



Potential Impacts of Reducing Inflow to the Salton Sea

Prepared for the
State Water Resources Board

Presented by the
Salton Sea Database Program

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

May 14, 2002

The Salton Sea—California's Largest Lake

Closed basin, watershed draining 7,851 square miles

Surface area 367 square miles at 227 feet bsl

35 miles long, 15 miles wide, 51 feet deep





The Gulf of California 12 million years ago



**Sediments start
to fill in the Gulf**



**Sediments from the
Grand Canyon and
Colorado Plateau
fill in the Gulf**



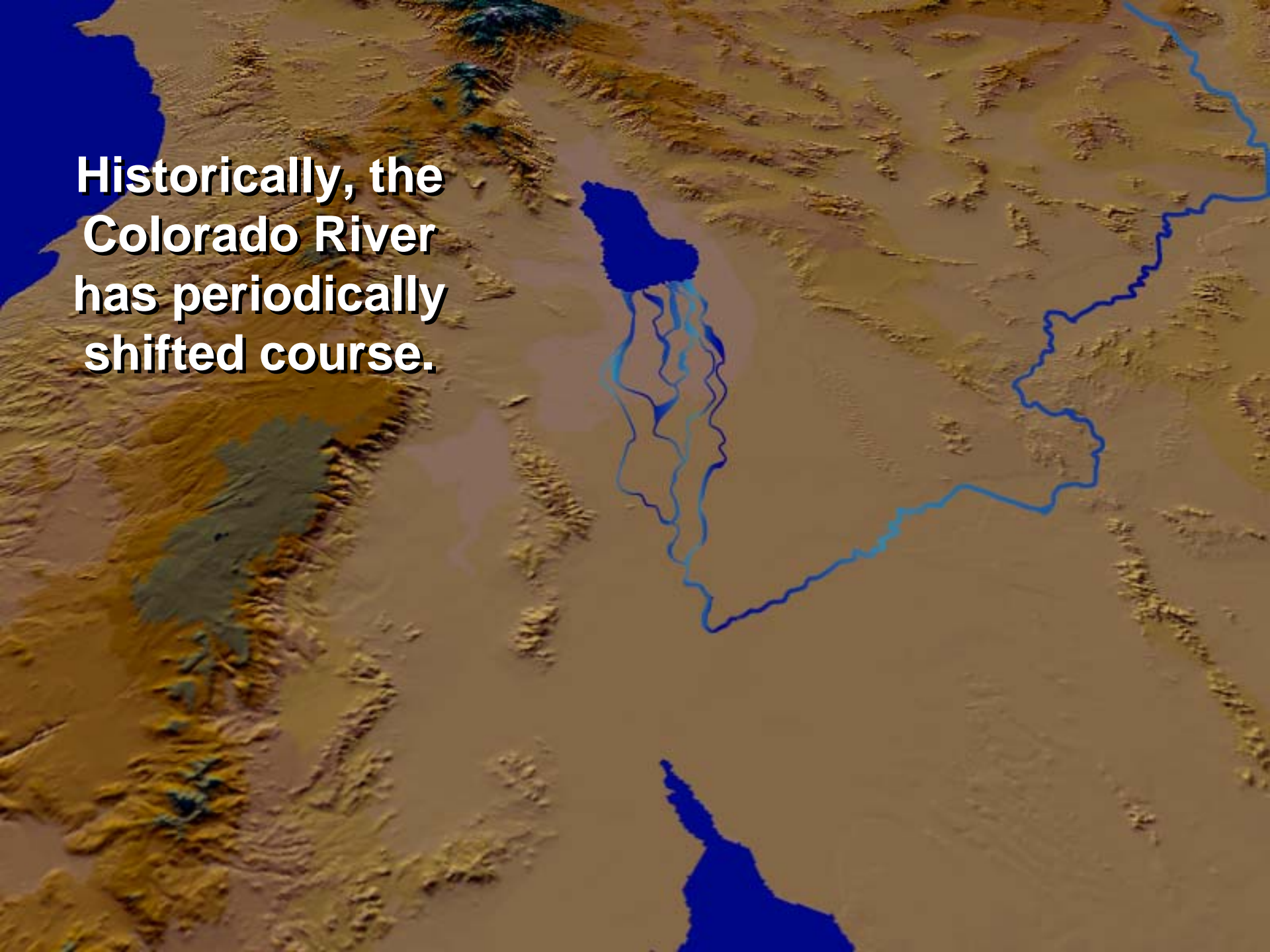
**The Salton Basin
is cut off from
the Gulf**



**Historically, the
Colorado River
has periodically
shifted course.**



**Historically, the
Colorado River
has periodically
shifted course.**



**Historically, the
Colorado River
has periodically
shifted course.**



**Ancient Lake
Cahuilla was
several times
larger than the
present Sea.**



At 39 ft above sea level, Lake Cahuilla would spill over into the Gulf



**Cycles of drying
and filling have
recurred into
modern times**



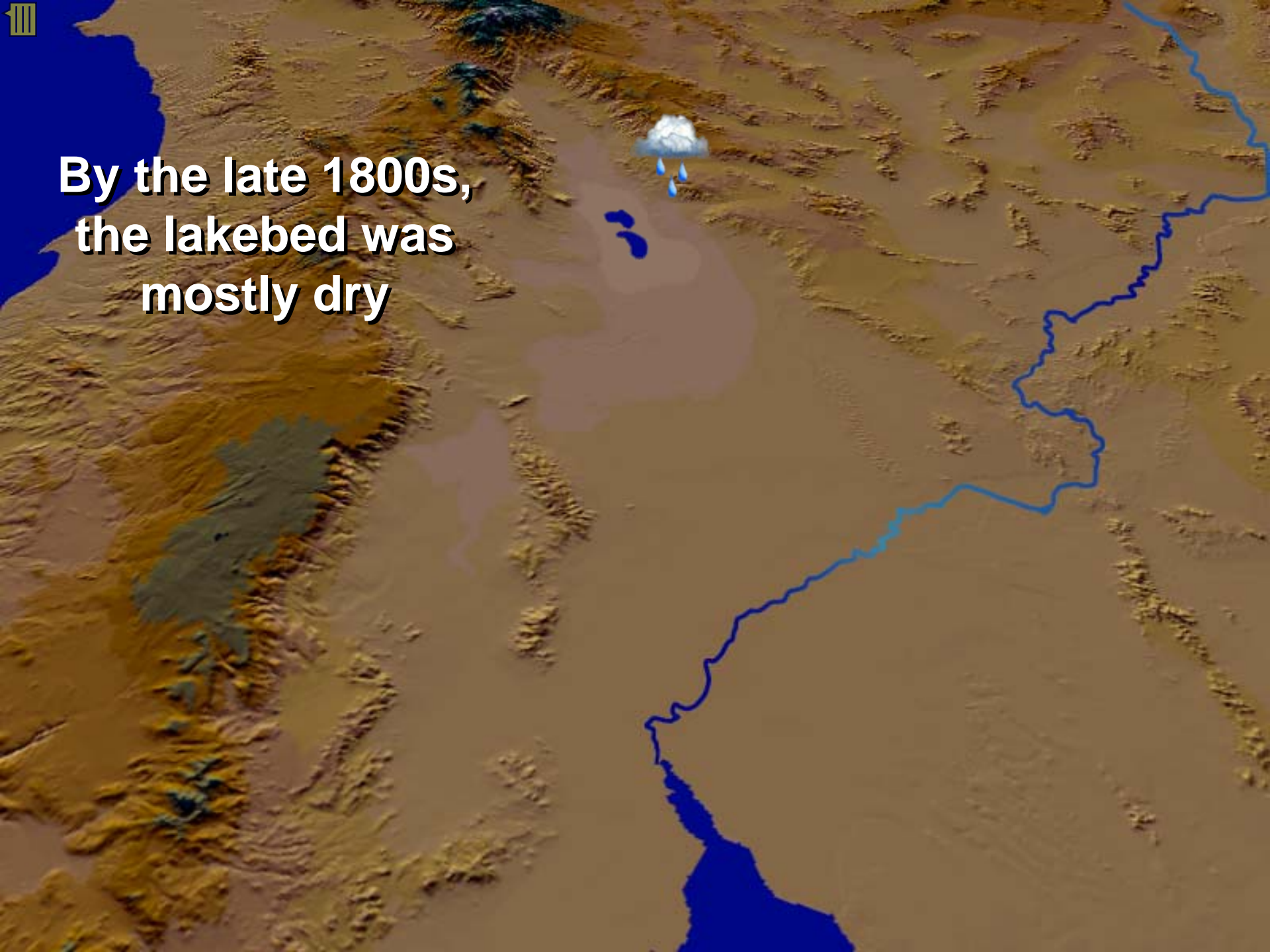
**Cycles of drying
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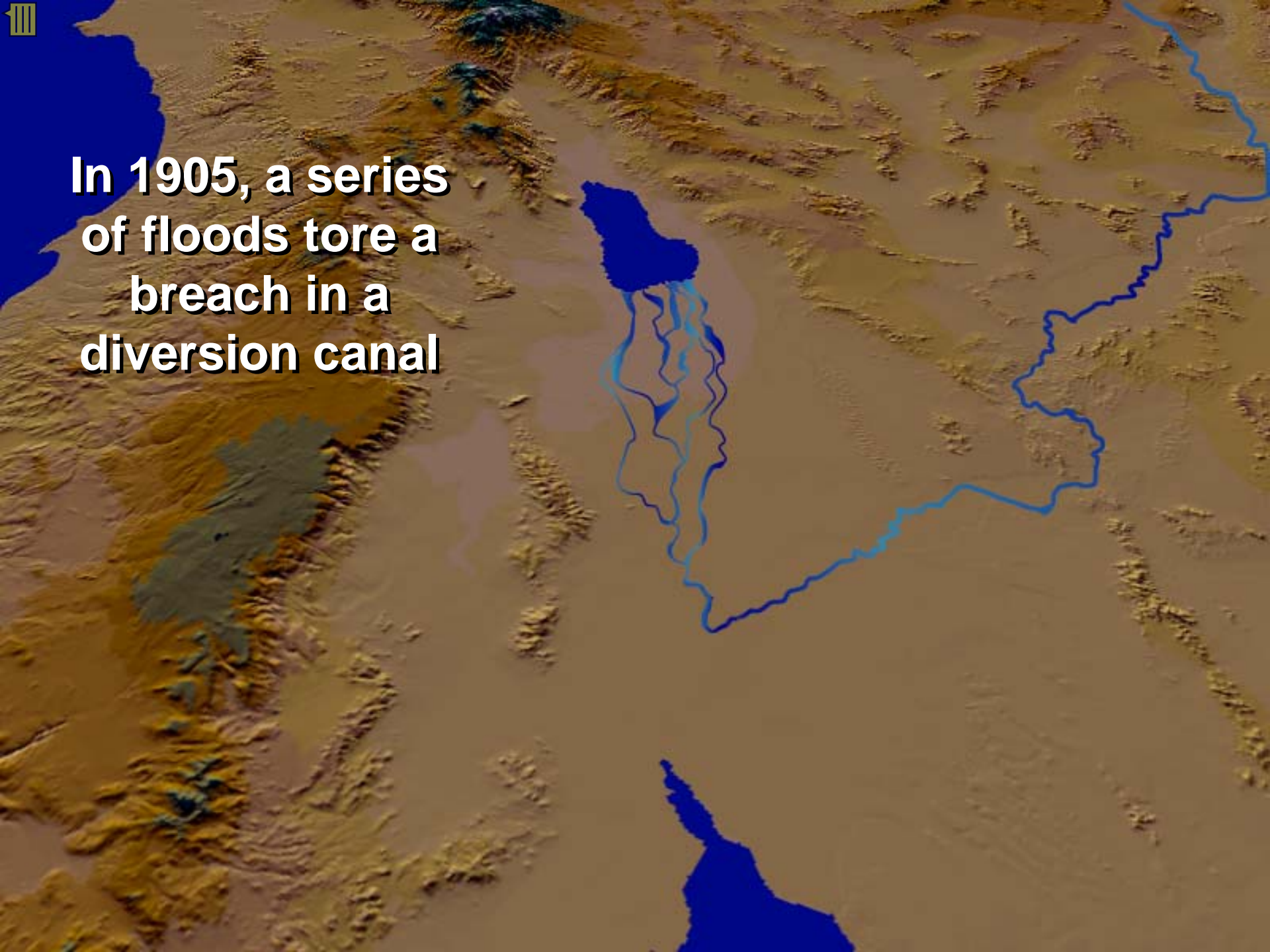
**Cycles of drying
and filling have
recurred into
modern times**



**By the late 1800s,
the lakebed was
mostly dry**



**In 1905, a series
of floods tore a
breach in a
diversion canal**



**Today, the Sea is
sustained by
agricultural
drainage**

Coachella Canal

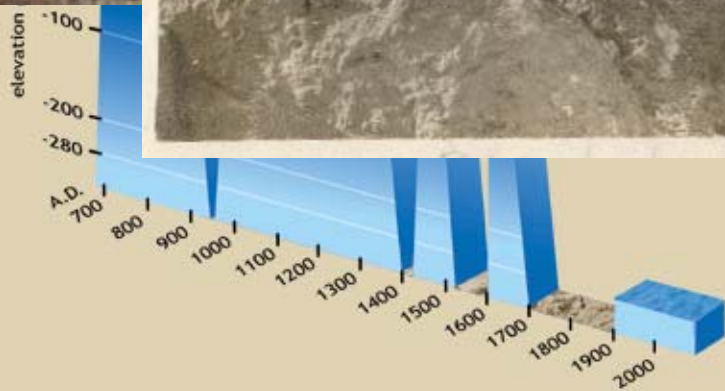
All-American Canal



Ancient shoreline



Cahuilla fish trap



A topographic map of the Salton Sea region, showing the Salton River and the Salton Sea. The map is color-coded by elevation, with brown and tan representing higher elevations and blue representing water. The Salton River is shown flowing from the north into the Salton Sea. The Salton Sea is a large body of water, and the surrounding land is mostly flat with some low-lying areas.

The Salton Sea was not an “accident”.

It was human intervention that prevented the next stand of Lake Cahuilla.

Very fine sediments cover the entire area of the Lake Cahuilla lakebed today.

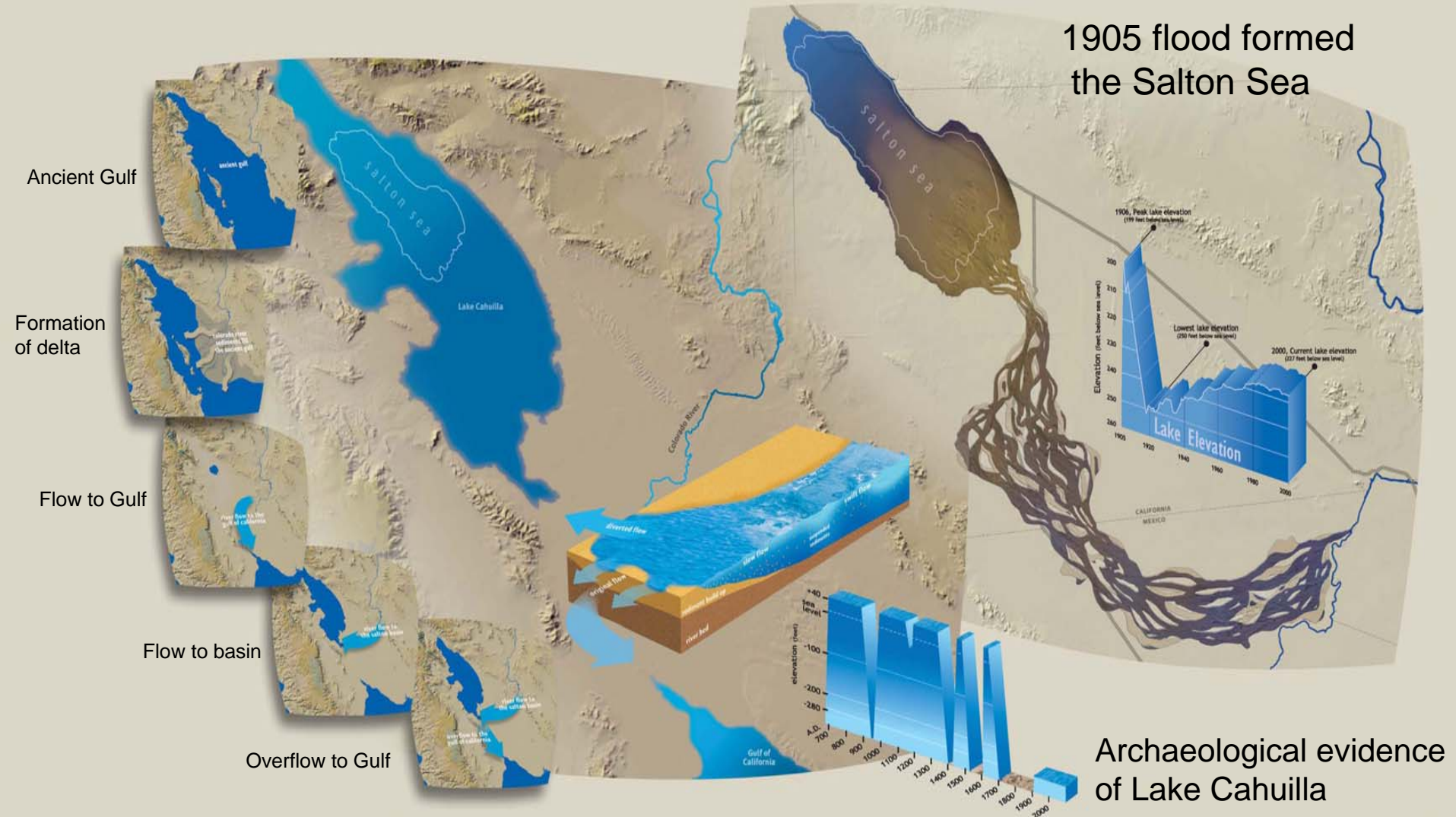
Dams on the river prevent further sedimentation.

Formation

Lake Cahuilla would form when seasonal floods would overflow the river

SALTON SEA

1905 flood formed the Salton Sea

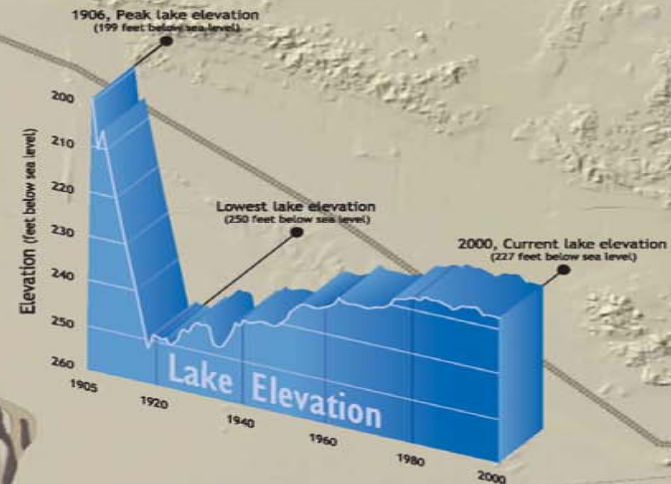
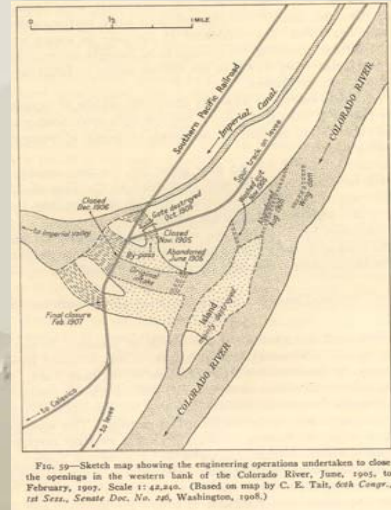


Archaeological evidence of Lake Cahuilla

Formation of Salton Sea

Personal accounts of floods in 1840, 1849, 1852, 1859, 1867, & 1891

Natural flood on the Colorado River breached a diversion canal in 1905



Southern Pacific Railroad fills breach

28 ft. waterfall near Calexico



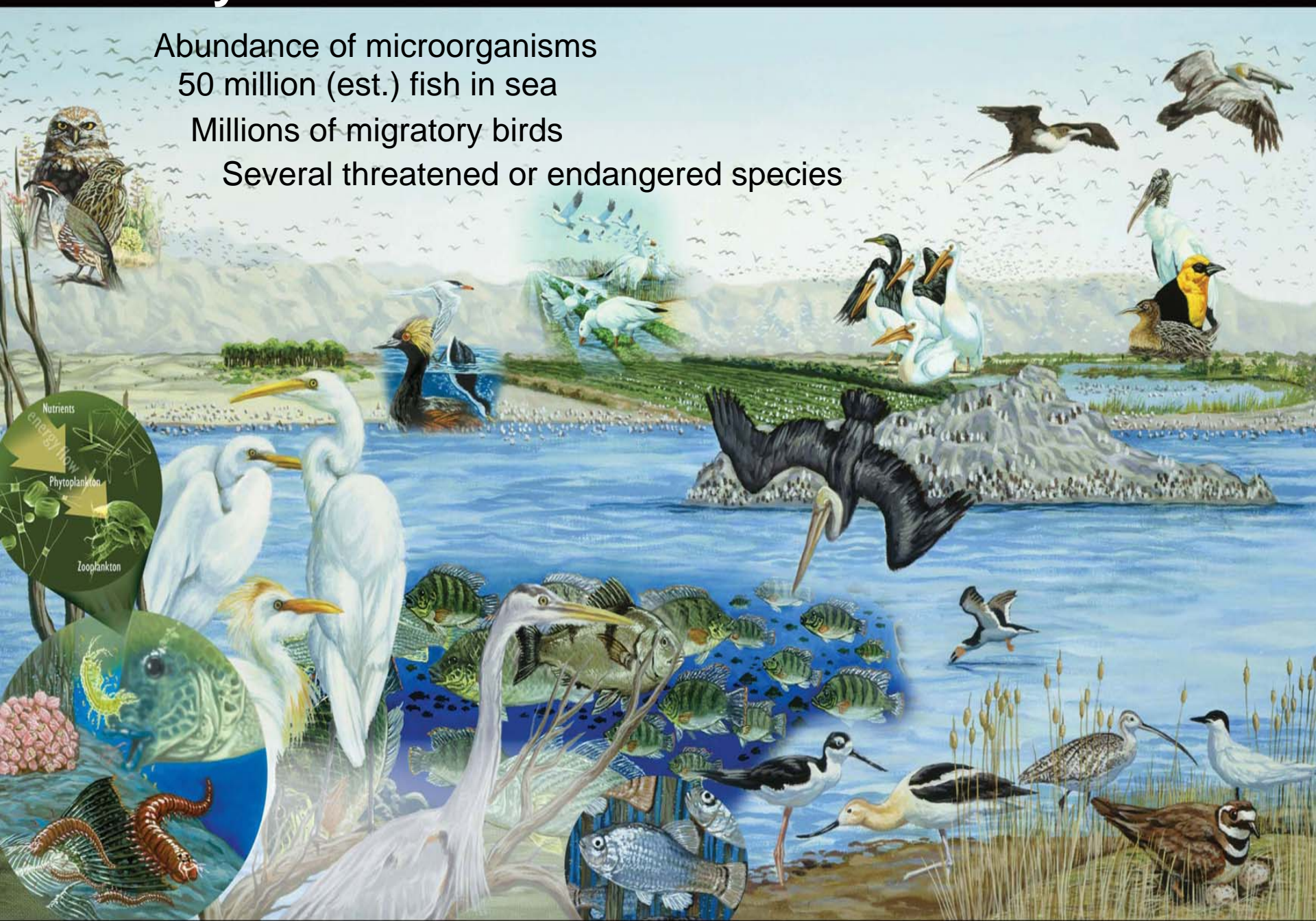
Diversity of Life

Abundance of microorganisms

50 million (est.) fish in sea

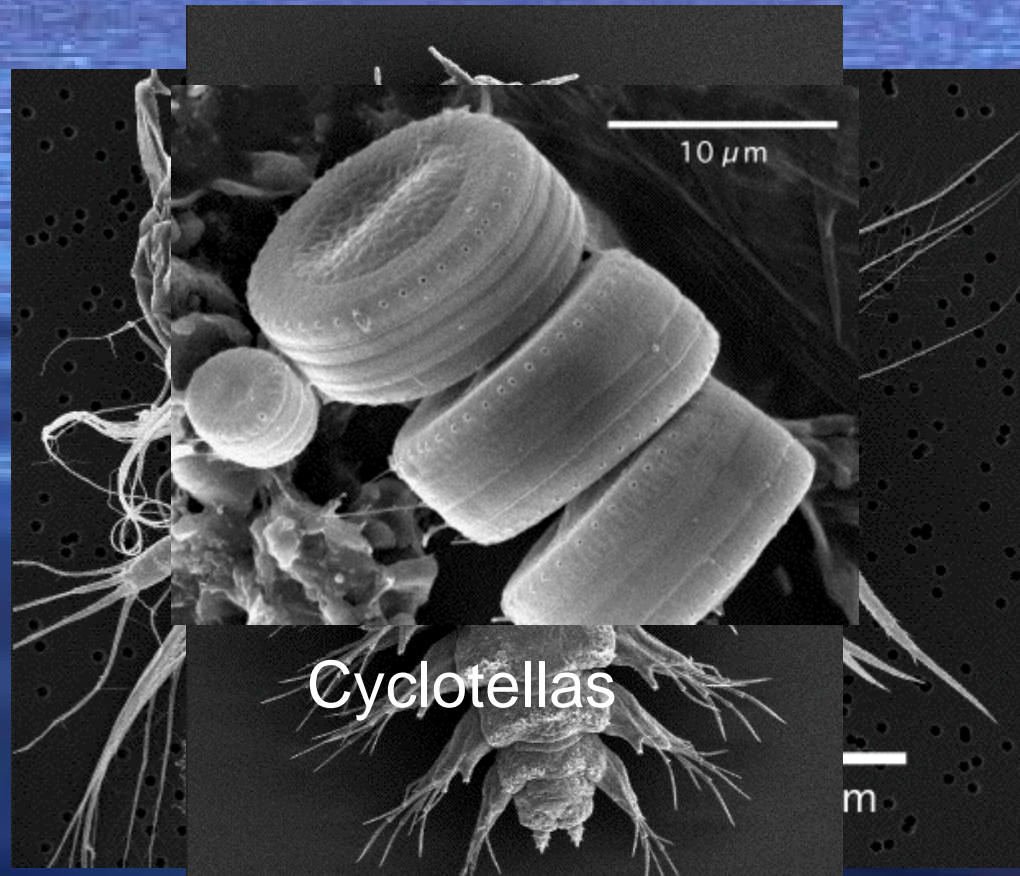
Millions of migratory birds

Several threatened or endangered species



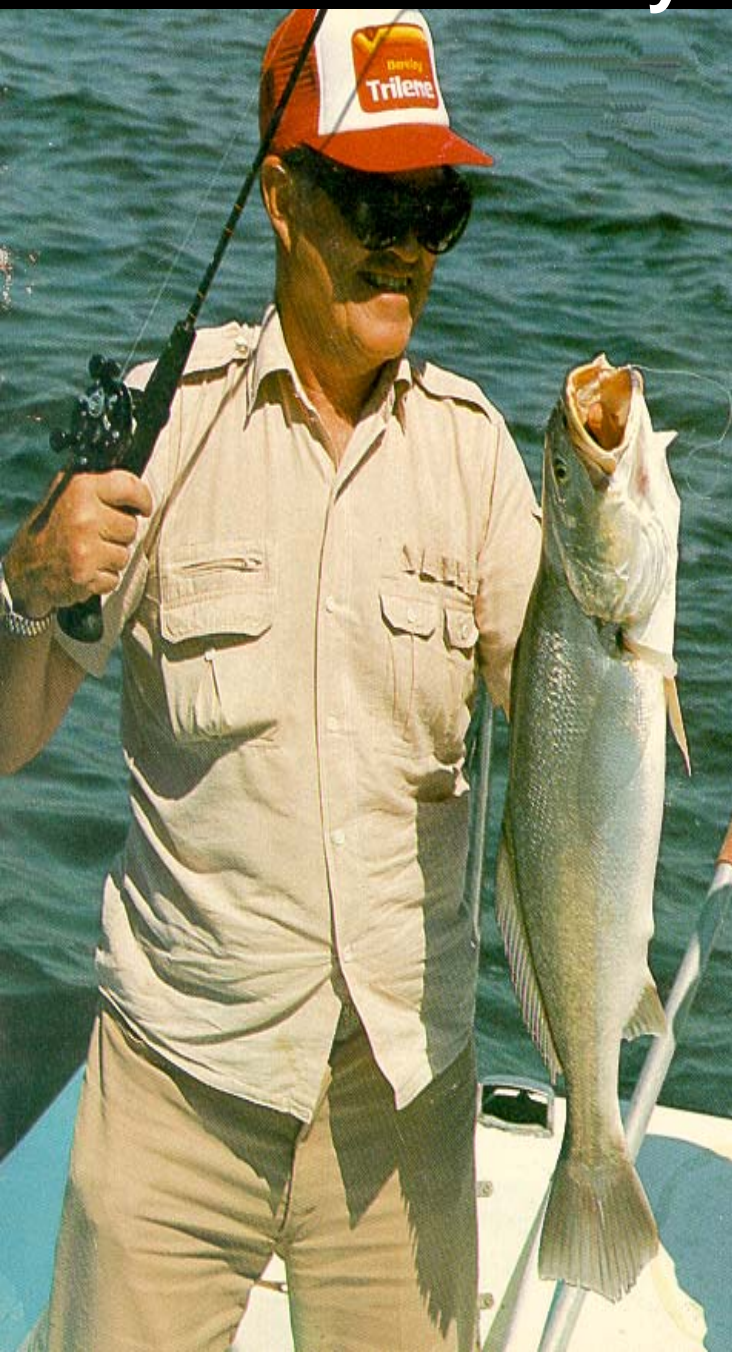
Diversity of Life

- Over 400 species of plankton



Balanus amphitrite saltonensis
Neanthes succinea

Salton Sea Fishery



Study: Salton Sea fishery healthier than previously believed

TOM VERDIN, Associated Press Writer

(04-20) 14:14 PDT SALTON CITY, Calif. (AP) -- New research disputes the widely held view that the Salton Sea, California's largest lake, is a chemical sump on the verge of ecological collapse.

The Salton Sea, the subject of intense restoration efforts, is home to one of the most productive fisheries in the world, and its fish appear healthier than previously thought, according to a new study.

It is the first broad study of the sea's fishery in half a century and comes after a separate analysis found no measurable amount of chemicals or pesticides in the mud on the bottom.

"We're coming to a conclusion that the popularly conceived notion that the Salton Sea is dead or is totally out of whack. I

be submitted by the National Sea Authority, the agency coordinating restoration efforts with the Interior Department.

Periodic bird and fish surveys of the Salton Sea and the Colorado River have captured pollution trends over the years.

But Costa-Pierce and his researchers, who began in January 1999, found that the fish and their apparent health were "pretty much of a



© John Rinne

California's "Everglades"

- More than 400 species recorded



- 90% of North American eared grebes
- 90% of western population of American white pelican



- Over 40,000 ruddy ducks (half of ruddies in Pacific Flyway)

California's "Everglades"

- Brown pelican nesting (only inland breeding site)



- 25,000+ snow and Ross' geese
- Largest breeding gull-billed terns in Western States

- Substantial populations of Caspian tern and black skimmer

- 45% of Yuma clapper rail

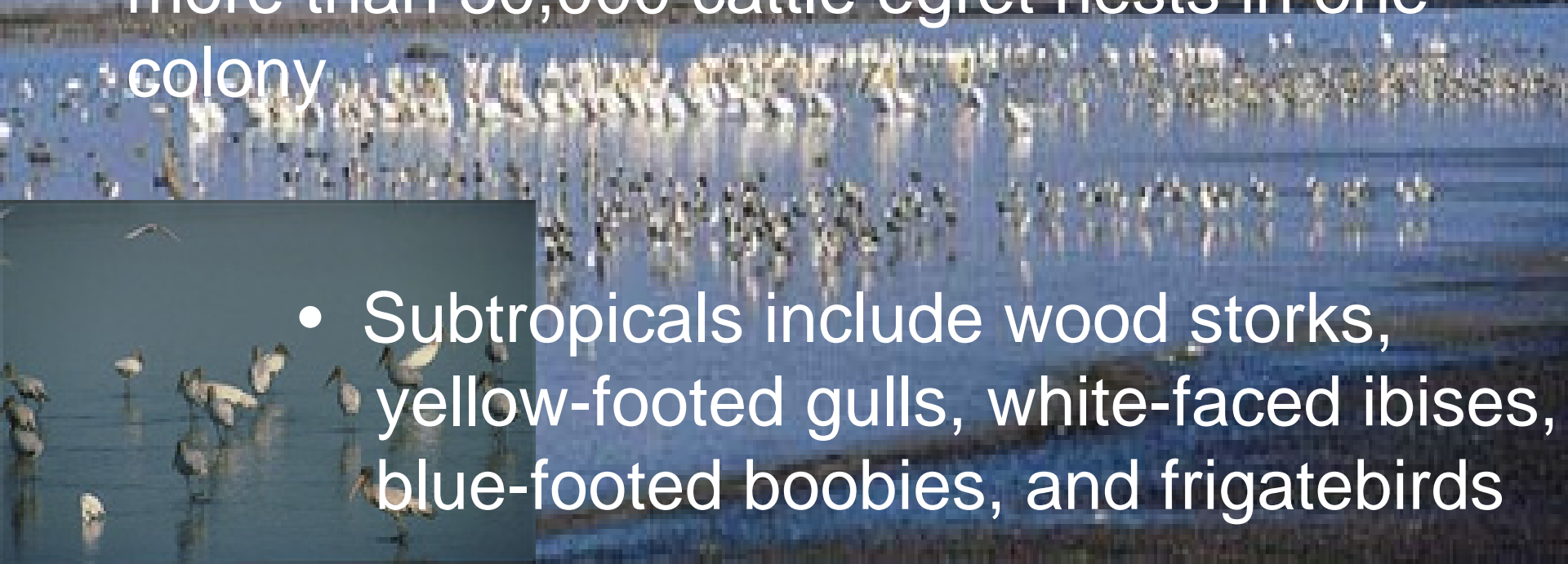


California's "Everglades"

- More than 124,000 shorebirds of more than 44 species

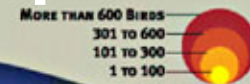


- Thousands of herons and egrets, including more than 30,000 cattle egret nests in one colony



- Subtropicals include wood storks, yellow-footed gulls, white-faced ibises, blue-footed boobies, and frigatebirds

Salton Sea International Avian Airport



Number of Banded Birds
Scientists at the University of Redlands expected the bird banding data to illustrate the importance of the Salton Sea for birds migrating along the Pacific Flyway. However, the data clearly show a much broader significance of the Sea for migrating birds across all of Western North America.

20,000 bird band records

Birds recovered from as far away as Russia and Peru

2/3 of all migrating birds in the continental U.S. visit the Salton Sea



Values Of Agriculture and Recreation

America's Winter 'Bread Basket'
Over 6 million acres of farmland



\$1.5 billion
annual industry



200,000 visitors annually

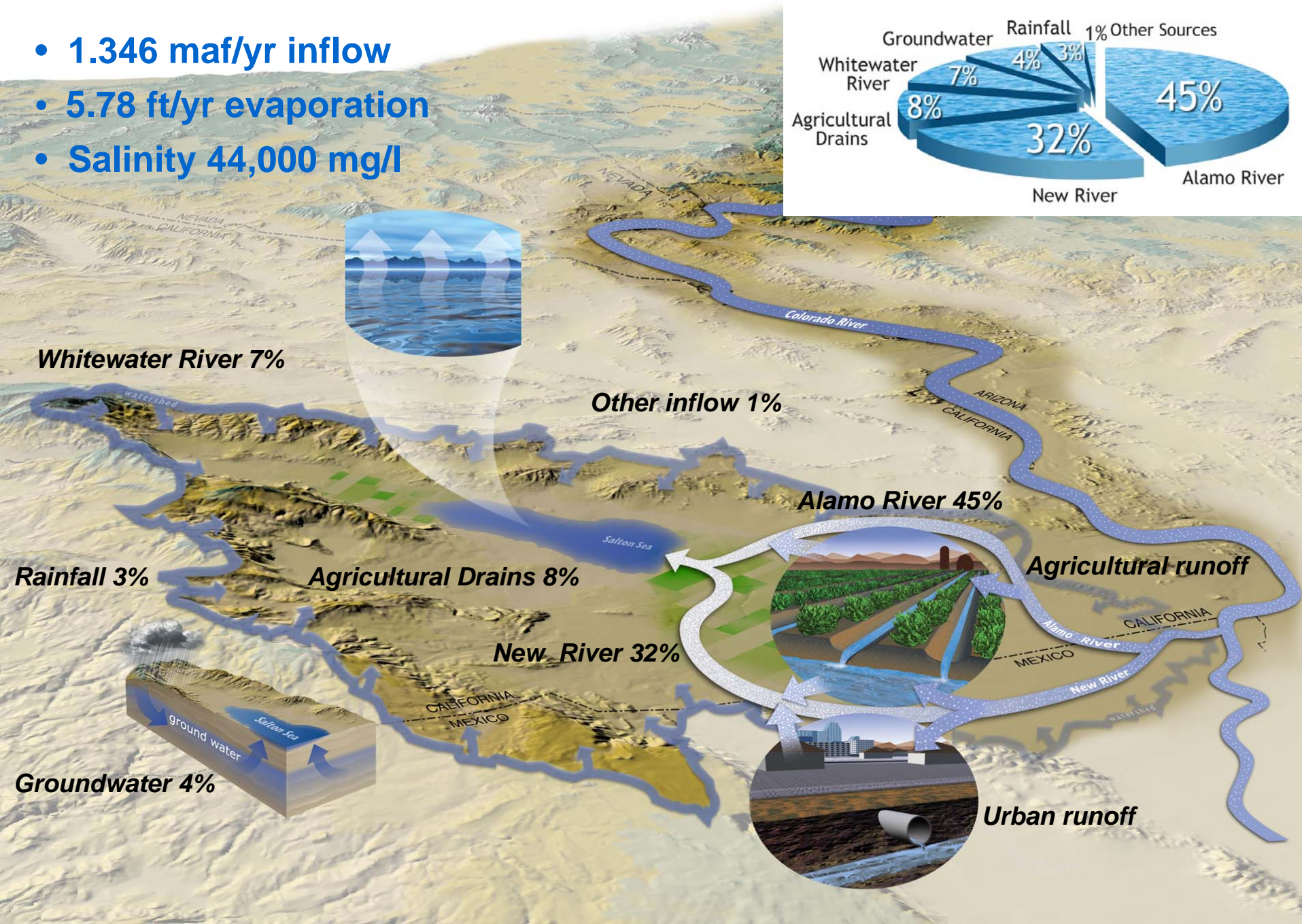


Bird watching, boating,
fishing, and more



Salton Sea Hydrology

- 1.346 maf/yr inflow
- 5.78 ft/yr evaporation
- Salinity 44,000 mg/l





Potential Inflow Reductions

- “Entitlement enforcement” and other baseline reductions (100kaf)
- Transfers (300kaf)
- Mexicali wastewater (65kaf)
- Salinity control (110kaf)
- Canal lining (20kaf)



Calculating reduced inflow

- **SSDP has calculated two scenarios**
 - 300kaf reduction
 - 500kaf reduction
- **Grid calculation using BOR bathymetry and IID inflow rates**



Baseline Conditions

- Elevation at –227(-228)
(Transfer EIR/EIS –235)
- Inflow 1.346maf
- Evaporation rate of 5.78 feet/yr
(Hely 1966)



**No Lake Drawdowns or Water Diversions
Lake Level Remains at Current Elevation (-227)**



**New Baseline Level for the Salton Sea
Lake Level Set at -235 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 20 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -237 Elevation**



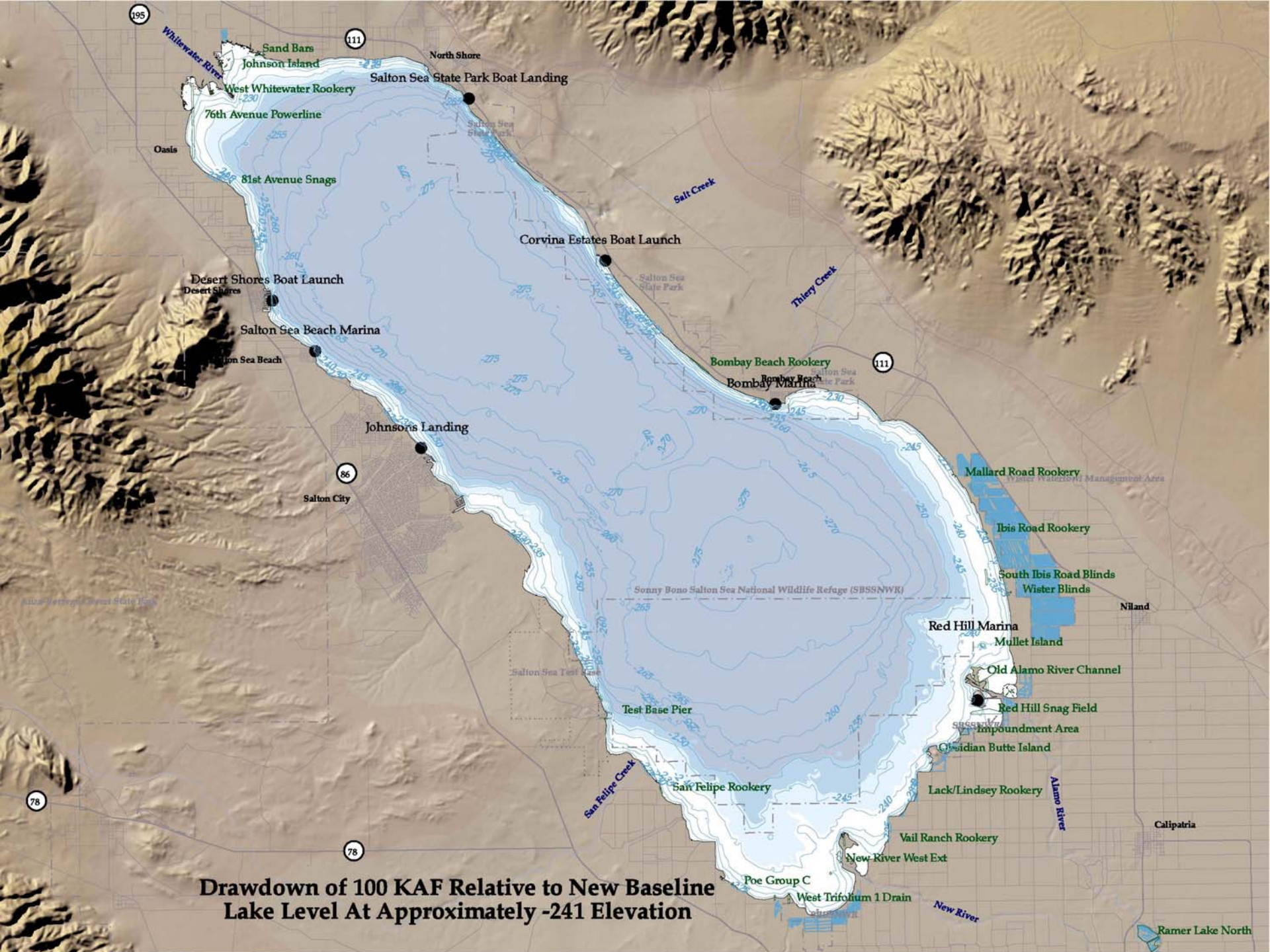
**Drawdown of 40 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -238 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 60 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -239 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 80 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -240 Elevation**



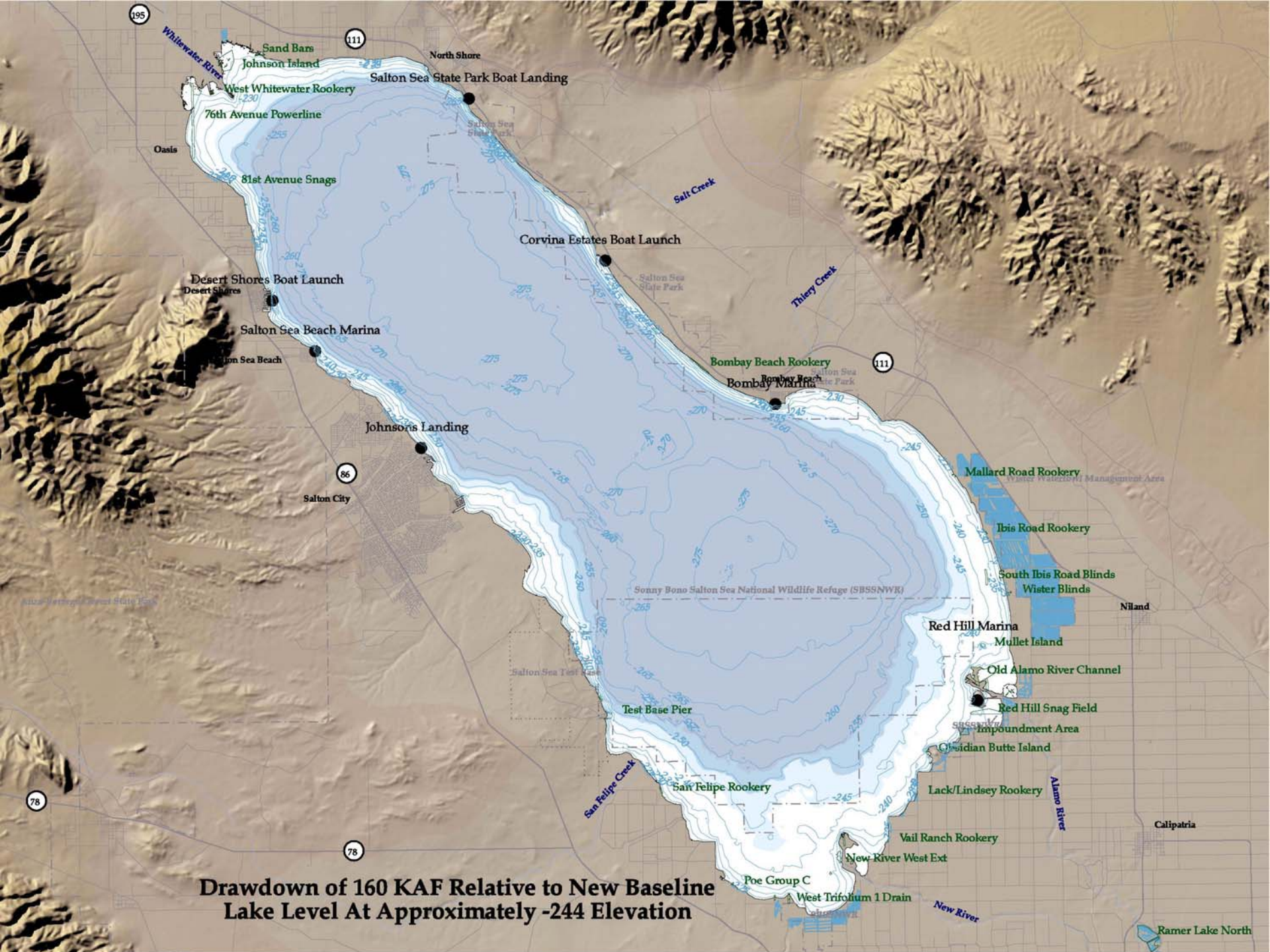
**Drawdown of 100 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -241 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 120 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -242 Elevation**



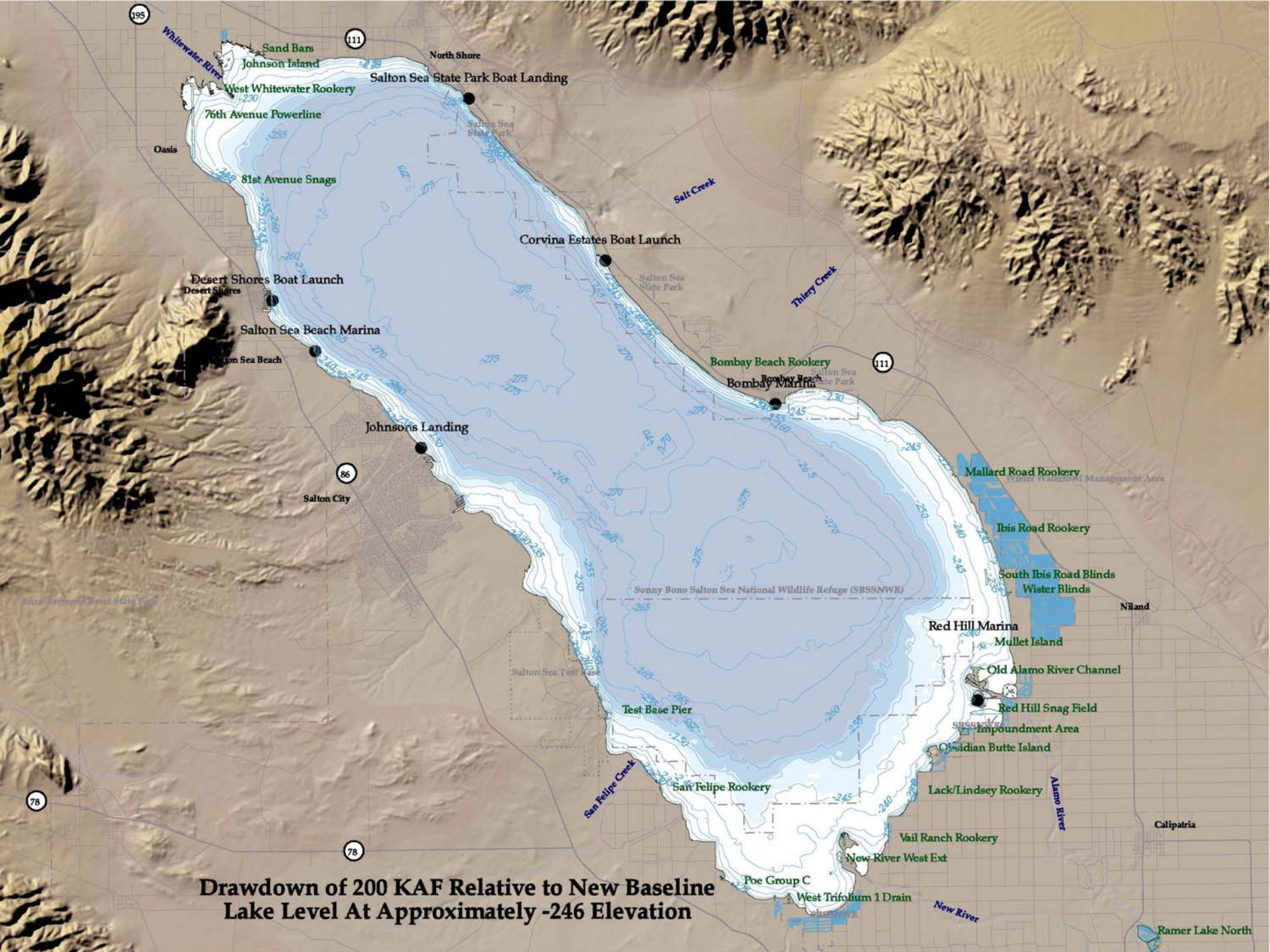
**Drawdown of 140 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -243 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 160 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -244 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 180 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -245 Elevation**



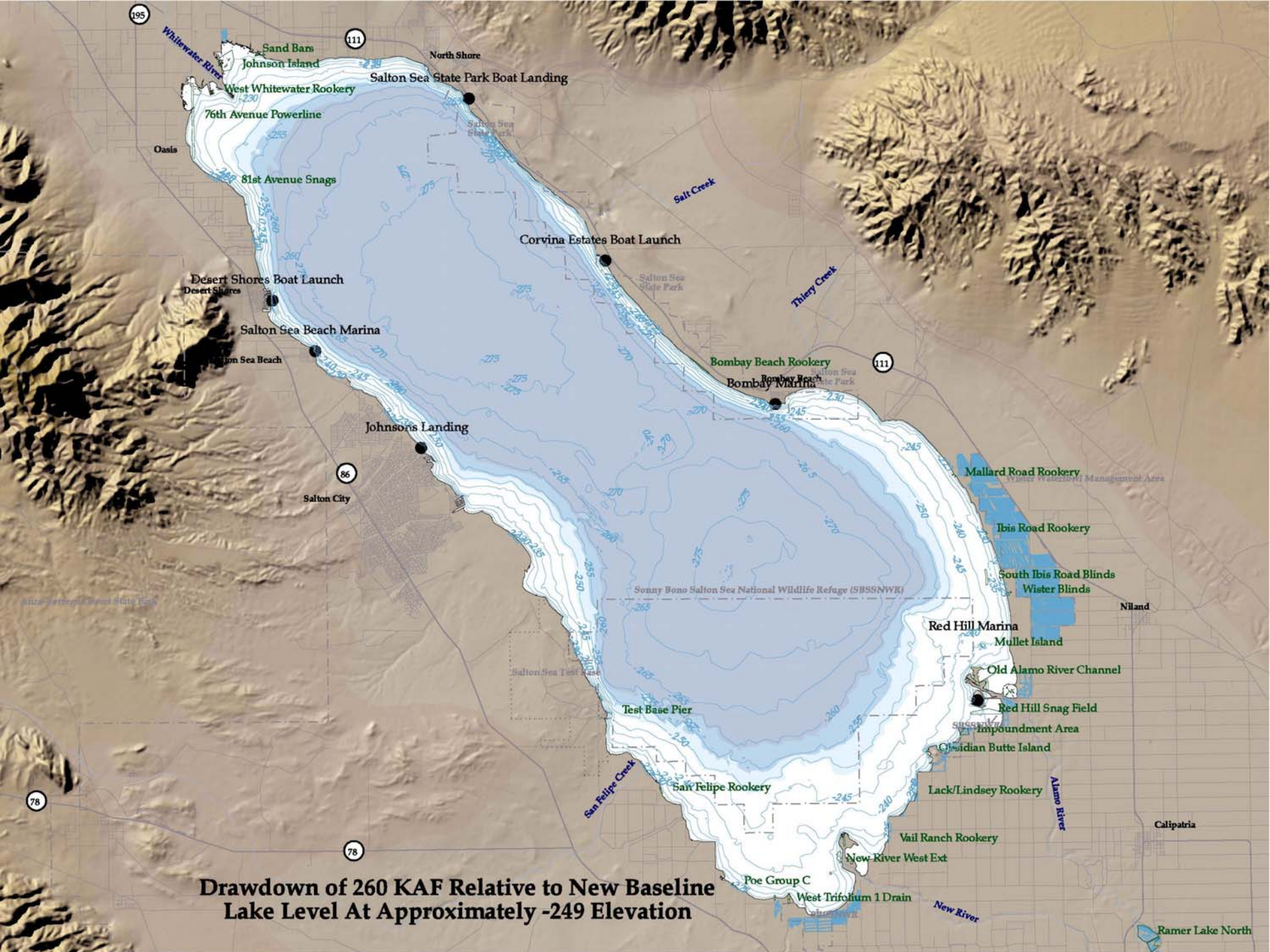
**Drawdown of 200 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -246 Elevation**



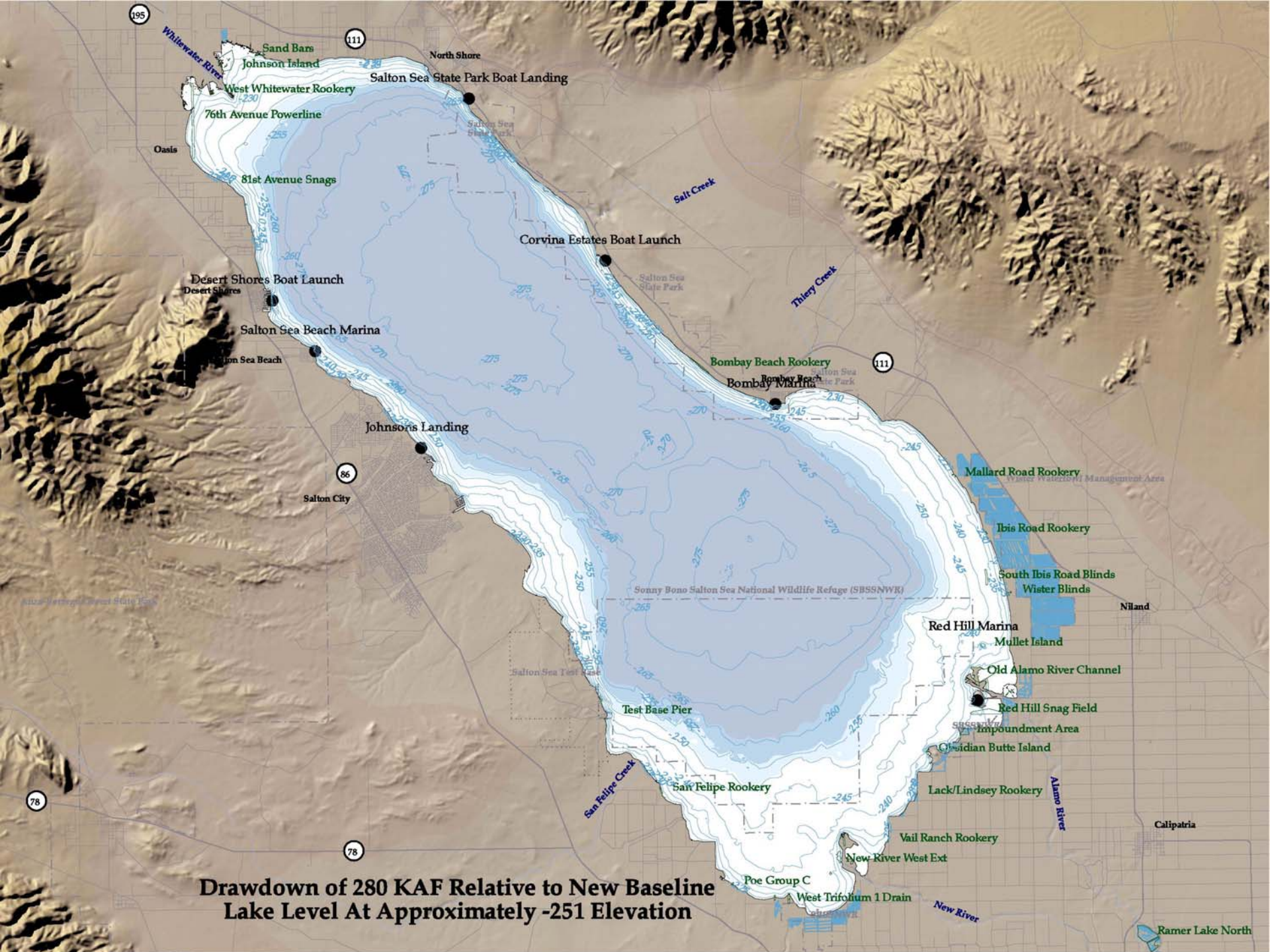
**Drawdown of 220 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -247 Elevation**



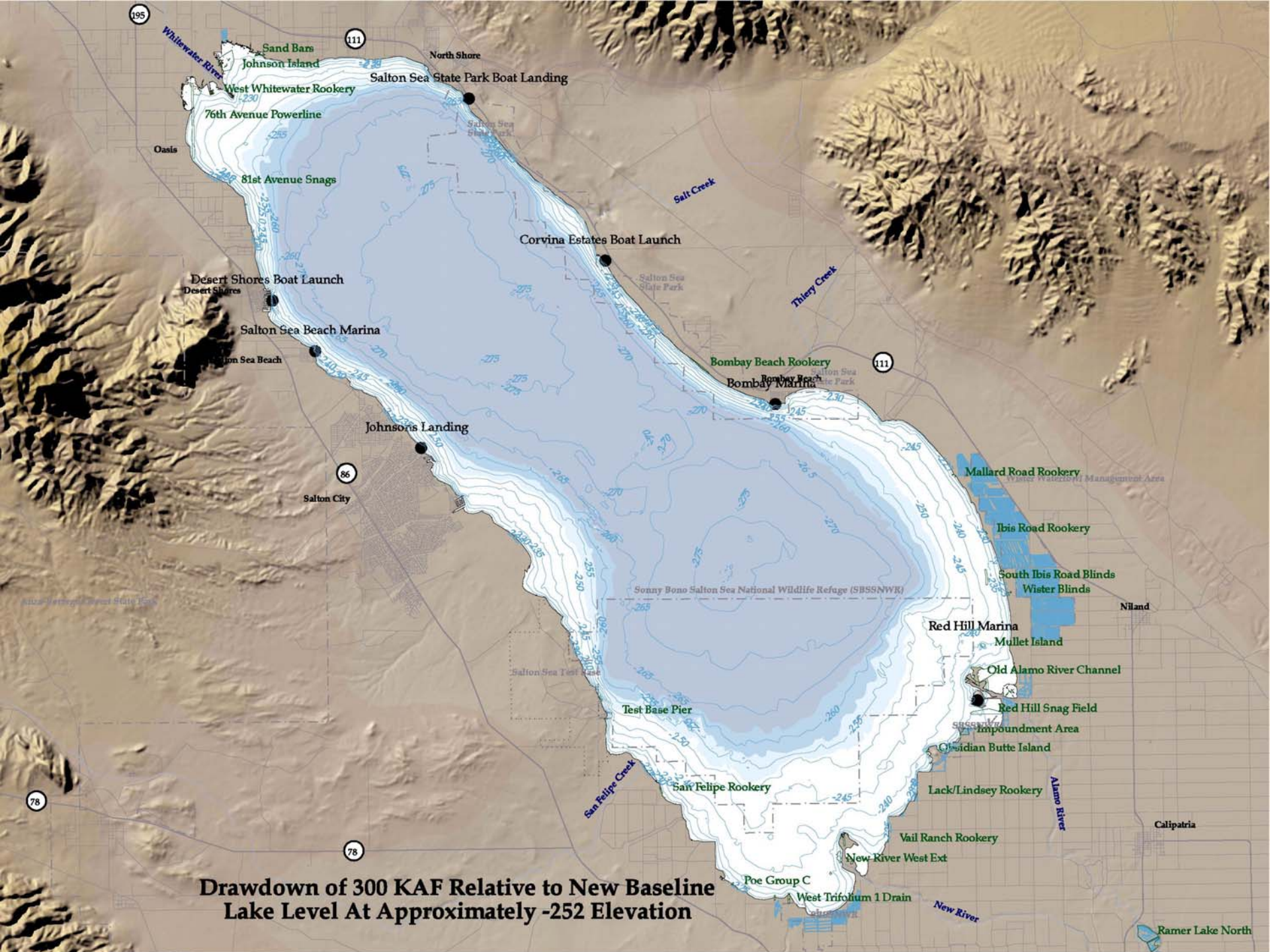
**Drawdown of 240 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -248 Elevation**



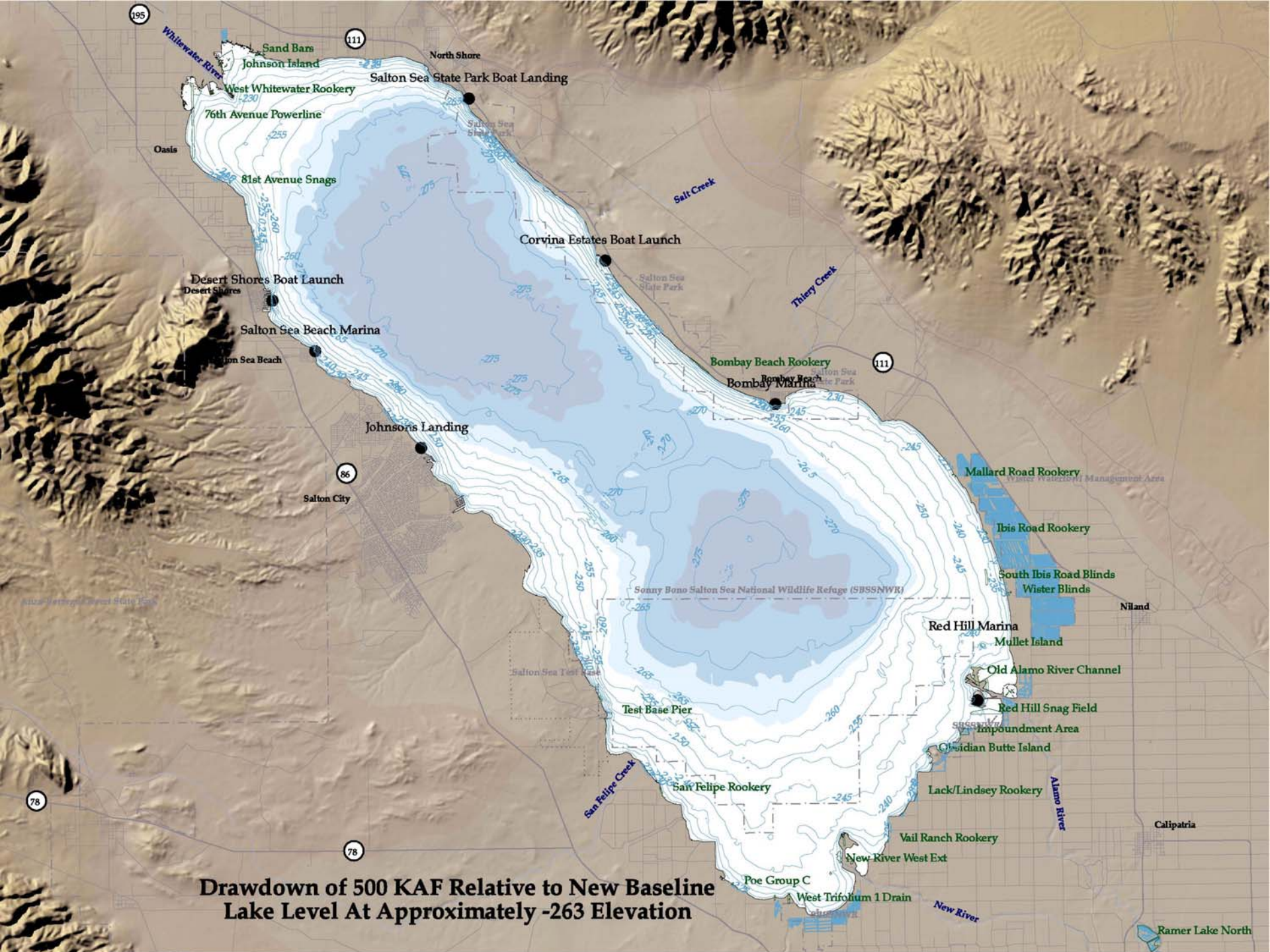
**Drawdown of 260 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -249 Elevation**



**Drawdown of 280 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -251 Elevation**



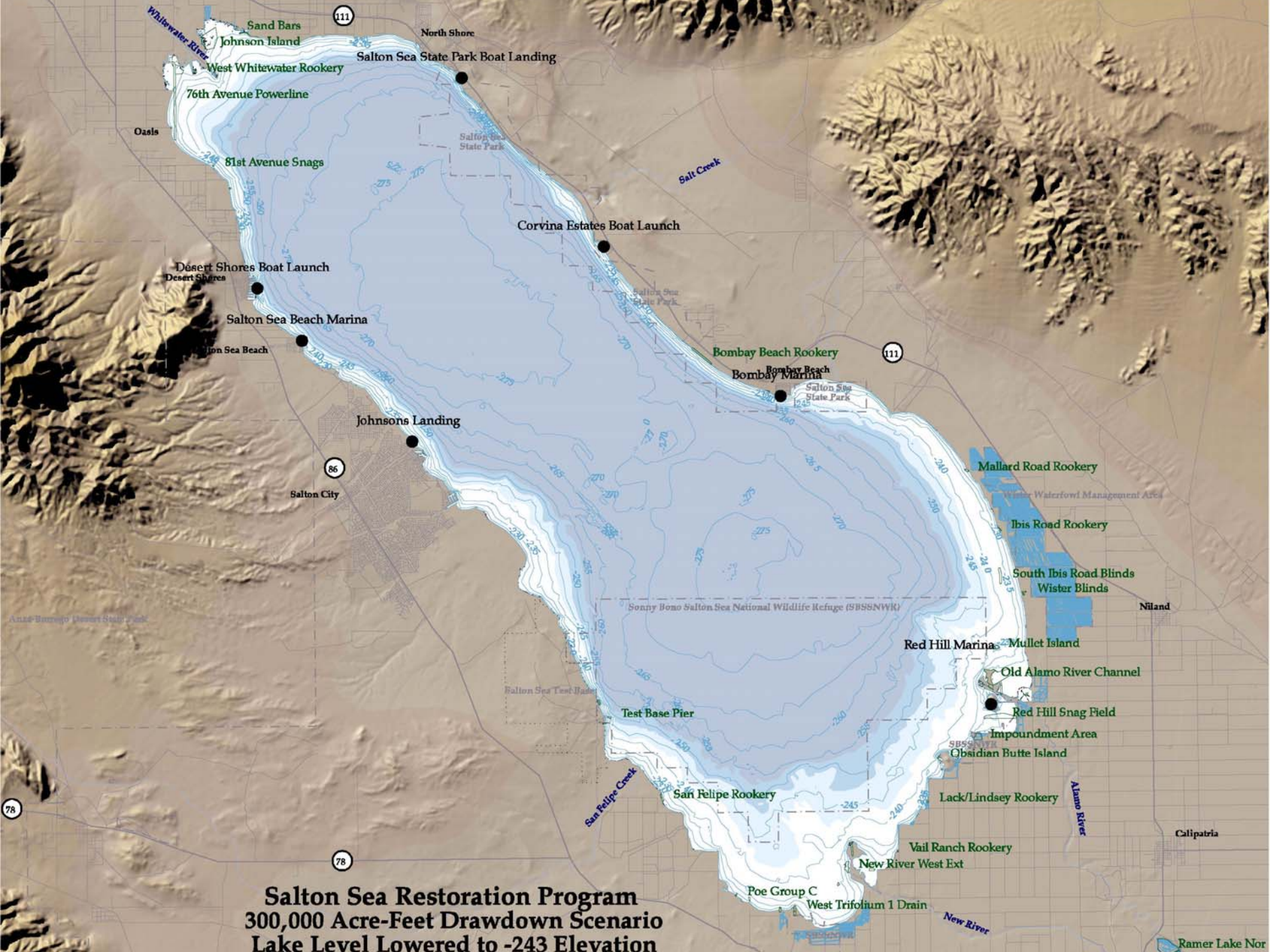
**Drawdown of 300 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -252 Elevation**



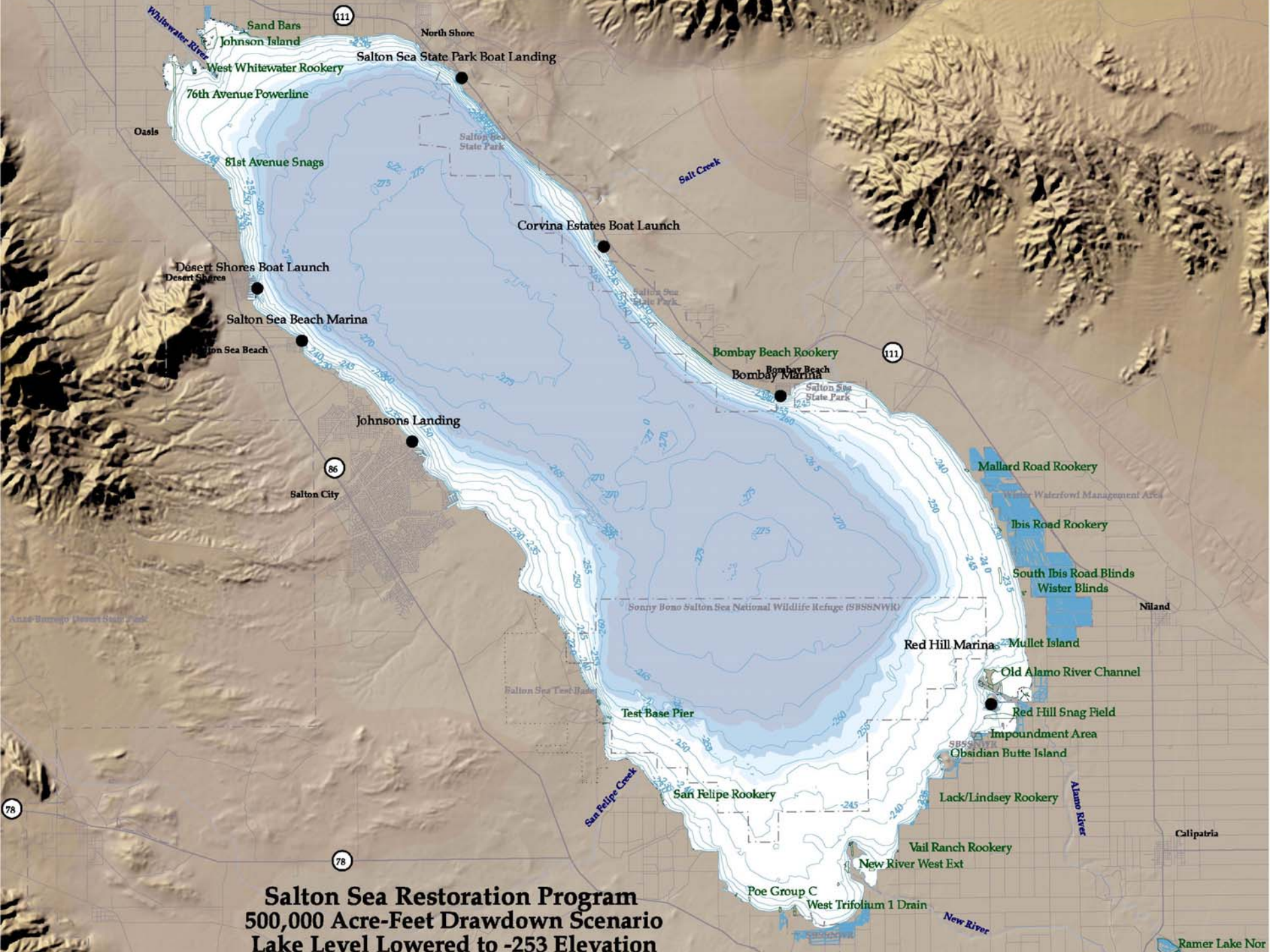
**Drawdown of 500 KAF Relative to New Baseline
Lake Level At Approximately -263 Elevation**



**No Lake Drawdowns or Water Diversions
Lake Level Remains at Current Elevation (-227)**



Salton Sea Restoration Program
300,000 Acre-Foot Drawdown Scenario
Lake Level Lowered to -243 Elevation



Salton Sea Restoration Program
500,000 Acre-Foot Drawdown Scenario
Lake Level Lowered to -253 Elevation

Reduced Inflow

-300kaf

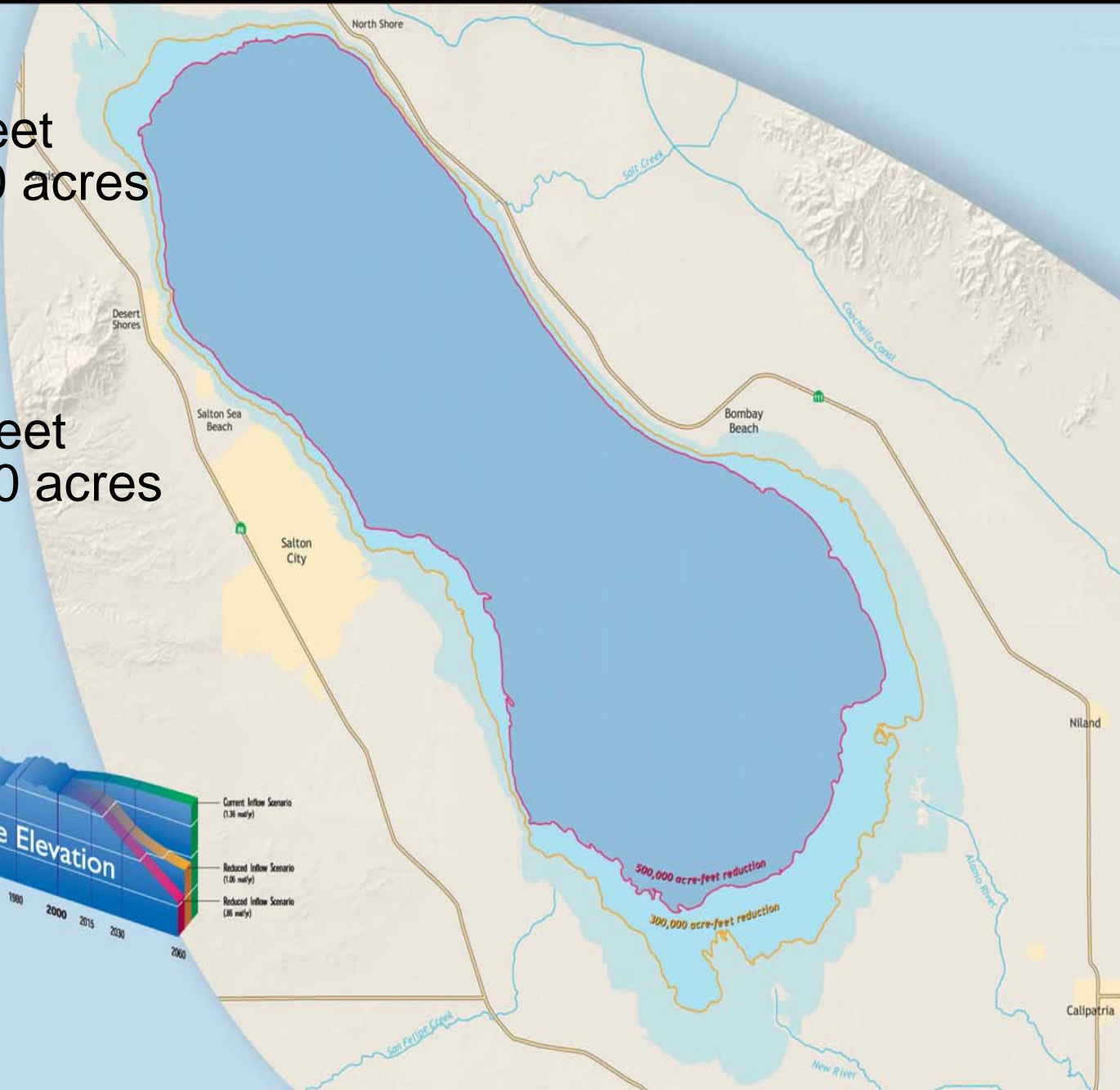
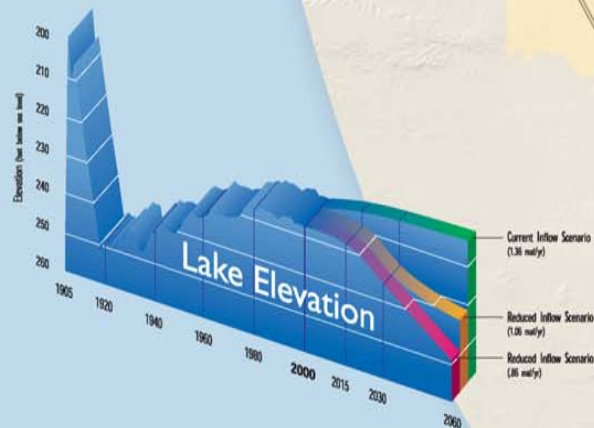
Drawdown 19 feet

Exposes 53,900 acres
(84 sq. miles)

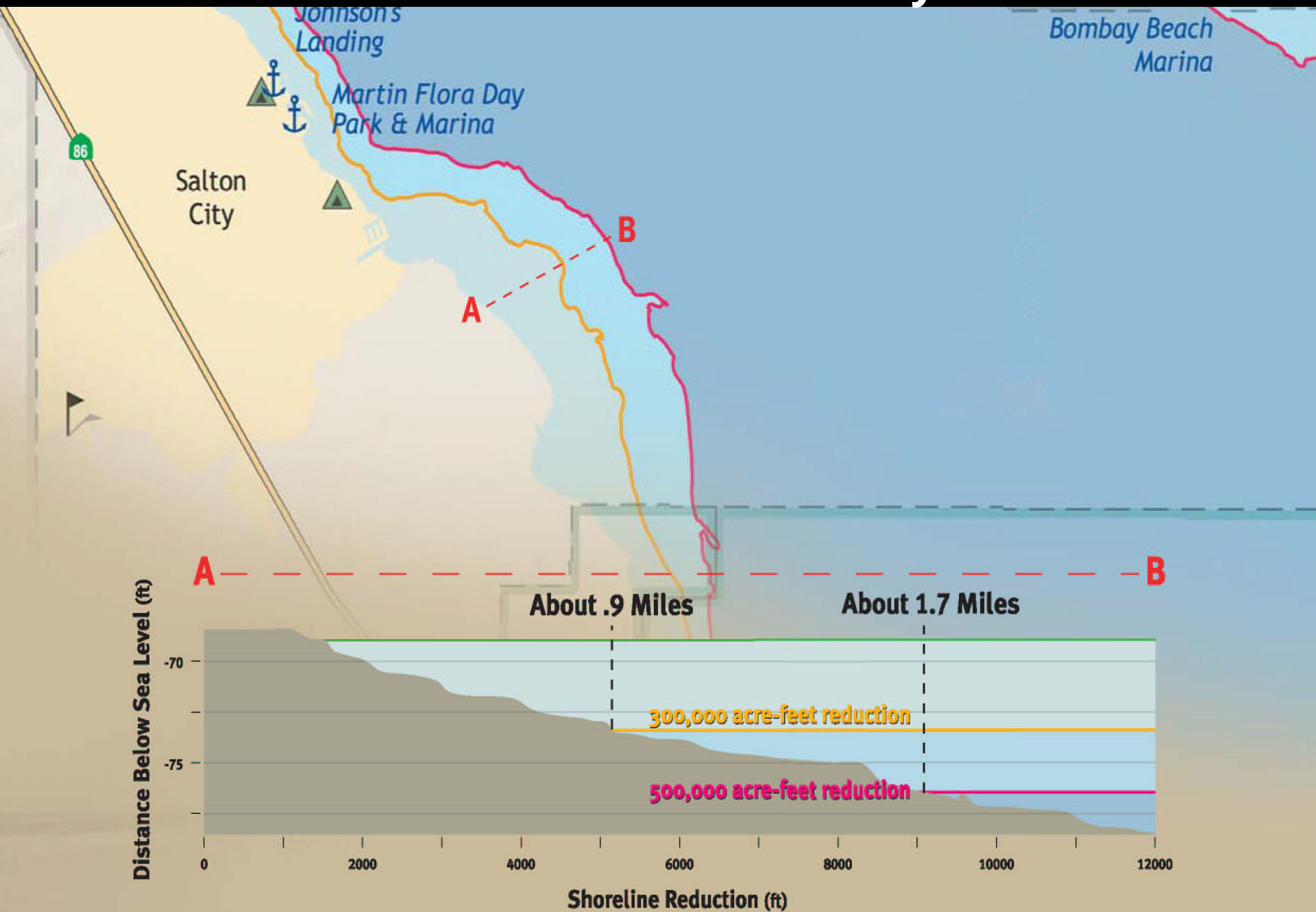
-500kaf

Drawdown 30 feet

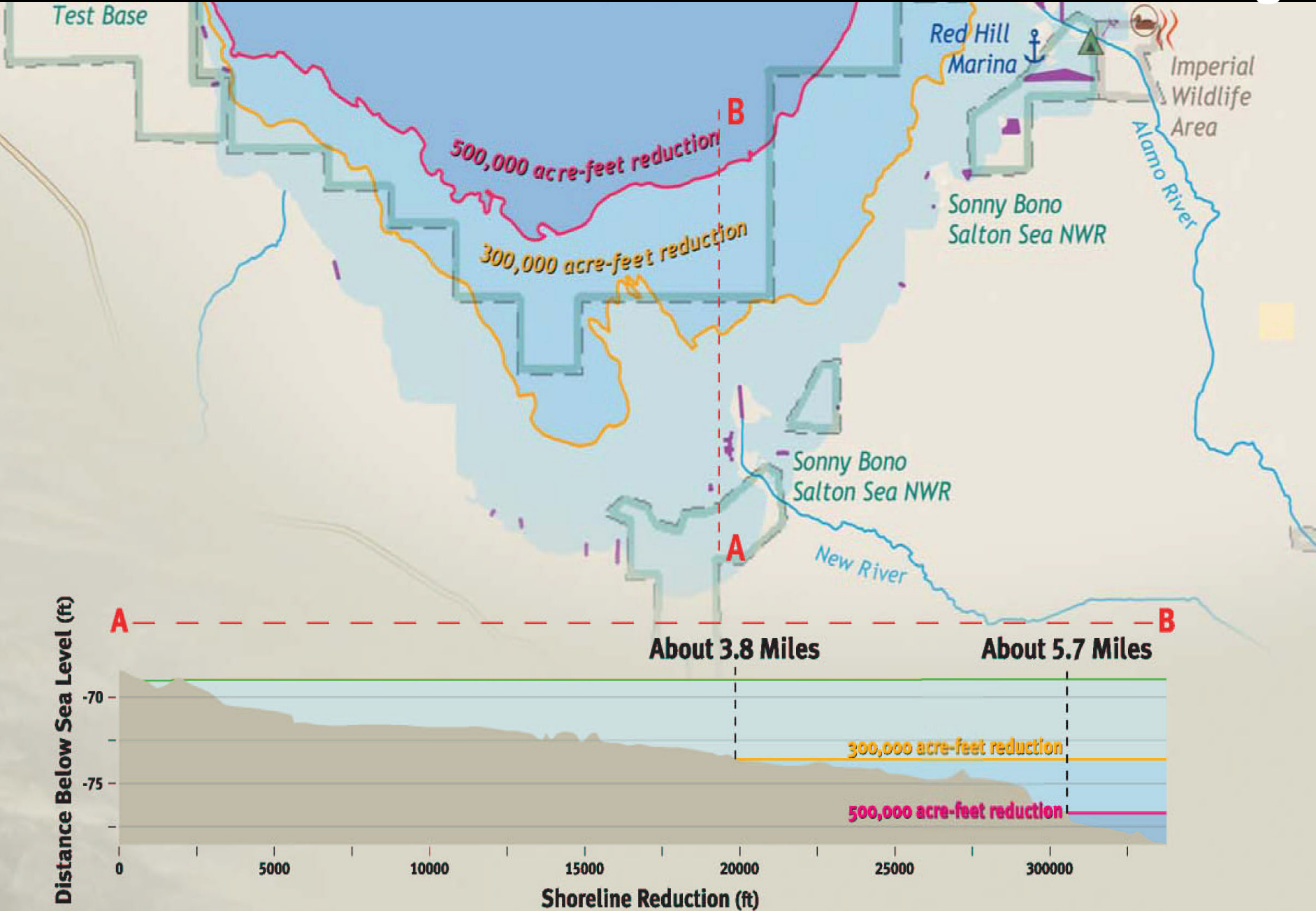
Exposes 88,500 acres
(138 sq. miles)



Drawdown for residents at Salton City

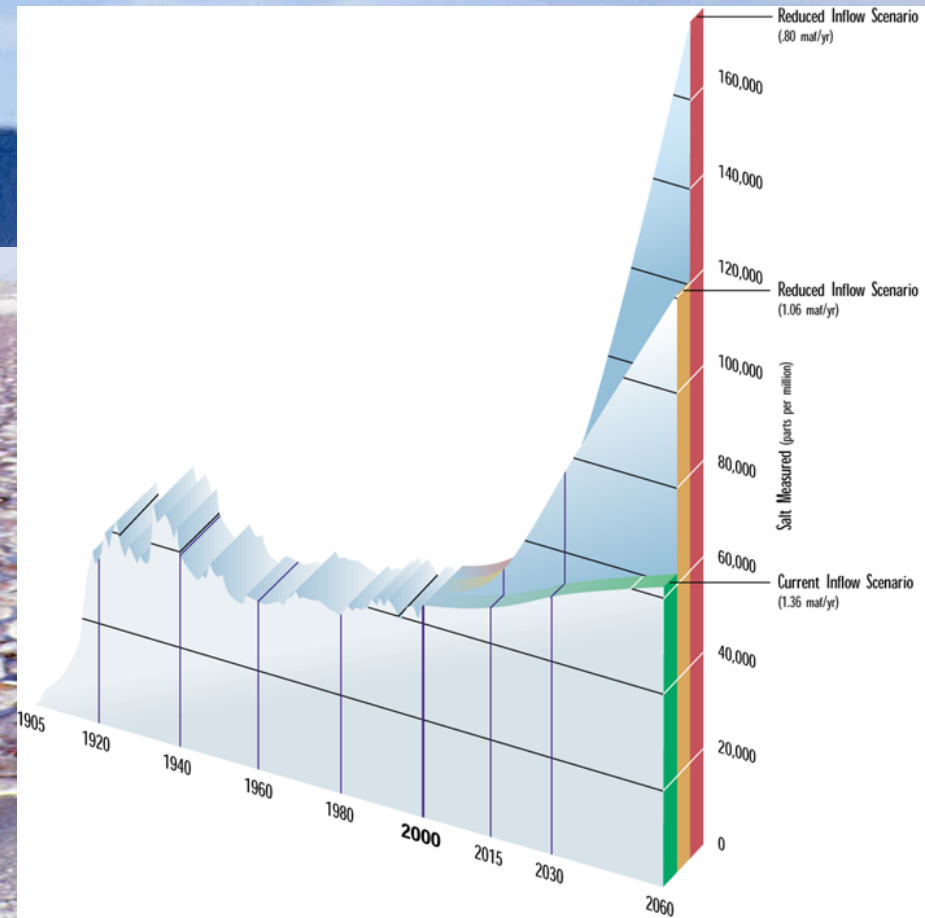


Drawdown at the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge



Impacts on Wildlife

Rising Salinity
Fishery Collapse
Bird Die Offs



Impacts on Agriculture and Recreation

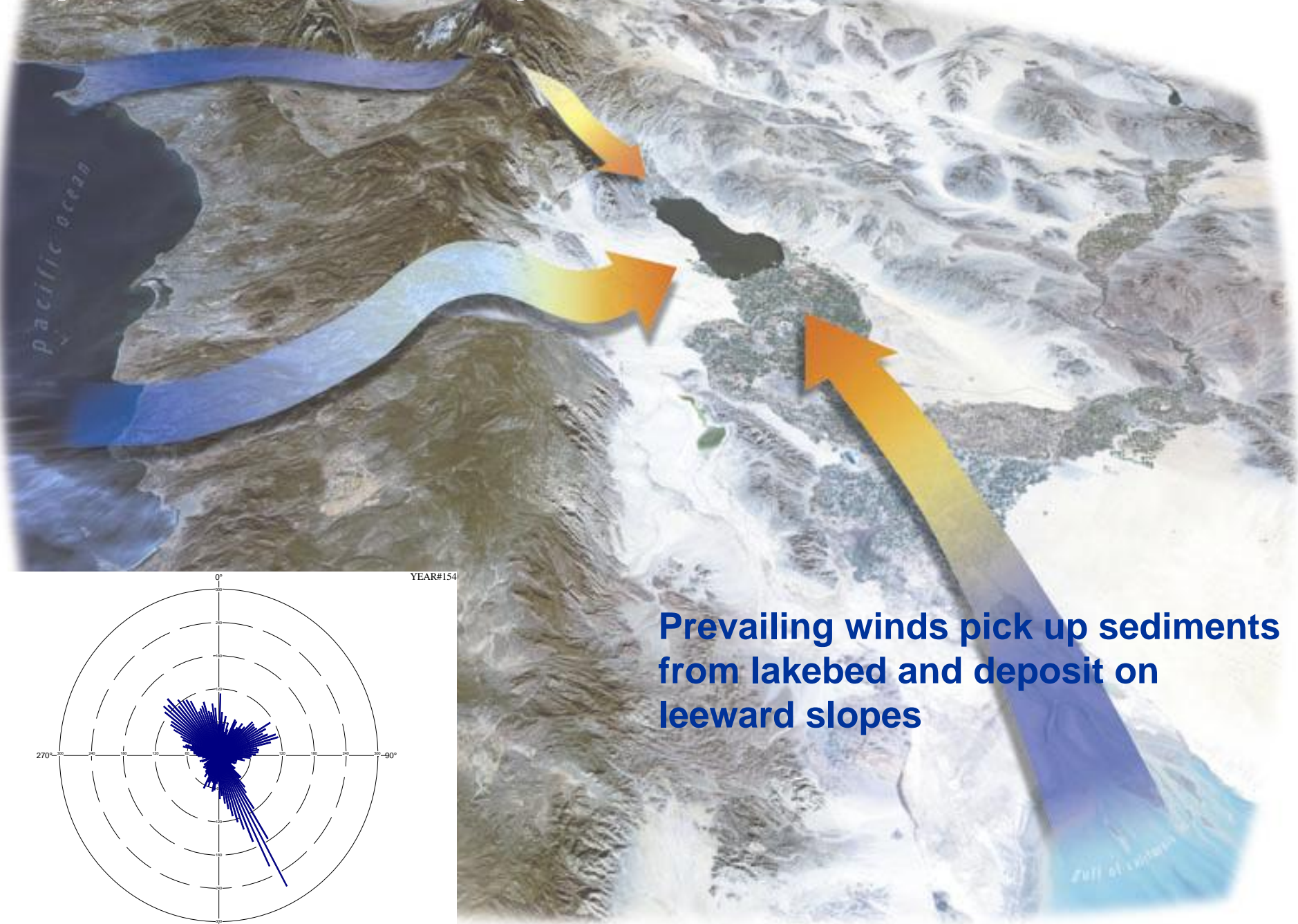
Salt and sediment deposits on croplands

Loss of recreational facilities

Saline mudflats



Impacts on Air Quality

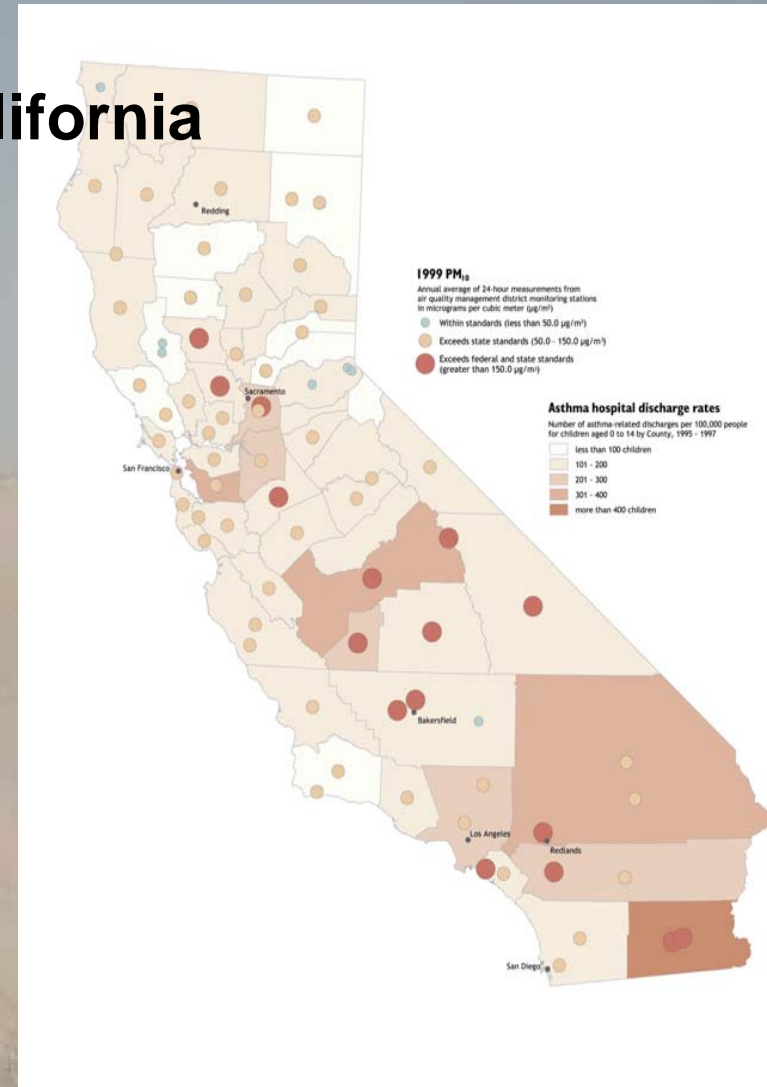


Impacts on Air Quality

Imperial County: Worst PM₁₀* in California

* Particulate matter less than 10 microns

- Very fine particles, can travel long distances
- Bury downwind communities
- May contain cancer-causing chemicals such as cadmium, arsenic, and others
- Estimated as much as 1 million tons per year

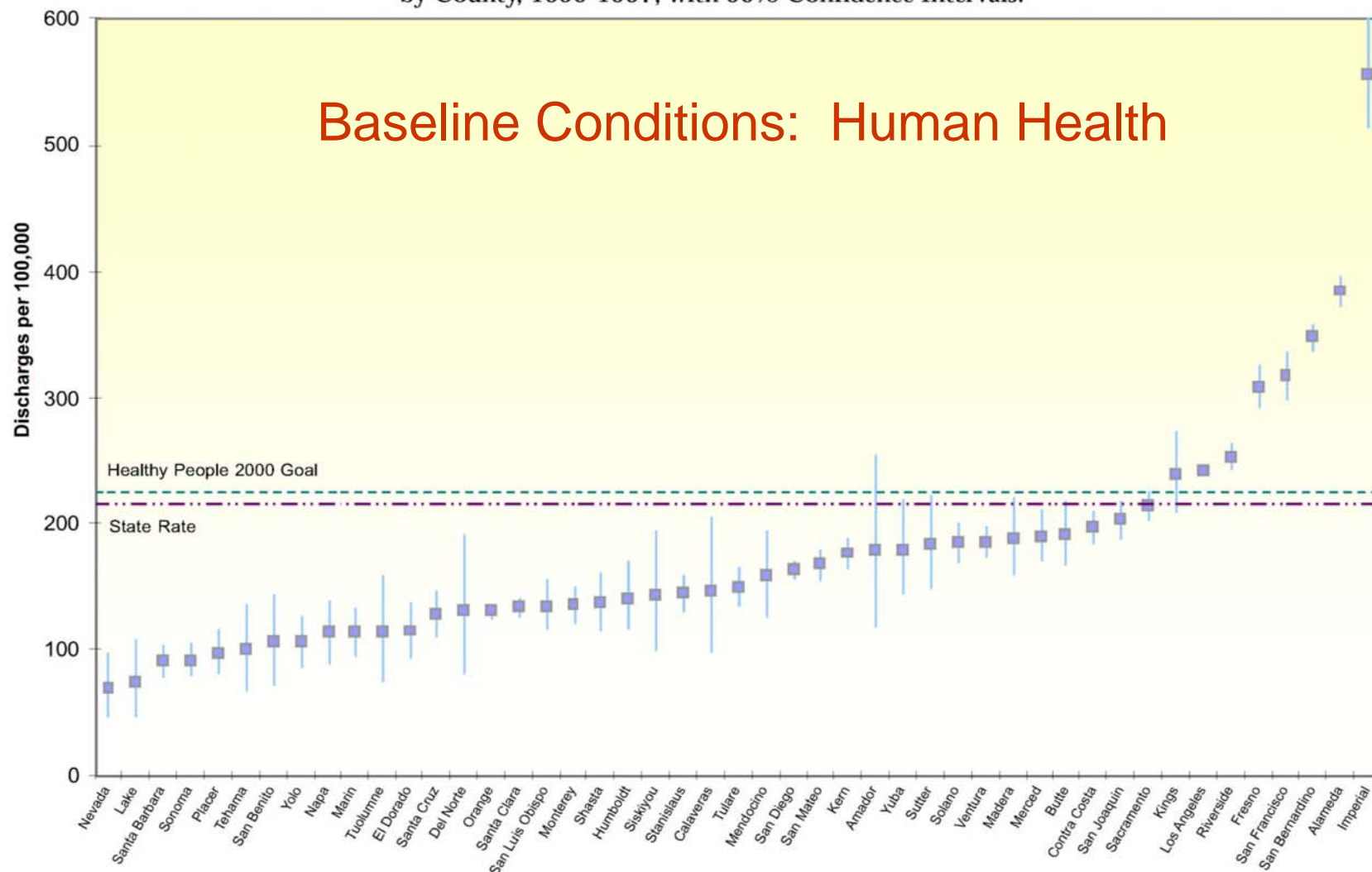


Owens Valley or Imperial Valley?

Impacts on Human Health

- **Microscopic particles penetrate deep into lungs**
- **Studies link PM10 to respiratory disease**
- **Imperial County has highest incidence of childhood asthma in State**

Figure 6: Age-Adjusted* Asthma Hospital Discharge Rates for Children (Ages 0-14 years) for All Races Combined, by County, 1995-1997, with 95% Confidence Intervals.



*Age-adjusted to the 1990 California population. Counties with less than 20 cases not shown.

Impact Summary

Disaster for birds

-300kaf

Drawdown 19 feet

Exposes 53,900 acres

(84 sq. miles)

\$1.5 billion loss
to local economy



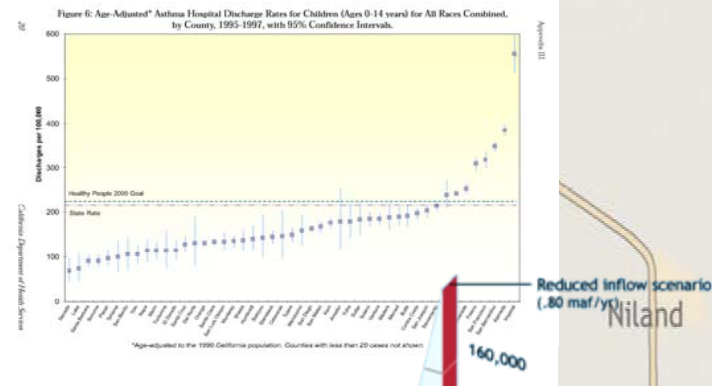
-500kaf

Drawdown 30 feet

Exposes 88,500 acres

(138 sq. miles)

Fishery collapse



Increase in
airborne dust
could result
in health
problems

As elevation drops,
salinity will rise

