

OFFICE MEMO

TO: Ed Morris Jason Harbaugh	DATE: 16 July 2009
	SUBJECT: Webb Tract visit - July 14, 2009
FROM: Kim Rosmaier	

Introduction

Jason Harbaugh and I met with Tom Shapland (UCD) at the ferry. Tom expressed interest in locating the potential next site for the SR2 (rover) based on our observations during our previous visit. We had noted some areas of high density of Johnson grass and Tom wanted to install SR2 in Johnson grass. As with previous surveys, all fields are visited and attributed (as in a normal land use survey). Separate point files are maintained for each visit.

Observations

After a brief tour of the island, we visited the SR1 location. The field was still clean after the second discing. The sonic anemometer and surface renewal will be moved to the new SR2 location today.



Our second stop was at the SR2 location. The field had spotty vegetation but Jason and I still evaluated the field as fallow. The SR2 will be moved from this location today.



Field 19 SR2

During this survey, it was decided we need to refine our attributing of the fields on Webb. I started to identify some fields as mixed use with approximate percentages of non-irrigated fallow field (nF-F) and Idle (nI1). However, due to the significant variability of vegetation within a field, we decided to use a standard mixed use of 50/50, i.e. 50% fallow field and 50% idle. This indicates the discing is visible but there is enough vegetation for the field to be considered idle.

This nF-F/nI1 designation is a refinement from the survey of 07/01/09. During that survey we used the I1 designation for fields that had considerable vegetation. During this survey, we decided it was necessary to indicate the evidence of the discing.



If a field was less than 50% vegetation, we designated it as nF-F. If there was more than 50% vegetation but not fully covered, we designated it as nI1

There was considerable vegetation growth throughout the tract, especially on the east side of the island. Many of the fields had almost 100% coverage. Because Jason and I determined these fields would be designated as native vegetation (NV) in a normal land use survey, these fields have been attributed as NV. The native vegetation is mixture of grasses and pigweed.

The following are photos of fields identified as NV.

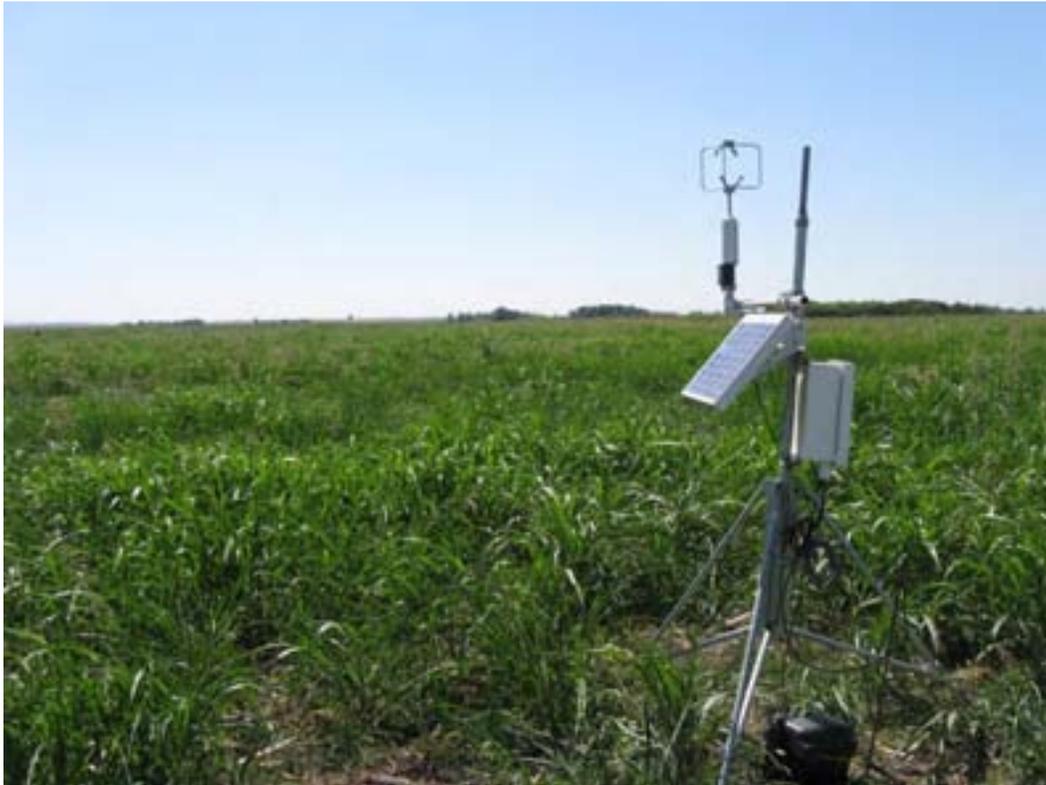


Viewing northeast, fields 34, 35, 36, 60





Tom Shapland selected Field 116 to be the new location for the SR2 and sonic anemometer. This field was chosen because it is more than 85% Johnson grass.



The height of the Johnson grass ranged from 12-48 inches, with the average appearing to be between 24-36 inches.

Due to time constraints (the last ferry departs Webb Tract at 5pm), Jason and I assisted Tom with the installation of the equipment.

OFFICE MEMO

TO: Ed Morris Jason Harbaugh	DATE: 22 July 2009
FROM: Kim Rosmaier	SUBJECT: Webb Tract visit - July 21, 2009

Introduction

'Twas a lovely day for a visit to Webb Tract, warm but breezy. Jason and I performed the Webb Tract monitoring survey on July 21, 2009. Fields in the southeast were being disced.

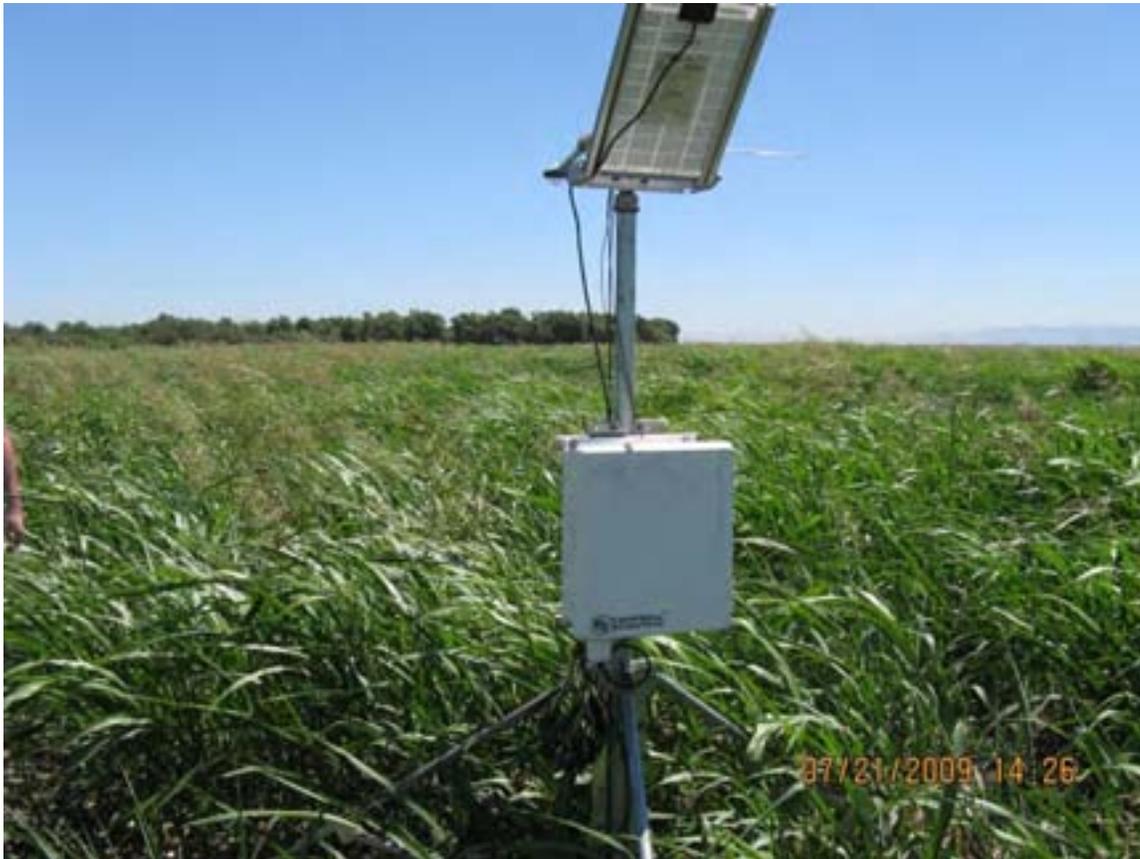
Observations

– The permanent SR station, SR1, is located in Field 23. The field continues to have slow growth of vegetation.



SR1 looking west 7/21/09

The roving SR station, SR2, is located in a field of Johnson grass.



SR2 looking south

When the station was installed on 7/14/09, the average height of JG appeared to be 24-40 inches with a maximum height of 5 feet. During this visit it was noted the JG has grown on average 6 inches, thus having a range of 30-46 inches, with considerable infill of vacant land. This growth has established a canopy coverage of approximately 85-90%.

– As stated in a previous report, the amount of vegetation within a single field makes it difficult to assess the field as a one land use. The following three photos show Field 44 as we traveled from south to north on the west side.



– Fields in the southeast, east of the pump, were being disced. The following photo, taken 07/21/06, is of fields 34, 35, and 36 (looking NE) after discing.



This photo, taken on 7/14/09, is of fields 34, 35, and 36 (looking NE) provides a comparison of pre- and post-discing. The vegetation in this photo was approximately 2-4 feet in height.



– This photo shows the interface between disced and undisc'd fields 36 and 60, respectively. This also provides a comparison of disced and undisc'd fields.



– There is a wide range of vegetation on the tract and the lack of irrigation has not deterred the growth of vegetation. The pigweed in field 46 has now reached heights greater than 2 feet and canopy coverage is 85-95%.



– The use of 50% each for nF-F and nI1 is only to indicate the field is not completely fallow or completely idle. It does not indicate the actual percentage of either attribute. We identified this field as nF-F+nI1, but the 50% designation is not accurate for either classification.



– We are also being generous in identifying some fields as fallow (F-F), as some would be considered idle in a “typical” land use survey but we use F-F to indicate discing is evident.

