

# Errata to the Yolo Regional Conservation Investment Strategy

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Additions to text are highlighted. Deletions from text are ~~struck through~~.

## 1.1 Chapter 1

### *Changes to Page 1-3.*

#### **Section 1.1.1 Regional Conservation Investment Strategy**

*This section is applicable to the RCIS only and is subject to CDFW review and approval.*

Nothing in this RCIS is intended to, nor shall it be interpreted to, conflict with controlling federal, state, or local law, including Fish and Game Code sections 1850-1861, or any Guidelines adopted by the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to Section 1858.

In 2016, the California State Legislature (Legislature) passed, and Governor Brown signed, Assembly Bill 2087 (AB 2087), a new law to guide voluntary conservation and mitigation actions for the state's most vulnerable species and resources and to help streamline the mitigation process for state and local projects, such as infrastructure and forest management. AB 2087 amends the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), Division 2, Chapter 9, to add Sections 1850–1861. It creates a program to identify and prioritize the conservation needs of vulnerable species and resources at a regional scale, including actions to address the impacts of climate change and other stressors that influence the resiliency of those species and natural resources. AB 2087 ensures the new program complements HCPs and NCCPs.

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

## 1.2 Chapter 2

### *Changes to Page 3-120*

#### **Section 2.12.3.2, Delta Conservation Framework**

CDFW, along with federal, state, and local agencies, and the Delta stakeholder community, ~~restore~~ ~~8,000g~~ developed a high-level conservation framework for the Delta, Yolo Bypass, and Suisun Marsh. Building on prior Delta planning efforts, the draft *Delta Conservation Framework*, which was released in January 2018, will serve as the long-term continuation of *California EcoRestore*, a recent Delta restoration implementation initiative led by California Natural Resources Agency. The *Delta Conservation Framework* will be one of the documents used to update the ecosystem elements of the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan in 2018 and guide Delta conservation efforts to 2050.

**Reason for revision:** Typographic errors.

## 1.3 Chapter 3

### *Changes to Page 3-23*

Section 3.4.1, Page 3-23, second to last line

- Water depth (feet)
- Vigor index (health of plant on a scale of 1-4)
- Stream flow (cubic feet per second)

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

### *Changes to Page 3-27 and 3-41*

Footnote

Appendix F Appendix E

**Reason for revision:** Topographic error

### *Changes to Table 3-3*

Bottom of Page 3-35

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**Objective CH1.2: Protect mixed chaparral.**

Protect at least five areas acres of mixed chaparral, where it supports focal or conservation species or contributes to key connectivity.

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**Reason for revision:** Typographic error.

Bottom of Page 3-60

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**Goal WTK1: White-tailed Kite Habitat.** Sufficient protected habitat to support the population of white-tailed kites in Yolo County.

**Objective SWHA1-WTK1.1:** Protect at least 2,000 acres of unprotected white-tailed kite foraging and nesting habitat.

**SWAH1-WTK1.1-1.** Place conservation easements on habitat lands (prioritizing occupied habitat)

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**Reason for revision:** Typographic error.

## 1.4 Appendix A

DWR Memorandum, dated October 16, 2018, was added to Appendix A.

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

## 1.5 Appendix C

### ***Changes to Page C.24-16.***

Removed heading C.24.1.2, **Personal Communication**

**Reason for revision:** The final document does not include any personal communication references.

### ***Changes to Page C.27-20.***

Removed “In Literature” heading

**Reason for revision:** The final document does not include any “in literature” references.

### ***Changes to Page C.30-2.***

**Section C.30.2.3, second paragraph**

In Colorado, Plumpton and Lutz (~~D. Plumpton pers. comm.~~) recorded densities of nesting burrowing owls that ranged from 21 to 34 pairs on roughly 9.06 km<sup>2</sup> (2,240 acres) of available habitat (i.e., 0.43 km<sup>2</sup> and 0.26 km<sup>2</sup> [106 and 65 acres]/pair, respectively) (Plumpton and Lutz 1993b). Thomsen (1971) estimated territory size based on nearest-neighbor distances between nest burrows, producing a result of six pairs of owls averaging 0.008 km<sup>2</sup>, with a range of between 0.0004 to 0.016 km<sup>2</sup> (1.98 acres; range: 0.1 to 4.0 acres). The preceding values demonstrate the disparity among studies, the different values attained when using different methods of estimating abundance, and the risk in relying on the results of a single study.

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

### ***Changes to Page C.32-13.***

Removed heading C.32.9.1, **Personal Communication**

**Reason for revision:** The final document does not include any personal communication references.

### ***Changes to Page C.33-4.***

**End of land paragraph in Section C.33.4.1**

The largest populations identified in eBird (2019) occur in the managed wetlands and pasturelands of the Yolo Basin south of Interstate 5, including the Conaway Ranch, Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, and other private lands south to the southern end of the panhandle.

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

### ***Changes to Page C.33-4.***

**End of land paragraph in Section C.33.4.1**

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**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

## 1.6 Appendix D

Added flysheet

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

## 1.7 Appendix E

### *Changes to flysheet.*

Appendix F-Appendix E

**Reason for revision:** Typographic error.

### *Changes to E-28.*

#### **Second paragraph from the bottom**

Increased duration of inundation is expected to provide benefits to juvenile Chinook salmon and other native species (Opperman 2012). Takata et al. (2017) found that total growth rate of juvenile Chinook salmon in the Yolo Bypass was positively associated with floodplain duration. Further, Sommer et al. (2001b) noted that growth, survival, feeding success, and prey availability in the Yolo Bypass were all higher in a high flow year (1998) relative to a lower flow year (1999). Floodplain inundation for 1–2 weeks or longer allows for the growth of microorganisms and the animals that feed on them (Opperman 2012, in DWR 2016), including anadromous fish and other native aquatic species.

**Reason for revision:** Revision requested by CDFW.

## 1.8 Appendix F

### *Changes to Table F-1*

Table E-1-Table F-1

**Reason for revision:** Typographic error.