

Year 2009 Projects

Project Name	Lead Implementer	Project Description	Habitat Type	Acreage	Linear Miles	Linear Feet
Habitat Acquisition - Oso Creek Nature Center	Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program	CBBEP acquired (fee simple) approximately 49 acres of riparian, coastal prairie, and upland habitat along Oso Creek. CBBEP is in negotiations with the City of Corpus Christi to convert this and adjacent properties into a nature preserve.	Riparian	49	0	0
Matagorda Island Levees Invasive Vegetation Management	US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System	Habitats found on Matagorda Island include gulf beach and low dunes on the eastern shoreline, coastal prairie with freshwater emergent marshes in the interior, and an estimated 15,000 acres of intertidal estuarine emergent marshes on the southwestern boundary. In the 1950's large portions of the estuarine marsh were sectioned off with constructed levees so that they could be drained for cattle production. The area remained in this condition until the late 1970's when several dozens culverts were installed to restore natural hydrology to the sectioned off marsh areas. Since that time, many of these culverts have collapsed or have become clogged so that tidal exchange in the marsh has been restricted or eliminated. This project implemented invasive vegetation management actions along 1.2 miles (207 acres) of primarily upland levees throughout Matagorda Island's Western Marsh.	Forest/Woodland	207	1.2	0
Matagorda Island Marsh Restoration	US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System	Habitats found on Matagorda Island include gulf beach and low dunes on the eastern shoreline, coastal prairie with freshwater emergent marshes in the interior, and an estimated 15,000 acres of intertidal estuarine emergent marshes on the southwestern boundary. In the 1950's large portions of the estuarine marsh were sectioned off with constructed levees so that they could be drained for cattle production. The area remained in this condition until the late 1970's when several dozens culverts were installed to restore natural hydrology to the sectioned off marsh areas. Since that time, many of these culverts have collapsed or have become clogged so that tidal exchange in the marsh has been restricted or eliminated. This project implemented restoration actions at multiple locations throughout Matagorda Island's Western Marsh, as recommended by the Matagorda Island Adaptive Management Plan. Sites completed during FY 2009: Boat Dock Road, Darkwater Levee, Mudflat Pass, Mullet Pass, Ripple Lake, Sand Lake Dam, Southwest Big Brundrette Lake, Tripple Culvert	Tidal Wetland	1,597	0	0
Mollie Beattie Coastal Habitat Community - Habitat Protection	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	CBBEP provided protection to 1,000 acres of the Mollie Beattie Coastal Habitat Community consisting of estuarine marsh and wind-tidal flats, that had been damaged by off-road vehicles. CBBEP constructed a lengthy protective barrier between the wetlands and adjacent roads and designated public parking area. Pedestrian access to the site for bird watching and fishing is allowed but vehicles are now physically blocked from the area.	Tidal Wetland	1,000	0	0
Oso Bay Mud Bridge - Public Access Management	City of Corpus Christi	The Yorktown Boulevard Bridge over Oso Bay, commonly referred to as Mud Bridge, is an access spot for area residents to fish and recreate from the shores of Oso Bay. Anglers often pull off the road and drive on the mud flats to target fisheries at the outfall of the Barney M. Davis Power Plant's cooling reservoir and points beyond. Others use the site as a 4x4 recreation site, damaging mudflats and vegetation common to the area. Illegally dumping of large household garbage (such as old appliances, dilapidated vehicles, etc.) further degrades land around the site. This area is a common feeding ground for the Reddish Egret and loafing ground for shore birds such as the Snowy Plover. Estimates of greater than 100 acres of state-owned	Soft Bottom/mud	66	0	0

mudflats on the southeast and southwest side of Mud Bridge have been negatively impacted for years. This continued degradation of the marsh habitat affects wildlife abundance, diversity, and water quality. This project identified and protected priority habitats, and create ecologically safe public access at the site.

Total

2919

1.2

0