

Suisun Marsh History

A group of ducks is captured in flight over a marsh at sunset. The ducks are silhouetted against the warm, golden light of the setting sun, with their wings spread wide. The background shows a body of water and tall grasses, creating a serene and naturalistic scene.

Pete Chadwick
California Dept. of Fish & Game
Emeritus

Delta Fish & Wildlife Protection Study DFG & DWR 1961-1970

- Survey of estuarine ecology
- Gathering data on potential physical effects of SWP (and CVP)
- Collate the above to identify potential biological problems

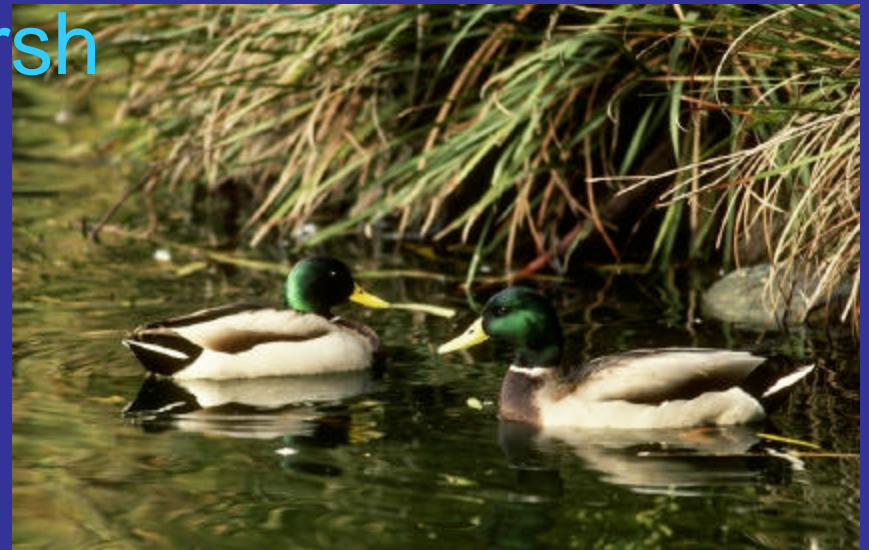
Suisun Marsh Highest Priority Wildlife Problems

Supporting Rationale:

- Waterfowl use in Suisun > Napa Marsh
- Waterfowl food resources > in brackish than more saline marshes
- Alkali bulrush most important waterfowl food in brackish marshes
- Bulrush seed production dependent on soil salinity and flooding cycle

Hypothesis:

The primary wildlife need related to the SWP (and CVP) is maintenance of water salinities needed to grow alkali bulrush and other associated brackish marsh plants in Suisun Marsh



Overall Suisun Marsh Management Strategy

- Protect Marsh from urban encroachment
 - Suisun Marsh Preservation Act, 1974
- Maintain status quo regarding tidal wetlands and managed wetlands
- Have adequate salinity water available to manage brackish marsh
- Encourage owners of managed wetlands appropriately

Overall Water Supply Strategy

- Maintain adequate salinities in interior marsh channels
- Provide alternate supplies for some lands bordering Suisun Bay
- Mitigate for degradation on channel islands in the Bay by enhancing interior marsh

Assuring Availability of Adequate Quality Water

- Recognition of problem in SWRCB D1369, 1970
- SWRCB standards – D1485, 1978
- Suisun Marsh Initial Facilities
 - DFG, DWR, USBR 1987
- Suisun Marsh Preservation Agreement
 - DFG, DWR, USBR 1987