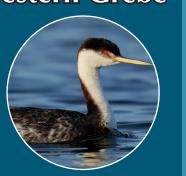


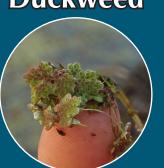
### Dragonfly

#### Ponds and wetlands are extremely productive habitats featuring rushes, sedges, and tules. The soil is saturated ultra-rich in organic matter and anaerobic. These habitats store carbon, filter water, provide flood protection, recharge groundwater, and support countless wildlife species, especially birds, insects, and amphibians. California has lost more than 90% of its historic wetlands, primarily to crop irrigation

### **Western Grebe**



**Duckweed** 



White Alder

**Steelhead Trout** 

Mayfly

Streams and riparian zones serve as the veins of the ecosystem, providing travel corridors and clean, running water for wildlife. Riparian zones are transitional areas between stream and terrestrial systems. They are lush with flood-adapted grasses, forbs, trees, and shrubs and have rich sediments. These habitats support a vast range of wildlife, as all species need clean water to survive. They are threatened by dams, agriculture, and development. Willow

BIODIVERSITY ON THE SANTA LUCIA PRESERVE

Sedge

Miner's Lettuce

**Monterey Ensatina** 



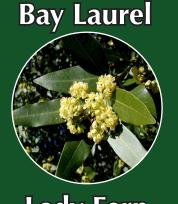
**Slender Salamander** 



Mushroom



Coast redwoods grow in valleys beside streams, as their roots prefer to have "wet feet." They gather 20-50% of their water from coastal fog and build a tall canopy that make the understory a dark, damp place where lush greenery, fungi and moss grow, providing food and shelter for a variety of forest dwellers including mountain lions, 10 species of owls, and an abundance of salamanders, snails, and slugs. Threats include deforestation, fragmentation and climate change.



**Lady Fern** 



**Spotted Owl** 

**Banana Slug** 

**Mountain Lion** 



**REDWOOD FOREST** 

MARITIME CHAPARRAL

## Tule **Tricolored Blackbird Chorus Frog**

and other diversions.

WETLANDS & PONDS

### GRASSLANDS & OAK SAVANNA

STREAMS & RIPARIAN ZONES





Manzanita

# **Coast Horned Lizard**

The driest habitat on The Pre-

serve, chaparral is home to hardy,

drought-tolerant plants with long

taproots and thick, waxy leaves that

allow them to access water deep un-

derground and retain it during the

dry season. This shrubby habitat

is excellent for reptiles, arachnids

and insects, as well as a range of

flycatchers and other birds that

feed on native berries and polli-

is expanding in California, it is

nate wildflowers. While chaparral

Tarantula



Ceanothus



Madrone

OAK WOODLAND



**Poison Oak** 





**Black-tailed Deer** 

for over 300 wildlife species. The oak everything from grasses to broadleaf plants to grow. These dense thickets

Receiving 15-40in of rainfall annually,



oak woodlands are one of the richest and most variable habitats with over 2,000 plant varieties that thrive in the understory, providing food and shelter canopy offers dappled shade, allowing are great for building nests, hiding in hollows, digging burrows, and eating berries. Threats to this habitat include development and sudden oak death.



Coyote

California Poppy



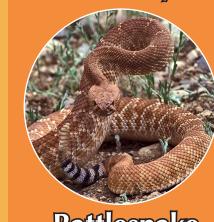
ing rapidly as crops and weeds replace

native vegetation and residential de-



velopment causes fragmentation. Acorn Woodpecker

**Burrowing Owl** 



Scrub Jay

Rattlesnake

threatened by invasive weeds.

Poster by Alix Soliman. Photo credits can be found on the back. © Santa Lucia Conservancy 2023.

**American Kestrel** Anna's Hummingbird