



**Lummi Island Heritage Trust**  
**Curry Preserve Management Plan**

*Approved March 13, 2012*

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## Curry Preserve Management Plan March 2012

### Introduction

#### **Description**

The Curry Preserve is owned and managed by the Lummi Island Heritage Trust, a non-profit, land conservation organization. This preserve is located in the northern half of Lummi Island, Whatcom County, Washington, E ½, NW ¼ Section 4, Township 37 N, Range 1 East, W.M. This 50-acre parcel is comprised of open fields, conifer and deciduous forests and rich wetlands.

The preserve has been established in the footprint of an old farm. Three distinct habitats are identified: open fields that are maintained from the original farm; conifer and deciduous forests that either were not cleared or are reverting from open farm land; and wetlands that include an old farm pond.

Three fields are informally identified as East Field (approximately 9 acres) near Nugent Road, West Field (approximately 5 acres) in the center of the preserve, and South Field (approximately 1 acre) in the extension connecting to Centerview Road (see map, Appendix B). These fields were cultivated for hay and the entire property used for grazing livestock until 12 years ago. Field grasses in former pastures are now impacted by invasive plant species.

The forests covers approximately 70 % of the preserve and consists of Douglas Fir, some Hemlock, and Western Red Cedar with secondary Alder and Big Leaf Maples. The forest canopy consists primarily of second growth trees alongside some more mature stands.

Wetlands correspond to the natural drainage basins that cross the old farm. The principal drainage extends east-southeast from Tuttle Road across the West Field and down across the East Field to Nugent Road where it is diverted on the way to Hale Passage. A small pond (approximately 1/4 acre) was created in this drainage at the western side of the preserve. This narrow, elongate pond was overgrown with blackberries around its banks but has been partly cleared. Seasonal rains create a stream flowing from this pond through the West Field to topographic bench at the east side of the field. For much of the year a natural wetland exists in this area. This drainage continues over and through the bench area to generate a second wetland in the central portion of the East Field. The third wetland is located on the south side of the preserve and is within a second very low gradient, southeast trending drainage that crosses this corner of the preserve. All of these wetlands are reverting parts of the previous fields into mixed grasses and reed, including Sheep Sorrell, Prickly Sowthistle, Pineapple Weed, and Stork's Bill. The juxtaposition of open fields, wetlands, and forest provide a diverse habitat that attracts a wide range of birds. Numerous species have been identified to date (See Bird Lists). Located between the north trending Nugent Road and Tuttle Lane and with the east-west trending Centerview Road on the south side, the preserve can be easily accessed at three locations. Parking areas have been established on Nugent Road and Tuttle Lane. Centrally located in the populated north end of Lummi Island, the Curry Preserve is a quiet respite, a

wildlife refuge, and community agricultural zone. It is a distinctive natural setting with outstanding views across Hale Passage to Mt Baker.

### **Topography/Geology**

The western half of the preserve is gently sloping to the east with a maximum elevation of 180 feet dropping to 140 feet. This generally level ground extends to the south and Centerview Road. The slope is steeper in the eastern portion of the preserve, dropping about 90 feet, leveling again near Nugent Road. This topography is directly related to the underlying geology, which consists of a layered sequence of sandstone and shale of the Chuckanut Formation. The rocks are approximately 50 million years old and rest on top of old igneous rocks estimated to be at least 160 million years old. All of the rocks have been deformed into large fold structures. The Curry Preserve is located on the northern flank of a large syncline. The layers here are inclined to the southwest at 30-40 degrees. The trend of the sandstone layering controls the small seasonal streams draining the area. The steeper slope mentioned above corresponds to the edge of a thick sandstone layer inclined to the southwest. Covering these deformed rocks is a relatively thin layer of glacial debris.

### **Cultural History**

John Curry came to Lummi Island in 1937 to work the reefnet fishery. He and his wife, Ortha, bought their land in 1951, when about 50 families lived on Lummi Island. John's family harvested hay from the fields, grazed and raised cattle, and tended a small orchard on their land. John continued to farm until his death in 2002. Lummi Island Heritage Trust purchased the Curry property in 2003 and created the original 42 acre Curry Preserve to protect this significant, undeveloped landscape for generations to come and as a legacy to the Curry family.

In 2008, the LIHT had the opportunity to purchase and protect an 8.5 acre property that expanded the Curry Preserve to over 50 acres. The expansion protected the integrity of the preserve and allows trail access to the preserve from Centerview Road. This property was owned by the estate of Anne Kennedy and contains one of the island's seasonal free-flowing streams, a significant wetland area, a large open field, and a stand of mature forest. This undeveloped property is frequented by a wide variety of birds and provides a wildlife corridor between the Curry Preserve and conservation easement properties to the south and west.

Lummi Island Heritage Trust is currently working with the San Juan Preservation Trust (SJPT) to draft a conservation easement that will further ensure that the Curry Preserve is protected in perpetuity. SJPT will hold the easement (See Map, Appendix B, C).

### **Purpose**

In keeping with the mission and values of the LIHT (Appendix A), the natural, open space protected by the Curry Preserve contributes to the overall beauty and rural quality of Lummi Island. The property can be viewed from Tuttle Lane and Centerview Road and Nugent Road (see map, Appendix B). Anyone crossing Hale Passage or on the mainland near Gooseberry Point can view the open fields of the preserve.

The forest, fields, and wetlands of the Curry Preserve provide a secure and diverse refuge for native flora and fauna that are being displaced by habitat disturbance both on the island and on the nearby mainland. The preserve also provides a place for people to enjoy the rural environment of Lummi Island and to develop an appreciation and understanding of its natural habitats. Unique among the LIHT preserves, the Curry Preserve also provides an agricultural area for groups of islanders who raise vegetables, flowers and fruit, while serving as stewards of the preserve's community garden and community orchard.

The Curry Preserve also serves to increase people's interest in and appreciation for land conservation on Lummi Island. The Heritage Trust holds several conservation easements that protect approximately 71 additional acres in the vicinity of and adjacent to the preserve. These conservation easements expand the area protected by the preserve and create a network of conservation minded neighbors.

Finally, the Curry Preserve protects a significant island watershed, helping to support aquifer recharge and ensure water storage capacity and good water quality into the future.

### **Stewardship Vision Statement**

The Curry Preserve is protected by the LIHT in perpetuity. This will always be a place where high quality habitat for native plants and animals is maintained, along with a natural environment for trail walking, horseback riding, farming and quiet contemplation. It is a community treasure for Lummi Island.

### **Management Topics**

The Curry Preserve is divided into specific areas according to the historical uses and to the protection of important conservation values. The farm heritage of this land leads to an emphasis on preservation of the open fields, the wetlands serve as a critical component in the regeneration of wildlife habitat, and the forest environment provides is a corner- stone for the Northwest landscape and critical native plant and wildlife habitat.

Six management topics provide the basis for discussing the Curry Preserve Management Plans:

- A. Wildlife and Plants**
- B. Groundwater**
- C. Agricultural Area**
- D. Education**
- E. Public Access**
- F. Other Uses**

The Curry Preserve Management Plan devotes a section to each of these topics with sub-headings outlining the details of goals, objectives, and monitoring protocols. The *goals* in each section describe the long-term vision for the resources and uses of the preserve. The *objectives*

define actions that lead toward achieving the goals. The *monitoring protocols* provide the methods to measure progress toward reaching and maintaining the objectives.

Appendices to the plan are attached and include the mission and values statements adopted by the LIHT, maps, photographs, plant and wildlife inventories, guidelines for the community garden and community orchard, and a summary of use restrictions.

The Curry Preserve Management Plan attempts to be as descriptive and specific as possible, however, stewardship is an adaptive process that must respond to changing environmental and social conditions. A growing population and increasing tourism both on Lummi Island and the nearby mainland may put new pressures on the Curry Preserve. Through vigilant monitoring and on going periodic review, the LIHT will evaluate its effectiveness and update or revise the Curry Preserve Management Plan as necessary.

## **A. Wildlife and Plants**

**1. Goals**—To maintain, enhance, and restore native wildlife habitat and native plants.

**2. Objectives**

### **a. Identify plants and wildlife**

The LIHT works with local scientists to create detailed inventories of the plants and wildlife, with particular attention to birds. An initial list of plants was compiled van Schyndel in 2011. A baseline bird list was compiled by Jeffreys in February 2009 (see Flora and Fauna Inventories, Appendix D). Inventories of flora and fauna will be updated as needed with the help of local experts, LIHT members, and volunteers. A schedule for follow-up surveys will be determined based on results of the initial surveys.

### **b. Remove noxious weeds**

The spread of invasive species has been ranked second only to habitat loss as a threat to global biodiversity. The LIHT will make every effort to develop a noxious weed management plan that controls and eliminates invasive populations while maintaining and restoring native plant communities and avoiding adverse impacts to adjacent properties. Known invasive plant species on the Curry Preserve include Himalayan blackberry, English holly, Reed canary grass, Canadian thistle and Scotch broom. Continuous staff and volunteer monitoring will help track the occurrence of these and other noxious species. Specific action to monitor and control invasive species may include cooperation with the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board and other agencies. Regular volunteer work parties for manual or mechanical removal of invasive plants will be conducted. The LIHT will consider use of herbicides or biological controls on a case-by-case basis and only as a last resort.

**c. Maintain and improve wildlife habitat**

The LIHT will consult with professional foresters and ecologists as necessary to assess the health of the Curry Preserve wooded areas. The Curry Preserve is located along the Pacific Flyway, adding to the importance of conserving the quality and diversity of its wildlife habitat for foraging and incidental perching. Several priority non-game bird species are known to utilize the Curry Preserve including Blackheaded grosbeak, Great Blue heron, and Pileated woodpecker. Peregrine falcons and Bald eagles are known to nest in the vicinity and have been reported in the preserve, along with three species of owls: Barn, Barred, and Great Horned owls. Particular attention will be paid to protecting and monitoring the forests in light of their importance for wildlife breeding, foraging, and perching.

Some forest management may be necessary to maintain areas around trails, parking areas, agricultural areas and utility buildings. Removal of blow-down and dead trees will be undertaken only when the fallen trees present a danger. In the event of a catastrophic blow-down, the LIHT will consult with specialists regarding proper management of the damaged forest.

The location of the wetlands adjacent to the forest areas, both in the preserve and on neighboring conservation easement properties, increases the capacity for supporting diverse wildlife populations on the Curry Preserve. The wetlands are currently productive and critically important for wildlife and water quality. Both resident and migratory waterfowl utilize the pond on an adjacent conservation easement property and the small pond on the Curry Preserve. Mallards and Wood ducks have been observed as well as species such as Blue herons, wrens, and Belted kingfishers. As human development in Western Washington continues to degrade habitat for these and other waterfowl species, particular attention will be paid to managing the preserve as an increasingly important resource for maintaining healthy waterfowl populations.

The approximately 15 acres of open field on the Curry Preserve will be maintained with annual field mowing. There is a mixture of hay, native and European grasses and forbs that provide forage and cover for birds such as sparrows, finches, and thrushes. The East Field has a well-developed hedgerow bordering Nugent Road. This barrier protects the animals in the preserve from traffic. Some of the East Field also has been set aside for agricultural use to include a community garden, a parking area, and a building envelope containing a utility shed adjacent to the community orchard. The West Field is completely surrounded by forest and has seasonal stream that flows through the center, creating a wetland along the eastern side of the field. The South Field abuts the wetland on the south side and private property on the east, north, and west side. This field has a significant number of invasive blackberries established near the wetland and along the fence line. These noxious plants will be removed over time by volunteers and through regular mowing.

**d. Prohibit high impact recreational uses**

In an effort to limit impact by human activity on wildlife populations, access to the interior of the preserve (outside of the parking areas) will be by foot or horse only, except for maintenance and fire vehicles. Walkers and horseback riders may use designated trails and open fields (See map, Appendix E). These trails will be monitored for wear and limitations imposed when necessary. Public camping, motorized vehicles, and bicycles will be prohibited. Agricultural activity will be generally conducted with hand tools, tractors, mowers and other mechanical tools as needed. No hunting will be allowed (See Appendix F).

**e. Require dogs to be leashed**

LIHT allows people to walk their dog at the Curry Preserve. In an effort to prevent wildlife harassment, protect fragile habitat, and preserve enjoyment for all visitors, dogs must be on leash and under voice control at all times. Dog owners must clean up after their dogs and remove dog waste from the preserve. LIHT provides waste bags at both trailhead kiosks. Service dogs are permitted in accordance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines.

**f. Limit access by other domestic animals.**

Visitors may ride horses on Curry Preserve trails if they have first signed the LIHT liability waiver. Horseback riding may be restricted from some sensitive trails during the wet season. No other domestic animals or pets are allowed on the preserve without permission given by the LIHT Board of Directors.

**g. Maintain the preserve as a corridor to other habitats.**

Buffers and corridors created by private conservation easements on adjacent properties add a valuable extension of the wildlife habitat on the Curry Preserve. The LIHT will limit fencing that would create a barrier to wildlife movement and strive to continually involve neighbors in the monitoring and protection of the Curry Preserve.

**3. Monitoring Protocols**

**a. Plant and Wildlife surveys**

Existing plant and wildlife inventories will be updated and reviewed over time in an effort to monitor changes on the property and surrounding area. Additionally, volunteers who regularly use the Curry Preserve will be encouraged to record their plant and wildlife observations and to give this information to the staff.



**b. Photographic Monitoring**

Photographs from set points will be used to monitor changes in the forest, wetland and open field habitats. Initial photograph points are indicated on a map and described in Appendix I. Changes over time will be determined by examination of these photographs. Specific actions to remedy unacceptable changes may include removal of invasive vegetation, restricted access to specific areas, or consultation with professionals to develop management techniques for problem sites.

**c. Conservation Easement Stewardship**

The San Juan Preservation Trust will hold a conservation easement for the Curry Preserve. Annual conservation easement stewardship visits conducted by SJPT will ensure that the resources of two conservation organizations are committed to the maintenance, enhancement, and restoration of native wildlife habitat and plants on the Curry Preserve. A copy of the conservation easement document and annual monitoring reports will be available at the LIHT office.

**B. Groundwater**

**1. Goals**

- a. Preserve and protect underlying aquifers**
- b. Enhance the aquifer recharge areas**

**2. Objectives**

**a. Minimize impervious surfaces**

The three wetland areas located within the Curry Preserver are fed from rain, runoff, and groundwater. Historically, these wetlands were in active fields on the farm and were therefore somewhat compromised. Without the farm activities these wetlands are being reestablished. To enhance this restoration, mowing will be limited to those field areas outside of the wetlands except for the removal of non-native, noxious weeds. Impervious surfaces will be limited to the building envelope in the Northwest portion of the East Field. Water runoff will be directed to areas of natural groundwater infiltration in an effort to preserve and enhance the aquifer recharge.

**b. Limit water well development and usage**

There are four wells located in the preserve. One deep well is currently being used for irrigation in the Agricultural zone. A second shallow well is, by easement agreement, used by neighbors for non-potable use. The third deep well is located along Centerview Road and is, by easement agreement, used by a

neighbor (Lot 1-McLane Short Plat) for potable water. The fourth well is inactive. Water usage by LIHT will be monitored to ensure that excessive use does not occur and aquifer quality and quantity are not compromised. The Preserve's water supply and irrigation system currently used by garden and orchard programs. Any changes to water use and water infrastructure systems require prior approval by the LIHT Board of Directors.

**c. Use of non-chemical weed control**

Non-chemical methods will be utilized to control invasive species when possible. Environmentally safe chemical applications will be used only as a last resort when other methods have failed and will be done in a manner as to not pose persistent threats to groundwater quality. These methods are recommended for all agricultural programs conducted on the preserve.

**3. Monitoring Protocols**

**a. Water testing**

Water from the deep well in the Agriculture zone will be monitored in accordance with the Federal and State guidelines, if it is ever used as a potable water supply. Water analyses will be conducted as needed. If required, water level and draw down tests will be conducted over regular intervals to ensure that the aquifer is maintained.

**C. Agricultural Area**

The Curry Preserve was a family farm that existed for 50-60 years in the last century and characterized Lummi Island life since the initial settlement in the 1800's. The rural, agricultural character of Lummi Island is threatened by increasing population density, and the conversion of farmlands to residential development and commercial development throughout Whatcom County.

**1. Goals**

- a. Preserve the rural character of historical Lummi Island**
- b. Provide an educational and experiential connection to the natural environment.**
- c. Promote community involvement in the natural environment**

**2. Objectives**

- a. Continue the historical use of farmland**

The LIHT has defined an agricultural area at the site of the previous Curry farm (See map, Appendix B, C). An approximately 6 acre agricultural area has been defined in the northern portion of the East Field. This six-acre area currently includes a community garden and a community orchard (See Appendices G, H for policies). A building envelope has been established at the old home site and a utility shed has been refurbished to house the tools necessary for agricultural activity.

**b. Establish volunteer groups to work the land**

In 2008 LIHT worked with a group of members to establish a community garden program. This group of garden stewards raised money, procured materials, plowed, fenced and planted an approximately 1/3 acre garden, divided into 12 individual plots. In 2011 an underground irrigation system was installed.

In 2010 the old Curry farm orchard was enhanced and expanded. In partnership with LIHT, orchard stewards obtained funding, removed debris and blackberries, restored a utility shed, purchased and planted 20 tree varieties, including apple, plum, cherry and walnut, all surrounded by protective fencing. Community garden and community orchard stewards regularly mow, weed, fertilize, mulch, repair fencing and provide consistent maintenance for this agricultural zone on the preserve. A LIHT staff member serves as the liaison between these two groups and the LIHT Board of Directors.

**D. Education**

**1. Goals**

- a. To educate visitors about the natural and cultural history of the Preserve.**
- b. To increase visitors' appreciation for land conservation efforts on the island.**

**2. Objectives**

**a. Interpretive signs:**

The Trust will encourage the interpretation and understanding of the history and the natural habitats of the Curry Preserve. Two rustic kiosks containing maps and Heritage Trust materials are installed at the Tuttle and N. Nugent entrances to the preserve. Interpretive information will also be included in printed materials and on the Trust's website.

**b. Sponsor educational tours and activities:**

The Heritage Trust will encourage a better understanding of the Curry Preserve's ecological resources by sponsoring environmental education programs. Specific activities may include guided natural history walks, bird watching tours, and conservation education field trips.

**c. Encourage local groups to take field trips on the Preserve:**

The Trust will encourage local schools and community organizations to take walks and field trips on the Curry Preserve in an effort to increase appreciation for land conservation efforts on the island. Educational and research activities on the Curry Preserve will be conducted on a permission-only basis and may be limited to size and duration. The Heritage Trust will partner with educators and scientists to conduct appropriate research. Collection of botanical, zoological, geological, or other specimens will be prohibited except on a permission-only basis for scientific purposes.

**d. Involve volunteers in the maintenance and enhancement of the Preserve:**

A major factor in the long-term vitality of this Preserve is the education of people, young and old, about the importance of the lessons that involvement with the land can teach. Volunteer stewards, including horseback riders, orchard and garden workers, neighbors and islanders, are regularly involved in the ongoing care of the preserve. Volunteers maintain and enhance the property, and frequently participate in Curry Preserve events and programs.

**3. Monitoring protocols**

**a. Educational Activities:**

Groups will be on a permission only basis.

**b. Recordkeeping:**

The Trust will keep a record of educational tours, activities and field trips conducted on the Preserve. Any impacts due directly to these activities will be reported in management plan updates.

**c. Reporting:**

Community Garden members, Orchard stewards and frequent trail users are asked to report interesting or unusual occurrences, and issues of concern, to the LIHT stewardship coordinator.

**E. Public Access**

**1. Goals: To allow low- impact public access where appropriate.**

**2. Objectives:**

**a. Regularly maintain trails:**

The Trust will maintain walking trails for use by visitors, hikers and horseback riders (See Appendix E).

**b. Post Preserve guidelines in trailhead kiosks (See Appendix F).**

**c. Encourage adherence to Community Orchard policies:**

LIHT handles financial arrangements for the orchard. Harvest is for community use (See Appendix G).

**d. Encourage adherence to Community Garden policies:**

Member gardeners collect their own funds and reimburse LIHT for utility costs. Harvest is for members only (See Appendix H).

**3. Monitoring Protocols:**

**a. Staff Liaison:**

Staff liaison to Community Garden and Community Orchard communicates regularly with both groups and attends group meetings as needed. Staff liaison facilitates written and verbal communication between stewards, volunteers and LIHT Board of Directors.

**b. Violations and Complaints:**

Issues of concern, violations or complaints are directed to the Land Protection Committee, the Executive Director and/or the Board of Directors as needed.

**F. Other Uses: Alternative Energy Development**

**1. Goals: Evaluate any potential alternative energy production within terms of the conservation easement.**

**2. Objectives:**

Objectives will be determined in the future based on need for alternative energy development. Alternative energy production and uses must be consistent with terms set forth in the Curry Preserve conservation easement.

### **Financial Analysis and Schedule**

This analysis is intended as a financial planning tool, with all numbers approximate and subject to future adjustment. Curry Preserve management expenses will be reconsidered annually as part of the Heritage Trust's regular budgeting process.

In 2003, when the Curry Preserve was created the Trust designated the Curry Preserve Endowment Fund for the long-term stewardship of the Preserve. The interest from the endowment fund is available for a variety of stewardship expenses. The Heritage Trust annual operating budget includes costs for maintaining our Preserves. The financial analysis below considers the basic components of Curry Preserve management and annual property management costs.

#### **Projected annual property management (2011 forward):**

Signage, trail, and property maintenance \$ 1,000  
Road and parking maintenance \$ 1,000  
Photo monitoring: \$100  
Ecological monitoring and restoration \$200  
Staff time \$4,000  
ANNUAL TOTAL (not adjusted for inflation) \$ 6,300

## **Appendix A: Lummi Island Heritage Trust Mission and Values**

### **Lummi Island Heritage Trust – Statement of Mission and Values**

#### **Our Mission:**

To create a legacy of abundant open space, native habitat, and natural resources on Lummi Island by inspiring people to protect and care for the island's farms, forests, wetlands and shorelines forever.

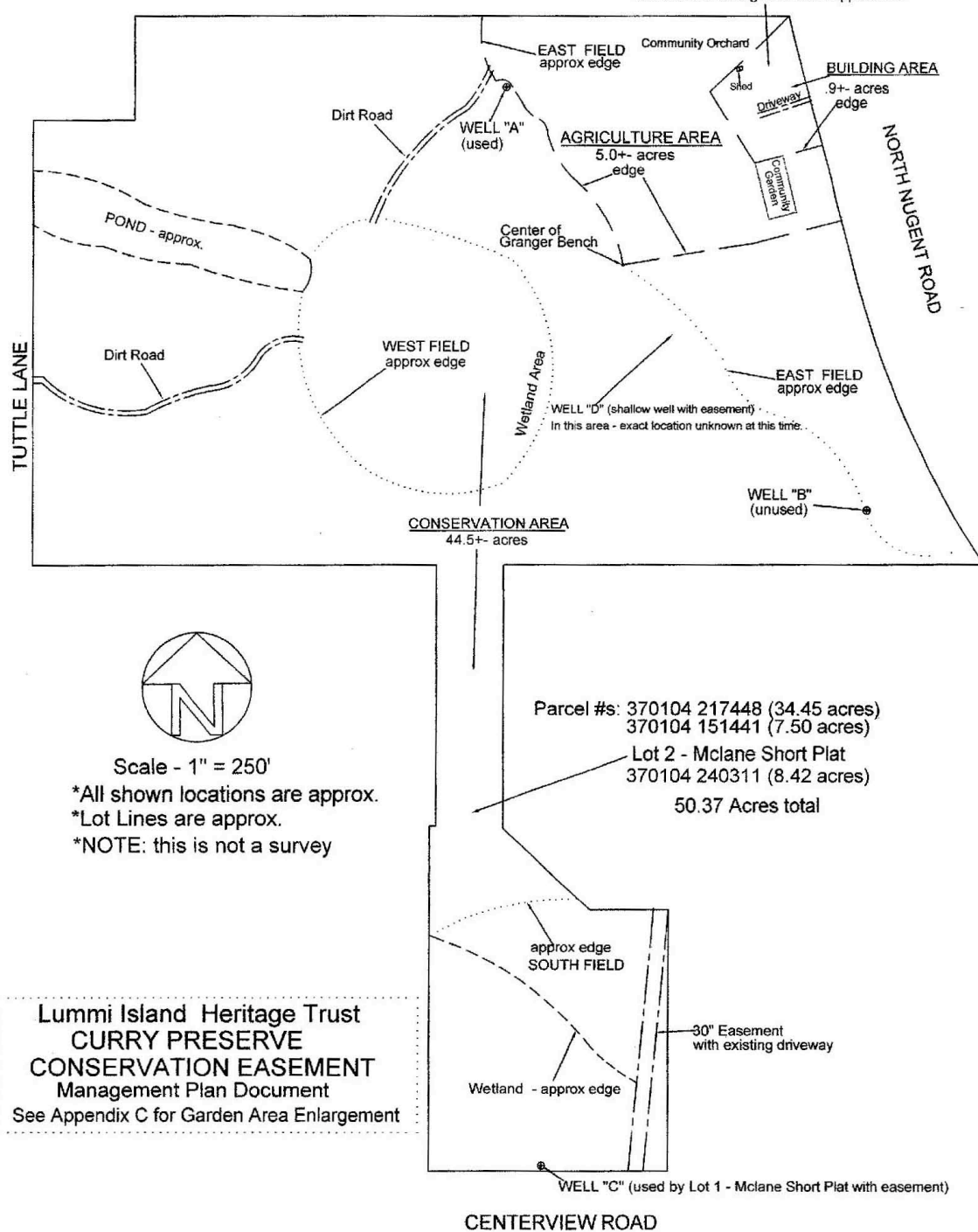
#### **Our Values:**

Lummi Island Heritage Trust is committed to:

- Striving for *integrity, respect* and *transparency*,
- Making *stewardship* of our protected lands a priority obligation,
- Fostering a conservation ethic in all generations through education and outreach,
- Ensuring *financial sustainability* of our organization through fiscal prudence and strong ties with our donors, volunteers and the greater community and
- Holding ourselves to the highest standard of *excellence* and *permanence* in all our work.

Appendix B: Map of Property Protected by Conservation Easement (Schneider 2/29/12)

NOTE: See enlarged area on Appendix C



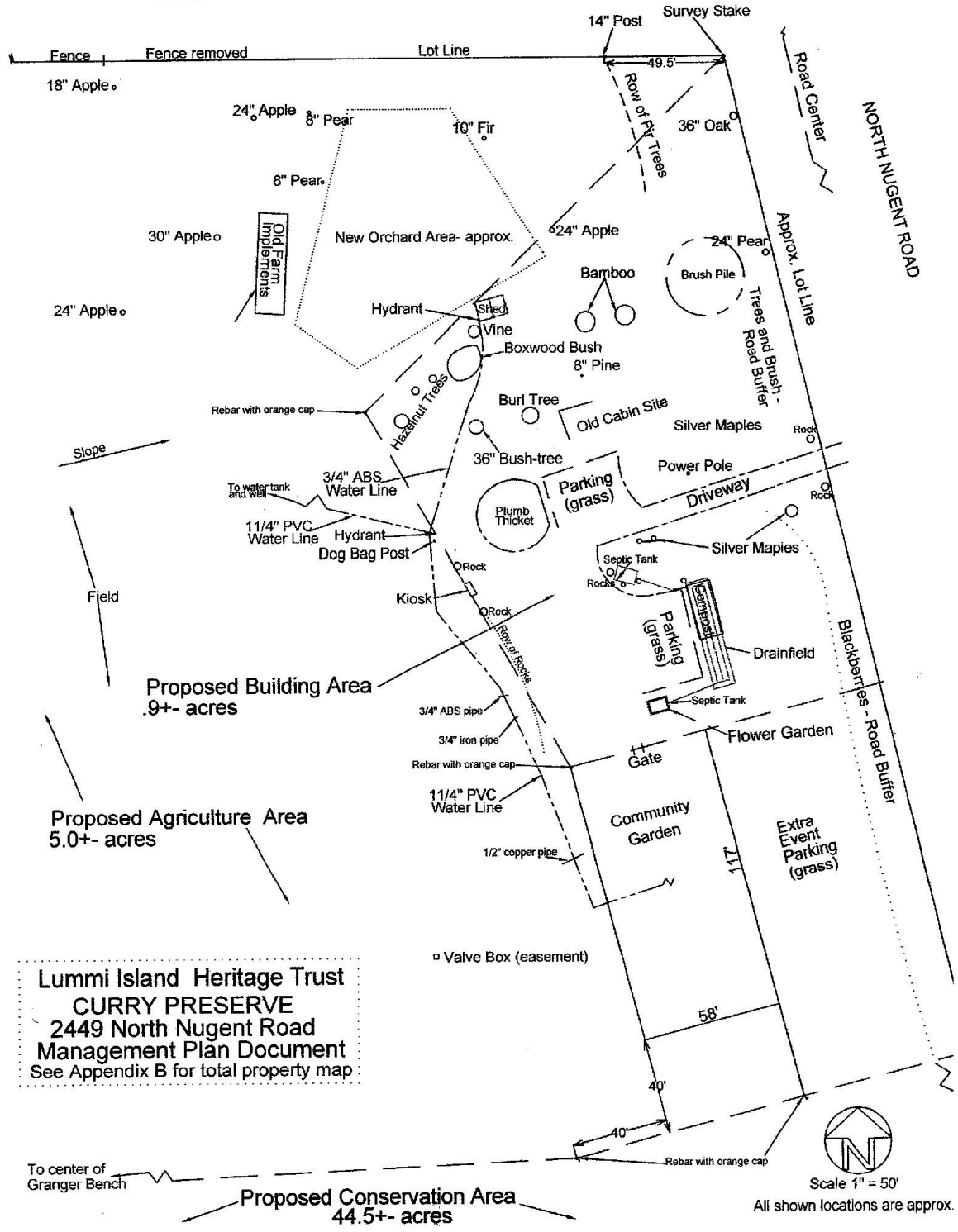
Scale - 1" = 250'  
 \*All shown locations are approx.  
 \*Lot Lines are approx.  
 \*NOTE: this is not a survey

Parcel #s: 370104 217448 (34.45 acres)  
 370104 151441 (7.50 acres)  
 Lot 2 - Mclane Short Plat  
 370104 240311 (8.42 acres)  
 50.37 Acres total

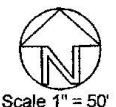
Lummi Island Heritage Trust  
 CURRY PRESERVE  
 CONSERVATION EASEMENT  
 Management Plan Document  
 See Appendix C for Garden Area Enlargement



### Appendix C: Orchard and Garden Area Map (Schneider 2/29/12)



Lummi Island Heritage Trust  
 CURRY PRESERVE  
 2449 North Nugent Road  
 Management Plan Document  
 See Appendix B for total property map



Scale 1" = 50'  
 All shown locations are approx.

**Appendix D: Curry Preserve Flora and Fauna Inventories**

**Curry Preserve Bird List**

Compiled by Emily Jeffreys February 2009 for LIHT

| <b>Common Name</b>       | <b>Species Name</b>              |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| American Crow            | <i>Corvus caurinus</i>           |
| American Goldfinch       | <i>Carduelis tristis</i>         |
| American Robin           | <i>Turdus migratorius</i>        |
| Bald Eagle               | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>  |
| Barn Owl                 | <i>Tyto alba</i>                 |
| Barn Swallow             | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>           |
| Barred Owl               | <i>Strix varia</i>               |
| Belted Kingfisher        | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>             |
| Bewick's Wren            | <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>       |
| Blackcapped Chickadee    | <i>Parus atricapillus</i>        |
| Blackheaded Grosbeak     | <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> |
| Brewer's Blackbird       | <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>    |
| Common Raven             | <i>Corvus corax</i>              |
| Cedar Waxwing            | <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>       |
| Dark-eyed Junco          | <i>Junco hyemalis</i>            |
| Downy Woodpecker         | <i>Picoides pubescens</i>        |
| European Starling        | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>          |
| Fox Sparrow              | <i>Passerella iliaca</i>         |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet   | <i>Regulus satrapa</i>           |
| Golden-crowned Sparrow   | <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>   |
| Great Blue Heron         | <i>Ardea herodias</i>            |
| Great Horned Owl         | <i>Bubo virginianus</i>          |
| Hairy Woodpecker         | <i>Picoides villosus</i>         |
| House Finch              | <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>      |
| Hutton's Vireo           | <i>Vireo huttoni</i>             |
| Mallard                  | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>        |
| Northern Flicker         | <i>Colaptes auratus</i>          |
| Northern Oriole          | <i>Icterus galbula</i>           |
| Northern Pygmy Owl       | <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>          |
| Northern Saw-whet Owl    | <i>Aegolius acadicus</i>         |
| Orange-crowned Warbler   | <i>Vermivora celata</i>          |
| Pacific Slope Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax difficilis</i>      |
| Pileated Woodpecker      | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>        |
| Pine Siskin              | <i>Carduelis pinus</i>           |

## Curry Preserve Bird List cont.

Compiled by Emily Jeffreys February 2009 for LIHT

| <b>Common Name</b>    | <b>Species Name</b>            |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Purple Finch          | <i>Carpodacus prupureous</i>   |
| Redbreasted Nuthatch  | <i>Sitta Canadensis</i>        |
| Redbreasted Sapsucker | <i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>       |
| Redwinged Blackbird   | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>     |
| Red Tailed Hawk       | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>       |
| Rough Legged Hawk     | <i>Buteo lagopus</i>           |
| Ruby Crowned Kinglet  |                                |
| Rufous Hummingbird    | <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>       |
| Rufous-sided Towhee   | <i>Pipilo erthyroptthalmus</i> |
| Sharp Shinned Hawk    | <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>      |
| Steller's Jay         | <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>     |
| Swainson's Thrush     | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>      |
| Townsend's Warbler    | <i>Dendroica townsendii</i>    |
| Tree Swallow          | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>     |
| Turkey Vulture        | <i>Cathartes aura</i>          |
| Varied Thrush         | <i>Ixoreus naevius</i>         |
| Western Tanager       | <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>     |
| White-crowned Sparrow | <i>Zonitrichia leucophrys</i>  |
| Willow Flycatcher     | <i>Empidonax trallii</i>       |
| Wilson's Warbler      | <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>        |
| Winter Wren           | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |
| Wood Duck             |                                |

**PLANT LIST FOR THE CURRY PRESERVE, LUMMI ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
AS OF JUNE 2006**

| <b>Scientific Name</b>        | <b>Common Name</b>         | <b>Family Name</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Abies grandis</i>          | Grand fir                  | Pinaceae           |
| <i>Acer circinatum</i>        | Vine maple                 | Aceraceae          |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>      | Bigleaf maple              | Aceraceae          |
| <i>Alnus rubra</i>            | Red alder                  | Betulaceae         |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>  | Lady fern                  | Polypodiaceae      |
| <i>Berberis aquifolium</i>    | Tall Oregon grape          | Berberidaceae      |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i>      | Paper birch                | Betulaceae         |
| <i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>  | Little Western bittercress | Brassicaceae       |
| <i>Carex deweyana</i>         | Dewey's sedge              | Cyperaceae         |
| <i>Carex obnupta</i>          | Slough sedge               | Cyperaceae         |
| <i>Circaea alpina</i>         | Enchanter's nightshade     | Onagraceae         |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> *      | Canada thistle             | Asteraceae         |
| <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>    | Black hawthorn             | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> *   | English hawthorn           | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *   | Orchard-grass              | Poaceae            |
| <i>Dryopteris expansa</i>     | Spreading wood fern        | Polypodiaceae      |
| <i>Epilobium watsoni</i>      | Watson's willow-herb       | Onagraceae         |
| <i>Equisetum arvense</i>      | Common horsetail           | Equisetaceae       |
| <i>Equisetum telmateia</i>    | Giant horsetail            | Equisetaceae       |
| <i>Fragaria vesca</i>         | Wild strawberry            | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Galium aparine</i>         | Cleavers                   | Rubiaceae          |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> *   | Cut-leaf geranium          | Geraniaceae        |
| <i>Geranium molle</i> *       | Dovefoot geranium          | Geraniaceae        |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> * | Stinky Bob                 | Geraniaceae        |
| <i>Geum macrophyllum</i>      | Large-leaved avens         | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> *         | English ivy                | Araliaceae         |
| <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>    | Ocean spray                | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> *      | Wall barley                | Poaceae            |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> * | Hairy cat's-ear            | Asteraceae         |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> *      | English holly              | Aquifoliaceae      |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i>         | Common rush                | Juncaceae          |
| <i>Lactuca muralis</i> *      | Wall lettuce               | Asteraceae         |
| <i>Lamium purpureum</i> *     | Red dead-nettle            | Lamiaceae          |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> *     | Nipplewort                 | Asteraceae         |
| <i>Lemna minor</i>            | Common duckweed            | Lemnaceae          |
| <i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>       | Orange honeysuckle         | Caprifoliaceae     |
| <i>Lysichiton americanum</i>  | Skunk cabbage              | Araceae            |
| <i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>  | False lily-of-the-valley   | Liliaceae          |
| <i>Montia sibirica</i>        | Candyflower                | Portulacaceae      |
| <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>  | Indian plum                | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>    | Water parsley              | Apiaceae           |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> * | Reed canary grass          | Poaceae            |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> *      | Timothy                    | Poaceae            |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *  | English plantain           | Plantaginaceae     |
| <i>Plantago major</i> *       | Common plantain            | Plantaginaceae     |
| <i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i> | Licorice fern              | Polypodiaceae      |
|                               | Western sword fern         | Polypodiaceae      |

**PLANT LIST FOR THE CURRY PRESERVE, LUMMI ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
AS OF JUNE 2006, cont.**

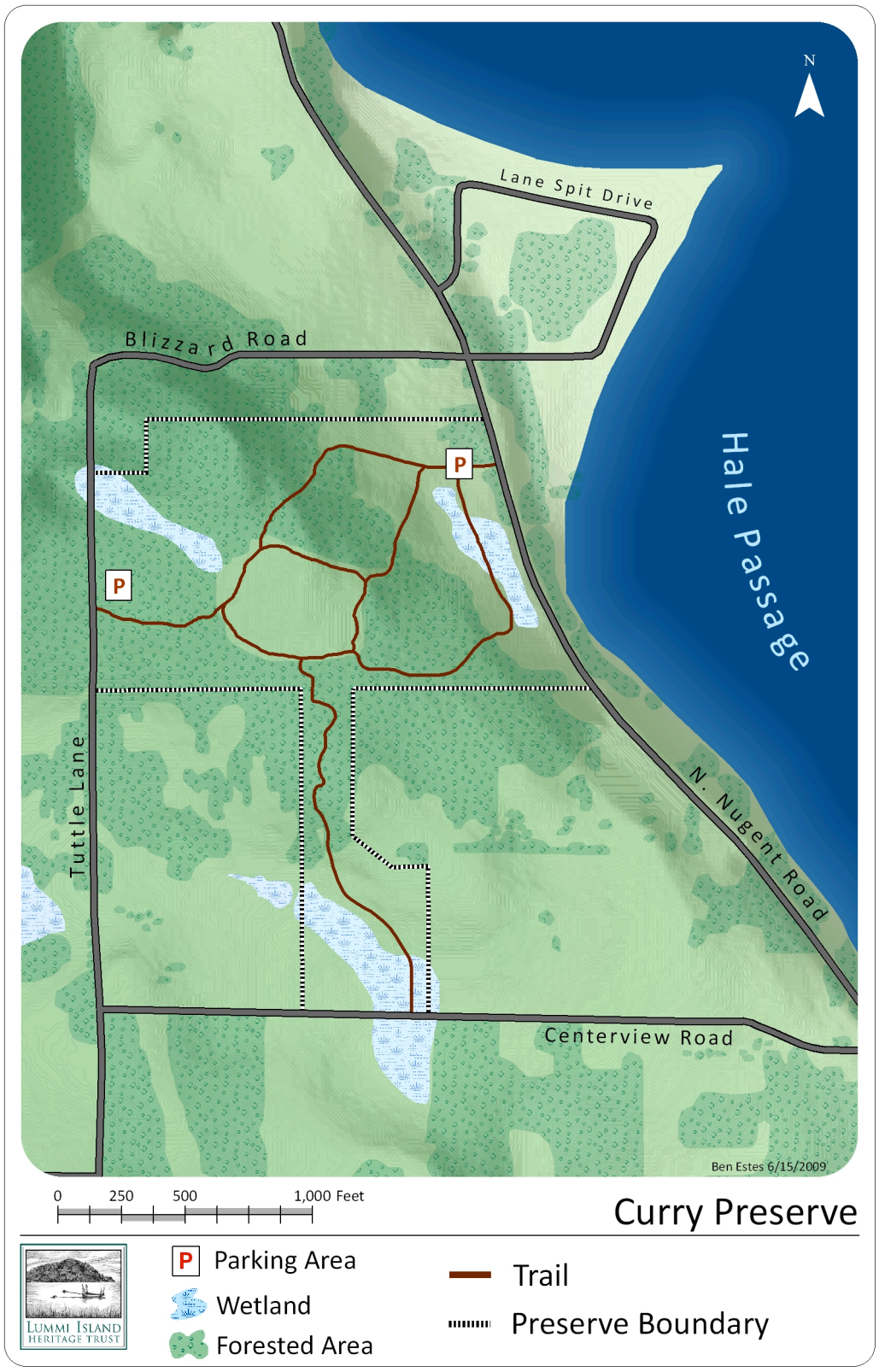
| <b>Scientific Name</b>        | <b>Common Name</b>     | <b>Family Name</b> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>  | Douglas fir            | Pinaceae           |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>    | Bracken                | Polypodiaceae      |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> *     | Tall buttercup         | Ranunculaceae      |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> *    | Creeping buttercup     | Ranunculaceae      |
| <i>Ribes divaricatum</i>      | Coast black gooseberry | Grossulariaceae    |
| <i>Ribes lacustre</i>         | Prickly currant        | Grossulariaceae    |
| <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>        | Baldhip rose           | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rosa nutkana</i>           | Nootka rose            | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus discolor</i> *       | Himalayan blackberry   | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i>           | Red raspberry          | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus laciniatus</i> *     | Evergreen blackberry   | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus leucodermis</i>      | Blackcap               | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>      | Thimbleberry           | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>      | Salmonberry            | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rubus ursinus</i>          | Wild blackberry        | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> *        | Sour dock              | Polygonaceae       |
| <i>Salix scouleriana</i>      | Scouler's willow       | Salicaceae         |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>      | Red elderberry         | Caprifoliaceae     |
| <i>Scilla hispanica</i> *     | Spanish bluebells      | Liliaceae          |
| <i>Scirpus</i> sp.            | Bulrush                | Cyperaceae         |
| <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>  | Hedge mustard          | Brassicaceae       |
| <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>      | Hardhack               | Rosaceae           |
| <i>Stachys cooleyae</i>       | Cooley's hedge-nettle  | Lamiaceae          |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> *      | Common chickweed       | Caryophyllaceae    |
| <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>   | Common snowberry       | Caprifoliaceae     |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> * | Common dandelion       | Asteraceae         |
| <i>Tellima grandiflora</i>    | Fringecup              | Saxifragaceae      |
| <i>Thuja plicata</i>          | Western red cedar      | Cupressaceae       |
| <i>Trientalis latifolia</i>   | Broadleaved starflower | Primulaceae        |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> *   | Red clover             | Fabaceae           |
| <i>Typha latifolia</i>        | Common cattail         | Typhaceae          |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i>          | Stinging nettle        | Urticaceae         |
| <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>  | Red huckleberry        | Ericaceae          |
| <i>Veronica americana</i>     | American brooklime     | Scrophulariaceae   |
| <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> | Thyme-leaved speedwell | Scrophulariaceae   |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i>           | Common vetch           | Fabaceae           |

NOTE: \* indicates introduced species

TOTAL SPECIES  
85

based on four visits to the Curry Preserve by naturalist Wayne Weber--  
October 1 and November 7, 2005, and April 19 and June 23, 2006.

**Appendix E: Curry Preserve Trail Map**



## Appendix F: Curry Preserve Guidelines

### CURRY PRESERVE GUIDELINES

Please enjoy its natural beauty and help keep it unspoiled. Help protect the preserve by observing the following guiding principles:

- ❖ Day use only – Dawn til Dusk
- ❖ Stay on designated trails – Respect boundaries
- ❖ Access by foot or Horseback – No bicycles (contact the Trust prior to horseback riding)
- ❖ Dogs Must Be on a Leash
- ❖ **No fires – No smoking – No fireworks**
- ❖ **No firearms or hunting allowed**
- ❖ No alcohol
- ❖ *Leave no trace*

Please use common sense and take appropriate precautions when exploring this natural area.

*Enjoy your visit*



## **Appendix G: Curry Community Orchard Policy**

### ***CURRY ORCHARD POLICY***

April 14, 2011

Dear Curry Orchard Stewards,

The blackberries are gone, the soil is tilled, young fruit trees are planted, and it is good to see your active support for the agricultural heritage of the Curry Preserve. Thank you!

The Heritage Trust strives to make sure our nature preserves are friendly, safe places for everyone to enjoy, and to develop positive, respectful relationships with all of our neighbors, especially the property owners who border our preserves.

In consideration for other preserve visitors and our neighbors, we ask that you observe the following policies for the Curry Orchard:

Please use non-reflective, natural **materials** in “earth-tone” colors for orchard construction and for coverings whenever possible, such as brown tarps for covering piles of compost or debris. Please do not use reflective ribbon to discourage birds.

Please **park** in the mowed areas to the right of driveway and left, near the compost station. Please do not park in the field. Whenever possible, please park out of view from neighbors’ homes, and do not cross neighbor’s property to enter the orchard area.

Please keep **voices** low and extra noise to a minimum. (We know that mowers, tractors and tillers are an exception).

Please uphold the Heritage Trust dog policy: **dogs** are allowed at the Curry Preserve *on-leash* only.

As busy Orchard Stewards, you are frequent users of the Curry Preserve. Therefore Orchard Stewards, especially, are expected to model respect for all visitors and our neighbors by observing Heritage Trust policies.

The Heritage Trust’s board and staff welcome your comments and questions about these policies and any other ideas you have about the Curry Preserve. We greatly appreciate the stewardship that you provide for the Curry Preserve!



## Appendix H: Curry Community Garden Policy

### *CURRY GARDEN POLICY*

April 13, 2010

Dear Curry Gardener,

The garden is flourishing, the apple orchard is healthy, and it is good to see your active support for the agricultural aspect of the Curry Preserve. Thank you!

The Heritage Trust strives to make sure our nature preserves are friendly, safe places for everyone to enjoy, and to develop positive, respectful relationships with all of our neighbors, especially the property owners who border our preserves.

In consideration for other preserve visitors and our neighbors, we ask that you observe the following policies for the Curry Garden:

- Please use non-reflective, natural **materials** in “earth-tone” colors for garden construction and for coverings whenever possible, such as brown tarps for covering piles of compost or debris.
- Please **park** in the mowed areas to the north (right of driveway) and northeast of the garden (near compost station). Whenever possible, please park out of view from neighbors’ homes.
- Please keep **voices** low and extra noise to a minimum. (We know that mowers, tractors and tillers are an exception).
- Please uphold the Heritage Trust dog policy: **dogs** are allowed at the Curry Preserve *on-leash* only.

As busy gardeners, you are perhaps the most frequent users of the Curry Preserve. Therefore gardeners, especially, are expected to model respect for all visitors and our neighbors by observing Heritage Trust policies.

The Heritage Trust’s board and staff welcome your comments and questions about these policies and any other ideas you have about the Curry Garden. We greatly appreciate the stewardship that gardeners provide for the Curry Preserve!

Appendix I: Map of Photo Monitoring Points (Schneider 4/17/12)

