Wetland Typology and Historical Loss



ERIC D STEIN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL WATER RESEARCH PROJECT





Main Messages

- There is a great diversity of wetlands
 - All perform similar functions
 - May need different tools to assess different types
- Historical ecology provides insight into past losses
 Patterns vary throughout the region
- New programs are being developed to track future change
 - Ability to evaluate effectiveness of management actions

Overall Goal: Protect Wetland Functions

"Purpose of the State Wetlands and Riparian Area Protection Policy is to <u>protect all waters of the State</u>, <u>including wetlands</u>, from dredge and fill discharges"



Key Questions

- Where are our wetlands?
- What is the condition of our wetlands?
- What are the major stressors affecting wetlands?
- How are things changing over time?
 Effectiveness of management programs



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Traditional View of Wetlands



Additional Wetland Types

- Rivers & Streams
- Lake margins
- Depressions
- Slopes and seeps



Dry (sometimes) is Normal



Programs Should Encompass All Conditions





Functions occur across entire hydrologic gradient to varying degrees

Key Questions

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Where are our wetlands?

- What is the condition of our wetlands?
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How are things changing over time?
 • Effectiveness of management programs



Historical Ecology: Understanding Change Over Time







Historical Ecology=Weight of Evidence





















- Historically (19,560 ha)
 - o 40% vegetated wetlands (e.g. salt marsh)
 - o 25% was unvegetated wetlands (e.g. salt flat and mudflat)
 - 35% was subtidal water.
- Since ca. 1850, overall loss of 48% of historical estuarine habitat
 - \circ Estuarine vegetated wetlands 75% loss
 - \circ Estuarine unvegetated 78% loss
 - Subtidal water now is 71% of total area



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"The Saticoy springs furnished the only water in summer, and the only tree shelter for a circuit of three or four miles." – Cooper 1887 "the bed is plainly over a hundred yards in width in spots" – Crespi 1769

"...the shallow river that creeps lazily out from the grove of alders and willows" – Holder ca. 1893



"Along the river are small, isolat groves of cottonwoods and willow with here and there an occasion sycamore." – Evermann 1886



"It is a fine grassy plain...with a few dry creeks or alkaline ponds" – Brewer 1861

"There is not on the said place, any kind of timber, for the few (trees) it produces are only good for firewood, so that for the purposes of building houses and fences it will have to be brought from the river Santa Clara..." – Carrillo 1833











✓ Loss of 38,500 acres (15,500 ha) - 86% of historical wetlands lost

Palustrine wetland most impacted - greatest losses in the tidal fringe area

Contemporary lacustrine wetlands mostly man-made - shift in wetland profile

Major Agents of Change

1 7

- Railroads
 0 1870s
- Groundwater Extraction
 0 1890s
- Flood control
 0 1915-1940s









Demonstrating Change Assessment



Change Assessment Products

• Report on overall changes:

- Change in area by wetland type
- Change in stream length by stream type
- Change in stream area

Report on specific change categories:

- Wetland type to a different wetland type
- Wetland/stream <--> open water
- Wetland/stream <--> natural upland
- Wetland/stream <--> developed
- Wetland/stream <--> agriculture
- Wetland/stream <--> structure

Conclusions

- California contains a diversity of wetlands
 - Wetlands span a broad range of hydrologic conditions
 - Available tools vary by wetland type
- Historical wetland losses vary from 50% 90%
 Oraries by wetland type and location
- Many watersheds in S. CA. have not yet been assessed for historical losses
 - Historical ecology studies can inform planning
- New programs are being developed to track future change
 - Opportunities to support implementation through new wetland policies

Thank You

U.S. COAST SURVEY MAPS OF CALIFORNIA

Under the direction of some of the leading American scientists of the 19th century, the United States Coast Survey (USCS) created exceptionally accurate and detailed maps of the country's coastline. These surveys (commonly referred to as "T-sheets") are the single most important data source for understanding the physical and ecological characteristics of the US shoreline prior to Euro-American modification. Their depictions of coastal wetlands and estuaries prior to major development are valuable tools for coastal zone planning and estuary management. THIS WEBSITE PROVIDES ACCESS to digital versions of the T-sheets, GIS layers based on the maps, and several related tools developed to support their use. T-sheets are currently available for parts of Southern California and San Francisco Bay.

We wish to thank the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Carlsbad Field Office, Coastal Program for providing the funding for this web site.

T-SHEET USERS GUIDE Guidance for understanding and interpreting the T-sheets

Background, interpretation, and initial regional analysis of Southern California T-sheets

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