

CLUB #801

ANNIE MASON POINT CLUB

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1984

LAND USE SUMMARY

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

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION
& DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PRESENT CLUB CONDITIONS

WATER 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 IMPROVEMENTS

WATER 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.

Owner Taylor, James F. Operator _____
 County Solano State CA
 Soil survey sheet(s) or code nos. _____ Approximate scale 1"=660'
 Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service cooperating
 with Suisun Resource Conservation District



61705-29

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Cooperator: _____

Date: _____

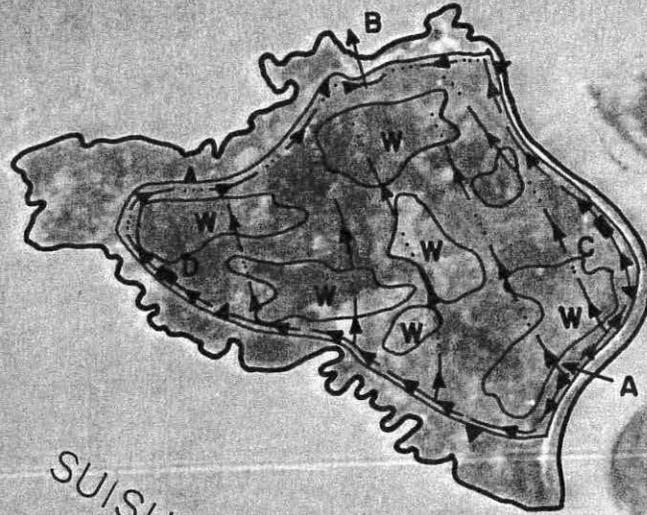
Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile			Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
				Texture		A.W.C.* Inches				
				Surface	Subsoil					
VIw-1	Ja	Joice Muck	+60"	clayey muck	clayey muck	14-15"	0-1%	slight	1) Wildlife, 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-----	-----	1-2"	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

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

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 _____ Photo number _____
 Assisted by _____ USDA Soil Conservation Service

GRIZZLY BAY



SUISUN
CUTOFF

FLOODED AREA - 30ac

61705-29

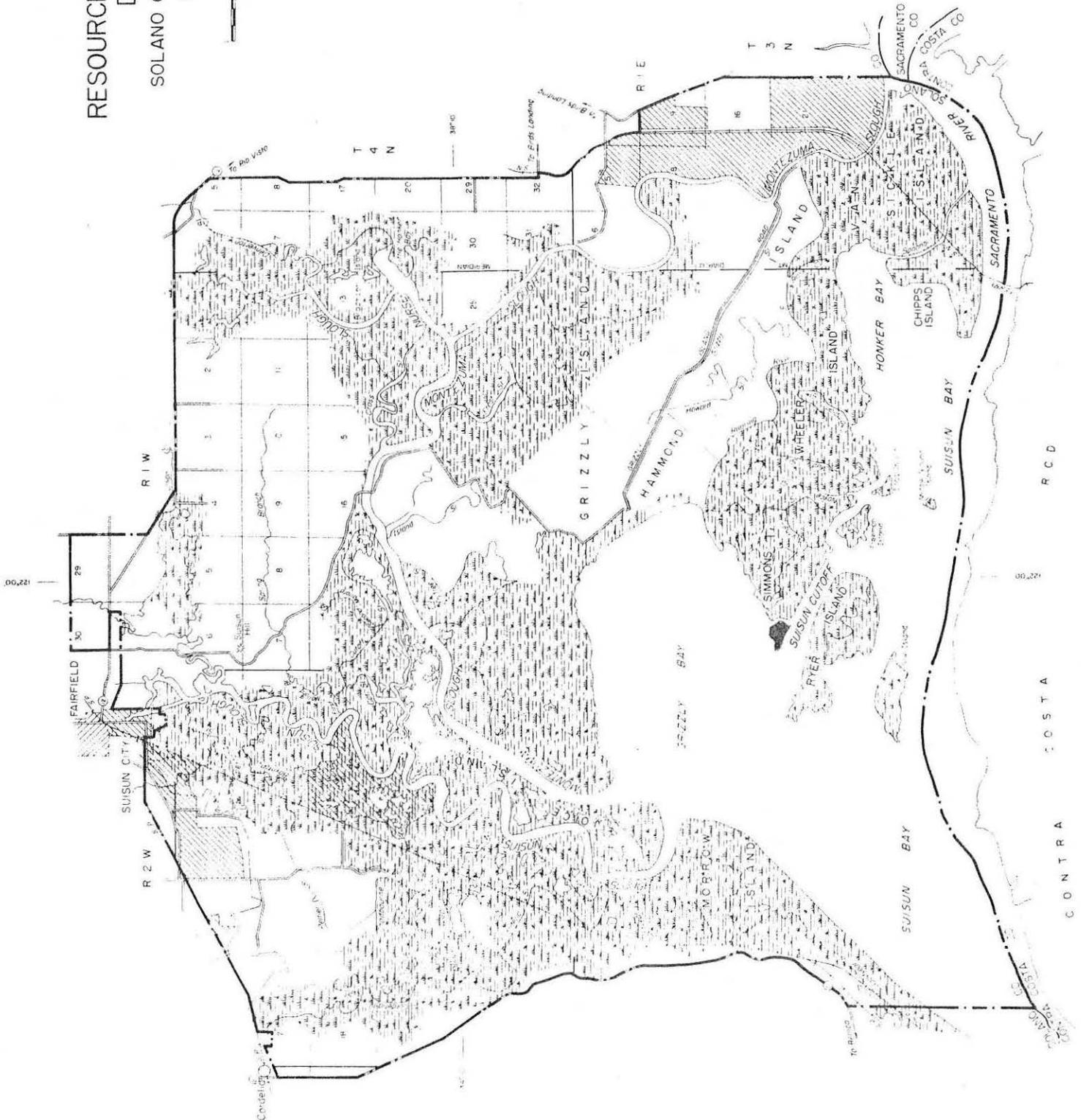
SUISUN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 1979



LEGEND

- Excluded Area
- District Boundaries



Source:
Base map prepared by SCS, WTSC Corvo Unit from USGS 1:24,000 quads.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE