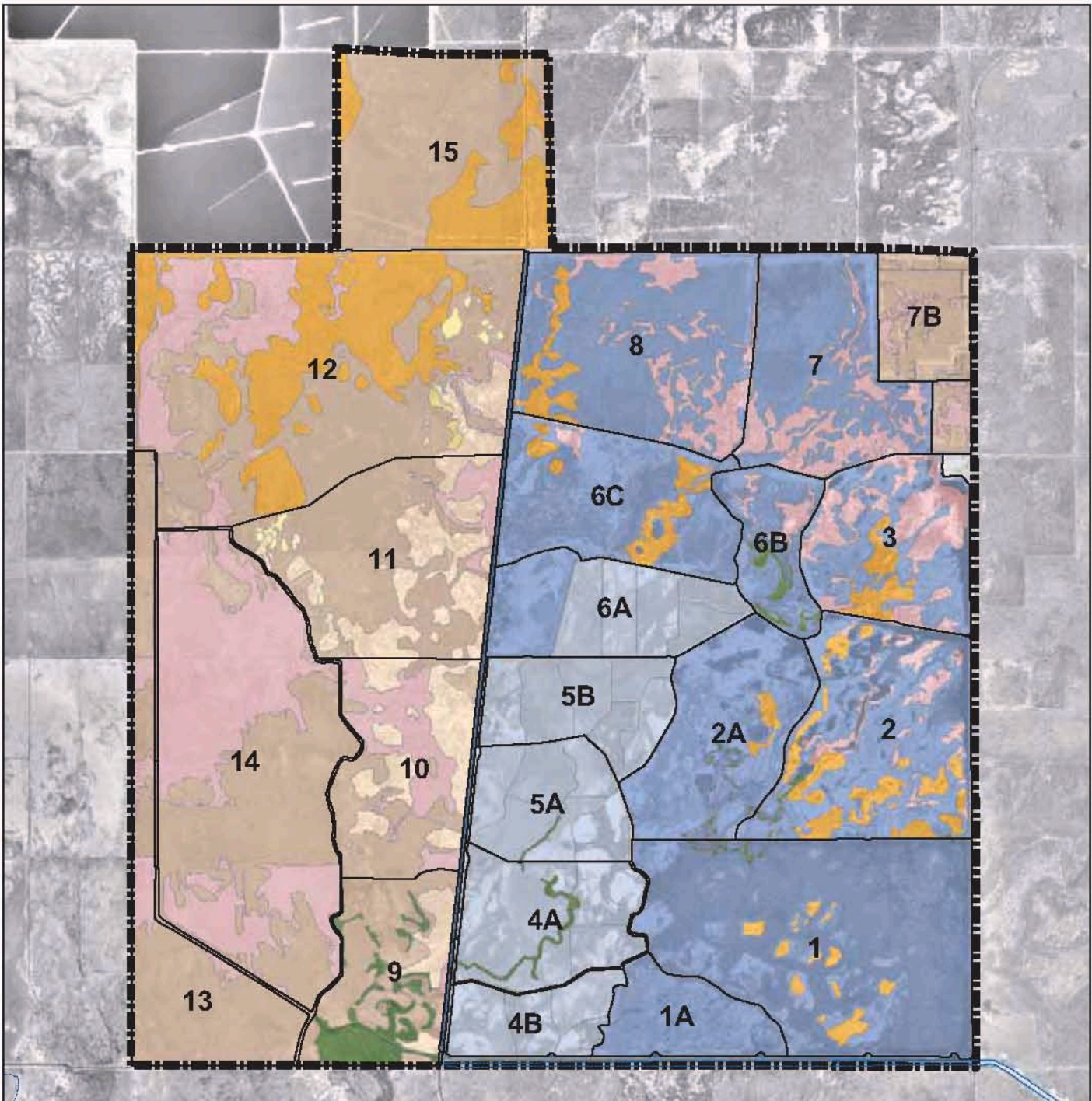













Figure 8. Land Cover

Kern National Wildlife Refuge



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
|  | Approved Refuge Boundary |  | Open Water |
|  | Grassland |  | Riparian Scrub |
|  | Seasonal Marsh |  | Valley Sink Scrub |
|  | Alkali Playa |  | Salt Cedar |
|  | Grassland/Playa Complex |  | Disturbed |
|  | Moist Soil | | |

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approximately 5,200 acres and includes 3,800 acres of seasonal marsh, 1,200 acres of moist soil wetlands, and 215 acres of riparian habitat. An additional 1,200 acres of moist soil wetlands are being restored.

Salt cedar is most commonly found on the west side of the Kern Refuge in dense impenetrable stands. Stands on the east side occur in seasonal wetlands and along the levees of some wetland units. On both sides of the Refuge, this habitat type has replaced grassland and wetland habitat. The Service is actively using mechanical and chemical control methods in an effort to control and remove this invasive species to restore wetland and grassland habitats.

All plant community names are from *Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986)*. Exceptions include moist soil wetlands and agricultural croplands. Appendix E includes a list of plant species documented on the Refuge.

Wetland Plant Communities. Wetland plant communities occur in seasonal marshes, moist soil wetlands, and in riparian habitat. Salt cedar habitat occurs in these three wetland habitat types.

Seasonal Marsh. Units 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, 6B, 6C, 7, and 8 are designated seasonal marshes and cover approximately 3,800 acres. They are large (156 to 846 acres) units characterized by water depths less than 4 feet and robust perennial wetland vegetation. Even though these units are seasonally flooded only from September to May or June, adequate soil moisture throughout the dry and hot summer months provides suitable conditions for growing and maintaining cattail and hardstem bulrush. While cattail and hardstem bulrush may dominate certain areas of some seasonal marshes, other wetland plants are also common and include alkali bulrush and spike-rush. In deeper areas, burrhead and arrowhead are common, especially along the edges of ditches. Woody vegetation within these marshes can occur as isolated trees and shrubs, such as salt cedar, willow, and cottonwood or in dense thickets (salt cedar). Patches



Seasonal Marsh Habitat at Kern Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

of iodine bush and alkali heath occur in slightly higher areas within the units. Selected areas may be occasionally mowed, disked, or burned to control perennial vegetation and maintain open water habitat.

Moist Soil Wetlands. Units 4, 5, 6A, and 14 are designated moist soil wetlands and include about 2,400 acres. These wetlands are also small (22 to 62 acres), seasonally flooded, and characterized by water depths less than 8 inches in the fall and winter and less than 2 inches in spring. These units are intensely managed by the Service through mowing, disking, and burning to maximize waterfowl food plant production. In any given year, approximately 20 percent of the total moist soil wetland acreage is subject to some form of vegetation management. These management actions are to promote the growth of swamp timothy and water grass while curtailing the spread of alkali bulrush and isolated stands of cattail and hardstem bulrush. Other species existing in these units include sprangle-top and various species of rushes. Swamp timothy exists naturally and requires one or two irrigations in the late spring or early summer while water grass is directly cultivated in prepared units and irrigated as needed.

Riparian Habitat. Unit 9 and the southern portion of unit 10 contain the largest tract (215 acres) of riparian habitat on the Kern Refuge. The riparian habitat on the Refuge is contiguous with riparian habitat immediately south of the Refuge on private property. Viewed from above, a series of old channels associated with the Kern River meander through this area from south to north. Water is managed in these units to maintain and promote this habitat type on the Refuge but there is no outlet. Cottonwood and willow trees dominate but salt cedar is common in some areas. Smartweed is common in the channels.



Riparian Habitat on Kern Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Alkali Playa. This habitat is easily distinguishable by its mostly bare, alkali soils. The most common plants associated with alkali playas are annual *Atriplex* species and annual grasses.

Upland Plant Communities. Upland plant communities occur in grasslands, alkali playas, grassland/alkali playa complex, and valley sink scrub. Salt cedar habitat exists in the following four upland habitat types.

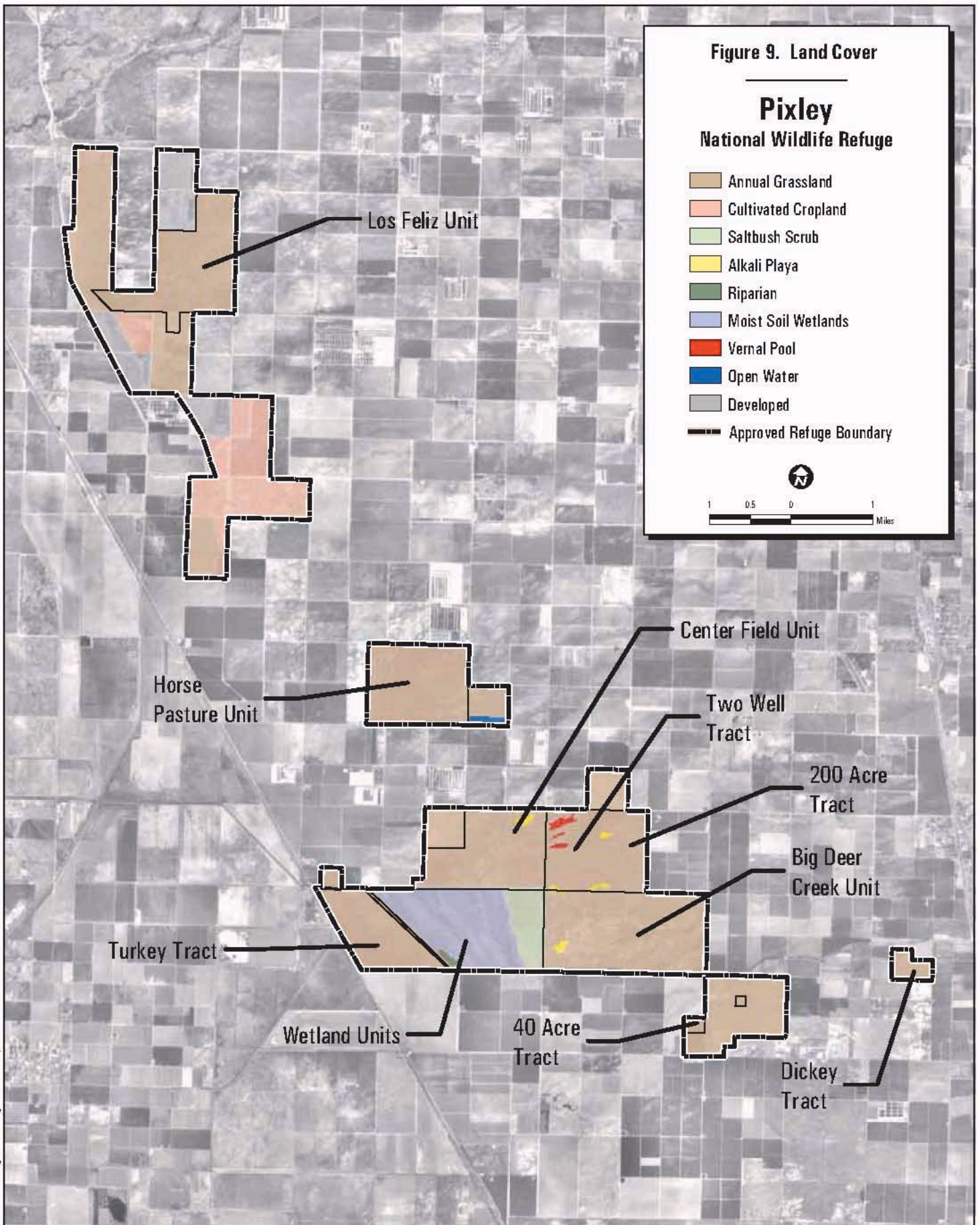
Grasslands. This habitat type covers approximately 2,900 acres on the west side of the Kern Refuge occurring from the southern to northern boundaries. Depending on the soil type and elevation, grassland plants are associated with clay and sandy soils and, where the elevation is slightly lower, with vernal pools. Common vernal pool plants include coyote-thistle, Fremont's goldfields, and short woollyheads. These plants can be found in or near vernal pools were shallow pools and meandering sloughs collect moisture from winter rains. Both sandy and clay soil grassland plants may occur as either dense or sparse associations of brome, barley, annual fescue, California poppy, cream cups, bird's eye gilia, spikeweed, and goldfields. Nonnative grasses (bromes and fescues) can become dense over a considerable area and encroach into areas supporting mainly native grasses, as well as decrease the overall suitability of grassland habitat for threatened and endangered species. As a result, grazing is used to control nonnative grasses and provide more open habitat suitable to the endangered blunt-nosed leopard lizard and Tipton kangaroo rat.

Grassland/Alkali Playa Complex. This community consisted of areas where alkali playa and grassland habitats were interspersed and could not be delineated. Cumulatively, the alkali playa and the grassland/alkali playa complex covers approximately 500 acres on the Kern Refuge.

Valley Sink Scrub. This habitat type occurs mainly on the west side, but small patches occur in higher areas in seasonal wetlands on the east side. Approximately 950 acres of this habitat type occur on the Kern Refuge and may be dominated by either saltbush or iodine bush. Saltbush-dominated areas are sparsely vegetated and may also include aster. Plants in iodine bush-dominated communities are mostly succulent and occur on alkaline or poorly drained soils. Common plants in this community are iodine bush, suaeda, and alkali heath.

Pixley Refuge

Eight major land cover categories are found within the Pixley Refuge approved boundary: California annual grassland, alkali playa, northern claypan vernal pool, valley saltbush scrub, riparian, Great Valley willow scrub, intensively managed moist soil units, and agricultural croplands. About 74 percent of the lands within the approved boundary are annual grassland. Of the wetland plant communities, managed moist soil communities cover the greatest area. Figure 9 shows the distribution of plant communities within the approved refuge boundary. A description of each plant community, including plant composition, ecological relationships, and distribution on the Refuge, follows.



Wetland Plant Communities.

Moist Soil Wetlands. All the 755 acres of managed wetlands on the Pixley Refuge are designated moist soil wetlands. These small wetlands are seasonally flooded and characterized by water depths of less than eight inches in the fall and winter and less than two inches in the spring. These units are occasionally managed by the Refuge through mowing, disking, and burning to maximize waterfowl food plant production. In any given year, less than 20 percent of the total moist soil wetland acreage is subject to some form of vegetation or soil management. These management actions are to promote the growth of swamp timothy and water grass while curtailing the spread of alkali bulrush and isolated stands of cattail and hardstem bulrush. Other species occurring in these units include sprangle-top and various species of rushes. Swamp timothy exists naturally and requires one or two irrigations in the late spring/early summer while water grass is directly cultivated in prepared units and irrigated as needed.

Riparian. This habitat type is limited (about 15 acres) and occurs in a narrow band along Deer Creek on the southern border of the Pixley Refuge. Scattered cottonwood and willow trees are found along this creek.

Alkali Playa. This community occupies about 39 acres, or less than 1 percent, of Pixley Refuge. However, these figures are an underestimate, because only the larger alkali playas were mapped. About 1,300 acres of the area mapped as annual grassland contain numerous small playas interspersed throughout. This community occurs on poorly drained soils with high salinity and/or alkalinity due to water evaporation that accumulates in closed drainages. Typically, vegetative cover in this community is 70 percent or less and the soil has a white salt crust. Indicator species of this community include alkali plagiobothrys, salt sand-spurry, low barley, Mediterranean grass, and alkali weed (*Trask 1989*).

Northern Claypan Vernal Pool. Northern claypan vernal pools are shallow depressions lined with an impervious clay layer that temporarily fill with water during the winter and spring rains and dry out completely during the summer. Water stands in the pool during the early part of the growing season, preventing most grassland species from becoming established. However, several annual plant species are specially adapted to this unique environment. Plants commonly found in vernal pools at Pixley Refuge include goldfields, popcorn flower, coyote thistle, mousetail, pillwort, woolly heads, pygmy-weed, and flowering quillwort. On Pixley Refuge, vernal pools are found only on the Two Well Tract and the Big Deer Creek Unit and total about 36 acres.



Vernal Pool at Pixley Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Upland Plant Communities.

California Annual Grassland. Approximately 7,347 acres, or 74 percent, of the lands within the approved Pixley Refuge boundary are California annual grassland. This grassland is a mosaic of grassland and alkali playas with vernal pools scattered throughout. The grasslands on Pixley Refuge are typically dominated by nonnative annual grasses including foxtail barley, low barley, soft chess, and red brome. Common forbs in this community include red-stemmed filaree, California burclover, bush seepweed, common spikeweed, bird's eye gilia, and alkali heath. Alkali goldenbush (a shrub) is also occasionally found in the grasslands. Soil type has an important influence on the composition and structure of the grassland community. In general, grassland plants growing on fine textured soils are less dense and smaller than those growing on coarse textured soils. The grasslands along Deer Creek have more coarse textured soils and probably receive some subsurface moisture. Clumps of the perennial grass alkali sacaton are common in this area (*Trask 1989*).

When rainfall is sufficient, cattle are grazed on the grasslands to reduce cover and improve habitat conditions for the blunt-nosed leopard lizard and Tipton kangaroo rat. All of Pixley Refuge uplands are grazed except a 20-foot by 20-foot enclosure constructed in 1975 in the southwestern corner of Section 23.

Valley Saltbush Scrub. This community is found in the 246-acre area just east of the managed wetland units and was set aside as mitigation for the development of the wetlands. Dominant shrubs in this community include saltbush, iodine bush, and suaeda. The understory is composed primarily of the same nonnative annual grass and forb species found in the annual grasslands.

Agricultural Croplands. About 1,058 acres of private land within the approved Pixley Refuge acquisition boundary are actively farmed to

provide feed for several dairies adjacent to the Refuge. These lands are subject to intensive farming (discing, soil amendments, irrigating, and harvesting) to support alfalfa and grain production.

Developed Areas. A number of dairies have developed within the approved acquisition boundary since Pixley Refuge was established. These dairies now occupy about 704 acres within the approved boundary.

Wildlife

The variety of unique habitats at the Refuges support a diversity of wildlife species. More than 359 species of birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles have been documented on the Refuges. Some 15 special-status wildlife species are known or believed to use the Refuges.

Appendix E contains a list of wildlife species observed in the Refuges.

Birds.

Kern Refuge. A total of 214 bird species have been sighted on Kern Refuge. Fifty-nine different species have nested on the Refuge. Species recorded on the Refuge include waterbirds, such as northern pintails, green-winged teal, and northern shoveler, which account for the largest number of ducks wintering on the Refuge. Other species also use the Kern Refuge, including mallards, American wigeon, gadwall, cinnamon teal, canvasbacks, redheads, lesser scaups, ring-necked ducks, buffleheads, and ruddy ducks, Canada geese, white-fronted geese, white pelicans, double-crested cormorants, belted kingfishers, egrets, herons, American and least bitterns, grebes, rails, gulls, terns, plovers, black-necked stilts, American avocets, greater yellowlegs, western and least sandpipers, dunlins, and long-billed dowitchers.

Birds of prey have also been observed on the Refuge, such as red-tailed hawks, northern harriers, Swainson's hawks, golden eagles, peregrine falcons, kestrels, barn owls, burrowing owls, and great-horned owls.



Avocet Chick. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

There are about 3,200 acres of upland communities west of Goose Lake Canal, on the Refuge; they are comprised of annual grasslands and shrubs, such as iodine bush, saltbush, and seepweed. These flats have also been invaded by salt cedar. In some areas, small, sometimes-circular alkali flats exist. These areas and some of the higher areas scattered throughout the Refuge and along levees, provide habitat for birds adapted to upland habitat, including ring-necked pheasants, mourning doves, and turkey vultures.

Other birds found in the uplands or in vegetation on the edges of wetlands include hummingbirds, swallows, horned larks, flycatchers, crows, ravens, and sparrows.

In the spring and fall a variety of neotropical migratory birds can be found in the riparian areas of the Kern Refuge. Some of the species include, common yellowthroats, western tanagers, warblers, vireos, kinglets, thrushes, and cedar waxwings.

Red-winged, tricolored, and Brewer's blackbirds use the marshes.

Pixley Refuge. Many of the same species that use Kern Refuge use Pixley Refuge. One hundred nine species of birds have been documented using Pixley Refuge. Since Pixley Refuge consists primarily of the Valley Grassland plant community type, mostly grassland bird species nest on the Refuge. In recent years, beginning in August, ground water is pumped to the surface to provide about 300 acres of moist-soil habitat types. This provides habitat for migrating and wintering birds. Sandhill cranes are the most prominent species that roost on Pixley Refuge wetlands. Cranes begin arriving in September and numbers may peak at up to 6,000 birds in January.

In the fall and winter, the wetlands also support many of the same dabbling ducks found at Kern Refuge. In the past five years, green-winged teal, northern shovelers, and mallards have been the three most abundant ducks counted during mid-winter aerial surveys. Other abundant wintering waterfowl species include gadwalls, wigeons, and northern pintails. Wintering ducks may reach numbers as high as 6,000 to 8,000 birds. Wintering Canada geese numbers may reach 600 and smaller flocks of white-fronted and snow geese may be present.

Pixley Refuge also provides wintering habitat for white-faced ibis. In recent years on a single day, more than 2,000 white-faced ibis have been counted roosting in the wetlands. Wintering and migrating shorebirds also use the Refuge. Some of the more common shorebirds include black-necked stilts, yellowlegs, American avocets, killdeer, long-billed dowitchers, and western and least sandpipers. Marbled godwits and Wilson's phalaropes are occasionally observed. In the uplands, long-



Great Egrets. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

billed curlews are frequently sighted in the winter, but mountain plovers are rarely observed. Refuge waterbirds include American coots, pied-billed grebes, various species of gulls, as well as wading birds, such as great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, great and snowy egrets, and American bitterns. Birds of prey observed on the Refuge include red-tailed hawks, northern harriers, American kestrels, burrowing owls, barn owls, and occasional sightings of great horned owls, prairie falcons, peregrine falcons, black-shouldered kites, turkey vultures, and Cooper's hawks. Other common birds include mourning doves, western meadow larks, horned larks, loggerhead shrikes, and various species of sparrows and blackbirds.

Mammals

Kern Refuge. A total of 27 species of mammals have been sighted on Kern Refuge. An additional 14 species may occur based on their regional distribution; however, sightings have not been confirmed. Some of the mammals found on the Refuge include desert cottontails, black-tailed jackrabbits, coyotes, kit foxes, bobcats, opossums, raccoons, muskrats, beavers, badgers, long-tailed weasels, striped and western spotted skunks, California voles, Heermann's kangaroo rats, Tipton kangaroo rats, deer mice, western harvest mice, the San Joaquin pocket mouse, Botta's pocket gophers, house mice, roof rats, endangered Buena Vista Lake shrews, California ground squirrels, and San Joaquin antelope ground squirrels. The Refuge may also be home to the broad-handed (California) mole, although this is unconfirmed.

The Refuge is home to at least two flying mammals, the Mexican free-tailed bat and the western mastiff bat. In addition, several other species of bats may forage for insects on the Refuge including western small-footed myotis, California myotis, Yuma myotis, silver-haired bats, western pipistrelles big brown bats, hoary bats, western red bats Townsend's western big-eared bats, and pallid bats.

Pixley Refuge. At least 16 species of mammals use Pixley Refuge as habitat, and another eight species may exist on the Refuge but their presence has not yet been confirmed. Of the 16 mammals known to inhabit Pixley Refuge, 5 are carnivores, such as coyotes, endangered San Joaquin kit foxes, badgers, striped skunks, and long-tailed weasels. Other species present include black-tailed jackrabbits, Audubon cottontails (desert cottontail), California ground squirrels (Beechey ground squirrel), Botta's pocket gophers (valley pocket gopher), the endangered Tipton kangaroo rats, Heermann's kangaroo rats, deer mice, western harvest mice, house mice, and muskrats, on rare occasions, in the water delivery canals. Species that may be on the Refuge but their presence has not been confirmed include western mastiff bats, Mexican free-tailed bats, ornate shrews, broad-handed (California) moles, raccoons, spotted skunks, San Joaquin antelope ground squirrels, and California voles.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Kern Refuge. Kern Refuge is home to 12 species of reptiles and four species of amphibians.

The four species of lizards that inhabit Kern Refuge are blunt-nosed leopard lizards, an endangered species, and coast horned lizards, California side-blotched lizards, and western (California) whiptails.

Seven species of snakes have been recorded on the Refuge. One species, the western (northern Pacific) rattlesnake, is venomous. This pit viper is commonly seen in the spring when temperatures begin rising. The remaining species include Pacific gopher snakes, California (common) kingsnakes, western long-nosed snakes, California glossy snakes, southwestern black-headed snakes, and common garter snakes. An eighth species, the coachwhip (San Joaquin whipsnake) (*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*), is found in the vicinity of the Refuge and possibly exists on the Refuge, but this has not been confirmed.

One western pond turtle was found on the Kern Refuge in the early 1990s, but that was a rare occurrence. The Service's practice of draining wetlands in the summer to prevent avian botulism probably keeps the western pond turtle from being a permanent resident on the Refuge. This species could possibly thrive here if fresh water was available year around.

The amphibians found on Kern Refuge include Pacific treefrogs, bullfrogs, western toads, and western spadefoot toads.

Pixley Refuge. Pixley Refuge provides habitat for 13 species of reptiles and amphibians and another three species of reptiles possibly exist on the Refuge, but their presence has not yet been confirmed.

The four species of lizards include coast horned lizards, California side-blotched lizards, western (California) whiptails, and endangered blunt-nosed lizards. Western fence lizards may exist on the Refuge but their presence has not yet been confirmed.

The five species of snakes present on the Refuge include Pacific gopher snakes, California (common) kingsnakes, western long-nosed snakes, southwestern black-headed snakes, and, one poisonous species, the western (northern Pacific) rattlesnake. The San Joaquin whipsnake (coachwhip) and the California glossy snake possibly inhabit the Refuge, but confirmations have not been made for these two species.



Pacific Treefrog. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

The four species of amphibians include Pacific treefrogs, western (California) toads, western (Pacific) spadefoot toads, and bullfrogs.

Invertebrates

Kern Refuge. Even though aquatic invertebrates are no doubt important as food for many species of wetland wildlife, there have been no comprehensive invertebrate surveys conducted at Kern Refuge.

Some surveys are done on occasion by researchers looking for a particular group of invertebrates. For example, when there is water on the Refuge, the Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District monitors the wet areas primarily for the seven species of mosquitoes that exist on the Refuge (*Culex erythrothorax*, *C. pipiens*, *C. tarsalis*, *Ochlerotatus dorsalis*, *O. melanimon*, *O. nigromaculis*, and *Aedes vexans*). In a study of the feeding ecology of northern pintail and green-winged teal, Euliss and Harris (1987) sampled the esophageal contents of numerous ducks and found water fleas, seed shrimp, snails, dragonflies and damselflies, midges, and flower flies. In another example, one researcher documented, for the first time, a species of cattail bug found in the pistillate heads or spikes of cattails growing on the Refuge.

One species of fairy shrimp was found during a 1997 limited survey conducted in some of the alkali pools in the northeastern part of Unit 12.

The Refuge should further develop comprehensive surveys of invertebrate and crustacean species and expand the knowledge base about these species' ecology.

Pixley Refuge. There have been no comprehensive surveys for invertebrates conducted at Pixley Refuge although aquatic invertebrates are undoubtedly an important source of food for many species of wetland wildlife.

During wet winters, several vernal pools collect and hold water. Three species of fairy shrimp have been identified in some of these pools. They include the versatile fairy shrimp, alkali fairy shrimp, and Federally threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp. Clam shrimp have also been found in some of these pools.

Surveys for moths conducted from 1993 to 1995 identified 55 species on the Refuge.

Special Status Species

The following section provides more information on special status species that may exist or are known to exist on Kern or Pixley Refuges. This includes species that are in the following categories: Federally listed and proposed listed species; Bird Species of Conservation Concern at the Regional (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Region) or more local Bird Conservation Region (Coastal California Bird Conservation Region¹) scale; and State listed species. Among Bird Species of Conservation Concern, the Service has predominantly identified nongame birds in need of conservation action to prevent future listing as an endangered species. Under Executive Order 13186 these species represent conservation priorities for the Service and other Federal agencies, and are to be specifically considered during planning and when actions are proposed on Federal lands.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

The San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macroti mutica*) is a small fox with relatively large ears and a long, bushy, black-tipped tail. They are endemic to the Valley and surrounding foothills and a few interior coast range watersheds. The San Joaquin kit fox is listed as a Federal and State endangered species.

The San Joaquin kit fox is commonly associated with valley sink scrub, valley saltbush scrub, and annual grassland. Kit foxes also exist in some highly modified landscapes, including petroleum fields, urban areas, and areas adjacent to agricultural fields. In general, they prefer to den in loose-textured soils but can be found on nearly every soil type (Service 1998). The San Joaquin kit fox's diet varies depending on abundance of potential food sources. Nocturnal rodents such as kangaroo rats, pocket mice, and white-footed mice comprise about one-third or more of their

¹ The Coastal California Bird Conservation Region includes the Central Valley and California coast south of San Francisco Bay.



San Joaquin Kit Fox. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

diet. Kit foxes also feed on California ground squirrels, black-tailed jackrabbits, San Joaquin antelope squirrels, desert cottontails, ground-nesting birds, and insects (Service 1998). Home ranges of kit fox vary, depending on prey abundance, from less than one square-mile up to 12 square-miles (Service 1998).

The primary threats to the survival of this species are loss and degradation of habitat by agricultural and industrial development and urbanization.

Population numbers are low on the Refuge with only seven kit foxes sighted on Kern Refuge during night spotlight surveys conducted from 1996 through 2000. Fifteen kit foxes were sighted on Pixley Refuge during this same time. Resident or denning kit foxes have not been confirmed on Kern Refuge. Kit fox den sites were confirmed on Pixley Refuge prior to the wet winters of the mid-1990s, when their prey population numbers crashed. Denning has not been confirmed since that time. Dead kit foxes are occasionally found on the roads near both Refuges.

Tipton Kangaroo Rat

The Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratooides nitratooides*) is a small, buff-colored rodent endemic to the southern Valley. This species is listed as a Federal and State endangered species.

Tipton kangaroo rats inhabit arid-land communities, such as iodine bush shrubland, valley saltbush scrub, and annual grassland on the floor of the Tulare Basin in level or nearly level terrain. Their habitat is typically characterized by one or more species of sparsely scattered woody shrubs and a ground cover of mostly introduced annual grasses and forbs. Shrubs typically associated with Tipton kangaroo rats are: spiny and common saltbushes, arrowscale, quailbush, iodine bush, pale-leaf goldenbush, honey mesquite, and seepweed. Much of the low-lying

habitat occupied by Tipton kangaroo rats is susceptible to flooding from winter rains and overbank flooding from creeks. Tipton kangaroo rats commonly burrow in slightly elevated mounds, road berms, canal embankments, railroad beds, and the bases of shrubs and trees where windblown soils accumulate. The Tipton kangaroo rat's diet consists mostly of seeds with smaller amounts of green herbaceous vegetation and insects (*Service 1998*).

In the past, the primary reason for the Tipton kangaroo rat's decline was habitat loss due to agricultural conversion. Today, the greatest threats to this species are habitat destruction or modification from industrial and agriculturally-related development, cultivation, buildup of heavy thatch by nonnative annual grasses, and urbanization. Flooding also poses a threat to this species (*Service 1998*).



Tipton Kangaroo Rat. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Pixley Refuge provides some of the best remaining habitat for Tipton kangaroo rats (*Service 1998*). The Endangered Species Recovery Program has been studying the population ecology of Tipton kangaroo rats at Pixley Refuge since 1992. Surveys are conducted on a grid in the Deer Creek East Unit twice a year. Few or no animals have been trapped in recent years. Population numbers crashed on Pixley Refuge and other areas of the southern Valley in the mid-1990s when the areas were flooded two winters in a row. Tipton kangaroo rats historically occurred in the upland communities on the west side of Kern Refuge. All of the west side was flooded in 1983 and partially flooded in the mid-1990s. In limited, small mammal live-trapping surveys, conducted in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1998, few Tipton kangaroo rats were captured on the west side or near Unit 8 on the east side.

Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard

The blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia sila*) is a large lizard from the iguana family with a long tail, long powerful hind limbs, and a short, blunt snout. It is endemic to the Valley. The blunt-nosed leopard lizard is listed as a Federal and State endangered species.

Blunt-nosed leopard lizards are found in open, sparsely vegetated areas of low relief in the Valley and the surrounding foothills. In the Valley, this species is most commonly associated with nonnative grassland and valley sink scrub communities. Valley needlegrass grassland and alkali playa also provide habitat for this species. In the foothills, the blunt-nosed leopard lizard is found in saltbush scrub, upper Sonoran subshrub scrub, and serpentine bunchgrass. They generally use small rodent burrows for shelter from predators and temperature extremes (Service 1998). Blunt-nosed leopard lizards feed mostly on insects (primarily grasshoppers, crickets, and moths) and other lizards (Service 1998). Home ranges for this species vary from 0.25 acres to 2.7 acres for females and from 0.52 acres to 4.2 acres for males (Service 1998).



Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard. US Fish and Wildlife Service Photo.

The primary threats to blunt-nosed leopard lizards are habitat disturbance, destruction, and fragmentation. These threats come from a variety of sources including development and operation of oil and gas facilities, overgrazing, pesticide use, and on and off road vehicle use in or near blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat (Service 1998).

On Pixley Refuge, Uptain et al. (1985) found densities of blunt-nosed leopard lizards ranging from 0.1 to 4.2 per acre. Biologists from California State University, Stanislaus's Endangered Species Recovery Program have been monitoring population numbers in the Deer Creek East Unit of Pixley Refuge from 1993 to the present. Population numbers experienced a drastic decline in the mid-nineties when there were successive years of high amounts of rainfall. On Pixley Refuge, lizard abundances appeared to be greater in the year 2000 monitoring season than they had been in recent years. On Kern Refuge, blunt-nosed

leopard lizard surveys of limited scope were conducted on the west side in 1996 and 1998, with no blunt-nosed leopard lizards observed. The most recent sighting was one lizard on the east side of Kern Refuge in 1994. Four sightings occurred in 1993, with three lizards on the east side and one in the San Joaquin Desert Research Natural Area (RNA) on the west side.

San Joaquin Antelope Squirrel

The San Joaquin antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*) is a small buff/tan colored ground squirrel with a light stripe on its side and a light grey or white belly. This species is endemic to the Valley and the Carrizo and Elkhorn Plains to the west. The San Joaquin antelope squirrel is listed as a Federal species of concern and a State threatened species.

The San Joaquin antelope squirrel inhabits arid annual grassland and shrubland communities. This species is most abundant in areas with sparse to moderate shrub cover (Service 1998). In the southern and western Valley, San Joaquin antelope squirrels are associated with plant communities containing saltbush and ephedra (Service 1998). They rarely occur on alkaline soils or in areas that are subject to flooding. San Joaquin antelope squirrels are omnivorous. They eat green vegetation, fungi, insects, and to a lesser extent, seeds (Service 1998).

The greatest threat to the San Joaquin antelope squirrel is loss of habitat to agricultural developments, urbanization, and petroleum extraction. The long-term effects of overgrazing, namely loss of shrub cover and soil erosion, may also threaten this species.

The San Joaquin antelope squirrel has not been seen on Kern Refuge for many years. The last confirmed sighting on Pixley Refuge was in 1985. San Joaquin antelope squirrels are more numerous south of Kern Refuge in the Elk Hills area.

Buena Vista Lake Shrew

The Buena Vista Lake shrew (*Sorex ornatus relictus*) is a mouse-sized mammal with a long snout and tiny bead-like eyes. The fur on its upper body is blackish-brown and the lower body is smoke gray. Its tail is bicolored and relatively short. Buena Vista Lake shrews were likely historically distributed throughout the Tulare Basin (Service 2000). This species is a Federally listed endangered species and a State species of special concern.

Buena Vista Lake shrews prefer moist habitats with an abundant layer of leaf litter. Plants typically found in their habitat include Fremont cottonwood, willows, glasswort, alkali heath, wild rye grass, and Baltic rush. The feeding and foraging habits of the Buena Vista Lake shrew are not known. In general, shrews feed mostly on insects and other invertebrates (Service 1998).

Loss and fragmentation of habitat are the primary reasons for the Buena Vista Lake shrew's historical decline and pose the current threats to

survival. As a result, this species faces a high risk of extinction from catastrophic events, such as floods and drought.

Three Buena Vista Lake shrews were found on the Kern Refuge in 1992 and 1994. Two Buena Vista Lake shrews were live-trapped and released at the capture site in 1998 in the riparian area of Kern Refuge. In 1999, Endangered Species Recovery Program biologists captured and released five Buena Vista Lake shrews at the capture site along a remnant slough in the moist-soil units of Kern Refuge.

In 2000, a limited survey resulted in no captures of Buena Vista Lake shrews on Pixley Refuge on the southern boundary near Deer Creek. Pixley Refuge has little potential habitat for shrews.

Mountain Plover

The mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*) is a small, killdeer-sized bird. Most mountain plovers winter in California's Central Valley (Sutter and Yuba Counties southward) from September through March. Mountain plovers are also found in foothill valleys west of the San Joaquin Valley, and in the Imperial Valley. This species is a California Species of Concern. The mountain plover is also on the Service's list of Nongame Birds of Conservation Concern for the South Pacific Coast Bird Conservation Region.

Mountain plovers in California winter in plant communities with short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography such as valley sink scrub, alkali playa, and annual grassland (BLM 1992, Service 1999). Mountain plovers are associated with areas grazed by domestic livestock, giant kangaroo rat precincts, and California ground squirrel colonies. The principle foods of mountain plovers are beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, and ants (Service 1999).

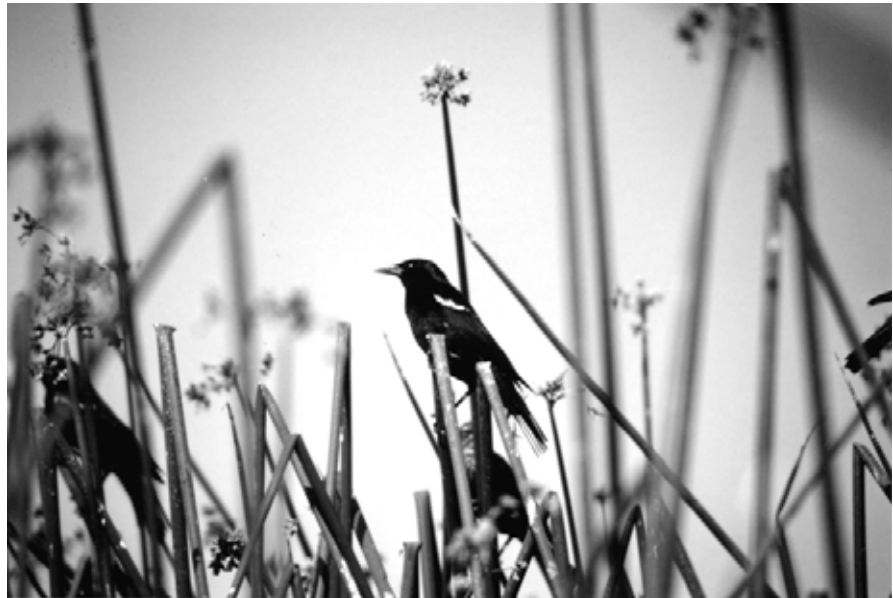
The principle threats to mountain plovers are conversion of grassland habitat, agricultural practices in the breeding range, domestic livestock grazing, and decline of native herbivores. Pesticide use in both the wintering and breeding range may also be contributing to the decline of this species.

According to Service records, from 1962 to 1967 mountain plover numbers ranged from 1,000 to 10,000 on Kern Refuge. There have been no recorded sightings of mountain plovers on Kern Refuge since 1985. Mountain plover survey numbers have fluctuated at Pixley Refuge over the years and the Refuge provide habitat for wintering birds although population numbers fluctuate. In a 1993 survey, 109 plovers were counted. In January 1994, 21 birds were counted. The last sighting occurred in January 1997 when 15 birds were observed.

Tricolored Blackbird

The tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) is about the same size as the more common red-winged blackbird and similar in appearance. The most obvious difference in males is that the bar above the red shoulder patch is white on tricolored blackbirds instead of yellow. This colonial

nesting species is most numerous in California's Central Valley and vicinity. It also occurs less commonly in coastal California, Oregon, and northwestern Baja California (*Beedy and Hamilton 1997*). The Service classifies the tricolored blackbird as a nongame Bird of Conservation Concern at both the Pacific Region and more local South Pacific Coast Bird Conservation Region scale. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) classifies the tricolored blackbird as a Species of Special Concern.



Tricolored Blackbird. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Tricolored blackbirds have three requirements for colonial breeding sites: 1) access to open water; 2) a protected nesting substrate (flooded or thorny vegetation); and 3) suitable foraging habitat within about one mile of the nesting colony (*Beedy 1989, Beedy and Hamilton 1997*). Historically, tricolored blackbird breeding colonies occurred predominately in freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails (*Beedy and Hamilton 1997*). In recent years, an increasing percentage of colonies are in Himalaya blackberries, and silage and grain fields (*Beedy and Hamilton 1997*).

The primary threats to the tricolored blackbird are predation, inclement weather conditions, habitat loss and alteration, poisoning, contaminants and pollution, and human disturbance (*Beedy and Hamilton 1997*). At Kern Refuge, the principle cause of nesting failure is predation by black-crowned night herons (*J. Allen pers. comm*).

Tricolored blackbirds have attempted nesting on Kern Refuge every year since 1992. Increased water supplies for wildlife mandated by recent legislation permits the establishment of nesting habitat in most years. Nesting flocks from 500 to 21,000 birds have been estimated over the years. In the spring of 2000, a colony of approximately 5,000 birds nested on the Refuge. Unfortunately, nesting success was low or nonexistent, presumably due to black-crowned night heron predation, another species that nests in the unit. In 2001, two colonies of tricolored

blackbirds nested on Kern Refuge in dense cattails with small amounts of hardstem bulrush. The two colony sizes consisted of approximately 1,000 and 5,000 adult birds and it is believed they had some reproductive success. The larger colony nested next to a colony of nesting white-faced ibis.

Greater Sandhill Crane

Historically, when water is available, lesser and greater sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*) roost on the wetlands of Pixley Refuge and feed in the surrounding grazed and agricultural lands. In the winter of 2000/2001, more than 5,000 sandhill cranes were roosting on the Refuge. The shallow water of the Refuge gives roosting cranes protection from ground predators, such as coyotes. The subspecies composition is not known, but the majority of the birds using the Refuge are lesser sandhill cranes. The greater sandhill crane is listed as a State threatened species.

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

The vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) is a small (0.4 to 1-inch long) crustacean with large, stalked compound eyes, a delicate elongated body, and 11 pairs of swimming legs. This species is endemic to vernal pool habitats in California and southwestern Oregon (Service 1994). The vernal pool fairy shrimp is federally listed as a threatened species.

Vernal pool fairy shrimp typically inhabit vernal pools with clear to tea-colored water, most commonly in grass or mud bottomed swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. They also may exist in alkaline vernal pools (Service 1994). The water in pools inhabited by this species has low total dissolved solids (TDS), conductivity, alkalinity, and chloride (Service 1994). Fairy shrimp feed on algae, bacteria, protozoa, rotifers, and bits of detritus (Service 1994).

The primary threats to vernal pool fairy shrimp are the loss and alteration of habitat due to urban and agricultural development and random extinction by virtue of the small isolated nature of many of the remaining populations (Service 1994).

The vernal pools found on the Pixley Refuge are not classic vernal pools but may represent a transition zone from prominent vernal pools further north in the Valley and no pools in the southern end. In 1993, vernal pool fairy shrimp were found in vernal pools on the Two Well Unit (Engler 1993) of Pixley Refuge. The current status of this population is unknown.

White-faced Ibis

White-faced ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) range from northern California, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southern Alberta, Canada, Montana, eastern North and South Dakota, and recently northwest Iowa south to the states of Durango and Jalisco in Mexico (Ryder and Manry 1994). Winter range is primarily in coastal Louisiana and Texas south to Mexico and Central America. In California, ibis winter in the San Joaquin

Valley, at the Salton Sea, and locally in southern California (*Rosenberg et al. 1991*).

Ibis feed in the shallowly flooded pond margins or mudflats of the Refuges. They fly off the roosting and nesting marshes at Kern Refuge to feed in flood-irrigated agricultural fields. Their diet consists of aquatic and moist-soil invertebrates, especially earthworms and larval insects (mainly Orthoptera, Odonata, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera), but also leeches and snails. They may also eat crayfish, small fish, frogs, bivalves, and larvae of chironomid flies (midges) (*Ryder and Manry 1994*).



White-faced Ibis. Marguerite Gregory © California Academy of Sciences.

White-faced ibis population numbers increased on Kern and Pixley Refuges in the 1990s, mainly due to higher water allocations for the Refuge Complex. In times when droughts are not occurring, higher water allocations permit wetlands to be created earlier in the summer, as water is delivered to the Refuges, and remain longer in the spring, as there is more water available to maintain them. White-faced ibis numbers have gone from zero in 1990 to more than 5,600 birds counted on Unit 1, the primary roosting area, in June 2001. Also, at least 1,000 active ibis nests were estimated to be in unit 1 in the spring of 2001. Because nesting habitat is limited in the southern Valley, Kern Refuge is important for reproducing birds.

The Pixley Refuge provides important foraging and roosting habitat for the white-faced ibis. In early February 2001, more than 2,200 white-faced ibis were counted at sunset coming to roost in the 300-acre wetland of Pixley Refuge.

Bald Eagle

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) has suffered from habitat destruction and degradation, illegal shooting, and contamination of its food source, most notably due to the pesticide DDT. The bald eagle is listed federally as a threatened species and State listed as an endangered species.

Bald eagles occasionally visit the Kern Refuge during the winter when abundant waterfowl provide a food source. The most recent sighting on the Refuge was in December of 2003.

American Peregrine Falcon

The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) was federally listed as an endangered species in 1970, and State listed as endangered in 1971. In August 1999, the American peregrine falcon was federally delisted.

The American peregrine falcon is occasionally seen on the Kern Refuge especially during the winter when waterfowl populations are high and provide a prey base. Single observations of peregrine falcons have been reported in recent years primarily in the moist-soil units of Kern Refuge in the winter and spring months. Willow trees in the moist-soil units and a few utility poles provide perching sites for the falcons.

Swainson's Hawk

The Swainson's hawk (*Bufo swainsoni*) is an uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley (*Polite 2000b*). Swainson's hawks breeding in California may spend the winter in Mexico and South America. Central Valley hawks appear to winter in Mexico and Columbia (*CDFG 2001*). Bloom (1980) estimated 110 nesting pairs, and a total population of 375 pairs in California (*Polite 2000b*). The Swainson's hawk is State listed as a threatened species.

Declining numbers of Swainson's hawks are caused, in part, from loss of nesting habitat (*Polite 2000b*). Converting agricultural lands to various residential and commercial developments is a serious threat to Swainson's hawks throughout California (*CDFG 2001*).

Swainson's hawks are rare migrants at Kern Refuge and reportedly breed further north. There are also records south of Kern Refuge on Kern Waterbank lands. Most sightings for the Refuge occur in July and August in the riparian area, with occasional sightings of a single bird in March. In mid-August 1993, a prescribed burn on the west side of the Refuge created good foraging habitat and 19 Swainson's hawks were recorded feeding there. One pair of Swainson's hawks did breed in an area north of the Refuge in 1993, and produced three young. Four Swainson's hawks were seen in the Refuge riparian area in 1999, suggesting the Refuge provides limited roosting and foraging habitat as

the birds migrate to South America. The birds have not been observed using the Refuge riparian area for nesting sites.

Swainson's hawks have been observed in the vicinity of Kern Refuge in migratory groups. Kettles of Swainson's hawks have been observed hunting and roosting off Refuge in areas where sheep are grazing, in newly cut alfalfa fields, and in burned areas. The largest kettle of Swainson's hawk's on record included 95 individuals and was seen in a cut alfalfa field southeast of the Refuge along Wildwood Road in 1994.

Burrowing Owl

At one time, burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) were common and widespread over western North America. However, populations of owls have declined, or disappeared altogether, due to the large scale changes made to the owl's habitat (Souza 1998) including: poisoning and nest site loss resulting from human efforts to control squirrels and prairie dogs (Ehrlich, et. al. 1988); and converting grassland to agriculture (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Zarn 1974, and Remsen 1978). Burrowing owls are listed as a Federal Species of Management Concern and a State Species of Special Concern (Souza 1998).

Kern Refuge provides grasslands habitat for burrowing on the west side along levees that contain abandoned California ground squirrels burrows, and in the entrance tunnels of two artificial kit fox dens. Small grassy areas north and east of the Refuge's headquarters building, may support families of owls in some years. Multiple surveys in the spring and early summer of 1993 yielded counts of 12 distinct burrowing owl locations on Kern Refuge. Five burrowing owls were counted in July 1999 on a single sunrise survey conducted, on the east side of Goose Lake Canal on Kern Refuge. Five burrowing owls were also counted in June 1998 on a night survey on the Kern Refuge along a 12.1-mile route on the west side of Goose Lake Canal.

Pixley Refuge, which consists primarily grazed grasslands, provides more habitat for burrowing owls. Multiple surveys conducted on Pixley Refuge in the spring and early summer of 1993 yielded 20 burrowing owl sites on Pixley Main (consisting of the Wetland, Centerfield, Two-Well, Deer Creek West and Deer Creek East units) and the Dickey Tract. During this season, six burrowing owl locations were recorded on Pixley's Horse Pasture Unit.

Forty-eight burrowing owls were observed on a sunrise survey of Pixley Main conducted on July 6, 1999. Twenty-eight burrowing owls were counted on a sunrise survey of the Horse Pasture Unit conducted July 8, 1999. Later that morning, 45 burrowing owls were counted at the Los Feliz Unit. On a 15.2-mile night survey route on Pixley Main, 10 burrowing owls were counted in June 2001. Four burrowing owls were counted on the same survey route on a night survey in July 2001.

Lost Hills Saltbush

Lost Hills saltbush is an annual that flowers from May to August (Service 1998). It reaches a maximum height of eight inches (Service

1998). The male and female flowers are mixed in small clusters in the upper leaf axils. The fruiting bracts are broadly triangular, irregularly toothed, and may or may not have tubercles. Lost Hills saltbush is listed as a Federal species of concern. It is one of the plant species included in the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California (*Service 1998*).

This species exists in the Valley sink scrub, Valley saltbush scrub, nonnative grassland, and alkali meadow plant communities (*Service 1998*). At most sites, Lost Hills saltbush grows in dried beds of alkaline pools; however, one population, south of McKittrick, exists on exposed slopes rich in gypsum (*Service 1998*). Associated species include common saltbush, spiny saltbush, alkali heath, saltgrass, and seepweed (*Service 1998*). Valley-floor populations exist at elevations of 165 to 280 feet (*Service 1998*).

Prior to 1980, Lost Hills saltbush was reported in three general areas: north of Lost Hills, Mendota in Fresno County, and the Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo County (*Service 1998*). In the 1980s, a number of additional sites were discovered, and the species was confirmed to exist near Lost Hills and on the Carrizo Plain (*Service 1998*). The Lost Hills and Carrizo Plain sites represented large (greater than 10,000 plants) metapopulations, but most sites had a few hundred individuals or less in 1993 (*Service 1998*).

Lost Hills saltbush has been eliminated in some areas by converting land to agricultural use (*Service 1998*). Threats to this species include degraded habitat by livestock grazing, commercial and agricultural development, flooding for waterfowl management, and off-road vehicle activity (*Service 1998*).

Although Lost Hills saltbush has not been the subject of direct conservation efforts, it has benefited indirectly from acquisitions directed at other species (*Service 1998*). The most important task for conservation of Lost Hills saltbush is to protect existing populations on private land from ongoing threats (*Service 1998*). To do so, sites must be secured through conservation easements or acquisition, and public agencies must agree to protect habitat on public lands (*Service 1998*).

In May 1991, a cursory survey was conducted of the San Joaquin Desert Research Natural Area (RNA), located in the northwest corner of the Kern Refuge, by the now late Jack Zaninovich of the California Native Plant Society, and the Refuge biologist (*Service 1991*). Lost Hills saltbush was located and identified by Mr. Zaninovich in Unit 12, which is within the RNA (*Service 1991*). This was the first record of this species for the Refuge (*Service 1991*). The heavy March rains resulted in a lush growth of many native forbs and probably increased the numbers of this small population of Lost Hills saltbush to a detectable level (*Service 1991*). Surveys by botanists skilled enough to identify various species of *Atriplex* have not been conducted in the RNA since 1991.

Diseases and Toxins

When wildlife is exposed to bacterial, fungal, viral, or parasitic diseases, or chemical and biotoxins, the results can be massive die-offs of migratory waterfowl, which can be highly detrimental to resident wildlife populations. Suitable conditions for the outbreak and spread of diseases could occur on the Refuges because of infected migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and neotropical migrants using the Refuge. Exposure to toxins could occur on the Refuges or on surrounding agricultural land. While relatively little is known about the general health of most wildlife, sufficient data exists on the Refuge's to minimize, and if necessary, prevent major disease outbreaks among waterfowl and waterbirds, as well as exposure to at least some chemicals and biotoxins. Management of other diseases has not been evaluated on the Refuges, but a network of qualified agencies and organizations would provide support for control and containment. Summarized below are real and potential toxin issues on the Refuges.

Chemical Toxins

Chemical toxin exposure on the Refuges could occur directly through lead shot, indirectly through rodenticides, and indirectly or directly through insecticides and herbicides.

Lead Shot. Lead shot was commonly used for waterfowl hunting until 1991, when the Service banned its use. Since 1991, steel shot has been used to hunt waterfowl. Infrequently, other nontoxic shot, such as bismuth and tungsten, are also used. In 1976, as part of a region-wide effort to address lead toxicity in waterfowl, 115 soil samples were taken that represented approximately 10 percent of the Kern Refuge wetland area. The number of lead pellets averaged 68,300 per acre and ranged from 8,094 to 147,155 pellets per acre. The range was reflective of the number of years a wetland unit had been exposed to hunting. Unit 1 had the highest average because it has been hunted 13 years and unit 6C had the lowest average because it has been hunted only one year. Also, as part of a related region-wide effort to address lead toxicity in waterfowl, gizzard samples were obtained from harvested waterfowl during the 1975 to 1976, 1981 to 1982, and 1984 to 1985 hunt seasons. A total of 628 gizzards, mostly from pintails (78 percent), were examined for ingested lead pellets. The overall ingestion rate decreased from 8 percent in 1975 to 1976 to 2.7 percent in 1981 to 1982, to 2.2 percent in 1984 to 1985. At the time of these studies, the results were more indicative for pintails than any other species examined (mallard, shoveler, green-winged teal) and probably did not accurately reflect the lead pellet ingestion rate by waterfowl on the Kern Refuge.

Lead poisoning is no longer the threat it once was since lead shot has been banned on the Refuge for more than 10 years, and because wetlands are periodically maintained through discing and plowing. Periodic maintenance of wetland soils may aid in any remnant lead pellets migrating further into the soil, so that they will not be available to waterfowl when wetlands are flooded.

Rodenticides. Rodenticides are not used on the Refuge. They may be used on surrounding land, which could result in secondary exposure to either transient or resident wildlife on the Refuge.

Insecticides. The use of insecticides on the Refuge is governed by approved Pesticide Use Proposals and Compatibility Determinations. Limited use occurs to control mosquitoes to reduce the likelihood of serious public health risks, especially encephalitis and West Nile virus. The Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District applies methoprene (a growth inhibitor) and BTI (biological control) in selected wetland areas only after field surveys document high mosquito densities. Published studies have documented that exposure of resident and migratory land-based and wetland wildlife to these larvacides causes little or no adverse effect to species or population persistence and longevity. If mosquito populations are not controlled by larvacides and a public health emergency is declared, the use of adulticides may be permitted. Adulticides kill a wide variety of insects, so they may indirectly affect wildlife species that feed on insects.

Herbicides. The use of herbicides on the Refuge is governed by approved Pesticide Use Proposals and Compatibility Determinations. Both Rodeo and Roundup are used seasonally to control vegetation, especially cattails, around water control structures and in ditches and canals, and Garlon and Stalker are used occasionally to control salt cedar.

Diseases

A Waterfowl Disease Plan, written in 1976, and a Disease Contingency Plan, written in 1984, provide a history and summary of disease outbreaks on the Refuges and surrounding lands from 1960 to 1983. These plans identify water level manipulation, habitat management, and planning as key elements in preventing, controlling, and managing waterfowl diseases. An Interagency Migratory Bird Disease Contingency Plan (1982) provides a framework for coordinating disease control and prevention.

The most serious disease on the Refuges is avian botulism and, to a lesser extent, avian cholera. For both of these, the Refuges could serve as a primary or secondary outbreak source. Avian botulism was first documented on Pixley Refuge in 1963, and in 1967 on Kern Refuge. Stagnant and poorly circulated water were identified as the causes in both initial outbreaks. Since that time, avian botulism has periodically been diagnosed on the Kern Refuge, but infrequently on the Pixley Refuge. Water management (most wetlands are dry in June and July) has played a key role in reducing the likelihood of outbreaks on the Refuges, but the risk of birds becoming infected elsewhere and then using the Refuges remains the same.

Avian cholera was suspected in the death of one Canada goose on the Kern Refuge in 1968, and confirmed in the death of 96 birds in 1984. No outbreaks of or documented waterfowl deaths due to avian cholera have

occurred on either of the Refuges since then, however, its occurrence in the Pacific Flyway is well documented.

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Defined

Cultural resources are physical remains, sites, objects, records, oral testimonies, and traditions that connect us to our nation's past. Cultural resources include archaeological and historical artifacts, sites, landscapes, plants, animals, sacred locations, and traditional cultural properties that play an important role in the traditional, but continuing, life of a community. Most of the recorded cultural resources at the Refuges are archaeological sites.

Cultural resources, especially archaeological sites, are fragile and nonrenewable. Most consist of worked stone, fire altered rocks, and organically enriched soil on, or close to, the surface. When compared to the surrounding landscape and contemporary cultural features, such as roads, ditches, and structures, archaeological sites are small and subtle.

Prehistoric Setting

At various times the shore of Pleistocene era Lake Tulare would have been within what is now the Pixley Refuge. No archaeological evidence clearly demonstrates a Pleistocene human presence within the Refuge, however, discoveries nearby of fluted points, similar to the well known Clovis style projectile point, provide a hint of a human occupation around Lake Tulare for more than 9,000 years (*Riddell and Olsen 1969, Preston 1981*).

The Kern Refuge is situated on two historic slough channels that fed the Holocene Lake Tulare before it was drained for agricultural production. Marshes, sloughs, and lakes often provide rich resources for sustaining human life. The 1983 overview of cultural resources of the Refuges predicted that most sites are located above 218 feet mean sea level at the contact between Twissleman and Nahrub soil types (*Arguelles 1983*). These may represent the uplands and slough channels as they existed during the early Holocene Period. Many archaeological sites are found at bends in former sloughs and on large islands internal to the marsh.

Ethnographic Setting

When Europeans first came to California, the Yokuts inhabited most of the Valley. Settlement by people culturally akin to the Yokuts probably began about 7,000 years ago (*Preston 1981*). Their artifacts were much like those of Great Basin peoples but showed adjustments to a more westerly environment (*Preston 1981*). Latta (1949) estimated that before the coming of Europeans to California, the Yokuts numbered no less than 25,000 living in and around the Tulare Basin. In 1833, an epidemic, possibly a severe strain of malaria, wiped out 75 percent of the native population (*Wallace 1978*).

Historic Setting

Spanish Period. Pedro Fages left the first written record of the southern Valley. As acting governor of Alta California in the fall of 1772,

Fages led a small band of soldiers through Tejon Pass and down into the Valley (*Fages 1937*). He visited the Yokut village of Tulamni, which he named Buena Vista (*Wallace 1978*). From that time until 1806, except for a few vague reports of expeditions searching for deserting soldiers and mission runaways, there is no record of the Spanish visiting the southern Valley.

In 1806, Father Jose Maria de Zalvidea and Alferez Gabriel Moraga accompanied Lieutenant Francis Ruiz from Mission Santa Barbara via Mission Santa Ynez into the Valley from the west, traversing, as Fages had done three decades earlier, around Buena Vista Lake and through what is now southern Kern County. Because the rest of California was rich and underpopulated, the Spanish saw little value in the Tulare Basin.

Mexican Period. While Spanish authorities in California viewed the southern Valley with disinterest, the Mexicans saw it as a threat to their authority. It was a refuge and staging area for increasingly aggressive Yokuts raids and a route for illegal trappers, explorers, and settlers from the United States.

When California became part of Mexico (1822-1846), expeditions into the Valley were largely punitive. Ranchers organized campaigns to recover stolen livestock, punish thieves, and capture slaves.

During the winter of 1826 to 1827, Jedediah Smith, the first U.S. citizen to enter the Valley, started trapping in the basin. His stories and the quality of the pelts he brought back encouraged the Hudson Bay Company to send trappers into California. Between 1832 and 1845 the Southern Trapping Party of the Hudson Bay Company employed 90 to 100 men in the Valley (*Elliott 1883*).

John C. Fremont explored the Valley in 1844 and 1845 (*Preston 1981*). In 1846, Fremont named the river the Spanish called Rio de San Felipe and La Porcincula, after his cartographer Edward M. Kern.

U.S. Settlement. Although the Tulare Basin did not experience an invasion by the first wave of immigrants, gold seekers and settlers soon overran the country and Indian lands passed into private hands. In 1851, the tribes agreed to relinquish their lands for reservations and payments in goods, but the treaty was never ratified by the U. S. Senate (*Wallace 1978*).

The key to agriculture in the Valley is irrigation. The first irrigation ditch in the basin was built between 1862 and 1867 (*Preston 1981*). Lake Tulare's water levels fell and annual hydrologic cycles were disrupted as water was drawn from the Tulare Basin for irrigation. Natural stream courses were channelized and marshlands were drained for agricultural purposes. In 1898, articles in the Hanford Daily Journal and the Tulare County Times reported that the lake had dried up.

Soils were an important factor in historic land use as they determined areas suitable for cultivation and grazing. Many soils initially favorable to historic agricultural methods were soon abandoned due to the accumulations of salts resulting from irrigation. Other soils, Pond Loam, Fresno clay, and to a lesser extent, Nahrub clay, were so heavy or compact that they would not yield to the plow, but did produce vegetation suitable for grazing (*Arguelles 1983*).

As Tulare County's reputation as grazing land grew, cattlemen streamed into the southern section. By the 1860s, the Visalia region had 3,300 non-Indian residents. Overgrazing and poor land management practices took their toll on the land and the people who settled there (*Preston 1981*).

When the first rail line extended into the Tulare Basin in 1871, many of the cattle ranchers sold out and wheat and sheep farms spread across the basin. Between 1870 and 1880, Tulare County's population increased 149 percent, from 4,533 to 11,281. By 1890 it had reached 24,574, an additional 118 percent.

Surveys

Most archaeological surveys in areas of Kern and Pixley Refuges have been done in conjunction with Federal projects. About 20 percent (2,102 acres) of Kern Refuge's 11,249 acres have been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. The remaining acreage includes about 33 percent (3,500 acres) managed as wetland and about 14 percent (1,500 acres) that was previously leveled agricultural fields, neither of which are likely to have intact archaeological sites. About 6 percent (387 acres) of Pixley Refuge's 6,379 acres have been systematically surveyed for cultural resources.

Paleontological Resources

Kern Refuge. Vertebrate fossils, including a presumed mammoth (*Arguelles 1983*) and camelid remains (*Grayson 1985*) have been located within the Kern Refuge boundary. Beyond identification, no formal study of these fossils has occurred. No significant fossil finds would be expected within the Refuge; however, their discovery is a possibility. If collected, paleontological resources should be managed under the Department of the Interior's Museum Property program..

Pixley Refuge. No significant fossil finds have been found, within the Pixley Refuge boundary. Discovery is, however, a possibility.

Prehistoric Resources

Kern Refuge. There are 26 recorded prehistoric sites within the Kern Refuge boundary, including burial areas, camp sites, and lithic scatter. A formal evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was started for the Poso Creek archaeological site, a prehistoric burial area. The nomination was returned by the National Park Service due to insufficient data. No further efforts have been taken to list this site on the NRHP. Eight prehistoric sites have been evaluated and determined not eligible for listing. Until listed or evaluated as ineligible, all other sites should be treated as eligible for

listing on the NRHP. It is probable that over the coming years archaeological sites may be inadvertently exposed by natural or human actions.

Several sites are currently mapped closely together. Additional survey data may show these to be a single site or an associated cluster. Given the area's fluctuating hydrology, some sites may be deeply buried. Discovery of these sites through standard surface survey is unlikely.

Pixley Refuge. There are three recorded prehistoric sites on Pixley Refuge. All consist of lithic scatter. In addition, one isolated prehistoric artifact (basal projectile point fragment) has been found on the Refuge. One prehistoric site lies just to the west of the Refuge. Three of the largest sites appear to have been dislocated from their original context and incorporated into levees. No sites have been formally evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Until listed or evaluated as not eligible, all sites will be treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is probable that over the coming years, archaeological sites may be inadvertently exposed by natural or human actions.

Historic Resources

Kern Refuge. Two historic sites were recorded on Kern Refuge. Both consist of domestic debris from the first quarter of the twentieth century, such as cans that once held milk and tobacco, bottles, canning jars, and various metal objects. In 1983, these sites were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Because the area was deemed swamp land during early surveys and not suitable for agriculture, physical remains of historic sites are likely to be few in number and primarily reflective of ranching activities.

Pixley Refuge. Three historic sites have been recorded on the Pixley Refuge. They are composed largely of brick and some glass. The items date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century. They likely correspond with the 1890s homesteads of M.P. Traniar and J. Armstrong (*Arguelles 1983*).

Visitor Services

The wetlands at Kern Refuge provide numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation, including hunting, wildlife observation, photography, and environmental education. Over the past three years, Kern Refuge has annually averaged about 6,000 visitors. Until recently, the only visitor services on Pixley Refuge were guided public talks and tours. Pixley Refuge has averaged about 230 visitors per year over the last three years. Figure 10 shows the existing visitor facilities on Kern Refuge.

Refuge Access

Kern Refuge's entrance is located at the intersection of Garces Highway and Corcoran Road. The entrance is about 14 miles from Interstate 5 via State Highway 46 and Corcoran Road and 19 miles west of State Highway 99 via Garces Highway. Kern Refuge has a small paved parking lot at the headquarters with space for about eight vehicles and a

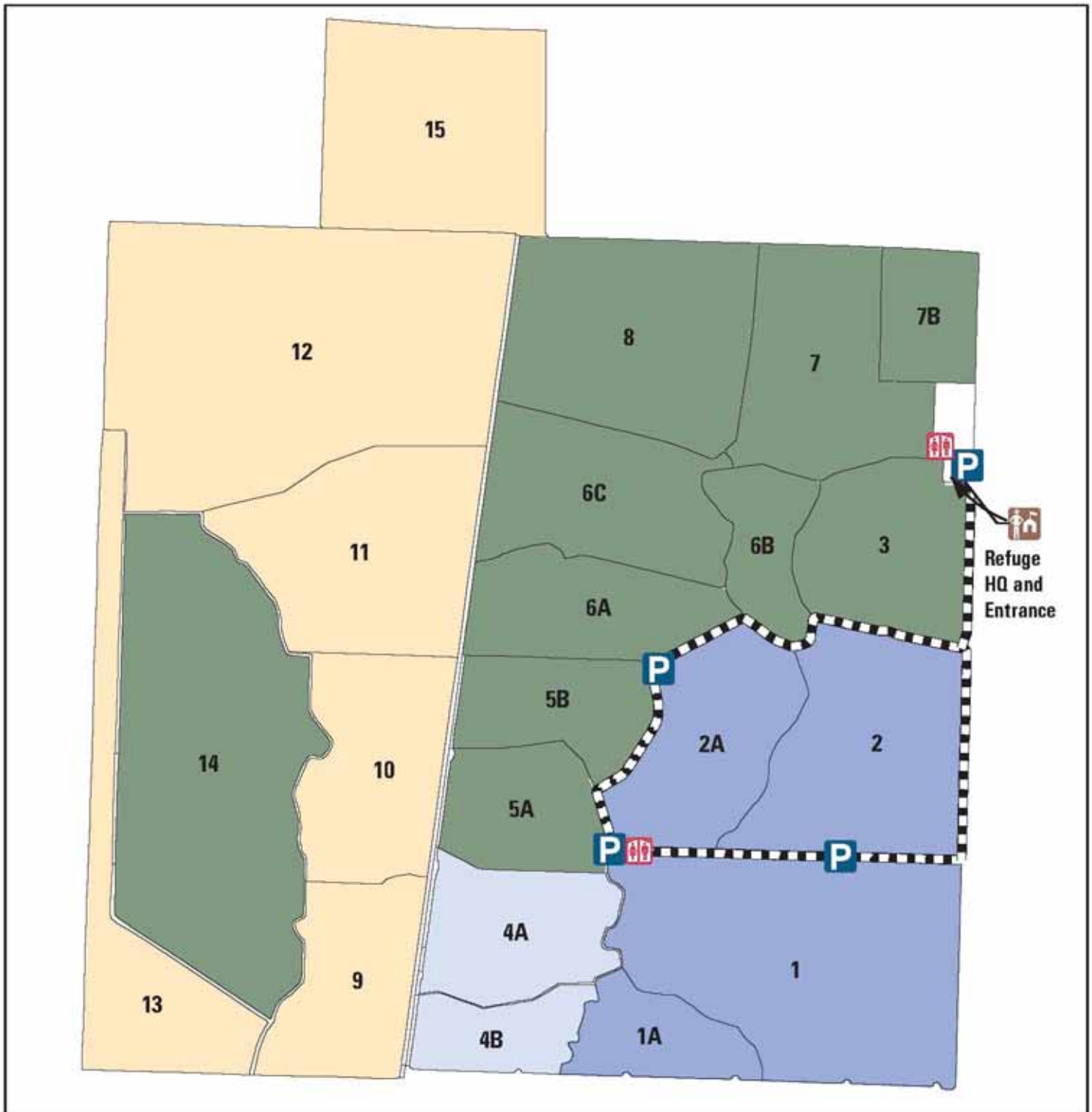


Figure 10. Existing Public Use Facilities

Kern National Wildlife Refuge



- Restrooms
- Parking Lots
- Existing Auto Tour Route
- Closed Areas**
- Uplands
- Wetland Sanctuary
- Hunt Areas**
- Blinds
- Free Roam

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larger gravel parking lot at the nearby hunter check station with space for up to 75 vehicles. Three gravel parking lots, with space for 20 to 30 vehicles each, are located along the 6.5-mile gravel auto tour route. In addition to vehicles, the tour route is also open to bicycles and pedestrians.

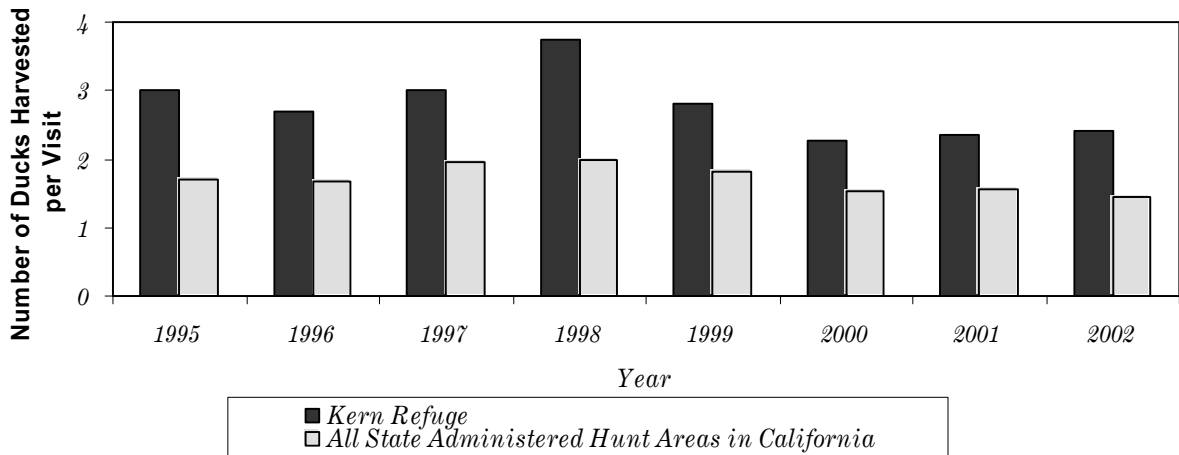
Pixley Refuge is located about 6.7 miles from Highway 99 via Avenue 56 and Road 88. The entrance to Pixley Refuge's parking lot is located off Road 88, about one mile north of Avenue 56. The gravel parking lot has space for about 12 vehicles.

Hunting

Waterfowl hunting has occurred on Kern Refuge since the early 1960s and is administered by CDFG through a cooperative agreement. Kern Refuge is the only public hunt area in the southern Valley. An average of 1,800 visitors per year hunt on the Refuge. From 1995 to 2002, the number of hunters at Kern Refuge has more than doubled from 1,236 to 2,830. Hunters account for about 39 percent of the Refuge's visitors. Currently, Kern Refuge has 11 hunting blinds spaced across 479 acres. Two of the blinds are wheelchair-accessible. A maximum of four hunters are allowed per blind. Kern Refuge also provides up to 1,867 acres of free roam hunt area. The maximum hunter density in this area is one hunter per 20 acres, for a total capacity of 93 hunters. The amount of the Refuge open to hunting depends on the acreage of flooded wetland habitat. The first 1,000 acres of the Refuge's wetlands that are flooded serve as a sanctuary and, are closed to hunting. As the remaining wetland acreage is flooded, 55 percent is closed to hunting and 45 percent is opened. During drought years, hunting may be completely closed or only open on a small area of the Refuge. Thus, the size of the hunt area is related to the availability of water.

The duck-hunting season generally runs from late October or early November to mid-January. At Kern Refuge, hunt days are Wednesdays and Saturdays from a half hour before sunrise to sunset. Hunter success at Kern Refuge is consistently higher than the state average. Over a seven-year period, from 1995 to 2002, hunters at Kern Refuge averaged 2.7 ducks per visit while, the state average over the same period was 1.7 ducks per hunter visit. Figure 11 illustrates this trend.

Hunters travel from all over California to hunt at Kern Refuge. However, most hunters are from two general areas: the southern Valley (Kern, Tulare, and Kings Counties) and the Los Angeles Basin (Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange Counties). While about 34 percent of hunters traveled less than 50 miles to hunt on the Kern Refuge, 51 percent traveled more than 100 miles to hunt the Refuge during the 1999 hunt season.

Figure 11. Average Duck Harvest per Hunter Visit: 1995 to 2002.

Hunting is not permitted on Pixley Refuge for a number of reasons. First, the Refuge is an important wintering area for sandhill cranes and the wetland area is too small to provide adequate sanctuary for the cranes and allow hunting. Second, due to the small size of the wetland unit, relatively few hunters could be safely accommodated. Third, a hunt program would be difficult to administer due to the lack of staff present on the Refuge. Finally, Pixley and Kern Refuges have the only two sanctuaries for waterfowl in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Without these sanctuaries, fewer waterfowl would winter in the Valley. These sanctuaries are critical to the continued viability of duck clubs in the area. Without ducks to hunt, these private wetlands would probably be converted to other non-wetland uses.

Wildlife Observation, Interpretation and Environmental Education
About 1,500 visitors participate in wildlife observation and 2,000 visitors participate in interpretation activities on Kern Refuge each year. The Refuge offers wildlife observation and photography opportunities along a five-mile self-guided auto tour route. Foot access is also allowed on established dike roads. The auto tour route is open year-round during daylight hours, except during the waterfowl hunting season. During this period, the Refuge is closed to the nonhunting public on hunt days (Wednesdays and Saturdays). During the peak waterfowl migration, and wintering period (September 15 through February 15), visitor services are limited to the self-guided auto tour route, until 1,000 acres of wetlands are flooded. Once this initial sanctuary is established, 45 percent of the remaining wetland units are opened to foot travel as they are flooded.

Over the last three years, an average of about 445 visitors per year participates in staff or volunteer conducted talks, tours, and demonstrations at Kern Refuge. Approximately 340 students per year participate in Refuge-related environmental education, conducted by Refuge staff or volunteers, either on or off Refuge.

In 2000, Pixley Refuge staff and Tulare County Audubon Society volunteers constructed a parking lot and a 1.5-mile interpretive walking trail and observation platform on the wetland unit at the Refuge. The trail guides visitors through 13 interpretive stops, and includes six interpretive panels and an observation platform overlooking the east end of the managed wetland unit. The majority of the use occurs on the trail from fall to spring, coinciding with bird migrations and waterfowl and waterbird use of the wetland habitat. Little use is expected in the summer months when the wetlands are dry.

Socioeconomics

Economic Region

Location. Kern Refuge is in the southern end of the Valley in the Tulare Basin, 19 miles west of Delano, California, in Kern County. Kern County is in the heart of Central California with an economic base of agriculture and oil. The Kern County land area is 8,171 square miles making it the third largest county in California. Kern Refuge, a single 11,249-acre unit, is surrounded by privately owned pasture (nonnative grassland), native scrublands, and agricultural croplands.

Pixley Refuge is approximately 19 miles south of Tulare and 15 miles northwest of Kern Refuge, in Tulare County. Tulare County is about midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Tulare County consists of 4,863 square miles. The eastern half of the county is primarily public land. These public lands include Kings Canyon National Park, Sequoia National Park, Sequoia National Forest, and Inyo National Forest.

Population

As of January 2001, Kern County's population was 685,800 (about 2 percent of the State's population). Bakersfield, about 110 miles north of Los Angeles, is the County seat and the largest city in Kern County with a population of 254,400. Delano, Wasco, and Lost Hills, the cities nearest Kern Refuge, have populations of 38,824, 20,092, and 2,212, respectively. The combined population of the unincorporated portions of the County is 276,200. The 2000 population for Census Tract 45, in which Kern Refuge is located, was 3,418; of this, 88 percent were Hispanic, 10 percent were white, 0.5 percent were black, 0.5 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and 1 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander (*U.S. Census Bureau 2003*).

The population of Tulare County, as of January 2001, was 375,550 (1.1 percent of the State's population). Of all the California counties, Tulare County is ranked first in agricultural production. Tulare County is also the second largest agricultural producing area in the United States and the number one milk producer in the world (California Department of Food and Agriculture 2002). Visalia, the County seat, is the largest city with a population of 94,300. Other major cities include Tulare, population 41,000, and Porterville, population 40,650. The combined population of the unincorporated portions of the County is 144,300. The 2000 population of Census Tract 43, which includes the Pixley Refuge, was 6,746, of this 80 percent were Hispanic, 13 percent were White, 4

percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, 1 percent were Black, 1 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and 1 percent were other (*U.S. Census Bureau 2003*).

Employment

The civilian workforce in Kern County for 2000 was 287,000 (1.09 percent of the State's population). The average per-capita income in 1999 was \$19,886. The unemployment rate was 11.3 percent. In Tract 45, the 2000 workforce of persons 16 and older was 2,188, of those, 22 percent were unemployed. Median household income for Tract 45 in 2000 was \$30,547. In Tract 45, 39 percent of the population lives below the poverty level, of those, 35 percent are under 18 and 24 percent are 65 and older (*U.S. Census Bureau 2003*).

In Kern County, the agriculture industry employed 46,900 people. Agriculture sales for the County in 2000 totaled \$2.2 billion; this is 7.5 percent of the State's total agricultural income. Leading commodities in the County are grapes, citrus, almonds and by-products, cotton and processed cottonseed, milk, carrots, pistachios, cattle and calves, hay, and alfalfa. Of these commodities, California retains only 2 percent of the crops with approximately 18 percent exported to other nations and 80 percent shipped to other states. In 2000, Kern County was the fourth most productive agricultural county in the State.

The 2000 civilian labor force in Tulare County was 143,800, about 0.7 percent of the State's total. The average per-capita income in 1997 was \$17,116. The 2000 work force in Census Tract 43, of persons 16 and older, was 3,172; of those, 1,394 were unemployed. Median household income is \$19,185. In 2000, 38 percent of the population of Tract 43 lived in poverty; of those, 48 percent were 18 and younger and 13 percent were 65 and older (*U.S. Census Bureau 2003*).

In 1999, 34,900 people in Tulare County were employed in the agricultural industry. The value of agricultural production in Tulare County for 1998 was \$2.9 billion. This represents 10.8 percent of California's total agricultural production. Leading commodities were livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, field crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts, nursery products, seed crops, apiary products, milk, oranges, grapes, cattle and calves, hay and silage, alfalfa, plums, corn, grain and silage, nectarines, peaches, and cotton.

Refuge Economics

In 2001, 82 million people in the United States participated in hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching. By comparison, the total attendance in 2001 for all major league baseball and professional football gamers was about 89 million. Of the 82 million wildlife enthusiasts, 66 million, almost one-third of the population of the United States, were wildlife watchers; this does not include hunting or visits to zoos, aquariums, or circuses. Americans spent \$38 billion to observe, feed, and photograph wildlife in the United States, according to the 2001 National and State Economic Impacts of Wildlife Watching report (*Claudill 2003*). According to the report, more than one million jobs are created by wildlife watching,

which generates \$27.8 billion in employment income, \$712 million in state income tax revenue, and \$3.3 billion in Federal income tax revenue. Wildlife watching also produces \$2.1 billion in state sales tax revenue. If wildlife watching had been a Fortune 500 company in 2001, it would have ranked 23rd (*Claudill 2003*).

In 2002, visitors to National Wildlife Refuges across the country contributed more than \$809.2 million in sales to regional economies. As this spending flowed through the economy, more than 19,000 people were employed generating \$315.2 million in employment income (*Claudill and Henderson 2003*). In 2002, wildlife watchers in California spent \$2.6 billion and created 61,360 jobs that generated \$1.6 billion in income. This in turn resulted in \$132.3 million in state sales tax revenue, \$46.9 million in state income tax revenue, and \$190.3 million in Federal income tax revenue (*Claudill 2003*).

In Kern County, travelers spent \$788.8 million in 1998. The tourism industry employed 9,340 workers for a payroll of \$121.4 million. County and State tax revenue generated by tourism totaled \$13.2 million and \$43 million respectively.

Millions of tourists travel through Tulare County each year to visit Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park. In 1998, travelers spent \$425.4 million in Tulare County. The tourism industry employed 4,860 workers for a payroll of \$64.2 million, which generated \$7.1 million in local taxes and \$23.1 million in State taxes.

In fiscal year 2000, Refuge Revenue Sharing programs contributed \$23,091 to Kern County and \$9,325 to Tulare County. Grazing Receipts for Pixley Refuge were \$18,756. On Kern Refuge, grazing receipts of \$8,210 were used for habitat improvement projects. The two Refuges spent \$498,400 for local contracts and another \$160,000 was spent locally for goods and services. Salaries for Refuge employees, who live locally, totaled \$530,000.

Chapter 4. Problems and Opportunities

Historic Habitat Destruction and Modification

Kern Refuge was created in 1960 to replace wetland habitat in the southern San Joaquin Valley (Valley) that was lost as a result of draining and converting wetlands for agricultural use. Prior to the increase in agriculture, at least two streams that originated in the Sierra Nevada, 40 to 60 miles to the east, meandered near the present day Refuge and ultimately emptied into Tulare Lake. During years of higher than average rainfall, these streams would occasionally overflow and flood major areas of the relatively flat Valley floor, including the area now occupied by the Refuge. These naturally flowing streams, occasional flooding, and relatively little agriculture resulted in a connected system of riparian corridors, wetland vegetation, and seasonal wetlands in the Valley. These natural processes and features are no longer apparent in the Valley, which today represents a landscape that has been drastically modified to meet agricultural demands. Like the surrounding landscape, the Refuge is also highly modified, with a series of constructed water delivery canals and ditches, water control structures, and regularly-shaped wetland units bounded by levees.

Pixley Refuge was created in 1959 to replace wetlands lost due to draining by early settlers. Parts of Pixley Refuge are within the historic Tulare Lake Bed that once provided significant habitat for waterfowl on the Pacific Flyway. Draining the Tulare Lake Bed destroyed traditional habitat for migratory waterfowl. Other agricultural alterations in the southern San Joaquin Valley diminished upland habitat for native species, as well. The Pixley Refuge preserves a portion of native upland habitat, which was once common on the southern portions of the Tulare Basin. Most of the other native uplands have been destroyed due to agriculture, urban development, and overgrazing. Today, flood flows reach the Tulare Basin only in high runoff years. In normal years, flows are retained in specific flood control areas for farming. The Tulare Basin watershed now has numerous reservoirs that hold the water to generate power, control flooding, and irrigate throughout the season. Continuing development around the Refuge could potentially become a problem, as dairies and other types of agriculture eliminate native habitat.

Nonnative Plant Species

Nonnative plant species, especially salt cedar, continue to be problematic along levees and in wetland units. Although salt cedar provides habitat for some wildlife, most researchers have concluded that it has little value to most native amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals (*Lovich and de Gouvenain 1998*). While labor-intensive management (cutting it at the base and painting the stump with herbicide) is effective in controlling salt cedar, treating large areas is expensive and the Refuge lacks the staff to implement this control method. Biological control is feasible, but still uncertain; mechanical removal is site limited; and the use of foliar herbicides is being investigated. An integrated approach is being used

on the Refuge Complex to control salt cedar that includes cut stump treatments, as well as removal.

The majority of vegetative ground cover on Refuge Complex uplands is nonnative grasses. This is particularly evident on the Pixley Refuge, but salt cedar also exists with nonnative grasses on the Kern Refuge. These grasses easily out-compete most native grasses and shrubs; without some form of management (grazing, burning, mowing) they can easily form dense rank stands of vegetation. These dense stands are not suitable for use by listed species, and prevent the establishment and growth of native forbs and shrubs. In contrast, the historic vegetation was probably dominated by desert scrub with a sparse cover of annual grasses and forbs (*Hamilton 1997*). This habitat type provided suitable foraging, burrowing, and escape cover for a variety of small native mammals and lizards. While grazing is currently the most promising tool used to reduce the density and height of nonnative grasses, little is known about its effects on the endangered Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Germano et al 2001*).

Contaminants

Little information is available on the overall health of Kern Refuge. While there is relatively little development around the Refuge, nonpoint source pollution from agricultural lands may be problematic, especially during floods, or through contaminated water delivery. Comprehensive water quality testing is periodically conducted. A comprehensive water analysis was completed in 1998 for water entering the Refuge at the Goose Lake Canal Intake. A review of this analysis found that the water chemistry was typical of irrigation return flows and that the Refuge could expect considerable variability based on the seasons and land practices. Generally, the water quality was considered moderate: this means it is not entirely acceptable but also, not entirely problematic. No general change in wetland plant composition or distribution has been detected due to contamination or pollution, nor has any population of terrestrial or aquatic animal species indicated a problem.

The Refuge's reliance on delivered water, which includes some tail water from recently irrigated agricultural land, and the greatly reduced frequency of flooding have allowed increased sediment and salt accumulation in many Refuge wetlands. In the higher elevation areas of the Refuge wetlands, this increase is noticeable in the lack of vegetation and white appearance of the soils, indicating a high salt concentration.

Studies conducted between 1986 and 1987 provided the basis for a Contaminants Assessment Process Report for Pixley Refuge. This report concluded that although the Refuge is in a highly agricultural area, contaminant levels are comparatively low and pose little or no threat to wildlife on the Refuge. The agricultural lands surround the Refuge support row crops and dairies, and may become a problem in the future. Road 88 runs through Pixley Refuge and is the site of chronic illegal dumping of such items as household waste. Illegal drug manufacturing by-products are occasionally dumped along this road, as well, and pose a potential threat to people and wildlife.

Water Supply

The Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 (CVPIA) contains provisions that require the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) to provide reliable and adequate water supplies to both Kern and Pixley Refuges. For Kern, the Level 2 supply of 9,950 acre-feet of water is available in all years that are rated as better than critically dry, which occurs in most years. In critically dry years, the Refuge receives only 75 percent of the Level 2 amount or approximately 7,460 acre-feet. The Bureau must acquire the Level 4 supply for Kern of 15,050 acre-feet from willing sellers each year. The availability of this Refuge water supply is subject to two major constraints: the availability of water on the open market and the availability of Bureau funds to purchase the water. Either of these limitations can affect the timing and total supply of water available to the Refuge.

The federal water year runs from March through February and the Refuge prepares water delivery schedules that detail monthly water delivery requests based on habitat management requirements. Unfortunately, the purchase of Level 4 water may not be complete until late in the summer or fall and does not frequently meet the total Level 4 allocation. It is impossible to develop and implement quality irrigation schedules since the total quantity of water that will be available for Refuge management is unknown early in the spring. This limitation greatly impacts the Refuge's ability to maximize the quality and quantity of the irrigated food plants. The inadequacy of spring and summer irrigation translates into decreased habitat suitability for migrating and wintering waterfowl and waterbirds the following fall and winter. Likewise, any decrease in the quantity of fall and winter wetland habitat impacts the ability of the Refuge to accommodate the needs of migrating and wintering waterfowl and waterbirds reliant upon these habitats.

Pixley Refuge currently receives all of its management water from a single well that was drilled in 1994. The well was drilled as an interim measure to provide some water to the Refuge while long term supply and conveyance agreements were developed. A 2003 environmental assessment described a preferred alternative for delivering water to the Refuge via a pipeline that would connect to the Friant-Kern Canal (*Bureau 2003*). The high cost of this proposed project and a lack of available Bureau staff time have delayed development of the delivery system. Currently the Refuge only utilizes approximately 1,000 acre-feet of water per year out of a CVPIA allocation of 6,000 acre-feet. Due to well output restrictions and internal Refuge water conveyance infrastructure limitations, the Service is able to actively manage only 300 of the 750 acres of potential wetlands. A conjunctive use program, using both wells and surface water deliveries, has been proposed as an alternative to sole reliance upon surface deliveries. While water quality is generally good in the vicinity of the Refuge, the aquifer below the Refuge is over-drafted, causing fears that any additional use by the Refuge could create problems for other well users in the area. The lack of a reliable and full water supply continues to impact the full development of wetlands and has impacted the creation of suitable foraging habitat for sandhill cranes that winter on the Refuge.

Lack of Information

Refuge strategies for wetland and upland management focus on providing suitable habitats for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and other resident wildlife. These strategies are supported by biological information and principles; however, the lack of wildlife population data and long term habitat management information could create problems when planning and implementing future management actions.

High priority management actions include manipulating wetland vegetation to reduce emergent plant density, increasing moist soil waterfowl food plant vigor, and setting back successional processes to provide open water habitats. Grazing, fire, mowing, discing, plowing, and flood-up and draw-down dates have been used to manage wetland vegetation. The timing and effectiveness of these actions, however, has not been thoroughly correlated with the resultant vegetation and wildlife responses. With the exception of flood-up and draw-down dates, all other management actions occur during summer to early fall, when the wetlands are dry. When flood-up occurs, bird use has not consistently been correlated with specific management actions. Specific data is not available that provides concrete information concerning the effects of a single management action or interactions of multiple habitat modifications; as a result, the Refuge may not be providing the best possible habitat management for migratory and resident wetland dependent species. More specific data must be obtained and analyzed before the refuge manager is able to adequately address specific management actions.

Grazing is used as a management tool to control nonnative vegetation on upland habitats on the Refuges. These uplands comprise approximately 25 percent of the land area on the Kern Refuge and 95 percent of the land area on the Pixley Refuge and are used by threatened and endangered species. While the grazing season typically runs from November to April, the effects that cattle might have on the quality of the habitat for these species is not well documented. Some issues requiring further documentation that may ultimately result in modifications to the grazing program include compacting soil, destroying existing and potential burrow sites, reducing coverage or loss of native plants, and increasing waste products,.

Fire is occasionally used to control wetland vegetation. However, the poor air quality in the San Joaquin Valley typically results in “No Burn” days during times when prescribed fire is most often used (summer and fall). While fire has been an important component in vegetation control and management in the past, current air quality restrictions will make it more difficult to use in the future.

Land use practices on lands adjacent to the refuges are also of immediate concern. Sewage sludge imported from outside of the Tulare Basin is applied as a soil amendment to croplands north of the Kern Refuge. Dairies continue to be developed adjacent to the Pixley Refuge.

While the lack of information on the Refuges and private properties adjacent to them continues to affect management strategies, there are ample opportunities for the Refuges to cooperate with local duck clubs to protect private upland habitat, provide technical assistance for wetland management, and cooperate with other Federal and State natural resource organizations to restore habitat and identify local conservation priorities.

Chapter 5. Refuge

Management Direction: Goals Objectives and Strategies

Goals are descriptive, open-ended, and often broad statements of desired future conditions that convey a purpose but do not define measurable standards. Goals translate refuge purposes into management direction. Each goal is supported by measurable, achievable objectives with specific strategies needed to accomplish them. Objectives are designed to be accomplished within 15 years. Actual implementation, however, may vary as a result of available funding. Figures 12 and 13, respectively, show the habitat management and visitor services plans for Kern Refuge. Figure 14 shows the habitat management and visitor services plans for Pixley Refuge.

Kern Refuge

Goal 1. Provide high quality wintering and migratory habitat for migratory birds in the southern San Joaquin Valley, with an emphasis on waterfowl and waterbirds.

Objective 1.A. Of the 6,400 acres that can be managed as seasonal wetlands, the Refuge will manage 2,400 acres for a plant cover of approximately 60 percent emergent vegetation and 40 percent open water. These moist soil units will be flooded less than eight inches deep to maximize seed availability for wintering and migratory dabbling ducks and to provide invertebrate substrate with sparse vegetation and water depths of less than two inches for shorebirds during the following spring migration (March to May). Plant composition will consist of 50 percent or more of high-energy waterfowl food plants (ammannia, swamp timothy, sprangle-top, and barnyard grass).

Goal 1: Migratory Birds



Prescribed Burn in Seasonal Marsh Unit. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

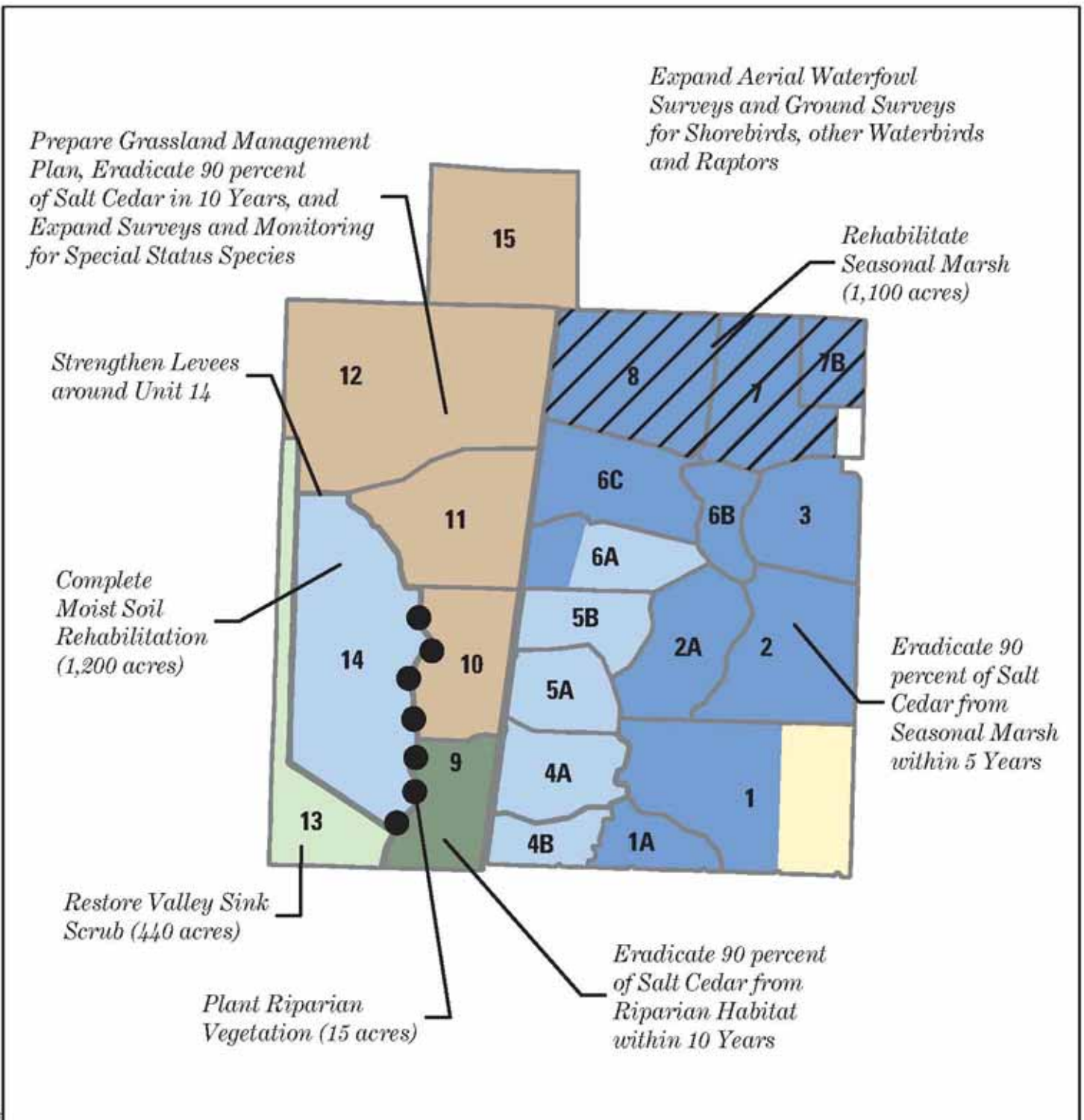










Figure 12. Proposed Habitat Management

Kern National Wildlife Refuge



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|
|  | Units to be Rehabilitated |  | Moist Soil |
|  | Valley Sink Scrub |  | Riparian |
|  | Grassland/Scrub/Playa |  | Seasonal Marsh |
|  | Riparian Expansion |  | Summer Water |

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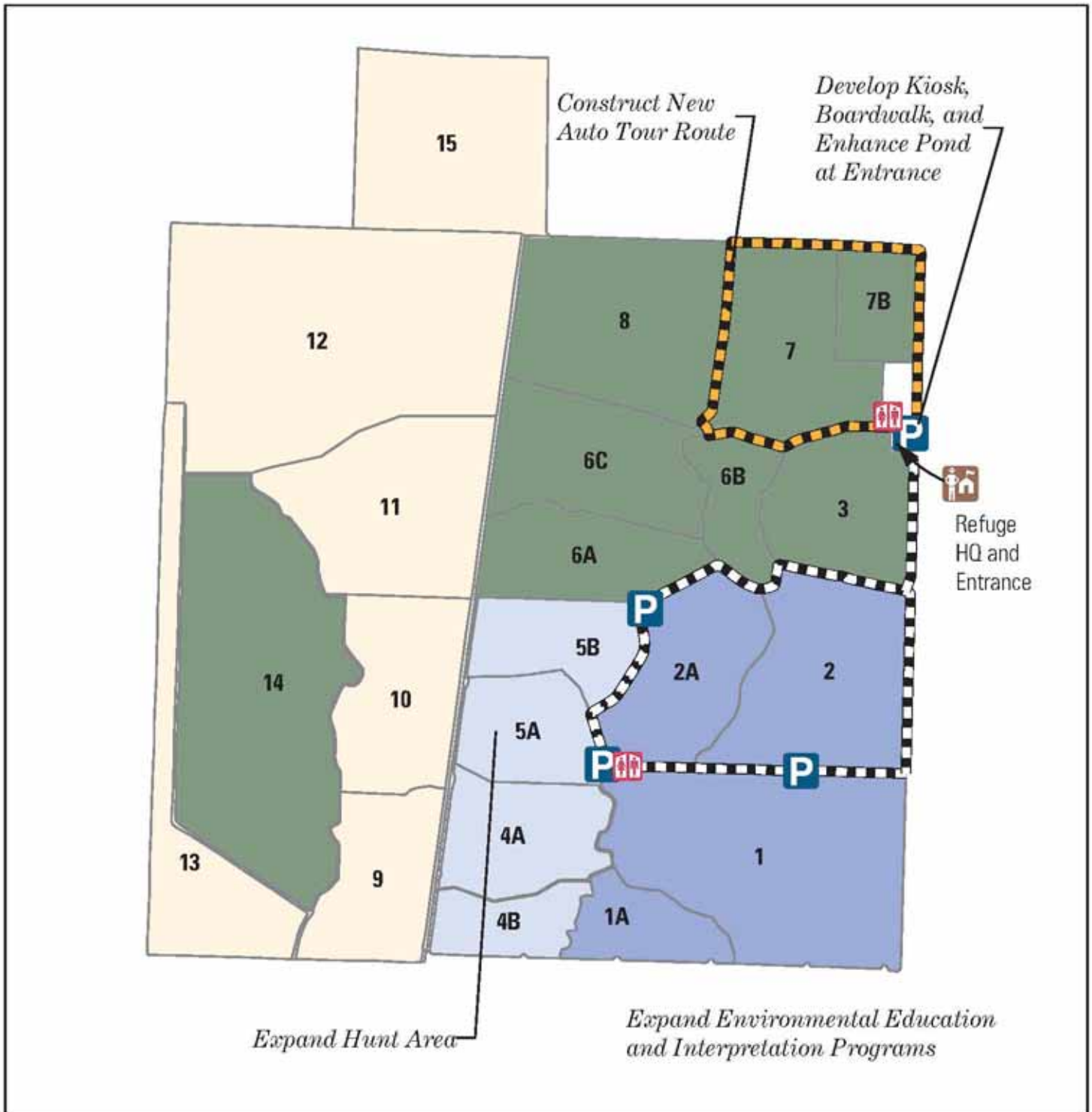


Figure 13. Proposed Visitor Services Plan

Kern National Wildlife Refuge



- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Restrooms | Closed Areas |
| Parking Lots | Uplands |
| Hunting Blinds | Wetland Sanctuary |
| New Auto Tour Route | Hunt Areas |
| Existing Auto Tour Route | Blinds |
| | Free Roam |

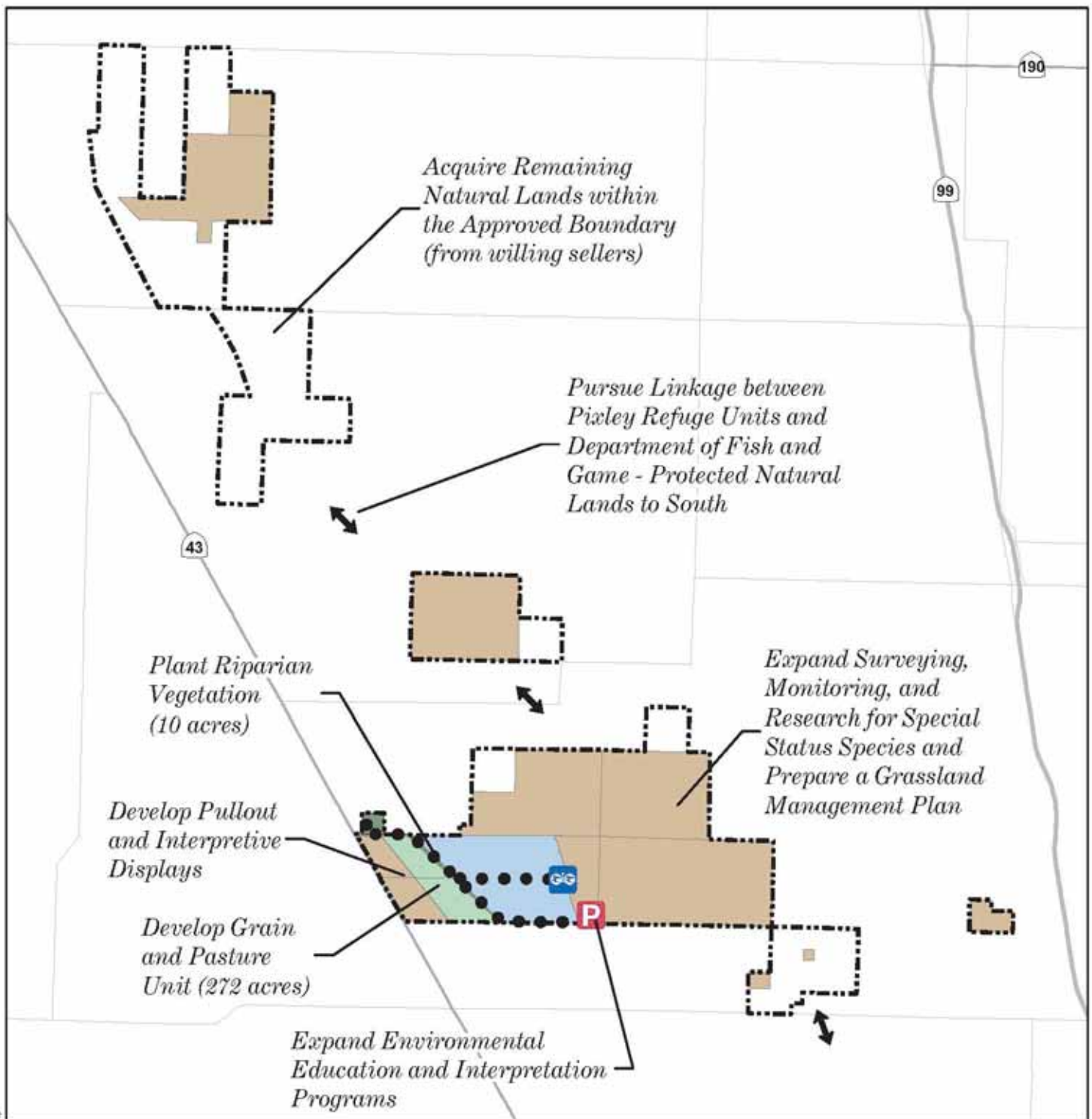


Figure 14. Proposed Habitat Management and Visitor Services Plan

Pixley National Wildlife Refuge



- Grain
- Grassland
- Moist Soil Wetlands
- Riparian
- Approved Refuge Boundary
- Riparian Expansion
- Existing Observation Platform
- P Existing Parking Lot

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Rationale: Dabbling ducks prefer to feed in shallow water, between 2 and 10 inches deep, with an equal ratio of open water and emergent vegetation (*Fredrickson and Reid 1988*). In general, pintail and green-winged teal at Kern Refuge use open water areas during the day and areas with dense emergent food plants at night (*Euliss and Harris 1987*). Shorebirds feed on mudflats and very shallow water habitats (less than two inches deep) with sparse vegetation (*Eldridge 1992*). Northern pintail and green-winged teal are opportunistic foragers and generally shift their food habits throughout the season to the most available foods. Pintail and teal eat mostly seeds during fall. As the season progresses, the percentage of invertebrates in their diets increases, accounting for about 60 percent of their food during January and February (*Euliss and Harris 1987*). A high diversity of food plants will provide balanced nutrition for waterfowl. Shorebirds feed primarily on invertebrates (*Eldridge 1992*). The percentage of cover suggested in this objective is an average for all units.

Strategies:

- Begin flooding moist soil units in August if water is available. The Service will begin drawing down units in March.
- Irrigate units once or twice in April and May to assist plant germination for waterfowl food.
- Treat vegetation annually on 25 percent of the units using one or more of the following treatments: burning, discing, or mowing.

Objective 1.B. Within three years, the Refuge will completely rehabilitate Unit 14 (1,200 acres) to provide moist soil habitat for wintering and migratory dabbling ducks and spring-migrating shorebirds.

Rationale: Pre-irrigated agricultural croplands were once the main source of habitat in the southern San Joaquin Valley for pintails arriving between August and September. However, however, the area of pre-irrigated croplands declined by 60 percent between 1976 and 1987 (*Barnum and Euliss 1991*). By developing Unit 14 as a moist soil unit, some of this lost habitat will be replaced, which will also increase the Kern Refuge's carrying capacity for wintering and migratory dabbling ducks and spring-migrating shorebirds. The Refuge will be able to use its full CVPIA water allocation by completing this project.

Strategies:

- Eradicate salt cedar from the unit using mechanical and chemical methods.
- Initiate moist soil water and vegetation management (see Objective 1A).

Objective 1.C. Of the 6,400 acres of seasonal wetlands, the Refuge will manage 3,800 acres with a plant cover of 45 to 55 percent emergent vegetation (cattails, hardstem bullrush) flooded to less than 4 feet deep, to provide foraging and loafing habitat for wintering and migratory waterfowl.

Rationale: Deeper wetland habitats provide foraging sites for diving ducks. This type of habitat, equally interspersed with tall emergent vegetation (cattail and hardstem bulrush), provides excellent habitat for cover and loafing for a variety of waterfowl.

Strategies:

- Flood up the units sequentially, beginning in mid-August and finishing by mid-December.
- Begin drawing down the units by late February and finish by mid-June.
- Use burning, mowing, disking, and herbicide, as needed, to achieve the targeted plant cover.
- Eradicate 90 percent of the existing acreage of salt cedar from seasonal wetland units within five years.
- Rehabilitate Units 7, 7b, and 8 by reconstructing existing dikes or constructing new dikes, installing new water control structures, and mechanically removing salt cedar.



Mowing Seasonal Marsh at Kern Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Objective 1.D. Of the 3,800 acres of marsh habitat, the Refuge will manage up to 300 acres with a plant cover of 75 percent, flooded from 1 to 2 feet deep from mid-March to July, to provide nesting habitat for tricolored black birds and white-faced ibis.

Rationale: Kern Refuge has historically been an important nesting site for tricolored blackbirds and recently for white-faced ibis. More than 10,000 blackbirds and 5,000 ibis nest in the late spring or early summer when Refuge water management focus on drawing water off of the wetlands. During this time, the Refuge provides stable wetland habitat for these species that is consistent with published management recommendations (*Beedy and Hamilton 1997*). This action also benefits other wetland dependent wildlife.

Strategies:

- Retain 1 to 2 feet of water in Unit 1 from mid-March to July.

- Conduct two tricolored blackbird censuses each spring in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).
- Coordinate with Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District to ensure that spraying does not occur when tricolor blackbirds are present.

Objective 1.E. The Refuge will minimize the occurrence, spread, and severity of botulism outbreaks.

Rationale: Type C botulism can cause major die-offs of waterbirds during the summer. Between 1969 and 1980, four major outbreaks in the southern San Joaquin Valley killed 70,700 birds. Major die-offs generally occur during the years when the valley receives spring flood flows from Sierra Nevada streams which persist into summer in low-lying areas and stagnate (*D. Hardt pers. comm.*). On the Refuge, botulism can be avoided by completely draining the wetlands during the hottest period of the summer (*D. Hardt pers. comm.*).

Strategies:

- Keep all units dry between June 1 and August 1 (except 300 acres of Unit 1 managed for tricolored blackbirds.)
- Patrol wetland areas that have been historically associated with botulism on the Refuge and in the southern Valley in cooperation with the CDFG in order to quickly detect and respond to outbreaks.
- Remove sick and dead birds from wetlands. Sick birds will be brought to the duck hospital at Kern Refuge for rehabilitation. Carcasses will be buried.

Objective 1.F. The Refuge will provide high quality resting and foraging habitat in a sanctuary for waterfowl by closing the first 1,000 acres of habitat to hunting and then opening 45 percent of the remaining wetland habitat, while leaving the balance, or 55-percent, closed.

Rationale: Open and closed refuge lands provide a balance of public use and sanctuary areas. Sanctuary areas, in particular, provide safe, high quality habitat and thermal protection for feeding and resting birds. Without these areas, waterfowl and other wildlife species exposed to repeated human disturbances may change food habits and distribution patterns, feed only at night, lose weight, have decreased reproductive success, and/or abandon the feeding, nesting, and resting areas. Sanctuary at Kern Refuge is especially important because it attracts waterfowl away from the Tulare Lake Drainage District evaporation ponds located immediately north of the Refuge. These ponds may contain harmful levels of contaminants, including selenium (*San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program 1990*).

Strategies:

- Open Units 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 4A, and 4B to hunting and close the remaining units when all Refuge wetlands are flooded.
- Open Units 5A and 5B after the moist soil habitat in Unit 14 is completely developed.

Objective 1.G. The Refuge will conduct regular surveys of waterfowl and other migratory birds on the Refuge and in the southern San Joaquin Valley to help track their population status.

Rationale: Regular surveys of waterfowl and other migratory birds are a critical component of the adaptive management approach proposed for these species and their habitat. These surveys, when combined with similar efforts at other wildlife areas in California's Central Valley and throughout the Pacific Flyway, these Refuge surveys provide important information about species' population trends that will help determine how well our management strategies are working.

Strategies:

- Conduct monthly aerial waterfowl surveys of the southern Valley from September to March.
- Conduct biweekly shorebird, waterbird, and raptor surveys from September to June.

Objective 1.H. In partnership with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations, the Service will use conservation easements to try to protect and enhance up to 16,000 acres of wetlands and associated uplands in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Up to 2,000 acres may be acquired in fee title. The acquired lands will become the Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area.

Rationale: Despite being the driest region in the Central Valley, the historic wetlands in the Tulare Basin associated with Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern lakes provided the largest single block of wetland habitat in California (*Service 1978*). About 260,000 acres of permanent wetlands and an equal area of seasonal wetlands were once present. Loss and modification of these native wetlands was primarily due to large-scale conversion to agricultural lands and the dramatic decline in flood flows to the Tulare Basin held back by flood control projects. Today, less than 1 percent of the historic wetland acreage remains. Through cooperative partnerships, the Refuge and other Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations could share expertise, personnel, and funding resources to acquire and enhance wetlands for migratory and resident waterfowl and waterbirds. This project will make an important contribution toward the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture Implementation Plan (see Appendix C).

Strategies:

- Within one year, prepare a detailed land protection plan and environmental assessment to evaluate various land protection alternatives.

Goal 2. Protect, preserve, and restore valley sink scrub and grassland habitats in the southern San Joaquin Valley to contribute to the recovery plan goals for the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and Tipton kangaroo rat.

Goal 2: Threatened and Endangered Species

Objective 2.A. The Refuge will actively manage 2,600 acres of upland vegetation (units 11, 12, and 15) to prevent excessive accumulation of mulch and growing plants to provide suitable habitat for the Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard. The Service will maintain an average residual dry matter (RDM) of less than 800 pounds per acre in the upland areas until optimum management conditions are determined through scientific research.

Rationale: The Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard inhabit upland plant communities where the understory is dominated by nonnative annual grasses and forbs. If left unchecked, during all but drought years these annuals form dense stands. Neither the Tipton kangaroo rat nor blunt-nosed leopard lizard appear to tolerate dense grass cover (*Germano et al. 2001*). In a habitat management plan for kangaroo rats at Lemoore Naval Air Station (*Kelly et al. 2000*), prescribed burning in the grasslands is recommended when RDM approaches or exceeds 800 pounds per acre. Though fire is an effective means of reducing annual grass cover, it can kill native saltbush shrubs (*Germano et al. 2001*) and is difficult to implement over large areas due to air quality restrictions. *Germano et al. (2001)* recommend cattle grazing as an alternative to burning to reduce exotic grass cover for the benefit of declining species in the southern San Joaquin Valley.

Strategies:

- Measure the average RDM at several locations beginning in October of each year, to determine appropriate timing, duration, and stocking rates for cattle (assumptions for pounds RDM/animal unit month).
- Graze cattle in the upland areas until target RDM is reached.
- Implement cooperative land management agreements with grazing permittees.
- Develop and implement a grassland management plan that explores various grazing regimes for managing the cover of grasses and forbs. The plan will be adaptive, and will include monitoring the effects of management tools on vegetation and wildlife.

Objective 2.B. The Refuge will protect uplands from Poso Creek flood flows.

Rationale: Poso Creek flood waters discharge onto the west side of the Refuge. The inadequate levees and water control structures of Unit 14 on the west side may result in sheet flooding of adjacent Refuge uplands. On the average, floods of this magnitude occur every eight to 10 years; the most recent occurrence was in 1998. The endangered Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard are intolerant of flooding (*Service 1998*). In the years following floods, refuge records reflect little or no use of Refuge uplands by these two species, or the endangered San Joaquin kit fox.

Strategies:

- Fill all wetland units to capacity when flood flows arrive.
- Stop inflow to the Refuge after all wetland units are filled.
- Strengthen levees surrounding Units 11, 12, and 14.
- Negotiate a Poso Creek floodwater management agreement with adjacent landowners that maximizes benefits to waterfowl, shorebirds, and other wetland wildlife.

Objective 2.C. In partnership with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations, the Service will seek to establish links between Kern Refuge and other natural lands in the area, including the Semitropic Ridge Natural Area, Pixley Refuge, the Allensworth Natural Area, and along Poso Creek to the Sierra foothills. Links will be established through management or conservation agreements, incentive programs, and/or acquisition from willing sellers (fee or easement).

Rationale: Currently, most protected natural lands in the San Joaquin Valley that provide habitat for Tipton kangaroo rat, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and San Joaquin kit fox are isolated islands surrounded by unprotected lands (see Figure 7 in Chapter 3). Establishing links between these habitat islands will prevent genetic isolation of the existing listed and sensitive species in these areas (Recovery Tasks 5.1.2 and 5.1.9 in the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley).

Strategies:

- Seek approval to prepare a detailed land protection plan to evaluate various land protection alternatives.
- Coordinate with habitat conservation planning efforts in Kern and Tulare Counties.

Objective 2.D. Conduct research and monitoring of special status species and their habitats as described in the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley in partnership with CDFG and the California State University Stanislaus Endangered Species Program (ESRP).

Rationale: Lack of information about some species existing on Kern Refuge can be a major impediment to successful management. The Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley identifies a number of research needs applicable to Kern Refuge (Recovery Tasks 3.2.4, 3.2.19, 3.2.30, 4.26, 4.53, 4.56, and 4.82). Currently, the Refuge has inadequate resources (funding and staff) to conduct this research. Cooperative partnerships with other agencies, universities, and institutions could produce additional resources, enabling more research projects to be completed.

Strategies:

- Census and monitor the following special status species on the Refuge on an annual basis: San Joaquin kit fox, Tipton kangaroo rat, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, Buena Vista Lake shrew, giant slough thistle, and recurved larkspur.

- Develop and implement a comprehensive census and monitoring plan for special status species.
- Investigate the following aspects of Buena Vista Lake shrew biology and ecology: habitat requirements, reproduction and demography, population genetics, effects of pesticide use and drift, and the effects of selenium.
- Conduct rare plant surveys of the alkali sinks on the Refuge.

Goal 3. Restore and maintain representative examples of Tulare Basin riparian and valley sink scrub habitats on Kern Refuge.

Objective 3.A. The Kern Refuge will maintain and enhance the 215-acre riparian area through regular water management to provide habitat for a high diversity of native riparian dependent species (neotropical migrants, raptors, colonial nesting birds, and small mammals).

Rationale: Nearly 90 percent of the riparian vegetation present prior to European settlement has been lost; as a result, riparian areas in the southern San Joaquin Valley are rare (*Barbour et al. 1991*). Riparian communities on the Refuge are used by the endangered Buena Vista Lake shrew and other special status species, including the long-eared owl, yellow warbler, and giant slough thistle. The large willow and cottonwood trees on the Refuge provide nesting habitat for great horned owls, great blue herons, and Swainson's hawk. Upstream water diversions and creek channelization has dramatically altered the natural hydrology of the area; as a result, the riparian vegetation has no natural source of surface water to sustain it along the remnant sloughs in Units 9 and 10 and between Units 4 and 5.

Strategies:

- Flood the riparian area in fall, winter, and early spring.
- Irrigate trees once a month during the summer (June, July, and August) to maintain trees.
- Eradicate salt cedar from the riparian areas using mechanical removal, herbicide, and/or water management.

Objective 3.B. By 2005, the Refuge will plant and maintain 15 acres of riparian vegetation along the canals around Unit 14 to provide habitat for the Buena Vista Lake shrew, neotropical migratory birds, and colonial nesting waterbirds.

Rationale: See rationale under Objective 3.A. Riparian restoration and management recommendations contained in the Riparian Bird Conservation Plan (*RHJV 2000*) will be used to guide riparian restoration efforts.

Strategies:

- Rehabilitate canal and setback levee 30 feet along canals.
- Plant and maintain riparian trees, shrubs, and forbs native to local riparian using cuttings from nearby populations.
- Monitor response of bird populations to riparian restoration.
- Manage restored riparian habitat according to strategies listed under Objective 3.A.

Goal 3: Biodiversity

Objective 3.C. Within five years, the Refuge will restore 440 acres of valley saltbush scrub vegetation in Unit 13 to provide cover, nesting, and foraging habitat for upland migratory bird species.

Rational: The valley saltbush scrub plant community historically occurred on the borders of lakes and overflow lands of the major streams in the Tulare Basin. Agricultural development in the Valley eliminated more than 80 percent of this community (*Werschkull et al., 1984*). Valley sink scrub provides important cover, nesting, and foraging habitat for a variety of migratory bird species, including sage sparrows, western meadowlarks, loggerhead shrikes, short-eared owls, burrowing owls, and mourning doves. Restoring Unit 13 will increase the extent of this community on the Refuge by more than 50 percent.

Strategies:

- Monitor existing test plot.
- Cut shallow swales through unit 13.
- Prepare seed beds with light disking or by other means.
- Collect, prepare, and broadcast seed.
- Irrigate unit by flooding swales.
- Control weeds.
- Monitor success (seed germination, plant growth, relative cover, etc.).

Objective 3.D. The Refuge will reduce salt cedar cover on the Refuge by 90 percent over the next 10 years to improve habitat quality for native species.

Rationale: Salt cedar is a nonnative invasive species contributing to the decline in suitability of native habitats used by native-resident and migratory species (*TNC 2001, Kerpez and Smith 1987*). Dense stands of salt cedar exist in upland areas in the RNA, in wetlands, and along levees.

Strategies:

- Control salt cedar using an integrated pest management (IPM) approach that may include the following methods: flooding (in wetlands only), mechanical removal, biological control, and herbicide applied to cut stumps (Garlon) or foliage (Arsenal).



Waterfowl at Kern Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Goal 4. Provide visitors with wildlife-dependent recreation, interpretation, and education opportunities that foster an appreciation and understanding of Kern Refuge's unique wildlife, plant communities, and cultural resources.

Objective 4.A. The Refuge will provide safe hunting opportunities for up to 172 hunters per day (depending on the area of flooded wetlands) on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the hunt season. Hunters will have a reasonable chance of success in uncrowded conditions.

Rationale: Hunting is one of the six priority public uses identified in the Refuge Improvement Act and has occurred on Kern Refuge since 1963. In this objective, *safe* means that there are no hunting-related safety incidents. *Reasonable chance of success* means that the average duck harvest per hunter visit will be greater than or equal to the State average. *Uncrowded* means that there will be no more than one hunter per 20 acres. Kern Refuge is open to hunting only two days a week (Wednesday and Saturday), unlike other refuges in the Central Valley that are open three days a week (Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday). There are two main reasons for not allowing hunting on Sundays: hunter success is usually poor on the second day of back-to-back hunt days and it allows the auto tour route to be opened on a weekend day when the demand for wildlife viewing is greatest. The tour route cannot be opened on a hunt day because it goes through a portion of the hunt area.

Strategies:

- Provide 10 spaced blinds in Units 4A and 4B (2 wheelchair-accessible) for hunter use with a maximum of four hunters per blind.
- Provide 1,867 acres of free-roam hunt area in Units 1, 1A, 2, and 2A. Maximum hunter density will be one hunter per 20 acres with a maximum of 92 hunters.

Goal 4: Visitor Services

- Provide an additional nine spaced blinds in Units 5A and 5B (including one that is wheelchair-accessible) for use by up to four hunters per blind, when Unit 14 is completely developed as a moist soil unit.

Objective 4.B. The Refuge will provide opportunities, including adequate facilities, for visitors to view, photograph, appreciate, and enjoy the Refuge's unique natural communities and wildlife during all seasons with a target of 5,000 visits per year

Rationale: Wildlife observation and photography are two of the six priority public uses identified in the Refuge Improvement Act. Currently, about 2,300 visitors per year participate in wildlife observation and photography on Kern Refuge. Most use occurs along the five-mile self guided auto tour route. The tour route is closed on hunt days (Wednesdays and Saturdays) due to safety concerns; as a result, opportunities for wildlife viewing and photography on these days are limited. A new tour route could provide wildlife viewing opportunities on hunt days.

Strategies:

- Construct a new tour route as shown in Figure 12. This will involve improving and weatherproofing approximately 2.3 miles of existing levee road, constructing pullouts, and installing interpretive signs along the route. This project could be funded through the Refuge Roads Program.
- Construct two new photography blinds.

Objective 4.C. The Refuge will provide guided interpretive tours for students and members of interested organizations to develop an awareness of natural communities, wildlife, and ecology. with a target of sustaining at least 1,000 visits per year.

Rationale: Educational and interpretive activities provide the public with opportunities to be introduced to and better understand natural resources and their management. Implementing programs with local schools and communities will provide an alternative learning environment (outdoor classroom) for investigating and interpreting relationships between flora and fauna.

Strategies:

- Develop and implement a public use plan.
- Develop partnerships with local school districts and other organizations to provide periodic, interpretive tours which highlight the Refuge's unique resources.
- Develop new interpretive signs, displays, and a new Refuge brochure.
- Develop a kiosk and boardwalk, and enhance the pond at the Refuge entrance.



Cub Scouts Hiking at Kern Refuge. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Objective 4.D. The Refuge will encourage educators from the southern San Joaquin Valley to use Kern Refuge to conduct environmental education field studies that focus on the Refuge's unique natural communities, with a target of 500 visits annually within five years.

Rationale: Both upland and wetland areas on Kern Refuge represent habitats of the southern San Joaquin Valley prior to the conversion of native lands for agriculture. Within the managed native habitats on the Refuge, the relationships between native plants and animals can be observed, documented, and studied. Educational materials and information gleaned through a Refuge visit will provide a working foundation for environmental education in the field and the classroom.

Strategies:

- Hire one full time outdoor recreation planner (shared with Pixley Refuge) when funding is available
- Develop educational materials.

Objective 4.E. The Refuge will encourage and provide opportunities for research by other agencies, universities, and institutions, as the projects relate to the management goals and objectives of the Refuge.

Rationale: Lack of information about some species and their habitats on Kern Refuge can be a major impediment to successful management. The Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley identifies a number of research needs applicable to the Kern Refuge (Recovery Tasks 3.2.4, 3.2.19, 4.25, 4.52, 4.55, and 4.57). Currently, the Refuge has inadequate resources (funding and staff) to conduct this research. Cooperative partnerships with other agencies, universities, and institutions could produce additional resources, enabling more research tasks to be completed.

Strategies:

- Develop research partnerships with the U.S. Geological Survey Biological Resources Division, California State University, and University of California campuses that focus on the RNA and the Refuge's unique wetland and riparian habitats.

Objective 4.F. Within three years, the Refuge will participate in a minimum of 12 outreach activities each year.

Rationale: Since it was established in 1960, Kern Refuge has been a haven for waterfowl hunters. While managing wetland habitat is important, the Refuge management focus continues to broaden and include uplands, listed species, and nonconsumptive compatible uses. Participating in local and regional fairs, workshops, and presentations at schools and other organizations is critical to increasing the number of people aware of the Refuge and its unique resources, especially among nontraditional user groups.

Strategies:

- Develop a friends group for the Refuge.
- Provide presentations about the Refuge and its unique resources to schools, conservation groups, and public service organizations.
- Plan and conduct a Waterfowl Expo at the Refuge each fall.
- Purchase general and Refuge specific displays for use at fairs, shows, and festivals.



Kern Refuge Community Outreach. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Photo.

Objective 4.G. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer to identify, inventory, evaluate, and protect cultural resources. Implement a proactive cultural resource management program focused on meeting the National Historic Preservation Act requirements.

Rationale: Various Federal historic preservation laws and regulations require the Service to implement the kind of program described under this objective. Proactively implementing such programs will complement other land, habitat, and wildlife management efforts.

Strategies:

- Identify archaeological sites that coincide with existing and planned roads, facilities, public use areas, and habitat projects.
- Implement a program to evaluate NRHP eligibility on those archaeological sites that may be affected by Service projects, management activities, erosion, or neglect. Prepare and implement activities to mitigate impacts to such sites, as necessary.
- Develop a geographic information system (GIS) layer for cultural resources that can be used with other GIS layers for the Refuge, yet contains appropriate controls to protect sensitive information.
- Develop partnerships with the Tribes for inventorying, evaluating, and project monitoring for cultural resources consistent with the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Update and expand the Kern and Pixley Refuges “1983 Overview of Cultural Resources” to develop a cultural resource management plan.

Objective 4.H. Develop a program for interpreting the cultural resources of the Refuge, in partnership with the Tribes and other preservation partners.

Rationale: Because cultural resources are not renewable, interpreting them could instill a conservation ethic among the public and others who encounter or manage them. The goals of the cultural resources interpretive program will be to: 1) translate the results of cultural research into education materials and other resources that can be understood and appreciated by a variety of people; 2) relate the connection between cultural resources and natural resources and the role of humans in the environment; 3) foster an awareness and appreciation of native cultures; and 4) instill an ethic for the conservation of our cultural heritage.

Strategies:

- Consult with the Tribes, historical societies, and other preservation partners to identify the type of cultural resources information appropriate for public interpretation.
- Prepare interpretive cultural resources media (e.g., pamphlets, signs, exhibits).
- Develop a museum property inventory. Create storage and use plans for museum property as part of the Refuge outreach program.

Objective 4.I. Create and use a memorandum of agreement with Native American groups to implement the inadvertent discovery clause of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Rationale: Developing a memorandum of agreement prior to an inadvertent discovery is strongly suggested by the NAGPRA implementing regulations. Such an agreement can facilitate consultations as required by law after an inadvertent discovery.

Strategies:

Goal 1: Threatened and Endangered Species

- Identify Native American Tribes, groups, and direct lineal descendants that may be affiliated with the Refuge lands.
- Open consultation process with affiliated Tribes, groups, and direct lineal descendants.
- Define funerary, sacred, and cultural patrimony objects.
- Develop procedures to follow for intentional and inadvertent discoveries.
- Identify persons to contact for the purposes of NAGPRA.

Pixley Refuge

Goal 1. Protect, preserve, and restore alkali sink scrub, saltbush scrub, iodine bush scrub and grassland habitats in the southern San Joaquin Valley, to contribute to the recovery plan goals for the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and Tipton kangaroo rat.

Objective 1.A. Pixley Refuge will actively manage 4,730 acres of upland vegetation to prevent excessive accumulation of mulch and growing plants and provide suitable habitat for the Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard. The Service will maintain an average residual dry matter (RDM) of less than 800 pounds per acre in the upland areas until optimum management conditions are determined through scientific research.

Rationale: The Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard inhabit upland plant communities where the understory is dominated by nonnative annual grasses and forbs. If left unchecked, during all but drought years these annuals form dense stands. The Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard both appear to be intolerant of dense grass cover (*Germano et al. 2001*). A habitat management plan for kangaroo rats at Lemoore Naval Air Station recommends prescribed burning in grasslands when RDM approaches or exceeds 800 pounds per acre (*Kelly et al. 2000*). Though fire is an effective means of reducing annual grass cover, it can kill native saltbush shrubs (*Germano et al. 2001*) and is difficult to implement over large areas due to air quality restrictions. *Germano et al. (2001)* recommend cattle grazing as an alternative to burning to reduce exotic grass cover for the benefit of declining species in the southern San Joaquin Valley.

Strategies:

- Measure the average RDM at several locations beginning in October of each year to determine appropriate timing, duration, and stocking rates for cattle (assumptions for pounds RDM/animal unit month).
- Using the stocking rates calculated above, graze cattle in the upland areas until target RDM is reached.
- Implement cooperative land management agreements with grazing permittees.
- Develop and implement a grassland management plan that explores various grazing regimes for managing the cover of grasses and forbs. The plan will be adaptive, and will include monitoring the effects of management tools on vegetation and wildlife.

Objective 1.B. In partnership with CDFG and California State University Stanislaus (CSUS) Endangered Species Recovery Program, the Refuge will conduct habitat management studies to determine how best to enhance habitat for the Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard.

Rationale: More than 90 percent of the habitat on the Pixley Refuge is grassland, composed of native and nonnative species. Grazing is currently the only management tool used to provide more open habitat for these endangered species. Additional research will provide important information related to grazing rates and duration, as well as information on other management tools (mowing, burning) that may also be useful. Information from research conducted in partnership with other agencies will complement Refuge and region-wide management strategies and objectives for these endangered species (Recovery Task 4.24 in Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California).

Strategies:

- Continue to work closely with CDFG and the CSUS' Endangered Species Recovery Program to facilitate studies on the Pixley Refuge.
- Participate in studies with these agencies and institutions to gain a greater understanding of the characteristics and challenges associated with endangered species on non-Refuge lands.



Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard. W. Flaxington © 2003.

Objective 1.C. In partnership with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private landowners, the Service will seek to protect and link blocks of suitable habitat for the Tipton kangaroo rat and blunt-nosed leopard lizard to minimize the effects of random catastrophic events (e.g., drought, flooding, fire) on their populations; these efforts will focus on the area between and around the Pixley Refuge and the

Allensworth Ecological Reserve. The blocks of land should be several thousand acres each, with a core area of at least 5,000 acres of high quality habitat that is not subject to over bank or sheet flooding. The core area should provide topographic and plant community diversity.

Rationale: Historically, the Tipton kangaroo rat was widely distributed in the arid portions of the Tulare Basin. By 1985, cultivation and urbanization had reduced the area it inhabited to about 3.7 percent of the historical acreage (*Service 1997*). The remaining populations on small islands of protected habitat (see Figure 7 in Chapter 3) are vulnerable to random catastrophic events (e.g., drought, flooding, fire). Protecting larger blocks of habitat will contribute to the Tipton kangaroo rat's recovery by making these populations less vulnerable to extinction. This objective will implement Recovery Task 2.1.7 of the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley.

Strategies:

- Acquire remaining natural lands within the approved Refuge Boundary from willing sellers.
- Seek approval to prepare a land protection plan to evaluate various land protection strategies (fee or easement acquisition of natural lands, and agricultural land retirement).

Goal 2. Restore and maintain a representative example of Tulare Basin riparian habitat on Pixley Refuge.

Goal 2: Biodiversity

Objective 2.A. The Refuge will maintain and enhance the existing 15-acre riparian area to provide habitat for a high diversity of native riparian dependent species (neotropical migrants, raptors, colonial nesting birds, and small mammals).

Rationale: Riparian areas in the southern San Joaquin Valley are rare (*Barbour et al. 1991*) because nearly 90 percent of the riparian vegetation present in the Central Valley prior to European settlement has been lost. The willows along Deer Creek provide cover and nesting habitat for a variety of neotropical migratory birds and birds of prey.

Strategies:

- Eradicate exotic vegetation from the riparian areas using mechanical removal and/or herbicide.

Objective 2.B. Within five years, the Refuge will plant and maintain 10 acres of riparian forest along the service ditch and north levee of wetland cells to provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife, including neotropical migratory birds, colonial nesting waterbirds, and birds of prey.

Rationale: See Objective 2.A

Strategies:

- Plant dormant cottonwood and willow pole cuttings in late fall.
- Irrigate in spring and summer and monitor and replant as necessary.

Goal 3. Provide high quality wintering and migratory habitat for migratory birds in the southern San Joaquin Valley, with an emphasis on waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and other waterbirds.

Goal 3: Migratory Birds

Objective 3.A. The Refuge will manage 755 acres of moist soil units with a plant cover of approximately 60 percent emergent vegetation and 40 percent open water. The units will be flooded to a depth of less than eight inches to maximize seed availability for wintering and migratory dabbling ducks; to provide invertebrate substrate with sparse vegetation; and to provide water depths of less than two inches for shorebirds during the following spring migration (March to May). Plant composition will consist of 50 percent or more of high-energy waterfowl food plants (ammannia, swamp timothy, sprangle-top, and barnyard grass).

Rationale: Dabbling ducks prefer to feed in shallow water, between 2 and 10 inches deep, with an equal ratio of open water and emergent vegetation (*Fredrickson and Reed 1988*). Northern pintail and green-winged teal are opportunistic foragers and generally shift their food habits throughout the season to the most available foods. Pintail and teal eat mostly seeds during the fall. As the season progresses, the percentage of invertebrates in their diets increases, accounting for about 60 percent of their food during January and February (*Eulis and Harris 1987*). A high diversity of food plants will provide balanced nutrition for waterfowl. Shorebirds feed primarily on invertebrates on mudflats and very shallow water habitats (less than two inches deep) with sparse vegetation (*Eldridge 1992*).

Strategies:

- Begin flooding moist soil units in August if water is available. The Refuge will begin drawing down units in March.
- Irrigate units once or twice in April and May to assist waterfowl food plant germination.
- Treat vegetation on 25 percent of the units annually using one or more of the following treatments: burning, discing, or mowing.

Objective 3.B. Within five years, the Refuge will develop 272 acres of the Turkey Tract into a grain and pasture unit to provide foraging habitat for waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and other waterbirds.

Rationale: Up to 3,000 sandhill cranes each year use the moist soil habitat at Pixley Refuge for resting habitat while they forage largely on grain fields adjacent to the Refuge. In the past several years, a number of these grain fields have been lost due to the development of several large dairies and more are planned. Development of a grain unit on the Turkey Tract will provide permanent foraging habitat for the cranes adjacent to the wetland unit to replace habitat lost due to development of dairies.



Sandhill Cranes. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Photo.

Strategies:

- Develop water delivery system from existing wetland units to the Turkey Tract.
- Develop irrigation system.
- Cultivate small grains in rotation.

Objective 3.C. The Refuge will minimize the occurrence, spread, and severity of botulism outbreaks.

Rationale: Type C botulism has the potential to cause major die-offs of waterbirds during the hot summer. Between 1969 and 1980, four major outbreaks in the southern San Joaquin Valley killed 70,700 birds. Major die-offs generally occur during the years when the valley receives spring flood flows from Sierra Nevada streams which persist into summer in low-lying areas and stagnate (*D. Hardt pers. comm.*). Botulism can be avoided by completely draining the wetlands during the hottest period of the summer (*David Hardt, pers. comm.*).

Strategies:

- Keep all units dry between June 15 and August 1.
- Patrol wetland areas that have been historically associated with botulism on the Refuge and in the southern Valley in cooperation with the CDFG in order to quickly detect and respond to outbreaks.
- Remove sick and dead birds from wetlands. Sick birds will be brought to the duck hospital at Kern Refuge for rehabilitation. Carcasses will be buried.

Goal 4. Provide visitors with wildlife-dependent recreation, interpretation, and education opportunities which foster an appreciation and understanding of Pixley Refuge's unique wildlife and plant communities.

Goal 4: Visitor Services

Objective 4.A. The Refuge will provide opportunities (including adequate facilities) for visitors to view, photograph, appreciate, and enjoy the Refuge's unique natural communities and wildlife during all seasons, with a target of 3,500 visits per year.

Rationale: Wildlife observation and photography are two of the six priority public uses identified in the Refuge Improvement Act. Currently, about 300 visitors per year participate in wildlife observation and photography on Pixley Refuge. All use occurs along the 1.5-mile self-guided interpretive trail.

Strategies:

- Construct a pullout off of State Highway 43, with signs that interpret wildlife-friendly farming for sandhill cranes and other waterbirds, once the Turkey Tract is fully developed.

Objective 4.B. The Refuge will provide guided interpretive tours for students and members of interested organizations to develop an awareness of natural communities, wildlife, resource management, and ecology, with a target of sustaining at least 1,000 visits per year.

Rationale: Educational and interpretive activities provide the public with opportunities to better understand natural resources and management practices on the Refuge. Implementing programs with local schools and communities will provide an alternative learning environment (outdoor classroom) for investigating and interpreting relationships between flora and fauna.

Strategies:

- Hire a full time outdoor recreation planner (shared with Kern Refuge), when funding is available.
- Develop educational materials.

Objective 4.C. The Refuge will encourage educators from the southern San Joaquin Valley to use Pixley Refuge to conduct environmental education field studies that focus on the Refuge's unique natural communities, with a target of 500 visits annually within five years.

Rationale: The upland and wetland areas on Pixley Refuge represent habitats of the southern San Joaquin Valley that existed prior to the conversion of native lands for agriculture. Within the managed native habitats on the Refuge, the relationships between and among native plants and animals can be observed, documented, and studied. Educational materials and information gleaned through a Refuge visit to the Refuge will provide a working foundation for environmental education in the field and the classroom.

Strategies:

- Develop and implement a public use plan.
- Establish partnerships with educational institutions and local organizations.
- Develop educational materials.
- Develop new interpretive signs, displays, and a Refuge brochure.

Objective 4.D. The Refuge will encourage and provide opportunities for research by other agencies, universities, and institutions, as the projects relate to the management goals and objectives of the Refuge.

Rationale: The lack of information about some species existing on Pixley Refuge can be a major impediment to successful management. The Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley identifies a number of research needs applicable to Pixley Refuge (Recovery Tasks 3.2.4, 3.2.19, 4.24, 4.25, 4.50, 4.51, 4.57, 4.77, 4.78, and 4.79). Currently, the Refuge has inadequate resources (funding and staff) to conduct this research. Cooperative partnerships with other agencies, universities, and institutions could produce additional resources, enabling more research projects to be completed.

Strategies:

- Continue to participate in and facilitate studies conducted by CSUS' Endangered Species Recovery Program.
- Develop research partnerships with the U.S. Geological Survey Biological Resources Division, California State University, and University of California campuses that focus on Pixley Refuge's unique grassland and alkali playa habitats.

Objective 4.E. Within three years, the Refuge will participate in a minimum of 12 outreach activities each year.

Rationale: Public outreach is essential in developing understanding of and appreciation for wildlife conservation and the Refuge System.

Strategies:

- Develop a friends group for the Refuge.
- Provide presentations about the Refuge and its unique resources to schools, conservation groups, and public service organizations.
- Coordinate with California Department of Transportation to develop Refuge displays for rest stops.

Objective 4.F. The Refuge will preserve archaeological resources for present and future cultural and scientific research and education.

Rationale: Little reconnaissance or documentation has occurred on Pixley Refuge concerning historic or archaeological sites and most adjacent properties have been highly modified to meet agricultural needs. Preservation and interpretation of historic or archaeological sites will add to our knowledge of prior occupation in the southern San Joaquin Valley and on the Refuge.

Strategies:

- Conduct archaeological surveys prior to starting habitat or biological work that may disturb historic or archaeological sites.
- Work with Federal and State historic preservation offices and universities to document and interpret any discovered sites.
- Conduct law enforcement patrols.

Chapter 6. Plan Implementation

The implementation phase for this CCP began when the FONSI was signed on September, 30, 2004. During the next 15 years, the objectives and strategies presented in this CCP will be realized; the CCP will serve as the primary reference document for all Refuge Complex planning, operations, and management until it is formally revised. The Service will implement the final CCP with assistance from existing and new partner agencies and organizations and the public.

Many activities, called “projects” below, are required to realize the management strategies discussed in this CCP. Every effort will be made to implement these projects by the deadlines established here. However, the timing of implementation of the management activities proposed in this document is contingent upon a variety of factors, including:

- Funding,
- Staffing,
- Completion of detailed step-down management plans,
- Compliance with other Federal laws and regulations,
- Partnerships, and
- The results of monitoring and evaluation.

Each of these factors is described briefly below as it applies to the Service’s proposed action.

Funding and Staffing

To implement this CCP and achieve the goals and objectives for Kern and Pixley Refuges, the Service will need additional funding and staff. Appendix E describes the budget proposals and staffing needs for Kern and Pixley Refuges respectively, for each project proposed in this CCP. Full implementation of all of the projects proposed in this CCP will require the Service to increase Kern Refuge Complex’s current annual operations budget by 43 percent, to approximately \$820,000.

When the CCP is completely implemented, full staffing for both Kern and Pixley Refuges would include the following positions.

- Project leader
- Deputy project leader
- Wildlife biologist
- Private lands biologist
- Administrative support assistant
- Office automation clerk
- Refuge operations specialist
- Three engineering equipment operators
- Maintenance worker
- Outdoor recreation planner
- Law Enforcement Officer
- Biological Science Technician

Step-Down Management Plans

Some projects or types of projects require more in-depth planning than the CCP process is designed to provide. For these projects, the Service prepares step-down management plans. In essence, step-down management plans provide the additional planning details necessary to implement management strategies identified in a CCP. Kern and Pixley Refuges currently have a number of step-down plans already completed. These include plans for fire management (Appendix K), disease prevention and control, and pest management. This CCP proposes several new step-down plans that are identified in Table 1 along with their target date for completion.

Table 1. Proposed New Step-Down Plans.

<i>Step Down Plans</i>	<i>Target Year for Completion</i>
Land Protection Plan – Wetlands	2005
Grassland Management Plan	2006
Land Protection Plan – Upland Linkages and Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat ²	2008
Visitor Services Plan	2009
Comprehensive Inventory and Monitoring Plan	2018
Poso Creek Flood Water Management Plan	2018

Compliance Requirements

This CCP was developed to comply with all Federal laws, executive orders, and legislative acts to the extent possible. Some activities (particularly those that involve revising an existing step-down management plan or preparing a new one) would need to comply with other laws or regulations. In addition to NEPA and the Improvement Act, full implementation of all components of this CCP will require compliance with:

- Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management);
- Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs);
- Executive Order 11593 (Protection of Historical, Archaeological, and Scientific Properties);
- Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands);
- Executive Order 12996 (Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System);
- Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations);
- Secretarial Order 3127 (Hazardous Substances Determinations);
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended;
- Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, as amended; and the
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

² Subject to the approval of the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service

Partnership Opportunities

As described in Chapter 1, a number of partners play an important role in helping the Service achieve its goals and objectives for Kern and Pixley Refuges. The Service will continue to rely on these and other partners in the future to help implement this CCP and provide input for future CCP updates. This CCP identifies many projects that provide new opportunities for existing or new partners. There is great potential for more public participation and assistance in the management and interpretation of the Refuges. The Service welcomes and encourages more public participation in the Refuges.

Adaptive Management

This CCP provides for adaptive management of Kern and Pixley Refuges. Adaptive management is a flexible approach to long term management of biotic resources that is directed by the results of ongoing monitoring activities and new data. Management techniques, objectives, and strategies are regularly evaluated in light of monitoring results, new scientific understanding, and other new information. These periodic evaluations are used to adapt management objectives and techniques to better achieve the Refuge's goals. Monitoring is an essential component of adaptive management in general, and of this CCP. Specific monitoring strategies have been integrated into the goals and objectives described in this CCP whenever possible.

Plan Amendment and Revision

CCPs are meant to evolve with each individual refuge unit, and the Improvement Act specifically requires formal revision and updating of CCPs at least every 15 years. The formal revision process would follow the same steps as the CCP process (see Figure 5). In the meantime, the Service will review and update this CCP periodically (at least as often as every five years) based on the results of the adaptive management program. This CCP would also be informally reviewed by Refuge staff while preparing annual work plans and updating the Refuge database. It may also be reviewed during routine inspections or programmatic evaluations. Results of any or all of these reviews may indicate a need to modify the plan. The goals described in this CCP will not change until they are re-evaluated as part of the formal CCP revision process. The objectives and strategies, however, may be revised to address changing circumstances or take advantage of increased knowledge of the resources on the Refuge. If changes are required, the level of public involvement and associated NEPA documentation will be determined by the Project Leader in accordance with Service policy.