



ADMINISTERING
CAMPUS
UC Berkeley

ESTABLISHED
1994

LOCATION

Mendocino County, on South Fork of Eel River; 32 km (20 mi) west of Laytonville; 241 km (150 mi) north of San Francisco.

SIZE

1,748 hectares (4,320 acres) (+ access to 1,400 hectares/3,500 acres BLM land)

ELEVATION

378 to 1,290 m (1,240 to 4,231 ft)

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION

216 cm (85 in) per year

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

August maximum: 31°C (88°F)

Winter minimum: 16°C (46°F)

FACILITIES

Laboratory-dormitory complex provides two three-bedroom houses (one w/ small lab) and group housing for 30 with bathrooms, showers, and heated kitchen/dining hall.

DATABASES

Aerial photos, maps, climate and hydrology records, extensive species inventories, herbarium, insect collection, stand-age data, bibliography, and small library.

PERSONNEL

Reserve steward on site; faculty reserve manager on campus.

NRS PUBLICATIONS

Reserve brochure published 1997.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Angelo Coast Range Reserve

The Angelo Coast Range Reserve, one of the NRS's most diverse sites, is located on the South Fork of the Eel River. The reserve encompasses four aquatic and at least 26 terrestrial habitat types, including redwood groves, mixed conifer-deciduous forests, meadows, several types of chaparral, and the state's largest virgin Douglas-fir forest community. Olympic salamanders, flying squirrels, black bears, and federally threatened northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) are among the old-growth inhabitants. The reserve also protects four undisturbed watersheds, among them the six-square-mile Elder Creek watershed. These pristine aquatic ecosystems support salmon, steelhead trout, river otters, and Pacific giant salamanders. The Angelo Reserve is protected by The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

SELECTED RESEARCH

Structure of river food webs: Ongoing project examines Eel River food webs, productivity, and effects of disturbance by scouring winter floods.

Impacts of invasive species on river communities: Annual surveys record the progress of non-native species invading from downstream, including bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), which threaten native yellow-legged frogs (*R. boylei*), and Sacramento squawfish (*Ptychocheilus grandis*), which threaten native salmonids.

Effects of river productivity on terrestrial consumers: Studies address linkages between river communities and surrounding uplands in the old-growth forest watershed.

Impacts of fine riverbed sediments on food webs supporting the growth of juvenile steelhead.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Educational outreach: Students from local public schools stay overnight on site and learn about the area's natural and land-use history.

Environmental monitoring: Water discharge in Elder Creek has been monitored continuously since 1967 by the U.S. Geological Survey; UC's monitoring of the South Fork Eel River since 1990 includes water discharge, water and air temperatures, rainfall, photosynthetically active radiation, and wind speed and direction.

Field courses: High educational use includes site visits by university courses in herpetology, plant ecology, field methods, watershed studies, natural history, dendrology, fluvial geomorphology, photography, and others.