

Benicia

State Recreation Area



Our Mission

The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



California State Parks supports equal access. Prior to arrival, visitors with disabilities who need assistance should contact the park at **(707) 648-1911**. If you need this publication in an alternate format, contact **interp@parks.ca.gov**.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

P.O. Box 942896

Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

For information call: (800) 777-0369

(916) 653-6995, outside the U.S.

711, TTY relay service

www.parks.ca.gov

Benicia State Recreation Area

1 State Park Road

Benicia, CA 94510

(707) 648-1911

*The tidal marsh—
where the rivers meet
the bay—forms a unique
habitat, home to rare
and endangered
plants and wildlife.*



The combined waters of fourteen

tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers surge through the Carquinez Strait, past Benicia State Recreation Area, and west into San Pablo Bay on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

Over the past 150 years, these waters have carried silt and clay from historic hydraulic gold mines and timber logging sites of the Sierra and deposited the particles where fresh water meets salt water at Southamptton Bay. The mudflat and marsh make up most of the recreation area, providing habitat for some unusual and endangered species.

The climate may be windy and cool year-round, with frequent fog. Summer temperatures may reach 101 degrees; in winter, average rainfall is 3 inches with temperatures dipping to 40 degrees.

PARK HISTORY

Native Americans

Today's Solano County was first settled by the Patwin, who spoke the Southern Wintuan language. Historians estimate that about 3,300 Southern Patwin lived in the area before European encroachment.

From 1800 through the 1820s, Spanish Franciscan padres from Mission Dolores, Mission San José, and Mission San Francisco Solano tried to convert the Southern Patwin to Catholicism.

After the mission era ended in 1834, Mexican commandant General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo used these new converts, called neophytes, as a labor force to work on his vast land holdings—nearly 175,000 acres.

A century later, only about 200 Patwin were left—lost to deprivation and unfamiliar European diseases.

Euro-American Settlement

The city of Benicia was founded in 1847 by General Vallejo, Dr. Robert Semple, and Thomas O. Larkin. Benicia was originally named “Francisca” in honor of Vallejo's wife, Doña Francisca Benicia Carrillo.

Francisca's founders changed the town's name to Benicia on June 12, 1847, after nearby Yerba Buena was officially renamed San Francisco. With its strategic location skirting Southamptton Bay and the Carquinez Strait, Benicia built the area's first deep-water harbor capable of docking large ships.

Park Property

The sandstone point at Benicia SRA has been known as Rocky Point, Quarry Point, and now Dillon Point. Stonecutter Patrick Dillon came to California from Tipperary, Ireland, during the 1849 gold rush. He settled in Benicia in 1851. General Vallejo leased Dillon the tidal flat at Southamptton Bay and Rocky Point peninsula for a sandstone quarry.



*Doña Francisca Benicia
Carrillo de Vallejo*

Dillon eventually purchased the property; he built a brick kiln and began making red clay bricks. Sandstone and raw materials for the bricks were eventually exhausted. The Dillon family and subsequent owners tried sheep ranching and raising grapes until the State acquired the property for the Benicia State Recreation Area in 1967.

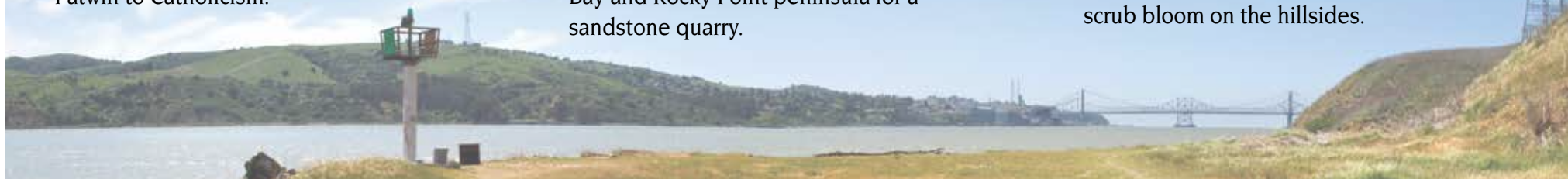
NATURAL HISTORY

Geology and Habitat

Nearly 70 percent of the parkland is tidal marsh wetland, ringed by grassy hills and open water. The Southamptton mudflat formed by upriver silt and clay deposits is more than 1,000 feet thick. The principal habitats here are brackish marsh, saltwater marsh, and freshwater marsh.

Plants and Wildlife

This rare and endangered wetland ecosystem is covered with marsh plants such as salt grass, pickleweed, coyote bush, and soft bird's-beak. Bird's-beak is an endangered gray-green annual herb in the snapdragon family. Non-native trees provide light shade at the park entrance and picnic table areas. Native plant communities such as chaparral, valley grassland, and coastal scrub bloom on the hillsides.



Native Plant Botanic Garden

The Forrest Deaner Native Plant Botanic Garden represents over 250 species on 3.5 acres overlooking Southampton Bay.

The garden pays tribute to the late Forrest Deaner, founder of the Willis Linn Jepson Chapter (Solano County) of the California Native Plant Society. In spring, colorful magenta redbuds, golden poppies, blue lupines, and pink-flowered currants bloom. Summer and early fall deepen native plant foliage into russets and browns.

Several demonstration gardens—Memorial, Residential/Sensory, Native American, Butterfly/Hummingbird, Wildflower Meadow, and Riparian—display flora varieties, each marked with color-coded labels. The Botanic Garden is fully maintained by volunteers and funded through grants and individual donations. For more information, visit www.cnpsjepsonchapter.org.

Wildlife

Endangered northern salt marsh harvest mice depend on the park's pickleweed for its dense cover. Marsh erosion,

predators, and severe habitat loss have reduced this mouse population. Other park mammals include coyote, beaver, otter, and muskrat. Marine birds float lazily on thermal updrafts at this



Salt marsh harvest mouse in pickleweed

designated Important Bird Area, which provides essential habitat for bird species. Virginia rails, endangered California clapper rails, and black rails hide in marsh vegetation. Visitors may see herons and egrets fishing or pelicans and terns

diving. The marsh resounds with Suisun song sparrows and saltmarsh common yellowthroats. On their journey along the Pacific Flyway, many waterfowl winter in the park, such as Canada geese or canvasback and goldeneye ducks.

RECREATION

The park has 2.25 miles of paved road and bike paths. Dogs and bicycles are allowed on the Benicia Bay Trail, part of the Bay Area Ridge Trail. California State Parks built the Benicia Bay Trail in collaboration with the Bay Area Ridge Trail Coalition and the San Francisco Bay Trail Foundation.

Dillon Point offers prime shore fishing for sturgeon, starry flounder, and striped bass. Anglers age 16 and over must carry a valid California fishing license.



Sweeping marsh and bay views

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

The Mike Taugher Trail—a dual-direction, paved, accessible trail—begins near the Military West entrance and runs 0.75 miles to the main park entrance, joining Dillon Point Road for 1.5 miles.

A portable restroom at Military West is designated accessible. For updates, see <http://access.parks.ca.gov>.

PLEASE REMEMBER

- Park is open from 8 a.m. to sunset daily.
- Pay the day-use vehicle fee at entrance.
- Dogs must be on a leash no more than six-feet long. Dogs and bikes are not allowed on marsh nature trails.
- Tent camping is not permitted. For a fee, RVs may camp *en route* for one night, space permitting, near the park entrance.

NEARBY STATE PARKS

- Benicia Capitol State Historic Park
115 West G St., Benicia (707) 745-3385
- Sonoma State Historic Park
363 Third Street West (at the Mission), Sonoma (707) 938-9560

This park receives support in part from the nonprofit Benicia State Parks Association, P.O. Box 404, Benicia, CA 94510 (707) 745-3385

