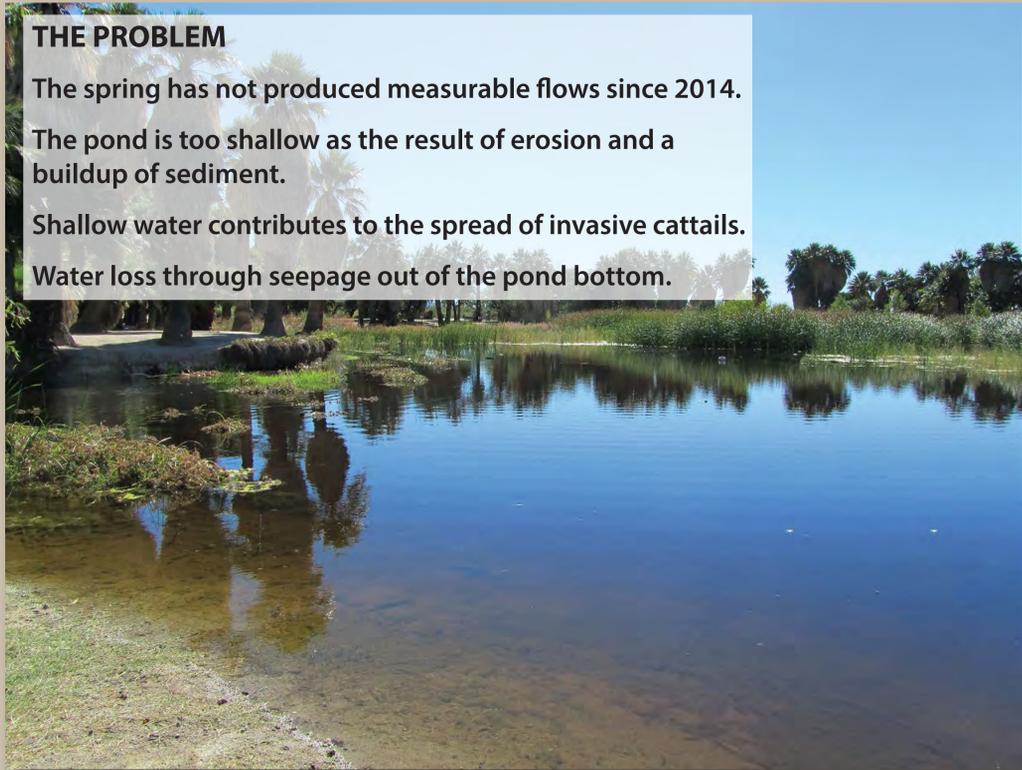


Trouble in Paradise

Water conservation is the focus of a multi-stage process to address the long-term sustainability of the pond.

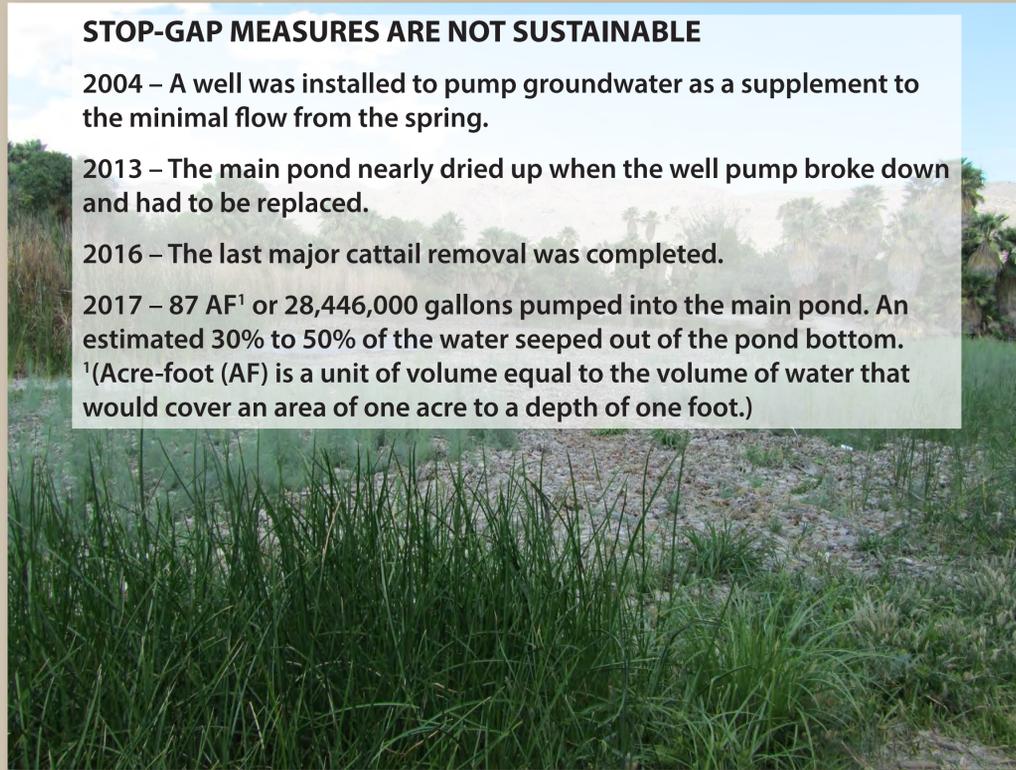
THE PROBLEM

The spring has not produced measurable flows since 2014.
The pond is too shallow as the result of erosion and a buildup of sediment.
Shallow water contributes to the spread of invasive cattails.
Water loss through seepage out of the pond bottom.



STOP-GAP MEASURES ARE NOT SUSTAINABLE

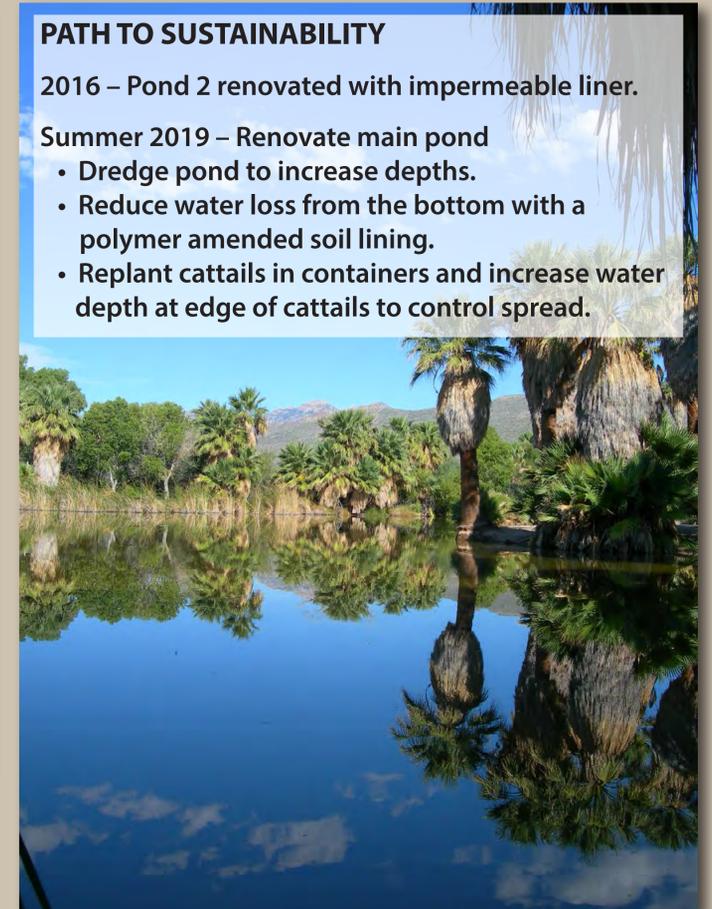
2004 – A well was installed to pump groundwater as a supplement to the minimal flow from the spring.
2013 – The main pond nearly dried up when the well pump broke down and had to be replaced.
2016 – The last major cattail removal was completed.
2017 – 87 AF¹ or 28,446,000 gallons pumped into the main pond. An estimated 30% to 50% of the water seeped out of the pond bottom.
¹(Acre-foot (AF) is a unit of volume equal to the volume of water that would cover an area of one acre to a depth of one foot.)



▲ August 2013 main pond nearly dry

PATH TO SUSTAINABILITY

2016 – Pond 2 renovated with impermeable liner.
Summer 2019 – Renovate main pond
• Dredge pond to increase depths.
• Reduce water loss from the bottom with a polymer amended soil lining.
• Replant cattails in containers and increase water depth at edge of cattails to control spread.



THE TIME HAS COME TO RENOVATE THE MAIN POND

The main pond at Agua Caliente Park has been managed in ways that slow the spread of cattails and sediment in order to maintain open surface water, vital riparian and aquatic habitat, cultural and historic resources, and natural beauty. Despite these efforts, the main pond has been filling with sediment and decaying plant material and the cattails have spread beyond what is manageable.

