

WORKING TO PROTECT PLACER COUNTY'S VALUED NATURAL & AGRICULTURAL LANDS



### What's a land trust and what does it do?

### Private, charitable nonprofit (501c3) organization

- Nonprofits provide public services. Although nonprofits often work with government, they are separate (privately governed by Board of Directors from the community).
- Nonprofits rely on charitable donations to perform their mission, which must provide public benefit. The IRS oversees nonprofits, and allows donors to get tax deductions.

### Land Trusts qualified to hold land or easements for public benefit

- Federal and state codes specify these qualifications.
- Land trusts may be accredited by national association (Placer Land Trust is!)

### Not an advocacy group

 Politically neutral. Does not endorse/oppose candidates. Takes no position on development projects. Does not litigate (sue) – works only with willing landowners. This results in broader support of land trust's mission.

### Mission of land conservation for public benefit

Placer Land Trust works with willing landowners and conservation partners to permanently protect natural and agricultural land in Placer County for future generations.

# Working with Willing Landowners and Conservation Partners



### **Conservation and Agricultural Easements**

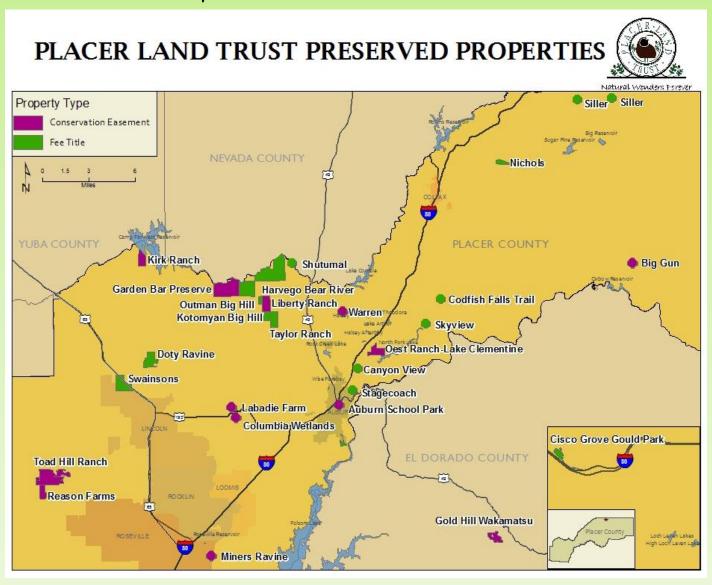
- Legal agreements between a landowner and a land trust that permanently limit a property's uses in order to preserve its "conservation values"
- Placer Land Trust may purchase easements or the landowner may donate them

### Fee Title Acquisition

- "Fee title" is a real estate term that entitles the owner to use the property in any manner consistent with federal, state and local laws and ordinances.
- Placer Land Trust acquires land in fee title through a donation, bargain sale, or outright purchase.

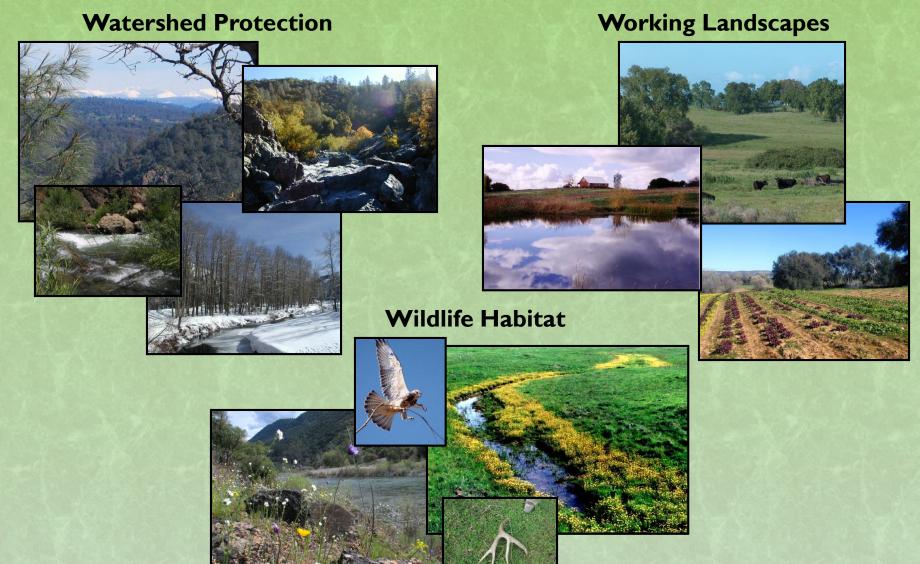


## Over 20 Years & over 7,700 acres



### Preserving Placer County's Natural Wonders







### **Invasives and Overall Management Goals**

#### Goals

Increase diversity
Reduce thatch layer
Reduce coverage and spread of invasives

#### **Starting Conditions**

40-85% coverage of medusahead grass
Heavy thatch: as high as 6,800lbs/ac
No interior paddock fencing or watering infrastructure

#### **Obstacles**

Lack of grazing infrastructure
Weather and conventional grazing season
Livestock health concerns
Difficulty getting burn permits





### **Creating Plans and Measuring for Success**

### Find a Capable Grazing Partner

Who is capable? How do you find them?
What type of livestock do you need?
How do you create an equitable grazing partnership and contract?

#### Complete a Baseline Survey and Inventory of Species

Hire a consulting biologist or get botany savy Map out problem areas "Survey" often

#### **Build Infrastructure with Flexibility in Mind**

Create paddocks Water

Control Areas?





### **Making Observations and Modifying Plans**

#### What do I see?

Near complete elimination of thatch Reduction in medusahead coverage More wildflowers and desirable non-natives (soft chess) Patchwork or mosaic coverage

#### What are Current Constraints on my Plan

Changing Climate

Late Rains that favor medusahead, starthistle and barbed goatgrass

Livestock health concerns (eyes, nose and stomach)



# Note you have force force

### **Observations**



# Natural Wonders Forever

### **Observations**



# Doty Ravine Habitat Enhancement Observations









### **Even Better!**



#### **Other Goals**

- Partnering with Project Apis m. (PAm), UC
   Davis and Miller Honey Farms
- Plant 4 acres of native grasses and forbs
- Re-plant I acre study plot with high density of native pollinator specific plants for UC Davis study with PAm
- Prep 15 acres of grassland for milkweed and poppy seeding in fall

• Plant pollinator hedgerow using 24 native shrubs, forbs and bunchgrass





Just pretty pictures.....











### Questions?





For more information



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