

Salt Marsh Restoration

**Scott Miner
Ecosystem Restoration Specialist
Sacramento District**

Salt Marsh Restoration

- **Where salt marshes come from**
- **How the Corps accidentally saved the coast**
A brief history of San Francisco Bay marshes
- **How the Corps turned a political quagmire into a marsh**
Politics, design, construction and monitoring of the Sonoma Baylands project
- **How the Corps planned to make 4 billion lbs. of salt vanish**
The Napa Salt Marsh Restoration planning process

Where salt marshes come from

Salt marsh: a community of organisms dominated by plants that are tolerant of wet, saline soils, generally found in low-lying coastal habitats which are periodically wet and saline to hypersaline.

Salt marsh - a muddy seashore with plants on it.



China Camp State Park, Marin County, California



China Camp State Park, Marin County, California



Tidal slough adjacent to baylands



Mangroves (Florida)

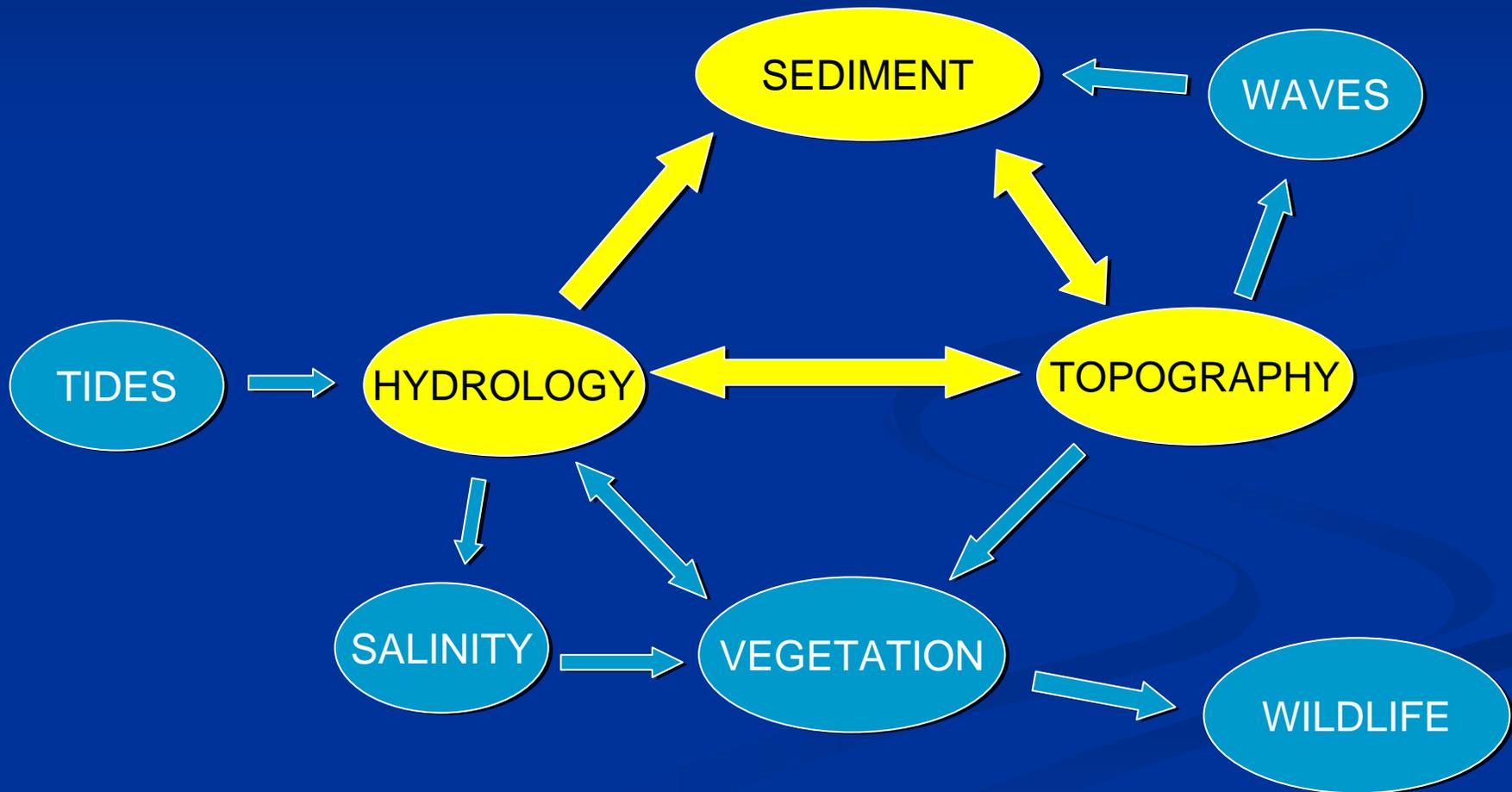


Pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.)



Pacific cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*)

Salt Marsh Equilibrium





Remnant tidal marsh channels in SF Bay salt pond

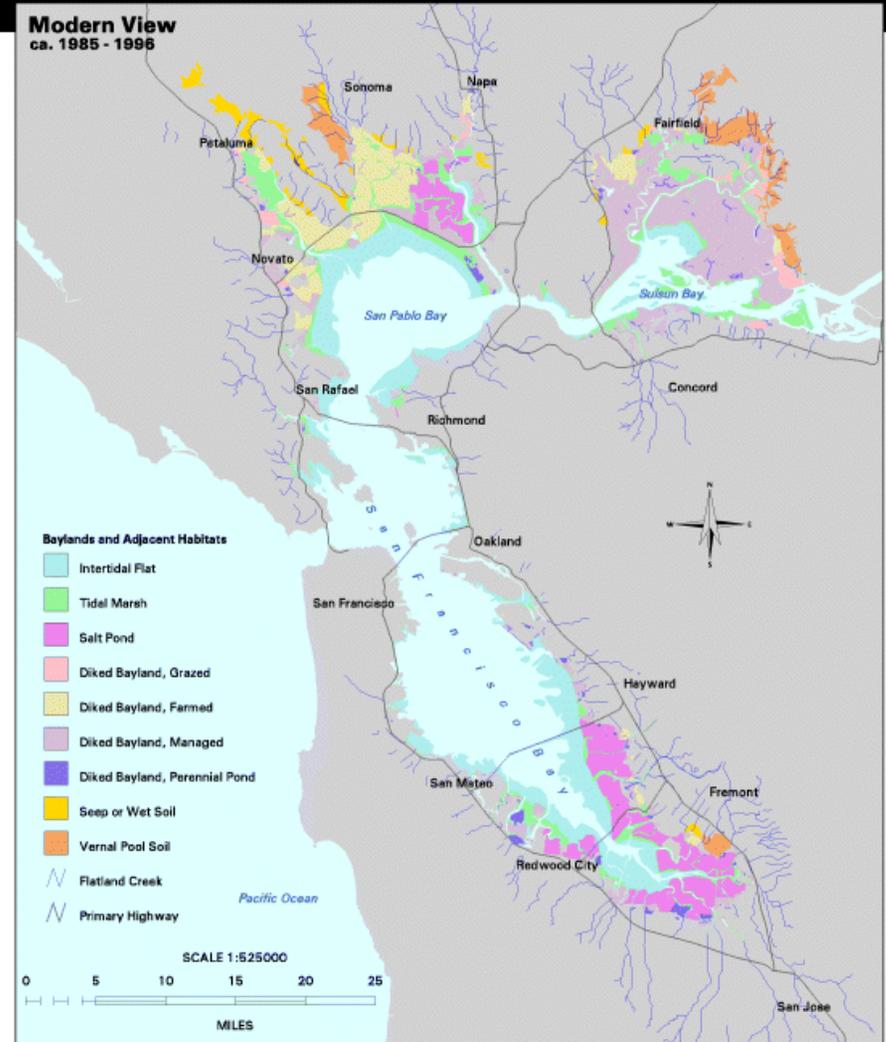
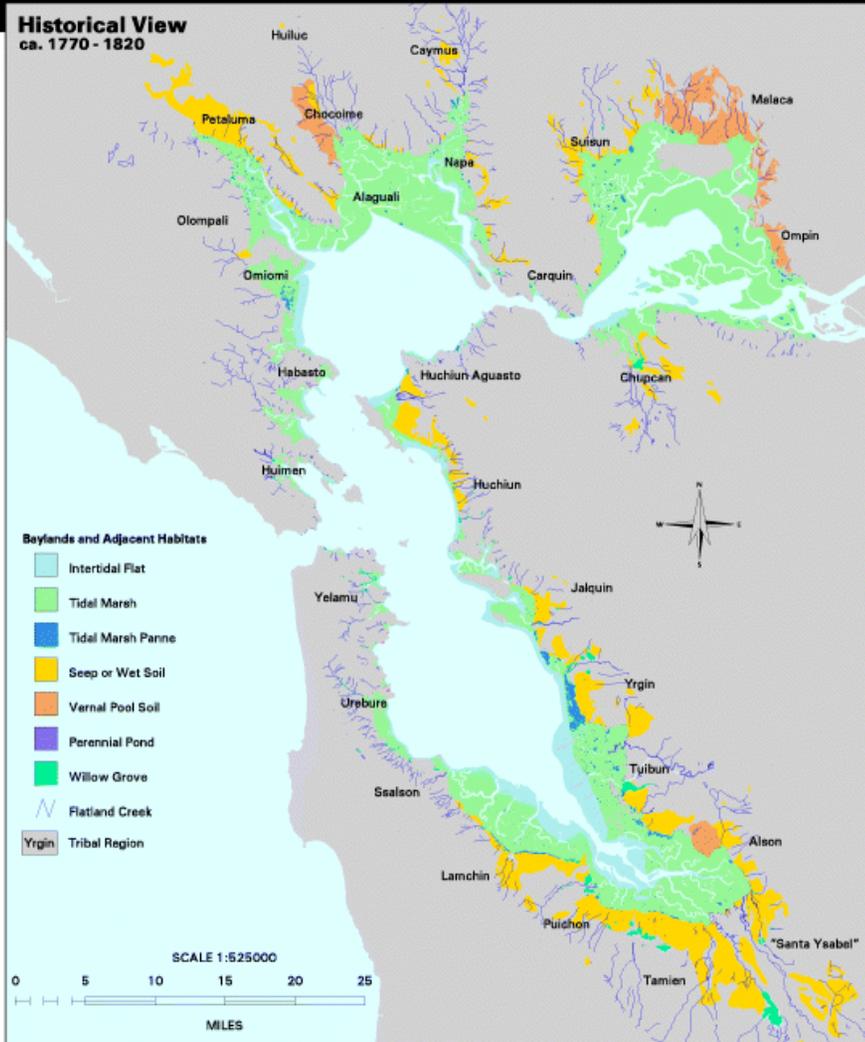
How the Corps accidentally saved the coast

**A brief history of
San Francisco Bay marshes**

San Francisco Bay

Bay Area EcoAtlas

Past and Present



Historical View Primary Sources:
US Coast Survey, US Geological Survey, US Department of Agriculture, Spanish diaries, explorers' journals, and local archives. Tribal Regions courtesy of Randall Milliken.

Projection:
1927 North American Datum
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
UTM Zone 10

Modern View Primary Sources:
CA State Lands Commission, US Geological Survey, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US National Aeronautical and Space Administration, and local experts.

Production:
Science coordination, GIS and Map Design
by the San Francisco Estuary Institute
Richmond, California <http://www.sfei.org>
EcoAtlas 1.0 ©1997 SFEI



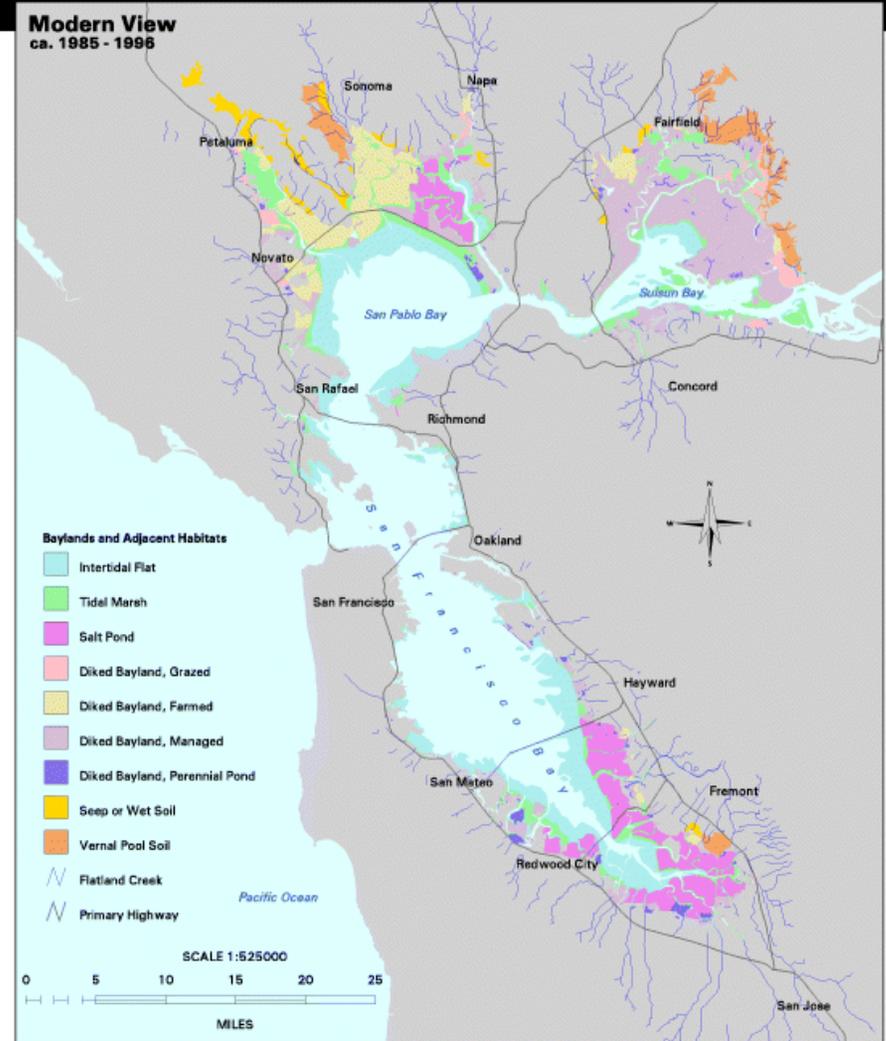
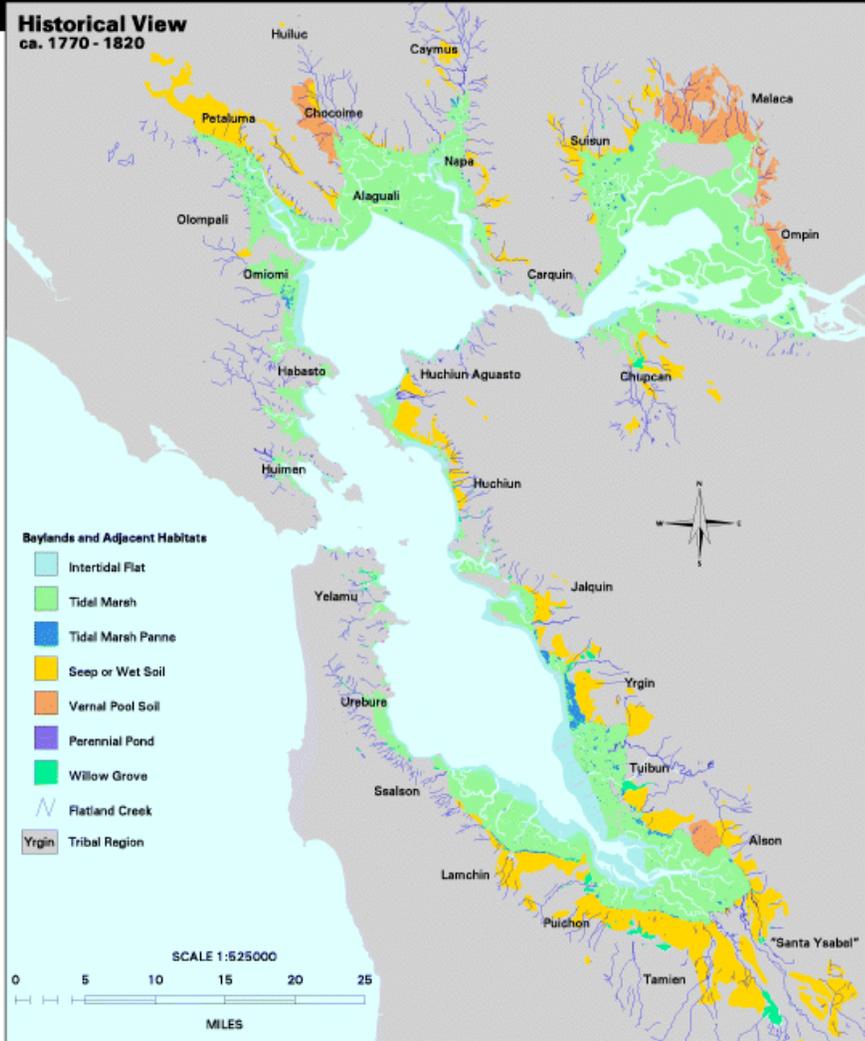


Crystallizer ponds, South SF Bay

San Francisco Bay

Bay Area EcoAtlas

Past and Present



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US Coast Survey, US Geological Survey, US Department of Agriculture, Spanish diaries, explorers' journals, and local archives. Tribal Regions courtesy of Randall Milliken.

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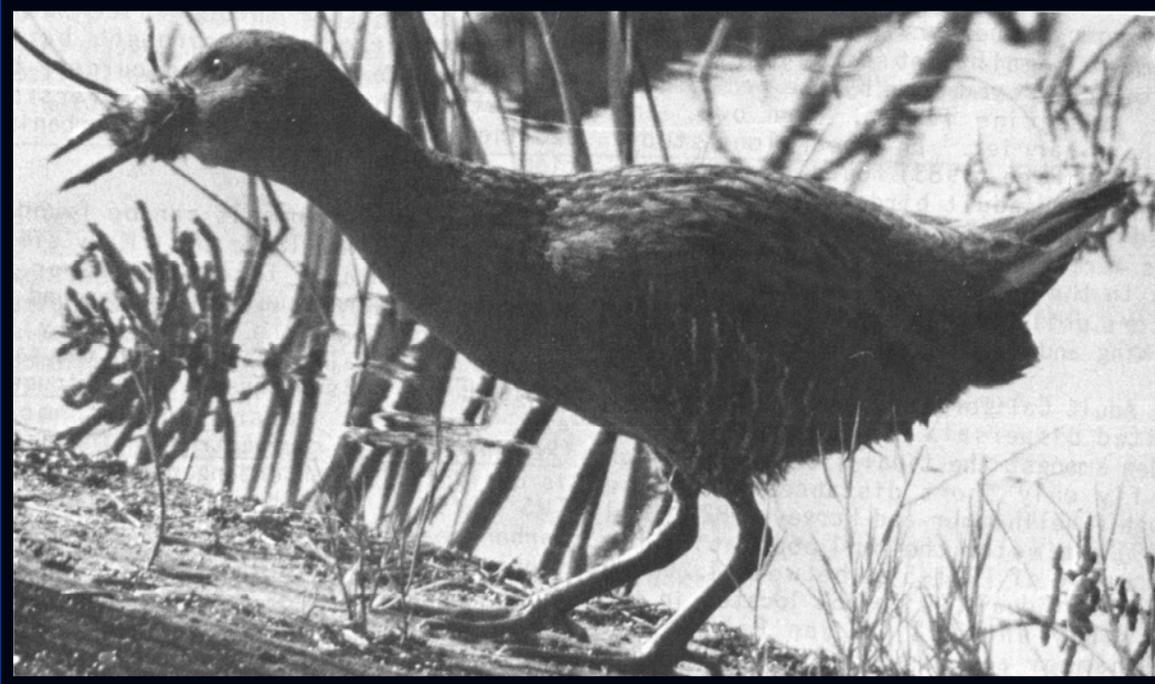
Diked baylands near Sonoma Baylands



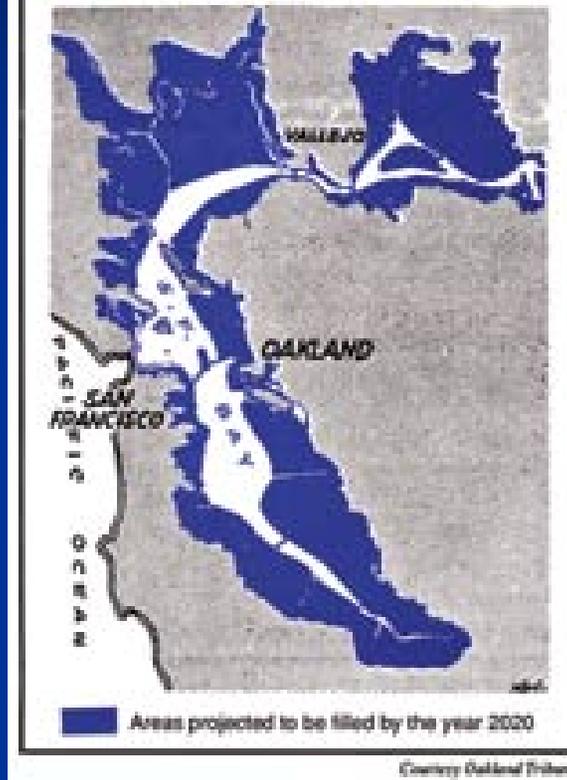
California clapper rail (endangered)



Salt marsh harvest mouse (endangered)



Bay or River?



Save San Francisco Bay Association (1961)

How the Corps turned a political quagmire into a marsh

Politics, design, construction and monitoring
of the Sonoma Baylands project

Sonoma Baylands



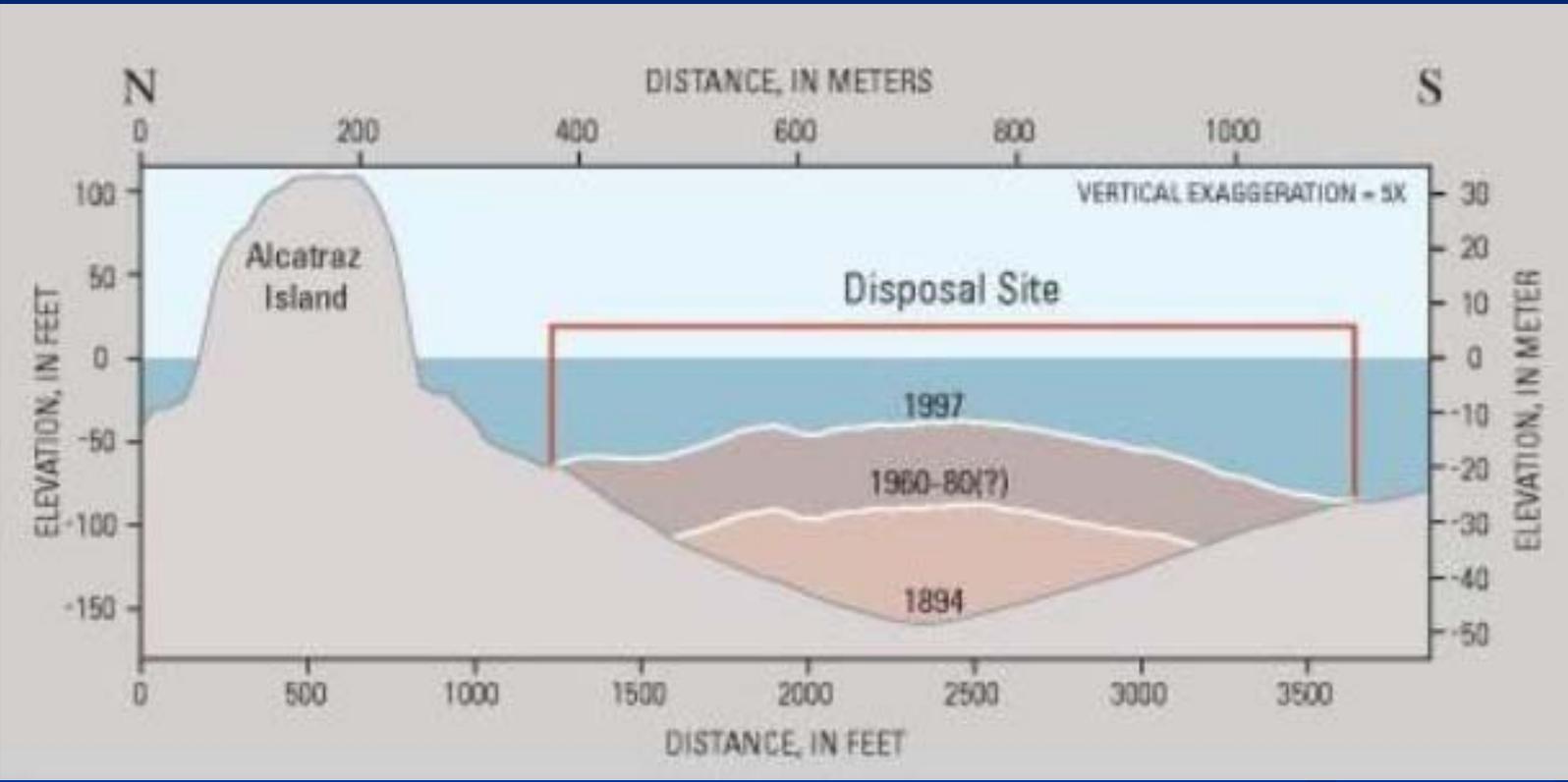
THE
SONOMA
BAYLANDS



*A marriage
made in mud*

Sonoma Baylands Chronology

- 1980's – Increasing concerns about environmental and physical effects of open water disposal of dredged material in SF Bay



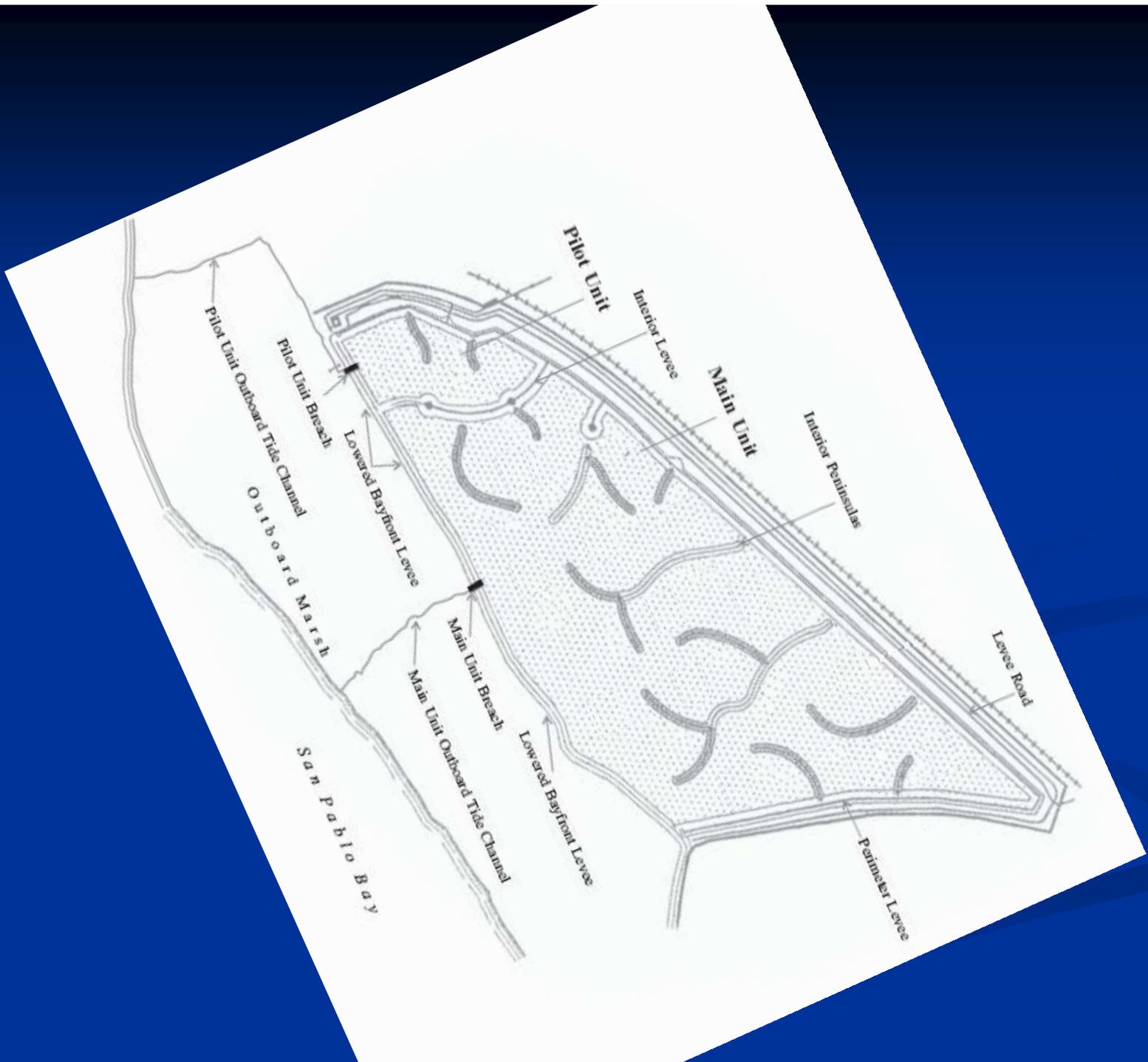


Alcatraz Disposal Site Blockade (1989)

Sonoma Baylands Chronology

- 1980's – Increasing concerns about environmental and physical effects of open water disposal of dredged material in SF Bay
- circa 1990 – “Mudlock”
- 1991 – Sonoma Land Trust & California State Coastal Conservancy complete SB “Enhancement Plan”

District initiates Sec 1135 pilot project under new Coastal America program
- 1992 – Congress directs Corps to construct SB (twice!)
- 1993 – District prepares Plan of Action for SB
- 1994 – District completes Oakland Harbor GDM/EIS and SB Demonstration Project Report/EA, initiates and completes SB site construction, and fills pilot unit with dredged material from Petaluma River

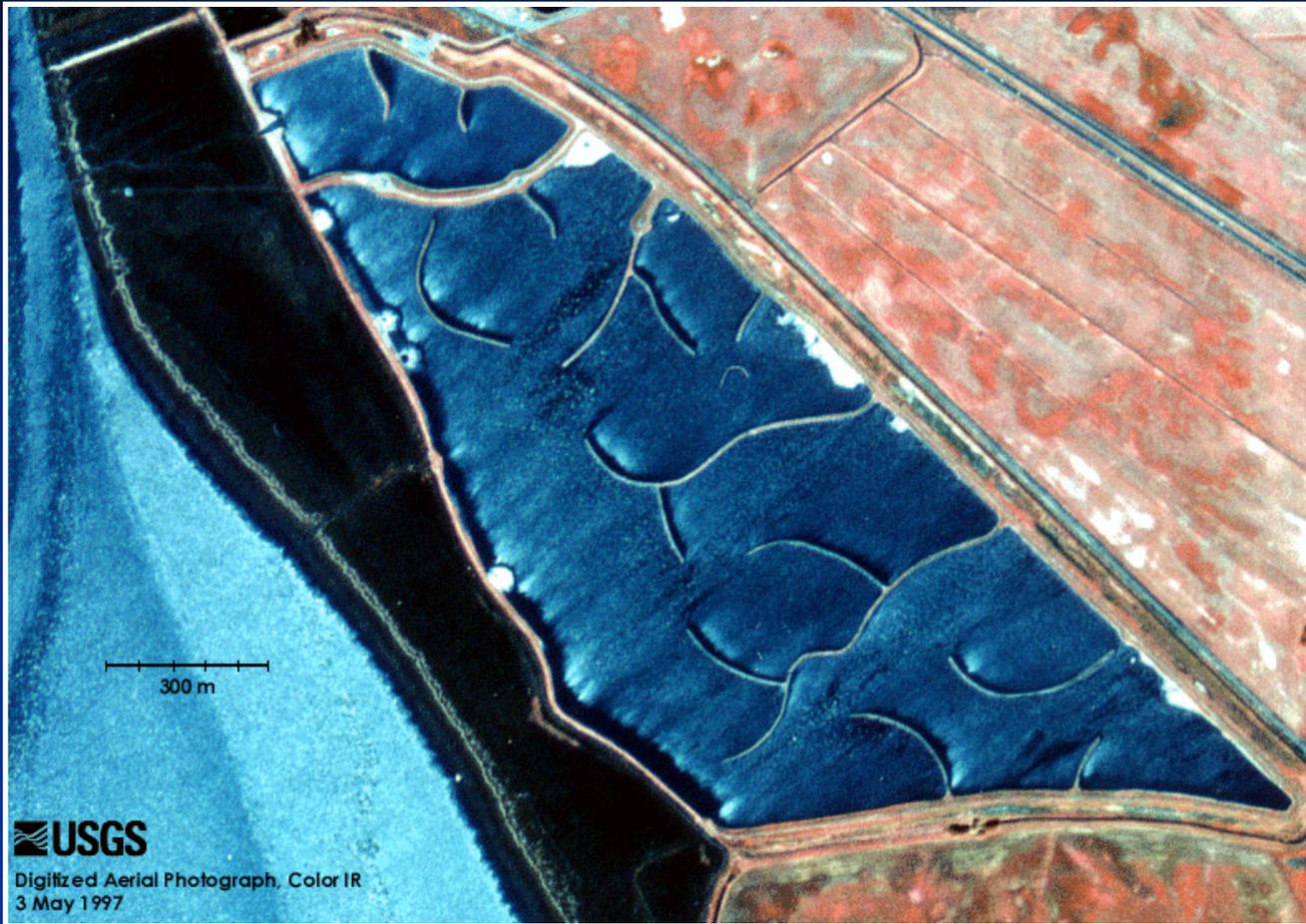




Sonoma Baylands



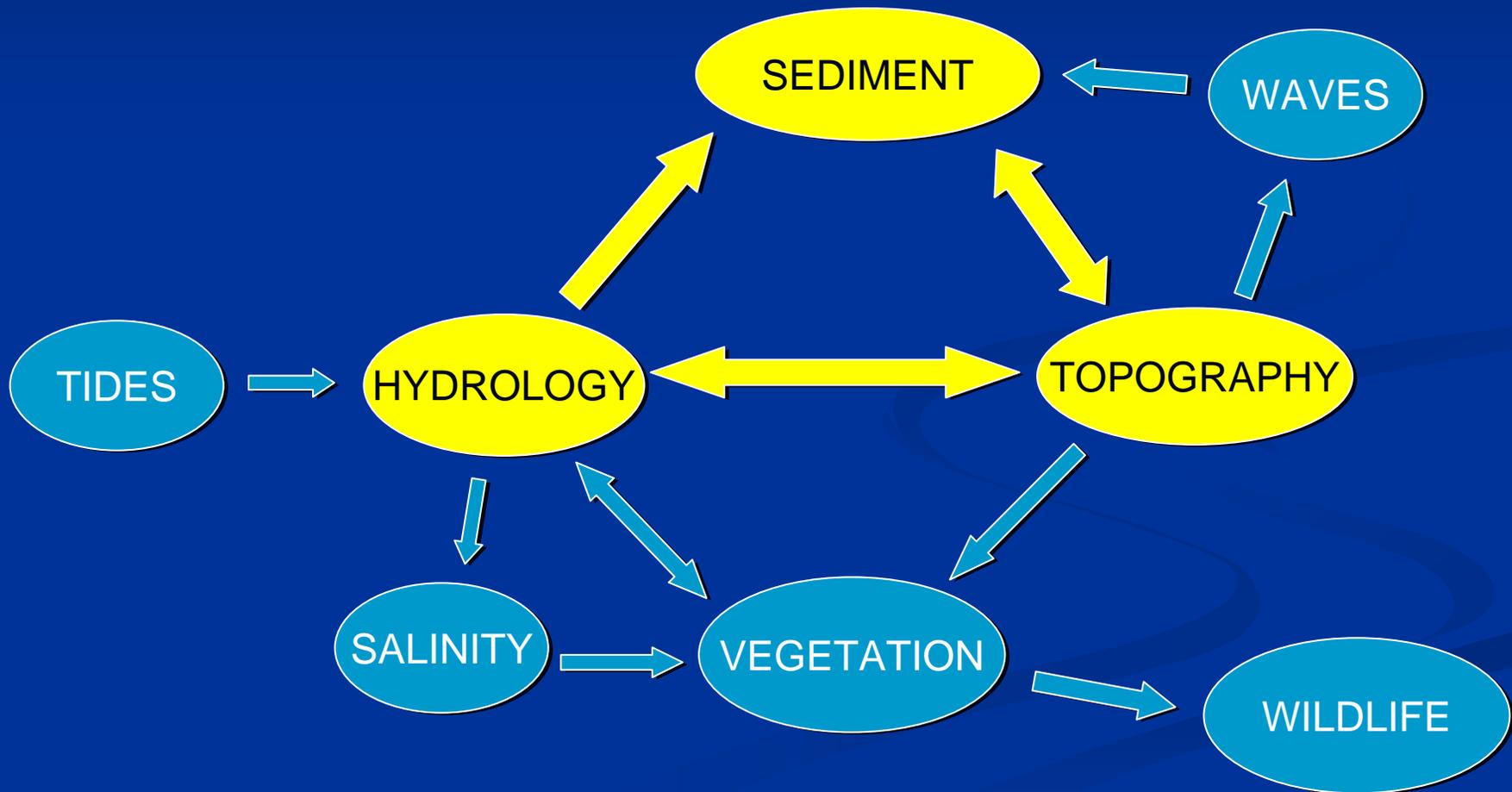
Sonoma Baylands



Sonoma Baylands

1996

Salt Marsh Equilibrium



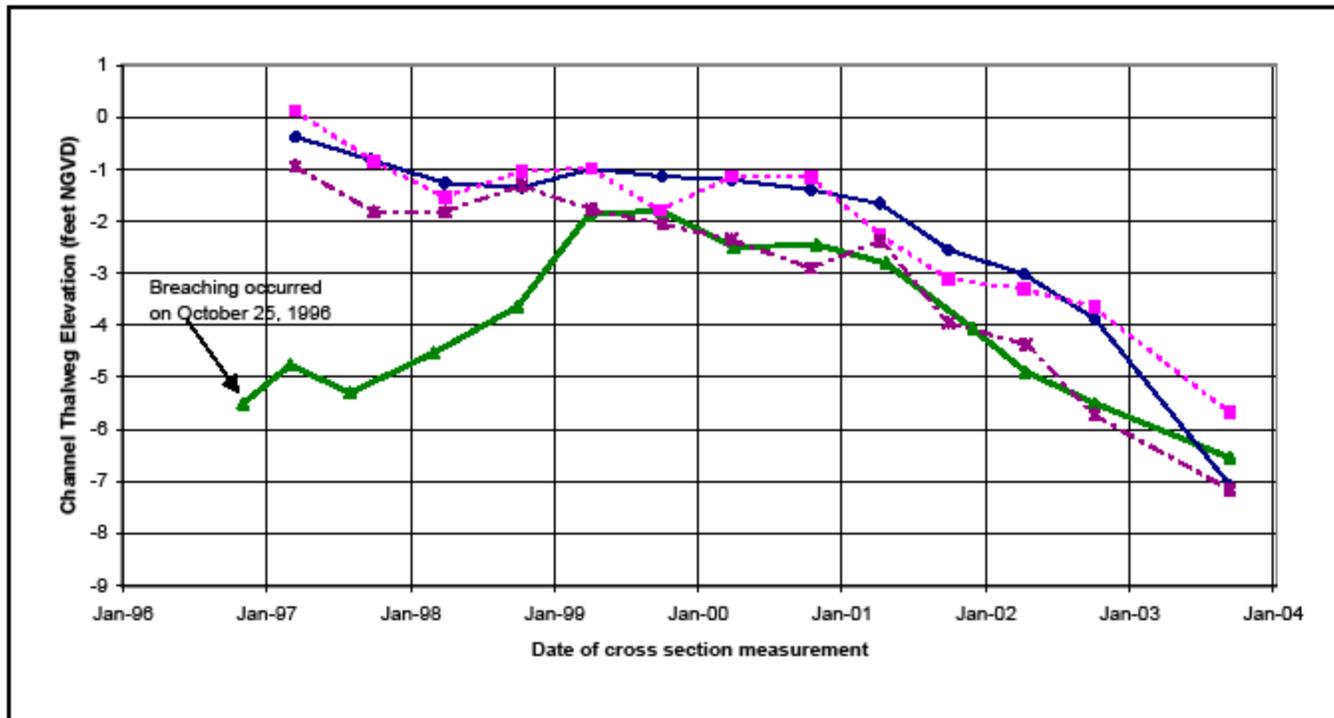
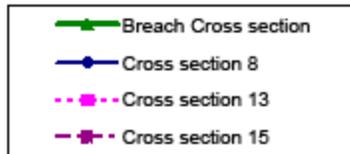


figure 6

Sonoma Baylands
Main Unit Entrance Channel
Thalweg Depth



PWA#: 1174

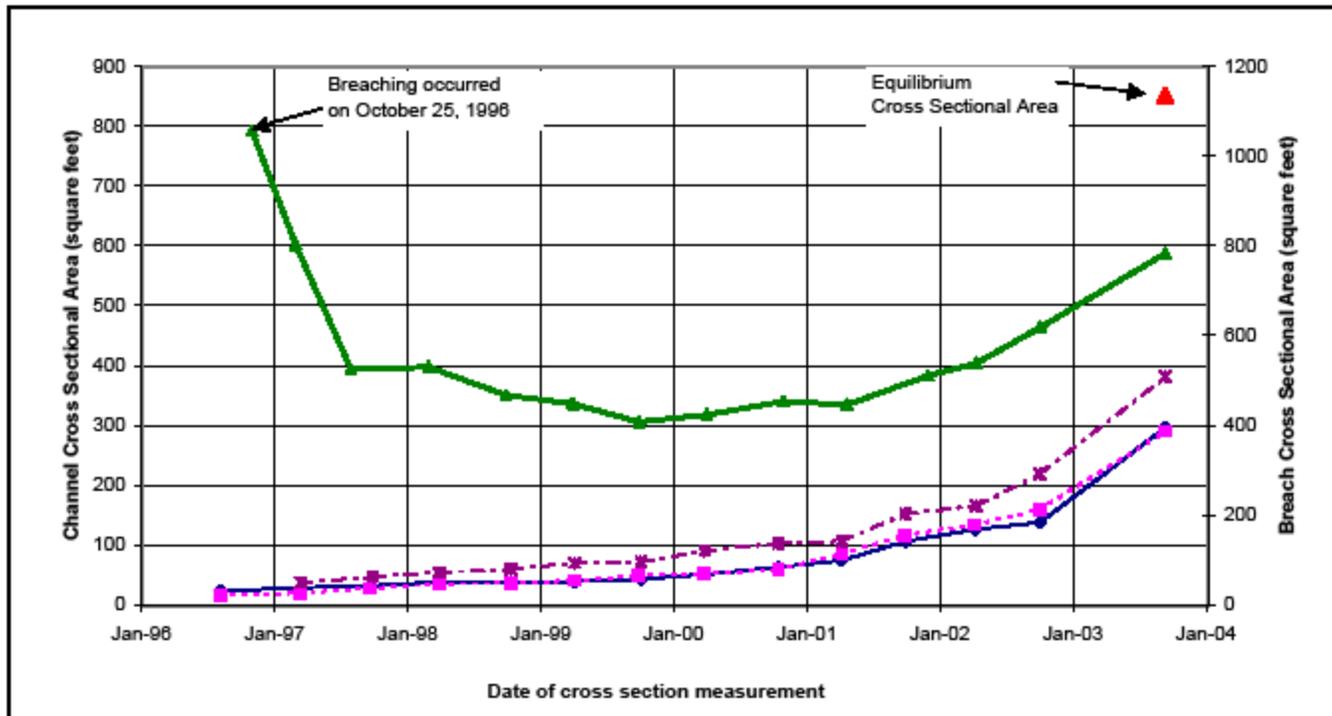
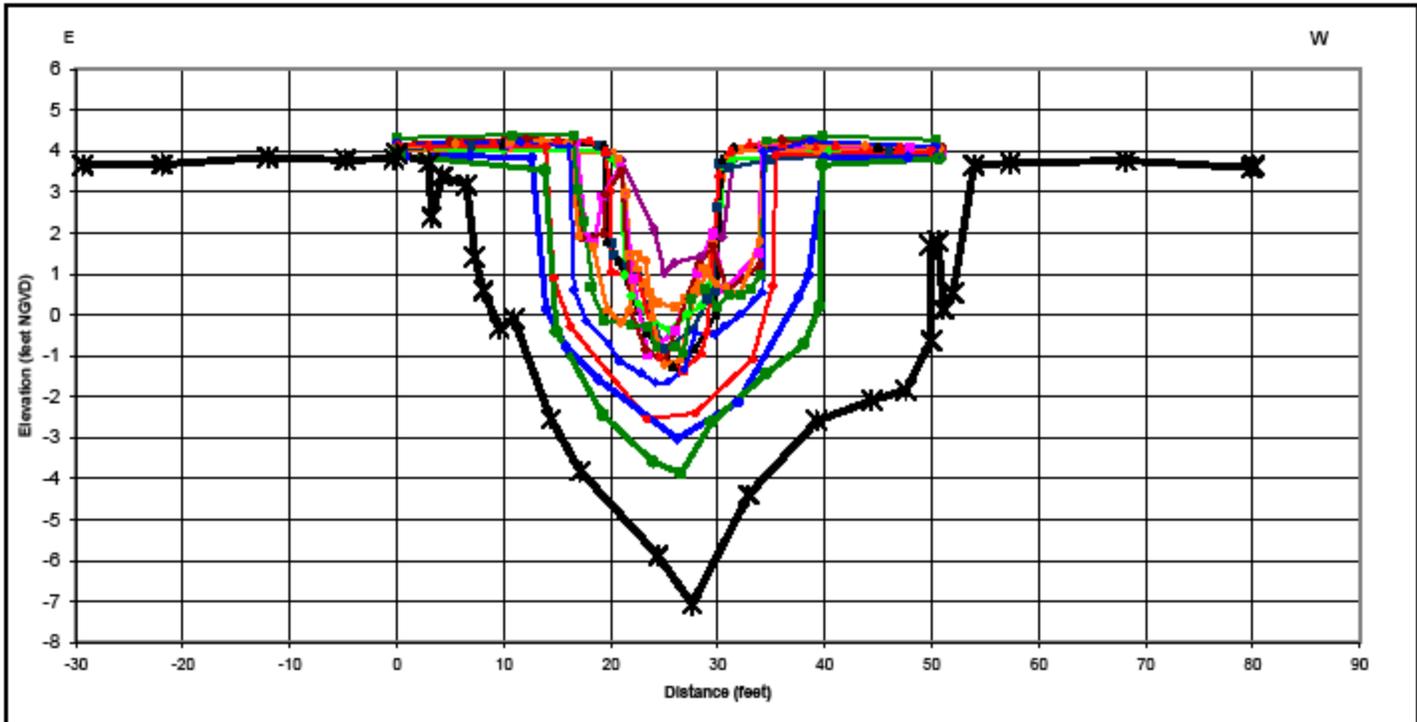


figure 7

Sonoma Baylands
Main Unit Entrance Channel
Cross-Sectional Area



PWA# 1174



- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Oct-94 | Aug-96 | Mar-97 | Sep-97 | Mar-98 |
| Oct-98 | Apr-99 | Oct-99 | Mar-00 | Oct-00 |
| Apr-01 | Oct-01 | Apr-02 | Oct-02 | Sep-03 |

Figure A-10

*Sonoma Baylands Main Unit
Slough Channel Cross Section 8*



PWA#: 1174

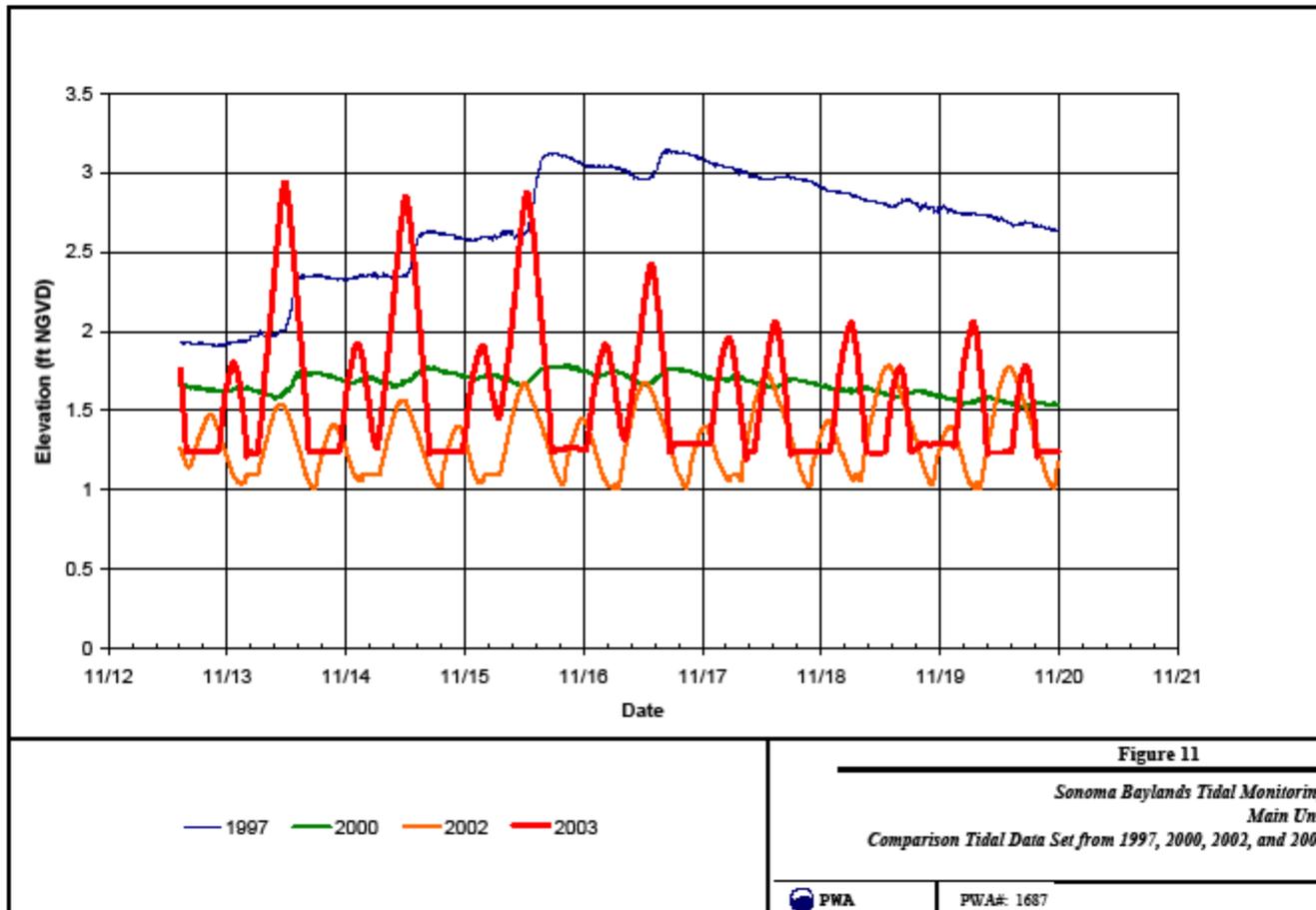
Sonoma Baylands
Main Unit Outer Channel



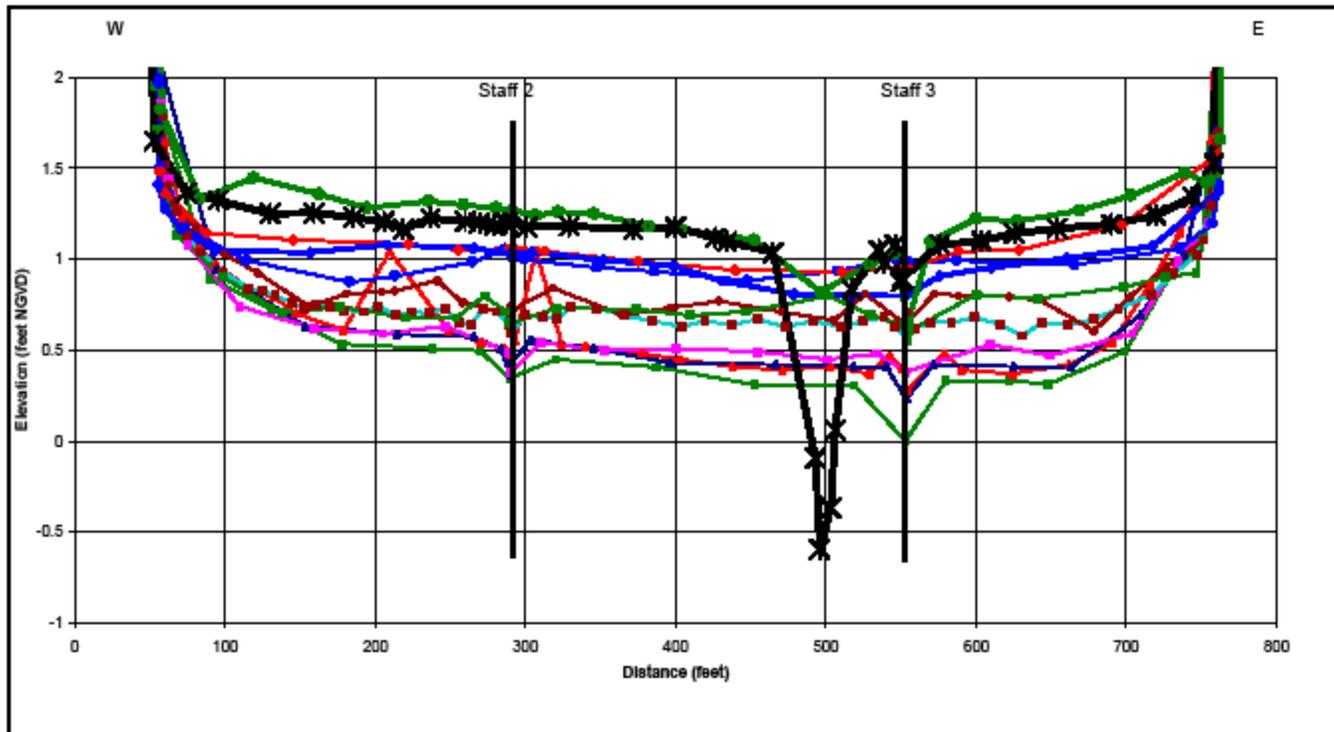
1994



2003



P:\Projects\son_bay_master\2004\Report\Figures



- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Sept-97 | Mar-98 | Oct-98 |
| Apr-99 | Oct-99 | Mar-00 |
| Oct-00 | Apr-01 | Oct-01 |
| Apr-02 | Sep-02 | Sep-03 |

Figure C-4

Sonoma Baylands Pilot Unit
Interior Transect 3 - Detail



PWA#: 1174

figure E-4

2003 Vegetation Map
Sonoma Baylands - Pilot Unit

Date of counting flowering heads: 10/27/03

CLASS: *Spartina foliosa*

- 0 - 10 plants in bloom
- 10 - 100 plants in bloom
- 100 - 1,000 plants in bloom
- > 1,000 plants in bloom

*number within symbol indicates extent of vegetation in feet

Data Source: Phyllis Faber and Associates

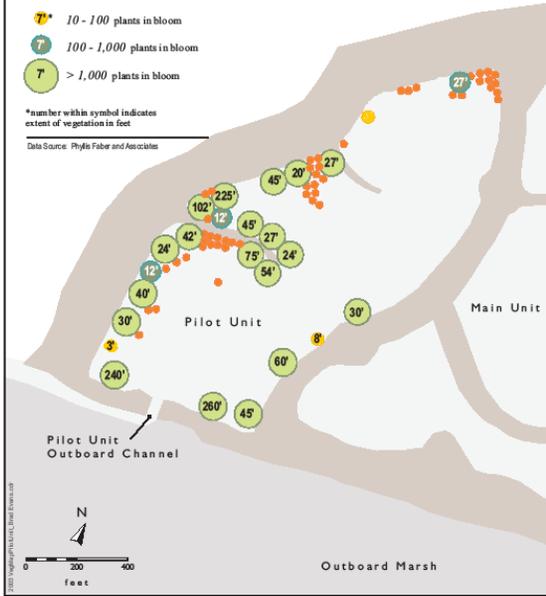


figure E-8

2003 Vegetation Map
Sonoma Baylands - Main Unit

Date of counting flowering heads: 10/27/03

CLASS: *Spartina foliosa*

- 0 - 10 plants in bloom
- 10 - 100 plants in bloom
- 100 - 1,000 plants in bloom
- > 1,000 plants in bloom

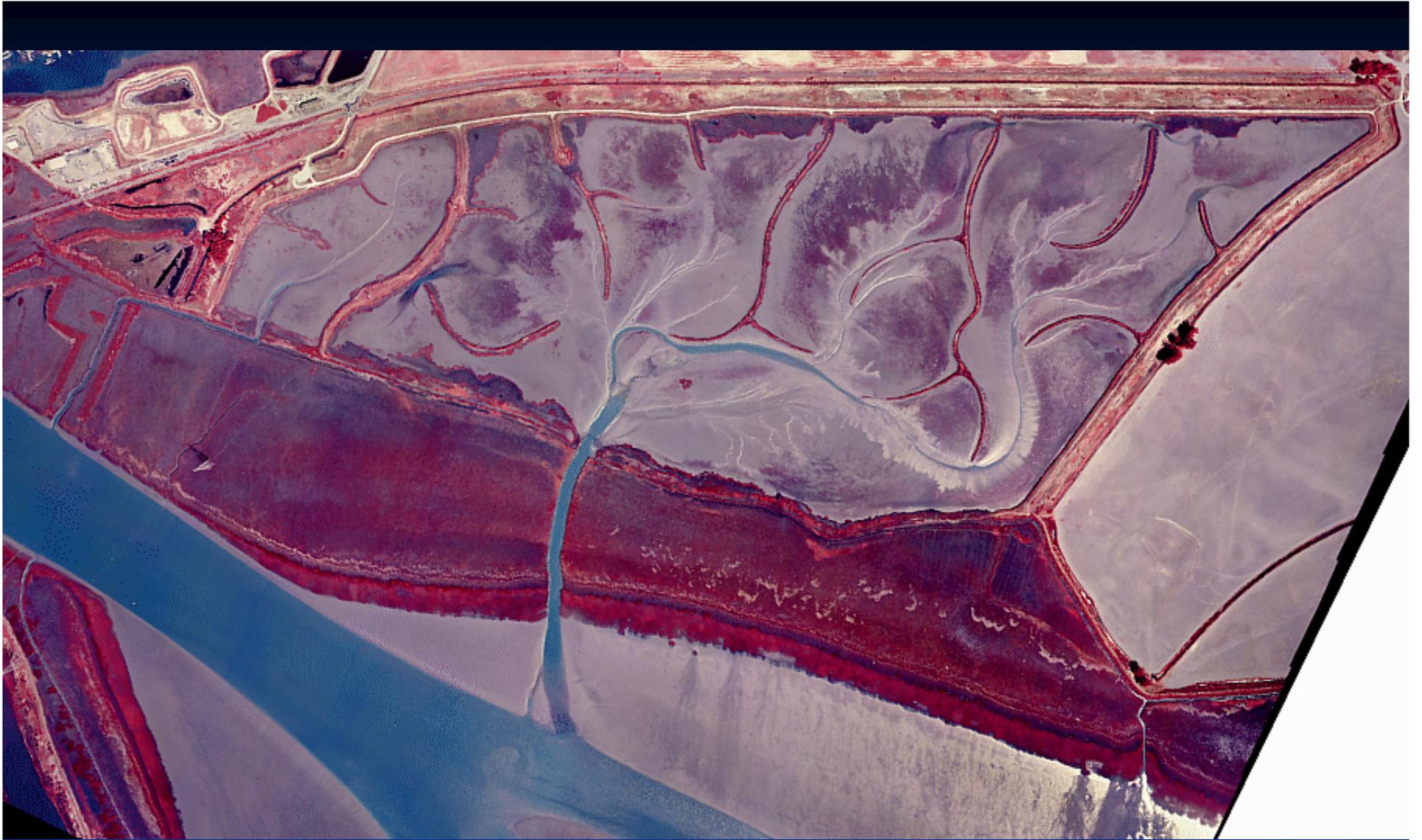
*number with in symbol indicates extent of vegetation in feet

Data Source: Phyllis Faber and Associates

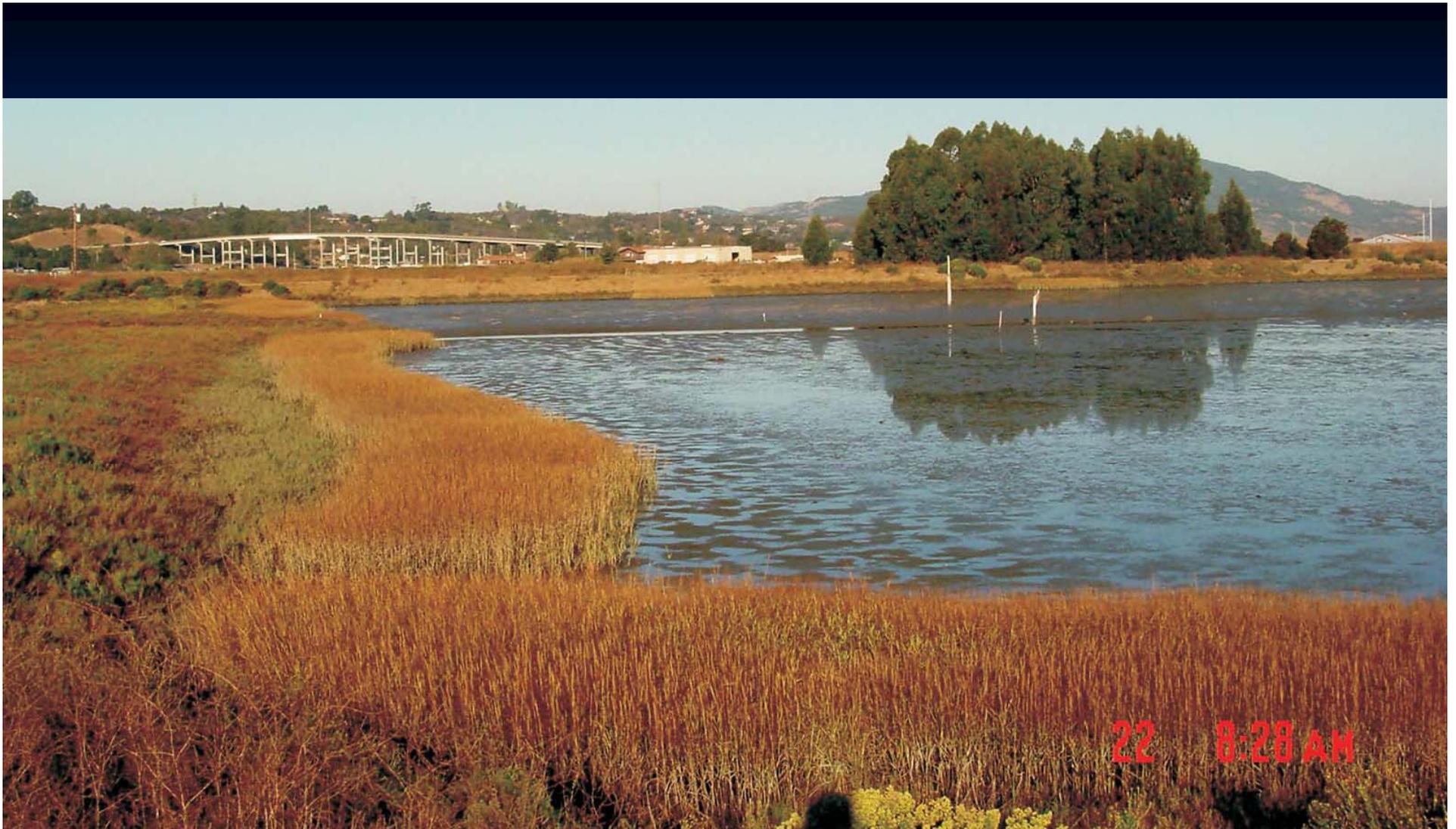


2003 VegMap BrandEvens.com

PWA



Sonoma Baylands (2003)



Sonoma Baylands Pilot Unit (2003)



Sonoma Baylands Main Unit (2003)



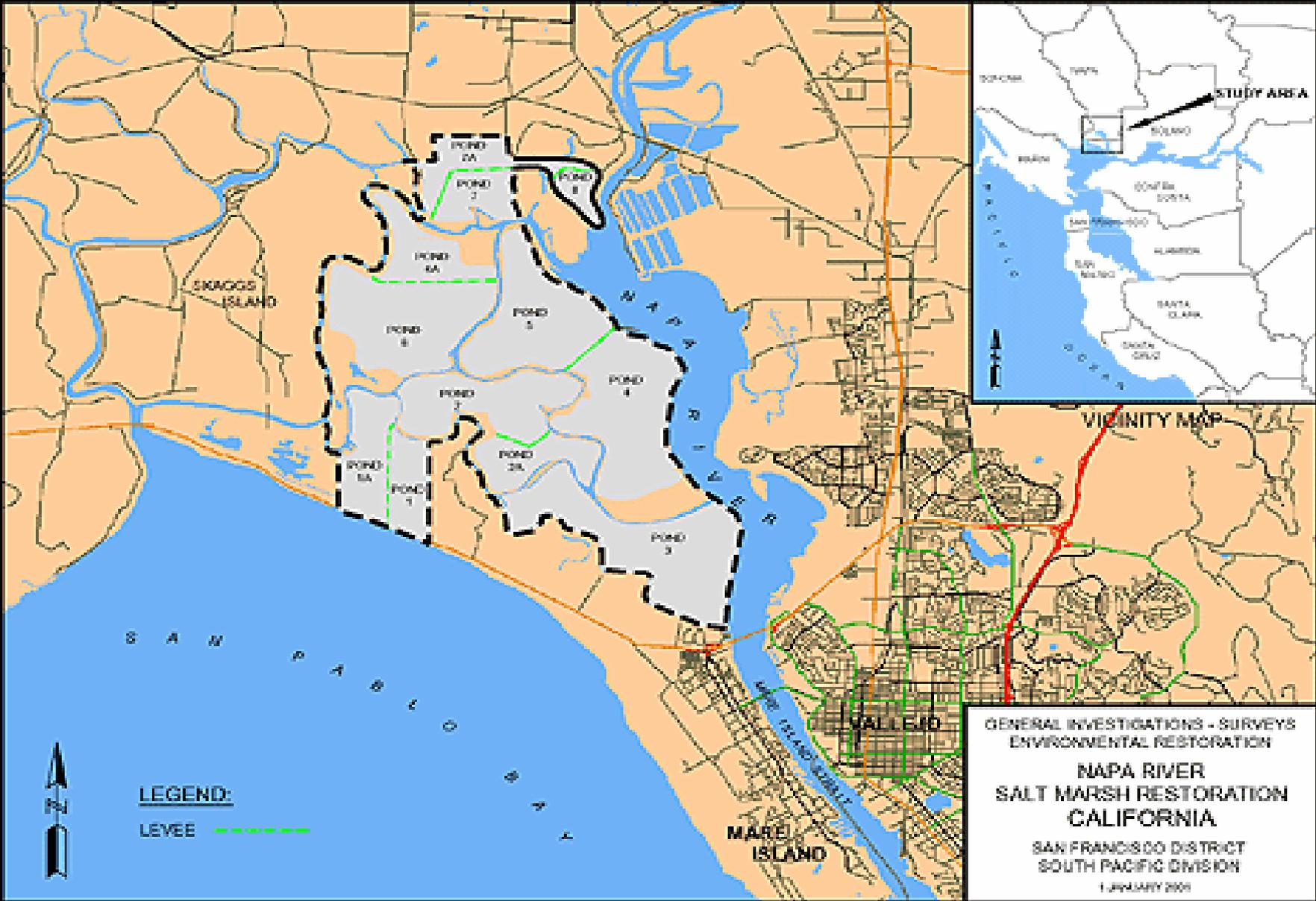
Sonoma Baylands Pilot Unit (2007)



**How the Corps planned to make
4 billion lbs. of salt vanish**

**The Napa Salt Marsh Restoration
planning process**

Napa Salt Marsh Restoration





Napa Salt Ponds

Napa Marsh

Problems & Opportunities

Problems

- Loss of Wetlands and Development in Wetlands
- Potential for Future High-Salinity Release

Opportunities

- Ecosystem Restoration and Incidental Economic Benefits
- Deepening of Mare Island Ship Channel
- Beneficial Use of Recycled Water
- Recreation

Napa Marsh Objectives

- To create a mix of tidal habitat and managed pond habitat to serve a broad range of wildlife, including endangered and threatened species, fish and other aquatic species, and migratory shorebirds and waterfowl.
- To restore large areas of tidal habitats in a band along the Napa River to maximize benefits to fish and other aquatic animals, and ensure connections between the patches of tidal marsh (within the project site and with adjacent sites) to enable the movement of small mammals, marsh-dependent birds, and fish and aquatic species.
- To improve the ability to manage water depths and salinity levels in the managed ponds to maximize feeding and resting habitat for migratory and resident waterfowl and shorebirds.

Napa Marsh Planning Constraints

Regulatory and Policy Constraints

- Ecosystem restoration must be consistent with **Corps' policy** as established under EC 1105-2-210, Ecosystem Restoration in the Civil Works Program.
- Implementation of ecosystem restoration must not adversely affect operation of the existing Napa River **navigation** channel.
- Implementation of ecosystem restoration must not have a significant adverse impact on the **water quality** of the Napa River or San Pablo Bay.

Biological Constraints

- Implementation of ecosystem restoration must minimize impacts to the existing habitat and **sensitive species** in the area.

Utilities

- Potential erosion of electrical transmission **tower footings** would have to be addressed as part of the project design.

Napa Marsh Planning Considerations

- **Regional Habitat Goals**
- **Physical and Hydrological Considerations**
- **Chemical Considerations**
- **Pond Access by Construction Equipment**
- **Nearby Projects**
- **Other Design Considerations**

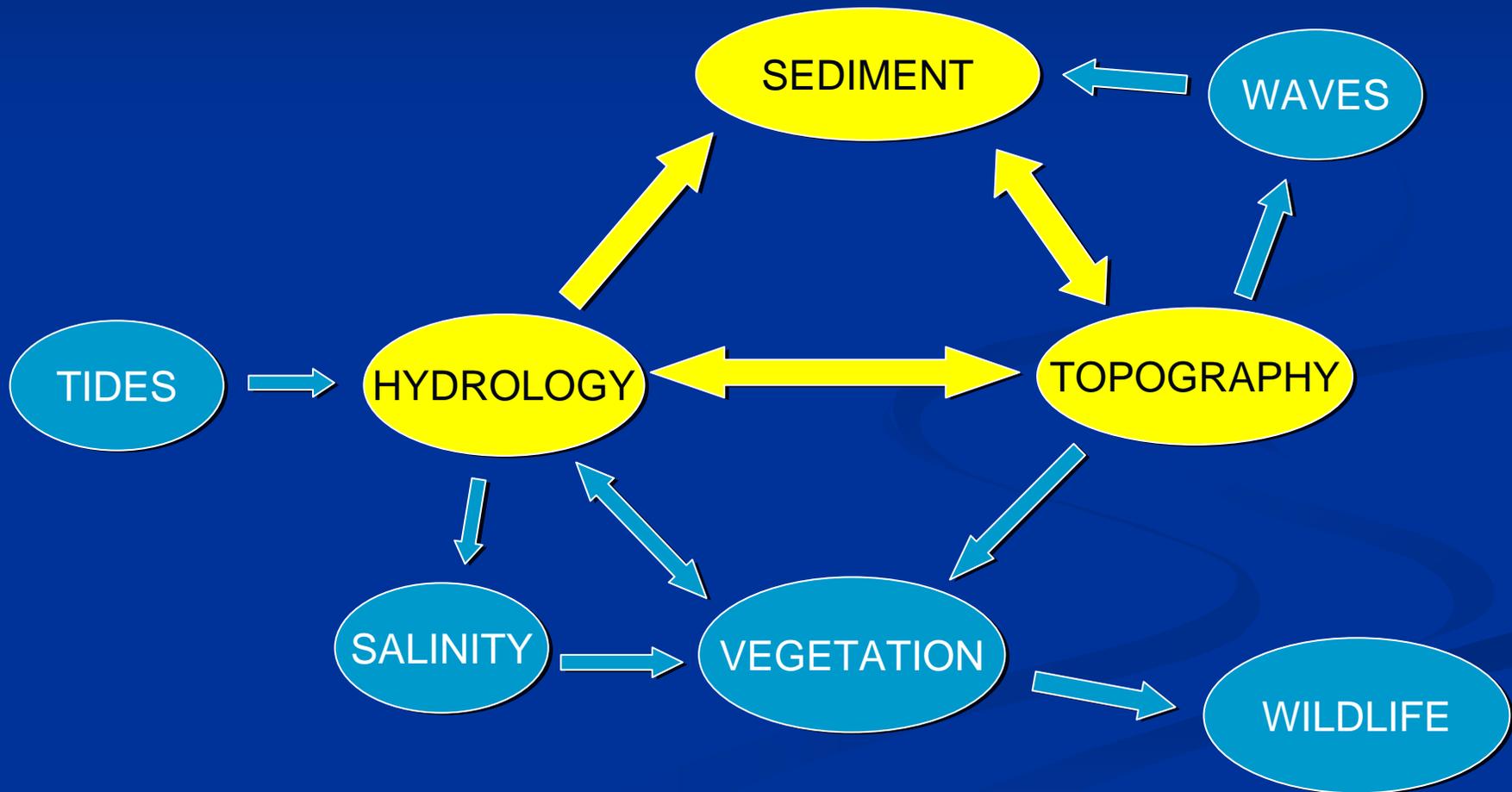
Napa Marsh Measures

- Levee reinforcement/repairs (All Ponds)
- Salinity reduction (Ponds 3-6A)
 - Levee breaches
 - Water control structures
 - Natural flood events
- Salinity reduction (Ponds 7-8)
 - Dilute with slough water
 - Recycled water pipeline
 - Water control structures/fish screens
- Addition of Lime (Pond 8)

Napa Marsh Measures

- Managed ponds
 - Water control structures
- Restore tidal action
 - Levee breaches (excavation/explosives)
 - Starter channels
 - Berms
 - Ditch blocks
 - Lower levees
- Fill 100 acres for mid-elevation marsh
- Recreation (access + fishing platforms)

Salt Marsh Equilibrium

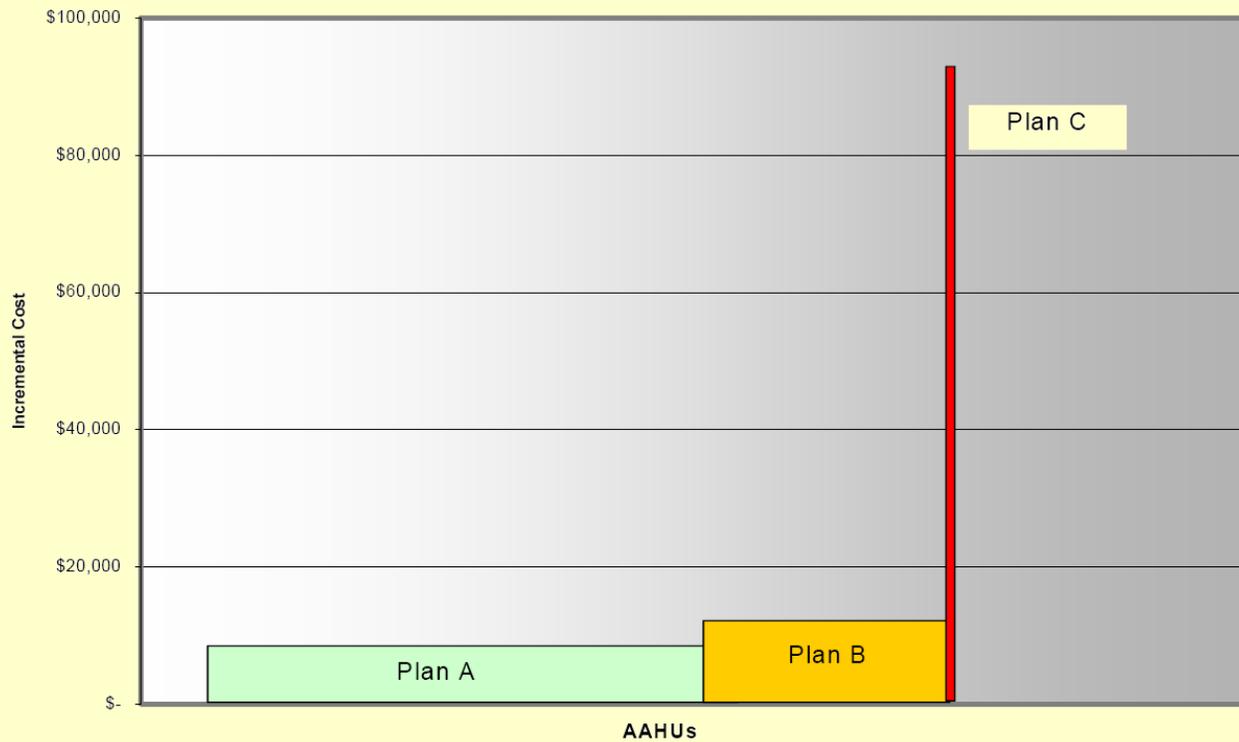


Napa Marsh

Final Array of Alternatives

- No Action
- Plan A: Tidal Marsh – Ponds 4/5
Managed Ponds – Ponds 6/6A
- Plan B: Plan A +
Managed Ponds – 7/7A/8 (Neighboring Waters)
- Plan C: Plan A +
Managed Ponds – 7/7A/8 (Recycled Water Pipeline)

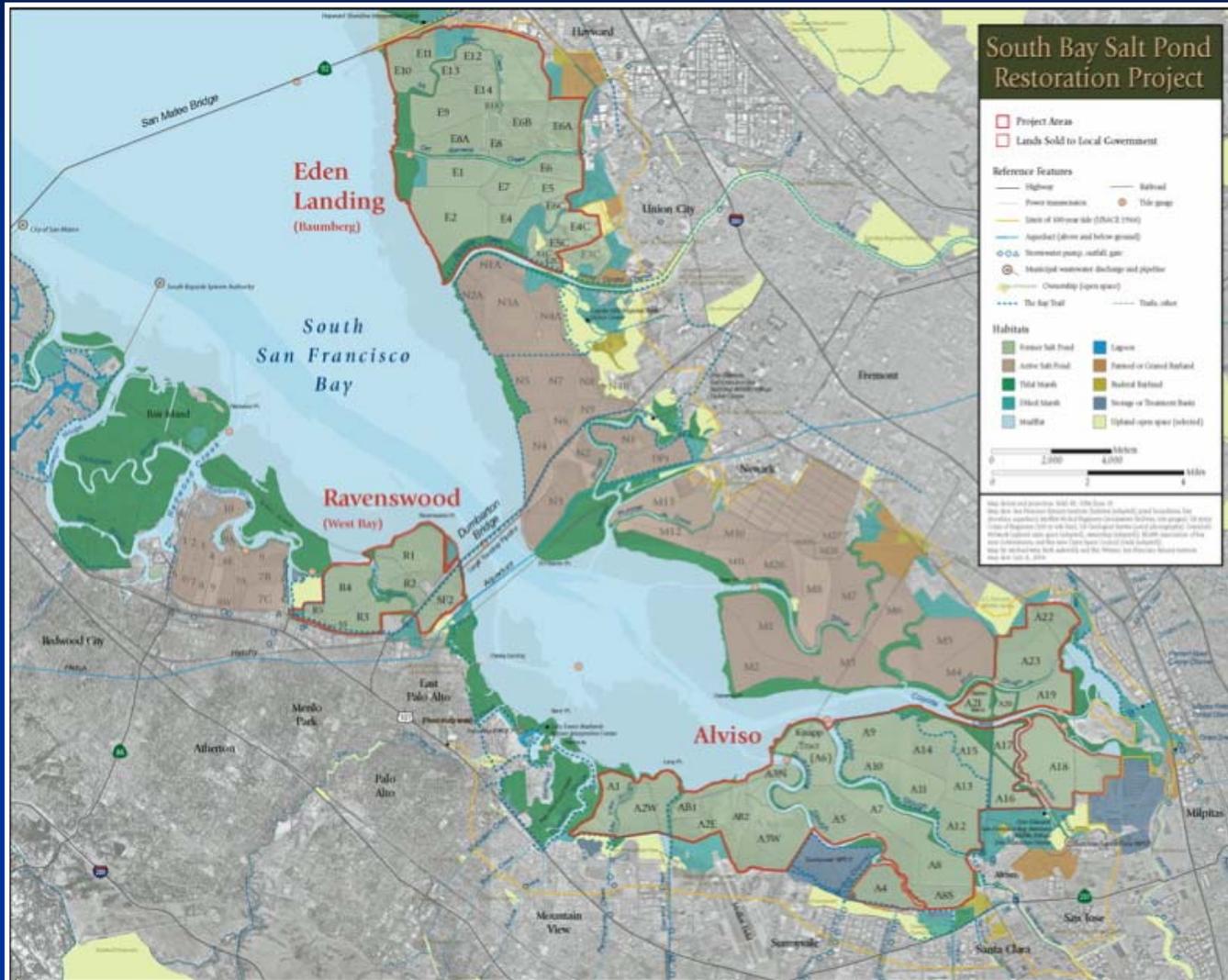
Figure 5-1 Final Array of Alternative Plans



Plan	Average Annual Cost \$	Incremental Cost \$	Output (AAHU)	Incremental Output (AAHU)	Incremental Cost Per Unit (\$/AAHU)
No Action	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
PLAN A: [Ponds 4, 5, 6, 6A]	\$1,863,843	\$1,863,843	1403	1403	\$1,328
PLAN B: [Ponds 4, 5, 6, 6A] and [Ponds 7, 7A, 8 -- Neighboring Waters]	\$3,887,122	\$2,023,279	2000.2	597.2	\$3,388
PLAN C: [Ponds 4, 5, 6, 6A] and [Ponds 7, 7A, 8 -- Recycled Water Pipeline]	\$4,672,881	\$785,759	2008.1	7.9	\$99,463



South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Study



Discussion