

Historical Ecology of Alameda Creek: recent findings

Alameda Creek Watershed Council
October 28, 2010



Robin Grossinger
San Francisco Estuary Institute

Steps in the Alameda Creek Historical Ecology study



Collection

Complete

- over 400 textual docs collected
- over 1500 PLS points collected
- over 500 photographs collected
- 20 source institutions visited



Compilation

Complete

- compiled text from 400 documents
- orthorectified 200+ air photos
- georeferenced 100+ historical map
- compiled on 5 basemaps



Synthesis

In progress

- synthesized 4 out of 5 basemaps
- created geodatabase of historical vegetation and channels



Analysis

In progress

- provided interim data to team
- used historical data to inform levee design



Reporting

In progress

- preliminary report notes

Two Goals for Today's Talk

- Begin developing big-picture framework for watershed vision
- Start sharing information about particular places of interest

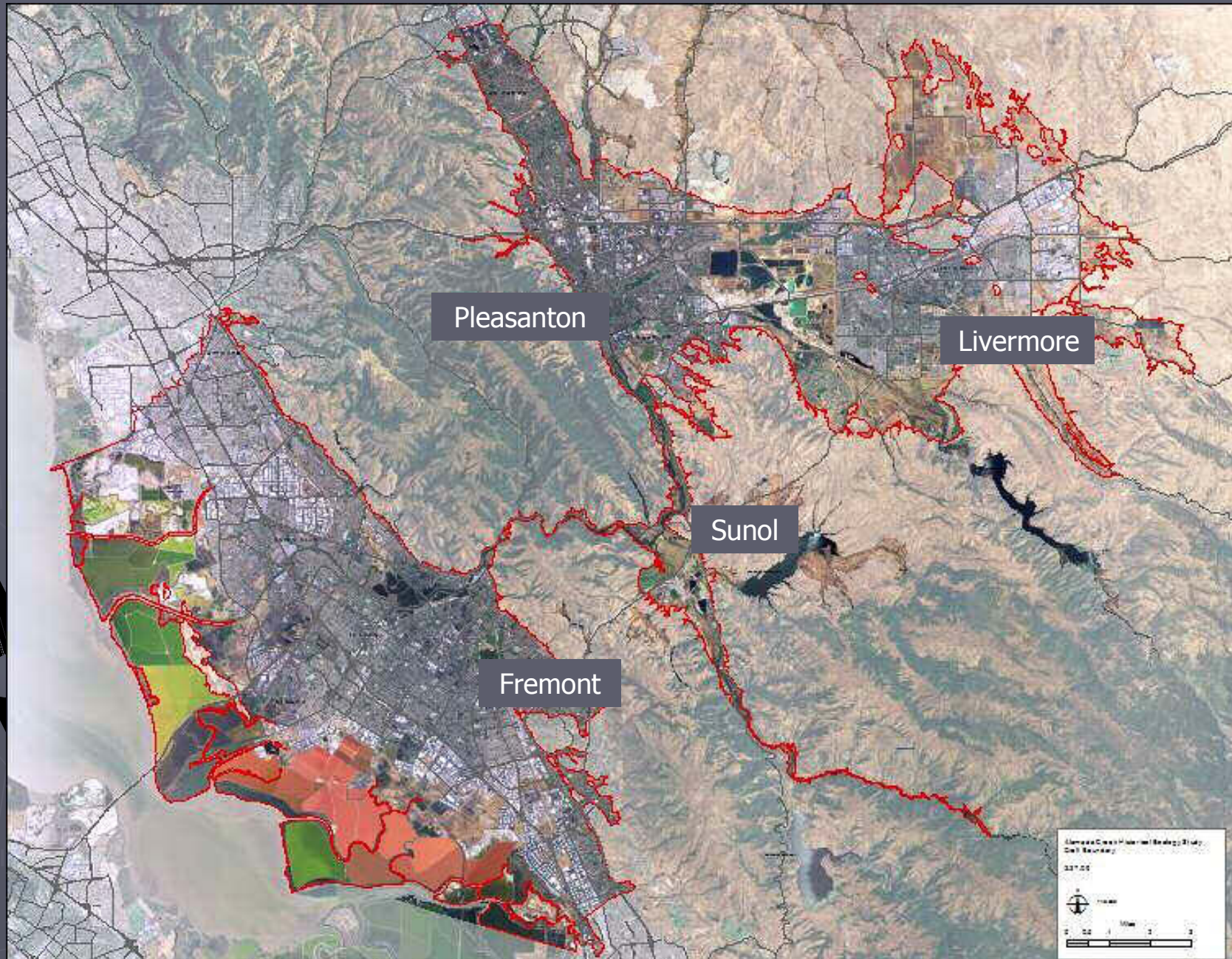


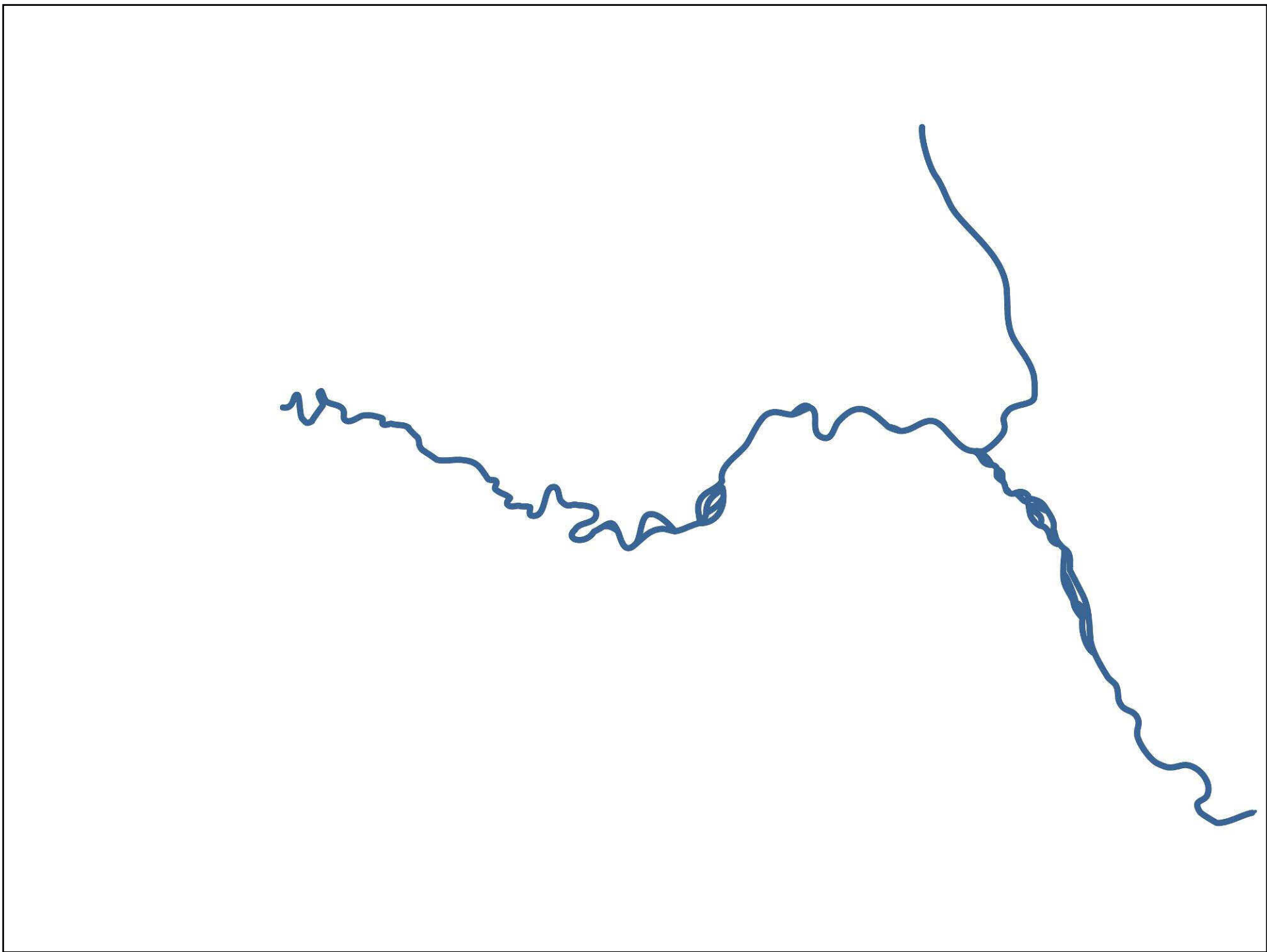
Functional reaches

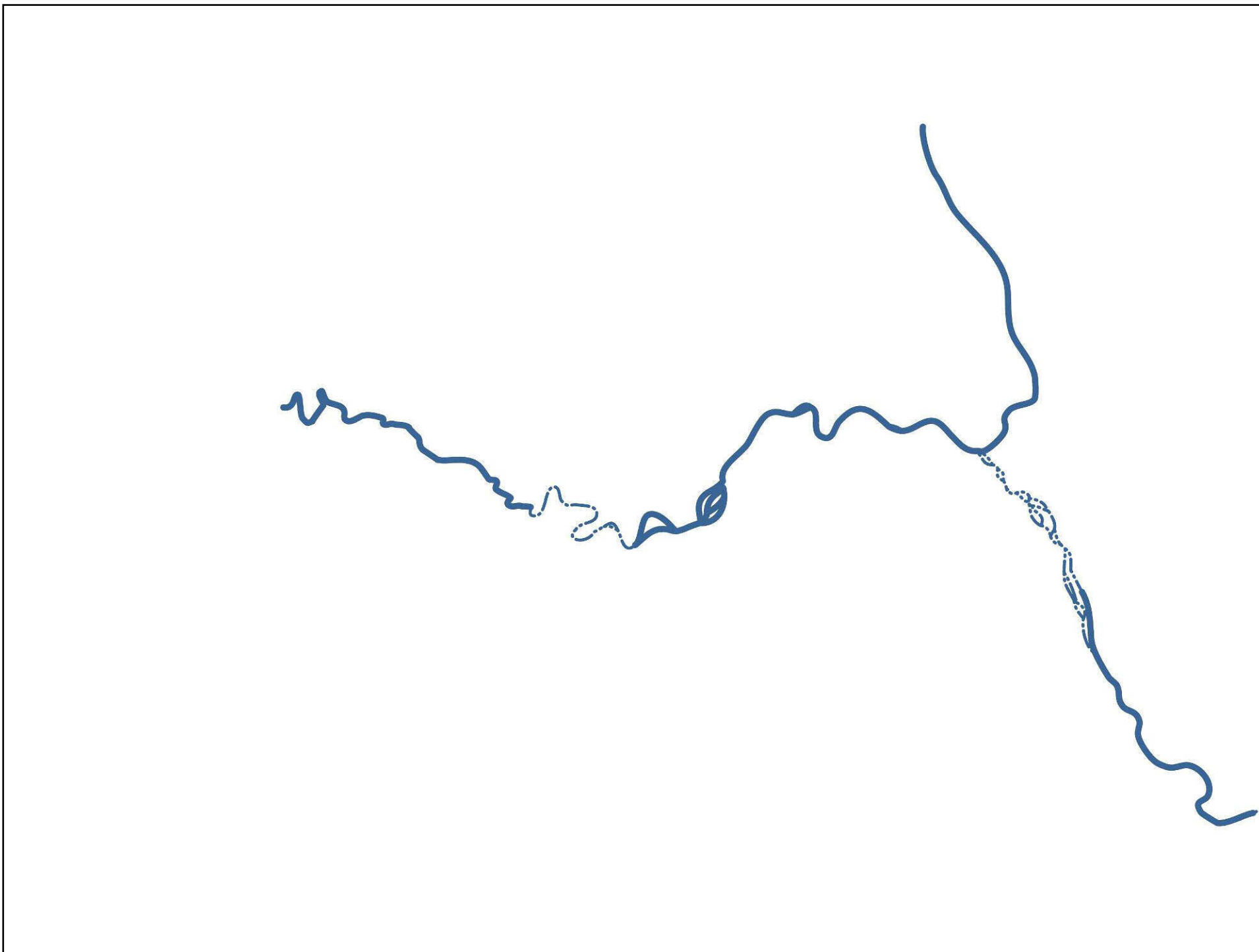
- Heterogeneous in structure and function
← *not all reaches are equal*
- Understand changes at the reach-scale
- Reach as management-level unit

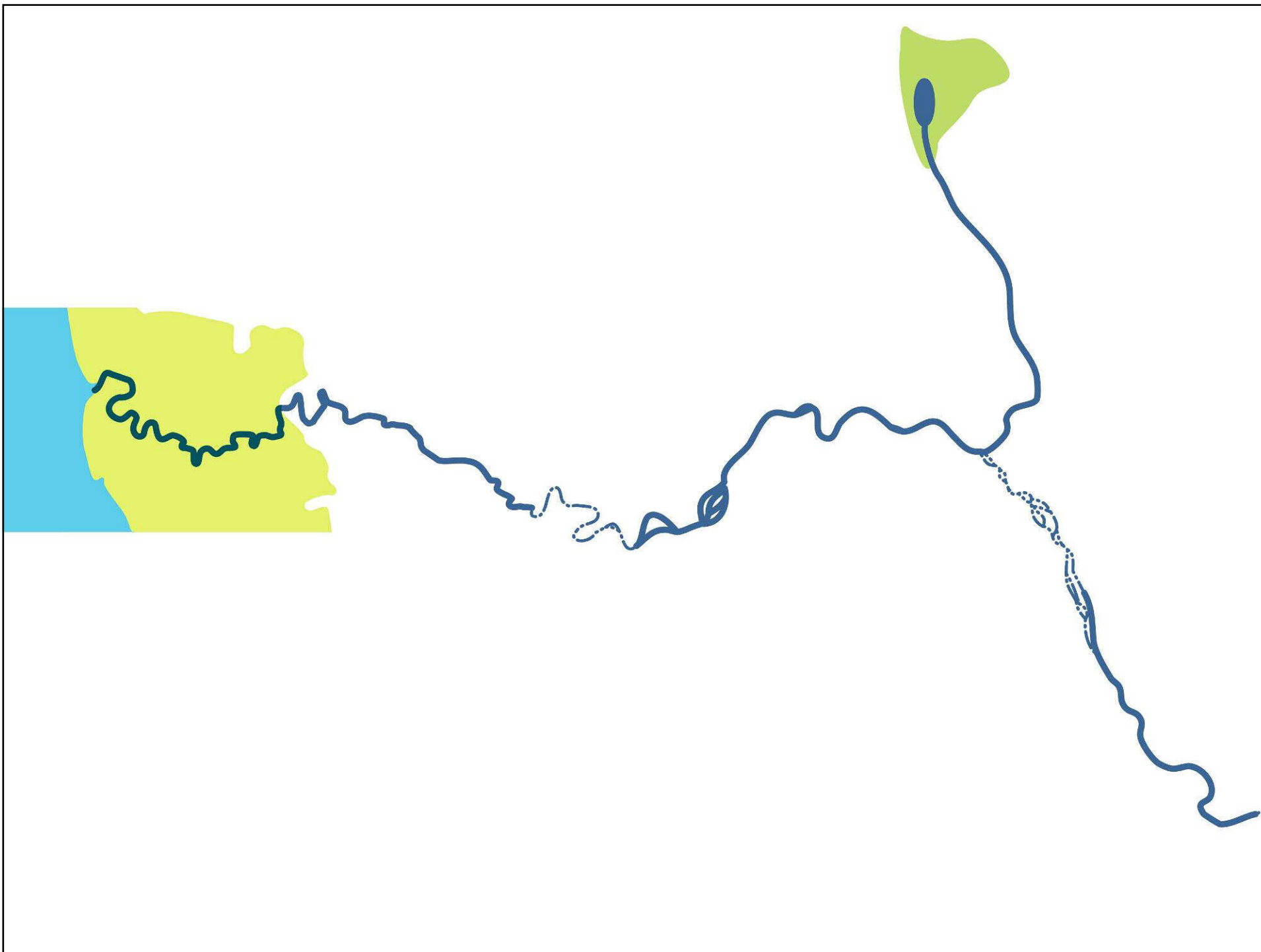


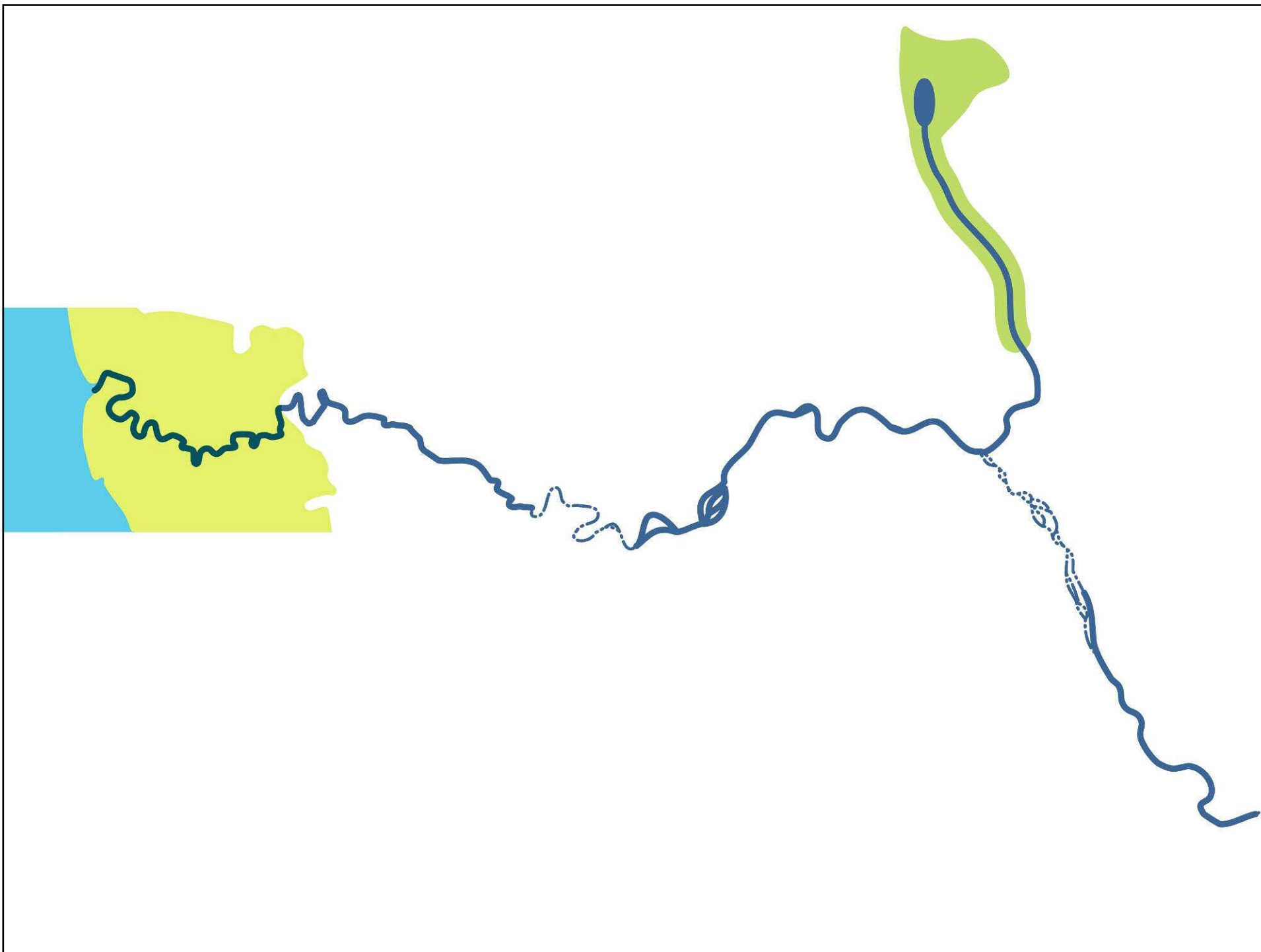
Study area boundary

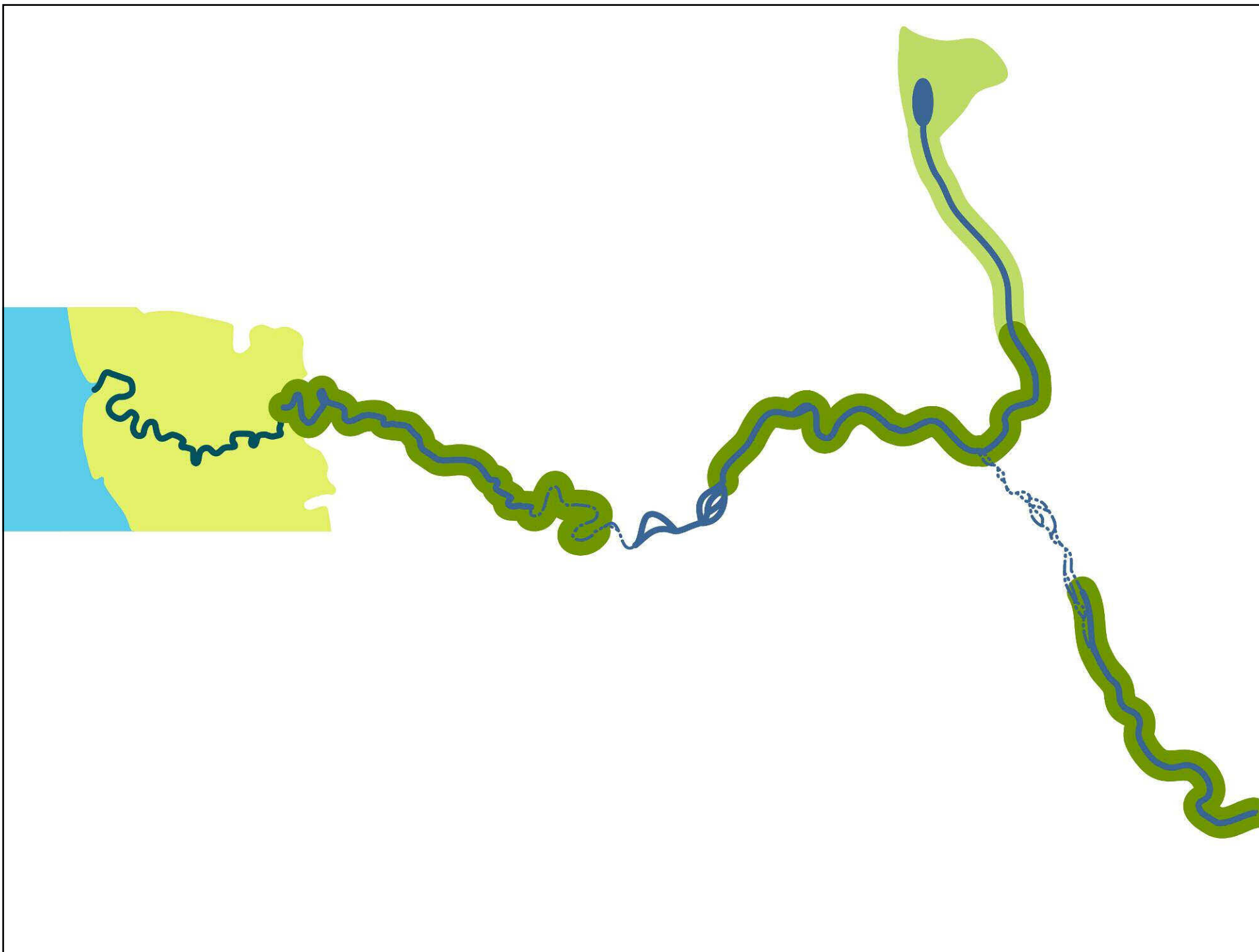














DRAFT mapping



HYDROLOGY

(dry-season flow, groundwater interaction)

GEOMORPHOLOGY

(channel form)

RIPARIAN HABITAT TYPE



groundwater flux

sediment dynamics

habitat for key species

flood protection

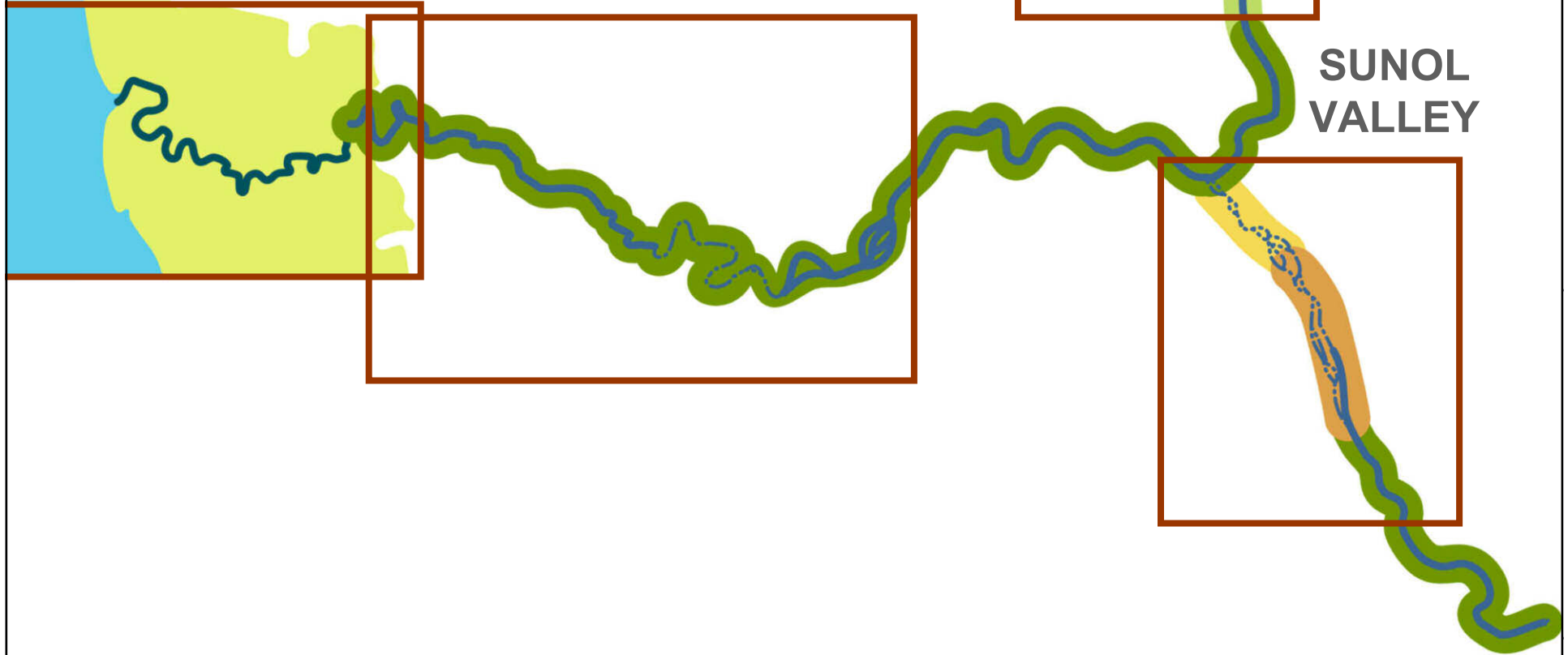


PLEASANTON MARSH
AND ARROYO DE LA
LAGUNA

TIDAL MARSH

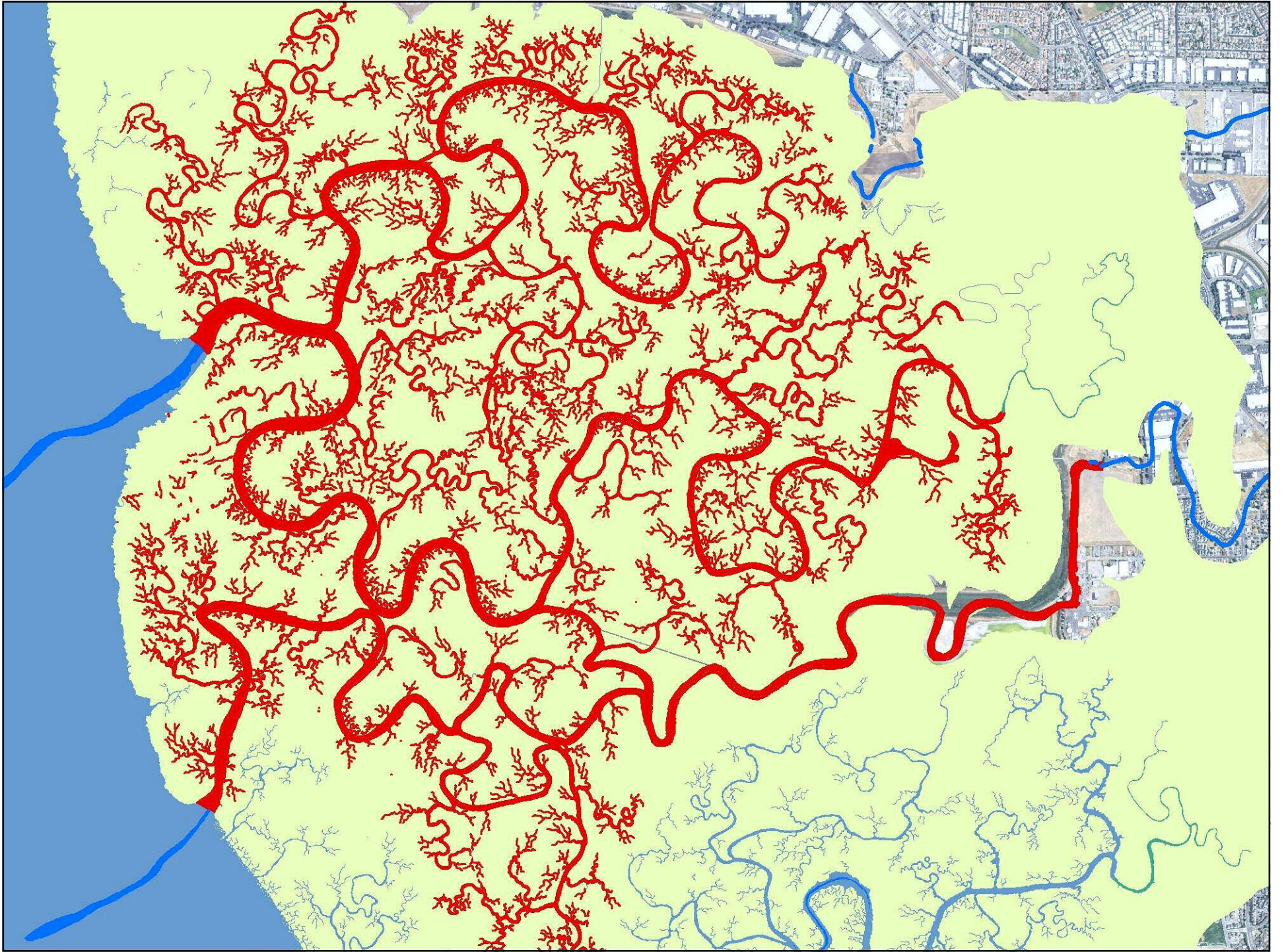
NILES CONE

SUNOL
VALLEY



TIDAL MARSH



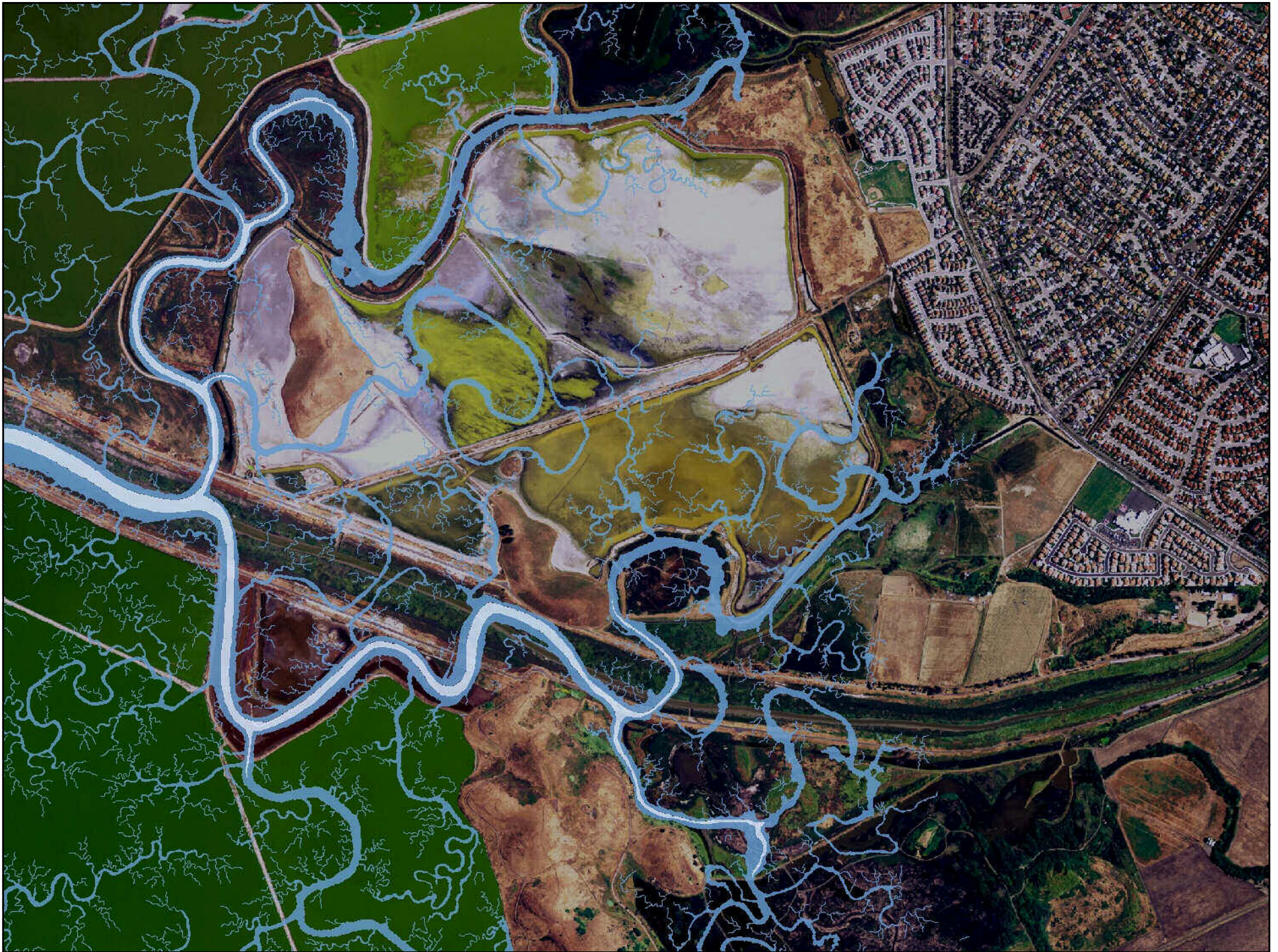












TIDAL MARSH REACH

	1800	2010	2050
Fine sediment storage/ marsh maintenance	●	●	?
Fish support	●	●	?





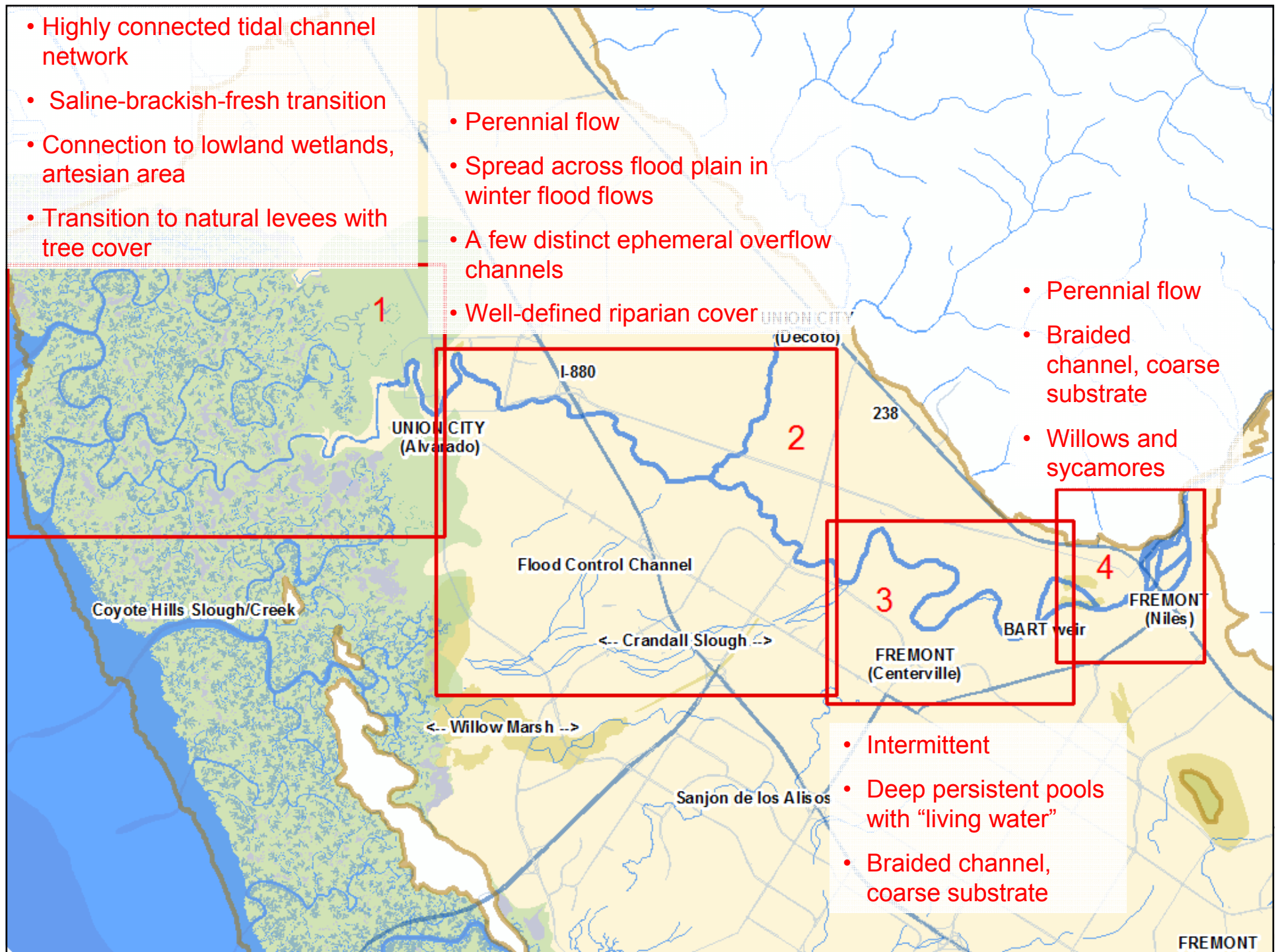
NILES CONE

- Highly connected tidal channel network
- Saline-brackish-fresh transition
- Connection to lowland wetlands, artesian area
- Transition to natural levees with tree cover

- Perennial flow
- Spread across flood plain in winter flood flows
- A few distinct ephemeral overflow channels
- Well-defined riparian cover

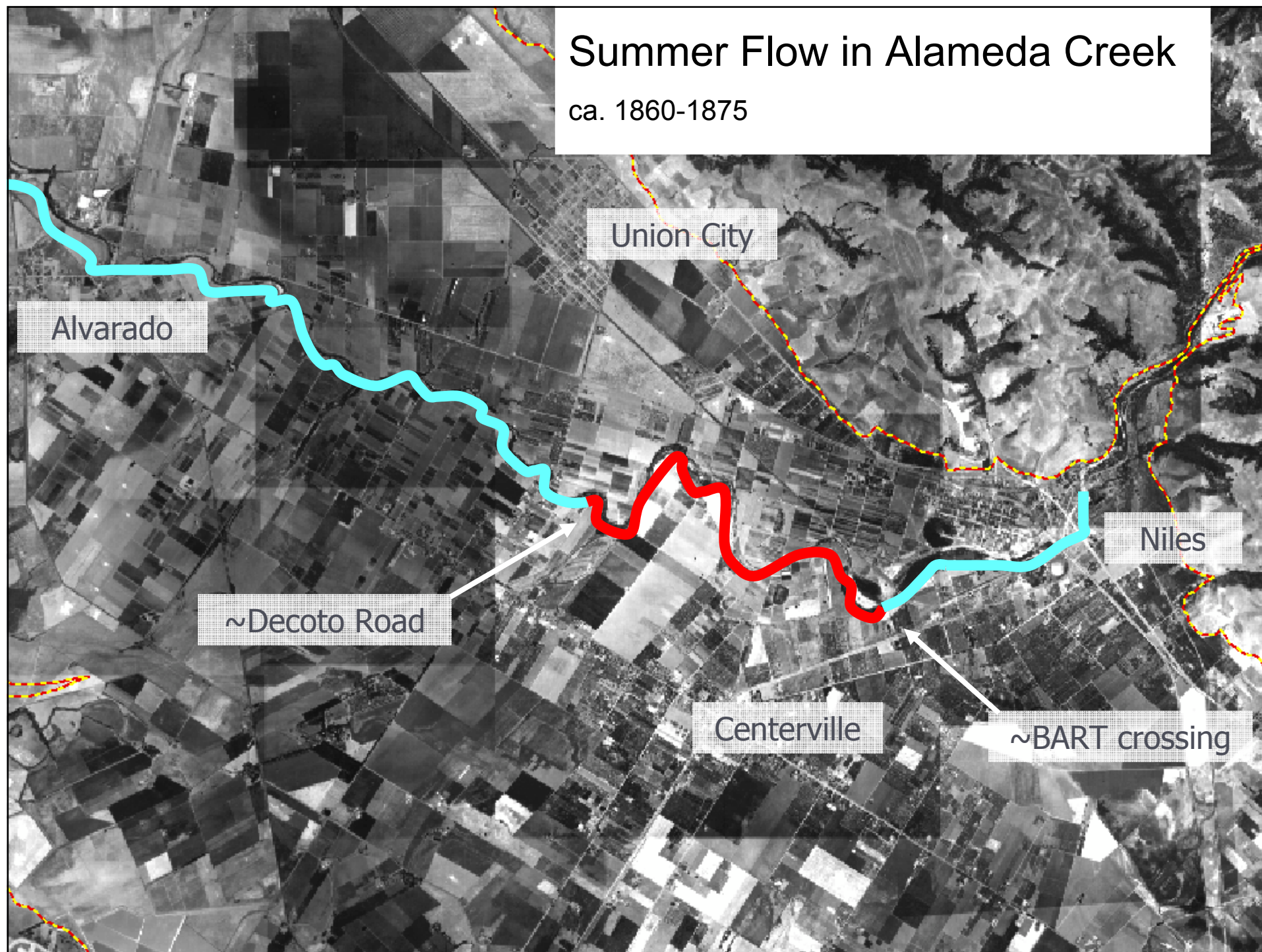
- Perennial flow
- Braided channel, coarse substrate
- Willows and sycamores

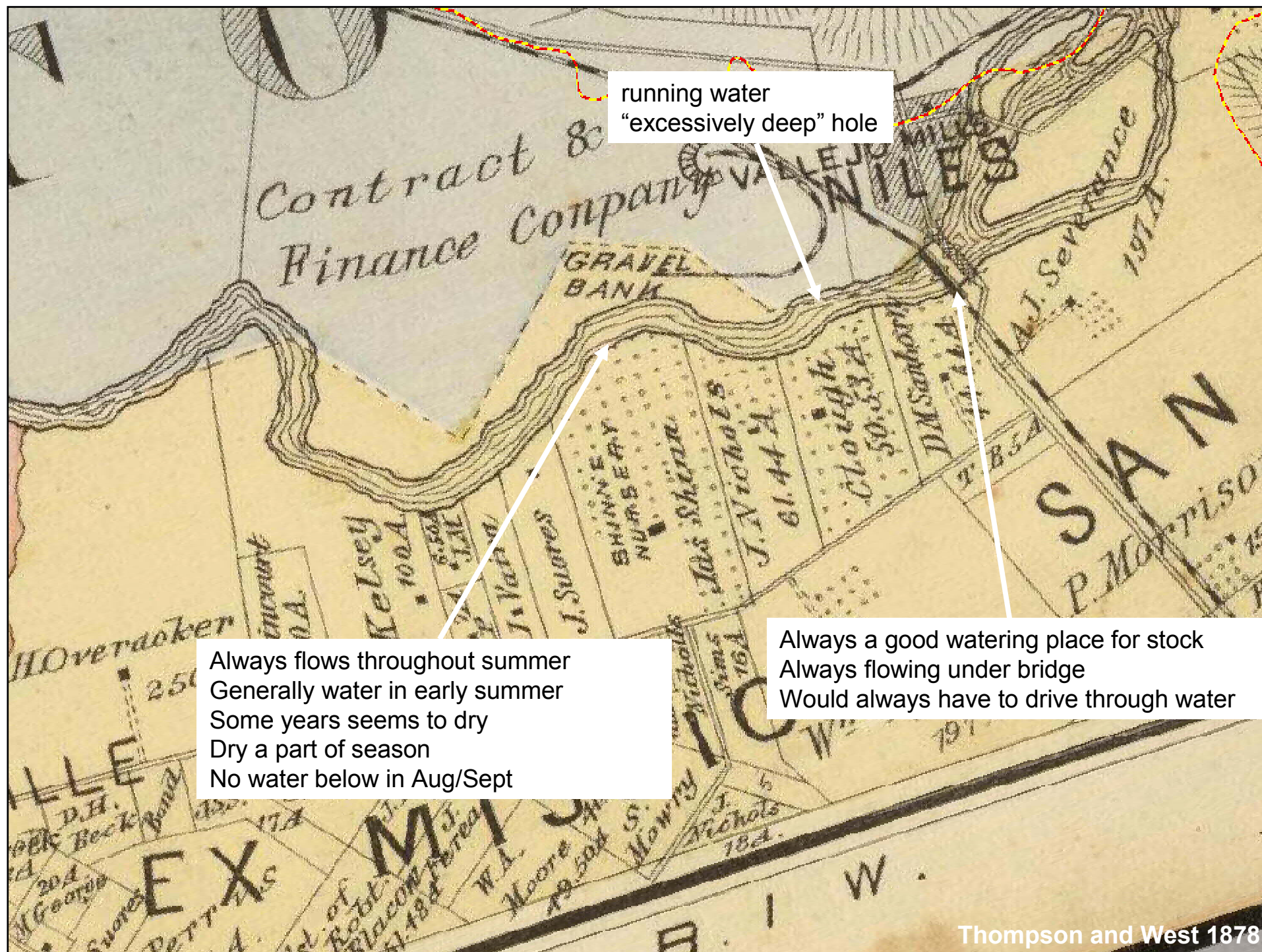
- Intermittent
- Deep persistent pools with "living water"
- Braided channel, coarse substrate



Summer Flow in Alameda Creek

ca. 1860-1875

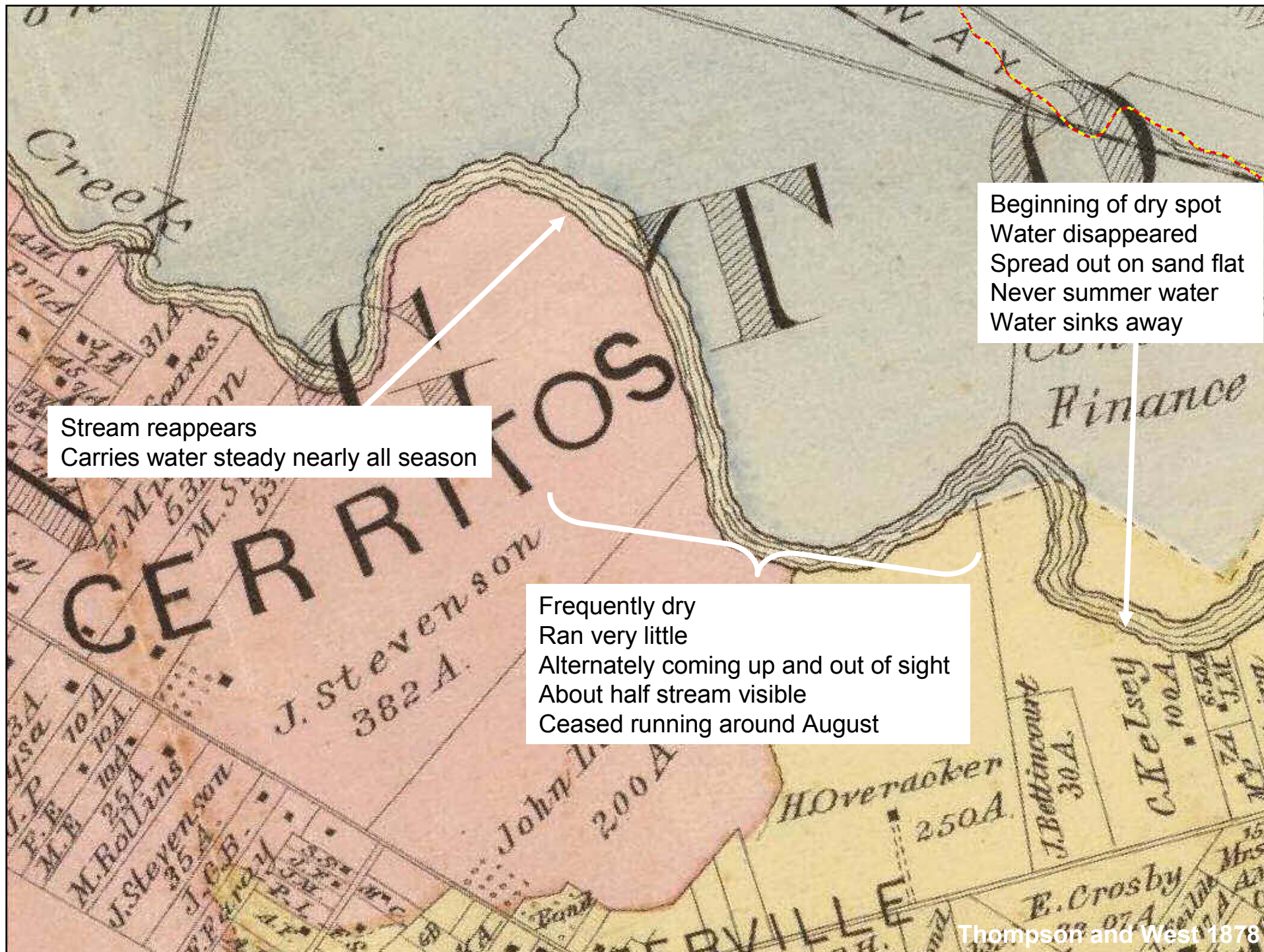




running water
"excessively deep" hole

Always flows throughout summer
Generally water in early summer
Some years seems to dry
Dry a part of season
No water below in Aug/Sept

Always a good watering place for stock
Always flowing under bridge
Would always have to drive through water



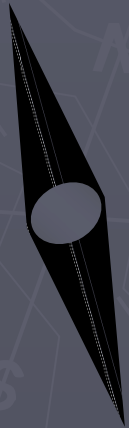
Stream reappears
Carries water steady nearly all season

Beginning of dry spot
Water disappeared
Spread out on sand flat
Never summer water
Water sinks away

Frequently dry
Ran very little
Alternately coming up and out of sight
About half stream visible
Ceased running around August

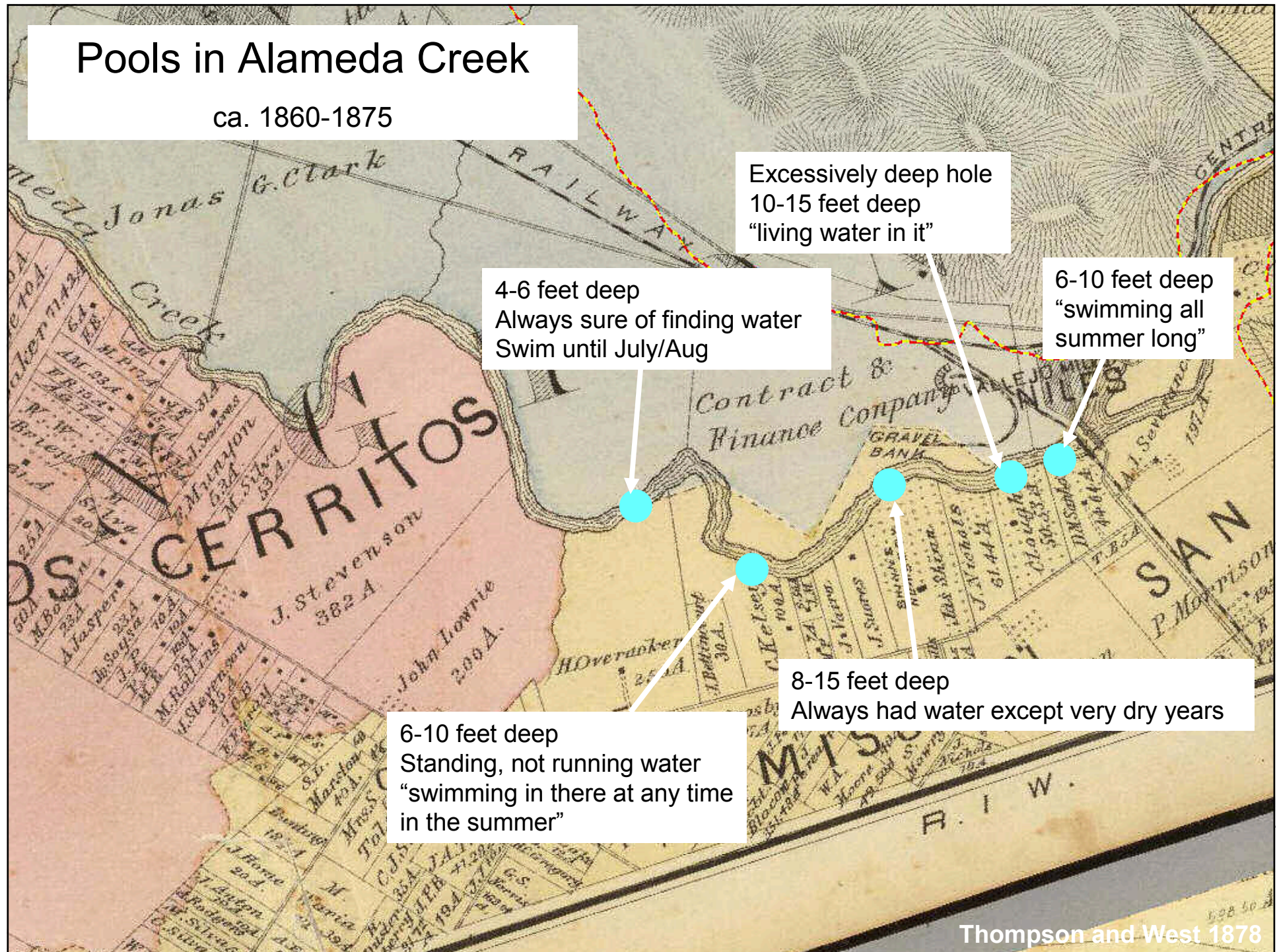
October 22, 1795: “Following the arroyo farther down, we saw where
**the water disappears, perhaps a quarter of a league
from the hills. At a distance of a league the water
comes out again.”**

(Danti 1795)




Pools in Alameda Creek

ca. 1860-1875



March 31, 1776: “About half way on the road we came to an arroyo with little water, most of it in **very deep pools...**”

Font 1776



1889: “As the water recedes from the Alameda creek at Niles, **pools are left in various places** from which a number of **fine specimens of the salmon trout have been taken**, some of them measuring two feet or more in length.”

Daily Alta California, February 4, 1889

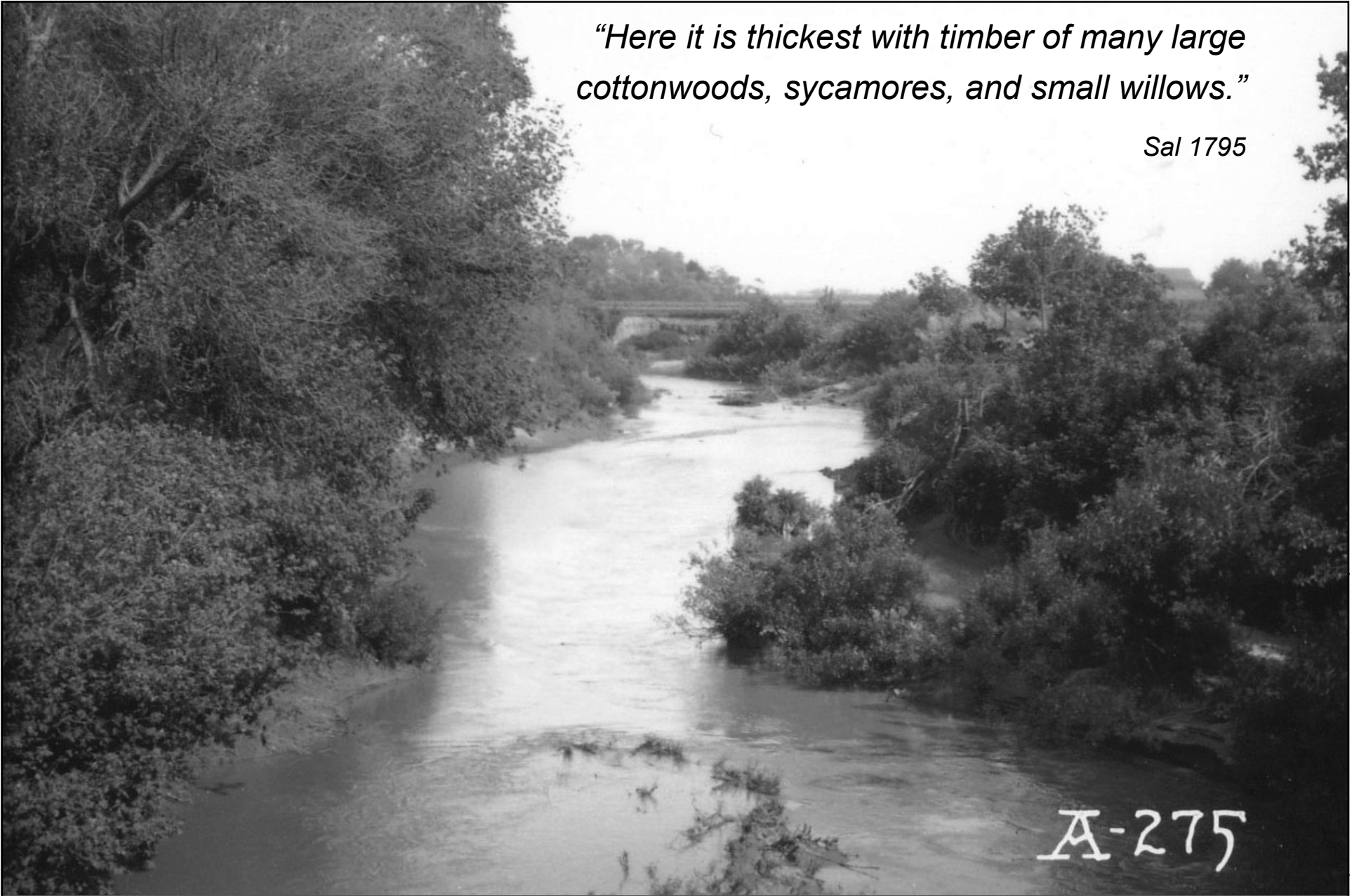
*“...the **visible gravel bed** in Alameda Creek
does not **reach** quite to the Bell Ranch Bridge”*

Schussler 1901, Clough Case



Alameda Creek, north of present day Quarry Lakes

6/11/1915 (SFPUC)



"Here it is thickest with timber of many large cottonwoods, sycamores, and small willows."

Sal 1795


A-275

Alameda Creek, looking upstream near Decoto, towards the intermittent reach

5/28/1915 (SFPUC)

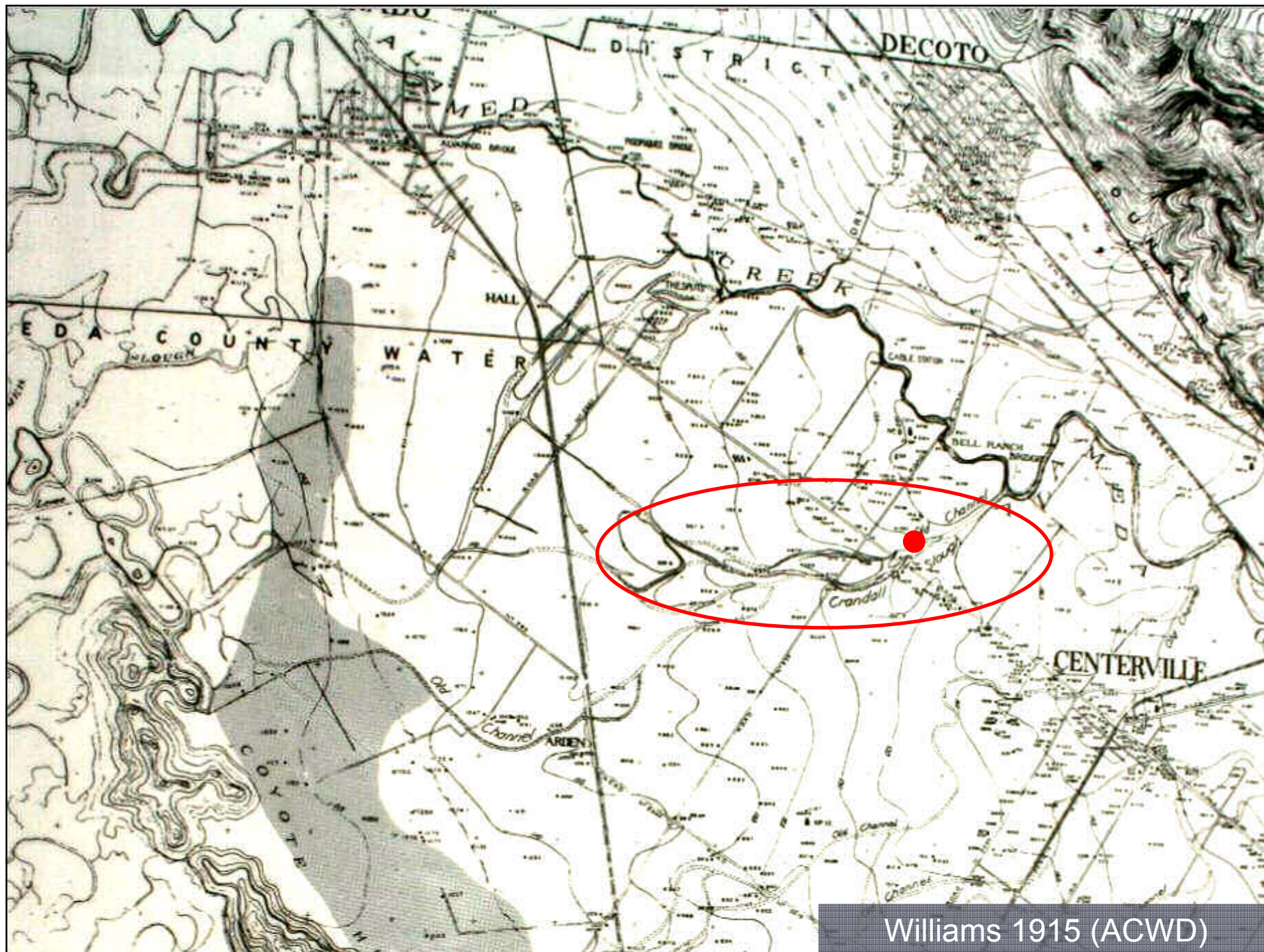
1776 (March 31): “About half way on the road we came to an arroyo with little water, most of it in very deep pools. It has **on its banks many sycamores, cottonwoods, and some live oaks and other trees**, and it appears to flow west to empty into the estuary, toward which all the arroyos flow and toward which runs a **thick growth of trees**; but I was not able to distinguish whether it marked the course of the river or was a stretch of grove...”

Font 1776



1887: “The Alameda Creek was, between 1850 and 1853, the dividing line between Contra Costa County and Santa Clara County. Its banks being bordered, then as now, **with cottonwood and willow trees**, in the midst of an otherwise scarcely wooded plain...”

Office of State Bureau of Labor Statistics 1887



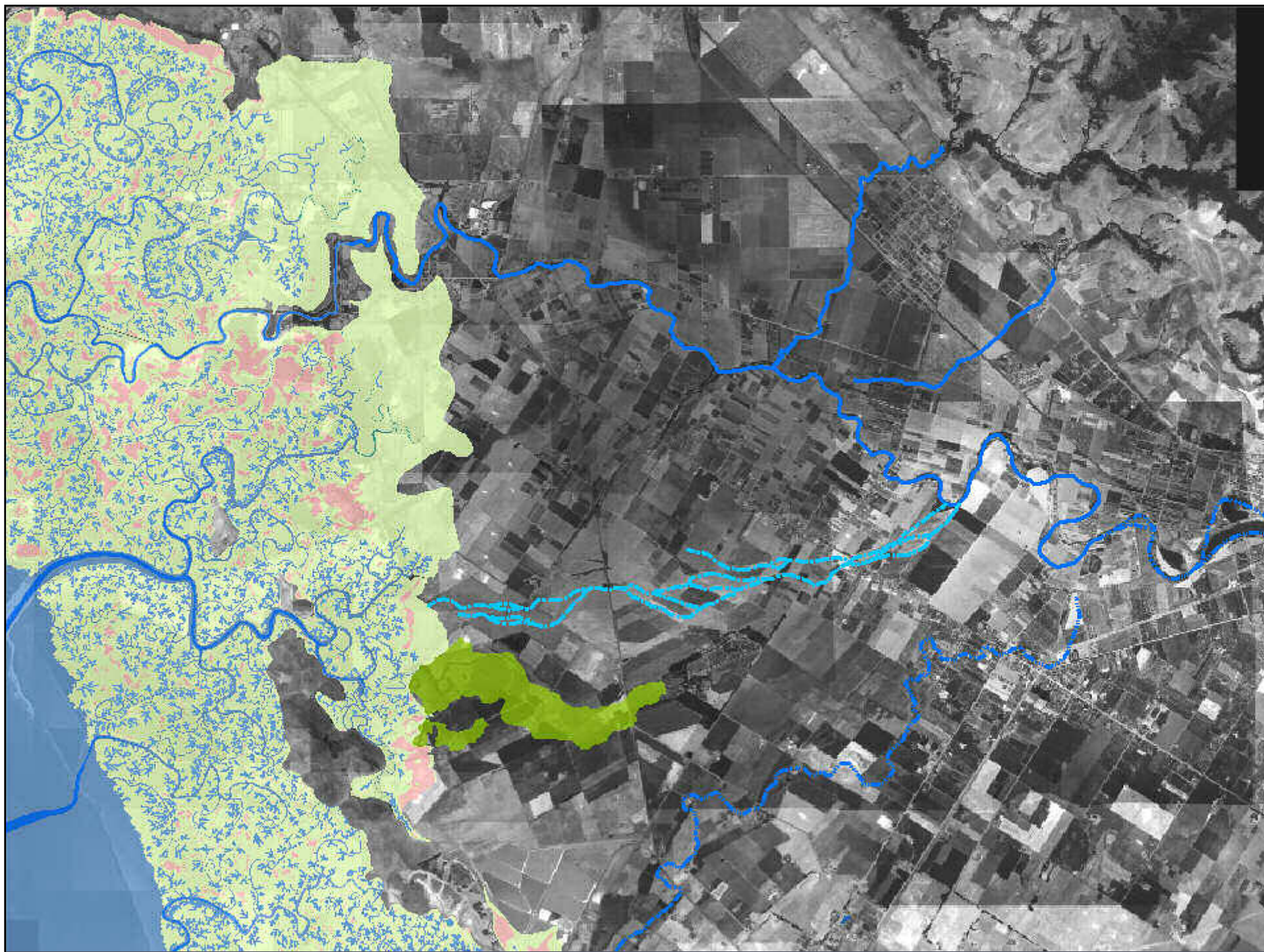
Williams 1915 (ACWD)



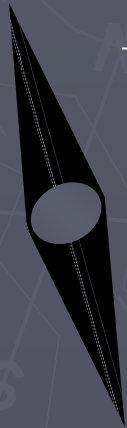
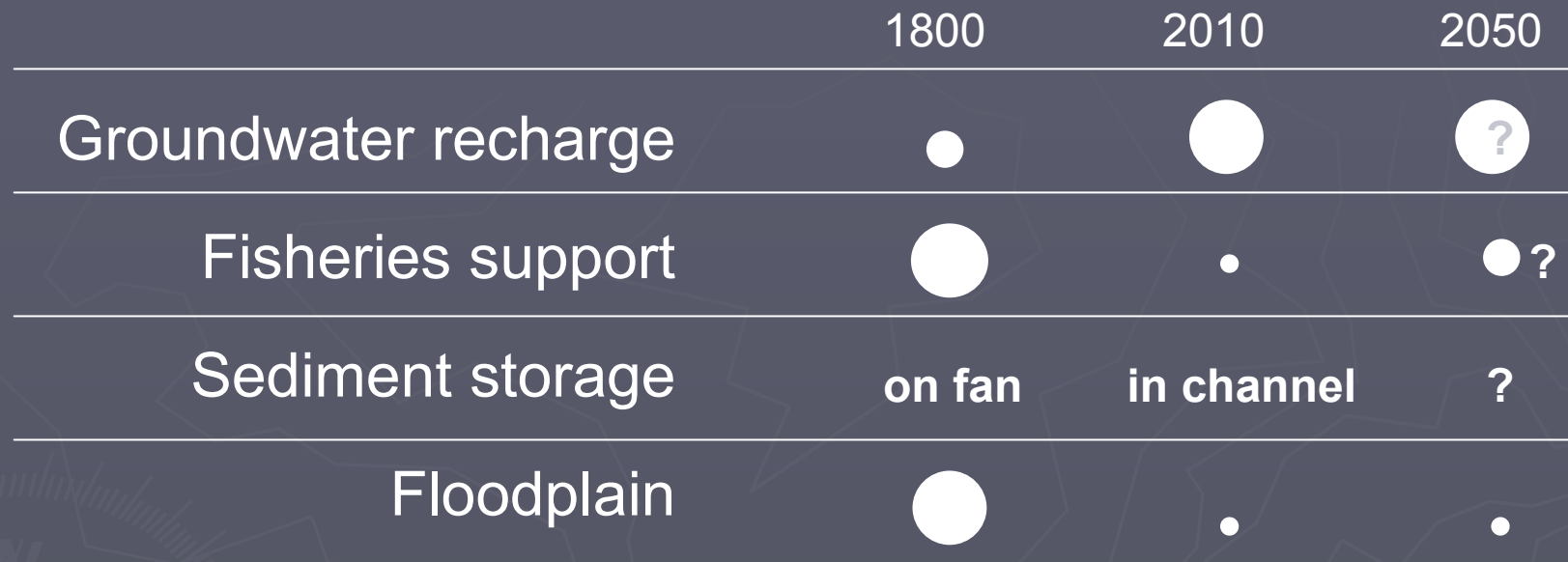
A-563

Crandall Slough, looking NE from Fremont Blvd.

1/4/1916 (SFPUC)



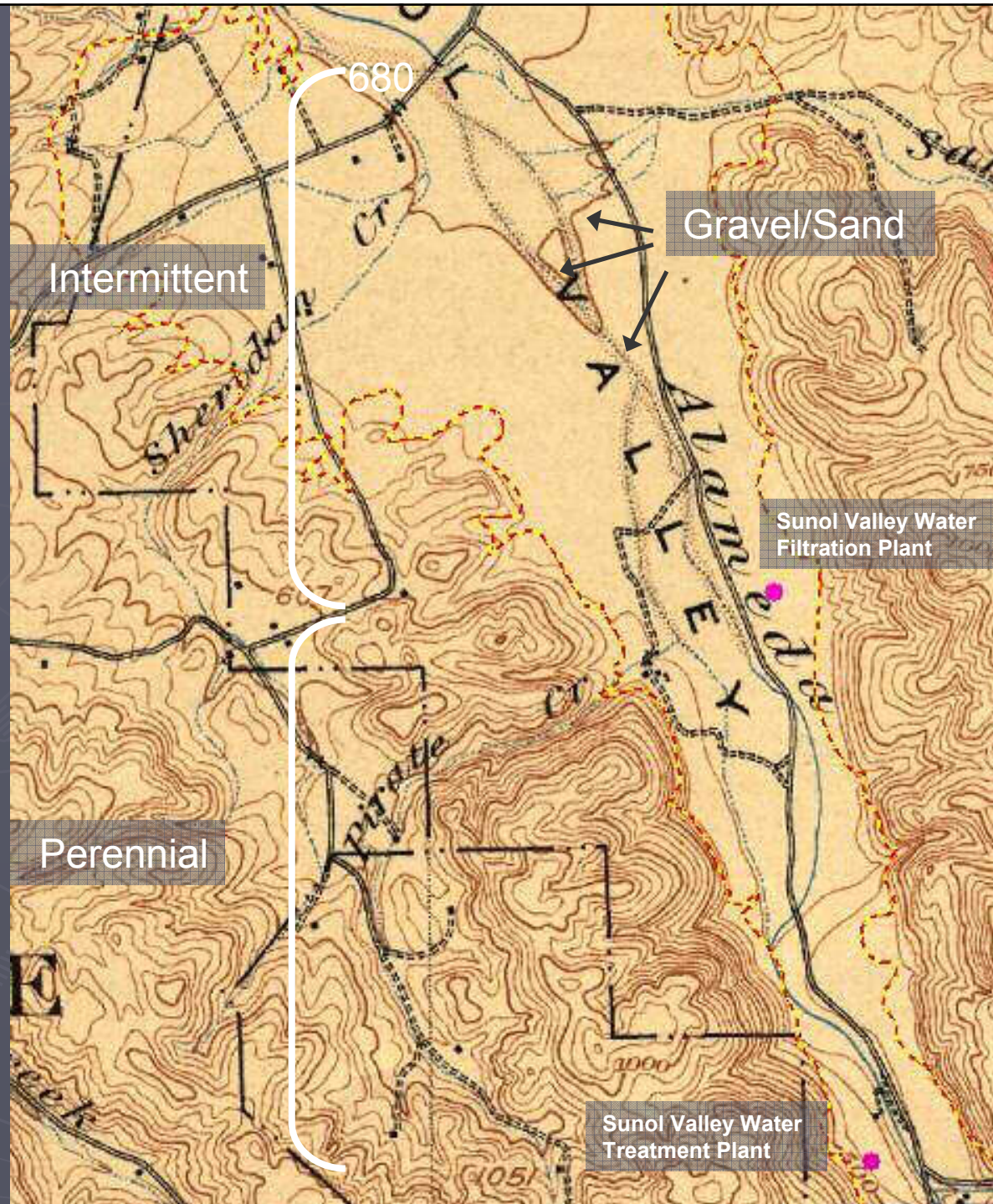
NILES CONE





SUNOL VALLEY

USGS 1906





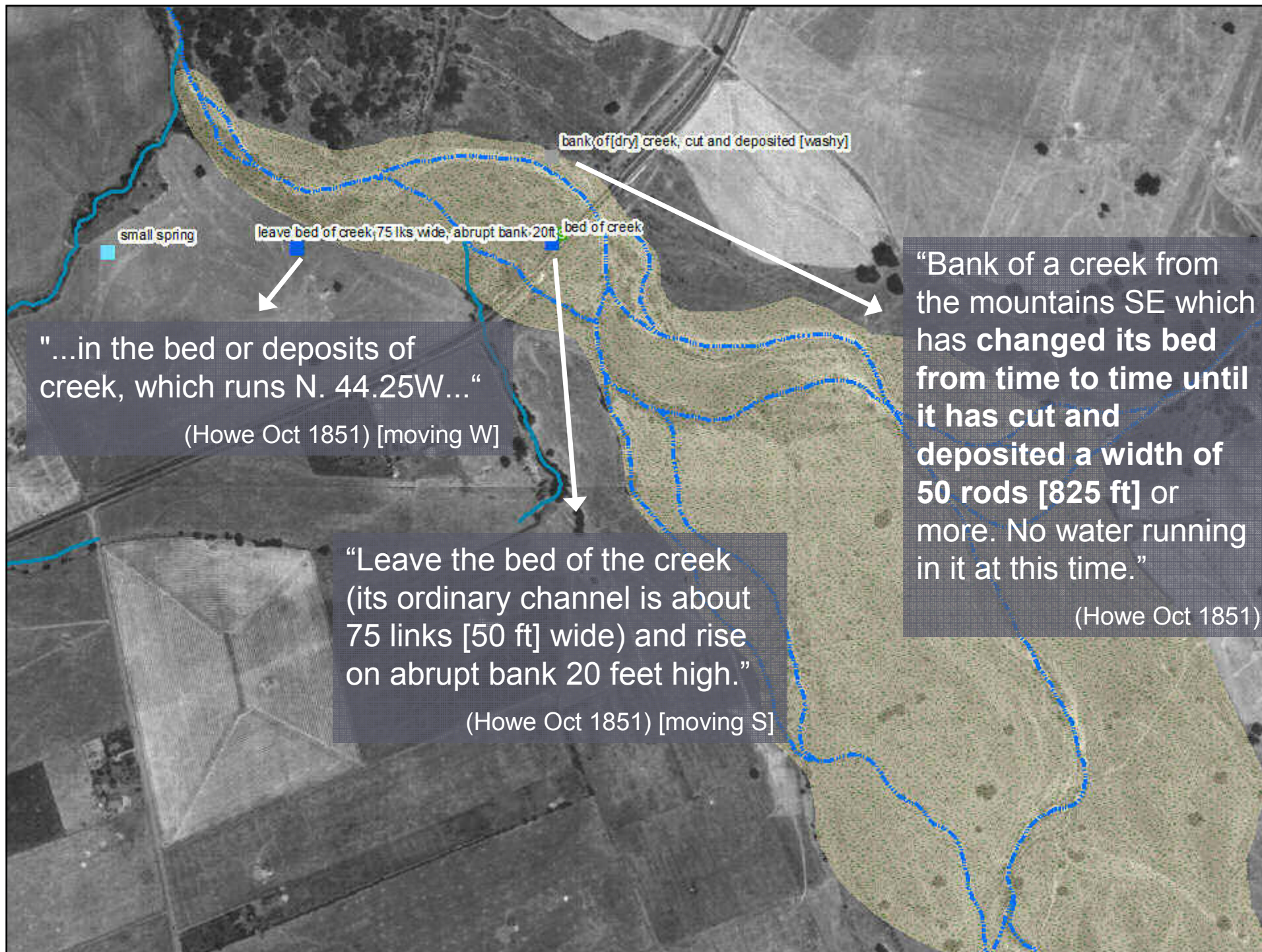
Intermittent
(USGS
1906)

The image is a grayscale aerial photograph of a landscape. A red dashed line follows a winding path through the terrain, likely representing a water feature. A white bracket is positioned on the left side of the image, spanning the vertical distance between the 'Intermittent' and 'Perennial' labels. The terrain shows various textures, including what appears to be a grid-like pattern in the upper left and a more irregular, possibly vegetated area in the center.

Perennial
(USGS
1906)

An aerial photograph of a landscape, likely a wetland or marsh area, showing various textures and patterns. A prominent red dashed line with a yellow border traces a complex, irregular path across the image, possibly indicating a boundary or a specific feature. The landscape includes patches of dark, dense vegetation, lighter, more open areas, and some linear features that could be roads or waterways. The overall tone is grayscale, with the red and yellow lines providing a sharp contrast.

Intermittent
(USGS
1906)



small spring

leave bed of creek, 75 lks wide, abrupt bank 20ft

bank of [dry] creek, cut and deposited [washy]

bed of creek

"...in the bed or deposits of
creek, which runs N. 44.25W..."
(Howe Oct 1851) [moving W]

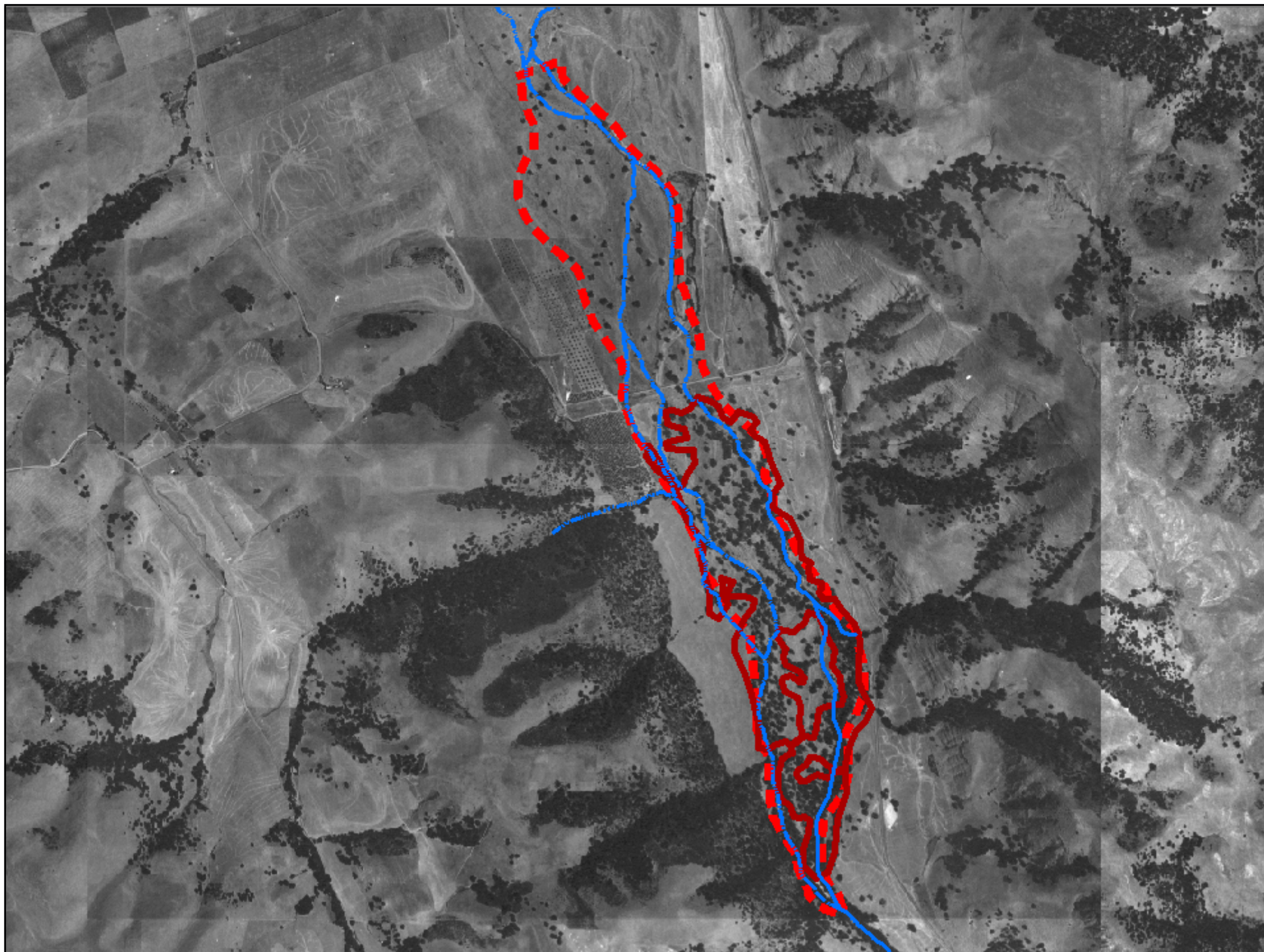
"Leave the bed of the creek
(its ordinary channel is about
75 links [50 ft] wide) and rise
on abrupt bank 20 feet high."
(Howe Oct 1851) [moving S]

"Bank of a creek from
the mountains SE which
has **changed its bed
from time to time until
it has cut and
deposited a width of
50 rods [825 ft] or
more. No water running
in it at this time.**"
(Howe Oct 1851)





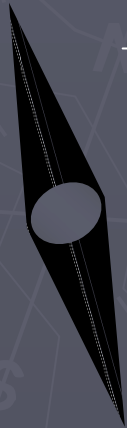






SUNOL VALLEY

	1800	2010	2050
Groundwater storage	●	●	?
Fish rearing	●	●	?
Sycamore alluvial woodland	●	●	?
Floodplain	●	●	?

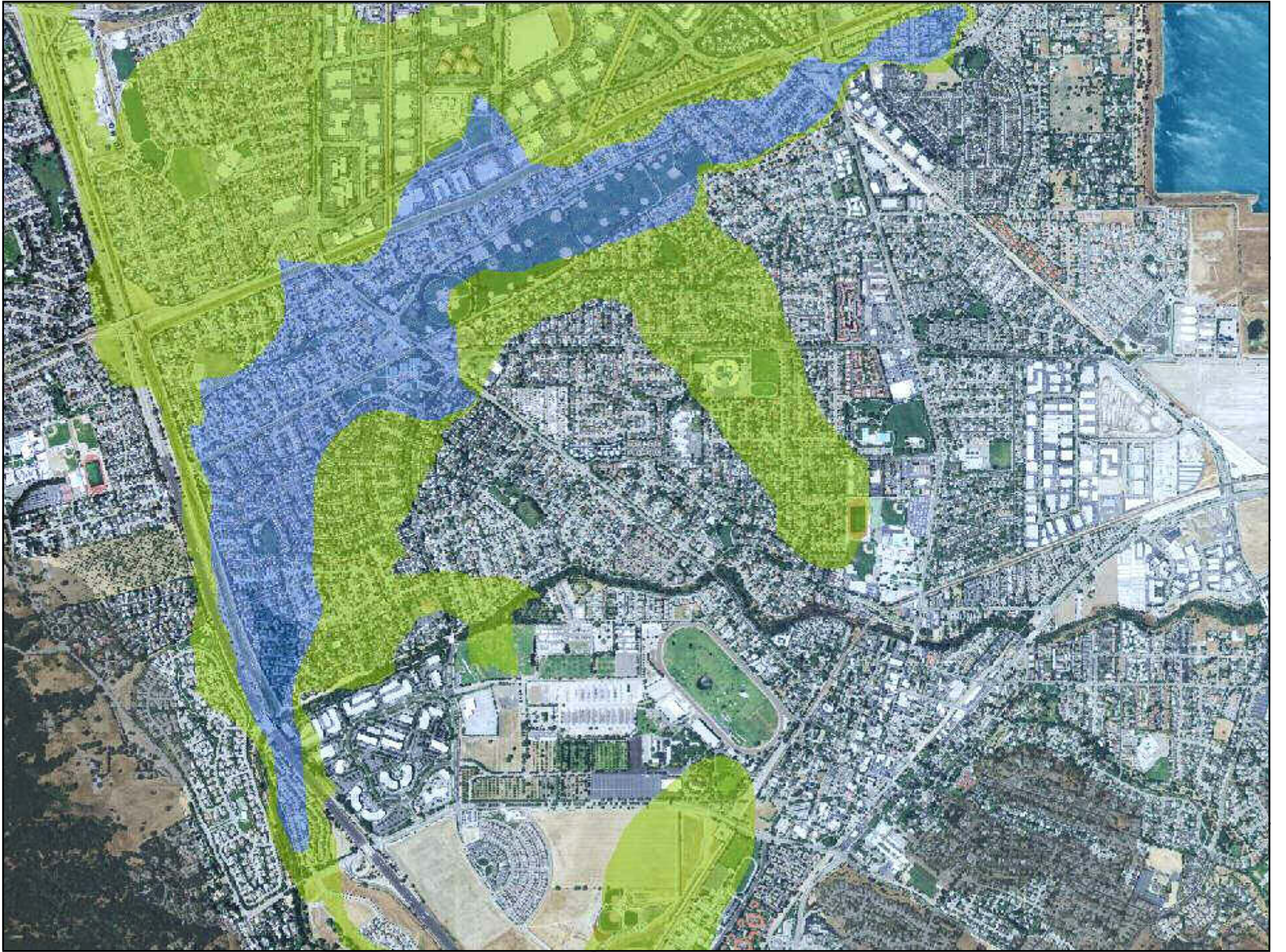


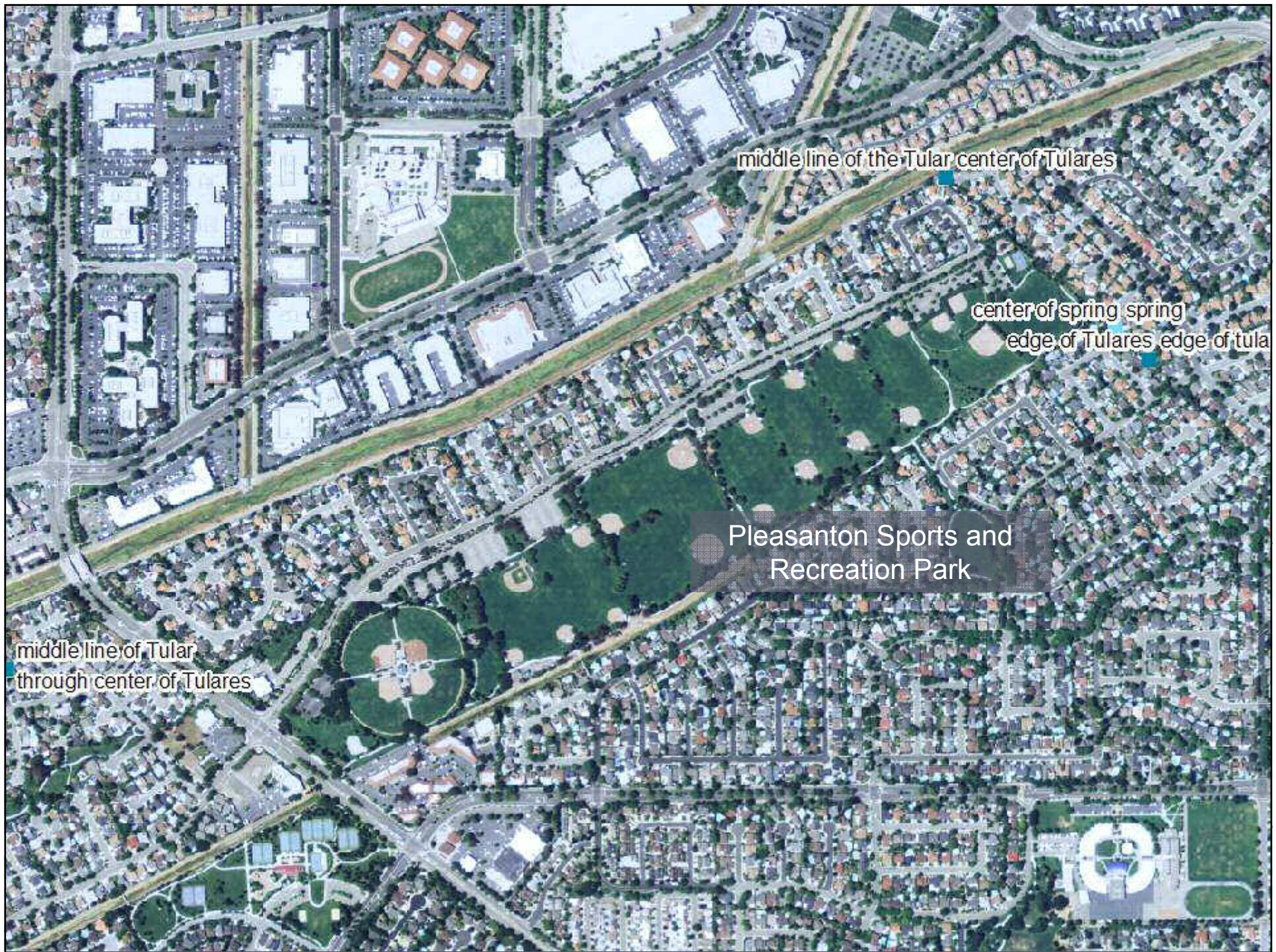
**PLEASANTON MARSH
and
ARROYO DE LA LAGUNA**



[Map removed to respect permissions.]







middle line of the Tular center of Tulares

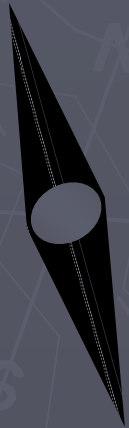
center of spring spring
edge of Tulares edge of tula

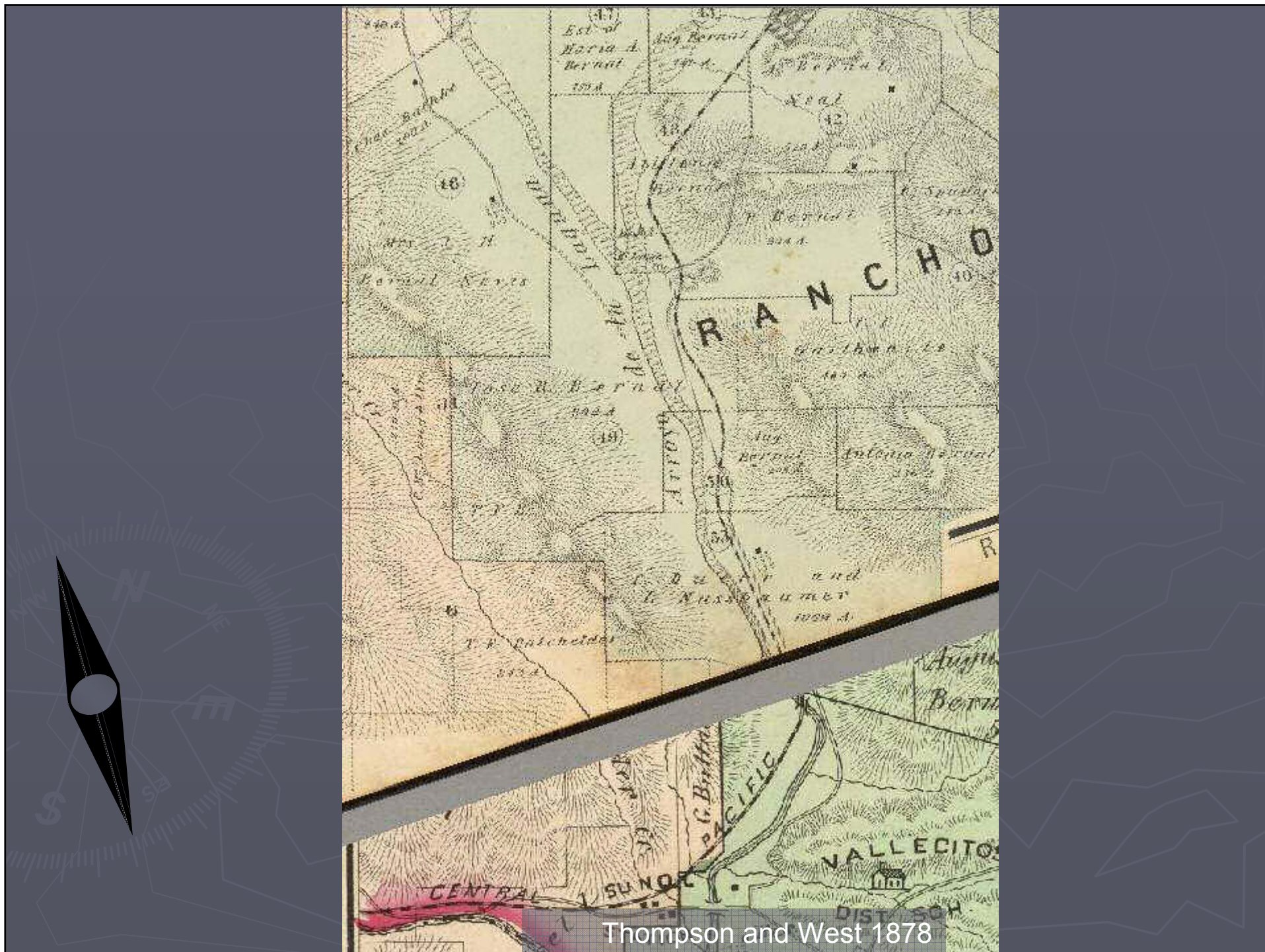
Pleasanton Sports and
Recreation Park

middle line of Tular
through center of Tulares

1911: “In recent years the marsh has been drained by the construction of reclamation ditches and by the deepening and clearing of a portion of the Laguna Creek channel, which allowed the flood waters a free course. The channel, now less obstructed, is greatly cut down...”

(Williams 1912)





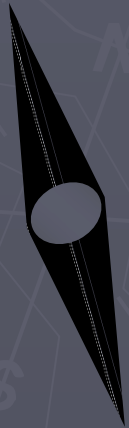
PLEASANTON LAGOON and ARROYO DE LA LAGUNA

	1800	2010	2050
Groundwater discharge	●	●	?
Fisheries support	●	●	●
Sediment storage	●	●	●
Sediment source	●	●	?



Next Steps

- Finish synthesis and GIS
- Develop analysis and reporting
- Translate information through presentation/communication



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sponsors

- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
- Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (ACFCWCD)

Partners

- Alameda County Resource Conservation District (ACRCD)
- Laurel Collins (Watershed Sciences)
- Rob Leidy (EPA)

THANK YOU

Robin Grossinger – robin@sfei.org

Ruth Askevold – ruth@sfei.org

Bronwen Stanford – bronwen@sfei.org

www.sfei.org/HEP

