

DATA BASE FILE INFO FOR SUISUN MARSH DUCK CLUBS

Annie Mason Point Club

Club No. 801 Acres: W 30 T 15 Hi 6 Total 51

Avg. Elevation N/A

Primary Contact: James Taylor
700 Parker Avenue
Rodeo, CA 94572
(415) 758-2100
(415) 932-8915 (H)

Secondary Contact: None

Others: None

AB2090?	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	1986	1987	1988	1989
			\$	\$	\$	\$
DWR Cost-Share?	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N		\$	Date:	
Maintenance Permit?	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N			Date:	
SCF Contribution?	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N			Date:	
30 day leach?	Unknown	Y		N		
Early Flood?	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N				

LAND USE SUMMARY

Managed wetland	30 ac.
Upland area	6 ac.
Tule berm	<u>15 ac.</u>
TOTAL	51 ac.

PRESENT CLUB CONDITIONSWATER MANAGEMENT

Annie Mason Point Club is a small lone club located on Buckley Island. It is contained within a single levee surrounded by Grizzly Bay to the north and Suisun Cutoff to the south. Structure A on the east side of the club functions as the main flood gate and brings water into the club via a perimeter ditch system. A system of interior ditches running from south to north further distributes water to the pond. Structure B is used to drain the club into Grizzly Bay. Two small check dams (C and D) are located in the perimeter ditch. These structures aid in circulation by putting a head on the inlet water and forcing it to circulate across the club in a south to north direction. Removing the boards in the dam enables the ditch to drain.

VEGETATION

An on-club survey in 1976 found the club to be composed predominantly of olney and hardstem bulrush in the lower areas and saltgrass in the higher areas. The 1978 CA Dept. of Fish and Game aerial survey reported tule growth intermixed with the above vegetation. None of these plants has a relatively high use and selection value for waterfowl.

Olney and hardstem bulrush are both sod forming perennials which grow along sloughs and in ditches containing water most of the year. They will invade ponds which are shallowly flooded year round and are indicative of fairly fresh water conditions. Tules are also common in permanent ponds. Their increase was probably due to the club's lack of water control at the time.

SUMMARY

Prior to 1978, Annie Mason Point Club's vegetation largely consisted of non--waterfowl food plants. This was likely due to the club's lack of water control at the time. Since then, the situation has greatly improved and the club reports that it now has the water control structures and tight levees necessary for proper water management.

FLOOD/DRAIN EVALUATION

Due to limited access, an elevation survey was not done for this club. That being the case, the club's flood and drain capability could not be determined. However, using some assumptions, it is apparent that as the ponded area is very small, gates A and B would likely have to be only 24" in diameter to service this club effectively. Although structure B, the drain gate, must be set low enough to provide subsurface drainage of the pond.

CLUB IMPROVEMENTSWATER MANAGEMENT

Needed Improvements: It is, first of all, necessary that the club follows a

regular program of water management; in this case the alkali bulrush program is recommended to promote such growth as well as fat hen and brass buttons. Considering the generally poorer quality water in Suisun Bay, effective spring leach cycles performed within 30 days are required to establish and maintain suitable habitat.

Proper water control necessitates inspection and maintenance of levees, ditches, and water control structures. Ditches need to be kept clear of vegetation blockages or silt build-ups to allow circulation and drainage. For effective drainage, ditches should be at least 2.5 ft. deeper than the average pond bottom elevation at the controlling tide gate, sloping to 1.5 ft. deep at the most remote point in the pond. Water control structures should also be kept in working order. Levees require frequent inspection and attention to prevent major breaks from occurring. See the enclosed list of standard recommendations for more information on the maintenance and repair of water control facilities.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Needed Improvements: The dense growth of undesirable vegetation in the pond needs to be reduced by burning and/or discing followed by flooding according to the water management schedule. Removing the old vegetation and turning over the soil provides a seed bed for the establishment of new vegetation which is more preferred by waterfowl.

Emergent pond vegetation should be mowed to create open pond areas which are attractive to over-wintering waterfowl in the Suisun Marsh. The extent and pattern of mowing is left to the desires of the club. Close-cutting of tules and olney bulrush prior to fall flooding is an effective method of setting back their growth.

Levee vegetation should be mowed, as necessary, to facilitate access for maintenance reasons. This should be done after June 1st to lessen disruption of pheasant and waterfowl nesting.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This plan covers the Annie Mason Pt. Club located on Buckley Island. The property is managed for Wildlife Habitat (primarily Wetland) and recreation.

A run down of the soil characteristics is given on the enclosed Soil and Capability Map Summary. Generally speaking Joice muck and Tamba mucky clay are strongly saline soils 15-58 mahos with moderately alkaline layers. These layers become acid if the soil is allowed to dry, and cracks appear. The water table varies but is usually less than 30 inches below the surface in mid-summer. Dominant vegetation consists of perennial sedges and herbs.

Existing vegetation on the club consists predominantly of Olney bulrush and hardstem bulrush, on lower areas, and saltgrass on the higher. All of these plants have a relatively low use and selection value for waterfowl. Olney and hardstem bulrush are both sod forming perennials which grow along sloughs and in ditches which contain water most of the year. They will invade ponds which are shallow flooded year round. The presence of these two hydrophytic plants indicates fairly fresh conditions; therefore, changing the habitat to a highly productive and selective one for waterfowl should be relatively easy.

The main problem hampering proper management of the club is water control. It is important to remember that a marsh is actually an intermediate successional stage between an upland and a lake. Proper marsh management simply accentuates this intermediate state and perpetuates a disturbed site

condition. This allows the high seed producing perennials such as Brass-burton and alkali bulrush and the annual such as Lambsquarter to invade and dominate the marsh. Water control is the key.

The existing levee system is in poor condition and needs work including the installation of irrigation structures. If this is done adequate water control will be achieved to properly manage the marsh for waterfowl.

Once the club can be drained effectively the Olney and hardstem bulrush should be set back by first mowing and then disking. Extreme caution should be exercised when using fire around Joice muck soils, this soil tends to catch on fire. After the perennial growth has been set back physically in early spring, alkali bulrush should be seeded at the rate of 30#/AC. Seeding should take place by April thus eliminating the first couple flush cycles in the Water Management schedule the first year, while the club is dried out and disked.

RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

COOPERATOR James Taylor
ASSISTED BY LARRY NOBLE
DATE 7/29/76

FIELD NUMBER	PLANNED		APPLIED		LAND USE AND TREATMENT
	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT	MONTH AND YEAR	
					Engineering specifications). One of these structures should be a screen flap type (A) used as an inlet. The other structure should be a flash board riser (B) outlet, exact placement of these structures has not been decided upon yet. In addition to these main inlet and outlet structures, two small check dams (C,D) will be placed in the drainage ditch going around the perimeter of the club. These two structures will put a head on the inlet water and force it to circulate across the club, putting the boards in the check dam will enable the drain to empty.
					<u>EXCESSIVE WATER REMOVAL SUBSYSTEM</u>
			4375 ±	prior to 76	<u>Drainage Ditches:</u> The existing drainage ditch system will be kept clean to facilitate drainage.
					<u>SOIL MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM</u>
	52	79			<u>Toxic Salt Reduction:</u> Water will be circulated during the winter and spring to reduce toxic slats in the soil surface.

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

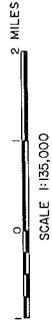
Cooperator: _____

Date: _____

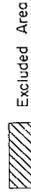
Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile		Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
				Texture	Subsoil				
VIw-1	Ja	Joice Muck	+60"	clayey muck	clayey muck	0-1%	slight	1) Wildlife, wetland habitat. 2) Recreation.	1) Rooting depth restricted by high water table. 2) Requires drainage and leaching of soil salts for proper management. 3) Levees and tidegates are necessary for water control. 4) Only salt tolerant vegetation should be managed for.
VIIIw-1 Td		Tidal Marsh	-----	-----variable-----	-----	0-1%	NONE	1) Wildlife wetland habitat.	1) Strongly saline land type. 2) Mud flats, subject to tidal inundation.

*A.W.C. - Available Water Holding Capacity for the entire soil profile

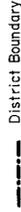
SUISUN
 RESOURCE CONSERVATION
 DISTRICT
 SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
 OCTOBER 1979



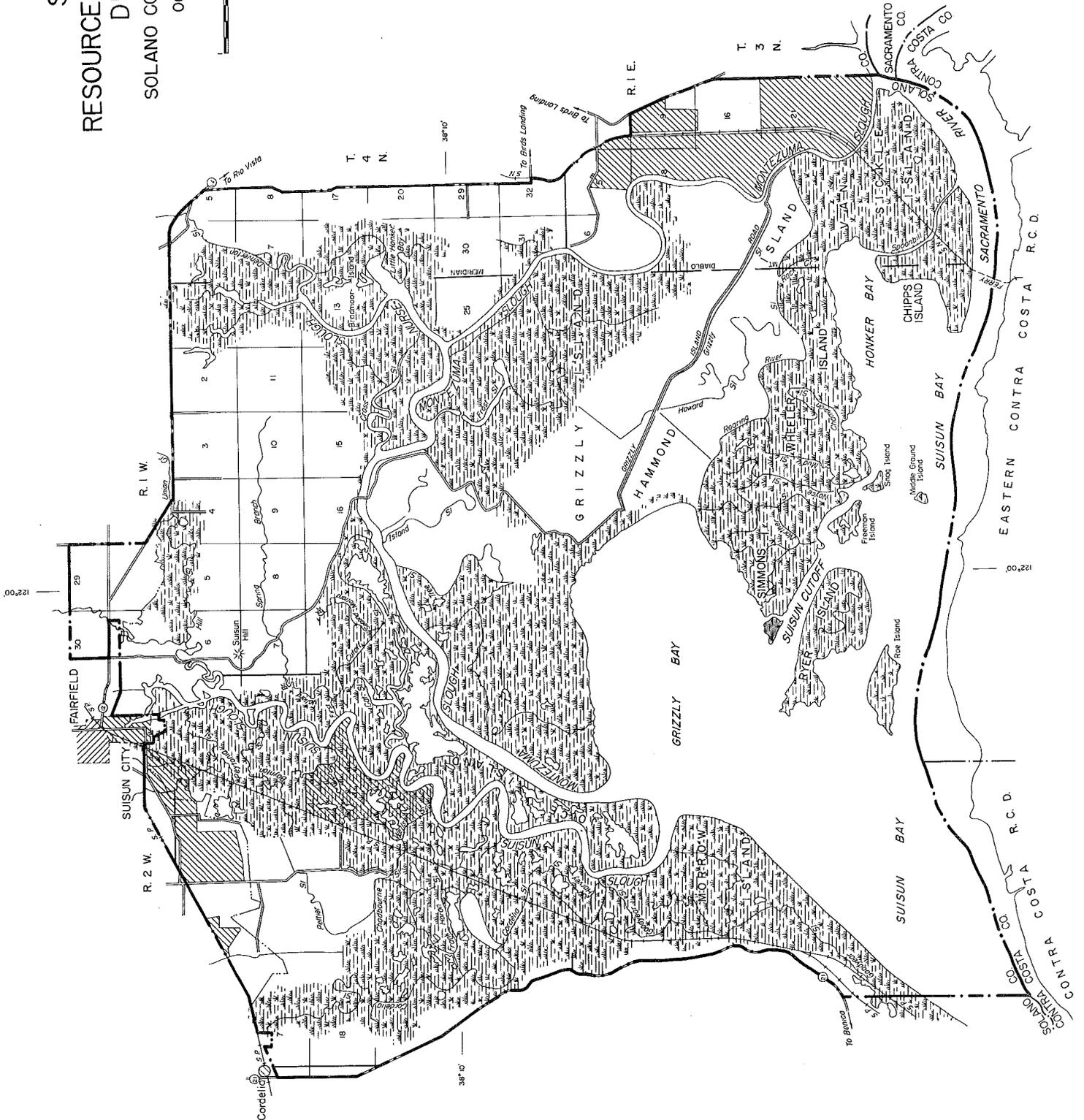
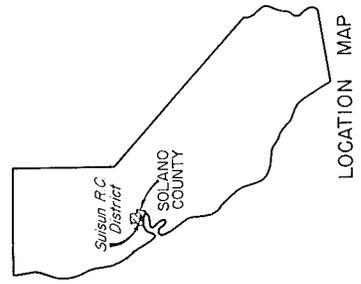
LEGEND



Excluded Area



District Boundary



Source:
 Base map prepared by SCS, WTSC Carta Unit from USGS 1:24,000 quads.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE USDA-SCS-FORTLAND, OR 97178

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Owner Taylor, James F. Operator _____
County Solano State CA Date _____
Approximate acres 51.51 Approximate scale 1"=660'
Cooperating with Suisun Resource Conservation District _____
Plan identification 801 Photo number _____
Assisted by _____ USDA Soil Conservation Service



GRIZZLY BAY



SUISUN
CUTOFF

FLOODED AREA - 30ac

61705-29