Delta Stewardship Council
REQUEST TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL
Sacramento, CA

DATE: 5-16-2013

AGENDA ITEM NO.: 6

NAME (Please print):
Nicole Suard, Esq.

~~BUSINESS/AGENCY NAME:~~
SNUG HARBOR RESORTS, LLC

ADDRESS:
3356 SNUG HARBOR DR. (RYER ISLAND)

CITY, STATE, ZIP: WALNUT GROVE, CA 95690 PHONE: (916) 775-1455

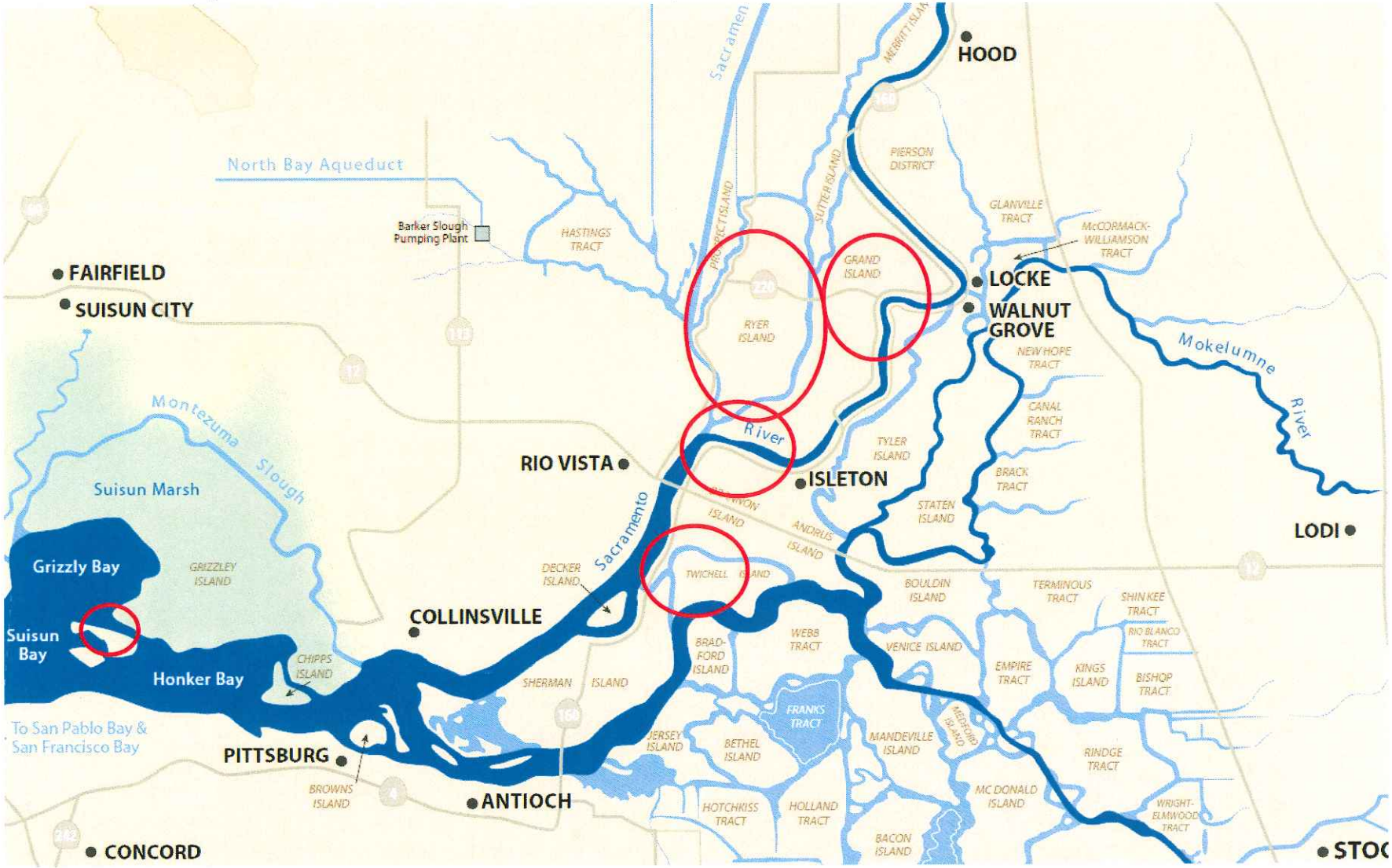
IF THIS IS A NON-AGENDA ITEM, PLEASE STATE THE SUBJECT MATTER TO BE PRESENTED:

COMMENTS: See attached maps, which show how faulty the "best available science" is as exemplified by the

(PLEASE COMPLETE FORM AND SUBMIT TO STAFF) (over)

maps leading upto and including the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan simply ignores the negative impacts to the Delta and Bay Area landowners, particularly the effects of the long term expected overdraft of our aquifers due to loss of annual replenishment of/by rainwater and runoff. In addition, our loss or limits of land and water use rights are ignored. DSC, DWR and the consultants have revised Delta history to validate the proposed changes to Delta and Bay future, for the sole purpose of water exports to other areas of the state. Statement written in opposition to the fundamentally flawed "science" of some sections of the Delta Plan (& BDCP).

This series of maps shows many of the INCORRECT data or wrong maps currently in use by different agencies planning the future of California's water uses and demise of native aquatic species in Northern California. If the people doing the planing and proposals can't even get the Delta islands, roads and history right, why would anyone trust their "impacts" studies which are based on the input of the incorrect data?



In order to understand the mistakes in this series of maps, you need to know the CORRECT Delta island names and the current actual waterway names and road names and state or highway numerical labels. Please open the "Delta Reference Maps" (http://www.snugharbor.net/maps.htm) to better compare the following map mistakes. In the meantime, above is a helpful map showing some of the correct Delta Island names

Maps compiled by N. Suard May 2013

Another reference map, this a draft from the BDCP

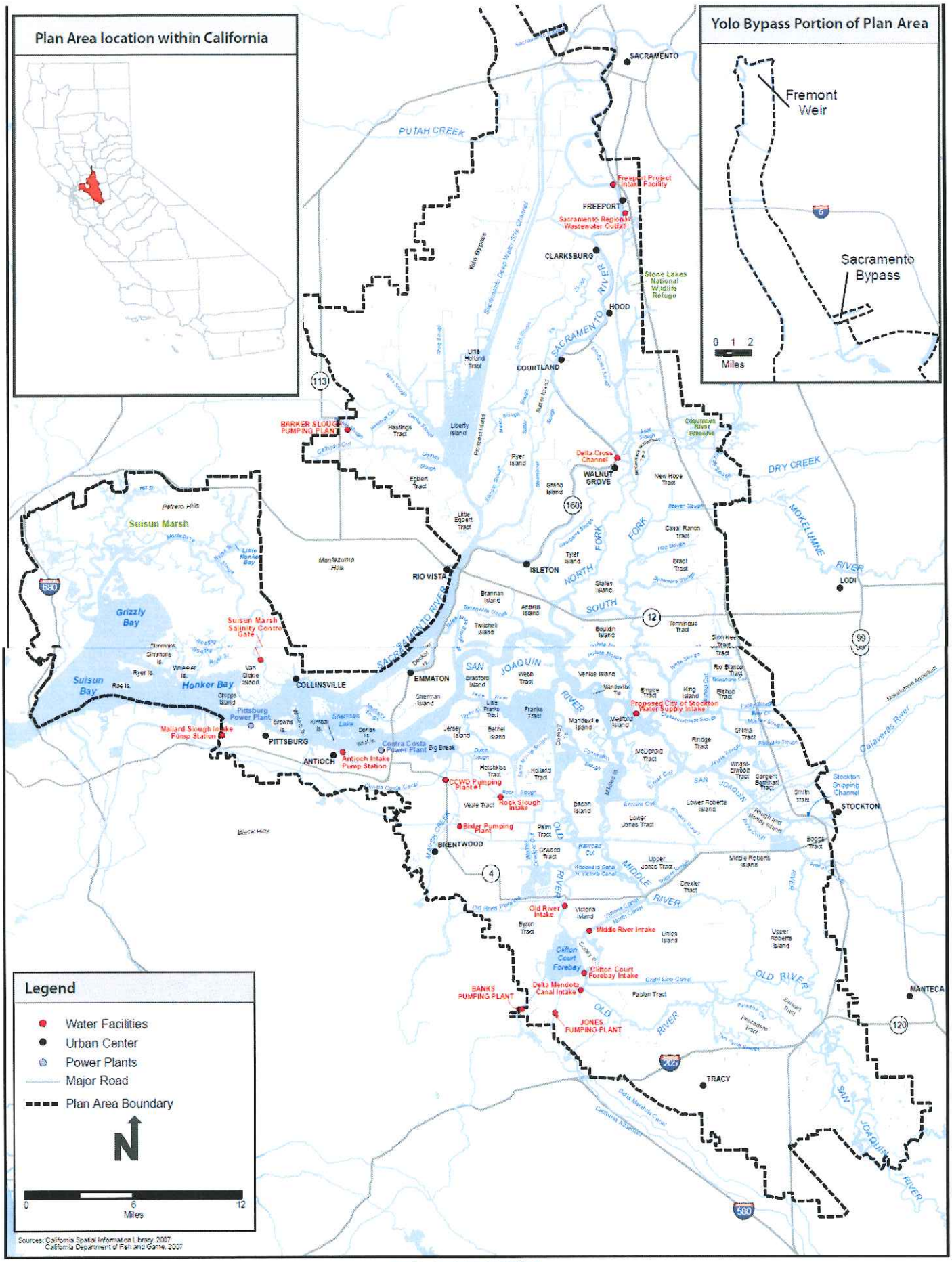


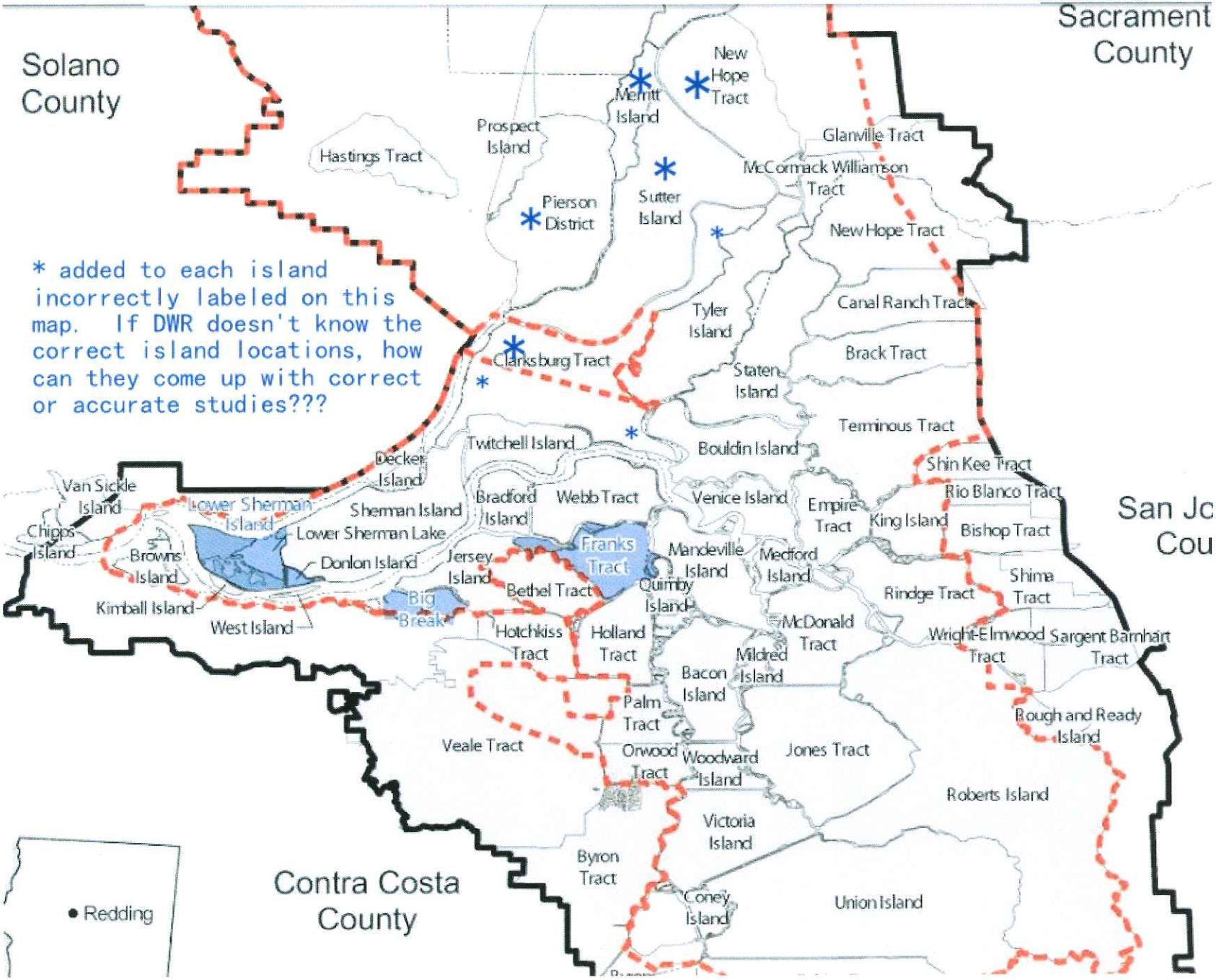
Figure 2-1. BDCP Plan Area Location

2-1_BDCPPlanAreaLocatorMap.pdf

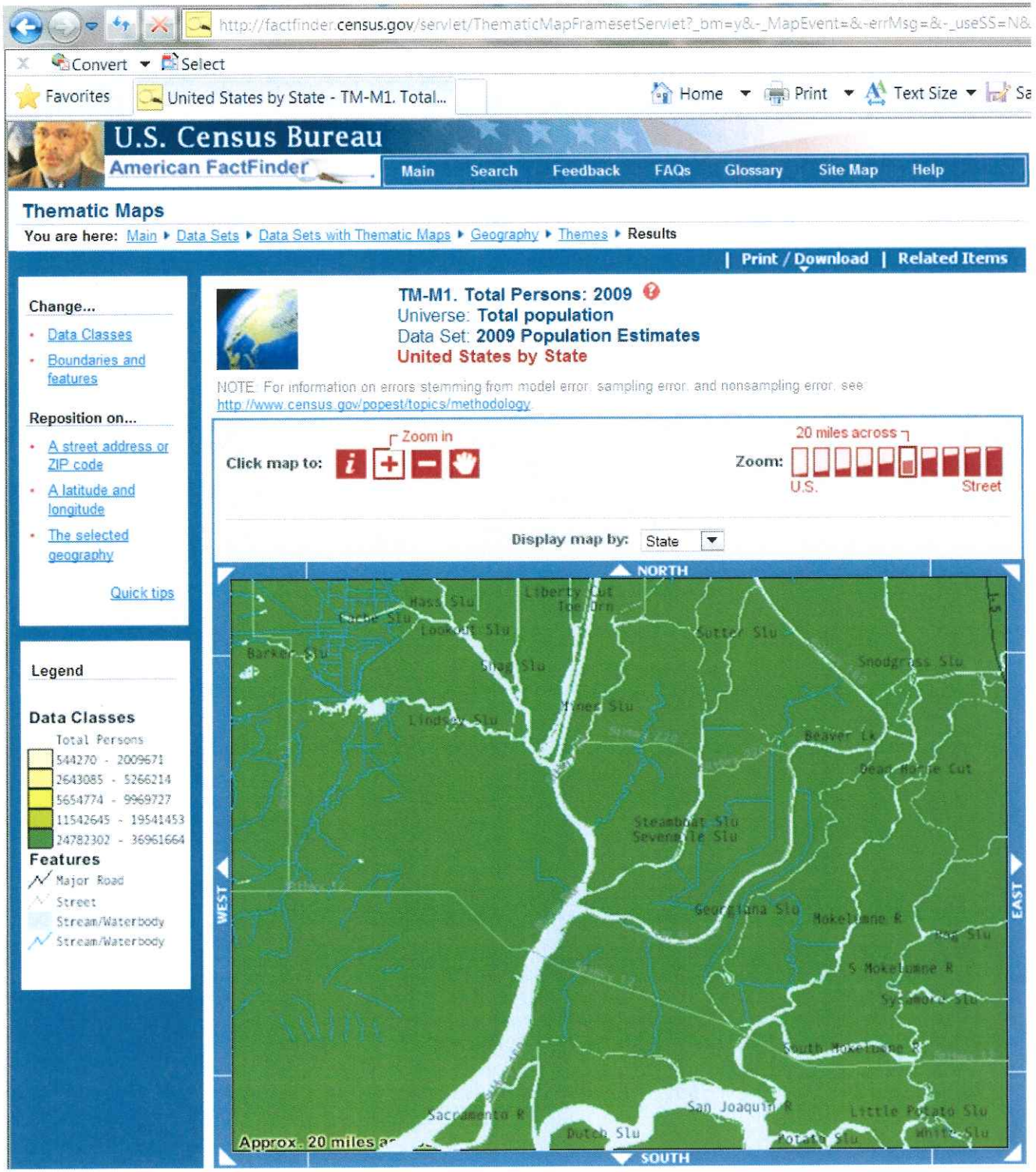
11/11/10

S:\GRAPHICS-WORKING FILES\BDCP_Chap 2_Figures

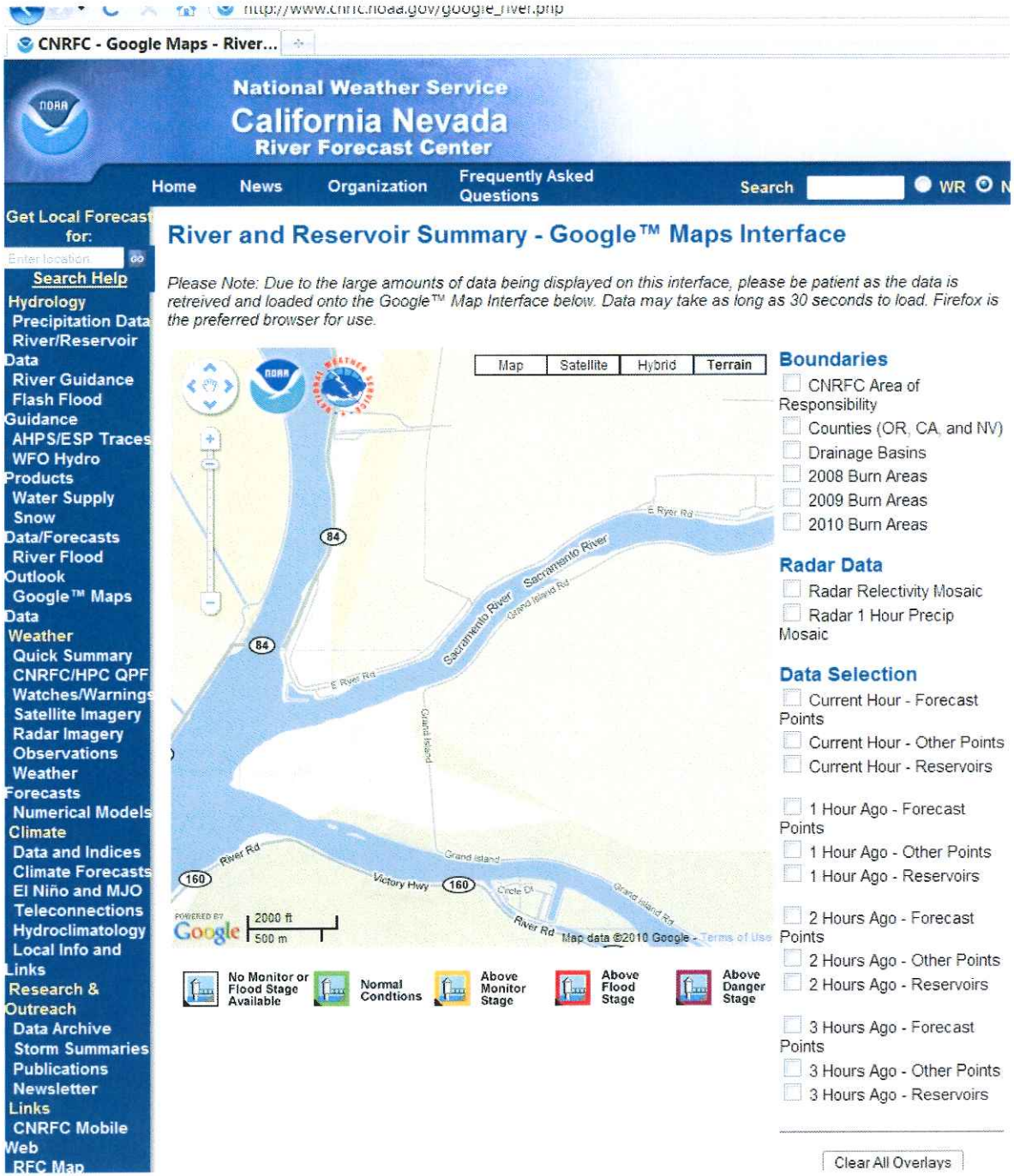
How many wrong Delta island names can you find in the below in-delta storage report?



U.S Census map online used wrong names for Delta waterways and roads, and did not include Delta island names



There seems to be a pattern of confusing the Sacramento River with Steamboat Slough!



National Weather Service
California Nevada
River Forecast Center

Home | News | Organization | Frequently Asked Questions | Search | WR | N

Get Local Forecast for:
Enter location... go
Search Help

Hydrology
- Precipitation Data
- River/Reservoir Data
- River Guidance
- Flash Flood Guidance
- AHPS/ESP Traces
- WFO Hydro Products
- Water Supply
- Snow Data/Forecasts
- River Flood Outlook
- Google™ Maps Data

Weather
- Quick Summary
- CNRFC/HPC QPF
- Watches/Warnings
- Satellite Imagery
- Radar Imagery
- Observations
- Weather Forecasts
- Numerical Models

Climate
- Data and Indices
- Climate Forecasts
- El Niño and MJO
- Teleconnections
- Hydroclimatology

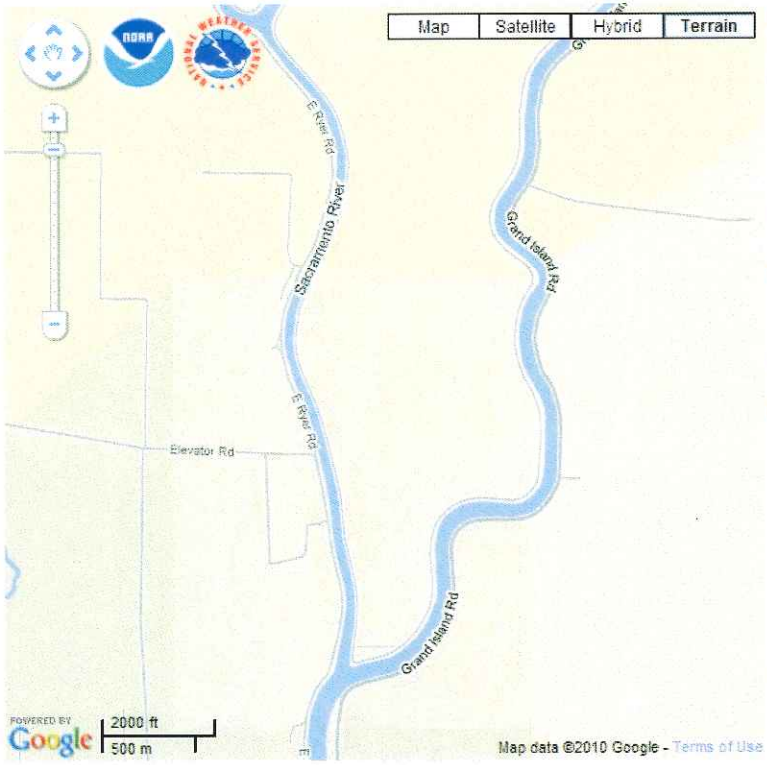
Local Info and Links

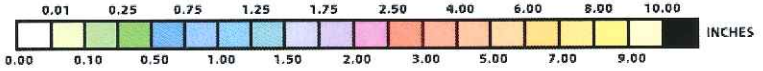
Research & Outreach
- Data Archive
- Storm Summaries
- Publications
- Newsletter

Links
- CNRFC Mobile Web
- RFC Map

Precipitation Summary - Google™ Maps Interface

Please Note: Due to the large amounts of data being displayed on this interface, please be patient as the data is retreived and loaded onto the Google™ Map Interface below. Data may take as long as 30 seconds to load. Firefox is the preferred browser for use.





Boundaries
- ☐ CNRFC Area of Responsibility
- ☐ Counties (OR, CA, and NV)
- ☐ Drainage Basins
- ☐ 2008 Burn Areas
- ☐ 2009 Burn Areas
- ☐ 2010 Burn Areas

Radar Data
- ☐ Radar Relectivity Mosaic
- ☐ Radar 1 Hour Precip Mosaic

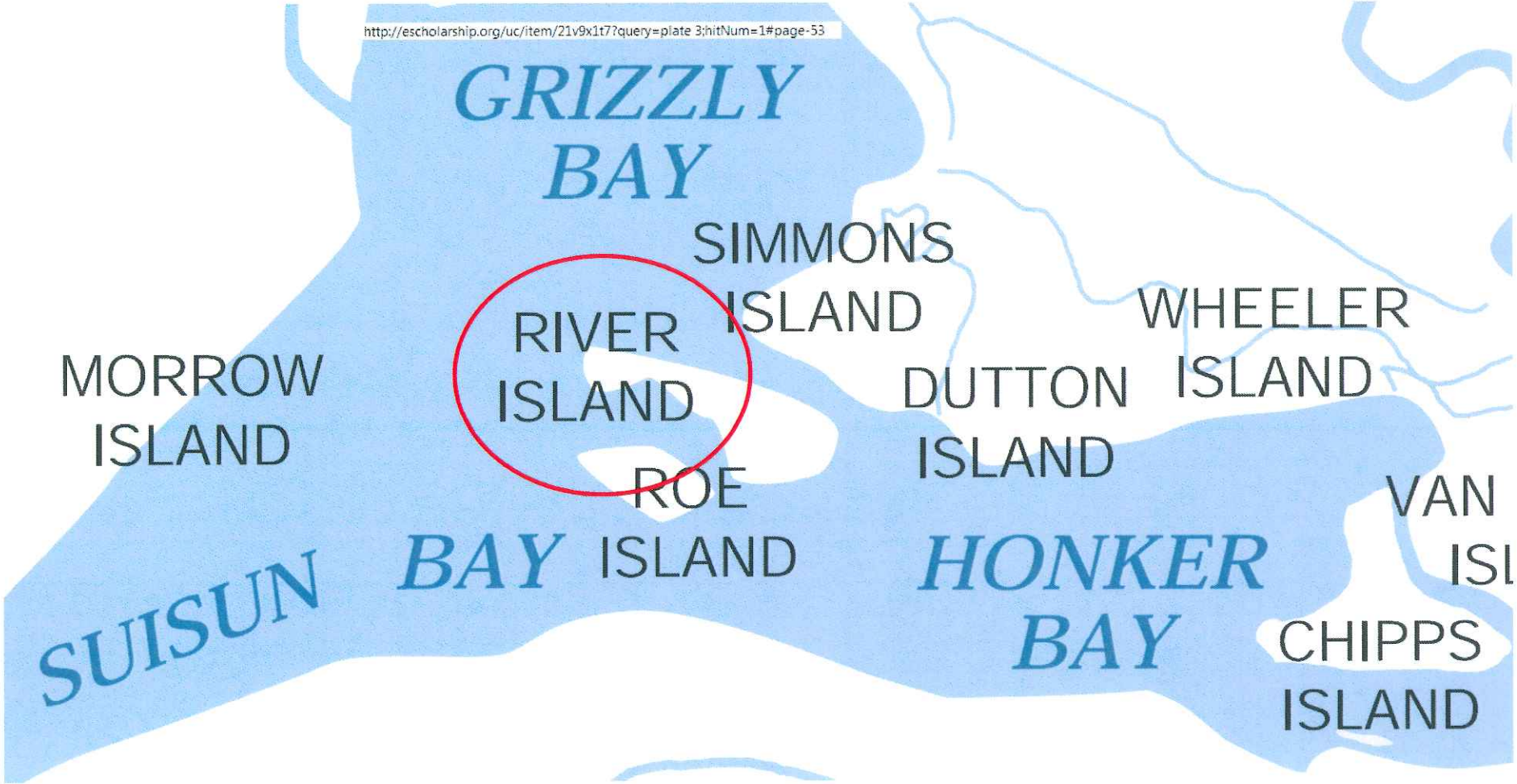
Data Selection
- ☐ 1 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☐ 2 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☐ 3 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☐ 6 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☐ 12 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☐ 24 Hour Precipitation Totals
- ☑ 48 Hour Precipitation Totals

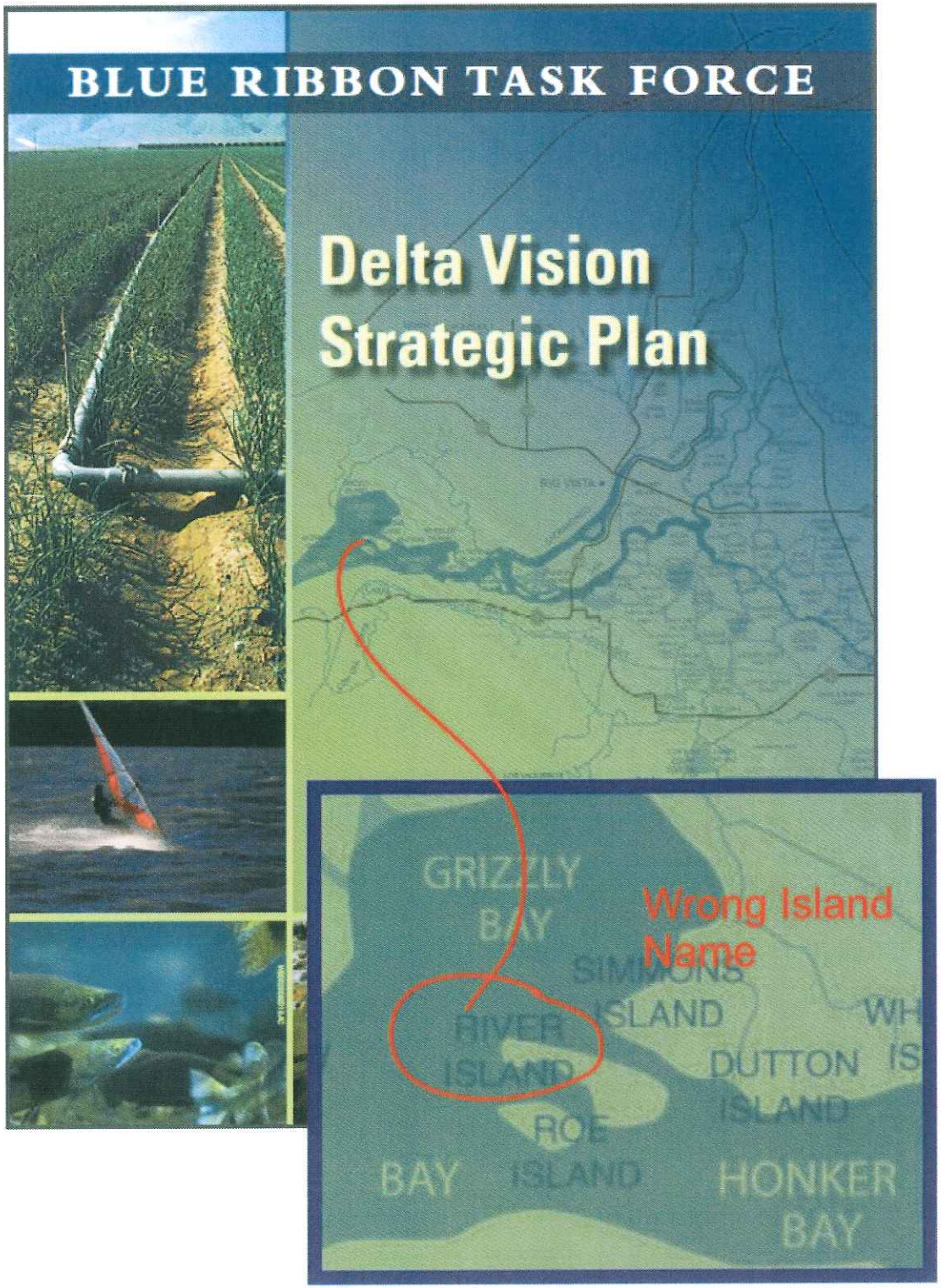
- ☐ 6 Hour Precipitation Totals *(Ending 18 UTC/10 AM PDT)*
- ☐ 6 Hour Precipitation Totals *(Ending 00 UTC/4 PM PDT)*
- ☐ 6 Hour Precipitation Totals *(Ending 06 UTC/10 PM PDT)*
- ☐ 6 Hour Precipitation Totals *(Ending 12 UTC/4 AM PDT)*
- ☐ 24 Hour Precipitation Totals *(Ending 12 UTC/4 AM PST)*

NOAA renames Sutter Slough as the Sacramento River too!

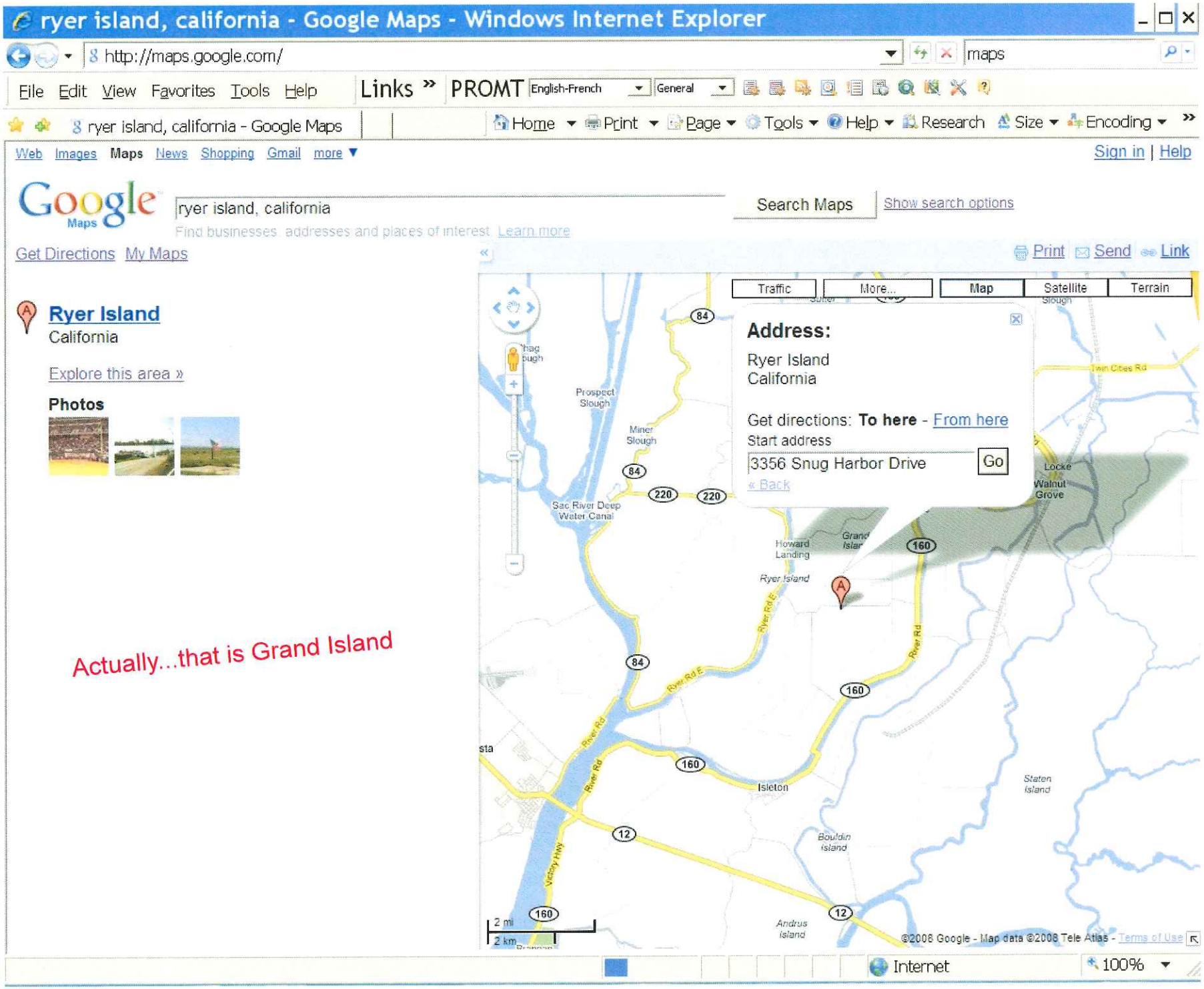
Caltrans official Dist 4 map shows Ryer Island as a lake!

Actually, that is "Ryer Island" or "Long Point Island". Go to http://www.ryerisland.com for a series of maps showing how the DWR/DRMS Phase 1 Report confused the data for the two "Ryer" islands, both located in Solano County.

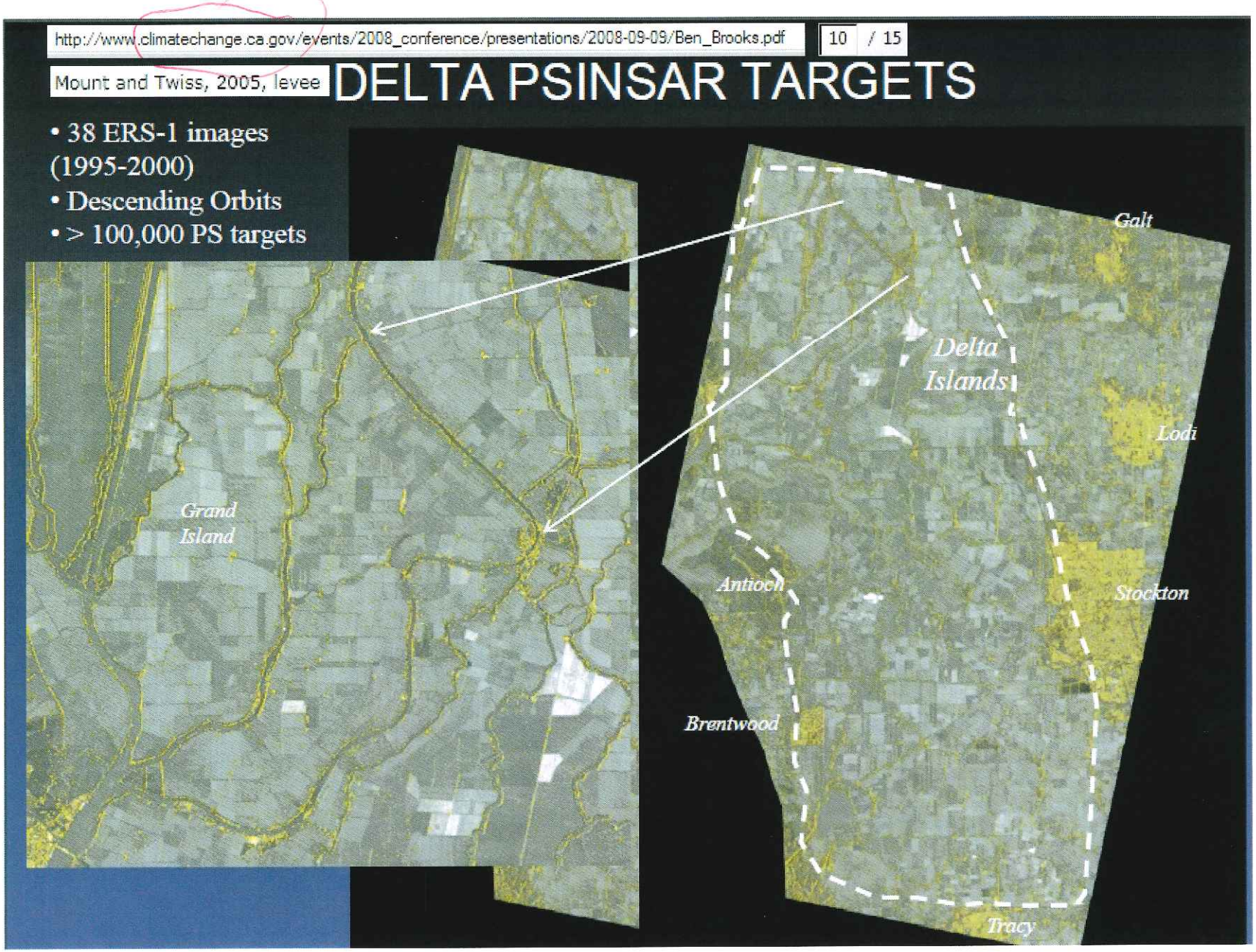




Even the cover map of the Delta Vision Strategic Plan was wrong!


ryer island, california - Google Maps - Windows Internet Explorer
http://maps.google.com/
maps
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Links
PROMT English-French General
ryer island, california - Google Maps
Home Print Page Tools Help Research Size Encoding
Web Images Maps News Shopping Gmail more
Sign in | Help
Google Maps
ryer island, california
Search Maps
Show search options
Find businesses, addresses and places of interest Learn more
Get Directions My Maps
Print Send Link
Ryer Island
California
Explore this area »
Photos
Traffic More... Map Satellite Terrain
Address:
Ryer Island
California
Get directions: To here - From here
Start address
3356 Snug Harbor Drive
Go
« Back
Actually...that is Grand Island
Prospect Slough
Miner Slough
Sac River Deep Water Canal
Howard Landing
Ryer Island
Isleton
Locke
Walnut Grove
Staten Island
Bouldin Island
Andrus Island
Twin Cities Rd
River Rd
Ryer Rd E
Victory Hwy
2 mi
2 km
©2008 Google - Map data ©2008 Tele Atlas - Terms of Use
Internet
100%

Grand Island is shown were, actually, Ryer Island is located



A COMPARISON OF USGS AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE SHAKING RISK OF THE TWO RYER ISLANDS IN THE DELTA

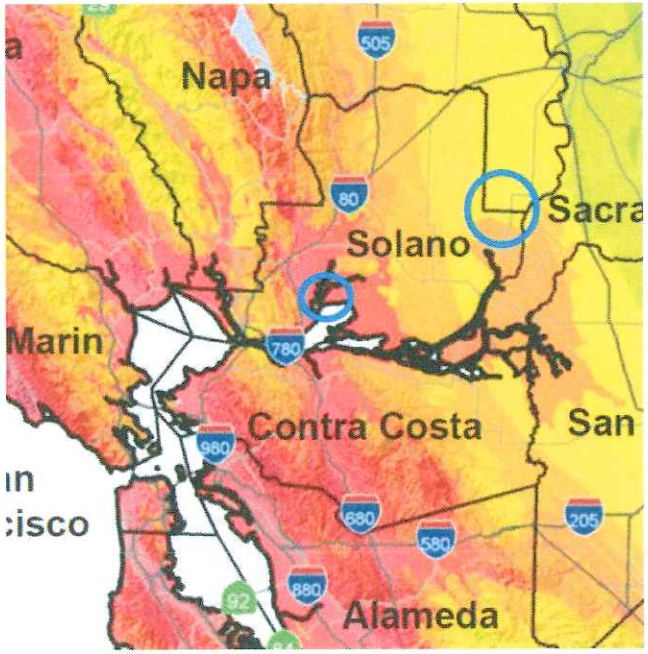
Earthquake Shaking Potential for California

2008

D. Branum[1], S. Harmsen[2], E. Kalkan[1], M. Petersen[2] and C. Wills[3]

This map shows the expected relative intensity of ground shaking and damage in California from anticipated future earthquakes. The shaking potential is calculated as the level of ground motion that has a 2% chance of being exceeded in 50 years, which is the same as the level of ground-shaking with about a 2500 year average repeat time. Although the greatest hazard is in areas of highest intensity as shown on the map, no region is immune from potential earthquake damage. Expected earthquake damage in California in the next 30 years exceed $20 billion.

Low frequency shaking potential: Earthquake shaking at 1.0 second period affects tall, relatively flexible buildings and correlates well with overall earthquake damage. Local soil conditions have greater effect on low frequency shaking, so this map shows more influence of the surface geologic materials map.



Level of Earthquake Hazard

These regions are near major, active faults and will on average experience stronger earthquake shaking more frequently. This intense shaking can damage even strong, modern buildings.

Increasing strength of shaking

These regions are distant from known, active faults and will experience lower levels of shaking less frequently. In most earthquakes, only weaker, masonry buildings would be damaged. However, very infrequent earthquakes could still cause strong shaking here.

County Boundaries

Highways

Water

The California state-produced map from 2008 shows Ryer Island In Suisun (smaller blue circle) as in a very high hazard zone, and the other Ryer (large blue circle) in a lesser hazzard zone, in light orange. Compare the same two location on the current USGS map. Note the clear difference in soil types between the two Ryer Islands and therefore the difference in risk factors. The CA map on the left appears to conflict with the USGS map on the right regarding the larger Ryer Island

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/soiltype/

Soil Types and Shaking Amplification

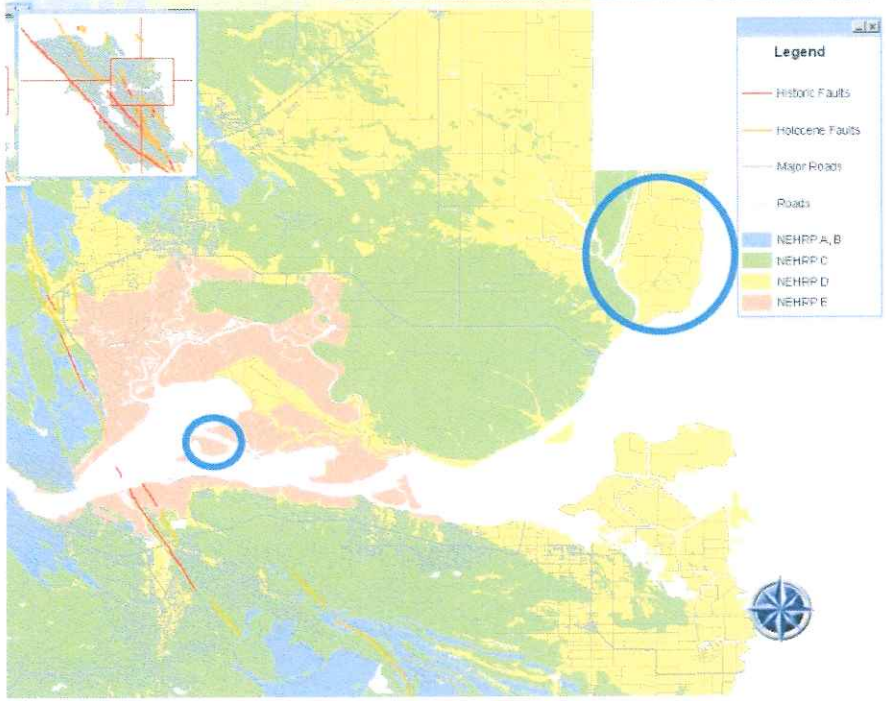
One contributor to the site amplification is the velocity at which the rock or soil transmits shear waves (S-waves). Shaking is stronger where the shear wave velocity is lower. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) has defined 5 soil types based on their shear-wave velocity (Vs). We have modified these definitions slightly, based on studies of earthquake damage in the Bay Area. The modified definitions are as follows:

Soil type A	Vs > 1500 m/sec	Includes unweathered intrusive igneous rock. Occurs infrequently in the bay area. We consider it with type B (both A and B are represented by the color blue on the map). Soil types A and B do not contribute greatly to shaking amplification.
Soil type B	1500 m/sec > Vs > 750 m/sec	Includes volcanics, most Mesozoic bedrock, and some Franciscan bedrock. (Mesozoic rocks are between 246 and 64 million years old. The Franciscan Complex is a Mesozoic unit that is common in the Bay Area.)
Soil Type C	750 m/sec > Vs > 350 m/sec	Includes some Quaternary (less than 1.8 million years old) sands, sandstones and mudstones, some Upper Tertiary (1.8 to 24 million years old) sandstones, mudstones and limestone, some Lower Tertiary (24 to 64 million years old) mudstones and sandstones, and Franciscan melange and serpentinite.
Soil Type D	350 m/sec > Vs > 200 m/sec	Includes some Quaternary muds, sands, gravels, silts and mud. Significant amplification of shaking by these soils is generally expected.
Soil Type E	200 m/sec > Vs	Includes water-saturated mud and artificial fill. The strongest amplification of shaking due is expected for this soil type.

USGS science for a changing world

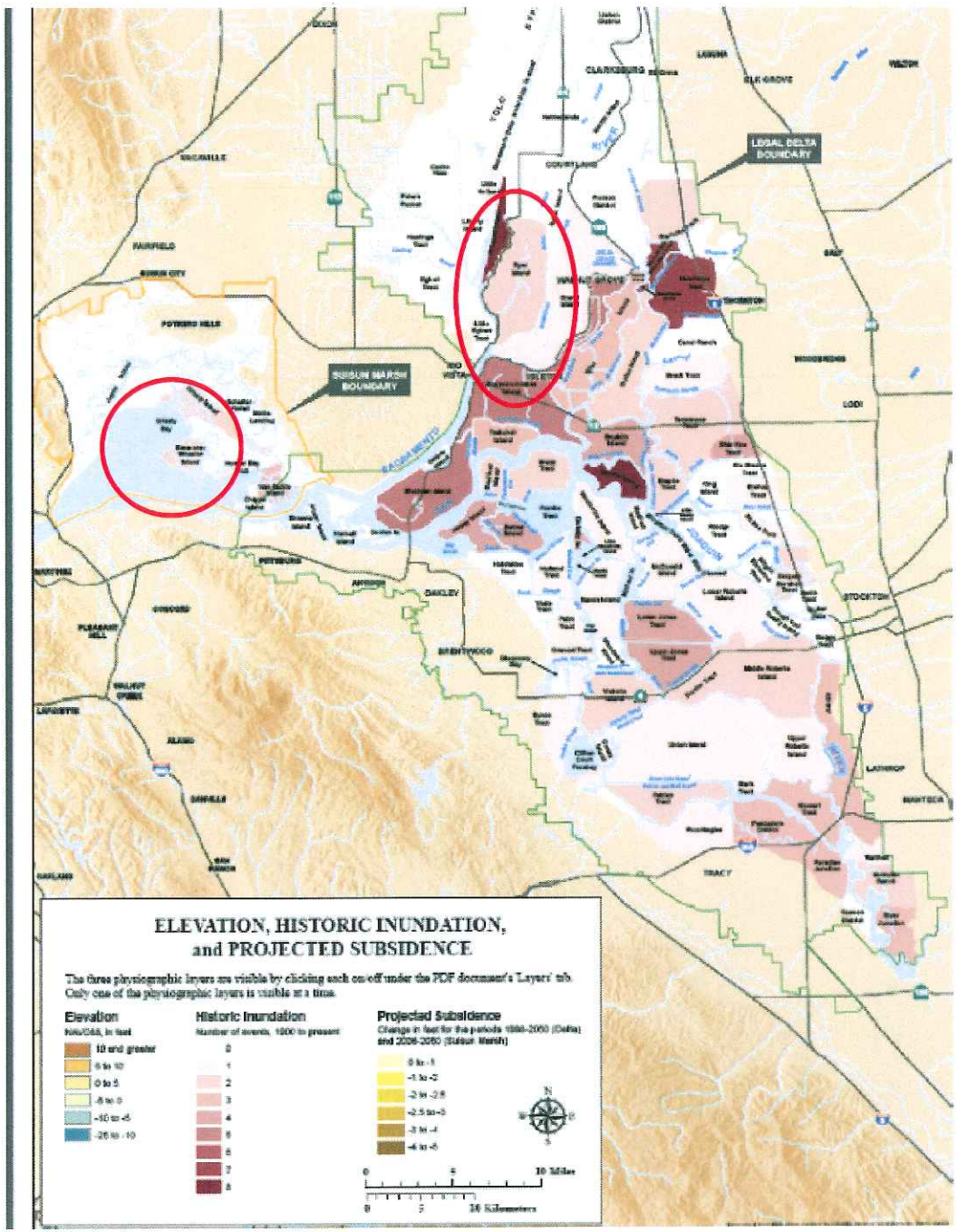
Soil Type and Shaking Hazard in the San Francisco Bay Area

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/soiltype/map/



The Delta Vision planning maps as early as 2006 showed a confusion regarding Ryer Island flood history. The larger Ryer Island (circled in red) has not flooded in over 100 years, but the Delta Vision map indicates 3 or more inundation incidents, and note the OTHER "Ryer Island" in the Suisun Marsh area does not show on the map. This map was done at the same time URS was working on a "restoration" project for the Ryer Island located in the Suisun Bay and Marsh area.

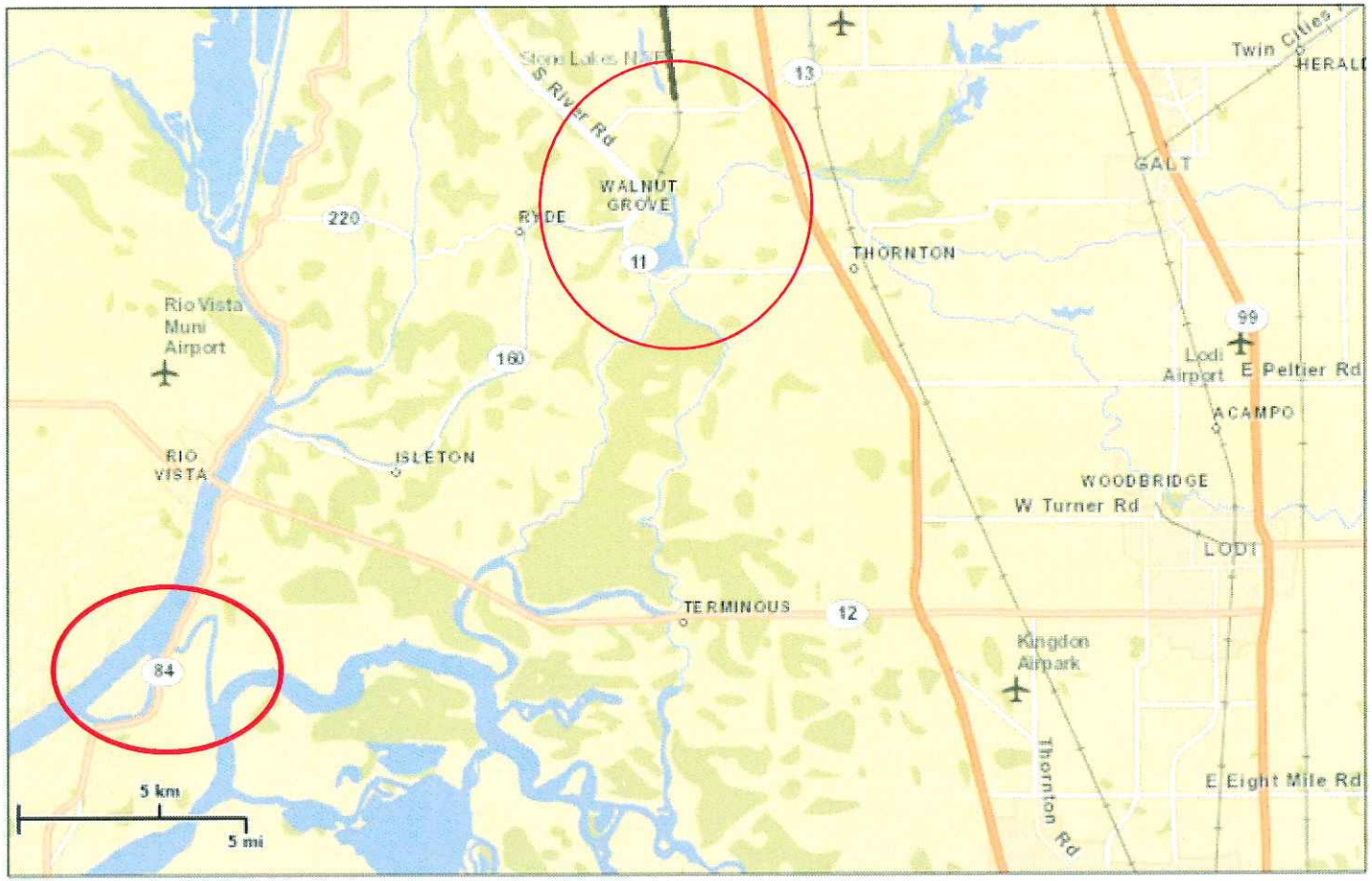
http://deltavision.ca.gov/docs/Status_and_Trends/Maps/Elevation-Inundation-Subsidence_InteractiveMap.pdf



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Mar 25, 2012



Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

Riparian

- Herbaceous
- Forested/Shrub

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site

User Remarks:

Note the highway labels in the map above. And when did Dead Horse Island become a lake?

California Nevada River Forecast Center

Home | News | Organization | Frequently Asked Questions | Searc

et Local Forecast for:

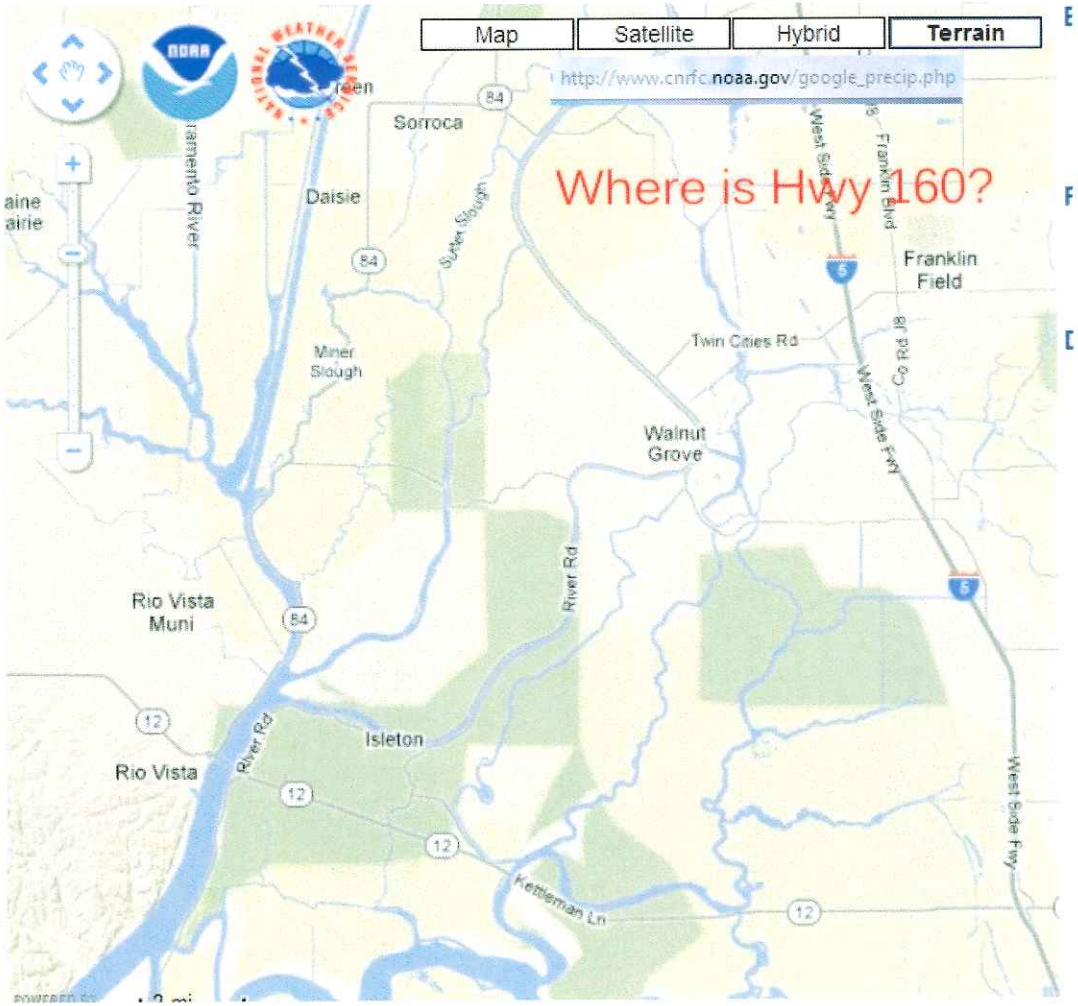
er location GO

Search Help

drology
recipitation Data
iver/Reservoir Data
iver Guidance
lash Flood
idance
HPS/ESP Traces
FO Hydro Products
ater Supply
now Data/Forecasts
iver Flood Outlook
oogle™ Maps Data
eather
uick Summary
reezing Level Data
NRFC/HPC QPF
atches/Warnings
atellite Imagery
adar Imagery
bservations
eather Forecasts
umerical Models
imate
ata and Indices
imate Forecasts
Niño and MJO
eleconnections
ydroclimatology
ocal Info and Links
esearch & Outreach
ata Archive
torm Summaries
ublications
ewsletter
nks
NRFC Mobile Web
FC Map
FO Map
iscellaneous Links
formation

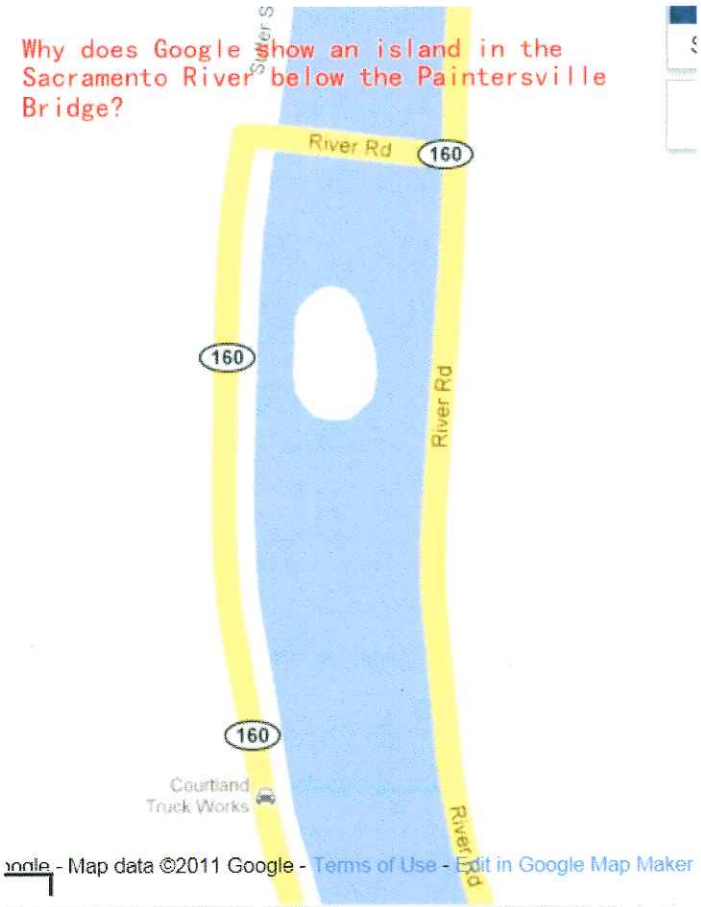
Precipitation Summary - Google™ Maps Interface

Please Note: Due to the large amounts of data being displayed on this interface, please be patient as the d
Google™ Map Interface below. Data may take as long as 30 seconds to load. Firefox is the preferred brow



30 / 155 http://www.portofoakland.com/pdf/tcif_08.pdf 400%

Why does Google show an island in the Sacramento River below the Paintersville Bridge?



Why is SR 84 listed but does not show on the map? SR 84 provides access to Ryer Island north east of Rio Vista.

- Weather

CURRENT CONDITIONS

- Area Maps
- Highway Tables
- Mountain Highways
- List of Current Conditions
- Time and Date of Last Highway Update

FREEWAY SPEED SENSORS

- San Diego

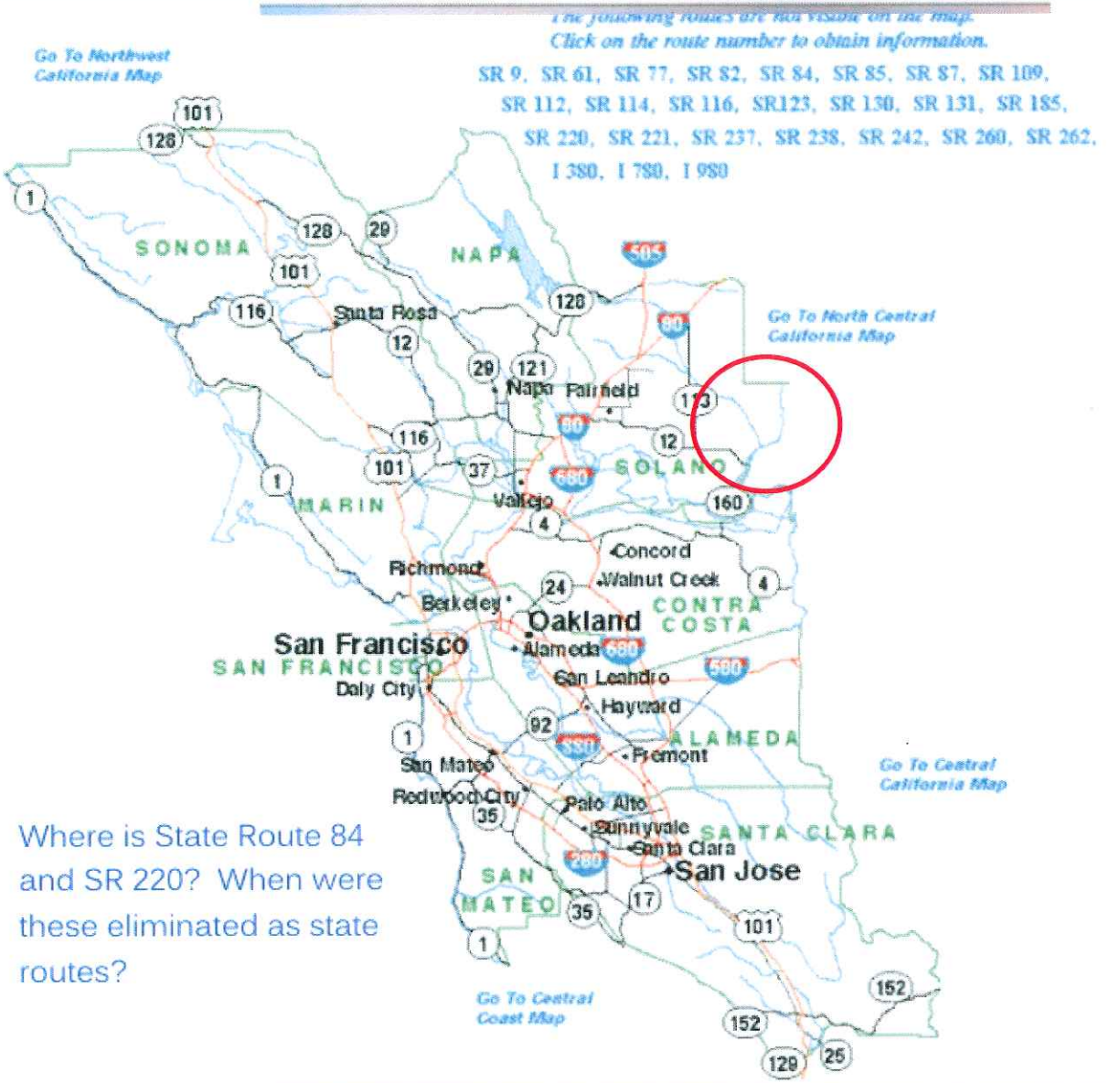
AREA MAPS

- 1. Northwest
- 2. Northern
- 3. North Central
- 4. Bay Area
- 5. Central Coast
- 6. South Central
- 7. Los Angeles
- 8. Inland Empire
- 9. Eastern Sierra
- 10. Central
- 11. San Diego
- 12. Orange Co.

Before driving, check with the Caltrans Highway Information Network (CHIN) 800.427.7623

View a larger map

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/roadinfo/do4map.htm



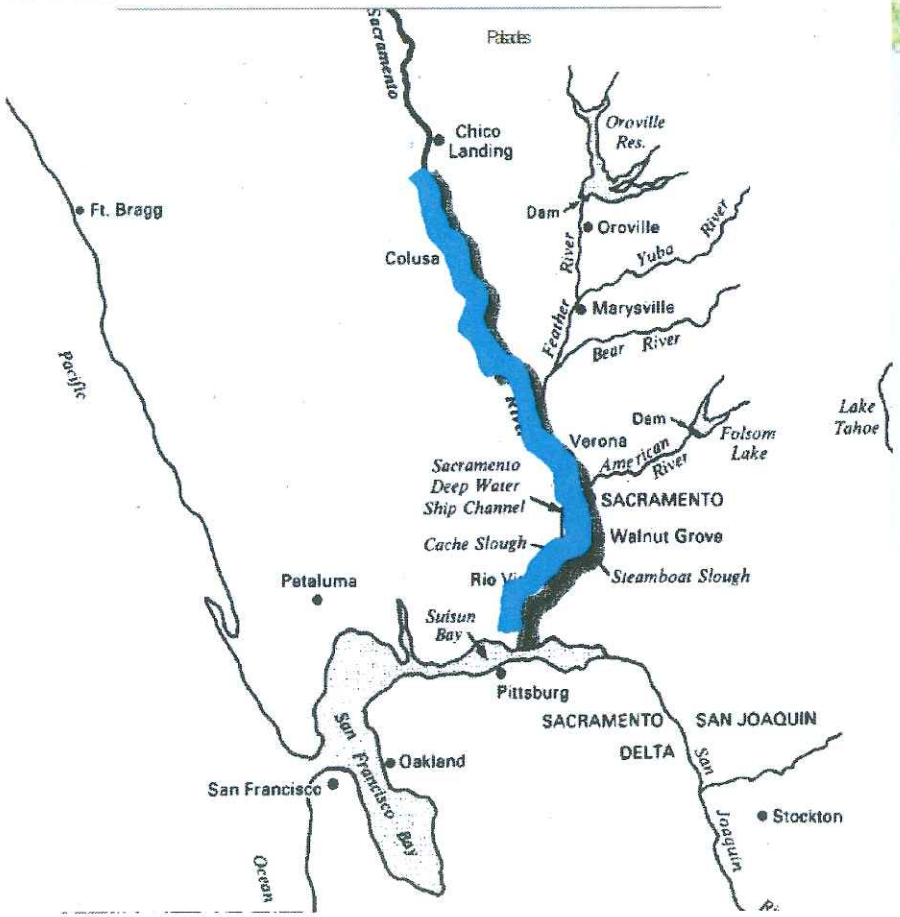
Where is State Route 84 and SR 220? When were these eliminated as state routes?

In 2001 the CA State Parks map had already eliminated the Delta as a region, and added some interesting new lakes!

40 / 67 http://ebmud.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/071127-BOD-Workshop-Agenda-&-Presentation.pdf Scrolling Pages One Full Page Find

Notice the location of the Sacramento River on this EBMUD map...
Do they propose to rename Steamboat Slough as the Sacramento River?

e 3 / 8 http://www.dbw.ca.gov/Pubs/Sacriver/SactoRiver.pdf 00% Collabora



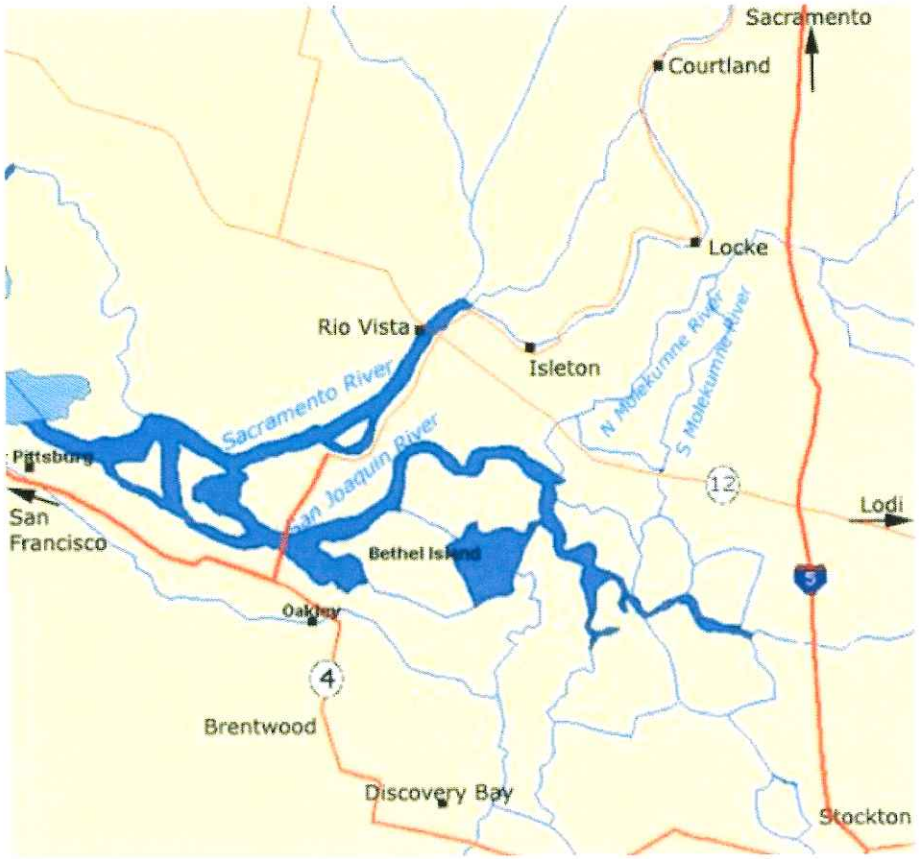
Print Text size Save as View source Copy Page Tools Research New window
http://gocalifornia.about.com/od/cadelta/ig/California-Delta/California-Delta-Map.htm

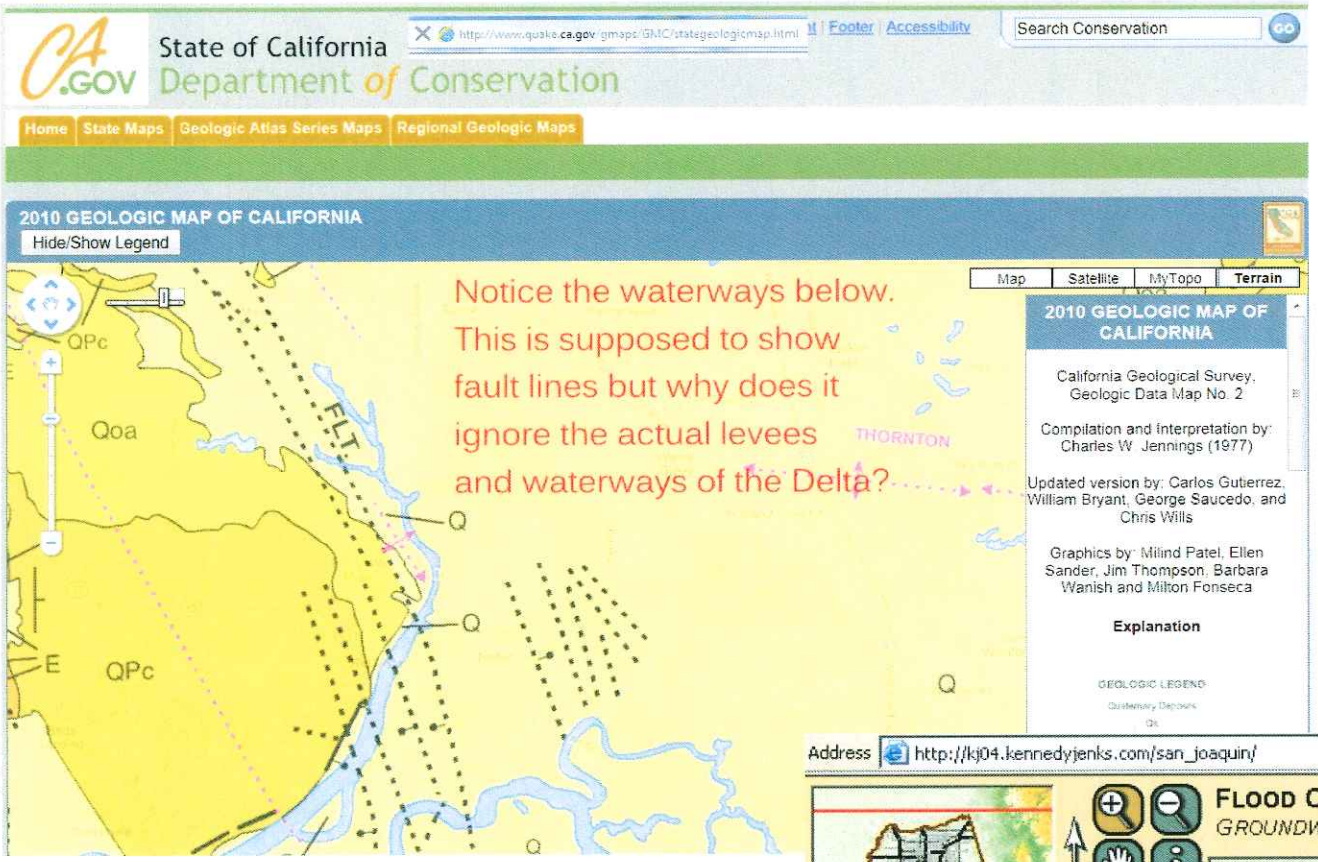
California Delta Map

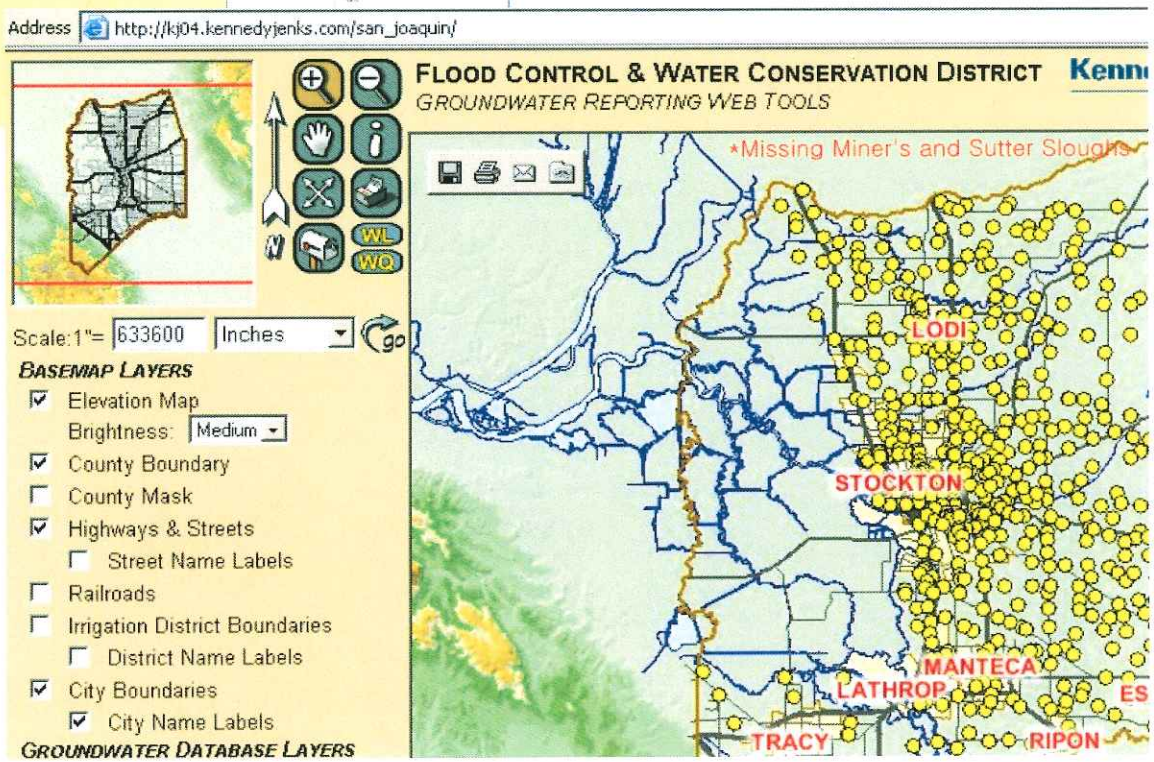
California Delta by Water

3-12-2012

Where's Sutter Slough, Miner's Slough and Georgiana Slough?




State of California
Department of Conservation
Search Conservation
Home
State Maps
Geologic Atlas Series Maps
Regional Geologic Maps
2010 GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA
Hide/Show Legend
Notice the waterways below.
This is supposed to show
fault lines but why does it
ignore the actual levees
and waterways of the Delta?
Map
Satellite
MyTopo
Terrain
2010 GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA
California Geological Survey, Geologic Data Map No. 2
Compilation and interpretation by: Charles W. Jennings (1977)
Updated version by: Carlos Gutierrez, William Bryant, George Saucedo, and Chris Wills
Graphics by: Milind Patel, Ellen Sander, Jim Thompson, Barbara Wanish and Milton Fonseca
Explanation
QPc
Qoa
FLT
THORNTON
Q
E

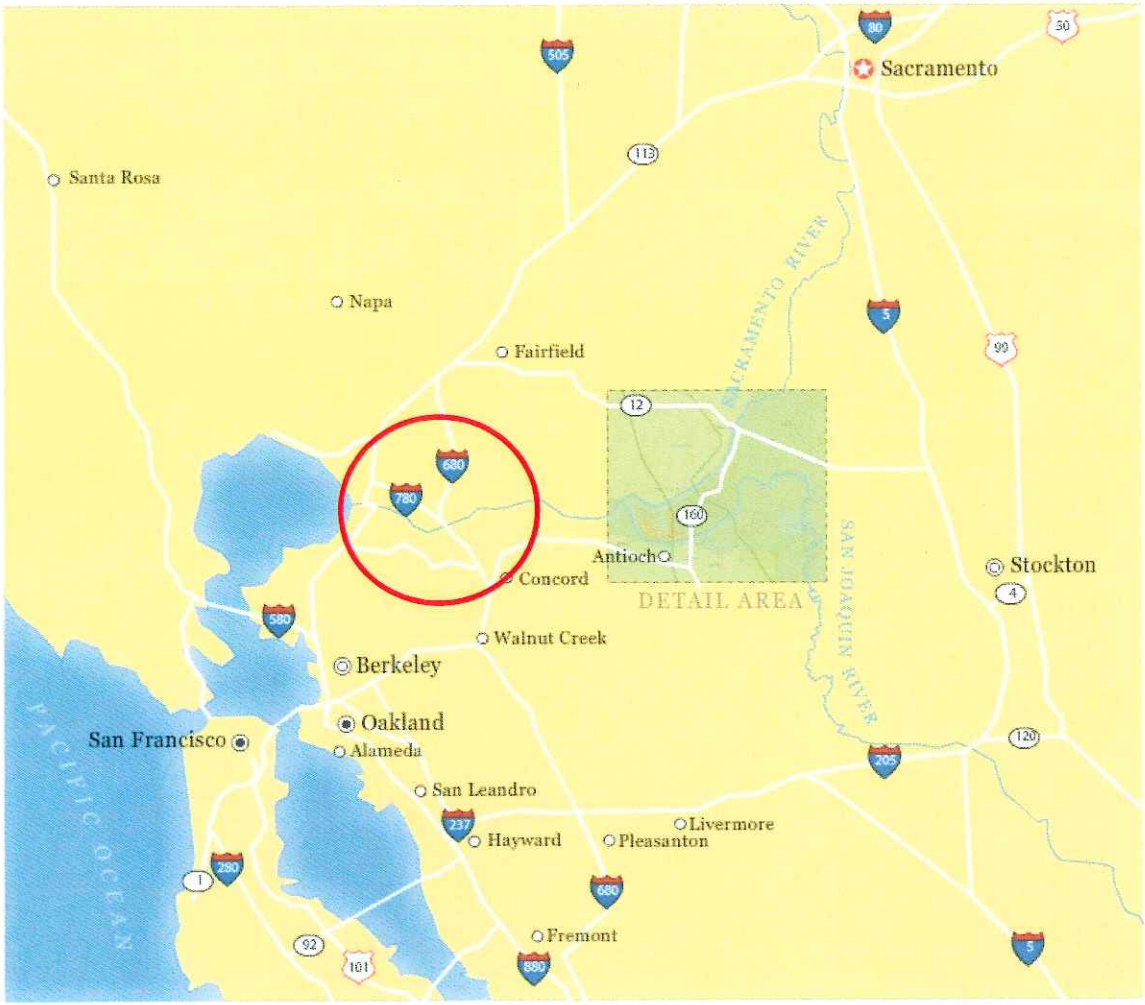

Address http://kj04.kennedyjenks.com/san_joaquin/
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER REPORTING WEB TOOLS
*Missing Miner's and Sutter Sloughs
WL
WQ
Scale:1"= 633600 Inches
BASEMAP LAYERS
Elevation Map
Brightness: Medium
County Boundary
County Mask
Highways & Streets
Street Name Labels
Railroads
Irrigation District Boundaries
District Name Labels
City Boundaries
City Name Labels
GROUNDWATER DATABASE LAYERS
LODI
STOCKTON
MANTECA
LATHROP
TRACY
RIPON

Bing's version of the SF Bay with the Suisun Bay and Marsh...where? This one also appears to make Steamboat Slough the main channel of the Sacramento River

delta infrastructure map

Web Images More▾

http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=delta+infrastructure+map&view=detail&id=CDA36906C7043B43C3387D0312B5D5A732874181&first=91&FORM=IDFRIR



The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is the West Coast's largest estuary and a California hub of vital networks, including aqueducts that supply freshwater to two-thirds of state residents. The former tidal marshland was converted to farmland by settlers, but the price paid for this reclamation was subsidence of the land, and some now sits 15-20 feet below sea

...s into the White House for annual Easter event

UC Berkeley named top public university for tuition ROI

Number of women deans reaches campus milestone

MBA students, Haas School faculty win sustainability research grants

Survey asks how you would improve Telegraph Avenue and downtown Berkeley

Popular Stories

Read Mailed

Campus releases 2011-12 admissions data

Freshman admission data 2011 -12

Distinguished Teaching Awards to faculty trio

Prenatal pesticide exposure tied to lower IQ in children

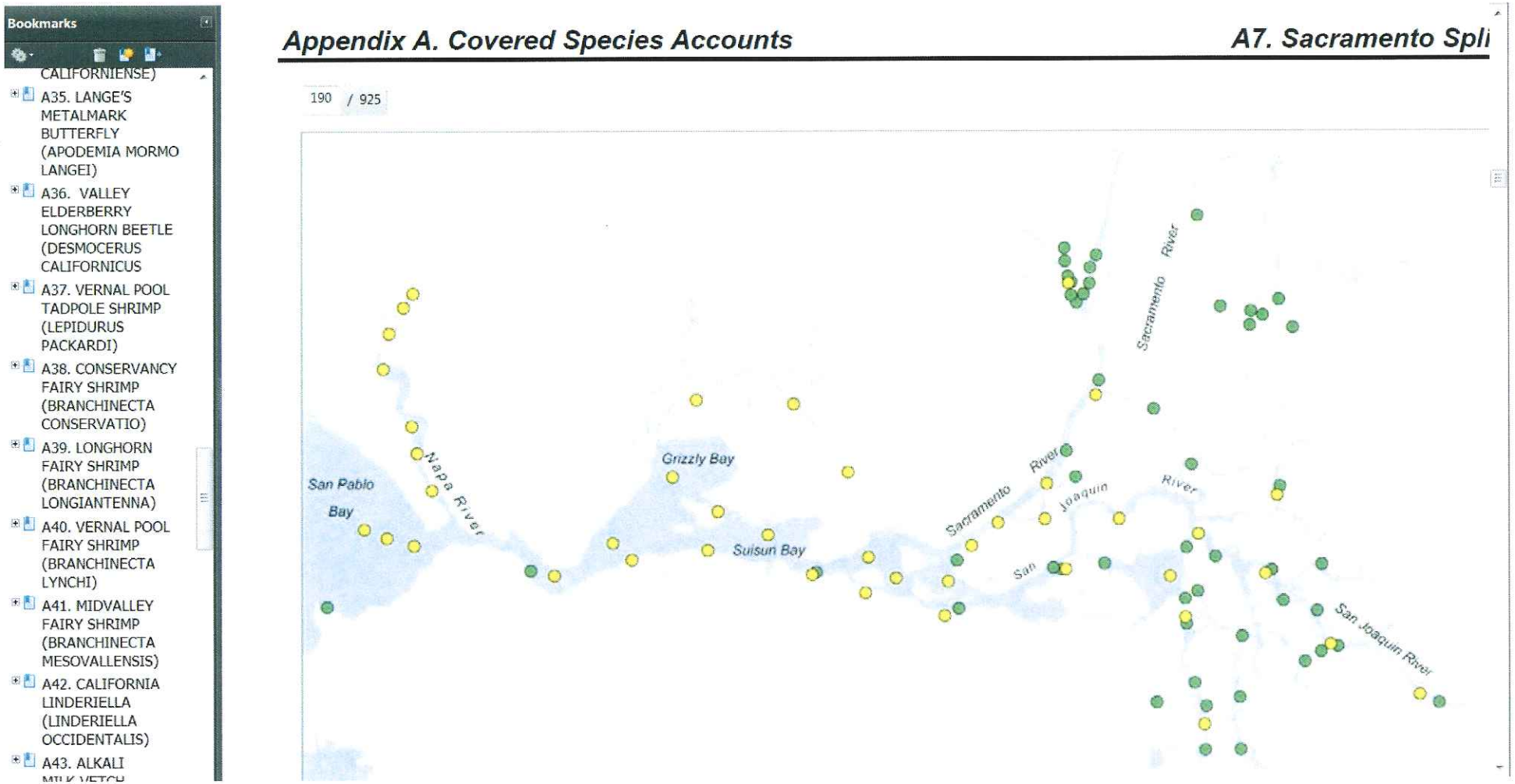
Hiring surge to bring more recruiters to campus job fair

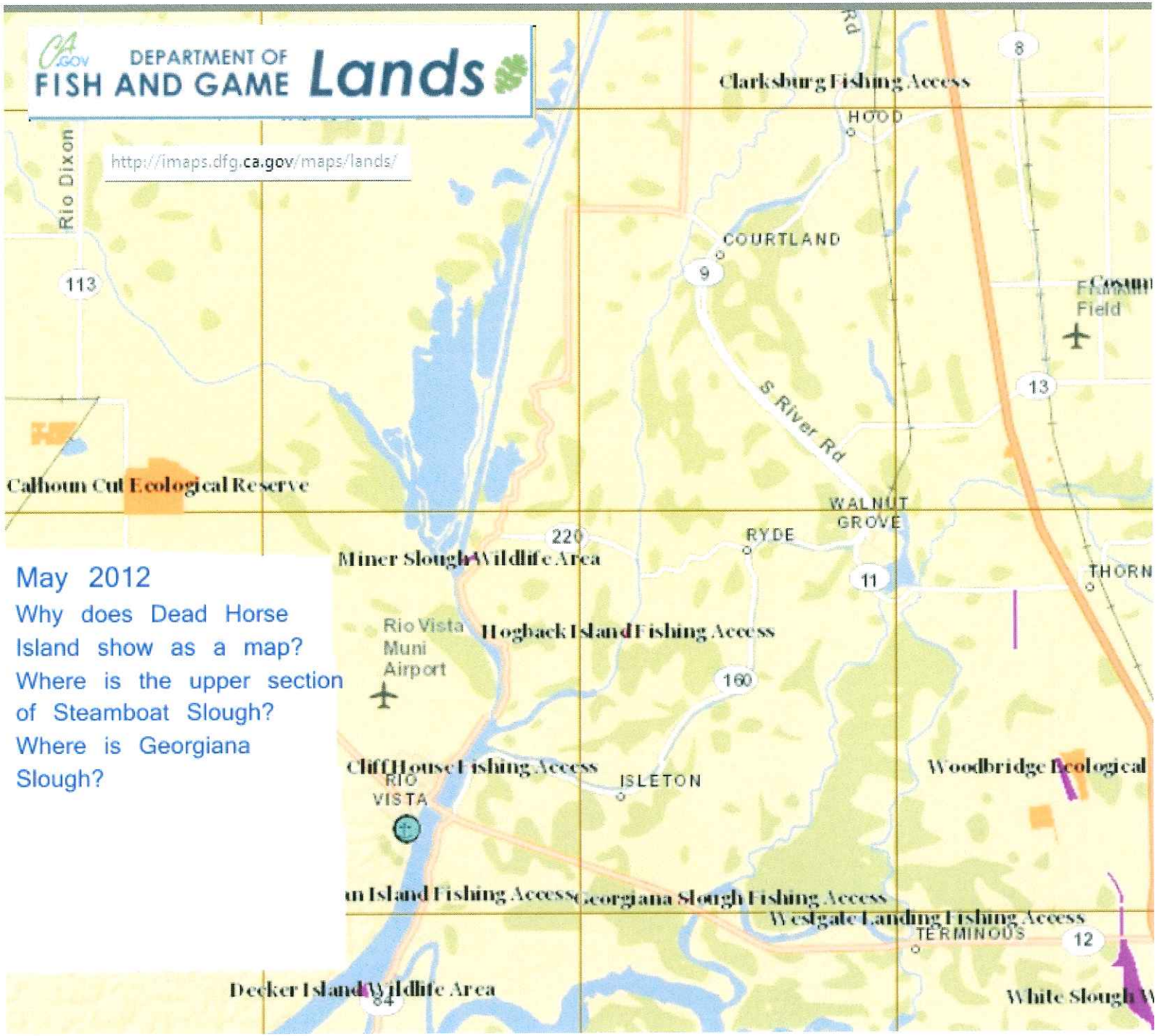
Tags

administration

© 2011 Microsoft | Privacy | Legal | Advertise | Abc

BDCP draft...notice the location of the "Sacramento River" where historical maps indicate the name is "Steamboat Slough".



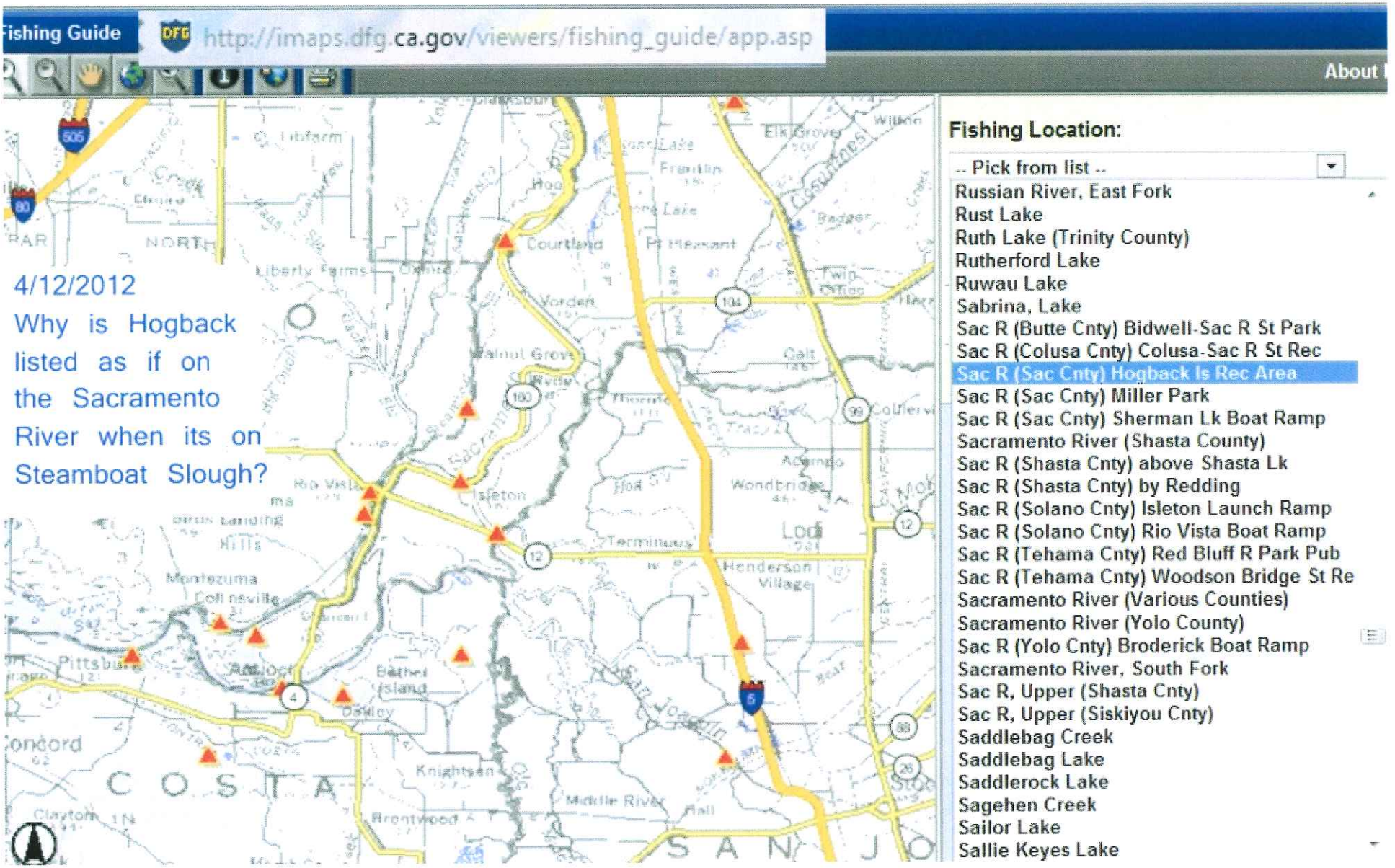


May 2012

Why does Dead Horse Island show as a map?

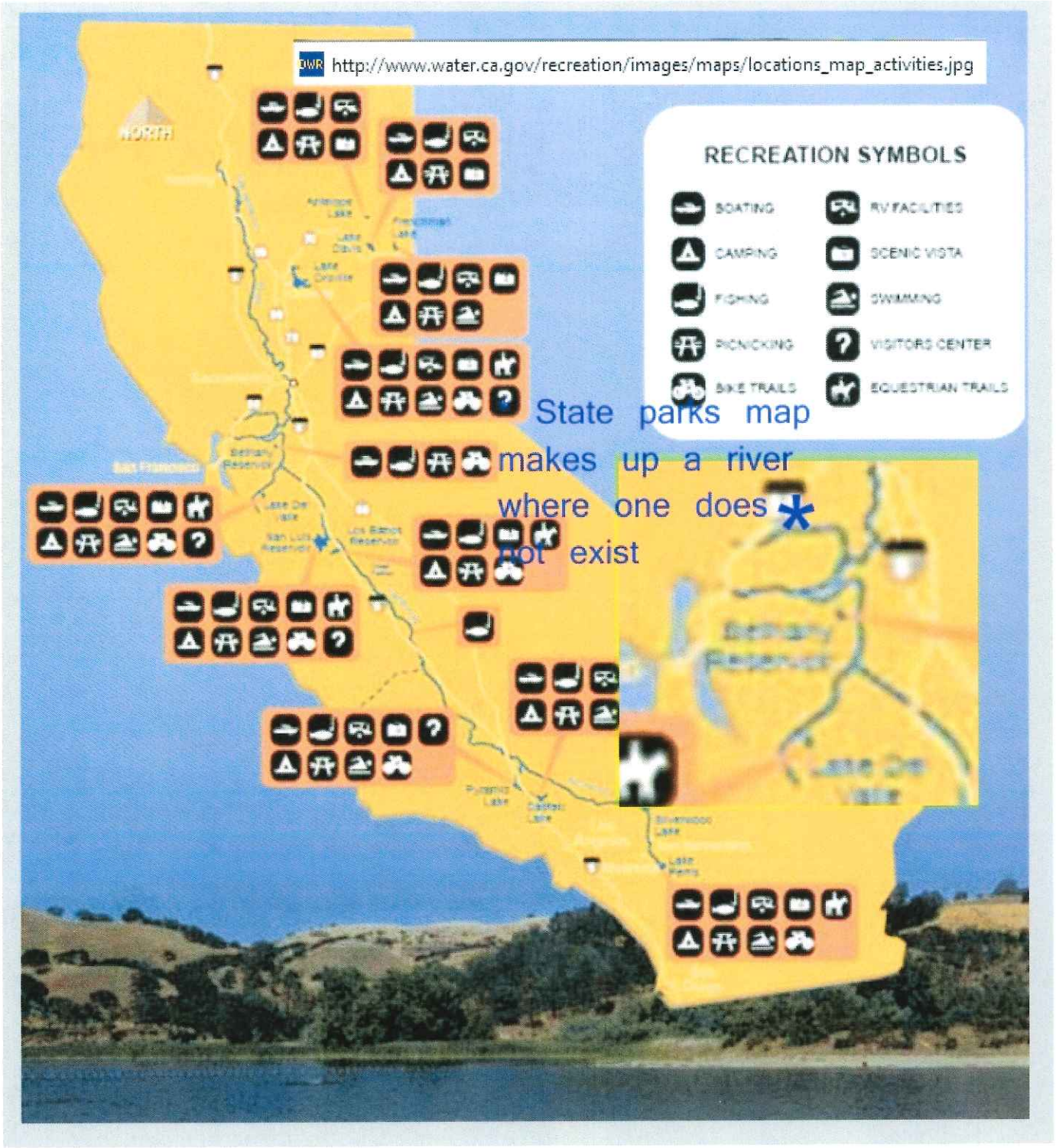
Where is the upper section of Steamboat Slough?

Where is Georgiana Slough?


Fishing Guide
http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov/viewers/fishing_guide/app.asp
About
4/12/2012
Why is Hogback listed as if on the Sacramento River when its on Steamboat Slough?
Fishing Location:
-- Pick from list --
Russian River, East Fork
Rust Lake
Ruth Lake (Trinity County)
Rutherford Lake
Ruwau Lake
Sabrina, Lake
Sac R (Butte Cnty) Bidwell-Sac R St Park
Sac R (Colusa Cnty) Colusa-Sac R St Rec
Sac R (Sac Cnty) Hogback Is Rec Area
Sac R (Sac Cnty) Miller Park
Sac R (Sac Cnty) Sherman Lk Boat Ramp
Sacramento River (Shasta County)
Sac R (Shasta Cnty) above Shasta Lk
Sac R (Shasta Cnty) by Redding
Sac R (Solano Cnty) Isleton Launch Ramp
Sac R (Solano Cnty) Rio Vista Boat Ramp
Sac R (Tehama Cnty) Red Bluff R Park Pub
Sac R (Tehama Cnty) Woodson Bridge St Re
Sacramento River (Various Counties)
Sacramento River (Yolo County)
Sac R (Yolo Cnty) Broderick Boat Ramp
Sacramento River, South Fork
Sac R, Upper (Shasta Cnty)
Sac R, Upper (Siskiyou Cnty)
Saddlebag Creek
Saddlebag Lake
Saddlerock Lake
Sagehen Creek
Sailor Lake
Sallie Keyes Lake

What happened to the state park in the Delta?

Official state park map shown at the county fairs in 2011-2012



http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/deltaflow/docs/presentations/intro_3.pdf

Where is the Sacramento River on the map?

1 / 25

Where is the Sac Ship Channel?

yer - Yahoo! Search Results

Wikipedia

Answers.com

ryerinc.com - cached

http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=ryer&ei=UTF-8&fr=hip-gv1

Ryer | Define **Ryer** at Dictionary.com - Dictionary.com | Free ...

–noun Also called rye whiskey (for defs. 4, 5) . 1. a widely cultivated cereal grass, Secale cereale, having one-nerved glumes and two- or three-flowered ...

dictionary.reference.com/browse/ryer - Cached

Ryer near San Francisco, CA Change Location

Ryer Island - Info
local.yahoo.com

Ryer Will & Son ... - Info
local.yahoo.com
(925) 757-7616 - 3930 Pebble Dr, Antioch, CA

Will **Ryer** & Son ... - Info
splicing.com
(925) 779-9473 -
718 E 18th St, Ste C, Antioch, CA

PBS VIDEO

8-2-2012 screen print of video

Home | Programs | Topics

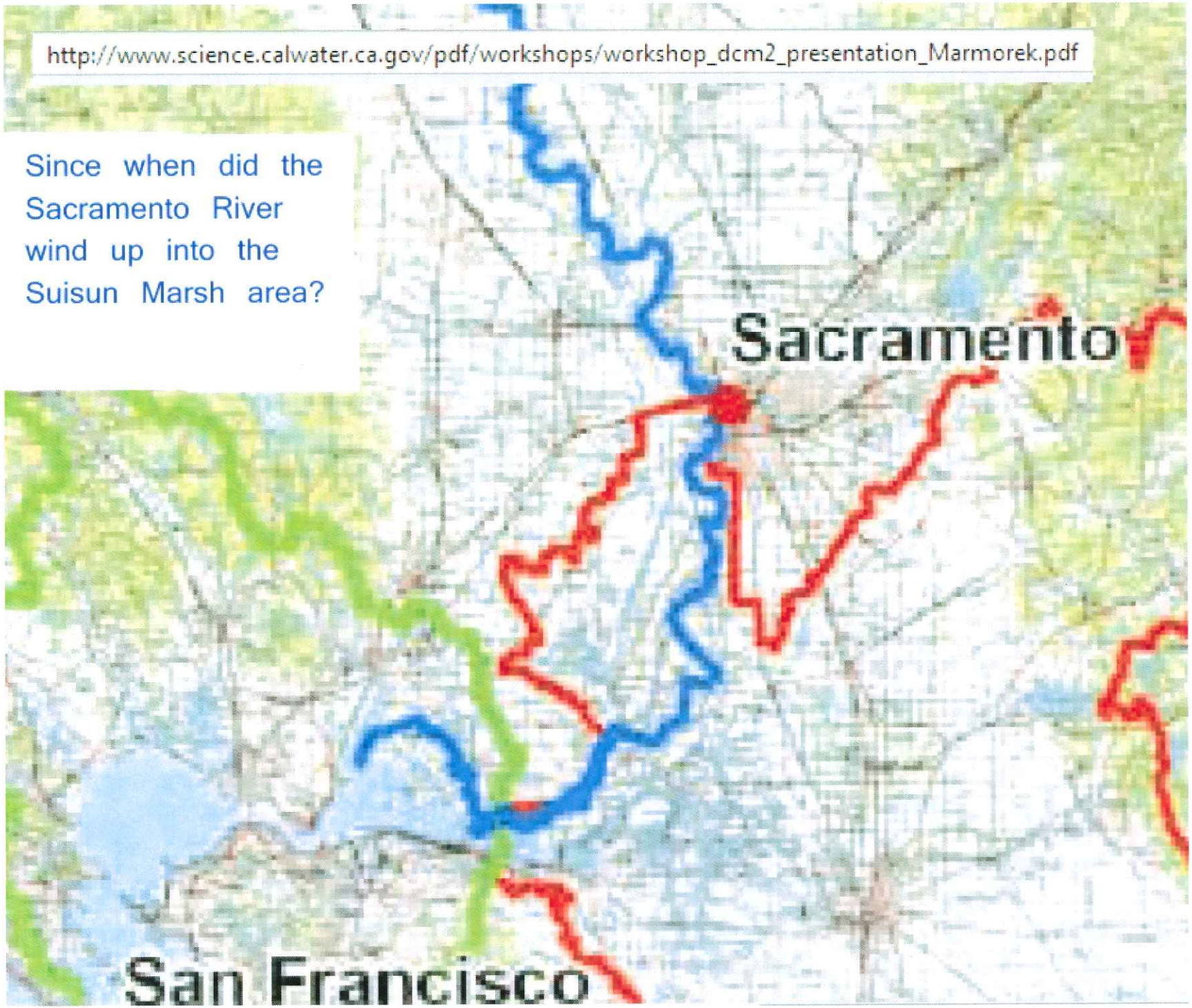
PBS NewsHour | Thursday, August 2, 2012

PBS NewsHour for Thursday, August 2, 2012 Details

Notice how the Sacramento River appears to end at the tunnel intake? Notice how the Sacramento River only goes up to Rio Vista and terminates?

Wiki's Sacramento River & Delta

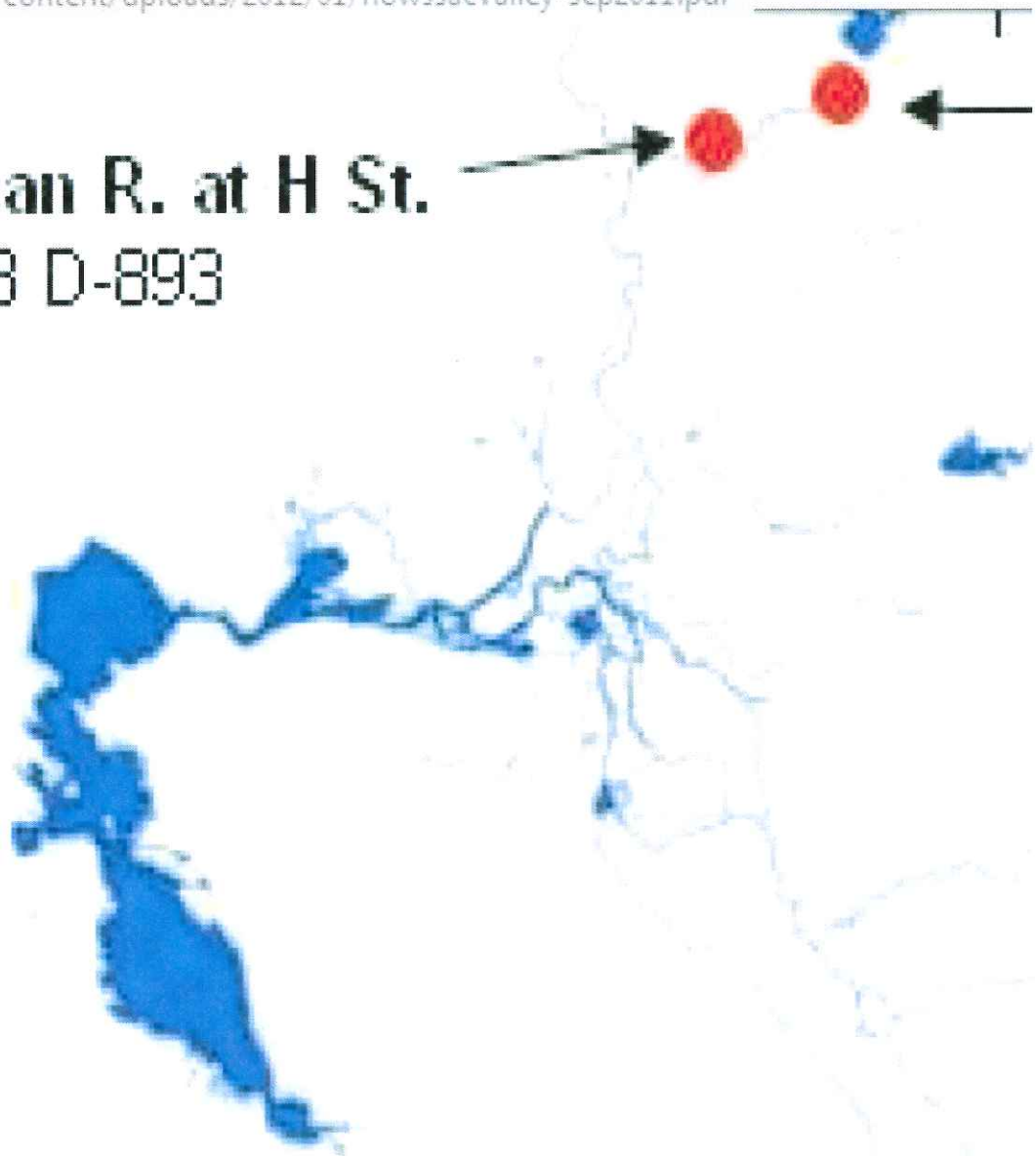
ArcGIS
California Pinniped Map
New Map
My Content
Help
Sign In
Details
Add
Edit
Basemap
Save
Share
Print
Measure
Bookmarks
Find address or place
California Pinniped Map
Pinniped rookeries and haulout sites within California.
Web Map by NOAAFisheriesSWR
Last Modified: October 19, 2011
(0 ratings, 0 comments, 375 views)
More Details...
Open this map in:
ArcGIS Explorer Online
Make your own map
Add to this map
Make a new map
Esri.com . Terms of Use . Privacy .
Contact Us . Report Abuse
http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=2ff3fabe20cf4c83959cae1597500b09
linked from the noaa website on 7/18/2012
So who made the decision to cut off Steamboat Slough???
http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/psd/rookeryhaulouts/index.htm
GRAND ISLAND
Ida Island
Isleton
Rio Vista
BRANNAN ISLAND
160
12
0
0.5
1mi
Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND | Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS


http://www.science.calwater.ca.gov/pdf/workshops/workshop_dcm2_presentation_Marmorek.pdf
Since when did the Sacramento River wind up into the Suisun Marsh area?
Sacramento
San Francisco

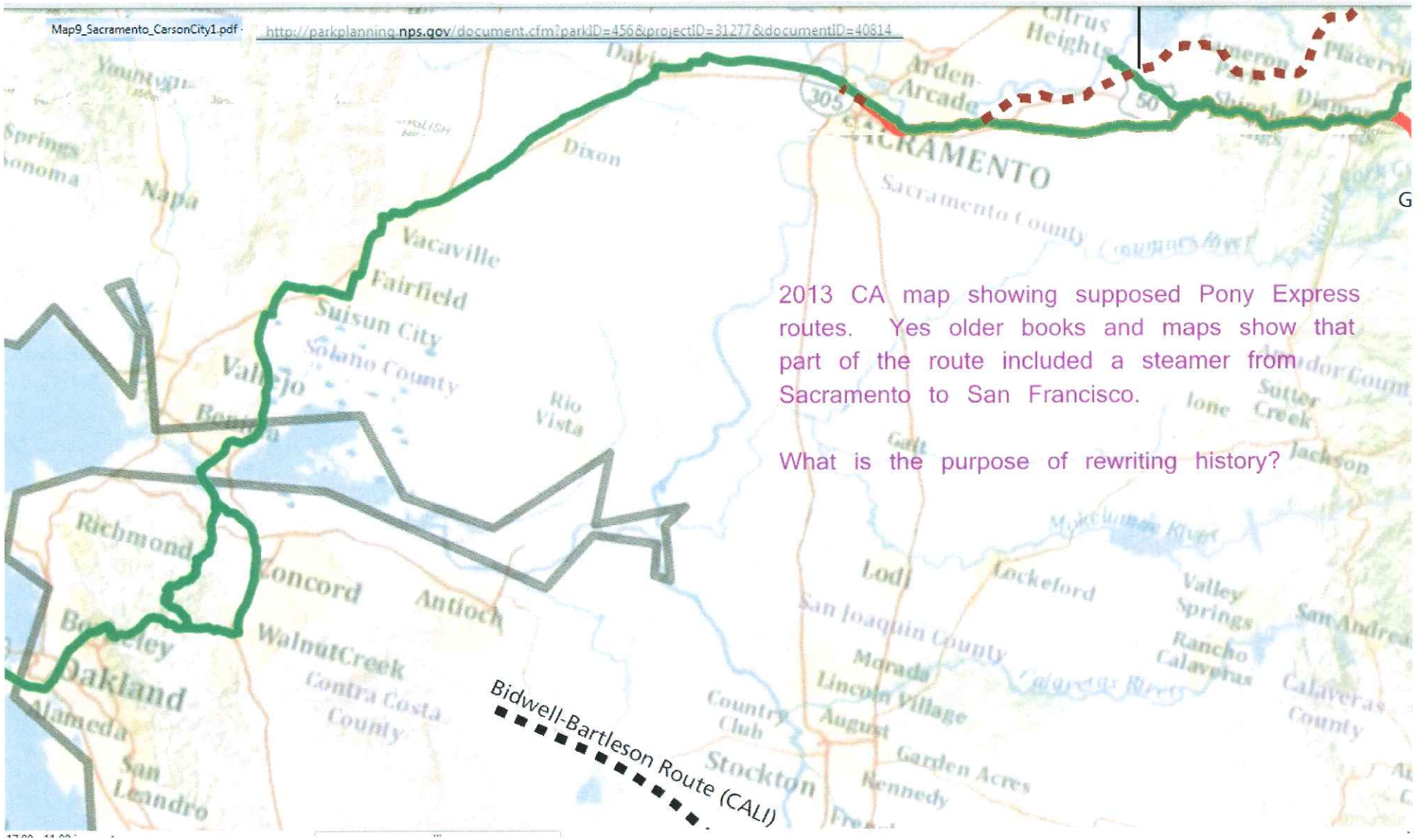
American R. at H St.

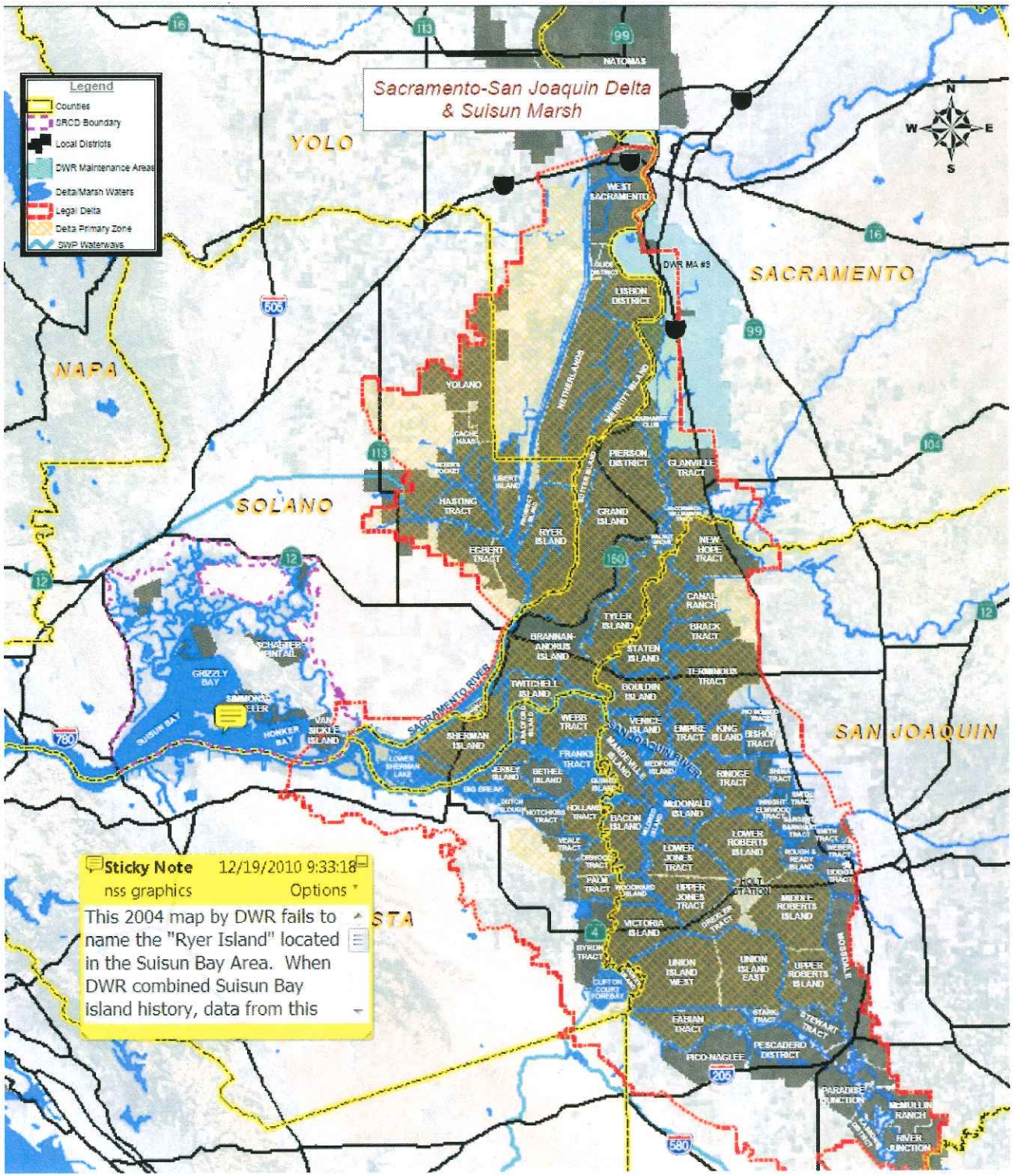
SWRCB D-893

Look closely and you will see that there is a new strait waterway cutting across Ryer Island, and a portion of Steamboat Slough (north end) is eliminated.



History of the Pony Express route being altered to avoid recognition of the Sacramento River and Delta navigation history...why?

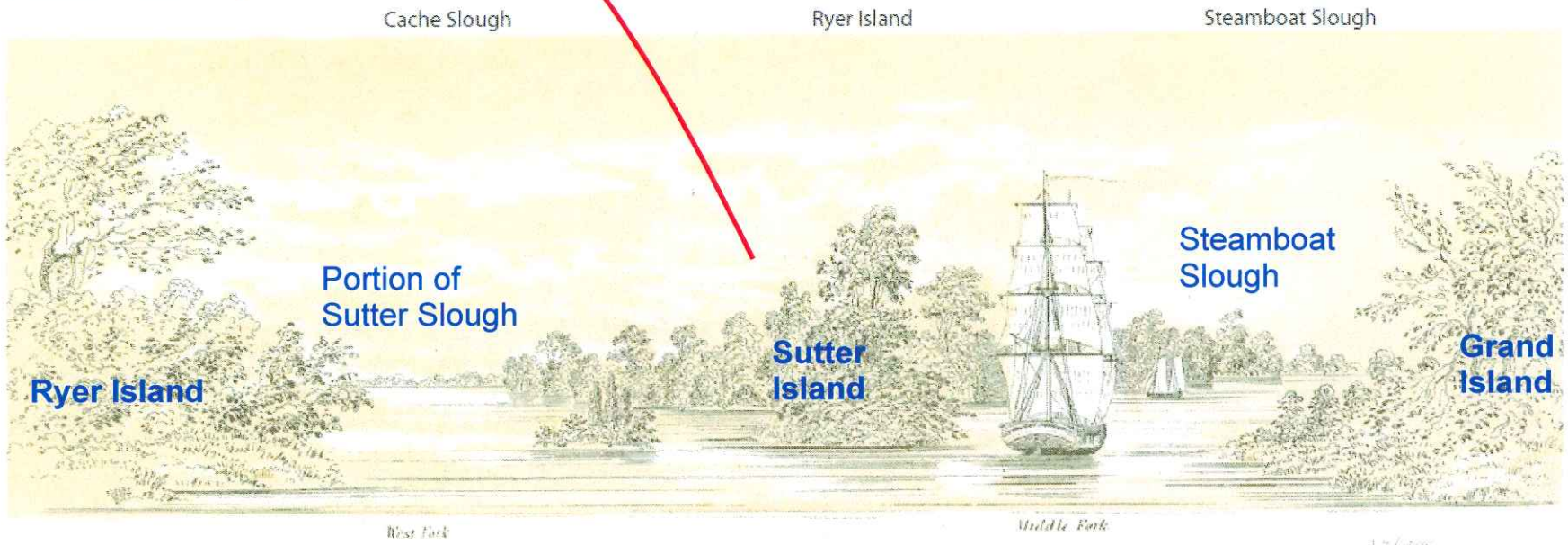



Legend
Counties
SRCD Boundary
Local Districts
DWR Maintenance Areas
Delta/Marsh Waters
Legal Delta
Delta Primary Zone
SWP Waterways
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta & Suisun Marsh
YOLO
SACRAMENTO
NAPA
SOLANO
SAN JOAQUIN
Sticky Note 12/19/2010 9:33:18
nss graphics Options
This 2004 map by DWR fails to name the "Ryer Island" located in the Suisun Bay Area. When DWR combined Suisun Bay island history, data from this

The screen print below is from the SFEI "Delta Historical Ecology Study". This study incorrectly located on maps the sketches and historical quotes SFEI used. Below is a portion of the sketch from the Commander Ringgole 1850 survey of natural or navigable waterways of the Delta. The modern-day waterway names applied by SFEI are wrong. Correct waterway names are added in blue. If SFEI can't correctly locate even such a classic sketch, Why trust their other "historical" assumptions? SFEI made at least five5 important mistakes in the study, resulting in their incorrect assumption of the extent of riparian forests, tidal water area, etc.

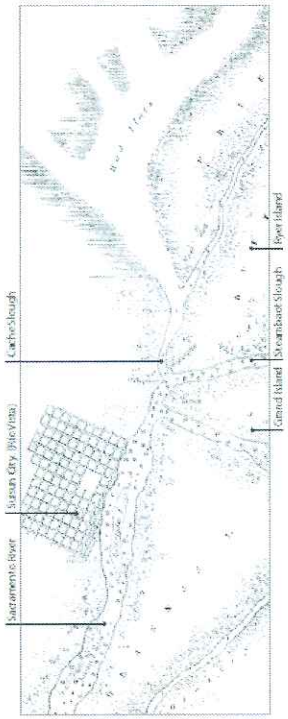
Next Page 156 / 225 http://www.sfei.org/sites/default/files/Delta_HistoricalEcologyStudy_SFEI_ASC_2012_medres.pdf Scrolling Pages One Full P

Early accounts from traveler's diaries provide some of the best descriptive information conveying the complexity of the riparian forest. Sacramento River banks were generally described as "thickly wooded and more interesting in their appearance" in comparison to the scenery downstream in the central Delta (Duvall and Rogers 1957). Vines woven about the branches formed "a matted jungle" (Fairchild 1934), giving the forest "a tangled appearance" from the river (Bryant [1848]1985). The benefits of shade, as well as the perils of snagged rigging and blocked wind from overhanging branches of the dense forest, are discussed in a number of accounts: one expedition waited to proceed "until the high trees should cast



By the way, when SFEI was notified of the above published mistake, they DID "correct" the mistake by removing the red dot on the KQED map and removing the reference link.

Email Upload Previous Page Next Page 95 / 225 Delta_HistoricalEcologyStudy_SFEI_ASC_2012_medres.pdf - Scrolling Pages One Full Page Find



Some of the shoals were associated with small islands within the channel. Several notable islands were located within the Sacramento River channel and occupied by woody vegetation. A pre-hydraulic mining era article in the *Californian* (1847) suggests that Wood Island, opposite Rio Vista, was "densely timbered" (and appropriately named). The dominance of trees on these small in-channel islands contrasted sharply with the more emergent marsh-dominated vegetation of the marsh plain (Fig. 4.23). This difference in vegetation relates to the inorganic sediments deposited on the in-channel islands during floods. Several of the islands, notably Lone Tree and Wood islands, were removed in the early 1900s when the Sacramento was straightened and dredged between the downstream end of Sherman Island and Rio Vista.

Sloughs heading into the tules

Many mid-1800s travelers and residents saw the networks of smaller blind tidal channels that wove intricately across Delta islands in a negative light. Gold miners and others plying the mazelike waterways often would be deceived by invitingly wide channel mouths, traveling for hours before

Figure 4.22. Evidence of mud flats upstream of the Delta mouth. This 1850 chart depicts a large expanse of "mud flats" above the mouth of Cache Slough. Given the focus of this survey on navigation, it is likely that this description overemphasizes the presence of tidal flats and is instead primarily describing an area of shallow channels and small patches of exposed channel margins. (Ringgold 1850a, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection, Cartography Associates)

Why doesn't SFEI use the sketch from Guillespi Island? (SFEI calls it Wood Island).

The sketch below misleads when combined with the written information directly above. SFEI uses the correct sketch in other documents so why not place it here?:

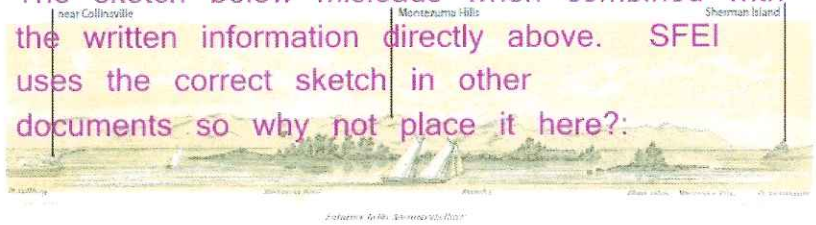


Figure 4.23. Woody vegetation occupying the islands at the Delta mouth. This 1852 sketch of the entrance to the Sacramento River shows trees occupying the small Montezuma and Chain islands in contrast to the points of marsh near Collinsville and the tip of Sherman Island. This reflects the inorganic sediments accumulated on these small in-channel islands. (Ringgold 1852, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection Cartography Associates)

discovering that the channels terminated in the tule (Gibbes 1850b). Later, levee builders were annoyed and often humbled by the effort and resources necessary to successfully dam the sloughs (Tucker 1879a).

By the early 1870s, many of these blind tidal channels had been dammed, sluiced, or filled in (Tucker 1879e). Only the largest remained by the early 1900s, and they were usually leveed or had been connected to other sloughs with cross levees and ditches. These cross levees turned land once contiguous to the upland margin into islands. Such areas can today be identified by the term "tract" instead of "island" in their names (e.g., Empire Tract; Thompson 1957). The process of damming sloughs severed the land from tidal flows, although water levels in the islands still responded to the rise and fall of tides. When comparing the historical and modern channel networks, it is evident that although many of the larger distributary channels have persisted (though perhaps wider and straighter), virtually all of the small blind tidal networks are absent (Fig. 4.24). As a result, hydroperiod for most remaining wetlands has been altered, habitat connectivity reduced, and spatial and temporal variability in habitat conditions diminished.

While the primary rivers and the large sloughs that formed the islands of the Delta comprised the network that conveyed water (as well as nutrients and biota) throughout the Delta, the blind tidal channels were central to the exchange between water and wetland. These channels provided significant spatial complexity along the marsh plain, where early observers commented on the remarkable "number and intricacy of the winding sloughs and channels" (U.S. War Department 1856a) and that the tidelands were "cut up by a large number of sloughs" (Beaumont 1859a) that formed a "[tortuous] labyrinth" (Bryant [1848]1985). The complexity and variety of channel planform is represented in early maps of the Delta as well as the 1937 aerial photography (Fig. 4.25).

This district is traversed by an interminable net-work of 'blues,' or sheets of shallow water... nearly all of which open broadly and invitingly; but the unwary voyager who trusts to their seeming resemblance to the mouth of either river he wishes to ascend is sure to become involved in labyrinthine mazes, and is not extricated without the exercise of some tact and judgment, the expenditure of a large stock of patience, and peradventure the consumption of all his provisions.

—REVERE 1849

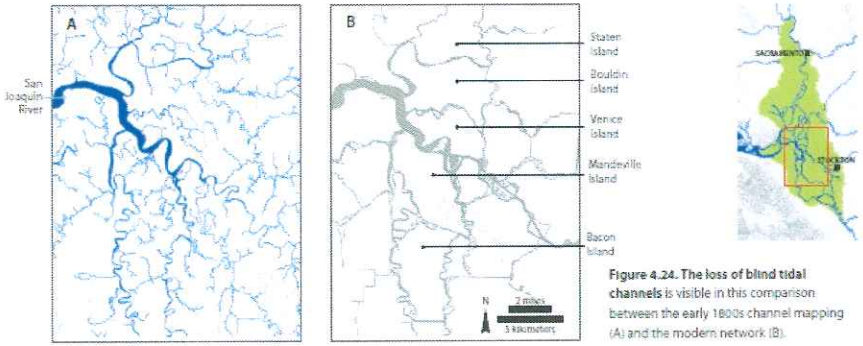
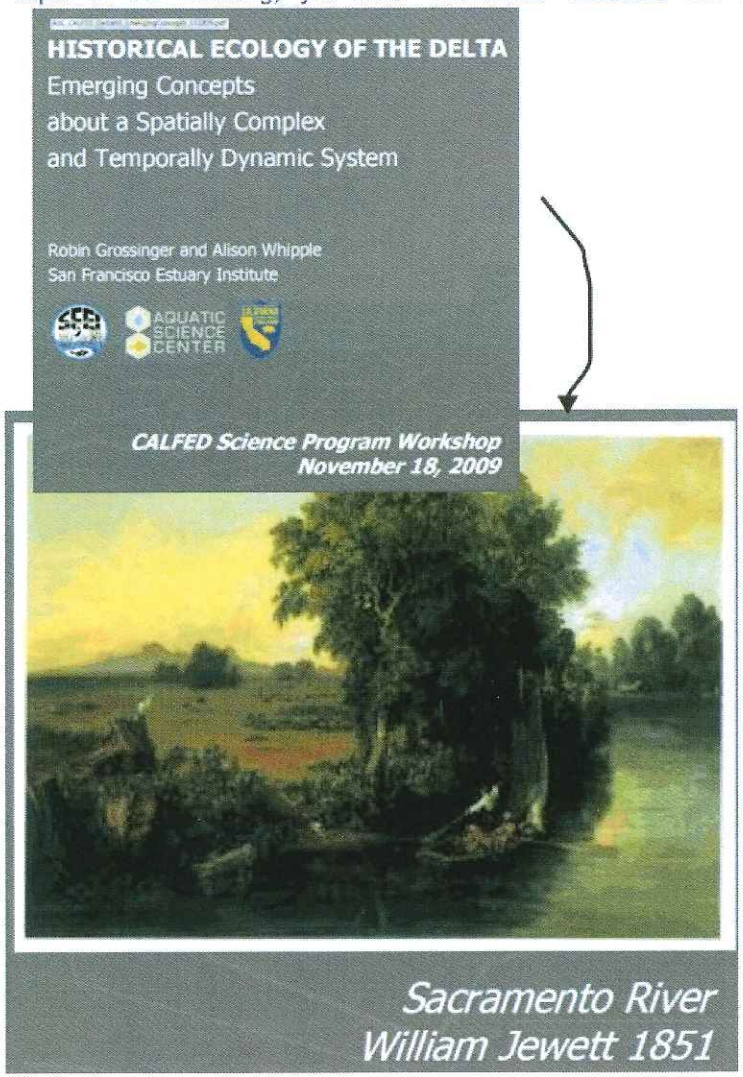


Figure 4.24. The loss of blind tidal channels is visible in this comparison between the early 1800s channel mapping (A) and the modern network (B).

VISUAL MISREPRESENTATION:

DWR-funded 2009 "brown bag" presentation on Delta History included a slide show utilizing paintings, sketches and quotes from various reference materials. But the locations depicted were revised. The purpose of the presentation appears to have been to create an inaccurate understanding of the condition of the San Joaquin River versus the Sacramento River at the time of California statehood and settlement. There were over 100 persons at the meeting and most of those persons appeared to be from state agencies or legislative offices. One has to wonder WHY the state is intentionally providing misleading information!

Below is one example: A historic painting is said to represent the Sacramento River (in the Delta regio, the topic of the meeting) yet other references indicated the same painting is of the Feather River



Hock Farm (A View of the Butte Mountains from Feather River, California)

William Smith Jewett (1812-1873). *Hock Farm (A View of the Butte Mountains from Feather River, California)*, 1851, oil on canvas. The Oakland Museum of California, gift of an anonymous donor

PRIMARY DELTA LANDSCAPES

Much attention in restoration ecology literature is paid to the importance of large-scale process-based restoration in building ecological function over the long term (Hobbs 1996, Bell et al. 1997, Simenstad et al. 2006, Beechie et al. 2010, Greiner 2010). Appropriate strategies are those that address interacting physical processes and how they play out at the landscape scale, such as a tidally influenced floodplain that will, over time, become more tidally influenced with sea level rise (Florsheim et al. 2008). Larger patterns emerge from the research for this project, illustrating how habitats were arranged in response to physical context. The large-scale patterns foster conceptual thinking about landscape characteristics, how they function depending on different suites of physical processes and geomorphic settings, and how they adjust over time in response to physical drivers.

Before significant human modifications over the last century and a half, the landforms of Delta supported complex habitat mosaics arranged in patterns at the landscape scale, where habitats varied predictably in space and time along physical gradients. The Delta was not simply an extensive jumble of patches of different habitat types shifting constantly through time. Landscape patterns were quite stable; the habitats comprising them may have been more dynamic, but the overall patterns reflected physical processes expressed along well defined spatial gradients and primary landforms.

Thinking about the Delta as a series of landscapes is useful for a subregional comparison of pattern, function and process. It is also an exercise fraught with challenges, as there are no clear boundaries between these landscapes and these divisions are different depending upon the characteristic examined. Every landscape of the Delta could be said to have some attributes of other landscapes and it is therefore important to also describe components of the landscape as they fall along the physical gradient of a certain attribute (e.g., tidal influence).

The landscapes of the Delta were an expression of the physical landforms and processes that varied from north to south and east to west. They were governed by many of the same physical processes and shared many of the same habitat types. However, many characteristics differed, including the relative proportion of habitat types, size of features and habitats, vegetation community, hydrologic and habitat connectivity, and landscape position. Although there are multiple levels of complexity, we choose in this report to frame the basic patterns of the Delta as forming three primary landscapes: the tidal islands landscape of the central Delta, the flood basins landscape of the north Delta, and the distributary rivers landscape of the south Delta (Fig. 3.10). The tidal islands landscape characterizes the area

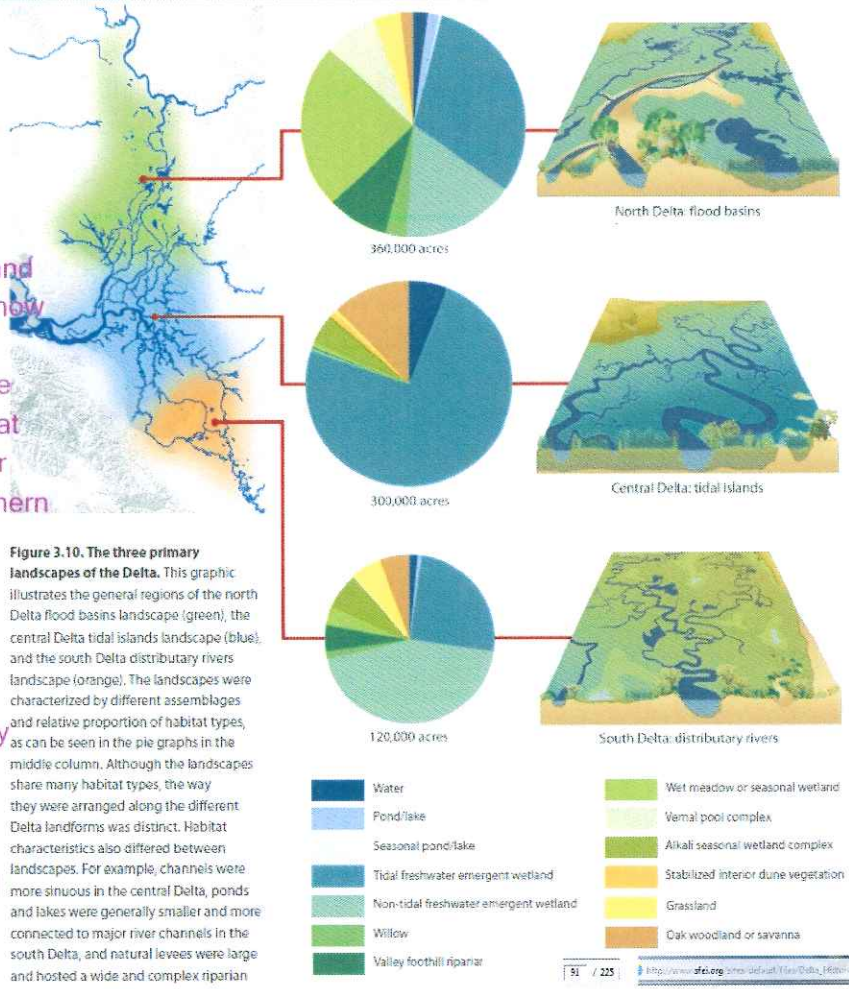


Figure 3.10. The three primary landscapes of the Delta. This graphic illustrates the general regions of the north Delta flood basins landscape (green), the central Delta tidal islands landscape (blue), and the south Delta distributary rivers landscape (orange). The landscapes were characterized by different assemblages and relative proportion of habitat types, as can be seen in the pie graphs in the middle column. Although the landscapes share many habitat types, the way they were arranged along the different Delta landforms was distinct. Habitat characteristics also differed between landscapes. For example, channels were more sinuous in the central Delta, ponds and lakes were generally smaller and more connected to major river channels in the south Delta, and natural levees were large and hosted a wide and complex riparian forest in the north Delta. Conceptual diagrams illustrating these landscapes are shown in the third column.

Historical maps and written records show the blue area of this map as quite different from what SFEI portrays, for at least the northern half of the blue area!

What is the purpose of SFEI in revising history to create an ecosystem that did not exist in the lower central Delta area?

Many historic maps and sketches show the south Delta as tule fields and NOT an oak woodland or forest.

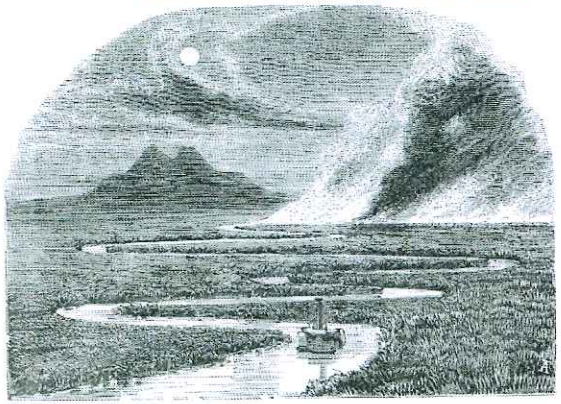
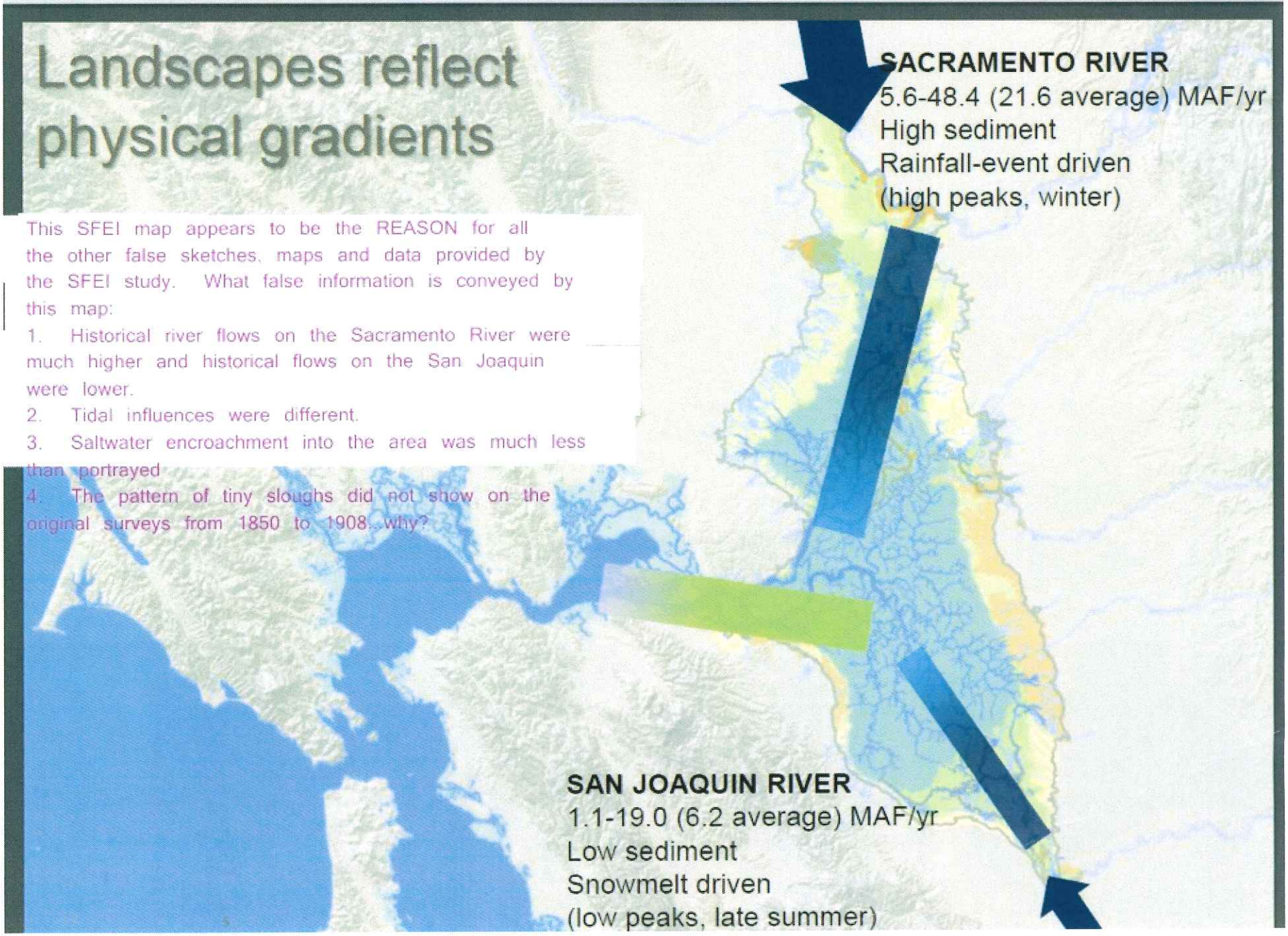


Figure 4.15. Meanders of the San Joaquin are seen in this engraving titled "Night scene on the San Joaquin River – Monte Diablo in the distance" (Hutchings 1862). Rather monotonous vegetation and a lack of large trees along the river is notable, in stark contrast to the tall overhanging

http://ca.gov/Apps/SearchNew.aspx?search=ralph+norris&cx=001779225245372747843%3Amdsmtl_vi1a&cof=&ie=UTF-8&submit.x=0&submit.y=0
Upload Previous Page Next Page 32 / 87 Item_6_SFEI_Presentation.pdf Zoom Out Zoom In 100% Scrolling Pages One Full

Landscapes reflect physical gradients



This SFEI map appears to be the REASON for all the other false sketches, maps and data provided by the SFEI study. What false information is conveyed by this map:

1. Historical river flows on the Sacramento River were much higher and historical flows on the San Joaquin were lower.
2. Tidal influences were different.
3. Saltwater encroachment into the area was much less than portrayed
4. The pattern of tiny sloughs did not show on the original surveys from 1850 to 1908...why?