

Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project, Ponds CR1 and CR4 Year 6 Monitoring Report

December 5, 2025

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Associated Project Permits

- USACE File No. 2019-00086S
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Place No. 855532 (bkw) and CIWQS Regulatory Measure No. 428417
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2019-0019-R3
- CDFW Natural Community Conservation Plan Permit No. 2835-2012-002-03
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit No. TE94345A-0

Introduction

The Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project (Project) was implemented by the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency (Habitat Agency) in partnership with the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority in 2019. The project was constructed to restore and establish pond habitat at two locations (CR1 and CR4) in the Coyote Ridge Open Space Preserve, located in the eastern foothills of the Diablo Range in

the Coyote Creek watershed (Figure 1). Project objectives and compensatory mitigation goals are described in the *Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project (CR1 and CR4) Restoration and Monitoring Plan* (MMP) (Swaim Biological Inc. 2018). This is the 6th year of reporting for this project.

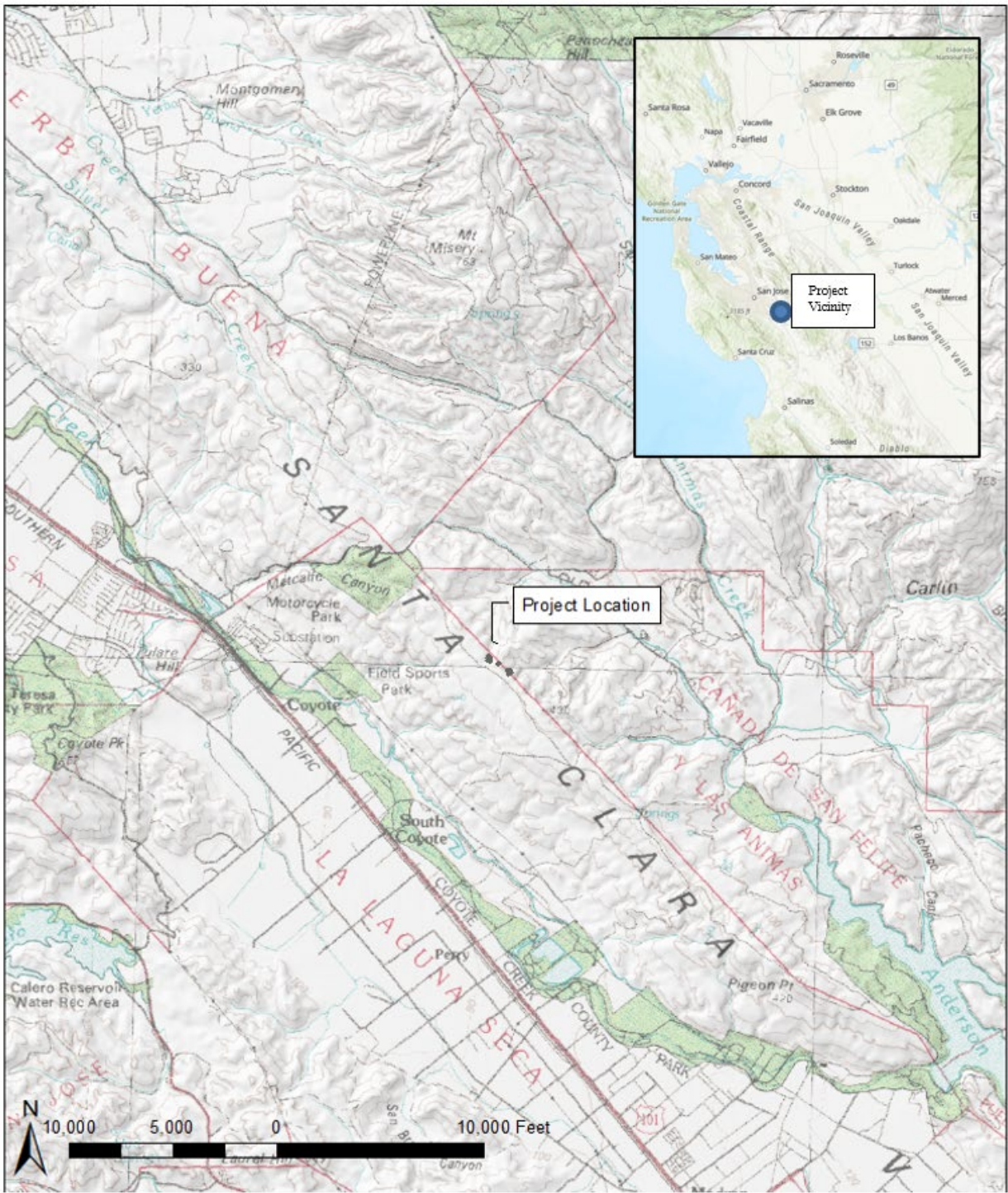
The project MMP called for monitoring to occur for 5 years following construction of the project or until the established success criteria are met. Pond CR4 was determined to have met the Year 5 success criteria in 2024. For CR1, some of the success criteria were not met by Year 5; specifically, CR1 did not meet the following goals: (1) the target hydrologic regime to retain a depth of inundation at least 6" through August 31 in average rainfall years, (2) the inundation period sufficient to support successful amphibian breeding, , and (3) wetland vegetation cover $\geq 70\%$ within the wetland margin of the pond. As noted in the Year 5 report, SCVHA and CEC conducted exploratory actions to determine why the pond was not holding water and identify measures to address it. Additional subsurface explorations of soil conditions was deemed necessary to further understand the lack of ponding.

The management and monitoring regimes for CR1 differed from CR4 in 2025. Because the success criteria outlined in the MMP were met at CR4 in Year 5 (2024), monitoring as described under the LTMP portion of the MMP began in 2025. Because CR1 was determined to have hydrologic dysfunction in opposition to project goals, some aspects of CR1 monitoring were temporarily discontinued or limited to prioritize analysis and possible repair of the pond function. CR1 monitoring will resume in 2026.

Pond Investigation and Adaptive Management: CR1

The Year 5 report concluded that CR1 appeared to not be capable of meeting performance hydrology criteria and that pond bottom excavations would be implemented to better understand the substrate variation to inform an efficient strategy for resolving the issue. The initial expectation was that an effective repair would likely require the addition of a thicker layer of bentonite clay being imported and added to the pond or that a plastic liner may need to be placed under the extant pond soils, both of which would require seeking regulatory approval.

An investigation of the pond subsurface was implemented on May 29, 2025. This was implemented following a nest survey by Habitat Agency ecologist Nathan Hale to ensure no active nests were disturbed during the inspection work. The investigation included tracking in a small excavator to dig exploratory soil pits in the pond bottom. In total, five 40- to 48-inch-deep soil pits were excavated in the pond bottom by Triangle Properties. Exposed soils were then evaluated for composition and density by restoration project manager, Barry Baba (Triangle Land Restoration). Kelli Camara and Mr.



**Figure 1. Coyote Ridge CR1 and CR4 Sites Vicinity Map
Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project, Ponds CR1 and CR4**



Camara
Environmental
Consulting

Hale were also in attendance to consider and analyze soils and think through solutions. This investigation revealed spatial variability in soil conditions, with one portion of the pond (estimated to be representative of approximately 20% of the pond bottom) showing problematic soil conditions consisting of unconsolidated clays with poor structural integrity. Sandy texture was identified within portions of this subsurface area.

In addition to the area with problematic soils, the remainder of the pond was determined to be more than adequate for impermeability needed for ponding. Some areas were determined to have excessively high levels of adequate clay, including more than 3 feet of plastic and impermeable clay soils.

Therefore, the pond was determined to have a minor area (i.e., ~20% of the pond bottom) with inadequate soil and a large supply of adequate clays elsewhere in the pond to enable redistribution into the minor problem area. After evaluation of the pond infrastructure and a determination made by the project engineer that the pond bottom was the most likely issue, the new evidence of the inadequate soil area was presumed to be the leading culprit for poor hydrological function. And the limited poor soil area meant that an effort could be made to relocate native soil materials within the pond bottom without importing materials/soils from outside of the Coyote Ridge Reserve property (i.e., Máyyan 'Ooyákma Coyote Ridge). Therefore, an adaptive management plan was adopted to relocate the inadequate soils, replace them with high quality excess clay soils, compact the replaced soils, and redistribute the unconsolidated soils throughout the pond bottom surface.

Based on the lack of importing materials and bringing unnatural elements into the pond, the repair strategy was approximately the same level of disturbance as the pond inspection itself. Therefore, to expedite creation of suitable habitat conditions for covered species, the Habitat Agency opted to implement the repair work immediately. Incidentally, the repair work corresponded to additional pond restoration work happening within Coyote Ridge. This enabled that a full suite of ponds were made suitable for sensitive herpetofauna and other native species simultaneously, which provides a significant population boost opportunity for the region—weather conditions notwithstanding—and a possibility for colonization of the newly repaired ponds by native wildlife and wetland plants.

Pond Repair: CR1

A pond repair strategy was adopted following the subsurface investigation and was implemented in a day on September 9, 2025, following a nesting raptor survey conducted by Mr. Hale (Figure 2). The repair work by King Grading was implemented using a clean medium-sized excavator with compactor wheel and excavator bucket, skid steer, and water truck with long hose attachment. The repair included excavation of 18 to 24 inches of the problematic soil from the northwest quadrant of CR1,

2a (5/29/2025)



2b (5/29/2025)



2c (9/9/2025)



2d (9/9/2025)



2e (9/9/2025)



2f (11/19/2025)



Figure 2. Photos of CR-1 1-day repair. Photo 2a shows poor quality clay pond soil in test excavation; 2b shows higher quality clay soil typical of remainder of pond area in test excavation; 2c shows excavated low quality soil area—after soils were dug out—being refilled with the higher quality clay; 2d shows excavator in process of compaction of pond bottom; 2e shows completed repair with fence reinstalled (and superfluous posts removed from pond); 2f shows ingress/egress with effective erosion control after rain events: native seed germinated, wattles, straw, and scattered branches functional, and no erosional rilling.

excavating shallow lifts of higher quality pond clay, and reallocating the higher quality clay into the problematic quadrant. The entirety of the CR1 pond's soils were recompacted with the pond bottom, and the excess unconsolidated clay that had been excavated out of the problematic quadrant was spread throughout the pond bottom and compacted. Prior to completing the work, very little organic matter was present within the pond bottom, even within the fenced area. Cattle had grazed the pond bottom in both areas due to a gate having been left open within the interior fenced portion of the pond. Even so, the organic material was scrapped to enable better compaction.

Incidentally, there were four large unused posts within the pond that had been abandoned from the original construction. During the beginning of the project, the posts were determined to be in the wrong alignment for fencing after initially being installed, but they were also determined to be problematic to remove out of concern that that they had punctured through the pond clay layer and removal would precipitate faster pond draw down. So, as part of this pond repair project, the posts were removed, and the remaining fence infrastructure was simplified to fewer posts thereby reducing the non-natural elements within CR1.

After pond repair work, native seed (i.e., 20 pounds/acre of *Bromus carinatus*, *Vulpia microstachys*, *Stipa pulchra*, *Elymus glaucus*, and *Grindelia camporum*) was broadcasted into the temporary disturbance areas (i.e., primarily the pond ingress/egress and upper pond banks). The seeded areas were mulched with native grass straw from Hedgerow Farms native seed production material, stomped down by foot, and biodegradable fiber rolls were installed on grade within a steep section of the ingress/egress at 40-foot intervals. Several tree seeds (oak and buckeye) were backfilled behind fiber rolls to encourage native tree recruitment.

A moderately heavy precipitation event occurred on October 13 & 14, 2025, after which the pond and temporary disturbance areas were visually inspected by Habitat Agency staff. No erosion was observed. Seed germination has since been observed throughout the temporary disturbance area. Photos of the pond inspection and repair can be furnished upon request.

Monitoring Methods and Results

At CR1, the following monitoring activities per the MMP were limited or suspended in 2025, until CR1 hydroperiod dysfunction could be addressed.

- Task 1. Hydroperiod Monitoring (monitoring implemented opportunistically)
- Task 2/3. Amphibian/ Aquatic Predator Monitoring (hydrology insufficient)
- Task 4. Wetland Vegetation Monitoring (monitoring suspended due to hydrological dysfunction and planned pond disturbances)
- Task 5. Invasive Plant Cover Monitoring. (The Habitat Agency continued invasive species removal efforts, but transects were suspended due to planned disturbances from pond explorations/repair)
- Task 8. Quarterly Photo Documentation

At CR4, the following monitoring activities per the LTMP were completed in 2025.

- Task 1. Hydroperiod Monitoring
- Task 2/3. Amphibian/ Aquatic Predator Monitoring
- Task 5. Invasive Plant Cover Monitoring. The Habitat Agency will continue invasive species removal efforts but no transects will be completed in the spring.
- Task 7. Infrastructure Monitoring and Maintenance
- Task 8. Photo Documentation (annual)

Target Hydrologic Regime

Hydrologic monitoring at CR1 and CR4 was provided by CEC and SCVHA but was limited to staff plate readings when CEC or SCVHA staff were on-site to conduct other activities. Appendix A contains water depth and rainfall totals to document the Year 6 hydrologic regime.

Despite receiving over 14 inches of rainfall, limited ponded water was recorded during the winter season at CR1. The suspected leaky pond bottom is likely to have percolated storm water quickly, and the pond was dry by the end of April 2025. The substantial berm and overflow infrastructure are functioning as intended and in good condition.

At CR1, the MMP performance standard requires the hydrologic regime maintain an inundation of at least 6 inches through August 31 of each monitoring year that exhibits average or above average precipitation. This standard is intended to achieve the target hydrologic regime that supports high quality breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander. WY 2024-2025 was a below average water year. Therefore, the hydrologic regime performance standard was not applicable at CR1 in Year 6. In addition, known pond drainage issues drove the decision to prioritize pond assessment and repair over intensive monitoring.

CR4 did not receive sufficient winter precipitation in 2025 to maintain water through the summer. The first rain event of the water year was on November 2, 2024, and the pond was recorded as having 1.3 ft of water on November 14. CR4 remained shallow throughout the winter season with a maximum water height of 2.5 ft on April 29, 2025. Pond 4 was essentially dry by June 10, 2025.

At CR4, the LTMP goal for pond hydrology is that the deepened pond will provide water to at least 6 inches deep through September in years of average or above-average rainfall, providing appropriate hydroperiod for successful breeding by both California tiger salamanders and California red-legged frogs. WY 2024-2025 was a below average water year; therefore, the hydrologic regime goal at CR4 was not applicable in 2025.

California Red-Legged Frog/California Tiger Salamander/Northwestern Pond Turtle and Aquatic Predator Abundance

SCVHA biologists, Matt Fogerty and Ben Teton, conducted a larval dipnet survey on April 29, 2025, at CR4. They conducted 50 dipnet sweeps and did not capture any CTS or CRLF larvae. They captured and observed hundreds of *Pseudacris regilla* larvae. Pond depth was 2.5 ft and water surface temperature was 77 degrees F. They noted quite a bit of algae and submergent vegetation, which prevented seining the pond. No survey was conducted at CR1 since the pond was dry. No predators were observed during the survey.

SCVHA biologists, Matt Fogerty and Ben Teton conducted the 1st night survey on April 29, 2025. Two (2) adult western toads (*Anaxyrus boreas*) and two (2) adult tree frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*) were observed).

CEC conducted one (1) wildlife surveys for special-status species at CR4 to evaluate conditions relative to the performance standards for the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, western pond turtle, and aquatic predators. No survey was conducted at CR1 since the pond was dry.

The second night survey of CR4 was conducted on May 22, 2025. The pond was 1.3 ft in depth. Five (5) adult western toads (*Anaxyrus boreas*) were observed. Given the low visibility of the pond due to floating vegetation, the toads were only seen when they broke the water surface. Very few tree frog larvae were observed. No California red-legged frogs, California tiger salamanders, western pond turtles, or aquatic predators were observed during the Year 6 monitoring at CR4.

SCVHA biologists, Matt Fogerty and Ben Teton also conducted a night survey on July 24, 2025. CR4 was dry and no amphibians or reptiles were observed.

The LTMP requires that California tiger salamanders, California red-legged frogs, and western pond turtles can continue to access the ponds, and if annual monitoring determines presence of bullfrogs or crayfish in the ponds since the previous year, the ponds will be drained in mid-September of the current year and allowed to dry completely until winter rains refill the ponds (i.e., in most years, in December or January). Because no aquatic predators were observed in CR4, no management actions are required.

Invasive Plant Cover

Methods to manage target non-native, invasive plant species included hand pulling, mowing, and herbicide application and was completed as follows:

- April 23, 2025 – One person only - Hand removed and applied herbicide to purple star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) and artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*) at both sites, in the immediate surrounding area and on the old access road between ponds.
- May 22, 2025 – Crew - Hand removed Italian thistle (*Carduus pyncephalus*), a few black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) on the berm, 2 yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)--1 inside the project area and 1 just outside the project area--and a 50-sf patch of barbed goat grass (*Aegilops trunciensis*) on the road just outside the project area.
- June 18, 2025 – One person only - Infrastructure check at both sites, pulled very limited *Brassica nigra* on the old access road.
- June 27, 2025 – Crew - Pulled 4 yellow star-thistle just outside the project area, hand pulled and weedwacked yellow star-thistle in the adjacent area to the east along the old access road and pulled a few yellow star-thistle on the old access road between the 2 ponds.
- July 18, 2025 – Crew - Hand-pulled both yellow and purple star-thistle along the old access road outside project area to the east and between the 2 ponds.

Biotic Resources Group plant ecologist Kathleen Lyons, with George McMenamain, conducted focused visual surveys for invasive plant species at CR1 on July 28, 2025. Ms. Lyons documented invasive plant cover along six previously established transects (T1 through T-6). Using the line intercept sampling method, invasive plant cover was recorded at 1-meter intervals along each 30-meter long transect. Data from each transect was collated and invasive plant cover, based on the transect data, was determined. Photos are provided in Appendix B.

The 2025 observations at CR1 found cover by all invasive plant species to be 2.8%, which meets the performance standard of $\leq 5\%$ (Figure 1). Cover was provided by yellow star thistle (1.7%) and purple star thistle (1.1%). Of the six transects used to document cover, only two transects (T-4 and T-5) supported yellow star thistle. Two of the six transects supported purple star thistle (T-2 and T-3).

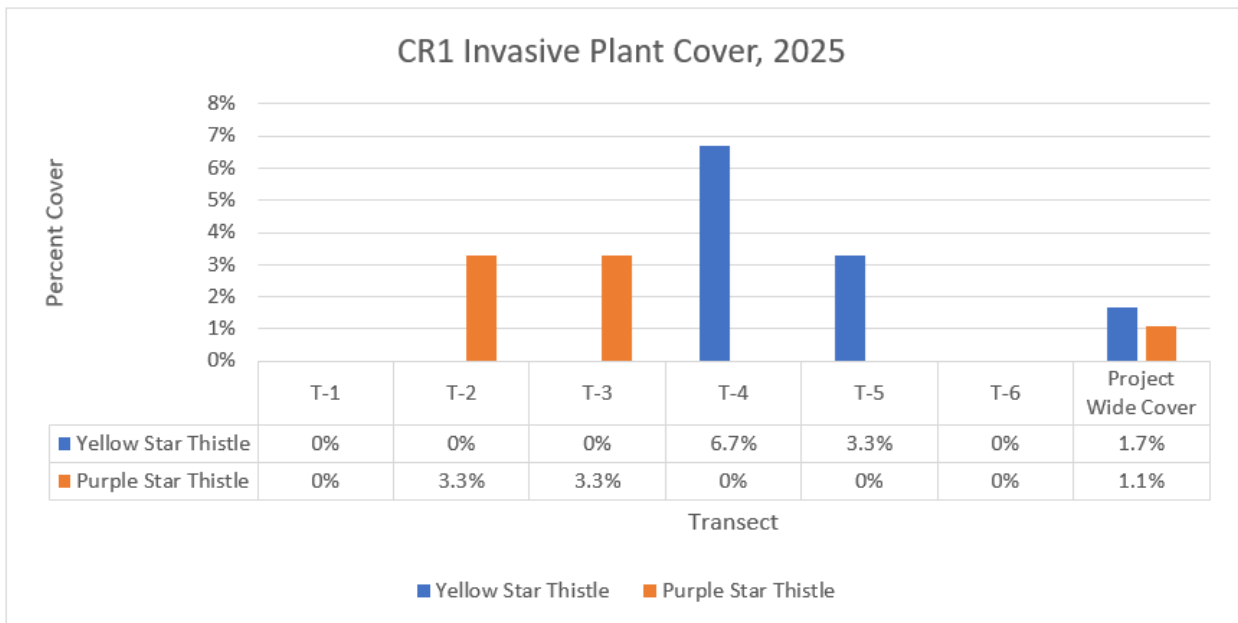
Invasive plant cover is not impairing the establishment of wetland vegetation or impairing wetland function.

The 2025 transects detected only two invasive plant species: yellow star thistle and purple star thistle. Project-area wide cover was 1.7% for yellow star thistle and 1.1% for purple star thistle. For a project-wide total of 2.8%. This value is below 5%, which meet the performance standard.

Yellow star-thistle, barbed goat grass and Italian thistle are still present at the site but are so limited in extent and numbers that they did not show up in the transects.

Figure 1. CR1 Invasive Plant Transects 2025

	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	Project Wide Cover
Yellow Star Thistle	0%	0%	0%	6.7%	3.3%	0%	1.7%
Purple Star Thistle	0%	3.3%	3.3%	0%	0%	0%	1.1%



George McMenamain assessed invasive species plant patterns and numbers during the April visit and 4 crew workdays to guide annual invasive removal efforts. CR1 continues to show reductions in both the extent and density. No changes to management strategies should be required in the CR1 project area and surrounding buffer zones, unless the construction work on the pond altered the project area, or reintroduces new or targeted invasive plant species.

At CR4, George McMenamain assessed invasive species plant patterns and numbers during the April visit and 4 crew workdays. Additionally, he conducted a survey for invasive plant cover on July 28,

2025, with Biotic Resource Group plant ecologist, Kathleen Lyons (Appendix C). With the exception of Italian thistle and harding grass, all other targeted invasive plant species within the project area were either single scattered plants or patches of very low density and very limited in extent.

- Purple star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) – 1 plant
- Yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) – 6 plants, only 1 in the project area
- Barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*) – one plant inside the project area, one 50 sf patch of moderate density outside the immediate project area.
- Black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) – Although 4 patches of Brassica were found and removed, all of them consisted of only a few plants (less than 5), only 1.5 patches were located in the project area. All were removed prior to seed formation.
- Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) – 3 patches of Phalaris were found in the project area. The patch on the berm was hand removed as was the small patch in the pond area. The small patch at the southeastern edge the project area was treated or hand removed. As Phalaris has been rapidly spreading throughout the Coyote Ridge Open Space Preserve for a number of years, we weedwacked the Phalaris outside of the main perimeter fence to the south and directly adjacent to the CR4 project area, in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, along the area inside the main access road to the property, the upper portions of almost all the Phalaris appeared to have been eaten prior to seed formation, perhaps by cattle. The ends appear to have been chewed and the height of the clumps are uneven and are only 1 to 2 feet in height. This should have greatly reduced seed formation in 2025.
- Italian thistle (*Carduus pynoccephalus*) – As discussed in previous years, Carduus will continue to have a presence within the northern section of the project area due to a significant presence outside the project area to the north. Patches remain present along the northern edges of the project area and 1 patch still exists just north of the berms' western side. However, all patches are reduced in extent and all patches have been reduced in density. Carduus numbers and extent within the project area are down significantly, due to the control efforts on the northern sections directly adjacent to the project area.
- Artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*) – No Cynara plants were found within the project area and only 3 were found within 100 meters of the site. The 3 plants found were sprayed with herbicide and died prior to seed formation.
- Milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) – Although this is not a required targeted species, it has been subject to control efforts as control efforts require little effort by 1 person. Over the last 6 years, the number of plants has been reduced by approximately 90%. In 2025, the control effort only required 15 minutes by 1 person.

Water for Cattle

Water was not available for cattle at CR1 as it was a below-average rainfall year and the pond is infiltrating faster than designed. Per the MMP, the criteria was met in Year 6 by providing water longer into the year than before the berm was reconstructed. Based on visual observations of the CR4 staff plate to document water depth, water was available for cattle at CR4 until the end of May. This requirement was met for CR4.

The LTMP notes the objective to provide water for cattle in the surrounding uplands of Coyote Ridge sufficiently so that there can be flexibility in how and when cattle access the ponds without compromising the grazing operation. At the time of drafting this report, an extensive project is unfolding on Coyote Ridge to establish a network of tanks, troughs, and underground pipelines to support a much more diverse grazing distribution going forward. CR4 and CR1 are thus part of a larger grazing system that enables higher levels of conservation management throughout the reserve.

Infrastructure Monitoring

At CR4, the LTMP states that the infrastructure (e.g., fencing, gates, and inflow/outflow structures) be maintained. An inspection was also completed at CR1. Refer to Appendix D for the Year 6 infrastructure monitoring documents.

Photodocumentation

Photos of CR1 and CR4 are provided in Appendix E.

Recommendations

Following CR1 repair work, the temporarily disturbed project area should be carefully monitored for invasive plant spread and erosional issues. Early evidence suggests erosion is not likely to be an issue unless a significant early winter storm event threatens rill erosion. Access paths for repair work increase the opportunities for spread by invasive plant species into the temporary disturbance areas. Any invasive plant outbreaks should be detected early and managed promptly.

In some instances, additional native plantings or seeding may be required to reduce bare soils that can be readily colonized by invasive plants and to minimize the need for intensive control efforts.

Only 8-10 total hours were spent at CR4 by members of the crew over the 4 crew days to control invasive species. On 2 of the days work consisted of efforts to continue the reduction of both *Centaurea* species along the access road to the east and on the ridge between the 2 ponds as these 2 vectors have been the main source of invasive species at CR4. These efforts along the access road

appear to be effective at reducing both the extent and density of all targeted species by removing existing plants and depleting the existing seedbanks. It is strongly recommended that the present work activities continue in 2026 due to their effectiveness and the low cost in resources. Work activities at CR4 should require approximately 32-36 total person hours, in 2026.

The trajectory for most of the targeted invasive plant species at CR4 continues to show reductions in both the extent and density. No changes to management strategies should be required in the CR4 project area and surrounding buffer zones, unless new high priority invasive plant species appears. If that were to occur, control activities for the specific invasive plant species would begin.

It is recommended to monitor CR1 for 2 more years to ensure ponding meets MMP success criteria and to ensure wetland vegetation can recolonize the project area.

If ponding at CR4 and CR1 is deemed suitable, the Habitat Agency should consider working to gain permission from the wildlife agencies for reintroduction of covered herpetofauna into one or both ponds.

References

Camara Environmental Consulting. 2025. Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project, Ponds CR1 and CR4 Year 5 Monitoring Report. Prepared for the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency. January 21, 2025.

Swaim Biological Inc. 2018. Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project (CR1 and CR4) Restoration and Monitoring Plan. Prepared for the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency. December 2018.

Appendices

Appendix A Hydrologic Data

Rain Guage Data (Provided by SCVHA)		
Date	Rainfall (in)	Precipitation to Date (in)
11/2/2024	0.2	0.2
11/11/2024	0.35	0.55
11/23/2024	1	1.55
11/26/2024	0.55	2.1
12/13/2024	0.7	2.8
12/14/2024	1.5	4.3
12/17/2024	0.15	4.45
12/24/2024	0.5	4.95
12/27/2024	0.55	5.5
1/3/2025	0.1	5.6
2/1/2025	0.1	5.7
2/5/2025	1.4	7.1
2/7/2025	1.15	8.25
2/14/2025	2.25	10.5
3/2/2025	0.1	10.6
3/6/2025	0.5	11.1
3/13/2025	1.15	12.25
3/15/2025	0.45	12.7
3/18/2025	0.5	13.2
4/2/2025	0.65	13.85
4/27/2025	0.2	14.05

Year 6 Staff Plate Readings

Date	Water Depth (ft)		Notes
	CR1	CR4	
9/5/2024	0	2.8	
11/14/2024	0	1.3	
3/25/25	1-2	-	Pond depth estimated from photo of stained, hard-to-read staff plate
4/23/2025	0-	2.7	
4/29/2025	0	2.5	
5/27/2025	0	1.3	
5/29/2025	0	1.2	
6/10/2025	0	0	CR4 sodden but no standing water on 6/10

Appendix B.

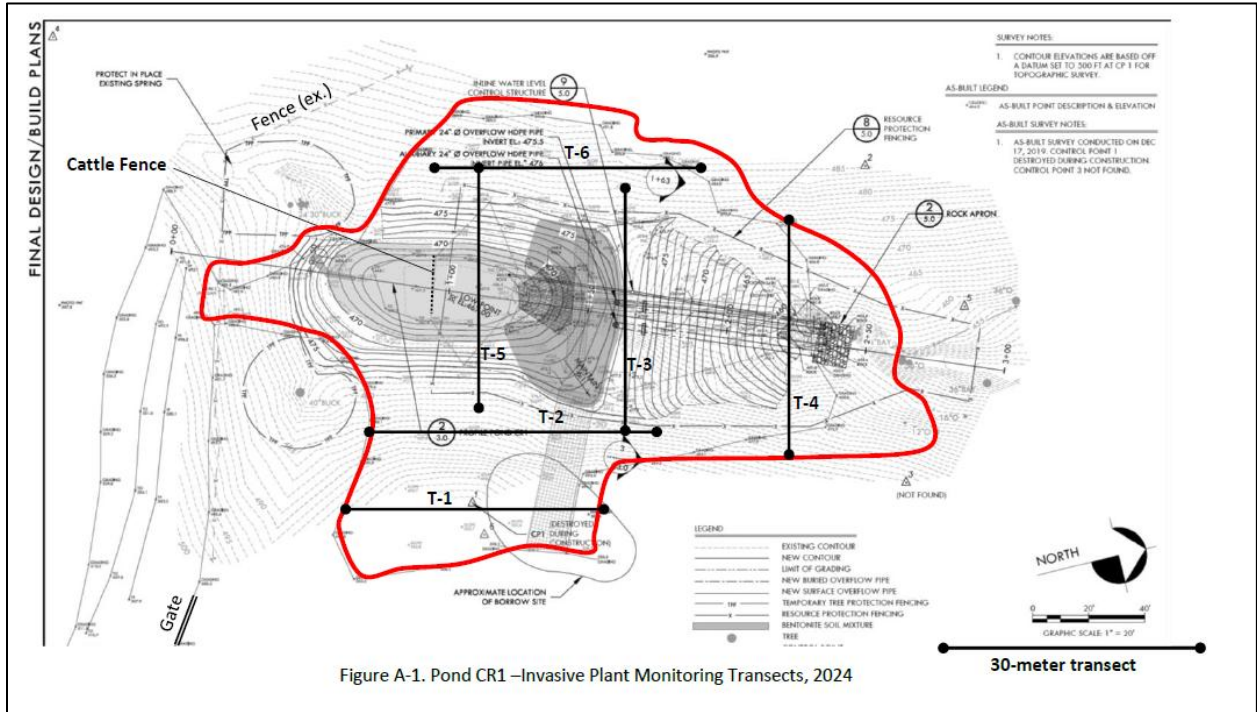


Figure A-1. Pond CR1 –Invasive Plant Monitoring Transects, 2024

CR1 Transect Map

Invasive Plant Cover Photo-Documentation, 2025



Transect T-1, July 28, 2025



Transect T-2, July 28, 2025



Transect T-3, July 28, 2025



Transect T-4, July 28, 2025



Transect T-5, July 28, 2025



Transect T-6, July 28, 2025

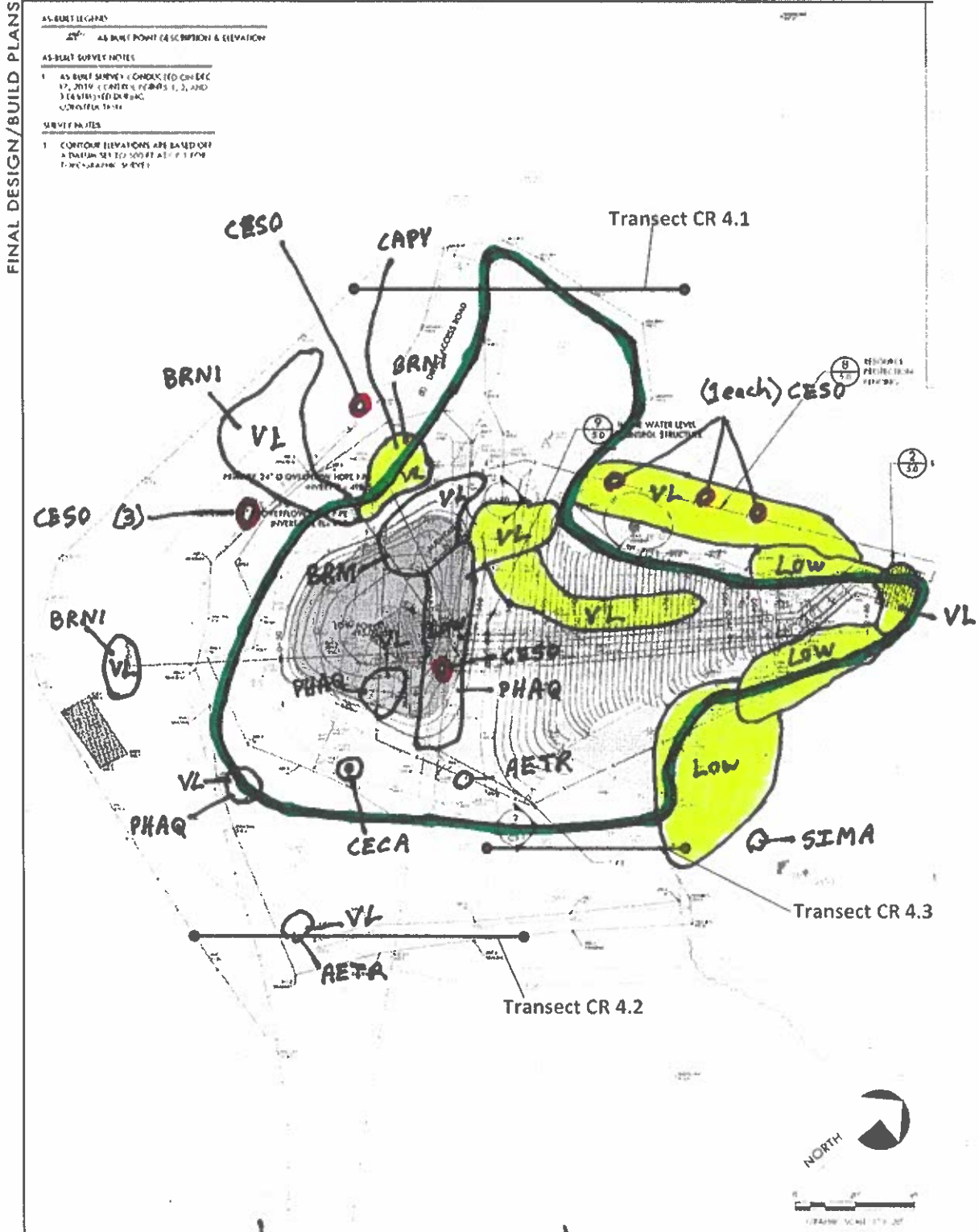
- AETR - *Aegilops truncialis*
- BRNI - *Brassica nigra*
- CAPY - *Carduus pycnocephalus*
- CECA - *Centaurea calcitrapa*
- CESD - *Centaurea solstitialis*
- PHAQ - *Phalaris aquatica*
- SIMA - *Silybum marianum*


 Project border

CR4

Appendix C. Invasive Species Polygons, CR4

VL - very low



 along old access road to next gate 80-100m

Appendix D. Infrastructure Monitoring Data Sheets

Pond CR04

UTC fence and gates

✓

Perimeter pond exclusion fences and gates

✓

Overflow pipes and debris guards

✓

Berm condition and integrity

Native ~~Leymus~~ Elymus (Rye) grasses spreading on berm

Side slopes inside perimeter exclusion fence

✓

Side slopes outside perimeter exclusion fence

Small gully starting to form outside of the pond fence (bottom of the slope by end of overflow pipes. Approximately 8' from the left fence post

Water level and staff

Dry by mid July

Restoration pond vegetation

Increase in pond vegetation inside the pond area excluding the pond area accessible to cattle

Restoration hydroseed vegetation

Increases in most native hydroseeded vegetation

Observations and comments

CR4 is in good shape with regard to native vegetation & invasive plant species control

Recommendations

Clear water level staff

Continue targeted invasive plant species control with the possible as numbers & percentages of invasive plant species has dropped significantly

Fencing & pond infrastructure is in good condition

Coyote Ridge Pond Project Checklist

Date/time: August 1, 2025 (written), checked on July 18, 28, 2025 on site

Entry gate, access road, interior gates from Metcalf Road to Staging Area:

Road improvements under way on road, Gates checked

Staging Area: No longer applicable

Pond CR01

UTC fence and gates

✓

Perimeter pond exclusion fences and gates

✓

Overflow pipes and debris guards

✓

Berm condition and integrity

✓

Side slopes inside perimeter exclusion fence

✓

Side slopes outside perimeter exclusion fence

✓

Water level and staff

No water, pond is dry by May

Restoration pond vegetation

Mostly burdock (native), Some spiny burdock (non-native) removed

Restoration hydroseed vegetation

Limited except for native Phacelia species and Grindelia species

Observations and comments

With the exception of a reduction in targeted invasive species, no significant changes have occurred. One exception was an increase in goat grass outside the project area.

Recommendations

~~At least~~ Continue invasive plant control, if pond is repaired

Appendix E. Photodocumentation



Coyote Ridge CR1 Photo Monitoring Locations
Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project, Ponds CR1 and CR4
Year 6 Monitoring Report
October 2025



Coyote Ridge CR4 Photo Monitoring Locations
Coyote Ridge Ponds Restoration Project, Ponds CR1 and CR4
Year 6 Monitoring Report
October 2025



Photo 1. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 2. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 3. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 4. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 5. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 6. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 7. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT1 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 8. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 9. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 10. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 11. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 12. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 13. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 14. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_1 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 15. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 16. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 17. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 18. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 19. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 20. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 21. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_2 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 22. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 23. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 24. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 25. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (September 27, 2022)



Photo 26. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 27. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 28. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT2_3 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 29. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 30. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 31. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 32. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 33. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 34. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 35. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_1 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 36. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 37. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 38. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 39. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 40. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 41. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 42. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_2 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 43. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 44. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 45. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 46. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (September 27, 2022)



Photo 47. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 48. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 49. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 50. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR1_PPT3_3 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 51. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 52. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 53. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 54. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 55. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 56. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT1 (May 29, 2025)



Photo 57. Establishment of Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (August 12, 2019)



Photo 58. Year 1 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (January 28, 2020)



Photo 59. Year 2 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (April 8, 2021)



Photo 60. Year 3 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (March 3, 2022)



Photo 61. Year 4 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (January 30, 2023)



Photo 62. Year 5 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (September 5, 2024)



Photo 63. Year 6 Conditions at Photo Monitoring Point CR4_PPT2 (May 29, 2025)