What regulations are you considering?

Buffers from Biological Resources

Buffers and setbacks from natural resources ranging from waterways, wetlands, riparian, parks and open spaces, and ridgelines are important to providing needed space to encourage wildlife movement, healthier ecosystems, and biodiversity.

Additionally, the study is looking at development standards for:

Fencing

Fencing can prevent wildlife from accessing areas for foraging and breeding. However, wildlife-friendly fencing options can help wildlife move through their habitats with minimal harm and stress.

Landscaping

Native and drought tolerant landscaping offer multiple benefits for biodiversity; they are water efficient, support local plant and animal habitat, and can prevent erosion and runoff.

Trash Enclosures

Wildlife can become entangled in litter or ingest plastic and paper. Encouraging secured trash enclosures will decrease human-wildlife conflicts and allow for peaceful coexistence.

Lighting

Using the appropriate outdoor night lighting and less illumination can promote and maintain dark skies for the health and enjoyment of individuals and animals.

Windows

Non-reflective windows with screening or adhesives can reduce bird collisions and minimize disruptions in wildlife patterns and behavior.

How can I get involved?

Contact us to sign up for our mailing list and get the latest updates!

City of Los Angeles,
Department of City Planning,
Citywide Unit

(213) 978-2717
lena.mik@lacity.org

(213) 978-1302
nina.phinouwong@lacity.org

More information can be found at:
planning.lacity.org/plans-policies/initiatives-policies/sustainability

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

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WILDLIFE PILOT STUDY

WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY

HABITAT PRESERVATION

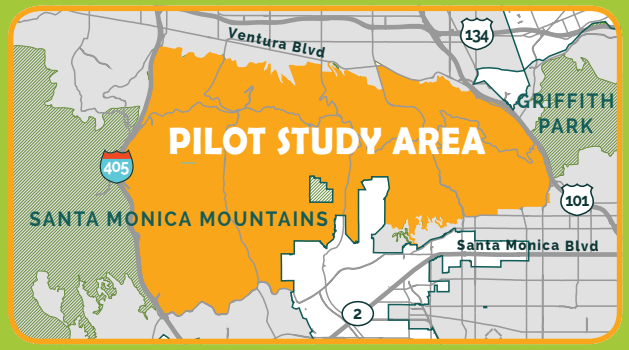
BIODIVERSITY

SUSTAINABILITY

Why is the Department of City Planning working on the Wildlife Pilot Study?

Protecting wildlife and biodiversity in Los Angeles is an important topic for the City of Los Angeles! From its trailing waterways to its scenic mountains, Los Angeles has a diversity of natural habitats and open spaces where wildlife thrive. The Wildlife Pilot Study supports the City's ecological goals by conserving and protecting sensitive habitats where wildlife move and forage.

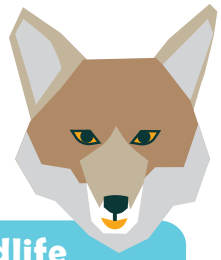
What area will the Wildlife Pilot Study cover?



The Pilot Study covers a large area of the Santa Monica Mountains between the 405 and 101 freeways, and may expand to other critical habitat areas within the City of Los Angeles.

Why was this area selected?

The Pilot Study area represents a mix of primarily low-density residential lots and large undeveloped open space and natural areas. Developments in this area are intermingled with undeveloped land. Therefore, the area provides an ideal environment for testing regulations to enhance connectivity, preserve biological and biodiversity value, while balancing urban development.



How can we protect wildlife and support biodiversity?

The goal of the Wildlife Study is to protect important natural resources for wildlife, such as the following natural features:

Lakes, Streams & Wetlands

Lakes, streams and wetlands are a significant water source for wildlife and vegetation. They provide important watershed functions for our ecosystems.

Riparian Corridors

Riparian woodland is a plant community found along stream bottoms containing ferns, and shrubs shaded by a variety of trees, including sycamore, live oaks, and willow. Riparian corridors support plants and wildlife found nowhere else in the Santa Monica Mountains and are often the only source of water during the summer months for wildlife.

Open Spaces

Parks and open spaces make up 8% of land in the Pilot Study Area. That's a total of 1,800 acres. They are important to wildlife as they can sometimes serve as linkages and sanctuaries for animals.

Ridgelines

Ridgelines are an important feature in defining and preserving the natural settings of the Santa Monica Mountains and can serve as natural pathways for wildlife.

Trees and Vegetation

Trees and other vegetation provide valuable nesting areas as well as food for wildlife. Grading and other improvements alter vegetation and topography and result in the loss of vegetation.