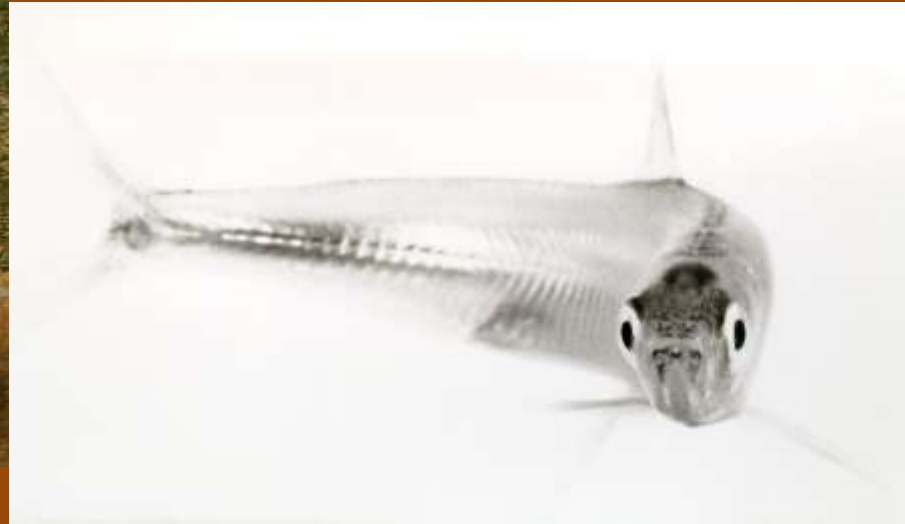
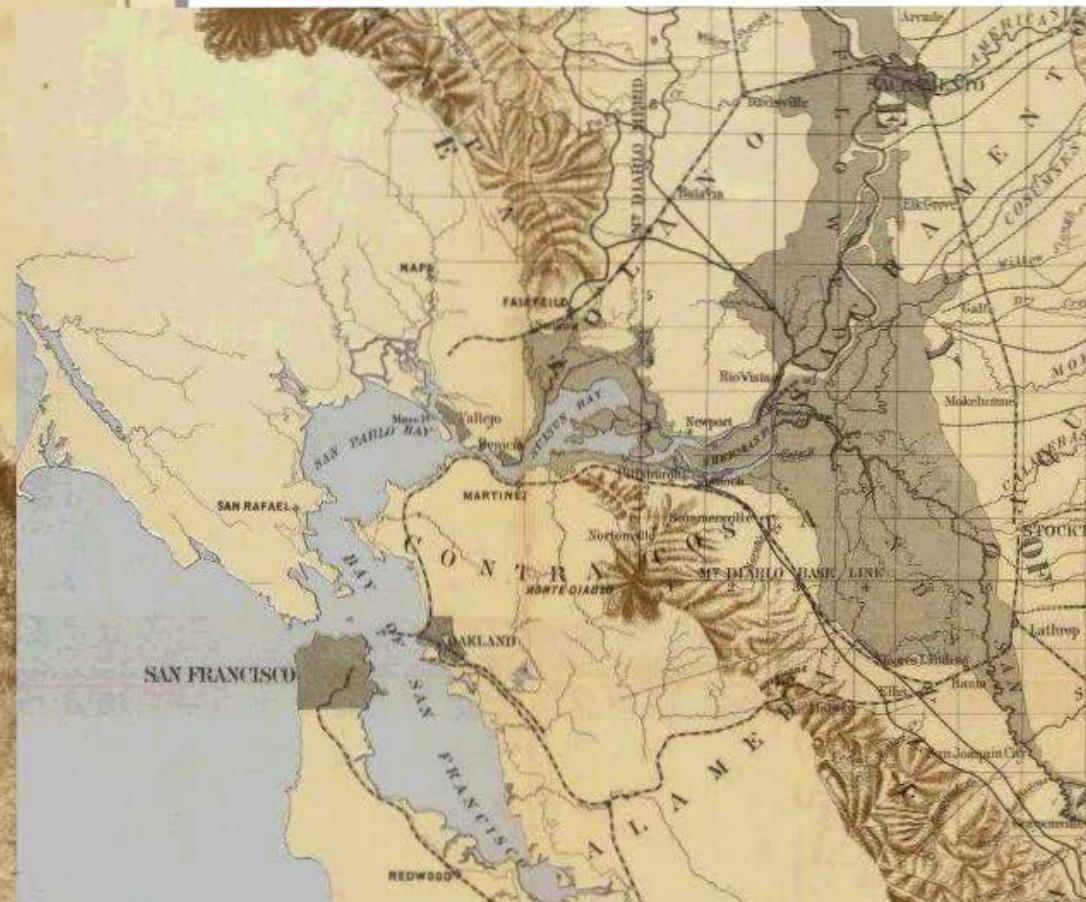


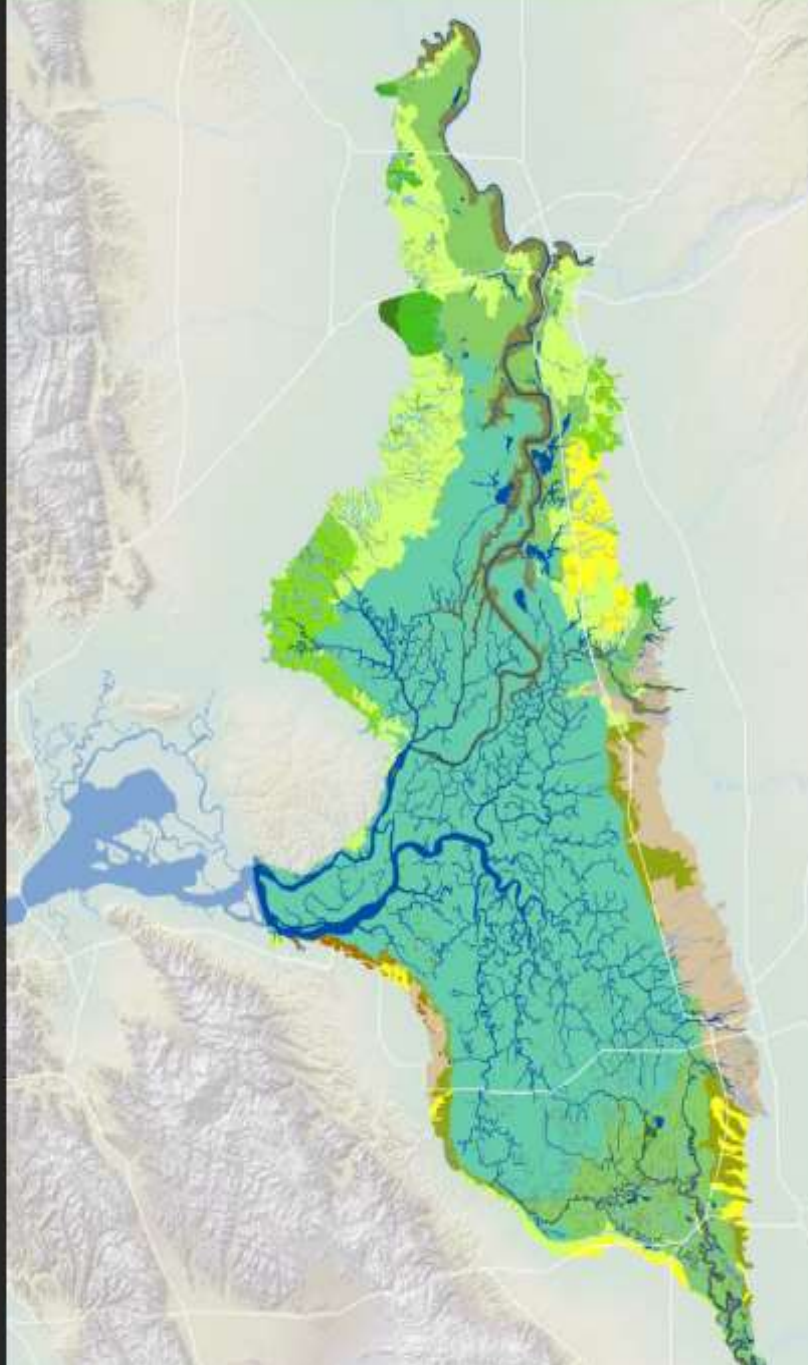
Value of Wetlands to Fish



Bruce Herbold,
Estuarine Ecology Consultant,

Wim Kimmerer, Romberg Tiburon Center,
San Francisco State University





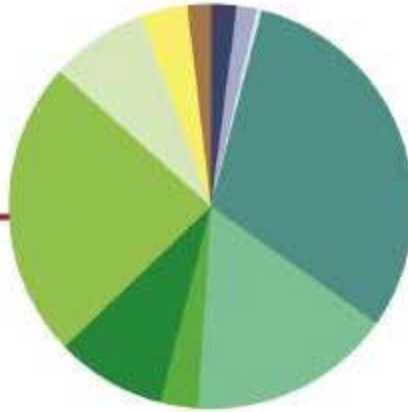
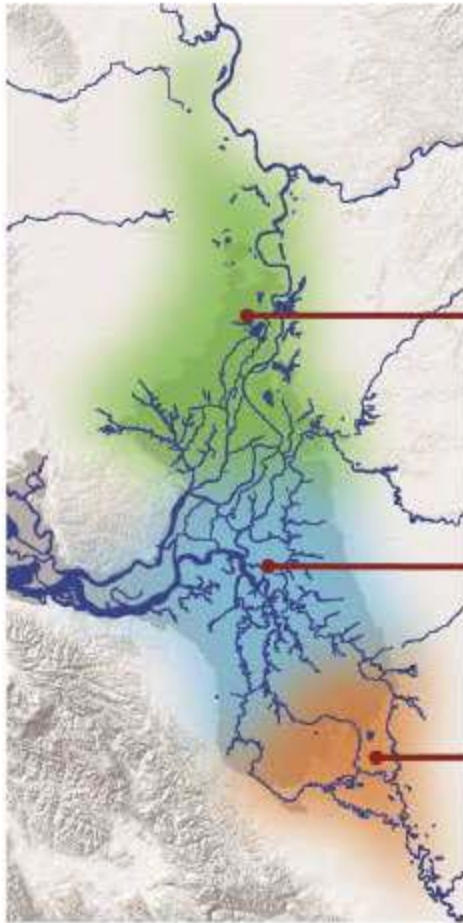
Salmon Slough: “The stream bed is full of logs and the boats grounded two or three times.”
(Abella 1811)



“The small fish run into the sloughs and lakes as soon as the water gets sufficiently high, and return to the river when it begins to get low.”
(Sacramento Daily Union, 6 June 1854)

Tule marsh water was “so thoroughly impregnated with decaying vegetable matter that it looked more like sherry than water...”
(Wright ca. 1850)

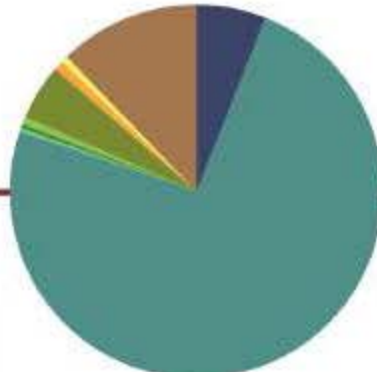
Conceptual models of historical landscapes



360,000 acres



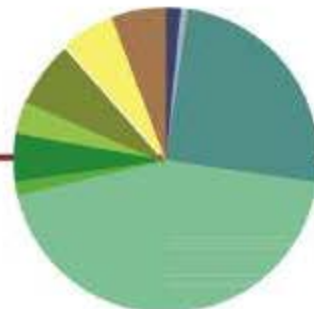
North Delta: where flood basins flank rivers



300,000 acres



Central Delta: where tides dominate



120,000 acres



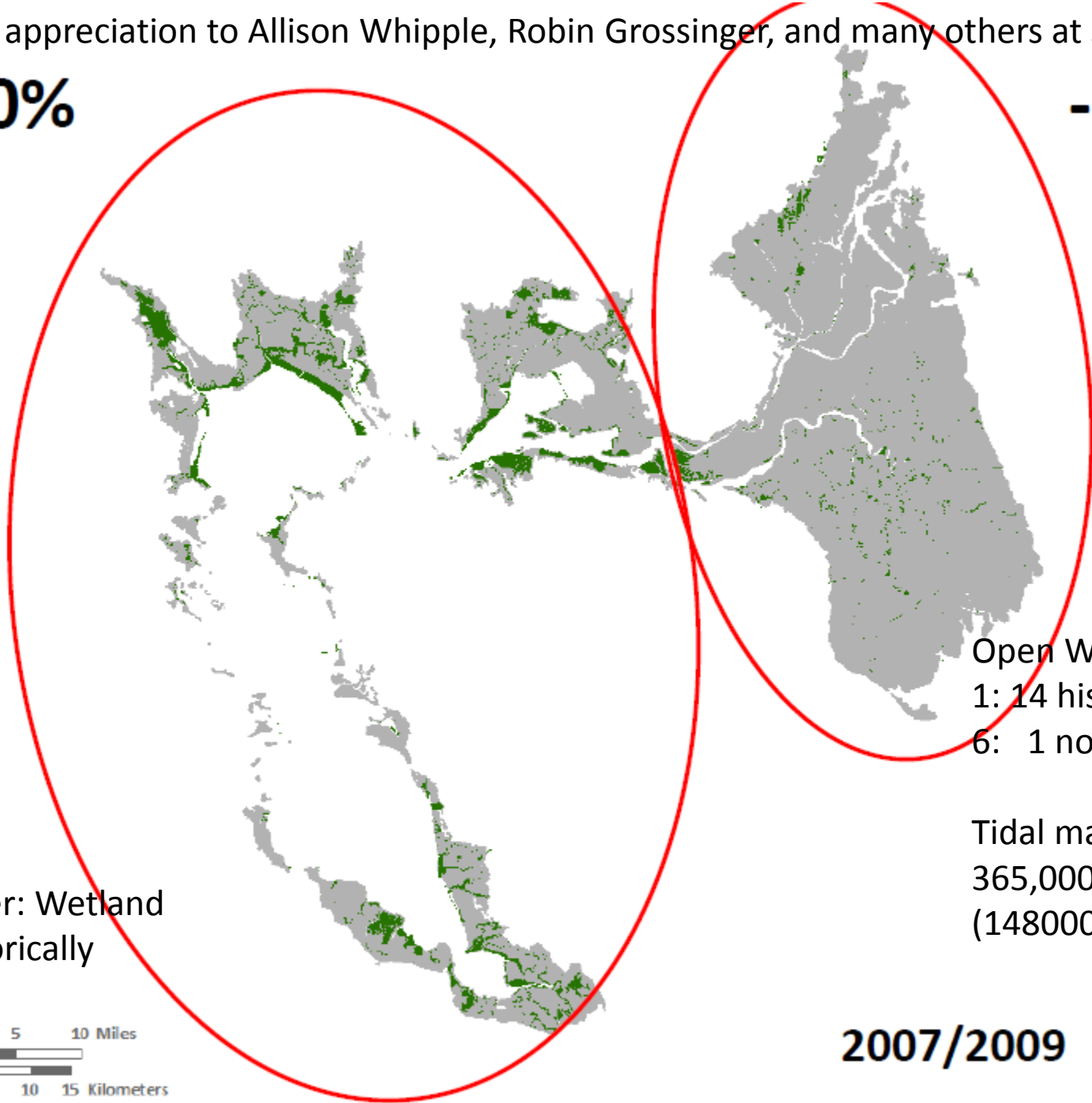
South Delta: where floodplains meet tides

- waterway
- pond/lake
- seasonal pond/lake
- tidal freshwater emergent wetland
- nontidal freshwater emergent wetland
- willow
- valley foothill riparian
- wet meadow/seasonal wetland
- vernal pool complex
- alkali seasonal wetland complex
- Inland dune scrub
- grassland
- woodland/savanna

With deep appreciation to Allison Whipple, Robin Grossinger, and many others at SFEI

- ~80%

- ~97%*



Open Water:Wetland
 1: 14 historically
 6: 1 now

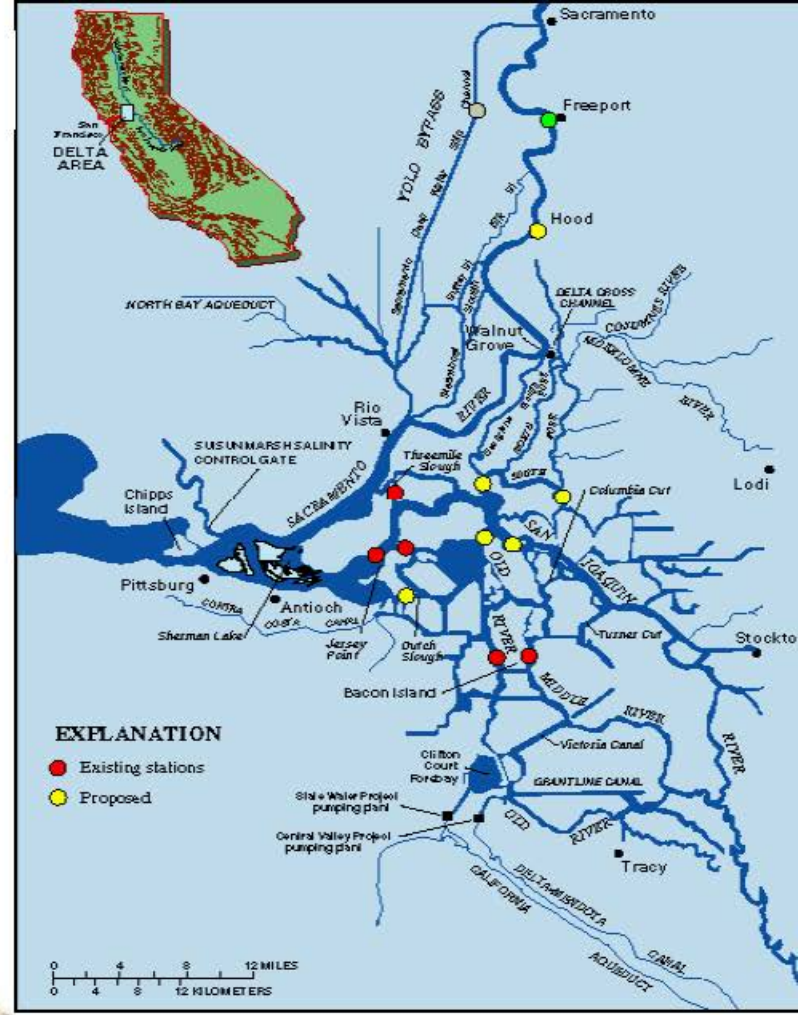
Tidal marsh:
 365,000 acres
 (148000 ha)

Open water: Wetland
 1.4: 1 historically
 6.3: 1 now



2007/2009





IEP Tidal Wetlands Monitoring Project Work Team DRAFT Conceptual Models

- Developed principally by: Adam Ballard, Jenny Bigman, Larry Brown, Louise Conrad, Dave Contreras, Steve Culberson, Chris Enright, Pascale Goetler, Rosemary Hartman, Bruce Herbold, Jim Hobbs, Joseph Kirsh, Alice Low, Anitra Pawley, Ted Sommer, Hildie Spautz, Stacy Sherman, Jan Thompson, and Dave Zezulak.
- With liberal borrowing from:
 - DRERIP models (https://www.dfg.ca.gov/erp/conceptual_models.asp)
 - the MAST draft report (Baxter et al 2013), and the
 - Suisun Marsh conceptual models draft (Siegel et al, 2010).

Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008

Tier 1: Landscape Attributes

Land use
Diversions
Outfalls



Seasonality



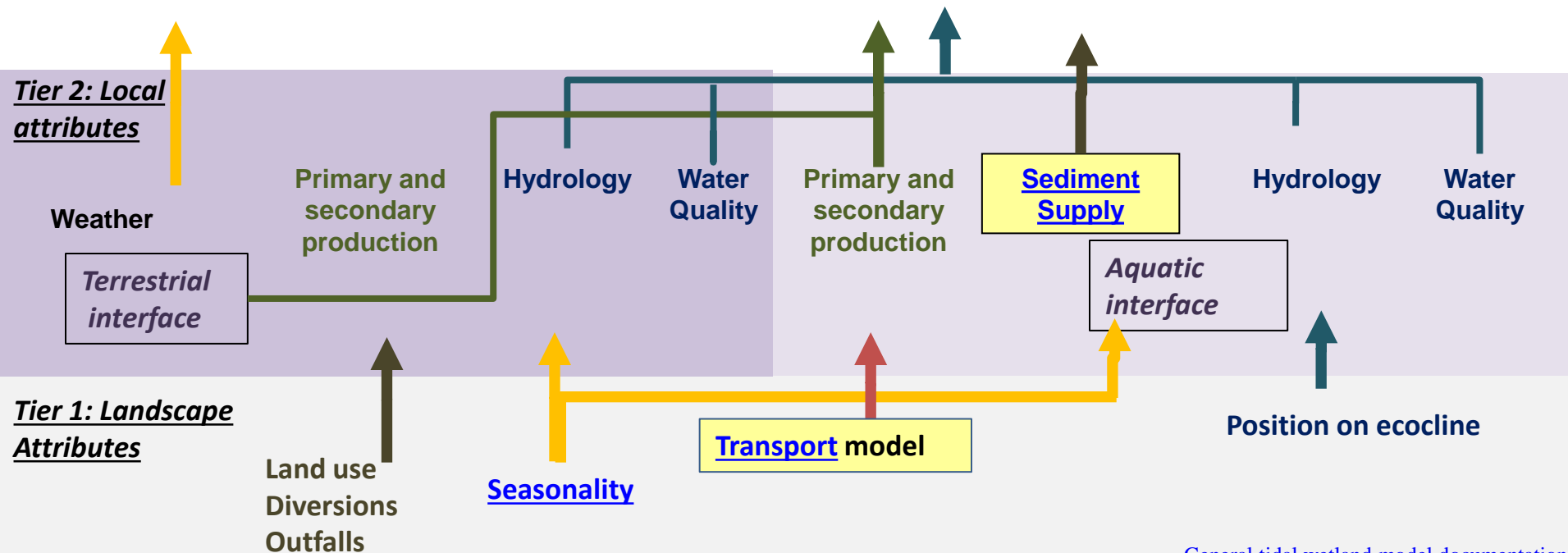
Transport model

Position on ecocline

- Proximity to ocean
- Distance from midchannel

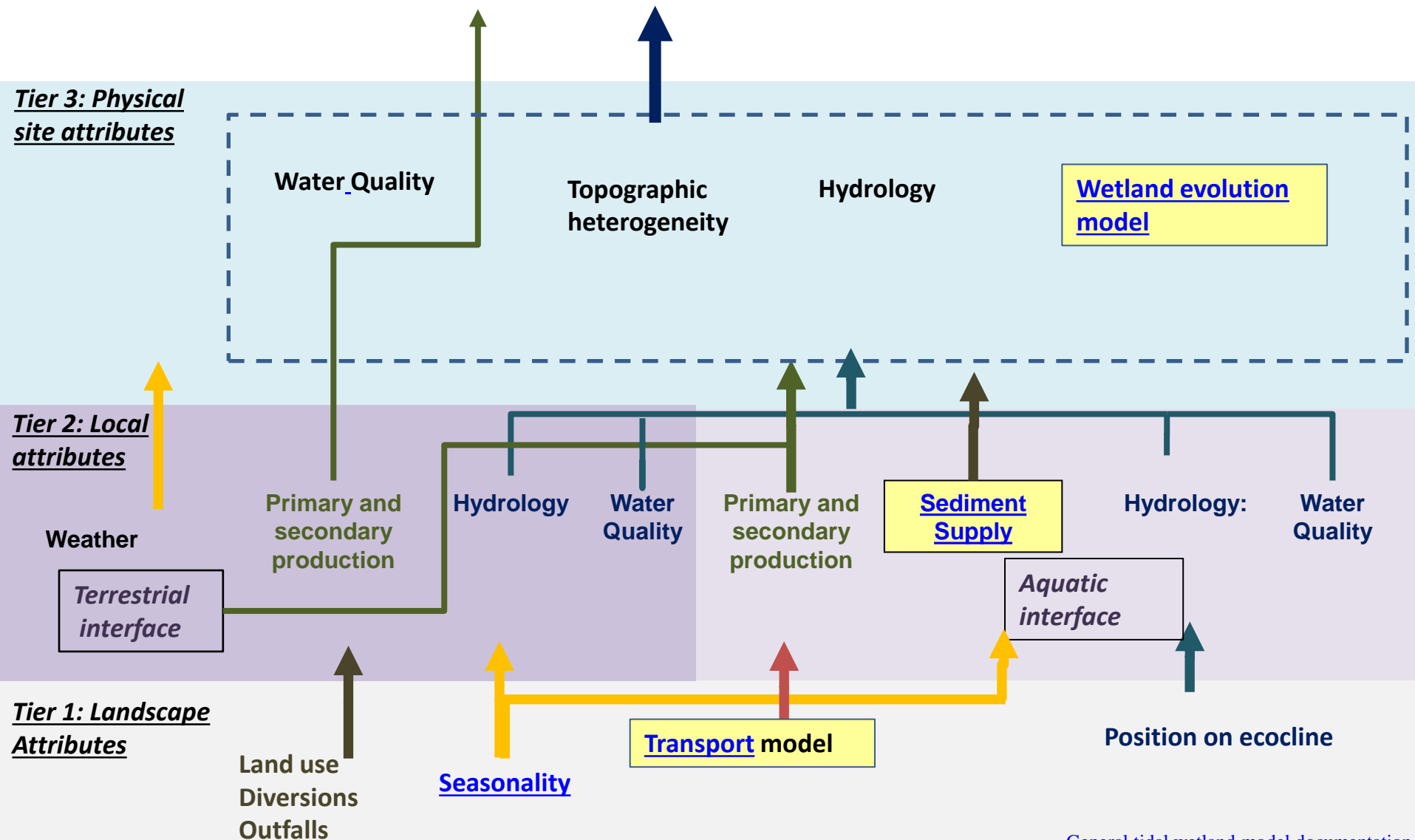
Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008



Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008



Tidal Wetland model

Flux of production,
target species presence

[Salmon](#) and [Smelt](#)
models

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008

Tier 5: Wetland Production

Tier 4: Biotic site attributes

[Food web model](#)

- [Clams](#) model

[Aquatic veg](#) model

Tier 3: Physical site attributes

[Water Quality](#)

- [DRERIP mercury](#) and [chemical stressors](#) models

Topographic
heterogeneity

Hydrology

[Wetland evolution](#)
model

Tier 2: Local attributes

Terrestrial interface

Aquatic interface

Weather

Primary and
secondary
production

Hydrology

Water
Quality

Primary and
secondary
production

[Sediment
Supply](#)

Hydrology:

Water
Quality

Tier 1: Landscape Attributes

Land use
Diversions
Outfalls

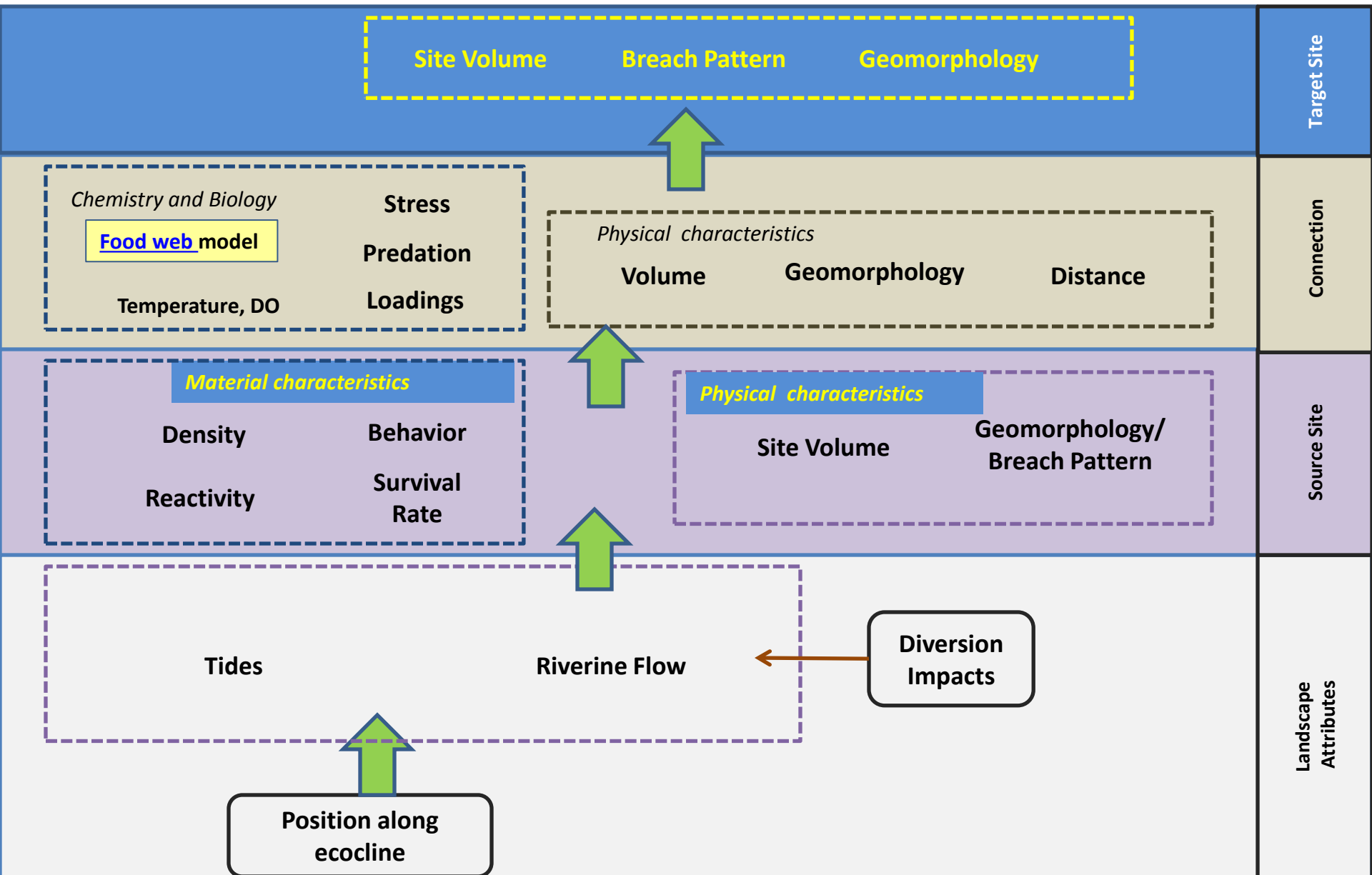
[Seasonality](#)

[Transport](#) model

Position on ecocline

Transport model

Exchange of Specified Material between Source and Target sites



Seasonal Wetland Change model

[Transport model](#)

Tier 1 - Landscape Attributes

Proximity to ocean, water diversion sites, contaminant sources, and other wetlands

Tier 2 – Regional inputs/drivers Weather, River Flows, Turbidity, Contaminant and Nutrient Loading

Tier 3 – Wetland physical processes

[Wetland evolution model](#) Sediment accretion and erosion, Mobilization of materials, Connection to surrounding water and terrestrial environments

Tier 4 – Wetland biotic processes

Greater flux of organisms and detritus across aquatic interface

Tier 5 – Wetland Production

[Food web model](#) [Smelt](#) and [smolt](#) presence

[Plant growth](#), phytoplankton production

Higher metabolic and growth rates, Clam grazing

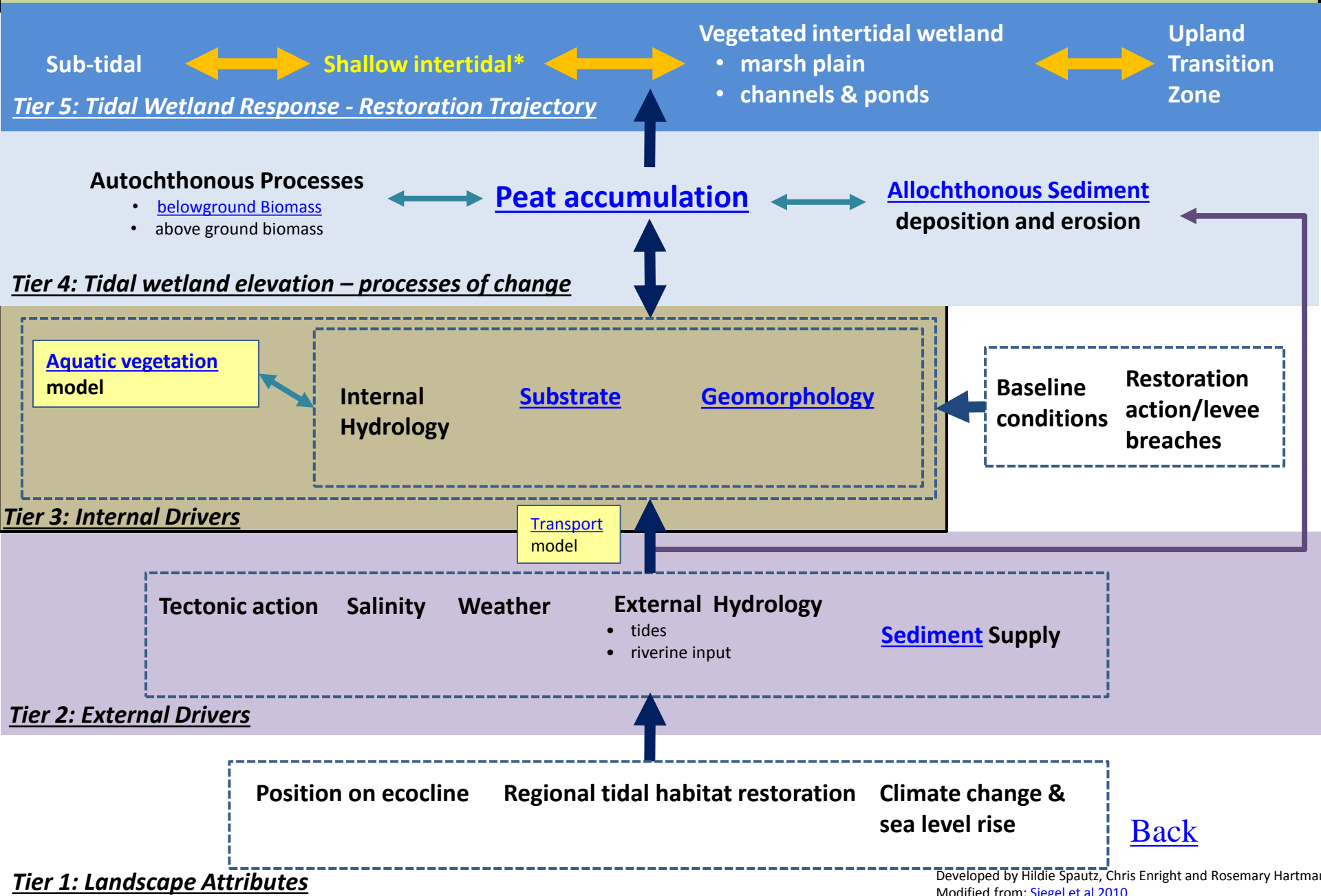
Longer Residence Time, lower DO, higher salinity, soil compaction/desiccation

Wind, Turbidity, Contaminants

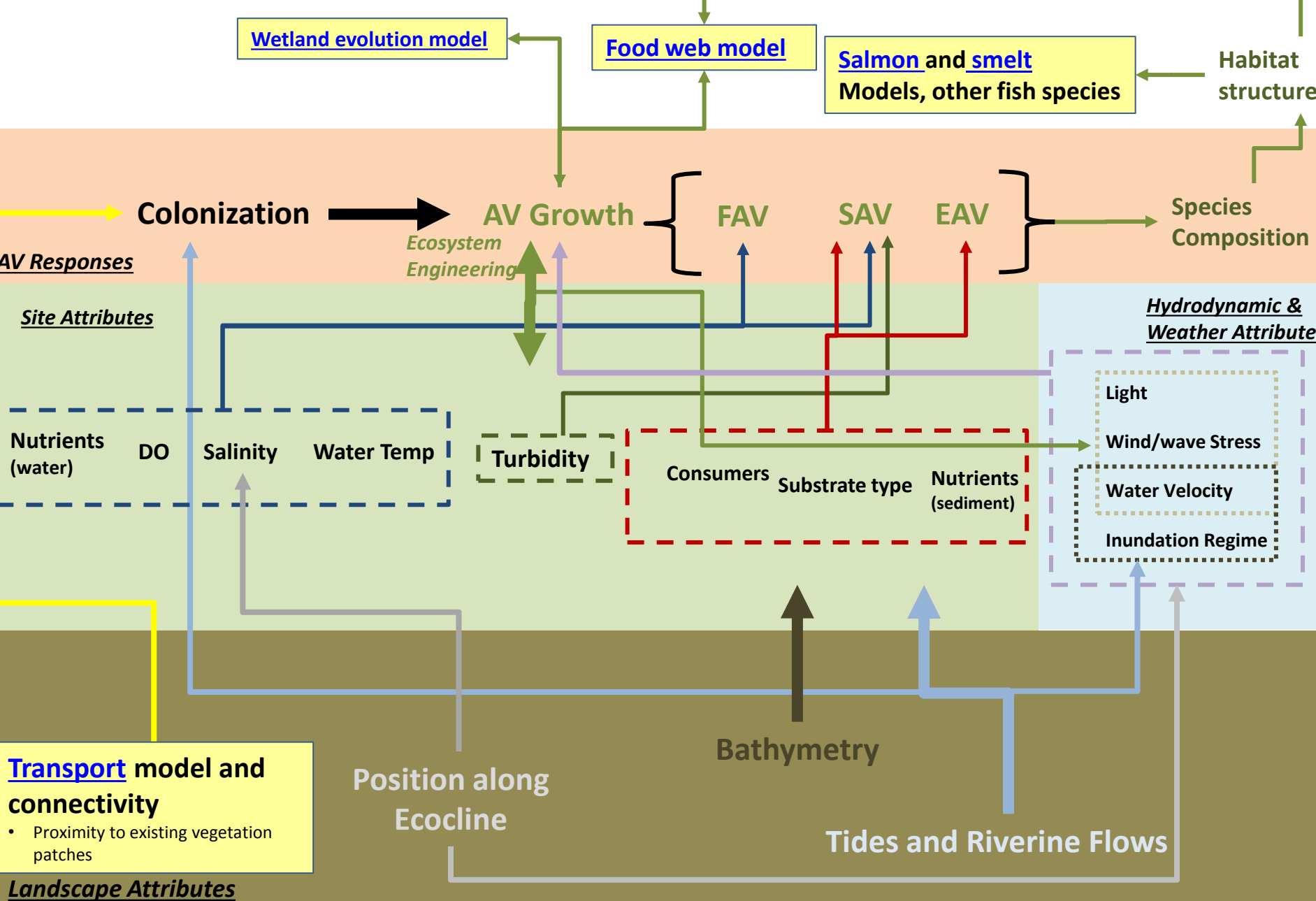
**WINTER/
SPRING:
Connective
season**

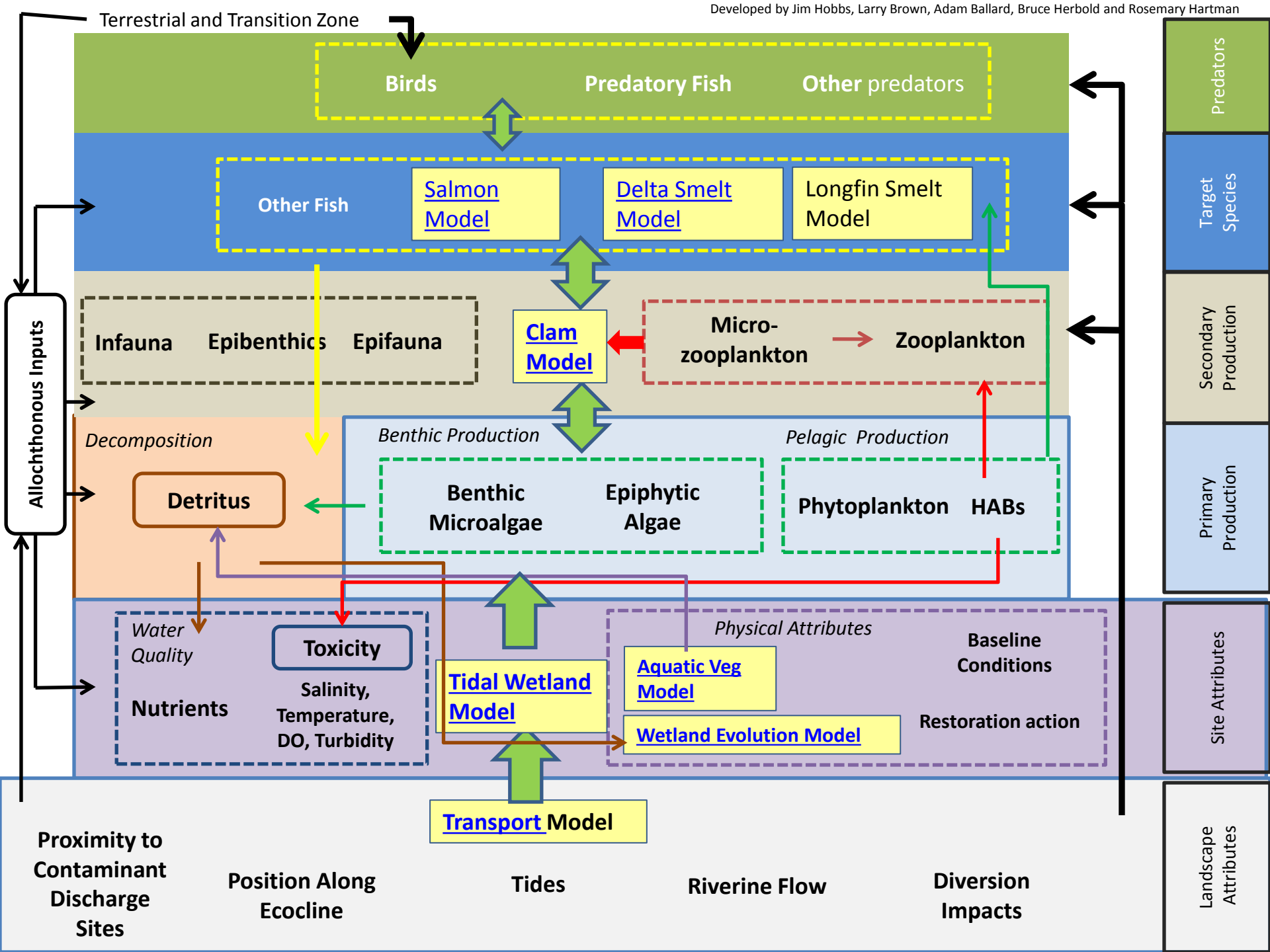
**SUMMER/
FALL: *In situ*
season**

Tidal Wetland Restoration Evolution model



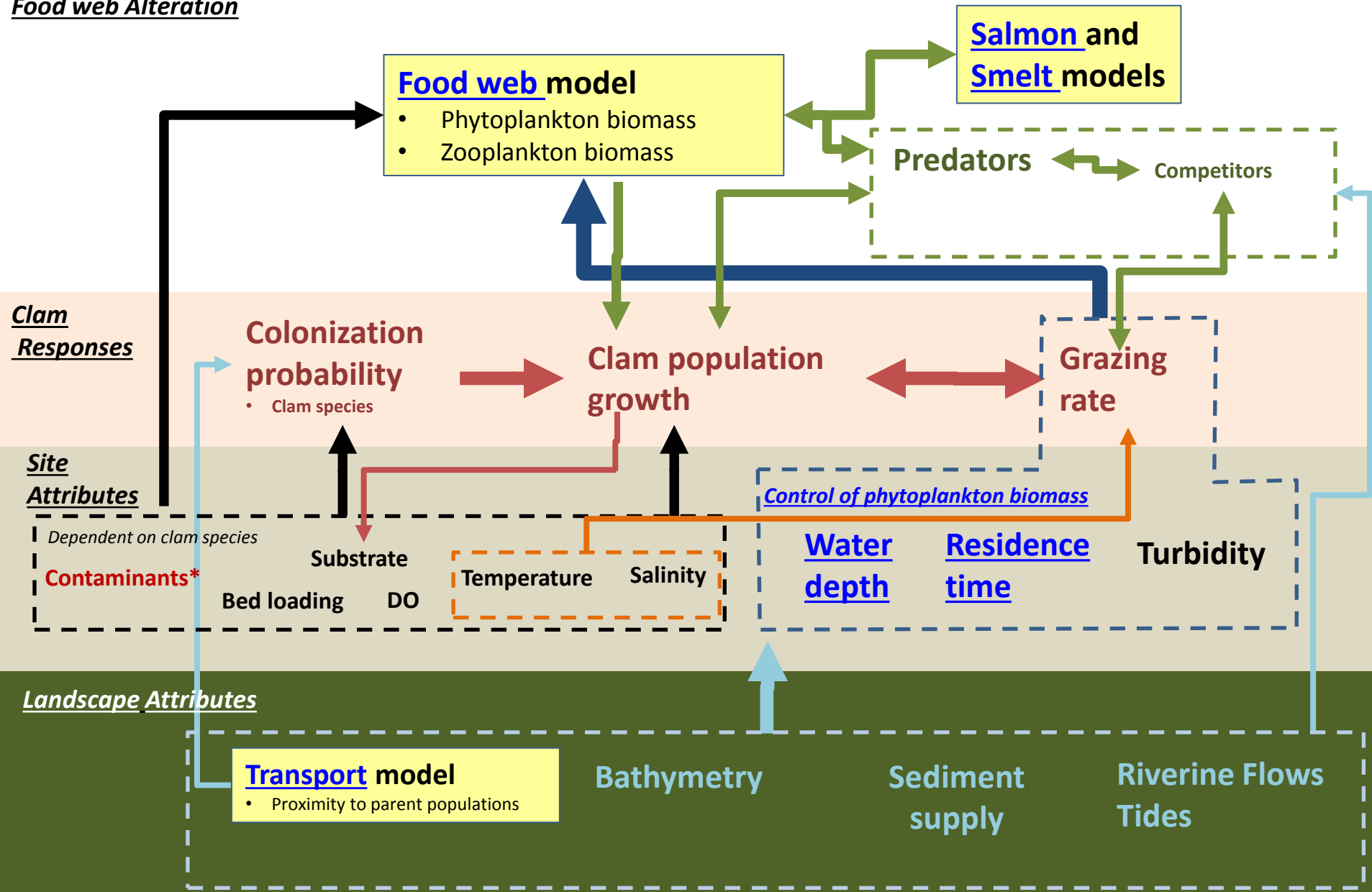
Tidal Wetland Responses





Invasive clams Conceptual Model for Tidal Wetland Restoration

Food web Alteration



Delta smelt model

Tier 1 - Landscape Attributes

Erodible Sediment Supply, Proximity to Ocean, Discharges & Diversions,
Bathymetry (Proximity to and Extent of Shallow Areas)

Tier 2 - Environmental Drivers

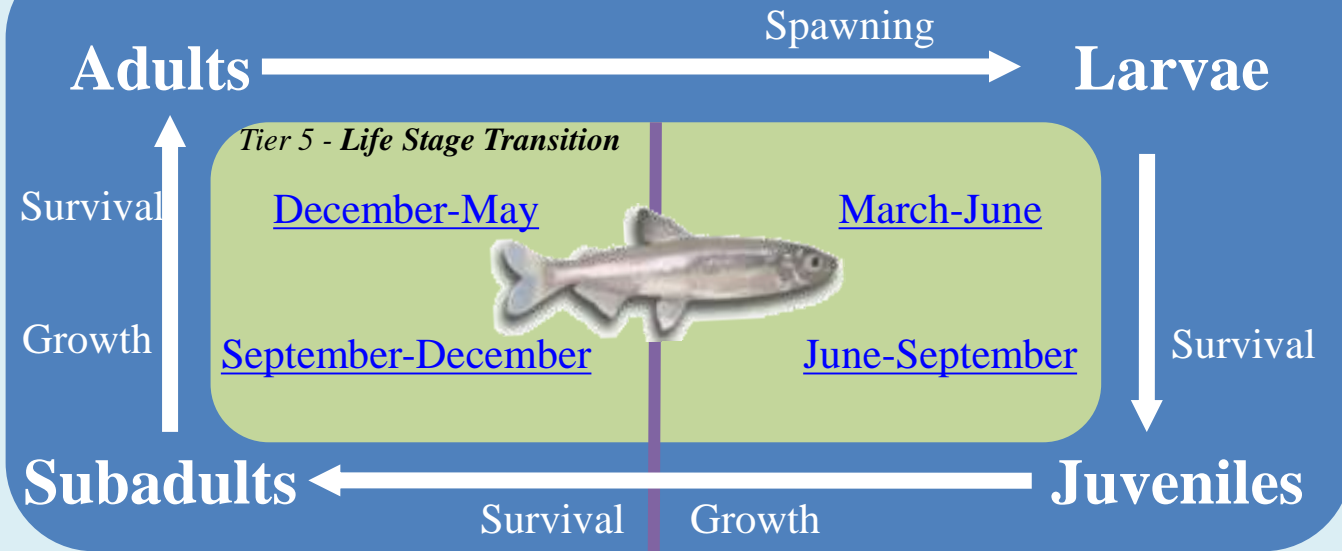
Air Temperature, Flows, Turbidity,
Contaminant Loading, Water Diversions

Weather, Exports, Hydrology, Turbidity,
Contaminants

Tier 3 - Habitat Attributes

Food, Predation, Temperature, Entrainment, Toxicity

Tier 4 - Delta Smelt Responses



Size and Location of LSZ

Harmful Algal Blooms

Weather, Hydrology, Turbidity, Clam grazing, Nutrients, Contaminants

Based on the MAST report by Baxter et al: 2014

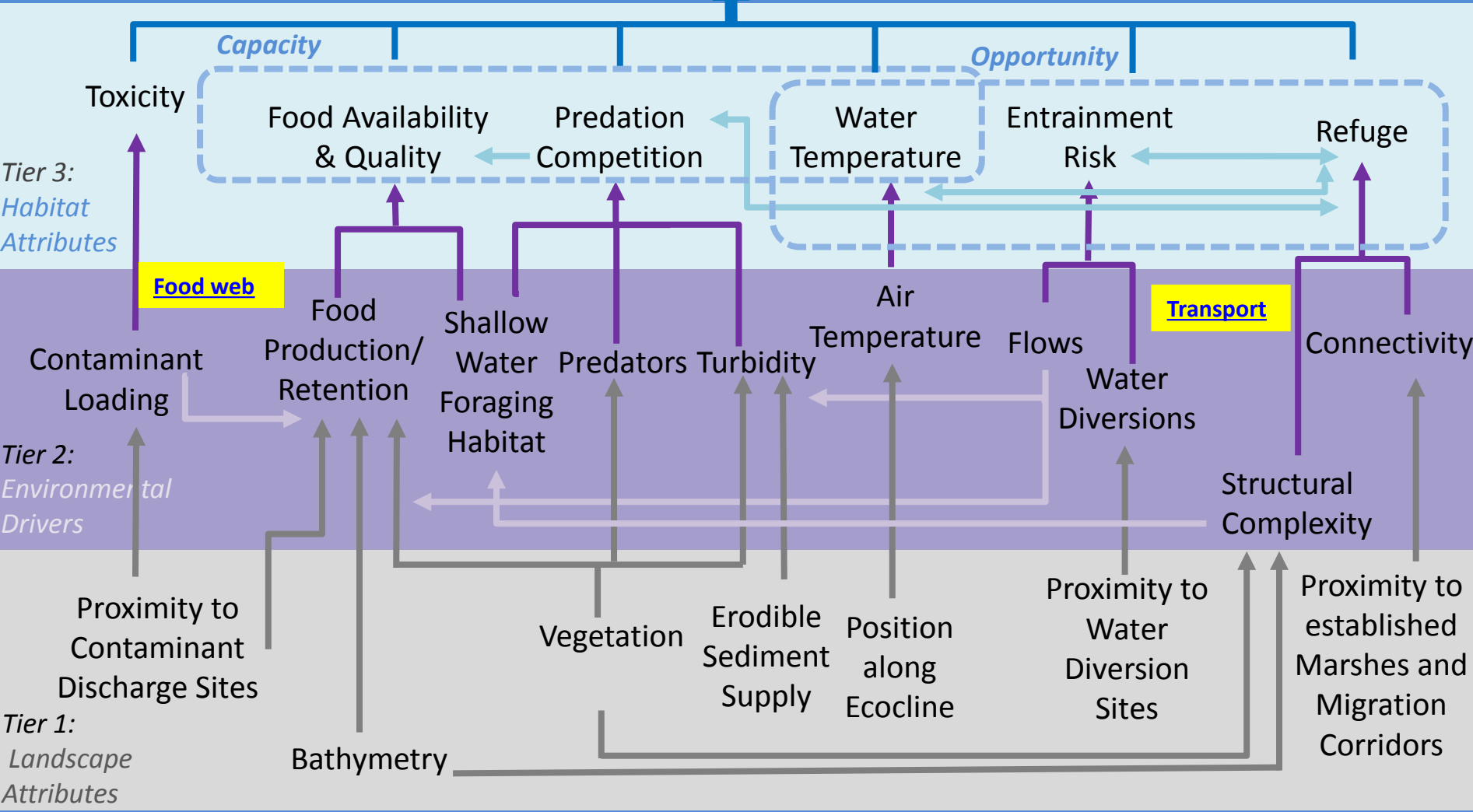
Ocean



Upper Estuary

Growth, Life History Diversity, Timing, Survival, Residence Time, Foraging Success

Tier 4:
Juvenile Salmon Responses



- Habitat Projects**
- Planned FRPA
 - Potential FRPA
 - Planned SFCWA
 - Planned SFCWA/DWR
- Reference Features**
- Legal Delta
 - Suisun Plan of Protection Boundary
 - Yolo Bypass
 - Creeks and Rivers
 - Highways



Source

Target



Transport model

Low Salinity Zone Site Volume

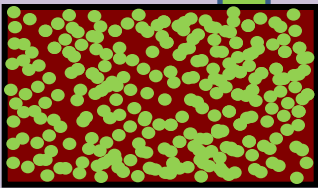
Target Site

Chemistry and Biology
Food web model Clam model

Physical characteristics
Volume
Distance
Geomorphology

Connection

Material characteristics
Density
Survival Rate



Exchange Rate
Site Volume
Geomorphology/
Breach Pattern

Source Site

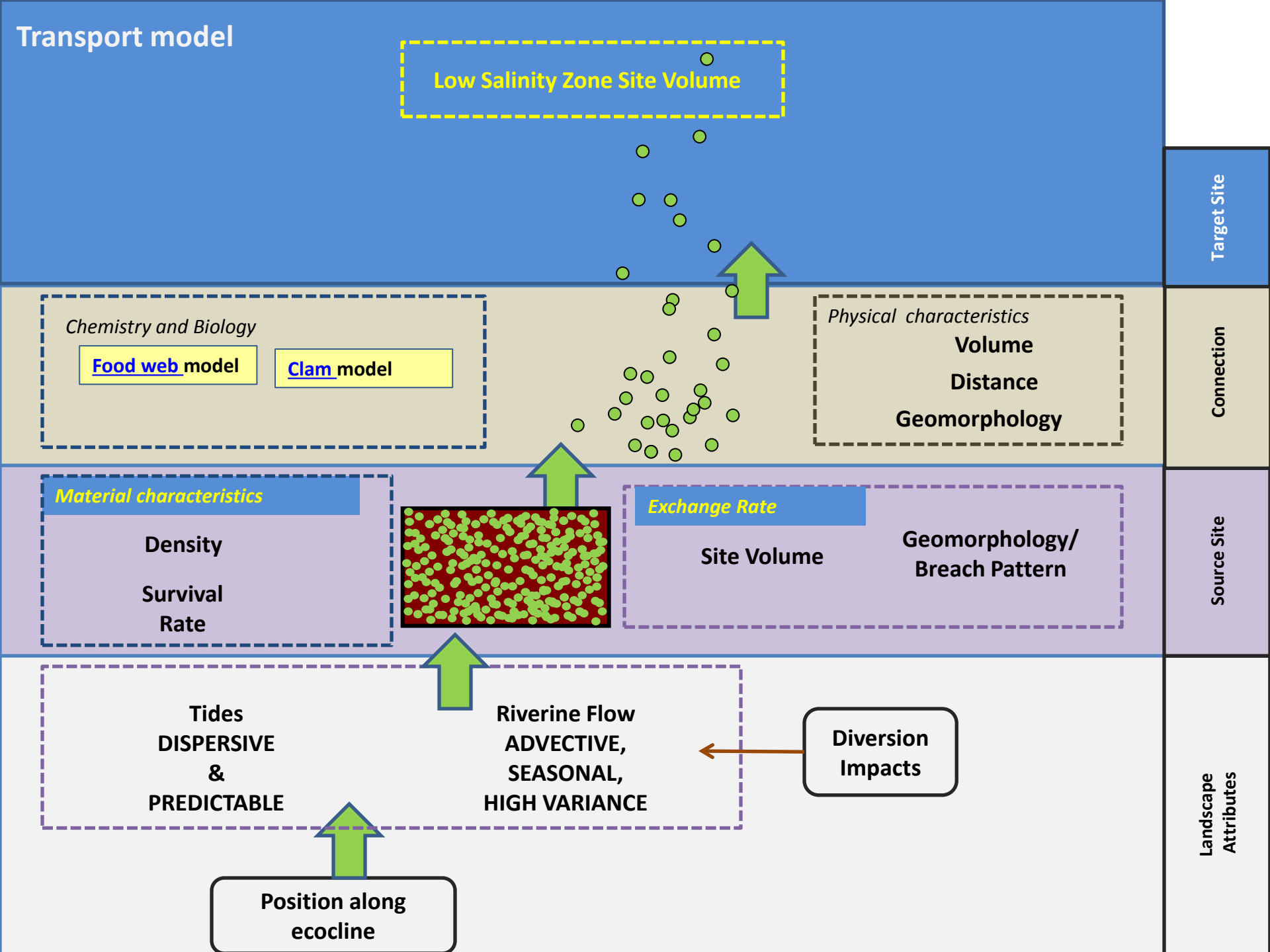
Tides
DISPERSIVE
&
PREDICTABLE

Riverine Flow
ADVECTIVE,
SEASONAL,
HIGH VARIANCE

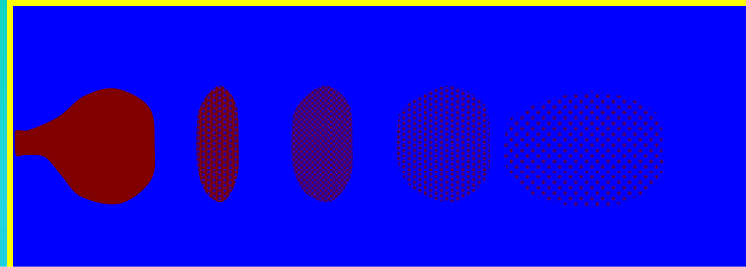
Diversion Impacts

Landscape Attributes

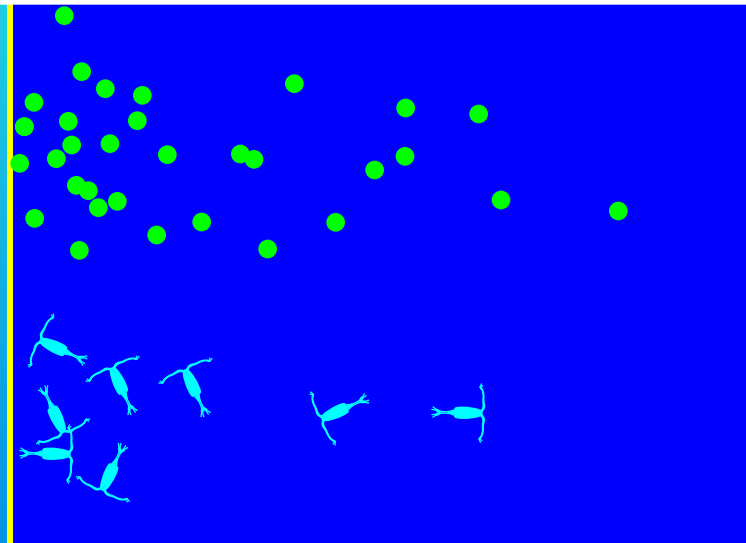
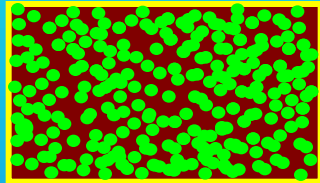
Position along ecocline



Subsidies from wetland

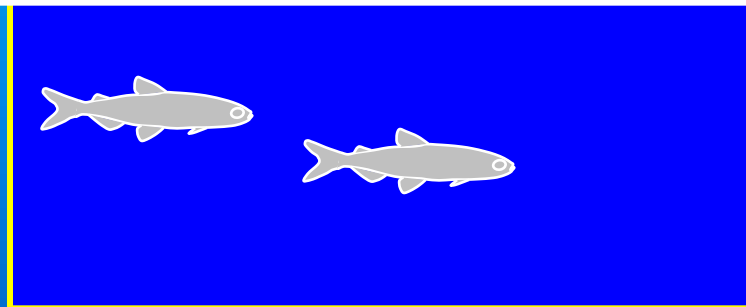
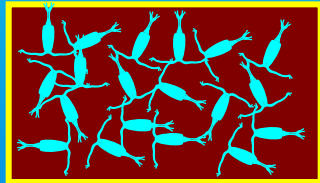


Organic Matter



Phytoplankton

Zooplankton

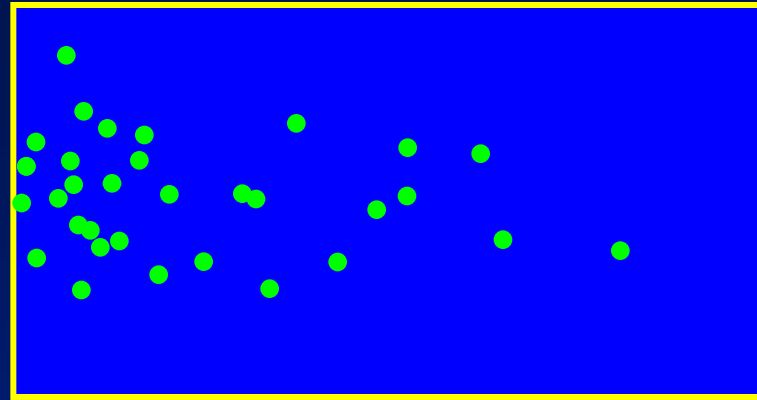
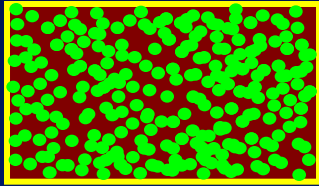


Fish

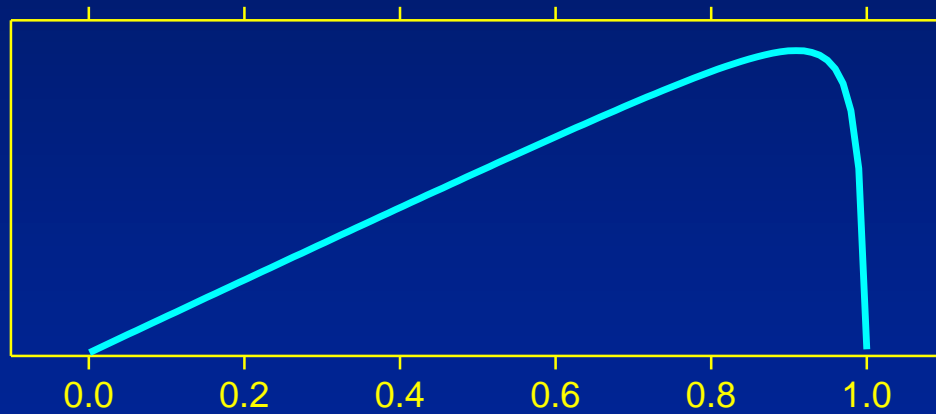
Restored Marsh

Existing Open-Water Area

Subsidies from marsh vary with exchange



Relative Plankton Flux



Exchange Rate:
Phytoplankton Growth Rate

Model

Steady state

Single limiting nutrient

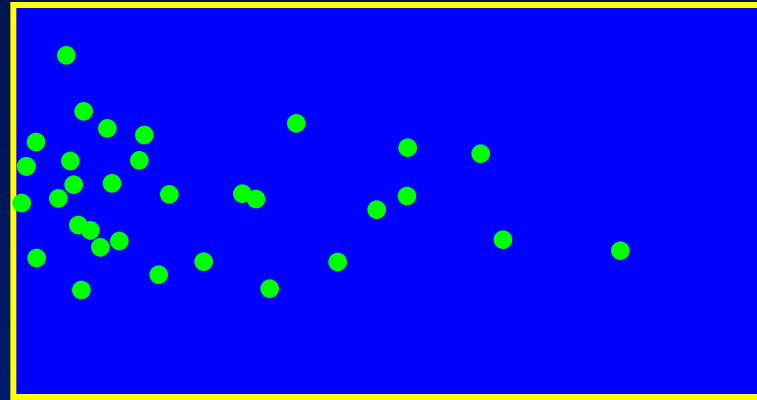
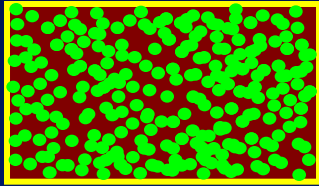
Saturating uptake

No grazing

Negligible phytoplankton
conc. in estuary

Exchange rate = Daily exchange volume / marsh volume
= 1 / Residence time of marsh

Subsidies from wetland: phyto model

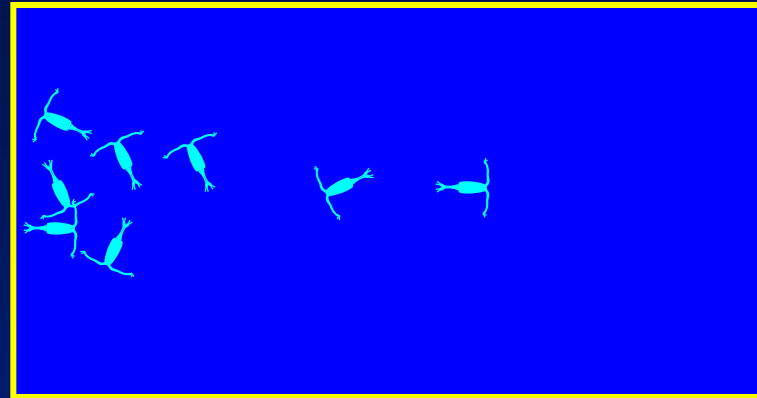
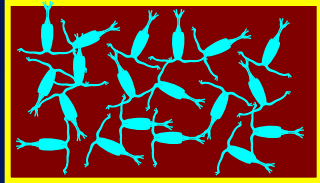


Area	1000 ha	Volume	0.5 km ³
Depth	2m	Phytoplankton	73 mgC m ⁻³
Phytoplankton	900 mgC m ⁻³		
Growth rate μ	0.86 d ⁻¹		
Microzoo grazing	60% μ		
Residence time	10d		



Resulting subsidy:
5% of existing phytoplankton biomass d⁻¹

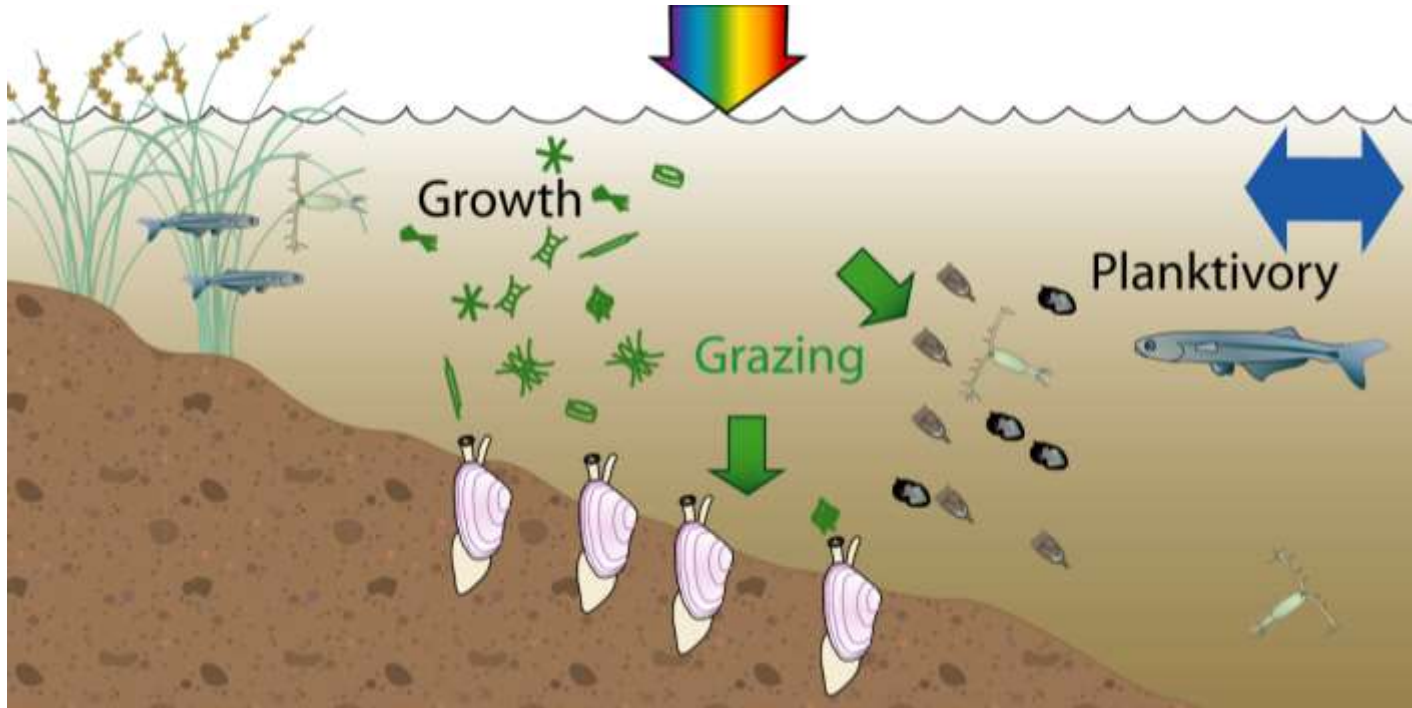
Subsidies from wetland: copepod model



Area	1000 ha	Volume	0.5 km ³
Depth	2m	Copepods	3 mgC m ⁻³
Copepods	23 mgC m ⁻³		
Growth rate μ	0.1 d ⁻¹		
Residence time	10d		



Resulting subsidy:
3% of existing copepod biomass d⁻¹



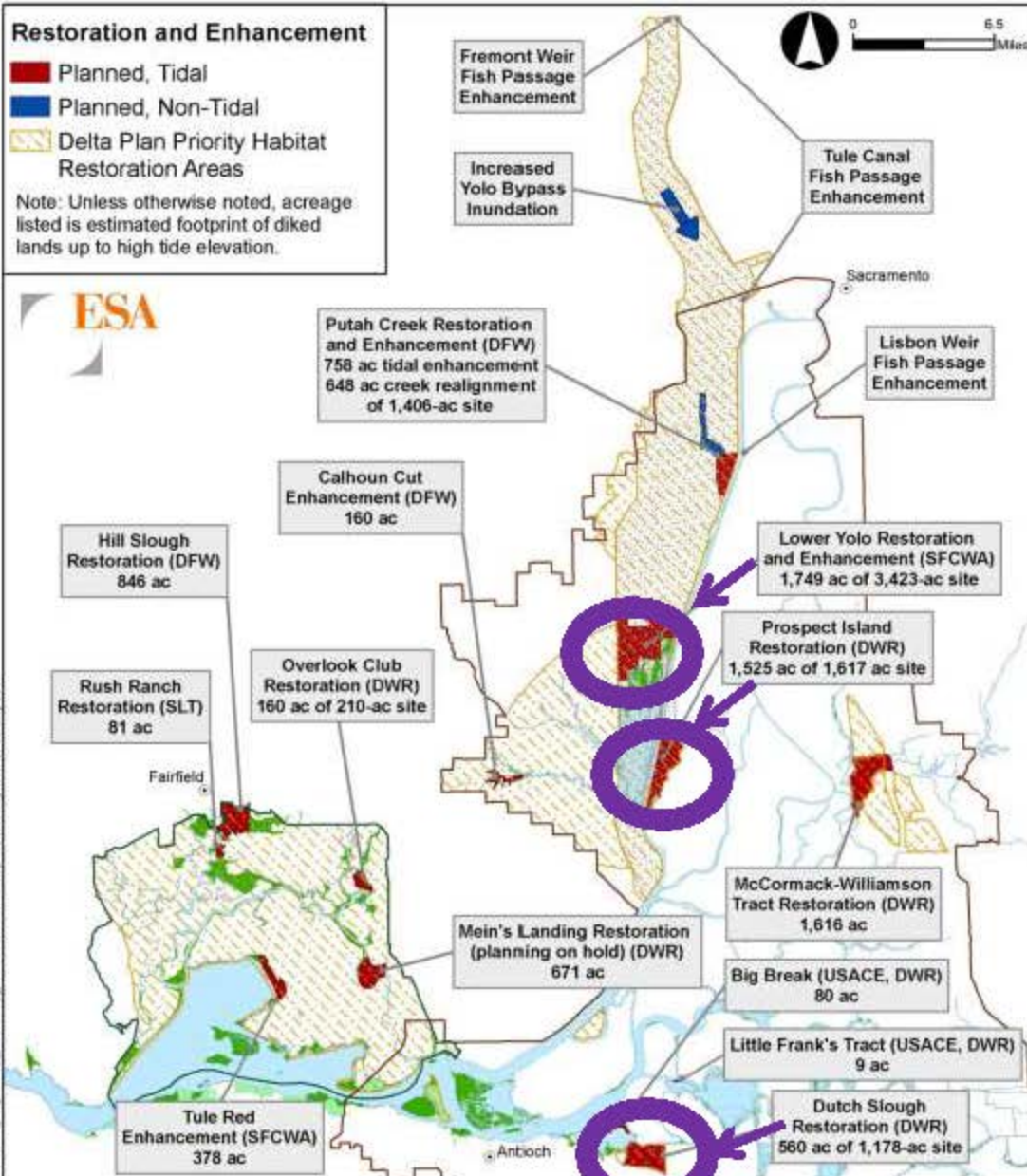
Depth and residence time control growth rates, grazing and biomass

Thanks to Wim Kimmerer

Restoration and Enhancement

- Planned, Tidal
- Planned, Non-Tidal
- Delta Plan Priority Habitat Restoration Areas

Note: Unless otherwise noted, acreage listed is estimated footprint of diked lands up to high tide elevation.



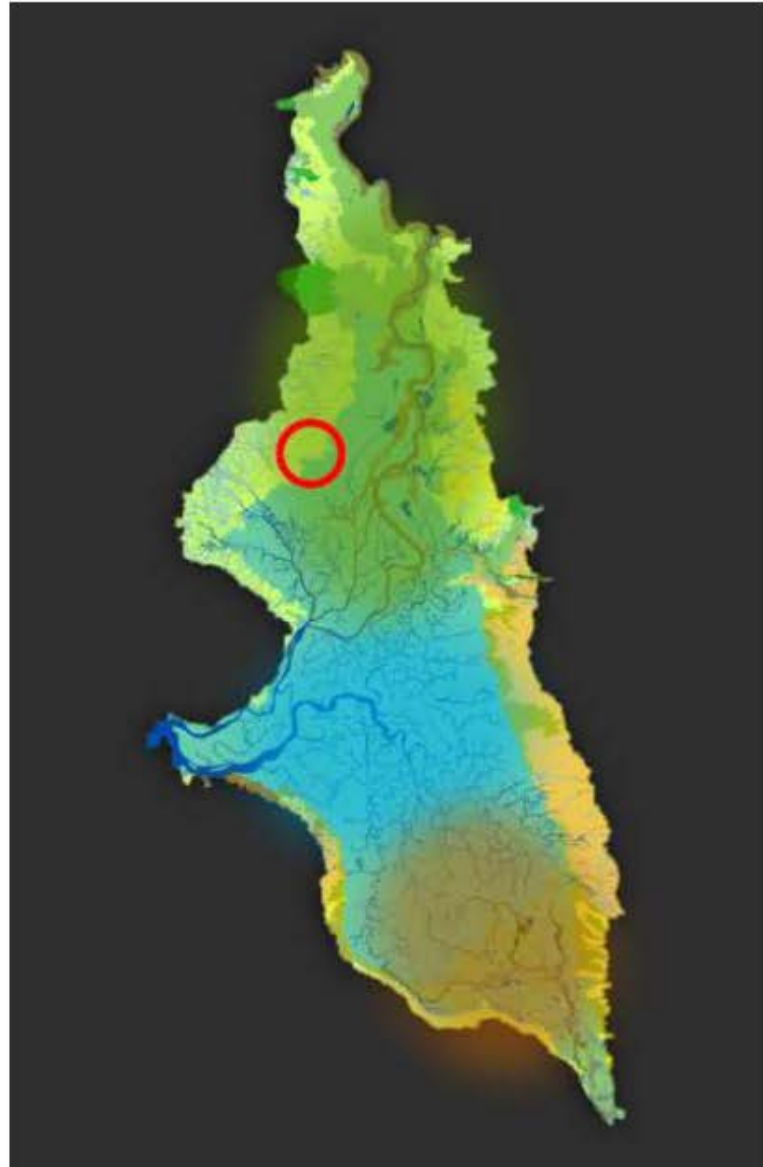
Reference Features

- Yolo Bypass Floodway
- Suisun Marsh Protection Plan Boundary
- Legal Delta Boundary
- Existing Tidal Marsh
- Existing Muted Tidal Marsh
- Tidal Waterways

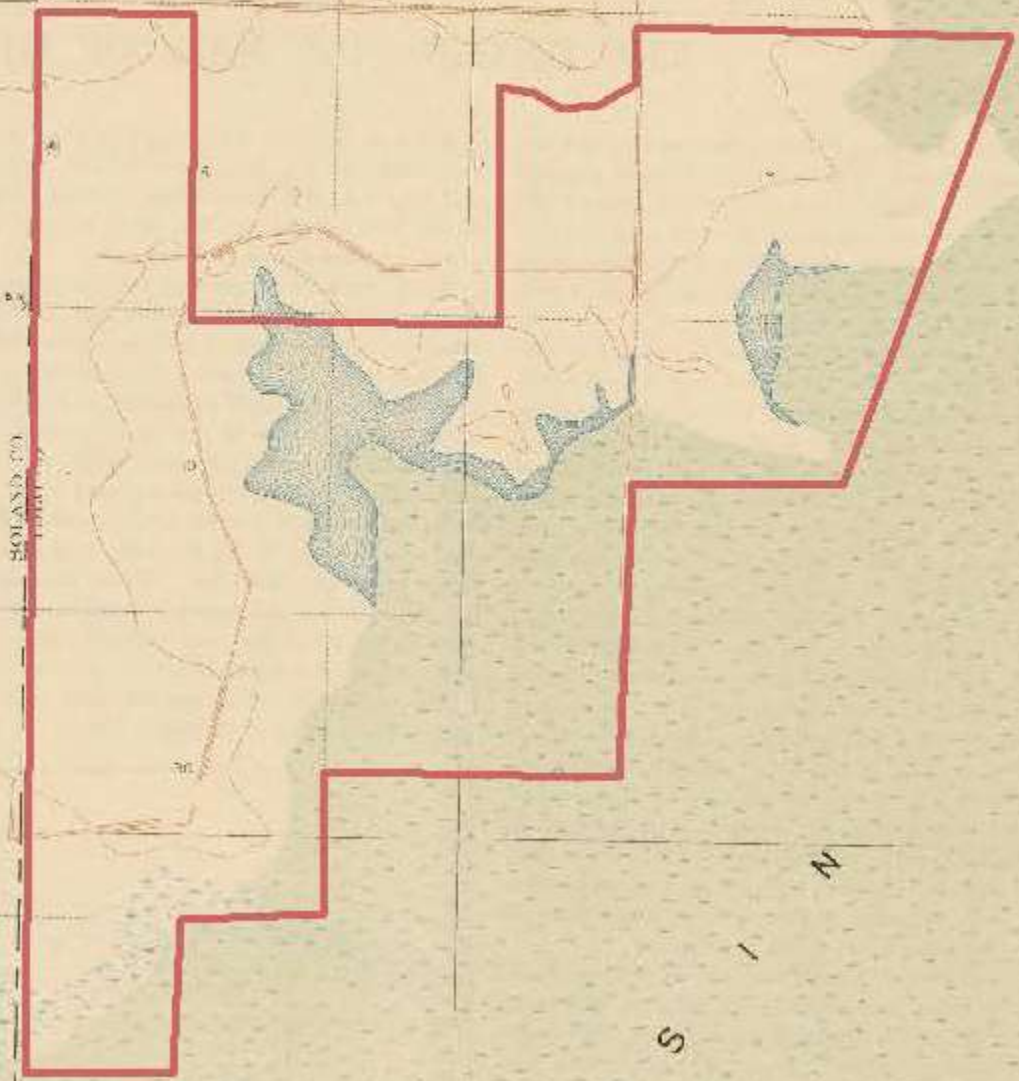


Sources: Cache Slough FRP Study Area (WWR 2013-0700);
 Total Waterways (CDFG 2006 and BDCP 2012, WWR mod. 2013);
 Yolo Bypass (JRS 2007, WWR mod. 2010); Restoration Sites
 (DWR 2011, WWR 2013, Corps 2014); Delta Plan PHRA (DSC 2013)

Lower Yolo Ranch



ca 1910



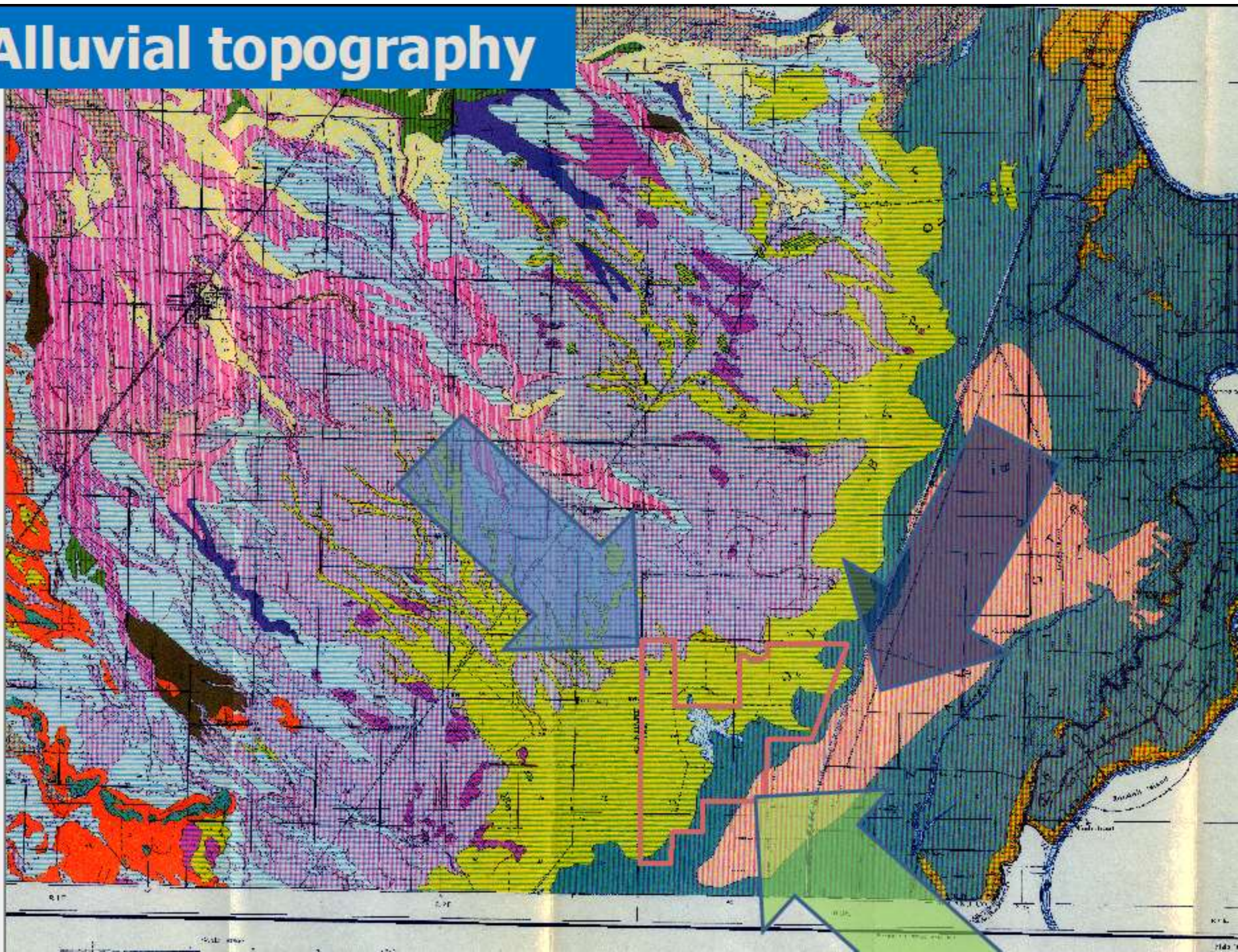
SACRAMENTO BASIN

SACRAMENTO RIVER

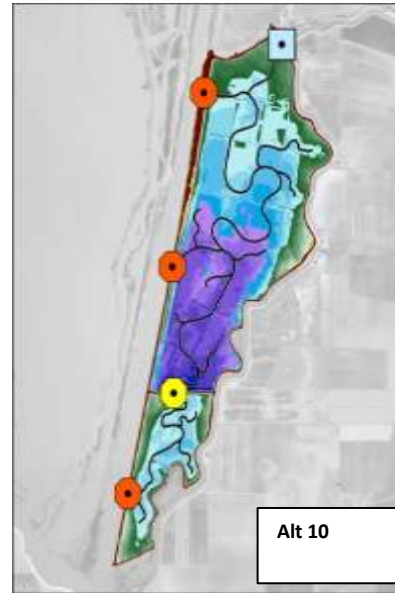
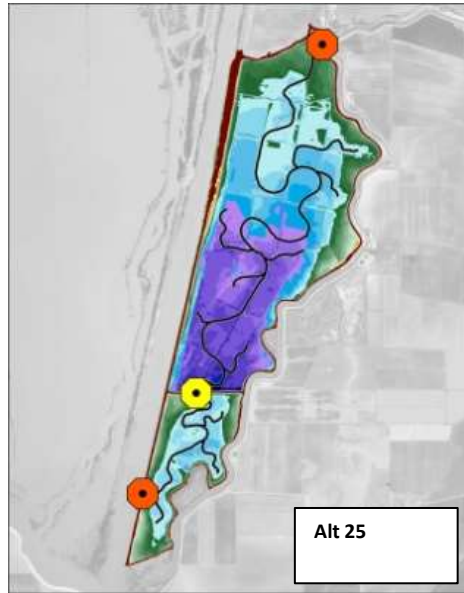
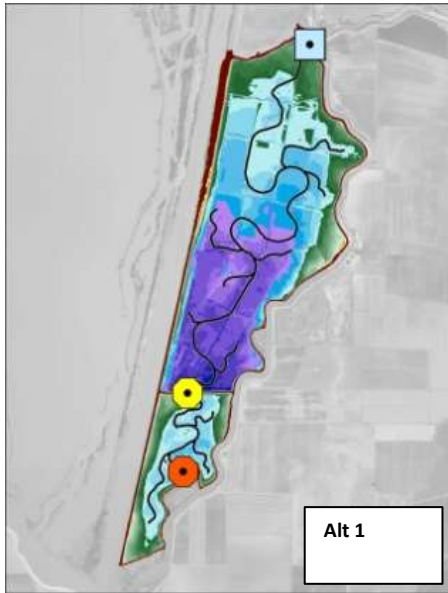
SACRAMENTO



Alluvial topography

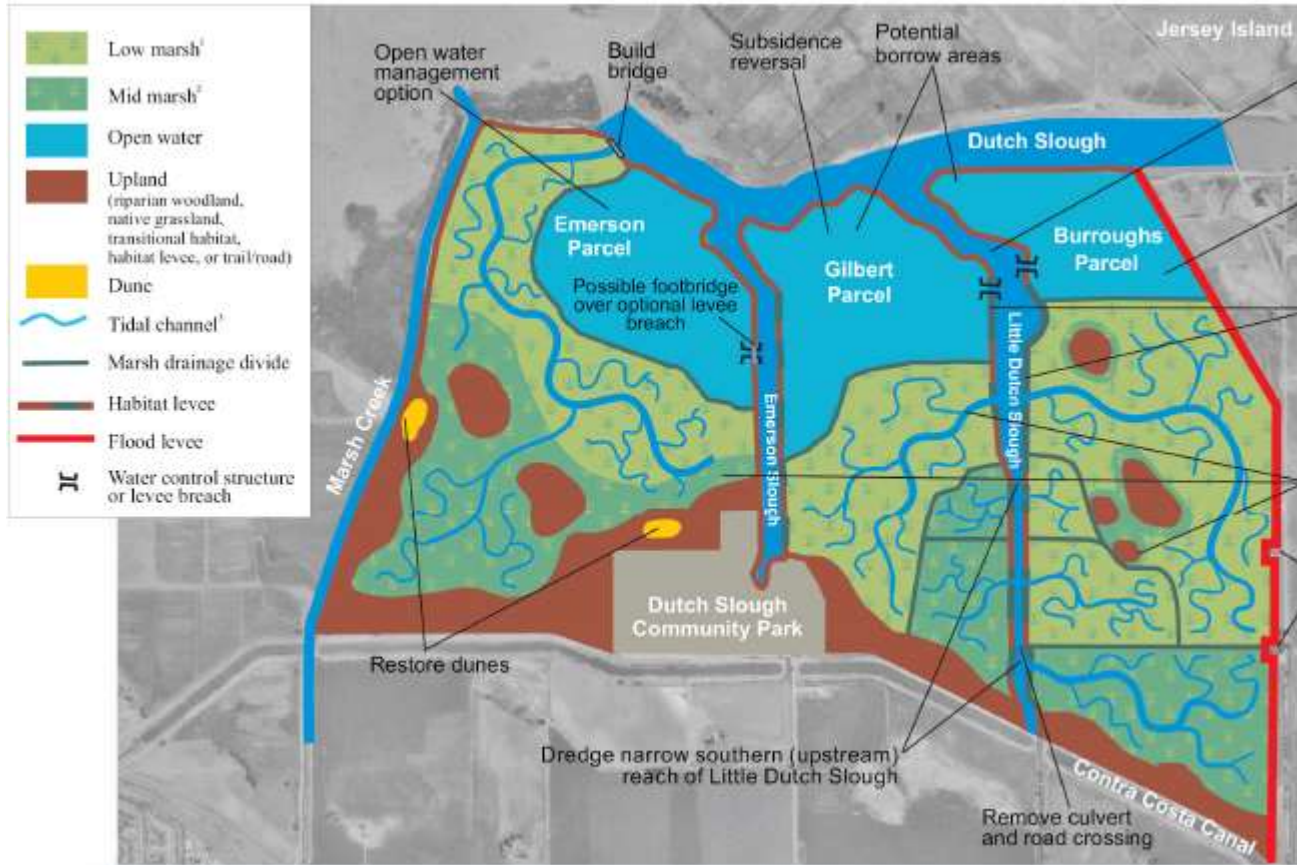


Prospect Island

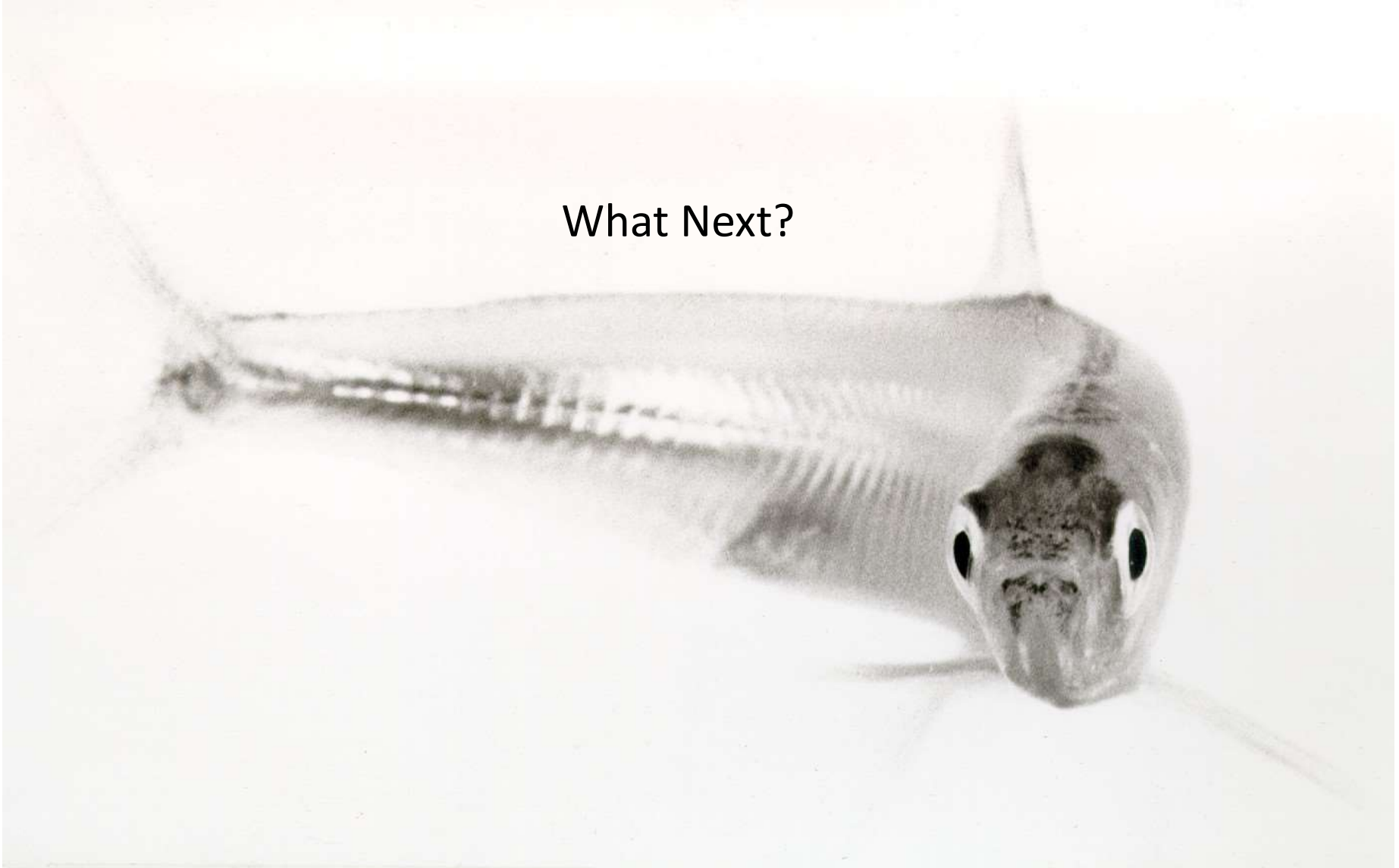


Thanks to Stuart Siegel, Carol Atkins and many other great folks on the Prospect Island project

Dutch Slough



What Next?





Today?



Earthquake or flood 64% chance in 50 years



1 M sea level rise in 100 years?

