Exhibit 2: Figures and Photos

Figure 1. Work sites targeted for invasive species removal and reestablishment of native dune vegetation. Left panel shows overview of all field sites. Three right panels show closeups of individual restoration sites.

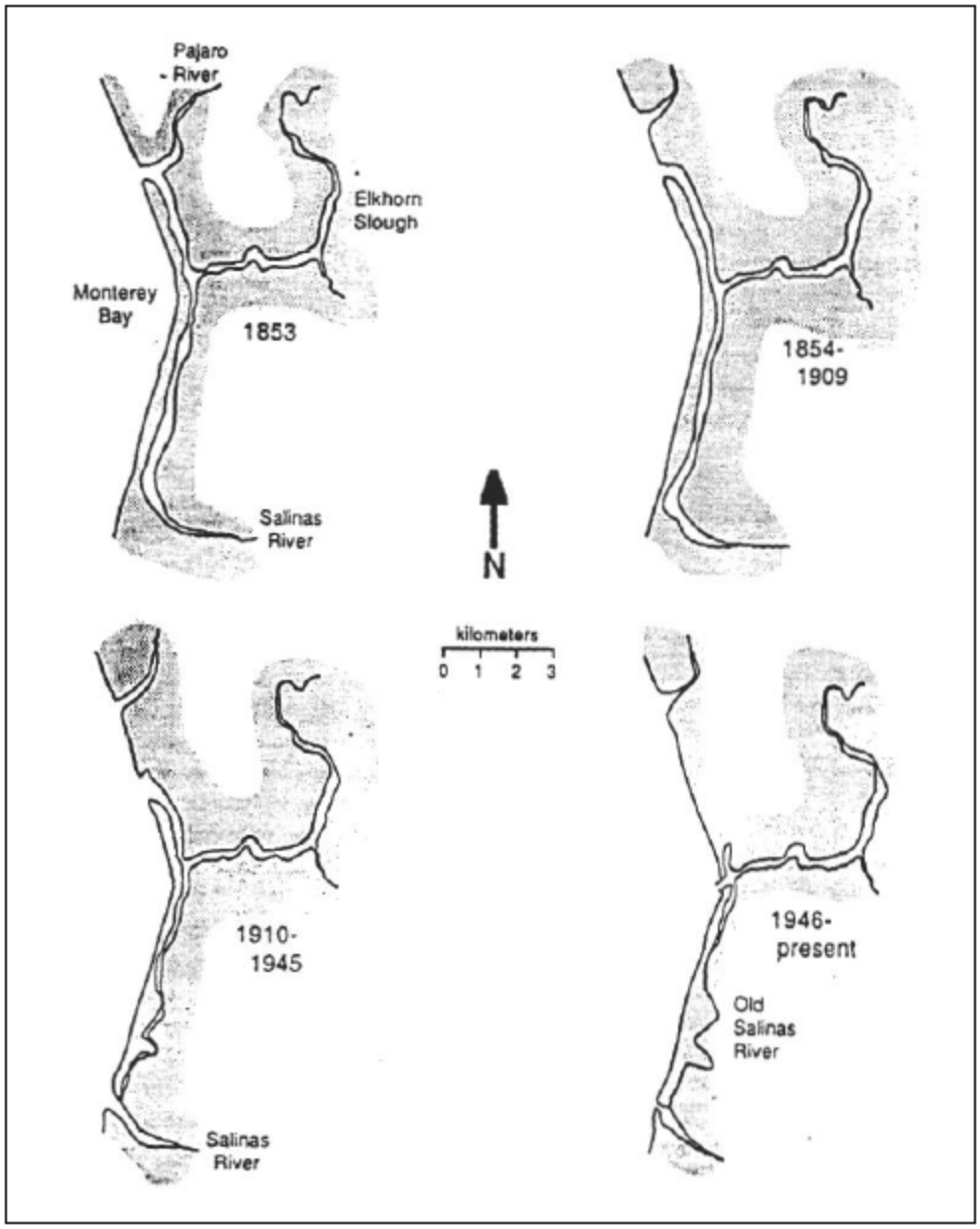

Figure 2. Historical flows of the Salinas River

Figure 3. Aggregate 2030 High Dune Erosion at project location (Map from Coastalresilience.org using ESA hazard layers).

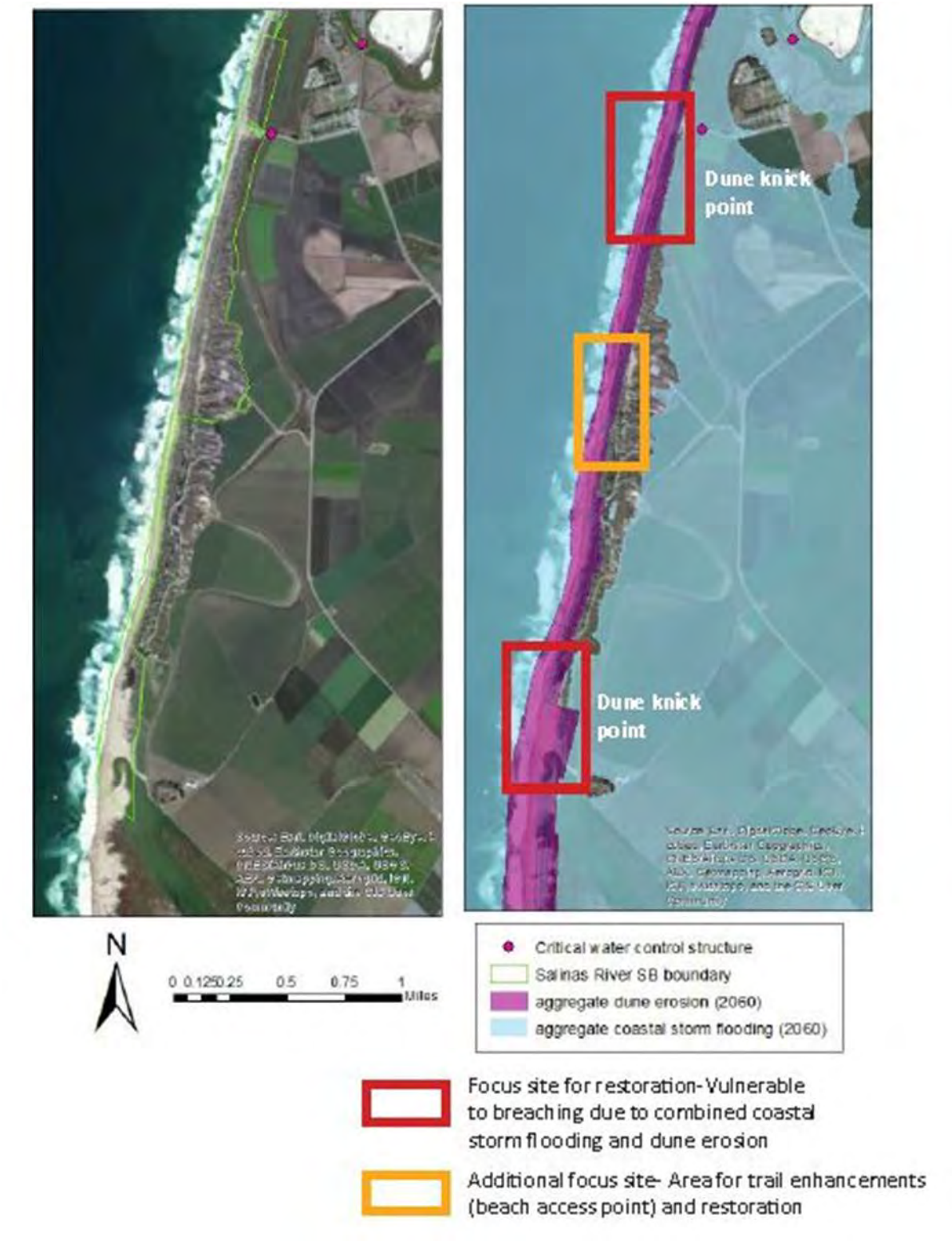

Figure 4. Identified areas vulnerable to breaching due to dune erosion and coastal storm flooding (ESA PWA 2014, 2060 aggregate dune erosion and coastal storm flooding layers).

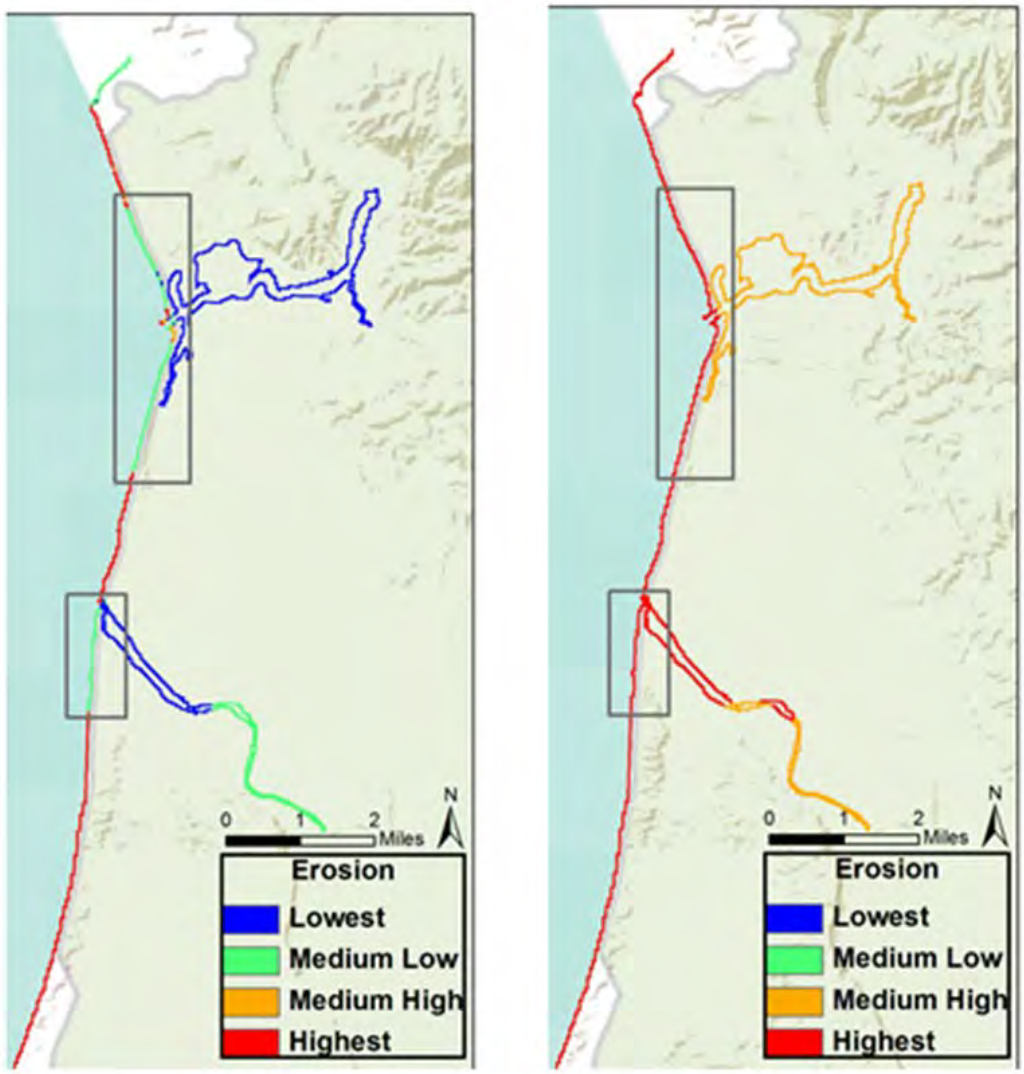

Figure 5. Effects of habitat on Erosion Index. Distribution of Erosion Index ranks along the northern GMC region at year 2000 sea levels in two scenarios: A) with habitat protection and B) with habitat loss. Note that the Erosion Index values of the boxed region increase from medium low to highest erosion ranking without the protective services of habitat. (Vulnerability analysis conducted by Center for Ocean Solutions and Natural Capital Project during IRWM Planning process, 2012.)

Figure 6. Fencing and signage priority locations

Exhibit 2: Figures and Photos

Photo 1. Large mats of iceplant cover the foredunes at Salinas River State Beach

Photo 2. In some locations native plants are interspersed among the iceplant. During iceplant eradication efforts, care will be taken to avoid spraying herbicide on natives; handpulling of iceplant around natives will occur instead.

Photo 3. Combined effects of iceplant and unmanaged pathways create erosional scars in the dunes.