

NOTE: This information is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided to meet the need for timely best science. The information is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the U.S. Government shall be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the information.

Sediment: The Macro and Micro of Patterns in the South Bay

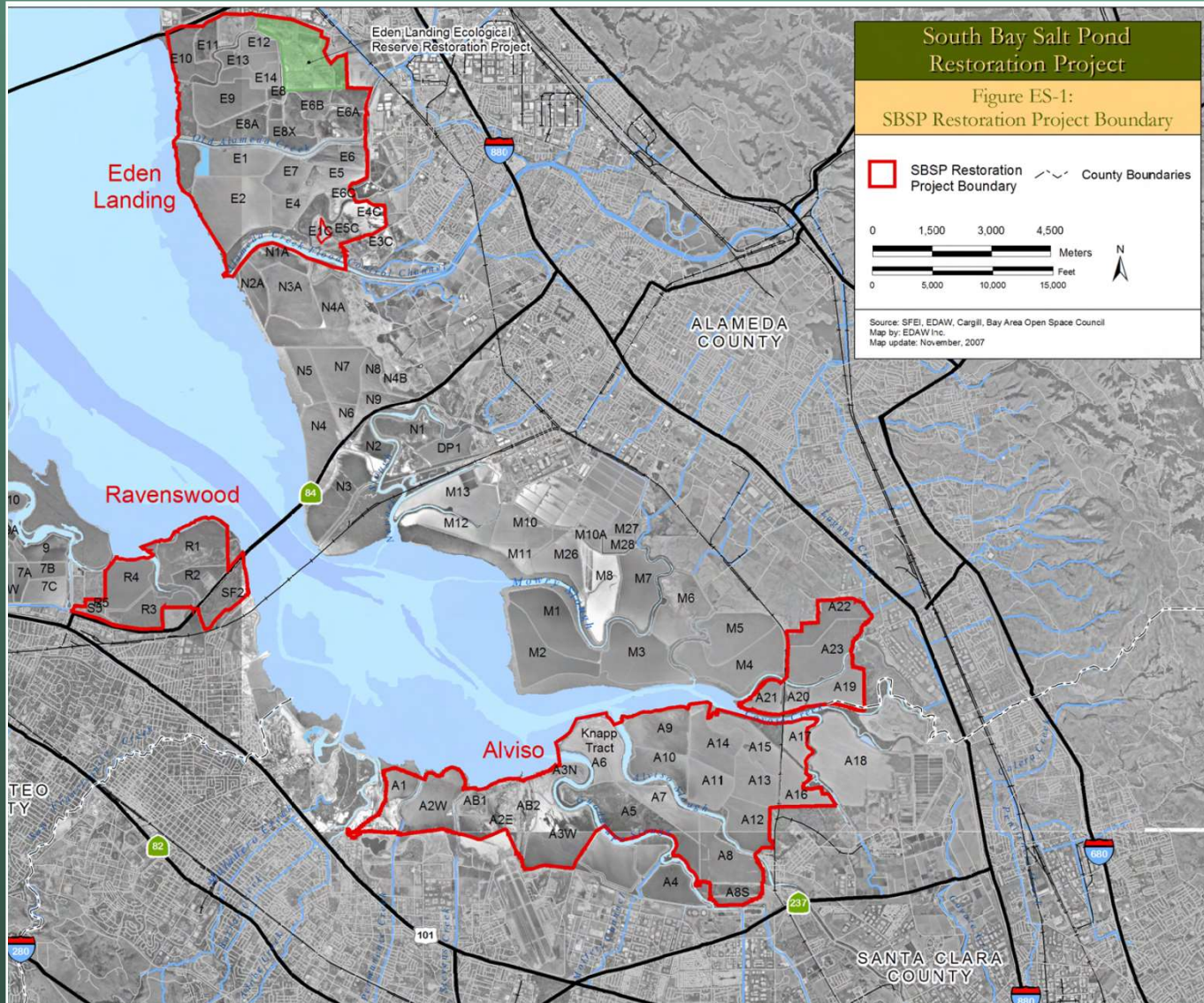
Maureen Downing-Kunz

John Callaway

Daniel Livsey

David Schoellhamer





South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project

Figure ES-1:
SBSP Restoration Project Boundary

SBSP Restoration Project Boundary

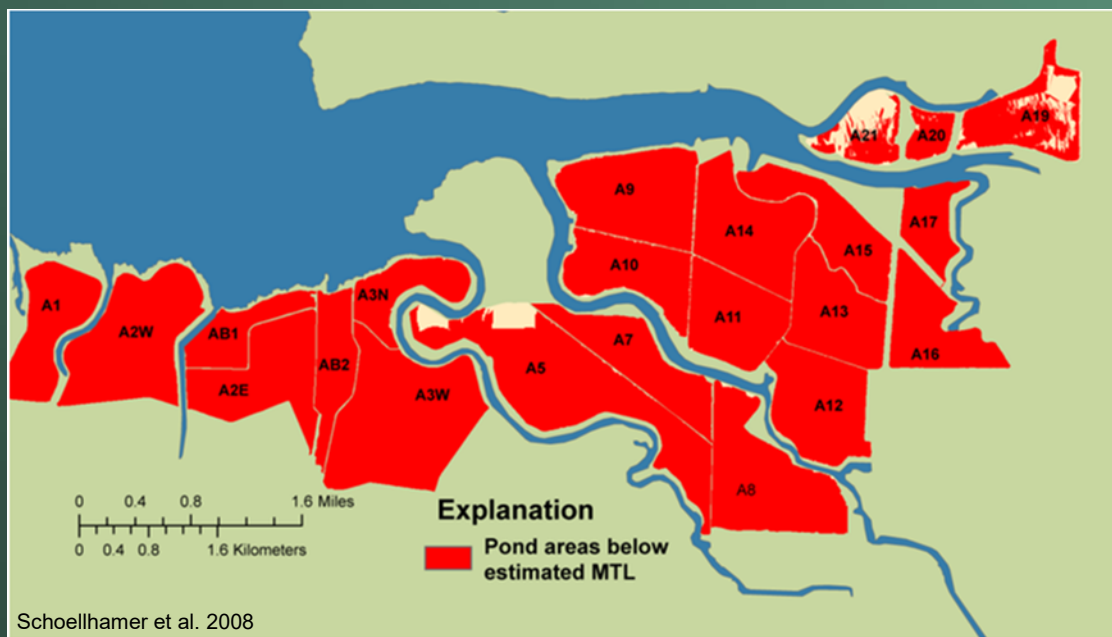
 County Boundaries

0 1,500 3,000 4,500 Meters
 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 Feet

Source: SFEI, EDAW, Cargill, Bay Area Open Space Council
 Map by: EDAW Inc.
 Map update: November, 2007

Key Uncertainties

- How much sediment is available for restoration?
- How long to restore salt ponds to tidal marsh?



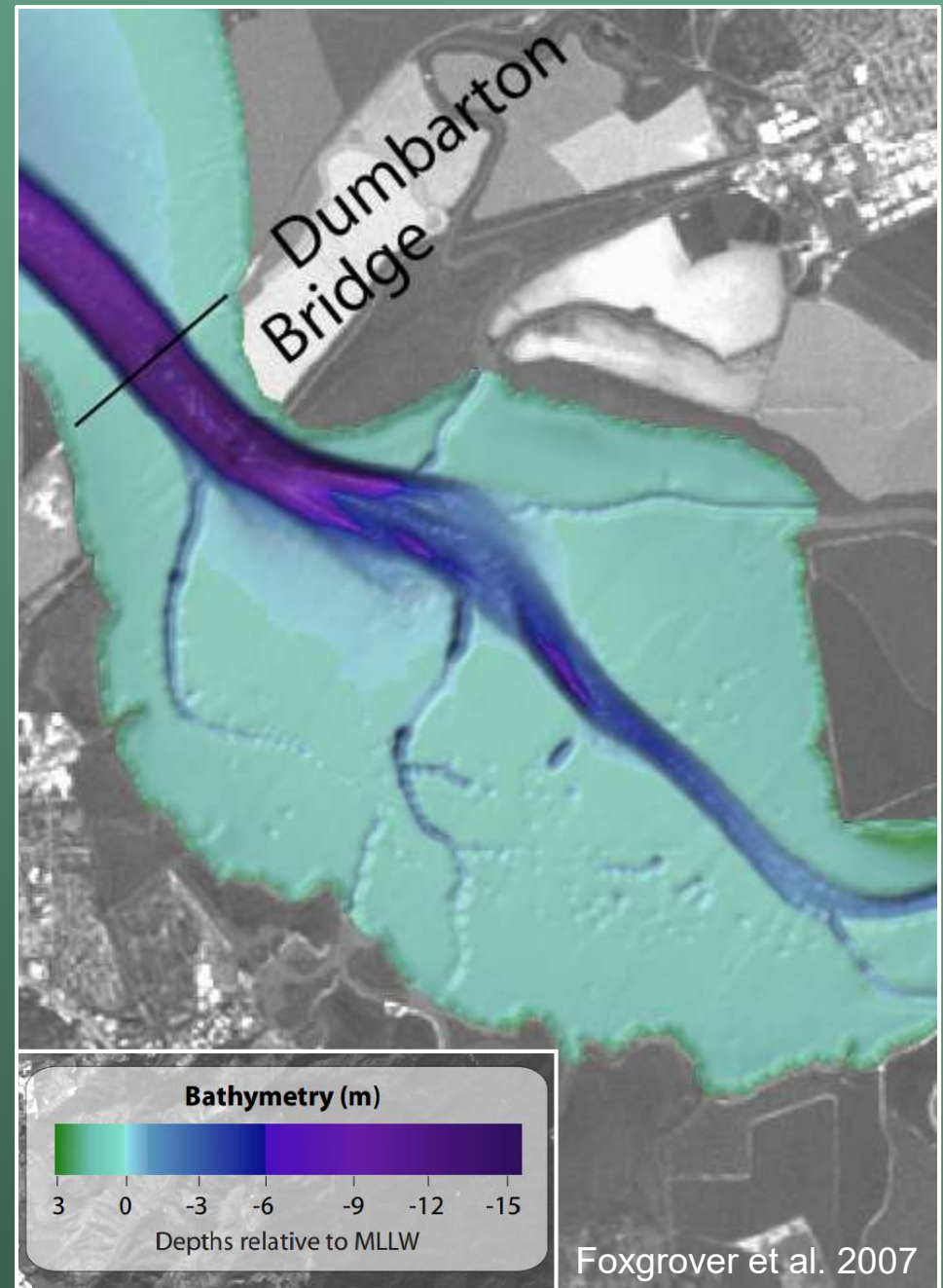
Photos by C. Benton

Key Uncertainties

- Will restoration erode sediment from existing mudflats?



T. Gunther



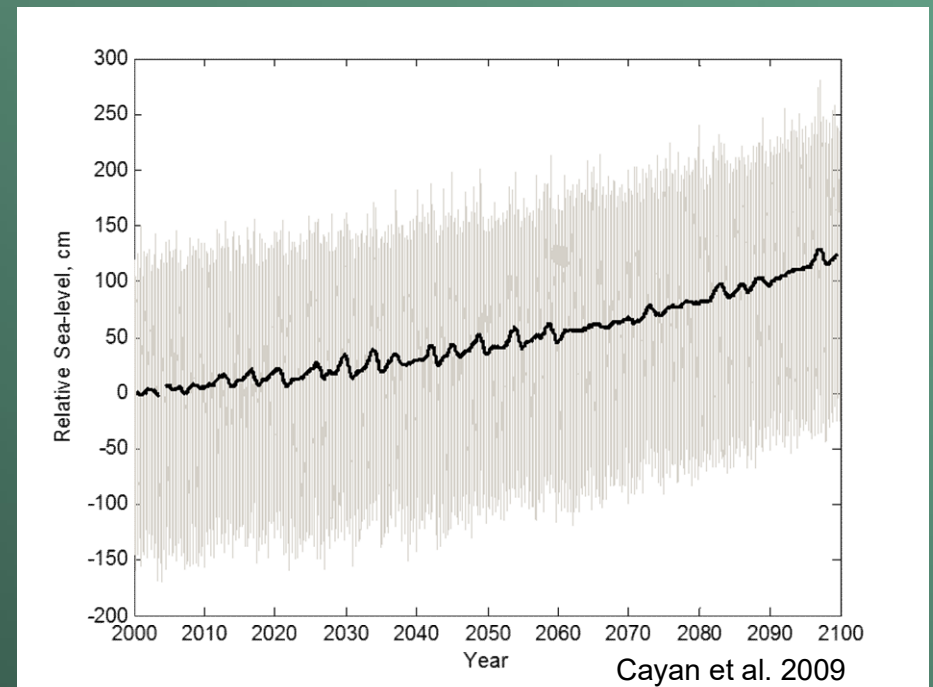
Key Uncertainties

- How will restoration affect legacy mercury contamination?



Key Uncertainties

- How can we optimize sediment accretion in ponds?



Overview of Research

- Measure sediment flux at 3 locations in Lower South Bay (LSB)
- Measure sediment accretion in 2 ponds restored to tidal action in LSB
- Measure changes in LSB bathymetry

**CHECK OUT THE FOLLOWING POSTERS
IN THE SEDIMENT CLUSTER!**

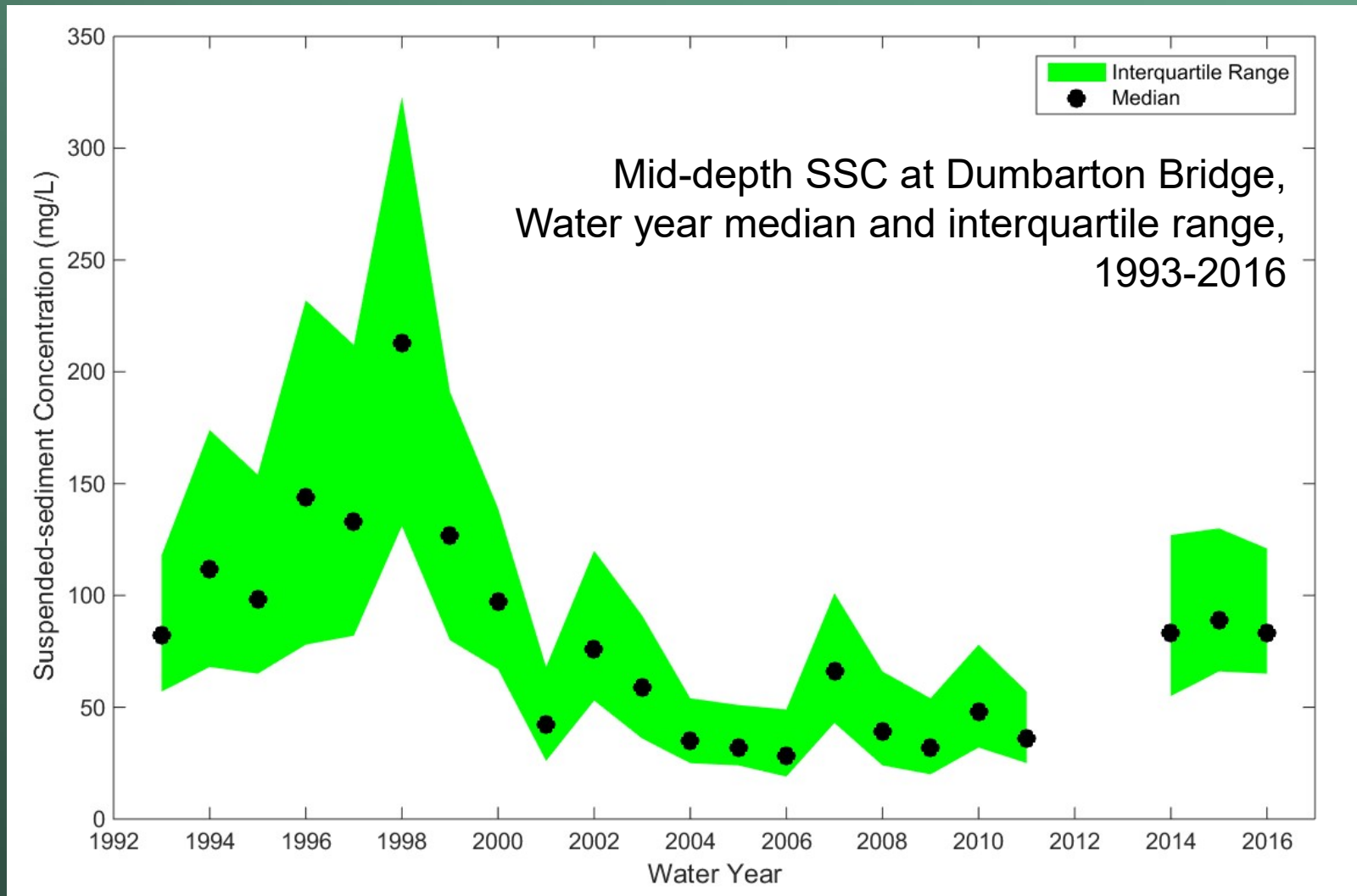
Bathymetric Change within Alviso Slough as Salt Pond Restoration Progresses: 2010 – Mar 2017; A. Foxgrover et al.

Processes Governing Tidal Mudflat Width in South San Francisco Bay; B. Jaffe et al.

Lower South Bay Study sites

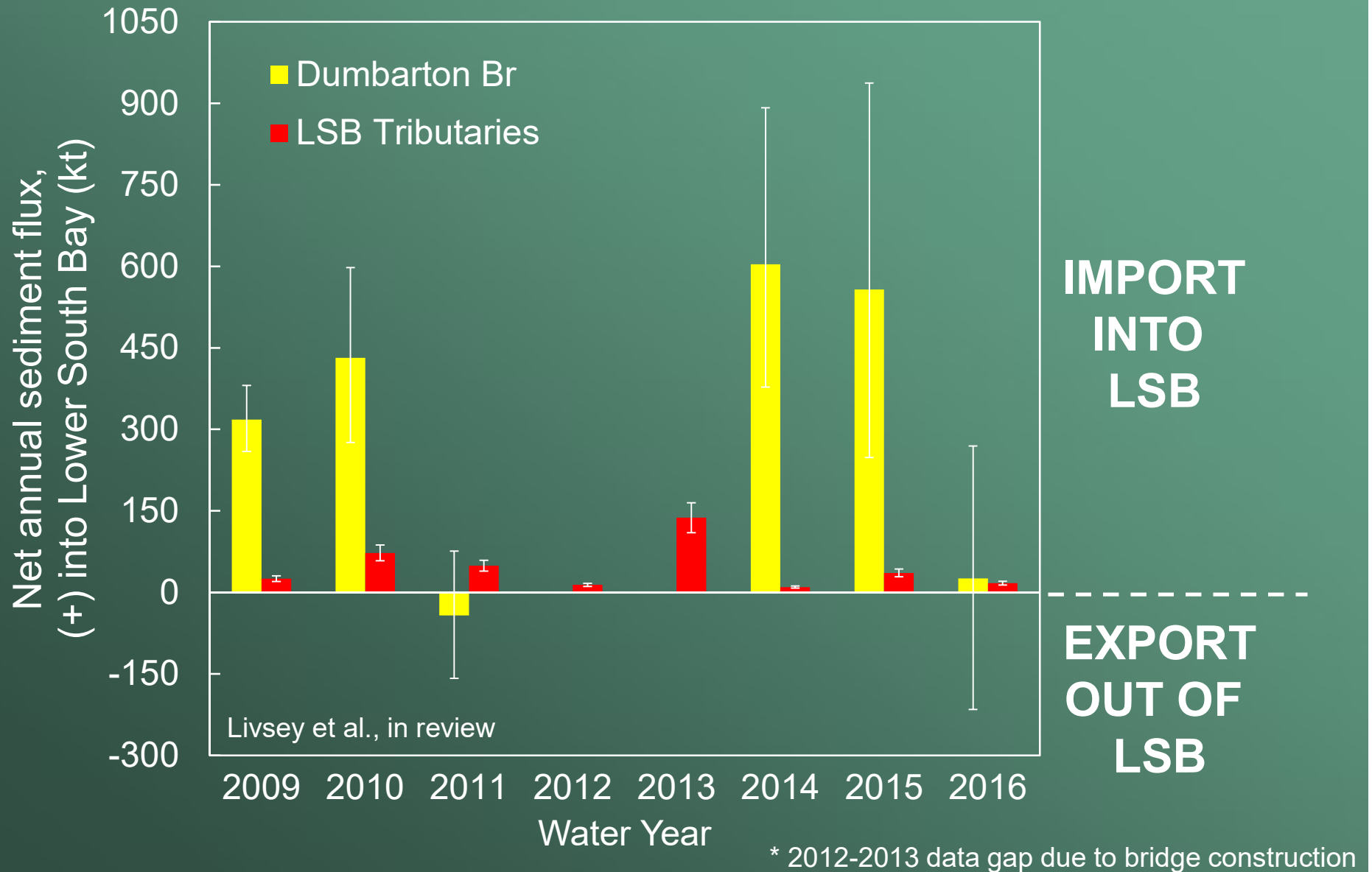


Dumbarton Bridge concentration



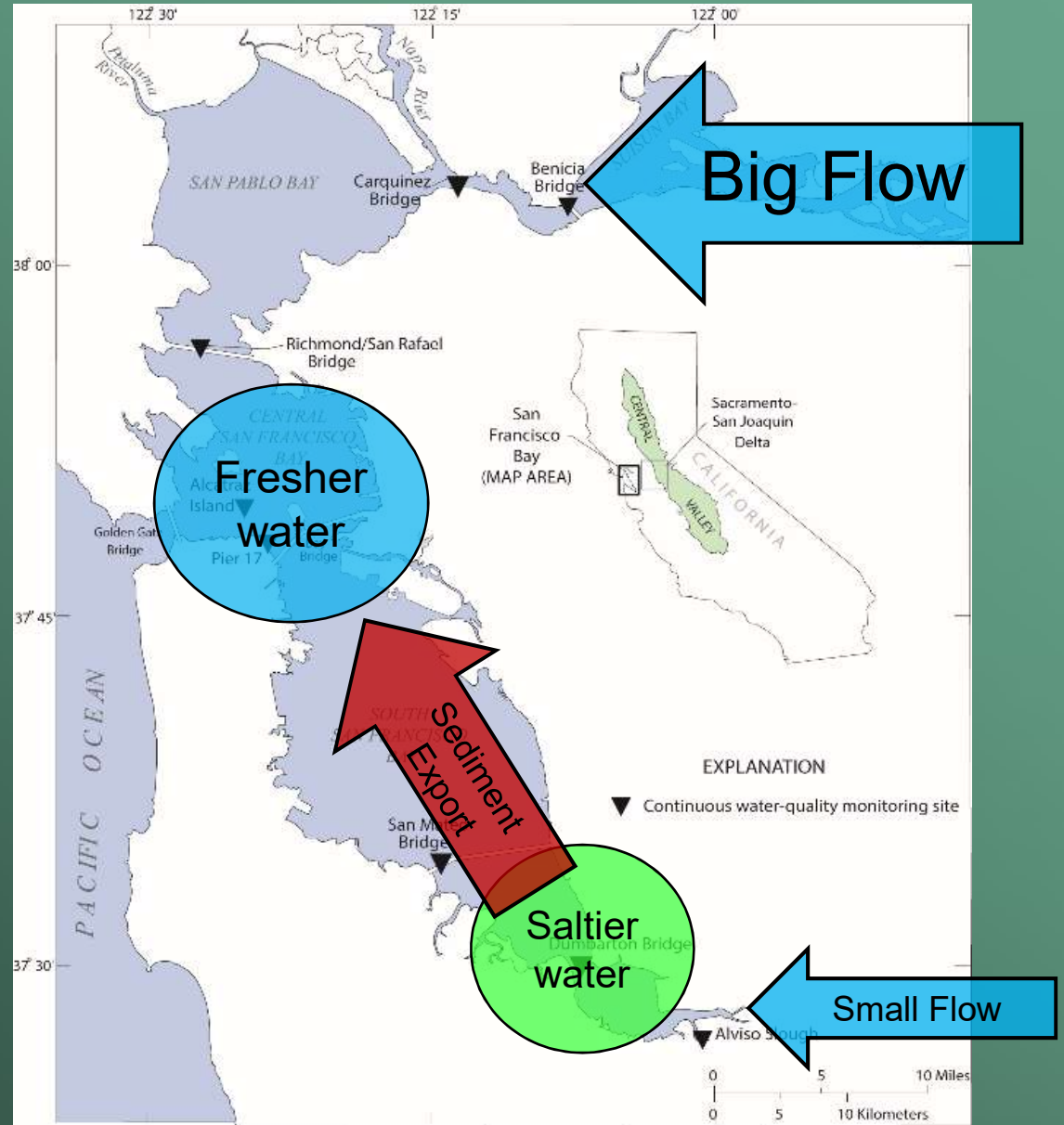
* 2012-2013 data gap due to bridge construction

Lower South Bay sediment flux



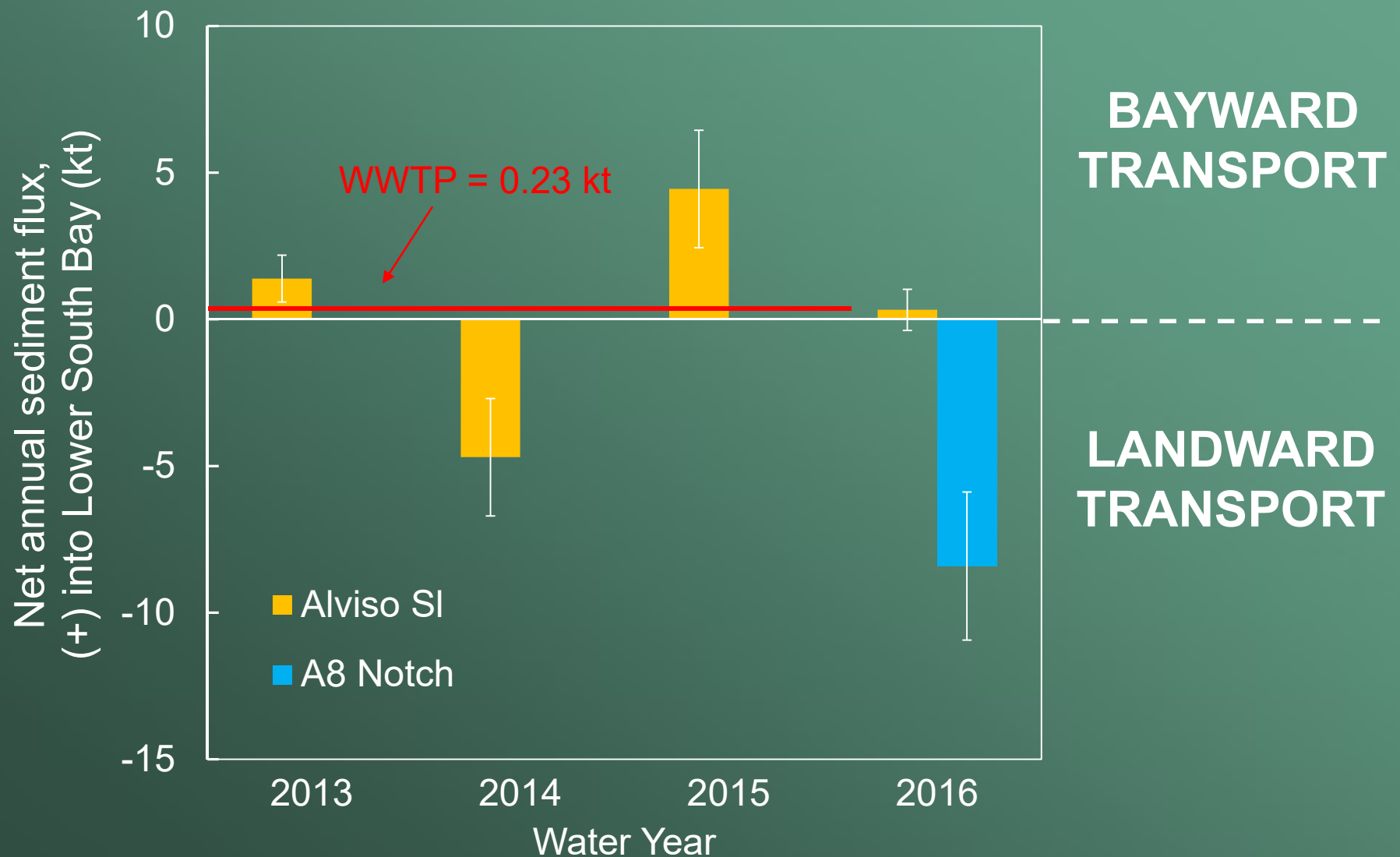
Wet year flushing of LSB

Wet year:
Central Bay fresher
than Lower South Bay,
inverse estuarine
gradient, sediment flux
OUT OF Lower South
Bay





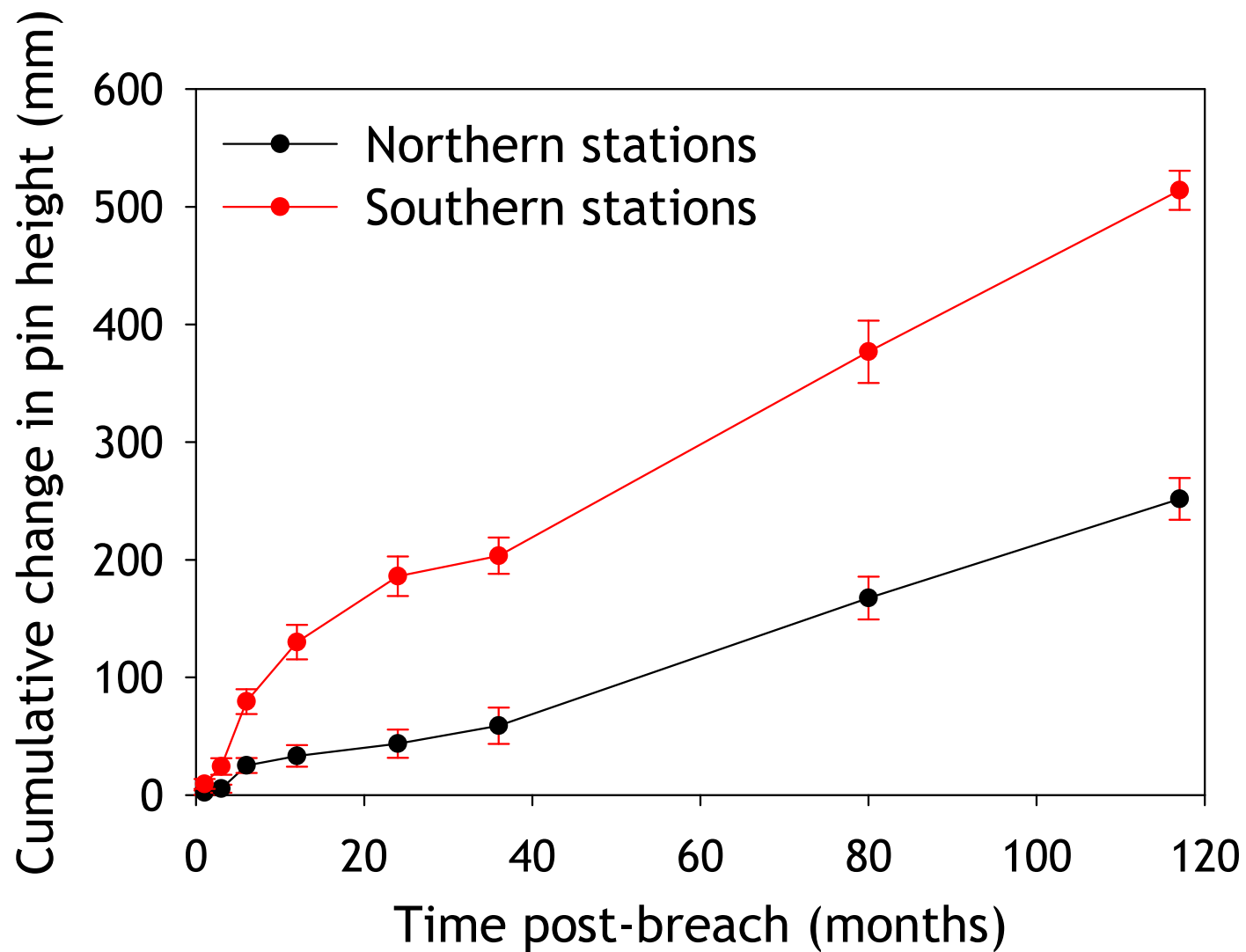
Alviso Slough and A8 Notch flux



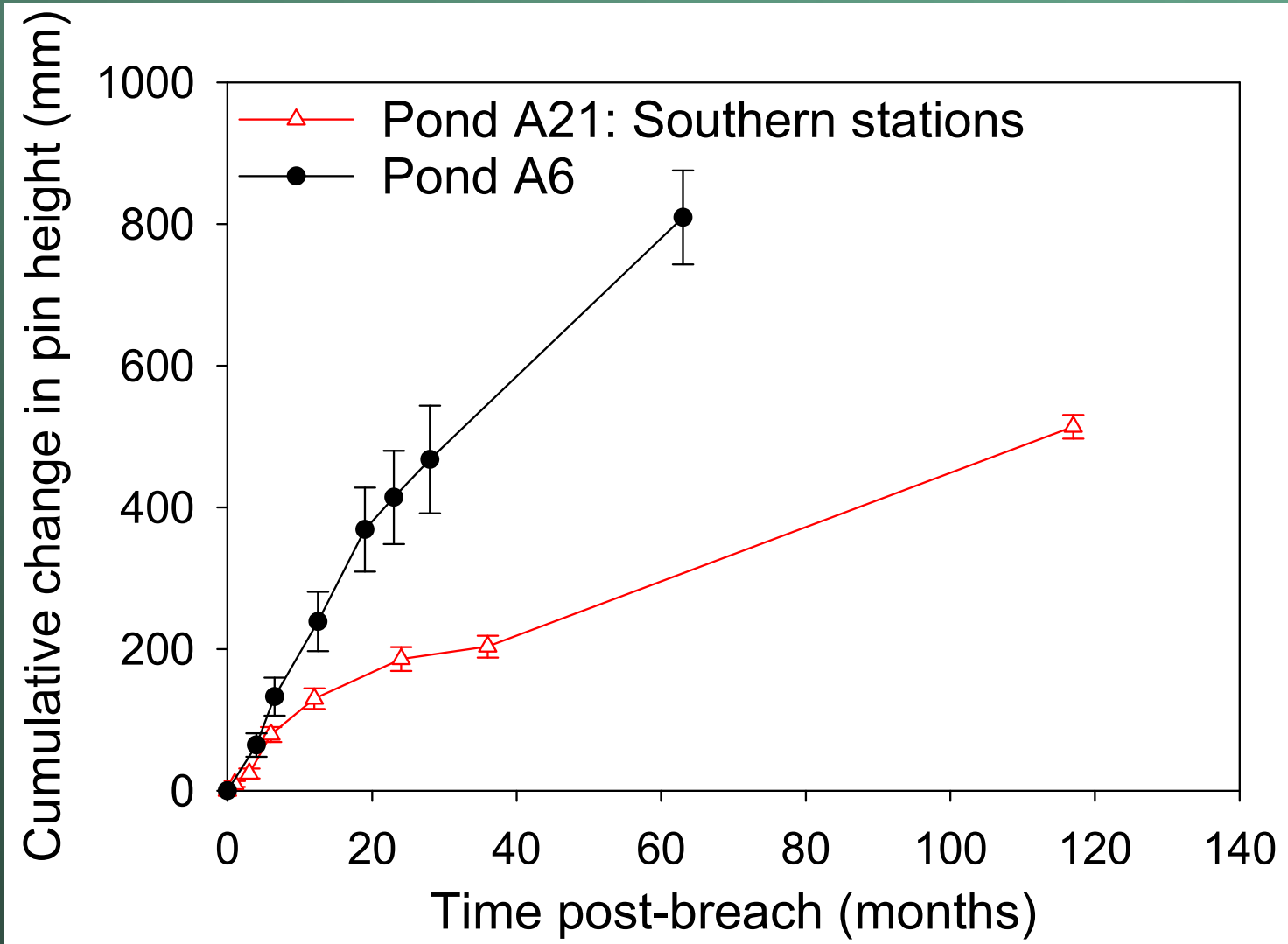
Preliminary Information—Subject to Revision



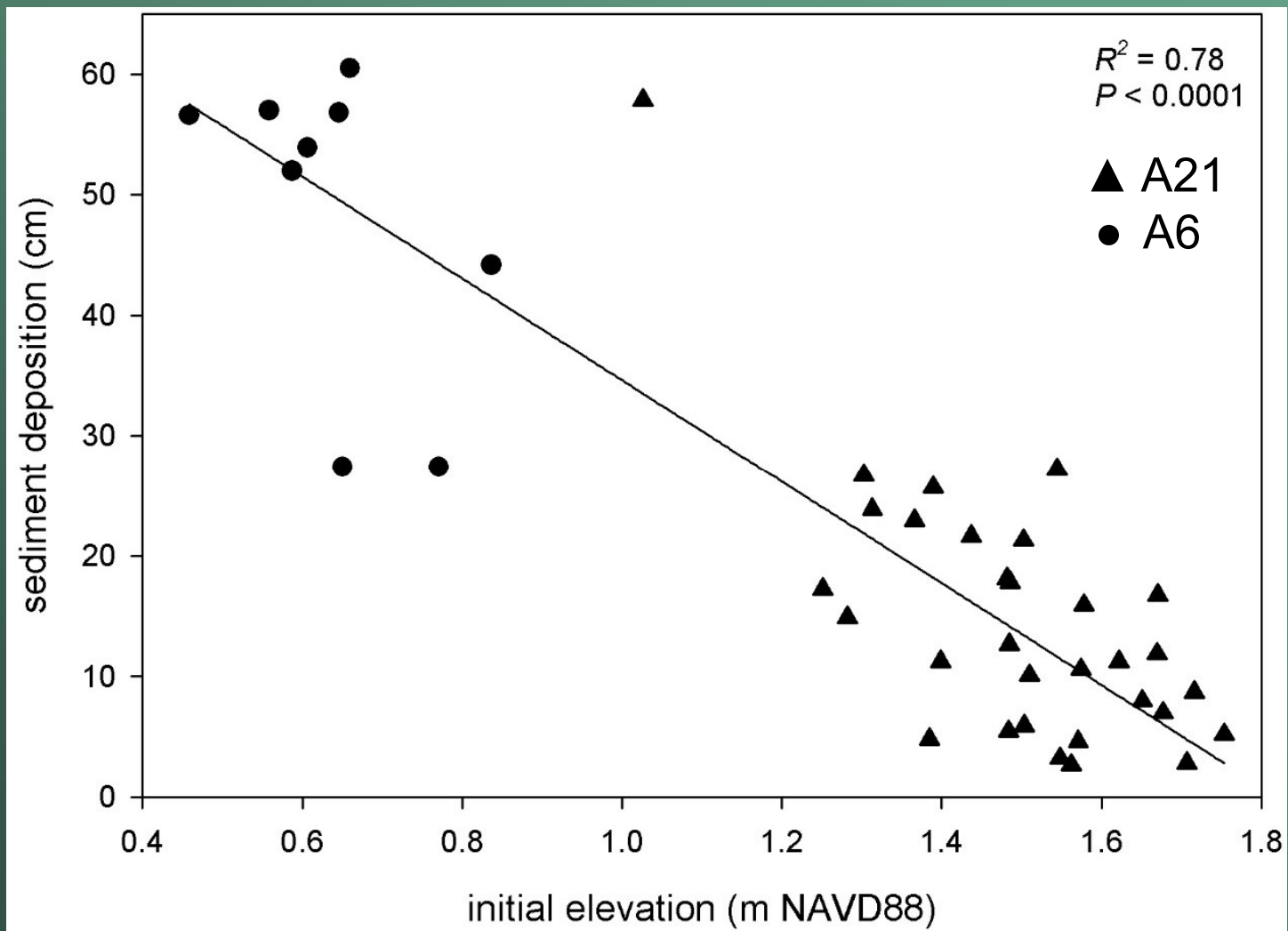
Accretion at Island Ponds: A21



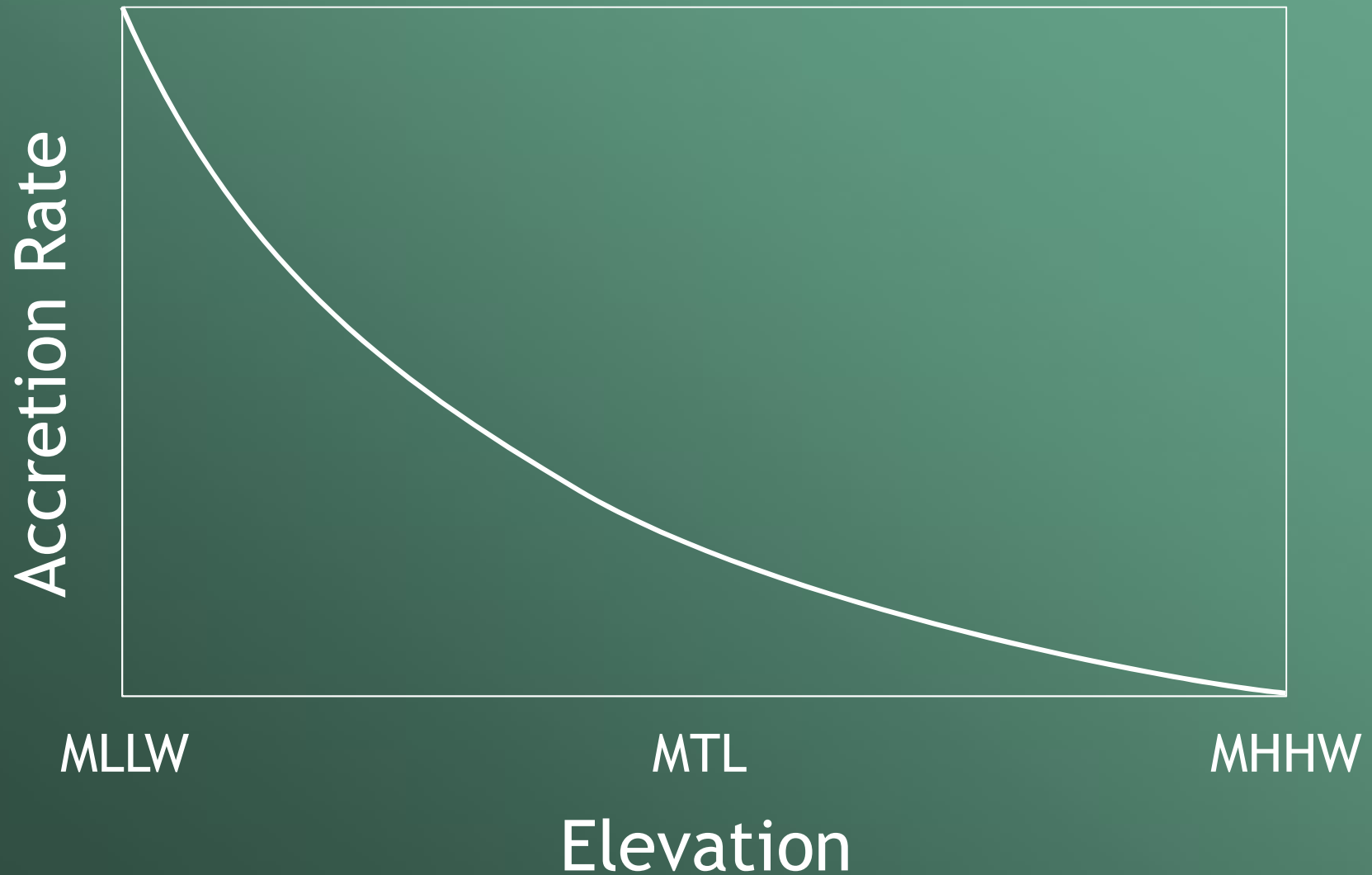
Accretion at A21 and A6



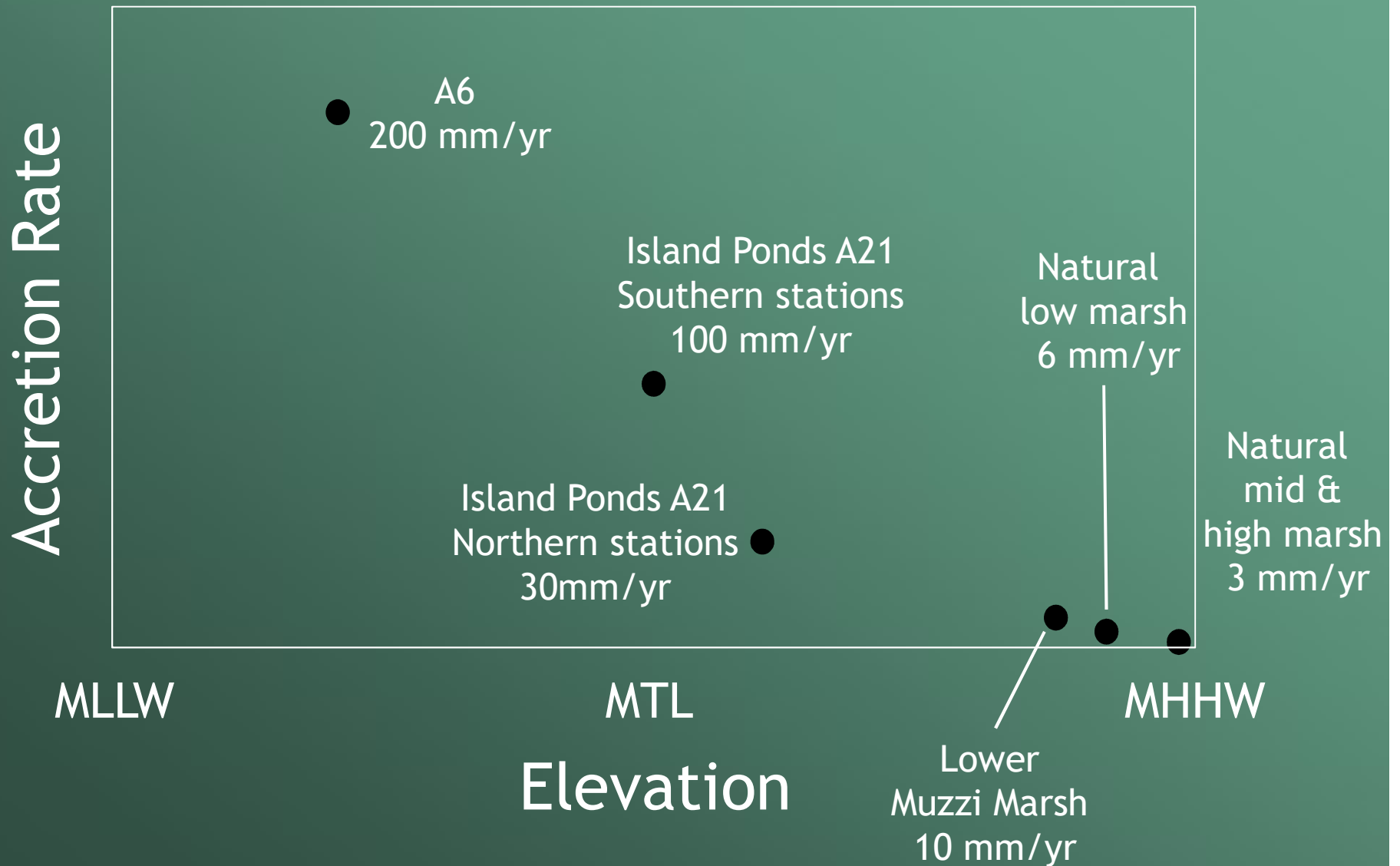
Elevation vs. Accretion (A21 and A6)



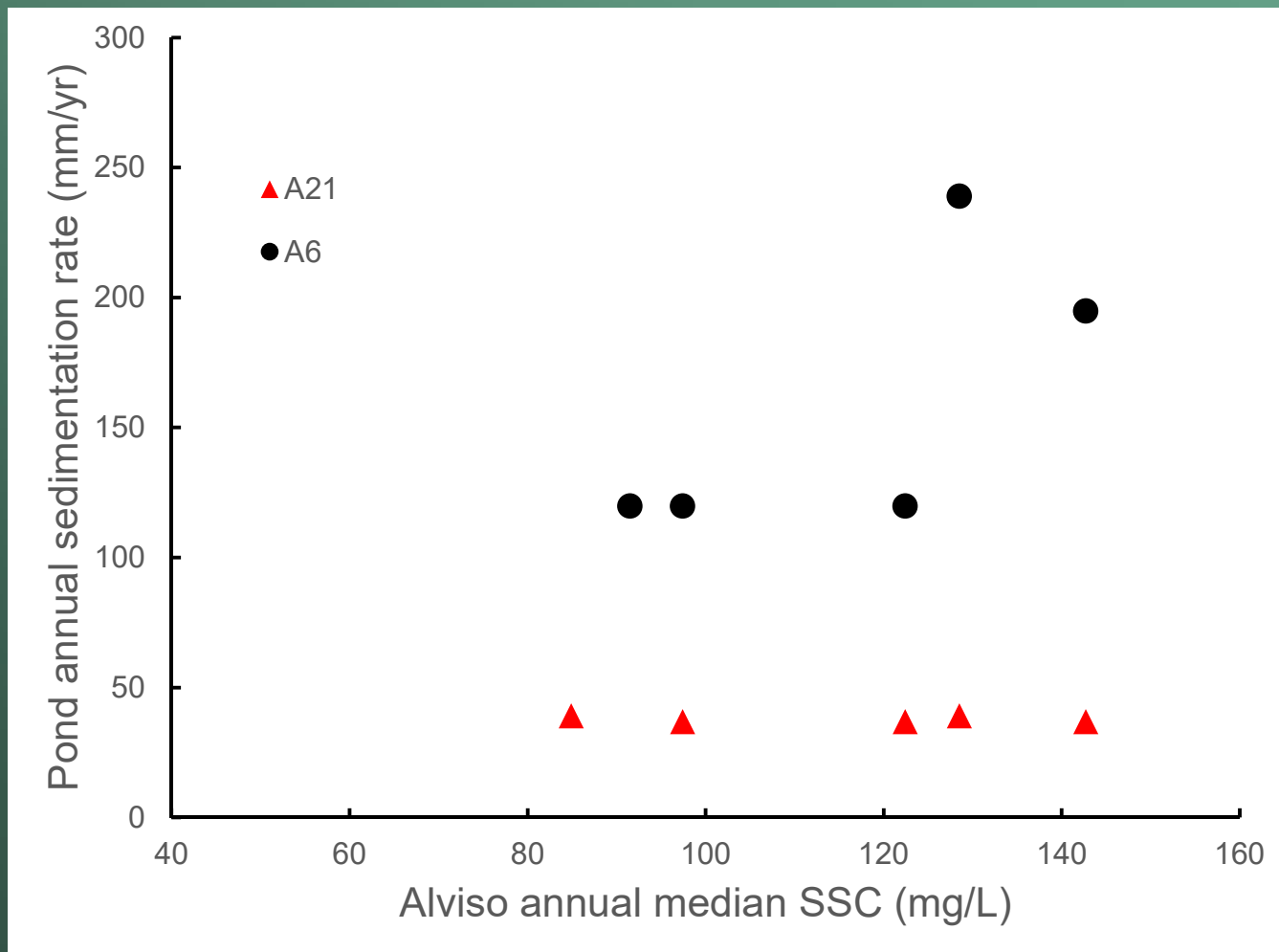
Theoretical Tidal Wetland Development



Measured Tidal Wetland Development

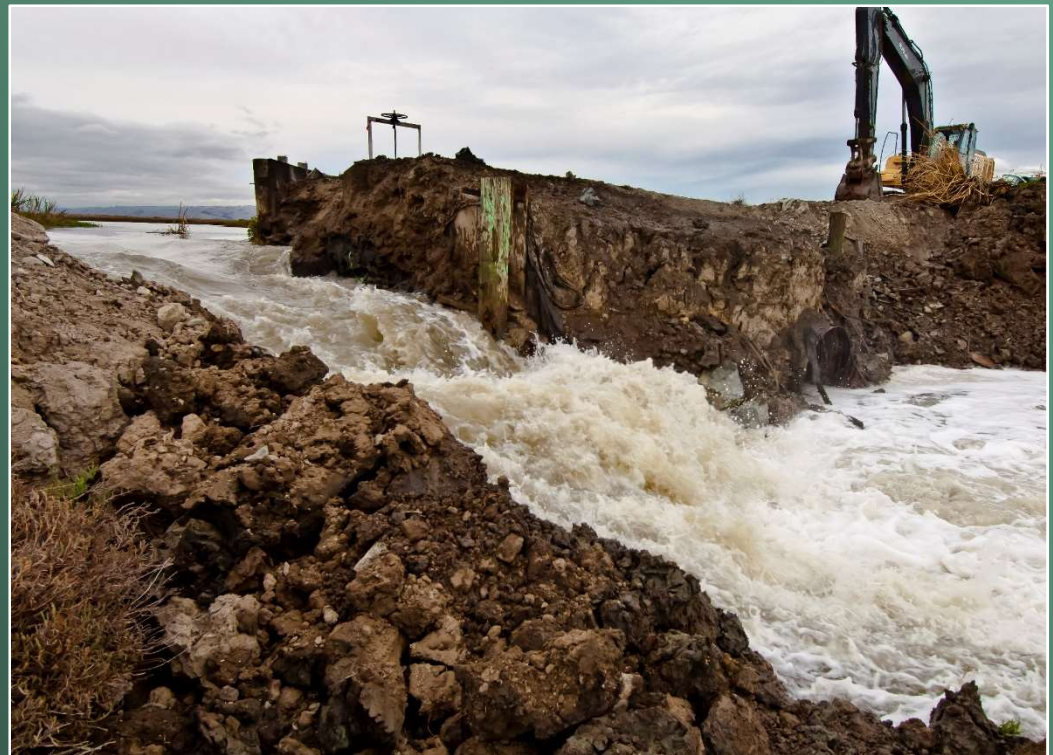


Alviso SSC vs. Annual Accretion



Management Adaptations to Science Results

- Restore more ponds and sooner rather than later: sediment is not presently a limitation
- We can move further along the “restoration staircase”
- Mudflat erosion does not appear to be a problem with current restoration plans



Future Science Needs

- Evaluate larger spatial variation in pond accretion rates: Alviso vs. Eden Landing ponds
- Continue to monitor mudflat dynamics and improve overall sediment budget estimates
- Develop better understanding of sediment delivery from the Bay and watershed into ponds
- Evaluate feasibility of augmenting sediment directly or indirectly

Acknowledgements

- California Coastal Conservancy and South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project
- San Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program
- San Francisco Estuary Institute
- San Francisco Estuary Partnership
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- US Geological Survey Priority Ecosystem Science Program and Office of Water Quality
- H.T. Harvey and Associates
- Field support: Darin Einhell, Gwen Davies, Kurt Weidich, Paul Buchanan, Scott Wright, Matt Marineau
- Colleagues: Lisa Schile, Evyan Borgnis and many others who have helped in the field over the years of salt pond monitoring