Does Central Valley runoff control sediment supply to South San Francisco Bay?

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## **Study Motivation**

#### South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project

- Key goal is salt marsh habitat development
- Subsided areas require sediment
- Understand regional-scale sediment fluxes





## **Study Locations**





#### Aquadopp ADCP







YSI Turbidity Probe with wiper **USGS** 





equal flow compartments



## Acknowledgements

- Paul Buchanan, Maureen Downing-Kunz, Mike Farber, Amber Forest, Larry Freeman, Jeff Gartner, Bruce Jaffe, Tara Morgan-King, Amber Powell, Chris Silva, Laura Valoppi, Travis von Dessoneck, Kurt Weidich, Brooks Weisser, Daniel Whealdon-Haught, and Rob Wilson
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- San Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program
- California Coastal Conservancy
- US Geological Survey Priority Ecosystem Science Program, Office of Water Quality, and San Francisco Bay Pilot Study for the National Water Quality Monitoring Network for U.S. Coastal Waters and their Tributaries
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- City of San Jose Environmental Services Department



## **Comparison of Sediment Fluxes**

#### Positive values are seaward 850 800 750 700 650 600 Tributaries ■ WWTP 550 500 Dumbarton **440** 450 400 350 300 250 200 Sediment flux (kt) 150 100 50 41 24 8.6 0.35 0.4 0.4 0 -50 -100 -150 -200 -250 WY2010 -11 WY2009 WY2011 -220 -300 -350 -400 -450 -500 -550



#### Springtime: wind and suspended sediment



Dumbarton Bridge 1992-2011



### Springtime: wind and suspended sediment and phytoplankton bloom

Dumbarton Bridge 1992-2011





# Springtime flushing of South Bay

#### Surface and bottom currents

#### Salinity gradient







McCulloch et al. 1970

## Flux - Flow Relationship (WY09-WY11)

Positive values are seaward



## 1970: *RV Polaris* longitudinal transects

"The indicated relation between the Sacramento River discharge and flushing, suggests that soluble waste materials are removed from south bay largely during periods of high river discharge." A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF WATER CIRCULATION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY ESTUARY

Some Effects of Fresh-water Inflow on the Flushing

of South San Francisco Bay:

**A Preliminary Report** 

By D. S. McCulloch, D. H. Peterson, P. R. Carlson, and

T. J. Conomos



≈USGS

## 1985: in situ current meters

Time scales of circulation and mixing processes of San Francisco Bay waters

R. A. Walters<sup>1</sup>, R. T. Cheng<sup>2</sup> & T. J. Conomos<sup>2</sup>

"South Bay exhibits a balance between winddriven circulation and tidally driven residual circulation for most of the year. During winter, however, there can be sufficient density variations to drive multilayer (2 to 3) flows in the channel"





## 1997: acoustic current profilers

March 1995 Dumbarton Bridge channel near -bottom

"During the first spring tide ... residual flux of SSC is directed into South Bay (positive), whereas during the next spring tide ... residual flux is directed out of South Bay (negative)."

#### NEAR BOTTOM VELOCITY AND SUSPENDED SOLIDS MEASUREMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA

#### JEFFREY W. GARTNER, RALPH T. CHENG, DAVID A. CACCHIONE, and GEORGE B. TATE









# Conclusions

- Large freshwater inflow from the Central Valley in spring results in sediment export from the project area.
- The timing and magnitude of freshwater inflow from the Central Valley may control sediment supply to the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project.



# Value of long-term research

- Need years of data: 3 years produce 3 different results.
- Improve certainty by building upon decades of research as technology improves and management questions change.



## For more details:

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MARGO-04920; No of Pages 13		
	Marine Geology xxx (2013) xxx-xxx	
	Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect	MARINE
× 61	Marine Geology	
ELSEVIER	journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/margeo	
A sediment Implication	budget for the southern reach in San Francisco Bay, CA: s for habitat restoration	
Gregory G. Shellenbarger *, Scott A. Wright, David H. Schoellhamer		

#### *Marine Geology* Special Issue on sediment transport and geomorphic evolution in San Francisco Bay

- 21 papers now available on line and to be published this summer
- Includes sand, mud, Bay bottom, watersheds, data, models, and more good stuff
- Editors: Patrick Barnard, Bruce Jaffe, and David Schoellhamer

