

Identification, Monitoring and Assessment of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems in the Monterey Subbasin- Corral de Tierra Management Area



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Prepared by the Central Coast Wetlands Group



Introduction

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires all beneficial users, including Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs), must be considered during development and implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (Water Code § 10723.2). SGMA requires all GDEs within a groundwater basin be identified, monitored and assessed to ensure there are no adverse impacts to these systems due to groundwater conditions.

Identification of Potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The process for identifying and mapping potential GDEs in the Salinas Valley, including the Monterey Subbasin, was developed with guidance from documents developed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (Rhode et al. 2018, Rhode et al. 2020), TNC staff and San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) staff with subject matter expertise, and Dr. Melissa Rhode. Additionally, this process was developed with feedback from local stakeholders as part of the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA) convened Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Working Group, which met seven times between July 2023 - April 2024.

Identification and mapping of potential GDEs in the Monterey Subbasin was part of a larger identification process for identifying potential GDEs in the Salinas Valley and included a desktop review and analysis of groundwater and habitat datasets.

There are inherent uncertainties in the identification of GDEs due to the difficulty of directly measuring an ecosystem's reliance on groundwater. While there are methods for directly measuring the extent to which vegetation and waterbodies are reliant on groundwater, these methods are highly resource intensive and are not considered a reasonable or necessary approach by subject matter experts. This process instead relied on proxy measures based on the best available science and groundwater and habitat mapping data. If these datasets are updated, so should the identification and mapping of potential GDEs in this subbasin. Due to the inherent uncertainties, this process aimed to err on the side of being more inclusive in the mapping and identification of GDEs.

Additionally, the goal of this identification and mapping process was not to identify every plant and waterbody dependent on groundwater but rather ensure there was adequate identification of GDEs across the Monterey Subbasin. This approach takes the perspective that if there are no adverse impacts to identified GDEs, then any additional ecosystems missed in the process will also be protected under SVBGSA management activities and decisions. Subject matter experts consulted in the development of this identification process support this perspective and encourage spending enough resources on identification and mapping to get adequate coverage while spending more focus and resources on monitoring and assessment to protect potential GDEs from adverse impacts.

Monitoring and Assessment of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The objective of GDE monitoring and assessment is to detect when the condition of a GDE is declining, where further decline would be expected to result in long-term adverse impacts to the ecosystem. When such declines in condition are detected, the GDE must be flagged for further investigation into the root cause of the decline to determine if it is related to groundwater management activities. For the purposes of GDE monitoring in the Salinas Valley, ecosystem condition is primarily defined through vegetation health and vigor since this metric can be most readily tied to groundwater conditions. If groundwater

levels are lowered below a depth that vegetation roots can access, a decline in vegetation vigor due to the loss of the water source would be an expected result and defined as an adverse impact.

The monitoring and assessment protocol for GDEs in the Salinas Valley was developed with guidance from documents developed by TNC (Rhode et al. 2018, Rhode et al. 2020), TNC staff and SFEI staff with subject matter expertise, and Dr. Melissa Rhode. Additionally, as with the identification of potential GDEs in the Salinas Valley, this monitoring protocol was developed with feedback from local stakeholders as part of the SVBGSA Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Working Group.

Two-pronged Approach

This GDE monitoring methodology uses a two-pronged approach to maximize efficiencies of cost and labor while ensuring GDEs are adequately monitored and assessed to effectively detect adverse impacts. Monitoring includes a desktop-based component and a field-based component. It is recommended that the desktop-based monitoring is conducted annually for all mapped potential GDEs while the field-based monitoring is conducted once every five years at a subset of mapped potential GDEs. Detailed procedures for both monitoring components are described in the following sections, as is the application of this monitoring methodology to potential GDEs identified in the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin to establish baseline conditions. As will become clear, while both monitoring components are reasonable and useful tools for monitoring and assessing GDEs, neither can directly relate declining ecosystem condition to decreasing groundwater levels. Making this direct causal connection to groundwater management would need to be a subsequent hydrogeological analysis to investigate groundwater level trends in the area around the GDE. Therefore, all GDEs in the report are described as “potential” GDEs. However, it is important to make informed inference between any declines in GDE condition and groundwater levels wherever possible. To that end this protocol also includes considerations for siting additional shallow water table monitoring wells, appropriate for monitoring groundwater at a depth the roots of groundwater dependent vegetation can reach, to be added to the existing monitoring well network.

Identification and Mapping of Potential GDEs

State and local habitat mapping datasets were filtered to identify where ecosystems potentially dependent on groundwater are located. Local habitat datasets were used where available to supplement statewide habitat datasets. The only available local habitat mapping dataset in the Salinas Valley was for the Elkhorn Slough Watershed in the 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin, so no local datasets are described in this report. Groundwater elevation and ground surface elevation data were used to determine how deep the groundwater table was in relation to the ground surface. This depth to groundwater table was layered with the habitat datasets to identify locations where the groundwater table was reasonably high enough to expect the ecosystem above to be able to access groundwater as one of its water sources.

Datasets

The desktop-based process of identifying and mapping potential GDEs in the Monterey Subbasin used local groundwater elevation data, ground surface elevation data, state habitat mapping datasets, and TNC guidance on the rooting depth of plant species known to be groundwater dependent.

Habitat Data

Natural Communities Commonly Associate with Groundwater

The Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater (NCCAG) dataset is a compilation of phreatophytic vegetation, regularly flooded natural wetlands and riverine areas, and seeps and springs identified from 48 publicly available state and federal agency datasets. This dataset does not account for local groundwater elevations and areas identified in the dataset are considered potentially dependent on groundwater. Two potential GDE types are identified in NCCAG, wetlands and terrestrial vegetation (Figure 1). This dataset was developed by a working group comprised of staff from Department of Water Resources, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and The Nature Conservancy (Klausmeyer et al. 2018). GDE subject matter experts recommend using NCCAG as a starting point for identifying potential GDEs within groundwater subbasins and modifying the dataset based on local habitat and groundwater data.

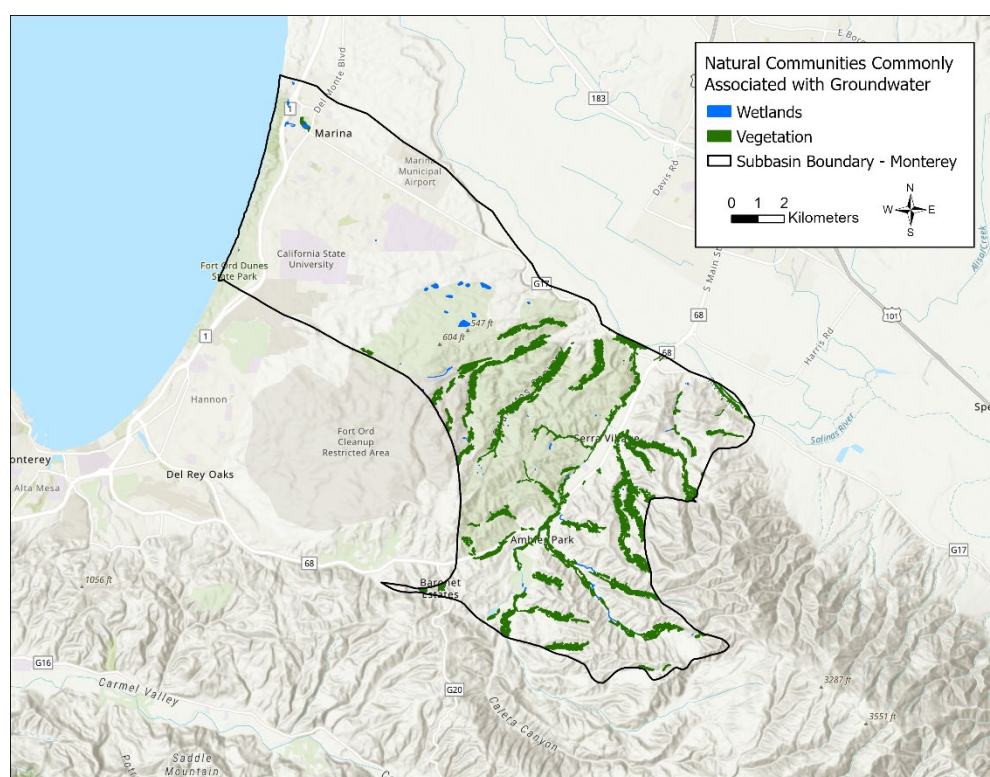


Figure 1. Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater dataset focused on the Monterey Subbasin (Klausmeyer et al. 2018).

Local Habitat Datasets

If available in the future, local habitat datasets can be added to the GDE identification process to supplement and enhance the initial set of ecosystems potentially dependent on groundwater under consideration in the Monterey Subbasin.

Elevation Data

2020 Fall Groundwater Elevation Contours

Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) conducts a groundwater elevation monitoring program in the Salinas Valley and provided the groundwater elevation contour data used for this

identification and mapping effort. These data are for all wells monitored by MCWRA, almost all of which are deep irrigation wells in which water levels often differ from the true water table elevation near the ground surface. There are too few true shallow monitoring wells to allow contouring over the full extent of the Subbasin, so the global water-level data set was used as a proxy, recognizing its inherent limitations and potential bias. Fall groundwater elevation contour data from 2020 was used to identify potential groundwater dependent ecosystems in the Monterey Subbasin. The Shallow Groundwater Contours describe groundwater elevation in relation to sea-level. This was a conservative approach, including the broadest number of potential GDEs in initial identification because 2020 was a wet year with high groundwater elevations post 2014 when SGMA took effect (Figure 7 illustrates this concept). The fall groundwater elevation contours are developed from measurements taken from mid-November to December after the end of the irrigation season and before seasonal recharge from winter precipitation increases groundwater levels.

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Ground Surface Elevation

A digital elevation model (DEM) is a representation of the bare ground (excluding surface objects such as trees and buildings) topographic surface of the Earth. The DEM used for this identification and mapping effort was developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) at a 30-meter resolution (USGS 2024) (Figure 2). The DEM data describes the ground surface elevation in relation to sea-level.

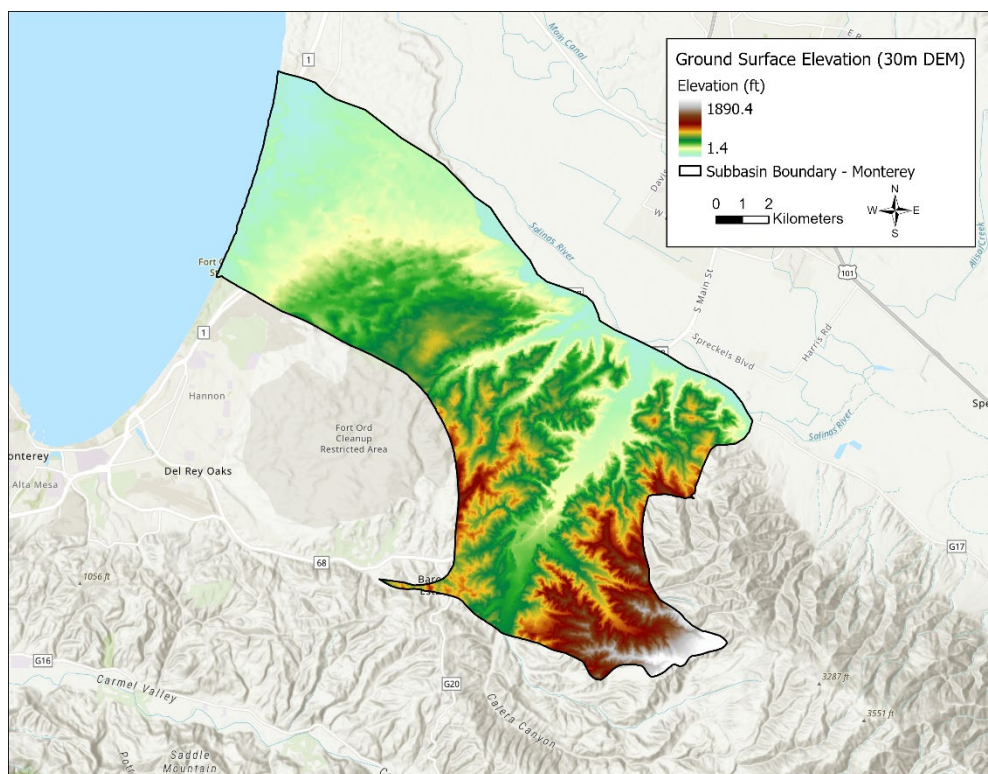


Figure 2. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) ground surface elevation (feet) in the Monterey Subbasin (USGS 2024).

Verification of Ecosystem Connection to Groundwater

To determine if the starting set of ecosystems potentially dependent on groundwater, based on state habitat mapping datasets (Figure 1) are GDEs, it is necessary to determine how deep the groundwater

table is below the ground surface. If the groundwater table is 200 ft below the ground surface, it is highly unlikely that groundwater can support the vegetation or wetland above it. However, if the groundwater table is 5 ft below the ground surface, it is highly likely that groundwater can support the above vegetation or wetland. Areas above the current known extent of the Salinas Valley Aquitard are excluded from consideration because the shallow area above the aquitard is not a principle aquifer (Figure 4).

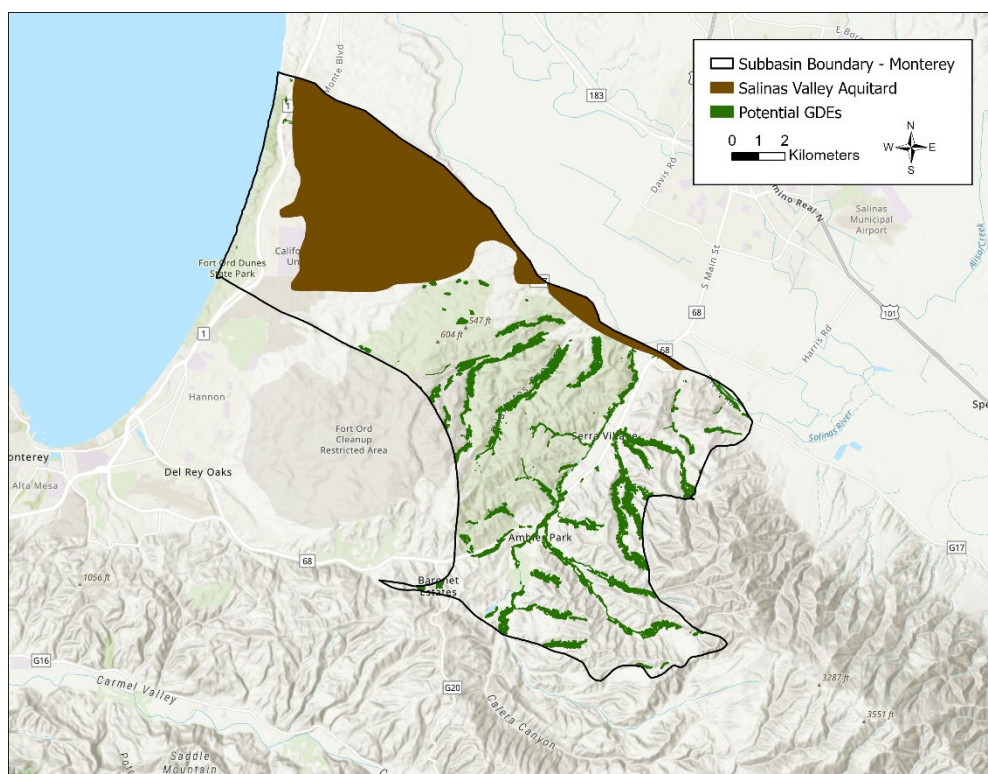


Figure 3. Set of ecosystems potentially dependent on groundwater, based on state habitat mapping datasets. Areas above the current known extent of the Salinas Valley Aquitard are excluded from consideration because it is not a principle aquifer.

To determine the depth from the surface down to the groundwater table across the Monterey Subbasin, the groundwater elevation (groundwater contours) was subtracted from the ground surface elevation (DEM). However, to complete this subtraction, the groundwater contours, which are provided by MCWRA as topographic lines, had to be turned into a continuous surface to ensure there was a groundwater elevation measurement for every point in the Subbasin. This was accomplished using the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) interpolation method to estimate missing data and turn the contours into a continuous surface. The Monterey Subbasin interpolation was done in two parts due to high bedrock that splits the water table which resulted in two separate raster layers. Once these IDW layers were created, they were merged and subtracted from the ground surface elevation (DEM) to create a complete depth to groundwater map.

With depth to groundwater table data for the entire Subbasin, the starting set of habitat data can be overlayed to determine where the groundwater table is reasonably high enough to support the above ecosystems. Guidance developed by subject matter experts at The Nature Conservancy was consulted to determine how close to the surface the groundwater table is to be reasonably assumed as a water

source for the above ecosystem (Rhode et al. 2018). Based on this guidance, if the groundwater table is greater than 30 feet below the ground surface, the ecosystem at the surface is likely not reliant on groundwater. This is because most vegetation does not have roots deep enough to reach the water table below 30 feet. Oak trees are an exception to this generalized rule, as oak trees have been shown to have roots that reach up to 80 feet below the ground surface (Howard 1992). For this reason, in areas mapped as having oak trees as the dominant plant species, the depth to groundwater cutoff for including the ecosystem as a potential GDE was 80 feet. For all other areas the cutoff was 30 feet. Figure 4 shows the resulting map of potential groundwater dependent ecosystems in the Monterey Subbasin.

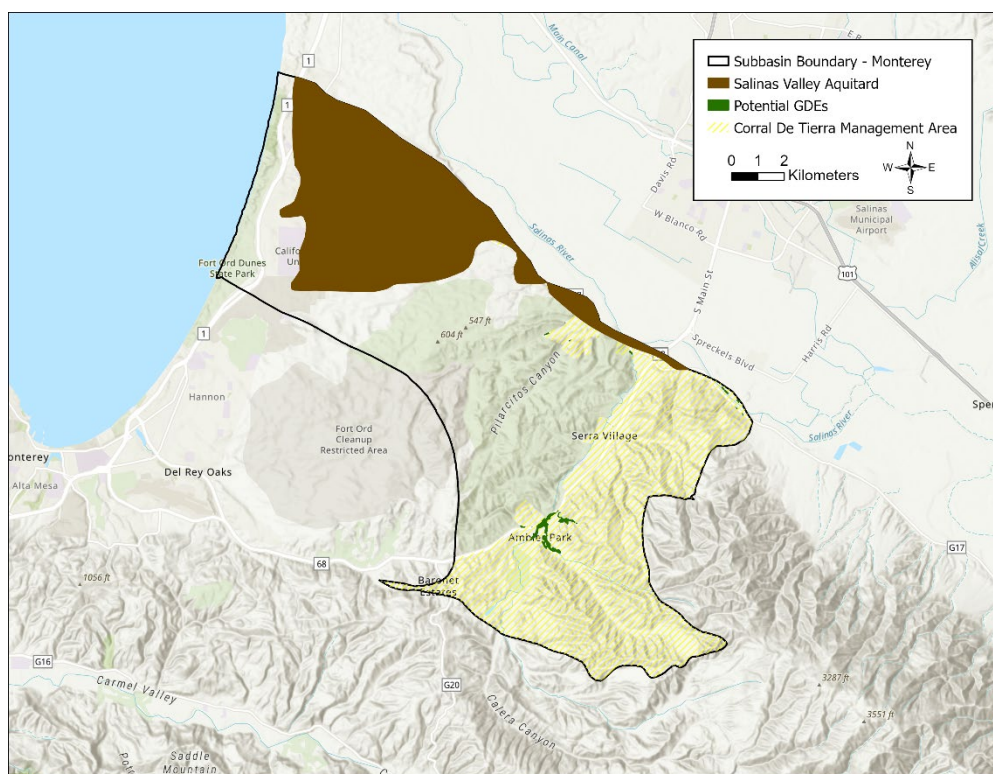


Figure 4. All identified potential GDEs within the Monterey Subbasin, this set of potential GDEs is considered up to date as of December 2025.

Inherent Uncertainty and an Iterative Process

There are inherent uncertainties in the identification of GDEs due to the difficulty of directly measuring an ecosystem's reliance on groundwater. The process relies on the best available data and guidance from subject matter experts to develop a map of ecosystems reasonably assumed to be dependent on groundwater as one of their water sources. This identification process does not result in a perfectly accurate map of GDEs. However, it does result in a representative and characteristic map of GDEs in the Monterey Subbasin. Subject matter experts consider this a sufficient level of identification from which the SVBGSA can fulfill the GDE monitoring and assessment requirements under SGMA to ensure no adverse impacts to GDEs. This process should be considered iterative and subject to updates if additional guidance from the California Department of Water Resources becomes available, or updates to groundwater and/or habitat datasets become available.

Removing large areas of irrigated vegetation (crops or landscaping)

While the goal of this identification and mapping process is not to identify every plant and waterbody dependent on groundwater but ensure adequate identification of GDEs across a subbasin, one exception to modifying the starting habitat datasets is to correct any large mapping inaccuracies. This includes any large areas of irrigated vegetation such as acreage in agricultural production or large areas of landscaping. The map of identified GDEs was visually checked with a satellite imagery basemap for any such areas. No mapping inaccuracies were found in the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin at this time. In other words, the NCCAG mapping already excluded agricultural areas.

Adding areas of ecological importance

In acknowledgment of the inherent uncertainty of GDE identification, the Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Working Group decided to allow for the inclusion of areas in the habitat datasets deemed as ecologically important in the set of potential GDEs even if these ecologically important areas were not identified as a potential GDE through the process outlined here. This allows for ecologically important areas to be monitored for adverse impacts should they be identified as potential GDEs in the future through the iterative identification process.

Examples of areas of ecological importance that could be considered for inclusion in the set of potential GDEs may include, but are not limited to, areas identified as drought refugia, areas known to contain threatened and endangered species or areas identified as critical habitat for any of these species. Drought refugia are areas of habitat that stay wet and/or green for longer than their surroundings. By staying wet and green for longer these refugia continue to provide quality habitat for species when the surrounding areas have become too dry to be suitable habitat, thus providing a resource for maintaining sensitive species' populations through periods of drought. The *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Protocol for the Salinas Valley Basin* describes resources that could be utilized to identify areas of ecological importance for inclusion in the set of potential GDEs.

As of June 2026, this option has not been exercised in the identification of potential GDEs in the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin.

Categorizing GDEs into Units

The final step in developing a map of potential GDEs in the Monterey Subbasin was to group the identified potential GDEs into units based on shared hydrogeology and association with the same aquifer (Figure 5). The purpose of grouping potential GDEs into these units is to assist with monitoring and assessment for adverse impacts to GDEs. If an adverse impact to a potential GDE within a unit is detected, understanding which additional potential GDEs may be impacted based on a shared relationship to the underlying aquifer can focus and guide monitoring activities. Since there is only one grouping of GDEs in the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin, they were not divided into different units.

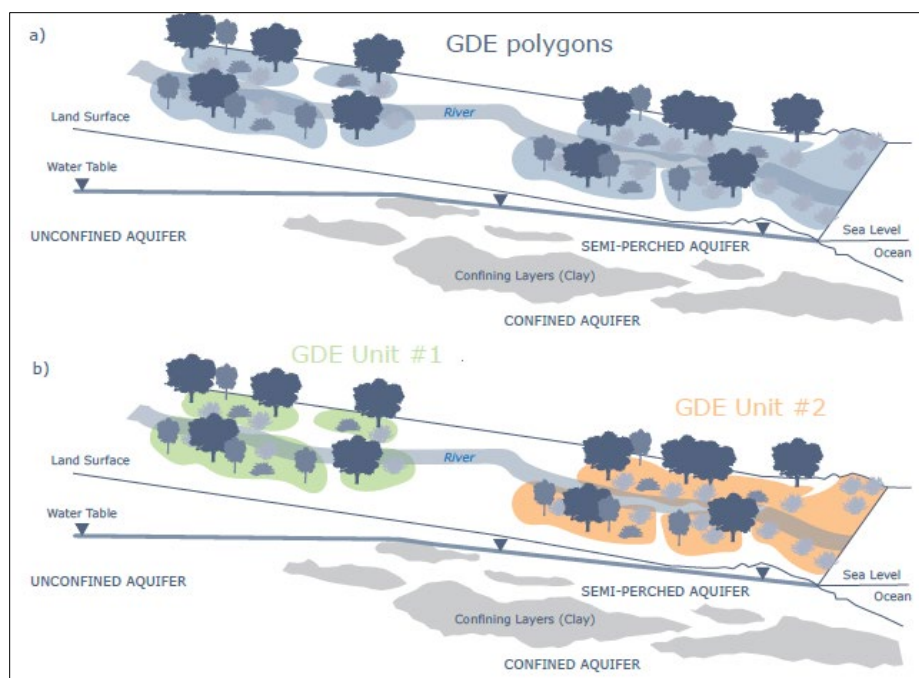


Figure 5. Illustration of grouping GDEs into units based on shared association with an aquifer. a) GDEs not separated into units, b) GDEs separated into two units, Unit #1 is associated with an unconfined aquifer, Unit #2 is associated with a “semi-perched aquifer” above a confined aquifer. Image Credit: Rhode et al. 2018

Desktop-based Monitoring of Potential GDEs

The desktop-based GDE monitoring methodology follows the approach described in *Establishing ecological thresholds and targets for groundwater management* (Rhode et al. 2024). Rhode et al. (2024) utilized local groundwater elevation data and Normalized Derived Vegetation Index (NDVI) data to establish a unique groundwater threshold for each GDE, below which a GDE is flagged as experiencing adverse impacts. This section details the methods used to develop this approach locally in the Salinas Valley and application of it to potential GDEs identified in the Monterey Subbasin. The utilization of satellite imagery from Landsat (to calculate NDVI) and groundwater elevation data that is already collected annually by Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) in an automated workflow allows for this monitoring methodology to be conducted annually in a cost-effective manner.

Desktop-based Monitoring Methods

Data Acquisition

The following datasets were used in this desktop-based monitoring methodology:

Normalized Derived Vegetation Index (NDVI) Data

NDVI is a quantified measurement of vegetation greenness that has been demonstrated as a valid proxy for measuring vegetation health and vigor (TNC 2024). TNC has developed an online mapping tool that provides NDVI calculations for GDEs across California from 1985 – 2024 and updated annually, called GDE Pulse (TNC 2024). NDVI data in GDE pulse are derived from Landsat satellite imagery with average annual dry-season (July 1st - September 30th) data calculated for all potentially groundwater-dependent ecosystems included in the statewide dataset developed by the California Department of Water Resources, Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater (NCCAG).

NDVI values are calculated by taking the difference between reflectance in the near-infrared and red spectral bands of satellite imagery and normalizing this difference by their sum. Resulting NDVI values span from -1 to 1. Values approaching 1 reflect dense, healthy green vegetation and values near zero (typically <0.2) correspond to sparse or senescent vegetation or bare soil; negative values generally indicate water surfaces (Roy et al. 2016) (Figure 6).

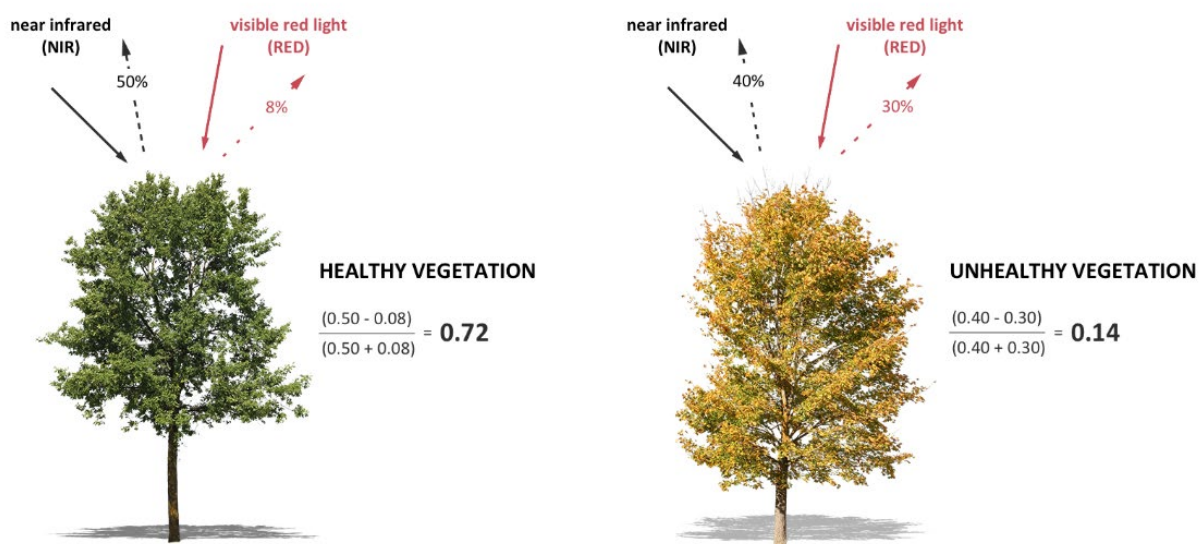


Figure 6. This graphic depicts how NDVI is calculated and gives an example of how much light is absorbed versus reflected by healthy, green vegetation compared to unhealthy, less green vegetation. As vegetation greenness declines, the percentage of reflected light increases (image credit: TNC 2024).

Groundwater Elevation Data

Shallow groundwater elevation contour data were obtained from MCWRA. These contours span a large extent of the Salinas Valley and provide measurements of groundwater depth.

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Data

Land surface elevations were determined from the US Geological Survey's 1/3 arcsecond digital elevation model dataset. This dataset, along with the groundwater elevation data provided by MCWRA was used to calculate depth to groundwater.

Calculating Depth to Groundwater

As with the identification of potential GDEs in the Salinas Valley, calculating depth to groundwater required interpolating shallow groundwater-level contours for all available years in ArcGIS Pro. Since these contours provide groundwater elevations derived from monitoring wells, each interpolated raster was corrected for land-surface elevation to accurately compute local depth to groundwater (DTG). Local DTG at each location was calculated by subtracting the interpolated groundwater elevation from the corresponding land-surface elevation. For each year of available data (15 years), the mean DTG value was extracted for each GDE (Figure 7).

Depth to groundwater (m)

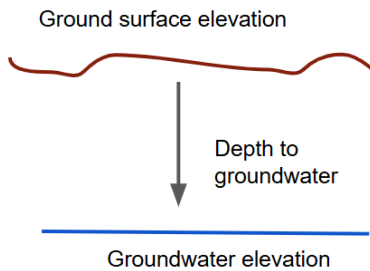


Figure 7. A simplified graphic depicting how depth to groundwater (DTG) is calculated using ground surface and groundwater elevations.

Statistical Analysis

For each potential GDE, the mean and standard deviation of DTG and NDVI were calculated across the full time series, which 15 years of groundwater elevation data for DTG and 39 years of data for NDVI. Annual observations were standardized by computing Z-scores for both DTG and NDVI, this was done only for years where both DTG and NDVI data were available, with DTG as the limiting dataset. Z-scores are a unitless statistical metric used to indicate how many standard deviations an individual observation value is from the mean. Due to this unitless standardization, Z-scores are useful in comparing values from distributions with different units and ranges, such as DTG and NDVI.

The equation for calculating a Z-score is as follows, here the Z-score for DTG in 2024 is used as an example though the equation is the same for any other annual observation of DTG or NDVI, or any other dataset:

$$Z_{DTG\ 2024} = \text{Annual mean DTG (2024)} - \text{Long-term mean DTG (all years)} / \text{long term standard deviation DTG (all years)}$$

Using these Z-scores, an ordinary least-squares linear model was fit for each potential GDE to evaluate the relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG} (Figure 8 provides a conceptual example). A unique linear model was created for each potential GDE, describing the relationship between vegetation vigor and depth to the groundwater table for each potential GDE.

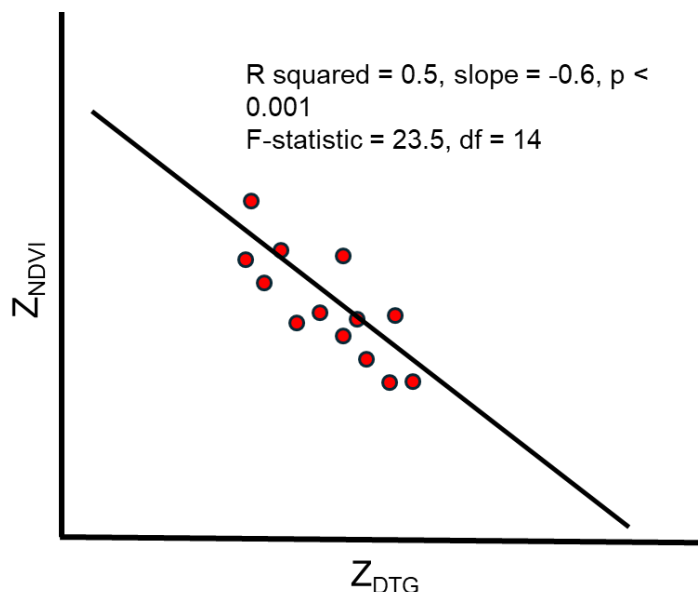


Figure 8. Conceptual example, not based on real data, of the linear model generated for each GDE based on NDVI and DTG Z-scores calculated for each available year (15 years for which data from both datasets were available). This example describes a statistically significant negative relationship between NDVI and DTG, due to the negative slope of the best fit line and a p-value of < 0.001 .

Potential GDEs exhibiting a statistically significant negative relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG} based on the linear model were used to calculate a Z_{DTG} threshold for that GDE (Figure 9). Thresholds were not created for potential GDEs exhibiting a non-significant negative relationship, neutral, or positive relationship (NDVI increasing as depth to groundwater increases), since it is assumed, these potential GDEs are not being adversely impacted by declining groundwater levels. The set of potential GDEs for which thresholds are created should not be static but rather reassessed every few years as additional observations are added to the linear model. It is recommended that this reassessment aligns with the 5-year Periodic Evaluations required by SGMA.

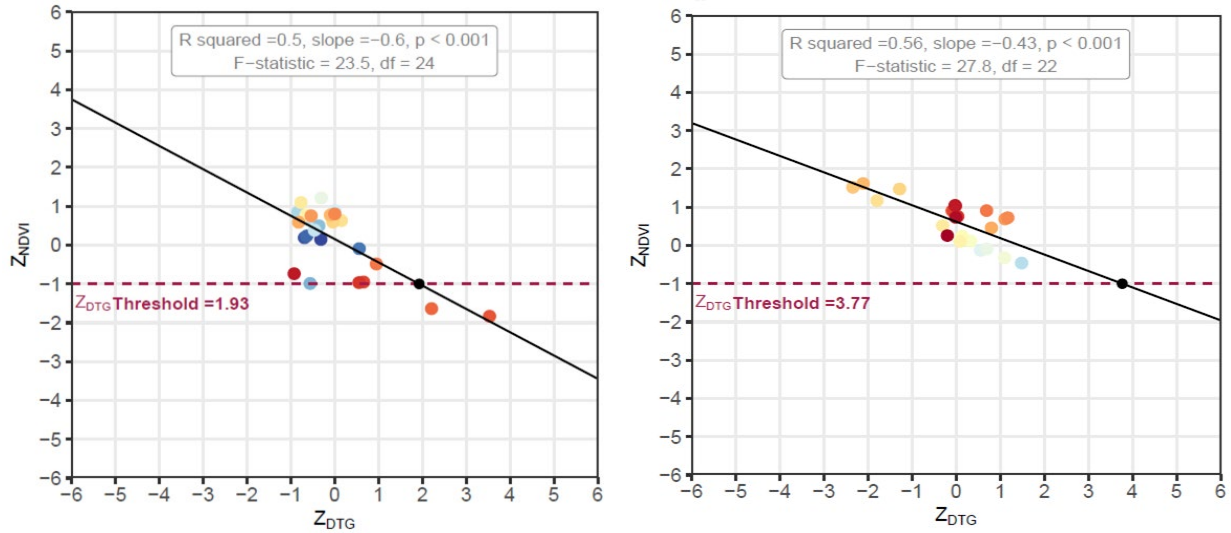


Figure 9. Examples of linear models for two GDEs with a Z_{DTG} threshold set for each based on where $Z_{NDVI} = -1$ intersects with the linear model. The Z_{DTG} threshold is unique to each GDE, with the threshold = 1.93 for the example on the left, and threshold = 3.77 for the example on the right. (Image credit: Rhode et al. 2024).

The unique thresholds for potential GDEs exhibiting a significant negative relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG} were calculated based on a set Z_{NDVI} threshold of -1. Rhode et al. 2024 chose $Z_{NDVI} = -1$, or an NDVI value of one standard deviation below the average for that GDE, as the set threshold and point at which the reduction in vegetation greenness might point to adverse ecosystem impacts. The Z_{DTG} threshold for each potential GDE was calculated using the following equation:

$$Z_{DTG} \text{ threshold} = (Z_{NDVI} \text{ threshold (i.e. -1)} - \text{linear model intercept}) / \text{linear model slope}$$

A potential GDE should be classified as being 'of concern', or experiencing adverse impacts, if for the year of interest, the NDVI value and DTG value meet both of the following criteria:

- $Z_{NDVI} \leq -1$
- $Z_{DTG} \geq Z_{NDVI}$

This 'zone of concern' identifies an area where, for the year of interest, the vegetation in the potential GDE is less green than one standard deviation below the historical average for that potential GDE, and where the depth to groundwater is deeper than the calculated threshold. Therefore the 'zone of concern' identifies years for which lower groundwater levels may be adversely impacting vegetation vigor. Figure 10 illustrates this 'zone of concern', highlighted in gray, for the example GDEs used in Figure 9.

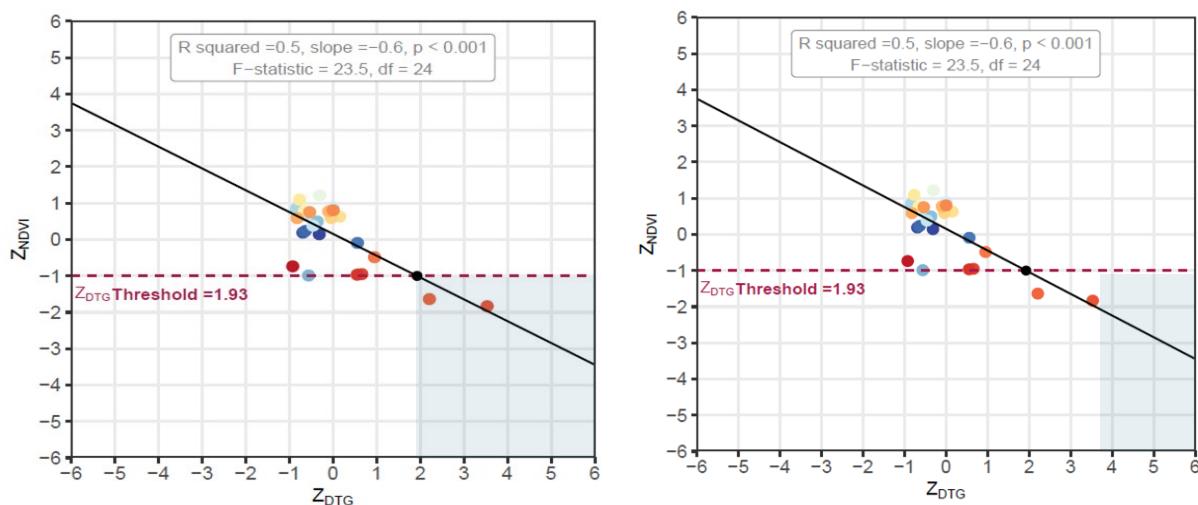


Figure 10. Illustration of the 'zone of concern', the shaded area, for GDE examples used in Figure 9. In the example on the left, two years fall into this zone, while on the right, there were no years for which this GDE was considered 'of concern' (Image credit: Rhode et al.)

The workflow for this analysis was developed in R, making it automated and easily replicable on an annual basis as annual NDVI and groundwater elevation data become available.

Assessment of Potential GDEs Based on Desktop Monitoring Methods

Potential GDEs in the Salinas Valley Basin exhibiting a statistically significant negative relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG} (significant downward trend) based on the linear model over the 15 years that were analyzed are shown in orange in Figure 11.

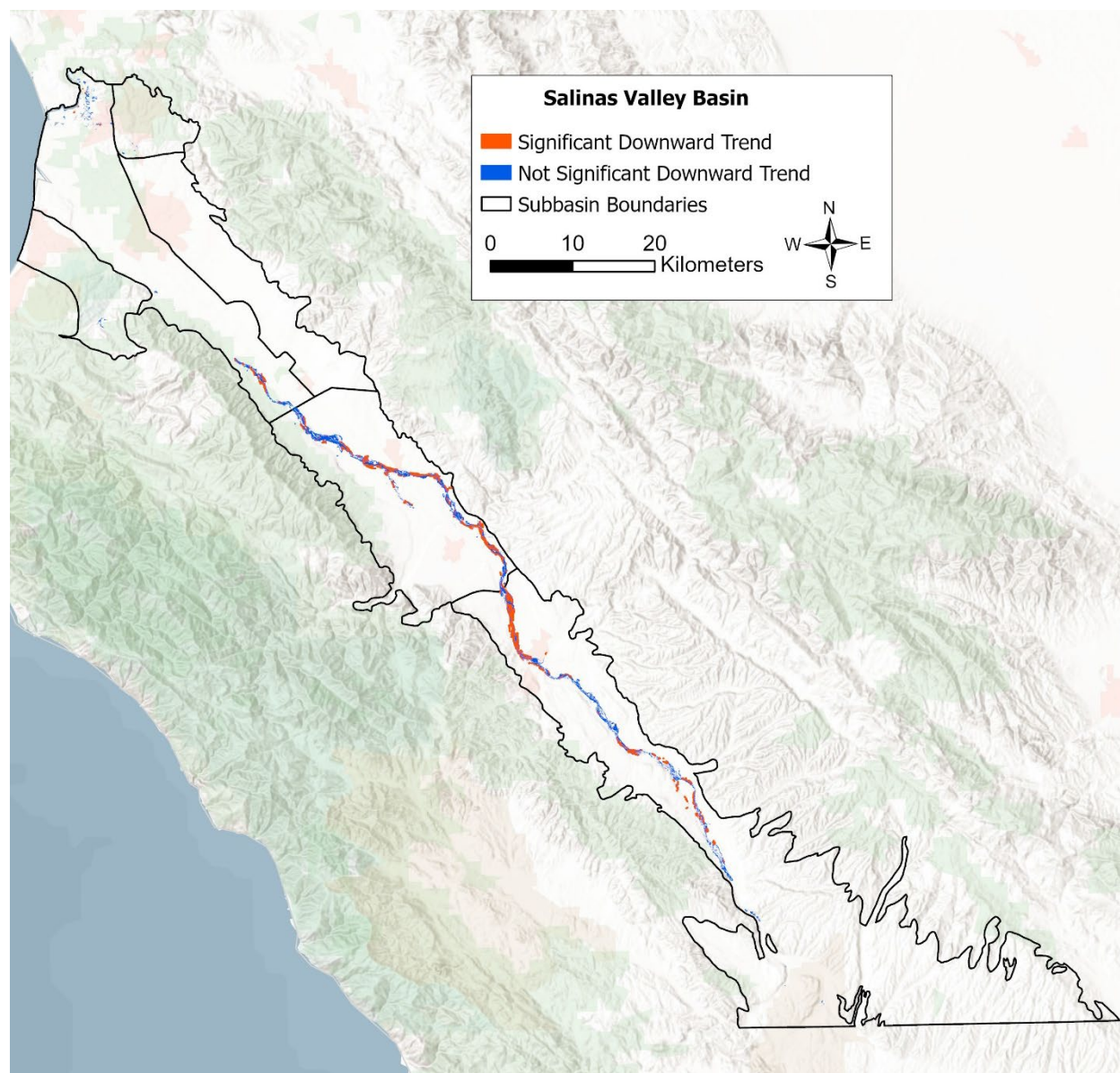


Figure 11. Salinas Valley GDE trends. Potential GDEs with a statistically significant negative relationship between ZNDVI and ZDTG (significant downward trend) are in orange, potential GDEs that did not have a significant downward trend are in blue. The symbology for significant downward trends (orange) is enlarged for visibility.

Within the Monterey Subbasin-Corral de Tierra Management Area, there are no potential GDEs showing a significant negative relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG} (Figure 12). Since there was no significant negative relationship (significant downward trend), a threshold was not calculated for these potential GDEs, and therefore none of the potential GDEs in this Management Area are “of concern” across the years investigated (years: 2015, 2019-2024).

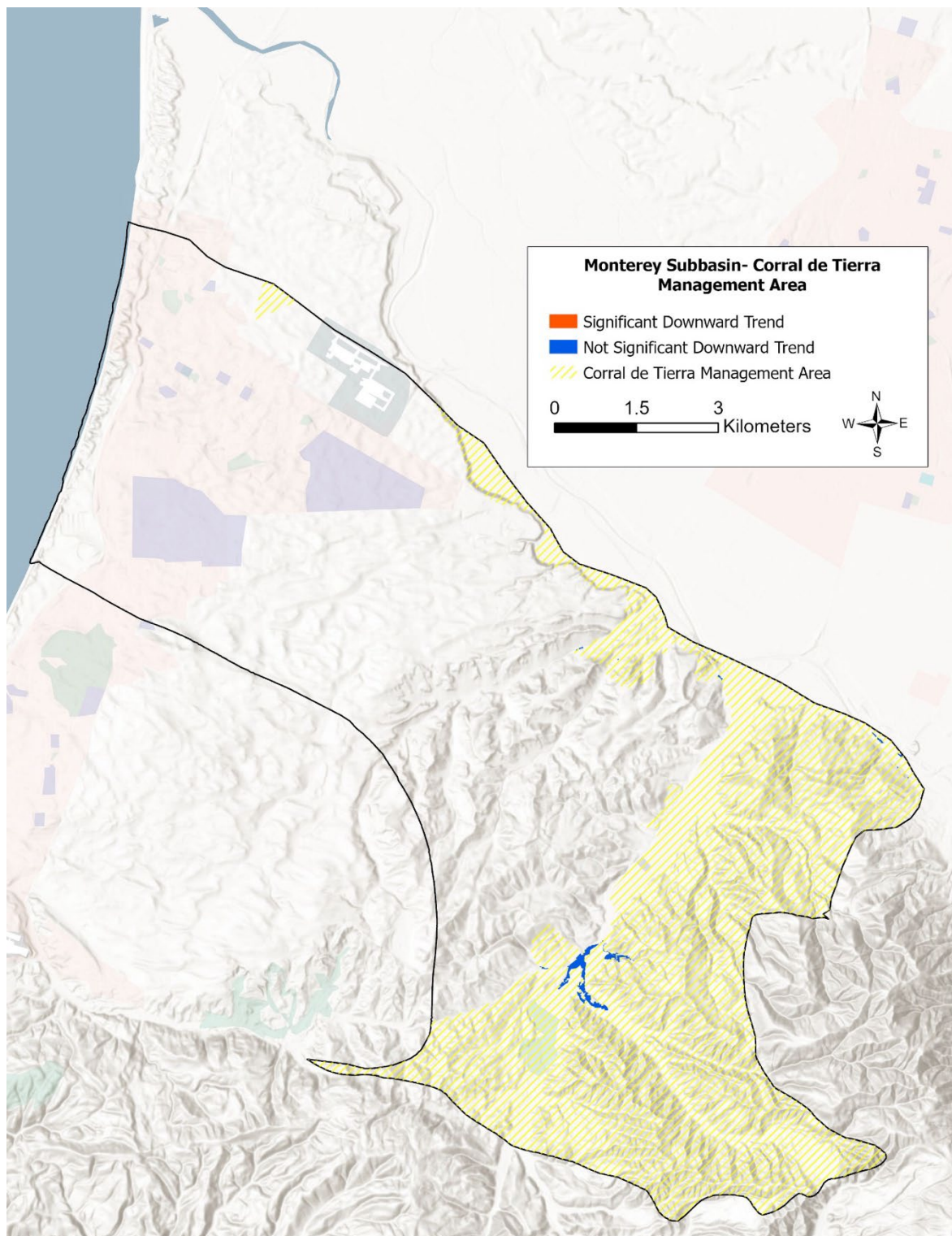


Figure 12. Corral de Tierra management area of the Monterey subbasin GDE trends. There are no potential GDEs in this subbasin with a significant downward trend (statistically significant negative relationship between Z_{NDVI} and Z_{DTG}).

Field-based Baseline Condition Monitoring of Select Potential GDEs

This field-based baseline condition monitoring of potential GDEs in the in the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin followed the field-based monitoring methods described in the *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Protocol for the Salinas Valley Basin* (Monitoring and Assessment Protocol). For this baseline monitoring, the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) was conducted at 2 assessment areas (AAs) within areas mapped as potential GDEs. Site selection and the results of those assessments are summarized here.

Site Selection

The site selection guidelines outlined in the Monitoring and Assessment Protocol were followed when selecting a subset of GDEs to conduct CRAM assessments including prioritizing ecologically important locations, ensuring the selection is representative of GDEs, and selecting GDEs close to shallow monitoring wells when possible.

In the Corral de Tierra Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin there are three locations identified as drought refugia (Rhode et al. 2024). Drought refugia are areas of habitat that stay wet and/or green for longer than their surroundings. These areas have been classified as ecologically important in the Monitoring and Assessment Protocol. Not all drought refugia are dependent on groundwater. One of the final GDEs identified within the Monterey Subbasin was within drought refugia.

In order to have a subset of potential GDEs that are representative, the aim was to select two locations for CRAM assessments within each GDE unit (Table 1, Figure 13). This was not always possible due to either the size of the GDE unit, difficulties securing access permission, or lack of appropriate sites to conduct CRAM.

Table 1. CRAM assessment locations listed by site number and describing whether the assessment location was within an identified drought refugia, near an appropriate monitoring well, and what GDE unit the assessment location was within. Drought refugia determined by Rhode et al. 2024.

Site Name	AA Name	GDE Unit	Drought Refugia (Y/N)	Proximity to Monitoring Well (Y/N)*	CRAM Module Used
CdT 1	Harper Creek	Corral de Tierra	No	No	Slope
CdT 2	Ferrini Ranch dry creek	Corral de Tierra	No	No	Slope

* Proximity to monitoring wells marked yes if a well identified as appropriate for monitoring GDEs by hydrogeologists was located within 1.5 miles of the CRAM assessment site (distance recommended by Chappelle et al. 2023)

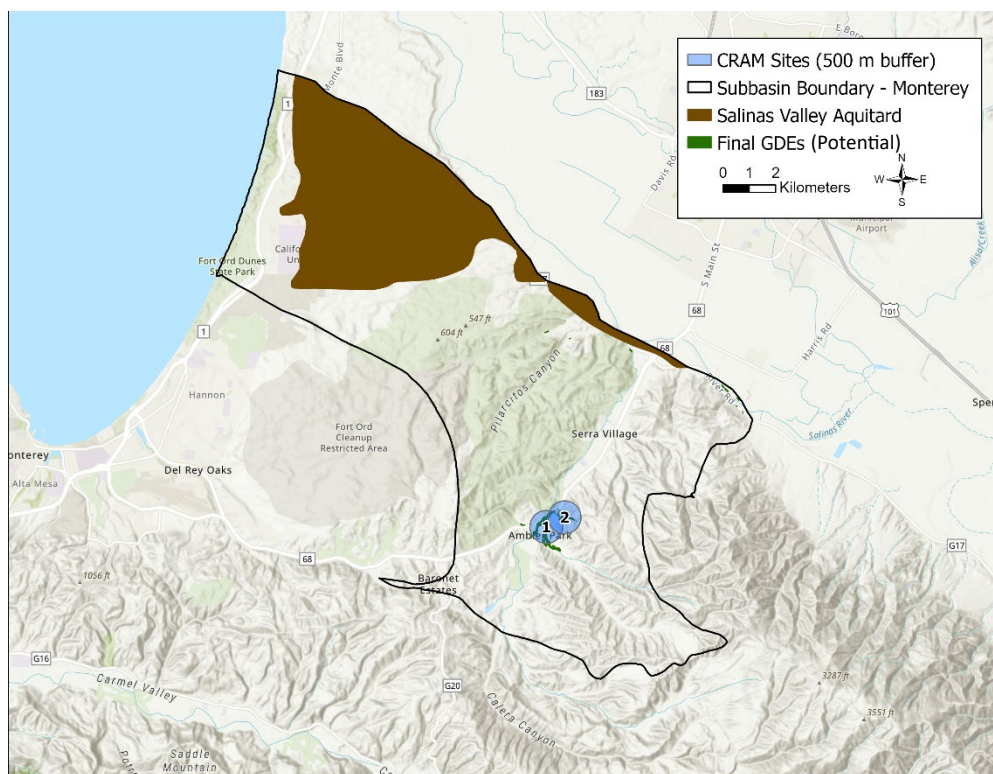


Figure 13. Approximate location of CRAM assessments, sites buffered by 500 m circle (blue) to anonymize locations. Numbers indicate site number and correspond to Site Name in Table 2.

Baseline CRAM Scores

Each CRAM assessment area is evaluated according to the four universal attributes and associated metrics/submetrics of CRAM using the correct CRAM module for each potential GDE. The four universal attributes are:

- **Buffer and Landscape Context** - measured by assessing the quantity and condition of adjacent aquatic areas as well as extent and quality of the buffering environment adjacent to the assessment area (AA).
- **Hydrology** - assesses the sources of water, the stream channel stability, and the hydrologic connectivity of rising flood waters in the stream.
- **Physical Structure** - measured by counting the number of patch types found within the AA and the topographic complexity of the marsh plain.
- **Biotic Structure** - assesses the site based on several factors including the number of plant vertical layers, the number of different species that are commonly found in the marsh, the percent of the common species that are invasive, and the horizontal and vertical heterogeneity of the plant communities.

These four attributes are consistent for all wetland modules of CRAM. Each of the four attribute categories is comprised of a number of metrics and submetrics that are evaluated in the field and scored on a letter grading scale corresponding to a set numeric score: D (3), C (6), B (9), A (12) (Table 2). Each of

the four attribute categories are then converted to a scale of 25 through 100, and the average of these four scores is the final CRAM Index score, also ranging on a scale from 25 (lowest possible) to a maximum of 100.

CRAM assessments for selected potential GDEs were conducted on September 12th, 2025. Scores are summarized visually in Figures 14 and 15, with all metric, submetric, attribute and index scores listed in Table 3. Site photos of each CRAM assessment area are included at the end of this report to provide a sense of each location (Figure 16).

CRAM index scores for the assessed potential GDEs ranged from 66-68 (Figure 14, Table 2). Hydrology and buffer/landscape attribute scores generally higher than biotic structure and physical structure attributes (Figure 15). Both assessment locations were on small creeks in the Corral de Tierra Management Area. For these sites it was common for the biotic structure attribute score to be negatively impacted by a low number of co-dominant plants and minimal horizontal interspersions. It was common for the physical structure attribute score to be negatively impacted by a low number of physical habitat patches, and it was common for buffer and landscape context attribute score to be positively impacted by the isolated locations of the assessments.

It is important to note that these CRAM assessments are intended to provide a baseline from which to compare future CRAM assessments. The SVBGSA is not responsible for improving the condition of GDEs, rather ensuring groundwater management does not negatively impact these systems. Following recommendations outlined in the Monitoring and Assessment Protocol, next steps using this baseline data could include: examining groundwater elevation data in monitoring wells near CRAM assessment areas, establishing new shallow monitoring wells near CRAM assessment areas that currently are not within 1.5 miles (distance per recommendation in Chappelle et al. 2023) of an appropriate monitoring well, and conducting CRAM assessments in these same assessment areas in 5 years to measure any changes in condition in relation to the baseline established here.

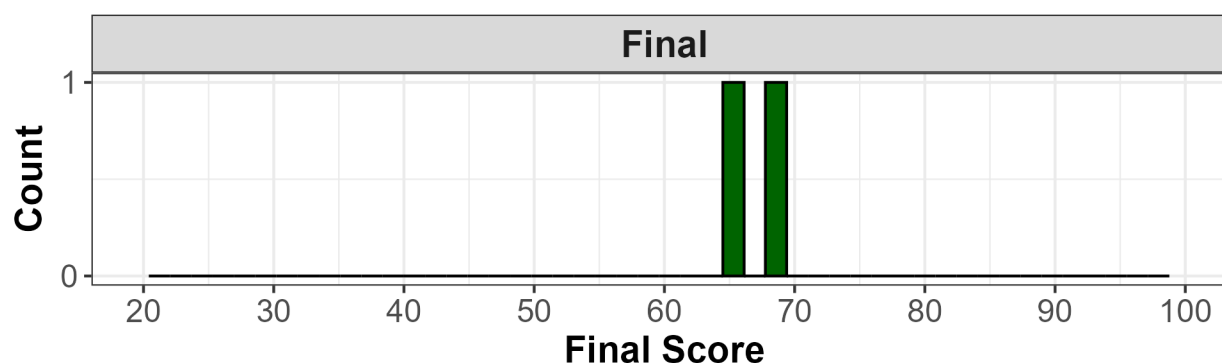


Figure 14. Histogram of CRAM Index Scores for 2 sites assessed for baseline monitoring. CRAM index scores can range from 25-100, y-axis indicates number of sites that received each score.

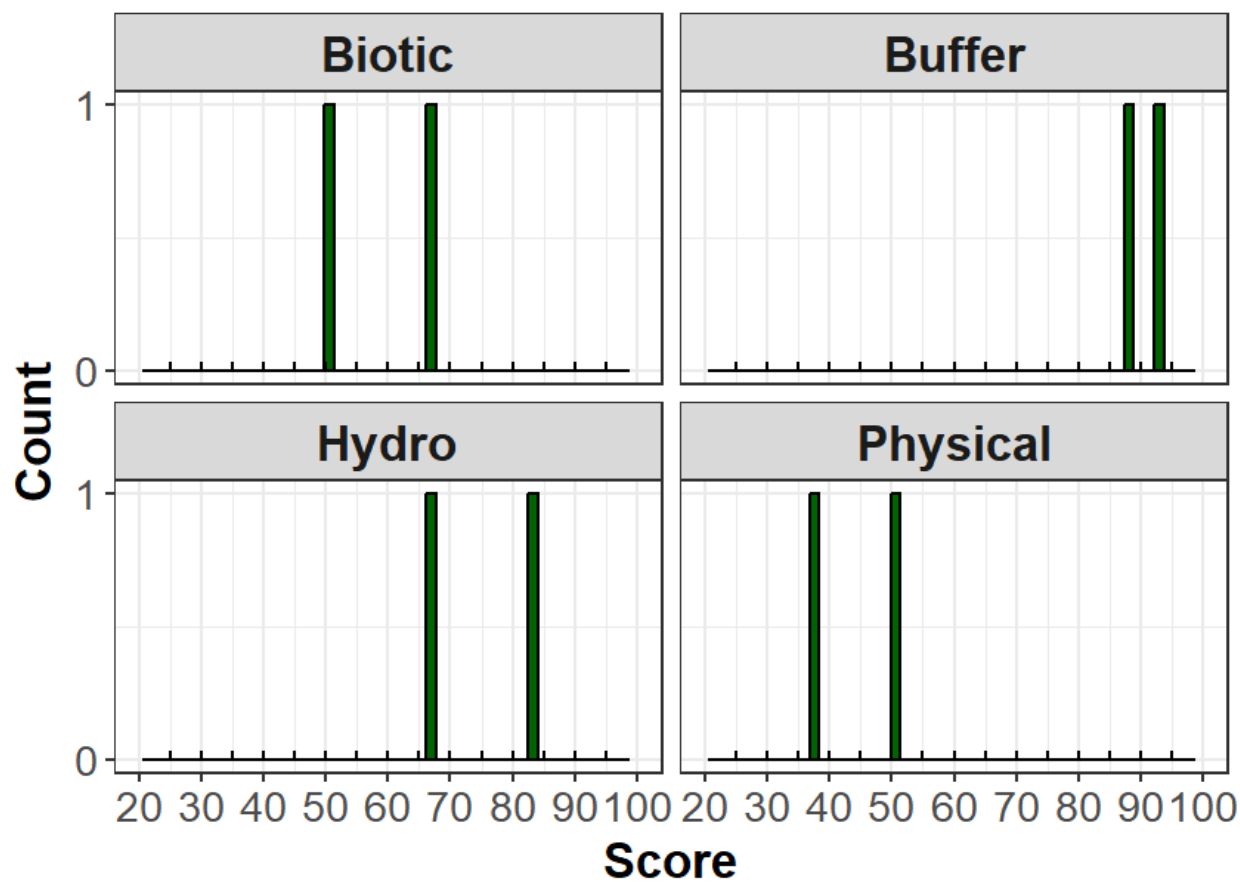


Figure 15. Histograms of scores from 2 assessments for baseline monitoring for each of the four universal CRAM attributes. Scores for each attribute can range from 25-100, y-axis indicates the number of sites that received each score.

Table 2. CRAM assessment scores for potential GDEs assessed in the Corral de Tierra
Management Area of the Monterey Subbasin

CRAM Attribute	CRAM Metrics and Sub-metrics	CdT 1	CdT 2
Buffer and Landscape Connectivity	Stream Corridor Continuity	12	12
	% of AA with Buffer	9	12
	Average Buffer Width	9	12
	Buffer Condition	9	9
<i>Attribute Score</i>		88	93
Hydrology	Water Source	9	9
	Hydroperiod/ Channel Stability	9	9
	Hydrologic Connectivity	12	12
<i>Attribute Score</i>		67	83
Physical Structure	Structural Patch Richness	3	3
	Topographic Complexity	9	6
<i>Attribute Score</i>		50	38
Biotic Structure	Number of plant layers	12	12
	Number of co-dominants	3	6
	Percent Invasive plants	12	12
	Horizontal Interspersion	6	3
	Vertical Biotic Structure	9	6
<i>Attribute Score</i>		67	50
Index Score		68	66

Figure 16. Corral de Tierra Management Area Baseline Potential GDE Monitoring
CRAM Site Photos



Corral de Tierra 1



Corral de Tierra 2

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