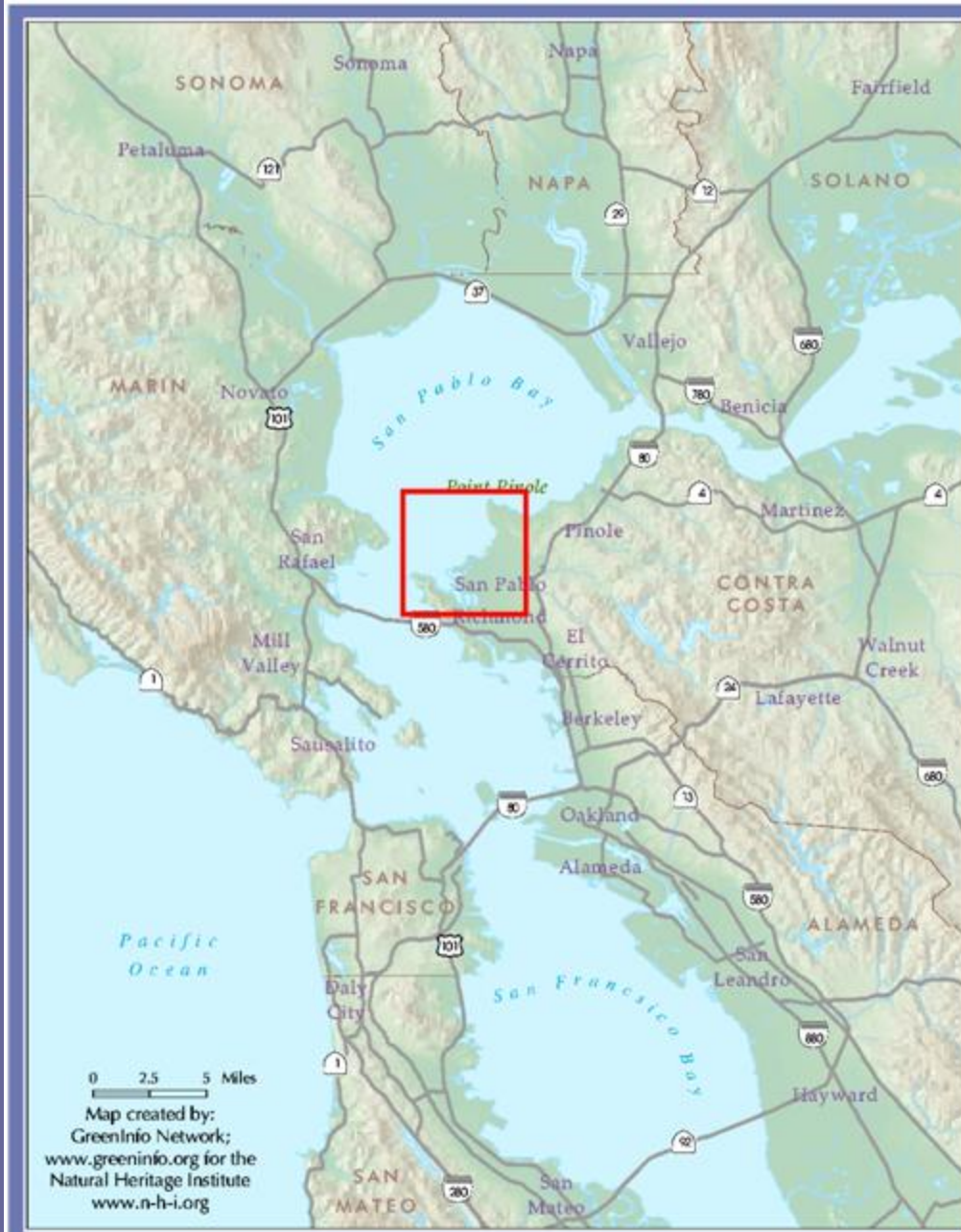
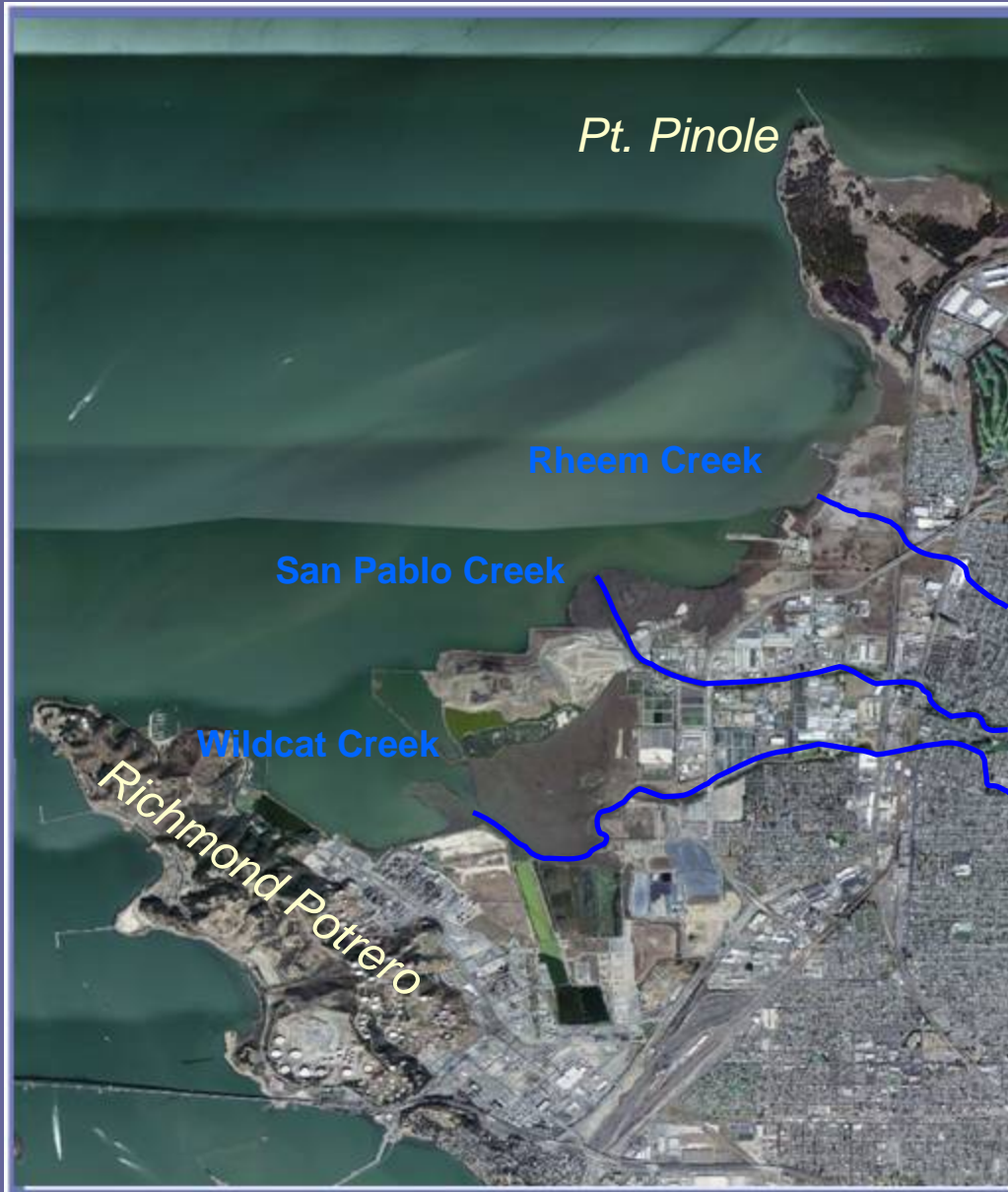


North Richmond Shoreline



North Richmond Shoreline Overview



Area between Point Pinole and the Richmond Potrero including:

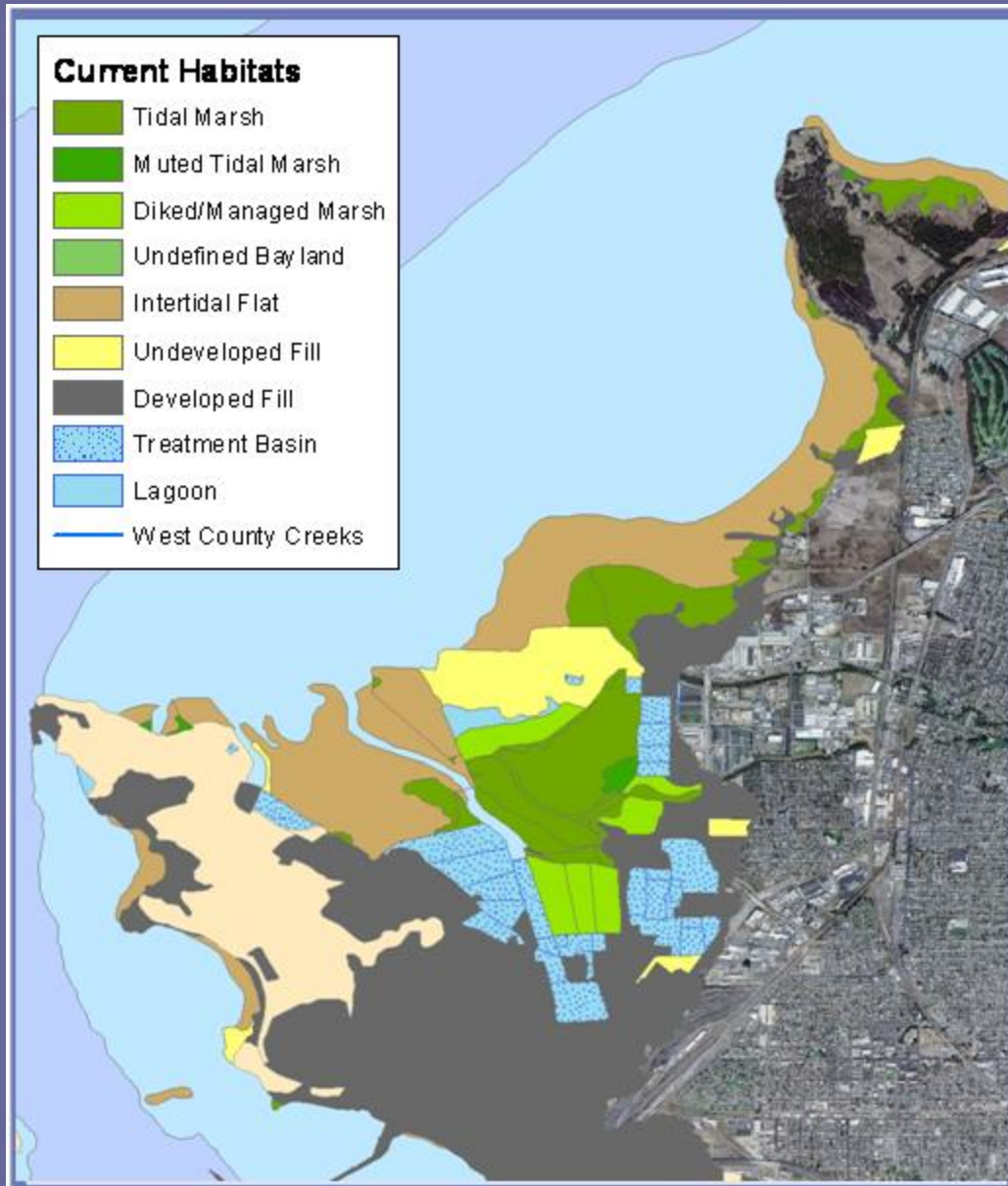
- Castro Cove
- Wildcat Marsh
- San Pablo Marsh
- Giant Marsh
- Breuner Property
- The mouths of Rheem, San Pablo, and Wildcat Creeks
- The Point San Pablo eelgrass bed
- West County Landfill
- West County WWTP
- Bay Trail

Historical Habitats



2000 acres of wetlands and 2000 acres of mudflat that separated the Richmond Potrero from the mainland.

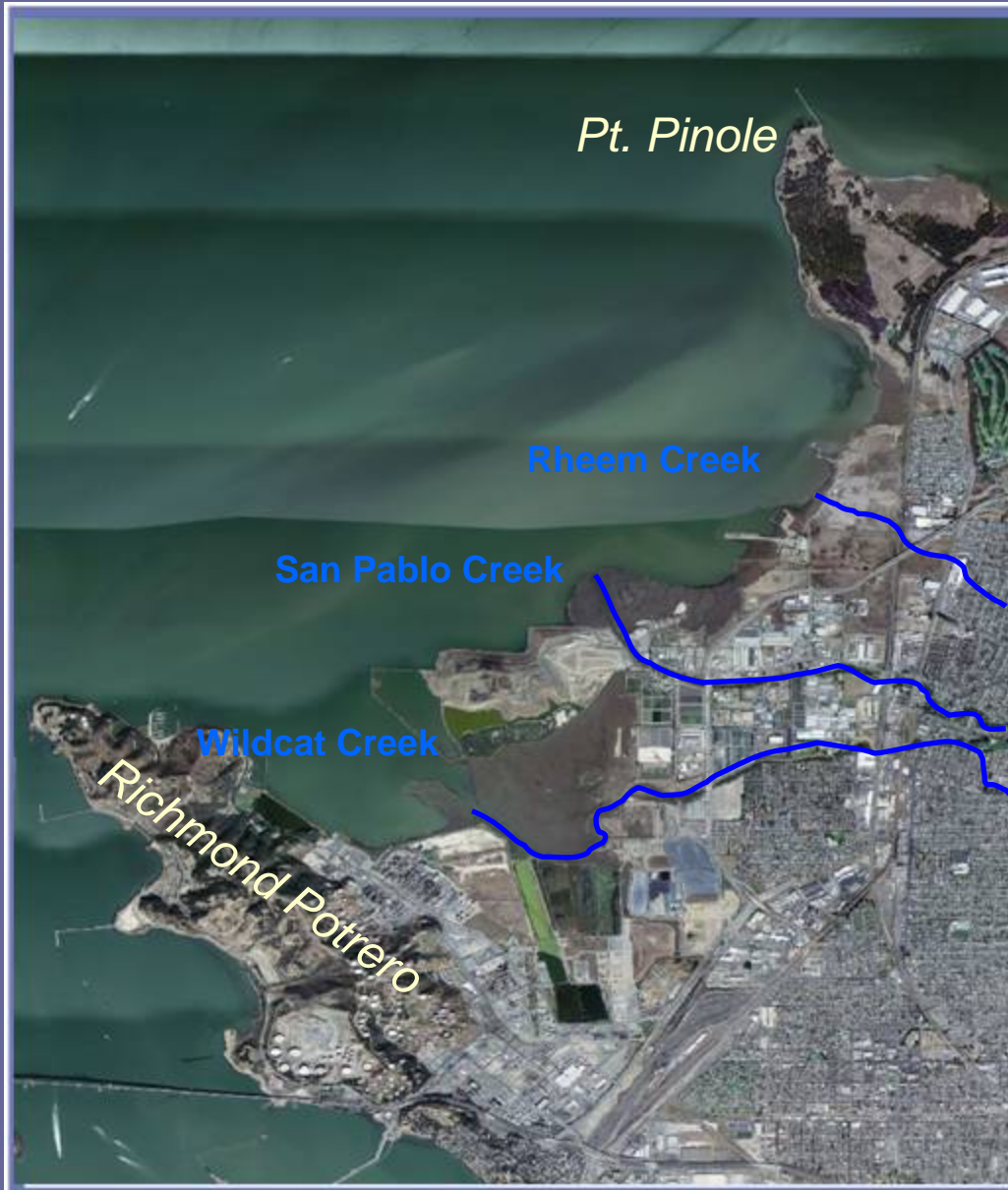
Current Habitats



Much infill and fragmented wetlands and mudflats.

Approximately 75% of the tidal marsh wetlands have been lost.

Existing Resources



900 acres of subtidal mudflats

500 acres of tidal salt marsh

Largest tidal salt marsh in the East Bay north of Fremont

Largest eel grass bed in the Bay (critical Pacific herring rearing habitat)

One of only 3 locations on the Pacific Coast that support the Red Knot, a migrating waterfowl of concern

One of less than a dozen locations in the bay that support nesting osprey



Value of Baylands

- Habitat for 300 species, including salmon, seals, egrets, ducks, salt marsh harvest mice, black rail, clapper rail, millions of migrating water fowl
- Protect Richmond from erosion and flooding
- Improve water quality
- Improve air quality

WILDCAT CREEK MARSH

Restoring Tidal Marshes



SALT MARSH HARVEST MOUSE

Since the California Gold Rush in the 1840s, 90% of San Francisco Bay's marshes have been filled, drained or altered. In 1961 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published a map showing how continued fill projects would ruin San Francisco Bay into a narrow channel, reduced to one third its former size. This stimulated an outpouring of public concern and passage of a new law in 1963 establishing the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to regulate bay fill and maintain public access to the Bay and its channels.

Since the 1990s, master restoration efforts have begun. Today, a coalition of government agencies, environmental organizations and citizen groups are working together as the San Francisco Bay Joint Venture to restore thousands of acres of wetlands and bring back to life the rich wild marshes of San Francisco Bay. This has been made possible by funding from private foundations, the federal government and, especially, by bond funds approved by the voters of California.

Tidal Marshes Are Vital

for wildlife:
More than 300 species of wildlife depend on the San Francisco Bay-Delta wetlands for food and nesting sites, including nearly 90% of commercial fish species that spawn and feed in the Bay and Delta. San Francisco Bay is an important stopover for migrating birds and is used by more shorebirds than all other coastal California estuaries.

for humans:
Wetlands are the kidneys of the Bay. Filtering pollutants from urban runoff water before it enters the open Bay.



CLAPPER RAIL

An Ecologically Sensitive Preservation Area

**No Trespassing
No Animals
No Boat Tie Ups**

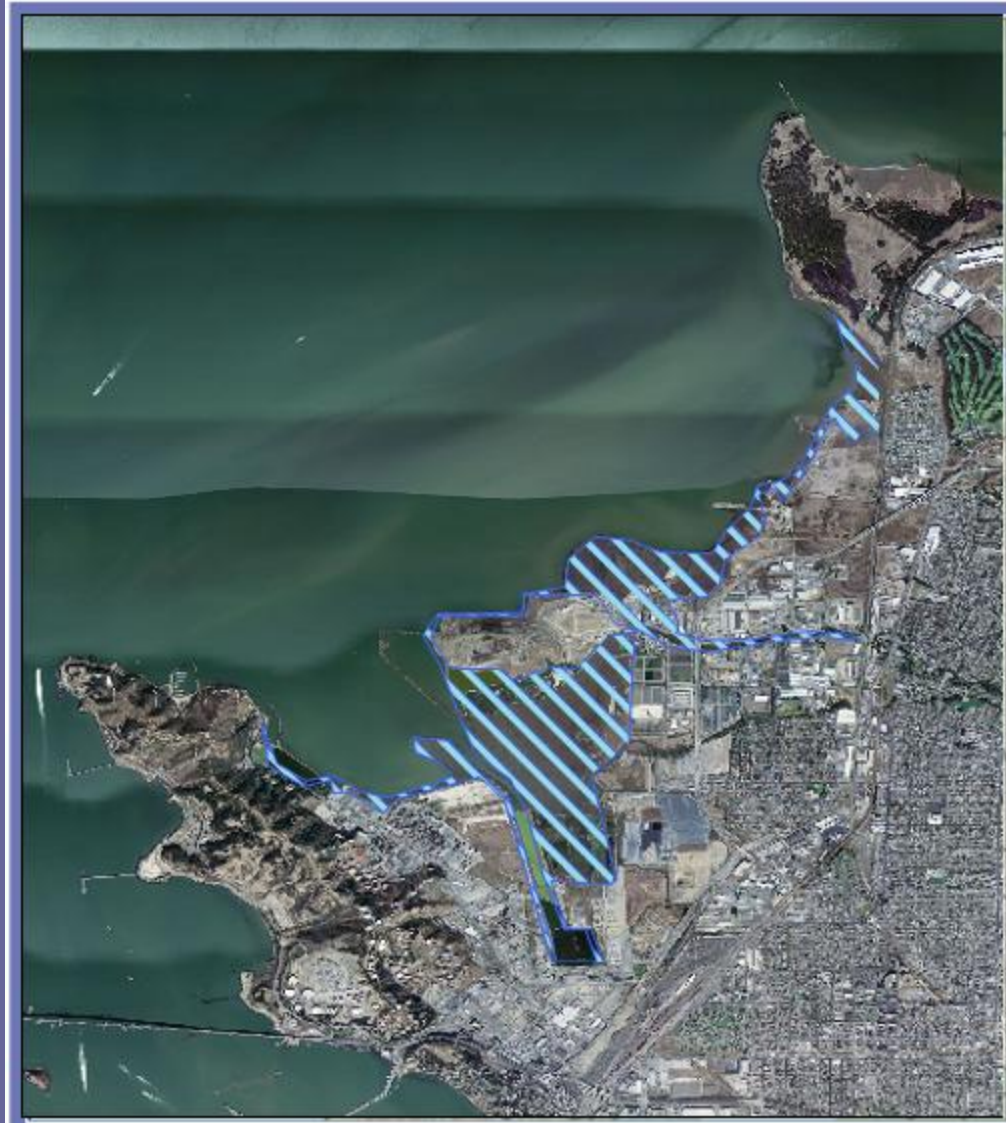


Value of Adjacent Uplands

- Coastal prairie remnants
- Refuge for terrestrial tidal marsh species including the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse
- Increased habitat complexity
- Protection from flooding and erosion
- Where humans enjoy the bay
- Susceptible to sea level rise

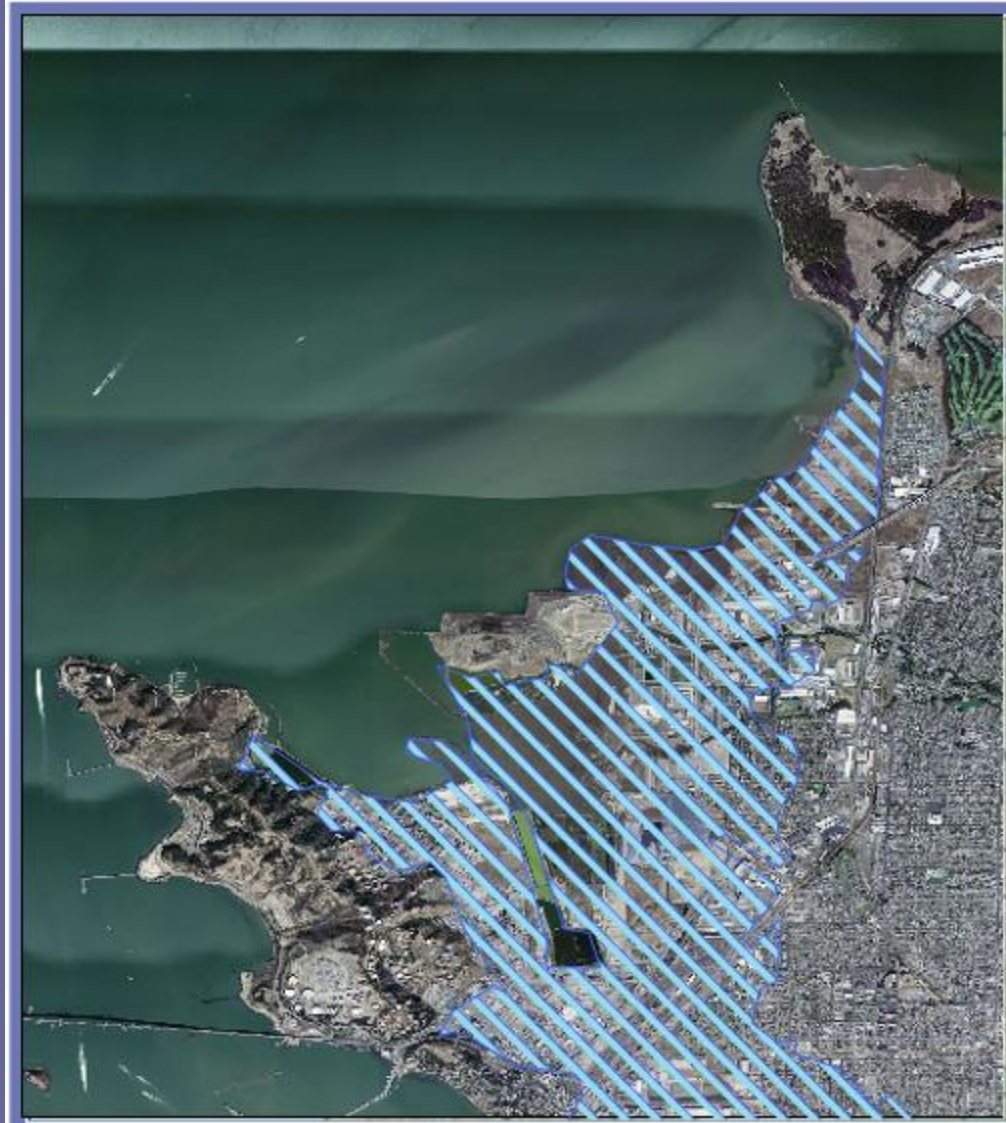


Sea-level Rise



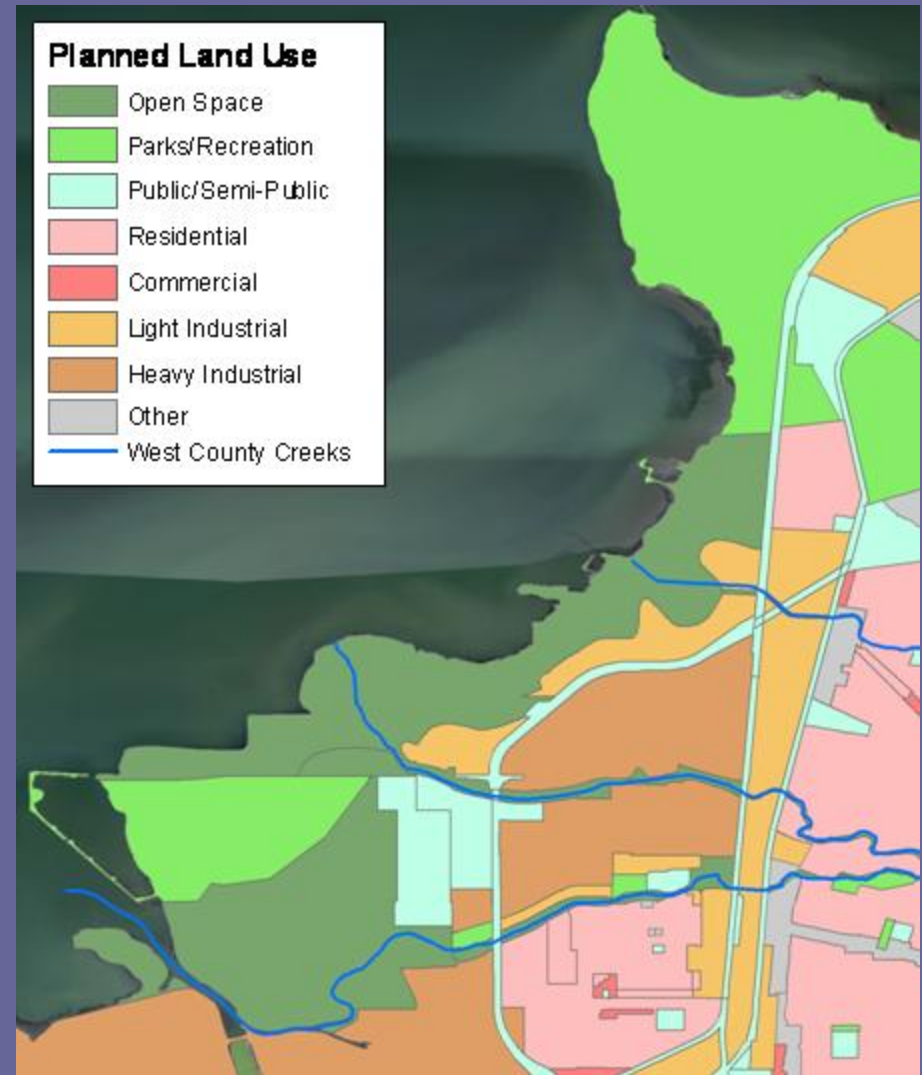
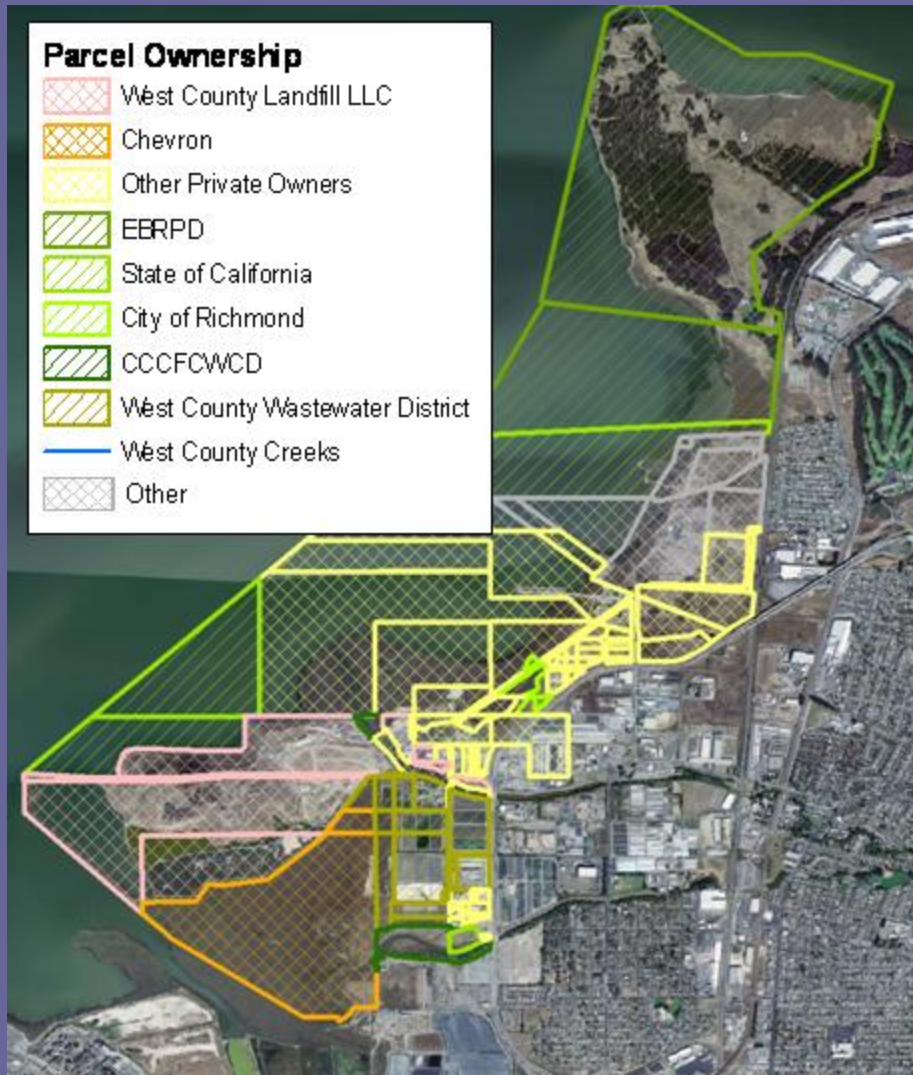
Flooding that will result from a 3 foot increase in sea level.

Sea-level Rise

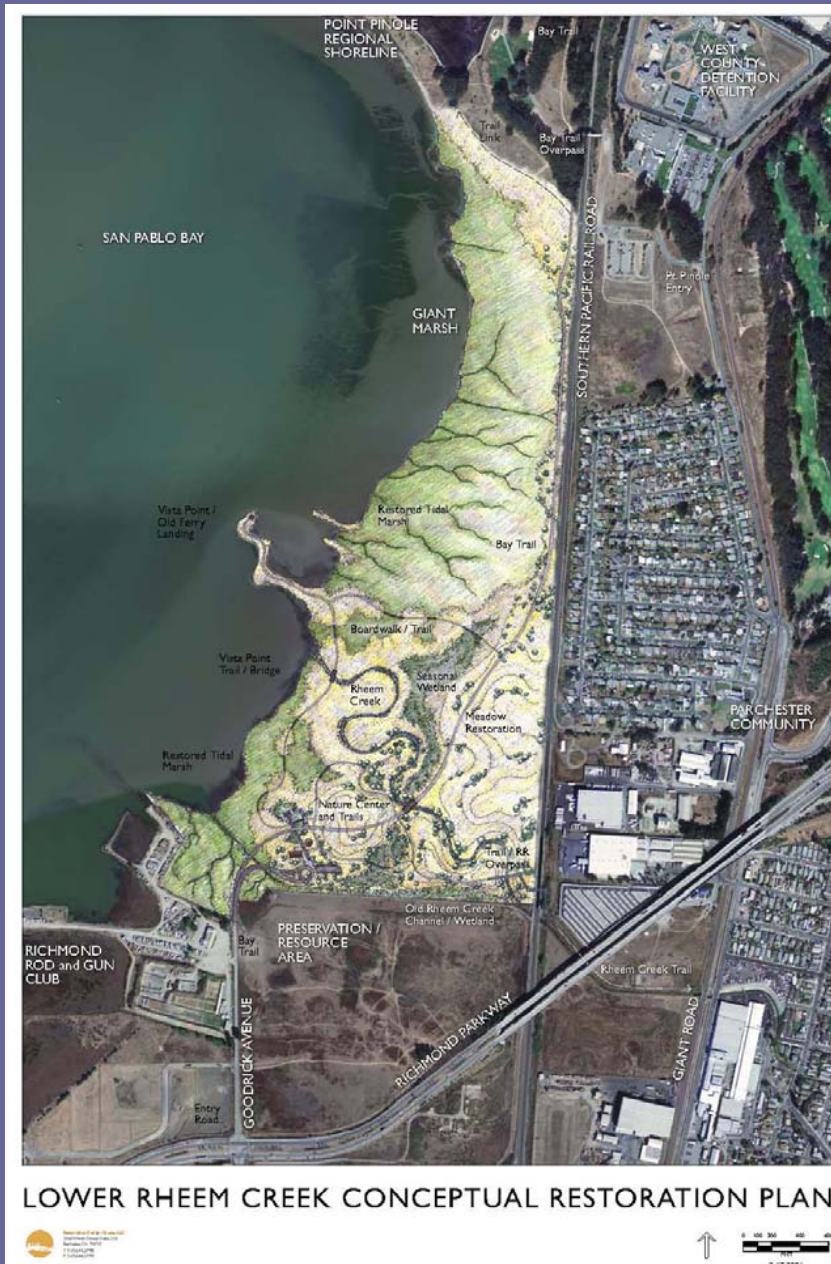


Flooding that will result from a 13 foot increase in sea level.

General Plan Designations and Ownership



Opportunities



The Richmond General Plan is an opportunity to solve ecological, health, aesthetic and economic problems.