



# DRAFT WORK PRODUCT

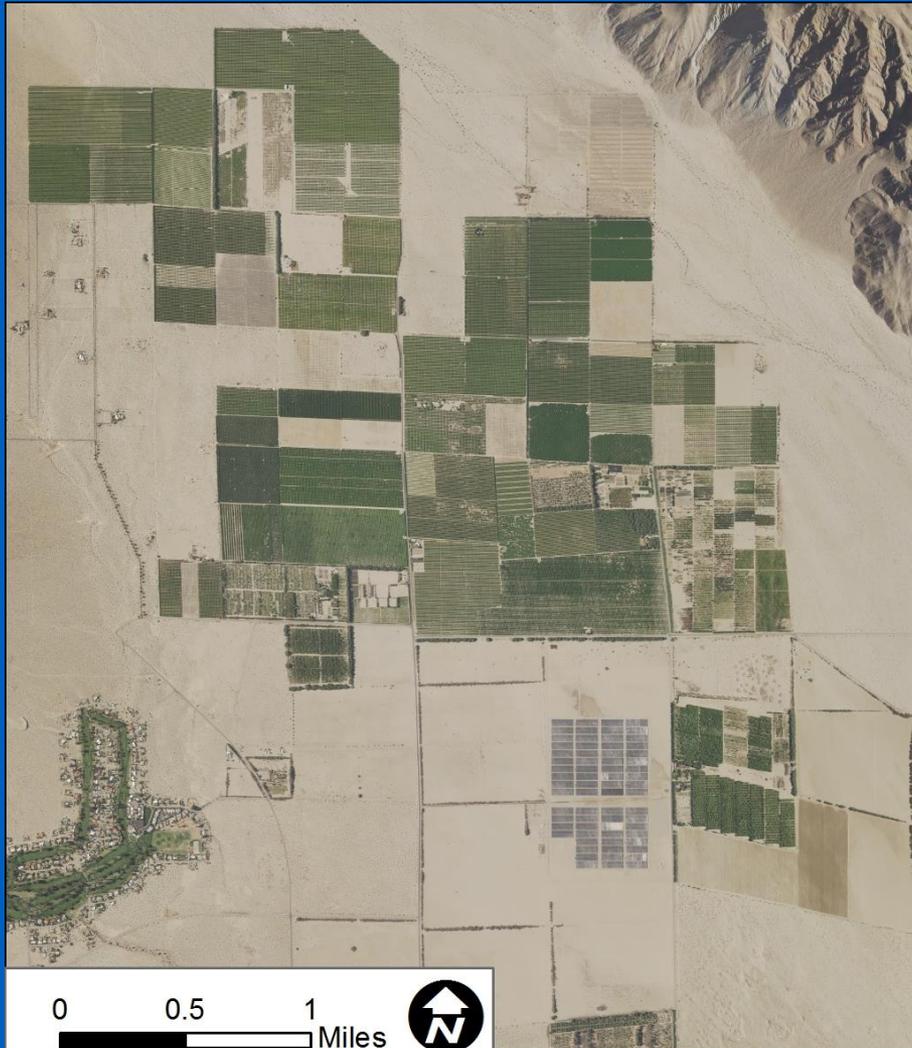


## Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin Borrego Springs Subbasin

### Projects and Management Actions Project #4 Agricultural Land Fallowing Program

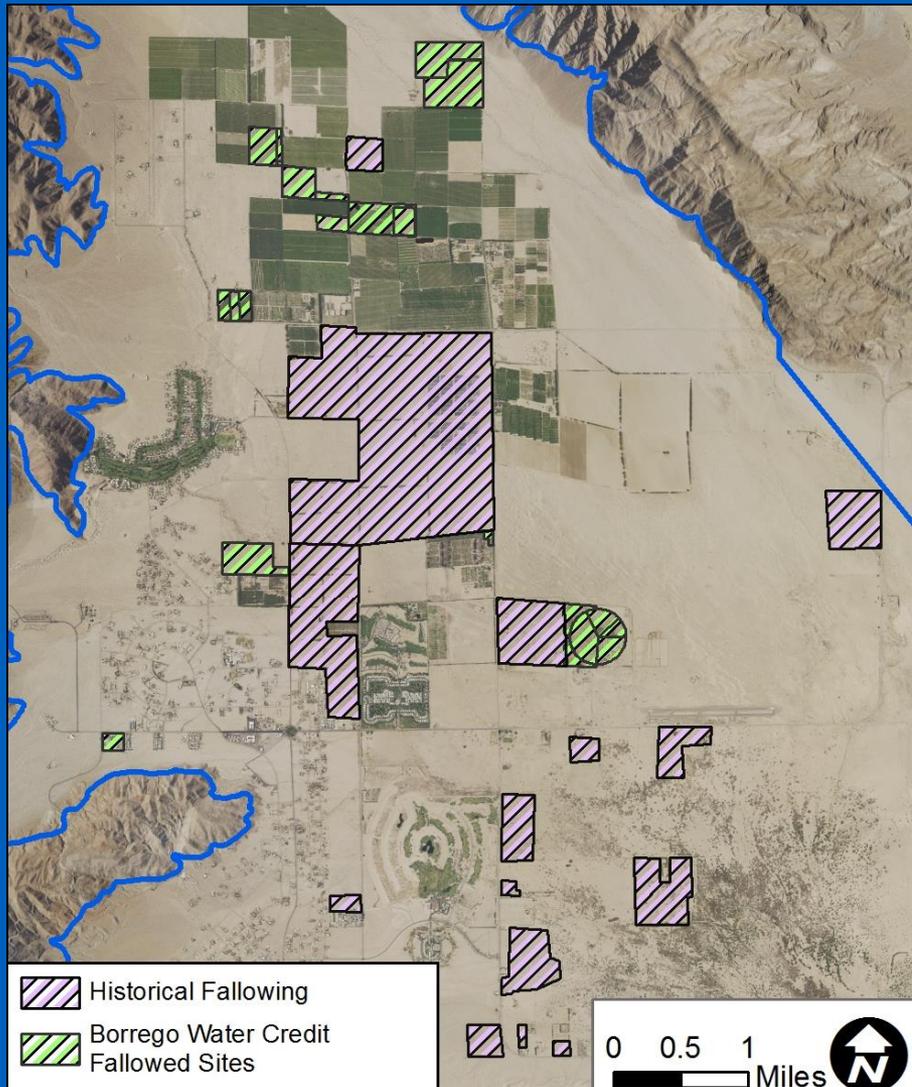
March 29, 2018

# Agricultural Land Fallowing Program



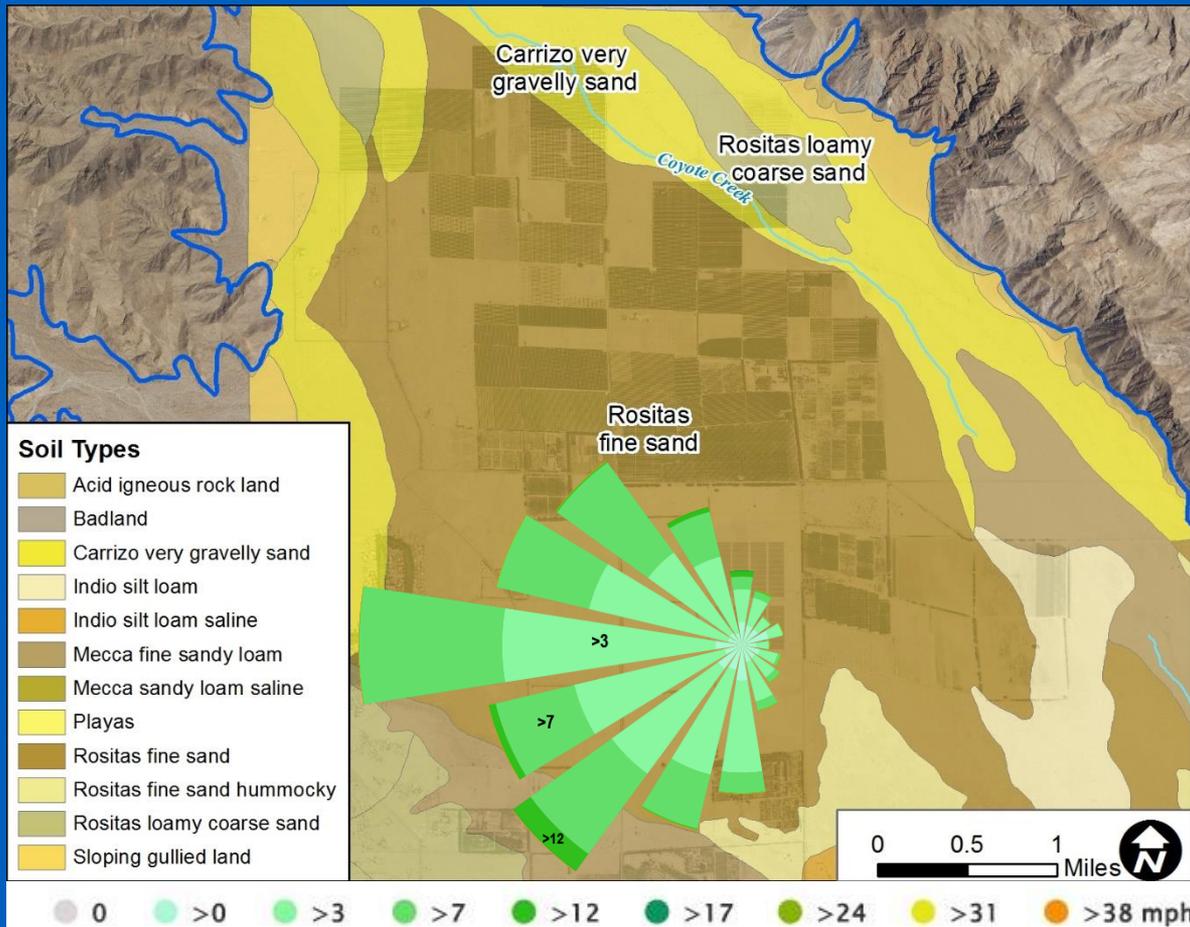
- **Fallowing: Conversion of high water use irrigated agricultural to low water use, open space/public lands or development**
- **Currently there is approximately 3,373 acres of active agricultural land**
- **Permanent fallowing of agriculture is required to achieve sustainability**

# Recent and Historical Fallowing



- Approximately 2,483 acres historically fallowed
- Approximately 560 acres recently fallowed as part of the water credits program
- Currently approximately 3,373 acres of active agriculture
- Fallowing has been occurring for decades

# Conditions to Determine Following Approach



## Risk of airborne emissions varies by site condition

- Soil texture
- Landscape position
- Ground cover
- Wind
- Historical use

WORKING DRAFT PRODUCT; Wind rose diagram from meteoblue station located 33.26N 116.38W (To be updated with additional data as part of future following plan)

# Site Stabilization

- **Site Stabilization: Short-term/temporary approach that stabilizes land surface and avoids blight of dead tree stands.**
  - Cutting and chipping orchard trees and spreading over the surface
    - **Cost estimate: \$1,000-\$10,000 per acre<sup>1</sup>**
  - Removing trees and applying a bonded fiber matrix to stabilize soils
    - **Cost estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000 per acre<sup>1</sup>**

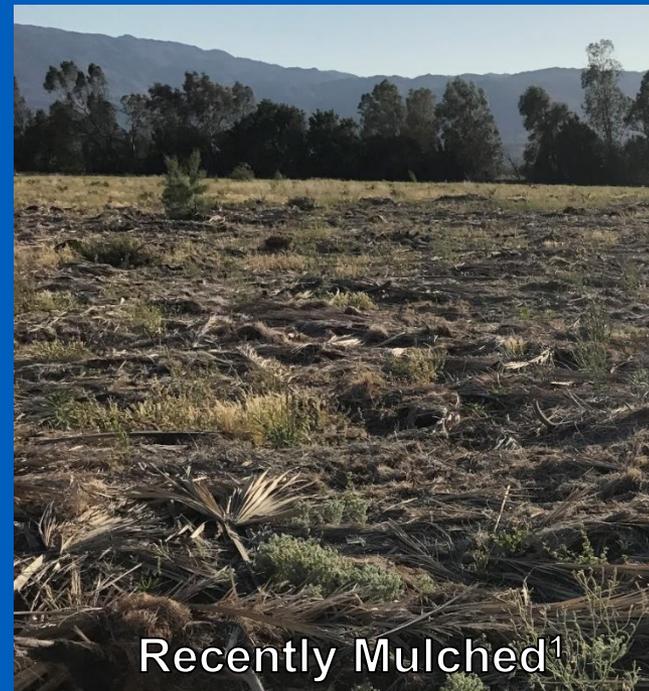
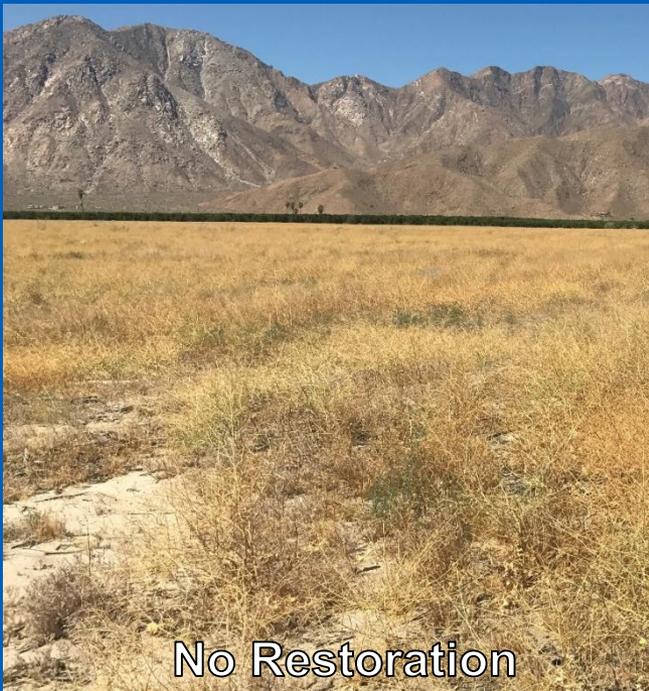


<sup>1</sup>. Preliminary cost estimates based fallowed land in Borrego Springs and similar projects.

# Tree Removal Methods

## ■ **Mulching:** Cutting and chipping trees to spread across site for soil stabilization

- Cover soil surface and reduces dust emissions
- Acts as mulch and conserves water
- Reduces weed growth



<sup>1</sup> Mulching best management practice (BMP) will be developed to standardize requirements.

# Desert Restoration Challenges

## ■ Desert Environment Restoration

- Highly unpredictable weather
- Low precipitation
- Excessive heat and drought
- Remote site locations



## ■ Highly Disturbed Agricultural Lands Restoration

- Soil compaction
- Hydrological modifications
- Weed infestation
- Soil quality degradation
- Potential Pesticide contamination



# Active and Passive Restoration

## ■ Active Restoration

- Full and relatively rapid conversion to natural habitat (State parks, open space trails, etc.)
- Includes:
  - Horizontal/vertical mulch
  - Supplemental seeding and/or planting
  - Maintenance and monitoring
  - Remedial actions and goals
- **Cons:** Labor intensive and expensive
- **Pro:** Shorter timeframe (as little as five years)
- Cost estimate: \$10,000-\$50,000 per acre

## ■ Passive Restoration

- Gradual conversion to natural habitat
- Includes:
  - Tree removal
  - Site contouring
  - Soil decompaction
  - Native seed collection and application
- **Con:** Longer timeframe (many years to decades) in a desert environment
- **Pro:** Less labor intensive and expensive than active restoration
- Cost estimate: \$5,000-\$25,000 per acre.

# Additional Following Considerations

- Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment
- Pesticide Sampling of Soils (screening level)
- Groundwater quality sampling of wells (nitrate)
- Removal of infrastructure and equipment
- Removal of Well Equipment
- Proper Abandonment of Wells



# Recommendation

- Approach to fallowing will be site specific and will consider the following:
  - Future land use (low water use Ag, open space, public land, development, etc.)
  - Probability of restoration success
  - Proximity to natural open space
  - Potential environmental conditions (e.g. airborne emissions)

