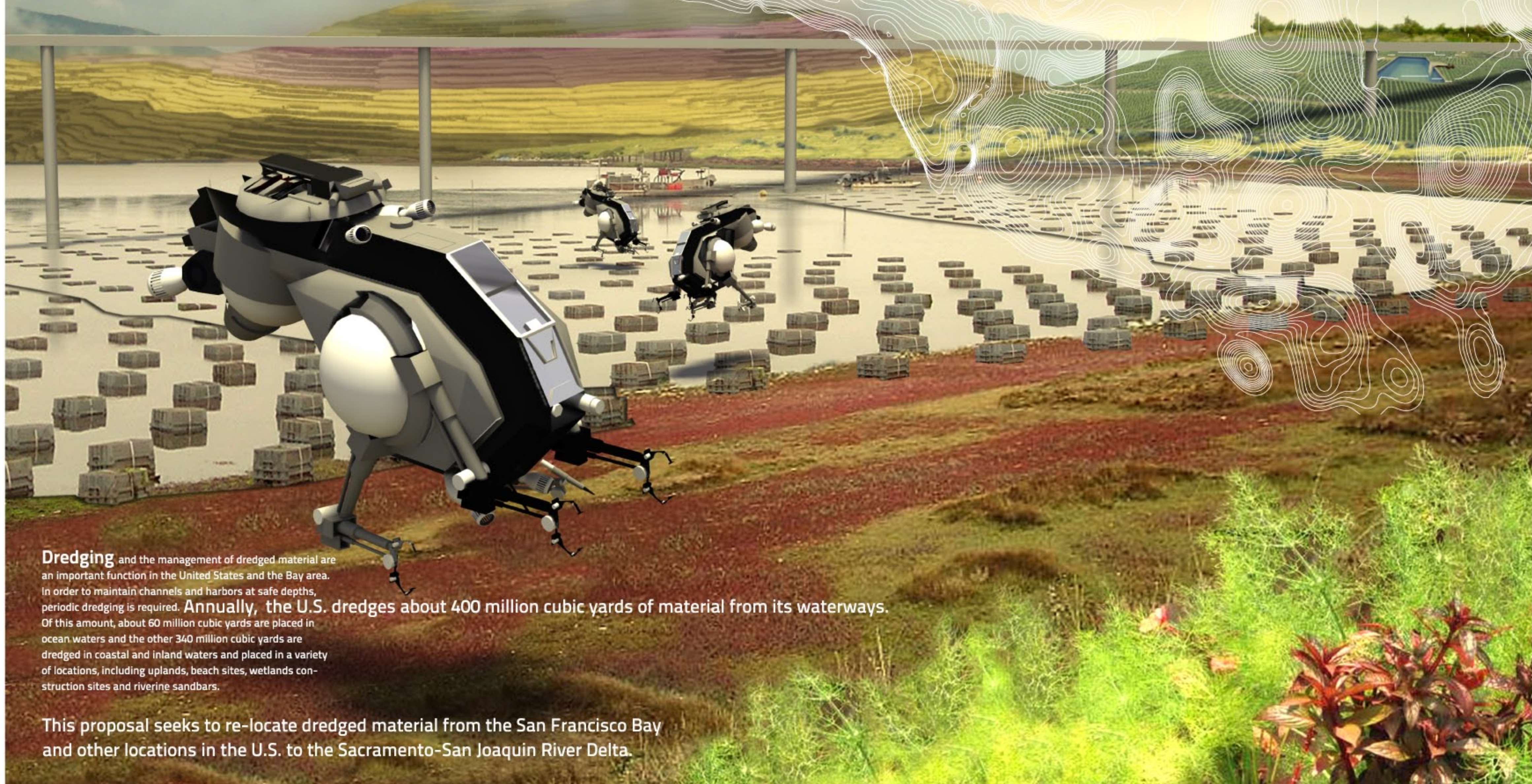


mega terroir

FOOD ARCHIPELAGOS

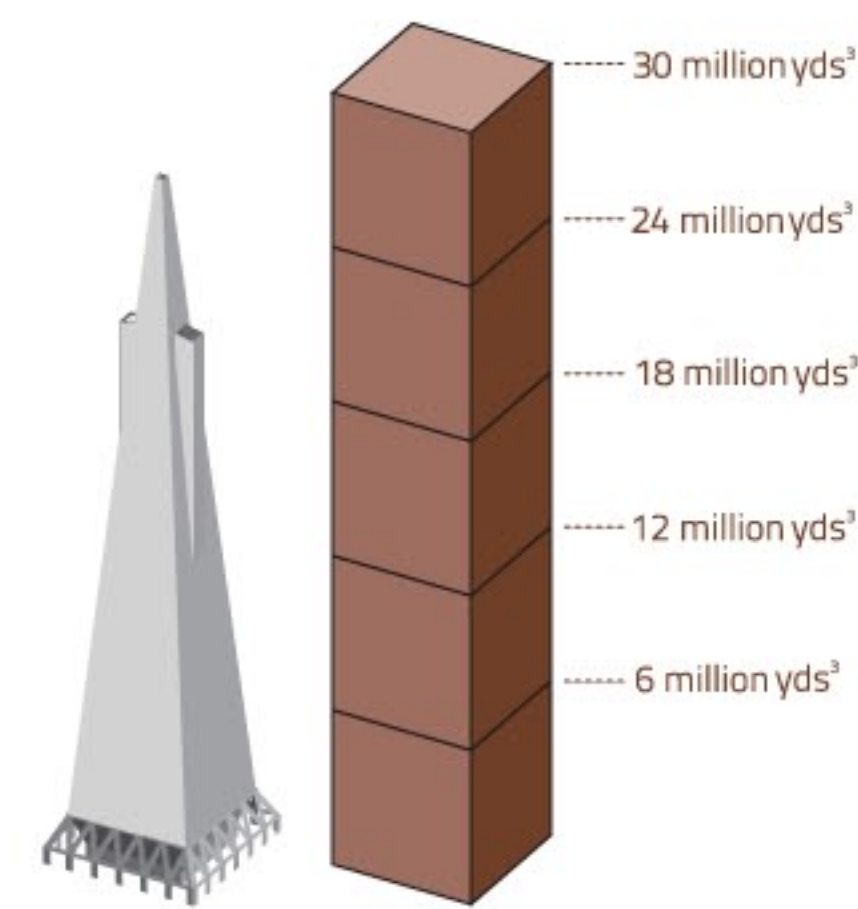
of the Sacramento River Delta - building up a flooding landscape



Dredging and the management of dredged material are an important function in the United States and the Bay area. In order to maintain channels and harbors at safe depths, periodic dredging is required. **Annually, the U.S. dredges about 400 million cubic yards of material from its waterways.** Of this amount, about 60 million cubic yards are placed in ocean waters and the other 340 million cubic yards are dredged in coastal and inland waters and placed in a variety of locations, including uplands, beach sites, wetlands construction sites and riverine sandbars.

This proposal seeks to re-locate dredged material from the San Francisco Bay and other locations in the U.S. to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

In the next 100 years, the ocean will rise approximately 1 meter, completely inundating the nation's most fertile region with sea water.



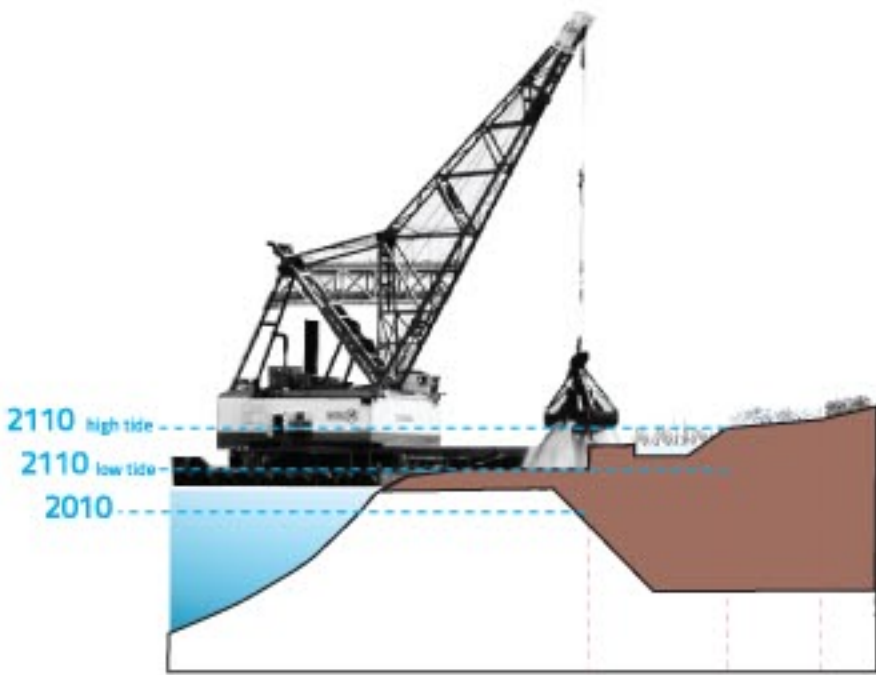
6,000,000 cubic yards of earth are dredged from the San Francisco Bay each year. In 5 years dredged material from the San Francisco Bay alone would tower exceed the height of the Trans America pyramid.



Pre 1850 section through Sacramento River in the delta region



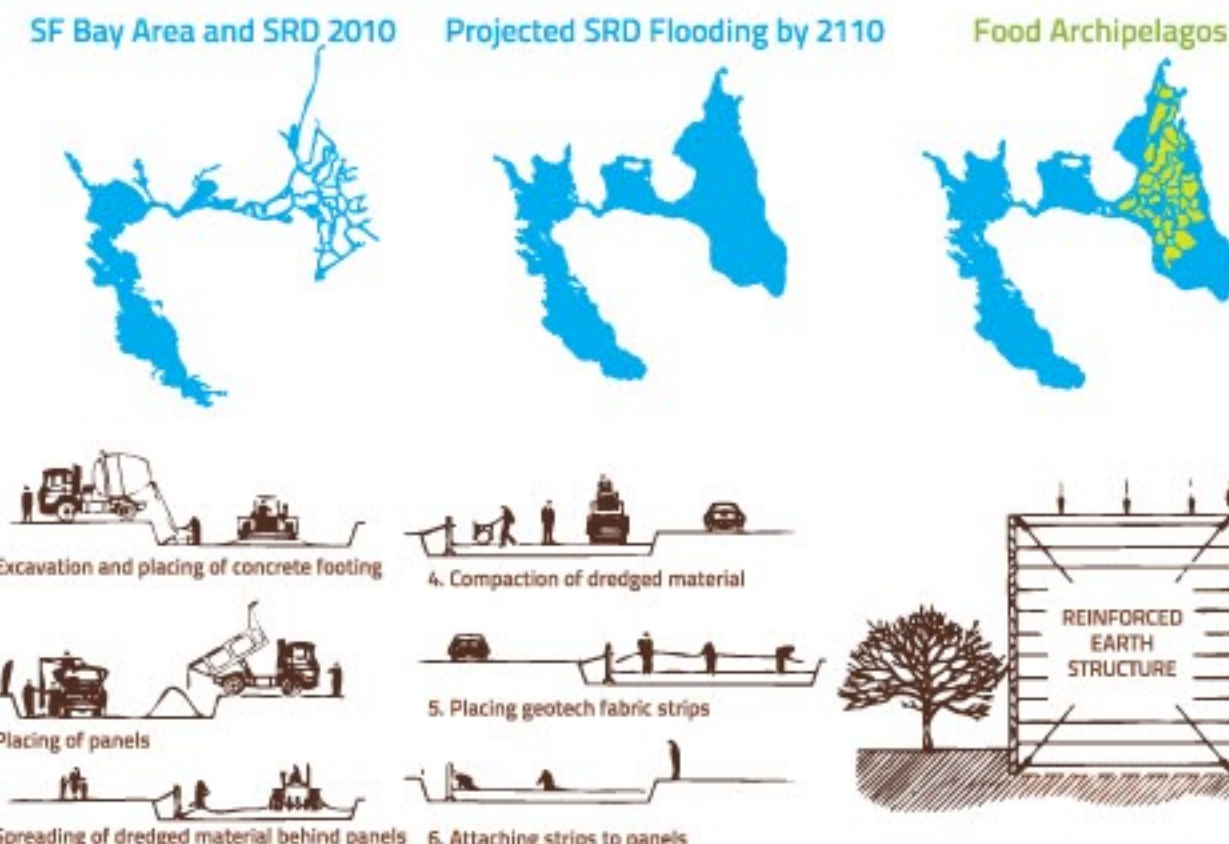
Current section through Sacramento River in the delta region



2109: built up island with dredged material

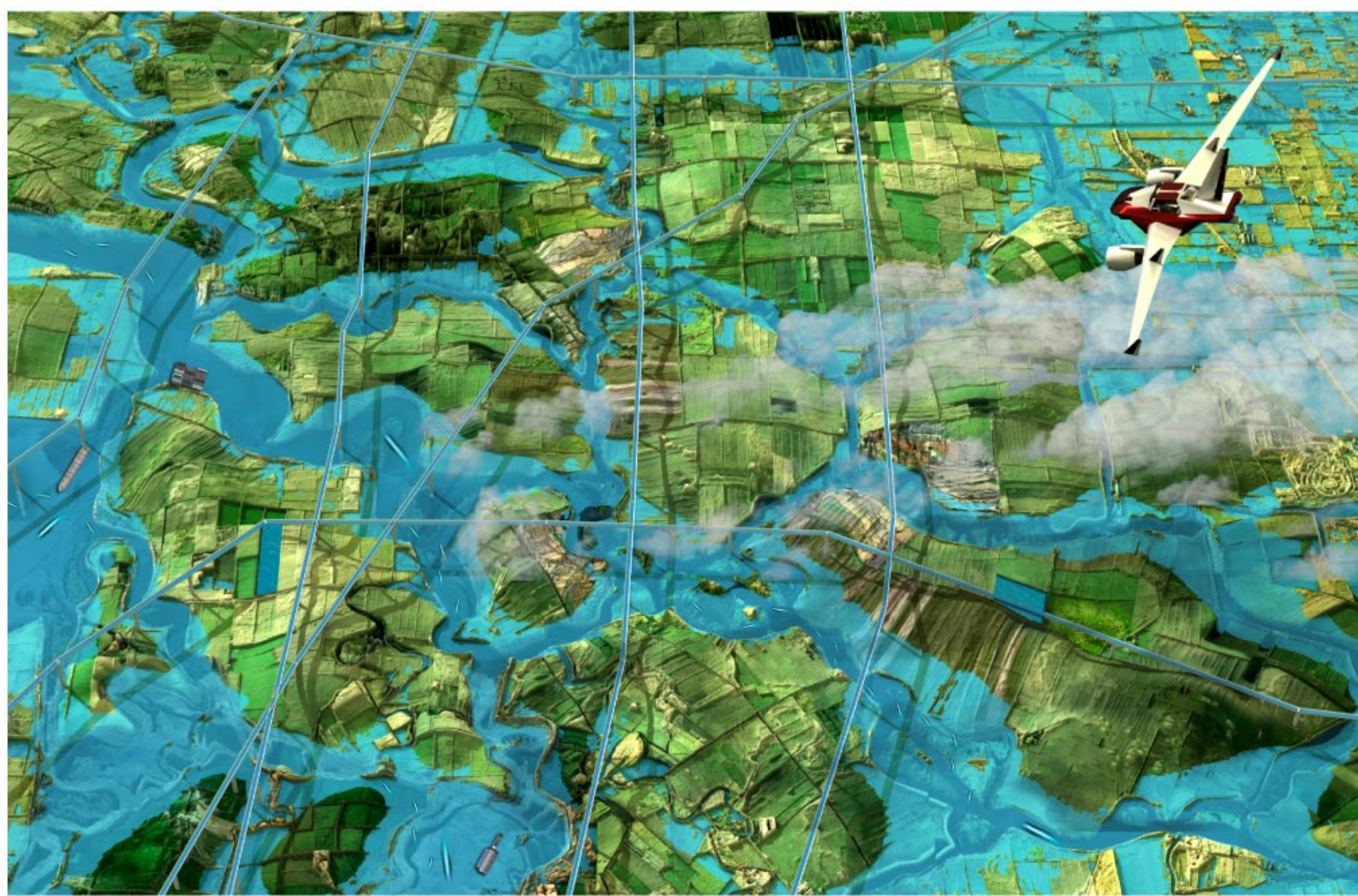


Sacramento River Delta (SRD) 2010

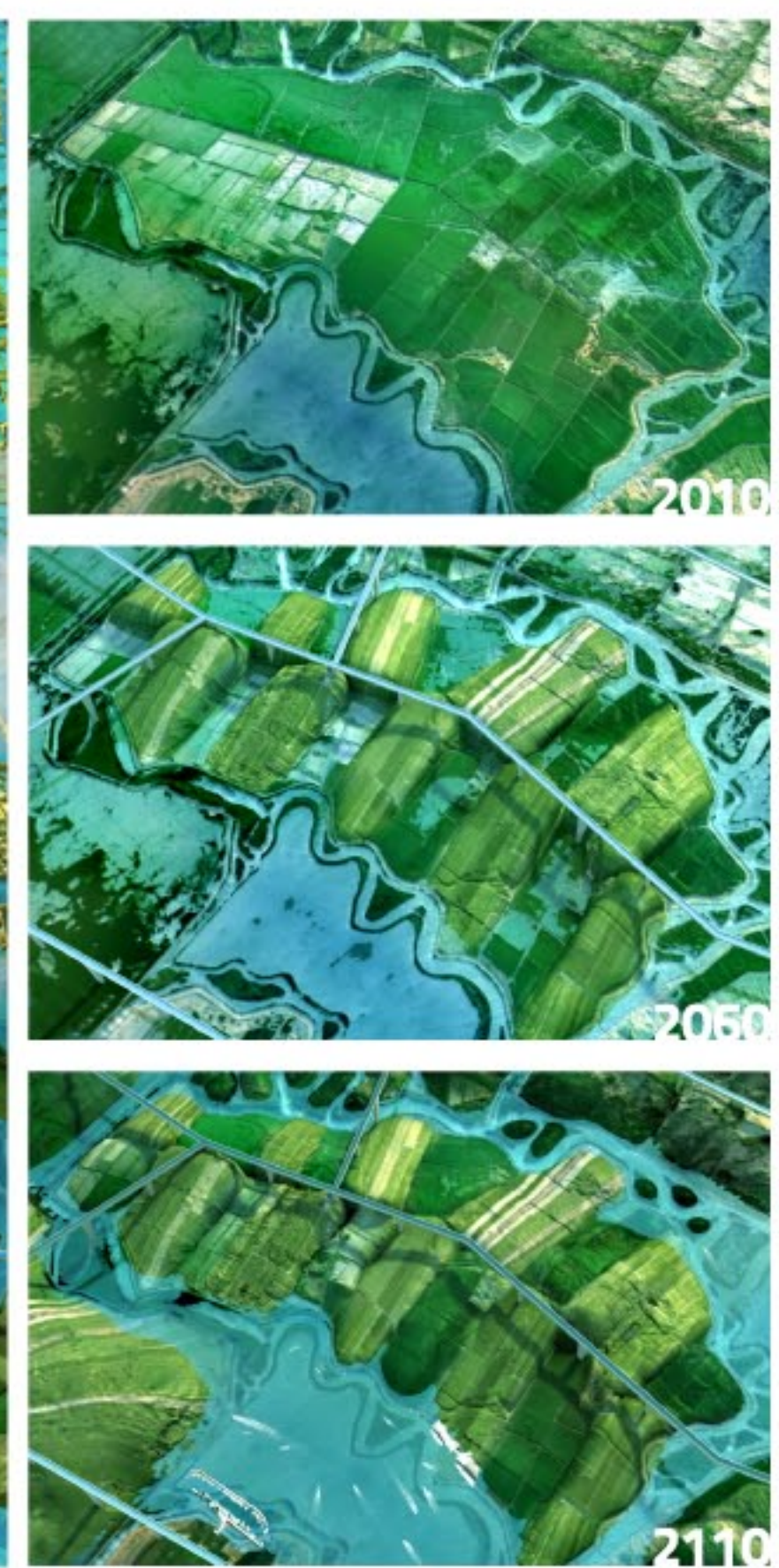


The delta consists of a myriad of small natural and man-made channels that create a system of 70 isolated lowland islands (20 feet below sea level) protected by levees. It is one of the most fertile agricultural areas in the nation, but its agricultural future is in danger. By relocating dredged material to the existing islands, which is the original home of the material in the delta (and 99% similar to the existing farm soil), a new agricultural topography is created--a mega terroir--and the precious farmland continues to be productive after the inevitable sea-level rise.

From the new elevated farmland a new terroir will blossom, one that also takes advantage of the ocean water. For example, farmers may elect to grow oysters and mussels in low intertidal zones, plants that are salt tolerant and may be irrigated with brackish water such as melons, may be planted sea side. Traditional crops and orchards will receive fresh water from a series of newly constructed aqueducts and will be planted at the upper elevation of the newly mounded archipelagos. The agri-hills will be shaped to create tidal pools and at optimal soil and solar angles for growing food, forests, accommodating wildlife and tourism.



Mega Terroir Food Archipelagos and Fresh Water Aqueducts 2110



Construction Sequence: Stacking Fill Material, Construction of aqueducts, Mega Terroir Farming on Food Archipelago.

