

Year 2009 Projects

Project Name	Lead Implementer	Project Description	Habitat Type	Acreage	Linear Miles	Linear Feet
Bioengineering and Weir Repair at Walters Creek Phase II	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	After the completion of the Walters Creek Restoration Phase II project, winter flows undermined a rock weir structure at the downstream project end. 30 tons of rock were manually placed to seal the weir and restore its function. In addition to the rock weir repair all other weir structures were anchored using steel cables and epoxy. The left creek bank was disturbed during the work period, but provided an opportunity to construct live willow fascine structures that will revegetate the bank while providing bank stability, catch surface erosion, and aid in the establishment of a riparian canopy over the creek.	In-Stream	0.07	0	0
California Conservation Corps Support at Camp San Luis Obispo	Camp San Luis Obispo Integrated Training Area Management	This project is part of a continued partnership with the California Conservation Corps watershed crew, the Morro Bay National Estuary Program, and Camp San Luis Obispo that intends to minimize erosion and subsequent down stream sedimentation of Morro Bay. The project's scope of work included maintaining the plantings at two mine remediation sites, installing 100 brush box check dams in eroding gullies, manual noxious weed removal, and installing cattle exclusion fencing around oak tree plantings along San Benito Creek.	Grassland	11	0	0
Chorro Creek Watershed Pikeminnow Removal Project YR 1	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	The South-Central California Coast Steelhead trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) rely on Chorro Creek as well as its five tributaries for spawning and rearing habitat. Currently a large population of non-native Sacramento pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus grandis</i>) has become established in the Chorro Valley Watershed. This project intends to improve habitat quality by identifying the extent of pikeminnow distribution, and then to systematically remove the breeding population. Data will be collected from a sub sample of the pikeminnow population on length, weight, and stomach contents. Sacramento pikeminnow not only feed on juvenile salmonids, but are thought to be competing for the same resources as steelhead. Through an extensive partnership of local resource groups, a multi-phased approach is under development to control the population of this aquatic nuisance.	In-Stream	0	9.57	0
Derelict Vessel Abatement Program	California Department of Fish and Game	Remove and dispose of abandoned/derelict vessels to prevent sinking and associated pollution. Support removal of illegal liveaboards to eliminate suspected vessel discharges of waste and trash. By providing the necessary funding for vessel removal and disposal, and by supporting necessary public meetings and processes, the Estuary Program enabled the California Department of Fish and Game to enforce the law in a 'no-mooring' area that had been used for mooring for over two decades. Over 30 boats were removed from the area and it has remained clear since. The project has since expanded to include ongoing efforts to remove and dispose of abandoned sea vessels in the active (legal) mooring areas of the estuary.	Estuarine Water Column	32	0	0
Morro Bay Riparian Fencing Program	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	Through SEP funding, the MORRO BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM is installing fencing along riparian areas to limit or totally exclude cattle access to watershed creeks and adjacent riparian areas. Where necessary, off creek watering systems, including wells or spring development, piping, storage tanks, and troughs are also funded to provide alternative water to the cattle. Both public and private landowners are involved.	Riparian	189	4.07	0
Pennington Creek Concrete Removal Project	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	A 40,000 lb slab of concrete and its associated debris were removed from a series of concrete weirs that had been installed in 1993 to improve fish passage. Passage became impaired when a remnant concrete slab associated with an old flash-board dam fell from the top of the left bank into the channel, and acted as a partial barrier for adult fish passage. The two largest slabs of concrete were removed using a 120 ton crane, and	In-Stream	0.04	4.68	0

		another smaller slab was removed by an excavator. Additionally, a slightly embedded concrete piece was extracted manually and removed. All portions were relocated to the top of the left bank where they were broken into smaller pieces, and removed from the project site to a local landfill. The California Conservation Corps removed one quarter ton of the smaller debris manually, and distributed a mix of native grass seed onto disturbed soils on the left bank.				
Vaca Cage installation at Walters Creek Stream Restoration Phase 1	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	The Walters Creek Stream Restoration Phase 1 project included an extensive re-vegetation effort in the riparian area. The uplands riparian area was established as a 'riparian pasture' for seasonal flash grazing. Tall, galvanized steel cages were constructed around the riparian plantings to protect Coast Live Oaks and other immature vegetation on the site from cattle during these grazing periods.	Riparian	0.5	0	0
Total				232.61	18.32	0