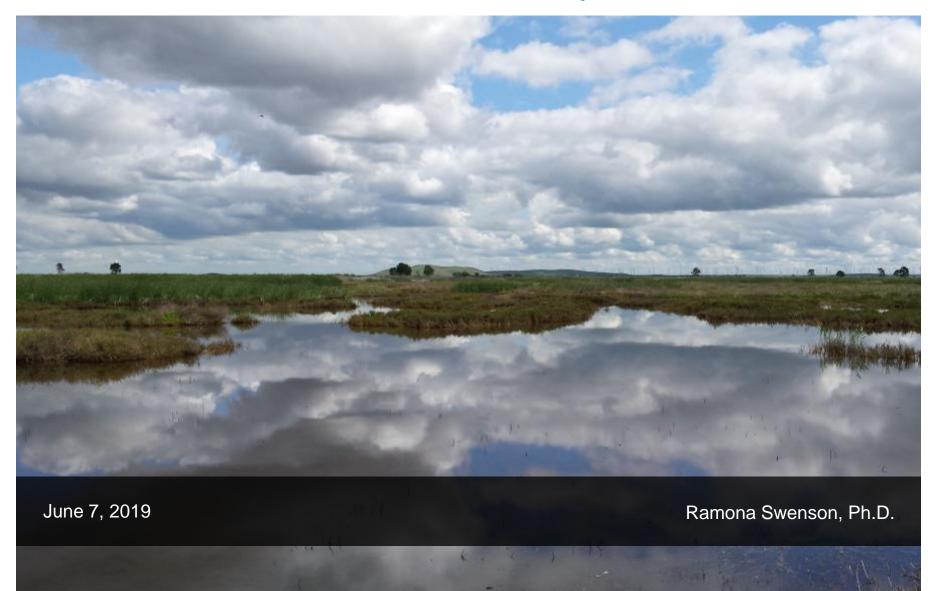


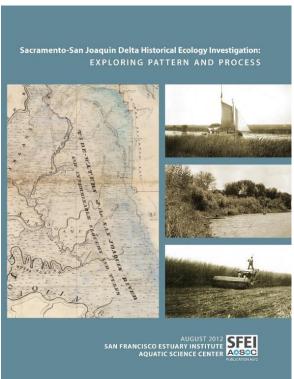
Restoration and the Delta Landscape



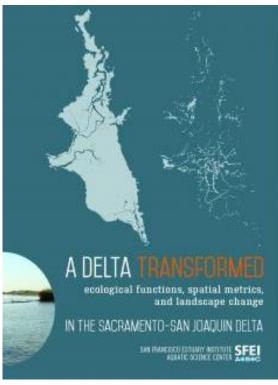


Delta Landscapes Project

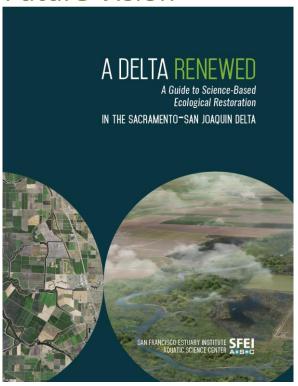
Past



Present



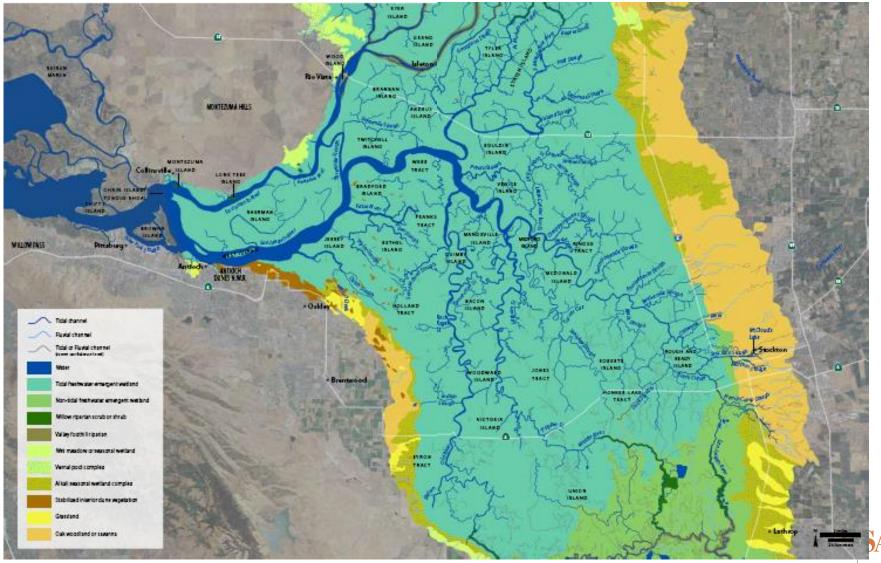
Future Vision



San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)



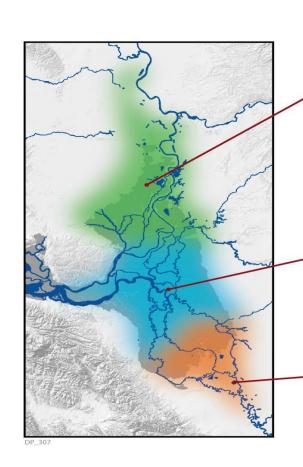
Landscape Context - Historic Delta 1800s



esassoc.com

From: Whipple et al. 2012, SFEI

Landscapes of the Historical Delta (1800's)



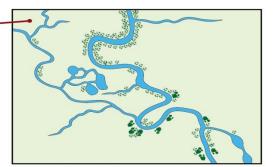
Source: Delta Plan 2013 as adapted from SFEI Delta Landscapes Project (Whipple et

al., 2012)

Flood Basins: Sacramento River floods into adjacent low wetland basins, with riparian forest along the river's natural levees.



Tidal Islands: Large tidal channels define islands with freshwater wetlands and numerous small tidal channels.



Distributary Rivers: San Joaquin River branches merge into tidal wetlands within a floodplain with a wide mix of habitats.

Flood Basins

- Sacramento River floods low wetland basins, riparian forest along natural levees

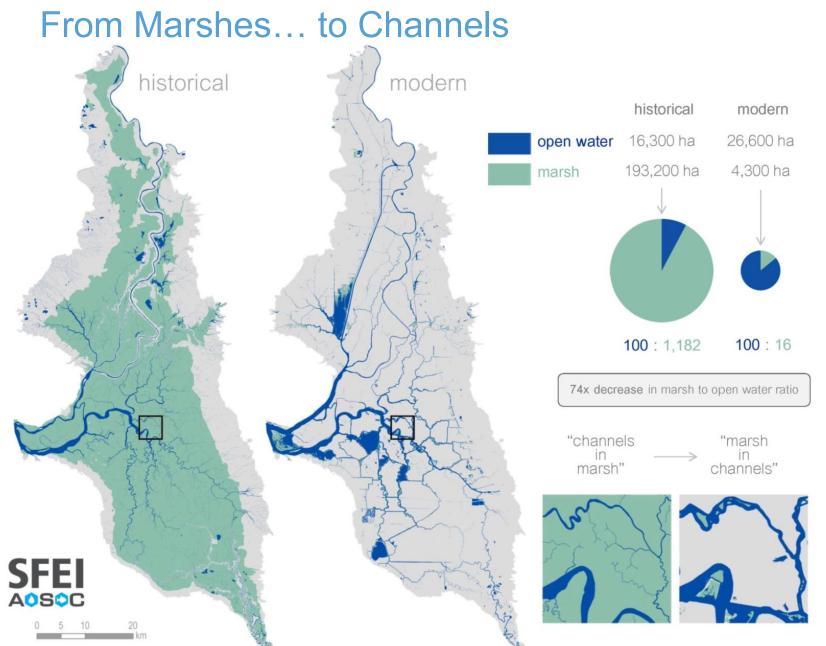
Tidal Islands

- Large tidal channels
- Islands of freshwater wetlands and small tidal channels

Distributary Rivers

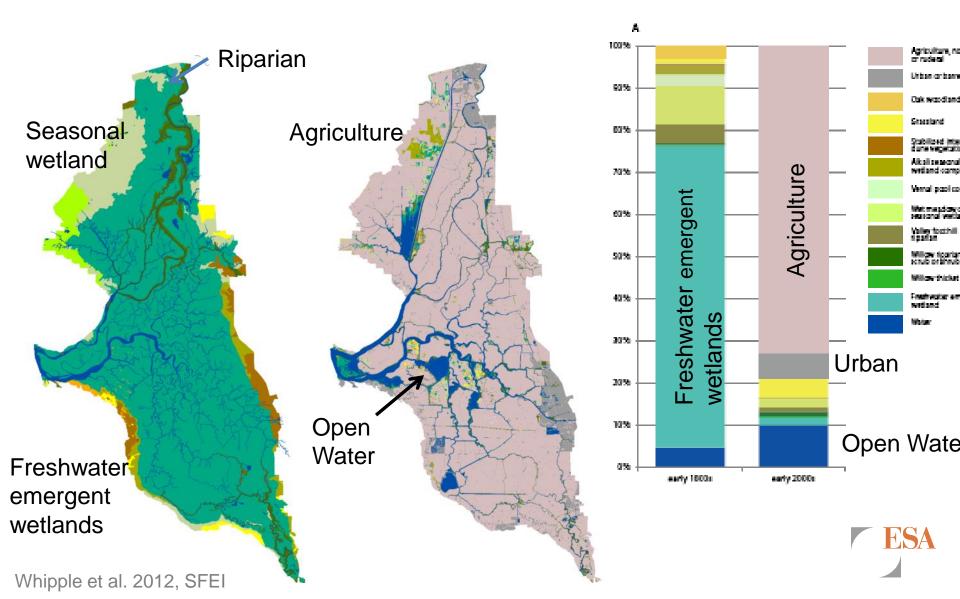
- San Joaquin floodplain
- Merge into tidal wetlands







Land Cover - 1800s... to 2000s



Restoration Goals

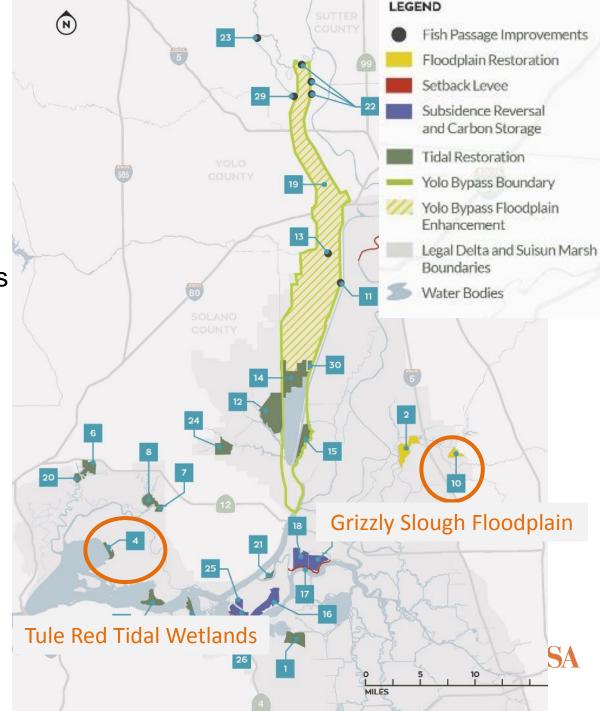
EcoRestore

30,000+ acres by 2020

- ~9,500 ac tidal wetlands
- ~18,500 ac floodplain
- 377 ac upland and riparian forest

Suisun Marsh Plan

 5,000 – 7,000 ac tidal marsh restoration

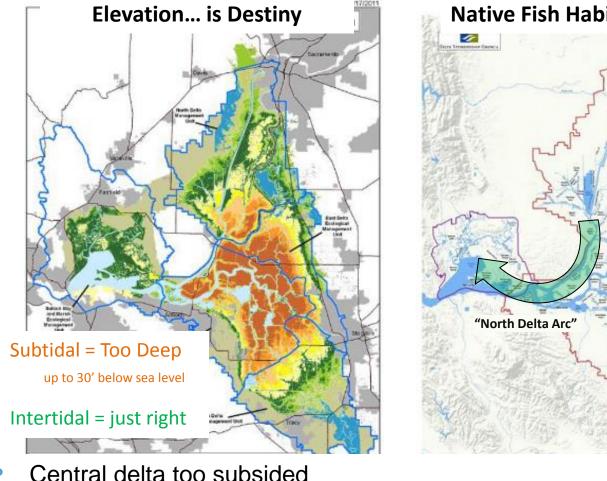


Guiding Principles for Restoration

- Consider landscape context
 - Location in watershed
 - Elevation
- Restore critical physical and biological processes
 - Flows tides and river floods,
 - Sediment deposition and erosion
- Restore appropriate landscape connectivity
 - From channel onto plain
 - From headwaters to estuary
- Focus on complexity and diversity
- Create multiples of landscape elements, populations, habitats
- Restore at large scales, with a long time horizon in mind



Where is restoration suitable and most valuable?

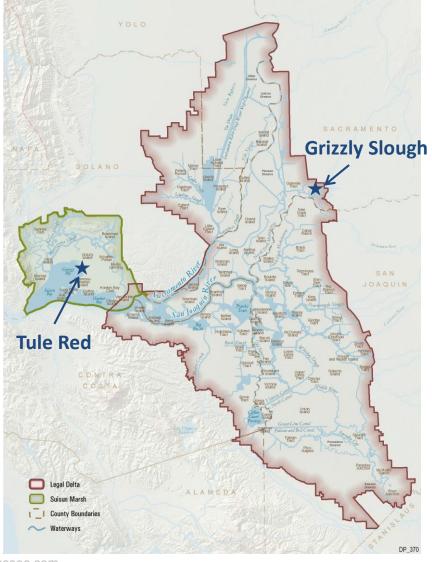


Native Fish Habitat – Delta smelt

- Central delta too subsided
- The perimeter and Suisun Marsh at intertidal elevation
- Sea level rise will submerge current intertidal



Restoration Project Examples



- Cosumnes River Grizzly Slough Floodplain
- Suisun Marsh Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project

Source (map): Delta Plan



Grizzly Slough Floodplain Restoration - DWR

DWR and RD 348 New Hope Tract

Goal: Restore and enhance riparian and wetland habitats to benefit native fish and wildlife

- Reconnect waterways to the floodplain to restore natural hydrologic and geomorphic processes.
- Recreate frequently flooded riparian woodland, tidal wetlands
- Enhance agriculture that supports wildlife







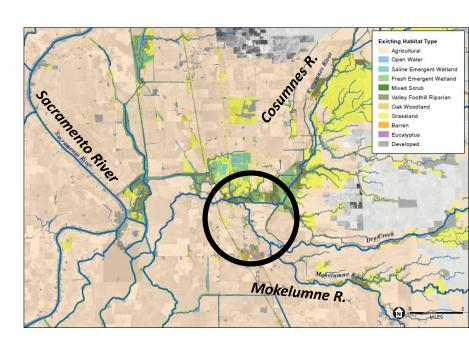
Cosumnes River – Grizzly Sough project

Historic Habitat

Historical Habitat Type Open water Fluvial open water Fluvial open water Tital freshwater emergent wetland Nortical freshwater emergent wetland Willow thicket Willow riparian scrub/shrub Valley foothill riparian Wet meadow/seasonal wetland Grassland Oak woodland/savanna

Source: SFEI 2012

Current



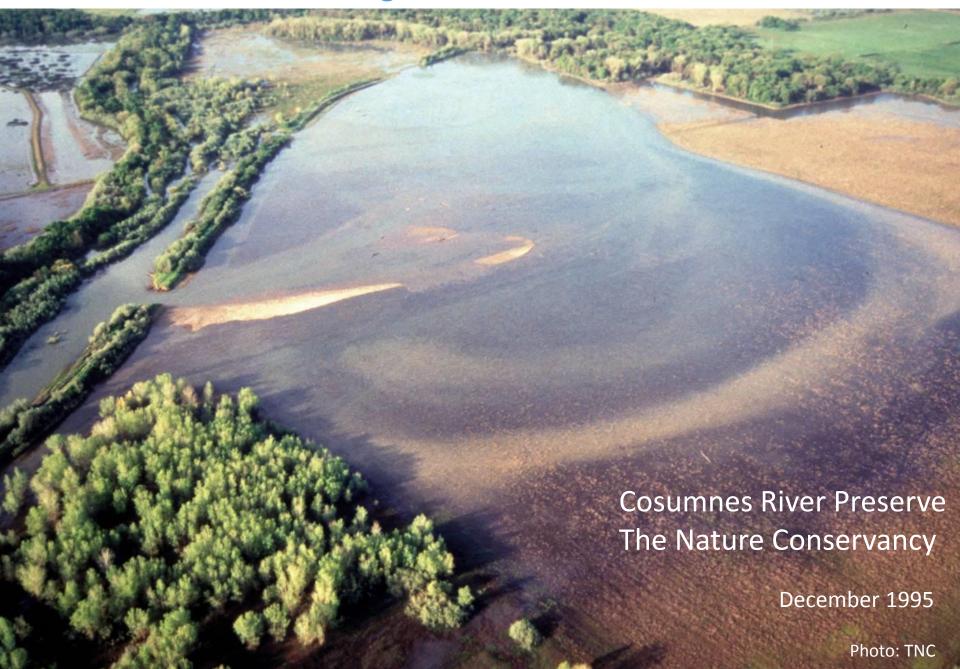


Jan 1997 93,000 cfs

Hydrology

Mar 2005 10,000 cfs

Flooding Restored



Restored floodplain – 9 years



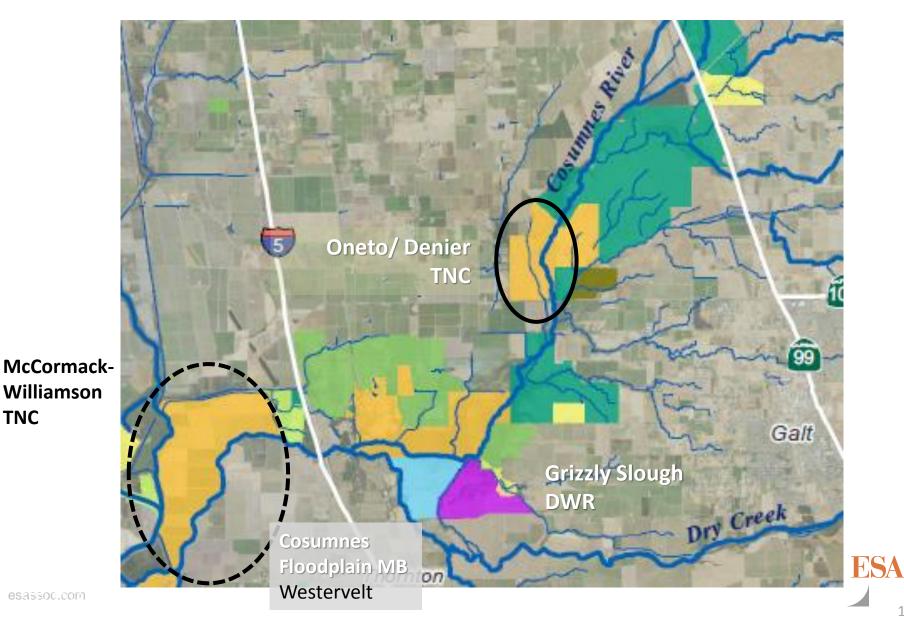


Cosumnes River Floodplain Experiment





Let's go breach!



esassoc.com

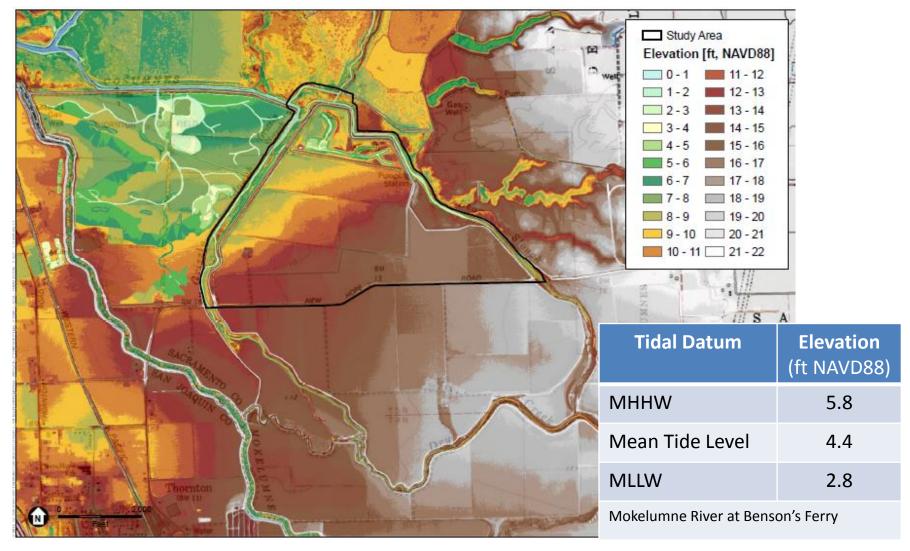
TNC

Grizzly Slough Floodplain Restoration - DWR



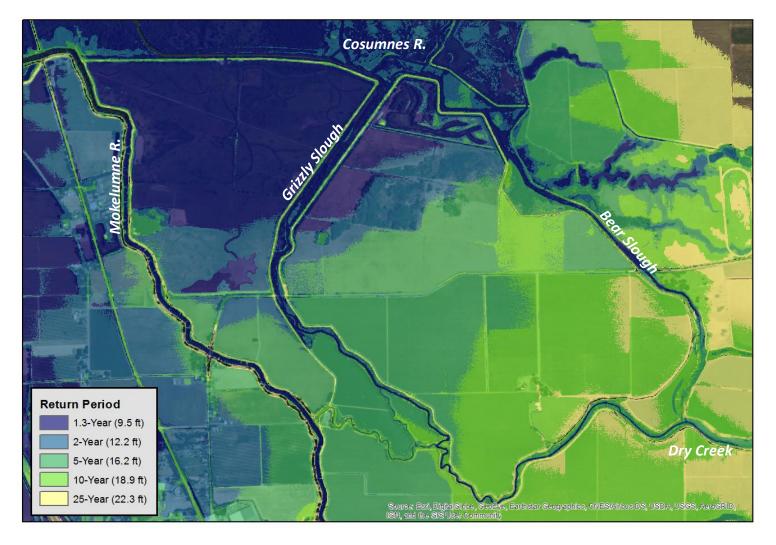


Elevation and topography



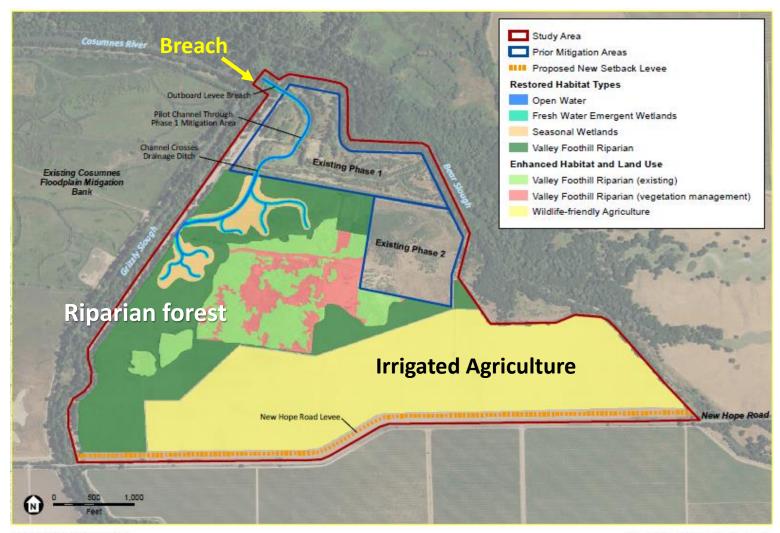


Flood Recurrence (modeled)





Restoration design

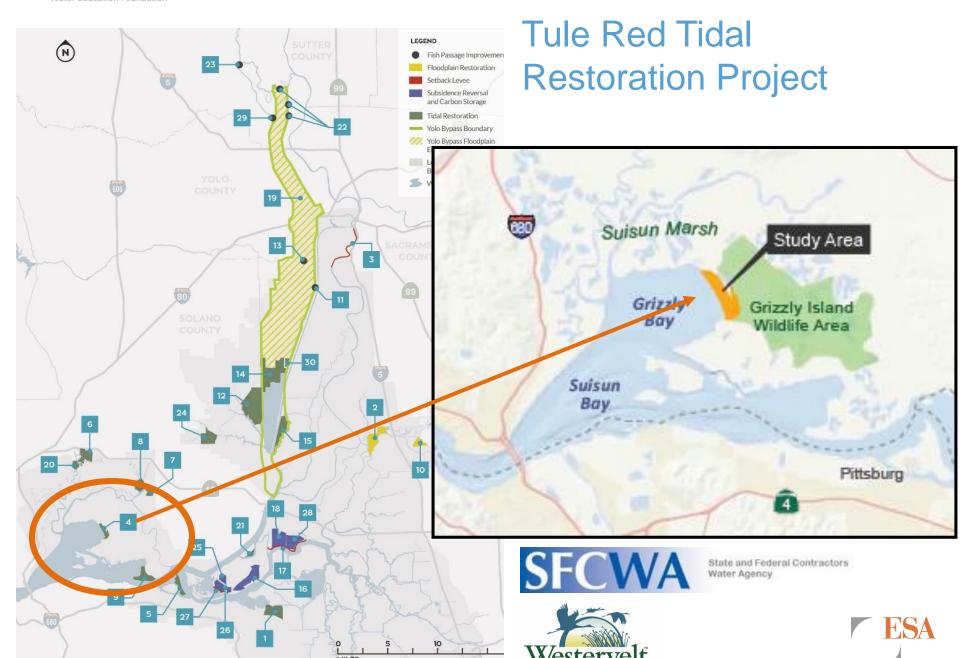


SOURCE: USDA 2014, ESA 2017 Grizzly Slough Floodplain Restoration







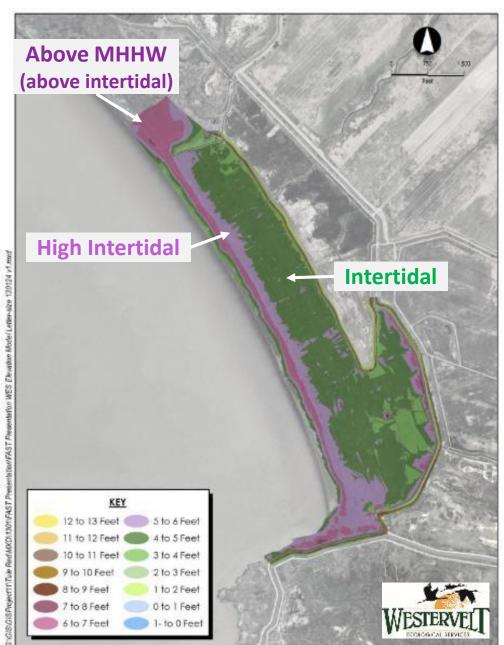


From duck club... to tidal marsh to benefit fish

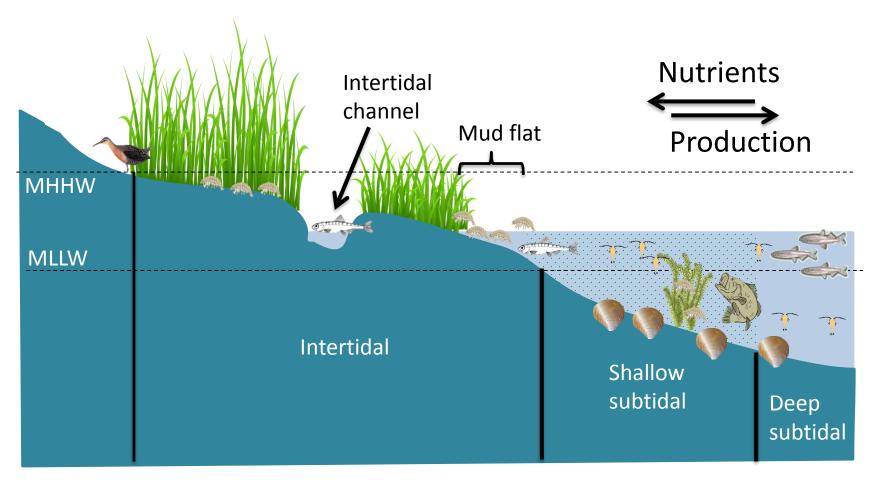


Tule Red Duck Club





Tidal Wetland Benefits



CDFW Fish Restoration Program



Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project

377 ac tidal wetlands

30 ac tidal channels & ponds



2018











2018 Construction



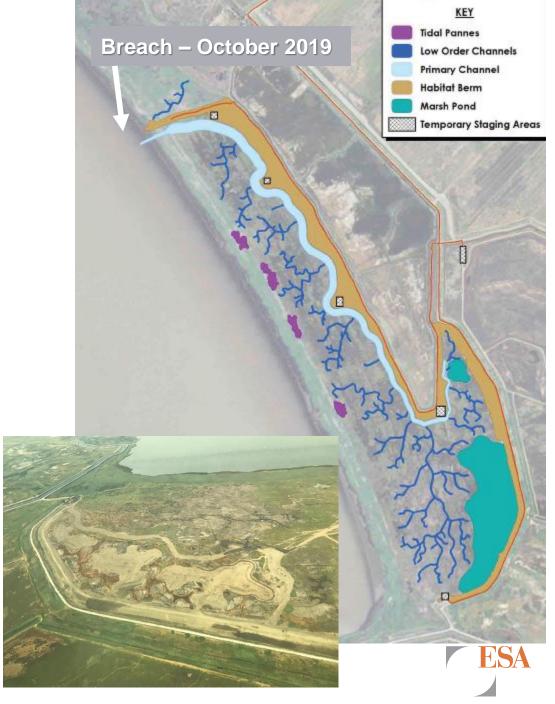




2018





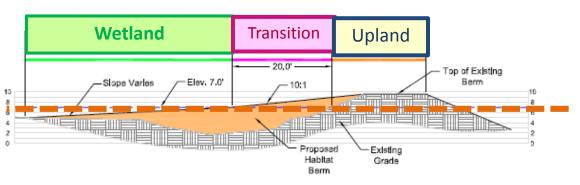


Habitat Berm

gradual slope to provide habitat during high tides.... And sea-level rise

Ridgway's rail (formerly California clapper rail)





10:1 - Proposed Habitat Berm

Salt marsh harvest mouse



USFWS photo





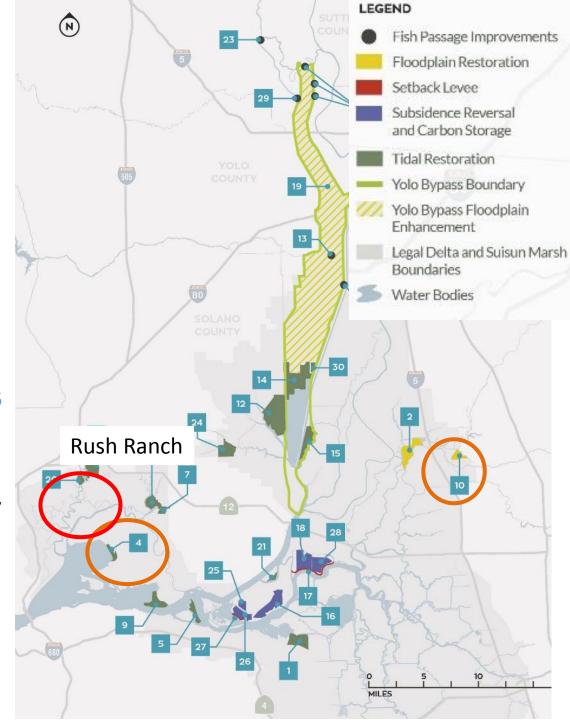
Restoration Projects

Grizzly Slough Floodplain

- DWR
- RD 348 New Hope Tract

Tule Red Tidal Wetlands

- DWR
- State and Federal Contractors Water Agency
- Westervelt Ecological Services



Thank you!

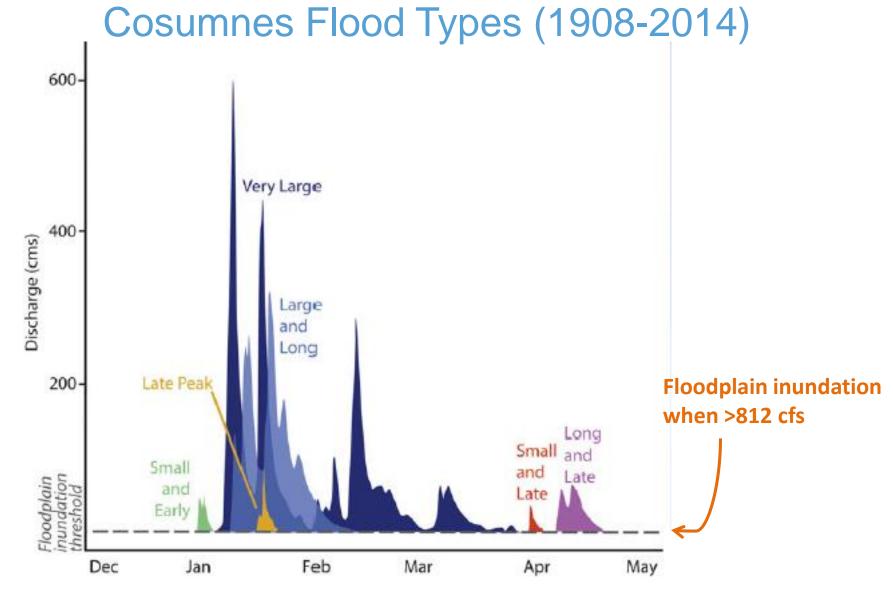




Ecological Outcomes of Process-Based Floodplain Restoration

- Hydrologic connectivity
- Sediment deposition and scour
- Topographic complexity
- Seed dispersal and cuttings for recruitment
- Riparian forest establishment and succession
- Native fish spawning and rearing
- Aquatic productivity boost

Greater ecological function when restore processes





Floodplains Grow Fish



How it works

- Small floods bring nutrients onto floodplain
- Shallow water + sunlight + nutrients = plankton bloom!
- Fish come onto floodplain to spawn and eat
- Draining water exports food resources into channels

Recipe for aquatic food web

- Small flood pulses every 2-3 weeks
- Inundate at least 9 days to stimulate algae bloom
- Then Zooplankton grow ~3 weeks
- Ideally inundate 30+ days January-March



Ahearn, Viers, Mount & Dahlgren. 2006. Freshwater Biology 51:1417–1433 Grosholz & Gallo. 2006. Hydrobiologia 568:91-109.

