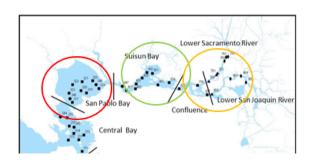
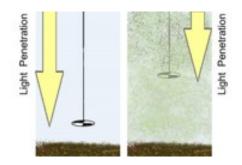
#### Interagency Ecological Program Status & Trends

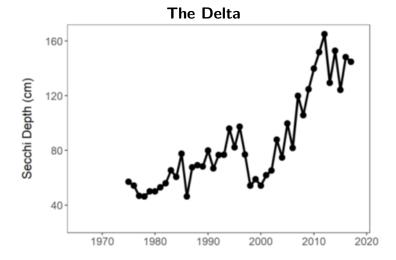
#### 2017-2018 Winter Season Report

## Secchi Depth

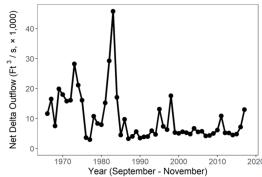


- Organisms in this ecosystem are adapted to high turbidity conditions, and reductions in turbidity can have many negative ecological effects. Higher values for Secchi depth indicate lower turbidity.
- Secchi depth is measured monthly by DWR's Environmental monitoring program by dropping a black-and-white disk in the water until it disappears.

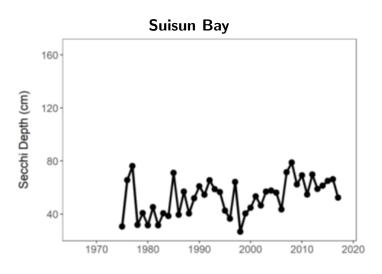




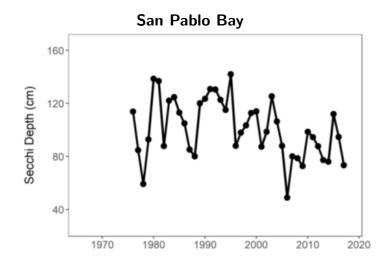
• The Delta has been getting clearer over time.



 Delta outflow is a major ecosystem driver and depends on natural hydrological variability and water management operations, including exports from the Delta and reservoir operations.

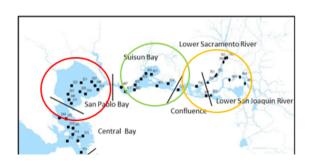


• Suisun bay is usually pretty murkey, meaning low secchi depth.



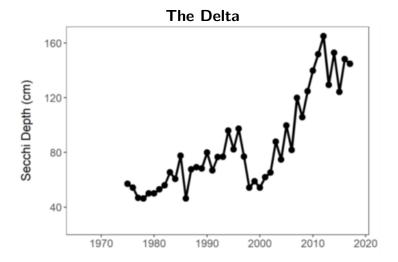
• San Pablo bay is pretty clear.

### Temperature

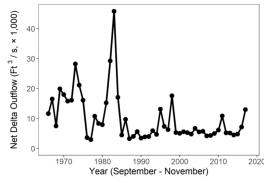


- Water temperature affects fish and stuff.
- High temperatures lead to fish not doing so good and some harmful algal blooms.
- Climate change will make things worse.

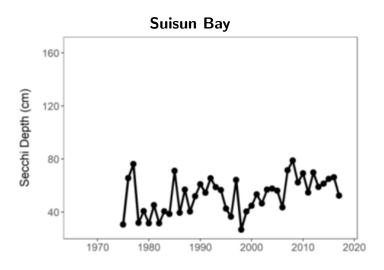




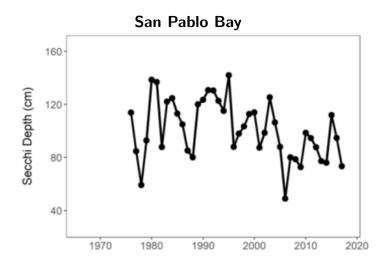
• The delta is hot and stuff, but wetlands might form thermal refugia.



- Delta outflow is a major ecosystem driver and depends on natural hydrological variability and water management operations, including exports from the Delta and reservoir operations
- High Delta outflow causes fresher conditions in San Pablo Bay.

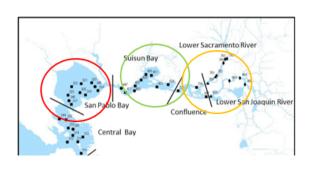


• Suisun Bay is cool.

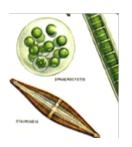


• Other fun temperature facts.

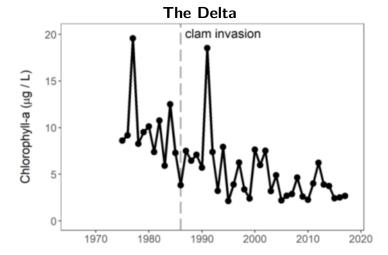
## Chlorophyll



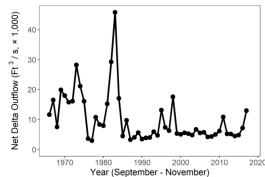
- Chlorophyll fact 1.
- Chlorophyll fact 2.
- Chlorophyll fact 3.



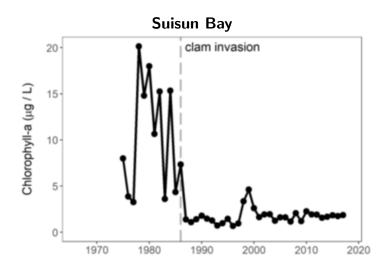




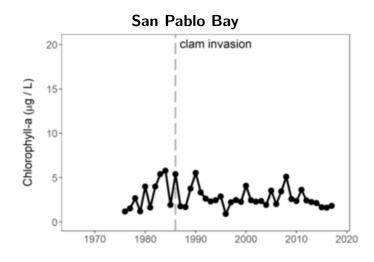
• The delta is hot and stuff, but wetlands might form thermal refugia.



 Delta outflow is a major ecosystem driver and depends on natural hydrological variability and water management operations, including exports from the Delta and reservoir operations.

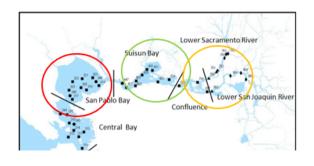


• Clams really hit Suisun hard.



 San Pablo bay didn't have a big decrease in chlorophyll after the clam invasion, but it's always been low.

## Zooplankton



Net Delta Outflow (Ft <sup>3</sup> / s, × 1,000) 1990 2000 Year (September - November) • Delta outflow is a major ecosystem driver and depends on natural hydrological variability and water management operations, including exports from the Delta and reservoir opera-

30

tions.

• Here's some info on zooplankton.

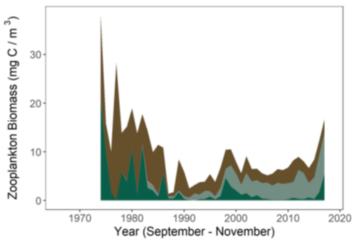




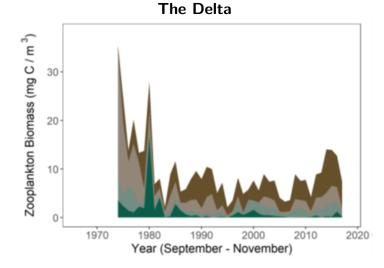






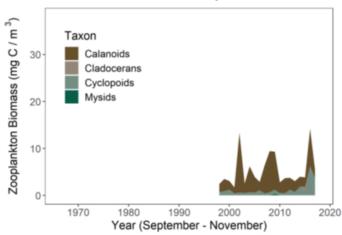


• There used to be lots of mysids, but now it's mostly cyclopoids.



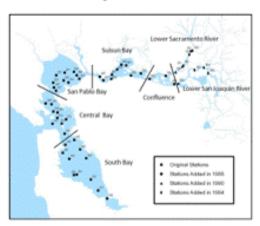
• Lots of calanoid copepods.

#### San Pablo Bay

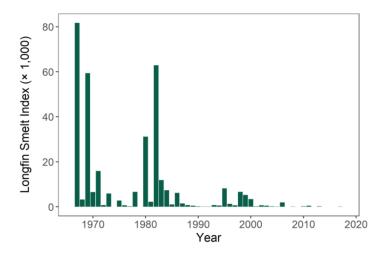


Not many zoops here.

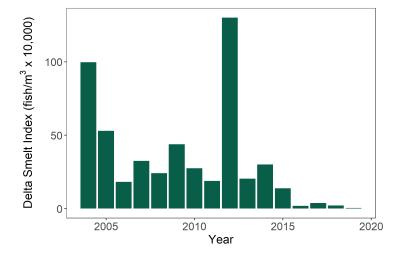
### Smelt

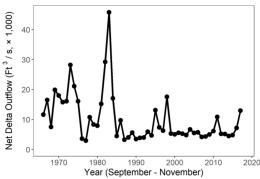


Longfin Smelt – Bay Study

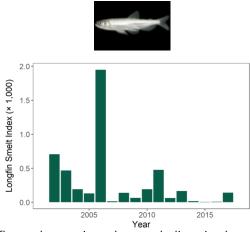


Delta Smelt - SKT



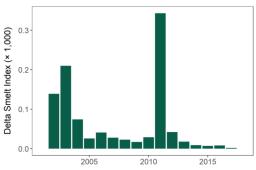


- High outflow leads to increased abundance of Longfin Smelt.
- High outflow increases abundance of Delta Smelt only in cooler years.



- Longfin smelt experienced sever declines in the early 2000s and have not recovered.
- Bay Study is the only IEP survey that samples throughout San Francisco Bay, making it especially good at pickup up Longfin Smelt.





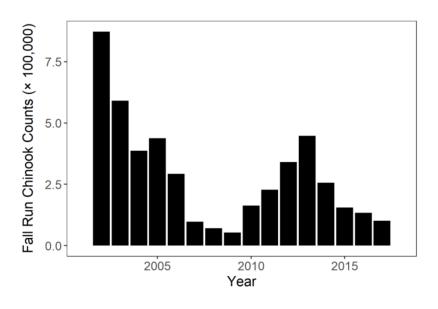
- Spring Kodiak Trawl samples throughout the Bay and Delta.
- Delta smelt are not doing so great.

### Salmon

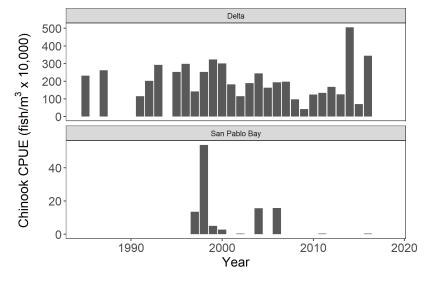
- Salmon have been doing OK in recent years, though not amazing.
- The drought was hard on them.

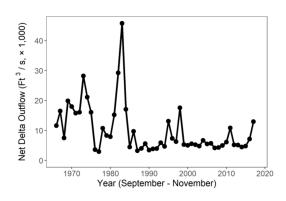


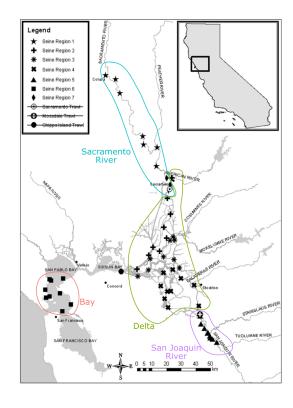
**Red Bluff Diversion Dam** 



#### **DJFMP Beach Seines**



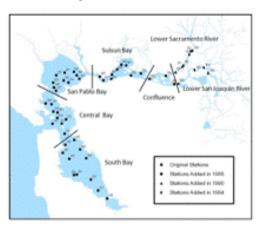




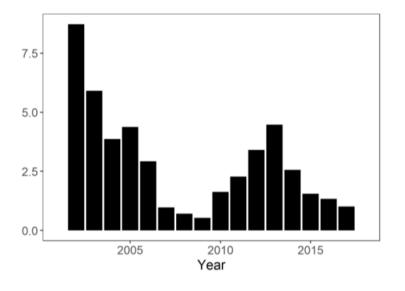
- Preliminary estimates of passage by brood-year (BY) and run for unmarked juvenile Chinook salmon and steelhead trout captured by rotary-screw traps at Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RK391), Sacramento River, CA.
- This sampling provides an estimate of production in the upper watershed.

- DJFMP's beach seine data provides information on landscape patterns of juvenile chinook occurrence.
- Researchers use these patterns to determine differences in salmon life-history.

### Other fish

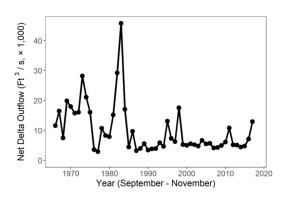


Splittail - Yolo bypass screw trap



Sturgeon - Bay Study

15101970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020





- Splittail spawn on flood plains such as the yolo bypass.
- They do really well in wet years.
- The screw trap catches a lot of juvenile splittail in the spring after a wet year.



- Juvenile sturgeon are caught in Bay Study's otter trawl.
- White sturgeon support a recreational fishery.
- Green sturgeon are listed as threatened.