

The Fourth Lagoon

ON MIXING, MAPPING AND TERRITORY

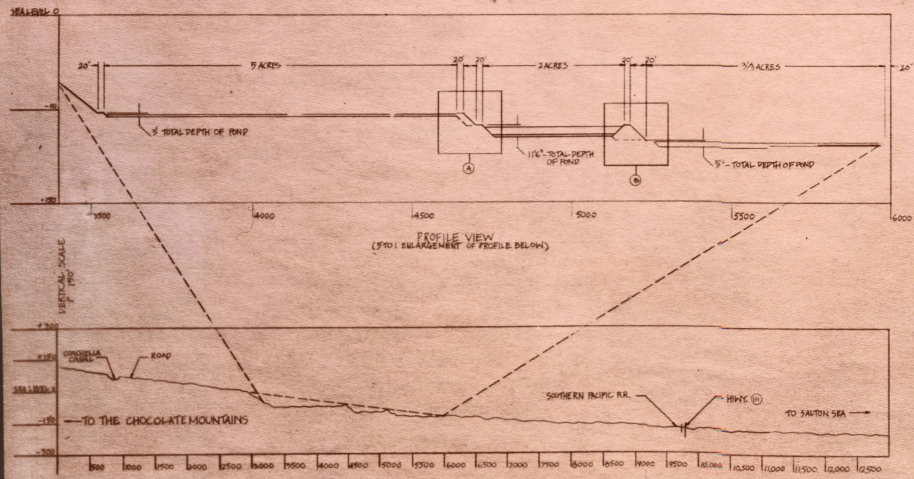
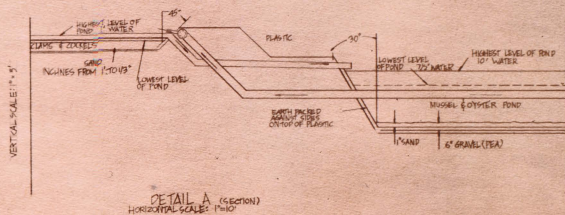
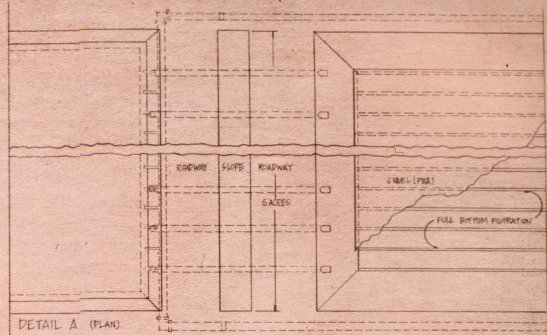
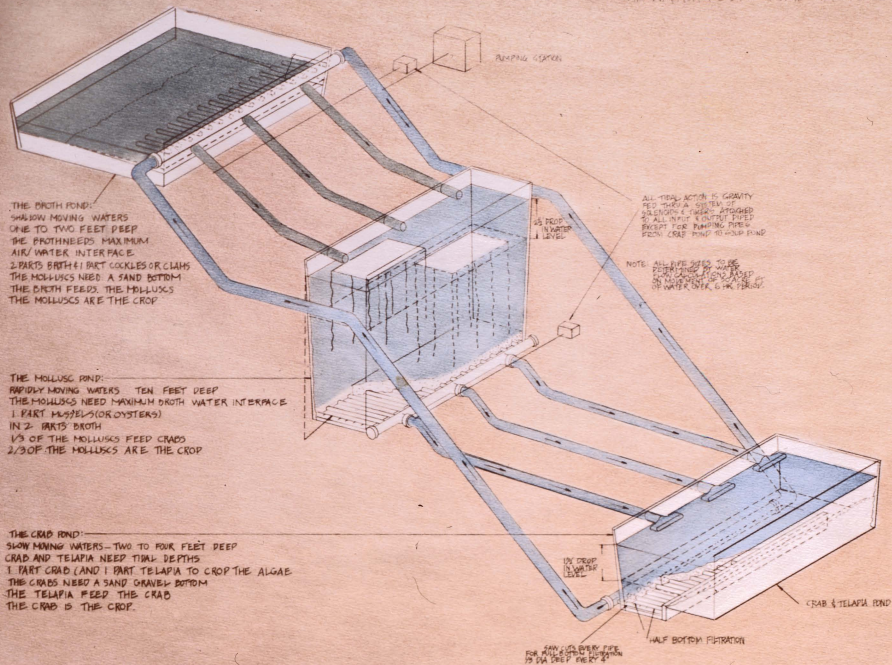


you can see that here the confluence is pretty
 with the all american canal giving fresh waters
 and the salton sea providing saline waters
 and the land is abundant
 and the water is cheap
 and the highway is nearly as is the railroad
 and the land slopes appropriately

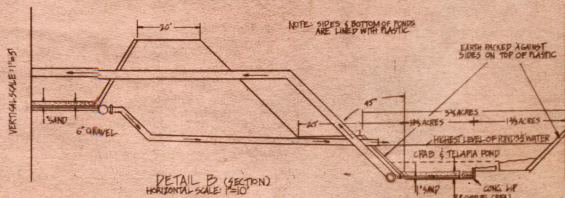
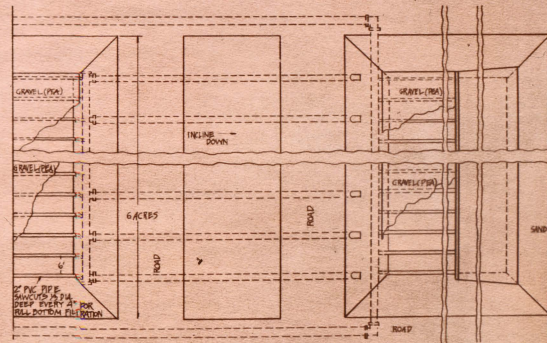
it is here that I imagine
 a broth pond with coxles and clams
 and a deeper pond with mussels and oysters
 and a crab pond below superimposed upon this land
 and I imagine that you and I can manage
 these elements so that the harvest preserves
 the system



THE WATER FLOW SCHEMATIC



PROFILE VIEW OF LAGOON IN THE DESERT (APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PONDS BETWEEN CONCHILLA CANAL & SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD)







He studied the plans and the drawings
and located the polyculture site on the map

Finally he asked
who will own this fish farm
and who will gain from it
and who will lose

He said
there appeared to be no critical component
to your ideas and wondered if we really knew
what we were doing

He said
if what we were doing was indeed valuable
it would immediately be copied
and if what we were doing was not
why were we wasting our time

He said we were naive
and operating in ignorance of the larger whole
which was economic
but therefore we were dangerous
because we were enhancing
the most destructive economic system of all time
and where was our conscience

He said
he was interested in the power
to change the system
and we might be the enemy
although he liked us personally

where is he speaking from

A space of his own devising
in which he has plenty of company
but what is he/she/they

he is a kind of beacon signalling
to all who will talk with him
do you wish to engage with him

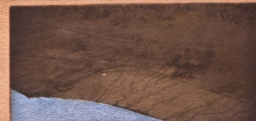
I have listened to his conversation
and do not wish a postscript
in his dialectic
his arguments lack empathy
do you wish to engage with him further

I have listened to his observations
his moment is too angry to play in

Then is it worth forgetting what he
so forcefully told us

he is not wrong to suggest that we
pay attention to advantage and
disadvantage but his ideas are
particularly inflexible and coldly
serious

and his categories are frozen
into a permanent opposition



Revised, revised, and published by the Geological Survey
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Topography from altitudes surveyed by USGS 1927-28 and USGS 1964
and by photogrammetry obtained from aerial photography taken 1952
Revisions published 1957 North American Datum
All contours and elevations on California topographic maps
USGS, United States Geological Survey
June 11, 1958 at Reno
Detailed grid lines indicate approximate locations

SCALE 1:62,500
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 FEET
ELEVATION IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL

FRANK QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHY)
1962
GPO 1961 O-55559-17

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540
A POLAR BEARING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The sea that was reborn wrong: the story in numbers and dates

- 1896 The California Development Company (CDC) organizes to finance the building of an irrigation canal to bring Colorado River water to irrigate the desert near the Salton Sink
- 1900 Three white families with 17 children, 5 cows, 7 bulls and 3 crates of chickens arrive to work for the CDC and settle the Imperial Valley
- 1901 The Imperial canal running 60 miles through Mexico is completed
- 1904 12,000 settlers respond to the promises of the CDC to irrigate 77,000 acres. The Southern Pacific Railroad completes its first set of tracks. Silt from the Colorado River blocks the intake point of the Canal at Pilot's Bend. 12,000 angry settlers are without water.
- 1905 The CDC makes a new cut from the Colorado River, to the Imperial Canal, in Mexico. Flood flows from the Colorado rush through the cut to flood the Imperial Valley.
- 1906 The town of Salton, the new Liverpool Saltonville, the Southern Pacific RR and many of the ranches and farms are under water in what will soon be called the Salton Sea. The Colorado River has cut a gorge about deep and nearly 1/2 mile wide from the new canal to the Salton Sea.
- 1907 a crew of 1500 men using 2,057 cartloads of rock, 227 cartloads of gravel and 203 cartloads of clay succeed in plugging the break.
- 1908 The Bureau of Reclamation starts subsidizing irrigated farming near the newly formed Salton Sea.
- 1911 The Imperial Irrigation District is formed. The Salton Sea begins to evaporate.
- 1925 The Salton Sea stops receding as the water from 359,000 irrigated acres start flowing in.
- 1928 Hoover Dam is completed to control the flood flows and the silt of the Colorado River. Three later dams will still not do the work.
- 1929 The salinity of the sea decreases as more irrigation water flows in. The Fish and Game Department of the State of California starts planting aquatic life in the sea. Ghost shrimp, pipe worms and mudworkers subside.
- 1930 439,000 acres are now under irrigation.
- 1938 The salinity of the sea decreases to 30,000 ppm, less than that of the ocean.
- 1940 Corvina and Gulf Croaker are introduced producing deformed young for several generations.
- 1948 The Coachella Branch of the All-American Canal is completed and developers build subdivisions on the shores of the sea and promote the idea for recreation and investment of the desert lake.
- 1951 Sardis are introduced and a 5 link food chain established (plankton/zooplankton/benthic invertebrates/invertebrate eating fish/fish eating fish).
- 1955 475,000 acres are under irrigation.
- 1958 Fishing on the Salton Sea becomes a big sport.
- 1966 The Pomeroy Report predicts the sea will become too salty to sustain life within 30 years. 50,000 Corvina are caught by party boat anglers.
- 1968 3,000 improved lots have been developed around the shores of the sea but only 3,000 people live there.
- 1969 Party boat anglers report a catch of 9,267 Corvina for the year.
- 1971 Party boat anglers report a catch of 849 Corvina for the year.
- 1972 Party boat anglers report a catch of 158 Corvina for the year.



The party arrived in the morning
at the mouth of the river, where
the water was very low and the sand
was very hard, making it difficult
to pass.
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