

# Biological Restoration of Fallowed Lands in Borrego Valley, California

Task 3: Dust Control Treatment Study Design

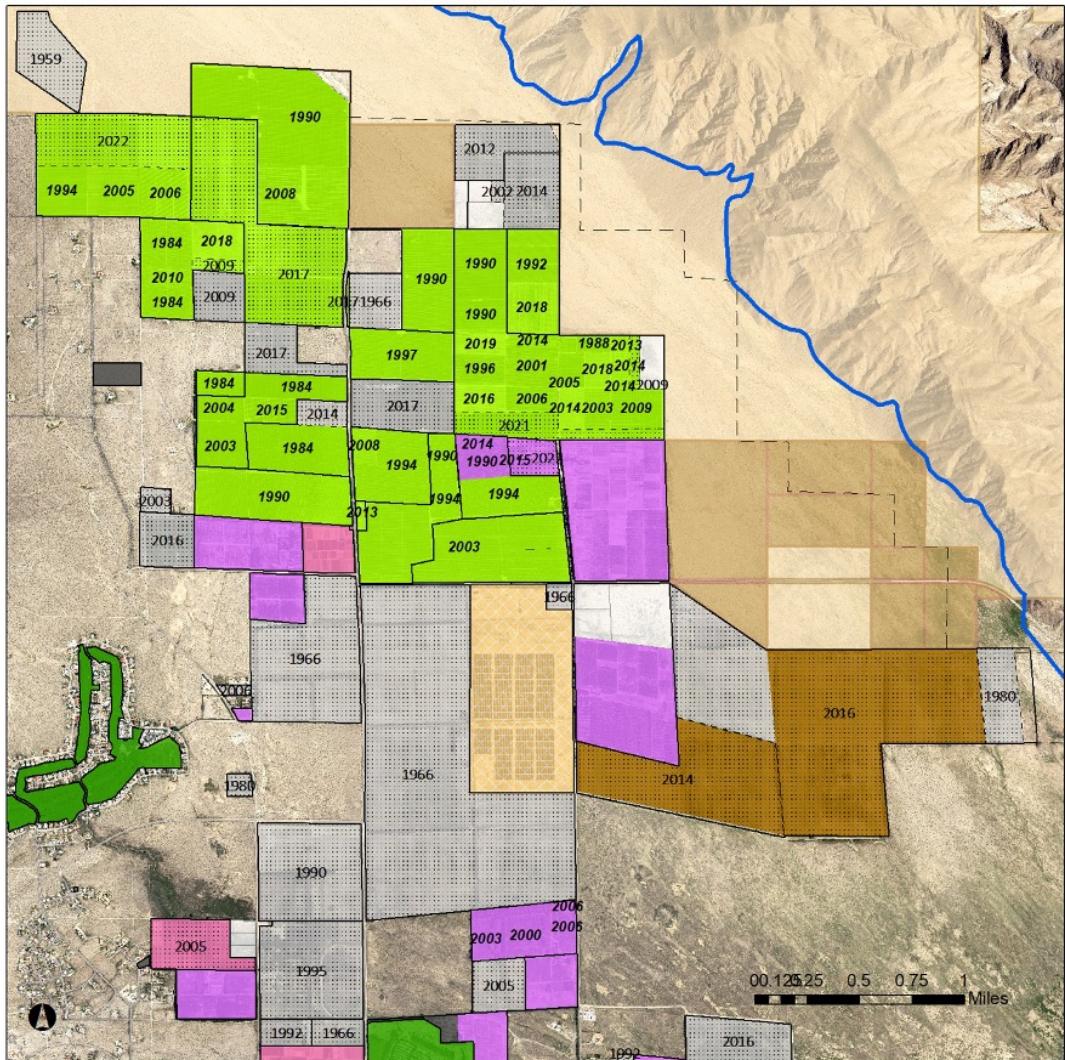
Task 4: Draft Retired Farmland Rehabilitation Strategies  
Field Trip to BWD Property

Presentation to the Borrego Springs Watermaster

Environmental Working Group

Presented by Travis Brooks, November 20, 2024





Crop Type (2021)	Acres
Citrus	1,622
Dates	76
Flowers, Nursery and Christmas Trees	571
Young Perennials <sup>1</sup>	27

#### Biological Restoration of Fallowed Lands Project

##### Borrego Springs Groundwater Subbasin

Blue Box: Borrego Springs Groundwater Subbasin

##### Land Use with BPA

- Green: Citrus
- Purple: Palms
- Pink: Nursery, Herbs
- Light Green: Golf Course Resort
- Grey: Other Water Use

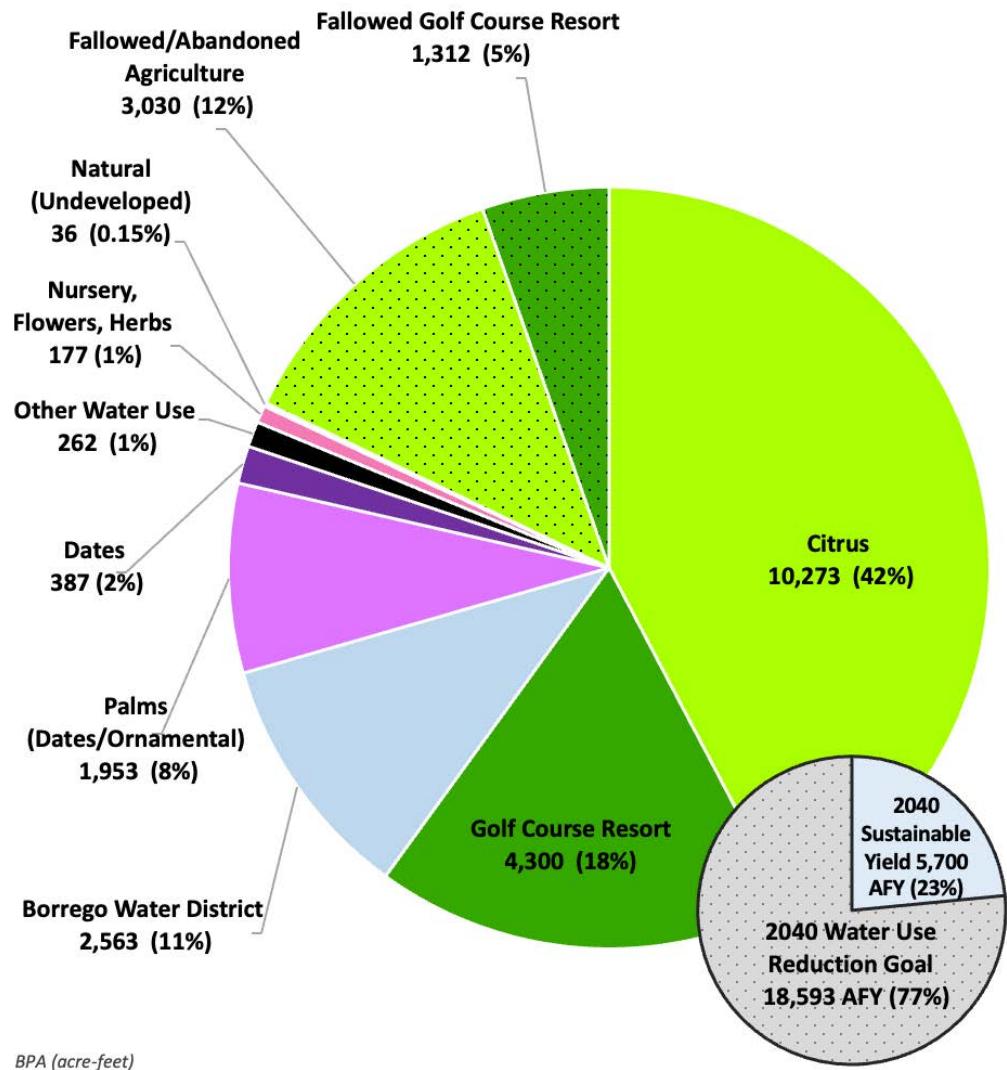
##### Fallowed and Abandoned Land with BPA (Year of Fallowing Labeled)

- Green Dotted: Fallowed/Abandoned Citrus
- Purple Dotted: Fallowed/Abandoned Palms
- Pink Dotted: Fallowed/Abandoned Nursery, Herbs
- Orange: Fallowed/Abandoned Crops
- Brown: Fallowed/Abandoned Potato
- Dark Green: Fallowed Golf Course

##### Land Use without BPA

- White: Disturbed or Cleared (Not Cultivated)
- Grey: Fallowed
- Yellow: Solar Energy Project
- Light Brown: Borrego Water District
- Medium Brown: Anza-Borrego State Park
- Dark Brown: Anza-Borrego Foundation Property

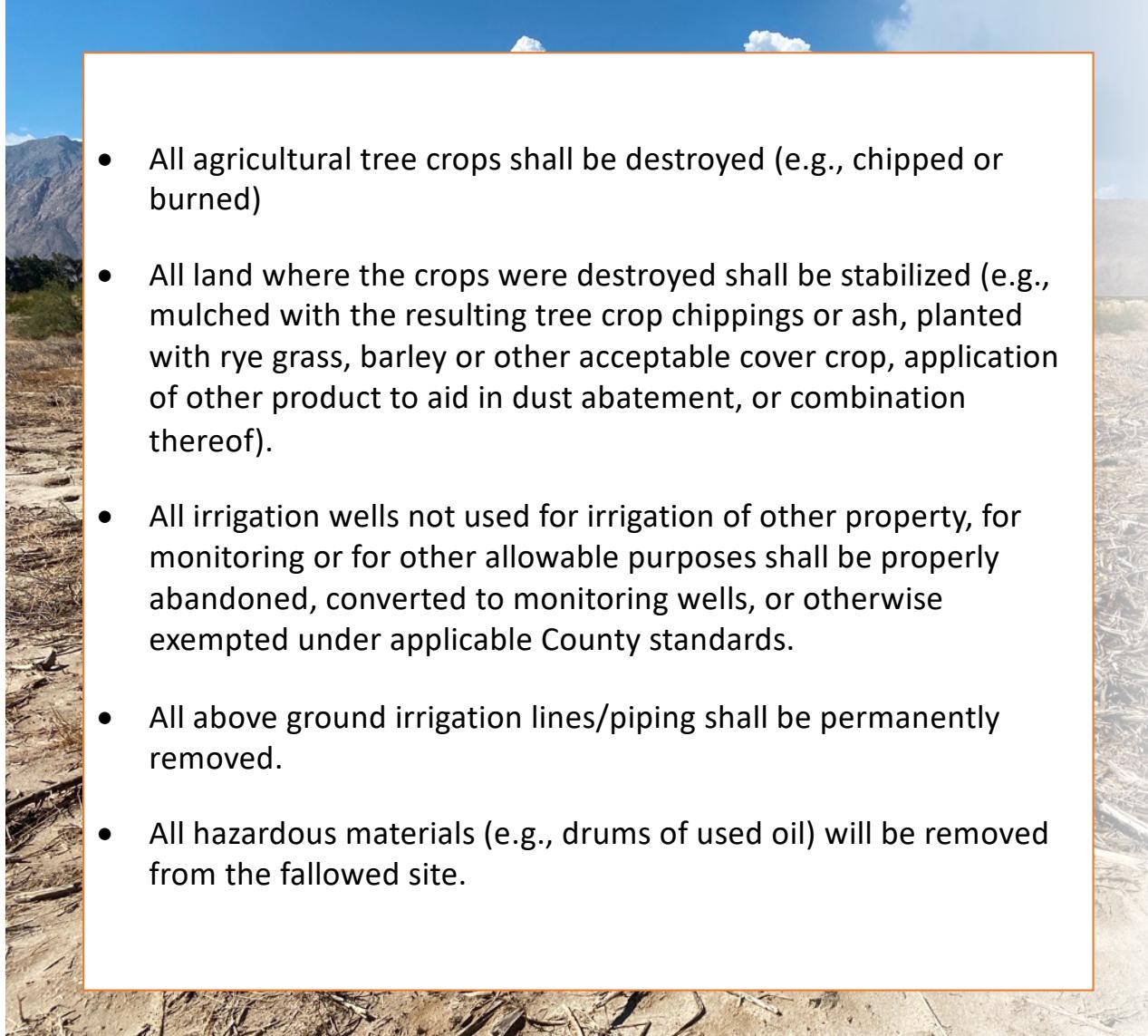
# 2022 Land Use for Parcels with BPA Water Rights





# Borrego Water District Minimum Fallowing Standards

Exhibit 3 of  
Stipulated  
Judgement

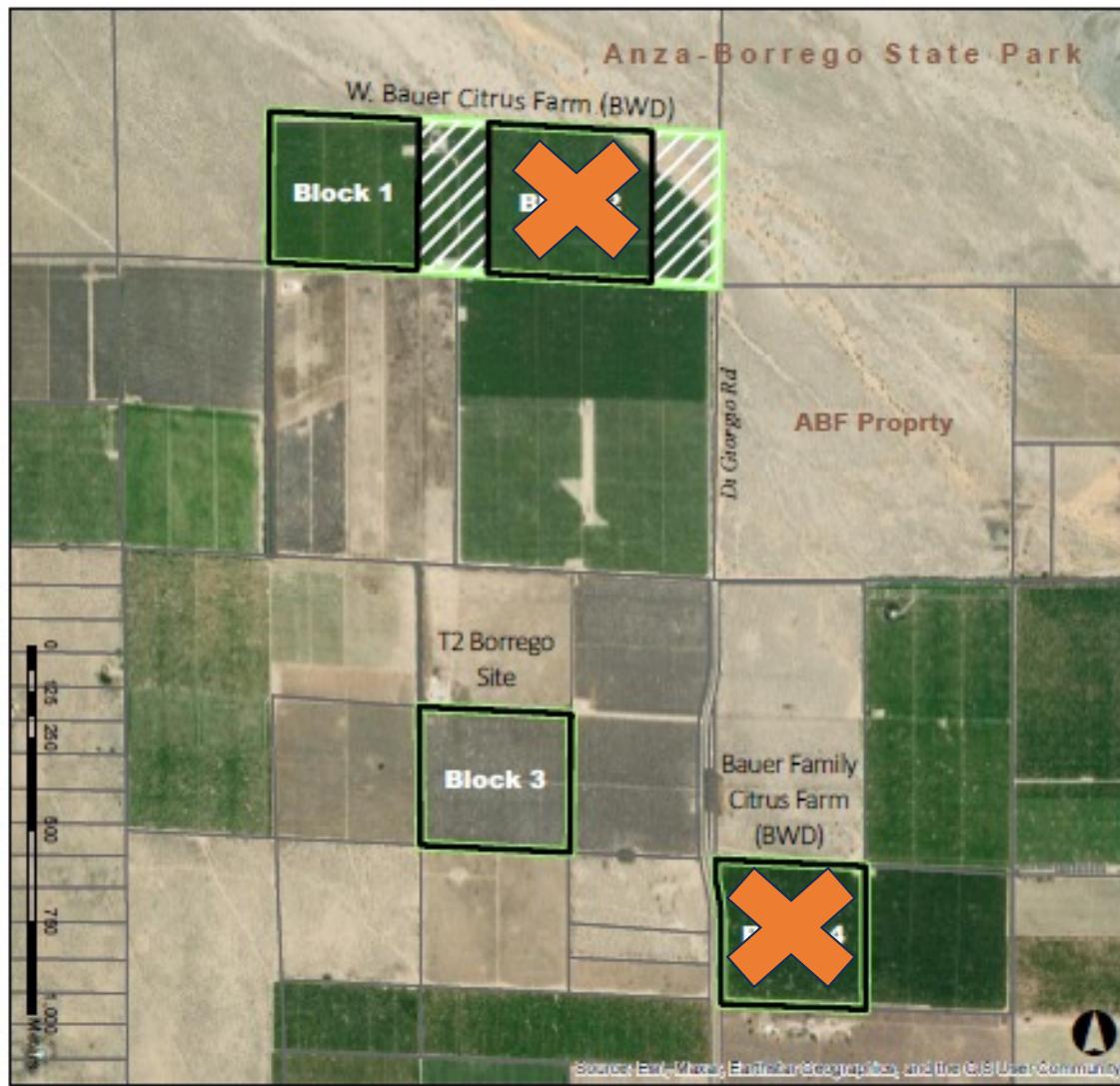


- All agricultural tree crops shall be destroyed (e.g., chipped or burned)
- All land where the crops were destroyed shall be stabilized (e.g., mulched with the resulting tree crop chippings or ash, planted with rye grass, barley or other acceptable cover crop, application of other product to aid in dust abatement, or combination thereof).
- All irrigation wells not used for irrigation of other property, for monitoring or for other allowable purposes shall be properly abandoned, converted to monitoring wells, or otherwise exempted under applicable County standards.
- All above ground irrigation lines/piping shall be permanently removed.
- All hazardous materials (e.g., drums of used oil) will be removed from the fallowed site.

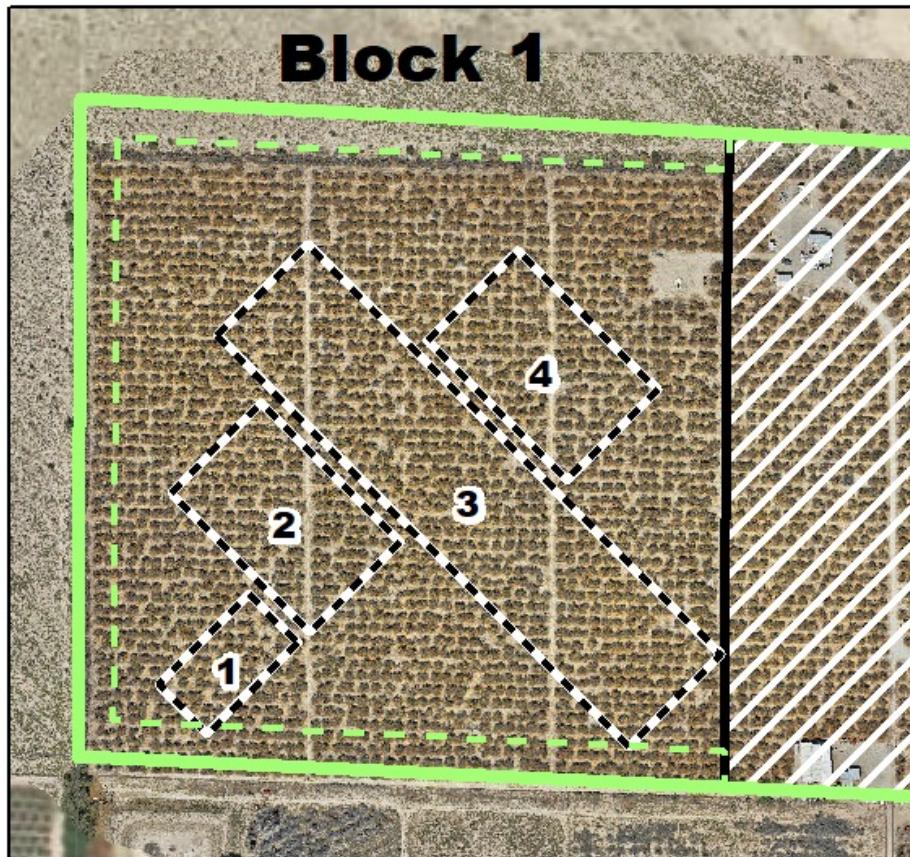
## Borrego Water District Minimum Fallowing Standards

### Exhibit 3 of Stipulated Judgement

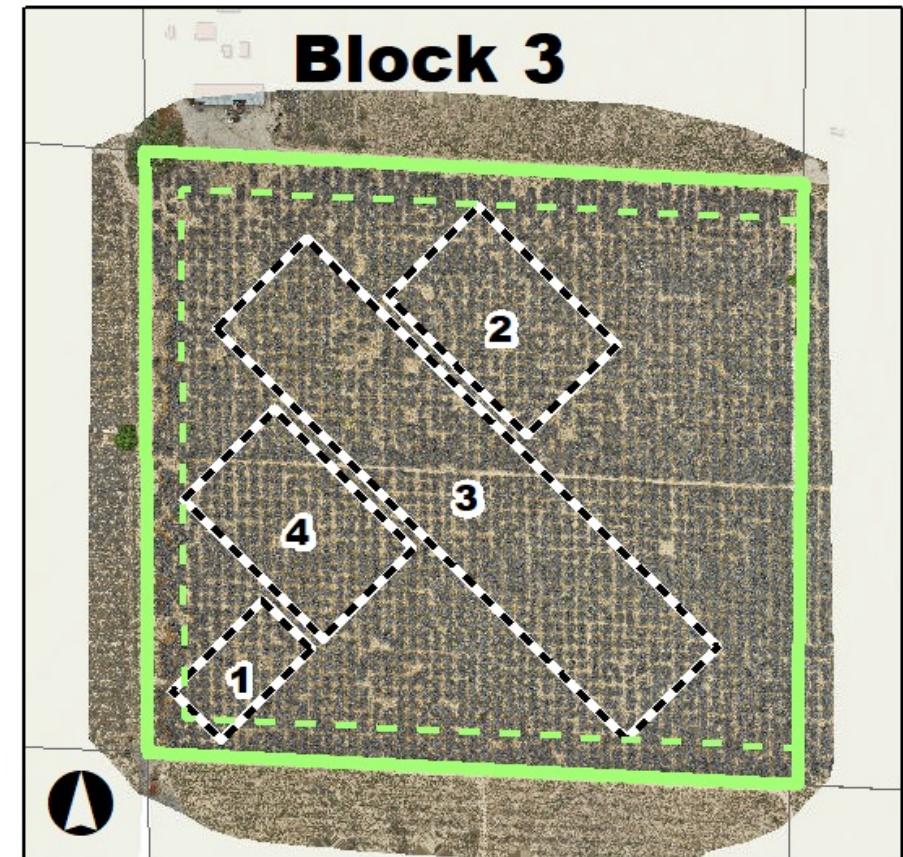


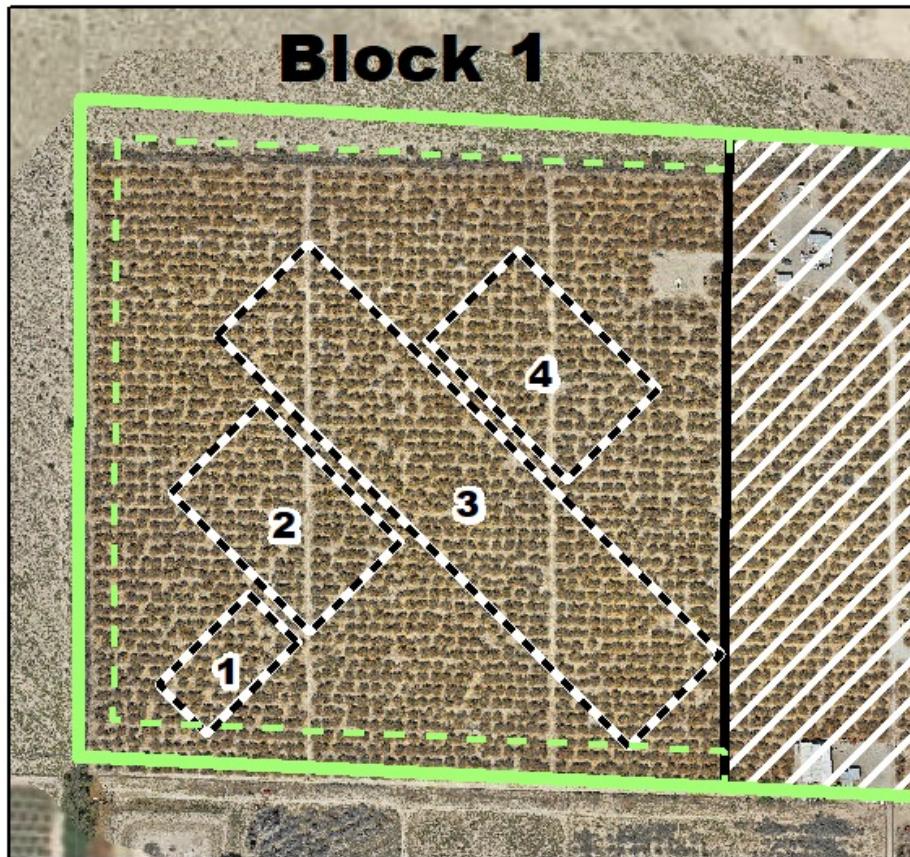


## Block 1



## Block 3



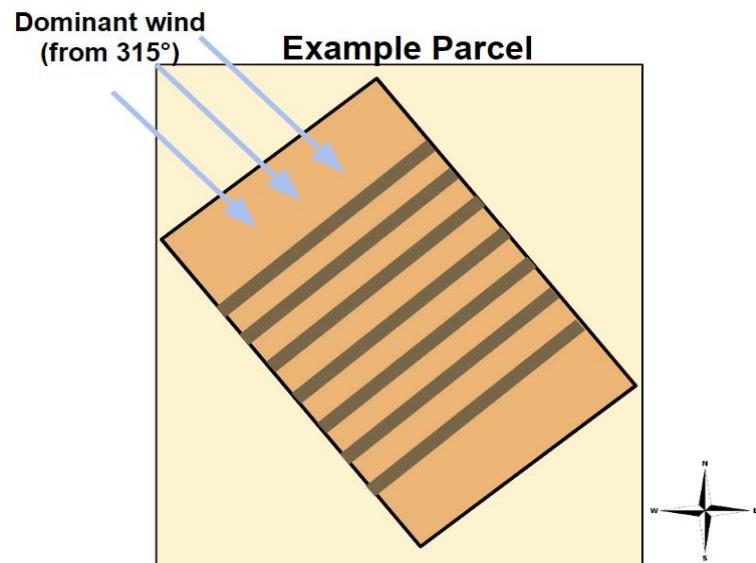


- **Treatment 1** – Rows of mulch (chipped orchard trees) rows that represent the Judgment minimum fallowing standard practice
- **Treatment 2** - Felled orchard trees scattered throughout the site to emulate desert shrubs
- **Treatment 3** - Constructed tree fences using felled orchard trees
- **Treatment 4** - Temporary sand fences



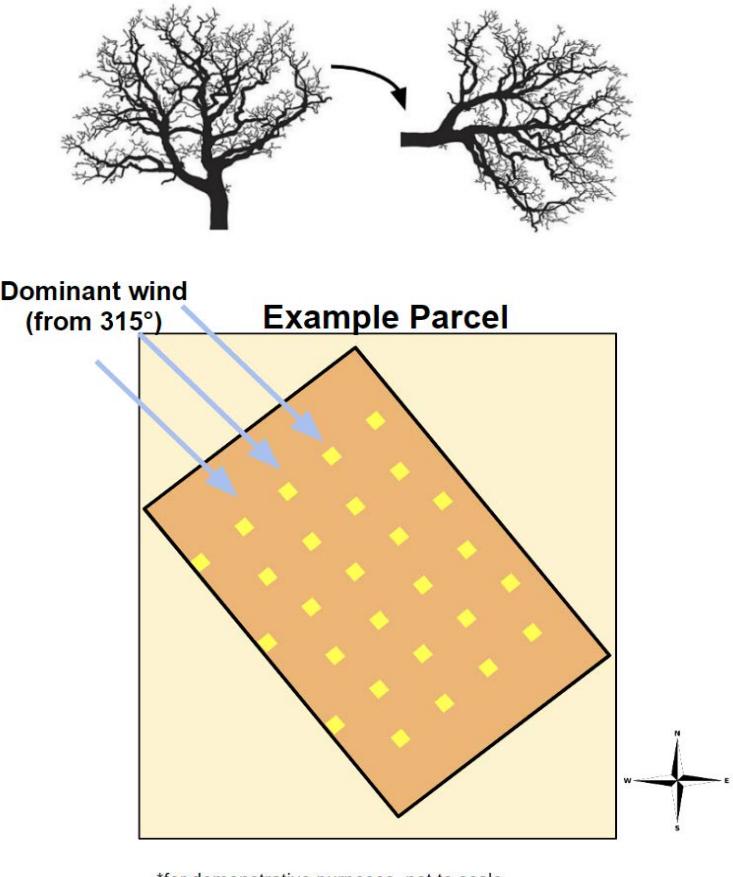
Photo Credit: Borrego Sun

# Mulch Strips



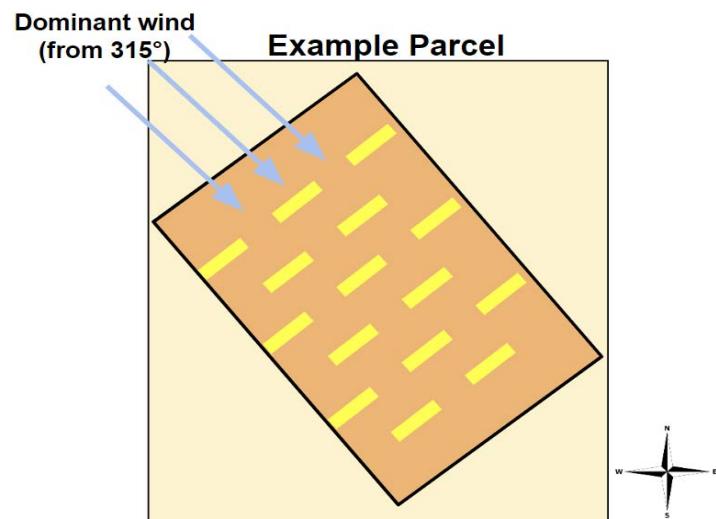
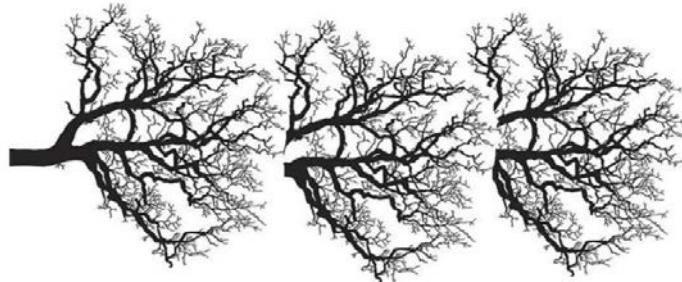
\*for demonstrative purposes, not to scale





## Scattered Trees



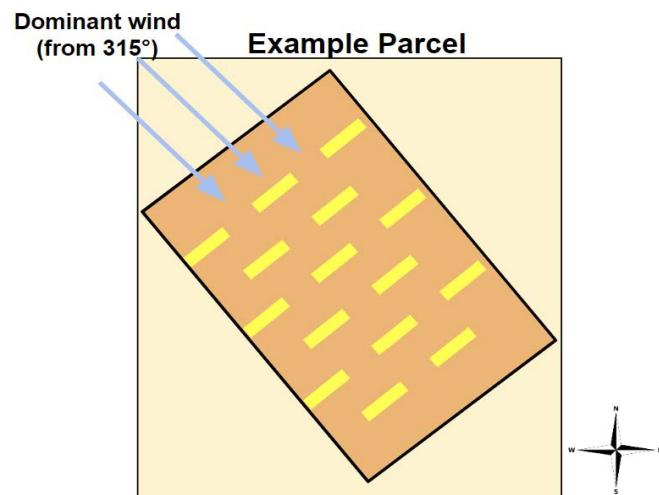


\*for demonstrative purposes, not to scale

## Tree Fence



# Temporary Sand Fence



\*for demonstrative purposes, not to scale



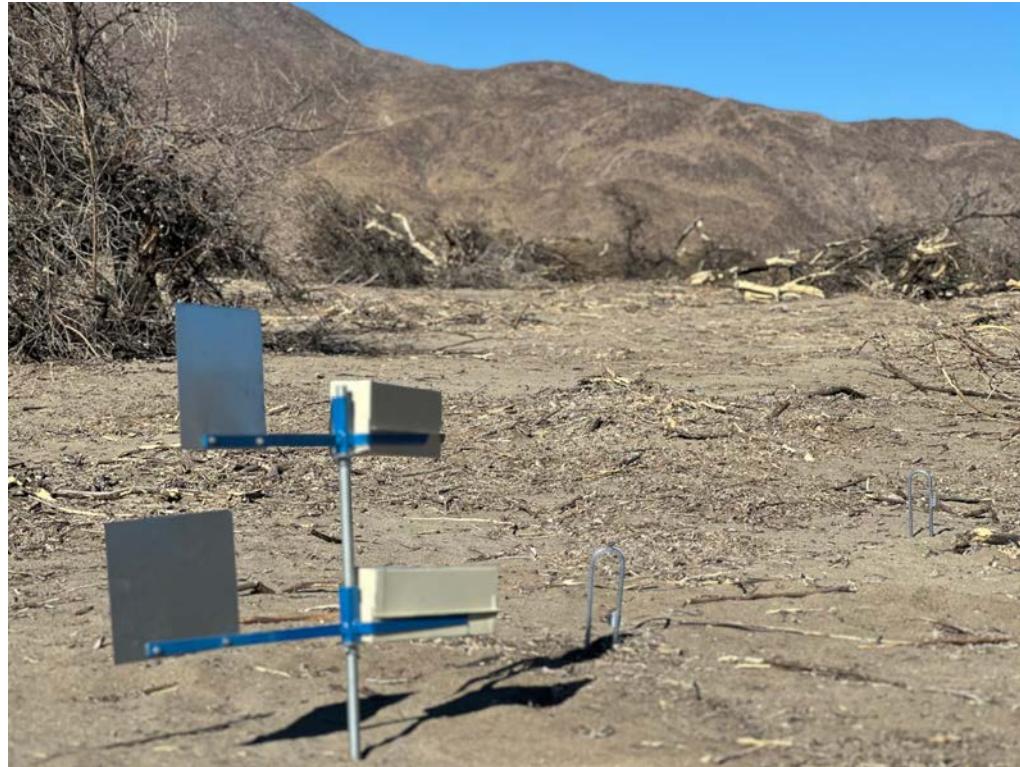
# Dust Monitoring Equipment



## Erosion Pins

- Distance from top to soil surface measured over time to indicate erosion or deposition

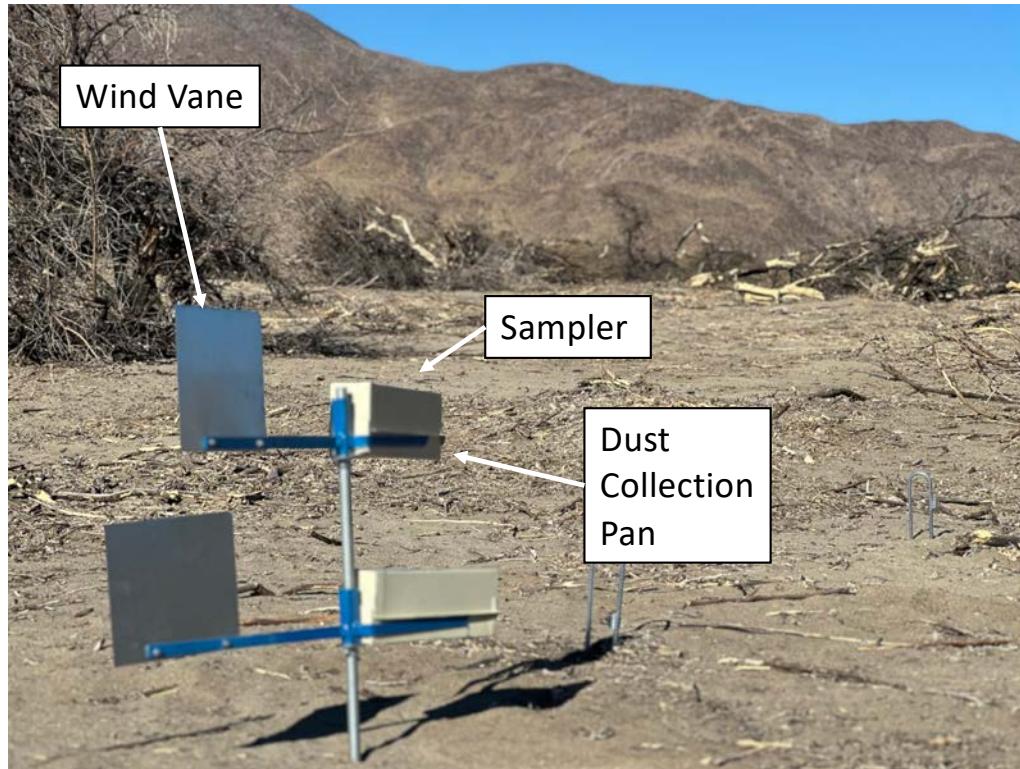
# Dust Monitoring Equipment



Big Spring Number Eight  
(BSNE) Dust Collector

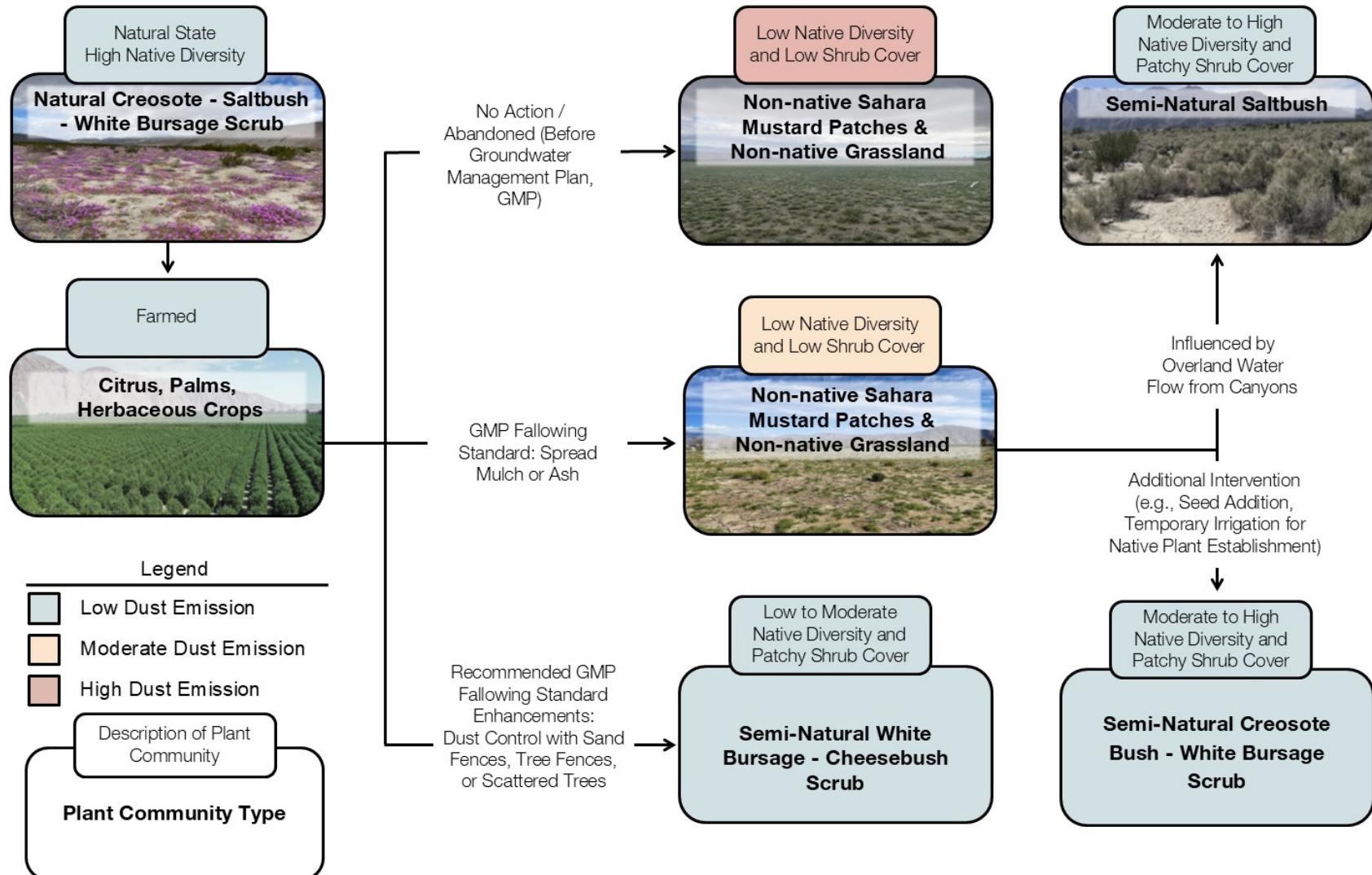
- Swivel 360°
- Collection at 2 Heights (20 cm; 50 cm)

# Dust Monitoring Equipment

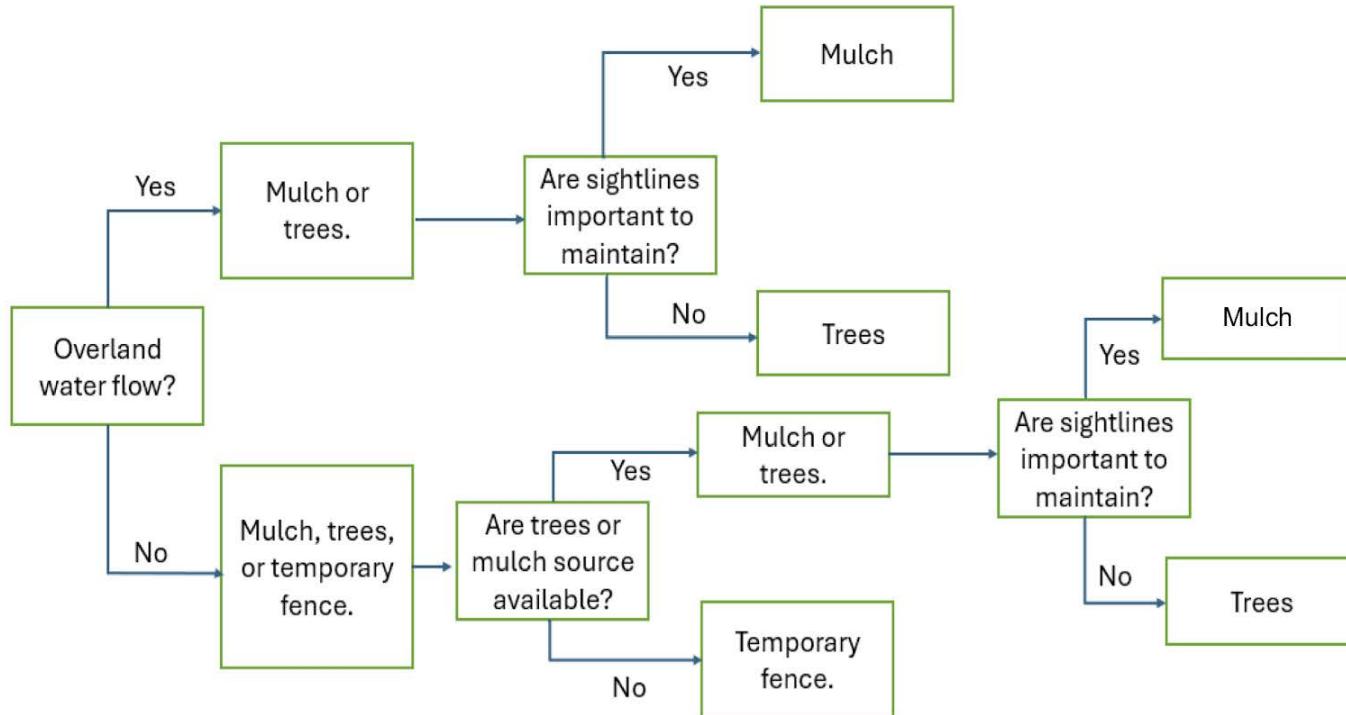


Big Spring Number Eight  
(BSNE) Dust Collector

- Swivel 360°
- Collection at 2 Heights (20 cm; 50 cm)



# Following Strategy Selection Criteria for Site Suitability



Site Suitability Decision Tree - Optimizes Dust Control Effectiveness and Biological Benefits

Strategy	Dust control effectiveness	Time & Effort to Install/Implement	Cost	Visibility and Permanence	Biological Benefits
Mulch – current fallowing standard	Lower - Indicated by Task 3 results	Moderate– requires specialized equipment and highest time commitment to grind individual trees and spread mulch to specifications.	Moderate - cost of equipment, labor and fuel to chip and spread mulch.	Lower - least visible and takes the least time to break down.	Lower – comparatively, mulch does not provide as much habitat/wildlife shelter and potential for microsite development to recruit plants as sand fences.
Tree sand fence	Higher - Indicated by Task 3 results	Higher – requires specialized equipment to cut and move trees to specifications.	Lower – cost of equipment, labor and fuel to cut and move trees.	Higher - most visible and takes the most time to break down.	Higher – provides the most habitat/wildlife shelter and potential for microsite development to recruit plants as sand fences, given certain specifications for tree density and porosity.
Scattered tree sand fence	Higher - Indicated by Task 3 results	Higher - requires specialized equipment to cut and move trees to specifications.	Lower – cost of equipment, labor and fuel to cut and move trees.	Higher - most visible and takes the most time to break down.	Higher - provides the most habitat/wildlife shelter and potential for microsite development to recruit plants as sand fences, given certain specifications for tree density, and porosity. May provide higher benefit than tree sand fence.
Temporary sand fence (on fallowed orchard)	Higher - Indicated by Task 3 results	Moderate – requires specialized equipment to cut and move trees for chipping, followed by installation of sand fence.	Higher - cost of equipment, labor and fuel cut, move and chip trees, then cost of materials and installation of sand fence..	Moderate - visible (taller than mulch but shorter than trees) and can be removed after 5 to 15 years.	Moderate - provides moderate habitat/wildlife shelter and potential for microsite development to recruit plants as sand fences.
Temporary sand fence (on non-orchard field; no trees available)	Higher - Indicated by Task 3 results	Lower – does not require specialized equipment to install.	Moderate – cost of materials and labor to install sand fence.	Moderate - visible (taller than mulch but shorter than trees) and can be removed after 5 to 15 years.	Moderate - provides moderate habitat/wildlife shelter and potential for microsite development to recruit plants as sand fences.



Method	Fell Trees with Chainsaw and Stump Grinder	Chip Trees with Tub Grinder	Chip Trees In-Place with Drum Mulcher	Move Trees with Tractor	Temporary Sand Fence Materials and Installation	Subsidized Cost to Chip Trees & Transport to Desert View CoGen Plant	Average Total Cost by Acre
Chip in place (leaves rootball) with a drum mulcher attachment on tractor	NA	NA	\$2,000	NA	NA	NA	\$2,000
Cut trees at base (leaves rootball) with heavy equipment, transport for chipping to tub grinder onsite and spread mulch	\$500	\$2,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$2,500
Chip in place and sell half of trees to CoGen	\$500	NA	\$2,000	NA	NA	\$700	\$1,600
Cut and mulch trees but sell half to CoGen	\$500	\$2,000	NA	NA	NA	\$700	\$1,850
Scattered Trees (approximately one quarter of trees used; three quarters sold to CoGen)	\$500	NA	NA	\$1,000	NA	\$700	\$1,275
Tree fences (approximately one third of trees used; two thirds sold to CoGen)	\$500	NA	NA	\$1,000	NA	\$700	\$1,300
Tree fence using all trees, when feasible	\$500	NA	NA	\$1,000	NA	NA	\$1,500
Remove trees and install temporary sand fence	\$500	NA	NA	NA	\$3,000	\$700	\$4,200
Temporary sand fence (no tree removal)	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$3,000	NA	\$3,000